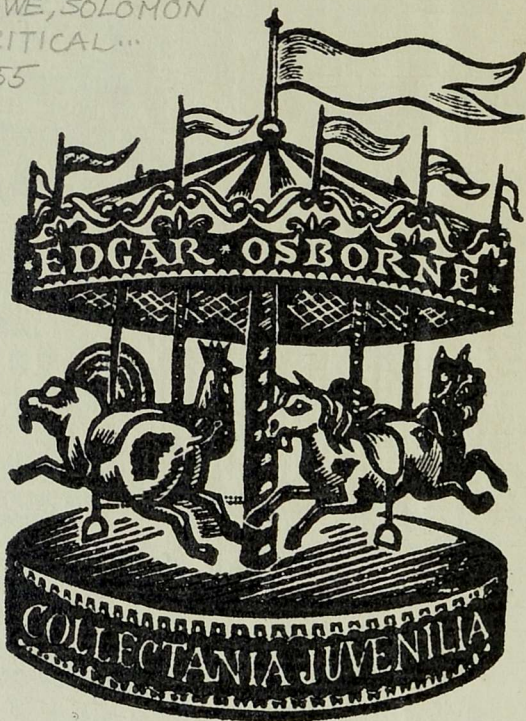




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THE
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Spelling=book

AN INTRODUCTION TO
Reading and Writing
[readily and correctly.]

IN A MANNER
more commodious than any,
and more comprehensive than all
the spelling-books that ever were published.

DESIGN'D-FOR
a standard of the language:

AND CONTRIV'D
*by a proper gradation of instructions,
disposed in a picturesque manner,*
for the easy and expeditious attaining-to
a rational knowledge of it.

*To write, and speak correctly, gives a grace, and gains a favorable
attention to what one has to say. And, since it is English, that
an English gentleman will have constant use of; That is the
language he should chiefly cultivate; and wherein most
care should be taken to polish and perfect his stile.*

LOCKE,

L O N D O N :

Printed for D. HENRY and R. CAVE, at St John's Gate.

M.DCC.LV.

THE
ORIGINAL
Spelling-Book

AN INTRODUCTION TO

READING AND WRITING

IN A MANLY

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AND MORE COMPLETELY

THAN ANY OTHER

BOOK

BY

JOHN BROWN

NEW-YORK

1825

PRINTED BY

W. BROWN

AT THE

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OF

W. BROWN

NEW-YORK

1825

THE
P R E F A C E.

IT may be expected that (1) an account be here given of the occasion of this SPELLING-BOOK, (2) what was design'd by it, (3) what is performd in it, (4) and how it may be usd to the best advantage—This I owe to the public, for whose use it was drawn-up; and more particularly, to those worthy members of it (whether masters, or mistresses) who have the care of cultivating the first appearance of reason in children.—I shall take-notice, therefore,

I. Of the great Difficulties, which masters and mistresses meet-with, in teaching children to read by the spelling-books now in-use.

TEACHING to Read is a business of so much importance, and (at the same time) requires so much labor, skill, and attention, even with the best helps; that an attempt to facilitate the work, it is presum'd, cannot fail of being acceptable to the public. Those, who have undertaken this painful task, have long complaind of the many difficulties they are continually meeting-with in teaching of children, whatever SPELLING-BOOK they have made-use-of to teach-by; finding themselves under a necessity of constantly throwing-in observations of their own to the children
under

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under their care, to prevent the mistakes they must otherwise be perpetually falling-into a.

II. Of what has been attempted in the following work, in order to render this business more easy and useful.

IN consideration of the afore-said difficulties, and with a view of remedying the evil; I have ventur'd to add one SPELLING-BOOK more to the multitudes we have been burthen'd with. Whether I have added to the encumbrance I complain-of, or pav'd a better way to the borders of good literature, those, who are concern'd in the education of children, will soon find by experience; and, in the mean time, may be prepar'd to judge by what I here offer them. They will be pleas'd, therefore, to observe that I have endeavor'd (1) to sketch-out a plan of the design, such as it ought to be, to answer the purpose to the best advantage;

a The ill-contrivance of our spelling-books is an evil much more considerable than, I believe, is generally imagin'd. It is a very affecting thought (though little reflect'd on) that children, at the first dawn of reason, should be discourag'd by being, hereby, perplext with unnecessary difficulties; and that dames (many of them, in the decay of life, or distress of fortune) should be further afflicted with the low labor of endlessly inculcating what cannot be learnt but with the utmost difficulty; and, at the same time, be loaded (perhaps) with the reproaches of parents, for the slow proficiency of their children—Nay, even masters of a little higher class (though a great deal of their trouble is taken-off by these good women) are apt to be unreasonably severe in their censure of them, and even to hold them in contempt; perhaps only for using or, or not using such another spelling-book: when, in effect, she, that teaches, has greater cause of complaint against him that writes: since, whatever book she makes-use of, she is (every now and then) oblig'd to correct it by her own observations.

advantage; (2) and to show that I have executed the whole agreeably thereto.—Nor, will it, I hope, be taken amiss (3) if, to apologize for the publication of this performance, I attempt to make-it-appear that we are yet unprovided of a good-one: after which I shall beg leave (4) to add a few particulars, in recommendation of what I have labord with much pains, to make as useful as I could; (5) and to suggest a few hints, which I apprehend may be of service, as to the manner of using it.

III. *Of the nature of the Plan, upon which this work has been formd.*

SPELLING-BOOKS (to answer the end, which they are designd-for) should be modeld on two principles, and distinguisht into two parts.—The former part, *for initiating*, should be as plain and easy as possible: and therefore (1) it ought to contain only such words as are founded according to the powers of the letters establisht in the alphabet, and syllable-pages *b*; which I beg

b To make lists of words of various sounds with the same letters, many of which sounds differ greatly from those fixt in the alphabet, and syllable-pages; and that too for the use of beginners (as is the custom of all our orthographers) has something in it so exceedingly absurd, that one would have thought the embarasment of such a method, so vexatious to teachers, would long-ago have put some of them upon smoothing the path, by casting-out all those stumbling blocks.—But so it is, you shall still find such words as these in their first lists: *leaf, heart, head, hear, leap, sheath, sheathe*, &c. These the child, duly prepar'd by suitable instructions at first set ing out, will pronounce (all of them) alike. To set-him-to rights, therefore, the master must tell him (and repeat it as often as he forgets) that though

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beg leave to call the primer-powers; and (2) words of more-than-one-syllable should be sorted according to, or (at least) markt with, the accent. *c*--The second part *for training-up* to the difficulties and accuracies of the art, should consist of such words as are founded differently from the fixt powers of the letters, as laid down in the alphabet, and syllable-pages. And these should be distinguished into two lists (1) such, whose sound may be settled by one single rule or observation *d*; and (2) such as require more than one rule or direction, to ascertain their sound: which I conceive may best be learnt and rememberd, by being thrown into short familiar

ea in *leaf* is the common sound of that diphthong; yet, in *heart*, it sounds like *a*; in *head*, like *e*; &c. which is much the same as if he should tell him (and inculcate it also) one minute, that the paper (his book is printed upon) is white; and, the next minute, that it is red; the minute after, that it is green; and then yellow, and blue, &c.—The right reasoning of children is surprizing: and, when the book, that should help them, only perplexes; what progress can be expected? It puts them out of all heart, to be obligd to go-on against common-sense, and to charge their memories with inconsistencies.

c Mr Owen, and Mr Markham, have (indeed) accented the polysyllables; and Others of our late writers have sorted them into lists, according to the accent: but all of them having neglected to sort the sounds, a child (notwithstanding this regulation) must still be under uncertainties, and always (as well as his master) dissatisfied.

d Thus (for a specimen how to remedy the above mentioned reigning fault of all spelling-books)—The sound of *ea* being suppos'd to be as in *leaf* (1) The list of words of the same sound (and of no other) ought to be in the former part of the spelling-book; that neither dames, nor their children may have any doubt, or rub, or puzzle, to encrease their drudgery (2) And, in the latter part of the book, all the differences of the sound of each letter may be exhibited in different lists, with the explanative letters at the head of them, to the following effect: *ea* sounds like (*a*) in *heart*, &c. (*e*) in *head*, &c. (*ee*) in *bear*, &c.

familiar sentences, such as may best lead to the sense and sound of them (*e*).

IV. *Of the execution of the afore-said design: How perform'd by Me; How neglected by Others.*

THAT I have executed the whole, agreeable to this plan, will I hope abundantly appear from the perusal of the work. And, if So: I believe, I may venture, without offence, to declare that this SPELLING-BOOK is (what I have endeavor'd to make it) *incomparably better than any that have yet been offer'd to the nation: especially, as I have added (in order to render it more complete) an appendix of certain particulars of great use to the gaining a better knowledge of the art; and getting a step forward into rational grammar.*

That

(*e*) Some, in this case, for the readier reading of such irregularly-pronounc'd words, have express'd them in opposit columns, by other letters, which, according to the first establish'd powers of them answer to the sound of such words. Thus, against *daughter*, *draught*, they give us *daw-ter* (or *dat-ter*) *draft*.—But, as that expedient will not always answer precisely (as in *daughter* &c.) and is attended with the inconvenience of perplexing the mind about the spelling of the word, the intention being chiefly engag'd on the explicative, which is the wrong, spelling: it would seem much better, as I hinted before, to lead, more directly, to the pronunciation of them, by forming them into short phrases or sentences; that may, more agreeably, amuse the child; and draw him also into a better acquaintance with the sense of the word. Thus we might teach to pronounce the aforementioned words, as follows: 'Is it a son, or a daughter? Drink a draught of water.'—And, in this manner, the lists of words of like sound, and different spelling &c. might also be made more intelligible, pleasant, and instructive, thus: 'Now, you may read the book. Don't break the bruised reed. Mr Reid told me so... Yesterday we read the news. Is it white, or red?'

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That Others have fallen-short of the advantages, which would have resulted from a due regard to such sentiments as I have suggested; and that the former methods of leading children into an acquaintance with words, have all along been, and still are extremely inconvenient; will (I persuade myself) sufficiently appear to the unprejudic'd, from the following animadversions on the performances of some of the latest, and most generally-receiv'd writers on this subject.

1. Mr DYCHE (in his Guide to the english tongue) has given us, in his first list of dissyllables, (p. 17.) 140 words; in the first page of which 17 only are to be pronounc'd according to the rules before laid-down by him for the sound of syllables: and, therefore a child (and even a mistress, sometimes) must be at a loss about 123 of them: especially as, for ascertaining the true pronounciation of them, regard must be had to (at least) 12 or 13 exceptions: so that, abating the accent, and the division into syllables, a child might as well begin the art of reading with his bible.

2. Mr DILWORTH (in his New guide to the english tongue) though he warmly complains that none of his predecessors had provided gradual paces for their scholars to ascend by; has little more than copied Mr Dyche, whose tables he has greatly curtail'd.—The vast difference, which he piques himself upon, is, that he has reduc'd the *monosyllables* into such an order, that beginners may proceed step by step; he having first collected only words of two letters;
then

then words of three letters; after that, words of four letters, &c. Thus (to give an idea of this fancied improvement) the rhyme-*ank*, according to Mr Dyche (p. 7.) stands thus: *bank bank lank rank sank tank: blank crank drank flank frank plank twank: shrank*. Of these words, those, which Mr Dilworth has been pleas'd to give us, are dispos'd thus: *bank lank rank:* and 9 pages further (without the least benefit from any thing interpos'd to facilitate the pronunciation of them) *blank flank frank prank shank thank (f)*; dropping 10 in 20 of one single rhyme. Now it is apparent that the order of both is the same; and that the lessons in Dyche might be laid out (were there any advantage in it *g*) just as they are in Dilworth; without destroying the greater advantage of having the whole rhyme all-together.—Through the rest, he does not so much as pretend to have made any improvements: only, I find, he divides the penacute *dissyllables*, with an air of greater distinction, into two tables: the title of the former of which is 'Words, whose spelling and pronunciation are nearly the same;' of the latter 'Words, whose spelling and pronunciation are different:' titles which directly declare (and 'tis strange the

author

(*f*) And this division of the same rhyme must sometimes be thrown into more distances. For example at (p. 3.) *bat cat fat hat mat rat* (p. 4) *brat chat gnat flat that* (p. 9) *sprat* (p. 15.)

(*g*) Were there any advantage in it, I say; because there is, I think, no reason to doubt but that a child, when he is master of the rhyme (*-ank*) will go through all the varieties of the consonants (*b, bl, shr, &c.* with more ease, and to better purpose, than when divided to the distance of several pages.

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author was not aware of it) that the learner is left under an absolute uncertainty about the sound of the words in both of them; at the same time that there are no hints to ascertain the sound of any of them. A dreadful slavery, for both teacher and learner, to enter upon! where the one must inculcate with endless trouble, what the other (amidst the perplexed varieties) must frequently forget, and (for a long time) be greatly at a loss about: the difficulty still encreasing with the syllables in his following lists; in which he has made less provision for preventing the mistakes that must arise from the greater variety of differences between the spelling and the pronunciation. Less, I say; because, in the monosyllables, he has, as he tells us (pref. p. 7.) admonisht the learner (by a parenthesis) of those words, ‘ which, agree with orthography, ‘ but differ in sound.’ e. g. *bone bone tone (done) (gone) (none)* and that sometimes even to an almost imperceptible delicacy: as in *dull gull bull (bull full pull.)* The reader will, in one of these examples, observe a double admonition; that of quantity, and parenthesis: but a child will find no help from either of them, neither by way of remark at the place, nor by any preceding instructions.

3. Mr DIXON (in his English instructor) besides his being guilty of the errors abovementioned, that run through the generality of orthographers, is so very sparing of the introductory preliminaries to reading, that his list of syllables, and monosyllables (together) amount to little more than

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than half a page; and in the arrangement of the latter, there are some diversities of sound, where the spelling is the same [all call fall *shall* ...*are* care share spare...batch *catch* hatch match] so that the confusion, which this mismanagement creates, begins sooner than in the rest of his brethren, and is the more unpardonable, as he has given fewer directions to prevent mistakes.

4. Mr KIRKBY (in his Guide to the english tongue) is so far from having suited his instructions to the capacities of children (for whose use he seems hardly to have design'd them) that even scholars will find themselves too much perplext and bewilder'd in a multitude of mazes, to make any great advantage of his guidance.

5. Mr NEWBERY's *Agent* (in his Circle of the sciences) though he proposes to lead-on children by progressive steps, is so far from having kept-up to his design; that he seems to have had less regard to it than most of our compilers of SPELLING-BOOKS: for, he gives but an imperfect list of syllables; and even That is of little use to direct in the pronounciation of his tables of words. Thus, in his first list of dissyllbles (p. 83.) consisting of 40 words, there are but two that can be read on his own principles: and, in that of the polysyllables (p. 91.) hardly one.

6. Mr PALAIRET (in his New english SPELLING-BOOK, composd for the use of their royal highnesses) with all the faults of the afore-mentiond, is more superficial than any of them.

7. Mr PARDON (in his Spelling new-modeld) having

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having given no list of syllables at all, to settle any certain sounds, by way of preparation for the reading his tables of words (whence endless variations, and uncertainties) is still more embarrassing, and useless; in as much as, to the afore-mentiond reigning fault he has, in his tables, added another unaccountable one, the neglect of the accent; having thrown-together, without any regard but to the number of the syllables, and the order of the alphabet (which last is a matter of little, or no consequence) all sorts of words without any intimation of the difference either of the sound of the syllable, or of the accent of the words. So that, in the course of three words successive (beside other difficulties) you have often two or three changes of accent [as *abscess abscond, absence* (p. 34.) *factiousness, fallacious, falsifying* (p. 129.) the difference of which must be inculcated with infinite repetitions; and (notwithstanding the greatest pains-taking) to little purpose.

V. *Of the method of fixing a Standard of the language, in order to prevent its future corruption.*

BY way of apology for the high pretense of making this book a *standard*, and to account for some peculiarities, with the reasons of which it may be of use to the reader to be acquainted; I beg leave to add, that,

I. *As to Spelling, Accent, Pronunciation, &c.* where the point is Uncertain, and authors are di-

divided; I have given the preference to what, upon the whole, had the most to be said for it: more particularly.—In *Spelling* I have discarded all the varieties, which some have affected even to plead for; in order to establish what appeared to be the best: which, I will venture to say, is that, which comes nearest to the sound, and to the original. I am, however, to declare that I am far from being peremptory in any of my decisions; well knowing that even academies, instituted on purpose for the improvement of their languages, have often failed of pleasing the critics. Such objections, therefore, as may offer themselves to the curious against any thing I have determined, they will be pleas'd to communicate to the editor (*b*). *The*

b

Ac-

(*b*) This, as things stand, seems to be the only way of working-up a design of this nature to the highest perfection it is capable of. —An academy, or institution for this purpose, for aught I find from the higher powers, is what we have little reason to expect; how much soever it may have been desired, and wanted (V. *Addit. spec. n. 135.*) though 'tis well known that Lewis the 14th of France, however infamous, as a prince, will be dear to the latest posterity, as a patron of learning. —And yet, such an institution might not answer the end. The ceremony and form which reigns in such assemblies, with the jealousies and disputes which arise in them from different systems and ways of thinking, have been found to defeat, in great measure, the intention of them; so that their works have gone heavily on, and with great interruption; and, after all, have balkt the public expectation. —So that the only method, adapted to the temper of the English, who love to pursue their speculations more at liberty, as well as with less parade, seems to be that of voluntary or occasional communications; where public spirited persons at their leisure, and agreeably to their taste, furnish intelligences to the undertakers of useful designs. —A plan is here formed; and a great number of materials digested in such manner as to be consulted with ease. The main difficulty, therefore, is over; and now, that every thing appears in its proper disposition; the author himself will be much better able, than it was possible for him

Accent, it is observable, has of late years more than formerly) been carried-backward, in order to expedite the pronounciation of the word: for which reason, in submiffion to custom, I have authoriz'd *advértisement*, rather than *advertiſement*, &c. though the latter is far from being obſolete. In fixing therefore the accent, as well as in—*The Pronounciation* of words, about which there is any doubt or difficulty, the reader will be pleaſd to obſerve that I have formd my rules upon what I conceive to be the moſt common way of pronouncing them among the better ſort of people at London. Though, even among them, we find not only a difference in ſome inſtances, in which it is hard to ſay which is preferable (*i*), but alſo corruptions, which one may venture to declare inexcusable (*k*). Notwithſtanding theſe uncertainties in many caſes, I have (as the nature of the work requir'd

i in the firſt rough draught, to diſcover not only ſome blemiſhes in the ſymmetry of the whole; but alſo variety of faults in the ſeveral parts, which could not be well guarded-againſt, while the work was forming out of a chaos of numberleſs particulars, that were to be diſtributed by a great variety of references. — It is therefore to be hop'd, as it is greatly deſird, that the curious and beneficent will have ſo much regard to the growing generation, and even to diſtant poſterity, as to contribute their endeavors to ſmooth a ſhort way to learning, and to erect a durable monument of the language, now it ſeems to be arrivd at its acmé, in the reign of king George II. The reader will pardon me, if I take-upon-me to ſay that I look upon this as a debt to me, and to the public, from all the learned that have not their hands full of more important buſineſs.

(*i*) For example, *academy, advertiſement, hungary, old, whore, &c.*

(*k*) For example, *buſhop, river, ſcrouge, ſquenck, ſqueege, yerb, yuern, &c.* for *biſhop, cover, crowd, quenck, ſqueeze, verb, yours, &c.*

quir'd I should) taken-upon-me to fix, what seem'd to be best, as a standard: but shall be glad to be better inform'd, in any particulars, by such as have had more opportunities of knowing what is polite or courtly, or most generally prevailing. Any such intelligence will be gratefully acknowleg'd; and the emendations thereby procur'd, with the reasons for the alterations, inserted in the next edition.

2. *As to the Preferables* in spelling, which I presume will be most controverted; I have (principally) founded my peculiarities on a consideration very reasonable in it-self, and much to the credit of our language; *viz.* the giving a quick birth to our conceptions, or the saving of time and breath in the uttering of our thoughts. This, Mr *Addison* (*spectat. n. 135.*) consider'd as so great an excellence in our language, that, on account thereof, he is pleas'd to say, he esteem'd it a peculiar blessing that he was born an englishman. To verify this observation, he takes notice that we abound in monosyllables, which gives us an opportunity of delivering our thoughts in few sounds; and that, where they are not monosyllables, we often make them so, as much as lies in our power (1) either by the rapidity of pronunciation, as in *órátor*, &c. from *orátor*; (2) or by apostrophations, as *drown'd*, &c. for *drowned*; (3) or by abbreviations, as *drowns*, &c. for *drowneth*.—All these alterations, therefore, on his own principles, one would have thought he should have approv'd-of: but, it seems, he lookt upon them

as liberties that tend to the spoiling of the language; inſomuch as (1) by the firſt, we loſe the grave and ſolemn air of the latin, (2) by the ſecond, we turn a tenth part of our ſmoothest words into ſo many cluſters of conſonants; and (3) by the third, we multiply a letter (s) which was before too frequent in the english tongue; and add to that hiſſing in our language, which is ſo much taken-notice-of by foreigners.—

However, though I revere the authority of that excellent critic, and am captivated with the beautiful manner of his reaſoning; I cannot help thinking (notwithſtanding what he has ſaid) and I believe I may appeal to every unprejudic'd ear, that (1) *orator* is more ſpiritful and ſtriking than *orátor* (2) *drown'd*, more ſtrong and ſonorous than *drowned* (3) and *drowns*, more ſoft and eaſy than *drowneth*: and, conſequentially, that theſe modern innovations, in all like caſes, are to be lookt upon as improvements, rather than blemiſhes: ſince, beſides the diſpatch in the conveyance of our thoughts, they have ſuperior beauties in other reſpects alſo.

VI. *Of ſeveral Peculiarities, deſign'd for the improvement of the art; with the reaſons thereof.*

AS to the liberty I have taken, in ſeveral particulars, of differing from other writers on this ſubject; it behoves me to hint the reaſons thereof: and therefore I obſerve,

1. *With regard to ſeveral of the Terms I have made-*

made-use-of, which are new, and therefore may seem uncouth; such as *tessarasyllables*, *quartacutes*, &c. the critics, I hope, will pardon me; if they shall find that they are analogically form'd, and properly explain'd; that they are useful titles of different classes of words; and that children may easily be brought to use them for that purpose, as readily and familiarly as they learn to distinguish a consonant from a vowel, or a vowel from a diphthong.

2. *The Division of Syllables* is a point, which grammarians have labord with much ostentation of learning; having given multitudes of rules and exceptions, syzygies, double accents, and I know not what apparatus, to ascertain the thing: but, as every body, that has learnt to read, must know that they neither did (nor indeed could) attend to these niceties in learning; nor ever reap any benefit from them afterwards; I have ventured to drop them; and have divided the syllables for the use of learners (for whose use alone it is that they are divided at all) in such manner as might best direct to the proper sounds. For example, *aspect*; though the composition of the word (from the latin *ad*, & *spicere*) and syzygie (viz. *sp*; which may begin a word, and therefore is to begin a syllable) require it, according to the common rules of orthography, to be divided thus, *a-spect*; I have made bold (in regard to the end for which the division is made) to write it *as-pect*.—Thus Mr Dyche's darling double accent, after the vowel [*a''-spect*] borrow'd by

Mr Dilworth, and others, without acknowledgement; and Mr Brown's mark of short quantity, over the vowel [*Aspect*] appear to be no better than unnecessary appendages, not to say *difficiles nugae*.

3. *For the more commodious Division of Lessons, and the readier Reference to the beginning of any,* when several children are directed to read together; I have numberd the lines in every page of the tables that are divided into columns, as also the breaks of those that are divided into paragraphs, which may pass for verses. So that it will be easy to turn to any particular, which one shall be referd-to, by saying (for instance) pag. 2. col. 3. lin. 4. or pag. 90. ver. 45. &c.

4. *Specimens of Lessons,* a thing so usual in spelling-books, that I question whether there be any without some, will, for that very reason (I suppose) be expected here also: the rather, as these are, by some, preferd to the tables: but, as I have not given any with the syllables divided, I am to inform the reader, that, for fear of swelling the work with matters that have no relation to the perfection of the art, I have left-out every thing of that nature: (1) partly, because there is, in several parts of it, variety enough to practise-upon, with greater propriety, and to more advantage, for learners of every sort, from the first beginner to the highest proficient; (2) and, partly, because there are a great many books of that kind, out of which the master, who shall find it convenient,

nient, may choofe what he judges will be moft ufeful or entertaining.—One of the moft convenient for beginners (1) in profe, is (perhaps) that of *Mr Weald* (in his *Reading made eafy*) who has furnifht us with a pretty large collection of verfes out of the pſalms and new teſtament, in two parts: the former, containing words of one ſyllable only, the latter, having no words above two ſyllables: (2) and in poetry, the divine ſongs of *Dr Watts*; which, by frequent praćtiſe upon them, they will inſenſibly get-by-heart; and ſo, be poſſeſt, betimes, of a treaſure of good thoughts, beautifully expreſt, and ſuited to their capacities.

5. *Liſts of Proper names* I have, for the ſame reaſon, alſo, omitted: and the rather, as the pronounciation of them (except ſuch common ones as I have taken-notice-of) is, for the moſt part, agreeable to the ſpelling; and will become eaſy to children, without the puzzle of a ſeries of unmeaning ſounds, long enough before they can have the leaſt occaſion to read them.

6. *In regard to the Unlearned*, who are apt to think that their children cannot be taught to ſpell without learning latin; I will venture to add, that, by due attention to this ſyſtem, a perſon of ordinary capacity, at any age, may be enabled to ſpell with accuracy, in one year, much better than the generality of trades-folks do, that have ſpent 5 or 6 years at the latin ſchool, in hopes of making an advantage of what ſeldom ſtands them in any ſtead at all.

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VII. Of the manner of using this SPELLING-BOOK, and the conduct of children in this stage of their learning.

FOR the manner of using this SPELLING-BOOK I shall, here, give directions only in general (*m*); leaving particulars to their proper places; and the accommodating of every branch to the master's discretion.—First then,

1. *To initiate*; instructors may be pleas'd to carry-on their children by gentle degrees proportion'd to their abilities; pronouncing to them a certain portion, till they can imitate the sound (*n*): and inculcating it, till it grows familiar (*o*).—*The lessons*, at first, should, for some time, be very

(*m*) And I will venture to add, that, by the helps I have here provided, and the conduct I shall recommend, masters of good understanding may do wonders in forwarding their scholars. At the same time, I am sensible that the best means in the world may miscarry in the hands of a bungler. For, though some may make a difficulty of cutting glass with a diamond: any glazier can show that it is not the fault of the tool; but the unskilfulness of the person that uses it.

(*n*) Nor will this be sufficient: every lesson must be repeated, from the begining, from time to time; till the child can run it all over, without hesitation, or mistake. So, every succeeding lesson will grow easier and easier: and the slower he advances in this manner; the surer will be the foundation, and the quicker his progress, in the issue.

(*o*) *The teaching of children to know the letters*, which is the first step to be taken, is, perhaps, too often deferd longer than is necessary. The tenderness of parents generally prevents them from sending their children to school so soon as they have a capacity for learning. The fear of accidents, or the severity of a master, confirms them in this resolution: so that two or three years are commonly lost, before a child begins to learn to read.—To remedy this inconveniencce, expedients have been thought-of, by which parents, or nurses, and even brothers or sisters, may entice little ones to play themselves into an acquaintance with the names and figures of the letters. The
great

very short; just to let-in a little light, without being irksome: a thing carefully to be guarded against, for fear of oppressing, or alienating their minds, at their first setting out in a carriere of so much moment.—*The intervals* of respite from reading should be filled-up, during the time

great *Mr Locke* (on education § 150.) recommends an ivory-ball, made like that of the royal-oak lottery with 26 sides. Upon several of these sides paste an A; on others B: and, when the child is perfect in them, then add another; and so on, till, each side having a letter, there be on it the whole alphabet. With this let others play before him, it being as good a sort of play, to lay a stake who shall throw an A or a B; as who, upon dice, shall throw 6, or 7. This being a play amongst you, tempt him not to it, lest you make it business. He should not think it is any thing but a play of older people: and there is no doubt, but he will take to it of himself. And, that he may have the more reason to think it a play which he is sometimes, in favor, admitted to: when the play is done, the ball should be laid-up safe out of his reach; that so it may not, by his having it in his keeping at any time, grow stale to him.

The next step, which is *teaching to spell*, children may also be trayd-into in like manner. On the six sides of a die paste the 6 vowels; and on the sides of three other dice, the consonants: and make it a play, that he shall win, who, at one cast, throws most words upon the four dice.

When, by these gentle insinuating ways, *he begins to be able to Read*: some easy pleasant book, suited to his capacity, should be put into his hands; wherein the entertainment, which he finds, may draw-him-on, and reward his pains in reading. For this purpose he may have *Æsop's fables*; which, being stories that are apt to delight and entertain children, will also afford useful reflections to him, when a man: If his *Æsop* has pictures in it, it will entertain him much better; and encourage him to read, when it carries the encrease of knowlege with it: for, such visible objects children hear talkt of in vain, and without any satisfaction, whilst they have no ideas of them: those ideas being not to be had from sounds; but from the things themselves, or their pictures: and, therefore it would be convenient, as soon as he begins to spell, to get him a variety of pictures with the printed names to them; which, at the same time, will invite him to read, and afford him matter of enquiry and knowlege.

time appointed for business, with a variety of engagements; to prevent their sinking into a stupid listlessness, or striking out into vain reveries: either of which will turn to ill habits, very pernicious to study, and very difficult to be cur'd.

(1) One of the best engagements, for this purpose, that I know of, is the use of the pen (*p*); which children may, very early, and in a very little time, be taught to handle, to good purpose, by way of diversion. And, by this means, the mind will be kept in a constant pursuit of what is useful, by the interchangeable amusements of writing and reading: the one to form a right notion of what is new to it; and the other to familiarize, and fix the impression. (2.) Another employment, after this, may be (as they grow able) to get their lessons to spell off-book: of which they may be encourag'd to give an account, in such manner as to vie with one another, in competition for precedency, or premiums. (3.) A third means of making this their business and useful diversion, I find recommend- ed by the ingenious Dr Watts (art of read. p. 80.) in the following words: ‘ Two or three scholars
 ‘ may use the tables of words in a sort of sport,
 ‘ or play: and when they ask each other to spell
 ‘ them, he that misses not one in ten or twenty,
 shall

(*p*) Or rather of the *state-pencil*. I have heard, indeed, some of the hypocritics in writing object against the use of the pencil, as prejudicial to the right humoring of the pen: but, whatever they may advance in theory, I am well satisfied, from experience, it is not: and therefore I recommend it as much cleaner, and cleverer, for children to write their exercises with.

‘ shall gain a pin, or two pins, or a marble, or
 ‘ what other toy they think proper; never ex-
 ‘ ceeding the value of a farthing.’

2. *To further* such as have made a tolerable proficiency: after they have been acquainted with the nature and use of the points or pauses, they may be heard to read, with punctuality and proper accent, some portion of scripture, or other writings, equal to their capacities, and agreeable to their taste: and, in the intervals, may be oblig'd to get by heart, their catechisms, and bright passages of prose, or poetry; first to be pronounc'd with propriety; and then to be writ on their slates from their memory. In reviewing these exercises, the masters may dash the misspellings, which the child should correct from the book; and (after having got the words so corrected, and rehearst them to his companion) be oblig'd to enter them fair in a paper-book; some ten or twelve words in a verse: one or more of which verses, distinguish'd by figures (for the readier recourse) may be appointed as lessons, from time to time, for variety of employment in school-hours; or by way of punishment in play time (q). And the same method may

(q) *Punishments*, I must observe, should be prevented as much as may be, by good instructions, gentle usage, and cheerful amusements; with condescension to children's infirmities, and connivance at peccadillos. For, to be often scolding, or scourging, is to alienate, and harden; or to stupify, and confound the senses and, therefore, the most slavish, and ruinous thing, that a master can be guilty of, or that a child can suffer.——But when (for something immoral, or to prevent the growth of ill habits from rambling, idleness, or inattention) it shall become necessary to admonish

may be observ'd in translations from other languages, when they begin to learn them.

T H E

admonish more severely than by bare remonstrances, and kind exhortations: instead of the rod (in the literal sense) for the fool's back; which is often unfit, and almost always ineffectual; I would recommend something more irksome than a whipping-bout, and more suitable to the dignity of human nature; as well as better calculated to put the child on reflection, without imberbering him; at the same time that it may contribute to the improvement of his mind, and the recommendation of his business; ——— What I mean, and have found of excellent use for this purpose, is, to balance accounts with the criminal, by confining him at business, when others go to play. Hereby he will redeem the time he may have lost; and, the more he loves play, the greater will be his care (if he reflects at all on this disgraceful separation from his companions) not to incur a penalty, that gives him so much uneasiness. The fine, I would impose, on this occasion, should be a copy, a sum in arithmetic, in short something that the scholar cannot slubber over, and the master may quickly examine; not to make any breach on the hours of business:

T H E SPELLING-BOOK.

L E T T E R S 26.

<i>Roman.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Italic.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
a A	a A	a A	a
b B	b B	b B	bee
c C	c C	c C	see
d D	d D	d D	dee
e E	e E	e E	e
f F	f F	f F	ef
g G	g G	g G	gee
h H	h H	h H	aich
i I	i I	i I	i
j J	j J	j J	jod
k K	k K	k K	cay
l L	l L	l L	el
m M	m M	m M	em
n N	n N	n N	en
o O	o O	o O	o
p P	p P	p P	pee
q Q	q Q	q Q	ku
r R	r R	r R	ar
f S	f S	f S	efs
t T	t T	t T	tee
u U	u U	u U	u
v V	v V	v V	vau
w W	w W	w W	double-u
x X	x X	x X	eks
y Y	y Y	y Y	wi
z Z	z Z	z Z	zad

|| CAPITALS begin Periods, and Proper names, &c.*

f, at the end of a word, is always writ s.

* *Emphatical words may also, on some occasions, be distinguished by capitals, to advantage.*

¹ VOWELS, 7.a e i o u y³ w⁴² CONSONANTS, 19.

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

Joining Letters 14.

Double { æt, ff, fi, fl, fb, fh, fi, fk, fl, ff, ft
 { et, ff, fi, fl, fb, fh, fi, fk, fl, ff, ft

Treble 3. { ffi ffi ffi
 { ffi ffi ffi

Diphthongs,⁵ 25.

in one type, or character, 2 : æ, œ.

writ afunder, 23 : (A) ai, ay, au, aw. (E) ea, ee, ei, eo, eu, ew, ey. (I) ie. (O) oa, oe, oi, ou, ow, oy. (U) ua, ue, ui, uo, uy.

Triphthongs,⁶ 6.

eau, ieu, iew, uee, uoi, uoy.

DIÆRESIS

divides a diphthong into two sounds : the mark is two dots over one of the vowels⁷ : as in raphaël, mosaïc, capernäum.

¹ Vowels are letters, that sound alone.² Consonants are letters that sound with a vowel.³ y sounds --- before a vowel, as ee, rapidly pronounc'd --- after a letter, as i. See p. 3. n. 7.⁴ w sounds --- before a letter, as oo, rapidly pronounc'd --- after a letter as u. See p. 3. n. 6.⁵ Diphthongs are two vowels in one sound : as ae in cæsar ; and oe in œconomy.⁶ Triphthongs are three vowels in one sound : as iew in view.⁷ Diæresis (I) is commonly markt on the latter vowel (II) but might better be markt on the former (I) partly to give earlier notice of the two sounds (2) and partly to save the i and u from being disfigur'd by two dots.

S Y L L A B L E S *

I. OF TWO LETTERS †

1. *The vowel Before.*

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	an	en	in	on	un
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc	ap	ep	ip	op	up
ad	ed	id	od	ud	ar	er	ir	or	ur
af	ef	if	of	uf	as	es	is	os	us
ag	eg	ig	og	ug	at	et	it	ot	ut
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk	av	ev	iv	ov	uv
al	el	il	ol	ul	ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
am	em	im	om	um	az	ez	iz	oz	uz

2. *The vowel After.*

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	na	ne	ni	no	nu
ca	ce ¹	ci ²	co	cu	pa	pe	pi	po	pu
da	de	di	do	du	qua ⁵	que	qui	quo	---
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	ra	re	ri	ro	ru
ga	ge ³	gi ⁴	go	gu	fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	ta	te	ti	to	tu
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	va	ve	vi	vo	vu
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	wa ⁶	we	wi	wo	wu
la	le	li	lo	lu	ya ⁷	ye	yi	yo	yu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	za	ze	zi	zo	zu

* *A Syllable* is a distinct sound made by one letter alone (as *a, I, O*) or by more letters pronounc'd together.

A Syllable must not be divided at the end of a line.

