



T H E

U N I V E R S A L

S P E L L I N G - B O O K :



A

FRONTISPIECE.



PRICE, ONE BRITISH SHILLING.

T H E

Univerfal SPELLING-BOOK;

O R,

A NEW AND EASY GUIDE

T O T H E

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

C O N T A I N I N G,

- I. Tables of Words of one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven Syllables; with natural and easy Lessons in each, adapted to the Capacity of Children, from three Years old and upwards, and yet so, that such as can already read, may receive sensible Instruction thereby: Being diversified with a Variety of Lessons both moral and divine, as also Fables and pleasant Stories, in order to improve the Mind and Understanding.
- II. A very easy and approved Guide to English Grammar, by Way of Question and Answer, for the Use of Schools as well as private Persons, and by which they may very soon become acquainted with the Knowledge of the English Tongue, with very little Trouble and Application.
- III. A Collection of near 5000 of the most useful Words of two, three, and four Syllables, viz. Noun Substantives, Adjectives and Verbs (placed alphabetical-ly under their respective Heads) which are accepted and explained for the Instruction of Youth, and Information of such Persons as would know the Meaning of what they read and write; being a Useful Instructor, for the School, Shop, or Company-House.
- IV. Many useful Things necessary to help the young Beginner, and inform the more grown up Youth. With a Variety of Alphabetical Copies, and Writing-Pieces, both in Prose and Verse.
- V. Chronological Tables of the Monarchs and Kings of England, and other the remarkable Occurrences in sacred and profane History; with some short Remarks upon the several Stages of Life.

B Y D A N I E L F E N N I N G,
Late School-Master of *Bures*, in *Suffolk*, and Author of
the *Use of the Globes*, *Practical Arithmetic*, *Guide*
to *algebra*, *Royal English Dictionary*, &c.

D U B L I N :

Printed by WILLIAM JONES, *Printer, Book-seller and Stationer*, No. 75, *Thomas-street*.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
SLINGSBY BETHELL, Esq,
Lord-Mayor of the City of LONDON,
And one of its Representatives in Parliament.

MY LORD,

I Do not pretend to follow the common, and too customary Form of Dedication, with unnecessary Eulogiums, because I am sensible it is not agreeable to your *Lordship* to be flattered.

It is a pleasure indeed, that I have met with such Encouragement by your kind Patronage; and I am highly honoured in having been permitted to prefix your *Lordship's* Name to this work; returning you my sincere Thanks, and acknowledging the Obligation of having the Liberty of sending it into the World under such Protection.

Your *Lordship* will permit me to say, that though I have laid down Rules suitable to such an Undertaking, yet my Design is to teach Children something more than barely to spell and read; and therefore I have endeavoured at the same Time, to inculcate in the Minds of Youth, early Notions of Religion and Virtue, and point out for them their several Duties in the various Stages of Life.

I make no doubt, therefore, that whatever your *Lordship* may not altogether approve of in respect of the *former*, your *Candour* will excuse in regard to the *latter*; since it is evident, that you are always willing to encourage every Thing that tends to the Practice of Piety, and the Good of Mankind.

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

MY LORD,

*Your Lordship's most obedient,
And obliged humble Servant,*

LONDON,
March 2, 1755.

D. FENNING



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T H E
P R E F A C E.

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

GENTLEMEN,

IN the several Editions of this Undertaking, I desired every of you to encourage it no further than you yourselves thought: it more useful than *Spelling-Books* in general: And the great Demand for those Impressions, naturally supposes that many of you have approved of the Work; and I am indeed highly indebted to you in particular, and to the Public in general, that you have encouraged me to put it to a New Impression, in which are several Additions and useful Improvements, as will appear by giving some Account of the Work itself, as follows:

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

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

It is impossible, in a Book of so small a Price, to lay down all the Methods of Teaching, nay, in short, it is impossible to fix any particular Rule for others; but this I must take the Freedom to say, that I am sensible a Rod, Cane, or Ferula †, are of little Signification, (except for Vice) for I have experienced, that in regard to Learning itself, Infants may be cheated into it, and the more grown up Youth won by good Nature, and a true discerning of their Natural Temper, Ability, and Disposition.—These things, Gentlemen, need not be told to every one of you; but you'll receive it kindly, for the Sake of those who have used uncouth Measures. Thus much for the first five Tables.

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

5. Tables XVIII. and XIX. contain very pleasing Fables and useful Stories, not only improving to the Mind and Morals, but will greatly conduce to help Children to read well.

6. Tables XX. XXI. and XXII. treat of the Use of Numbers, Contractions, and Words of the same Sound, but of different Signification.

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

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

9. Therefore as the shortest and plainest Way must certainly be the best, I would lay down but one Rule in teaching Children, and that is this, to teach them to divide all syllables as full and as near the true Sound as possible, without any Regard to the *Latin*, or any critical Cavils: ——— Thus I would

*I would advise Masters not to use this foolish Instrument, it having
no necessary and any bad Consequences in passionate Hands.*

would not divide *Master*, *Sister*, *Vestry*, &c. *Ma-ster*, *Si-ster*, *Ve-stry*, &c. because here the first Syllable is weak and imperfect; but I should chuse rather to teach them to spell thus, *Ma-ter*, *Sis-ter*, *Ves-try*, &c. because here the first Syllable of all the Words have a full and true Sound, and the second Syllable will naturally follow.

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

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

11. PART III. Has a Collection of near five thousand Words, of two, three, and four Syllables, of the three superiour Parts of Speech, viz. *Noun Substantives*, *Adjectives*, and *Verbs*, which are explained, not only for the Use of Schools, but for the better Information of all young Persons in the Shop and Compting-House; as also for all such adult Persons as are unacquainted with the Meaning of Words, and have not the Advantage, or are not capable of purchasing a Dictionary.

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

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

14. PART IV. Contains many useful Things in Prose and Verse; some of which are new, and others selected from *Abp. Tillotson*, *Dr. South*, *Aldrich* *Ford*, &c. and are not only

proper for Writing-Pieces, but tend to promote Virtue, and furnish the Mind with early Notions of Piety, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

I am GENTLEMEN,

Your very humble Servant,

And Well-wisher,

Royal Exchange Assurance Office,

London. May 3, 1767

D. FENNING.

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

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

The Right Hon. SLINGSBY BETHELL, Esq; Patronizer.

<p>The Revd. Mr. Bearcroft, Chaplain to the Right Hon. Slingsby Bethell, Esq;</p> <p>The Rev. Mr. Bernard, The Rev. Mr. Bernard, Junr. The Rev. Mr. James Brome The Rev. Mr. Brome, Junr. The Rev. Dr. Chalmers The Rev. Mr. Chalmers The Rev. Dr. Cockayne, A. P. G. The Rev. Mr. Creech, A. M. Sur-Master of Merchant- Taylor's School</p> <p>The Rev. Mr. Duncome The Rev. Dr. — Eugall The Rev. Mr. John Egerton The Rev. Mr. Edgcomb The Rev. Mr. Ekin. The Rev. Mr. Ferguson</p>	<p>The Rev. Mr. Fiske The Rev. Mr. Fontaine The Rev. Mr. Fullar The Rev. Mr. Heckford The Rev. Mr. Heckford, Junr. The Rev. Mr. Hughes The Rev. Mr. Huxton The Rev. Mr. Johnson The Rev. Mr. Kilby The Rev. Mr. Lee The Rev. Mr. Letsome The Rev. Mr. Leapwell The Rev. Mr. B. Pearce The Rev. Mr. Romaine The Rev. Mr. Tatham The Rev. Mr. Turner The Rev. Mr. Watton The Rev. Dr. Wilson</p>
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Mr. Robert Johnson, Writing-master	Mr. W. Smith, Kew-Green
Philip Jackson, Esq;	Mr. H. Symonds, Philomath
Mr. Richard Lane, Writing-master	Mr. W. Thorley, Writing-master
Mr. Jacob Lowe, Writing-master	Mr. Amos Williams, Writing-master

TO THE RECOMMENDERS.

GENTLEMEN,

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

Gentlemen,

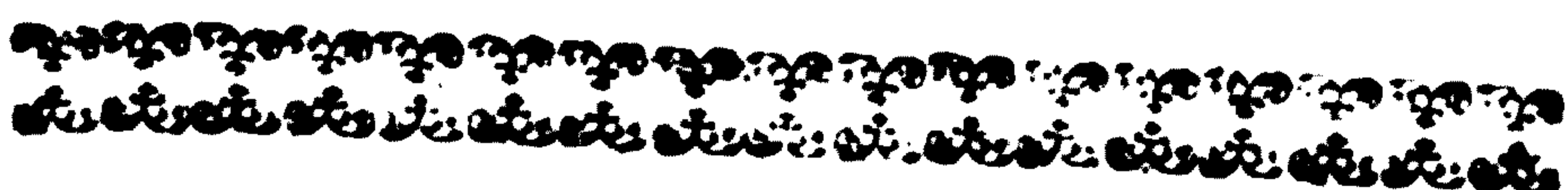
London,
May 4, 1767.

Your very Humble Servant,
D. FENNING.

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

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

T H B



T H E

Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

The ALPHABET.

Roman.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz &

Italian.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz &

Old-English.

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

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

Vowels.

a e i o u y.

Consonants.

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

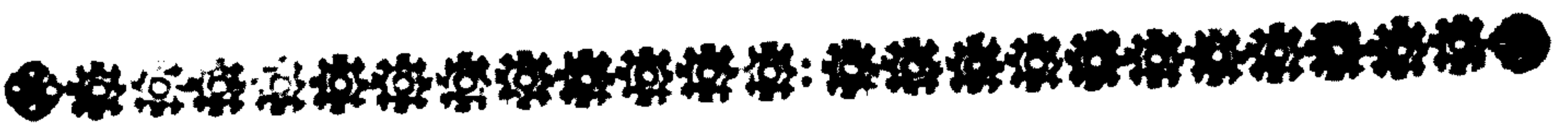
Double Letters.

Et ff mi m fi fl lb lh si sk n fl si ml st &

I humbly desire all Masters and Mistresses never to let a Child know there are two i's, or two a's; but let them teach the Child to call the long j (*ja*) and the sharp v (*ve*) which is much better in every Respect.

P A R T





P A R T I.

T A B L E I.

Lesson I.

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

Lesson II.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	an	on	un
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux

Lesson III.

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

Lesson IV.

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

fra fre fri fro fru
 phra phre phri phro phru

Lesson V.

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

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

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

T A B L E II.

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

	1.			2.			
All	call	fall	shail	Bat	cat	hat	rat
ake	cake	make	wake	ben	den	hen	men
art	cart	dart	smart	cap	gap	hap	nap
are	care	hare	mare	cock	dock	lock	nock
ark	bark	dark	mark	clock	block	flock	hock
	3.			4.			
Cap	gap	map	tap	Band	hand	land	sand
dip	hip	nip	tip	bail	hail	pail	nail
fan	man	nan	pan	book	cook	hook	look
got	hot	lot	pot	hope	mope	pope	rope
in	pin	win	fin	lace	mace	pace	race
ink	link	wink	pink	make	rake	fake	wake

T A B L E III.

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

1. *Birds, Beasts, &c.*

*Cat	hog	bat	cock	lark	ant
dog	horse	crane	hen	owl	bug
cow	mare	crow	hawk	rook	flea
calf	colt	dove	kite	snipe	frog

2. *Of Play, and Terms used at Play.*

Ball	cards	giggs	play	tops	whig.
bat	dice	leap	kites	trap	lote
cat	chuck	jump	spin	tau	win

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

3. *Eatables, &c.*

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

4. *Apparel.*

Can	coat	fan	hoop	shoes	cloth
hat	cloak	gloves	knot	clogs	stuff
coiff	frock	lace	scarf	shirt	plush
hood	gown	muff	stays	shift	filk

5. *Things belonging to a House.*

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

6. *Parts of the Body.*

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

7. *The World.*

Sun	eaſt	cape	clay	brook	froſt
moon	weſt	rock	dirt	pool	ſnow
ſtars	north	land	bank	pond	miſt
air	ſouth	hill	ſand	rain	dew
wind	earth	iſles	chalk	hail	ice

8. *Trees,*

The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

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

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

9. *Number, Weight, &c.*

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

10. *Titles and Names.*

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

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

T A B L E IV.

Easy Lessons in Words† of one Syllable, by which a Child will sooner know both the Sound and Use of e final. To be read Ai, ale, ar, are, &c.

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

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

6 *The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.*

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

T A B L E V.

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

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

LESSON I.

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

LESSON II.

Do not lie or swear.	Use no ill Words at
Do not cheat nor steal.	Play.
Play not with bad Boys.	Pray to God to bless you

Serve God and trust in him. | Take not God's Name in vain.

LESSON III.

My good Child, walk not in thine own Way, but in the Ways of the Lord.

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

LESSON IV.

Go not far from me, O Lord; but be with me, and help me, O my God.

I will not play with them that do Ill; for if I do, the Lord will not love me.

LESSON V.

I will love thee, O Lord; for thou hast made me, and art kind to me in all Things.

Day by Day will I praise thee; I will not play with them that take thy Name in vain.

Keep me, O Lord, from such as love not thy Law, and walk not in thy Ways.

LESSON VI.

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

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

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

LESSON VII. *Of the Creation.*

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

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

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

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

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

LESSON IX. *Of God, &c.*

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

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

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

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

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

LESSON XI. *Of Christ our Redeemer.*

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

Christ was made Man to save us from the Wrath to come. He was made poor for our Sakes. He is the Prince of the Kings of the Earth; and he shall judge the Quick and the Dead at last: The Lord of Hosts is his Name.

LESSON XII. *Of the Child's Duty to himself and others.*

A good Child will not lie, swear, nor steal, nor will he take God's Name in vain. He will be good at Home, and will be careful to read his Book; and when he gets up, he will wash his Face and Hands clean, comb out his Hair, and make Haste to School, and will not play by the Way, as bad Boys do.

When a good Boy is at School, he will mind his Book, and try to learn to spell and read well, and not play in School Time; and when he goes to, or comes from School, he will pull off his Hat, or bow to all he meets; and when he goes to Church he will sit, kneel, or stand still, and when he comes Home, he will read God's Word, or some good Book, that God may bless him.

As for that Boy that minds not his Church, his School, nor his Book, but plays with such Boys as tell Tales, swear, steal, and take God's Name in vain; he will come to some ill End, if he be not well whipt at School and at Home, Day and Night, till he leaves off such Things.

A Trial of Capitals.

HE THAT LOVES GOD, HIS SCHOOL, AND HIS BOOK, WILL NO DOUBT DO WELL AT LAST: BUT HE THAT HATES HIS SCHOOL AND HIS BOOK, WILL LIVE AND DIE A SLAVE, A FOOL, AND A DUNCE.

T A B L E VI.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

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

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

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

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

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

T A B L E VII.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the fecond Syllable.

A-bafe	a-gainft	a-venge	be-fer
ab-hor	a-larm	a-void	be-ftide
a-bide	a-like	a-wait	be-ftpeak
a-bout	a-lone	a-wake	be-ftween
a-broad	a-maze	a-wry	be-ftwixt
ab-rupt	a-mend	Be-come	be-wail
ab-folve	a-midft	be-cause	Ca-bal
ab-furd	a-mong	be-ftriend	ca-nal
ac-cept	a-mufe	be-ftore	ca-roufe
ac-quire	a-noint	be-ftin	com-mence
ad-dict	a-part	be-ftave	com-plain
ad-drefs	ap-proach	be-ftead	com-pel
ad-join	ap-prove	be-ftind	com-ply
ad-mit	a-rife	be-ftold	com-pofe
a-dore	ar-ref	be-ftief	com-prife
ad-vance	a-tone	be-ftieve	com-pute
a-far	at-tack	be-ftong	con-fer
af-fair	at-tempt	be-ftneath	con-fine
af-firm	at-tire	be-ftnight	con-found
af-fright	a-vail	be-ftqueath	con-fufe
			con-ftrain

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

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

C

trans

trans-plant	un-clothe	un-hurt	un-seen
trans-pole	un-clothe	un-just	un-sound
tre-pan	un-cut	un-lace	un-sung
Un-apt	un-dress	un-like	un-teach
un-arm	un-fair	un-lock	un-tie
un-bar	un-fit	un-made	un-true
un-bind	un-fold	un-mask	un-twist
un-blest	un-gain	un-pack	up-on
un-bolt	un-guide	un-paid	With-al
un-born	un-heard	un-pin	with-in
un-bound	un-hinge	un-ripe	with-drew
un-clasp	un-hook	un-safe	with-out
un-clean	un-horse	un-say	with-stand

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

As-pect	Flus-ter	Jus-tice	prof-trate
Bas-ket	frus-trate	Mas-ter	pub-lish
bas-tard	Glis-ter	Nos-tril	pun-ish
bush-el	glit-ter	Of-trich	Res-cue
Clus-ter	gob-let	Pas-tor	res-pite
cus-tard	gris-tle	pis-tol	Sis-ter
cus-tom	Hos-tage	pop-lar	sys-tem
Dis-taff	ho-nour	pro-blem	Ves-try
dis-tant	Jas-per	prof-per	ves-ture
dis-tinct	I-mage	prof-pect	Whis-per

T A B L E VIII.

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

LESSON I. *Duty to God.*

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

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

LESSON II. *Of God, &c.*

There is but one God, the Ma-ker of all Things both in Hea-ven and Earth, and this God is a ho-ly, wise, just, and good Being, ha-ting all Man-ner of Sin.

He fills Hea-ven and Earth with his pow-er, Wil-dom, Jus-tice, Mer-cy, and Truth, and loves all those that love and fear him, and will bless all those that love, ho-nour, and o-bey their Pa-rents.

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

LESSON III. *Being an Exhortation to Virtue, and undivided for trial.*

My good Child, you have heard your Duty to-wards God and Man, and can you read and know these Things without doing your Duty? Can you hear these Marks of divine Favour, and not strive, with all your Heart and Mind, to love and serve God; to honour your Parents; to mind your Book; to love your Church and School; and not to play with bad Boys? For be you certain, that if you seek God, he will be found of you; but if you forsake him, he will cast you off for ever.



LESSON IV. *Of Praise, &c.*

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

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

Sing unto the Lord, O ye Kingdoms of the Earth ; O sing Praises unto the Lord.

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

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

Turn thy Face from my Sins, and put out all my Misdeeds.

T A B L E IX.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

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

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

C

ul-ti-mate

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

T A B L E X.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

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

T A B L E

T A B L E XI.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce	Im-ma-ture	pa-ten-tee
a-la-mode	im-por-tune	Re-par-tee
am-bus cade	in-cor-rect	re-ad-mit
ap-per-tain	in-di-rect	re-as-cend
ap-pre-hend	in-ter-fere	re-cog-nis-
Bri-ga-dier	in-ter-line	re-col-lect
buc-ca-nee	in-ter-rupt	re-com-mend
Can-non-ade	in-tro-duce	re-com-pose
cap-a-pee	Ma-ca-ronne	re-con-cile
ca-ra-van	ma-ga-zine	re-con-duct
cir-cum-cise	ma-sque-rade	re-fu-gee
cir-cum-vent	mis-be-come	re-pre-sent
com-pro-mise	mis-be-have	Se-re-nade
con-tro-vert	mis-ap-ply	su-per-add
coun-ter-mand	mis-em-ploy	su-per-fine
De-vo-tee	mort-ga-gee	su-per-lede
de-bo-nair	Na-za-rene	su-per-vise
dis-al-low	O-ver-hold	Un-der-go
dis-ap-point	o-ver charge	un-der-neath
dis-ap-prove	o-ver-cloud	un-der-sell
dis-ap-pear	o-ver-come	un-der-stand
dis-con-cert	o-ver-drive	un-der-stood
dis-en-gage	o-ver-grown	un-der-take
do-mi-nee	o-ver-laid	un-der-took
En-ter-tain	o-ver-stock	un-der-went
e-ver-more	o-ver-thrown	un-ex-pert
Ga-zet-tee	Pa-li-sade	un-gen-teel
gie-na-dier	pan-ta-loons	Yes-ter-night

Lessons

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

You have heard and read in Lessons before this, what your Duty to God and Man is; but lest you should forget it, or not think yourself bound to do it, I remind you of it again.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A good Boy will not pout and be sullen when he is told of a Fault, but will mind what his Father, Mother, Master, or Friends, say to him; and if he has any good Nature, or good Manners, he
will

will endeavour to amend his former Faults, and to do so no more : For those Children that disobey their Parents, seldom prosper, but often come to Sorrow and some ill End.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Lot is cast into thy Lap; but the whole Disposal thereof is from the Lord.

T A B L E XII.

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

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

T A B L E XIII.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

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

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

T A B L E XIV.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the third Syllable.

A-da-man-tine	di-a-be-tes	Le-gi-sla-tor
af-fi-da-vit	dis-ad-van-tage	le-gi-sla-tive
Be-a-ti-fick	E-le-va-tor	Ma-ni-fes-to
bar-ri-ca-do	en-ter-tain-er	me-di-a-tor
bat-ti-na-do	e-van-ge-lick	me-mo-ran-dum
be-ne-fac-tor	e-ver-ist-ing	mo-de-ra-tor
Ca-li-man-co	For-ni-ca-tor	Na-vi-ga-tor
ca-ro-li-na	Ha-le-lu-jah	non-con-for-mi
com-pre-hen-sive	ho-ri-zon-tal	nu-me-ra-tor
cor-ri-pon-dent	li-mi-ta-tor	Ob-ser-va-tor
co-ex-ist-ent	in-de-pen-dent	om-ni-pre-ter
Dan-da-li-on	in-dis-cree-tly	om-ni-pre-ter
e-cle-si-na-tor	in-ter-mix-ture	o-pe-ra-tor

Pa-li-la-do	su-per-vi-for	u-ni-ver-sal
per-ad-ven-ture	The-o-re-tic	What-so-e-ver
pre-de-ces-sor	Un-ad-vi-sed	when-so-e-ver
pro cu-ra-tor	un-de-fi-led	where-so-e-ver
Sa-cra-men-tal	un-der-ta-ken	who-so-e-ver
fa-la-man-der	un-der-va-lue	whom-so-e-ver

T A B L E X V.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

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

T A B L E X V I.

Words of five Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

Ar-bi-tra-ri-ly	mis-si-on-a-ry
De-ro-ga-to-ry	Ne-ces-sa-ri-ly
dic-ti-on-a-ry	Pas-si-on-ate-ly
Fi-gu-ra-tive-ly	Ra-ti-on-al-ly
He-te-ro-do-xy	So-ci-a-ble-ness
Ju-di-ca-to-ry	spi-ri-tu-al-ly
Mi-se-ra-ble-ness	Vo-lun-ta-ri-ly

Accented on the second Syllable.

A-bo-mi-na-bly	am-bi-ti-ous-ly
at-tec-ti-on-ate	a-po-the-ca-ry
am-bi-gu-ous-ly	er-ti-cu-late-ly

au-then

aux-i-li-a-ry	in-dif-fe-ren-cy
Ca-no-ni-cal-ly	in-e-vi-ta-ble
com-mu-ni-ca-ble	in-ge-ni-ous-ly
com-mu-ni-ca-tive	in-glo-ri-ous-ly
con-fec-ti- ⁿ -er	in-i-mi-ta-ble
con-fe-de-ra-cy	in-i-mi-ta-bly
con-si-de-rate-ly	in-nu-me-ra-ble
con-ti-nu-al-ly	in-se-pe-ra-bly
con-tri-bu-ta-ry	in-su-per-a-ble
con-ve-ni-en-cy	in-tem-pe-rate-ly
co-tem-po-ra-ry	in-va-ri-a-bly
De-fa-ma-to-ry	in-vi-o-la-bly
de-fi-ni-tive-ly	in-vo-lun-ta-ry
de-li-be-rate-ly	ir-re-pa-ra-ble
dis-pen-sa-to-ry	ir-re-ve-rent-ly
Em-pha-ti-cal-ly	ir-re-vo-ca-bly
e-qui-vo-cal-ly	ju-di-ci-ous-ly
e-spe-ci-al-ly	La-bo-ri-ous-ness
ex-pla-na-to-ry	la-sci-vi-ous-ness
ex-tem-po-ra-ry	Mag-ni-fi-cent-ly
ex-tor-ti-o-ner	ma-jes-ti-cal-ly
ex-tra-va-gant-ly	No-to-ri-ous-ly
ex-ub-er-an-cy	Ob-se-qui-ous-ness
Fan-ta-sti-cal-ly	Par-ti-cu-lar-ly
Har-mo-ni-ous-ly	pe-cu-ni-a-ry
he-re-di-ta-ry	Re-po-si-to-ry
Im-me-di-ate-ly	Sig-ni-fi-can-cy
im-mo-de-rate-ly	Te-na-ci-ous-ly
in-por-tu-nate-ly	U-na-ni-mous-ly
in-cen-di-a-ry	un-du-ti-ful-ly
in-com-pe-ten-cy	un-du-ti-ful-ness

Accented on the third Syllable.

ca-ca-de-mi-cal
cep-ta-ti-on

ac-ci-den-tal-ly
re-qui-si-ti-on

D

re-qui-si-ti-on

ad-mi-ra-ti-on	Mag na ni-mi-ty
Be-a-ti-fi-cal	ma-gif-te-ri-al
be-ne-dic-ti-on	ma-the-ma-ti-cal
be-ne-fi-ci-al	Na-vi-ga-ti-on
Ca-sti-ga-ti-on	non-con-formi-ty
ce-le-bra-ti-on	nu-me-ra-ti-on
De-cla-ma-ti-on	Ob-li-ga-ti-on
de-cla-ra-ti-on	ob-ser-va-ti-on
de-di-ca-ti-on	Par-ti-a-li-ty
E-du-ca-ti-on	per-pen-di-cu-lar
e-mu-la-ti-on	per-pe-tu-i-ty
e-pi-de-mi-cal	Re-col-'ec-ti-on
Fer-ment-a-ti-on	re-for-ma-ti-on
for-ni-ca-ti-on	re-lax-a-ti-on
Ge-ne-ra-ti-on	Sa-cri-legi-ous
ge-ne-ro-si-ty	sa-le-ta-ti-on
Ha-bi-ta-ti-on	Tes-ti-mo-ni-al
he-si-ta-ti-on	to-le-ra-ti-on
hos-pi-ta-li-ty	trans-por-ta-ti-on
hypo-cri-ti-cal	tri-bu-la-ti-on
Il-le-gi-ti-ma-ty	Un-ad-vised-ly
i-ma-gi-na-ti-on	u-ni-or-mi-ty
Ju-ris-dic-ti-on	Va-ri-a-ti-on
La-men-ta-ti-on	ve-ge-ta-ti-on
li-be-ra-li-ty	ve-ne-ra-ti-on

Accented on the fourth Syllable.

Ad-min-i-str-a-ti-on	Mis-ap-pre-hend-ing
a-po-ca-lyp-tic	mis-re-pre-sent-ed
Ec-cle-si-as-tic	mis-un-der-stand-ing
en-thu-si-as-tic	Super-in-ten-dant
Hi-er-o-gly-ptic	Un-cir-cum-ci-pled

T A B L E XVII.

Words of six Syllables.

Accented on the second Syllable.

Af-fec-ti-on-are-ly	Un-cha-ri-ta-ble-ness
Con-si-der-a-ble-ness	un-con-sci-ous-a-ble
In-to-ler-a-ble-ness	un-ne-ces-sa-ri-ly
In-vo-lun-ta-ri-ly	un-par-don-a-ble-ness
Pro-pi-ri-a-to-ry	un-pro-fi-ta-ble-ness
pro-por-ti-on-a-ble	

Accented on the third Syllable.

Ce-re-mo-ni-ous-ly	In com-mu-ni-ca-ble
con-sci-ent-i-ous-ly	Ma-gis-te-ri-al-ly
Dis-obe-di-ent-ly	me-ri-to-ri-ous-ly
Geo-gra-phi-cal-ly	Sa-cri-le-gi-ous-ly
Hy-per-bo-li-cal-ly	su-per-fi-ci-al-ly

Accented on the fourth Syllable.

Ab-bre-vi-a-ti-on	hu-mi-li-a-ti-on
-ho-mi-ni-a-ti-on	Im-a-gi-na-ti-on
ac-com-mo-da-ti-on	im-mu-ta-bi-li-ty
Ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on	Ma-the-ma-ti-ci-an
cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on	mul-ti-pli-ca-ti-on
De-li-be-ra-ti-on	O-be-di-en-ti-al
de-li-ne-a-ti-on	Pre-des-ti-na-ti-on
Ec-cle-si-a-sti-cal	Qua-li-fi-ca-ti-on
e-di-fi-ca-ti-on	Ra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
Fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty	Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on	Trans-fi-gu-ra-ti-on
Gra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on	Un-cir-cum-ci-si-on
He-te-ro-ge-ne-ous	u-ni-ver-sa-li-ty

T A B L E XVIII.

Words of Seven Syllables.

An-ti-tri-ni-ta-ri-an	In-com-pa-ti-bi-li-ty
Co-ef-fen-ti-al-li-ty	in-dem ni-fi-ca-ti-on
con-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on	Na-tu-ra-li-za-ti-on
Dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	Ple-ni-po-ten-ti-a-ry
Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on	Ra-ti-o-ci-na-ti-on
ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly	re-ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on

Proper Lessons to exercyse the Young Learner in all the foregoing Rules.

L E S S O N I.

Part of the 3rd Chapter of Ecclesiastes.

To every Thing there is a Season, and a Time to every Purpose under the Heaven: A Time to be born, and a Time to die; a Time to plant, and a Time to pluck up that which is planted.

A Time to kill, and a Time to heal; a Time to break down, and a Time to build up.

A Time to weep, and a Time to laugh; a Time to mourn, and a Time to dance.

A Time to cast away Stones, and a Time to gather Stones together; a Time to embrace, and a Time to refrain from embracing.

A Time to get, and a Time to lose; a Time to keep, and a Time to cast away.

A Time to rend, and a Time to sew; a Time to keep silence, and a Time to speak.

A Time to love, and a Time to hate; a Time of War, and a Time of Peace.

I know that whatsoever God doth, it shall be for ever: Nothing can be put to it, nor any Thing taken from it; and God doth it, that Men should fear before him.

LESSON

L E S S O N II.

Part of the 118th PSALM.

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious ; because his Mercy endureth for ever.

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

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

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

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

The Lord is on my Side ; I will not fear what Man doth unto me.

The Lord taketh my Part with them that help me ; therefore shall I set my Desire upon mine Enemies.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put any Confidence in Princes.

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

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious ; and his Mercy endureth for ever.

L E S S O N III.

PSALM the 136th.

1. O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious . and his Mercy endureth for ever.

2. O give Thanks unto the God of all Gods : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

3. O Thank the Lord of all Lords : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

4. Who only doth great Wonders : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

D 3

5. Who

5. Who by his excellent Wisdom made the Heavens : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

6. Who laid out the Earth above the Waters : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

7. Who hath made great Lights : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

8. The Sun to rule the Day : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

9. The Moon and Stars to govern the Night : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

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

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

12. With a mighty Hand, and stretched out Arm : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

13. Who divided the *Red Sea* in two Parts : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

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

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

16. Who led his People through the Wilderness : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

17. Who smote great Kings : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

18. Yea, and slew mighty Kings : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

19. *Sidon* King of the *Amorites* : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

20. And *Og* the King of *Bashan* : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

21. And gave away their Land for an Heritage :

Heritage ; for his Mercy endureth for ever.