† When the scholar is master of the two following tables, he may (with propriety) pass-on to the first table of monosyllables — And, when he is well acquainted with the two next, he may proceed to the rest of the tables of monosyllables; without giving himself any great trouble about the remaining tables of syllables; which, though necessary to the perfection of the work, may (perhaps) be past-over without much prejudice.

Pronounce ¹fe. ²fi. ³je. ⁴ji. ⁵koo-a. ⁶oo-a. ⁷ee-a.

qu may pass for one letter, and sound as *kw*.

II. OF THREE LETTERS.

I. *A Vowel before two Consonants.*

abs ¹	echs	ibs	obs	ubs	ant	ent	int	ont	unt
ach	ech	ich	och	uch	aph ³	eph	iph	oph	uph
ack	eck	ick	ock	uck	apt	ept	ipt	opt	upt
act	ect	ict	oct	uct	arb	erb	irb	orb	urb
aft	eft	ift	oft	uft	ard	erd	ird	ord	urd
alb	elb	ilb	olb	ulb	arg	erg	irg	org	urg
ald	eld	ild	old ²	uld	ark	erk	irk	ork	urk
alf	elf	ilf	olf	ulf	arl	erl	irl	orl	url
alk	elk	ilk	olk	ulk	arm	erm	irm	orm	urm
all	ell	ill	oll	ull	arn	ern	irn	orn	urn
alm	elm	ilm	olm	ulm	arp	erp	irp	orp	urp
alp	elp	ilp	olp	ulp	ars ¹	ers	irs	ors	urs
als ¹	els	ils	ols	uls	art	ert	irt	ort	urt
alt	elt	ilt	olt	ult	ash	esh	ish	osh	ush
amb	emb	imb	omb	umb	ask	esk	isk	osk	usk
amp	emp	imp	omp	ump	asp	esp	isp	osp	usp
ams ¹	ems	ims	oms	ums	ast	est	ist	ost	ust
and	end	ind	ond	und	ath	eth	ith	oth	uth
ang	eng	ing	ong	ung	ats	ets	its	ots	uts
ans ¹	ens	ins	ons	uns	axt	ext	ixt	oxt	uxt

Pronounce ¹s as z. ²o as oa. ³ph as f.

2. *Two Consonants before a Vowel.*

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	rha ⁵	rhe	rhi	rho	rhu
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	sca	sce ⁶	sci ⁷	sco	scu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	sha	she	shi	sho	shu
cla ¹	cle	cli	clo	clu	ska	ske	ski	sco	sku
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	sla	sle	sli	slo	slu
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	sma	sme	smi	sno	smu
dwa	dwe	dwi	dwo	dwu	sna	sne	sni	sno	snu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	sfa	sfe	sfi	sfo	sfu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	squa	sque	squi	squo	---
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	sfa	sfe	sfi	sfo	sfu
gna ²	gne	gni	gno	gnu	sfa	sfe	sfi	sfo	sfu
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	tha	the	thi	tho	thu
kna ³	kne	kni	kno	knu	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
pha ⁴	phe	phi	pho	phu	twa	twe	twi	two	twu
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	wha ⁸	whē	whi	who	whu
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	wra ⁵	wre	wri	wro	wru

Pronounce ¹tla. ²nna. ³hna. ⁴fa. ⁵ra. ⁶se. ⁷fi. ⁸hoo-a.
w may pass for a consonant in this list.

III. OF FOUR LETTERS.

I. *A Vowel before three Consonants.*

acht	echt	icht	ocht	ucht
acks	ecks	icks	ocks	ucks
acts	ects	icts	octs	ucts
afts	efts	ifts	ofts	ufts
alch	elch	ilch	olch	ulch
alds ¹	elds	ilds	olds	ulds
alks	elks	ilks	olks	ulks
---	ells	ills	olls	ulls
		B 3		alms

alms ¹	elms	ilms	olms	ulms
alps	elps	ilps	olps	ulps
alts	elts	ilts	olts	ults
ambs ¹	embs	imbs	ombs	umbs
amph ²	emph	imph	omph	umph
amps	emps	imps	omps	umps
ampt	empt	impt	ompt	umpt
anch	ench	inch	onch	unch
ands ¹	ends	inds	onds	unds
angs ¹	engs	ings	ongs	ungs
ants	ents	ints	onts	unts
aphs ²	ephs	iphs	ophs	uphs
apts	epts	ipts	opts	upts
arch	erch	irch	orch	urch
ards ¹	erds	irds	ords	urds
args	ergs	irgs	orgs	urgs
arls ¹	erls	irls	orls	urls
arms ¹	erms	irms	orms	urms
arns ¹	erns	irns	orns	urns
arph ²	erph	irph	orph	urph
arps	erps	irps	orps	urps
arsh	ersh	irsh	orsh	ursh
arth	erth	irth	orth	urth
arts	erts	irts	orts	urts
asht	esht	isht	osht	ush
askt	eskt	iskt	oskt	uskt
alps	esps	isps	osps	usps
afts	ests	ifts	ofts	ufts
atch	etch	itch	otch	utch
aths	eths	iths	oths	uths

Pronounce 's as z. 'ph as f.

2. Three

2. *Three Consonants before a Vowel.*

chla ¹	chle	chli	chlo	chlu
chra ²	chre	chri	chro	chru
phla ³	phle	phli	phlo	phlu
phra ⁴	phre	phri	phro	phru
fcha ⁵	fche	fchi	fcho	fchu
fcra	fcrc	fcric	fcro	fcru
fhra	fhre	fhri	fhro	fhru
fpha ⁶	fphe	fphi	fpho	fphu
fpla	fple	fpli	fplo	fplu
fpra	fpre	fpri	fpro	fpru
fta	ftre	ftri	ftro	ftu
thla	thle	thli	thlo	thlu
thra	thre	thri	thro	thru
thwa	thwe	thwi	thwo	thwu

IV. OF FIVE LETTERS.

1. *A Vowel before four Consonants.*

angth	ength	ingth	ongth	ungth
alcht	elcht	ilcht	olcht	ulcht
ancht	encht	incht	oncht	uncht
archt	ercht	ircht	orcht	urcht
arpht	erphht	irphht	orphht	urphht
atcht	etcht	itcht	otcht	utcht

2. *Four Consonants before a Vowel.*

fchra	fchre	fchri	fchro	fchru
fphra	fphre	fphri	fphro	fphru

Pronounce ¹kla. ²kra. ³fla. ⁴fra. ⁵fka. ⁶ffa.

WORDS.

I. MONOSYLLABLES*:

i. *Ending in a single Vowel.*

ye go ho lo no wo by my why

ii. *Ending in a single Consonant.*

B	web	hob	tub	had	red
Bab	zeb	job	blub	lad	ted
cab	Bib	lob	chub	mad	wed
dab	fib	mob	club	pad	bled
mab	gib	rob	5 drub	fad	bred
nab	nib	fob	frub	wad	fled
tab	rib	knob	grub	brad	shed
blab	crib	squb	snub	clad	fted
crab	drib	throb	ftub	glad	fped
drab	glib	Bub	10 scrub	plad	fhred
fcab	squb	cub	shrub	shad	Bid
flab	Bob	dub	D	Bed	did
ftab	cob	hub	Bad	fed	hid
fwab	fob	nub	dad	led	kid
Deb	gob	rub	15 gad	ned	lid

rid

* *Monosyllables* are words of one syllable.---NB. (1) These first tables, beside their being a commodious introduction to reading, will also be of use as a list of rhymes; which the reader will find a good deal more copious than those of Poole (in his *parnassus*) and Byfshe (in his *art of pöetry*). (2) The plurals of nouns, with the participles, and persons of verbs (here recorded in the theme, or root) will add considerably to the number of the rhymes. Thus, to *ax*, will rhyme the plural of nouns, and the 3d person of verbs in *ack*: as *lacks, cracks, &c.*

rid	brag	Bog	ram	rum	Ben
chid	crag	cog	fam	fum	den
quid	drag	dog	cram	chum	fen
Cod	flag	fog	dram	crum	hen
dod	knag	gog	5 flam	drum	ken
god	fhag	hog	fham	glum	men
hod	fnag	jog	fwam	grum	pen
jod	ftag	log	tram	plum	ten
nod	fwag	nog	Gem	fcum	wen
pod	wrag	clog	10 hem	ftum	then
rod	fcrag	flog	clem	fwum	when
fod	Beg	frog	ftem	ftum	wren
tod	keg	prog	Dim	thrum	In
clod	leg	Bug	him	N	bin
plod	meg	dug	15 rim	An	din
fhod	peg	hug	tim	ban	fin
trod	dreg	jug	brim	can	gin
Bud	Big	lug	crim	dan	hin
cud	dig	mug	grim	fan	jin
mud	fig	pug	20 prim	man	kin
fcud	jig	rug	skim	nan	lin
fpud	lig	tug	slim	pan	pin
ftud	pig	drug	swim	ran	fin
G	rig	plug	trin	tan	tin
Bag	wig	flug	25 whim	van	win
cag	grig	fmug	Tom	wan	chin
fag	prig	fnug	from	bran	grin
gag	fwig	fhrug	Bum	clan	shin
nag	trig	M	gum	plan	skin
quag	twig	Am	30 hum	scan	spin
rag	whig	dam	lum	span	thin
tag	sprig	ham	mum	swan	twin
wag	wig	pam	num	than	whin

On	flap	lop	Bur	net	hot
con	fnap	mop	cur	pet	jot
don	fwap	pop	fur	fet	lot
yon	trap	fop	hur	wet	not
Bun	wrap	top	5 pur	yet	pot
dun	scrap	chop	flur	fret	quot
fun	ftrap	crop	flur	tret	rot
gun	Hep	drop	spur	whet	fot
mun	nep	flop	T	It	wot
nun	step	knop	10 At	bit	blot
pun	Dip	prop	bat	cit	clot
run	hip	shop	cat	fit	grot
fun	jip	flop	fat	hit	knot
tun	lip	stop	gat	kit	plot
fhun	nip	ftrop	15 hat	nit	scot
fpun	pip	Cup	mat	pit	shot
ftun	rip	sup	wat	quit	fnot
P	fip	tup	pat	fit	spot
Cap	tip	R	rat	tit	trot
gap	chip	Bar	20 tat	wit	But
hap	clip	car	vat	chit	cut
lap	drip	far	wat	grit	gut
map	flip	jar	brat	flit	hut
nap	fhip	mar	chat	fmit	jut
pap	skip	par	25 flat	fpit	nut
rap	flip	tar	plat	twit	put
fap	fnip	war	prat	whit	rut
tap	trip	char	fquat	writ	glut
chap	whip	scar	fprat	fplit	scut
clap	fcrip	spar	30 Bet	fprit	shut
trap	ftrip	ftar	jet	Cot	slut
flap	Fop	Fir	let	dot	fmut
knap	hop	Or	met	got	ftrut

X	tax	Sex	mix	Ox	fox
Ax	wax	vex	fix	box	pox
bax	flax	Fix	flix	cox	Flux

iii. Ending in two Consonants.

Ebb	thwack	dock	truck	whiff	fift
C	Beck	hock	ftruck	Off	drift
Ach	deck	lock	Act	cloff	shift
chich	keck	mock	fact	scoff	shrift
which	neck	pock 5	paft	Buff	thrift
much	peck	rock	traft	cuff	Oft
fuch	check	fock	Seft	huff	foft
Back	speck	block	Pift	luff	croft
cack	Dick	clock	ftrict	muff	Tuft
hack	kick	crock ¹⁰		puff	
jack	lick	flock	D	ruff	G
lack	nick	frock	Add	bluff	Egg
pack	pick	knock	odd	chuff	clegg
quack	quick	fhock	F	gruff	
rack	rick	fmock ¹⁵	Gaff	fnuff	L
fack	fick	ftock	quaff	ftuff	Alb
tack	tick	Buck	raff	Aft	Elb
black	wiek	duck	chaff	haft	Held
clack	brick	luck	draff	raft	Old
crack	chick	muck ²⁰	graff	waft	bold
knack	crick	ruck	quaff	craft	cold
flack	prick	fuck	ftaff	fhaff	fold
fmack	fpick	tuck	Tiff	Eft	hold
fnack	thick	chuck	cliff	left	mold
ftack	trick	cluck ²⁵	fkiff	cleft	fold
track	thwick	pluck	ftiff	theft	told
wrack	Cock	ftuck	twiff	lift	scold

Elf	shell	full	stilt	band	pang
pelf	smell	gull	M	hand	rang
felf	snell	hull	Camp	land	fang
fhelf	spell	lull	damp	rand	tang
Elk	swell	mull	5lamp	санд	clang
belk	Ill	null	ramp	wand	flang
yelk	bill	pull	vamp	bland	twang
whelk	dill	scull	champ	brand	Bing
Bilk	fill	trull	clamp	gland	ding
milk	gill	Elm	10cramp	grand	ling
filk	hill	helm	stamp	stand	ring
wilk	jill	whelm	swamp	strand	sing
Bulk	kill	Film	Hemp	End	wing
fulk	mill	Ulm	kemp	bend	bring
gulk	nill	culm	15Imp	lend	cling
hulk	pill	Help	limp	mend	sing
sculk	rill	yelp	pimp	rend	sling
Ell	fill	whelp	shrimp	send	sting
bell	till	Gulp	Pomp	tend	swing
cell	will	Shalt	20Bump	vend	thing
dell	chill	Belt	dump	blend	wring
fell	drill	felt	jump	spend	spring
gell	skill	melt	mump	Bond	string
hell	spill	pelt	pump	fond	Long
nell	squill	welt	25rump	pond	song
quell	still	smelt	crump	strond	prong
fell	swill	spelt	frump	Fund	wrong
tell	thill	Hilt	plump	shund	strong
well	thrill	jilt	stump	stund	throng
yell	shrill	milt	30thump	Bang	Bung
zell	Bull	quilt	trump	fang	dung
dwell	cull	wilt	N	gang	hung
knell	dull	spilt	And	hang	rung
					fung

fung	fink	flant	capt	popt	Turf
clung	tink	Bent	gapt	stopt	fcurf
flung	wink	dent	lapt	topt	Ark
ftung	blink	kent	rapt	chopt	bark
fwung	brink	lent 5	chapt	cropt	cark
wrung	chink	pent	clapt	dropt	dark
sprung	clink	rent	flapt	propt	hark
strung	drink	sent	fnapt	shopt	lark
Bank	fkink	tent	fwapt	flopt	mark
dank	flink	vent 10	trapt	stopt	park
hank	ftink	went	wrapt	R	clark
lank	think	fcnt	strapt	Barb	shark
rank	twink	shent	Kept	garb	spark
sank	shrink	spent	wept	Verb	stark
tank	Funk	trent 15	slept	Orb	Jerk
blank	punk	Dint	stept	Curb	querk
clank	funk	hint	fwept	Bard	yerk
crank	drunk	lint	Dipt	card	Cork
drank	flunk	mint	hipt	hard	fork
flank	ftunk	flint 20	ript	lard	york
frank	trunk	squint	sipt	nard	stork
plank	shrunck	sprint	tipt	pard	Lurk
prank	Ann	stint	chipt	ward	turk
shank	Ant	Font	clipt	yard	fnurk
flank	cant	pont 25	dript	shard	Carl
spank	pant	front	shipt	Herd	marl
stank	rant	Hunt	skipt	sherd	fnarl
thank	want	runt	slipt	Cord	Curl
twank	zant	blunt	snipt	lord	furl
shrank	chant	brunt	tript	Curd	hurl
Ink	grant	grunt	whipt	Dwarf	purl
link	plant	P	stript	scarf	churl
pink	fcant	Apt 33	Lopt	wharf	fnurl

14	Words	(rm—ft)			1	yllable
Arm	sharp	S	wish	gasp		pis
barm	Querp	Ash	Bush	hasp		blis
farm	Thorp	cash	hush	rasp		fwis
harm	Bars	dash	gush	wasp		Bofs
warm	cars	gash 5	push	clasp		gofs
charm	jars	hash	rush	grasp		jofs
swarm	wars	lash	tush	Lisp		lofs
Term	stars	mash	blush	wisp		mos
sperm	Art	pash	brush	crisp		rofs
storm	cart	quash	crush	Cusp		fofs
Barn	dart	rash 11	flush	Afs		tofs
darn	fart	fash	plush	lafs		crofs
warn	hart	tash	thrush	mas		drofs
yarn	mart	wash	Ask	pafs		glofs
Bern	part	clash 15	bask	brafs		Bufs
fern	quart	crash	cas	clafs		fufs
kern	tart	flash	lask	glafs		hufs
yern	wart	gnash	mask	grafs		trufs
stern	smart	plash	task	Befs		Cast
Corn	starr	shash 20	flask	cefs		fast
horn	thwart	flash	Desk	gues		hast
morn	Pert	smash	Fisk	lefs		last
scorn	vert	squash	risk	me		mast
thorn	Dort	fwash	brisk	nefs		past
Urn	mort	thrash	frisk	blefs		vast
burn	fort	plash	whisk	chefs		wast
turn	tort	Nesh 27	Busk	dress		blast
churn	short	flesh	dusk	tre		Best
spurn	snort	fresh	husk	stref		guest
Carp	Curt	thresh	musk	Bifs		jest
harp	hurt	Dish	rusk	hifs		lest
warp	blurt	fish	tusk	kifs		nest
scarp	sturt	push 33	Asp	mifs		pest

quest

quest	dress	Cost	rust	path	smith
rest	wrest	loft	cruft	swath	Goch
test	Fist	toft	truft	wrath	moth
vest	list	croft	thruft	Beth	broth
west	mift	froft 5	T	heth	froth
yest	pift	Duft	Bath	feth	troth
zest	wift	gust	gath	teth	wroth
bleft	grift	juft	hath	Pith	Next
cheft	twift	luft	lath	fith	text
creft	wrift	muft 10	math	frith	Twixt

iv. *Ending in three Consonants.*

Belch	wench	Bankt	T	wretch
welch	trench	rankt	Batch	Itch
fquelch	wrench	flankt	catch	bitch
Milch	Inch	frankt	hatch	ditch
pilch	pinch	thankt 15	latch	hitch
Hulch	winch	Tenth	match	nitch
Filth	clinch	R	patch	pitch
Hanch	finch	Arch	watch	witch
lanch	Bunch	march	cratch	fitch
panch	dunch	parch 20	smatch	ftitch
blanch	hunch	starch	snatch	switch
branch	lunch	Perch	thatch	twitch
granch	punch	Torch	scratch	Botch
stanch	Bangd	scorch	Etch	hotch
Bench	hangd	Lurch 25	fetch	potch
quench	twangd	church	ketch	notch
tench	Wrongd	Corps	letch	scotch
wench	throngd	Curst	vetch	Dutch
drench	Bungd	durst	sketch	hutch
french	dungd	hurst 30	stretch	crutch

v. *Ending in four Consonants.*

Belcht Length Pincht Parcht Hatcht Pitcht
 Filcht strengthPuncht percht Fetcht Botcht

vi. *Ending in e mute :*(1) *After a Vowel.*

doe foe roe toe floe owe. due hue rue sue
 blue prue glue clue spue true. die hie lie pie
 rie vie flie frie prie skie flie spie stie trie

(2) *After one Consonant.*

Babe	brace	twice	5 flade	bode	G
Glebe	chace	splice	spade	code	Age
Jibe	grace	thrice	trade	mode	cage
bribe	place	Duce	Bede	node	gage
tribe	space	bruce	mede	rode	page
scribe	trace	fluce	10 gledi	strode	rage
Lobe	Ice	truce	Bide	Jude	sage
robe	dice	spruce	hide	rude	wage
globe	lice	D	ride	crude	stage
Cube	mice	Bade	fide	prude	fwage
tube	nice	cade	15 tide	F	Huge
C	rice	fade	wide	Safe	K
Ace	fice	jade	bride	chafe	Ake
dace	tice	lade	chide	Fife	bake
face	vice	made	glide	life	cake
lace	price	wade	20 pride	rife	lake
mace	slice	blade	slide	wife	make
pace	splice	glade	stride	knife	quake
race	trice	shade	Ode	strife	rake

fAKE

fake	fluke	mole	grime	fine	tape
take	L	pole	prime	tine	chape
wake	Ale	sole	flime	vine	crape
blake	bale	stole	Dome	wine	grape
brake	dale	strole	5 fome	brine	scape
drake	gale	Mule	home	chine	shape
flake	hale	pule	pome	shine	snape
shake	male	rule	lome	swine	scrape
flake	pale	yule	tome	trine	Pipe
snake	fale	M	10 Fume	twine	ripe
spake	tale	Came	plume	whine	wipe
stake	vale	dame	spume	shrine	gripe
Dike	wale	fame	N	Bone	snipe
like	scale	game	Bane	cone	tripe
pike	shale	lame	15 cane	hone	stripe
tike	stale	name	dane	tone	Cope
spike	swale	fame	fane	zone	hope
strike	whale	tame	jane	crone	mope
Coke	File	blame	lane	drone	pope
joke	guile	brame	mane	prone	rope
poke	mile	flame	pane	shone	sope
yoke	pile	frame	22 vane	stone	tope
broke	tile	shame	wane	throne	grope
choke	vile	Theme	crane	June	scope
cloke	wile	scheme	plane	tune	slope
croke	smile	Lime	Dine	prune	trope
smoke	stile	mime	27 fine	P	R
spoke	while	rime	kine	Ape	bare
stoke	Bole	time	line	cape	care
Duke	cole	chime	mine	gape	dare
luke	dole	clime	nine	nape	fare
puke	hole	crime	32 pine	rape	hare

18 *Words* (ending in e) 1 syllable

mare	wire	pure	grate	Lute	strive
pare	shire	Lyre	plate	mute	thrive
rare	spire	S	prate	flute	Cove
tare	squire	Base	skate	shute	hove
ware	Ore	case	5 slate	V	jove
blare	bore	vase	state	Cave	rove
clare	core	wase	Bite	gave	wove
flare	fore	chase	kite	lave	clove
glare	gore	Dose	mite	pave	drove
scare	lore	Use	10 quite	rave	grove
share	more	cruse	sife	save	stove
flare	pore	T	smite	wave	strove
snare	tore	Ate	snite	brave	throve
spare	wore	bate	spite	clave	Z
square	yore	date	15 trite	crave	Daze
stare	frore	fate	white	grave	gaze
sware	score	gate	write	knave	maze
Ire	shore	hate	thwite	shave	blaze
dire	snore	kate	Dote	slave	craze
fire	store	late	20 mote	stave	glaze
hire	swore	mate	note	thrave	graze
mire	Ure	pate	rote	Dive	Doze
quire	cure	rate	vote	five	poze
fire	dure	fate	smote	hive	gloze
tire	lure	tate	25 wrote	drive	froze

(3) *After two Consonants.*

Badge	ledge	pledge	Dodge	judge	Hulfe
fadge	fedge	fledge	hodge	drudge	pulfe
madge	wedge	Fidge	lodge	grudge	Dance
Edge	dredge	ridge	30 stodge	snudge	lance
hedge	fledge	bridge	Budge	trudge	chance

france

france	fince	fringe	Sconfe	verge	parfe
glance	wince	fwinge	Lapfe	Gorge	Burfe
prance	Dinge	twinge	Farce	Urge	curfe
france	hinge	springe	Barge	purge	nurfe
Mince	finge	Plunge	large	furge	purfe
prince	tinge	fpunge	charge	fpurge	Larve
quince	cringe	Rinfe	Serge	Arfe	ftarve

vii. *Consisting of Diphthongs.*

A (ai)

Aid	pail	maim	blain	train	fair
maid	quail	claim	brain	twain	hair
braid ^r	rail	Cain 10	chain	fpain	lair
Waif	fail	fain	drain	ftain	pair
Ail	tail	gain	grain	Faint	chair
bail	wail	lain	plain	paint	ftair
fail	flail	main	fkain	quaint	Bait
hail	frail	pain 15	flain	faint	wait
jail	fnail	rain	fpain	taint	plait
mail	trail	vain	ftain	plaint	ftrait
nail	Aim	wain	fwain	Air	Faith

(au)

Daub	Baud	laud	maud	fraud	Gaul	paul
------	------	------	------	-------	------	------

(aw)

Aw	law	faw 20	claw	gnaw	ftraw
daw	maw	taw	craw	fhaw	Awl
haw	paw	yaw	draw	fpaw	bawl
jaw	raw	chaw	flaw	thaw	cawl
					mawl

* Rhymes to these are the past forms of verbs in *ay*, *ey*, *eigh*: as *layd*, *conveyd*, *weighd*.

20 *Words* (with diphthongs) 1 syllable

mawl	yawl	sqawl	dawn	fawn	prawn
brawl	spawl	Hawn	fawn	yawn	spawn
crawl	scrawl	shawm	lawn	brawn	thawn
drawl	sprawl	Awn	pawn	drawn	strawn

(ay)

Ay	kay	say	5 dray	flay	spray
bay	lay	way	flay	spay	stray
day	may	blay	fray	ftay	Layd
gay	nay	bray	gray	fway	payd
hay	pay	clay	play	tray	playd
jay	ray	cray	10 pray	splay	prayd

E

(ea)

Pea	lead	squeak	team	ftean	Beat
fea	mead	Beal	bream	Heap	feat
tea	flead	deal	cream	reap	heat
yea	knead	heal	dream	cheap	meat
flea	plead	meal	15 gleam	Peas	neat
plea	Leaf	neal	fteam	feas	peat
Peace	sheaf	peal	stream	fleas	feat
Each	Beak	feal	stream	pleas	bleat
beach	leak	teal	Bean	Cease	cheat
leach	peak	weal	20 dean	leaf	great
peach	weak	zeal	lean	creafe	treat
reach	bleak	squeal	mean	greafe	wheat
teach	break	steal	quean	Leash	Heath
bleach	creak	wheal	wean	East	sneath
breach	freak	Beam	yea	beast	Heave
preach	sneak	ream	26 clean	feast	leave
Bead	speak	seam	glean	least	weave

Bee

(ee)

Bee	Deed	Leek	steel	sleep	meet
fee	feed	meeke	wheel	steep	fleet
lee	heed	peek	Deem	fwEEP	gleet
fee	meed	seek	seem	Beer	greet
flee	need	week	teem	deer	sheet
free	reed	cheek	Keen	geer	fleet
glee	seed	creek	queen	jeer	sweet
knee	weed	greek	seen	leer	street
tree	bleed	fleek	ween	peer	Teeth
three	breed	screek	screen	queer	Beeve
Fleece	creed	Feel	11 spleen	seer	reeve
greece	freed	heel	Deep	veer	sleeve
Beech	speed	keel	keep	cheer	Breeze
leech	steed	peel	peep	steer	freeze
creech	tweed	reel	weep	Beet	sneeze
speech	Beef	weel	16 creep	feet	squeeze
screech	reef	kneel	sheep	leet	wheeze

(ei)

vein

(eo)

george

(eu)

feud rheum

(ew)

Dew	new	chew	knew	scREW	brewd
few	pew	crew	shew	shrew	stewd
hew	yew	drew	skew	strew	Hewn
jew	blew	flew	21 flew	threw	shewn
mew	brew	grew	stew	Lewd	Newt

(ey)

Bey

dey

grey

trey

whey

22 *Words* (with diphthongs) 1 syllable

I (ie)
 Piece chief siege yield Fierce Priest
 Fief thief Shriek shield pierce Grieve
 brief Liege Field Fiend tierce thief

O (oa)
 Coach road Coal Joan hoar boat
 loach toad foal loan roar coat
 poach woad goal moan foar goat
 roach Loaf foal roan Boast moat
 bloach Oak shoal groan coast bloat
 broach foak Foam sloan roast float
 Goad croak loam Oar toast float
 load stoak roam boar Oat throat

(oi)
 Voice boil quoil spoil groin Foist
 choice coil foil Foin Joint joist
 Void foil toil join point moist
 Oil moil broil loin Hoise Poize

(oo)
 Food look tool groom foop noose
 mood nook stool Boon droop Boot
 rood rook school moon sloop coot
 brood took Boom noon stoop hoot
 Hoof brook coom soon troop moot
 loof crook doom spoon whoop root
 woof shook loom swoon Boor shoot
 proof snook room Coop moor Sooth
 Book Cool bloom hoop poor tooth
 cook fool broom loop Goose Ooze
 hook pool gloom poop loose booze

Ouch

(ou)

Ouch	ftroud	hound	lour	chouse	scout
couch	Foul	mound	pour	Out	shout
pouch	joul	pound	four	bout	fnout
vouch	Noun	round	flour	gout	fpout
crouch	Ounce	found	scour	lout	ftout
flouch	bounce	wound	Douse	pout	trout
Loud	flounce	ground	house	rout	fprou
cloud	trounce	Count	louse	clout	Louth
croud	Bound	mount	mouse	flout	mouth
proud	found	Our	ouse	grout	fouth

(ow)

Blow	grow	fnow	mow	mown	known
crow	know	ftow	Flowd	fown	shown
flow	fnow	trow	glowd	blown	thrown
glow	flow	throw	Own	grown	Growth

(oy)

Boy coy foy hoy joy moy noy toy cloy Loyd

(ua)

(ue)

U

(ui)

(uy)

guard--gues guesft--build guide guile guilt--guy

viii. *Consisting of Triphthongs.*

(eau)

(ieu)

(iew)

(uoi)

(uoy)

beau

lieu

view

quoit

buoy

II. POLYSYLLABLES

words of more than one syllable:

Oxytones: that have the accent¹ on the last [syllable]:

Barytones: that have the accent on some other

Penacutes: on the last-syllable-but-one:

Ternacutes: on the third from the last:

Quartacutes: on the fourth from the last².

Quintacutes: on the fifth from the last².

i. *Dissyllables*: (1) *Oxytones*.

A-base	ac-cess	ad-mit	a-go
a-bate	ac-cord	ad-opt	a-gree
ab-hor	ac-count	ad-vance	a-ground
a-bide	ac-crue	ad-verse	a-larm
ab-jure	ac-quaint	af-fect	a-las
a-bode	ac-quit 6	af-fix	a-like
a-bound	ad-here	af-lict	a-live
a-bout	ad-join	af-front	al-lude
ab-stain	ad-jure	a-fore	al-lure
ab-furd	ad-just 10	a-fraid	a-loft
ac-cept	ad-mire	a-fresh	a-lone

¹ *Accent* is the stress, or force of the voice, upon one syllable more than another, in the pronunciation of a word. Thus some say *advertisement*, placing the accent on the penultim, or last-but-one: some *advér-tisement*, placing the accent on the antepenultim, or last-but-two.

² *Ultrapenacutes*, that remove the accent as far as the 4th syllable (as in *continually*) or the 5th (as in *nécessarily*) are very rare; and not to be compass but by a quick run of the subsequent syllables.

a-long	a-stray	be-reft	de-clare
a-loof	at-one	be-feech	de-cree
a-loud	at-tack	be-feem	de-face
a-mend	at-tain	be-fet	de-fame
a-merce	at-tend 5	be-fides	de-feat
a-mifs	at-test	be-fpeak	de-fence
a-noint	at-tire	be-ftow	de-flour
a-non	at-tract	be-take	de-fraud
a-pace	a-vaft	be-think	de-fray
a-part	a-venge 10	be-times	de-gree
a-piece	a-verse	be-tray	de-ject
ap-peal	a-vert	be-troth	de-lay
ap-peafe	aug-ment	be-tween	de-lude
ap-plaud	a-vail	be-twixt	de-mand
ap-ply	a-void 15	be-wail	de-mean
ap-point	a-vouch	be-ware	de-mure
ap-proach	auf-tere	be-witch	de-nounce
ar-gue	a-wake	be-wray	de-ny
ar-ray	a-ware	be-yond	de-part
ar-reft	a-way 20	blas-pheme	de-pend
a-fcend	Bab-oon	bri-gade	de-prave
af-cribe	be-came	buf-foon	de-privé
a-fide	be-fall	ca-bal	de-ride
a-fleep	be-fore	car-bine	de-rive
af-pire	be-gan 25	ca-refs	de-fcant
af-fault	be-got	ca-reer	de-fcend
af-fay	be-guile	cre-ate	de-fcibe
af-fent	be-held	De-bafe	de-fift
af-fefs	be-hind	de-bate	de-fpair
af-fift	be-long 30	de-camp	de-ftroy
af-foon	be-mire	de-cay	de-tain
af-fume	be-moan	de-ceafe	de-ter
af-fwage	be-reave	de-ceit	de-tract

26 *Words* (oxytones) 2 syllables

de-throne	ex-clude	im-peach	Neg-lect
de-vise	ex-cuse	im-pede	O-bey
de-voir	ex-hale	im-plore	ob-scene
de-vote	ex-haust	im-pure	ob-scure
de-vour	ex-pect 5	im-pute	ob-struct
de-vout	ex-pel	in-cline	ob-tain
dis-creet	ex-pense	in-clude	ob-trude
dis-patch	ex-pert	in-crease	oc-cur
dis-pense	ex-pire	in-croach	of-fense
dis-perse	ex-plain 10	in-deed	op-press
dis-please	ex-ploit	in-dorse	or-dain
dis-pute	ex-port	in-duce	out-run
dis-til	ex-pose	in-dulge	Par-ole
dis-turb	ex-pound	in-fer	per-ceive
dis-train	ex-press 15	in-flame	per-due
div-ert	ex-tend	in-flict	per-form
div-est	ex-tinct	in-form	per-fume
div-ide	ex-tol	in-fringe	per-haps
div-ine	ex-treme	in-nate	per-mit
E-lect	Fo-ment 20	in-fert	per-plex
e-rect	for-bid	in-sist	per-sist
e-scape	fore-know	in-spect	per-tain
e-schew	fore-seen	in-spire	per-vert
e-spy	fore-tel	in-struct	pol-lute
es-say	fore-warn	in-sult	por-tend
e-state	for-lorn 26	in-tend	pre-dict
e-steem	for-fake	in-treat	pre-fer
e-vent	forth-with	in-trench	pre-fix
e-vert	Gen-teel	in-vade	pre-pare
ex-ceed	Him-self 30	in-vent	pre-sage
ex-cel	Im-bibe	in-volve	pre-tense
ex-cept	im-mense	La-ment	pre-vail
ex-cels	im-part	Ma-ture	pre-vent

pro-ceed	re-frain	re-quest	suc-ceed
pro-claim	re-fresh	re-quire	suc-cess
pro-cure	re-fund	re-quite	suc-cinct
pro-duce	re-fute	re-spect	sug-gest
pro-fane	re-gain 5	re-sponse	sup-plant
pro-fess	re-gard	re-store	sup-ply
pro-found	re-ject	re-strain	sup-port
pro-fuse	re-joice	re-tain	sup-press
pro-long	re-lapse	re-tard	sur-cess
pro-mote	re-late 10	re-tire	su-preme
pro-pense	re-lease	re-treat	sur-mount
pro-tect	re-lent	re-trieve	sur-round
pro-test	re-lief	re-turn	sus-pect
pro-tract	re-lie	re-veal	sus-pense
pro-vide	re main 15	re-venge	sus-tain
pro-voke	re-miss	re-verse	tra-duce
pur-sue	re-mit	re-view	tran-scend
Re-bound	re-morse	re-vile	trans-form
re-buke	re-mote	re-voke	trans-gress
re-cant	re-new 20	re-ward	trans-late
re-ceive	re-nounce	Sa-lute	tre-pan
re-cess	re-nown	se-cure	Vouch-safe
re-claim	re-pair	se-date	Un-clean
re-cord	re-pay	se-duce	u-nite
re-count	re-peal 25	sin-cere	un-just
re-cruit	re-peat	fix-teen	un-known
re-deem	re-pel	sub-due	un-lade
re-dound	re-pent	sub-orn	un-less
re-dress	re-pine	sub-mit	un-loose
re-fer	re-plier 30	sub-scribe	un-ripe
re-fine	re-proach	sub-sist	un-fit
re-flect	re-proof	sub-tract	un-wise
re-form	re-pute	sub-vert	u-surp