22. Even for an Heritage unto *Israel* his Servant : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

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

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

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

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

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

L E S S O N IV.

PSALM the 139th.

Of the Majesty of God

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

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

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

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

5. Such Knowledge is too wonderful and excellent for me ; I cannot attain unto it.

6. Whether shall I go then from thy Spirit ? or whether shall I flee from thy Presence ?

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

8. If

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

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

10. If I say, Peradventure the Darknefs shall
cover me : Then shall my Night be turned into
Day.

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

12. For my Keins are thine : Thou hast co-
vered me in my Mother's Womb.

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. Look well if there be any way of Wick-
edness in me, and lead me in the Way Everlasting.

L E S S O N V.

Of moral, relative, and religious Duties.

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

2. To

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

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

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

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

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

7. If they say, Come with us, let us lay wait for Blood; let us lurk privily for the Innocent without Cause:

8. Cast in thy Lot among us, let us all have one Purse:

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

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

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

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

L E S S O N VI.

Of Advice, &c.

1. My Son, attend to my Word, incline thine Ear unto my Sayings.

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

3. For

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

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

5. Put away from thee a forward Mouth; and perverse Lips put far from thee.

6. Turn not to the Right-hand. nor to the Left; remove thy Foot from Evil.

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

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

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

10. An Heart that deviseth wicked Imaginations, and Feet that be swift in running to do Mischief:

11. A false Witness that speaketh Lies, and he that soweth Discord among Brethren.

12. My Son keep my Words and lay up my Commandments with thee.

13. Bind them upon thy Fingers; write them upon the Table of thine Heart.

14. The Fear of the Lord is a Fountain of Life, to depart from the Snarcs of Death.

15. There shall no Evil happen to the Just; but the Wicked shall be filled with Mischief.

16. He that is of a proud Heart stirreth up Strife; but he that putteth his Trust in the Lord shall be made Fat.

17. A virtuous Woman is a Crown to her Husband; but she that maketh Shame is a Rettonness to his Bones.

18. A prudent Woman looks well to her Household, and eats not the Bread of Idleness.

19. The Rich and Poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

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

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

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

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

☞ I have set the Figures to the Verses of these last Lessons, which Children may be very easily taught to know, without any sensible Pains to the Teacher; or by turning them to TABLE XX. (by Way of Digestion,) they will teach one another by Degrees.

N. B. If the young Learner cannot read these Lessons pretty perfect, let him go over them once more; then I would advise the Master or Mistress to let him read some other *Psalm*, or in the *Proverbs of Solomon*, then the first Chapter of *St. John the Evangelist*, or any such like easy Places most fit to his Capacity; for it is natural to Children to like that which they can perform with Ease, and have Praise for; and I am sensible many Children have hated both their School and the Bible by being put to read hard and difficult Chapters at once; and by being improperly (say even unjustly) corrected for not performing that which they could not possibly do, even were they waded to it—What some Children indeed may chance to do, is not to be accounted for; but I speak mainly to such as cannot; and to those that have the care of such Children, I speak it purely that they may have the less Trouble, and yet their Land to be answered much better.

T A B L E



T A B L E X I X.

Contains some useful FABLES.

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

AN old Man found a rude Boy up in one of his trees stealing Apples, and desired him to come down; but the young Sauce-box told him plainly he would not. Won't you? says the old Man, then I will fetch you down: So he pulled up some Tufts of Grass, and threw at him; but this only made the Youngster laugh, to think the old Man should pretend to beat him out of the Tree with Grass only.

Well, well, says the old Man, if neither Words nor Grass will do, I must try what Virtue there is in Stone; so the old Man pelted him heartily with Stones, which soon made the young Chap fallen down from the Tree, and beg the old Man's Pardon.

M O R A L.

If good Words and gentle Means will not reclaim the Wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe Manner.



FAB E II. Of the LION and MOUSE.

THERE was a Lion that was once very kind to a Mouse, and saved his Life from the Claws of a Cat. Some Time after this, the Lion was caught in a Net, in such a Manner, that he lay there struggling till he was half Dead.

The Mouse coming by at that Time, was very sorry to find the Lion in such a Condition, and was resolv'd to use all the Means he could to release him.

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

Be easy, says the Mouse, what Strength cannot do, Ardour and Resolution often effect; you saved my Life, and Gratitude obliges me to return the Favour if I can.

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

M O R A L.

Since no one knows what may befall him, nor who may be the Means of serving him, it is the wisest of wisdom to behave as if we did not evil to all Mankind

E

FABIE



FABLE III. *Of the WOLF and the CRANE.*

AS a Wolf was greedily devouring a Sheep, a Bone stuck in his Throat; he therefore went up and down begging Help, but could find none, every one telling him, that he might thank himself for his Fate, and that he deserved it for his insatiable Gluttony.

At last, with many fair speeches and fine Promises, he prevailed upon the Crane to trust her long Bill and Neck into his Throat, and pluck out the Bone,

The Crane contented, and drew it out very dextrously: But when she demanded the Reward he had promised, the Wolf despised and laughed at her: Begone, Fool, said he, you owe me your Life, is not that Reward enough? Had I thought so, you saucy bold Slut, I could have bit off your Head.

M O R A L.

Thus ungrateful Men serve their Benefactors: Instead of encouraging generous Friendships, and faithful Services, they think it ought to pass for a Favour, that they do not receive thanks and Reward instead of just Requitals.

FABLE



FABLE IV. *Of the Town in Danger of a Siege.*

THERE was a Town in danger of being besieged, and it was consulted which was the best Way to fortify and strengthen it; and many were the different Opinions of the Town Folks concerning it.

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

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

M O R A L.

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

The same in VERSE.

A Town fear'd a Siege, and held Consultation,
Which was the best Method of Fortification:
A grave skilful Meason gave in his Opinion,
That nothing but *Stone* could secure the Dominion.
A Carpenter said, tho' that was well spoke,
Yet 'twas better by far to defend it with *Oak*.

*A Currier (wiser than both these together)
Said, Try what you please, there's nothing like Leather.*

M O R A L.

*Most Men will be true to their own private Ends,
Tho' false to their Country, Religion and Friends;
The chief Thing is thought of, and that's their own Profit,
Which must be secur'd, whatever becomes of it:
But while this Self-love is a Nation's Undoing,
Even they who betray it oft sink in the Ruin*



T A B L E XIX.

Contains some natural, useful and entertaining Stories.

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

L E S S O N I.

TH E R E were several Boys that used to go into the Water, instead of being at School; and they sometimes staid so long after School-time, that they used to frighten their Parents very much; and though they were told of it Time after Time, yet they would frequently go to wash themselves. One Day four of them, *Smith, Brown, Jones,* and *Robinson,* took it into their Heads to play Truant, and go into the Water. They had not been in long before *Smith* was drowned: *Brown's* Father followed him, and lashed him heartily while he was naked; and *Jones* and *Robinson* ran Home half dressed,

dressed, which plainly told where they had been. However they were both sent to Bed without any Supper, and told very plainly, that they should be well corrected at School next Day.

L E S S O N II.

By this Time the News of *Smith's* being drowned, had reached their Master's Ear, and he came to know the Truth of it, and found *Smith's* Father and Mother in Tears, for the loss of him; to whom he gave very good Advice, took his friendly Leave, and went to see what was become of *Brown*, *Jones*, and *Robinson*, who all hung down their Heads upon seeing their Master: but more so, when their Parents desired that he would correct them the next Day, which he promised he would; though, says he, (by the bye) it is rather your Duty to do it than mine, for I cannot answer for Things done out of the School.

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

L E S S O N III.

How Brown, Jones, and Robinson were served.

Next Day, *Brown*, *Jones*, and *Robinson* were sent to School, and in a short time were called up to their Master; and he first began with *Brown* — Pray, young Gentleman, says he, what is the reason you go into the Water without the Consent of your Parents, and even when you should be at School? — I won't do so any more, says *Brown*. — That is nothing at all, says the Master, I cannot trust you. Pray can you swim? — No, Sir, says *Brown* — Not swim, do you say! Why you might have been drowned as well as *Smith* — Take him up, says the Master. — So he was taken up and well whipt.

Well, says he to *Jones*, can you swim? — A little, Sir, said he. — A little! (says the master) why you were in more Danger than *Brown*, and might have been drowned had you ventured much farther. — Take him up, says he.

Now *Robinson* could swim very well, and thought as *Brown* and *Jones* were whipt because they could not swim, that he should escape. — Well, *Robinson*, says the Master, can you swim? — Yes, Sir, says he, (very boldly) any where over the River. You can swim, you say? Yes, Sir. — Pray then, Sir, says his Master, if you can swim so well, what Business had you in the Water, when you should have been at School?

You don't want to learn to swim you say. It is plain then you go in for Idleness Sake.—Take him up, says he; so they were all severely corrected for their Disobedience and Folly.



STORY II. *Life truly painted, in the Natural History of TOMMY and HARRY; divided into three Parts, by which Youth may see the Way of Life in general, and arm themselves against the common Temptations of it, and the Effects of bad Company.*

P A R T I.

• L E S S O N I.

THERE was a Gentleman in the West of England, who married a very virtuous Lady, but having no Children for several Years, they were very discontented, and foolishly upbraided each other, not duly considering that what God either giveth to, or with-holds from us, is always best in the End.

Some

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

Some Years after this they had a Son, and the Year following another; the Name of the Elder was *Henry*, and the other was named *Thomas*, whom they loved even to an Excess; for whatever *Harry* and *Tommy*'s Fancies stood to, they had it; and as their Parents never contradicted them themselves (for fear they should cry) so neither would they allow any one to check them on any Account, for they loved them even to a Fault, and allowed them their Will and their Way in every Thing.

* L E S S O N II.

Of the Character of Tommy and Harry.

Harry indeed was a sullen perverse Boy from his Cradle; and having always had his Will (as was said before) he would go to School or stay at Home, just as he pleased, or else he would cry and sob at a great Rate; and for fear this should make poor *Harry* sick and out of Order, the fond Parents consent to let him do as his own Fancy directed; so that he at last minds nothing but Play, hates his Book, and always cries when he is desired to read, or go to School.

In short, *Harry* is now seven Years of Age, and can scarce read a Verse in the Bible, or a sentence in any common Book; and now his over-fond Parents begin to see their own Folly, and are afraid to tell each other what they think concerning him.

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

* L E S S O N III.

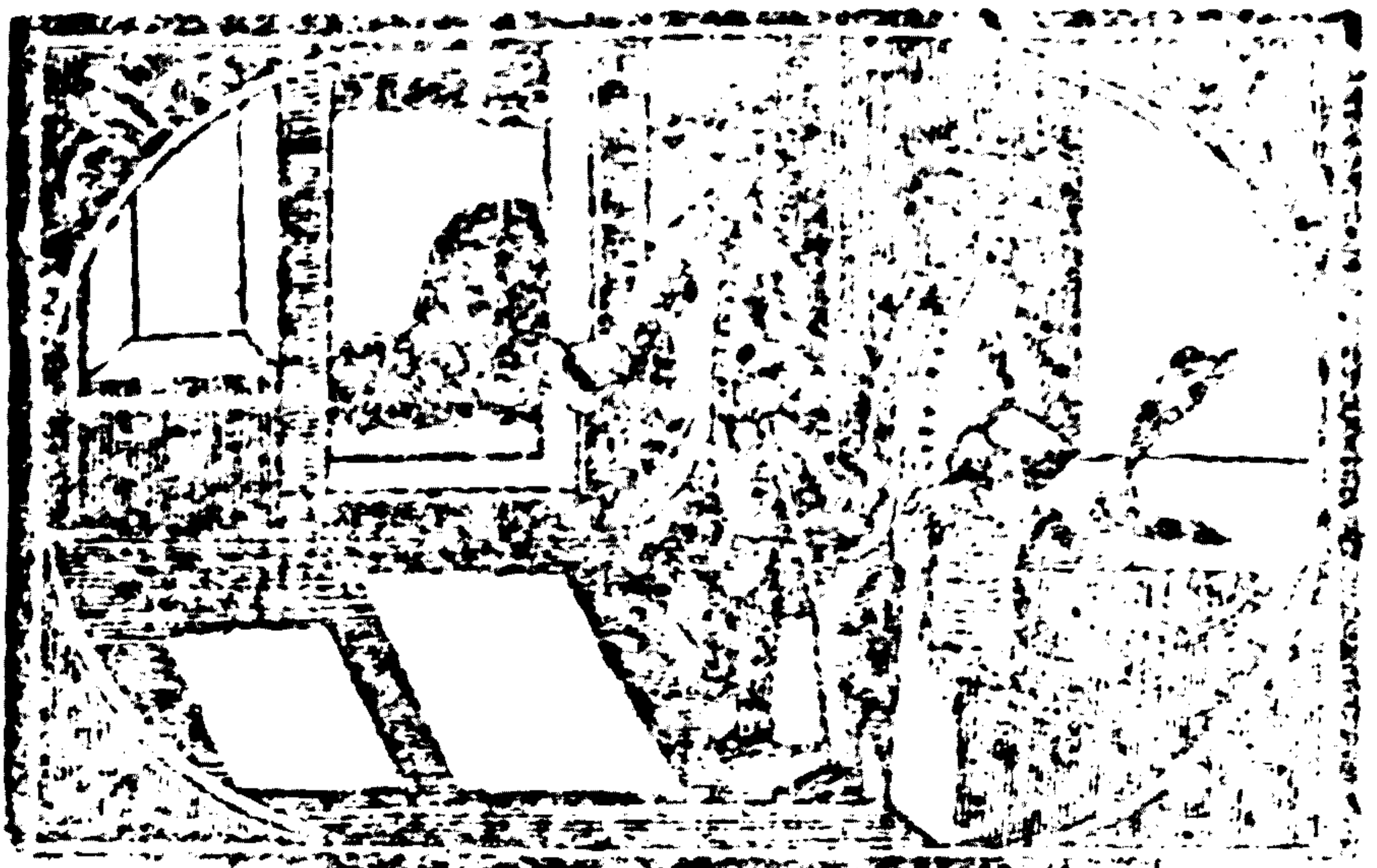
Of Tommy and Harry's Behaviour.

Harry, indeed, minds nothing but idling and playing about the Streets with any Sort of Boys, and 'tis now very difficult to get him to School, nor can his Parents prevail upon him by any means to mind his Learning; and therefore it is agreed upon to put them both to some good Boarding School; and accordingly their Father provided a Master, one that

bore
* Though this Tale is now divided into Lessons (by the desire of several School masters) in order to make it more useful, easy and agreeable to Children; yet it is the very same as in the other Editions, and may be read from the Beginning to the End as one continued Story.

more an extraordinary good Character for his Ability, Care, and Sobriety, which appeared so by the Improvement that *Tommy* made under him, in the several Branches of Learning to the Satisfaction of his Parents.

As for *Harry*, though he behaved pretty well for some Time, yet he shewed his sullen perverse Temper, and made very little Improvement in his Learning; for he went on in his old Way, and played only with rude wicked Boys like himself, who in a short Time taught him to swear and lie (and some say to steal) and he was very often angry, and would quarrel with his Brother *Tommy*, because he would not play with them; but *Tommy* told him plainly he would never play at all, rather than play with such wicked, swearing Boys; for, says he, they will be your Ruin, Brother *Harry*, and you know it grieves poor *Papa* and *Mamma*. *I don't care for that*, says naughty *Harry*.—O fy! fy! Brother *Harry*, says *Tommy*, how often have you been told, that *don't care* has brought many a one to an ill End. *I don't care for that neither*, says the little Churl: And thus he went on (as you will soon hear) till *don't care* was his Ruin at last.



PART II. *A further Account of the Life of*
TOMMY and HARRY.

L E S S O N I.

TOMMY and *Harry* being now grown up, they are taken from School; and it begins to be high Time to think now they may live in the World without their Parents.

Tommy indeed is a very good Boy, he always counted Learning a fine Thing, and he still takes delight in it, and
pursue

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

He hates his Brother *Tommy* because he loves his Book, and is well spoken of ; but *Tommy* pities him, and gives him always good Advice, but to no Purpose, for he is bent upon being bad, and bad it seems he will be ; nor can his Father, Mother, or Friends make him better at present. In short, *Tommy* is now the Joy and Comfort of his Parents, but *Harry* grieves them so much, that they know not as yet, how to proceed with him ; and there is now but one Way left, by which they have any Hopes to serve him, and make them all happy.

The Gentleman had a Brother, (a reputable Tradesman in London) and it was proposed to put *Harry* to his Uncle. The Uncle agrees to the Proposal : *Harry* also seems well pleased at it ; and now his Parents promise themselves great Comfort in their own and his future Happiness.

L E S S O N II.

Of Harry's Behaviour at his Uncle's

About a Year after *Harry* was at London *Tommy* went to see him, and behaved so well at the Time he was there, that a Merchant that used to visit his Uncle, took a great Fancy to him, and barely for his Learning and good Behaviour took him Apprentice.

Harry went on pretty well for two Years ; he would indeed now and then shew his sullen, and perverse Temper, but his Uncle and Aunt winked at his Follies, and his Faults, and forgave him, for the sake of his worthy Parents.

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

Not long after this a Letter came to acquaint them of the Death of their Mother ; and now *Harry's* Uncle talks to him again very sedately and tenderly.

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

L E S S O N III.

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

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

promised very fairly to mend his Way of Life, and be sober: *But* that which took a greater Effect upon *Harry*, was the pretty Way that his Brother *Tommy* addressed him in: He talked so mild, and so manly to his Brother *Harry*, and gave him such good Advice, that he got the Good-will of his Uncle and Aunt, and surprized all that heard him.

Harry after this went on pretty well for some Months, and then gets into his old Way again. He has now quite forgot the Death of his Mother; and in short has taken up with such idle, wicked Companions, that are bent only upon Mischief, and are never sorry but when they do Good: They give him bad Advice, and tell him when his Father is dead he will have a good Fortune; and, say they, I would not be checked by my Uncle, nor all the Uncles in the World: I will not, says the wicked, unguarded Fool; for as soon as my Father dies I'll go away. That's right, say they, you are a Fool if you don't. I will, I will, says he.



PART III. *Of the happy Life of TOMMY and the wretched End of HARRY.*

L E S S O N I.

The Folly of receiving bad Advice.

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

Course

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

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

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

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

L E S S O N II

Of bad Habits.

Here we may plainly see, what a sad Thing it is for Youth to bend their Minds so much to Pleasure and Pastime.

Harry cannot now go to a Play or a Concert, and when it is over return Home soberly, as he used to do. No, no, he must after that go to a Tavern, or to some private wicked Place or other, with a Set of wicked Companions. In short, he is now become a perfect Owl, for you seldom see him in the Day-time; and when you do, he blinks like an Owl: Nor can you find him at a Night, but by Chance; but this you may be sure of, that he is at some House of ill Fame; for Drinking, swearing, Lying, Gaming, and sitting up all Night, &c. are now his common Practices.

Now while foolish wicked *Harry* is thus wasting his Time, spending his Money, and destroying his Reputation, *Tommy* is improving his Fortune and his Mind; for his Time being now out, his Master loves him so well, that he not only takes him into Partnership, but in a short time recommended him to a virtuous Wife, with whom he had a very handsome Fortune, besides a Thousand Pounds which his Master gave him; and

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

L E S S O N III.

Of Brotherly Love.

One Thing must not be omitted, as a great Mark of the brotherly Love of *Tommy* ; and that is, that though he is now so prosperous, and his Brother *Harry* so debased by his Folly, yet as he found *Harry* would not come near him, he resolves (if possible) to find him out, and talk to him once more concerning his unhappy Life ; for who knows, says he, but the Respect I shew to my Brother may be taken so kind, that it may be one great Step to reform him ? *Tommy*, therefore, takes a Friend with him for fear of Danger, and after a long Hunt, found him at one of his old Houses.

Tommy, at first sight did not know *Harry*, he looked so foolish, and so shabby ; nor did *Harry* immediately know his Brother *Tommy*, because his Dress, Carriage, and Deportment were such, as *Harry* and his Companions had for a long Time been Strangers to.

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

Now one would think by such an expression as this, that *Harry* was really sensible of his Faults ; and, in short, his Brother was surprized to hear such a Sentence from him, and thought with himself, that he should certainly succeed in being the Means of saving him from the very Brink of Ruin.

Indeed the Place being quite improper for good Advice, much less to talk over Family Affairs, therefore after *Tommy* had submitted to be agreeable to such base Company for an Hour or two, he persuaded his Brother *Harry* to go to a Tavern to spend an Hour with him, and his Friend, to which *Harry* consented.

L E S S O N IV.

Tommy and Harry's Conversation.

Tommy being now in a proper place, begins to talk to *Harry* very seriously ; but yet so tender, and so mild, that he never once upbraided him, only desired him for God's Sake, and the Credit of his Family, to change his Way of Life ; for, says he, the Company you keep, will certainly be your Ruin ;

don't care for that, says the hardened Wretch.

O Brother *Harry*, says *Tommy*, I have now no Hopes of you !

Yet, as God has prospered me, it is my Duty to serve you as a

Brother ; I will therefore make you an Offer before this Gentleman, which, if you accept of, must certainly be for your Good ; but if you refuse it, I fear you will repent it too late.

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

Here was love indeed ! Who could have thought *Harry* so mad and so stupid, as not to accept of so kind an offer ? Or who could expect but that he would have embraced his Brother with Tears of Love and Gratitude ? Instead of this he rose up in a great Passion, and swore like a Hector, bent his Fist at his Brother, and told him that he kept better Company than he did every Day of his Life, and that he would never live such a *bumbling* Life as he lived ; then flew to the Door, never took leave of the Gentleman or his Brother, but ran to his Companions, and told all that had passed ; who clap their Hands and receive him with Shouts of Applause, call for a fresh Bottle ; and spend the main Part of the Night in drinking and carousing.

L E S S O N V.

Of Harry's Downfall.

Thus *Harry* goes on till he has not only spent all his Money, but has also lost all his Credit, Reputation, and Friends ; and having been so long used to such a lavish and prodigal Way of Life, Money he still must have to support his Extravagance and Folly ; yet so great is the Pride of his Heart, that rather than submit to his Brother *Toxmy's* kind Invitation, to live with him and be happy, he now takes up with unlawful Methods, and associates with none but Gamblers, Shop-Lifters, and Street-Robbers ; and one night having been with some of the Rakes and Bloods of the Town, they committed a Murder and Robbery, but being closely pursued, *Harry* with four more of the Gang, were taken and carried before a Magistrate, who ordered them to *Newgate*.

Harry, however, with two others made their Escape, and went over-sea in Triumph, and would often laugh at the Misfortune of those two that were left behind, and thought themselves now very secure ; but even thither divine Vengeance follows them ; for a Storm arose, and drove the Ship against a Rock on the Coast of *Barbary*, and being dark, many of the Crew perished, beside *Harry's* two unfortunate Companions.

L E S S O N VI.

Of Harry's late Repentance and Death.

Harry, indeed was, by the Violence of the Waves, cast up on the Shore, but in the Morning he was presented with a shocking Scene — A raging Sea on one Side, and a wild desolate Place on the other; and having not the least Hope of ever escaping, we may easily guess how he talks to himself. — O, says he, that I had been more obedient to my Parents, and more grateful to my Friends! — O, that I could now make all wicked Youth sensible of my Sorrow, and their own Folly! How would I press unto them to avoid all manner of ill company, to hearken to the Instruction of their Friends, and pursue the Paths of Virtue. — Wicked Wretch, that I am! — God be merciful to me a Sinner.

Thus he went on, often thinking upon his old words *don't care*, but too late; for after roving about, and bemoaning his unhappy Fate, till he was almost starved to Death, he suffered to tear him to pieces, as a just reward of his Disobedience and mispent Life.

Thus you see that as *Harry* followed nothing but Vice; he lived a wretched Life, and died a miserable Death; but *Tommy* was always a Pattern of Virtue and Goodness, and still lives happy.

The A P P L I C A T I O N.

Learn then betimes, O Youth, to know thy Duty to God, your Parents, and Mankind in general, and take Care not only to know, but to do it; and let the Examples of *Harry* and *Tommy* be always so before you, that you may escape the just Judgment of the one, and enjoy equal Peace and the Prosperity of the other.

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

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

T A B L

T A B L E XX.

OF FIGURES or NUMBERS.

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

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

Other Numbers for Instruction.

27 Twenty-seven	1600 One thousand six hundred
62 Sixty-two	1787 One thousand seven hundred and eight, -seven, or MDCCLXXXVII.
107 One hundred and seven	
704 Seven hundred and four	

T A B L E XXI.

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

A. B. or B. A. Bachelor of Arts	Ex. Exodus, or Example
A. D. in the Year of our Lord	Feb. February
A. M. or M. A. Master of Arts	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society
A. R. Queen Anne	Gal. Galatians
A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College	Gen. Genesis
Abp. Archbishop	Genmo. Generalissimo
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity	Gent. Gentleman
Bp. Bishop	Hon. Honourable
Bart. Baronet	Hd. Honoured
B. V. Blessed Virgin	Heb. Hebrews
C. an Hundred	J. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of Mankind
Cwt. an Hundred Weight, or 112 Pounds	Isa. Isaiah
Col. Colonel	J. D. Doctor of Jury, or Law
C. R. King Charles	Jon. or Jno. John
C. S. Keeper of the Seal	Jon. Jonathan
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal	Josh. Joshua
D. D. Doctor of Divinity	J. R. King James
Dec. December	K. King
Deut. Deuteronomy	Km. Kingdom
Ditto, or (Do) the same	Knt. Knight
Du. or Duke	L. Lady or Lord
Dukm. Dukedom	Ldp. Lordship
E. Earl	Ldp. Ladyship
Earlm. Earldom	Lev. Leviticus
Ecccl. Ecclesiastes	Leut. Lieutenant
Eccclus. Ecclesiasticus	L. L. D. Doctor of the Canon and Civil Law
Ep. Epistle	Lr. Letter
Eph. Ephesians	M. Marquis
Esai. Esaias	Madm. Madam
Esq; Esquire	M. D. Doctor of Physic
Ev. Evangelist	Md. Medicine
Exon. Exeter.	Mdm. Memorandum
	Mr. Master
	Mrs. Mistress

MS. Manuscript	Regr. D. deputed Register
MSS. Manuscripts.	Rev. Revelation
N. B. Mark well	Rt. Hon. Right Honourable
Nov. November	Rt. Rev. Right Reverend
No. Number	Rt. Worp. Right Worshipful
Obj. Objection	St. Saint
Oct. October	Sept. September
Parl. Parliament	Salop. Shropshire
Philom. a Lover of the Ma- thematics	St. Sir
P. M. G. Professor of Music at Gresham College	S. S. T. P. Professor of Divinity
P. S. Postscript	Thos. Thomas
P. T. G. Professor of Theo- logy or Divinity in Gre- sham College	Theods. Theodorus
Q. Queen or Question	Theos. Theophilus
Regr. Register	Thess. Thessalonians
	Wpl. Worshipful
	Xpr. Christopher
	Xt. Christ
	Xtn. Christian

Other Contractions in Printing or Writing.

.g. or v. g. as for Example	viz. Videlicet, that is to say
i. e. that is	ye. the
q. d. as if he should say	ya. then
q. l. as much as you please	yr. your
q. s. a sufficient Quantity	vt. that
v. verse	&. and
vide, see	&c. and so for

T A B L E XXII.

A Collection of Words nearly alike in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

N. B. I think it very necessary that all such as can read pretty well, should now learn to know the Meaning of Words, for without this the Spelling Part is of little Signification; therefore if the young Scholar was set eight or ten Words of this Table every Night, or but two or three times a Week to spell and tell the Meaning of (according to his Capacity) it would certainly be of great Service.

And though I would be thought to have the highest Regard for the Word of God, yet I would advise all Masters and Mistresses to set their Scholars a Collection of these Words (or those in the latter Part of this Book) at their breakings-up, rather than to write out, or get by heart along Chapter, which they seldom mind to perform till within a Day or two of returning to School again, and then slowen over their writing, and spoil their Hand, and after being corrected for this, or not getting the heavy Task by heart, they begin in their early Days to hate the rule, and hold the best Books in Contempt; which, if read at proper B and with due Attention, would take a quite different Turn upon their Minds.

A

A BEL, a Man's Name
 Able, sufficient
 Accept, receive
 Except, leave out
 Accidence, Grammar Rules
 Accidents, Chances
 Accompt, Reckoning
 Account, Esteem
 Acts, Deeds
 Axe, to cut with
 Affect, to move, or imitate
 Effect, Purpose
 Ail, Trouble
 Ale, Malt Liquor
 Air, Element
 Are, Plural of is
 E'er, ever
 Ere, before
 Heir, to an Estate
 Alder, Tree
 Elder, oliver
 All, the whole
 Awl, Cobler's Tool
 Allowed, granted
 Aloud, with Noise
 Altar, for Sacrifice
 Alter, to change
 Ant, a Pismire
 Aunt, Uncle's Wife
 Arrant, notorious
 Errant, wandering
 Errand, Message
 Ascent, Steepness
 Assent, Consent
 Assistance, Help
 Assistants, Helpers
 Attendance, Waiting
 Attendants, Waiters
 Augre, to bore with
 Augur, a Soothsayer

B

Bacon, Swine's Flesh
 Baken, in an Oven
 Beacon, a Light to guide Ships
 at Sea
 Reckon, with the Hand
 Bail, Surety
 Bale, of Silk
 bair, Russian Hair
 Ball, a round Solid
 Bawl, to cry out
 Ballad, a Song
 Ballot, Lot by balloting
 Barbara, a Woman's Name
 Barbary, a Country
 Barberry, a Tree
 Bare, naked
 Bear, a Beast
 Baron, a Lord
 Barren, unfruitful
 Baize, of Woollics
 Bays, Bay Tree
 Base, vile
 Bass, in Music
 Be, to exist
 Bee, an Insect
 Bean, kind of Pulse
 Been, have been
 Bow, to shoot with
 Beau, a Fop
 Beer, Malt Drink
 Bier, for the Dead
 Bel, an Idol
 Bell, to ring
 Berry, small Fruit
 Bury, to Inter
 Bile, Gall
 Boil, to bubble up, also a Sore
 Blew, did Blow
 Blue, Colour
 Boar, Male Swine

Boor,

Boor, a Clown
 Bore, to bore a Hole
 Board, a Plank
 Bor'd, did bore
 Bolt, for a Door
 Boul't, to fist
 Bomb, Mortar shot
 Bum, Buttocks
 Bough, branch
 Bow, to bend
 Border, the Margin
 Bordure, in Heraldry
 Buoy, to bear up
 Buy, to purchase
 By, near
 Brace, a Couple
 Brase, solder with Brass
 Breaches, Broken Places
 Breeches, to wear
 Bread, to eat
 Bred, brought up
 Brewing, of Ale
 Bruin, a Bear's Name
 Brews, doth Brew
 Bruise, to hurt
 Brute, the best
 Bruit, Report
 Borough, a Town Corporate
 Burrow, Cover for a Rabbit

C

Cain, a Man's Name
 Cane, to walk with
 Calais, in France
 Chalice, a Cup
 Call, by Name
 Cawl, of a Wig, or Bowels
 Cannon, a great Gun
 Canon, a Rule or Law
 Catch, to lay hold of
 Ketch, a small Ship
 Cattle, Cows, &c.
 Kettle, for boiling
 Cieling, of a Room
 Sealing, setting a Seal

Cellar, a Vault
 Seller, that Sells
 Censer, for Incense
 Cenfor, Reformer
 Censure, Judgment
 Cent, a Hundred
 Sent, did Send
 Scent, a Smell
 Centaury, an Herb
 Century, 100 Years
 Centry, Guard
 Chair, to sit on
 Chare, Job of Work
 Chas'd, did chase
 Chaste, continent
 Chews, doth chew
 Choose, to cull, or pick
 Choir, Set of Singers
 Quire, 24 Sheets of Paper
 Choler, Wrath
 Collar, for the Neck
 Collar, of Iron
 Chord, in Music
 Cord, a small Rope
 Cinque, Five
 Sink, a Drain
 Cion, a young Shot
 Sion, a City
 Cite, to summon
 Sight, seeing
 Site, Situation
 Citron, a sort of Fruit
 Cittern, a musical Instrument
 Clause, an Article
 Claws, Talons
 Cleaver, for chopping
 Clever, ingenious
 Climb, to clamber up
 Clime, Climate
 Close, to shut
 Clothes, Apparel
 Coarse, not fine
 Course, Race, Way
 Coat, a Garment

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Cote, a Cottage
 Quote, to cite
 Coin, Money
 Kine, Cows
 Coit, to play with
 Kite, a Bird of Prey
 Comet, a Blazing-Star
 Commit, do, act
 Coming, approaching
 Cummin, a Plant
 Common, public
 Commune, converse
 Concert, of Music
 Consort, a Wife
 Condemn, to sentence
 Contemn, to despise
 Confidence, Impudence
 Confidants, trusty Friend
 Council, an Assembly
 Counsel, Advice
 Currant, Berry
 Current, passable
 Cousin, a Relation
 Cozen, to cheat
 Creek, of the Sea
 Crick, in the Neck
 Cruise, a little Vessel
 Cygnet, a young Swan
 Signet, a Seal
 Cymbal, a musical Instrument
 Symbol, a Mark
 Cypress, a Tree
 Cyprus, an Island

D

Dane, of Denmark
 Dean, next to the Bishop
 Deign, vouchsafe
 Dear, valuable
 Deer, a Stag
 Debtor, that oweth
 Deter, to frighten or prevent
 Decease, Death
 Disease, Distemper
 Defer, to delay

Differ, to disagree
 Diserance, Respect
 Defference, Disagreement
 Dependence, relying on
 Dependents, Hangers on
 Descent, going down
 Dissent, disagree
 Devices, Inventions
 Devises, inventeth
 Devizes, a Town
 Dew, on the Grass
 Due, owing
 Doe, see De-
 Dough, Paste
 Doer, Performer
 Door, of an House
 Dollar, Dutch Coin
 Dolour, Grief
 Done, performed
 Dun, a Colour
 Dragon, a Serpent
 Dragoon, a Soldier

E

Ear, to bear with
 E'er, every
 Ere, before
 Earn, to get by Work
 Yearn, to melt in Pity
 East, Sun rising
 Yeast, Barm
 Easter, Christ's Resurrection
 Esther, a Woman's Name
 Eaten, swallowed
 Eton, a Town
 Emerge, to pop out
 Immerge, to plunge or dip
 Eminent, noted
 Imminent, over head
 Emit, to send forth
 Emmet, an Ant
 Enter, to go in
 Inter, to bury
 Envoy, an Ambassador
 Envy, ill will

Er, Judah's Son
 Err, to mistake
 Ewe, a Female Sheep
 Yew, a Tree
 You, yourself
 Your, own
 Ewer, a Basin
 Ure, Custom
 Exercise, Employment
 Exorcise, conjure
 Extant, in being
 Extent, Distance
 Eye, to see with
 I, myself
 Eyes, to see with
 Ice, frozen Water

F

Fain, desirous
 Feign, dissemble
 Faint, weary
 Feint, a Pretence
 Fair, banafome
 Fare, Food
 Fat, Suet
 Vat, a Brewing Vessel
 Favour, Kindness
 Fever, a Distemper
 Feat, an Exploit
 Feet, our feet
 Fellow, Whilow
 Felon, a Criminal
 File, of Steel
 Foil, to overcome
 Vile, base, mean
 Phillip, with a Finger
 Philip, a Man's Name
 Fir, Deal Tree
 Fur, of Wild Beasts
 Flea, an Insect
 Flee, to fly
 Flea, to skin off
 Flew, did fly
 Flue, Rabbit's Down

Flour, for Brea
 Flower, of the Field
 Fold, a Plait
 Foul'd, made dirty
 Foul, filthy
 Fowl, a Bird
 Frays Quarrels
 Phrase, a Sentence
 Frances, a Woman's Name
 Francis, a Man's Name
 Freeze, to congeal
 Frize, a Sort of Cloth
 Furs, the Plural of Fur
 Furze, a prickly Shrub

G

Gallon, four Quarts
 Galloon, narrow Ribband
 Gall, Bile
 Gaul, a Frenchman
 Gauntlet, Hand Armour
 Gallows, Punishment
 Gallure, Action
 Jester, a Joker
 Gilt, gilded
 Guilt, Sin
 Glutinous, sticking
 Gluttonous, greedy
 Gnat, a stinging Fly
 Nat, Nathaniel
 Grain, Corn
 Grane, an Island
 Grate, for Coals
 Great, large
 Grater, for Nutmeg
 Greater, larger
 Greaves, Leg Armour
 Grieves, he grieves
 Groan, hard Sigh
 Grown, increased
 Groat, four pence
 Grot, a Cave
 Guess, to think
 Guest, a Visitor

Hail

H

Hail, frozen Water
 Hale, drawn after
 Hair, of the Head
 Hare, Beast of Chase
 Hall, a great Room
 Haul, to pull
 Hallow, to consecrate
 Hollow, empty
 Harass, to tire or fatigue
 Arras, Hangings
 Harsh, severe
 Hask, minc'd Meat
 Hart, Deer
 Heart, the Seat of Life
 Haven, an Harbour
 Heaven, God's Throne
 Heal, to cure
 Heel, of a Shoe
 He'll, he will
 Hear, hearken
 Here, in this Place
 Heard, did bear
 Herd, of Cattle
 Hew, to cut
 Hue, Colour
 Hugh, a Man's Name
 Hie, to haste
 High, lofty
 Hoy, small Ship
 Higher, more high
 Hire, Wages
 Him, that Man
 Hymn, a Godly Song
 His, his own
 Hiss, to deride
 Hoar, a frozen Dew
 Whore, a lewd Woman
 Hole, a Cavity
 Whole, not broken
 Holm, Holly
 Home, Dwelling
 Whom, who
 Hoop, for a Tub

Whoop, to Hullo
 Hour, of the Day
 Our, our own
 Hungary, a Country
 Hungry, wanting Food
 Idle, lazy
 Idol, an Image
 I'll I will
 Isle, or Ayle, of a Church
 Isle, an Island
 Oil, liquid Fat
 Employ, to set to work
 Imply, to signify
 Impostor, a Cheat
 Imposture, Deceit
 In, within
 Inn, a Public House
 Incite, to stir up
 Insight, Knowledge
 Indite, to compose
 Indict, to impeach
 Ingenious, of good Parts
 Ingenuous, candid, free
 Innocence, Harmlessness
 Innocents, babes
 Intense, excessive
 Intents, Purpose
 K
 Kill, to murder
 Kilm, to dry Malt
 Kiss, (or Cis) Sa. P's Father
 Kiss, with the Lips
 Knave, a Rogue
 Nave, of a Wheel or Church
 Knead, Dough
 Need, Want
 Kneel, Prostrating
 Nell, Eleanor
 Knew, did know
 New, not worn, or used
 Knight, a Title of Honour
 Night, Darkness
 Knit, knitting Stocking

Nit, a small Louse
 Knot, Knob
 Not, denying
 Know, understand
 No, nay

L

Lade, with a Dish
 Laid, placed
 Latin, a Tongue or Language
 Latten, Tin
 Lattice, a Window
 Lettice, a Woman's Name
 Lettuce, a Salad
 Leak, to run out
 Leek, a kind of Onion
 Lease, Demise
 Leash, Three
 Lead, Metal
 Led, conducted
 Leaper, Jumper
 Leper, one leperous
 Least, smallest
 Left, for fear
 Legislator, Law-giver
 Legislature, Parliament
 Lessen, to make less
 Lesson, in reading
 Lesser, smaller
 Lessor, that grants a Lease
 Liar, false Story Teller
 Lier, in Wait
 Lyre, a Harp
 Lien, lain
 Lying, telling Lies
 Lies, Untruths
 Lice, Vermin
 Limb, Leg or Arm
 Limn, to paint
 Limber, pliant
 Limner, a Painter
 Line, Length
 Loin, of Veal
 Lo, behold
 Low, mean, humble

Loth, unwilling
 Loath, to nauseate
 Loose, slack
 Lose, not win
 Loud, noisy
 Low'd, did halloo
 Lower, more low
 Lour, to frown

M

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

*Mettle, Vigour**Mews, as a Cat**Muse, to think**Might, Power**Mite, in Cheese**Mighty, powerful**Mity, full of Mites**Moiety, Half**Mile, 8 Furlongs**Moil, Labour**Moan, Lamentation**Mown, cut down**Moat, a Ditch**Mote, an Atom**Moor, a fen or Marsh**More, in Quantity**Mower, that mows**Morning, before Noon**Mourning, lamenting**Muscle, a Shell fish**Muzzle, to tie the mouth**Mullin, fine Linen**Muzzling tying the mouth*

N

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

O

*Oar, to row with**O'er, over**Ore, uncast metal**Of, belonging to**Off, distant, or far**Oh, alas!**Owe, indebted**One, in number**Own, acknowledge**Order, Rank**Ordure, Dung*

P

*Pail, for Water**Pale, wan or white**Pane, of Glass**Pain, torment**Pair, Two**Pare, to cut or chip**Pear, a Fruit**Palate, Taste, Relish**Pallet, Trundle Bed**Pall, Funeral Cloth**Paul, a Man's Name**Poll, Mary**Parasite, a Flatterer**Parricide, a Parent Killer**Parcel, a small bundle**Partial, biased**Parson, a Priest**Person, he or she**Paschal, of Easter**Pasquil, Italian Lampoon**Pastor, a Minister**Pasture, grazing Land**Patience, Mildness**Patients, sick People**Patron, Protector**Pattern, Copy**Pause, a Stop**Paws, of a Bear**Peace, Quietness**Peas, Pulse**Piece, a Part**Peal, in Ringing**Peel, to strip off**Peer, Nobleman**Pier, of a Bridge**Penitents, Repenters**Penitence, Repenters**Peier, a Man's Name**Petre, Salt-Petre**Pick, chase**Pique, a Grudge*

Pirs Passy
 Poise, to balance
 Pilate, a Judge
 Pilot, a Guide at Sea
 Pillar, a round Column
 Pillow, to lay the Head on
 Pint, half a Quart
 Point, the sharp End
 Pistol, small Gun
 Pistole, a Spanish Coin
 Place, to set in Order
 Plaice, a Kind of Fish
 Plait, a Fold
 Plate, Silver
 Pleas, Excuse
 Please, to satisfy
 Poesy, Poetry
 Pofy, a Nosegay
 Pole, a long Stick
 Poll, Head, Voice
 Poor, needy
 Pore, to look close
 Poplar, a Tree
 Popular, loved by the People
 Porcelain, China Ware
 Purslain, an Herb
 Pour, to fill out
 Power, Might
 Practice, Exercise
 Practise, to profess, to study
 Praise, Commendation
 Prays, intreateth
 Pray, to beseech
 Prey, a booty
 Precedent, an Example
 President, a Governor
 Presence, comely
 Pretents, Gifts
 Princes, King's sons
 Princess, King's Daughter
 Principal Chief
 Principle, Rule
 Profit, Gain
 Prophet, an inspired Person

Prophecy, foretelling
 Prophely, to foretell
 Proud, haughty
 Prude, precise Woman

Q

Quay, a Stone Pit
 Query, a Question
 Querry, a Groom
 Quaver, to shake a Note
 Quiver, for Arrows
 Quean, a Harlot or Slut
 Queen, a King's Wife

R

Race, Running
 Raze, demolish
 Radish, Garb. & root
 Reddish, inclined to Red
 Rain, Water
 Reign, to rule
 Rein, of a Bridle
 Wren, small Bird
 Raise, to lift up
 Rays, Beams of Light
 Rasin, dry'd Grape
 Reason, Arguments
 Rare, choice
 Rear, to rear
 Read, to peruse
 Reed, a Reeds
 Red, a Colour
 Read, did peruse
 Regiment, Disc
 Regiment, of Soldiers
 Relick, Remainder
 Relict, a Widow
 Rest, Ease
 Wreat, to fore
 Rheum, Spine
 Rome, in Italy
 Room, Chamber
 Rhyme, Verse
 Rime, Frost
 Rice, Indian Corn
 Rise, Advancement

G

Rie,

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Rie, Kind of Grain
 Rye, a Town in *Suffex*
 Wry, crooked
 Rigger, that rigs or fits out
 Rigour, Severity
 Ring, Circle
 Wring, to twist
 Right, just, true
 Rite, a Ceremony
 Wright, a Surname
 Write, to write a Letter
 Rhode, an Island
 Rode, Highway
 Rode, did ride
 Row'd, did row
 Roe, Deer
 Row, Rank
 Rote, without Book
 Wrote, did write
 Ruff, Neck cloth
 Rough, uneven
 Rung, did wring
 Wrung, twisted

S

Sail, of a Ship
 Sale, selling
 Sage, wise
 Sedge, a Kind of Grass
 Scent, a Smell
 Sent, ordered away
 Sense, Understanding
 Since, afterwards
 Saver, that saves
 Saviour, Deliverer
 Savour, Taste
 Say, speak
 Sey, sort of Cloth
 Scene, Front of a Theatre
 Seen, beheld
 Sea, Ocean
 See, to behold
 Seal, an Impression
 Zeal, ardent Affection
 Sealing a Letter

Cieling, of a Room
 Seam, a Suture
 Seem, to pretend
 Seas, the Sea
 Sees, doth see
 Seize, to lay hold on
 Season, proper Time
 Seizing, taking possession
 Sett, parties in Religion
 Sex, Male or Female
 Seignior, Grand Turk
 Senior, Elder
 Sew, with a Needle
 Sue, to intreat
 Shear, to clip
 Sheer, to go off
 Shire, a County
 Sheep, Mutton
 Ship, that sails
 Shew, make appear
 Shoe, for the Foot
 Shoar, a Prop
 Shore, Sea Coast
 Shower, busy Rain
 Shone, did shine
 Shown, made appear
 Sine, a Line
 Sign, a Token
 Sink, a Kened
 Cinque, Five
 Sleight, Dexterity
 Slight, to despise
 Sloe, wild Plum
 Slough, miry Place
 Slow, not speedy
 So, thus
 Sow, the Land
 Sole, of the Foot
 Soul, Spirit
 Soar, to mount upward
 Sore, an Ulcer
 Sower, that sows
 Some, Part
 Sum, the Whole

Son, Male Child
 Sun; Spring of Light
 Soon, quickly
 Swoon, to faint
 Stair, step
 Stare, to look earnestly
 Stead, Place
 Stead, a little
 Stead, to please
 Steel, harder's Iron
 Straight, direct
 Strait, narrow
 Succour, Help
 Sucker, a Twig
 Suck, to fit
 Suit, at Law
 Suior, Petitioner
 Suture, a Seam
 Surplice, a white Robe
 Surplus, over and above

T

Tacks, small Nails
 Tax, Tribute, Duty
 Tail, the End
 Tale, a Story
 Talents, good Parts
 Talons, Claws
 Tame, gentle
 Thame, a Town's Name
 Tares, among Wheat
 Tears, from the Eyes
 Team, a Set of Horses
 Teem, with Child
 Tenour, Intent
 Tenure, Occupation
 Than, in Comparison
 Then, that Time
 The, an Article
 Thee, Thou
 Their, belonging to them
 There, that Place
 Tarew, did throw
 Through, by Means of
 Throne, Chair of State

Thrown, hurled
 Thyme, Garden Herb
 Time, Leisure
 Tide, Flux of the Sea
 Tiv'd, made fast
 Tie, to fasten
 Toy, a Play Thing
 Ties, doth tie
 Toise, a Fashion
 Tie, on a ruff
 Toil, Labour
 Title, of Honour
 Tittle, a Point, for
 To, unto
 Toe, part of the foot
 Tow, Hemp or Flax
 Too, a
 Two, a Couple
 Told, reported
 Toild, did sell
 Tongue, for the Fire
 Tongues, Languages
 Tour, a Journey
 Tower, Fort
 Treaties, Conventions
 Treatise, Discourse

V

Vale, a Valley
 Veil, a covering
 Vain, selfish
 Vane, a Weathercock
 Vein, a Blood Vessel
 Valley, a Dale
 Value, Worth
 Vial, a small Bottle
 Viol, a Fiddle
 Vice, Wickedness
 Vise, a Screw
 Voice, Sound

W

Wade, in the Water
 Weigh'd, in the Balance
 Wain, a Cart
 Wane, to decrease

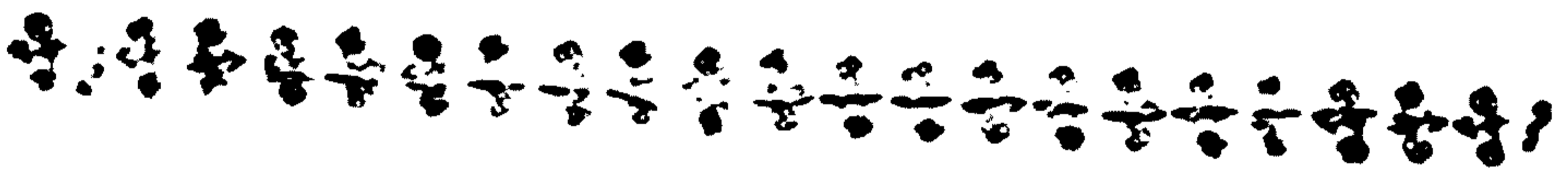
Wait

Wait, to tarry
 Weight, for Scales
 Wheel, a Mark
 Whale, a Fish
 Wheel, of a Cart
 Ware, Merchandize
 Wear, to put on
 Were, the Plural of was
 Where, at what Place
 Way, Road
 Weigh, Counterpoise
 Wey, 40 Bushels
 Whey, Milk and Runnet
 Week, seven Days
 Weak, faint
 Weal, Wealth, Good
 Veal, Calf's Flesh
 Whether, which
 Whither, to what place
 Wither, to decay

Which, this or thus
 Witch, a Sorceress
 Vile, base
 Wile, a Trick
 While, in the mean Time
 Whist, Silence
 Wist, knew
 White, a Colour
 Wight, an Island
 Who, what Person
 Woe or Wo, Sorrow
 Ho, a sudden Exclamation
 Wood, small Timber
 Wou'd, was willing
 Won, did win
 One, in Number

Y

Yew, a Tree
 You, yourself
 Ewe, a Sheep



T A B L E XXIII.

Contains Words Spelt alike, but pronounced differently.

<p>Spelt A Abient An Attribute August A Collect A Compact A Compound The Confines A Conduct A Desert A Ferment Frequent</p>	<p>Pronounced To abient To attribute August To collect To compact To compound He confines To conduct To desert To ferment To frequent</p>	<p>Spelt A Minute An Object A Present A Project A Rebel A Record Refuse A Subject A Torment An Unit</p>	<p>Pronounced Minute To object To present To project To rebel To record To refuse To subject To torment To unite</p>
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T A B L E XXIV.

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

N. B. This also may be set by way of *Task*, a few *Questions* at a Time, which would be of great *Service*.

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

Scholar. There are Six, viz. a *Comma*, a *Semicolon*, a *Colon*, a *Period*, or full Stop, a *Note of Interrogation*, and a *Note of Admiration*.

M. Please to tell me how they are made?

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

M. Pray tell me their Use in reading?

S. A *Comma* (,) is the shortest of all Stops, and serves to divide short Sentences, till you come to the full Sense. *As thus,*

Be a good Boy, and mind your Book, say your Prayers, Night and Morning, and as soon as you rise, wash your Face and Hands clean, comb your Hair, and behave well, and God will bless you. *Or thus,*

I am persuaded, that neither Death, nor Life, nor Angels nor Principalities, nor Powers, nor Things present, nor Things to come, nor Height, nor Depth, nor any other Creature, shall be able to separate us from the Love of God, which is in Jesus Christ our Lord, *Rom. viii. v. 38, 39.*

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

S. A *Semicolon* (;) serves only to part Sentences; and is often used, when the Sentences are contrary, or point to a different End.

M. Give me an Example?

S. A soft Answer turneth away Wrath; but grievous Words stir up Anger, *Proverbs xv. 1.* *Or thus,* I desired you to get your Lesson by Heart; but instead of this you have been at Play.

M. Pray what is the Use of a *Colon*?

S. A *Colon* (:) parts several Sentences, every one of which has a full Meaning of its own; tho' at the same Time it leaves us in Expectation of something that is to follow.

M. Pray give me an Example?

S. He is a wise and prudent Boy, that minds his Books; for Learning and good Education are better than Riches.

M. What is the Use of a Period?

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

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

N. B. Always remember in your writing, that after a Period, Note of Interrogation and Admiration, you must begin the next word with a great or capital Letter, as in the last Example you see every Sentence begins with a great Letter

M. What is a Note of Interrogation and its Use?

S. A Note of Interrogation (?) is always set at the End of any Question that is asked; *as thus:* Who made you? How old are you? What's the Matter?

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

S. A Note of Admiration (!) is placed after such Words or Expressions as are surprizing, wonderful, or transporting; *thus,* Oh! Alas! Surprizing! *or thus:* Oh, the depth of the Riches, both of the Wisdom and Knowledge of God! *Rom. xi. 33.*

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

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



T A B L E XXV.

Of the Names of the other Marks, and their Use.

Master. WHAT other Marks are there?
Scholar. There are Twelve, as follow:

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

M. What is the Use of an Apostrophe?

S. It is used when a letter is omitted: Thus, fav'd, judg'd, signify saved, judged, only they are pronounced as one Syllable. An Apostrophe also placed before an s at the End of a Word serves to express the Sentence much shorter and better;

Thus

Thus, Solomon's Wisdom, is the same as the Wisdom of Solomon: So that you see it supplies the Place of the and of. Thus, St. Mary's Parish, signifies the Parish of St. Mary.

Note, Tho' it is customary with some to write, The Parish of St. Mary's, The Hospital of St. Luke's, yet it is not good English.

M. What do you mean by an Asterisk, and what is its Use?

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

M. What is the use of a Caret?

S. A Caret (^) is placed underneath a Line when a Word is left out, and points to the Place where it ought to come in;

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

M. What is the use of Crotchets?

S. Crotchets [] like Parenthels, serve only to explain a Word or Thing more fully; As thus, He wrote a Treatise of [or concerning] the Globes.

M. What is the Use of an Ellipsis?

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

M. When is a Hyphen used?

S. A Hyphen (-) is used in compound Words, in order to couple them together: Or, when two Names or Things have a Hyphen between them, they then become but one Word. Thus, Coachmaker, Schoolmaster, &c. are often wrote Coach-maker, School-master, &c.

M. What is the use of an Index?

S. An Index or Hand, thus (⤵) points to some remarkable Thing or passage in an Author. See Page 44 of this Book.

M. What is the use of an Obelisk?

S. An Obelisk (†) is often used in large Books, and in many Quotations, and refers you to the Margin of the Book for further Instruction. Or is often used against some obsolete Words or Sentence.

M. What do you mean by a Paragraph?

S. A Paragraph (¶) is set at the Beginning of every new Subject, and no other Paragraph is made till the Sense of the first is fully treated of. You will find this Mark in almost every Chapter of the Old and New Testament.

M. What

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

S. A *Parentthesis* () serves to explain or give a fuller Sense and Meaning to any Thing ; and yet so that the Sentence itself will always read full as well, and sometimes better without it ; and therefore the Words included in it, should be read with a lower Tone of Voice : As thus, *I know that in me (that is, in my Flesh) dwells no good Thing.* Or it serves to affirm more positively ; thus : *The Word of God says (and I know it is true) that the Wicked shall perish for ever.* Or it is used in Exceptions ; as thus, *I give all I have (except my Watch) to Alexander.*

M. What is a *Quotation* ?

S. It is a Thing or Subject, borrowed from another Author, and quoted *Word for Word* ; and then the Author that borrows it, puts, or should put, two *Comma's* made backwards ; thus : (“) to let the Reader know it is not his own Words, or Opinion only.

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

S. A *Section* (§) is often set at the Head or Beginning of some other Subject, or new Discourse : It is also used in long Writings, where the Author gives many instances of a Thing, and refers to the Proof of in the Margin, the same as the *Asterisk* or *Obelisk*.

M. Are these all the Marks that are used ?

S. There is another called by some a *Brace*, and by others a *Circumflex*, and is made thus }

M. Pray what is its Use ?

S. It serves to bind, link or circumflex several Things together. It is often used in *Poetry* to tie, or link three Lines together, that rhyme, or jingle in the Ear. Thus,

Prostrate my contrite Heart I bend,
My God, my Father, and my Friend ;
Do not forsake me in the End.



T A B L E XXVI.

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

I. Of VOWELS.

Master. W H A T is the Alphabet ?

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

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

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

M. How many Vowels are there?

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

M. How many Consonants are there?

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

M. What is the Use of the Vowels?

S. To form proper Words; for there can be no Word without a Vowel

M. How is this that *y* is called both a Vowel and Consonant?

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

Of Double VowELS called DIPHTHONGS.

M. What do you call a double Vowel?

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

M. What are the proper Diphthongs?

S. Those that have both Vowels fully sounded; *ai*, in *Bait*, *ei*, in *Rein*, *oo*, in *good*, *ou*, in *bound*, &c.

M. What are the improper Diphthongs?

S. They are such Words, in which but one of the Vowels is sounded; thus, *a* in *Bread*, *Deud*, &c. *o* in *feoffee*, *People*, &c. *u* in *Built*, *Guilt*, &c. is not sounded.

M. What do you mean by a Triphthong?

S. Triphthongs are such Words, or Syllables, as have three Vowels following each other; as *eau* in *Beauty*, *ieu* in *Adieu*, *Lieu*, the two first of which lose their Sound.

Note. Most of our Triphthongs, being derived from the French Language, retain their own Sound, as *Beau*, is *Bo*, and *Lieutenant* is pronounced *Lisutenant*, &c.

OF CONSONANTS.

1. Of the Consonant C.

M. How is the Consonant C sounded?

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

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

2. Of

The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

2 Of Cb.

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

S. In proper Names of Men and Places: *Acban* [is pronounced *Akan*] *Achsh*, *Baruch*, *Enoch*, &c.

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

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

S. Yes, for *Choir*, and *Chorister*, &c. are pronounced like *Quire*, and *Quirister*.

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

S. Yes, in many Words; thus, *Capu bin*, *Champaign Chevalier*, *Machine*, &c. are pronounced *Capushien*, *Shampaign*, *Sbevalier*, and *Mashien*, &c.

3. Of G, Gb, Gn, and Pb.

M. How is the Letter *g* sounded ?

S. *G* before *e* and *i*, has the same Sound as the long *j* [or *ja*:] thus *Gelly*, *Gem*, *Gender*, *Giant*, *Gill*, are pronounced *Jelly*, *jem*, *jender*, &c.

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

M. How is *gb* sounded ?

S. Sometimes like *g* only, as in *Ghost*, *Gherkins*, &c. sometimes they sound like *ff*, as in *cough*, *laugh*, &c. and in many Words they have no sound at all, as in *high*, *nigh*, *figh*, &c.

N. B. *G* is not sounded in *Gnash*, *Gnat*, *Gnaw*, *Gnomes*, nor in *Bagnio*, *Scraglio*, &c.

M. How is *gn* sounded ?

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

M. How is *pb* sounded ?

S. *Pb* in general sounds like *f*; as *Pphantom*, *Pphilip*, *Pbrensh*, and being joined with *sh*, they all lose their Sound; thus, *Thibetic* is not only pronounced but spelt *Thifick*, or *Thific*.

4. Of S, Sc, and Sch.

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

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

M. How is *sc* sounded ?

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

M. How

M. How is *sch* sounded ?

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

5. Of *Ci*, *Sci*, and *Ti*.

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

S. No; for they all sound like *shi*, before *o* in particular; and *ci* and *ti* sound also like *shi*, before *a*: Thus, *vicious*, *tenacious*, &c. are pronounced *vishious*, *tenashious*; *Conscience*, *conscious*, &c. are pronounced *Consience*, *conshious*, &c. and *Motion*, *Oration*, &c. &c. are sounded like *Moshun*, *Orashun*, &c. &c. also *partial*, *special*, &c. are pronounced *parshial*, *speshial*, &c.

6. Of *Xi*.

M. How is *xi* pronounced ?

S. The *s* is sounded like *k* or *ks* in the first Syllable, and like *sh* in the second: Thus *Anxiety*, *anxious*, &c. are pronounced *Anksxiety*, *ankshious*, &c.

Of the Vowel and Consonant *i j*, and the Vowel and Consonant *u v*.

M. What is the difference between these two Letters *i* and *j* ?

S. More than many Persons are aware of, for they differ as much as any two Letters, and have no relation to each other. The same is to be observed of the Letters *u* and *v*.

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

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

M. Give me an Example ?

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

N. B. There is also another Rule to go by, viz. that *u* and *v* go before Consonants, but *j* and *v* before Vowels, and they always begin a Syllable, but never end it.

Note, It might be expected I might have added something concerning the true Manner of dividing Syllables; but as the Rules are many, and the best of Masters vary in their Judgment about dividing certain Words, I thought proper to omit it, as it rather tends to confuse than improve a young Beginner, and shall only add, that it is easy to come to it by a little Instruction and Observation. See the Preface


 P A R T II.

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

Note, As several Authors have treated largely upon this Subject, shall not here pretend to treat of the Nature and Formation of Verbs, or the Declension of Nouns, Tense, or Gender at large, but shall give a short Account of the different Parts of Speech, in order to give the Learner an Idea of the English Tongue, and prepare him not only for the better understanding of the following Tables and Words in general, but that he may be more readily qualified for the Latin Tongue, and attain it with more Ease. For as the old Latin Poet observes,

Let every Foreign Tongue alone,
Till you can spell and read your own.


 T A B L E I.

OF GRAMMAR in general.

Master. WHAT do you mean by *Grammar*?

Scholar. *Grammar* signifies the Art of *Speaking* and *Writing* aright, and according to Rule.