2. Penacutes.

A B-ject	car-go	Fab-ric	hire-ling
ab-sent	cav-il	faith-ful	horse-leech
ac-cent	cheer-ful	fal-low	hurt-ful
a-cid	cher-ish	fat-ling	Im-pulse
a-corn	chef-nut 5	fer-vent	in-cense
ad-vent	chur-lish	fin-ish	in-cest
a-ged	ciel-ing	flor-id	in-quest
a-gent	civ-il	flu-ent	in-fide
a-gue	cli-ent	fool-ish	in-stinct
am-bush	cof-fin 10	fore-cast	Ja-cinth
an-guish	con-cord	fore-skin	jer-kin
an-them	con-course	for-mer	joc-und
an-tic	con-fort	frag-ment	joy-ful
an-vil	con-trite	fur-bish	judg-ment
a-pish	cred-it 15	fur-long	Kin-dred
ar-dent	crook-ed	fur-nish	Lap-wing
ar-gue	cu-bit	Gain-ful	lav-ish
as-pect	cuck-oo	gar-lick	law-ful
au-dit	cum-min	gar-ment	len-tils
Ba-nish	cun-ning 20	gar-nish	lim-it
bank-ing	Dan-driff	gi-ant	lin-guist
bank-rupt	dar-ling	glean-ing	lo-cust
bap-tism	del-uge	goat-ish	lowr-ing
blem-ish	dis-cord	gran-deur	lust-ful
bod-kin	doc-trin 25	grey-hound	lu-string
bran-dish	dole-ful	Hab-it	Man-drake
bru-tish	dol-phin	hail-stone	man-ner
bul-rush	dry-shod	hate-ful	mar-gin
bum-kin	E-dict	ha-tred	ma-trix
bur-nish	em-pire 30	her-ring	mid-wife
Cab-in	er-min	hick-up	mil-dew

mind-

min-cing	pee-vish	ru-in	ti-dings
min-im	per-ish	Sab-bath	tink-ling
mo-ment	pil-grim	sack-but	tif-fue
morn-ing	pip-kin	fa-crist	top-ic
mot-to	pip-pin 5	fan-guin	traf-ic
Nap-kin	pot-sherd	shame-ful	trav-erse
need-ful	pre-cept	sher-if	tri-umph
non-sense	prim-rose	ship-board	tu-lip
nut-meg	prod-uct	ship-wrack	tu-mult
Ob-ject	prof-it 10	shil-ling	Val-ue
off-spring	prof-pect	sin-ew	van-ish
oint-ment	prov-ince	sin-ful	van-quish
of-pray	pru-dence	sol-id	var-nish
of-trich	pul-pit	for-did	ver-min
out-cast	pun-ish 15	stab-lish	vest-ment
out-side	Quag-mire	stan-za	vom-it
pain-ful	quick-sand	sti-pend	up-right
par-boil	Rain-bow	strip-ling	up-roar
parch-ment	rap-id	sub-urbs	ur-chin
par-ish	rat-ling 20	suck-ling	ur-gent
par-tridge	rav-ish	ful-phur	Wel-fare
pat-ent	ref-uge	fur-name	witch-craft
pave-ment	rel-ish	Tack-ling	wo-ful
pay-ment	ref-cue	tem-pest	wrath-ful
pea-cock	rub-bish 25	thank-ful	wrong-ful

ii. TRISYLLABLES:

I. Oxytones.

A M-bus-cade	ca-val-cade	com-pre-hend
ap-per-tain	cir-cum-cise	con-tra-dict
ap-pre-hend	cir-cum-scribe	con-de-scend
Cap-a-pee	cir-cum-vent	cor-re-pond

coun-ter-mand	in-ter-sect	pi-o-neer
coun-ter-mine	in-ter-sperse	pre-ma-ture
coun-ter-vail	in-ter-vene	pri-va-teer
Dom-in-eer	in-ter-weave	re-as-sume
duc-a-toon	in-tro-duce	re-cog-nize 5
En-ter-tain	Mac-a-roon	re-im-burse
Im-ma-ture	O-ver-charge	re-in-force
im-por-tune	o-ver-flow	re-in-state
in-ter-cede	o-ver-laid	re-par-tee
in-ter-cept	o-ver-feer	Ser-e-nade 10
in-ter-fere	o-ver-spread	There-up-on
in-ter-line	o-ver-thrown	Vi-o-lin
in-ter-mix	o-ver-whelm	vol-un-teer
in-ter-pose	Par-a-mount	Un-der-mine
in-ter-rupt	per-se-vere	un-gen-teel 15

2. *Penacutes.*

A B-ol-ish	con-tent-ment	I-de-a
ad-ja-cent	con-tin-ue	in-cum-bent
ac-com-plish	de-co-rum	in-dul-gent
ad-mon-ish	de-lin-quent	in-hab-it
a-gree-ment	de-mol-ish	in-her-it 20
a-maze-ment	dim-in-ish	in-sip-id
a-part-ment	do-mes-tic	in-trin-sic
ap-point-ment	E-mer-gent	in-val-id
af-fa-sin	e-nor-mous	Out-land-ish
a-ston-ish	e-stab-lish	Pro-hib-it 25
a-tone-ment	ex-hib-it	Re-lin-quish
au-then-tic	ex-tin-guish	re-plen-ish
Bra-va-do	ex-trin-sic	re-plev-in
Clan-des-tin	Fan-tas-tic	re-tin-ue
co-he-rent	Gra-na-do	re-ven-ue 30

3 syllables

(penacutes)

Words 31

Tar-pau-lin
trans-pa-rent

Vice-ge-rent
Un-mind-ful

un-skil-ful
un-thank-ful

3. Ternacutes.

AB-so-lute
a-li-en

al-im-ent

ap-pe-tite

a-que-duct

ar-gu-ment

au-tho-rize

Ban-ish-ment

bar-ba-rism

ben-e-fit

bles-sed-ness

blun-der-buss

blun-der-ing

boun-ti-ful

Cau-ter-ize

cer-tif-ie

cir-cum-flex

cir-cum-spect

clar-if-ie

com-pe-tent

com-plim-ent

con-cu-bine

con-fid-ence

con-se-quence

con-stit-ute

con-tin-ence

cor-pu-lent

croc-o-dile

cru-cif-ie

Dam-nif-ie

de-if-ie

des-tit-ute

det-rim-ent

di-a-dem

di-a-lect

dif-fic-ult

dif-fid-ent

dil-i-gence

dif-fo-lute

doc-u-ment

E-dif-ie

el-e-ment

el-o-quence

em-bry-o

em-in-ent

em-pha-sis

en-ter-prize

ev-id-ence

ex-cel-lent

ex-cre-ment

ex-e-cute

Fer-u-la

fif-tu-la

for-tif-ie

frank-in-cense

frau-du-lent

fruc-tif-ie

fun-da-ment

Gen-u-in

gov-ern-ment

5 grat-it-ude

Hom-i-cide

Im-mi-nent

im-ple-ment

im-po-tent

10 im-pu-dent

in-cid-ent

in-di-gent

in-no-cent

in-fo-lent

15 in-flit-ute

in-ter-course

in-ter-est

in-ter-view

Kil-der-kin

20 Lab-yr-inth

lat-it-ude

log-a-rithm

lon-git-ude

lu-na-tic

25 Mag-nif-ie

man-if-est

man-u-script

mat-ri-cide

mer-cif-ul

30 mol-lif-ie

mon-u-ment

mor-

32 *Words* (ternacutes) 3 syllables

mor-tif-ie	pol-it-ic	frat-a-gem	
moun-te-bank	prev-a-lent	flu-pif-ie	
mul-tit-ude	prof-tit-ute	sub-se-quent	
Neg-li-gent	pun-ish-ment	sup-ple-ment	
no-tif-ie	pu-rif-ie	fyl-lo-gifin	5
nu-trim-ent	pu-trif-ie	fym-pa-thize	
Oc-u-list	pyr-a-mid	Tem-po-rize	
op-u-lent	Qual-if-ie	tes-ta-ment	
or-na-ment	Ra-di-us	tes-tif-ie	
or-tho-dox	rec-tif-ie	tur-bu-lent	10
Pa-cif-ie	reg-im-ent	tur-pen-tine	
par-a-dise	ret-ro-grade	tur-pit-ude	
par-a-dox	rev-e-rend	ty-ran-nize	
par-a-graph	ru-dim-ents	Vac-u-um	
par-al-lel	Sac-ra-ment	vag-a-bond	15
par-a-phraze	fanc-tif-ie	ver-de-grease	
ped-ef-tal	far-a-band	vil-if-ie	
ped-i-gree	fat-is-fie	vi-o-lence	
per-se-cute	fer-vi-tude	vi-o-lent	
per-tin-ent	sim-il-e	Un-a-ware	20
pest-il-ence	spe-cif-ie	u-nic-orn	
plen-tif-ul	stig-ma-tize	u-niv-erse	

iii. TESSARASYLLABLES:

i. Oxytones.

AN-im-ad-vert	Le-ger-de-main	
av-er-du-pois	Su-per-a-bound	
Ca-rab-in-eer	fu-per-in-duce	25
El-e-cam-pane	fu-per-in-tend	
Ga-bi-o-nade	Ul-tra-ma-rine	

2. Pe-

2. *Penacutes.*

A C-a-dem-ic

af-fid-a-vit

an-a-bap-tist

an-te-ce-dent

ar-o-mat-ic

Be-a-tif-ic

bar-ric-a-do

bas-tin-a-do

Cal-im-an-co

car-o-li-na

con-de-scend-ing

cor-re-spond-ent

Dan-de-li-on

dis-con-tin-ue

E-van-gel-ic

e-ver-last-ing

Hal-le-lu-jah

In-con-sist-ent

in-de-pend-ent

Man-i-fest-o

math-e-mat-ics

mar-a-ve-dis

mem-o-rand-um

Non-con-for-mist

not-with-stand-ing

O-ver-cloud-ed

Pan-e-gyr-ic

pat-ro-nym-ic

pe-do-bap-tism

per-istal-tic

phi-lo-soph-ic

The-o-ret-ic

Un-con-demn-ed

un-de-fi-led

5

10

15

3. *Ternacutes.*

A N-al-ys-is

ap-oc-a-lypse

Be-at-it-ude

In-dem-nif-ic

Punc-til-i-o

Sim-il-it-ude

Vi-cif-fit-ude

Un-pun-ish-ed

20

4. *Quartacutes.*

Ab-dic-a-ting

Het-er-o-dox

Sep-ar-a-tist

iv. PENTASYLLABLES.

1. *Penacutes.*

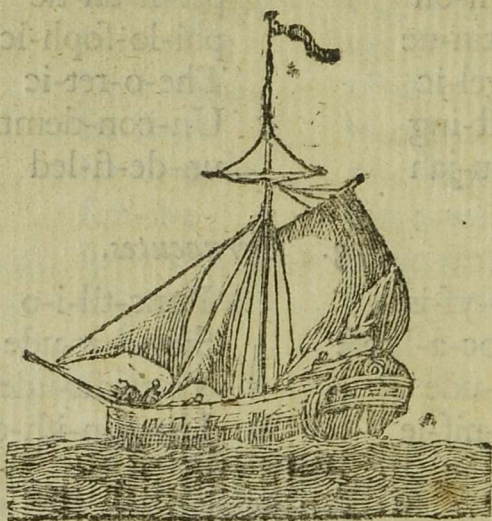
Ap-oc-a-lyp-tic Hi-er-o-glyph-ic

2. *Ternacutes.*

An-a-them-a-tize Re-e-stab-lish-ment
ex-tra-va-fa-ted

3. *Quartacutes.*

Ex-ten-u-a-ting | ex-ul-cer-a-ted | re-gen-er-a-ted



T H E
READING*-BOOK:
O R
EXCEPTIONS
FROM THE
spelling-book-sounds
O F
Letters and Syllables:

SOME OF WHICH ARE

more Simple; and may conveniently be learnt
by a single direction.

O T H E R S

more Complex; and may better be explained
by being cast into phrases.

To which is Subjoind

A N

A P P E N D I X
Of Séveral useful Observables.

* *In this part, which is design'd for the use of those, who are well acquainted with the former.—The syllables are undivided, to leave scope for application, and experiment: but—The accent is markt, to prevent a mispronunciation, which can only be guarded-against by experience.*

NB. *The words, that have no accent, are pénacute.*

I. SIMPLE EXCEPTIONS³

from the spelling-book-sounds of letters, &c.

A *sounds like*

aw (1) *before* - ld and - ll: *as* bald, ball, &c. (2) *in* also, always, balm, exalt, false, halt, malt, want, scalp, falt, swap, war, ward, warm, was, what.

ai (1) *before* - nge *soft*: *as* change, changes, changeth, changed, changer, changeing, changeling, &c. (2) *before* - fte: *as* baste, chaste, haste, paste, taste, waste. (3) *before* - the: *as* bathe, swathe. (4) *in* cambrick, cambridge. *See E.*

e: *in* catch, pall-mall.

i: *in the termination of bárytones in* - age and - ange: *as* image, quárterage, orange, &c.

u, *or an obscure easy sound between u and a, in the last of bárytones in* - al, - am, - an, - ance, - ar, - as, - ast: *as* géneral, bedlam, german, grievance, ignorance, defeifance, deliverance, canvas, ballast.

is *silent, in* aaron, balaam, calais, canaan, carriage, chaplain, isaac, marriage, párliaement, pharaoh, virginia. *See ai, ea, oa.*

(ae)

e: *in Latin words*: *as* aeneid, aether, aetna.

NB. *When*

³ In the following lists it is to be observ'd that Derivatives, and Compounds, follow the rule of the primitive, and simple: Thus, 'b' being silent in 'doubt', it is so in 'doubtest, doubting, doubtful, doubtless, &c.'

—NB. *When a latin word is ánglicis'd,¹ e is génerally súbstituted:² as équity, from aé-
quitas, &c.*

(ah) See H.

(ai) See A.

äi: *in hebrew terminations: as éphraim, sínai, kiriathaim, ramathaim.*

e *in again, faid, faith.* See (ay).

i *in the last syllable of pénacutes, in - ain: as certain, mountain, &c.* See A.

(al, am, an, ance, ant, ao, ar, ard) See A.

(ars)

arfe: *in latin words: as mars, &c.* See S.

(as, aft) See A.

(au)

ā: *in aunt, daunt, flaunt, gaunt, haunt, jaunt, flaunt, taunt, vaunt. gauging.*

o: *in french words: as claude, debauch, &c.*

āu: *in greek and latin proper-names: as agefilaus, archelaus, capernaum, emmaus, stani-flaus, &c.*

(aw)

āw: *in await, awárd, awáy, awhíle.*

(ay)

ě: *in fays [fez] fayd, fayth.*

¹ Made english, or cast into an english form.

² Put in the room of it.

B

silent (1) *in words ending in -mb*: as jamb, lamb: limb: dumb, crumb, thumb, &c.
 (2) *in debt, doubt.*

(bury)

berreë: *in bury*; and *in the terminations of towns*: as canterbury, &c.

C

g: *in clyster.*

k: *in acéldama, cis, scéleton, sceptic, sceva.*

z: *in sacrifice, suffice.*

silent (1) *before k final*: as back, block, &c. (2)
before e, and i, after f: as scene, science, &c.

(ch)

sh: *in french words*: as chaise, &c.

k: *in most other foreign words*: as archangel, archelaus, archippus, architect, achan, baruch, choler, chymist, distich, enoch, eunuch, issachar, racha, stomachic—[*Except chérubim, rachel.*]

(ci)

sh: *in grécian*: áncient: grácious. See (sion, ti).
 (chre, cre) See E.

D

t: *in filberd.*

silent after n, *in the penultim of pénacutes*: as handsom.

E

a: *in clerk, ferge, stern, wreck.*

i: (1) *in compounds with em, and en, from the french*:

french: as embark, embrace, emboss, employ: encamp, endow, engrave, engraft, enjoy, enjoin, enquire, enroll. (2) *in the last syllable of bárytones, ending in -eit, -el, -en (after two-consonants) -enge, -est, -et*: as forfeit, bushel, barren, lozenge, forest, banquet, &c. (3) *in chemist, engin, pretty, méssenger, yes.*

ee: *in be, he, here, me, mere, rere, she, we.*

silent: (1) *in bárytones: before n final, after a cónsonant not -liquid*: as harden, raven, driven, cloven, &c. (2) *after l, in the end of polysyllables*: as table, spéctacle, addle, eagle, tattle, &c. (3) *and in the past forms of verbs in -le*: as freckled, &c. See (ie).

lengthens-not (1) *in the terminátion of bárytones*: as private, malice, máritime, urine, promise, ínfinite, áctive, marrow-bone, wave, future, &c. [*Exc. finite, hómicide, fácrifice*]. (2) *in gone, none*: are, were, have: give, live, five. See I.

shortens-not, *after two cónsonants*, (1) *in change, grange, range, strange*, (2) *in haste, paste, waste.* See A.

makes a distinct syllable *in foreign words (hebrew)*: jesse, mamre. (*greek*): candace, cáítrophe, építome, eunice. (*latin*): prae-munire, símile, scire-facias.

after *r*, is sounded (somewhat obscurely) before it, *in -chre, -cre, -gre, tre*: as sépulchre: acre, lucre: maugre: centre, lustre, mitre, théâtre.

before *r*, has an obscure sound between *e* and *u*, *in the last syllable of bárytones*: as adder, after, &c.

before *s* apóstrophated, in plural nouns, and in third persons; *makes not an additional syllable*: as pope's eye, many popes, he takes. [Except when it cannot be pronóunc'd, with the *s*, but as an additional syllable: as in the following terminations: - ce, - ge, - se, - ze; as grace, graces: to place, he places: age, ages: to rage, he rages: carcase, cárcafes: house, houses: affize, affizes: to freeze, it freezes].

(ea)

- a: in hearth, fwear.
 e: in bread, breast, breath, dead, deaf, dealt, dearth, death, dread, earl, earth, head, health, learn, pearl, realm, rehearse, search, spread, stealth, threat, tread, wealth. See (ed)
 i: in bed-stead, instead.
 ce: in appear, arrears, beard, blear-eyed, cheer, clear, fear, fear, hear, near, smear: cleave.

(eau)

- o: in French words: as beau, buréau.
 u: in beauty. See A.
 oy: in flambeau.

(ed)

- t: after hard consonants; viz. k, l, m, n, p, tch, th, x: as (for choaked, pronounce) choakt. (smelled) smelt. (dreamed) dremt. (meaned) meant. (stripped) stript. (missed) mist. (snatched) snatcht. (frothed) frotht. (fixed) fixt.
 'd: after other consonants: as (for loved, say) lov'd, &c.

i:

(ee)

ī : *in* been, breech, coffee, creek, sleek.

(ei)

ē : *in* feize (con -, de -, per -, re -) ceive.ēi : (1) *in* compounds with re : as reimbúrse, reinstáte, &c. (2) *and* in átheism, deism, deíst, déity, pólytheism.

(eit, el, en)

See E.

(eo)

ě : *in* feoffee.ō : *in* george.ō : *in* yeoman.ee : *in* people.

(er, et)

See E.

(ew)

ō : *in* few, shew, strew.

(ey)

ÿ : *in* the terminations of bárytones : as causey, &c.ī : *in* eye.ei : *in* hey-day !

F

v : *in* of : as, *in* the name of the lord of hosts.

G

hard : (1) *in* foreign proper-names : as agefilaus, geba, gihon, gílead, gílboa, &c. (2) *in* some english names : as gelderland, seager, gibbons, gibson, gilman, gilbert, huggins. (3) *in* the inflexion of words ending in -g : as (from big) bigger, biggest. (from brag) braggest,

braggeth: bragged, bragging: bragger. (*from bring*) bringest, &c. (4) *in the following appellatives, or common-names: begin, biggin, eager, finger, gears, geese, geld, get, giberish, gift, gig, gild, gills, gilt, gimblet, gimp, give, noggin, piggin.*

silent: *before m, or n; if in the same syllable: as phlegm, arraign, &c. [Except apophthegm.]*

(gh)

g - hard: *in gherkin, ghitár, ghost.*

o: *in the termination of towns: as hampburgh, &c.*

silent (1) *in - igh, - ight (the i pronounc'd long): as high, hight, &c. (2) in straight, caught, naught, taught, fraught, eight, bough, plough, slough, hugh.*

(gl)

lly: *in itálian words: as onégliá, feráglio, &c.*

(gn)

nny: *in itálian words: as signor, or feignor, &c.*

(gre)

See E.

(gui)

gwi: *in anguish, linguist, penguin, sanguin.*

H

silent: (1) *after r: as catárrh, myrrh, rhenish, rhétoric, rheum, rhine, rhinóceros, rhyme, &c. (2) after a vowel, in the end of words: as ah, jehovah, messiah: oh, shiloh, &c. (3) in heir, herb, honest, honor, humble, humphrey: john.*

I

ī : in syllables not accented : as cōmical, arti-
fice, régiment : fertile, captive, &c. See E.

ī : (1) in the past form of verbs apostrophated : as
grim'd, twin'd, &c. (2) in mild, wild, child ..
climb .. bind, blind, find, grind, hind, kind,
mind, rind .. pint .. ninth.

e : in fir .. third .. virgin .. fir, firkin, irk, kirk,
smirk .. girl, twirl, whirl .. firm, skirmish ..
chirp .. squirt, stirrup .. skirt, thirteen, vir-
tue.

u : in stir : birch : bird : dirt, flirt, shirt : first,
thirst.

ee : in french words : as oblige, machine, ma-
gazine, &c.

silent.

See (ie).

(ia)

See A.

(ie)

ē : in field-fare, friend.

ī : (1) in barytones in -ies : as jellies, rallies,
&c. See S. (2) in the terminations -chief,
-field : as mischief, litchfield, &c.

ī : (1) in the end of words : as die, signifie, &c.
(2) and before d, &c. in oxytones : as (from
apply) applied, appliest, &c.

(ice, ime, ine, ise, ite)

See E.

(ian, ion, ious)

See C, S, T, X.

(ir, ive)

See I.

L

silent : in fault, vault.

(-le)

(-le)

See E.

N

silent after l, or m : *in* kiln: autumn, column, condemn, contemn, damn, hymn, limn, solemn.

O

ō : (1) *in the past form of verbs apostrophated* : as ston'd, bor'd. (2) *in bold, cold, fold, hold, mold, old, scold, sold, told* : boll, droll, poll, roll, scroll, stroll, toll : bolt, colt, dolt, holt, jolt, polt, revolt : comb : only, won't : divorce, force : porch : afford, ford, forge : pork : shorn, sworn, torn, worn : effort, fort, port, report, sport : forth : gross : host, most, post : sloth.

u : *or an obscure sound between o and u* : (1) *in the penultim of oxytones* : as command, consult, correct, protest, &c. (2) *in the last syllable of barytones* : as gambol, wisdom, tiresome, opinion, second, armor, utmost, abbot, &c. (3) *in col-, com-, con-, cor-, the first syllable of tessarasyllable ternacutes* : as collection, commission, conclusion, corruption, &c. (4) *in wolf, bombast, comfrey, won, wont, done, monk* : word, work, worm, wort, world, worth, worship, quoth *he*, doth : above, dove, glove, shove.

oo : *in do, who* : gold : bomb, tomb, womb : move, prove. See (oe)

i : *in flagon, wagon.*

silent : (1) *before -n final, after a consonant* : as bacon,

bacon, beacon : iron : bafon, mutton, &c.
 [*Exc.* canon, cannon, dragon, melon]. (2)
 in carrion, fashion. *See* (eo).

(oa)

ö : broad, abröad.

öa : in words compounded with co : as coágulate,
 coalítion, &c. (2) in hebrew words : as gilboa,
 zoan, zoar.

(ock)

See C.

(oe)

e : in oecónomy.

oo : in shoe.

(oh)

See H

(oi)

öi : in words compounded with co : as cöincide,
 cöindicatè, cöítion, &c. (2) in going.

(ol, old, oll, olt, om, on) *See* O.

(oo)

ö : in door, floor, moor.

u : in blood, good, hood, flood, flood, wood,
 wool : foot, foot : forsoóth.

öö : in words compounded with co : as co-
 öperate.

(or, orce, ord, ork, orn, ort, ofs, oft) *See* O.

(ou)

ö : in court, four, gourd, mourn, pourtray, foul.

u : (1) in the terminátion -ous : as famous, &c.

(2) in the terminátion of towns in -mouth :
 as dartmouth, portsmouth, yarmouth, &c.

(3) in blount, couple, couránt, flourish, nou-
 rish, touch, trouble, you, your, young, youth.

oo : (1) in french words : as amóur, route, tour.

(2) in bourn, gouge.

ou :

(ow)

ou: *in* brow, cow, how, now, plow, vow . .
 coward, froward . . bowel, howel, powel,
 trowel, vowel . . dower, flower, power, shower,
 tower . . bowl, cowl, fowl, growl, howl, owl,
 scowl . . brown, clown, crown, down, drown,
 frown, gown, town . . dowry, lowr, towr.

oo: *in the last syllable of bárytones*: as follow,
 follows, fólloweth, fóllowed, fóllowing, &c.

P

silent: (1) *before f*: as in psálmody. (2) *after
 m, in the same syllable*: as in empty, fump-
 ter, slymptom.

(ph)

p·h: *in compound words*: as uphóld, &c.

Q

k: *in the terminátion -que*: as risque, &c. (2)
in conquer, exchequer, masqueráde.

R

silent almost: *in harsh, marsh.*

(rh)

See H.

S

z: (1) *in plural nouns*: as stars, names, &c.
 (2) *in third persons*: as, he has, he stares, he
 reads, &c. (3) *in compounds with dis-, and
 mis- [except before c, p, t]*: as disdáin, mis-
 apprehénd, &c. (4) *in past forms that end
 in -fed apóstrophated*: as eas'd, impós'd,
 us'd,

us'd, &c. (5) *in* accúse, amúse, anise, appéase, appláuse, as, bruise, casement, cásuist, cause, chaúse, cheese, choose, chose, círcumcise, clause, closet, demíse, desérve, desíre, damfel, devíse, drousy, ease, énterprise, enthúsiast, éxercise, gauge, glose, gosling, grease, hose, infúse, is, miser, mífery, muse, noise, nose, palifáde, párasite, phárisee, pause, please, (*com, de, ex, im, op, re, pro, sup*) - pose, posy, praise, précise, premíse, presence, present, présérve, presúme, prose, raise, ráse, recogníse, recógnisor, resént, resérve, resíde, réfidue, resíst, resólve, resórt, resúlt, rise, rouse, spouse, surpríse, tease, (*ad, re*) - vise, visit, use, usúrp, wise. (6) *in* -sm : as phantasm, sophism, &c.

sh : *in* issue, sugar, sure.

silent : *in* Carlisle, isle, island, lisle, viscount.

(sion) See (ci)

shun : *after a consonant* : as diménsion, &c.

zhun : *after a vowel* : as delúsiön, &c.

T

silent : *in* -stle : as castle, thistle, &c. See E.

(th)

ð : *or th soft* (1) *in words ending in* -the : as bathe, tithe, clothe . . bequéathe, breathe, soothe, smoothe, sithe, &c. (2) *in* (*be, under*) -neath, that, the, thee, then, thence, thine, this, thus, thy, with.

(ti)

sh : *before a vowel* : as grátian, création, &c.

See (ci, sion, xion)

[Ex-

[*Except* (1) *in the begining of a word*: as tiara, tieth, &c. (2) *after s*: as celéstial, fúftian, báftion, &c. (3) *in compáratives, and supérlatives from adnouns in -ty*: as mighty, míghtier, míghtieft. (4) *in verbs in -est, -es, -ed*; *from -ty*: as I empty, thou émptiest, he empties, he émptied. (5) *in verbals in -tiable, and -tier*: as pity, pítiabile: empty, émptier, &c. (6) *in some hebrew and greek words*: as shephatiah, sheáltiel, adramyttium, &c.]

(tre) See E.

U

i: *in lettuce.* See (au).

(ure) See E.

W

silent: (1) *in the names of towns that end in -wich, and -wick*: as ipswich, warwick, &c.

X

gz: *in exáct, examin, exért, exile, exíst.*

(xion)

shun: *as refléxion, crucifixion, deflúxion, &c.*

Y

ĩ, or ee short, *in syllables not-áccented*: as émbryo, finely, myftery, &c. [*Except compounds in -fy*: as signify, &c.] See ay, ey, and Préferables.

(yr)

ur: *or an obfcúre found betwéen i and u, in the last syllable of bárytones*: as martyr, &c.

Further

Further Exemplifications

O F T H E

PRECEDING EXCEPTIONS:

F I R S T

Sorted, according to the féveral peculiárities of the founds, as spécified in the géneral excéptions. V. p. 36.

T H E N

Promiscuous, in the courfe of the álphabet; for the further éxercife of mémory and judgment, in the applicátion of what must be pretty well famílarizd by fo many examples in the former tables.

More Examples of Excéptions from the Primmer-sounds.

I. S O R T E D,

According to the féveral peculiárities before spécified.

a as i.

bagage	homage	meffage	fuffrage
bondage	hoftage	paflage	village
cabage	ímage	pillage	vintage
cotage	linage	favage	voiage
damage	manage	fteerage	umbrage
furnace		F	pena-)

pena-)

a as u

(-cutes

annals	custard	fragrant	marshal
balance	cymbal	frugal	mental
bastard	damaſk	garland	moral
bulwark	daſtard	giant,	mortal
buzzard	dewlap	grievance	mortar
carnal	dial	hazard	muſtard
cedar	diſmal	herald	niggard
cellar	diſtaff	human	nufance
chapman	diſtant	huſband	offal
climate	dotard	infant	onward
compaſs	downward	instant	orchard
collar	drunkard	inward	organ
constant	entrance	lizard	outward
crystal	equal	loyal	penance
cumbrance	forward	malard	pillar

ai as i.

bargain	certain	curtain	mountain
captain	chaplain	fountain	murrain

oxy-)

com as cum.

(-tones

combine	commode	compile	compose
command	compare	complain	compress
commend	commute	comply	comprise
commit	compel	comport	compute

con as con.

conceal	concoct	confide	confute
conceit	concur	confine	congeal
conceive	condole	confirm	conjoin
concern	conduce	conform	connive
conciſe	confer	confound	conſent
conclude	confefs	confront	conſign

con-

consist	consult	contend	convey
conspire	consume	contrive	convict
constrain	contain	convene	convince

cor as cur.

correct	corrode	corrupt
---------	---------	---------

dis as diz.

disburse	disgorge	disguise	disjoin
disease	disgrace	disgust	dismay

pena-) e as i. (-cutes

blanket	cornet	frontlet	hornet
bonnet	crochet	fulness	jacket
budget	cruel	garret	jewel
burgess	cudgel	gladness	kennel
camel	cygnet	gobbet	kernel
cancel	darnel	goblet	latchet
carpet	duchess	goddess	landress
challenge	endless	gospel	largeness
chancel	faithless	gravel	leanness
chanel	fennel	guiltless	limbeck
chapel	ferret	harmless	lozenge
civet	fewel	harness	mallet
claret	fillet	harvest	minstrel
comet	foulness	helmet	pamphlet

e lengthens-not.

famine	legate	motive	office
figure	mandate	native	olives
jointure	membrane	notice	palate
justice	mixture	novice	passive
lattice	moisture	nurture	pensive

pirate	purchase	senate	torture
preface	purpose	fervile	tractate
prelate	respite	solace	treatise
private	restive	stature	venture
probate	rupture	surface	vesture
prostrate	sapphire	surplice	volume
pumice	scripture	tincture	vulture

e as u.

amber	brier	cover	flutter
anger	buckler	coulter	fodder
archer	butcher	crier	former
babblers	butler	cumber	gander
badger	butter	dagger	garner
banner	canker	diver	gender
banter	chandler	divers	ginger
barber	chapter	draper	glitter
barter	charger	drawer	graver
batter	charter	eager	grinders
beaver	chatter	elder	grocer
better	cipher	ember	gunner
bibber	cistern	ever	gutter
bitter	clapper	faulter	hammer
bittern	clover	fitter	hamper
blister	cluster	fever	harper
blubber	clutter	finger	kinder
blunder	cooper	flatter	lantern
bluster	copper	fletcher	science
border	corner	flounder	silence

el as il.

See e.

en as n

becken	bitten	blacken	brazen
			burden

burden	harden	maiden	taken
frozen	hidden	moisten	token
chofen	holden	open	troden
drunken	laden	oxen	waken
faften	lengthen	fmitten	weaken
garden	liften	fodden	woven
gotten	loaden	fpoken	written
happen	loofen	fwolen	woven

et as it

See e.

efs as is.

See e.

ey as ĩ.

chimney	hackney	lamprey	valley
cockney	kidney	palfrey	volley

le as l.

babble	caudle	grapple	marble
bible	curdle	gristle	meddle
bottle	daggle	handle	muffle
bramble	dazzle	hazle	mumble
bridle	dwindle	humble	muzzle
bubble	eagle	juggle	myrtle
bundle	fable	kettle	needle
candle	feeble	knuckle	nettle
castle	fickle	mangle	nibble
cattle	fumble	mantle	puddle

o as u.

author	bottom	canton	clamor
ballot	bullock	carol	collop
bishop	buttock	carrot	concord
blossom	buxom	caffock	coxcomb

cuckold	gammon	noisom	second
custom	harbor	outmost	seldom
doctor	harlot	paddock	sermon
error	havock	parlor	stubborn
factor	hemlock	parrot	symptom
favor	horror	pilot	tailor
foremost	household	ransome	traitor
freedom	jailor	rumor	tumor
fulsom	inmost	failor	tutor
gallon	kingdom	favor	vapor
gambol	loathsom	scaffold	welcome

on as n.

bason	crimson	mason	reason
blazon	deacon	pardon	reckon
button	glutton	poison	season
capon	iron	prison	treason

ous as uz.

grievous	heinous	leprous	troubulous
<i>antepen-</i>)			<i>(-acutes-</i>
amorous	envious	numerous	righteous
barbarous	fabulous	obvious	scrupulous
boisterous	glorious	populous	serious
captious	glutinous	ponderous	spurious
clamorous	gluttonous	previous	strenuous
congruous	gorgeous	prosperous	studious
copious	luscious	querulous	treacherous
dangerous	marvelous	ravenous	virtuous

<i>pena-</i>)		ow as oo.	<i>(-cutes-</i>
arrow	bellow	borrow	fallow
barrow	billow	elbow	fellow

fol-

2. *Penacutes.*

lobster	navy	plaster	rashly
loiter	needy	platter	real
lumber	never	plenty	reaper
manner	neuter	plummet	remnant
market	newly	plural	render
marquifs	newness	pocket	renard
marry	nimble	poët	riddance
master	nipple	pollard	riddle
meekness	noble	posset	rightly
member	number	potter	riot
mercier	offer	poultry	river
mercy	oifter	proper	robber
merry	order	prophet	royal
mighty	over	prosper	ruby
miller	paleness	proudly	ruddy
miry	pamper	proverb	rural
mistress	paper	purple	fable
model	parcel	quaker	faddle
modern	parent	quadrant	fadly
modest	party	quarry	fally
monthly	partner	quarter	bandals
monster	pebble	quaver	scabbard
mouldy	penny	quibble	scabby
mourner	pepper	quickly	scandal
mower	pewter	quiver	scarlet
muddy	phanfy	rabble	scatter
mullet	pimple	racket	scholar
murder	piper	rafter	scoffer
muster	pitcher	railer	scramble
mutter	pity	rally	scraper
namely	plainness	rampart	scribble

scruple

scruple	smatter	stumble	tenant
secret	snuffers	sturdy	thicket
seemly	snowy	substance	thickness
seller	sober	succour	thimble
selvedge	socket	sudden	thirdly
sentence	softly	suet	thirsty
serpent	sonnet	suffer	thistle
fettle	forely	summer	thoughtful
fever	forrel	fundry	thousand
fexton	forry	supper	thraldom
shabby	spangle	surfeit	threescore
shambles	sparkle	swagger	thrifty
shelter	speechless	swallow	thunder
shiver	speedy	sweetness	tillage
shortly	spider	swiftly	timber
shuttle	spindle	synod	timbrel
sickle	sprinkle	system	tinder
sickness	stable	table	tingle
signet	stagger	tabret	torment
silly	stammer	tammy	torrent
silver	standard	tankard	total
simnel	staple	tanner	trammel
simple	stately	taper	trample
single	stedfast	tapster	travel
sister	steeple	target	traverse
sixty	steward	tarry	treacle
skilful	story	tatler	treatise
skillet	stormy	tavern	treble
slackness	stranger	tawny	tremble
slander	struggle	temper	trencher
slender	strumpet	temple	trespass
sluggard	stubble	tender	trial
slumber	study	tenet	trickle

trident	twenty	victor	whisper
trifle	twinkle	vintner	whistle
trivet	tyrant	viol	wholsome
trophy	vacant	viper	wicked
trouble	vassal	vocal	winter
truant	velvet	vulgar	wisdom
trumpet	venom	uncle	witness
trundle	verger	under	witty
tumble	very	upper	wizard
turbant	vessel	upward	worldly
turnep	vestry	utter	wrinkle
turret	vial	wafer	yearly
turtle	vicar	weary	yonder

ii. TRISYLLABLES:

1. *Oxytones.*

commonwealth	discontent	disunite
disabuse	disembarque	fricasee
disagree	disembogue	recollect
disallow	disesteem	recommend
disappear	disengage	reconcile
disappoint	disobey	seventeen
disbelieve	disoblige	unbelief
discommend	disregard	whereupon
discompose	disrespect	yesternight

2. *Penacutes.*

abandon	abusive	acquaintance
abortive	acceptance	admonish
abundance	accomplice	advantage
		adven-

adventure	disciple	obeifance
advowfon	disjunctive	obfervance
allowance	difquiet	occurrence
anchovy	diflemble	offensive
annoyance	diffinctly	pomegranate
apoftate	diviner	prefumptive
apprentice	diurnal	puiffant
affemble	epiftle	remainder
afunder	efpoufals	remember
attentive	eternal	remonftrance
balcony	external	refemble
cathedral	extirpate	reftorer
clandestine	forbearance	feducer
coequal	forbidden	fequefter
confifcate	henceforward	fpectator
conjecture	illuftrate	fubmiffive
conjuncture	immortal	teftator
confider	imparlance	tribunal
confumptive	incarnate	vindictive
contemplate	incentive	uncertain
contrivance	inclofure	unequal
cordwainer	includive	unfeigned
corrofive	inculcate	unfaithful
corruptnefs	infernal	unfruitful
decanter	informer	ungodly
defenfive	intangle	unholy
defiance	interpret	unjuftly
deliver	intefstate	unlearned
demonftrate	intefstine	unruly
departure	malignant	unftable
deftroctive	maternal	untimely
determine	mifchievous	unworthy
dictator	nocturnal	utenfil

3. *Ternacutes.*

abdicate	bodily	chymistry
abrogate	bottomless	circulate
abstinence	bravery	circumstance
accident	brevity	citizen
accurate	bribery	clamorous
actual	brigantine	classical
adjutant	brotherly	clemency
advocate	bullion	colony
affable	burdensom	colloquy
agony	burglary	comedy
ambushment	burial	comical
amity	cabinet	conference
amnesty	calculate	confidence
ancestors	capital	congruous
ancient	captivate	conjugal
animate	cardinal	consecrate
arable	carefully	consonant
armory	carnally	constancy
arrogant	carpenter	contrary
artery	catalogue	conversant
article	cavalry	copious
avarice	caveat	copulate
audible	celebrate	cordial
audience	century	cormorant
auditor	chamberlain	corporal
augury	champion	costliness
banister	character	cotages
barrister	chapter	covenant
battery	chariot	counsellor
beautify	chivalry	countenance
benefice	chymical	counterfeit

courteous	dungeon	foppery
credible	duplicate	forwardness
critical	durable	fugitive
crudity	ebony	funeral
cubical	edifice	furious
culpable	educate	furniture
cultivate	elegant	furrier
curious	elephant	furtherance
custody	elevate	gallery
decency	embassy	garrison
dedicate	emperor	general
deity	emulate	generate
delicate	enemy	generous
denizen	energy	gentleman
deprecate	entity	gloominess
derogate	envious	glutinous
desolate	equipage	gorgeous
desperate	equity	gracious
destiny	estimate	graduate
deviate	exercise	grasshopper
dialogue	expiate	gunpowder
diamond	explicate	harbinger
diaper	extasy	harmony
diary	fabulous	heresy
dignity	faction	heretic
dimity	fallacy	heritage
diocese	family	hideous
dissipate	fealty	hindermost
dissonant	fervency	history
doctrinal	festival	holiness
drapery	filthiness	homily
dubious	filial	horrible
dulcimer	foolishness	husbandry

hypocrite	lions	mutable
idiom	luscious	mutiny
idiot	macerate	mutual
idleness	magistrate	myriad
ignorant	majesty	mystery
imitate	maintenance	narrative
imprecate	management	nation
infamy	mansion	natural
infancy	manual	navigate
infinite	mariner	naughtiness
influence	marmalade	nightingale
innermost	martial	nominate
instigate	marvelous	notable
interval	masculine	notary
intimate	massacre	novelty
intricate	mastery	numerous
ivory	mediate	nunnery
jocular	meditate	nuptial
jovial	melody	obdurate
kalendar	memory	obsequy
kinwoman	mendicant	obsolete
laity	menstruous	obstacle
larceny	mention	obstinate
latitude	militant	obvious
lechery	million	odious
legacy	mineral	officer
legible	minister	ominous
legion	misery	operate
lenity	mitigate	opposite
leprosy	moderate	oracle
levity	motion	orator
liberal	multiply	offspring
libertine	musical	oversight

outlawry	preamble	region
outwardly	precipice	register
palliate	prejudice	regular
papacy	prelacy	remedy
parasite	previous	reprobate
parity	primitive	requisite
partial	privilege	ribaldry
particle	privily	righteous
passion	probable	royalty
patience	probity	ruminate
paucity	prodigy	facrilege
pedagogue	profligate	salary
pelican	property	salivate
penalty	prophecy	sanctity
penetrate	prosperous	fatiate
penury	protestant	favior
perjury	provender	favory
perpetrate	punctual	scorpion
perquisite	punishment	scriptural
petulant	purity	scrutiny
pigeon	quadrangle	scullion
piety	quality	secrecy
pinnacle	quantity	section
poëtry	querulous	secular
policy	question	sensitive
ponderous	quintessence	senator
popery	quotient	sensual
popular	radiant	sensible
populous	radical	sensitive
possible	rapier	separate
potentate	rarity	serious
poverty	ravenous	servitor
practical	recompense	several

64 *Exceptions* (ternacutes) Promiscuous

singular	tendency	vigilant
situate	tendernefs	villainy
slippery	terrible	vindicate
sophifter	tertian	vinegar
socery	theory	violate
fpécial	titular	virginals
fpéctacle	tolerate	virtuous
fpurious	tractable	visible
ftation	tragical	vision
ftrenuous	trinity	vitious
ftudious	trivial	vitriol
fpubidy	tympany	ultimate
fpuffocate	typical	unction
fpuffragan	vacancy	union
fpummary	valiant	unity
fpuppliant	vanity	ufual
fpupPLICATE	variance	utterance
fpurcingle	various	wayfaring
fpurrogate	vendible	wearinefs
fpuftinence	venomous	wickednefs
fpycamore	venery	widower
fpycophant	venial	widowhood
fpympathy	verily	wildernefs
fpynagogue	verity	wofully
tedious	veteran	workmanfhip
temperance	victory	wretchednefs

iii. TESSARASYLLABLES.

i. *Oxytones.*

neverthelefs recognifor

2. *Pe-*

2. *Penacutes.*

accidental	indiscreetly	pennyroyal
acquiescence	instrumental	peradventure
adamantine	intercessor	perseverance
agriculture	interloper	predecessor
apprehensive	intermingle	procurator
arbitrator	intermixture	prolocutor
benefactor	mediator	regulator
coadjutor	misadventure	sacerdotal
commentator	misinterpret	salamander
comprehensive	moderator	sequestrator
correspondent	navigator	supervisor
fornicator	numerator	supplemental
horizontal	observator	unbegotten
howsoever	occidental	undertaken
imitator	operator	universal
immaturely	opportunely	whenever
incorrectly	ornamental	wheresoever

3. *Ternacutes.*

abbreviate	adoption	angelical
ability	adulterate	annihilate
abominate	affection	antipathy
abundantly	affinity	antiquity
accelerate	alacrity	apology
accessible	allegiance	apparitor
accommodate	allusion	appellative
acidity	ambassador	appropriate
activity	ambiguous	appurtenance
addition	ambition	articulate
administer	amphibious	artillery
admission	analogy	aspersion

66 *Exceptions* (ternacutes). Promiscuous

assassinate	deficient	efficient
assiduous	degenerate	effusion
associate	dejection	egregious
assumption	delectable	ejection
attention	deliberate	elaborate
attenuate	delicious	election
audacious	delineate	emasculate
barbarian	deliverance	embroidery
barbarity	delusion	emission
behaviour	depopulate	emphatical
beneficence	depression	enormity
benevolence	derision	episcopal
bituminous	description	equality
calamity	desertion	equivocal
canonical	destruction	equivocate
capacity	determinate	eradicate
capitulate	detraction	erroneous
capricious	devotion	eruption
captivity	dexterity	essential
celerity	diffusion	eternity
celestial	digression	etherial
cenforious	dimension	evacuate
centurion	diminutive	evaporate
certificate	direction	evasion
cessation	discretion	exaction
creation	discussion	exasperate
credulity	dishonesty	exemption
damnation	dissension	exhilarate
debility	distinction	exonerate
decennial	diversity	exorbitant
decision	division	expansion
decoction	effectual	expedient
defection	effeminate	experience

expo-

Promiscuous	(ternacutes)	Exceptions	67
expositor	immediate	invasion	
expression	immersion	invention	
expulsion	immutable	inveterate	
extenuate	impartial	inviolable	
exterior	imperious	invisible	
extortion	impetuous	ironical	
extraction	importunate	irregular	
extremity	impression	irruption	
exuberant	impunity	judicial	
facility	incessant	judicious	
fallacious	incongruous	laborious	
familiar	incorporate	lascivious	
fantastical	indefinite	legitimate	
ferocity	indelible	licentiate	
fertility	indemnity	licentious	
festivity	industrious	litigious	
fidelity	ineffable	magician	
foundation	infection	malevolent	
fragility	inferior	malicious	
fruition	ingenious	material	
garrulity	inheritance	matriculate	
grammatical	iniquity	maturity	
harmonious	initiate	melodious	
humanity	injunction	meridian	
humility	injurious	mortality	
hydropical	inscription	musician	
hypocrisy	inscrutable	narration	
identity	insinuate	nativity	
idolatrous	inspection	nobility	
illiterate	instruction	notorious	
illuminate	integrity	obedience	
illustrious	intention	objection	
immaculate	interior	oblation	

68 *Exceptions* (ternacutes) Promiscuous

obliterate	posterity	reluctancy
oblivion	postilion	remission
obnoxious	potential	responsible
obscurity	precipitate	restorative
obstruction	prediction	restriction
occasion	predominate	retention
oeconomy	preeminence	retaliate
officious	preparative	rhetorical
opinion	prerogative	ridiculous
oppression	presbytery	sagacity
opprobrious	prescription	salvation
oration	presumptuous	satiety
original	prodigious	security
outrageous	profession	sedition
particular	progenitor	severity
partition	proportion	simplicity
pathetical	propriety	sincerity
pavilion	prosperity	sobriety
peculiar	provincial	society
penurious	provision	solemnity
perdition	purgation	submission
perfection	quaternion	subscription
perfidious	quotidian	substantial
pernicious	rebellion	subtraction
perpetual	receptacle	subversion
perplexity	reception	succession
perspicuous	reciprocal	stability
petition	redemption	supremacy
philosopher	reflexion	tautology
physician	regenerate	tempestuous
pollution	rejection	terrestrial
possession	reiterate	tradition
position	relation	tranquillity

trans-

Promiscuous	(quartac.)	<i>Exceptions</i>	69
transgression	vacuity	virginity	
translation	validity	vivacity	
triennial	venereal	voluptuous	
tuition	veracity	ubiquity	
tumultuous	vermilion	uncertainty	
tyrannical	vexation	unrighteous	
vacation	victorious	uxorious	

4. *Quartacutes.*

absolutely	confidently	fraudulently
academy	consequently	generally
acceptable	continency	gloriously
accessary	controversy	graciously
accuracy	corrigeable	gradually
acrimony	corpulency	heterodox
adversary	curiously	honorable
alabaster	delicacy	hospitable
allegory	differently	ignominy
alienate	difficulty	impotency
amiable	diffidently	impudently
amicable	diligently	infinitely
antiquary	dutifully	innocency
arbitrary	efficacy	intimacy
arrogancy	elegantly	inventory
barbarously	eloquently	lapidary
bountifully	evidently	liberally
caterpillar	excellently	lusciously
cautiously	exemplary	magistracy
ceremony	exquisitely	marvelously
commissary	factiously	matrimony
commonalty	february	memorable
competency	figurative	mercenary
complicated	fortunately	military

70 *Exceptions* (quartac.) Promiscuous

miserable	plenteously	spaciously
moderately	powerfully	tabernacle
monastery	promissory	temporary
monitory	purgatory	tolerable
motionless	rational	turbulency
naturally	reasonable	transitory
national	refractory	testimony
navigable	refectory	tributary
necessary	resolutely	valiantly
necromancy	righteousness	valuable
nominally	rustically	vegetable
obstinately	salutary	vehemently
offertory	sanctuary	vigilancy
oratory	secretary	venerable
partially	separatist	virtuously
patrimony	severally	virulently
pensioner	sociable	voluntary
peremptory	solitary	whimsically

iv. PENTASYLLABLES.

1. *Penacutes.*

adminiftrator superintendant

2. *Ternacutes.*

academical	animosity	benediction
accidentally	anniversary	benefaction
acquisition	apparition	beneficial
admonition	assiduity	ceremonial
affability	astrological	circumcision
allegorical	astronomical	circumspection
ambiguity	avaricious	coëssential
ammunition	beatifical	comprehension
		compe-

Promiscuous	(ternac.)	Exceptions 71
competition	imbecillity	possibility
condescension	imposition	principality
constitution	incorruption	prodigality
contradiction	inquisition	prohibition
contribution	instituition	providential
contumacious	insurrection	pusillanimous
contumelious	intercession	recollection
definition	introduction	repetition
diabolical	jurisdiction	resolution
disobedient	liberality	resurrection
disposition	magisterial	retribution
dissolution	magnanimity	reverential
distribution	mediocrity	revolution
epidemical	misconstruction	facrilegious
excommunicate	multiplicity	fatisfactory
execution	nonconformity	singularity
exhibition	odoriferous	supercription
expedition	opportunity	superstition
exposition	partiality	surreptitious
generosity	perpendicular	testimonial
hospitality	perpetuity	valediction
hypocritical	persecution	unadvisedly
illegitimate	pestilential	uniformity

3. *Quartacutes.*

abominably	canonically	continually
abstemiously	communicable	conveniency
affectionate	communicative	defamatory
ambiguously	concomitancy	definitively
ambitiously	confederacy	deliberately
articulate	confectioner	dispensatory
authentically	confederate	emphatically
auxiliary	contemporary	equivocally

72 *Exceptions* (quartac.) Promiscuous

especially	inseparable	poëtically
explanatory	insuperable	promiscuously
extemporary	intelligible	prothonotary
extortioner	intemperately	proverbially
extravagantly	inviolable	ridiculously
exuberancy	involuntary	repository
fantastically	irreparable	significancy
harmoniously	judiciously	substantially
hereditary	laboriousness	suspiciously
immediately	lasciviousness	tenaciously
immoderately	legitimacy	unalterably
importunately	luxuriousness	unanimously
incendiary	magnificently	undutifully
incompetency	majestically	unlimitedly
incontinency	melodiously	unnecessary
indifferently	miraculously	unpardonable
inevitable	notoriously	unmeasurable
ingeniously	obsequiousness	unprofitable
ingloriously	particularly	unreasonable
inimitable	pecuniary	unseasonable
innumerable	perpetually	unrighteousness

4. *Quintacutes.*

arbitrarily	judicatory	rationally
derogatory	miserableness	spiritually
dictionary	missionary	sociableness
figuratively	necessarily	vitriolated
heterodoxy	passionately	voluntarily

v. HEXASYLLABLES.

1. *Ternacutes.*

animadversion archiepiscopal

cir-

circumlocution	irregularity
circumvolution	irreconcilable
ecclesiastical	mathematician
enthusiastical	multiplication
familiarity	obediential
gladiatorial	pusillanimity
heterogeneous	spirituality
historiographer	superiority
immutability	transfiguration
incomprehensible	uncircumcision
infallibility	universality

2. *Quartacutes.*

ceremoniously	inconsiderable
conscientiously	inconveniently
disobediently	insufficiently
geographically	magisterially
geometrically	meritoriously
hyperbolically	sacrilegiously
ignominiously	superstitiously
illegitimacy	superciliously
incommunicable	supernumerary

3. *Quintacutes.*

affectionately	proportionable
compassionately	uncharitableness
considerableness	unconscionable
incorrigibleness	unpardonableness
intolerableness	unnecessarily
involuntarily	unprofitableness
propitiatory	unreasonableness

vi. HEPTASYLLABLES.

1. Ternacutes.

antitrinitarians	latitudinarian
coessentiality	misinterpretation
consubstantiation	naturalization
discontinuation	ratiocination
excommunication	recapitulation
immensurability	reconciliation
immateriality	supererogation
indivisibility	transubstantiation
incompatibility	valetudinarian

2. Quartacutes.

disadvantageously	inefficiency
eleemosynary	plenipotentiary

3. Quintacutes.

disproportionable	extraordinarily
disproportionateness	unintelligibility

4. Hexacutes.

unconscionableness

vii. OCTOSYLLABLES.

Ternacutes.

incomprehensibility	syncategorematical
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II. COMPLEX EXCEPTIONS

from the spelling-book-sounds of letters, &c.

A

1. At *abergavenny* [ab-er-ghé-nee] in mónmouthshire. Sarah, and *ábraham*. I *acknowledge* the recéipt of it. An adnoun, or noun *ádjéctive*. Dear friend, *adieu*. Wónderful, or *ádmirable*. In the *ádmiralty*-office.

2. He lives at *saint albans* [aw-buns]. He was born at *agmondestham* [aim-shum]. An *álderman* of london. Last years *áلمانack*. The father *almighty*.

3. An *almond* tree. He's *almóft* ruind. Give *alms* to the poor. At *alnwick* [an--wic] in northúmberland. Are they come *already*? [a-red-ee].

4. Does he live at *alresford*? [ailz-furd] in hampshire? Make

no *alterátion*. It's *al-together* unnécessary. Is he *amóng* the slain? The *anchor* of a ship.

5. Moderns, and *án-cients*. Was it a rose, or an *anemone*? [ém-o-nee]. The *anger* of the lord. A dram of *anisefeed*. At *another* time.

6. Did he *answer* me? Is *any* body there? An *apophthegm*, or pi-thy saying. A bailif, and *appáritor*. Is he a doctor, or *apóthecary*?

7. Christ and his *apostles*. Her bib, and *apron*. Potatoes, and *ártichokes*. Chicken, and *aspáragus* [spár-a-grafs]. He spoke with great *assurance*.

8. He's troubled with an *asthma*. A deist, and an *atheist*. He went *athwárt* the way.

A councelor, and an *attorney*. St *augustin* [au-
stin].

9. An *awkward* fellow. Is it an *auricula*, [rek-läs] or a *polyanthus*? By whose *authority*?

B

1. A *bailif*, and his follower. He stood in the *balcony*. 'Tis pity to *balk* him. The *balm* of gilead. Some *balsam* of peru.

2. Against the *balustres* [bán-if-turs] of the stairs. To publish the *banns* of matrimony. St *bartholomew's* [bár-tle-mee's] hospital. Shamefac'd, and *bashful*. The *beak-iron* [beck-ern] of an anvil.

3. He lives in *berkshire*. Through *bermondsey* - [bár-na-bee] street in southwark. He's gone to *birningham* [brúm-midg-um]. The *boatswain* [bo-fn] of a ship. A pillow, and *bolster*.

4. A mortar for *bombs*. The *bosom*, or breast. Is it *bought*, or sold? She wears a *bracelet* on her arm. A *brásier*, and a tinker.

5. At *brentford* [brant-furd] in middlesex. *Joseph*, and his *brethren*. A native of *bristol*. My *brother*, and sister. To beat, and *bruise*.

6. He bears a heavy *burthen*. Had you any *business* with him? I am very *busy*.

C

1. A *cacao* [co-co] nut, of which chocolate is made. A cow, and a *calf*. She wears a *capuchine*. The *carcase* of an ox. I would not *chagrine* [shag-green] or trouble him.

2. Is it whiting, or *chalk*? In the *bedchamber*. He has a good *character*. Was it a coach, or a *chariot*? To *chasten*, or chastise.

3. At

3. At *chíppenham*, in wiltshire. At *chesbunt*, [ches-'n] in hértfordshire. The *chevalier* [shev-a-leer] or pretender. A hen, and *chicken*. A woman, and her *children*.

4. Is it delph, or *cbina* [chey-nee]. At *cbélténbam*, in gloucestershire. A mallet, and *cbissel*. My lord *cholmondeley* [chum-lee]. Mace, and *cínamon*.

5. The centre of a *circle*. He went the *circuit*. At *cirencester* [sif-e-tur], in gloucestershire. He sung like a *cbórister* [quér-if-tur]. At *christmas*, or lady-day.

6. Neat, and *cleanly*. Did he *cleanse* the mash-tub? Can you *climb* the tree? Is he a *clótbier*? He took *cógnisance* of that affair.

7. Some *cócbineal* for dying. A *cockswain* [cox-'n] that takes care of the cock-

boat. A cap, or a *coif*. Cabage, or *cole-worts*. A fine red *colour*.

8. A captain, and a *cólonel*. A *hony-comb*. Fair, and *comely*. To *comfort* the afflicted. At the word of *com-mánd*.

9. He was in good *cómpany*. With *condign* punishment. The *conduit* ran with wine. William the *cónqueror*. He was in the plot, or *conspíracý*.

10. A good *cónscience*. A *conscientious* man. Self *cónsciousness*. Call a *cónstable*. Can you *construe* this piece of latin?

11. Has the *coroner* [crown-ur] fate upon the dead body? Thou shalt not *covet* what is another's. To *cough*, and spit. One's own *country*. A *couple* of rabbits.

12. A man of *courage*. He receívd us *cóurteously*. She made

him a *courtesy* [cur-
chee]. Is he a citizen,
or a *courtier*? In a
courtly manner.

12. Was it a bull,
or a cow? With rage,
and *cruelty*. To *cruise*
along the coasts. A
melon, and a *cucumber*
[cow-cum-ber]. A *cuir-
rassier*, or horseman
arm'd with a cuirás.

13. Put the bread in
the *cupboard*. Put a
cushion [quish-in] on the
chair. The *czar*, and
czarina of moscovy.

D

1. Wounded with a
dagger. A virtuous
damsel. At *dárlington*
[darn-ton] in durham.
A son, and a *daughter*.
A vile *debauchée*.

2. To *deign*, or vouch-
safe. In the town of
deptford. Does he live
in *dárbyshire*? A *dé-
spicable* wretch. To
contemn, or *despise*.

3. Resist the *devil*.
A *diamond-ring*. Lend

me your *dictionary*.
Good *digestion*. After
a short *digréssion*.

4. Give him *dirécti-
ons*. To his own *dis-
advantage*. A great
disaster. Do you *dis-
cern* it. His face all
pale and *disfigurd*.

5. A *dishonest* man.
To his great *dishonor*.
Did he *disinberit* his
son? Mrs *dórothy*.
Twelve is a *dozen*.

6. Drink a *draught*.
At *droitwich* [durt-
wich] in cheshire. A
camel and a *drómedary*.
He was *droughthy*, or
thirsty. Why so *drow-
sy*? He was put in a
dúngeon.

E

1. In jest, or in *ear-
nest*. Born at *édinburgh*
[édin-bur-row]. Four-
score is *eighty*. Take
either this, or that. Mrs
éleanor.

2. Did he *embálm* the
body? Should he *en-
deavour* to do so? The
people of *england*. You
have

have said *enough*. An *ensign* in the guards.

3. A double-*entendre* [awn-tawn-dr]. To *eschew* the evil, and follow the good. Was it *even*, or *odd*? The vale of *evesham* [e-shum] in wórcestershire. Good, or *evil*.

4. Was enoch an *eunuch*? Goodness will *exált* a nation. Near *exeter-exchange*. You are to *exbórt* him. In an *extraórdinary* manner.

F

1. The truth, and *fálsity* of the thing. He's gone *farther-off*. He has paid to a *farthing*. As the *fáshion* alters. The son, and the *father*.

2. Three *fathoms* wide. With much labor, and *fatigue*. January, *fébruary*, march, &c. A *feoffee*, to whom a *feofment* or grant is made. I *firmly* believe.

3. It cost me *five-*

pence [sip-unse]. I flee, thou *fleest*, he *fleeth*. They are poor *folk*. A *fore-head* of brass. The *foreign* news.

4. He was guilty of *fórgery*. He had good *fortune*. They *fought* bravely. Three, or *four*. He's *freer* than that miser.

5. He ran-away in a *fright*. The *fruits* of the earth. A mess of *frumenty* [fúr-me-tee]. He *further* said.

G

1. Is the *gárdener* at work? Will he *gather* the apples? Is he go: into his *gears*? She playd on a *ghitar*, or gittern. My head is *giddy*.

2. How can you *giggle*, and laugh so? Why don't you *gird-up* your gown? Tie it with your *girdle*. A boy, or a *girl*. Has he *given* it you?

3. The *gizzard* of a fowl

fowl. He lives at *glou-
cester* [glof-tur]. At
godalmin [gód-li-mun]
in surrey. To *govern*
one's passions. Is it
gouge, or *gough*?

4. I gave a *groat* for
it. He stumbled at the
groundfil [grun-fil]. Can
you *guess* what it cost?
He wants a *guide*. A
man without *guile*.

5. It's worth a *gui-
nea*. In another-*guise*
[ghes] manner.

H

1. The serjeant's *hal-
bert*. The whole, or
half. A farthing, or a
half-penny. To lose a
sheep for a *half-penny-
worth* of tar. A bridle,
or *halter*.

2. A pocket-*hánd-
kerchief*. A *handsome*
woman. To *hasten*, or
make haste. Why so
hasty? Proud, and
haughty.

3. He playd on a
haut-bois [ho-boy].
This venison has a *haut-*

gout [ho-go] or a high
relish. The drink is
beady. A *bearty* friend.
Why do the *beatben*
rage?

4: A *heavy* load. Is
it a cow, or a *heifer*?
It flew a great *height*.
He lives at *bertford*.
St hierome [jer-um],

5. His royal *high-
ness*. Come *hither*. Near
holbourn-bridge. An *ho-
nest* man. As sweet as
bony.

6. To *bough*, or ham-
string. She's a good
housewife. Did the dog
howl? To dine with
duke *humphrey*. A *hun-
dred* times.

6. A *hungry* dog.
They shouted *buzza*.
Balm, and *byssop*.

I

1. He threw a *jáve-
lin*. The yellow *jaun-
dice*. Woful *jealousy*.
In *jeopardy*, or danger.
Sweet-smelling *jéssam-
in*.

2. An *indictment* in
law.

law. This, *instead* of that. The *invalids* in the hospital. Don't let her *inveigle* you. Was it *john*, or *joan*?

3. A *joist* of timber. Is that flower a *jonquil*? He's gone a *journey*. Is it *iron*, or *steel*. That's very *irksome*.

4. An *isle*, or *island*. The children of *israel*. The *issue* of the affair. An *isthmus*, or neck of land.

K

1. His *kindness* to me. One of your *kinsfolk*. A *kinsman* of his. Have you any *knowledge* of him?

L

1. A footman, and a *lacquay*. Both *landlord*, and *landlady*. In what *language*? How did he *languish*? Mirth and *laughter*.

2. At *launceston*, in *cornwall*. A *league*, or *covenant*. A *leathern* girdle. A little *leaven*.

He lives at *leicester* [*lef-tur*].

3. Was he at *leisure*? Mr *leonard*. A *tiger*, and a *leopard*. At *leverpool* [*lir-ple*] in *lancashire*. In *lieu*, or *instead* of that.

4. A captain, and a *lieutenant*. Was it at *lincoln*? Why did he *linger*? *Spiritous liquors*. The city of *london*.

5. Did he win, or *lose*? I am a *loser* by him. He was *loth* to leave her. The herb *lovage*. Do you *love* it?

6. Born at *loughborough* [*lus-bur-rö*]. Such *luscious* dainties.

M

1. Watch-work is *machinery*. Will he *maintain* him? Good *malmsey-wine*. A miller and a *malster*. So *mani-fold* are his works.

2. As many as came. Was it *margaret*, or *mary*? A *mareschal* of *france*.

france. The duke of *márlborough*. He gave her in *márrriage*.

3. A large *mastif*. Mark, and *matthew*. A mead, or *meadow*. Lean, or *meagre*. The small-pox, and the *measles*.

4. Weights and *measures*. A *médicin* for a mad dog. Dull, and *mélancholy*. By trade, and *mérchandize*. A rich *mérchant*.

5. They caught a *mermaid*. He sent a *messenger*. Gold is the most precious *metal*. Is it *prose*, or *metre*? At *mídsommer*, or *míchealmas*.

6. You *might* as well. Come, in a *minute*. He wrought *míracles*. A sad *mísadventure*. 'Tis the *ántidote* calld *míthridate*.

7. A *molten* image. For want of *mony*. That dog's a *mongrel*. An ape, or *monkey*. He came out of *mónmouthshire*.

8. The *monthly* magazine. The estate is *mortgag'd*. *Russia*, or *móscovy*. His father, and *mother*. *Frankincense*, and *myrrh*.

N

1. The *navel-string*. A *naughty* boy. A *nauseous* draught. To *neigh*, as a horse. Love your *neighbor*.

2. He is *neither* here, nor there. St *neots* [needs] in *húntingdonshire*. His niece, and his *nephew*. Mr *Nicolas*. Day, and *night*. At the *ninth* hour.

3. A *northern* lase. A *north-west* wind. Good for *nothing*. To *nourish*, and *cherish*. Every *now* and then.

4. That *dunghill* is a *nuisance*.

O

1. Some flour, or *oat-meal*. On the wide *ócean*. As often as you do it. At *okehampton* [ok-

[ok-kin-ton.] All-wise, or *omníscient*. I saw him but *once*, or twice.

2. He's *one* of a thousand. Leeks and *ónions*. Lemons, and *óranges*. Something more than *órdinary*. Some-thing or *other*.

3. He is, *ótherwise*, very good. Bak'd in an *óven*.

P

1. Is it *fatin*, or *pa-duasoy*? She rode on a milk-white *palfrey*. The *palm* of the hand. He has got the *palsy*. The king's letters *pat-ent*.

2. A citizen, and a *peasant*. The *pénta-teuch*, or five books of moses. A croud of *peo-ple*. He reads *pérfect-ly* well. Paul, and *pe-ter*.

3. He shot a *phea-sant*. Seiz'd with a *phrensy*. He's short-breathd, and *phtisicky*. He has taken *physic*. Dr fuch-a-one, a *physí-cian*.

4. Give me the pli-ers, or the *pincers*. He *piques* himself on his skill in medals. A *plea-sant* thing. He listend with *pleasure*. At *ply-mouth*, in *dévonshire*.

5. The *pommel* of a saddle. At *pontefract*, in *yorkshire*. Call a *porter*. Give him his *pórtion*. He had great *posséssions*.

6. A *posy* for a ring. Milk *potage*. The *poul-try-compter*. A *pour-suivant* [*púr-se-vant*] at arms. In my *presence*.

7. Fair, and *pretty*. A *prísoner* in the fleet. Give the horse some *próvender*. He sung a *psalm*. I read my *psal-ter*.

8. Beef and *pudding*. He did it on *purpose*.

Q

1. You may *quálify* it with water. Both in *quá-ly*, and *quántity*. A *qualm* of *cóncscience*. There happend a *quar-rel*.

84 *Exceptions* (R) *Complex*

rel. Dug out of the quarry. *creffes.* On *salisbury* [sáwlz-bur-ee] plain.

2. The divisor, and the *quotient*. Does he love *salmon*? Some *salve* for a plaster.

R

1. Is it *hugh*, or *ralph*? Will you go to *ranelagh*? I had rather do so. He's a *rational* man. Is he *ready* to go?

2. Give me a *recéipt* for the mony. At the place of *rendezvous* [rán-de-vooz]. Do you love *rhenish*? In *rheumatic* pains. In a *rheumatism*.

3. Be not *righteous* over-much. To *rinse* a glass. A *rivulet*, or little brook. A *roqueleau*, a sort of great coat. In *rosamond's* pond.

4. Does he live at *rotterhithe* [red-rif]? He usd him *roughly*.

S

1. At *saffron-walden*. A *salade* of lettuce and

2. A *sarcenet* hood. Some *sauce*, or *gravy*. He eat a *sausage*. He can *scarce* walk. A *schedule* of the goods.

4. *Hérefy*, and *schism*. A good *scholar*. This day *se'nnight*. I see, thou *seest*, he *seeth*. The grand *signor*.

5. A *serjeant* at arms. A *snake*, or *serpent*. Your humble *servant*. She's out at *service*. This day *seven-night*.

6. At *sevenoak* [sen-nuck] in kent. Shall I, or *shall* I not? A *shepherd*, and *shépherdef*s. In what *shire*, or county? The sun *shone* bright.

7. In *shore-ditch* [shaw-ditch] church. A *shovel*, and *poker*. He bore him on his *shoulder*. A *shrewd* sign. At *shrewsbury* [shróze-ber-

bur-ee] in *shropshire*. A *five*, and a riddle.

8. With *sighs* and *fobs*. A fine *sight*. At the *sign* of the golden fleece. Who art thou, *sirrah*? A cloudy *sky*.

9. A terrible *slaughter*. A flattern, and a *sloven*. You'll *smother* him. We *sojourn* here, as pilgrims. A brave *soldier*.

10. There are *some*. In *sómerset*-house. They *sought* for him. Was it northward, or *southward*? Over the bridge, in *southwark* [*súth-er-ik*]. A box of *spikenard*.

11. The *spoils* of the enemy. A *squadron* of ships. He *squanders* away his mony. He has got a *squinancy* [*quin-sy*] in his throat. Hunt the *squirrel*.

12. A *cabbage-stalk*. Firm, and *steady*. Was *stephen* here? A pain in his *stomach*. Has she her *stómacher*?

13. Do you love *stráwberries*? A noun *substantive*, or name of a thing. A *subtle* fellow. He has a great deal of *subtilty*.

14. He lives in *sus-folk*. Tea and *sugar*. A *suit* of cloaths. Yes, *surely*. Bail, or *surety*.

15. Mrs *susan*. And *swallow* a camel. The *sword* of justice. The *synagogue* of satan. Give him *syrup* of poppies.

T

1. Can you *talk french*? A *tansy*-pudding. A *tallow*-candle. A *target*, or shield. I'll give you a *tester* for it.

2. The river *thames* [*temz*]. Are *these* books yours? Mr *theobald* [*tib-ald*]. At *theobalds* [*tib-bulz*] in hártfordshire. Will you go *thither*?

3. Both hungry, and *thirsty*. Was it *william*, or *thomas*? Is this a *thorough-fare*? They

are

are *those* I saw. What, *though* he came.

4. I *thought* so. Ten *thousand* men. Did he *threaten* him? I gave *three-pence* for it. He went *through* the house.

5. As fierce as a *tiger*. A waist-coat of silver *tissue*. The dressing-box on the *toilet*. Laid in his *tomb*. Does he live at *oucester* [tós-e-tur]?

6. Limber, and *tough*. Wipe on that *towel*. In that watch-*tower*. The traitors *treachery*. Lay-up a *treasure*.

7. They paid *tribute*. In the hog-*trough*. Price *two-pence*.

V

1. A pretty *vagary* [fig á-ry] Mr *vaughan* said so. Wine in the *vault*. At *vaux-hall* [fox-hawl] near lam-beth. A *vébelement* north wind.

2. Revéngé, or ven-geance. A *venison*-

pastry. The jury gave their *verdict*. *Vinegar*, and *verjuice*. Drink, and *victuals*.

3. In the *vineyard*. A grim *visage*. A vowel, and a *consonant*. A *voyage* to the *indies*. An *upholder*, or *upholsterer*.

4. A glass of *úsquebaugh*. Interest, or *úsury*.

W

1. A *wagon-load*. The *cieling*, and the *wainscot*. Will you take a *walk*? To *wallow* in the mire. *William*, or *walter*.

2. At *waltham-abby*. Whither will you *wander*? A *wanton* woman. Wine and *water*. With what *weapon* was he *killd*?

3. A *ferret*, and a *weasel*. In *wéstmínster-abby*. *Abstinence* is *wholesome*. And *whom* did you see? A *rogue*, and a *whore*.

4. Do you love *whor-tle-*

tle-berries? And *whose* of his shirt. He wrought
was it? Mr *willough-* miracles.
by came-in. The *wis-*
dom of this world. A X
man, and a *woman*. When *xénophon* livd.

5. Men, and *women*. I. Of a *yellow* color.
I *wonder* at it. In *wor-* He was here *yesterday-*
cestershire [woof-tur- morning. In *youth*, and
sheer]. A *worthy* man. old age.

Mr *wotton* found it. Z
6. I *would* not do so. I. Mr *záchary*. A
Dare you *wrestle* with bigot, and a *zealot*. He
him? The *wrist-band* is *zealous* in a bad cause.

To these may be added

CONTRACTIONS,

or such words as are joind-together in common
discóursé, and pronóunc'd (and even writ-
ten) very différent from their true spelling.

*hardly tolerable but in the low famíliar stile.**

am	<i>I'm</i> sorry for it	<i>I am</i>
are	<i>they're</i> in the way	<i>they are</i>
art	<i>thou'rt</i> the man	<i>thou art</i>
	I 2	do

* We have very much untún'd our language by drawing *two words into one*, from a strange humor of epitomizing——to which is also owing the fancy of cur-tailing séveral of our words, so that (in famíliar writings, and conversations) they often lose all but their first syl-lables: as in *mob, rep, pos, incóg*, and the like. And as all ridiculous words make their first entry into a language by famíliar phrases; I dare not answer for these, that they will not (in time) be lookt-upon as a part of our tongue.