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

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

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

S. Nine.

M. What are they called?

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

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

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

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

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

T A B L E

T A B L E II.

Of the ARTICLES *A* and *the*.

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

Scholar. An *Article* is a small Word, placed before a *Noun*, in order to express more fully the Nature and Signification of it; as, *a Man, a Horse, a Tree, a Book, &c.*

M. How many *Articles* are there?

S. Two; the *Article A* (or *An*) and the *Article The*; both which have a different Use and Signification.

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

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

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

M. How is the *Article The* used?

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

N. B. There is this Difference between the *Articles*; *A* or *An* signifies *One*, or *any one*, as thus, *Give me a Knife, or an Apple, is, Give me One Knife, or an Knife, or Apple, but when we say, Give me the Knife or the Apple, it means, that very Knife or Apple that I point to, or am then or had been speaking of.*

T A B L E III.

Of NOUNS.

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

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

M. How many *Nouns* are there?

S. Two: A *Noun Substantive*, and a *Noun Adjective*, (pronounced *Adjective*.)

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

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

M. Is there but one Sort of *Noun Substantives* ?

S. Yes ; there are two Sorts, *Noun Substantives* proper and common.

M. What is a proper *Substantive* ?

S. Proper Names, Places, &c. as, *Peter, John, Mary, London, Bristol, &c.* are *Substantives proper* ; for *John* and *Mary* is not the Name of every Man and Woman, nor is *London* the Name of every City.

M. Very well ; and what is a *Substantive Common* ?

S. The name of every Thing of the same Sort, Kind, or Quality ; thus, *Man, Woman, Spirit, City, Water, Joy, Sorrow, &c.* for a *Man* is called a *Man*, be he small or great ; a *Spirit*, a *Spirit*, be it good or bad ; a *City* a *City*, be it small or large ; and *Water* is *Water*, be it salt or fresh, &c.

OF NOUN ADJECTIVES.

M. What is a *Noun Adjective* ?

S. *Noun Adjectives* serve to express the *Nature, Manner, and Quality* of *Noun Substantives* ; as, *good, bad, great, small, black, blue, red, &c.* are *Adjectives* ; but they want some other Word to be joined to them, and then the Sense is complete. Thus, a *good Boy*, a *bad Man*, a *great House*, a *black Coat*, a *red Gown*. Here you see, *good, bad, great, black* and *red*, are all *Adjectives* ; and *Boy, Man, House, Coat* and *Gown*, are the *Substantives*.

M. Please to name me a few more *Adjectives*.

S. I will, and you may soon perceive that the following words, *rude, wicked, barbarous, confident, dextrous, furious, eternal, quarrelsome, confounded, renowned, commanding, everlasting, sanctifying, &c. &c. &c.* have no full Meaning, till joined with a *Substantive* ; but when we say, *A rude, wicked, confident, barbarous Wretch : A dextrous Fellow : A furious Dog : An eternal, everlasting Being, &c.* we have then a full Idea of the Sense of the Sentence.

M. Does not the *Article The* sometimes accompany *Adjectives* ?

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

N. B. When two Substantives are joined together by a Hyphen or Dash; the first is like an Adjective, for it will not stand alone without the other; only it is wrote with a great Letter, like a Substantive thus, a *Multi-Loft*, a *Wheat-Barn*, or *Barley-Chamber*.

Of the Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

M. What do you mean by the Comparison of Adjectives?

S. The comparing of Words, or Things together, where we see one is good, another better, and another best of all. *Alto*, *high*, *higher*, *highest*, and *wise*, *wiser*, *wisest*, &c.

M. Pray how many Degrees of Comparison are there?

S. Three; the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

M. What is the *Positive Degree*?

S. The *Positive Degree* is the *Adjective*, or Thing itself, without being compared with any other; as, (in the foregoing Words) *good*, *high*, and *wise*, are *Positive Adjectives*, because they affirm things to be so.

M. What is the *Comparative Degree*?

S. The *Comparative Degree* is known by being compared with the *Positive*: Thus, *better*, *higher* and *wiser*, (in the foregoing Words) are called *Comparative Adjectives*.

M. How may I know the *Superlative Degree*?

S. The *Superlative* generally ends in *est*; or else the Word *most* comes before the *Positive*: Thus, in the foregoing Words, *best*, *highest* and *wisest*, are *Superlatives*.

M. Give me an Example at large.

S. Suppose I am speaking of three School Boys, *Tommy*, *Sammy*, and *Billy*; I say,

<i>Tommy is a good Boy;</i>	}	<i>positive.</i>
<i>Sammy is better;</i>		<i>comparative.</i>
<i>But Billy is the best of all;</i>		<i>superlative.</i>

Or thus,

<i>Tommy is a tall Boy of his Age;</i>	}	<i>positive.</i>
<i>Sammy is taller;</i>		<i>comparative.</i>
<i>But Billy is the tallest;</i>		<i>superlative.</i>

M. Are there never but three Degrees of Comparison?

S. Yes; but then two of them belong to the *Comparative*.

M. Pray give me an Instance?

S. Some irregular *Adjectives* have four Degrees. Thus, the Word *little*, when compared, becomes *little*, *less*, *lesser* and *least*: That is *little* is *positive*; *less* is *comparative*; *lesser* is also *comparative* in a higher Degree; and *least* is *superlative* being least of all.

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M. Are the *Comparative* and *Superlative* known only by ending in *er* or *est*?

S. Yes; they are known by the Words *more* and *most*; or *more* before the *positive* makes the *comparative*; as *more high* is the same as *higher*; and *most* before the *positive* makes the *superlative*; as *most high* is the same as *highest*.

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

There is an Exception to this Rule, when applied to God; who is called the *most highest*; that is, the *most*, *most high* God; which is but a dutiful and reasonable *Appellation* for such a BEING. See Psalm ix. v. 2

Of the N U M B E R S.

M. How many Numbers are there belonging to Nouns?

S. Two, the *Singular* and *Plural*.

M. How are they used?

S. The *Singular* Number is used when we speak of one Thing only; as a *Man*, a *Tree*, a *Book*; and the *Plural*, when we speak of more than one *Man*, one *Tree*, or one *Book*; for then we say, *Men*, *Trees*, *Books*, &c.

M. How do Words that end in *f* or *se* make their Plurals?

S. By changing *f*, or *se* into *ves*. Thus, *Calf*, *Half*, will be *Calfs*, *Halves*, and *Life*, *Knife*, will be *Lives*, *Knives*, &c.

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

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

M. Pray is a *Flock*, or a *Multitude*, a plural or a singular Number?

S. Of the *Singular* Number.

M. How can that be, since a *Flock*, and a *Multitude*, consist of many hundreds or thousands?

S. No matter how many they consist of; for it is but *one* flock or *one* Multitude.

M. Very well; but pray have all Nouns the *plural* and *singular* Number?

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

Of C A S E.

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

S. The different Termination or ending of a Noun in the Latin Tongue, or Language in general.

M. You

M. You say in the *Latin*, and in other Tongues in general; pray is it not the same in the *English* Language?

S. No; for the *Latin*, &c. have six *Cases* but the *English* no more than one.

M. Pray let me know the Names of the *Cases*, in *Latin*?

S. They are called the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative* and the *Ablative*, and in *Latin* are known by the different Endings of the word.

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

M. You say the the *English* Tongue has but one Case; pray which is that?

S. The *Genitive*.

M. Pray how is that made or known in *English*?

S. By the Word *of*, or by putting *s* to the singular Number, or Word itself, with *Apostrophe* or *Comma* over it: Thus, *God's* Glory, the *King's* Right, *John's* House, the *Master's* Book, are the same as the *Glory of God*, the *Right of the King*, the *House of John*, and *Book of the Master*, &c. &c.

M. As the *English* have but one Case, pray how do they express Things to supply all other Cases?

S. They do it by the help of these little words; *of*, *to*, *from*, *which*, *by*, &c. as the *Cathedral of Canterbury*; *I gave a Book to Peter*; *It came from France*, &c.

Of the G E N D E R.

M. What do you mean by Gender?

S. Gender is the Distinction of *Noun Substantives*, according to the Sex, and shews the *Male* from the *Female*.

M. How many Genders are there?

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

M. How are these three Genders known or distinguished?

S. By the Words, *He*, *She*, and *It*. *He* is the *Male*, or *masculine* Gender. *She* is the *Female*, or *feminine* Gender; and *It* is the *Neuter*; that is, neither *Male* nor *Female*, and sometimes both; for we say of the Sun, *He is a glorious Body*; and we say also, *it shines*: So also of a Church or Ship, we say *she is* and at another Time, *it is a fine Church*, &c.

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

S. Yes, for the Word *Child* is both *Masculine*, *Feminine*, or *Neuter* of itself; but we say, *Boy* for a *Male* and *Girl* for a *Female*; but when they cry, we as often say *it* cries, without Regard to Sex.

T A B L E IV.
OF PRONOUNS.

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

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

M. Pray name some of the Pronoun Substantives?

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

M. Which are the Pronoun Adjectives?

S. My, mine, thy, thine, our, ours, your, yours who, whom, whose, which, what, this, that, same, him-self, it-self, her-self, your selves, them-selves, &c

M. How many Persons belong to a Pronoun?

S. Three singular, and three Plural, as follow, viz.

Singular		Plural	
I, the 1st Person	}	We, the 1st Person.	}
Thou, thee, or you, the 2d Person.		Ye, or you, the 2d Person.	
He, she, or it, the 3d Person.		They, the 3d Person.	

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

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

M. What difference is there between my or mine, thy or thine, his, her or hers, your or yours, their or theirs?

S. My, thy, his, her, your and theirs, are used as Adjectives; as, my Book, his Glove, her Fan, your Hat, their Goods. But mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, or theirs, are called possessive Pronouns; because they denote Possession, are used without the Substantives, or else follow it. As, whose Book is this? Mine, (q. d. it is my Book. Whose Gloves are these? His, Hers, ours, yours, theirs, &c.

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

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

M. Are not some *Pronouns* contracted ?

S. Yes, for several *Pronouns* or *Words* which signify the same. Thus, we often write or say, *herely*, for *by this*; *herely* for *by that*; *wherely* for *by which*, or *what*; *hercin* for *in this*; *therein* for *in that*; *whercin* for *in which*, or *what*; *herin* for *in this*; *thereof* for *of that*; *wherof* for *of which*, or *what*; *herewith* for *with this*; *therewith* for *with that*; *wherewith* for *with which*, or *what*; *herabouts* for *about this Place*; *thereabouts*, for *about that Place*; *wherabouts* for *about which*, or *what Place*; *herupon*, for *upon this*; *thereupon* for *upon that*; *wherupon* for *upon which* or *what*.



T A B L E V.

O f V E R B S.

Master. **W** H A T is a *Verb* ?

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

M. How are *Verbs* know in general from other Parts of Speech ?

S. They may be known by the Word *To* going before them: as, *to sing*, *to dance*, *to fight*, *to cry*, *to abhor*, *to punish*, *to abhor*: As also *to be hot*, *to be cold*, *to be burnt*, *to be punished*, &c.

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

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

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

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

M. What is a *passive Verb* ?

S. A *passive Verb* denotes *suffering*, or the Impressions that Persons or Things receive, whether they act or are acted upon; as *John burns*, *John is burnt*, &c.

M. Has the *English* Tongue any *passive Verbs* ?

S. The *English* Tongue has no *passive Verbs*; for it has not a Word that denotes *suffering*.

M. How then is that Want supplied ?

S. By the help of these two small Words, *am* and *be*, which are called *auxiliary*, or *helping Verbs*, as you will see by and by.

M. What is a *neuter Verb* ?

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

M. Is there no other for *Verbs*?

S. There is another, called an *impersonal Verb*, because it is used without any *Distinction* of Sex, or any of the *personal Pronouns*, and is governed or known by the Word *it*; as, *it rains, it hails, it snows, it is cold, &c.* And when we speak of a *Child*, without considering whether it be a *Boy* or a *Girl*, we then say, *it cries, it sleeps, &c. &c.*

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

S. Two, viz. *active*, as, *it snows*, and *passive*, as, *it is cold.*

M. How many Things belong to *Verbs*?

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

Of the *Persons* of *Verbs.*

M. How many *Persons* belong to a *Verb*?

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

A: { *I, thou (or you), he or she, or it are singular.*
We, ye, (or your), and they, are plural.

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

S. *I, is called the first Person singular;*
Thou, or you, the second Person singular;
He, she, or it, are of the third Person singular;

We, is the first Person plural;
Ye or you, the second Person plural;
They, is the third Person plural.

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

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

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

S. The *Verb* to *love* runs thus:

First Person	SINGULAR	}	<i>I love, or do love.</i>	
Second Person			<i>Thou lovest, or dost love.</i>	
Third Person			<i>He or she loveth (loves)</i>	<i>doth love</i>

First Person	}	Plural	}	We love, or do love.
Second Person				Ye, or you love, or do love.
Third Person				They love, or do love.

Or suppose the *Verb* to *burn*.

I burn ; *thou* burnest ; *he* or *she* burns ;

We burn ; *ye*, or *you* burn ; *they* burn.

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

Note, It is more modern to say or write *loves* and *burns*, rather than *loveth* or *burneth*, as it is shorter, and more agreeable to *Speech* and *Conversation*.

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

M. How is a *Verb* known from all the other *Parts* of *Speech* ?

S. Those *Words* are *Verb* before which you may (with good *Sense*) place any *personal* *Pronoun*, or the *Word* *to* ; as, *I* walk, *he* runs, *we* sing, *they* rejoice, &c. Or otherwise, *to* walk, *to* sing, *to* run, *to* rejoice, are *Verbs*.

OF M O O D S.

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

S. *Mood* in *Grammar* signifies the various *Ways* of expressing a *Verb*, or *Action* of a *Verb*.

M. How many *Moods* are there in *Grammar* ?

S. The *English*, strictly speaking, have no *Mood* ; but the *Latin*, and several other *Languages*, have six different *Moods*, which they use in the *formation* or *Conjugation* of *Verbs* ; in which the *Verb* itself has a different *Termination*, or *Ending* in every *Person*, and almost in every *Tense* belonging thereto.

M. What do you call those *Moods* ?

S. They are as follow : 1. The *Indicative*. 2. The *Imperative*. 3. The *Optative*. 4. The *Potential*. 5. The *Conjunctive* or *Subjunctive*. 6. The *Infinitive*.

M. How is the *Indicative* *Mood* known ?

S. The *Indicative* *Mood* shews, sets forth, or declares the *Thing* itself *affirmatively* ; as, *I* run, *I* love, &c. Or *Interrogatively*, or by *Way* of *Question*, as *Do* *I* love ? *Do* *I* run ? &c.

M. What is the *Imperative* *Mood* ?

S. The *Imperative* *Mood* commands or forbids ; as run thou, or you ; let him run ; run ye ; let them run, &c.

M. What do you mean by the *Optative* *Mood* ?

S. The

84 *The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.*

S. The *Optative Mood* is known by Expressions of desiring or wishing, as, *I wish I could eat, I wish I may enjoy it, &c.*

M. How may I know the *Potential Mood*?

S. The *Potential Mood* shews, or sets forth the Power of the Person, or Thing acting; or else the want of such Power; and is further expressed or known by the words *can, may, might, could, would, should* or *ought*; as *I can go in and out when I please. He would have done it, but his Matter could not spare him.*

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

S. The *Conjunctive Mood* is known by having always a *Conjunction* before it; such as *if, and, but, &c.* As *I should have done it, if he and my Uncle had consented. John and I took a Walk, and should have had Pleasure; but it rained very hard: Or, if you could perform your Promise, I should be happy, &c.*

M. How shall I know the *Infinitive Mood*?

S. The *Infinitive Mood* affirms nothing of the *Verb*, but only expresses the *Verb* itself, with the Word *to* before it; as *thus; to love, to run, to walk, to conquer*, are *Verbs* expressing or shewing the *Infinitive Mood*.

M. You said just now, that the *English* have no *Mood*; pray then how do they express the different Circumstances of *Verbs* relating to *Persons* in different *Tenses* or *Time*?

S. By certain Words; as, *can, may, might, would, could, ought, shall* or *should, &c.* Thus, the *Possibility* of any Thing to do, or to be done, is expressed by *can* or *would*; the *Liberty* or *Design* of the Speaker or Doer, by *may* or *might*; the *Inclination* by *will* or *would*; and the *Necessity* of doing a Thing by *must* or *ought, shall* or *should*.

OF TENSES.

M. What do you mean by *Tenses*?

S. *Tenses* in Grammar signify the different *Times* of an *Action*: That is, the *Tense* shews the *Action* or *Thing* we are doing; the *Thing* or *Action* not quite done, or the *Thing* or *Action* finished or done.

M. Are there then but three *Tenses* or *Times*?

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

M. But are there no more *Tenses* or *Difference* of *Times* than these three?

S. Yes: these three are divided into six, viz. three *Tenses* or *Times* of the *imperfect Action*, or *Thing not done*; and three *Tenses* of the *perfect Action* or *Thing really done or finished.*

M. Pray

M. Pray tell me how you make six Tenses ?

S. There is one present, three preter, and two future Tenses.

M. Tell me their Names.

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

M. How are these Tenses, or different Times of an Action expressed ?

S. 1. The present Tense or Time of an Action is known by the Words, *do, dost, doth, or does*, coming before the Verb ; as, *I dine, do dine*, or *am now at Dinner*, &c.

2. The preter-perfect Tense, or the preter Time of the Action finished, is known by the Words *have, hath, hath, or has*, as *I have dined*, or *have done Dinner*, &c.

3. The preter-imperfect Tense, or the preter Time of the Action not finished, which is known by the Words *was, were, did, didst*, &c. as *I was then at Dinner*, but had not done, &c.

4. The preter pluperfect Tense, which shews the preter Time of the action done or finished ; and is known by the Words *had, hadst*, &c. as, *I had dined*, or *I had quite done Dinner*, &c.

5. The first future Tense signifies the Time of the Action not yet done, but will soon be done or finished ; and is known by the Words *shall, and will* ; as *I shall dine*, but shall not then have done : Or, *I will sing presently*, and you shall soon hear me, &c.

6. The second Future Tense speaks of Things, or of the Action that is to be finished or done a great while to come ; as *I shall have dined* and *shall then have done* ; or, *I shall dine*, or, *shall have dined hereafter*, &c.

Of Regular V E R B S.

M. What do you mean by a regular Verb ?

S. All such Verbs as keep a regular Formation in their Moods or Tenses, are called regular.

M. Name two or three of these regular Verbs.

S. *To sup, to burn, to walk, to punish*, &c. Or, *I sup, I burn, I walk, I punish*, &c. are regular Verbs.

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

S. Because the Verb itself keeps the same almost in every Person and Tense, save that it sometimes has a Syllable more in some of the Persons, and a Syllable more in some of the Tenses ; as also in the passive Participle, as you will see more plain hereafter.

M. Give me an Instance of the regular Verb *to walk* ?

S. I

who does it; for it has no Noun after it, as an *active Verb* has.

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

S. By the Word *To* being always placed before it; as, *to stand, to run, to sup, &c.*

M. But you say it has no *Noun* after it; pray make that appear.

S. The Word *To* destroys the *Noun*; for we can say *to stand* a Thing, or *to run* a Thing; but in an *active Verb* it takes in another *Subject*, or passes over to some other *Object* or *Thing*, and then has a *Noun* after it, to make a complete Sentence; as *to stand* in the Rain, *to run* a Race, &c.

Of the *auxiliary* or *helping V E R B S*.

M. What do you mean by *Auxiliary Verbs*?

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

M. Name the *helping Verbs*.

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

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

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

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

S. Yes, of very great Use for they supply the Defect of other *Verbs*, and makes the Sentence complete by being joined to them, or by going before them, otherwise they would be deficient in the *preter Tense*, and in the *passive Participle*.

M. Have these *helping Verbs* any *personal Pronouns*? Or how, or by what Means may they be said to be *helping Verbs*?

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

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

S. In general they may; as, *we are honest Men*, is the same as, *we be honest Men*; but not so modern.

I

M. But

N. B. There is this Difference between *Are* and *Be*, viz. *Are* is never used but in the first, second and third Persons plural: but *Be* is often used in all the Persons with propriety; and in the conjunctive or conditional Mood, it is better than *Are*: Thus, if you be there, I will be here: Or, Let them be where they will, we will be here. &c.

M. But are not these *helping Verbs* used without *Pronouns* ?

S. The *Verbs have* and *be*, have often the Word *so* before them ; but *am* never has, nor yet its *plural* ; for we often say, *to have, to be, or to have been, or to be burnt, &c.*

T A B L E VI.

Of the PARTICIPLES.

Master. WHAT is a *Participle* ?

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

M. How many *Participles* are there ?

S. Only two, viz. the *active* and the *passive Participle*.

M. How is the *active Participle* known ?

S. The *active Participle* has *ing* added to the *Verb* itself : Thus, from the *Verbs* *to love, to walk, to burn, to create, &c* come the *active Participles, loving, walking, burning, creating, &c.*

M. How is the *passive Participle* formed ?

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

Regular VERBS, and the PARTICIPLES.

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

Or in the Verbs.

Present Tense,	To appertain,	calculate, &c.
Preter Tense,	appertained,	calculated, &c.
Passive Participle,	appertained,	calculated, &c.
Active Participle,	appertaining,	calculating, &c.

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

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

Irregular Verbs with their Participles.

Preter Tense,	To blow,	tall,	eat, &c.
Preter Tense,	blew,	tell,	ate, &c.
Passive Participle	blown,	taken,	eaten, &c.

More

More irregular Verbs, viz. To read, &c.

Present Tense, I read.

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

Passive Participle, read, or done reading.

N. B. Here you see the Verb itself to read, is not only the same in the preter Tense, but also in the passive Participle.

M. How is the whole passive Voice made?

S. When the helping Verbs, have, am, be, &c. are joined to the Participle, they make up or complete the passive Voice; as I am loved, I am dining, or I do dine; I have been dining; we are burned; we have been burnt; they have been slain &c.

M. Are not some Participles used as Adjectives?

S. Yes, often so; as, a learned Prince, a loving Husband, a charming Child, &c.

Here follows a Collection of some irregular Verbs, with their passive Participles, very necessary to be learnt or understood.

Present Tense.	preter Tense.	passive Participles.	Present Tense.	preter Tense.	passive Participles.
Bite,	bit,	bitten	Fly,	flew,	{ fled or flown
Blow,	blew,	blown	Go,	went,	gone
Catch,	caught,	caught	Know,	knew,	known
Cleave,	clave,	{ cleft or cloven	Lie,	lay,	lain
Do,	did,	done	Lay,	laid,	lain
Draw,	drew,	drawn	Ride,	rid,	rode
Feed,	fed,		Ring,	rang,	rung
Feece,	fled,		See,	saw,	seen
Shake,	shook,	shaken	Throw,	threw,	thrown
Shine,	shone	shined	Tread,	trod,	trod den
Shrink,	shrank,	shrank	Weep,	wept,	
Speak,	spake,	{ spoke or spoken	Win,	won,	
Spin,	spun,		Work,	wrought,	
Swear,	swore,	{ swore or sworn	Wring,	wrung,	
Think,	thought,		Write,	writ,	{ wrote or written.

N. B. This table is very necessary for Foreigners, who notwithstanding their Knowledge in Grammar, do frequently mistake the different Tenses, and passive Participles of irregular Verbs, and so also do many of our own Modern Writers.

T A B L E VII.

OF A D V E R B S.

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

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

M. How are *Adverbs* formed?

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

M. Do all *Adverbs* end in *ly*?

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

M. How are *Adverbs* joined to *Adjectives*?

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

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

S. Thus: He loves [sincerely.] they act [prudently.] &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T A B L E VIII.

OF C O N J U N C T I O N S.

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

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

M. Name some of the principal *Conjunctions*.

S. They are as follow: *And, as, or, but, for, nor, not, also, if, although, because, either, except, howsoever, likewise, more-*

over, namely, nevertheless, otherwise, save, since, that, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, wherefore, &c.

M. Give me an Example.

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

T A B L E IX.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

Master. **W**HAT are Prepositions?

Scholar. Prepositions are certain Words joined to other Words, yet different from the Conjunctions; for they are sometimes separate as well as joined.

M. Have they a different Name then?

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

M. Which are the Prepositions of Apposition?

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

M. How are these used?

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

M. Name some of the Prepositions of Composition.

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

T A B L E X.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

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

Scholar. Interjections are certain Words used to declare the sudden Passion, Motion, or Transports of the Mind

Mind; either by being surpris'd over-much; or by doubting, jesting, wondering, &c. and generally have a Note of *admiration* after them.

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

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

M. Which are the *solitary Interjections*?

S. These. O! oh! ah! alas! heigh! bey-day! bark! fie! O fie! O brave! O strange! good Sir! Sirrah! ush! pish! Wo!

M. Which are the *social Interjections*?

S. They denote *crying out* in a softer Manner, and seem to express *Love*, as *ho, brave Boys! Soho!* And sometimes *Command*; as, *here, you Woman!* And sometimes *neither*; as, *ba ba! bush! silence! behold! prithee! &c.*

**Wo* is a *Substantive*; as, *Wo is me: Or, I am in Wo, or Misery.*



T A B L E X I.

Some observations on the foregoing Rules. by Way of Exercise.

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

1. **T**H O' the *English Tongue* consists of nine Parts of Speech, yet some Authors have contracted them into less Comparis, that the Mind may be the less burthened. Thus, Mr. Lane, Dr. Turner, Dycbe, &c. have reduced them into four Parts only, viz. *Substantives, Adjectives, Verbs* and *Participles*: And in short, a Knowledge of these four Parts of Speech only, will give a young Scholar a sensible Insight into his own Language; for they being well understood, the rest will soon follow.

Thus: *The Wicked are overthrown; but the House of the Righteous shall stand, Prov. xii. v. 7.* The Words *Wicked, House,* and *Righteous,* are *Substantives*, because the Article *The* is just before them; *Are* is a *Verb* of the third Person plural, *they are*; *Overthrown* is the *passive Participle* of the Verb *Overthrow*; *But* is a *Conjunction* that joins the two Sentences, and compares the State of one with the Other. *Of* is a *Preposition*. *Stand* is a *Verb* of the third Person singular and *future Tense*, governed by the helping Verb *shall*, viz. *it shall stand, &c.* *their House, it shall stand, &c.*

But

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

2. Of the singular and plural *Verbs* or *Numbers,* &c.

Never put *s* at the End of a Verb, without it be in the third Person singular; and then *s* or else *eth,* must always be added; Thus: He *eats* or he *drinks,* he *eateth* or *drinketh*; but we never say *we eats* or *they drinks.*

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

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

N. B. All contracted Words used with an Apostrophe are Exceptions to this Rule. Thus, *Here's Twenty, There's Forty,* are expressed instead of *Here are Twenty; there are Forty, &c.*

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

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

6. When the Verb *is* or *are,* lie pretty far from the Substantive and in a long Sentence, they will either of them read very well; so that a good *Grammarian* may easily make a false Concord. For Instance, suppose I had a great Number of Bottles, Fowls, or any such Thing, and somebody should say, Where are all your Bottles?—Part of them *are* gone to *France;* Part of them *are* sent to *Germany,* and part *are* at Home—Here the Verb *are* passes very well, because Bottles are of the plural Number; but the Word *Part* governs the Verb, and being but one Part (tho' many Bottles) should have the Verb, *is*; thus, Part of them *is* sent to *Germany, &c.*—Again,

I have a Dwelling-house, Laundry, Dairy, Brew-house, Coach-house, and Stables; the Dwelling-house, *is* Brick-built and tiled; but part of the Laundry, Dairy, and Brew-house *are* Timber, and Part of the Coach-house, and Stables *are* thatched. Here because the Buildings are plural, the Verb

are runs very smooth, and reads well; but it is not true *Ex-
pl* for all that: for the Word Part is the *nominative* Word
to the Verb, which is singular, therefore should have the Verb
is, viz. Part *is* tiled, Part *is* thatched.

N. B. *As many Grammarians daily stumble in this and several
other Respects relating to true English itself. 'tis evident that a Smatter
of Latin will not prevent them from making false Co-cords, nor qualify
them to write true English without Practice and Observation.*

7. Some Persons make a great Bubble, and tell you that it is
impossible to spell or write good *English* without being well ac-
quainted with *Latin*; nor can you, say they, know the nomi-
native Word to the Verb, without it: But we are now quite
convinced to the contrary, having a perfect *Grammar* of our
own; and it would be well for the *Latin* Scholars, if the Youth
first knew the rudiments of their own Tongue. For daily Ex-
perience shews, that it is not any one particular Language,
but Observation and Practice, that makes a Person write
and spell well. Witness Mr. Lane, Mr. Greenwood, Dr.
Turner, Dr. Watts, and many others. See the *Preface*.

8. As for the *nominative* Word to the Verb, there is one
infallible Rule to know it by; and that is, after you have read
any Sentence, ask a Question, who did such a Thing? Or
what is such a Thing? and the answer lets you know the
nominative Word or Sentence; thus: *God punishes the Wicked*;
Who punishes the Wicked? *God*; therefore *God* is the
nominative Word to the Verb *punish*.

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

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

10. The Word *some* is both *singular* and *plural*, according to
the Sentence; as, give me *some* Apples, means give me as
many as you please, but more than *one*; but when we say give
me *some one* or other of those Apples, it means any one, and
leaves the Choise to the Will or Fancy of the Giver.

11. There are some Sentences expressed according to Cus-
tom, which because they seem a little inconsistent, some criti-
cal Wiseacres will laugh at, and contradict you, for the Sake
of

of cavilling only—Thus we say, *My pipe is out—Light your Pipe—He brought my Horse—I carried John three Miles, &c.* All which are very proper, tho' we know, at the same Time, that the *Tobacco* is the real thing spoken of, and not the *Pipe*—No did he bring the *Horse*, but rather the *Horse* brought him, or else he drove or led him—*And I carried John three Miles*, naturally shews or supposes, that he rode three Miles with *John*, either on Horseback, or in some Carriage or other:—But they will shew their Folly further, by saying, perhaps he rode upon a *Mare*; though they know, or might know, that a *Horse* means either Horse or Mare: and a *Man*, either Man or Woman, &c.—For a *House* or a *Nation*, is the *People* of that *House* or *Nation*. Thus when we say *that's a wicked House*, it is always understood the *People* of the *House*; and the Reason of their Expressions, is, because the *Less* is always comprehended in the *Greater*; and the *Feminine* gives place to the *Masculine* Gender.

P R O S O D Y.

It is common for those that deliver the Grammar of modern Languages to omit their Profody: So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei*; that of the French by *Desmarais*; and that of the English by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Jonson* though a Poet. But as the Laws of Metre are included in the Idea of Grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

Profody comprises *Orthoepy*, or the Rules of Pronunciation; and *Orthometry*, or the Laws of Verification.

P R O N U N C I A T I O N is just, when every Letter has its proper Sound, and when every Syllable has its proper Accent, or which in English Verification is the same, its proper Quantity.