Addis. spect. n. 135.

do	<i>d'ye</i> hear what he says	<i>do ye</i>
in	<i>i'th'</i> tub, or under it	<i>in the</i>
is	<i>he's</i> the man	<i>he is</i>
	<i>it's</i> he that did it	<i>it is</i>
	<i>that's</i> the thing	<i>that is</i>
	<i>there's</i> the point	<i>there is</i>
	<i>what's</i> the matter	<i>what is</i>
	<i>where's</i> he gone	<i>where is</i>
	<i>wine's</i> a mocker	<i>wine is</i>
it	' <i>tis</i> good to be here	<i>it is</i>
	<i>do't</i> then quickly	<i>do it</i>
not	<i>a'nt</i> I in time?	<i>am not</i>
	<i>ar'n't</i> you a sham'd?	<i>are not</i>
	<i>ben't</i> you afraid?	<i>be not</i>
	<i>can't</i> he read it?	<i>can not</i>
	<i>cou'dn't</i> he find him?	<i>could not</i>
	<i>didn't</i> you hear me?	<i>did not</i>
	<i>don't</i> he fear you?	<i>does not</i>
	<i>hasn't</i> he been here?	<i>has not</i>
	<i>ha'n't</i> you seen him?	<i>have not</i>
	<i>mayn't</i> I speak to her?	<i>may not</i>
	<i>sha'n't</i> I see you there?	<i>shall not</i>
	<i>shou'dn't</i> he have come	<i>should not</i>
	' <i>tisn't</i> the book I want.	<i>it is not</i>
	<i>won't</i> he comply?	<i>will not</i>
	<i>wou'dn't</i> he venture?	<i>would not</i>
will	<i>I'll</i> be back presently.	<i>I will</i>
	<i>he'll</i> forgive it.	<i>he will</i>
	<i>she'll</i> forget it.	<i>she will</i>
	<i>we'll</i> all be ready.	<i>we will</i>
	<i>you'll</i> be too late.	<i>you will</i>
	<i>they'll</i> make an end.	<i>they will</i>
would	<i>I'd</i> fain hear it.	<i>I would</i>
	<i>he'd</i> rather be here, &c.	<i>he would</i>

A N
A P P E N D I X
O F

CERTAIN PARTICULARS

O F U S E

*to the gaining a better knowlege
of the art of*

SPELLING and READING.

under the titles of

- (1) Préferables (2) Equívocals (3) Abbrévi-
atures (4) Numbers (5) Marks (6) Gram-
mar (7) Points (8) Reading (9) Writing
(10) Proverbs (11) Apophthegms (12)
Poems.

I. P R E F E R A B L E S

I N

S P E L L I N G and A C C E N T .

i. In S P E L L I N G .

Where Custom is uncertain, or against reason ;
I would recommend †*

T H E

following orthography :

I. C A S T - O U T

superfluous letters : that is, such as are not necessary to the sound ; and for the retaining of which

* The uncertainty of custom is, in nothing, so variable as in Names : more particularly surnames of men : partly, because their original derivation, or true composition is far from the present sound of them ; and partly, because people take the liberty to spell their own names as they please. Hence ' Grävener, Gravenor, Grovenor, Grosvenor : Reynolds, Rainolds, Raynolds, and even Reignolds : Róbinson, Robifon, Robson : Thomson, Thompson, Tompson, Tomson : ' according to the skill or humor of the writer ; or some superstitious or affected réverence to the custom of their ancestors, whether true or false. — It may also be useful to remark, that the very same names are spelt different ways, in the old téstament and in the new ; because the words in the old testament are much according to the Hebrew ; from whence they are translated ; and the new are spelt according to the Greek. e. g. Ashdod, Azotus. Elijah, Elias. Jòshua, Jesus : Isaiah, Esaias : Judah, Judas, Jude. &c.

† Dr Watts (art of read. pref. p. 15) is, indeed, for indulging

which there is no reason from the original—

Particularly (1) *one of the double letters* (1) *final*: as chaf, jag, principal, parallel, plentiful, jar. [Exc. in monosyllables (call, cell, rill, roll, full) and their compounds (recall, &c.)]

(2) *in the inflexion of derivatives from primitives that end in a single consonant*: as Red: redish, reder, redest. Sin: finest, fined; finer; fining.

(3) *and in* bisect, britain, carot, caraway, cinamon, chapel, denys, fagot, filet, garison, leter, linen, linet, lillie, magot, fatin, velum, wagon, woolen. (II)

the superfluous leter, in achieve, antony, duchs, duchy, flich, vilain.

d, *in words derived from latin words without a d*: college, oblige, &c.

e, (1) *in the past form of words that are pronounced without it*: as lovd, heard, &c. (2) *in the termination -ey*: as country, mony, palfry, &c. (3) *in the terminations of barytone polysyllables in -il -im -in -it -ome*: as subtil, maritim, examin, unit, infinit: irksom, &c.

k final, *after c; in the end of polysyllables, derived from the greek or latin*: as music, hypochondriac: fabric, splenetic, &c.

p, *in*

dulging the unlearned, in this case; allowing them to spell the same word different ways (e. g. *prétious*, or *précious*) especially when it may be of use to prevent ambiguity (as, to *advise*: good *advice*)—But, most certainly, there is a better and a worse way: and it can not be improper to point-out what is préférable; whatever liberties may either be allowed, or taken.

92 *Preferables* (substitute) Spelling

p, in words deriv'd from such as have no p: as
temptation, contempt, assumption, &c.

u, in words deriv'd from the latin, in -or: as
labor, honor, terror, &c.

2. SUBSTITUTE

au for aw: in words deriv'd from such as have
not a w: as caul.

-el for -le: in words deriv'd from such as have a
vowel before the l: as battel, cattel, &c.

em- for im : in words deriv'd from the french:
as embarras, embarque, embalm, embellish,
embrace, embroil, employ, &c.

-eme for -eam: as extreme, supreme, &c.

en- for in-: in words deriv'd from the french: as
enamord, encounter, encumber, endure, en-
force, engage, engender, engulf, enrage, en-
tire, entrals, envelop, environ, &c.

-end for -ned: in the past form of verbs end-
ing in -en: as softend, &c.

-erd for -red: in the past form of verbs ending
in -er: as renderd, enterd, &c.

-ete for eat: in words deriv'd from latin words,
in -etus: as complete, &c.

-ie for -y: in verbs, and in nouns deriv'd from the
latin in -ia, -ium: as crucifie, victorie, &c.*

-oke for -oak: as cloke, smoke, &c.

-oll for -owl: in words deriv'd from such as have
no w: as roll, scroll, &c.

ph

* This termination is more agreeable to the antient or-
thography; and makes the persons of verbs, and the plurals
of nouns, regular: as I desie, thou desiest, he desies: victorie,
victories.

- ph for f: in words deriv'd from the greek φ: as phansie, phantasm, phantastic, phantom, phlegm, phrensy, sulphur, &c.
- que for -k: in words deriv'd from the french: as attâque, bisque, chequer, flasque, musquet, relique, traffique, &c.
- re for er: in words deriv'd from the french in -re, or the latin in -ra, -rum: as centre, diâmetre, fibre, filtre, maugre, meagre, fépulchre, théâtre, &c.
- s for z: in words deriv'd from such as have an s: as brâsier, elisabeth, énterprise, losenge, rafor, sciffers, &c.
- se for -ce: in words deriv'd from such as have an s: as expénse, preténse, récompense, suspénse, &c.
- ti for ci: in words deriv'd from such as have a t: as ántient, grâtiours, prétious, spâtiours, vítious, &c.
- u for w: in words deriv'd from such as have an u: as persuâde, &c.
- x for ct: in words deriv'd from such as have an x: as crucifixion, reflexion, &c.
- z for s: in words deriv'd from the greek with a ζ: as anátomize, baptize, &c.

3. WRITE ALSO,

from considerâtions grounded on the same principles,

A ry to the crime. What
 Peaches, and ábri- will accrúe hence but
 cots. He was áccesso- misery? The head-ack.

An

An *achievement* we call (in *héraldry*) a hatchment. Don't be *af-frayd*. Distilld in an *al-lembic* [limbeck]. Mrs *alice*. My lord *álmon-er*. An *álnager*, that looks to the affize of woollencloth. An *alarm* [in the sense of a chime for a clock] we call a *larum*. Nutmeg and *al-um* are good for an ague. The priest's *amice* on his shoulder. He has straind his *an- cle*. Cleo-*opatra*, and *ántony*. Chicken, and *aspáragus* [spár-a-grafs]. For *asses* we cômmonly say *cess*: For *assizes*, *sizes*.

B

A *báachelor* of arts. A *balance*, or pair of scales. To *balk*, or dis-appoint. Bring me a *basin* of water. Awhore, and a *baud*. In *béth-lehem* (when we speak of our hóspital for mad folks) we say, in bed-

lam. Good bread, and *biscuit*. He has good *blood* in his veins. Is it thorn, or *brier*? Mrs *brigid*. A *bucksom* lass. A load, or *burthen*.

C

Boil some *cabage* with the beef. A *cag* of brandy. A *camlet-cloak*. A *carabine*, or short gun. A *carot*, and a turnep: A pair of *cha-mois* [shammy] shoes. To *chant*, or sing. Pleasd, and *cheer-full*. To *chern* milk for butter. You may *choose* which you will. Wine, and *cider*. Wild end-ive, or *cíchory* [fúic-co-ry]. A *clerk*, or clér-gyman, &c. He wears good *cloth*. A *clyster* for a purge. With a *coif* on her head. To *coil* [quoil] a rope, or lay the turns round up-on one another. To play at *coits*. With a *collar* about his neck.

Some

D

Some *dámascenes*, and other plums. The *dam-sel*, or young woman. Will he *deign* (or, vouchsafe) to do it? The lord of the manor's *demáins*. A *dénison*, or fóreiner made free. Is it an ace, or a *deuce*? See, if you can *dissuáde* him. A *drachm*, we pronóunce dram.

E

An *ensign*, or streamer on the stern of a ship, is calld by sailors an *ántient*. 'Twas *esquire* (squire) pickard. In a trance, or *éxtasy*.

F

Get you *farther*, to the farther [fur-der] end. The *fearn* on the heath. The smell of *frants*, or fox-dung. Of a wátery, or *firy* nature. The *deluge*, or *flood*. The *flook* of an anchor. To *flote* on the water. The lading, or *freight* of a ship. In *forein* countries. Is it flúm

mery, or *frúmenty* [fúr-mee-tee]? Put some *fuel* on the fire.

G

A *gantlet*, or iron-glove. Hung on a *gib-et*. A *gill*, or quarter of a pint. A *cion*, or *grass*. A *garner*, or *gránary*. With a *grandeur* becoming him. Of a *gray* color. The *gulf* of venice.

H

Sins of a *hainous* nature. A sergeant's *bal-bard*. A *halser* [haw-ser] a cable to hale a barge. A *hanch* of vé-nison. He's troubled with the *bickup*. To *hoe-up* weeds. All his *house-hold*, or family. Of a dark *bue*.

I

The sweet-smelling *jasmin* [jéss-a-mee]. That man's an *ídiot*. An *indefeasible* right. An *indispénsable* obligati-on.

The

K

The child has got a violent *kink-cough*.

L

A *lacquay*, or foot-boy. A *lance*, or spear. To *lanck* a ship. A *landress*, or washer-woman. Take the *lantern*, and light him. Are you at *leisure*? Raise it up with the *lever*. A country-*lout*.

M

A *manteau*, or loose gown. A *malkin*, to sweep an oven with. The *masbes* of a net. Of what *metal* is this buckle? 'Tis *mísselto* of the oak. A *mortise*, and tenon. He was guilty of *murther*.

N

Nat, or *nathaniel*. A *neut* is an est. Nic, or *nicolas*.

O

'Tis *oakam*, or loose hemp, for calking of

ships. An *oeillet-hole*. The game of *ombre*. A garden, and *orchard*. An *ostrich*, a large áfrican fowl. For *ought* I know, he ought to suffer.

P

A fat *panch*, a lean pate. A *parsnep*, and carot. Shoes, and *patins*. It cost a *penny*. A *perruque* we call a wig, or *périwig*. Try to *persuáde* him. The lady's *péticoat*. A dove, or *pígeon*. He *piques* himself on his skill in fencing. A *placáert*, or proclamation. The *plait* of a coat. A *plaster* for a fore. The small *pocks*. A *pórringer* of milk. He had his *port-manteau* [pórt-man-tle] behind him. Milk-*pot-age* [por-ridge]. On what *preténse*? A *prétious* ointment. Pinks, and *prímroses*. A *profáne* person. Some *prunes*, or dried plums.

To

To *pursue* those that flee.

R

To *rase*, or demolish. Give me a *recéit* for the mony. He is *réfractary*, or headstrong. Weakly people should observe a strict *régimen*. A *restive* [rusty] horse. Neither *rhyme*, nor reason. A blue *ribon*. A *rundlet* of ale.

S

Don't *santer* up-and-down so. The grave-diger, and the *sacristan* [sex-ton]. A *sash* for my gown. Puddings and *sáuciges*. He payd *scewage*, a sort of custom. A *scéleton*, or the bones of an animal put-together as when alive. Can you *scrue*-on this lock? In the chest of drawers, or the *scritore* [scru-tore]. A *scutcheon*, the coat on which arms are borne. To *screen*, or shelter. A *scimitar*, a

broad crooked sword. A milliner, and a *seamstress*. A *searse*, or fine hair-five. Without *sense*, or reason. A *sentinel*, or soldier upon guard. A *córporeal*, and a *sergeant*. A *sive*, and a riddle. Can you *solder* [sod-der] this broken buckle. A brave *soldier*. The royal *sóverain*. A globe, and a *sphere*. In *spital-square*. A saddle, and *stirup*. He has *straind* [spraind] his ancle. A *stuyver*, a dutch coin. A *subtil* fellow. A *sudden* storm. Some *suet* for a pudding. A *surveyer*, or overseer. Boild to a *syrop*. A *sythe*, to mow with.

T

Is that silk *táffety*? Don't *tease* the boy. A *terras-walk*. To *thresh* corn. A *trial* of skill. Some carrots, and *turneps*. Don't *tweak* him, or put him in a fret.

U

The *veil* of the temple. A fine parchment, calld *velom*. The *parsonage*, and the *vicarage*. A baron, and

a *vicount*. Mr *vincent*.

W

The strings of the spinet are of *wire*. A *witall*, a contented cuckold.

ii. In A C C E N T.

<i>Read</i>	<i>rather than</i>
ácademy	acádemy
áceptable	accéptable
ádmirable	admíirable
advértisement	advertísement
állegory	allégory
apóstolic	apostólic
aristobúlus	aristóbulus
ascértain	ascertain
ávenue	avénue
capérnaum	capernáum
chástifement	chastífement
conféssor	confessor
cóntrary	contráry
contribute	cóntribute
cónventicle	convénticle
cónversant	convérsant
córollary	coróllary
corrósive	córrosive
córruptible	corrúptible
concúpiscence	concupíscence
deléctable	déléctable
distribute	dístribute
euphrátes	éuphrates

<i>read</i>	<i>rather than</i>
gazette	gázette
heraclitus	heráclitus
horizon	hórizon
húngary	hungáry
odorous	odórous
oecónomy	oéconomy
prothónotary	prothonótary
réceptacle	recéptacle
réfractary	refráctary
retinue	retinue
fónorous	fonórous
succéssor	súccessor
tóward	towárd
útenfil	uténfil

II. EQUIVOCALS,

THAT HAVE

I. *The Same (or Nearly-the-same) Sound : but Different Spelling.*

A

1. He learns his *ác-*
cidence. Many *ácci-*
dents befel him.

2. A book of *ac-*
cómpts. Of that affair
we have divers *accóunts*.

3. The *air* we breathe.
The *estáte* he is *beir* to.

4. A pint of *ale*.
What is your *ail*, or
ailment?

5. 'Twill *alláy* the
pain. The *allóy* of coins.

6. He spoke *alóud*.
'Tis *allówd*, or granted.

7. An *altar* for *sácri-*
fice. To *alter*, or change.

8. An *ant*, or pif-
mire. My uncle, and
aunt.

9. He's an *arrant*
rogue. A knight-*er-*
rant, like don quixote.
She's gone of an *errand*.

10. I cannot *assnt*
to that. A steep *as-*
cent up-hill.

11. With your *as-*
sistance. The court of
assistants.

12. An *augre* to
bore-with. An *augur*,
or soothsayer.

13. A *carpenter's*
ax. The *acts* of the a-
postles.

B

1. A *bale* of goods.
To be *bail* for one.

2. He was arrested
by a *bailif*. Was it na-
than *bailey*?

3. To play at *ball*.
Why does he *bawl* so?

4. Who was it *bawld*
so? Is his head *bald*?

5. The country of
barbary. Mrs *barbara*.
A *strawberry*, and a
barberry.

6. On his *bare* head.
Like a *bear* to the
stake.

7. A *base* fellow.
The *bas*-viol.

8. A green *bay*-tree.
A *bey*, or governer un-
der a dey.

9. How can that *be*?
A *hony-bee*.

10. Drink some *beer*.
A coffin on a *bier*.

11. The idol *bel*.
Ring the *bell*.

12. The tree bears a
berry. To *bury* the dead.

13. The wind *blew*.
A *blue* color.

14. To roast, or *boil*.
The swelling, and pain
of a *bile*.

15. To *bore* a hole.
A wild *boar*.

16. A branch, or
bough. To *bow* the
head.

17. A *bow*, and ar-
rows. You're a great
beau.

18. A *boy*, and a girl.
The *buoy* of an anchor.

19. Well *bred*, or e-
du-

educated. Has he *bread* to eat?

20. Horns on their *brows*. To *browze* on the grafs.

21. A *brute* beaft. The *bruit*, or repórt.

22. A *burrow* for rabbets. In the *borough* of fouthwark.

C

1. At *calais*, in france. A *chalice*, or cup for the facrament.

2. Did he *call* me? The *caul* of a wig.

3. A *cane* to walk with. Both *cain*, and abel.

4. The *canons* of a council. The *cannons*, or great guns.

5. A *cápital* picture. The *cápitól* of rome.

6. A *carat* of gold. A *carot*, and a parfnep.

7. A coach, and a *cart*. A *fea-chart*, or map.

8. A *caf*k of brandy. A *cafque*, or helmet.

9. A *cenfer* for incenfe. A roman óffi-

cer, calld a *cenfor*. Did he *cenfure* your conduct?

10. He dwelt in the *champion* near falifbury. He challengd the *champion*.

11. A *checker*, one that checks. The *chequer*, or exchequer.

12. A *citern*, a musical ínstrument. Good *citron-water*.

13. A *civil* man. Some *sevile* oranges.

14. A *clause*, or fentence. The *claws* of a bird.

15. He wears fine *cloaths*. To *close-up* a wound.

16. A *collar* for the neck. In *cholér*, and rage.

17. A *coarfe* cloth. A *water-course*.

18. A *cote*, or cotage. A *coat*, and waiftcoat. To *quote* an author.

19. To *cork* a bottle. To *calk* a fhip.

20. To give *counfel*.

The privy *council*.

21. To *cozen*, or cheat. My aunt, and *cousin*.

22. A *cúrrier*, and a tanner. When the *cóurrier* arrivd.

D

1. The lamb, and its *dam*. A mill-*damm*. To *damn*, or condemn.

2. A *dane*, or native of denmark. Will he *deign*, or vouchsafe to do it?

3. Night, and *day*. The *dey* of algiers, the absolute monarch there.

4. The *deer* in the park. It is *dear* at the price, my dear.

5. At the *devizes* in wiltshire. He *devises* mischief.

6. A spare *diet*. The *dyet* of poland.

7. A buck, and a *doe*. Knead the *dough*.

8. 'Twas *due* to me. The *dew* on the grass.

9. A *dun* colour. Ha'n't he *done*?

10. The *dust* of the earth. What *dost* thou think?

E

1. In *easter*-holidays. Our maid *esther*.

2. An *elder* of the church. An *eldar*-tree.

3. 'Twas *er*, the son of judah.. To *err*, or commit an error.

4. The town of *eton*. Is it all *eaten-up*?

F

1. Weary, and *faint*. A *feint* in fencing.

2. Mr *fane* told me so. I would *fain* see him. To *feign*, or counterfeit.

3. Coachman, what is your *fare*? A *fair* woman in the fair.

4. A great *fault*. He *fought* bravely.

4. The *fauns*, and satyrs. He *fawns*, and flatters.

5. The *felloes* of a wheel. Wicked *fellows*.

6. A *felon*, one guilty

ty of félonny. A *fellon*,
or a whitloe.

7. A *fillip* with the
finger. Mr *philip* such-
a-one.

8. Can you *find* him.
He was *fin'd* for the of-
fense.

9. I'll *flay* you alive.
A louse, and a *flea*.

10. A *fleam* to bleed
horses with. He
brought-up a great deal
of *pblegm*.

11. Fine *flour* for
bread. A *flower* in a
garden.

12. Both *fore*, and
aft. Three, or *four*.

13. He's gone *forth*.
The third, or *fourth*.

14. A *foul* stink. A
fowl that flies.

15. Mr *francis*. Mrs
frances.

16. Does it thaw, or
freeze? A *friez*-coat.

17. A *friend* of mine.
Dr *freind*.

18. A *bacon-froise*.
A common *phrase*, or
way of speaking.

G

1. A *gage*, a pledge
or surety. To *gauge*, or
find the measure of a
vessel.

2. In his *gesture*, or
behaviour. A droll,
or *jester*.

3. You *gbest* well.
Was he your *guest*?

4. With a *gilt* frame.
The *guilt* of sin.

5. The ox will *gore*
him. The *goar* of a shift.

6. To *figh*, and
groan. He's *grown* old.

H

1. A *rabbet*, or a
bare. The *hair* of the
head. (V. Air).

2. A *hart*, or stag.
Could you find in your
heart?

3. To *hash*, or cut
small. A *barsh* master.

4. A *hawk*, or buz-
zard. To *bake*, and spit.

5. Will you *bear*
me? Was he *here*, or
there?

6. A *bearse* with a
coffin in it. A *berce*,
a fort

a sort of harrow in fortification.

7. Did you see *him*, or her. A *hymn*, or sacred song.

8. A *hoar-frost*. A son of a *whore*.

9. A *hole* in a wall. You shall hear the *whole* matter.

10. A *hoop* for a tub. To *whoop*, and halloo.

11. A *yéllowish hue*. To *hew* with an ax. Was it *harry*, or *bugh*?

I

1. 'Twas *I* that did it. The apple of the *eye*.

2. Yes, *I'll* do it. An *isle*, or island.

3. An *infant*, or young child. An *infante* of spain, any of the king's sons, except the eldest.

4. Is he come-*in*? At lincoln's *inn*.

5. A *just* man. A *joust*, or *tóurnament*.

6. To *indíte* a letter. I'll *indíct* him.

Same found

7. A *jointer*, a sort of plane. He made his wife a *jointure*.

K

1. A *kabin*, or temporary marriage in turkey. The *cabin* of a ship.

2. The *kan* of *tártary*. Who *can* bear it?

3. A *karl* cat, or a boar-cat. A *carl*, or clown.

4. A *key* for a lock. A *kay*, or wharf.

5. To *kill* a man. A *brick-kiln*.

L

1. To *lade* water. I *layd* it there.

2. He went down the *lane*. He has *layn* there a long time.

3. A *lair*, where deer harbor by day. A *brick-layer*.

4. 'Tis *latten*, or iron tinn'd over. The *latin* tongue.

5. He *led* the horse along. Is it pewter, or *lead*?

6. An

6. An orange, and a lemon. A leman, or whore.

7. Can you say your lesson? To lessen, or make less.

8. He's lickorish; he lovestid-bits. Give him some liquorice for his cold.

9. He's gone to lie-down. Don't tell me a lye.

10. A lier-in-wait. He's a great liar. He tun'd-up his lyre.

11. He broke a limb. To limn, or paint.

12. The links of a chain. A lynx, a quick-sighted beast.

13. And, lo, he is here. High, and low.

14. Clay, and loam. A weaver's loom.

M

1. Who made this letter? A man, and a maid.

2. A coat of mail. A male-child.

3. The main ocean.

The mane of a horse.

4. How, or in what manner? The lord of the manor.

5. In the mash-tub. In hackney-marsh.

6. He drank mead in the mead, or meadow. He's a mede, or a persian.

7. Has he meat, to eat? To mete, or measure.

8. A mite in cheese. With all his might.

9. She made her moan. New-mown grass.

10. A moat round a house. A mote in the sun-beams.

11. Fewer, or more. A black-a-moor. A mower, with his scythe.

12. The mues for hawks. The cat mews. To muse, or meditate.

N

1. Yea, and nay. The horse did neigh.

2. The nether millstone. 'Tis neither he, nor she.

3. A no-

3. A *novátian*, a sort of heretic. A *novátion*, or éntering into a new obligátion.

O

1. O, ye athénians. *Oh!* that I had seen it. I *owe* him nothing.

2. The *oar* of a boat. Gold or silver *ore*. He said it *o'er* and *o'er*.

3. At *okebam*, in rutland. Some *oakum*, to calk ships with.

4. 'Tis *our* próper-ty. At what *hour* of the day?

P

1. A *pail* of water. He looks *pale*.

2. A throbbing *pain*. A *pane* of glafs.

3. A *pair* of buckles. To *pare-off* the rind. An apple, and a *pear*. The *payer*, and receiver.

4. The *palate* of the mouth. A *pallet*-bed.

5. A *pall* over a coffin. Peter, and *paul*. A *pawl*, a piece of mony in guiney.

6. A *pause*, or stop. The cat's *paws*.

7. The *peek* of a ship. A *pique*, or grudge. The *peak* in derbyshire.

8. A *peer*, or lord. The *pier* of a haven.

9. Quills, and *pens*. Sheep-*penns*.

10. Mr *peter*. Salt-*petre*.

11. That's a *plain* case. A joiner's *plane*.

12. Are you for a pear, or a *plum*? A *plumb*-line.

13. The popish *plot*. A *plat* of ground.

14. To *poar* on a thing. At every *pore* of his body.

15. A *pole*, or staff. The *poll*-tax.

16. To *pour-out* wine. He had great *power*.

17. To *praise*, or commend. The good man *prays*.

18. Come hither, *pray*. A bird of *prey*.

19. A *précedent*, or example. A *président*, or moderator.

20. In

20. In my *presence*.

He made me *presents*.

21. What *profit*, or advantage? A priest, and a *prophet*.

22. A mutton-*pye*.
A mag-*pie*.

Q

1. A *quire* of paper.
The *choir* of a church.

R

1. At *rack*, and manger. Some *arrack*-punch. A ship-*wrack*.

2. Does it *snow*, or *rain*? The *rein* of a bridle. In the last king's *reign*.

3. To *raise*, or lift-up. The *rays* of the sun. To *rase*, or demolish a city.

4. A *raiser* of a sedition. A *razor*, to shave with.

5. To *rap*, and rend. To *wrap*-up in paper.

6. To *read* a book. A bruised *reed*. Mr *reid*.

7. White, and *red*. He *read* it yesterday.

8. To *rear*-up, or

set-on-end. In the front, and in the *rere*.

9. He gave several *reasons* for it. Currants, and *raisins*.

10. To *rest* in peace. Don't *wrest* it from him.

11. To *retch*, or vomit. What a *wretch* thou art?

12. Is it *rice*, or wheat? At the *rise* of the river.

13. Wrong or *right*, A *rite*, or ceremony.

14. Did he *write* it with a pencil? Is he a ship-*wright*.

15. A *rime*, or freezing mist. Are they blank verses, or do they *rhyme*?

16. A wedding-*ring*. To *wring* a dish-clout.

17. Along the *road*. He *rode* on my horse.

18. Did the lion *roar*? The *rower*, with his oar.

19. The *roe* of a fish. A *row* of trees. To *rowe* with an oar.

20. Is the *room* here?

At rome, the chief city of italy.

21. He says it by *vote*. He *wrote* it yesterday

22. They *rung*, or rang a peal. She *wrung* her hands.

23. 'Tis *rye*-bread. A *wry* face.

S

1. The *sail* of a ship. A *sale* of goods.

2. To *scate* on the ice. That fish is a *skate*.

3. A sweet *scent*. He *sent* a méssenger.

4. Betwixt buyer and seller. Wine in the *cellar*.

5. To *shear* sheep. Pure *sheer* courage.

6. He threw a *sice*-deuce. A man of a small *size*.

7. The *eye-sight*. The *site*, or situátion of a place. To *cite*, or summon.

8. A *sign*, or token. A *sine* in géometry.

9. A *signet*, or seal.

A *cygnet*, or young swan.

10. To *sink* in the mud. The *cinque*-ports, or five havens.

11. On mount *sion*. A *graff*, sucker, or *cion*.

12. A *skain* of thread. A *skene*, or irish short sword.

13. To *sight*, or despise. By *sleight* of hand.

14. A *sloe*, a sort of wild plum. You are very *slow*.

15. He said *so*. To *sow* corn. To *sew*, or stitch. A *sough*, or drain.

16. To *soar*, or mount on high. A *sewer* of cloth. A *sower* of corn. A *sore* place, or ulcer.

17. As *soon* as you can. Did he *swoon*, or faint-away.

18. Both *soul*, and body. The *sole* of the foot. A *soale*, a sort of fish.

19. When he *sound*-ed his horn. She *swoond*-away.

20. The *spire* of a steeple.

steeple. A *spyer* of faults.

21. A *stair-case*. To *stare* with the eyes.

22. A *stear*, a young bullock. To *steer* a ship.

23. That bird is a *starling*. He payd a thousand pound *sterling*.

24. Chips and *sticks*. The river *styx*.

25. Get over the *style*. A good *stile*, or way of writing.

26. A *stoat*, or stinking sort of ferret. A *stote*, a young horse, or bullock.

27. The ruler is *streight*, not crooked. The way is *strait*, or narrow.

28. A *stud* of horses. He *stood* in the way.

29. To *succour*, or help the poor. The *sucker* of a pump.

30. The *sum* of the whole, or a sum of monny. Here are *some* of the people.

31. A four *tast*. To *taste* a thing.

32. A *symbol*, or sign. A *cymbal*, or musical instrument.

33. The *sun*, and the moon. Was it a *son*, or a daughter?

T

1. The *tail* of a beast. A *tale*, or story.

2. The allowance for package is calld *tare*. To *tear* to pieces.

3. The land-*tax*. Some *tacks*, or small nails.

4. The *tares* in corn. She *tears* her hair.

5. Is this *their* love? Sit *there*, or in that place.

6. The king's *throne*. It was *thrown* in the pond.

7. The *tide* flows. They were *tied* together.

8. What *time* of the day? Put *thyme* in the broth.

L

9. He

9. He is *too* severe. One, *two*, three. or water-pot. Is it *your* book?

10. The gout in the great *toe*. Some *tow* on a distaff. To *towe*, lambs.

or hale a boat along the water. W

11. I was *told*. The bell *toll'd*.

12. The eagle *tows*. meat?

Castles and *towers*.

U

1. To *veil* the face. A *vale*, or valley.

2. A servant's *vails*. *wheals* on his back.

The *vales*, or valleys. She *veils* her face.

3. A *vain* man. He open'd a *vein*. The *vane* of a weather-

cock. 4. Does he *waste* his money? A wide *waste*, or desert. Tied round his *waist*.

4. This son is by a second *venter*. Will he *venture* to do it?

5. A *bass-viol*. A glass *phial*.

6. Virtue, and *vice*. A smith's *vise*. A hoarse *voice*.

7. To put in *ure*, or in practise. An *ewer*,

8. Do you know the way you are to go? Will you *weigh* it, or see what it weighs? A *wey* is 40 bushels.

9. In

9. In

Like Sound (Y) *Equivocals* I H

9. In windy *weather*. A *ewe-lamb*. I and
A *ram*, or a *wether*. *you*.

Y

2. A *yoke* of oxen.

1. It is a *yew* tree. The *yelk* of an egg.

2. *A Like (or Not-much-unlike) Sound, with Different Spelling.*

A

1. Cain, and *abel*.
Are you *able* to do it?

2. To *accépt*, or re-
céive. He won't do
it, *excépt* she comes.

3. He had *accéss* to
him. He drank to *ex-
céss*.

4. In the valley of
achor. An *acre* of land.
Why so *eager* for it?

5. Vinegar, and o-
ther *acids*. He has *as-
sets*, or goods to pay
the debts.

6. Well *adapted*, or
fitted. An *adopted* son.

7. The *addition*, or
adding of something.
The *édition* of a book.

8. *Brisk*, and *airy*.
Rough, and *bairy*. He
stands *awry*. In battle
array.

9. Does he drink
alehoof-tea? He stands
aloóf, or at a distance.

10. An *alley*, in a
street, or garden. An
ally, or one in alli-
ance.

11. *Cloaths* and *áli-
ment*, or food. Fire is
an *élément*.

12. An *allegátion*, or
something alleg'd in
proof. The rule of *al-
ligátion* in aríthmetic.

13. An *ápologue*, or
fable. The prologue
and *épilogue* of a play.

14. An *apostem* is
vulgarly call'd an im-
postume. An *ápoxem*
is a decóction.

15. Who *are* those
there? Is it an *r*, or a
t? In the open *air*.

16. They are *arras*,
or

or *tápestry*-hangings.
To *barafs*, or plague
a body.

17. An *asp*, a vé-
nomous insect. You
may *basp* the door.

18. The *avery* for
horses' provender. An
aviary, or great cage
for birds.

19. Say *ay*, or no.
A fore *eye*. For ever,
and for *eye*.

B

1. He fung a *balad*.
Chofen by *ballot*.

2. The *bans* of ma-
trimony. The *bands*,
or bonds of love.

3. Wheat, and *bar-ly*.
I have it *barely* on
his word.

4. A *baron*, or lord.
A *barren* land.

5. On the *beack*, or
shore. A *beeck*-tree.

6. A *beacon*, or light-
house. Did he *becken*
with his hand? Some
bacon, and eggs.

7. A *bean*, and a
pea. He has *been* here.

Corn in the *binn*.

8. To *beat* with a
stick. A *beet*-root.
With *bate*, and strife.
A *bait* for fish.

9. Back and *belly*.
Don't *bely* him.

10. A wild *boar*. A
boor, or country fel-
low.

11. Did you *bolt* the
door? Can he *boult*
the meal?

12. A *bony* fish. A
bonny blade.

13. The *border* of a
garment. A *bordure*
in heraldry.

14. He *bowld* well.
He's a *bold* man.

15. Great *breaches*,
or gaps. Mend my
breeches.

16. Can you eat
brewis? He *brews*
good drink.

17. The *bridle*, and
saddle. The *bridal*
torch.

18. Did he bang,
and *buffet* him? The
cup in the *beaufét*.

19. He is hard-*by*.
To

To *buy* a book. 11. A *clod* of earth.
A *clot* of blood.

C

1. A *cadew*, or straw-worm. A *cadet* [ca-dée] or younger brother, a voluntéer. A *cadi*, a sort of justice-of-peace among the turks.

2. 'Tis idle *cant*. I *can't* do it. 13. A *coffin* for a dead corpse. Spit-ting, and *coughing*.

3. A *carat* of gold. A *caret*, or mark where what is interlined is to come-in. 14. A *comb* for the hair. Do, *come* hi-ther.

4. A *carnal* mind. The *kernel* of a nut. 15. A *comet*, or bla-zing star. To *commit* a crime.

5. He rid in a full *caréer*. A *cárrier*, that carries goods. 16. Is he *coming*? Mint, and *cumin*.

6. A *cauldron*, or great kettle. A *chal-dern* of coals. 17. The *common* peo-ple. To *commúne*, or *convérse*.

7. It *causes* pain. A-*long* the *causeys*. 18. To *condémn* to death. To *contémn*, or *despíse*.

8. A *chair* to sit in. A *char*-woman. 19. To *confírm*, or *prove*. He'll *conform* to any thing.

9. At *champaigne* in france. Last year's *campaign*. 20. A *consort*, or *compánion*. A *concert* of music.

10. A butcher's *clea-ver*. A *clever* fellow. 21. A *corps* of sol-diers. A dead *corpse*.

11. Great *currents* of water. Some *cur-rants*

rants, and raisins. The daily *courants*.

23. The *course* of the river. Don't *curse* and swear.

24. The *creature* is subject to vanity. God, the *creator*.

25. A *crowd* of people. The cock *crowd*.

26. To *cruise* by the sea-coast. A *cruse*, or little vessel.

27. A *cuckold*, whose wife is faithless. A *cuckow*, that lays her eggs in other bird's nests.

D

1. In *days* of old. A *dace*, a fish.

2. At his *decéase*, or death. A *diséase*, or sickness.

3. A *debtor*, and *créditor*. To *detér* others from doing it.

4. It is *decent*, or becoming. A *descént*, or going down. To *dissent*, or disagree.

5. It is *deep*, or low in the earth. At *dieppe*,

a town in france.

6. To *defénd* one's right. He *deaffend* us with his noise.

7. To *defér*, or put-off. To *differ*, or disagree.

8. With *déference* to better judgments. Is there any *différence* between you?

9. A *departer*, one who *púrifies* metals. After his *departure* from home.

10. By *dependence* on his *promises*. The great man, and his *dependents*.

11. At *derbe*, a city in asia. In *derby*, a town in england. Some write Mr *darby*; some, Mr *derbie*.

12. With cunning *devises*. At the *devizes*, in wiltshire.

13. By *dint* of argument. A *dent*, or notch.

14. With *dire* *dismáy*. A *scarlet-dyer*.

15. A *distemper*, or *diséase*. To *disséise*, or dis-

disposséss. After his death, or *decéase*.

16. A *dissolute* fellow. A *désolate* place.

17. Oranges, *ditto*, one dozen. A dismal *ditty*.

18. The *dívidend*, and *divisor*. The *deviser*, or *inventer*.

19. To *do*, or to make. A *doe*, a female deer.

20. Have you *done*? Will he go-*down*? A great *don*, or spanish lord.

21. A *doer* of the word. The *door* of a house.

22. A flying *dragon*. A *dragoón*, or *sóldier* that fights sometimes on horse-back, and sometimes on foot.

23. A *draught* of drink. A great *drought*, for want of rain.

24. The *dual* number. They fought a *duel*.

E

1. An *ear* to hear.

Where-*e'er* you go. A year, or twelve months.

2. He rose *early* in the morning. He does it *yearly*, or every year.

3. Did she *earn* her living? His bowels *yern* with pity.

4. The *earth*, or ground. The *heartb* of a chimney.

5. Both west, and east. Barm, or *yest*.

6. Six, seven, *eight*. In the *aite*, where officers grow.

7. They are *émeralds*, or *prétious* stones. The *hemorrhoids* [emrods] or piles.

8. He's an *éminent* lawyer. In *imminent* danger.

9. There are men *enów*. And *enóugh* of every thing.

10. To *enter*, or go into. To *interr*, or bury. The whole *intíre*.

11. Do you *envy* him? An *envóy*, or *méssenger*.

messenger from one prince to another.

12. Jacob, and *esau*. Pleas'd, and *easy*. The prophet *isaiah*.

13. An *ewer*, or basin for water to wash with. A *bewer* of wood.

14. To *exercise* one's self. To *exorcise*, to cast an evil spirit out of one.

15. What is *extant*, or in being. The *extént*, or compass of a county, in length, breadth, &c.

F

1. The *faces* of men. The *féveral phases*, or aspects of the moon.

2. A *falcon*, a large sort of hawk. A *fálchion*, or dagger.

3. What *figure*, or shape? With *vigour*, or briskness.

4. To *file* iron. A *foil* to set-off a thing.

5. A *flea-bite*. The coward will *flee*.

6. He fell on the *floor*. The meal, and *flour*.

7. To *follow*, or go after one. In *fallow* ground, that lies un-tilld.

8. The *fur* of a hare. A *fir-tree*.

G

1. To row in the *gallies*. Hangd on the *gallows*.

2. A *gantlet*, or military glove. To run the *gantlope*.

3. A *garden* full of fruit. He was my *guárdian*, after my father's death.

4. A *gentile*, or heathen. A *genteél* man. A *gentle* horse.

5. His *gesture*, or behavior. A *jester*, one that jests.

6. That's *glútinous*, glewy, or sticking. A *glúttionous* eater.

7. From the starting-place to the *goal*. A prison, or *goal* [jail].

8. In *grassy* fields.

Among

Among *greasy* folks.

9. A nutmeg *grater*.
Biger, or *greater*.

10. A *groat*, or four pence. A *grot*, or grotto.

11. Can you *guess* who they are? The landlord, or his *guests*.

H

1. May thy name be *hallowed*. It was *hollowed*, or made hollow. He whoopt, and *halloed*.

2. A *hamlet*, or village. An *ámulet*, or charm. An *ómelet*, or pancake.

3. The *handle* of the mug. Mr *handel*, the musician.

4. A *haven*, or harbor. In *heaven* above.

5. To *heal* a wound. The *heel* of the foot.

6. A *herd* of cattel. Have you *heard* the news? 'Tis *hard*, or difficult.

7. The *heron*, a bird. The *herring*, a fish.

8. Pay him his *hire*. That tree is *higher* than this.

9. It is *his* book. To *hiss* like a snake.

10. To *hoe*-up weeds. When, and *how* did he do it?

11. He came *home*. To *whom* did you give it? A *holm*, a sort of oak. That's pea's *balm*.

12. A *holy* good man. He was *wholy* (or, intirely) innocent. A *holly*-bush.

13. A *méttlefom* horse. A *hoarse* voice.

I

1. In *jams*, or thick beds of ore. The *jamb*s or side-posts of a door.

2. The *ice* is fit to slide-on. His *eyes* are dim.

3. Well, *I'd* have you do so. Black-*ey'd* fusan.

4. To be *idle*, or lazy. An *idol*, or image.

5. An idle *jester*, or buffoon. He has no *gesture*

gesture in his delivery.

6. What does that *imply*, or signify? Will you *employ* him?

7. An *impudent* fellow. With *impotent* malice.

8. It is he *indeed*. Is the affair *ended*?

9. An *ingenious* man. Be *ingenuous* with me, or tell me *honestly*.

10. An *insight* into a thing. To *incite*, or stir-up.

11. A *jointer*, a joiner's plane. His wife's *jointure*.

K

Pharaoh's lean *kine*. He's *kind* and *generous* to all man-kind.

L

1. A *lattise* of a window. Mrs *letice*. The herb *letuce*.

2. The *leaf* of a tree. I had as *lief* go as stay. Did he give him *leave* to go?

3. The *least* of all.

Away, *lest* he should see you.

4. He *led* him a dance. The *lid* of a box.

5. A *leper*, one that has the *léprosy*. A *leaper*, one that leaps.

6. A *létbargy*, or sleepy illness. The *líturgy*, or common-prayer.

7. *Yest*, and *leven* for bread. Then, *leaving* the field, he ran away.

8. A *levet* on the trumpet. A *levite*, or jewish priest.

9. *Atlewes* in *suffex*. Is his name *lewis*, or denys?

10. He swarms with *lice*. He tells *lies*.

11. You may *lie* down on the bed. Did he *lay* it down there?

12. Write me this *line*. A *loin* of mutton.

13. A *liniment*, or thin ointment. Every *lineament*, or feature of his face.

14. Will

14. Will he *lose* his labor? To *loose*, or untie.

15. Sit *lower*. To *lowr*, or frown.

M

1. A horse, and a *mare*. A *mere*, or lake. 'Tis *mere* nonsense.

2. What do you *mean*? His *mien*, air, or behavior.

3. Pinchbeck's *medal* of the duke. Don't *meddle* with him.

4. A *cucumber*, or *melon*. A *million* of men.

5. Did he *melt* the lead? The *milt*, or soft roe of a fish.

6. To *mete*, or measure. 'Tis fit, or *meet*, to meet him.

7. A *message*, or errand. A *messuage*, or tenement.

8. A *mighty* man. The *moiety*, or half. A *mity* cheese.

9. A *mild*, gentle man. Cloth *milld*, or thickend by the fuller.

10. A *mile* long. To *moil*, and toil.

11. He danc'd a *mi-nuet*. Stay a *minute*.

12. Both *morning* and evening. In the house of *mourning*.

13. A *moth*, or butterfly. He eat a *mouth-full*.

14. A *murrain* among cattle. A *murrion*, or head-piece.

15. A *muscle* shell. To *muzzle* a dog.

16. *Cambrick* and *muslin*. He is *muzzling* the dog.

17. A little *mustard-seed*. To *muster* the troops.

N

1. To drive a *nail* in a board. To *neal*, or bake glass in an oven. To *kneel-down* on the ground.

2. The *nape* of the neck. A *neap* to bear up the fore-part of a loaded wagon.

3. Our *naval* forces. The *navel-string*.

4. The

4. The *nave* of a wheel. The fellow's a *knave*.

5. Clean and *neat*. A *net* for birds; and *net-weight*.

6. I have no *need* of it. To *knead* dough.

7. Was it your *nephew*, or your niece? The herb *navew*. The royal *navy*.

8. Is it *new*, or old? I *knew* the man.

9. Day and *night*. A *knight*, and *baronet*.

10. He is *nice*, or curious. He makes a *noise*.

11. Lice, and *nits*. She *knits* stockings.

12. Say *ay*, or *no*. I don't *know*.

13. There are *none* left. Better *known* than trusted.

14. Will he *not* do it? To tie a *knot*.

O

1. Some *of* the people. To stand *off* at a distance. A silly *oaf*.

(N) Like sound

2. In *oil* of olives. And *I'll* be sure to do it.

3. But *one*, or two. To *own*, or acknowledge. Have you lost, or *won*?

4. In good *order*. Human *ordure*, or man's dung.

5. An *órisón*, or prayer. The *horízon*, or circle of the sphere, that bounds our sight.

P

1. A *párasite*, or flatterer. A *párricide*, or *múrtherer* of his father.

2. In what *parish*? Thy mony *perish* with thee.

3. The *parson* of the parish. A certain *person*.

4. The *paschallamb*. A *pasquil*, or lampoon.

5. The *pastor* of a congregation. A rich *pasture* for cattle.

6. The *pátience* of job. One of the doctor's *pátients*.

7. he

7. The *patron* of a church, who presents to the living. The *pattern* of cloth he chose.

8. He *pays* his workmen. Beans, and *peas*.

9. War, and *peace*. A *piece* of cloth. He goes a great *pace*.

10. The *peak*, or top of a mountain. To *pick*, and choose. A *pique*, or grudge.

11. To ring a *peal* upon the bells. The *peel* of an orange. A *pill* to purge with.

12. Sold for twenty *pence*. Quills, and *pens*. Needles, and *pins*.

13. Will he *persevere*. A quick *perceiver*.

14. A *pillar*, one that pills, or peels. A *pillar*, or column.

15. A *pint* of wine. The *point* of the sword.

16. To *plait* the hair. A pewter-*plate*.

17. Pastimes and *plays*. If you *please*.

18. Men-*pleasers*. Joys, and *pleasures*.

19. A *poor* man. He sweats at every *pore*.

20. A *poplar*-bough. A *popular* error.

21. A *poppet*-show. Opium is the juice of *poppy*. That dog is but a *puppy*.

22. Some *porcelain*, or china-ware. Is it *purslain*, or parsley?

23. A *posy*, or nose-gay. In *poësy*, or *poëtry*.

24. In the *preceding* chapter. The judge *presiding*.

25. He paid a good *price* for it. He bore away the *prize*.

26. Many *princes*. The prince and *princess*.

27. He was the *principal* person, a man of no *principle*.

28. To *pronounce* a word. Nouns and *pronouns*.

29. A haughty *proud* man. A *prude*, or precise woman.

Q

1. A nasty *quean*.
The king, and *queen*.
2. That's a *query*
with me. The king's
équerry. A *quarry* of
stone.
3. It's *quite* dead.
To throw a *quoit*.

R

1. Is it a hare, or
a *rabbit*? A *rabid*
wolf.
2. Cloath'd in soft
rayment. Mr *raymond*.
3. He *rang* the
bell. In what *rank*,
or order.
4. A *rasor*, to
shave with. A *rasure*,
an erasing, or scraping
-out any thing in writ-
ting.
5. I love it done
rathe, or, (as they vul-
garly call it) rare. An-
ger, or *wrath*.
6. Will you *reach*
it me. To *retch*, and
vomit.
7. A *reddish* color.
Horse-radish, a root.
8. So ill, that he
observes a strict *régi-*

men in his diet. A *ré-*
giment of soldiers.

9. In this king's
reign. A robin, and
a *wren*.

10. A *relique*, or
something left, or pre-
serv'd. A *relict*, or wi-
dow.

11. Fevers are *rife*,
or, (as they commonly
express it,) brief. To
rive-afunder.

12. A *rigger*, one
that rigs. He governs
with *rigor*.

13. To *roam*, or
wander. He is in his
room.

14. He went along
the *road*. He *rode* full-
speed. A *birch-rod*.
A *rood*, or quarter of
an acre.

15. The *roof* of a
house. As *rough* as
a bear.

S

1. Some *sage*-tea.
'Tis *sedge*, or sheer-
grafs.
2. I *said* so. To
sate, or glut.
3. Sin-

3. Sinners and *saints*. Ever *since* he came. A man of *sense*.

4. Avoid *satan*. Silk, and *sattin*.

5. A *satiety*, or glut. A *society*, or company.

6. The *scenes* in the play-house. The *sins* of the people. V. Saints.

7. A *saver*, rather than a spend-thrift. A sweet *savour*, or taste. Our *saviour*, and deliverer.

8. An art, or *science*. The *scions*, or shoots of a tree.

9. A storm at *sea*. Did you *see* him?

10. Is he *sealing* the letter. The *ceiling* of a room.

11. At this *season* of the year. *Livery*, and *seisin*.

12. Have you *seen* him? A *scene* on the stage.

13. To *seize*, to lay-hold-of. To *cease*, or leave-off.

14. A *sentry*, or *sentinel*. In the last *century*. The herb *centaury*.

15. You may *set* it here. You may *sit* down there.

16. A *share* of the prize. To *shear* sheep.

17. To make a *show* of a thing. A *shoe* for the foot. A *shaw*, or tuft of trees.

18. A *ship*, on the sea. A shepherd, and his *sheep*.

19. To *shoot* at a mark. To *shout* for joy.

20. The isle of *sicily*. Mrs *cécily*.

21. He went through the *slough*. Swift and *slow*.

22. He's a good *soldier*. Can you *solder* this sauce-pan?

23. He has *fore-eyes*. He *curst* and *swore*.

24. He *soon* found his mistake. Did he fall into a *swoon*?

25. The *sóldier* with his *spear*. He lives on a *spear* diet.

26. A *hedge-stake*. A *beef-steak*.

27. A *statue*, or *éfigy*, A *statute*, or act of *parliament*.

28. To *steal*, and rob. Iron, and *steel*.

29. In the vale of *succoth*. While the child *sucketh*.

30. Her *ead* prayers in a *surplice*. The *surplus*, or what is over and above.

31. I *sweat* with heat. 'Tis *sweet* to the taste.

T

1. He gives, and takes. Some *small tacks*.

2. A *talent* of money. The *talon* of a bird.

3. A fine *team* of horses. To *teem*, or pour-out.

4. He shed *tears*. Pluck the *tares* out of the corn.

5. Landlord and *tenant*. A mortise, and *tenon*.

6. According to the *tenor*, or chief import of these letters. He holds his *estáte* by a good *tenure*.

7. Bigger *than* you. Just *then*, when he came.

8. Is *the* man mad? Does he love *thee*?

9. He went *through* the hedge. A *thorough-fare*. To *throw* a stone.

10. To *tie* a knot. A *toy* or play-thing.

11. A brick, or *tile*. With *toil*, and labor.

12. What *title* has he to it? Not one jot, or *tittle*.

13. Give it *to* me. It is one of the *two*.

14. A *toast*, and butter. He was *toss'd*, [toft] in a blanket.

15. *Poker*, and *tongs*. He speaks several *tongues*.

1. The

U

1. The *umbles* of a deer. He *humbles* himself.

2. In *vacátion*-time, or between the terms. He has an honest *vocá-tion*, or calling.

3. In a dale, or *val-ley*. The worth, or *value* of it. Did you hear the *volley*, at the review?

4. In *utter* darkness. The inner, and the *outer* court.

W

1. A *waiter* at a coffee-house. A *weigh-tier* load.

2. He *waits* for a fare. Heavier *weights*.

3. Pale and *wan*. To *wean* a child. He's well, I *ween*. In the *wain* of the moon.

4. 'Twas *wat* tyler. Who, or *what*?

5. He went his *way*. Curds, and *whey*.

6. Is he strong, or *weak*? Don't *wake* him out of his sleep.

A *week*, or a fortnight.

7. The common-*weal*, or common-wealth. A *wheal*, or pimple.

8. He has a *wen* on his neck. *When* did you see him?

9. A *weel*, or net for fish made of twigs. The *wheel* of a cart.

10. They *were* here. What cloaths does he *wear*? *When*, and *where*? Let him be-*wáre*.

11. Is it *wet*, or dry? Did you *wet* the knife?

12. I know not *whether* of them to choose. Or *whither* I shall go.

13. A son of a *whore*. A *wooper*, one that courts. He *wore* a cloak.

14. He *wields* his spear. The *wealds* of kent.

15. The isle of *wight*. Is it black, or *white*?

16. A *wile*, or strá-tagem. All the *while* he was here.

17. I *wist* not who it was. Will you play a game at *whist*?

Y

18. Then, *wo* is me. And *who* was he?

19. Many *woes* befél him. But *whose* was the book?

20. He was *wont* to do so. I *wo'n't* do it.

21. Right, or *wrong*. He *wrung* his hands.

22. He *wrote* it with his own hand. He *wrought* at the anvil.

1. The *fubbs-yacht*. A *yate* (in the north-country dialéct) is a gate.

2. *Woolen yarn*. His bowels *yern*.

3. We are, *ye* are. Say *yea*, or *nay*.

4. He's *younger* than me. A *younker*, or young fellow.

3. *The Same Spelling : but Different Accent and Sense.*

A

1. He was *ábsent*. To *ábsént* one's self.

2. An *ábstract*, or abridgment. To *abstráct*, or abridge.

3. The divine *átttributes*. He *attributiones* this to chance.

4. The month of *áugust*. That is great, and *augúst*.

C

1. A *colleét*, or little prayer. To *colléet*, or gather together.

2. A *compaét*, or agreement. To *compáet*, or put together.

3. A *compóund*, or mixture. To *compóund*, or mix-together.

4. Under safe *cónduét*. To *condúet* one home.

5. Un-

5. Under great *cónflict*. To *confliēt* with difficulties.

6. The *cónfines*, or borders. He *confines* him in prison.

7. To *cónjure*, or raise the devil. I *conjüre* you to tell me.

8. A *cónsult* of physicians. To *consúlt*, or ask-counsel-of.

9. A *cóntest*, or dispute. To *contést*, or dispute.

10. A *cóntract*, or bargain. To *contráct*, or make a bargain.

11. In sweet *cónverse*, or discourse. To *convérse*, or discourse together.

12. A *cónvvert* to christiánity. To *convért*, or turn.

D

A *désert*, or wilderness. Serve him according to his *desért*. To *desért*, or forsake.

E

1. At the *éntrance* of the wood. Such

music is apt to *entránce*.

2. An *éssay*, or treatise. To *essáy*, or try.

3. An *éxtract* out of any thing. To *extráct*, or draw-out.

F

1. They are all in a *férment*. To *fermént*, or work like yeast.

2. Such *fóre-cást*, or contrivance before-hand. To *fore-cást*, or contrive before-hand.

3. 'Tis *fréquent* in our times. To *fréquent*, or come-often-to.

G

He is a *gállant* man. She has her *gállánt*.

I

Some *íncense*, for sacrifice. To *incénse*, or put in a rage.

M

She'll be here in a *minute*. In a matter so *minúte*, or small.

O

An *óbject* of charity. To *objéct* against a thing.

1. A

P

1. A fair conclusion from such *prémises*. Before that, he *prémises* several things.

2. A *présent*, or gift. To *présent*, or give.

3. A *projéct*, or contrivance. To *projéct*, or contrive.

R

1. A *rébel*, or disloyal subject. To *rebél* against the king.

2. A *récord*, or public monument. To *re-córd*, or write an account of.

3. The *réfufe*, the dross, or off-scouring of a thing. To *refúse*, or deny.

T

1. The *tórment*, or pain. To *tormént*, or put-in-pain.

2. The *tránsfer* of office. To *transfér* from one to another.

3. In a *tránsport*, or fit of excessive joy. To *transpórt* into a foreign land.

U

An *únite*, or one. To *uníte*, or make one.

4. *The Same Spelling, and Accent : but Different Sound and Sense.*

A

1. 'Twas a vile *abúse*. Don't *abúse* [ab-uzé] him.

2. Take my *advíse*. I would *advíse* [ad-víze] you.

B

1. He was bred and *born* here. Such usage is not to be *born*.

[boarn].

2. A *bow*, to shoot with. To *bow* [bou] the head.

C

Cloze [cloze] your mouth at the cloze of the sentence. Shut *close* [cloce] the door of the cloze, or enclosure.

1. To

D

1. To *devise* mischief. A poor *devise* [de-více].

2. Don't it *diffuse* a fine smell? He is very *diffuse* [dif-fúce].

E

How can you *excuse* him? A poor *excuse* [ex-cúce] for such a fault.

F

A *form*, or fashíon. A *form* [foarm] or bench.

G

To *grease* a cart-wheel. With *grease* [greace] and fat.

H

To build a *house*. To *house* [houze] the corn.

I

A *job* of work. The patience of *job* [jobe].

L

1. You may *lead* him along. A pound of *lead* [led].

2. They hazard their *lives*. Where *lives* he?

3. A flea, and a *louse*. Did he *louse* [louze] himself?

4. High, and *low*. To *low* [lou] or bellow.

M

1. He *mars* all our sport. ' *Gismars* [marse] the god of war.

2. Flour, and *meal*. I have eat a hearty *meal*. [meel].

R

1. Did you *read* the news? He *read* [red] or did read.

2. To *rise* betimes. The *rise* [rice] or origin.

S

To *sow* corn. A *sow* [sou] and pigs.

T

To *tear* [tare] in pieces. To shed a *tear* [teer].

U

1. To *use* one's interest. The *use* [uce] of a thing.

2. He puts it to many *uses* [u-ces]. When he *uses* [u-zes] it.

III. ABBREVIATURES

the most frequent

O F

Books, &c.

Cap. Chap. caput,
chapter.

Seet. Section.

p. l. v. Page, line, verse.

Qu. Question.

Answ. Answer.

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GEORGIUS D. G.

M. BR. FR. ET HIB.

REX. F. D. (Georgius,

dei gratia, magnae Bri-

tanniae, Franciae, et

Hiberniae rex ; fidei

defensor.) *George, by*

the grace of god, king

of great Britain, France,

and Ireland, defender

of the faith.

BRUN. ET L.

DUX. S. R. I. A TH.

ET EL. (Brunswigae et

Lunenburgae dux, sa-

cri romani imperii ar-

chi-thesaurarius, et e-

lector.) *Duke of Brunf-*

wick and Lunenburg,

high-treasurer, and e-

lector of the sacred ro-

man empire.

Proper

*Proper names, &c.**Abr.* A'braham.*Gen.* Géneſis.*Geo.* George.*E'xo.* Exodus.*Lond.* London.*Jan.* Jánuary.*Edin.* E'dinburghh.*Feb.* Fébruary.*E.* Eaſt.—*W.* Weſt.—*N.* North.—*S.* South.*N. N. E.* North north-eaſt.*W. b. S.* Weſt and by ſouth.*Titles, &c.**A. B.* (artium bacca-
laureus) Báchelor of
arts.*Gent.* Géntleman.*Abp.* Arch-biſhop.*Hon.* Honorable.*Adm.* Admiral.*ŷ. H. S.* (IHΣOTΣ:
*commonly explain'd**A. M.* (artium magiſt-
er) Maſter of arts.Jeſus hominum ſer-
uator) Jeſus the fá-
vior of men.*B. A.* báchelor of arts.*ŷ. N. R. ŷ.* (Jeſus na-
zarenus, rex judae-
orum) Jeſus of Na-
zareth, king of the
Jews.*Bart.* Báronet.*Bp.* Biſhop.*Capt.* Captain.*Col.* Colonel.*C. S.* (cuſtos figilli)
keeper of the ſeal.*ŷ. U. D.* (juris utriuf-
que doctór) Doctór
of laws (viz. the ci-
vil, and the canon
laws).*D.* Duke.*Dr.* Doctór.*D. D.* Doctór of di-
vinity.*Kt.* Knight.*E.* Earl.*L. or Ld.* Lord.*Eſq;* Eſquire.*L. C. ŷ.* Lord chief
juſtice.*F. R. S.* Fellow of the
royal ſociety.*Lieut.*

- Lieut.* Lieutenant.
Lp. Lordship.
La^p. Ládyship.
L. L. D. (legum doctor) Doctor of laws.
M. Marquess.
M. A. (magister artium) master of arts.
M. D. (medicinae doctor) Doctor of physic.
Mr. Master.
Mrs. Mistress.
P. G. A. Professor of astronomy in Gresham college.
Philomath. (philomathemáticus) A lover of mathematics.
R. (rex, or regina) king, or queen—As
W. R. (king william) *A. R.* (queen Anne) *C. R. II.* (king Charles the second).
Rev. Réverend.
Rt. Hon. Right honorable.
St. Saint.
S. T. P. (sacrae theologiae professor) professor in divinity.
Sr. Sir.
Wp. Worship.
Wp^h. Wórshipful.

&c.

- A. D.* or *Ann. dom.* (anno dómíni) In the year of our lord.
B. V. M. Blessed virgin Mary.
C. C. C. Corpus Christi college.
D^o (ditto) the sayd, or the same.
E. G. or *ex. gr.* (exempli gratia) For example: For instance.
b. e. (hoc est) That is (to say).
Ibid. (ibidem) There, or, In the same place, or passage.
Id. (idem) The same.
i. e. (id est) That is (to say).
M.S. Mánuscript.
MSS. Mánuscripts.
M. S. (memóriae [or mánibus] sacrum) sacred

facred to the mémo-
ry.

N. B. (nota bene)

Note, or mark well.

N. S. New stile.

O. S. Old stile.

Pen or *penult* (penúl-
tima) last but one.

Per cent. (*per centum*) by
(or in) the hundred.

P. S. Postscript.

Q. D. (quasi dicas)
as much as to say.

Q. E. D. (quod erat de-
monstrandum) which
was the thing to be
demonstrated.

S. S. T. (sacrofancta
theología) most ho-
ly divinity.

Sc. or *Scil.* (scílicet)
To wit; or, that is.

Ult. (últimus) the last.

V. or *Vid.* (vide) See.

V. G. (verbi gratia)
for example.

IV. NUMBERS.

One	1	I	i	xx	XX	20	twenty
two	2	II	ii	xxx	XXX	30	thirty
three	3	III	iii	xl	XL	40	forty
four	4	IV	iv	l	L	50	fifty
five	5	V	v	lx	LX	60	fixty
fix	6	VI	vi	lxx	LXX	70	seventy
seven	7	VII	vii	lxxx	LXXX	80	eighty
eight	8	VIII	viii	xc	XC	90	ninety
nine	9	IX	ix	c	C	100	hundred
ten	10	X	x	cc	CC	200	hundred
eleven	11	XI	xi	ccc	CCC	300	hundred
twelve	12	XII	xii	cd	CD	400	hundred
thirteen	13	XIII	xiii	d	D	500	hundred
fourteen	14	XIV	xiv	dc	DC	600	hundred
fifteen	15	XV	xv	dcc	DCC	700	hundred
sixteen	16	XVI	xvi	dccc	DCCC	800	hundred
seventeen	17	XVII	xvii	dcccc	DCCCC	900	hund.
eighteen	18	XVIII	xviii	m	M	1000	thousand
nineteen	19	XIX	xix	ccioo	CCIOO	10000	ten
						1,000,000	a million

In Numeral Letters

(I. 1. V. 5. X. 10. C. 100. D. 500. M. 1000.)
 A less number, *afore*, abates; *after*, encreases.
 IV 4. IX 9. XL 40. XC 90: VI 6. XIV 14.
 XIX 19. XXIX 29.—MDCCLXIX 1749.

In Arabic Characters

Périod (six figures) by threes, write and read:
 to wit, Units, Tens, Hundreds.

Commas, note Thousands; *Dots*, *Périods*: 2d
 Millions, 3d Trillions, and so on.

Trillions	Millions	Thousf.	hund.	tens	units
123, 321.	123, 321.	123,	3	2	1

Which read thus :

One hundred twenty three thousand, three hundred twenty one trillions—and, so, the rest.

V. M A R K S.

Quotations, *by*

“ *Commas* right, or inverted; single, or double; ”

References, *by*

^z *Supérieur figures*: toward the top of a word.

^a *Supérieur letters*; single, or in parenthesis^(a).

* *Asterisms*, *Asterisks*, or *Stars*.

† *Obelisks*, or *Spits*, or *Daggers*. †

§ *Séctions*, or *Subdivisions* of a chapter.

¶ *Pára-*

- ¶ *Páragraphs*, or *Breaks*, Lines indented,
 || *Párrallels*: or, Lines equidistant.

On Other occasions :

- ’ *Apóstrophe*, instéad of a letter left-out.
 { *Brace*: to couple lines, &c. together.
 [] *Bracket*: to inclóse explicátions, synonyms
 &c.
 ^ *Caret*: where words, interlínd, are to come-in.
 .. *Diálysis*: to divide the vowels of a diph-
 thong: as in *poëm*.
 — *Ellipsis*: betweén the first and final letters.
 - *Hypken*: to distinguish syllables, connect
 compound words, &c.
 ☞ *Index*: pointing to something remárkable.

VI. GRAMMAR

Diréctions for learning a language.

Parts of Grammar,

2: *Análogy, and Syntax.*

Análogy considers words; *to wit*, their parts and áccidents.

Syntax teaches how to put words together, to exprés our thoughts.

Ana-)

WORDS,

(logy

By *Spécies*, are either (1) *Simple*, as Thing; or
(2) *Compound*, as Nothing*.

* *Compounds with Prepositions.*

GREEK: *Amphi*: on either side: as *amphitbéatre*; q. d. a théâtre on each side.

Ana: again: *anabaptist*; one, who is for baptizing again those that have been baptiz'd in their infancy,

Anti: against: *anti-christ*, one against (or in opposition to) Christ.

Apo: from: *apostle*; one sent from, or by another, with a commission.

Dia: through, or mixt with; *diá-phanous*; transparent, that may be seen through: *diá-chylon*; a plaster made up of a mixture of mucilages, or viscid juices.

Epi: on, in, to: *épi-taph*, something writ upon a tomb.

Hyper: above: *hypercritic*; one above an ordinary critic.

Hypo: under: *hypo-chondria*; the parts under the cartilages of the ribs; viz, the liver, spleen, &c.

Meta: beyond: *metaphysics*; a science beyond physics.

Peri: about, around: *períphrasis*; a circumlocution, or round-about way of expressing a thing.

Syn: together, with: *synopsis* a view of things together, or in a short compass.—*sympathy*; a suffering with another.

LATIN: *Ab*: from: *abúse*; the turning a thing from its proper use.

Abs: from: *abstain*; to hold, or keep from.

*Ad*¹: to: *adjoin*; to join-to. — ¹ *Ad* turns *d* (1) into *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*, before the said letters: as *ac-cépt*, *af-firm*, *ág-gravate*, *al-lúre*, *au-néx*, *ap-point*, *ar-ríve*, *af-sign*, *at-ténd*. (2) into *c*, before *k* and *q*: as *ac-know-lege*, *ac-quaint*.

Ante: before: *antedate*; to date before the true date.

Circum: about, or around: *circumscribe*; to draw round.

*Con*²: with, or together: *concourse*; a flocking together.

— ² *Con* turns *n* into *l, m, r* before the same: as *col-léct*, *con-mít*, *cor-rúpt*.

WORDS,

By *Figure*, are either (1) *Primitive*, as *Man*; or (2) *Derivative*, as *Manly* †.

Contra: against: *contradict*; to speak against ———
Countermand; to command against, or set-aside a former order.

De: from, down: *deduce*; to infer from: *descend*; to go-down.

Di: asunder: *divert*; to turn ones thoughts various ways.

*Dis*³: asunder, not: *dissipate*; to scatter-abroad: *dis-agree*; not to agree. ———³ *Dis* turns *s* into *f* before the same: as *dis-fuse*.

E: out: *eject*; to cast-out.

*Ex*⁴: out: *exclude*; to shut-out. ———⁴ *Ex* turns *s* into *f* before the same: as *ex-face*.

Extra: beyond: *extraordinary*; beyond what is ordinary.

*In*⁵: not: *inhuman*; not-humane. FRENCH: *En-joy*: *em-broider*, *em-ploy*. ———⁵ *In* turns *n* (1) into *l*, *m*, *r* before the same: as *il-lumin*, *im-mense*, *ir-rational*. (2) into *m*, before *b* and *p*: as *im-bibe*, *im-pute*.

Inter: between: *interline*; to put between two lines. —
 FRENCH: *Enter-tain*.

Intro: into, or within: *introduce*; to bring in.

*Ob*⁶: against: *obtrude*; to thrust-upon, or against. ———

⁶ *Ob* changes *b* into *c*, *f*, *p* before the same: as *oc-cur*, *of-fer*, *op-pose*.

Per: through: *perforate*; to pierce-through: *pellucid*; that shines-through.

Post: after: *postscript*; something writ after.

Pre: before: *predict*; to tell before-hand.

Preter: besides: *preternatural*; out of the course of nature.

Pro: for, forth, forward: *provide*; to take-care for: *pro-duce*; to bring-forth: *proceed*; to go-on. FRENCH:

Pour-tray: *pur-sue*.

Re: again, back: *reenter*; to enter again: *return*; to turn back again.

Retro: backward: *retrograde*; going-backward.

Se: without, apart, or by it self: *secure*; without care: *seduce*; to carry from, or apart,

Kinds of Words,

4: Noun, Adnoun, Verb, Párticle.

*Sub*¹: under: *subscribe*; to write under. ——— ¹ *Sub* turns *b* into *c*, *f*, *g*, *p* before the same: as *sub-cor*, *sub-fer*, *sub-gést*, *sub-póse*.

Subter: under: *subterfuge*; an escaping under-hand.

Super: on, over, or above: *supercription*; a writing upon: *supernátural*; above, or beyond nature. — FRENCH: *sur-príse*.

*Trans*²: over, beyond, or from place to place: *transítion*; a going-over to: *transparent*; that may be seen through: *transgréssion*; a going-beyond: *transplánt*; to remove to another place. ——— ² *Trans* loses (1) *s*, before *s*: as *transcénd*. (2) *ns*, in *tradítion*, *tradúce*, *tra-verse*.

† Derivatives distinguished by their Terminations.

Able ——— after Nouns; full-of: as *charit-able* ——— after Verbs; that may, or deserves to be: as *tame-able*, *bláme-able*.

Age: appertaining-to: as *cord-age*, *peer-age*.

Dom: denotes office, possession, privilege: as *pope-dom*, *king-dom*, *free-dom*, *thral-dom*.

Ee denotes a person invested with a trust, or office: as *legat-ée*, *patent-ée*.

Eer, that has to do with: as *musket-éer*, *garret-éer*.

En: consisting of: as *gold-en*.

Er-, — after Nouns, denotes the inhabitant: as, a *burgh-er*, a *london-er* — after Verbs, the doer: as *read-er*.

Et is diminutive: as *cas-k-et*, *jack-et*, *lock-et*.

Fold, after Numerals, expresses the variety: as *three-fold*, *many-fold*.

Ful: that abounds-with: as *joy-ful*.

Head, *Hood*, signify state and condition, or quality: as *maiden-head*, *widow-hood*.

Hold signifies possession: as *free-hold*, *copy-hold*, *house-hold*.

Ible: full-of, that may be: as *terr-ible*, *fall-ible*.

Ish ——— in the end of a Noun, expresses the quality of it: as *child-ish* ——— after an Adnoun, abates the sense of it, as *black-ish*.

Accidents of Words,

5: Numbers, Genders, Degreés, Tenfes, Perfons*.

Iſt denotes a perſon to be of ſuch a party, ſect, búfineſs, &c. as *imperial-iſt*, *chem-iſt*, *hérbal iſt*.

Kin is diminutive: as *lamb-kin*, *tom-kin*.

Leſs: void of: as *care-leſs*.

Like ſignifies reſemblance, or addicted-to: as *god-like*, *war-like*.

Ling is diminutive: as *duck-ling*, *goſ-ling*, *dar-ling*.

Ly (*lie*) of the nature of, or belonging to: as *fáther-ly*, *heáven-ly*.

Ment, after a Verb, turns it into a Noun: as *command-ment*, *judg-ment*.

Neſs, after Adnouns, makes them Nouns, importing the eſſence, or quálity: as *white-neſs*.

Ous, that abounds-with: as *joy-ous*.

Ship ſignifies endowment, prívilege, office, employment, or condition: as *ſchólar-ſhip*, *féllo-w-ſhip*, *king-ſhip*, *pártner-ſhip*, *court-ſhip*.

Som: that is full of, or abounds with: as *tróuble-ſom*.

Th, in the end of words, makes them Nouns, importing the eſſence or quálity: as *warm-th*, *ſteal-th*.

Ward denotes ſituátion: as *out-ward*.

Wiſe: in the manner of: as *altar-wiſe*.

Y: poſſéit-of: or abounding-with, or belonging-to: as *angr-y*, *fiſher-y*, *ſóldier-y*.

* In other Lánguages, there are other áccidents of words, ſuch as *caſes*, *moods*, *voices*, &c. whence the diſtinction of Declénſions, Conjugations, &c. But an account of them (here) would be improper, and uſeleſs: becauſe, in the English language, they are not expreſt by the inflexions of the terminations; but by the addition of párticles, or auxiliary verbs.