The Sound of the Letters have been already explained and Rules for the Accent or Quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable Exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of Dissyllables formed by affixing a Termination, the former Syllable is commonly accented, as *chilish*, *kingdom*, *actest*, *acted*, *toilsome*, *lover*, *scoffer*, *fairer*, *foremost*, *zealous*, *fulness*, *godly*, *meeekly*, *artist*.

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a Syllable to the Radical Word, have commonly the Accent on the latter, as *to begét*, *to beséem*, *to bestów*.

3. Of Dissyllables, which are at once Nouns and Verbs, the

Verb

Verb has commonly the Accent on the latter, and the Noun on the former Syllable; as *to descant, a descant; to censure, a censure, to contract, a contract.*

This Rule has many Exceptions. Though Verbs seldom have their Accent on the former, yet Nouns often have it on the latter Syllable; as *delight, perfume.*

4. All Dissyllables ending in *y* as *easy*; in *our*, as *labour, favour*; in *ow*, as *willow, wallow*, except *allow*; in *le*, as *battle, bible*; in *ish*, as *banish*; in *ck*, as *cambric, cassock*; in *ter*, as *to batter*; in *age*, as *courage*; in *en*, as *fasten*; in *et*, as *quiet*, accent the former Syllable.

5. Dissyllable Nouns in *er*, as *canker, better*, have the Accent on the former Syllable.

6. Dissyllable Verbs terminating in a Consonant and a Final, as *comprise, escape*; or having a Diphthong in the last Syllable, as *appare, reveal*, or ending in two Consonants, as *attend*, have the Accent on the latter Syllable.

7. Dissyllable Nouns having a Diphthong in the latter Syllable, have commonly their Accent on the latter Syllable, as *applause*; except Words in *ain*, as *certain, mountain*.

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a Termination, or prefixing a Syllable, retain the Accent of the Radical Word, as *loveliness, tenderness, contempt, waggoner, physical, benefactor, commenting, commanding, assurance.*

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *gracious, arduous*; in *al*, as *capital*; in *ion*, as *vention*, accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce, ent, and ure*, accent the first Syllable, as *countenance, continence, armament, eminent, elegant, propagate*, except they be derived from Words having the Accent on the last, as *convivance, acquaintance*; or the middle Syllable hath a Vowel before two Consonants, as *promulgate*.

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *entity, specify, liberty, victory, study*, commonly Accent the first Syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first Syllable, as *ire-ble, theatre*, except *disciple*, and some Words which have a Position, as *example, epistle*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first Syllable, as *penitence*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *creator, creator*, or having in the middle Syllable a Diphthong, as *endeavour*; or a Vowel before two Consonants, as *domestick*, accent the middle Syllable.

15. Trissyllables, that have their accent on the last Syllable are commonly French, as *science, reputation, magazine*, or

Words formed by prefixing one or two Syllables to an acute Syllable, as *immature, overcharge*.

16. Polysyllables, or Words of more than three Syllables, follow the Accent of the Words from which they are derived, as *arrogating, continency, incontinency, commendable, commensurableness*.

17. Words in *ion* have the Accent upon the Antepenult, as *salvation, perturbation, concision*; Words in *atour* or *ator* on the Penult, as *dedicator*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the Accent on the first Syllable, as *amicable*, unless the second Syllable have a Vowel before two Consonants, as *combustible*.

19. Words ending in *our* have the Accent on the Antepenult, as *uxorious, voluptuous*.

20. Words in *ly* have their Accent on the Antepenult, as *puffianimity, activity*.

These Rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every Rule of every Language has its Exceptions; and in English, as in other Tongues, much must be learned by Example and Authority. Perhaps more and better Rules may be given that have escaped my Observation.

VERSIFICATION is the Arrangement of a certain Number of Syllables according to certain Laws.

The feet of our Verses are either Iambic, as *alost, create*; or Trochaic, as *belly, lousy*.

Our Iambic measure comprises verses of four Syllables.

Most good, most fair,

Or things as rare,

To call you's lost;

For all the cost

Words can bestow,

So poorly show

Upon your praise,

That all the ways

Sense hath, comes short.

With ravish'd ears

The monarch hears.

Drayton.

Of six.

Drayton.

Thus while we are abroad,

Shall we not touch our lyre

Shall we not sing an ode?

Shall that holy fire,

In us that wrongly glow'd,

In this cold air expire?

Thougl

Though in the utmost Peak
 A while we do remain
 Amongst the mountains bleak,
 Expos'd to sleet and rain,
 No sport our hours shall break,
 To exercise our vein.
 Who thought bright Phœbus beams
 Refresh the southern ground,
 And though the princely Thames
 With beauteous Nymphs abound,
 And by old Camber's streams
 Be many wonders found ;
 Yet many rivers clear
 Here glide in silver swathes,
 And what of all most dear,
 Buxton's delicious baths.
 Strong ale and noble chear,
 T' allwage breme winter's scathes.
 In places far or near,
 Or famous, or obscure
 Where wholesome is the air,
 Or where the most impure,
 All times and every where,
 The muse is still in ure.

Drayton:

Of eight, which is the usual measure for short poems.

And may at last my weary age,
 Find out the peaceful hermitage,
 The hairy gown and mossy cell,
 Where I may sit and nightly spell
 Of ev'ry star the sky does shew,
 And ev'ry herb that sips the dew.

Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroic and tragic poetry.

Full in the midst of this created space,
 Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
 Confining on all three ; with triple bound ;
 Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around, }
 And hither bring their undulating sound. }
 The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,
 Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r ;
 A thousand winding entries long and wide,
 Receive the fresh reports a flowing tide.
 A thousand crannies in the walls are made,
 Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.

Ti.

'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse,
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news ;
Where echo's in repeated echo's play :
A mart for ever full ; and open night and day
Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease ;
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides receding from th' insulted shore ;
Or like the broken thunder heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or entering in :
A thorough-fare of news ; where some devise
Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies.
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.

Dryden

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even Syllables ; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule is more strictly observed.

Our trochaic measures are

Of three Syllables,

Here we may
Think and pray
Before death
Stops our breath :
Other joys
Are our toys.

Of five,

In the days of old
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt anxiety.

Of seven,

Fairest piece of well form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd Syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten Syllables. Our ancient Poets wrote Verses sometimes of twelve Syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
And farth'it survey their soils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crouds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,

Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,
 That she of all the rest neglected was so long;
 Alleging for herself, when through the Saxons' pride,
 The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side
 Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
 Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.
 And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)
 Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
 A constant maiden still the only did remain,
 The best her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.
 And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
 So only she is rich in mountains, meres, and springs,
 And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste,
 As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,
 And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone
 His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The verse of twelve syllables called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to deversify heroic lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join

The varying verse, the full resounding line,

The long majestic march, and energy divine.

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyric measure of verses, consisting alternately of eight syllable and six.

She, to receive thy radiant name,

Selects a whiter space.

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay

Devote a wreath to thee,

That day, for come it will, that day

Shall I lament to see.

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *anapestic*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute sway,

And grow wiser and better as life wears away.

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as

Diogenes surly and proud.

I think not of Iris nor Iris of me.

These measures are varied by many combinations, and some-

simes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as the heroic measure.

'Tis heav'n itself that points out an hereafter
And intimates eternity to man.

So in that of eight Syllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

In that of seven,

For resistance I could fear none,

But with twenty ships had done,

What thou, brave and happy Vernon,

Hast achiev'd with six alone.

In that of six,

'Twas when the seas were roaring,

With hollow blasts of wind,

A damsel lay deploring,

All on a rock reclin'd.

In the anapestic,

When terrible tempests assail us,

And mountainous billows affright,

Nor power nor wealth can avail us,

But skilful industry steers right.

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our verifications admits of few licences, except a *synalæpha*, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t' accept*; and a *synæresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special*, or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *ov'rice*, *tem'rance*.

P A R T III.

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

T A B L E I.

Noun Substantives of two Syllables, accented and explained, whose Accents are the same, till altered by a Dash (') on the contrary Syllable.

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

Note, Substantives should be wrote with a Capital Letter.

A	'B-bels, a Governess of an Abbey	Ba-ron, a Nobl. man (pl)
Ab-bey, a Monastery	Bed-lam, a House for mad Peo-	Be-ryl, a precious Stone
Abbot, Governor of an Abbey	Bea-ver, the Name of a Beast	Bi-got, a superstitious Person
Ab-tract, a short Account	Bil-let, a Ticket	Bil-low, a Wave
Ac-cent, the Tone of the Voice	Bi-shop, Head of the Clergy	Bit-tern, a Bird of prey
Ac-cels, Amittance, Approach	Blan-ket, a Coverlet for a Bed	Blem-ish, a Spot, Disgrace
Ac-cord, Agreement	Blis-ter, a surgery Bladder	Blof-son, a Flower
Ac-count, Esteem, Reckoning	Bun-net, a Sort of Cap	Bo-rough, a Town Corporate
Ac-compts, Book keeping	Bo-der, an Edge	Bo-tom, the under Side
Ac-tor, a Doer of a Thing	Bo-rough, a Town Corporate	Boun-ty, Generosity
Ad-der, a Serpent	Bo-rough, a Town Corporate	Bow-els, the Guts
Ad-dress, Application	Bo-rough, a Town Corporate	Bre-ve, a Hoop's Bull
Ad-ill-ment, Indisposition of Body	Bo-rough, a Town Corporate	Bride-groom, a new married Man
Ad-cher, an Instrument to fasten a Ship	Bo-rough, a Town Corporate	Brice-wel, a House of Cer-
Ad-ge-l, a Spirit	Bo-rough, a Town Corporate	Brim-stone, a Mineral
Ad-ge, a Corner	Bo-rough, a Town Corporate	Bro-thel, a Eury house
Ad-nals, yearly Chronicles	Bo-rough, a Town Corporate	Brown-ills, Independents
Ad-them, a Divine Song	Bo-rough, a Town Corporate	Brush-wood, small Wood
Ad-vil, a Smith's Iron	Bo-rough, a Town Corporate	Buck-er, a leather Pail
Ad-pect, Countenance	Bo-rough, a Town Corporate	Buck-ler, a piece of Armour
Ad-kin, a Man's Name	Bo-rough, a Town Corporate	Buck-ram, Buff Cloth
B		
Ba-boon, a Kind of Monkey		
Bad-ger, a Beast		
Bank-er, a Trader in Money		
Bank-rupt, a broken Person		
Ban-ner, an Ensign, or Stan-		
ard		
Bap-tist, one who baptizes		

Bud-get, a Bag
 Buf-foon, a Jester
 Bul-wark, a strong Fort
 Bur-then, a Load
 Bustard, a large Bird
 But-ler, a Servant
 But-tress, a Prop, or Pillar
 Buz-zard, a Bird so called

C.

Ca-bál, a Gang of Persons
 Cáb-bage, a Plant
 Cab-bin, a Room in a Ship
 Ca-ble, a Rope
 Ca-dance, Fall of the Voice
 Ca-lash, an open Chariot
 Cám-phire, a Drug or Gum
 Câ-nal, an artificial River
 Can-cer, a Sore
 Can-dour, Sincerity
 Can-non, a great Gun
 Can-on, a Rule or Church Law
 Ca-nóo, an Indian Boat
 Cán-vas, a coarse Cloth
 Ca-pers, a Pickle
 Ca-price, Humour
 Car-bine, a short Gun
 Car-cass, a dead Body
 Ca-réer, full Speed
 Car-go, the Loading of a Ship
 Car-pet, a Floor Cloth
 Cas-cáde, a Water fall
 Cas-ement, a Window that
 opens
 Cás-sock, a Priest's Garment
 Cas-tle, a strong Place
 Cau-dle, an hot Supping
 Ca-vern, an Hollow under
 Ground
 Cause-way, a raised Passage
 Cen-tre, the middle Point
 Cen-try, a Watchman
 Ces-sor, a Maker of Rates
 Cha-lice, a Communion Cup
 Cham-paign, an open Country

Cha-os, a confused Heap
 Chap-let, a Garland
 Chap-man, a Buyer
 Cha-pel, a Place of Worship
 Chap-ter, a Division
 Chap-ter, a Grant
 Chat-tels, Goods
 Chef-nut, a Fruit
 Chil-blain, a Swelling
 Chis-el, an Iron Tool so called
 Cho-rus, singing together
 Cin-ders, Ashes, Dust
 Cy-pher, such as (0) Nothing
 Cir-cle, a round Figure
 Cis-tern, a Vessel for Water
 Ci-tron, a Kind of Lemon
 Cla-mour, Noise
 Cla-ret, Red Wine
 Clea-ver, a large Iron, used by
 Butchers for cutting
 Cli-ent, one that employs a
 Lawyer
 Cli-mate, a certain Space of
 the Earth
 Clois-ter, a religious House
 Clo-set, a small Room
 Clo-ver, a Kind of Grass
 Clus-ter, a Bunch
 Clys-ter, a Purge backwards
 Cob-ler, a Bungler
 Cod-lin, an Apple
 Cof-fee, an Italian Berry
 Cof-fer, a Chest
 Cof-fin, a Case for dead Persons
 Coin-age, making of Money
 Col-lege, a Place for Learning
 Co-lon, a Stop marked thus (:)
 Co-lour, the outside appearance
 of any Thing, also Pretence
 Co-lumn, a Pillar
 Com-ma, a small Stop, thus
 Co-met, a blazing Star
 Com-ment, an Interpretation
 Com-merce, Trade

- Com-pact, *Agreement*
 Com-pais, *a Mathematical Instrument*
 Con-çoit, *Fancy or Imagination*
 Con-cord, *Agreement*
 Con-fines, *Bounds, Limits*
 Con-fist, *a Combat*
 Con-flux, *a Flowing together*
 Con-gress, *a Meeting together*
 Con-quest, *Victory*
 Con-sent, *Agreement*
 Cón-sort, *a Companion*
 Con-tact, *Touch*
 Con-vent, *a religious House*
 Con-vex, *the outside Parts*
 Co-quet, *an amorous Fellow*
 Cò-ral, *a r d stone*
 Cor-net, *an Ensign*
 Cor-nish, *a Moulding*
 Cor-sair, *a Sea Robber*
 Cot-ton, *woolly Stuff*
 Co-vert, *a shady Place*
 Coun-tes, *an Earl's Wife*
 Coun-try, *a Kingdom*
 Coun-ty, *Part of a Kingdom*
 Cou-rage, *Valour*
 Cou-rànt, *a Dance*
 Còw-ard, *one who fears to fight*
 Cox-comb, *a conceited Fellow*
 Cre-dit, *Reputation*
 Cri-tic, *a nice Censurer*
 Cry-stal, *a precious Stone*
 Cu-bit, *a Foot of Length*
 Cud-gel, *a Staff*
 Cul-ture, *Handiwork*
 Cu-pid, *God of Love*
 Cu-rate, *an inferior Priest*
 Cur-rent, *running Stream*
 Cut-ler, *a Knife Maker, &c.*
 Cy-nic, *a sour-crabb'd Fellow*
 Cy-preis, *a Tree so called*
- D**
- Dag-ger, *a short Sword*
 Da-gon, *Philistines' God*
- Da-mask, *flowered Silk*
 Dan-druff, *Scurf*
 Dan-ger, *Hazard*
 Dar-nel, *a Weed so called*
 Das-tard, *a Coward*
 Dea-con, *a Minister or Servant*
 De-bàte, *a Dispute*
 Débit-or, *one that owes Money*
 De-céit, *a Cheat*
 De-cree, *an Order,*
 De-fault, *Want, Omission*
 De-fect, *Plenish*
 De-fence, *Resistance*
 De-gree, *Advancement*
 Dé-ism, *denying Religion*
 De-light, *Joy*
 De-luge, *a Flood*
 De-scent, *a Going down*
 De-sign, *an Invention*
 De-spite, *Envy*
 De-tail, *the Particulars*
 Di-et, *Food, also an Assembly*
 Dis-gust, *a Distaste, or Dislike*
 Dog-grel, *pitiful Poetry*
 Dol-lar, *a foreign Coin*
 Dol-phin, *a Fish so called*
 Dot-age, *a Doating*
 Dó-zen, *Twelve*
 Dra-per, *one that sells Cloth*
 Drop-sy, *a waterish Humour*
 Dredg-er, *an Oyster Fisher*
 Drug-get, *a woollen Stuff*
 Drug-gill, *a Dealer in Drugs*
 Du-el, *a Fight between two Persons*
- E**
- Eá-gle, *a Bird so called*
 Ease-ment, *a Refreshing*
 E-cho, *a Resounding of Voice*
 E-clipse, *a Defect of Light*
 E-dict, *a Proclamation*
 Ef-fect, *Goods*
 E-gress, *a Going forth*
 En-gine, *an Instrument*
- E.E-Voy;

En-voy, a Messenger
 En-vy, Spite
 Er-rand, a Message
 Es-sence, Substance, Being
 E-vent, Issue, Success
 Ex-ile, Banishment
 Ex-it, Departure
 Ex-panse, the Firmament
 Ex-pence, Cost, Charge
 Ex-ploit, a manly Action
 Ex-tent, Compass

F

Fá-brid, a Building
 Far-thing, a piece of Money
 Fa-thom, a Measure of 6 Feet
 Fa-tigue, Weariness
 Fi-gure, Shape
 Fla-vour, Relish
 Flem-ing, a Native of Flan-
 ders

Flex-ure, a Bending
 Fló-rist, one skilled in Flowers
 Flu-id, a thin flowing Body
 For-est, a large woody Place
 For-ger, a Counterfeiter
 For-tress, a strong Hold
 Foun-tain, the Source or Head
 Frac-ture, the Breaking of a
 Bone

Frag-ment, a broken Piece
 Fren-sy, Madness
 Fri-day, the fifth Day
 Fri-gate, a small Ship
 Fro-lic, a merry P an
 Fúr-nace, a Copper
 Fur-row, a Trench

G

Gaug-ing, measuring of Casks
 Gal-lon, four Quarts
 Ga-mut, a Scale of Music
 Gan-gren, a Mortification
 Gar-ment, a Coat
 Gar-ret, the uppermost Room
 Ga-zette, a News Paper

Geld-ing, a geld Horse
 Gher-kins, pickled Cucumbers
 Gi-ant, a very large Person
 Gib-bet, a Gallows
 Glut-ton, a greedy Eater
 Gos-pel, the New Testaments
 Gos-sip, a talking Woman
 Gram-mar, a Book of Instruc-
 tion

Gran-deur, Greatness or Power
 Gra-ver, a Tool for Engraving
 Gri-mace, Hypocrisy
 Gris-tle, a horny Substance
 Ground-iel, a Threshold
 Grudg-ing, sparing
 Gui-dance, guiding, leading
 Guil-der, a Coin value 2s.
 Gut-ter, a Sink or Drain

H

Há-bit, Custom. Cloathing
 Har-angue, a public Speech
 Har-bour, Lodging, or Place
 for Ships to ride at Anchor
 Har-lot, a lewd Woman
 Har-ness, Horses Attire
 Har-vest, Reaping time
 Hat-chet, a small Axe
 Ha-vock, Destruction
 Hea-then, an Idolater
 Hei-fer, a young Cow
 Hel-met, an Head piece
 Hem-lock, a poisonous Plant
 Her-ald, an Officer
 Her-bal, Book o Plants
 Her-mit, a solitary Person
 Hé-ron, a Water fow.
 Hire-ling, one who takes Wages

Hom-age, Submission
 Ho-nour, Respect
 Hor-ror, Dread
 Hu-mour, Fancy
 Hun-ger, Want of Food
 Hy-ssop, an Herb.

) or I

Jar-gon, *Gibberish, or Jangling*
 I-mage, *a Picture or Statue*
 Im-port, *Meaning*
 Im-post, *a Tax*
 Im-pulse, *a strong Persuasion*
 In-celt, *unlawful Marriage*
 In-come, *Rent, Revenue*
 In-dex, *a Hand or Mark*
 In-quest, *Inquiry, Search*
 In-sect, *a small living Creature*
 In-sult, *an Affront*
 In-trigue, *a Plot*

K

Ken-nel *a Water-course*
 Ker-nel, *Inside of a Nut*
 Ker-sey, *coarse Cloth*
 Kid-der, *a Carrier*
 Knuc-kle, *a Joint*

L

Lan-ce:, *a Surgeon's Instrument*
 Lan-guage, *Speech*
 Lat-chet, *Part of a Shoe*
 Le-gate, *Pope's Ambassador*
 Le-gend, *a fabulous Tale*
 Li-bel, *a scandalous little Book*
 Li-cence, *Leave*
 Lim-ner, *a Painter*
 Li-quad, *a floating Boat*
 Lo-gic, *the Art of Reasoning*
 Lu-cre, *Gain*
 Lus-tre, *Brightness*

M

Ma-chine, (pronounced Ma-shen) *an Engine*
 Má-dam, *a Title of Honour*
 Mag-et, *a Loadstone*
 Mai-den, *a young Woman*
 Man-chet, *fine Bread*
 Man-date, *a Command*
 Man-tle, *a Cloke*
 Mar-gin, *the Brim or Edge*

Ma-ron, *a motherly Woman*
 Max-im, *a Principle*
 May-or, *Magistrate*
 Me-dal, *a Coin*
 Mem-brane, *a thin Skin*
 Me-rit, *Worth*
 Mes-sage, *an Errand*
 Me-tal, *Gold, Silver, &c.*
 Mim-ick, *a Mocker*
 Mi-nute, *a short Space of Time*
 Mir-rour, *a Looking glass*
 Mis-chief, *Hurt*
 Mi-ter, *a covetous Fellow*
 Mi-tre, *a Bishop's Cap*
 Mix-ture, *a Mingling*
 Mo-del, *Frame or Fashion*
 Mo-ment, *an Instant, also a Thing of Concern*
 Mo-tive, *Persuasion*
 Mot-to *an Emblem*
 Moun-tain, *an Hill*
 Mu-sic, *Harmony*
 Mus-tard, *a small Seed*

N

Na-tive, *one born in the Land*
 Na-ture, *Disposition*
 Na-vel, *a Part of the Belly*
 Na-vy, *a Company of Ships*
 Ni-tre, *Salt Petre, &c.*
 Non-age, *under Age*
 No-vel, *new, also a Story*
 Nur-ture, *Nourishment*
 Nui-sance, *annoyance*

O

Ob-ject, *that which presents itself*
 Ob-long, *a long square*
 O-dour, *Sweet Scents or Smell*
 O-men, *a Sign or Token*
 Or-gan, *an Instrument of Music*
 Or-phan, *a fatherless Child*
 O-val, *an Egg-like Figure*
 Out-rage, *a violent Affront*

P Pac-quet,

P

Pac-quet, a Parcel, or Vessel
 Pa gan, a Heathen
 Pain ter, one who Paints
 Pa lace, a Court
 Pa-late, the Roof of the Mouth
 Pal sy, a Disease
 Pa-nick, (Fear) on a Sudden
 Pa-pist, a Roman Catholick
 Párch-ment, a Skin to write on
 Par-sley, an Herb
 Pas-time, Sport
 Pas-tor, a Minister
 Pa-tent, a Grant from the King
 Pea-sant, a Country Fellow
 Peb-bles, small stones
 Pri-mer, a little Book
 Prin-cess, Prince's Wife
 Pro-blem, a Question
 Pro-cess, Proceeding
 Proc-tor, a spiritual Officer
 Pro-duct, the Thing produced
 Pro-gress, a Going forward
 Pro-ject, a Contrivance
 Pro-logue, a Speech beforehand
 Pro-phet, an inspired Person
 Pros-pect, a View
 Prox-y, a Deputy
 Pur-port, Meaning
 Pur-pose, a Design
 Pur-suit, Running after, Diligence
 Pe-nance, Mortification
 Per-fume, a sweet scent
 Phan-tom, a Ghost
 Phœ-nix, a rare Bird
 Phy-sic, a Medicine
 Pic-kle, a Preserve
 Pic-ture, a Representation
 Pi-lot, a Sea Guide
 Pin-nace, a small Sea Vessel
 Pi-rate, a Sea Robber
 Pil-mire, an Ant
 Plain-tiff, he who complains

Plas-ter, or Plaister, a Cover
 Pre-cept, a Command
 Pre-cinct, a particular Jurisdiction
 Pre-late, a Bishop
 Pre-lude, Entrance
 Pre-tence, Excuse
 Pre-text, Pretence
 Pri-mate, chief Archbishop

Q

Quá-drant, fourth Part
 Quár-rel, Strife
 Qui-ver, a Case for Arrows
 Quo-rum, a superiour Justice
 Quo-ta, a Share of

R

Rab-ble, Mob
 Ra-dix, a Root
 Rai-ment, a Garment
 Rai-n, a dried Grape
 Ran-cour, Malice
 Ran-dom, Uncertainty
 Ra-pine, Robbery
 Rap-sode, Transport of Mind
 Rash-ness, Hastiness
 Ra-zor, an Instrument to shave
 Re-ceipt, a Discharge
 Re-cels, a Withdrawing
 Re-cord, Register
 Rec-tor, the Parson of a Parish
 Ré-flux, a flowing back
 Re-fuge, a Place of Safety
 Re-gard, Respect
 Ré-lict, a Widow
 Re-lief, Assistance
 Re-nown, Fame
 Re-past, a Meal
 Ré-spite, a Delay for some Time
 Re-sult, Conclusion
 Re-venge, Satisfaction
 Re-view, an Examination
 Rhú-barb, a purging Plant
 Rid-ic

- Rid-dle, a dark Saying
 Ri-gour, Harshness, Strictness
 Ri-ot, Tumult or Noise
 Ro-nânce, a feigned Story
 Rub-bish, Refuse, Dirt
 Ru-brick, the Church Service
 Rup-ture, a breaking
 S
 Sáb-bath, a Day of Rest
 Sa-ble, a rich Fur
 Sal-lad, a Sallet
 Sam-phire, the Name of a Plant
 Sam-ple, a Pattern
 San-dal, a Sort of Shoe
 Sa-phire, a costly Stone
 Sar-casm, a Scoff or Taunt
 Sat-chel, a Bag for Books
 Sat-tin, a Sort of Silk
 Sa-turn, one of the Planets
 Scab-bard, Sheath
 Scan-dal, Offence, ill Name
 Scep-ter, a royal Staff
 Scep-tic, a Disbeliever
 Sche-dule, [pronounced Se-dale] an additional Writing annex'd to a Will or Deed
 Scho-lar, a learned Person
 Sci-ence, Knowledge
 Scoun-drel, a rascally Fellow
 Scrip-tures, the old and new Testament
 Scrup-ple, a Doubt
 Sculp-ture, Engraving (2)
 Scur-vey, a Disease, also naught
 Seg-ment, a Piece cut off
 Ser-pent, a venomous Creature
 Sex-ton, a Church officer
 Sham-bies, Butcher's Stalls
 Shar-per, a Cheat,
 She-kel, a Jewish Coin
 Si-byls, certain Prophetesses
 Sig-nal, a Sign given
 Sig-net, a Seal set in a Ring
 Si-ren, a Mermaid
 Slo-ven, a nasty Fellow
 Slug-gard, a sloathful Person
 Soc-ker Part of a Candlestick
 Son-net, an Italian Poem
 So-phist, a subtle Deceiver
 Sor-row, Grief
 Spar-row, a Bird
 Scep-tre, an Apparition
 Sipké-nard, a sweet Plant
 Spin-nage, an Herb
 Spi-net, a musical Instrument
 Spin-ster, a Maiden Woman
 Splin-ter, a Shiver of Wood
 Spon-sor, a Surety
 Squir-rel, a small Beast
 Sta-tue, an Image
 Sta-tute, a Law
 Sta-ture, Shape, Size
 Stew-ard, an Overseer
 Stick-ler, a Zealot
 Sti-pend, a Salary
 Stir-rup, belonging to a Saddle
 Sto-mach, a Part of the Body
 Sto-rage, Warehouse
 Sto-ry, a Tale
 Strea-mer, a Flag
 Strip-ling, a young Man
 Struc-ture, a Building
 Strum-pet, a bold Harlot
 Stub-ble, Stalks of Corn
 Stu-dent, one who studies
 Sub-stance, Wealth
 Sub-urbs, out Parts of a City
 Suc-cess, good Luck
 Súc-cour, Help, Assistance
 Suff-rage, a Vote
 Sui-tor, a Requester of a Favor
 Sul-phur, Brimstone, [Year
 Sum-mer, one Quarter of the
 Sum-mit, the highest Part
 Sure-ty, Safety, Bail
 Sur-face, the Out-side
 Sur-feit, an Indisposition
 Sur-prize, Astonishment
 Swal-low

Swal-low, a Bird
 Sym-bol, a badge or Mark
 Symp-tom, a sign or token
 Sy-nod, an Assembly of Minis-
 ters
 Sys-tem, a proper Represen-
 tation

T

Ta-ble, an Index to a Book, &c.
 Tay-lor, a Maker of Clothes
 Ta-lant, (of Gold) worth
 5475l.
 Tal-low, melted Fat
 Ta-lon, a Claw
 Tan-kard, a Mug with a Lid
 Tan-ner, one who tans Hides
 Ta-per, along wax Light, &c.
 Tap-ster, a Drawer of Li-
 quors
 Tar-get, a Shield
 Tas-sel, a bunch of Fringe
 Ta-vern, an House well known
 Tem-per, natural Disposition
 Tem-pett, a Storm
 Te-nant, one who hires [nion
 Te-net, a Doctrine, an Opi-
 Ten-ter, an Hook
 Ter-race, a Bank of Earth
 Ter-ror, Fright
 Tes-ter, Part of the Bed
 Tet-ter, an Humour
 Tex-ture, Composure
 Thic-ket, a Place full of Bushes
 This-tle, a prickly Plant
 Thresh-er, a beater out of Corn
 Thun-der, a Noise in the Air
 Thurs day, the 4th Day
 Tic-ker, a small Note
 Ti-ger, a furious Beast
 Tim-ber, Wood for Building
 Tim-brel, a musical Instru-
 ment
 Tinc-ture, a Stain or Dye
 Tin-der, burnt Rag

Tin-ker, a Mender of Brass
 To-ken, a Gift
 Ton-nage, a Duty to the King
 To-pic, Head of a Discourse
 Tor-rent, a violent Stream
 Tor-toise a shell Creature
 Tow-el, a wiping Cloth
 Tow-er, a Castle
 Traf-fick, Trade
 Trai-tor, guilty of Treason
 Tran-script, a Copy
 Tran-sit, a Pass
 Tra-vail, labouring Pain
 Trea-ple, a Medicine
 Trea-son, Disloyalty
 Trea-sure, Riches, Goods
 Trea-tise, a Discourse
 Tre-mor, a Trembling
 Tren-ches, deep Ditches
 Tri-bune, a Magistrate
 Tri-bute, Tax
 Trim-mer, a Sharper
 Troo-per, an Horse Soldier
 Tro-phy, a Sign of Victory
 Trow-el, a Tool to spread
 Mortar
 Trum-pet, a warlike Instru-
 ment of Music
 Trus-tee, a Guardian
 Tri-al, an Examination
 Tues-day, the second Day
 Tu-lip, a Flower
 Tu-mour, a swelling
 Tu-mu't, a Riot
 Tun-nel, to decant Liqueur
 Tur-key, a Fowl
 Tur-nip, a white Root
 Tur-ret, a small Tower
 Tur-tle, a Bird,
 Tu-tor, an Instructor
 Twi-light, neither Day nor
 Night
 Ty-rant, a cruel Governor
 Ty-ro, a young Beginner

V and U

- Vá-grant, an idle Person
 Val-lance, short Curtains
 Val ley, a low Part
 Va-lour, Courage
 Va-lue, Worth or Price
 Va-pour, Steam
 Var-let, a Knave
 Var-nish, a glossy Substance
 Vas-sal, a Slave
 Ud-der, Dug of a Cow
 Vel-lum, Calf's Skin Parchment
 Vel-vet, fine silk Manufacture
 Ve nom, Poison
 Ve-nus, the Goddess of Beauty
 Ver-dict, the Report of Juries
 Ver-dure, Greens
 Ver-juice, the Juice of Crabs &c.
 Ver-min, hurtful Creatures
 Ver-nal, belonging to the Spring, green
 Ves-sel, a small Ship, &c.
 Ves-tals, a Sort of Priestesses
 Vet try, a Place in a Church
 Ves-ture, Cloathing
 Vi-al, a small Glass Bottle
 Vi-car, a Deputy
 Vit-count, next Degree to Earl
 Vic-tim, a Sacrifice
 Vic-tor, a Conqueror
 Vi-gour, Strength
 Vil-lage, a small Town
 Vil-lain, a Rogue
 Vint-ner, a Seller of Wine
 Vi-ol, a musical Instrument
 Vi-per, a venomous Creature
 Vir-gin, a chaste Maiden
 Vir-tue, Quality, Efficacy, &c.
 Vis-age, Countenance
 Vi-sor, a Spy
 Vi-zard, a Magique
 Ul-cer, a running Sore
 Um-pire, a third Person
 Un-cle, a Father's Brother
 Vol-ley, a Discharge of Guns
 Vo-lume, a compleat Book
 Voy-age, a Passage by Sea
 Up-lands, High Grounds
 Ur-chin, an unlucky Child
 U-rine, a Person's Water
 U-sage, Custom
 Usher, an under Master
 Vul-can, a Pagan God
 W
 Wá-fers, to seal Letters with
 Wag-gon, a Carriage
 Wain-scot, thin Boards fixed to a Wall
 Wal-let, a travelling Bag
 Wal-nut, a large Nut
 Wal-ter, a Man's Name
 War-den, a Guardian or Keeper
 Ward-robe, a Place for Clothes
 War-fare, a military Expedition
 War-rant, a written Order
 War-ren, a Place for Rabbits
 Wea-pon, a Thing for Defence
 Wea-ther, the Change of Air
 Wea-ver one who weaves
 Weé-sel, a little wild Creature
 Wher-ry, a Kind of Boat
 Wic-ket, a little Gate
 Wi-dow, one whose Husband is dead
 Wil-low, a Tree so called
 Wood-cock, a Bird well known
 Wrest-ling an Exercise
 Y
 Yéo man, a common Man
 Young-ster, a Young Fellow
 Z
 P
 Zéa-rot, a zealous person
 Ze-nith, a Point over Head

T A B L E II.