Noun

is the Name of a thing : as man, thou.

NUMBERS :

2 : Singular and Plural.*

Singular : of one ; as a Song

Plural : of more ; as Songs

GENDERS :

2 : Masculin and Féminin.†

Masculin denotes Males ; as an Actor :

Féminin denotes Females ; as an Actress.

*Plurals (where necessary) add -es : -f impure [i.e. after a conf.]
-fe, make -ves : as aCHes, aSHes, aSSes, aXes : halVes, wiVes.

† Masculins and Féminins are distinguished

1. By different Terminations (1) added : Baron, bárones. Count, countess. Deacon, déaconess. Heir, heiress. Jew, jewess. Lion, líoness. Patron, pátroness. Poët, póetess. Priest, priestess. Prior, príoress. Prophet, próphetess. Shepherd, shépherdess. Sultan, súltaness. Viscount, víscountess. Hero, héroin. (2) altered : Abbot, abbess. Actor, actress. Adúlterer, adúlteress. Beau, belle. Hunter, huntress. Tiger, tigress. ·· Administrator, administratrix. Exécutor, exécutrix.

2. By distinctive Appellations : (1) most commonly, by He, she ; Male, female : as He-goat, she-goat. Male-tiger, female-tiger. (2) sometimes by Others : as Buck-rat, doe-rat. Bull-calf, doe-calf. Cock-chick, hen-chick. Pea-cock, pea-hen. Dog-puppy, bitch-puppy. Horse-colt, mare-colt. Mán-servant, maid-servant. Ram-lamb, ewe-lamb.

3. By different Names : Bachelor, spinster. Boar, sow. Boy, girl, Bride-groom, bride. Brother, sister. Buck, doe. Bull, cow. Bullock, heifer. Cock, hen. Dog, bitch. Drake, duck. Duke, duchess. Earl, countess. Emperor, empress. Father, mother. Gallant, mistress. Gander, goose. He, she. Horse, mare. Husband, wife. King, queen. Knight, dame. Lad, lass. Lord, lady. Male, female. Man, woman. Marquis, marchioness. Master, mistress. Nephew, niece. Pandar, bawd. Monk, nun. Ram, ewe. Sir, madam. Sloven, flattern. Son, daughter. Stag, hind. Stallion, breeder. Uncle, aunt. Whoremonger, whore. Widower, widow. Wizard, witch.

Adnoun

is the Quality of a Noun; as *good, the*:
known by the addition of a noun: as
good men, the things.

DEGREES

of Comparíson,

3: Póitive, Comparáitive, Supérative.

Póitive: as Fine Fair *or*

Comparáitive: —R ———ER more fair.

Supérative: —ST ———EST most fair.

Verb

affirms; and signifies to Do, or to Be: as
to love, I am, come-along.

TENSES

(through which a Verb is Form'd)

2: Present and Past.

Present-form: I love, I plant.

Past-form: I loved, I planted.

Note: the *Past-form* may be call'd
Præterit, when us'd without auxiliaries;
as, I loved yesterday:

Párticiple, when us'd with auxiliaries;
as, I am loved, I have loved.

PERSONS

(through which a Verb is Declín'd)

3: in each number:

Singular: I find, thou findEST, he finds:

Plural: we find, ye find, they find.

Such as end in e,

Thus: I love, thou love ST, he love s,
we love, ye love, they love.

Past form

of such as end in d: I loved, thou lovedST, &c.

of others, thus: I saw, thou saw EST, &c.

Particle

any word that is not a noun, adnoun, or verb :
 as *ob!* (interjection) *and* (conjunction)
from (preposition) *finely* (adverb.)*

* INTERJECTIONS

particles, that express the passions.

Alas! is he dead, and gone? — *Fie,* for shame. —
Fob! what a stink is here? — *Hab!* art thou there?
 — *Hem!* say you so? — *Hey day!* where have
 you been? — *Hip!* you, fir; whither are you going? —
Hist! *Hush!* silence, there! — *Mum!* for that. —
O times! *o* manners! — *Ob!* that I was at rest! —
Pish: *Pshaw:* who cares? — *Shab:* that's foolish.
 — *Sobo:* who's within? — *Aláck,* and a *Wel-adáy!*

PREPOSITIONS

particles which (before words) denote some mode of 'em.

He soars *abóve* the clouds — They ran *abóut* the
 town — The day *after* to-morrow — They marcht
against the ényemy — Sailing *alóng* the shore —
 He fell *among* thieves — Was he *at* home? — Was
 it *before* the door, or *behind* it? — That is *beside* the
 purpose — Crucified *between* two thieves — Far
beyond the mountains — Was it made *by* him? —
 Carried *down* the stream. — Did you make it *for*
 him — He fell *from* the house-top — He live *in*
 that house — He is just gone *into* it — A purse of
 gold — He took it *off* the ground — It lies *on*
 the table — With a canopy *over* his head — Coming
out-of the house — Riding *round* the ring — The
 bullet went *through* his body — He traveld *throughóut* the
 kingdom; and came *to* town — His good-will *toward* me —
 Found *under* the table — They sayd *unto* him —
 You may depend *upón* me — He came *alóng with* him
 — Is he *withín* doors? — Can you do it *withóut*
 my help? —

CONJUNCTIONS

particles, that impórt connéxion, or dépendence.

I, and my father *also* — Just *as* the door on its hinges;
 so

Syn-) PROPOSITIONS (-tax

are of two Sorts :

Affertions and Questions.

1. *An Affirmative Affertion* : Boys love—books.
2. *A Negative Affertion* : Boys love not books.
3. *An Affirmative Quéstion* : Do boys love books?
4. *A Negative Quéstion* : Do not boys love books?

in which

The Verb must agréé with the Noun
in Number and Pérsonal-ending.

Of the *first* person are 'I, me: We, us'

Of the *second*, 'Thou, thee: Ye, you'

Of the *third*, 'All others.'

so he, on his bed — He did it *because* he would : *but*,
mind the conséquence — He meant *either* me, or my brother
— None were fav'd ; *except* it was he ; and his family : *for* all flesh had corrupted their ways. — I suspect
him : *however* I am willing to trie him — That is *neither*
here, nor there : *nevertheless* you may do your own pleasure.
— Not a man, *nor* even a woman was privy to it —
I believe it, *notwithstanding* what you tell me. — I saw him,
or, at least, I fancied so — He is ill-natur'd : *otherwise*
he is a good sort of a man — Well *since* [seeing] it cannot
be cur'd, it must be endur'd — As the fool thinks, *so* the
bell clinks — What ne d, *then*, was there of so much expé-
pense? — I think ; *therefore* I am — I cannot comply,
though I strive ever so much — You will be wretched, *un-*
less you repént — He is deep in debt : *yet* he spends all he
can get.

ADVERBS

párticles, that do not come under the class of
Interjéctions, Prépositions, Conjúnctions.

as How, when, whence, where, whither, why, &c.
-ly the common ending : as firely, &c.

IRREGULAR

NUMBERS.

chick	<i>chicken</i>	louse	<i>lice</i>	staff	<i>staves</i>
child	<i>children</i>	man	<i>men</i>	that	<i>those</i>
die	<i>dice</i>	mouse	<i>mice</i>	this	<i>these</i>
foot	<i>feet</i>	ox	<i>oxen</i>	tooth	<i>teeth</i>
goose	<i>geese</i>	penny	<i>pence</i>	woman	<i>women</i>

DEGREES.

<i>Bad</i>	worse	worst	<i>Little</i>	less	least
<i>Good</i>	better	best	<i>Much</i>	more	most

PERSONS.

<i>I</i>	<i>thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>We</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>they</i>
am	<i>art</i>	<i>is</i>	are	are	are
can	<i>canst</i>	<i>can</i>	can	can	can
do	<i>dost</i>	<i>does</i>	do	do	do
go	<i>goest</i>	<i>goes</i>	go	go	go
have	<i>hast</i>	<i>has</i>	have	have	have
may	<i>mayst</i>	<i>may</i>	may	may	may
shall	<i>shalt</i>	<i>shall</i>	shall	shall	shall
was	<i>wast</i>	<i>was</i>	were	were	were
will	<i>wilt</i>	<i>will</i>	will	will	will

PRETERITS and PARTICIPLES.

In some, the Préterit and Participle are the same.

*Abide	<i>abode</i>	Besech	<i>besought.</i>	Bring	<i>brought</i>
Awake	<i>awoke.</i>	Bind	<i>bound</i>	Build	<i>built.</i>
Bend	<i>bent.</i>	Bleed	<i>bled</i>	Buy	<i>bought</i>
Bereave	<i>beréft.</i>	Breed	<i>bred</i>	Can	<i>could</i>

* Read all, with I before each word. Catch

Catch	<i>caught.</i>	Lay	layd	Sling	<i>slung.</i>
Cling	<i>clung</i>	Lead	led	Speed	<i>sped</i>
Creep	<i>crept</i>	Lend	lent	Spend	<i>spent</i>
Dig	<i>dug.</i>	Lose	lost	Spin	<i>spun.</i>
Ding	<i>dung</i>	Make	made	Spit	<i>spate</i>
Feed	<i>fed</i>	May	<i>might</i>	Stand	<i>stood</i>
Feel	<i>felt</i>	Meet	met	Stick	<i>stuck</i>
Fight	<i>fought</i>	Pay	payd	Sting	<i>stung</i>
Find	<i>found</i>	Rend	<i>rent.</i>	String	<i>strung</i>
Flee	<i>fled</i>	Say	sayd	Swing	<i>swung</i>
Fling	<i>flung</i>	Seek	<i>sought</i>	Teach	<i>taught</i>
Fraight	<i>fraught.</i>	Sell	fold	Tell	<i>told</i>
Geld	<i>gelt.</i>	Send	sent	Think	<i>thought</i>
Gild	<i>gilt.</i>	Shall	should	Weed	<i>wed.</i>
Gird	<i>girt.</i>	Shine	<i>shone.</i>	Weep	<i>wept</i>
Grind	<i>ground.</i>	Shite	shit	Will	<i>would</i>
Hang	<i>hung</i>	Shoe	shod	Win	<i>won</i>
Hear	<i>heard</i>	Shread	shred	Wind	<i>wound.</i>
Have	<i>had</i>	Sit	sat	Work	<i>wrought.</i>
Keep	<i>kept</i>	Sleep	slept	Wring	<i>wrung</i>

In some, the Préterit and Párticiple are Different.

Am,	was	*been	Cleave	<i>clove.</i>	<i>cloven :</i>
Bear	bore	<i>börn :</i>	Come	came	come
Beat	beat	<i>beaten :</i>	Crow	<i>crew.</i>	<i>crowd.</i>
Begin	<i>begán ;</i>	<i>begún .</i>	Dare	<i>durst.</i>	dared
Bid	<i>bade</i>	<i>bidden :</i>	Die	died	dead
Bite	bit	<i>bitten :</i>	Do	did	done
Blow	<i>blew.</i>	<i>blown.</i>	Draw	<i>drew.</i>	<i>drawn.</i>
Break	<i>broke</i>	<i>broken :</i>	Drink	<i>drank ;</i>	drunk
Chide	<i>chid.</i>	<i>chidden :</i>	Drive	<i>drove</i>	driven
Choose	chose	<i>chosen :</i>	Eat	eat, ate	<i>eaten :</i>

* *Read the Párticiples with I have.*

Fall	fell	fallen	Sing	<i>sang</i> ;	fung
Fly	flew	flown	Sink	<i>sank</i> ;	funk
Forf-áke-óok		<i>-aken</i> :	Slay	flew	flain
Freeze	froze	<i>frozen</i> :	Slide	<i>slid</i> .	<i>slidden</i> :
Get	<i>got</i>	<i>gotten</i> :	Smite	<i>smit</i>	<i>smitten</i> :
Give	gave	given	Sow	lowd	<i>sown</i> .
Go	went	gone	Speak	<i>spoke</i>	<i>spoken</i> :
Grow	grew	grown	Spring	<i>sprang</i> ;	<i>sprung</i>
Hew	hewd	<i>hewn</i> .	Steal	stole	<i>stolen</i> :
Hide	hid	<i>bidden</i> :	Stink	<i>stank</i> ;	stunk
Hold	held	<i>holden</i> :	Stride	<i>strode</i>	stridden
Know	knew	known	Strike	struck	<i>stricken</i> :
Lie	lay	lain	Strive	strove	striven
Mow	mowd	<i>mown</i> .	Swear	<i>swore</i>	<i>sworn</i> :
Ride	<i>rid</i>	<i>ridden</i> :	Swell	swelld	<i>swollen</i> .
Ring	<i>rang</i> ;	rung	Swim	<i>swam</i> ;	swum
Rise	<i>rose</i>	risen	Take	took	taken
Run	<i>ran</i> ;	run	Tear	tore	<i>torn</i> :
See	saw	seen	Thrive	throve	thriven
Seethe	feethd	fodden	Throw	threw	thrown
Shake	shook	<i>shaken</i> :	Tread	trod	<i>trodden</i> :
Shear	<i>shore</i>	<i>shorn</i> :	Wear	wore	<i>worn</i> :
Show	showd	<i>shown</i> .	Weave	wove	<i>woven</i> :
Shoot	shot	shotten	Write	<i>writ</i>	<i>written</i> :
Shrink	<i>shrank</i> ;	shrunck			

* VARIATIONS of the *Préterits and Párticiples* in Italic. (I) Those with a *period* admit also the regular form. (II) For the *Párticiples* with a *colon*, is us'd the *préterit*-form also. (III) For the *Préterits* with a *semicolon* is us'd the *párticiples*-form also. (IV) The rest are varied as follows (1) *Préterits* (more antique, or vulgar) *bare, bid, brake, clang, drive, gat, mought, rise, rode, smote, spake, spit, strid, sware, wrote*. (2) *Párticiples*: man, that is *born* of a woman

F I G U R E S

I. *Of Analogy.*

ANTIMERIA seems to put one kind of word for another: as, *I nothing doubt, but &c.*

ARCHAISMS, are old-fashioned inflexions of words: as *He fill-eth, he love-th.* V. Paragoge.

METAPLASMUS adds, takes-away, transposes, changes Letters: and may be considered under the following particulars — ANTITHESIS (in the inflexion of words) changes *y* into *i*: as (numb.) *st -y, ies.* (degr.) *dr-y, ier, est* (tenf.) *cr-y, ied* (perf.) *iest, ies* (verbal) *ier.* — APHÆRESIS (in the beginning of words) Apóstrophates a letter, or letters: as, *I'll do't for 'em.* — APOCOPE (in the end of verbs) Cuts-off *-est, or -st* of the 2d person, in commanding: as, *Burn the books.* — EPENTHESIS (in the inflexion of words) Doubles the final consonant after a vowel, to secure the firm sound: as (adn.) *Bi-g, gger, ggest.* (verb) *Ro-b, bbest, bbeth, bbing, bbed, bber.* — METATHESIS Transposes letters: as *Cruds, waps.* — PARAGOGUE (in the end of verbs) Adds *-en,* or *-n,* in antique plurals: as *We fillen, ye loven, &c.* — PROSTHESIS (in archaisms) Prefixes *-y*: as *ylike, yclád.* — SYNCOPE (in the inflexion of verbs in *-e*) Cuts out *-e*: as *Love, -st, -th, -d, -r.* — N. B. Sometimes we meet with *Combinations of these Figures*: e. g. — ANTITHESIS and SYNCOPE:

When *d* apóstrophated, after hard consonants (such as the cápitals in the example) is chang'd into *t*; the cónsonant (not nécessary to the sound) being left-out: as *smaCKt*, *smeLt*, *dreaMt*, *meaNt*, *striPt*, *miSt*, *snaTCHt*, *froTHt*, *fiXt*.

2. Of Syntax.

ELLIPSIS Leaves-out words that may be understood as well as if they were expréss: as *He gives a penny (for) a day (to) a man: which (thing) he does, at six (hours) o' (f the) clock (on) évery saturday.*

ENALLAGE of the Accidents (of words) oft Puts one for another: as *Five pound, six shilling: seven year old.*

METATHESIS Transposes words, or puts them out of their náatural order: as, *Blessed is the man: Many have I heard.* — N. B. In póetry this figure is frequent, várious, and agrééable.

PLEONASMUS Adds more than is nécessary (in plain constrúction) to give a force, or émphasis: as, *I saw it with these eyes: Is he come-back again? The lord, he is god.* — N. B. It is calld **ANACOLYTHON**, when there is an incónsequence *: as *They, that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them has the light shin'd.* — * as in this example; wherein *they* (the nóminative) has no verb after it, to agréé with it; the turn of the expréssion being alter'd: *upon them, &c.*

SYNESIS, Like sense, like construction: *Thus Collectives have the construction of plurals: as The mob were scouring the streets; and part fall on him.*

TMESIS Divides words, and interposes others: as *What things soever.*

VII. P O I N T S.

the use of which is

to ascertain the sense of words in construction; and to regulate the pauses, and accent of the voice in reading.

- Comma, at shortest pauses, *I, and thou,*
- Semicolon, at greater distinctions. *do read;*
- Colon, at larger members. *but ye, and they do not:*
- Périod, at complete sentences. *we, then, are best.*

Vicarious Points

used instead of the others, on certain occasions.

- ? Interrogation-point, to ask questions.
- ! Exclamation-point, in admiring, &c.
- () Paréntesis, for incidental clauses.
- [] Parátthesis, for explications, &c.

N. B.

A more accurate account, and exemplification of these points, may be found in my English Grammar; without that detail of minutiae (so frequent in writers on this subject) which are apt to bewilder and embarrass even the most attentive.

VIII. R E A D I N G.

IN GENERAL,

*To Read Well,**let the learner read often,
with a particular attention
to the following*

DIRECTIONS :

1. If you do not certainly know any word, at first sight, do not guess at it, lest (thereby) you get a habit (as most children do) of mis-calling words, and reading falsely¹: but be sure to spell every word, by the syllables, before you pronounce it; if you are not acquainted with it. —For the better grace, if you read before company, you may spell any strange long word you meet, in your mind, syllable by syllable; and pronounce it slowly, step by step; and, thus, you may read the longest word easily: as Ma-her-sha-lal-hash-baz, &c.

2. Have a care of putting hem's, and o's, and ha's, between your words: but pronounce every syllable distinct and clear, without a long drawl-

¹ All inveterate habits (especially in the business of reading) are exceeding difficult to be removed: a hundred corrections, ever so warmly or wisely inculcated, are not sufficient to cure some children of pronouncing 'shall, have,' &c. as if they were written 'shawl, haive,' &c. But, when once they have been accustomed to guess at words, without attending to the course of the syllables; their errors are continually increasing, and (what is worse) they are hardly ever to be reclaimed.

drawling tone.—Let the tone and found of your voice in reading, be the same as it is in speaking; and do not affect to change that natural and easy found you speak with, for a strange, new, aukward tone, as some do, when they begin to read; which would almost persuade one that the speaker and the reader were two different persons, if our eyes did not tell us the contrary.

3. Take heed of hurrying your words, or syllables, over, in haste; lest (thereby) you should be led to stutter, or stammer, in speaking, or reading. It is better to read slow at first: but most children, when they come to read well, are in danger of too much hurry and speed in their pronunciation; whereby many of the lesser syllables are ready to be cut-off, or lost; and the language becomes a kind of gibberish, scarce to be understood.

4. Let your voice in reading be such as may give a clear and distinct found of every syllable to those who are to hear you; let the subject, or matter, be of any kind whatsoever: but, if it be any thing passionate or affecting, the voice may be raised, in order to strike the audience with a stronger sensibility.

5. Make proper stops and pauses, according as the points direct. Hereby your hearers will better understand what you read; and you will have time to take breath, to continue in reading.—But be sure to make no stop, where the sense admits of none: and take care to avoid that faulty custom of reading all the short little words
quick,

quick, and the solid and longer words of a sentence very slow. For, such a reader, by the jerks and starts of his voice, destróys the sense, and confóunds his hearers.

6. As the accent, or strefs of the voice, must be plac'd on the proper syllables in pronouncing each word: so, a proper accent must be given to such words, in a sentence, by which the meaning and force of that sentence may best appear².

² This is calld the *émphasis*: and the nicest care (as it is the greatest difficulty) is to lay the *émphasis* on the word ^a, or words ^b, in a sentence, that require it; in order to give significancy, spirit, and beauty, to the whole.—By not attending here-tó, you will appear either not to understand, or to be unconcern'd about what you utter; and, so, render it disagreeable and unaffécting: and, by placing it on a wrong word, you will always obsúre, and often change the meaning of your sentence; and make your inténion appear quite different from what you design'd it.

For Exa. $\left\{ \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \text{Will} & \text{You} & \text{Ride} & \text{to} & \text{Town} \end{array} \right. \text{ to-day? } \left. \right\} \text{Where}$
 The answer will be, if you lay the *émphasis* on (1) *Will*: Yes, in spite of all you can say. (2) *You*: No, but my brother will. (3) *Ride*: No, I will walk. (4) *To town*: No, I will ride into the country. (5) *To-day*: No, not till to-morrow.

^a The *émphasis* is génerally layd on the same syllable as the accent: as in this question: 'Did you travel to London, or to York last week:' the first syllable in London, and the word York, must be pronóunc'd with a strong sound; because the *émphasis* lies on those two words.—Yet, if it happen that there be a plain opposition between two words in a sentence; whereóf one differs from another, but in part (as 'righteous, and unrighteous;' 'form and réform, or confórm'; 'proper and improper'; 'just and unjust;') then the accent is often removd from its proper place; and fixt on that syllable, in which those words differ: as 'If I would *fórm* my manners well, I must

and the whole deliverd with an easy unaffected tone and cadence, fuitable to the subject³.—More particularly.

7. Consider what the subject is, which you read; and let your voice humor the sense a little — When the subject is merely historical, (as a news-paper, or a story, or any relation of what has been done) you should not vary the accents very much; nor affect so strong and passionate a pronounciation, as you ought to do where the subject is affecting, or persuasive; as in an oration, an exhortation, or the more practical parts of a sermon. — Where the sense is grave and solemn (especially if it be in the way of instruction, or explaining any point of difficulty) let your voice be more slow, and pronounce every word very distinctly — But, where the subject is some familiar, easy, and pleasant matter; let your pronounciation be a little more speedy;

must not conform to the world, but rather reform it*:

* The just must die, as well as the unjust.' Whereas, if these words, 'unjust or conform', stood by themselves in a sentence, without such an opposition; the accent would lie on the last syllable: as 'I would never conform to their unjust practices.'

^b As there may be two accents upon one word; so there may be two or three emphases in one sentence: for example, 'If they run, we will run: for our feet are as good as theirs.'

³ To do this (1) Imagine your-self in the author's place; and endeavor to speak every thing with the same spirit, that it may be supposed he writ: (2) or, Read, as if it were not the work of another person; but what your own mind immediately dictated to you: and in such manner as you would deliver it in conversation.

speedy; still remembering, that to read too fast, is a greater fault, at all times, than to read too slow; supposing that the accents and émphases are duely obsérvd.

8. In reading póëtry, pronóunce évery word, and évery sentence, just as if it were prose; observing the stops with great exactness; and giving each word, and syllable, its due and náatural accent⁴; with this only excéption, that, at the end

⁴ In english verse, the words are génerally so dispósd, that the accent may fall on évery second, fourth, and sixth, syllable; and on the eighth, and tenth, and twelfth also, if the lines are so long. The first six lines of Sir Richard Blackmore's Prince Arthur happen to give us an instance of this, without one variátion.

I síng the Briton, and his gén'rous árms,
 Who vérs'd in súff'rings, ánd the rúde álarms
 Of wár relúctant, léft his nátive soíl,
 And úndismáy'd sustain'd incéssant toil,
 Till led by heáv'n propítious hé returnd
 To bléss the ísle which lóng his ábsence móurn'd.

Now, because english verse génerally takes this turn, ignorant people are ready to imagin that it must be so univérsally; and that it is ábsolutely nécessary to give this sort of sound to évery line in póëtry, and to lay a strefs upon évery second syllable. Whereás there is a great deal of just liberty, and variátion, which póëtry allóws, in this case; without destroying the hármonie of the verse: and, indeéd, it adds a beauty and grace, sometimes to indúlge such a variety; and, espécially, in the first and second syllables of the line. — But, for want of this knowlege, most people affect to read verse in a very différent manner from prose: and they think it not sufficient to place a common accent; but lay a very hard and unnáatural strefs on évery other syllable: and seem to stop, and rest on it; whether the náatural pronúnciátion of the words will allów it, or no. By this means they give a false and wretched accent to many words; and spoil good english, to make it sound, as they fanse, like verse.

end of évery line, if the verse be in rhyme, though there be no stop, you are to make a very small pause, just to give notice that the line is ended⁵.——The sóllowing lines thus rěad, will strike the ear with due hármonie :

[Angels, invísible to sense ;
spreading their pínions for a shiield,
are the brave sóldier's best deféense ;
when cannons, in long order, shall dispénse
térrible slaughter round the field]

whereás, rěad according to the common run of verses, with an accent on évery other syllable (as markt undernéath) the díssonance of the jargon would be quite ridículous, and intólerable :

[Angéls, invísible to sěense,
spredíng their pínions fór a shiield,
are thé brave sóldier's bést deféense ;
when cánnons ín long órder, sháll dispénse
terríble slaughtér róund the fiield]

⁵ Dr Watts makes another allowance, to-wít, that, if a word in the line has two sounds, you are to give that sound to it which most favors the rhyme. Thus, in the sóllowing lines :

[Were I but once from bondage free,
I'd never sell my líberty]

the word 'líberty', he says, should be pronóunc'd as if it were 'liber-tee': But, if the verse ran thus

[My soul ascends above the sky,
And triumphs in her líberty]

the word 'líberty' he would have sound'd (here) as 'liber-ti'
——But, this, I apprehend, is more than a délicate ear (how-much-soever it may be tun'd to rhyme) would relish: espécially as there is something, in both the sounds, so inconsistent with the accent; which ought not, I think, to be sácrific'd to so slender a satisfáction as that of keeping-up the full chime of the cadence. To favor the rhyme, in such a case, would be to expóse one's self, or to railly the poet.

— And this rule will also hold good in other kinds of metre: as (1) In the following of 7 syllables; in which a pretty strong accent lies on the first syllable in the line:

[Glittering stones, and golden things,
wealth and honors, that have wings
ever fluttering to be gone,
I could never call my own;
Riches (which the world bestows)
she can take, and I can lose:
but the treasures, that are mine,
lie afar beyond her line.]

(2) and in the following of 12 syllables; which runs brisker upon dactyls:

'Tis the voice of the sluggard: I hear him complain
'You have wak'd me too soon; I must slumber again'.
As the door on its hinges; so, he (on his bed)
turns his sides, and his shoulders, and his heavy head.

— Thus it appears to be a much easier matter to read verse well, than most people imagin; if they would but content themselves to pronounce it, as they do common language, without affecting to add new music to the lines, by an unnatural turn and tone of the voice.

9. Attend with diligence, when you hear persons who read well: observe the manner how they pronounce; take notice where they give a different turn to their voice; mark in what sort of sentences, and in what parts of each sentence, they alter the sound: and then endeavor to imitate them. Thus, you will learn a graceful cadence of voice in reading; as the generality of people learn the change of the notes in singing.

10. Let those, who desire to read grácefully, practise it often in presence of such as have an harmónious ear, and understánd good reading: and let them be willing, and desirous to be corrected.—In order to make advantage of this diréction, the master may (once, or twice a-week) appoint his best scholars to read some orácion, some afféctionate sermon, some póëtry, some news-paper, some famíliar díalogues: to shew them how to pronóunce dífferent sorts of stile, by correctíng their mistákes⁶:

the chief of which

are noted as in the following mémorial verses:

Canting⁷, Dispassionate⁸, too Fast, too Slow:
O'erstrain'd⁹, Monotonous¹⁰, too Loud, too Low.

⁶ Here it may not be improper to observe (to the reproach of those whom it concerns) that the *source of that inability to read well*, which is so epidémical an evil, does, as Sir Richard Steele (spect. 147) observes, in a great measure, proceed from the little care which is commonly taken of boys reading, when at school: where, when they are got into Latin, they are lookt-upon as above English; the reading of which is wholly neglected, or (at least) read to very little purpose; without any due observations made to them of the proper accent, and manner of reading: by which means they acquire such ill habits, as are not to be remedied without the greatest difficulty.

⁷ *Canting* is multiplying the accents, or émphases, at random; and (thereby) changing the tone of the voice, so as to imitate singing, or chanting.—This is a fault, which children fall-into; through ignorance of dimes, and carelessness of masters; and not to be remedied, but by the utmost assiduity in correctíng, directíng, and in cultivating the imitation of those who pronóunce well.—Children, that have a tolerable ear, will take in the proper sounds, in imitation of their master; and be secur'd against an ill turn of voice, or

unhappy tone : and will better learn to pronóunce well whatever they read, by this imitation, than by a mere corréction of their faults, without any example. And, thus, the master may (with infinitely more ease to himself) train-up a number of scholars, by keeping them to the same lesson ; all attending in their own books, while he spells, or reads ; and all vying in their imitation of him.

⁸ *Dispassionate* reading is a fault, which consists chiefly in omitting the accents, or émphases, where they ought to be plac'd. Hereby, a sentence loses all its beauty, and force : and the speech of the finest órator, with all the noblest órnaments of éloquence, would become flat, and dull, and feeble ; and have no power to charm, or persuáde.

⁹ *O'erstrain'd*, beyond the compass of the voice. In this case (as when, in singing, a tune is pitcht too high, or too low) the speaker will often be oblig'd to squeak, or growl, in unnátural sounds, uneasy to himself, and disagreeable to those who hear him.

¹⁰ *Monótonous*, that is, with one single tone. Reading, without laying a pecúliar force on any part of a sentence, is reading like a child that knows not what he reads. And the pronouncing an orátion in this manner (were it ever so well pend, and pathetic) would be little better than coning-over a mere list of words, without conveying any emótion to the mind, and scarce any informátion to the understanding.

In Reading the Bible

It may not be improper to inform children that—*The italic words* are those, which are not in the original greek, or hebrew ; but are added by the translators, to complete the sense, or to explain it.—*As to the References*, in those with marginal notes ; (1) The letters [a b c d &c.] plac'd between words, refer to other texts of scripture that are thought parallel, or of like import. (2) The obelisks [†] refer to the words, or literal expressions, of the originals ; which the translators have a little alter'd, to render them proper *English*. (3) The parallels, or double strokes [||] show how the words may be differently translated.

IX. W R I T I N G.

For the *Practise* of Writing

Dr Watts has furnisht us

with the following

COPIES¹¹:

1. *Comprehending the whole Alphabet.*

A dazzling triumph, quickly flown, is but a gay vexation.
Happy hours are quickly follow'd by amazing vexations.

2. *Consisting chiefly of the Short letters.*

A covetous, or an envious man, is never at rest.
Art comes-in, to imitate, or assist nature.
Conversation is a sweet entertainment to wise men.
Our most virtuous actions are not meritorious.
Some inconveniences await our easiest moments.
Virtue, in an eminent station, raises our esteem.
Astronomers can trace A comet's various race.
Here no man is secure To sin, or mourn, no more.
No meaner creatures can converse, or act, as man.
Nor snow, nor ice, nor rain, Were ever sent in vain.

3. *Begining with Every letter of the Alphabet.*

Attend to th' advise Of the old, and the wise.
Be not angry, and fret: But forgive, and forget.
Can you think it no ill To pilfer, and steal?
Do the thing you are bid: Nor be fullen, when chid.
Envy none for their wealth; Or their honor, or health.
Fear, worship, and love, The great god above.

P 2

Grow

¹¹ In writing of which, *the Errors*, that children are aptest to fall-into, may be guarded against, by showing them when their letters (how well soever they may be made) are not equal, or equidistant.—In all reason (1) the letters ought

Grow quiet, and easy, When fools trie to teize you.
 Honor father, and mother; Love sifter, and brother.
 It is dângerous folly To jest with things holy.
 Jeer not, much less flout, At the man that's devôut.
 Keep your books without blot, And your cloths without spot.
 Let your hands do no wrong; Nor backbite with your tongue.
 Make haste to obéy: Nor dispute, or deláy.
 Never stay within hearing Of cursing, and swearing.
 Offer god all the prime Of your strength, and your time.
 Provôke not the poor Though they lie at your door.
 Quash all evil thoughts; And mourn for your faults.
 Remember, the liar Has his part in hell-fire.
 Shun the wicked, and rude: But converse with the good.
 Transgrés not the rule, Or at home, or at school.
 Use perfectness gains, And with môderate pains.
 Vie still with the best; And excél all the rest.
 When you are at your play, Take heed what you say.
 Xantippe though noisy; Yet was Sócrates easy.
 Yield, a little, for peace; And let quâreling cease.
 Zeal, and charity, join'd, Make you pious, and kind.

ought to be *equal* in height; the stems, and capitals, double
 the body: (2) And, an *equal distance* ought to be observ'd,
 not only between the Lines (so, as that the stems of the let-
 ters may not interfere) and between the Words (so, as that
 they may strike the eye with due distinction) but also in the
 Letters; as well in the inclinâtion of their bodies (so as to
 be parallel in every part) and in the width of their legs (to
 be well-proportion'd) as in the hair-strokes, that connect
 them (which should be in the middle) a propriety, which
 scarce any of the best pen-men have due regard to; as may
 appear from the printed copy-books of the most eminent
 masters. — A strict attention to these two characters (with-
 out any further detail of particular directions) will give an
 uniformity and beauty to their writing; especially if it be
 plain, without any of those embellishments by fanciful
 flourishes, which were once the fashion of a gothic taste.

X. P R O V E R B S,

A N D

Pithy sayings well-Exprest.

I. MONOSYLLABLES.

A *bow*, too much bent, breaks.—A *burnt* child dreads the fire.—A *cat* may look at a king.—A *fool* makes a rod for his own breech.—A *man knows* not the worth of a thing, till he wants it.—A *man may* buy gold too dear.—A *whet's* no let.—All *his* geese are swans.—All *is* well, that ends well.—All *work*, and no play, makes jack a dull boy.

Be sure of the fact, ere you ask the cause.—Best to bend, while it's a twig.—Bright wits have some clouds.

Clean be thy cloaths; and tight thy hose.—Curst cows have short horns.

Earn what you can, if poor: in time, you may have more.

Fear to do ill, and you'll do well.—Fools make a mock at sin.

Give him an inch, and he'll take an ell.—Great *gains* are got from the fool, and the sot.

Harm watch, harm catch.—He *is* my friend, that grinds at my mill.—He *loves* you well, that makes you weep.—He, *that will bear* much, will have much to bear.—He, *that will not*, when he may; when he will, he shall have nay.—He, *that will swear*, will lye.—He *that would* live at ease and rest, must hear, and see, and say the best.—Hear both sides; and, then, judge.

If you would be wise, you must be good.—
It is a *base* bird, that fouls its own nest.—It is
good to fear the worst; the best will save it-self.

Keep the staff in your own hand.

Lay-up in youth; and you will find it in age.
—Live as you would wish to die.—Look not a
gift-horse in the mouth.

Make hay, while the sun shines.—Man has
much to learn; but a short time to live.—
Make *no* more haste than good speed.—Mirth
makes life sweet, as sauce does meat.—Much
coin, much care.—Much *would* have more.

Need makes the old wife trot.—No *man* loves
his chain, though made of gold.—No *way* so
smooth, but it has some rubs.

Old young, and old long.—One *bird* in the
hand is worth two in the bush.—One *may* see
day-light through a small hole.—One *stroke* fells
not an oak.—Out of sight, out of mind.

Past shame, past hope.—Pride will have a fall.

Quaint words, or queer looks; what boy, or
girl brooks?

Rome was not built in a day.

Small time may make a great change.—Soft
fire makes sweet malt.—Spare to speak, spare
to speed.—Sweet meat will have four sauce.

Tell a friend his faults, but do not blaze them.
—The *fox* fares well, when he is curst.—The
more haste, the worse speed.—The *sow*, that is
still, eats-up all the swill.—There's no smoke,
but there's some fire.—They, that can't do as
they will, must do as they can.—Time and tide
stay for no man.—Tread on a worm, and it will
turn.

Virtue, not Vice, should all entice.

Use not thy tongue to speak what's wrong.

Waste brings want; and want brings woe.—

We have no lease of our lives.—Were it not for hope, the heart would break.—What is past

can't be helpt.—When the wine is in, the wit is out.—While the grass grows, the steed starves.

—Who is so deaf, as he that won't hear?—

Will will have will, though will will win woe.

—Win gold, and wear it.

You can't make a silk purse of a sow's ear.

2. DISSYLLABLES.

A *faithful* friend is a great treasure.—A *fool*,

and his mony, are soon parted.—A *fool* may

put something in a wise body's head.—A *friend*

in need is a friend indéed.—A *light* heart, and

an empty purse.—A *penny* savd is a penny got.

—A *piece* of fair writing is a standing picture.—

A *poor* man's labour is his treasure.—A *proud*

man is his own idol.—A *rolling* stone gathers no

mos.