Noun Adjectives, accented and explained.

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

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

A B-ject, mean, base
 Ab-rúpt, unseasonable
 A'o-sent, not present
 Ab-struse, secret, difficult
 Ab-surd, foolish
 A-cute, ingenious
 A'd-junct, joined to
 Ad-verse, not prosperous
 A-dúlt, full grown
 A-gile, quick, nimble
 A-lett, brisk
 A'n-tique, ancient
 Ar-dent, zealous
 Au-gust, sacred

B

Bár bed, bearded
 B-e-nign, courteous
 Blight-ed, blasted
 Boor ish, clownish
 Bra-ced, joined together
 Braw-ny, sinewy, also lusty
 Bru-mal, Winter like
 Bul-bous, roundish
 Bai-ky, big

C

Cá-lid, hot
 Cal-lous, gristley, hard
 Cal-low, unfledged
 Can-did, sincere
 Car-nal, fleshly
 Can-tic, searing, burning
 Child-ish, Child-like
 Ci-vil, courteous
 Cle-ver, nice, ingenious
 Clot-ted, in Lumps

Com-plex, compounded
 Con-cave, hollow
 Con-cite, stout
 Con-dign, deserved
 Con-trite, patient
 Cor-rect, without fault
 Co-tive, bound in Body
 Craf-ty, cunning

D

Dain ty, nice in Diet
 De-cent, becoming
 De-mure, over mannerly
 De-vout, godly
 Dire-ful, terrible, cursed
 Dis-junct, dis-joined
 Di-vers, sundry, several
 Di-verse, different
 Di-vine, heavenly
 Dole-ful, mournful
 Dor-mant, useless, sleeping
 Drow-sy, sleepy, heavy
 Duc-tile, apt to draw out

E

Ea-ger, earnest
 Ear-nest, steadfast
 En-tire, whole
 E'-pic, heroic, stately
 E'-qual, even
 Ex-act, nice, curious
 Ex-empt free from
 Ex-pert, cunning
 Ex-tinct, put out, dead

F

Fa-cile, easy to be done

L

Fee-ble

Fée-ble, weak
 Fer-tile, Fruitful
 Fic-kle, given to chance
 Fi-nite, that which has an End
 Fla-grant, manifest
 Fledg-ed, covered with Fea-
 thers
 Flo-rid, eloquent, flourishing
 Flu-ent, eloquent in speech
 Fo-reign, outlandish
 For-lorn, helpless, forsaken
 Fór-mal, affected
 Fra-grant, of a sweet smell
 Fri-gid, cold
 Fru-gal, thrifty
 Fu-ture, Time to come

G

Gal-lant, brave, genteel
 Gau-dy, fine, gay
 Gen-teel, neat, fine, gallant
 Gen-tle civil, mild, also tame
 Gid-dy, wild, inconsiderate

H

Hein-ous, hateful
 Hand-some, comely
 Haugh-ty, proud
 Hea-dy, strong, self-will'd
 H e-c-uck, consumptive
 Ho-nest, just
 Hor-rid, dreadful
 Ho-tile, Enemy like
 Ha-mane, courteous very kind
 Hum-ble, modest
 Hu-mid, moist

I

Im-mense, exceeding great
 In-firm, weak
 In-nate, inbred

K

Kna-vish, deceitful, cheating

L

lan-guid, weak, faint
 la-ment, lying hid
 la-pid, clear
 la-que, belonging to a lace

Lofty, high
 Lu-cid, bright
 Ly-ric, belonging to the Harp

M

Má-gic, black, devilish
 Maim-ed, hurt
 Ma-ture, perfect
 Migh-ty, powerful
 Mi-núte, small
 Mó-dern, new
 Mo-dish, fashionable
 Mon-strous, prodigious
 Mo-ral, belongin to Manners
 Mun-dane, worldly

N

Nér-vous, fineuy
 Ne-ther, lower
 Neu-ter, of neither Side
 Ni-trous, consisting of Nitre or
 Salt
 No-cent, hurtful
 Noi-some, loathful

O

Ob-lique crooked
 Ob-scene, filthy, rude
 Ob-scure, dark
 Ob-ruse, blunt
 Oc-cult, secret

P

Pál-try, pitiful, mean
 Pa-pal, belonging to the Pope
 Pal-sive, apt to bear, or suffer
 Pa-tent, open, uncovered
 Pee-vish, fretful
 Pen-sive, melancholy, thought-
 ful
 Per-due, lost, hid
 Per-verie, forward
 Plú-ral more than one
 Po-lite, neat, genteel
 Pó-tent, powerful
 Pre-cise, formal, exact
 P rég-nant, big with any Thing
 Pri-tine, ancient

Pri-vate,

Prí-vate, hid
 Pro-fane, wicked
 Pro-fane, lavish
 Pú-trid, corrupt
 Pro-lix, long, tedious

R

Rám-pant, wanton
 Ra-pid, swift
 Re-cent, new
 Re-gal, kingly
 Re-mit, negligent
 Re-mote, far off
 Rí-gid, severe
 Ro-búst, lusty, strong
 Ró-guish, knowish
 Roy-al, kingly
 Ru-ral, country like
 Rus-tic, unmannerly
 Rus-tic, to make a soft Noise

Sá-ble, dark
 Sá-cred, holy
 San-guine, bloody, also vigorous
 Sa-vage, brutish
 Sau-cy, unmannerly, rude
 Scar-let, fine red
 Se-cure, safe
 Se-crete, quiet
 Se-lect, choice
 Se-vere, clear, calm
 Sér-vice mean base
 Shal-low, empty
 Shame-less, imprudent
 Shame-faced, bashful
 Sick-ly, unhealably
 Simp-lic, pure, unmixed, foolish
 Sin-cere, honest
 Skín-nish, caution
 Slen-der, not thick
 Smut-ty, filthy
 So-lar, belonging to the Sun
 So-lemn, done with Reverence
 So-lid, firm, lasting
 Sol-vent, able to pay

Sor-did, mean, base
 Spec-ty, hasty
 Splen-did, glorious
 Spright-ly, brisk, lively
 Spún-gy, full of idoles
 Squa-lid, foul, nasty
 Sqeam-ish, weak-stomached
 Stag-nant, standing still
 State-ly majestic
 Stea-dy, even
 Stel-lar, starry
 Ste-til, unfruitful
 Sto-rid, foolish
 Stub-born obstinate
 Stunt-ed, hindered from grow-
 ing
 Stu-pid, dull, senseless
 Stur-dy, resolute
 Sub-lime, high, lofty
 Sú-ble, crafty, also thin or fine
 Sue-cinct, craft, short
 Sú-den, hasty, quick
 Sul-len, moody
 Sul-try, very hot
 Sun-ry, several, many
 Sú-pine, carelets
 Sú-ple, tender, pliant
 Sú-preme, highest
 Sur-plus, over and above
 Swar-thy, blackish

T

Tá-cit, silent
 Taint-ed, corrupted
 Tar-dy, dull, slow, also guilty
 Taunt-ing, scoffing
 Taw-bry, slightly gay
 Taw-ny, brownish
 Tei-ty, peevish, churlish
 Ting-ed, coloured
 Tor-pid, benumbed, sleepy
 Tor-rid, hot, burning
 To-tal, entire, the Whole
 To-ward, orderly
 'Trans-verse, across, athwart

Tré-pid, trembling
 Tri-ple, three-fold
 Truf-ty, faithful
 Tu-mid, swelling
 Tur-gid, swollen, puffed up
 V and U
 Vá-cant, void
 Va-lid, binding, good in Law
 Va-pid, dead, flat
 Ve-núft, beautiful
 Vér-tal, by word of Mouth
 Ver-dant, green
 Ver-nal, belonging to the
 Spring
 Vi-nous, having the Relish of
 Wine
 Vit-cous, clammy

Vi-tal, of Life
 Vi-vid, lively
 Un-cóuth, uncommon
 Un-wife, foolish
 Vó-cal, belonging to the Voice
 Vo-lant, flying
 Up-right, sincere, honeft
 Ur-bane, courteous
 Vúl-gar, common
 W
 Wán-ton, light, waggish
 Weal-thy, rich
 Weigh-ty, heavy
 Wo-ful, full of Woe
 Wool-len, made of Woo.
 Y
 Yéar-ly, every Year

T A B L E III.

Verbs of two Syllables accented and explained.

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

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

A -Báse, to bring down, to humble	Ad-dict, to give up one's self to
A-bate, to diminish	Ad-here, to cleave to
A-bet, to encourage	Ad-journ, to put off
A-bide, to continue	A-cept, to make one's Heir
Ab-jure, to renounce	A-dorn, to beautify
A-bridge, to shorten	Ad-vert, to take heed
Ab-secnd, to hide one's self	A-sirin, to maintain
Ab-sorb, to swallow up	At-fix, to fasten to
Ab-stain, to forbear, to cease	At-lay, to assuage
Ab-sterge, to purge or cleanse	At-ledge, to bring for Proof
Ab-stract, to separate	At-lure, to decoy or entice
Ac-cost, to approach	A'm-ble, to pace
Ac-crue, to arise from	Am-bush, to lay in wait
Ac-cuse, to charge with Guilt	A-méree, to fine a Person
Ac-quit, to discharge	An-nex, to join together

B Bel low,

B

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

C

Ca-jóle, to deceive
 Cál-cine, to burn to a Cinder
 Can-cel, to blot out
 Ca-rés, to make much of
 Ca-rouse, to drink hard
 Ca-shier, to discharge
 Cál-trate, to gild
 Ce-mént, to join together
 Cén-sure, to condemn
 Chal-lenge, to bid Defiance
 Chas-tise, to punish
 Chri-ten, to baptise or sprinkle
 Clat-ter, to make a Noise
 Co-hére, to cleave to
 Col-lect, to gather
 Cón-bat, to fight
 Com-bine, to join together
 Com-mend, to praise
 Com-mit, to deliver up
 Cóm-mune, to discourse to-
 gether
 Com-páre, to liken
 Cóm-pais, to surround
 Com-pél, to force,
 Com-pile, to heap or gather
 Com-plain, to bewail
 Com-plete, to perfect
 Com-plore, to lament
 Com-port, to behave
 Com-pose, to put together
 Com-pound to mix together

Com-press, to squeeze close
 Com-prise, to contain
 Com-pute, to reckon
 Con-ceal, to keep secret
 Con-cede, to yield unto
 Con-cert, to contrive
 Con-clude, to finish
 Con-cur, to agree with
 Con-dense, to thicken
 Con-demn, to dislike or accuse
 Con-dole, to lament with
 Con-duce, to help much
 Con-ter, to bestow, compare
 Con-fide, to trust in
 Con-fine, to restrain
 Con-firm, to establish
 Con-form, to comply with
 Con-found, to puzzle
 Con-front, to oppose
 Con-fuse, to perplex
 Con-fute, to disprove
 Con-geal, to harden
 Con-join, to put together
 Cón-jure, to deal with a wick-
 ed Spirit
 Con-jure, to charge upon Oas
 Con-nex, to join
 Con-nive, to wink at
 Con-serve, to preserve or main-
 tain
 Con-sign, to deliver up
 Con-spire, to agree together
 Con-strue, to expound
 Con-sult, to advise
 Con-sume, to waste
 Con-temn, to despise
 Con-tend, to quarrel, to strive
 Con-test, to dispute
 Con-tract, to bargain with
 Con-trive, to invent
 Con-troul, to restrain
 Con-vene, to come together
 Con-verse, to talk together
 Con-vert, to change

L 3

con-vey

Con-vey, to make over
 Conn-vict, to prove guilty
 Con-voke, to call together
 Corn-voy, to conduct
 Cor-rect, to chastise
 Cor-rode, to fret or gnaw
 Cor-rupt, to debauch
 Co-vet, to desire
 Cou-ple, to join together
 Co-zen, to cheat
 Cur-tail, to diminish

D

Dáb-ble, to trample in the Dirt
 Dal-ly, to sport with
 Da-mage, to hurt
 De-bár, to keep out or hinder
 De-bate, to bring down
 De-bate, to dispute
 De-bauch, to corrupt
 De-cant, to pour off
 De-cay, to grow worse
 De-cease, to die
 De-cede, to depart from
 De-cide, to conclude a Matter
 De-claim, to speak against
 De-cline, to refuse
 De-coy, to entice
 De-cry, to speak ill of
 De-feat, to overthrow
 De-send, to support or maintain
 De-fer, to put off
 De-fine, to explain
 De-flower, to ravish
 De-form, to disfigure
 De-fraud, to cheat
 De-fray, to bear Expences
 De-fy, to challenge
 De-grade, to disqualify or put
 out of Office
 De-ject, to cast down
 De-ject, to put off
 De-lude, to deceive
 De-mand, to lay claim
 De-mean, to behave
 De-merge, to plunge down

De-mise, to bequeath
 De-mur, to object against or
 put off
 De-note, to point out or show
 De-nounce, to proclaim, de-
 clare
 De-part, to go from
 De-pend, to rely upon
 De-plore, to bewail
 De-plume, to unfeather
 De-port, to behave one's self
 De-pose, to dethrone, also to
 give Evidence of
 De-prave, to corrupt
 De-press, to weigh down
 De-pute, to appoint in ano-
 ther's Room
 De-scry, to discern afar off
 De-sign, to intend or purpose
 De-sist, to leave off
 De-spoil, to strip or rob one
 De-spond, to despair [way
 De-tach, to dismiss or send a-
 De-ter, to affright or discour-
 rage
 De-tect, to discover
 De-test, to abhor
 De-tract, to take from
 De-vest, to uncloath or deprive
 De-vote, to avow or set apart
 for any holy Use
 Dic-tate, to tell another
 Dif-fuse, to spread abroad
 Di-gest, to dissolve Food in the
 Stomach, also to put in Order
 Di-gress, to go from
 Di-lat., to widen
 Di-lute, to make thin
 Dis-arm, to unweapon
 Dis-band, to turn out of ser-
 Dis-hurle, to lay out [vice
 Dis-card, to discharge
 Dis-cern, to perceive
 Dis-claim, to disown
 Dis-clude,

Dis-close, to discover
 Dis-pand, to stretch out
 Dis-pel, to drive away
 Dis-pente, to exempt or excuse
 Dis-play, to unfold
 Dis-sect, to cut open
 Dis-sent, to disagree
 Dis-taste, to dislike
 Dis-suade, to advise to the con-
 trary
 Dis-tend, to draw out
 Dis-til, to draw down
 Dis-tort, to wrest aside
 Dis-use, to forbear to use
 Di-vert, to turn aside from
 Di-voice, to put away
 Di-vulge, to spread abroad
 Dwin-dle, to waste away

E

E-clipse, to darken
 Ef-face, to destroy
 Ef-fect, to perform
 E-ject, to cast out
 E-late, to puff up
 E-lect, to choose or appoint
 E-lude, to shift or shun Danger
 Em-balm, to preserve a Corpse
 Em-bark, to go on ship-board
 E-merge, to rise again, or pop
 up again, &c.
 E-mit, to send forth
 E-mulge, to milk out
 En-act, to decree
 En chant, to bewitch
 En-close, to include
 En-dear, to make beloved
 En-dure, to undergo, to continue
 En-force, to constrain
 En-gage, to persuade
 En-graft, to improve a Tree by
 putting in of other Branches
 En-gross, to get all to one's self
 En-hance, to raise the Value
 En-rol, to put down in writing
 En-tail, to make over

En-tice, to tempt
 E-quip, to set forth
 E-rate, to blot out
 E-rect, to build
 Ef-fay, to attempt or undertake
 E-vade, to shun, to put off
 E-vince, to prove
 Ex-cite, to stir up
 Ex-alt, to lift up
 Ex-ert, to put forth
 Ex-hale, to breathe or steam out
 Ex-hault, to empty or consume
 Ex-ist, to have a Being
 Ex-pand, to stretch out, to open
 Ex-pel, to drive out
 Ex-pend, to lay out
 Ex-pire, to die
 Ex-plode, to cry down
 Ex-port, to send over Sea
 Ex-punge, to blot out
 Ex-tol, to cry up
 Ex-tort, to gain by Force
 Ex-trude, to trust out
 Ex-ult, to leap for joy

F

Fá-mish, to starve
 Fer-mént, to swell or puff up
 Flát-ter, to praise over much
 Flou-rish, to prosper
 Fo-mént, to encourage, to abet
 For-feit, to lose by Neglect
 Ftuf-trate, to disappoint
 Fur-bith, to brighten

G

Gár-nish, to adorn
 Glit-ter, to shine, to sparkle

H

Hál-low, to make Holy
 Hal-loó, to call or set on (as
 Dogs, &c.)
 Hár-row, to break Clods
 Ha-zard, to venture
 Ho-ver, to flatter

I and J

Jan-gle, to differ
 Il-lude, to mock or deceive
 Im-bibe, to suck in, to receive
 Im-bue, to wet with Blood
 Im-merge, or Immerge, to dip
 Im-pact, to disclose
 Im-pede, to hinder, to stop
 Im-peach, to accuse (ward
 Im-pel, to force or drive for-
 Im-pend, to hang over head
 Im-plete, to beseech
 Im-ply, to contain, to satisfy
 Im-print, to fix in the Mind
 Im-pute, to ascribe
 In-cite, to provoke
 In-clude, to take in
 In-cut, to fall under
 In-dent, to cut on the Edge
 In-dict, to accuse
 In-due, to compose
 In-dorse, to write on the Back
 In-ject, to corrupt or taint
 In-ject, to cast in
 In-ert, to put in
 In-pect, to look into
 In-spire, to prompt on
 In-ject, to injure
 In-tare, to engage for
 In-trude, to thrust one's self
 into Company
 In-veigh, to rail against
 In-vert, to turn upside down
 In-vest, to put in possession
 In-volve, to wrap or fold in
 In-ure, to accustom to any Thing

L

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

M

Main-tain, to uphold
 Ma-lign, to envy or bear ill will
 Ma-nage, to husband or do well
 Man-gle, to rend or cut

Ma-nure, to till the Ground
 Mar-vel, to wonder
 Mo-lest, to disturb
 Mur-der, or Murther, to kill
 Muz-zic, to tie up the Mouth

N

Né-glect, to disregard
 Non-plus, to put to a stand
 Nou-rish, to maintain
 Num-ber, to count or reckon

O

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

P

Pàr-boil, to boil in part
 Par-ley, to talk with
 Par-take, to take part with
 Pé-riish, to decay
 Per-jure, to forswear
 Per-mit, to allow
 Per-plex, to disquiet
 Per-sist, to hold on
 Per-suade, to make believe
 Per-tain, to belong to
 Per-vert, to seduce
 Pe-ruse, to read over
 Pic-kle, to preserve
 Pil-er, to steal
 Pil-lage, to plunder
 Plun-der, to rob
 Po-lish, to make bright
 Pen-dor, to consider
 Por-tend, to betoken
 Por-tray, to paint truly
 Post-poned, to put off
 Pre-cede, to go before
 Pre-dest, to fix

Pre-fix

Pre-fix, to set before
 Pre-mise, to treat of before
 Pre-sage, to foretel
 Pre-scribe, to appoint
 Pre-sent, to give
 Pre-side, to rule over
 Pro-duce, to bring forth
 Pro-mote, to advance
 Pro-long, to lengthen
 Pro-mulge, to publish or pro-
 Pro-nounce, to utter (claim
 Pro-pense, inclinable to
 Pro-pound, to propose
 Pro-rogue, to put off, to prolong
 Pro-test, to defend
 Pro-tend, to stretch out
 Pro-trude, to trust forward
 Púz-zle, to confound

Q

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

R

Râl-ly, to banter, also to chide
 Ram-ble, to go astray
 Ran-sack, to rifle
 Ran-som, to redeem
 Re-búke, to reprove
 Re-call, to call back
 Re-cant, to unsay
 Re-cede, to depart from
 Re-cite, to rehearse
 Re-claim, to amend
 Re-cline, to lean backwards
 Re-clude, to shut up
 Re-coil, to fly back
 Re-count, to relate
 Re-cruit, to supply
 Re-cur, to return
 Re-deem, to recover
 Re-dound, to conduce
 Re dress, to reform
 Re-duce, to restore, to bring to
 Re-fel, to disapprove or refute
 Re-fer, to direct to another or
 submit to better Judgment

Re-fine, to purify
 Re-fit, to fit out again
 Re-flect, to think seriously
 Re-form, to take up, to amend
 Re-frain, to forbear
 Re-fresh, to receive
 Re-fund, to pay back
 Re-fute, to disapprove
 Re-gain, to get again
 Re-gret, to be sorry for
 Re-hearse, to relate
 Re-ject, to cast off, to despise
 Re-join, to reply
 Re-lapse, to fall into again
 Re-late, to tell any Thing
 Re-lax, to loosen
 Re-lease, to let go
 Re-lent, to grow compassionate
 Ré-lish, to taste, to approve
 Re-mârk, to take Notice
 Re-mit, to pay, to forgive, to
 return
 Re-new, to begin again
 Re-pair, to amend
 Re-peal, to make void
 Re-peat, to say over again
 Re-pel, to drive back
 Re-pine, to grudge at, to be
 sorry for
 Re-pose, to rest
 Re-press, to restrain
 Re-pute, to esteem
 Re-quite, to reward
 Rés-cue, to deliver
 Re-tént, to be angry with
 Re-serve, to lay up
 Re-ſide, to abide
 Re-sign, to yield up
 Re-sist, to withstand
 Re-sort, to repair unto
 Re-spire, to breathe
 Re-ſpond, to answer
 Re-ſtrain, to keep back
 Re-tain, to keep in Memory
 Re-tail,

- Trans-fuse**, to pour out from one into another
Trans-gress, to trespass
Trans-late, to transfer, also to turn out of one Language into another
Trans-mit, to convey
Trans-mute, to change one Matter into another
Trans-pierce, to run through
Trans-plant, to remove
Trans-port, to convey
Trans-pose, to change the Order
Tra-vel, to go a Journey
Tra-verse, to trace out a Matter
Trem-ble, to shake with Fear
Tre-pan, to beguile
Tres-pais, to commit a Fault
Tru-ant, to loiter or idle
Twin-kle, to sparkle
Trun-dle, to roll along
Tun-ble, to fall
Twit-ter, to shake, to tremble
 V and U
Và-nish, to disappear
Va-pour, to brag
Va-ry, to alter, to change
Ven-ture, to hazard
Vi-brate, to shake to and fro
Vi-sit, to go see a Person
Vouch-sate, to condescend
Up-braid, to reproach
Up-hold, to keep up or support
Ut-ter, to pronounce or speak
 W
Wà-dle, to go as a Duck
Wal-low, to roll up and down
Wan-der, to ramble up and down
War-ble, to sing as Birds
Wel-come, to salute
Whi-ten, to make white
Wi-den, to make broad or wider
With-er, to fade
Wor-ry, to harass or tease
Wrin-kle, to crease or fold



T A B L E IV.

Noun Substantive of three Syllables, accented and explained.

Note, Those Words, which you cannot find here, look for in the two next Parts in Words of three Syllables.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p> Béctor, one that advises
 Abridgment, a shorten-
 <i>ing</i>
 A'cidence, a little Book of the
 <i>first Principles of Grammar</i>
 Accident, Chance
 Accomplice, a Companion
 Acquittal, a Discharge
 Adjournment, a putting off </p> | <p> A'djuvant, Help, Aid
 Adjutant, an assistant
 Admiral, a sea Commander
 Ad'venture, a Chance
 A'dvocate, a Pleader
 A'ssurance, a Confidence
 A'ssurance, Fortune or Plenty
 Aggregate, Total
 Aggr'ator, the Beginner
 A'gony </p> |
|--|---|

- A'gony, Pain of Mind, Horror**
Alderman, a Magistrate
Alèmbic, a Still
A'lgebra, short Arithmetic
Alien, a Foreigner
Aliment, Food, Nourishment
Aliture, Nourishment
Allotment, Appointment
A'lmanack, a yearly Account
of Time, Weather, &c.
Allówance, Maintenance
A'lmoner, a Disposer of Alms
Alphabet, all the Letters of a
Language
Altitude, Height
Amnesty, a general Pardon
Amulet, Charm
Anarchy, without Government
Anchoret, an Hermit
Animal, any living Creature
Annóyance, Damage, Nuisance
Antagonist, an Adversary
A'ntichrist, a false Christ
Antidote, a Remedy for Poison
Antipope, a false Pope
A'perture, an Opening
Apóstate, a Backslider
Apartment, a Lodging
Appendage, an Addition
Appendix, added to another
A'ptitude, Fitness, Disposition
Aqueduct, a Conduit or Pipe
Arcánium, a Secret
Architect, a Master Builder
Argument, Reason or Proof
Armáda, a great Navy
A'rtery, a blood Vessel
Article, a chief Head
Artifice, Cunning
Assailant, one who assaults
Affessor, a Setter of Taxes
Atchievements, a great Act
A'heim, the Denying of God
Attribute, a Property
- Auction, public Sale**
Avenue, a fine Walk or Passage
Augury, Divination by Birds
Axiom, a self evident Principle
- B**
- Bacchanals, drunken Feasts**
Bachelor, an unmarried Man
Baronet, below a Baron
Barrister, a Lawyer
Basilisk, a venomous Creature
Benefice, an Ecclesiastical Liv-
ing
Bigotry, superstition
Bisextile, Leap Year
Blasphemy, cursing of God
Bótanist, one skilled in Plants
Bravery, Courage
Brevity, Shortness
Bullion, uncoined Gold or Silver
- C**
- Cabinet, a small Chest**
Calamint, an Herb
Calender, an Almanack
Calenture a burning Fever
Calumny, Reproach
Candidate, one who offers him-
self
Cannibals, Men-eaters
Canopy, a covering over Head
Caravan, a sort of Wagon
Cardinal, a Priest of Rome
Carriage, the carrying of Goods
Carulage, a Gristle
Catalogue, a List of Name
Catechism, a short Sylltem
Catharine, a Woman's Name
Cavalcade, a Shew on Horse-
back
Cavalry, the Horsemen
Cavéat, a Caution
Cavity, Hollowness
Calandine, an Herb
Century, an hundred Years
Champion, a valiant Man
Chancellor,

Chancellor. an Officer
 Chastity, Purity
 Chimera an idol Conceit
 Chronicles, Histories
 Cinnamon, a Spice
 Circuit, a Compass about
 Citadel, a strong Fort
 Citizen, a Freeman of a City
 Cognition, Knowledge
 Colloquy, a Conference
 Combatant. a Fighter
 Comedy, a Play
 Committee. a select Company
 Complement, Remainder
 Compliment, a Ceremony
 Composure, Calmness of Mind
 Comptant, an Accountant
 Comptroller. an Inspector
 Concomitant, Affair, Business
 Concordance, Agreement
 Concurrence, running together
 Conference, a Discourse
 Confluence, a Concourse
 Conformer one who conforms
 Conjecture, Guess, Opinion
 Connivance, a winking at
 Consequence, Importance
 Contexture, a joining together
 Continence Charity
 Continent, firm Land
 Convoyance a Deed
 Coronet, an Officer
 Coverture, a Place that covers
 Courtesy, Civility
 Criticism, nice judging
 Crucifix, a Cross
 Crudity, Rawness
 Cucumber, a Summer Fruit
 Custody, Prison or Safe-hold
 Customer, a Buyer
 Cylinder a Roller

D

Daffodil, a Flower
 Dalliance, Wantonness

Debentures, Bills, &c.
 Debauchée, a lewd Person
 Decalogue, the Commandments
 Decanter, a Glass Bottle
 Decorum, Decency, Order
 Décrement, Decrease or Waste
 Déference, Respect, Submission
 Delegate, one commissioned
 Delinquent, an Offender
 Demerit, Ill-deserving
 Density, Thickness
 Dependiant, one depending
 Deponent, an Evidence
 Députy, that acts for another
 Destiny, Fate
 Detriment, Hurt, Damage
 Diadem, a royal Crown
 Diagram a Scheme
 Dialect, a particular Speech
 Dialogue, a Discourse
 Diamond, a precious Stone
 Diary, a Day Book
 Dictator, one that dictates
 Director, a Guide or Manager
 Disaster, Misfortune
 Discipline, good Order
 Dishonour, Disgrace
 Disputant, a Disputer
 Dissenter. one that dissents from
 Disturbance, Disorder, Trouble
 Dividend, a Part or Share
 Divisor, Number you divide by
 Document, Instruction
 Drapery, Cloathing
 Dueller, one who fights Duels
 Dungeon, a dark strong hold

E

Ecliptic, a Circle
 Effigies, Image, Likeness
 Ejection, a casting out
 E'legy, a Funeral poem
 Element, the Sky or Firmament
 Elements, the first Principle
 Elephant, a large Beast

M

Eclipse

- Ehiplis, an Oval Figure
 Embargo, an Arrest upon Ships
 E'mbassy, a Commission
 Embryo, an imperfect State
 Eminence, Height
 Emperor, a Sovereign Prince
 Emphasis, Strength of Pronunciation
 Empirick, a Mountebank
 Endorment, a Writing on the Back of
 Endowment, a natural Gift
 E'nergy, Force, Efficacy
 Engineer, an Artist
 Enigma, a Riddle
 E'nimity, Hatred, Variance
 Ensámple, Example
 E'nterprize, an Attempt
 Enticement, an Allurement
 E'ntity, a Being
 Epicure, a Glutton
 Epigram, a short witty Poem
 Epilogue, a Conclusion
 Epistle, a Letter
 E'pitaph, an Inscription
 E'pithet, a proper Term
 Equáor, the Equinoctial Line
 E'quipage, Attendance
 Equity, Justice
 Eringo, a Plant, sea Holly
 E'logy, a Testimonial in Praise of
 Errata, Errors
 E'stimate, Value, Estimation
 Eucharist, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper
 Evidence, Plainness, Witness
 Exáctor, one who exacts
 Examen, a Trial or Proof
 Excrement, Ordure, Dung
 Exercite, Labour, Motion
 Existence, Being
 Exorcist, a Conjuror
 Exoracy, a Trance or Sweat
- F
- Fácion, a Party
 Fáculty, Ability, Talent
 Falconer, a Manager of Hawks
 Fallacy, Deceit
 Falsity, Untruth
 Fanátick, an over-zealous professor of Religion
 Fárrier, a Horse Doctor
 Fashion, Mode, Dress
 Favourite, a Darling
 Fellowship, in Partnership
 Ferúla, a foolish Instrument used in some Schools
 Féstival, a Feast or Holy Day
 Fiction, a feigned Story
 Filaments, small Fibres
 Finery, Fine Attire
 Firmament, the Sky
 Fishery, the Trade of Fishing
 Fistula, an Ulcer
 Flagelet, a Wind Instrument
 Flattery, fawning, wheedling
 Fluxion, a Flowing
 Foppery, Fantasticulness
 Forester, a Keeper of a Forest
 Forfeiture, losing one's Rights
 Forgery, Counterfeiting
 Formalist, a formal Person
 Fortitude, Courage
 Faction, Strife
 Fratricide, killing of a Brother
 Friction, a rubbing or chafing
 Frontier, the Limit or Border
 Function, Duty or Office
 Funeral, a Burying
 Furniture, Household Goods
 Fusion, melting of Metals
 Fustian, a Sort of Cloth
- G
- Gállantry, Intrigue, Bravery
 Gallery a Sort of Balcony
 Galiot, a small Sea Vessel
 Gambadoes, a Sort of Boots
 Gardener

Gardener, a Dreſſer of Gardens
Garniture, Trimming
General, Commander
Genesis, Creation
Genius, Nature, Fancy
Gentian, an Herb
Gentiliſm, Heatheniſm
Gentleman, of good Family
Gibberish, nonſenſical Talk
Glaſſier, a Worker in Glaſs
Glimmering, a faint Light
Government, Rule, Dominion
Governor, a Ruler
Granary, a Storehouſe for Corn
Grazier, one who feeds Cattle
Gravity, Sobriety
Guardian, a Maniſer
Gudgeon, a Small Fiſh

H

Habitude, Diſpoſition
Harbinger, one who Provides
Harmony, Melody, Agreement
Harpſicord, muſical Inſtrument
Hellebore, a Plant
Hecatomb, a Sacrifice of an
 Hundred Oxen
Hemisphere, Half the Globe
Herbalist, one ſkill'd in Plants
Heretic, a Name given to all
 that are not Roman Catholics
Heritage, an Inheritance
Hereſy, contrary to the funda-
 mentals of Religion
Hexagon, a Figure of ſix Sides
History, an Account of Things
Homicide, Manſlaughter
Homily, a Sermon
Hoſpital, an Houſe for Sick
Hugonots, a Nickname given
 to Proteſtants in France
Humoriſt, a whimſical Perſon
Hurricane, a violent Storm
Hycinth, a Flower ſo called
Hypocrite, a Diſſembler

J and I

Jacobites, a Name given to the
 Friends of James the 2d.
Javelin, a half Pike
Idiom, a Way of Speaking
Illiot, a Fool
Jealouſy, Suſpicion
JEHOVAH, the Sacred Name
 of GOD
Jeſuit, a Popiſh Prieſt
Jeweller, a Dealer in Jewels
Ignorance, want of Under-
 ſtanding
Impéachment, an Accuſation
Implements, Tools
Impoſtor, a Deceiver
Impoſthume, a Swelling
Impoſture, a Cheat
Inchantment, a Charm
Incident, happening by Chance
Inciſure, a Cut or Gath
Incitement, Motive
Incloſure, a Place incloſed
Increment, Increaſe
Indenture, a Writing indented
Indigo, or Indica, a blue Stone
Inducement, a Motive
Indulgence, Forgiveneſs
Induſtry, Diligence
Inſancy, Childhood
Inantry, the Foot ſoldiers
Inference, a Concluſion drawn
 from any Thing
Influence, Power over
Ingenuity, Genius
Injúry, Wrong, Offence
Innocence, Harmleſſneſs
Inqúiry, a Search
Inſtrumnet, a Tool to work with
Inſurance, Security
Intendant, a Governour
Intercourſe, a Correſpondence
Intereſt, Uſe, Money, Influence
Interim, in the mean while

Interlude, done between the
Acts of a Play
 Intérment, a Burial
 Interreign, the Space between
 the Reign of two Kings
 Intérstice, Space between
 Interval, a Pause or Distance
 Interview, a Sight of
 Intrúder, one that intrudes up-
 on another
 Inventor, a Contriver
 Irony, by Way of Derision
 Jubilee, a Year of Rejoicing
 Judaitin, the Jews Religion
 K
 Kidnápper, a Man-seller
 Kilderkin, 18 Gallons
 Knavery, deceitful dealing
 L
 Lábyrinth, an intricate Place
 Laity, the common People
 Larceny, Theft
 Láteran, the Pope's Palace
 Latinist, one skillful in Latin
 Latitude, Breadth
 Lavender, an Herb
 Lechery, Lust
 Legacy, left by Will
 Legion, about 5 or 6000
 Levity, Lightness, Folly
 Leprosy, a dry Scurf
 Lethargy, Drowsiness
 Lenity, Mildness
 Libertine, a loose Liver
 Liberty, Freedom
 Library, a Place for Books
 Lieutenant, an Officer
 Ligaments, Threals
 Liturgy, a Form of Prayer
 Logarithms, artificial Numbers
 Longitude, Length
 Lottery a State Game
 Loyalty, Fidelity
 Lucifer, the chief Devil
 Luxury, Sensuality

M

Mackarel, a Fish well known
 Meánder, a Master of Intricacy
 Mágistrate, Justice of Peace
 Magnítude, Greatness
 Mahomet, the Turkish Impostor
 Maintenance, a Support
 Malaga, a Sort of Wine
 Manacles, Fetters
 Mandáminus, a Writ
 Manual, a Pocket-Book
 Mariner, a Seaman
 Marmalade, a Sweetmeat
 Martyrdom, the Death of a
 Martyr
 Masqueráde, Disguise
 Mássacre, butcherly Slaughter
 Matricide, Murder of a Mother
 Medicine, a physical Remedy
 Medium, Middle, mean State
 Melilot, an Herb
 Melody, Harmony
 Memory, the Faculty of Re-
 membering
 Mediant, a begging Friar
 Menthaum, a refreshing Liquor
 Merchandize, Goods
 Monument, Altar, Jollery
 Messenger, one who goes of an
 Errand
 Metaphor, a Simile
 Meteor, a Vapor
 Microscope, magnifying Glass
 Milliner, a Seller of Ribbands
 Million, ten hundred thousand
 Mignon, a Favourite
 Minister, a Preacher
 Miracle, a Thing beyond Nature
 Mitréant, a Witch
 Mulsion, a Sending
 Mittimus, a Warrant
 Mockery, Banter
 Modesty, Sobriety
 Modicum, a little Matter
 Moiety,

Moiety, one Half
Monarchy, kingly Government
Monastery, a Place for Monks
Monitor, an Advisor
Monument, a Tomb or Statute
Moralist, one skilled in Morals
Motion, Disposition
Moveables, personal Goods
Mountebank, a Quack
Mulberry, a Fruit well known
Multitude, a Number of People
Mummery, making, Buffoonery
Murderer, one who kills another
Museum, a Study or Library
Musquetier, a Soldier
Mutiny, Sedition, Revolt
Myriad, the Number of 10,000
Mystery, a Secret or Business

N

Narrative, a Relation or Story
Narrator, a Relator of Things
Nation, a People
Nazarite, one devoted to God
Nicety, Exactness
Novator, a Change or Usurper
Novelty, Newness
Nuncio, the Pope's Ambassador
Nunnery, a Place for Nuns
Nutrimment, a Nourishment

O

O'belisk, this Mark (+)
Obloquy, evil Speaking
Oblèques, Funeral Rites
Observance, Respect
O'bstacles, Hindrance
Occident, the West
Ocean, the Sea
Octagon, a Figure of 8 Sides
Octavo, 8 Leaves in a Sheet
Oculist, one skilled in Eyes
Officer, one in Office
Opium, a sleeping Potion
Opponent, one who opposes
O'rator, elegant Person

Ordinance, a Decree
Organist, a Player on an Organ
Orient, the East
Orifice, the Mouth or a Gash
Origin, the first Rise, Stock
Ornament, Beauty, Finery
Orniture, an Adorning
Overture, a Proposal

P

Palisades, small light Pales
Pannier, a Wicker Basket
Parable, a Simile
Paradise, a Place of Pleasure
Paradox, a strange Assertion
Paragraph, a Division of a Book
Paramour, a Lover
Parasite, a Flatterer
Parcity, Sparingness
Parentage, Kindred
Parity, Equality
Parricide, a Parent's Murder
Partiele, a small part of Matter
Partisan, a favourite of a Party
Parvity, Littleness
Pasturage, Pasture
Patriarch, a chief Father
Patriot, a Public Benefactor
Patronage, Defence, Protection
Paucity, Fewness, Brevity
Peasantry, the country People
Pedagogue, an Instructor
Pedestal, the Foot of a Pillar
Pedigree, Family or Descent
Pilican, a Bird
Penalty, a Fine or Punishment
Pendulum, a hanging Weight
Pension, a Salary
Pentecost, Whit Sunday
Penury, extreme Want
Pertidy, Treachery
Period, a full Stop or End
Perjury, false Swearing
Perquisite, extraordinary
Personage, an honourable

- P^{estilence}, *Rea*, *over*
pestilence, the Plague
 P^{ike}, *al*, *a young Pike*
 P^{igeon}, *a bird well known*
 P^{inion}, *a wing or feather*
 P^{innacle}, *the highest top*
 P^{leurisy}, *a Disease*
 P^{oetry}, *Verse*
 P^{oetry}, *Craft*
 P^{olity}, *Government*
 P^{olygon}, *of many Corners*
 P^{omegranate}, *a Fruit*
 P^{opery}, *the Popish Religion*
 P^{opulace}, *the common People*
 P^{orphry}, *fine Marble*
 P^{ortion}, *a Lot or Share*
 P^{ortraiture} *the Picture of*
 P^{otentate}, *a Sovereign Prince*
 P^{otion}, *a Medicine*
 P^{oulterer}, *one who sells Fowls*
 P^{reamble}, *the Introduction*
 P^{recedent}, *an Example*
 P^{receptor} *a Master or Tutor*
 P^{recipice}, *a steep Place*
 P^{reerence}, *Choice*
 P^{rejudice}, *Damage, Injury*
 P^{remium}, *a Reward*
 P^{reshvter}, *a Lay Elder*
 P^{reience}, *Fore-knowledge*
 P^{resident}, *a Ruler*
 P^{inciple}, *the first Cause*
 P^{rivilege}, *a great Advantage*
 P^{rivity}, *private Familiarity*
 P^{robity}, *Honesty*
 P^{rocedure}, *a going on*
 P^{rodigy}, *beyond Nature*
 P^{rogeny}, *Offspring*
 P^{rophecy}, *a Foretelling*
 P^{roposal}, *an Offer*
 P^{rofelyte}, *one converted*
 P^{rostitute}, *a Whore*
 P^{rovidene}, *Forefight*
 P^{roviso}, *a Caution or Cavea*
 P^{salmody}, *a singing of Psalms*
 P^{unishment}, *Corruption*
 P^{urity}, *unmixed Honesty*
 P^{uritans}, *a religious Sect*
 P^{urveyor}, *a Provider*
 P^{yramid}, *a tapering Figure*
 Q
 Q^{uadrangle}, *a Figure of 4 Sides*
 Q^{uadrature}, *the Squaring of*
any Thing
 Q^{uakerism}, *the Doctrine of*
Quakers
 Q^{uality}, *Condition, Nature*
 Q^{uandary}, *in Doubt*
 Q^{uantity}, *Bigness, Extent*
 Q^{uarantine}, *forty Days*
 R
 R^{ampire}, *a Bank of Earth*
 R^{arity}, *a fine or scarce Thing*
 R^{atio}, *Reason, Relation*
 R^{avishment}, *Rapture, Joy*
 R^{ecital}, *a Rehearsal*
 R^{ectangle}, *a long Square*
 R^{ecitude}, *Uprightness*
 R^{ectory}, *a Spiritual Living*
 R^{eculants}, *refusing Terms of*
Communion or Society
 R^{eference}, *a Direction*
 R^{egency}, *Government during*
the King's Minority
 R^{egicide}, *a King-killer*
 R^{egimen}, *Government, Rule*
 R^{egion}, *a Country*
 R^{egister}, *a Book of Records*
 R^{ehearsal}, *Relation, Report*
 R^{eluctance}, *Unwillingness*
 R^{emedy}, *Cure, Help*
 R^{emittance}, *Return of Money*
 R^{encounter}, *an Adventure*
 R^{endezvous}, *a Meeting*
 R^{enegade}, *one who renounces*
his Religion
 R^{epartee}, *a quick Reply*
 R^{epentance}, *Sorrow*
 R^{eplevin}, *a Writ so called*
 R^{epritals}, *a taking again*
 R^{epublic},

- Republic, a Commonwealth
 Requital, a Reward
 Resemblance, a Likeness
 Resentment, Displeasure
 Résidence, Place of Abode
 Retidue, Remainder
 Resistance, a withstanding
 Respondent, he who answers
 Rétinue, Attendants
 Retirement, Privacy
 Retrenchment, Cutting away
 Rêvenue, yearly Profit
 Revival, a second Examination
 Rhâptody, a confused Collection
 Rhetoric, the Art of Speaking
 Rheumatism, a Disease
 Ribaldry, mean Discourse
 Ritual, a little Book
 Royalty, Kingship, Dignity
 Rudiments, the first Principles
 Ruffian, a desperate Villian
 Runagate, a rambling fellow
- S
- Sâcrament, an holy Sign
 Sacrilege, Church robbing
 Sâducees, a People that deny
 the Being of Angels
 Salary, Servants Wages
 Saltpêtre, a Kind of Mineral
 Sâction, a Decree
 Sanctity, Holiness
 Sanhedrim, the Supreme Coun-
 cil of the Jews
 Sânity, Health, Soundness
 Sapience, Prudence
 Sardônix, a precious Stone
 Sâturday, the Sixth Day
 Satirist, a Writer of Satire
 Saxifrage, an Herb
 Scaramouch, a Posture Master
 Scavenger, a Dirt gatherer
 Schismatic, one Guilty of un-
 lawful Separation
 Scrivener, a Writer
 Scullion, a Kitchen Wench
 Secrement, the separated Part
 Secrecy, a Privacy
 Sectary, one of any Sect
 Section, a Division
 Sediment, settling of Dregs
 Senator, a Member of Council
 Sentiment, Opinion
 Sepulchre, a Grave
 Sereinade, Night Music
 Sergeant, an Officer
 Series, Order Course
 Servitor, a Waiter
 Servitude, Slavery
 Session, a Meeting of Council
 Settlement, a settled Revenue
 Signature, the Resemblance
 Sillabub, Milk mixed
 Simony, the buying and selling
 of Church Livings
 Skeleton, the Bones of a human
 Body put together in due order
 Solitude, Retirement
 Solvency, Ability to pay
 Sophister, a cauling Disputer
 Sorcery, Witchcraft
 Sovereign, a Prince
 Species, Kind or Sort
 Specimen, an Example
 Spectâtor, a Looker on
 Spêctacle, a public Sight
 Speculum, a Looking glass
 Station, our Place or Calling
 Strangury, a Disease
 Strappâdo, a Punishment
 Stratagem, a subtle Invention
 Suavity, Pleasantness
 Subsidy, a Tax or Tribute
 Subterfuge, Evasion, Shift
 Sûicide, Self Murder
 Sullenness, Stubbornness
 Summary, an Abridgement
 Supplement, an Addition
 Suppôsals

- Supposal, *Imagination*
 Surpluſage, *over and above*
 Surgery, *Practice of a Surgeon*
 Surrogate, *a Deputy*
 Surveyor, *a Meaſurer of Land*
 Survivor, *the longeſt Liver*
 Sy'cophant, *a Flatterer*
 Symmetry, *Proportion*
 Symphony, *Harmony*
 Synagogue, *a place of Worſhip*
 Synopsis, *a brief View*
- T
- Taſſety, *a Sort of Silk*
 Tapeſtry, *a fine Manufacture for Hangings*
 Telescope, *a Glaſs to View diſtant Objects*
 Temperance, *Moderation*
 Tendency, *Drift, aptneſs*
 Tenement, *a Dwelling-houſe*
 Terrier, *a Court Roll*
 Teſtament, *a Will*
 Teſtator, *one who makes a Will*
 Théâtre, *a Play-houſe*
 Tobacco, *an Indian Weed*
 Tragedy, *a dramatic Piece on a mournful Subject*
 Treasury, *a place for Treafure*
 Triangle, *a Figure of 3 Angles*
 Tribunal, *judgment Seat*
 Trinity, *the Godhead*
 Truncheon, *a ſhort Staff*
 Turmeric, *an Indian Herb*
 Turpentine, *a Sort of Oil*
 Turpitude, *Filthineſs*
 Tympany, *a hard Swelling*
 Tyranny, *cruel Government*
- V
- Vacancy, *an empty Seat*
 Vacuum, *a Space void of Bodies*
 Vagabond, *an idle Fellow*
 Valentine, *a Roman Feſtival*
 Vanity, *Folly, Unprofitableneſs*
 Variance, *Difference*
- Vaſſalage, *Subjection*
 Vatican, *Library of Rome*
 Vehicle, *a Carriage*
 Venerſy, *Luſtfulneſs*
 Veniſon, *the Fleſh of a Buot*
 Ventricle, *the Stomach*
 Veriment, *in Truth*
 Verity, *Truth*
 Verſion, *a Tranſlation*
 Vertigo, *a Giddineſs*
 Veſtiges, *Traces, Footſteps*
 Vicarage, *the Benefice of a Vicar*
 Victuals, *Food*
 Vigilance, *Watchfulneſs*
 Villager, *Inhabitant of a Village*
 Vintager, *a Manager of Grapes*
 Violet, *a Flower*
 Virago, *a ſtout Man-like Wo-*
 Viſion, *a Revelation (man*
 Umbrella, *a Sort of Screen*
 Union, *Agreement*
 Unity, *Union*
 Univerſie, *the whole World*
 Voluntèer, *one who ſerves willingly*
 Votary, *one who has devoted himſelf*
 Votariſs, *a female Votary*
 Upholſterer, *a Seller of Goods*
 U'rinal, *a Glaſs for Urine*
 Uſurer, *one who lends for Gain*
 Utènſil, *an Inſtrument or Tool*
 Utterance, *Speech*
 Volcano, *a Burning Mountain*
- W
- Wàggoner, *a Waggon Driver*
 Wantonneſs, *Waggiſhneſs*
 Wapentake, *a Division of a County*
 Warrener, *a Keeper of a Warren*
 Wearineſs, *Tireſomeſs*
 Wednesday, *the third Day*
 Weſtminster, *a City*
 Whitſunday,

Whitsunday, the seventh Sunday after Easter
 Widower, one who has buried his Wife
 Wilderness, a wild Place
 Wretchedness, Miserableness

Y
 Yeomanry Husbandmen
 Yesterday, the Day last past
 Z
 Zabelon, a Duelling Place
 Zodiac, a Circle in the Heavens



T A B L E V.

Noun Adjectives of three Syllables accented and explained.

Those Words of three Syllables, that you cannot find in this Part, look for in Parts, VI. and VIII.

A

A Bortive, untimely
 A'bsolute, unlimited
 Abstergent, cleansing
 Abstrorted, wrested from
 Abusive, apt to abuse
 Abundant, abounding
 Accordant, agreeable
 A'ccurate, exact, curious
 Affable, courteous
 Affrontive, abusive
 Alamodic, jargonistic
 A'liquant, uneven
 Alternate, by turns
 Ambient, encompassing
 Amorous, apt to fall in Love
 Antient, old
 Annual yearly
 Anxious, over thoughtful
 Apparent, manifest, plain
 Applauding, commending
 A'pposite, fit
 Aqueous, waterish
 Arrogant proud, assuming
 Astringent binding
 Attentive, heedful
 Augmented, enlarged
 Authentic, of good authority
 Autumnal, belonging to Autumn

B

Barbarous, cruel
 Benumbed, deprived of feeling

Beside, encompassed
 Béauté, beauty
 Boisterous, unruly, stormy

C

Càpital, great, chief
 Casual, by chance
 Catholic, universal
 Circular, round
 Circumpect, watchful, wise
 Clamorous, noisy, impertinent
 Coequal, equal to another
 Coexistent, simultaneous
 Competent, fit, convenient
 Complaisant, obliging, civil
 Concened, proud, affected
 Conclusive, ending
 Concusive, profitable, helpful
 Congruous, convenient, proper
 Conjugal, married
 Consistent, agreeable to
 Continent, chaste
 Contingent, that which may be
 Conversant, familiar
 Copious, full, abounding
 Corporal, bodily, gross
 Corrosive, fretting, gnawing
 Credible, worthy of credit
 Credulous, apt to believe
 Critical, of nice judgment
 Cubical, belonging to a Cube
 Culpable, blame-worthy

Cumbersome,

Cumberfome, troublesome

Curory, bally, hurt

D

Debonair, courteous, sprightly

Dénial, belonging to ten

Decifive, deciding, determining

Defective, wanting, imperfect

Définite, limited

Delicate, dainty, neat

Dépendent, depending

Défolate uninhabited, lonesome

Déperate, refolute, dangerous

Déponding, despairing

Despotic, arbitrary

Déstitute, forfaken

Dexterous, cunning, skilful

Diffident, doubtful

Diffufive, fpreading

Discordant, difagreeing

Difolute, loofe, wanton

Difsonant, untunable, jarring

Diffuafive, apt to diffuade

Diurnal, daily

Docible, teachable

Dogmatic, positive

Domestic, belonging to Home

Donative, by way of Gift

Dropfical, fubject to the Dropfy

Dubious, doubtful

Duplicate, double

Durable, laffing

E

Eafterly, towards the Eaft

Eccentric, not having the fame
Centre

Edible, eatable

Efficative, which brings to paff

Embossed, raifed with knobs

Emergent, fudden, accidental

Eminent, high, renowned

Emulgent, milking out

Enormous, out of rule, benious

Erratic, wandering

Eternal, of infinite Duration

Evasive, crafty, deceitful

Evident, clear, plain

Exalted, lifed up, excellent

Excellent, choice, valuable

Excellive, beyond due Bounds

Exempted, privileged

Exhausted, emptied, spent

Exigent, needy, neceffitous

Exotic, outlandish

Expensive, chargeable, costly

Explicit, clear, plain, formal

Exquisite, exact, perfect

Exterial, outward

Extrinsic, outside

F

Fabulous, feignea

Factionous, feditious

Fallible, that may err

Fantatic, conceited

Feafible, what is likely to be

Feculent, full of Dregs

Federal, belonging to a Covenant

Feminine, of the female Kind

Filial, belonging to a Son

Fimial, ~~affection~~ fupplm, fine

Flatulent, windy

Flexible, eafy to bend, pliant

Fluminous, ful of Rivers

Fluttered, difordered in Mind

Fercible, ftrong, violent

Fortunate, lucky, fuccefful

Fragible, that may be broken

Fraternal, brotherly

Fraudulent, crafty, deceitful

Frivolous, of no account, felly

Frolickfome, full of mirth

Fulminant, thundering

Furious, mad, fierce

G

Garrulous, full of Talk

Generous, free, bountiful

Genial, joyful, partaining to

Marriage

Genuine, natural

Gigantic, Giant-like

Globular,

Globular, round as a Globe
 Glorious, full of Glory
 Glutinous, clammy
 Gluttonous, greedy, devouring
 Gorgeous, costly
 Gracious, full of Grace
 Gradual, by degrees

H

Hallowed, made holy
 Hazardous, dangerous
 Heroic, valliant
 Hideous, frightful
 Horrible, ghastly
 Humorous, full of conceits
 Hyémal, winterly

I and J

Ignóble, base
 Illegal, contrary to Law
 Imniátüre, not come to Perfection
 Immersed, plunged into
 I'mminent, ready to come upon
 Immódest, wanton, rude
 Immoral, prophane
 Immortal, everlasting
 Impendent, hanging over Head
 Imperiect, unfinished
 I'mpious, ungodly
 Implicit, tacitly understood
 Important, of great concern
 Improper, inconvenient, unfit
 Imprudent, unwise
 I'mpudent, shameless
 Incéntive, that which stirs up
 Incessant, without ceasing
 Inclusive, comprehending
 Incompléte, imperfect
 Incompact, not close fastened together
 Inconitant, uncertain
 Incorrect, faulty, not correct
 Incorrupt, untainted
 Increate, not created
 Indécent, not becoming
 Indented, notched

I'ndigent, needy, poor
 Indirect, unfair, unhandfome
 Indirect, unwise
 I'ndolent, insensible, careless
 Infamous, scandalous
 Intérial, hellish
 Inertile, barren, unfruitful
 I'nfinite, without end
 Intúsed, soaked or steeped
 Inherit, abiding
 Inhuman, barbarous
 I'nnocent, not guilty
 Insecúre, not safe
 Insípíd, tasteless, flat
 I'nsolent, saucy, proud
 Intérial, inward
 Inestate, dying without Will
 I'ntimate, familiar
 Intrépid, fearless, undaunted
 Intrinsic, inward, real
 Invalid, not good in Law
 Invective, railing, reproachful
 Jocular, pleasan, merry
 Jovial, merry
 Itàlic, belonging to Italy
 Júvenile, youthful

L

Làbourfome, troublesome
 Lacònic, brief
 Làctéal, milky
 Lateral, side-ways
 Laudable, commendable
 Laxative, loosening
 Legible, easy to be read
 Lenitive, assuaging, healing
 Limited, bounded
 Lineal, belonging to a Line
 Literal, belonging to a Letter
 Logical, belonging to Logic
 Lubricous, slippery, uncertain
 Lucible, given to Play
 Luminous, full of Light
 Lunatic, distracted
 Luscious, over sweet

M Majestic.

M

Majestic, noble, stately
Malignant, hurtful
Manifest, clear, evident
Marginal, belonging to the Margin
Maritime, belonging to the Sea
Martial, warlike, valiant
Masculine, manly
Maternal, motherly
Menial, Household
Menstrual, monthly
Metalline, of the Nature of Metals

Militant, fighting
Mimical, as a Imitation
Mineral, belonging to Mines
Moderate, temperate, sober
Momentous, of Weight
Morbulent, sickly
Moveable, what may be moved
Mountainous, full of Mountains
Multiform, of many Shapes
Musical, belonging to Music
Mutable, subject to change
Murinous, seditious
Mutual, alike on both Sides
Mytical, belonging to Mystery

N

Natural, easy, free, unaffected
Nauseous, loathsome
Nebulous, cloudy
Negative, denying
Negligent, careless
Neighbourly, friendly
Niggardly, covetous
Nocturnal, nightly
Noxious, hurtful
Numeral, belonging to Number
Numerous, abounding
Nuptial, pertaining to Marriage

O

O'bdurate, hard, obstinate
Obliging, civil, courteous
O'bstinate, stubborn

Obsolete, out of Date
O'bvius, clear, plain
Ocular, belonging to the Eye
Odious, hateful
Odorous, sweet smelling
Offensive, displeasing
Ominous, ill-boding
Operose, laborious, active
Opportune, convenient
O'pposite, over against
Opulent, wealthy
Orthodox, sound in Faith
Overplus, over and above

P

Pacific, peaceable
Palpable, manifest, clear
Parallel, equal to
Parental, belonging to Parents
Partial, biased by a Party
Passable, that may be passed
Pastoral, belonging to a Shepherd
Paternal, fatherly
Pathetic, moving the Passions
Patible, sufferable
Patient, enduring
Pectoral, belonging to the Breast
Pellucid, clear, bright
Pénitent, sorrowful
Perilous, dangerous
Permanent, lasting
Perplexed, confounded
Personal, belonging to a Person
Peruasive, apt to persuade
Pertinent, fit for the purpose
Pervious, easy to be passed
Petulant, saucy
Physical, belonging to Physick
Piteous, sad, grievous
Plausible, seemingly fair
Plenary, full, complete
Pléteous, pen'iful
Popular, great
Portable, that may be carried
Positive, sure, certain

Possible

possible, that may be done
 posthumous, after Death
 potable, drinkable
 practical, belonging to Practice
 pragmatic, over busy, saucy
 precedent, foregoing
 preceptive, belonging to Precept
 prevalent, powerful
 previous, going before
 primary, principle
 primitive, ancient
 probable, likely to be done
 prodigal, lavish, vain-glorious
 projected, contrived
 prolific, apt to breed, fruitful
 prominent, jutting out
 prosperous, fortunate
 puerile, childish
 puissant, powerful
 punctual, nice, exact
 pursuant, according to

Q

quadratic, four-square
 quadruped, four-footed
 quarrelsome, apt to quarrel
 quadruple, four-fold
 querulous, apt to complain
 quiescent, at rest
 quintuple, five-fold

R

radiant, bright, shining
 radical, belonging to the Root
 recumbent, in a lying Posture
 redundant, abounding
 refracted, broken again
 resplendent, shining, bright
 regular, according to Rule
 relative, having Relation to
 renewed, begun afresh
 renowned, famous
 reprobate, cast off utterly
 repugnant, contrary to
 requisite, necessary
 resolute, bold

N

resplendent, shining
 retrograde, going backwards
 reverend, worthy of Honour
 reversed, turned upside down
 righteous, upright, just
 riotous, lewd, disorderly
 romantic, idle, fabulous

S

sabbatic, belonging to the Sabbath
 sanative, healing
 saturnine, melancholy
 savoury, that relishes well
 scandalous, disgraceful
 scholastic, belonging to a Scholar
 scorbutic, troubled with the Scurvy
 scrupulous, nice, precise
 scurrilous, scandalous
 secular, temporal, worldly
 seizable, that may be seized
 seminal, belonging to Seed
 sensible, apprehensive, witty
 sensitive, that has Sense
 sensual, given to Pleasure
 serious, sober, grave
 serpentine, winding
 singular, particular
 specious, fair in appearance
 spermatic, full of Seed
 spherical, roundish
 splenetic, full of Spleen
 spurious, counterfeit, false
 strenuous, active, vigorous
 submissive, humble
 succedent, following
 successive, that which follows
 sumptuous, rich, costly
 superfine, very fine
 suspended, put off

T

temporal, belonging to Time
 tenable, that may be held
 tenebro

Tenebrous, full of Darkness	Venturesome, bold, hardy
Terrible, dreadful	Vertical, over Head
Timorous, fearful	Vicious, wicked, lawd
Titular, that bears a Title	Vigorous, lively, strong
Towardly, obedient	Villainous, base, wicked
Tractable, easily managed	Vincible, that may be overcome
Traitorous, Traitor-like	Vindictiv, revengful
Transcendent, excellent	Violent, boisterous, high
Transient, passing away	Viperous, of the Viper Kind
Transparent, bright, clear	Virtuous, endow'd with Virtue
Treacheraus, vile, base	Virulent, of venomous Quality
Tremendous, dreadful	Visible, that may be seen
Tripartite, divided in 3 Parts	Visual, belonging to the Sight
Triplicate, triple or threefold	Ulcerous, full of Sores
Trivial, of small Concern	Ultimate, final, utmost
Turbulent, boisterous, disturbing	Undulate, made like Waves
Typical, belonging to a Figure	Uniform, regular, even
Tyrannous, Tyrant-like	Unwieldy, heavy, inactive
V and U	Volatile, airy, light
Vàliant, stout, brave	Voluble, quick of Speech
Various, changeable	Urinal, belonging to Urine
Vehement, earnest	W
Vendible, saleable	Whimsical, full of Fancies
Venomous, poisonous	Withered, dried, faded
Venial, pardonable	Wonderful, surprising

T A B L E VI.