—A *soft* answer turns away wrath.—A

stink is still worse for stirring.—Advise comes

too late, when the thing is done.—Affirm not

all you hear; nor tell all you know.—After

sweet meat comes sour sauce.—All *is* not gold,

that glisters.—All *things* are the worse for wear-

ing.—Appróve not of him, that comménds all

you say.

Bad vows are better broke, than kept.—Be

ashám'd of your pride; not proud of your shame.

—Better *give* one shilling than lend, and lose,

twenty.—Better *is* half a loaf, than no bread.—

Better

Better *to* play at small game, than to stand-out.—Birds of a feather flock together.—Boast not thy-self of to-morrow: for thou knowest not what a day may bring-forth.—Bewáre of an after-clap.—Bounty well bestówd makes many friends.—Break not thy rest for what concerns thee not.—By taking pains, and care, you may write fast, and fair.

Can't you be contént to fare well, but you must cry roast-meat?—Cast-away care, and strife; and strive to lead a quiet life.—Catch not at a shadow, and lose the substance.—Children, and chicken, will always be picking.—Christmas comes but once a year.—Cobler, keep to thy last.—Come, let's be friends; and put-out the devil's eye.—Commánd your temper, lest it commánd you.—Conduct preváils, when rashness fails.—Constant practise, and care, make you write fast, and fair.—Custom *is a second nature*.—Custom *is a tyrant*, that will be obeyd.

Defénd not that vile fact, which 'tis a crime to act.—Defér not till to-morrow, what should be done to-day.—Do *good* to good men, and justice to all men.—Do *nothing*, that may bring thee to shame.—Don't *lie*-still, and cry God help me.—Don't *lose* a sheep for a ha'p'orth of tar.—Don't *make* two sorrows of one.—Don't *pour* water on a drown'd mouse.—Don't *scald* your lips in another man's potage.—Drinking drowns cares; but does not cure them.

Either be silent, or speak to the purpose.—Empty vessels sound most.—Enóugh is as good

as a feast.—Envy, like a vulture, preys on itself.—Ever drink, ever dry.—Excés of good nature spoils many a poor creature.—Expéct no good succés from wícked áctions.—Exténd not your vain cares to other men's affairs.—Extrêmes producé extrêmes.

Faint heart never won fair lady.—Fame does, in flying, grow: its bounds we seldom know.—Fancy leads fools into a wándering way.—Fear *fills* the mind with storms; and frightful fancies forms.—Fear *neither* witch, nor devil; but, only, to do evil.—Few know what's just and true; or, knowing it, pursue.—Fierceness is blunted by mildness.—Flee pleasure; and it will follow thee.—For what you can do yourself, don't depénd on another.—Force often fails, where fraud preváils.—Fore-wárnd, fore-árm'd.

Give losers leave to compláin.—Glory is but the breath of men's mouths.—Go, praise the faithful man; but, find him, if you can.—God's tender mercies are over all his works.—Gold is the handmaid of honor.—Good *and* quickly are welcome.—Good *breeding* is a grace, adórn's the human race.—Good *manners* procúre many friends.—Good-*nature* is often impósd-upón.—Good *watch* prevénts danger.—Good *words* no salads oil, nor can the kettle boil.—Great pains, and little gains, make a man weary.—Greedy dogs will eat dirty puddings.

Handsom they, that handsom do.—Happy is he, that is healthy and free.—He has a good judgment, that don't rely on his own.—He is

not

not born, that has not been deceivd.—He is on a level with the great; that neither seeks, nor wants them.—He likes better an inch of his will, than an ell of his profit. He never wants comfort, that has content.—He, that boasts of his sins, glories in his shame.—He that delights in study, delights in silence.—He, that delights to sow, and set, puts after ages in his debt.—He, that is born to be hang'd, will never be drown'd.—He, that makes himself a sheep, shall be eaten by the wolf.—He, that mischief hatches, mischief catches.—He, that mounts higher than he should, will fall lower than he would.—He, that reckons without his host, shall reckon twice.—He, that sends a fool on an errand, ought to follow him.—He, that teaches himself, has a fool to his master.—He, that trusts a cheat, must expect to be cheated.—He, that will play with cats, must expect to be scratcht.—Honest actions are worthy of praise.—How bright the peaceful day, how smooth it slides away.—Hunger breaks through stone-walls.

I am not angry at my son's losses; but that he will play-on.—Jargon, and noise, delight foolish boys.—Jewels adorn the fair, who greatest jewels are.—If sinners entice thee, consent thou not.—If you will not be advisd, you cannot be helpt.—If you would be borne-with, bear with others.—Ill goes the boat, without the oar.—Ill weeds grow apace.—In all disputes take care of quarrels.—In god alone confide: but use the means beside.—In trust is treason.—Intend what is right; and act with thy might.—It is

an ill wind, that blows nô-body any good.—It *is good* to be well advísed.—It *is hard* striving against the stream.—It *is in* vain to kick against the pricks.—It *is never* too late to repént.—It *is nonsense* to cast pearls before swine.—Judge not of good or ill; but as men's works reveal.

Keep *in* the middle way: extrémés to hurt betray.—Keep *thy* own secrets close; lest thou thy-self expóse.—Keep *your* conscience clean; and your mind serene.—Keep *your own* counsel, if you be wise.—Know first thy-self, and then learn to know other men.—Knowledge is the golden treasure of the mind.—Known well are all thy ways to heaven's all-piercing rays.

Laugh, neither out-of-measure, nor out-of-season.—Laws are like the spider's web, that catches the weak, but is broken through by the strong.—Lightly come, lightly go.—Like father, like son.—Little said: soon amended.—Love, joy, and pleasure; though delightful, are dangerous.—Love *learning*; and prize what makes a man wise.

Man is born to trouble, as the sparks fly upwards.—Many *hands* make light work.—Many *men*, many minds.—Many *strokes* fell an oak.—Many *things* fall between the cup and the lip.—Marry in haste; repént at leisure.—Men's manners sometimes shape their fortunes.—Mental pleasure is the reward of virtue.—Mony *is* welcom, though it comes in a dirty clout.—Mony *makes* the mare to go.

Near is my shirt; but nearer is my skin.—Negléct not happy minutes.—Never desire what

what can never be obtáind.—Never look a gift-horse in the mouth.—Nó-body loves him that loves only himfelf.—No joy, withóut annóy.—No longer pipe, no longer dance.—No pains, no profit.—No smoke withóut a fire.—None but fools, and knaves, lay wagers.—Nor oppóse, nor despíse, the advíse of the wife.—Nothing is better for study than filence.—Nothing venture, nothing have.

Obscène discóurse proceéds from a corrupt mind.—Obsérve well, and you may learn well.—Offénsé should not be given, nor taken in haste.—One scabby sheep will inféct a whole flock.—One step to virtue is to love it in others.—One swallow makes no summer.—Out of debt, out of danger.

Pay well; and you will never want workmen.—Penny wise, and pound foolish.—Plain dealing is best.—Pretty, and witty, will wound, if they hit you.—Pride goes before, and shame follows after.—Profferd wares are sold at half price.—Practise little, and do much.—Provide against the worst, and provide for the best.—Provide for sickness, in health; and, for old age, in youth.

Quarel with nó-body; and you will be pleas'd.—Quickly (this moment) do; what, left undóne, you'll rue.—Quiet minds content enjóy: it is a fulness cannot cloy.—Quiet souls heaven's kingdom find in the pleasures of the mind.—Quiet, with a little, is better than plenty with quarels.—Rash deeds prodúce hasty sorrow.—Rather go to a friend, than a brother, in distréfs.—

Rather mistrúft too soon, than be decéivd too late.—Reckon not your chickens, befóre they are hatcht.—Riches make few men happy; contént makes all men fo.—Rule your páffions, lest your páffions rule you.

Save a thief from the gallows, and he'll cut your throat.—Seek not to know secrets, that don't concern thee.—Silence is a friend to science.—Sin goes befóre, and shame comes after.—Standers-by see more than gamesters.—Strike while the iron is hot.—Sue a beger, and catch a louse.

Take time by the forelock.—Tell *me* with whom thou goest, and I will tell *thee* what thou doest.—Tell *truth*, and shame the devil.—The *fairest* filk will soonest foil.—The *greatest* talkers are the least doers.—There's no hill without a dale.—They *are always* wretched, whom nothing will contént.—They *are often* caught by decéit who practife it.—They, *that* are bound, must obéy.—Think not, so much, who speaks; but what is spoken.—Time's forelock mind: he's bald behind.—'Tis ill jesting with edgd tools.—Train up a child in the way he should go: and, when he is old, he will not depárt from it.

Value not your-self too much; nor despise others.—Virtue suffers, when vice is not punished.—Use the means, and trust God for the succés.

We often others blame; and, often, do the same.—Well begun is half done.—What *can't* be cur'd, must be endúr'd.—What is one man's

meat is another man's poison.—When *knaves* fall-out, honest men come by their own.—When *the fox* preaches, let the geese beware.—When *the steed's* stolen, 'tis too late to shut the stable-door.—Wilful fools never want wo.—Wisdom is the greatest pleasure of the mind.—Would you see happy days, be careful of your ways.

You ought not rashly to condemn what you do not know.—You should to others do, as you'd be done unto.—Your secrets keep from those, that do their own expóse.

Zeal *beyónd* reason is still out of season.—Zeal *can* no virtue show, but when 'tis vice's foe.—Zealot, thy burning grace has brimstone in its face.

3. POLYSYLLABLES.

A *contented* mind is a continual feast.—A *tale-bearer* is a mischief-maker.—A *virtuous* lad shuns what is bad.—Advíse none to do evil, though for your own advantage.

Bad company is contágious.—Báshfulness is a sign of grace.—Be pátient in advérsity, and humble in prospéritý.—Better *be poor*, and content; than rich, and repining.—Better *be single* than ill married.—Better *go* to bed supperless, than rise in debt.—Better *is* little, with contént; than much, with conténtion.—Birds of a feather flock together.

Cháritý begins at home.—Choose such divérsions as please much, cost little, and do no harm.

harm.—Circumspéction is nécessary, when danger is near.—Cloudy mornings turn to clear evenings.—Cómpliments, at the best, are but the smoak of friendship.—Contént makes poor men, rich: but discontent makes rich men, poor.—Contentment is the only true philóso-pher's stone.—Cool refléxions succeed rash actions.—Custom, in infancy, becómes nature in age.—Cut your coat according to your cloth.

Danger and advérsity discover true friendship.—Deláys are, often, dängerous.—Desperate diseases require désperate rémedies.—Dutiful children are dear to their parents.

Embráce no notions, before you examin them.—Employment becómes all men.—Endeavor to be wise; and useful learning prize.—Every *cock* dares crow on his own dunghil.—Examples good and great, labor to ímitate.—Expél all carking cares, vain jealousies, and fears.

Few are made wise but by sad expérience.—Forgét *not* past favors: but repáy with ínterest.—Forget *other's* faults but remember thy own.

Get acquaintance with them, that true virtue esteem. Goodness is more esteémed than rewarded.

Hástiness often stumbles.—He, *that chastises* one, mends many.—He, *that conquers* his passions, gains an hónorable peace.—He, *that goes* a bórrrowing, goes a sórrrowing.—He, *that would* be master of his own, must not be bound for another.—Hónesty is the best pólicy.

Jánuary's sharp freezing makes a rowling
fire

fire pleasing.—Idleness is the mother of ignorance, béggery, and shame.—Jealousie shuts one door, and opens two.—Ill got, ill spent.—If a man be a coxcomb, sólitude is his best school: if a fool, 'tis his best sanctuary.—Intentions are best known to thee, and god alone.—It is *better to be alóne*, than in bad cómpany.

Keep *good cómpany*, and you will be a good compánion.—Keep *your* income, and your expenses, *even*.—Kingdoms are preserv'd by unanimity, and équity.

Lay not out thy mony, to purchase repentance.—Learning is the rich man's órnamént, and the poor man's riches.—Lost opportunities are seldom to be recover'd.

Make no man's misfortune the subject of derision.—Much wealth does not always bring satisfaction.

Necessity *has* no law.—Necessity is the mother of invention.—None resent an injury more, than those that give it.

One *man* may better steal a horse, than another look-over the hedge.—One *vice* is more expensive than ten virtues.

Pátience is a salve for évery sore.—Perplexing cares bring-on grey hairs.—Physician, heal thyself.—Possession is eleven points of law.—Pride, and prodigality, produce pénury.

Quarrels are éasily begun; but not easily ended.—Quiet carries its own reward alóng with it.

Regárd (beyónd all things) the peace, good
cón-

conscience brings.—Repentance is the consequence of rashness.

Sin and sorrow are not far a sunder.

There *is no reasoning* with a foe, or a madman.—There *is no remedy* like patience.—Too much familiarity breeds contempt.

Variety is the beauty, and harmony of the world.—Violent suspicion draws some to perdition.

Unexperienc'd pretenders are no good commenders.—Unskilful attempts bring unlucky events.—Use *makes* perfectness.—Use *pleasures* moderately; they will last the longer.

When one door shuts, another opens.—Without alteration is no reformation.

Yesterday cannot be recall'd; therefore lose not a day.—Yield a little for peace; and let quarreling cease.

Zeal and charity, join'd, make you pious and kind.

XI. APOPHTHEGMS,

OR

Short Reflexions on sundry Subjects.

AUTHORS.

Authors, like coins, grow dear, as they grow old:
It is the rust, we value; not the gold. *Pope.*

BEGGER.

Who asks an alms, or supplicates a place;
Alike is begger, or in rags, or lace. *Whitehead.*

BOUNTY.

Like to the sun, let bounty spread her ray;
And shine your superfluity away. *Pope.*

COMMERCE.

Commerce gives gold ; religion makes thee wise
 Join, then, religion to thy store ;
 Or India's mine will make thee poor. *Young.*

COMPLIMENTS.

Praise undeserv'd is scandal in disguise. *Pope.*

CRITICS.

Critics, in wit, or life, are hard to please :
 Few write to those ; and none can live to these. *Pope.*

DISTINCTION.

With fame, in just propórtion, envy grows :
 The man, that makes a cháracter, makes foes. *Young.*

ENJOYMENT.

Unhappy they ! and falsly gay !
 Who bask for ever in succés :
 A constant feast quite palls the taste ;
 And long enjoyment is distrés. *Young.*

EXERCISE.

Some éxercise is the best rést for ease. *Thompson.*

FAME.

Who pres for fame but small recruits will raise :
 'Tis volunteérs, alone, can give the bays. *Young.*
 How vain that second life in others breath ;
 Th' estate, which wit inherits after death. *Pope.*

FINE GENTLEMAN.

With wit, well-natur'd ; and, with books, well-bred.
 [*Pope.*]

FOP.

Scatter your favors on a fop :
 Ingrátitude's the certain crop. *Pope.*

GLORY.

The suns of glory please not, till they set. *Pope.*

HAPPINESS.

The háppiest man is but a wretched thing ;
 That steals poor comfort from compárison. *Young.*

INSTINCT.

Reason and *Instinct*, what a nice barrier !
 For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near. *Pope.*

Their

Their love and awe, supply the law ;
And his own lustre makes the court. *Young.*

LICENSE.

Give me the muse, with happy boldness taught
To soar in all the liberty of thought :
That dares from stiff, cold, aukward, rules depárt ;
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Strato.*

MEAN.

Between excés and famine lies a mean ;
Plain, but not fordid ; tho' not splendid, clean. *Pope.*

MERCHANT.

Is merchant an inglorious name ?
What say the sons of letter'd fame ;
Proud of their volumes, swelling in their cells ?
In open life, in change of scene,
Mid various manners, throngs of men,
Expérience, arts, and solid wisdom dwells. *Young.*

MERIT.

If acknowleg'd merit reigns ; praise is impertinent ;
and censure vain. *Atterbury.*

MISER.

As, by replétion, men consume ;
Abundance is the miser's doom ;
Expend it nobly ; he, that lets it rust,
(Which, passing numerous hands would shine)
Is not a man, but living mine :
Foe to the gods, and rival to the dust. *Young.*

PLEASURE.

False joy's a discomposing thing ;
That jars on nature's trembling string ;
Tempests the spirits, and untunes the frame :
True joy's the sun-shine of the soul :
A bright serene, that calms the whole ;
Which they ne'er knew, whom other joys inflame.
[Young.]

POETS.

Our strains divide the laurels pride :
With thee, we list to life, we live

By fame enróll'd, with heroes bold ;
 And share the blessings, which we give. *Young.*
 —'Tis he, who gives my breast a thousand pains ;
 Can make me feel each pássion that he feigns ;
 Enrage, compóse, with more than magic art ;
 With pity, and with terror, tear my heart ;
 And snatch me o'er the earth, or through the air ;
 To Thebes, or Athens, when he will, or where. *Pope.*

PRAISE.

Praise is the sacred oil, that feeds
 The burning lamp of god-like deeds :
 Immortal glory pays illústrious cares. *Young.*

PRINTING.

Nothing but what is solid, or refin'd ;
 Should dare ask public áudience of mankind. *Pope.*

VILLAIN.

Alike, his country's scandal, and its curse ;
 Who vends a vote, or who purloins a purse. *Whitehead.*

USURY.

With the silent growth of ten per cent,
 In dirt and darkness hundreds stink content. *Pope.*

What is every year of a wise man's life, but a cen-
 sure or critique on the last ! The boy despises the in-
 fant ; the man, the boy ; the philosopher both ; and
 the christian, all. *Pope.*

WIT.

Wit is a justness of thought, and a facility of ex-
 pression : or (in the midwife's phrase) a perfect con-
 ception, with an easy delivery. *Pope.*

ZEAL.

The zeal of fools offends at any time ;
 But most of all the zeal of fools in rhyme. *Pope.*



XII. POEMS,

O R

Compositions in Metre of various Kinds,
according to the Rules of *English*
Poetry.

Poetry may be defined the art of casting words into harmonious metre, or verse. To make good verses a poetical genius is necessary, which is the gift of nature, and cannot be acquired by study. In the composition of verses it is first to be observed, that the component syllables are distinguish'd into *long* and *short*, and this length or shortness is called their quantity.

The antients formed their *poetical feet*, as they called them, of *two*, *three*, and sometimes more syllables, giving each a different name. Thus a foot consisting of two long syllables was called a *spendee*, of a short follow'd by a long an *iambus*, of a long followed by a short a *trochus*, of a long before two short, a *dactyl*, &c.

As to the *English* poetry, the *iambus* is the principal regent of verse, especially of heroics, which consist of five short and five long syllables intermix'd alternately, tho' their order is sometimes beautifully vary'd with trochaics*, contrary to *iambics*. (a) There

* Homage to thee, and peace to all she brings. *Waller*.

* I sing the man, read it who lists. *Cotton*.

(a) Two syllables our *English* feet compose,
But *Quantities* distinguish them from *Prose*.

There is also in frequent use what is called a *galloping* kind of measure, nearer prose, and usually employ'd in burlesque and satire, or on low subjects. With respect to time, or measure, it consists of three dactyls with a long syllable at each end, or four feet. (b)

Verse then requires metre, or measure, which is an harmonious disposition of a certain number of syllables that in the *English* and most modern languages is generally embellished with *rhyme*, which is a similarity of sounds between the terminations of verse, as *made, trade; able, table;* which last is call'd double rhyme.

The kinds of verse most used in *English* poetry are those of *ten, eight, and seven* syllables. The first is called *heroic*, in which the accent generally falls on every second syllable, and is used in heroic poems, tragedies, elegies, and pastorals, and

By *long* and *short*, in various stations plac'd,
Our *English* verse harmoniously is grac'd:
Whilst *short* and *long* heroic feet we raise,
But these to vary is the poet's praise;
For the *same sounds perpetually* disgust.
Dryden † to this variety was just.

(b) Come, buy my sweet oranges, sauce for your veal,
And charming when squeez'd in a pot of brown ale.
Well roasted with sugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a sweet bishop when gentlefolks sup.
Swift.

† This last verse, the first foot of which is a trochæus, is a beautiful example of the precept.

and other serious subjects. After a couple of these verses sometimes follows a verse of twelve syllables, which is called an *alexandrine* (c), frequently used at the end of *lyric* stanzas.

We have several good poems consisting of verses of eight syllables, as *Hudibras*, except his double rhymes, Dr *Swift's Cadenus* and *Vanessa*, and his other pieces. The accent here too usually falls on every second syllable. (d)

Verses of seven syllables are called *Anacreontic*, as proper for odes composed after the manner of *Anacreon* the *Greek* poet. In these the accent falls on the first, third, fifth, and seventh, syllables, (e) or, what is the same, they consist of three trochaics and a long syllable. The *trochus* is used not only in *Anacreontic* and other verses of seven syllables, but in those in eight. *

We sometimes meet with verses of three, †
four,

(c) A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song, [along. *Pope*.
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length

(d) Had hé but spár'd his tóngue and pén
He míght have róse like óther mén. *Swift*.

(e) Séé that beauteous blooming róse,
All its frágrant sweets dísclose!
Opening tó the shíning líght,
In its véernal glóry bríght.
Bút what píty it must díe,
Thát so chárms the rávish'd éye.
Ah! your sweéter beauty múst
Crúmbles ínto shápeless dúst. &c. *Gent. Mag.*

VOL. xxi p. 228.

* Fáirest ísle all ísles excélling, *Dryden*.

† As in the *Lilliputian* ode.

See him stríde,

Valleys wíde.

Over woods,

Over floods. &c.

four, five, and six syllables (*f*), chiefly used in operas, odes, and common songs; which cannot escape observation, but have scarce any thing worth notice.

The several kinds of poetry, or compositions in verse, are, to begin with the lowest,

I. The **EPICRAM**, which is a little poem (*g*), treating of one thing, and distinguish'd by shortness, beauty, and point. (*b*)

II. The **EPITAPH**, which has a turn of seriousness and gravity, and generally includes an elogy on the deceased. (*i*)

III. The *Pastoral*, or *Eclogue*, the subject of which is something in rural life, and the persons introduced rustics (*k*). *Virgil's* first eclogue is reckon'd the standard of pastorals. See *Dryden's* translation.

IV. The

- (*f*) Be not sparing,
 Leave off sneering,
 Buy my herring.
 Charming oysters I cry.
 My masters, come buy. *Swift.*
- (*g*) For a deanery *Jane* drew the *Oxford* decree,
 The same he undrew for a mitre and fee.
Gent. Mag. VOL. xv. p. 384.
- (*b*) To make this poem perfect be your-care
 That *Beauty*, *Point*, and *Brevity* appear.
- (*i*) Underneath this stone doth lie
 As much virtue as could die;
 Which when alive did vigour give
 To as much beauty as could live. *Ben. Johnson.*
- (*k*) The pastoral, which sings of happy swains,
 And harmless nymphs, that haunt the woods and plains,
 Should through the whole discover every where
 The old simplicity and pious air;
 And, in the characters of *Maids* and *Youth*,
 Unpractis'd plainness, innocence, and trua.

IV. The ELEGY. This is a *mournful* and *plaintive* kind of poem, first invented to bewail the death of a friend, and afterwards used to express the complaint of love, or any other dolorous and melancholy subject. (l)

V. The ODE. This species of poetry with the antients signified no more than a *song*, and was usually sung to the musical instrument called the *lyre*, whence it obtain'd the name of *lyric*; but with us the *ode* and *song* are different, the *ode* being seldom sung but on solemn occasions, and usually adapted to grave and lofty subjects, as the praises of heroes and great exploits, and even of GOD himself. The Ode generally consists of verses of different measure, and is divided into *Stanzas* or *Strophas*; its distinguishing character is *sweetness* (m), for the poet's aim is to sooth his readers by the variety of his measures, the delicacy of his words, and the description of things most delightful in their own nature. *The dying christian to his soul* is a celebrated ode of Mr Pope's. See also a translation of Sappho's famous ode, Gent. Mag. Vol. III. p. 432. Some odes are attempted with the spirit of that celebrated poetess, and some are written in the manner and

(l) The elegy demands a solemn style;
It mourns with solemn air the funeral pile;
It paints the lover's torments and delights,
How the nymph flatters, threatens, and invites.

(m) *Sweetness* is most peculiar to the *ode*,
E'en when it rises to the praise of GOD.
Th^r *expression* should be easy, fancy high;
Yet *that* not seem to creep, nor *this* to fly:
The words transpos'd, but in such order all,
As the hard wrought, may seem by chance to fall.

taste of *Anacreon*, so famous for the delicacy of his wit, and the exquisite yet easy and natural turn of his poetry. See *Anacreontics in the Gent. Mag.*—But the nobler kind of ode is called the *pindaric*, from its being written in imitation of *Pindar*, a greek poet, celebrated for the boldness and height of his flights, the impetuosity of his style, and the seeming wildness and irregularity that run through his compositions, which is said to be an effect of the greatest art (*n*). The two celebrated odes of Mr *Dryden* and Mr *Pope* for *St Cecilia's* day are in the *Pindaric* strain.

VI. The SONG, which is an inferior kind of ode, is set to a tune, and admits almost of any subject, but generally turns upon *love* or *drinking*. We have numbers of *songs*, but not many that are excellent (*o*). You have a justly admired
song

(*n*) *Pindaric* odes are of the highest flight;
 Happy the force, and fierce is the delight.
 The poet here must be indeed inspir'd,
 With fury too, as well as fancy, fir'd ;
 For art and nature in this ode must join,
 To make this wond'rous harmony divine.
 But tho' all seems to be in fury done,
 The language still must soft and easy run ;
 The bright *transitions* and *digressions* rise,
 And with their natural *returns* surprise.

(*o*) Tho' nothing seems more easy, yet no part
 Of poetry requires a nicer art ;
 For as in rows of richest pearl there lies
 Many a blemish that escapes our eyes,
 The least of which defects is plainly shown
 In some small ring, and brings the value down ;
 So songs should be to just perfection wrought,
 Yet where can one be found without a fault ?

D. of Buckingham.

song by Mr Gay, beginning "All in the downs," &c.

VII. SATIRE. This is a *free, jocosè, witty* and *sharp* kind of poetry, wherein the vices and follies of mankind are *lash'd* and *ridicul'd*, in order to their reformation. (p)

VIII. COMEDY. One of the species of *Dramatic* poetry, intended to make vice and folly appear ridiculous, and to recommend virtue, not so much by *description*, as personal *action*, being represented on a stage. In comedy are regarded (1) the *fable* or *plot*, which is the *subject matter*, and requires great care in the contrivance. (2) The *manners*, which denote the *temper, genius, and humour*, by which the poet distinguishes his characters. (3) The *sentiments*, which must agree with the manners of his *characters*; this requires a thorough knowledge of nature, a strong imagination, and a great genius. (4) *Diction* or *style*, which should be pure and *neat*, but *simple* and *familiar*, naturally expressing the *sentiments*, and agreeable to the *character* of the speaker. (q)

IX. TRAGEDY, the other species of the drama, represents some signal action perform'd by il-

(p) Folly and vice of every sort and kind,
That wound our reason, or debase the mind,
All that deserves our laughter, or our hate,
To biting *satire's* province does relate.

(q) You must take care and use quite diff'rent words,
When servants speak, or their commanding lords;
When grave *old men*, or headstrong *youths* discourse,
When stately *matrons*, or a busy *nurse*;
A cheating *tradesman*, or a lab'ring *clown*,
A *Greek* or *Asian*, bred at court or town

by illustrious persons ; or, according to *Aristotle's* definition, the imitation of one *grave* and *entire* action, of a just length, and which, without the assistance of *narration*, raises in us *pity* and *terror*, and refines and purges the passions. In tragedy as well as comedy, the essential parts are the *fable* (r), the *manners*, *sentiments* and *diction*. The *fable* consists of many *incidents* or *scenes* (s). As to the *manners*, it is sufficient to refer to what has been said under comedy ; and with regard to the *sentiments*, they should be proper and genuine (t). The *diction* must be adapted to the *sentiments* and *characters*.

X. The EPIC, or HEROIC poem ; which may be described a discourse invented with art to form the *manners* by instructions disguised under the *allegory* of an *important action*, related in *verse*, in a *probable*, *entertaining*, and *surprising* manner. The first thing to be observ'd in the *epic* poem is the *fable*, that is, the *form* and *artful* representation of the *action* which is the *matter* of the poem, and must be *great*, suitable to the dignity of *princes*, *heroes*, and *illustrious persons*, and to the very nature of an *heroic poem*.

(r) The *fable* is of tragedy the end,
To which the grand design does wholly tend.

(s) Besides the whole design compos'd with art,
Each moving *scene* must have a plot apart.

D. of Buckingham.

(t) The poet still must look within to find
The secret turns of nature in the mind.
He must be sad, be proud, and in a storm,
And to each character his mind conform :
The *Proteus* must all shapes, all passions wear,
If he would have just *sentiments* appear.

poem. As to the *manners* and *sentiments*, they fall under the same rules as tragedy. The *diction* must be perspicuous, but at the same time *figurative*, *noble*, and *sublime*. (u)

(u) Would you your readers never should be tir'd,
Chuse some great hero fit to be admir'd.
Be your beginning plain, and take good heed
Too soon you mount not on the fiery steed.
Chuse not your tale of incidents too full,
Too much variety may make it dull.
Be your narrations *lively*, *short*, and *smart*,
In your descriptions shew your noblest art.
With figures numberless your story grace,
And every thing in beauteous colours trace.

Boileau on Epic Poetry.

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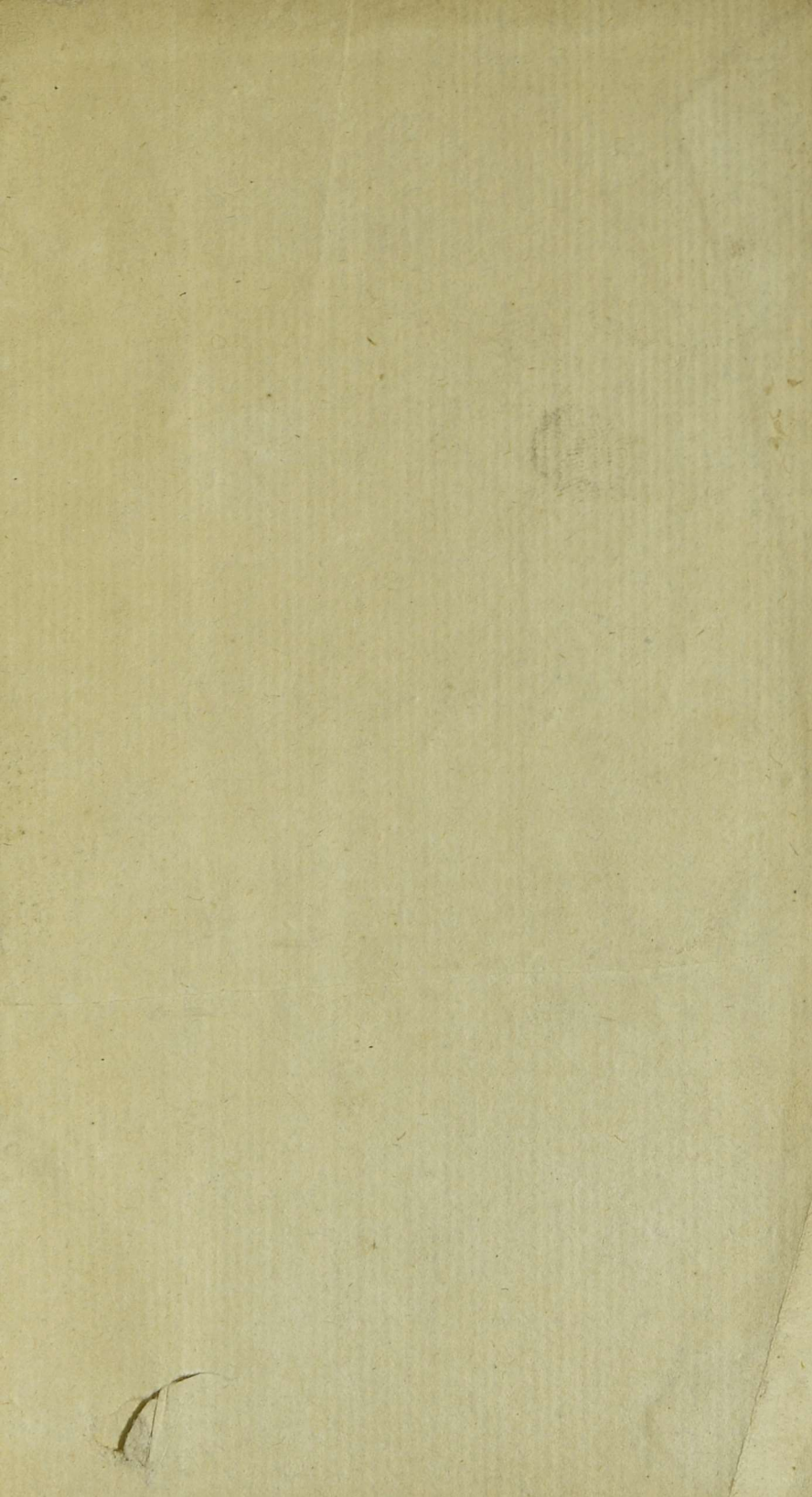
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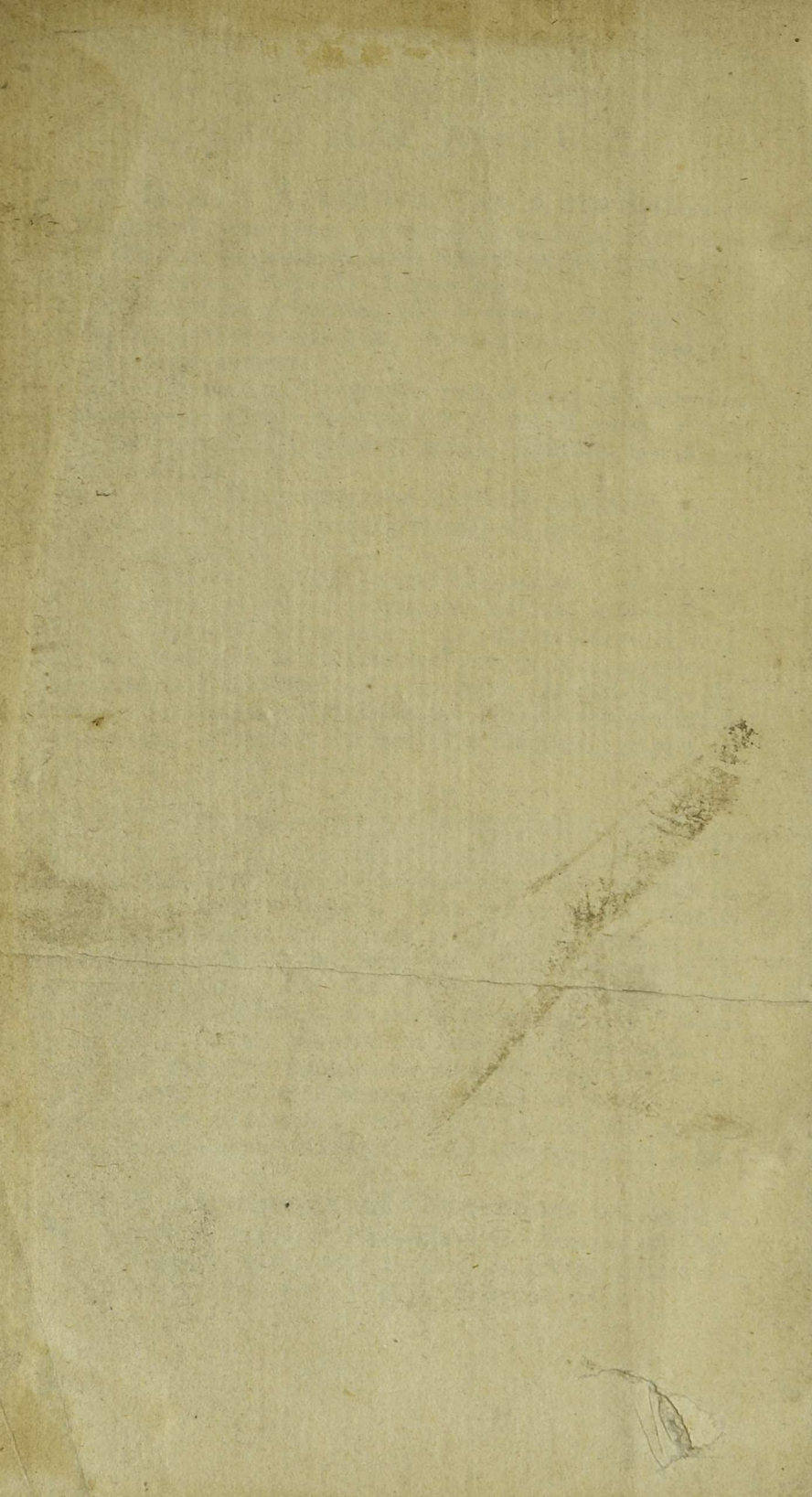
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