Verbs of three Syllables, accentuated and explained.

N. B. These Words of three Syllables that cannot be found here, look for them in the two last Parts.

A

Abandon, to forsake
A'bolicate, to renounce
Abolish, to destroy
A'drogate, to make void
Accoutre, to dress, to trim
Acquiesce, to comply with
Aquate, to move, to quicken

Aggrandize, to make great
Agnate, to uti Motion
Antedate, to ante before Time
Aniquate, to make obsolete
Appertain, to belong to
A'rbitrate, to determine
Assertain, to assert, to assure
B Beleaguer,

B

Beleāguer, to bessege

C

Cāculate, to reckon up

Celebrate, to keep a Feast

Certify, to give Notice

Circumcise, to cut off the fore-skin

Circumscribe, to limit

Circumvent, to deceive

Civilize, to make courteous

Clarify, to make clear

Compēnsate, to make Amends

Condescēnd, to comply with

Cōsecrate, to dedicate

Constitute, to appoint

Consummate, to perfect

Contemplate, to meditate

Continue, to abide, to last

Contribute, to give something

Cōtrovert, to argue, to dispute

Correspōnd, to talk together

Cōunterfeit, to imitate

Counterpart, contrary part

D

Decipher, to unfold

Deceit, to cheat

Deliver, to release

Demerit, to deserve ill

Demonstrā, to pull down

Demonstrate, to show plainly

Deposit, to trust with another

Dēprecate, to pray against

Derogate, to lessen, to disparage

Dignify, to advance, to honour

Disabūle, to undeceive

Disaccōrd, to disagree

Disallow, to dislike

Disannul, to make void

Disapprove, to blame

Discompose, to trouble

Disembark, to go out of the Ship

Disengage, to get off

Disesteem, not to esteem

Dishōnour, to disgrace

Dislocate, to put out of Joint

Disoblige, to displease

Disparage, to speak ill of

Dispeople, to unpeople

Dispirit, to discourage

Dispossels, to part with

Disquiet, to trouble

Disregard, to slight

Disrelish, to dislike

Dissipate, to disperse or scatter

Distinguish, to discern between

Distribute, to divide or share

Disunite, to separate

Dogmatize, to assert positively

E

E'ducate, to nourish, to instruct

Elevate, to lift up

Embarrass, to clog, to hinder

Embeith, to beautify

Enamel, to vary with spots

Encircle, to encompass about

Encōunter, to fight with

Encumber, to perplex

Enervate, to weaken, to blind

Enfeeble, to make weak

Enfranchise, to set free

Entrench, to make fort closely

Enangle, to ensnare

Enterain, to receive

Envenom, to mix with Poison

Environ, to include

Establiš, to settle

Execute, to put to Death

Exhibit, to produce or show

Expedite, to hasten

Expiate, to atone for

Explicate, to unfold, to explain

Extinguish, to put out

Extricate, to disentangle

Exūdate, to overflow

F

Falsify, to counterfeit

Fascinate, to bewitch

Floctuate, to waver in Opinion

Fortify, to fence, to make strong

G

Generate, to beget

Gratify, to requite

H

Hesitate, to doubt

I

I'dolize, to worship, to adore

Illustrate, to explain

Imitate, to do the like

Importune, to request

Impregnate, to make fruitful

Imprison, to put in Prison

Incarnate, to be made Flesh

Incircle, to encompass

Incommode, to prejudice

Incultate, to repeat often

Incumber, to clog, to hinder

Incúrvate, to bow or bend

Indicate, to declare or shew

Indispóse, to make unfit

Ingénder, to beget or produce

Inhabit, to dwell in

Innovate, to make new

Instigate, to set on, to provoke

Institute, to appoint, to ordain

Intercede, to entreat for

Intercept, to prevent

Interfere, to clash with

Interject, to cast between

Intermix, to mix with

Interpose, to intermeddle

Interpret, to explain

Interrupt, to hinder, to stop

Inderséct, to cut in two

Intersperse, to scatter

Intervene, to come between

Intimate, to shew

Intitle, to give right to

Introduce, to bring in

Invèigle, to allure, to entice

Inviron, to encompass round

Invocate, to call upon

Irritate, to provoke, to stir up

Justify, to clear one's self

L

Lácerate, to tear in Pieces

Levigate, to make plain

M

Mácerate, to make lean

Magnify, to praise highly

Manacle to bind or fetter

Mediate, to intercede

Medicate, to heal, to cure

Meditate, to think upon

Mention, to take Notice of

Methodize, to put in Order

Miscarry, not to succeed

Misconstrue, to interpret amiss

Mitigate, to pacify, to ease

Modify, to shape, to qualify

Mollify, to make soft

Mortify, to grow dead

Multiply, to encrease

N

Náuseate, to loath, to abhor

Nominate, to appoint

Notify, to make known

Nullify, to make void

Numerate, to count or number

O

O'bligate, to bind or oblige

Occupy, to possess or use

Operate, to work

P

Pálliate, to disguise, to cover

Paraphrase, to explain better

Pènetrate, to drive into

Perforate, to pierce through

Perpetrate, to commit

Persevere, to continue steadfast

Pérlonate, to personate a Person

Petrify, to turn into Wood

Pinion, to pin or bind fast

Prohibit, to forbid

Promuigate, to make public

Próstitute, to expose

Putrify,

Putrify, to corrupt

Q

Qualify, to make fit

R

Radicatè, to take Root

Rarify, to make thin

Ratify, to confirm

Readmit, to receive again

Reassign, to assign again

Recognize, to take Knowledge of

Recollect, to call to Mind

Recommend, to commit to, or
speak well of

Recreate, to divert

Rectify, to correct, to amend

Redouble, to double again

Regulate, to set in Order

Reimbarck, to take shipping a-
gain

Reimburse, to repay

Reinforce, to strengthen

Remonstrate, to show by Reason

Repossess, to possess again

Represent, to make appear

Reprimand, to rebuke

Ruminate, to ponder in Mind

S

Salivate, to flux by spitting

Separate, to part or divide

Sequester, to put asunder

Signalize, to distinguish

Solemnize, to celebrate

Specify, to mention expressly

Speculate, to contemplate

Stigmatize, to disgrace

Stipulate, to covenant

Stupify, to make dull

Substitute, to put in the room
of another

Suffocate, to stifle or choke

Superadd, to add over and above

Superscribe, to write over

Supersede, to suspend

Supervise, to oversee

Surrender, to yield up

Surrogate, to dep. te, to appoint

Sympathize, to suffer with

T

Tantalize, to mock, to banck

Terminate, to limit, to bound

Tolerate, to suffer, to bare with

Transfigure, to change in
Aspect

V and U

Verify, to prove, to make good

Verity, to make true

Vility, to despise, to abuse

Vindicate, to defend, to justify

Violate, to break, to transgress

Vitiate, to corrupt, to deprave

Undermine, to make hollow



T A B L E VII.

Noun Substantives of four Syllables, accented and explained

A Bintestate, an Heir to one
dying without a Will

Abolishment, a destroying

Abortion, Miscarriage

Accessory, a Helper or Adviser

Accomplishment, a fulfilling

Accurateness, Exactness

Acidity, Sharpness

Acknowledgment, Confession

Acrimony, Tartness

N 3

Addition

Addition, an adding
Admission, Entrance upon
Adolescence, Youthfulness
Adoption, free Choice
Adversity, Affliction
Advertency, Carefulness
Advertisement, Intelligence
Admiration, witnessing upon Oath
Affinity, Relation
Alabaster, a Sort of Marble
Aloofness, Carefulness
Allegiance, Obedience
Allegory, a Figure in Rhetoric
Allusion, a Likening of one Thing to another
Ambition, Thirst after Greatness
Analysis, Resolution, Unfolding
Anathema, a solemn Curse
Anatomy, a neat Dissection
Annuity, a yearly Rent
Antagonist, an Adversary
Antipathy, natural Aversion
Antiquity, Ancientness
Anxiety, Trouble of Mind
Apology, an Excuse
Apostacy, falling from Religion
Architecture, Art of Building
Arithmetic, Science of Numbers
Artillery, Fire-Arms
Ascension, an Ascending
Asperity, Roughness
Aspersions, a Slander
Astrology, a pretended Art
Astronomy, a Science
Auditory, an Assembly of Hearers
Authority, Rule or Power

B

Barbarians, barbarous People
Barometer, a Weather Glass
Battalion, a large body of men
Benefactor, a Giver
Benevolence, Kindness

Benevolence, Good will
Benignity, Goodness
Bisection, the cutting in two
Bréviary, a Mass-Book
Britannia, Great-Britain
Brutality, Beastliness
Burgomaster, a Magistrate

C

Calamity, Misfortune
Calidity, Heat
Captivity, Slavery
Carnality, Fleshliness
Carnation, Flesh Colour
Casualty, happening by Chance
Celerity, Swiftness
Celibacy, single Life
Centurion, a Captain of 100
Ceremony, Formality
Certificate, a written Testimony
Cessation, a Ceasing
Chronology, History of Time
Circumference, the Circuit
Citation, a Summons or Quoting
Civility, Courtesy
Coaction, Compulsion
Coadjutor, a Fellow-helper
Coalescence, Cleaving to
Cognition, a Judging
Coherency, Agreement
Cohesion, sticking together
Coition, carnal Copulation
Collation, an Entertainment
Collection, a Gathering
Collegiate, a Fellow Student
Collision, a dashing of Bodies
Collusion, Deceit
Combustion, an Uproar
Comedian, a Stage Player
Commentary, an interpretation
Commissary, a Church Officer
Commission, a Power
Commodity, Goods
Commonalty, common People
Commons,

- Commotion, a Disturbance
 Community, a Society
 Compendium, an Abridgment
 Competency, a Sufficiency
 Complacency, Delight in
 Complexion, State of the Body
 Completion, a Fulfilling
 Compression, Pressing together
 Compulsion, Constrain
 Compunction, Remorse
 Concavity, inside Hollowness
 Conception, Conceiving
 Concession, a Granting
 Concinnity, Aptness
 Conclusion, the End
 Concoction, a Digestion
 Concupiscence, Lust
 Condensity, Thickness
 Conformity, a Compliance
 Congruity, Agreeableness
 Conjunction, Union with
 Connexion, Relation to
 Confectary, a Consequence
 Conservator, a Keeper
 Consistory, a Spiritual Court
 Contagion, Infection
 Contention, Strife
 Contingency, Accidentalsness
 Contraction, a Drawing together
 Contrition, unfeigned Sorrow
 Contumacy, Stubbornness
 Contumely, Reproach
 Contusion, a Bruise
 Convention, an Assembly
 Convexity, the Outside
 Corollary, a Consequence
 Corpulency, Grossness of Body
 Correspondent, a Friend
 Corrosion, a Gnawing
 Credentials, Letters of Credit
 Credulity, Readiness to believe
D
 Damnation, the Punishment of
 Hell Torments
 Debauchery, Lewdness
 Deception, a Deceiving
 Decision, a Determining
 Declension, a Decaying
 Declivity, Steepness
 Decoction, a Seething
 Decursion, a Running down
 Decussion, a Shaking down
 Deduction, a Taking from
 Defluxion, a Flowing down
 Deformity, Ugliness
 Dejection, a Casting down
 Delicacy, Niceness; Tenderness
 Democracy, Government by
 the Common People
 Demoniac, one possessed by a
 Devil
 Depression, a Pressing down
 Derision, a Mocking
 Descension, a Descending
 Desertion, a Foraking
 Desperate, a desperate Fellow
 Despondency, a Despairing
 Detraction, a Trusting down
 Dexterity, Readiness, Skill
 Diagonal, slant Line
 Digestion, Concoction
 Dimension, the just Measure
 Directory, that which directs
 Discomfiture, Overthrow
 Discretion, Wisdom
 Discussion, an Examination
 Dishabille, an Undress
 Disjunction, a Disjoining
 Disloyalty, Unfaithfulness
 Dismission, a Sending away
 Dispersion, Spreading abroad
 Disparity, Unlikeness
 Dispersion, a Spreading, &c.
 Dissension, Strife
 Dissuasion, Persuading against
 Disunion, Division
 Diversity, Variety
 Docility, Teachableness
 Donation,

Donation, a Grant

Doxology, a divine Hymn

Duration, Continuance

E

Ebriety, Drunkenness

Edition, Publication of a Book

Efficacy, Force, Virtue

Effigie, Image, Likeness

Effusion, a Pouring out

Emergency, Casualty

Eminency, Excellency

Emissary, a Spy

Emotion, a Moving

Empyreum, the highest Heaven

Encômium, Commendation

Enormity, Heinousness

Enthusiast, one who fancies himself inspired

Epicurism, Gluttony

Epiphany, the twelfth Day after Christmas

Epitome, a short Account

Equality, Likeness

Equation, a Making equal

Erection, a Raising upright

Eruption, a Breaking forth

Escutcheon, a Coat of Arm

Evasion, a Shift or Escape

Evection, a Convincing

Exaction, an unjust Demand

Excellency, a Title of Honour

Exclusion, a Shutting out

Excursion, an Invasion

Executor, one who executes a Person's Will

Exemption, a Privilege

Exigency, Need

Expansion, a Spreading abroad

Extension, Stretching out

Extinction, a Putting out

Extortion, unlawful Gain

Extraction, a Drawing out

Extrusion, a Driving out

F

Facility, easiness

Fébruary, the second Month

Fecúndity, Fruitfulness

Felicity, Happiness

Ferocity, Fierceness

Fertility, Plentifuness

Fidelity, Faithfulness

Fixation, a Fixing

Fúaculency, Windiness

Fluidity, a Flowing

Formality, Ceremony

Formation, a Fashioning

Foundation, the lowest Part

Fragility, Brittleness

Fraternity, Brotherhood

Fraudulency, Deceitfulness

Frigidity, Coldness, Impotency

Fragality, Thriftiness

Fruition, Enjoyment

Frustration, a Disappointing

Fumidity, Smokiness

Faracity, Thirstiness

Futerity, the Time to come

G

Garrúlicity, Talkativeness

Galidity, Fertility

Gentility, good Breeding

Geography, a Description of the Earth

Geometry, a Science, the Measuring of Lines and Figures

Gibbosity, a Bunching on

Gilliflower, a July Flower

Gladiator, a Fencer

Gradation, a going Step by Step

Grammarians, a Teacher of Grammar

Gratuity, a Reward

H

Håberdasher, a Seller of small Wares

Habiliments, Cloathing

Hilarity, Cheerfulness

Homology,

- Homology, Proportion, Likeness**
Hostility, Enmity
Humanity, Courtesy
Humidity, Moisture
Hy'perbole, an Expression beyond the Truth
Hypócrisy, Deceit
Hypothesis, a Supposition
J and I
Jactation, a vain Boasting
Ichnography, a Platform
Identity, Sameness
I'diotism, Simplicity
Idòlatry, Idol Worship
Ignominy, Dishonour, Shame
Iliation, an Inference
Illusion, a Sham or Cheat
Immensity, Boundlessness
Immodesty, Wantonness
Immunity, Freedom
Imparity, Inequality
Impediment, Hindrance
Impiety, Ungodliness
I'mpotency, Weakness
Impression, a Stamp
Improbity, Dishonesty
Impunity, Freedom from Punishment
Inadvertence, Heedlessness
Inanity, Emptiness
Incision, a Gash
Incursion, an Inroad of Soldiers
Indignity, an Affront
Induction, a Leading into
Ineptitude, Unaptness
Inferiors, Persons of a lower Rank
Infinity, Endlessness
Infirmity, an House for Sick
Infirmity, Weakness
Infusion, a Pouring in
Ingratitude, Utter thankfulness
Injection, a Casting in
Injunction, a Command
Inquietude, Restlessness
Inscription, a written Title
Insertion, a Putting into
Inspection, Insight
Integrity, Honesty
Intention, Design
Intrusion, a thrusting one's self into Company
Inversion, a Turning Inside out
L
Laxation, a Loosening
Legality, Lawfulness
Légerdemain, Sleight of Hand
Legislator, a Law-giver
Licentiate, one who has Licence
Limpidity, Clearness
Lineament, a proportion, Feature
Literature, Learning
Locality, the Being of a Thing in a Place
Logician, one who reasons well
Longevity, long Life
Lubricity Slipperiness
M
Magician, a Conjuror
Magistracy, Office of a Ruler
Malignancy, Ill nature
Manifesto, a Declaration
Mathematics, the Science of Numbers, Magnitude, &c.
Matrimony, Marriage
Maturity, Ripeness of Years
Mayoralty, Office of a Mayor
Memòrial, that which serves to bring to Remembrance
Meridian, the Point or Circle
Misdemeanor, an Offence
Mónastery, a College of Monks
Mention, a Wandering
Morality, belonging to a good Life
Mundanity, Worldliness
Mutation, a Changing
N Nar-

N

- Narration, a Relation
 Nativity, Birth
 Naturalist, one skilled in natural Causes
 Necromancy, Conjuring
 Negation, a Denying
 Neutrality, Indifferency
 Nictation, Winking with the Eye
 Nobility, Nobleness of Birth
 Nonentity, a Thing not in Being
 Nonresidence, Failure of Residence
 Nutrition, Nourishment
- O
- Objection, a Replying against
 Oblation, an Offering
 Obliquity, Crookedness
 Oblivion, Forgetfulness
 Obscenity, unclean Speech
 Obscurity, Darknes, Difficulty
 Obstinacy, Stubbornness
 Obstruction, Hindrance
 Oeconomy, Family Government, good Management
 Optation, a Desiring
 Oration, a public Speech
 Oratory, the art of Eloquence
 Original, the first Beginning
 Orthography, true Writing
- P
- Pageantry, Pomp, Show
 Parliament, the chief Assembly of the Nation
 Parsimony, Sparsingness
 Partition, a Division
 Patrimony, an Inheritance
 Pavilion, a Tent of State
 Peninsula, an half Island
 Penultima, the last Syllable but one
 Percussion, a Striking
 Perdition, utter Ruin
 Perplexity, Doubtfulness
- Perseverance, Constancy
 Perversion, a Seducing from
 Petition, a Request
 Philology, the Study of Words
 Philosophy, the Knowledge of natural and moral Things
 Phlebotomy, Blood-letting
 Physician, a Doctor of Physic
 Plantation, a Settlement
 Plurality, more than one
 Plethet, a sorry Poet
 Pollution, Uncleaness
 Position, Place or Situation
 Precaution, Forewarning, Notice, &c.
 Precession, Going before,
 Prediction, Foretelling
 Predecessor, one who goes in Place before
 Pre-eminence, Advantage
 Prerogative, Pre-eminence
 Presbytery, Eldership
 Presumption, Boldness
 Pretension, Claim
 Prevention, Hindrance
 Probation, Proof, Trial
 Procession, a solemn March
 Proclivity, a propensity
 Procurator, a Solicitor
 Production, a bringing forth
 Profession, Calling or Trade
 Proficient, one who makes a Progress in any Art, &c.
 Progression, a Going forward
 Prolixity, Tedioussness
 Primontory, a rising Ground
 Promotion, Preterment
 Propensity, Inclination of Mind
 Propinquity, Nearness
 Proportion, Agreement
 Proprietor, the proper Owner
 Propriety, Proprieness of Speech
 Prosperity, Success, Happiness
 Protection, Defence
- Protectorial,

Protestantism, the Religion of Protestants

Protuberance, a Swelling out

Provision, Food

Proximity, Nearness

Pulsation, beating of the Pulse

Punctilio, a Trifle

Purgation, a Cleansing

Purgatory, Punishment

Q

Quaternion, the Number Four

Quotation, a Quoting

R

Rapidity, Swiftness

Reality, the Truth of a Matter

Receptacle, a Store-house

Reddition, a restoring again

Redemption, a Ransoming

Reduction, a Reducing

Refection, a Refreshment

Reflection, a Meditation

Refraction, a Weakening

Regulator, that which directs

Réjection, a Casting off

Reimbürsement, a paying back

Relation, Kindred, also a Re-

beardful, or a Likeness

Religion, the Worship of God

Remission, Forgiveness

Residual, Remainder

Restriction, Restraint

Resumption, a Resuming

Retention, a Retaining

Retortion, a returning back

Reversion, Right of Inheritance

Reunion, uniting again

Rogation, an asking

Rotation, a Turning round

Rotundity, Roundness

Rulicity, Clownishness

S

Sagacity, Sharpness of Wit

Sanctimony, Holiness

Saucy, Fubness

Scrutation, a Searching

Seclusion, a Shutting out

Secretion, a Hiding

Secretary, a Writer

Security, Safety

Seduction, a Misleading

Semicircle, a half Circle

Séminary, a Nursery

Sensation, a perceiving by Sense

Seraglio, a Place for Concubines

Servility, the condition of slaves

Severity, Strictness

Similitude, Likeness

Simplicity, Honesty, Foolishness

Sincerity, Uprightness

Sobriety, prudent Carriage

Society, Company, Conversation

Solemnity, a solemn Action

Solidity, Soundness of Judgment

Soliloquy, talking to one's self

Solution, Resolving a Question

Sovereignty, supreme Power

Stability, firmness, Continu-

ance

Stationer, a Seller of Paper,

&c.

Statuary, a Carver of Images

Stolidity, Foolishness

Stupidity, Dulness

Subjection, under Dependance

Sublimity, loftiness, Heights

Submission, a yielding to

Subtraction, a Taking one

Number from another

Subversion, Ruin, Destruction

Succession, a Coming after

Sudation, a sweating

Suggestion, a putting in Mind

Superstructure, the upper Part

of a Building

Supervisor a Surveyor

Suppression, a putting a Stop to

Supremacy, chief Authority

Surpension, a Causing

T

- T**
Tardiloquy, *slowness of Speech*
Tautology, *Repeating again*
Taxation, *laying on Taxes*
Temerity, *Rashness*
Temperature, *Disposition*
Temptation, *Enticement*
Tenuity, *Smallness*
Territory, *a Compass of Land*
Theodolite, *an Instrument for Surveying of Land*
Theology, *Divinity*
Timidty, *Fearfulness*
Tradition, *Delivering down*
Traduction, *a Defaming*
Tranquillity, *Quietness of Mind*
Transaction, *an Action done*
Transcription, *Writing over again*
Transfusion, *a pouring out*
Transgression, *a Violation*
Transition, *a Passing from one to another*
Translation, *a Removing*
Trapezium, *a four-sided Figure*
Tributary, *one that pay. tribute*
Trisyllable, *three Syllables*
Tuition, *Care of Education*
Tumidity, *a Swelling*
V and **U**
Vacation, *being at Leisure*
Vacuity, *Emptiness*
Validity, *Strength, Power*
Ubiquity, *a Being in all Places*
Vegetables, *Plants, Herbs &c.*
Velocitv, *Swiftness*
Veracity, *a Speaking of Truth*
Vermillion, *a fine red Colour*
Versifier, *a maker of Verses*
Virtuoso, *an ingenious Person*
Viaticum, *a Blessed Sacrament for the Sick*
Vibration, *a beating or shaking*
Vicinity, *Neighbourhood*
Vicissitude, *Change of Things*
Virginity, *the Condition of a Virgin*
Vivacity, *Liveliness*
Vocation, *a Calling, Employ*
Volition, *the Act of Willing*
Urbanity, *good Breeding*
Utility, *Profit, Usefulness*

T A B L E VIII.

Noun Adjectives of four Syllables, accented and explained

- A**bstemious, *sober, temperate*
Accessible, *approachable*
Accidental, *by Chance*
Accountable, *answering for*
Adorable, *worthy of Honour*
Aethereal, *belonging to the Heavens*
Affirmative, *positive*
Alternative, *done by Turns*
Ambassador, *a Person sent by a Prince*
Ambiguous, *doubtful*
Amiabile, *lovely*
Amicable, *friendly*
Amphibious, *that lives upon Land and Water*
Anonymous, *without Name*
Antecedent, *a going before*
Antiquated, *grown out of Use*
Applicable, *that may be applied*
Arbitrary, *absolute, free*
Articulate, *distinct*
Ali'd uccs

Affiduous, diligent
 Audacious, bold, daring
 Auricular, belonging to the Ear
 Auspicious, happy, prosperous

B

Beatific, belonging to the blessed
 Bicuminous, clammy
 Botanical, belonging to Herbs

C

Cadaverous, belonging to a Carcase
 Canonical, according to the Canons of the Church
 Capacious, large
 Carnivorous, Flesh devouring
 Chimerical, imaginary
 Circumjacent, round about
 Circumvagant, wandering about

Coeternal, equal in Eternity
 Coexistent, having a Being with
 Coincident, happening together
 Collateral, not direct, sideways
 Combustible, apt to take Fire
 Commodious, convenient
 Comparative, capable of Comparison
 Compatible, that agrees with another
 Compendious, very brief
 Complicated, folded together
 Comprehensive, full
 Conspicuous, easy to be seen
 Contiguous, that is near
 Corporeal, of a bodily Substance
 Cursorily, slightly
 Customary, common
 Cylindrical, like a Cylinder

D

Decennial, of ten Years
 Declarative, which serves to declare
 Deducible, that may be inferred
 Deficient, wanting

Definitive, decisive, positive
 Delectable, delightful
 Deliberate, prudent, advised
 Delicious, pleasant to the Taste

Delirious, light headed
 Deposited, trusted with
 Determinate, positive
 Detestable, vile, to be hated
 Dilatory, full of Delays
 Disaffected, discontented with
 Distributive, which serves to distribute

Dissoluble, which may be dissolved

Divisible, that may be dividibly
 Dogmatical, positive

E

Effeminate, womanish
 Egregious, singular, rare, great

Elaborate, done with Exactness
 Elliptical, belonging to an Oval

Episcopal, belonging to a Bishop
 Equitable, just, right

Equivocal, of doubtful Signification
 Equivalent, of equal Worth
 Erroneous, full of Error

Essential, necessary
 Execrable, hateful, accursed

Exorbitant, extravagant
 Expedient, necessary

Extempore, without Study

F

Facetious, pleasant, witty
 Fallacious, deceitful

Familiar, free
 Fictitious, feigned, counterfeited

Figurative, spoken by figure
 Formidable, dreadful

Fortuitous, accidental
 Fundamental, principal

G

Generated, begotten, produced
 Granivorous, feeding in Grain

O

H

Habitable, that may be dwelt
in
Habitual, customary
Harmonious, agreeable
Heretical, not found in the true
Faith
Heterodox, differing from the
general Opinion
Historical, belonging to History
Honorary, belonging to Honour
Horizontal, level
Hospitable, friendly
Hydropical, troubled with a
Dropsy

I and J

Illiberal, niggardly
Illiterate, unlearned
Illustrious, noble, renowned
Imitable, which may be imi-
tated
Immóderate, excessive
Immutable, unchangeable
Impartial, just, equal
Impassable, not to be passed
Impatient, hasty
Impenitent, not repenting
Imperial, belonging to an Em-
pire
Imperious, haughtily, proud
Impertinent, silly, troublesome
Impetuous, violent
Implacable, not to be appeased
Importunate, troublesome
Impregnable, not to be taken
Improbable, unlikely
Improvident, careless
Inanimate, without Life
Incestuous, guilty of Incest
Incognito, unknown
Incoherent, not agreeing
Incompetent, incapable
Inconsistent, not suiting
Incontinent, unchaste

Incredible, beyond Belief
Inculpable, unblameable
Indefinite, unlimited
Indelible, not to be blotted out
Independent, not depending
Indocible, dull, blockish
Indurable, that may be endured
Ineffable, unspeakable
Infallible, that cannot err
Infectious, apt to infect
Inflexible, not to be bent
Ingenious, sharp, witty
Ingenuous, free, sincere
Inglorious, dishonourable
Initial, the first of all
Injurious, hurtful
Inoffensive, harmless
Insatiate, unsatisfied
Insidious, treacherous
Intelligent, understanding
Intemperate, immoderate
Inter mural, between two Walls
Intractable, ungovernable
Invidious, envious
Invincible, not to be overcome
Ironical, spoke contrary
Irresolute, unresolved
Irreverent, unmannerly
Judicious, wise, discreet

L

Labourious, painful
Lascivious, wanton, lustful
Legitimate, born in Wedlock
Libidinous, lustful
Licentious, lewd, disorderly
Litigious, quarrelsome
Loquacious, full of talk
Luxuriant, wanton, abounding

M

Magnánimous, courageous
Magnificent, stately
Malevolent, full of Hatred
Malicious, spiteful
Material, momentous
Mechanical,

Mechanical, mean, pitiful
 Méditative, thoughtful
 Melancholy, sad, pensive
 Mercenary, greedy of Gain
 Methódicál, agreeable to Method
 Military, warlike
 Miscellany, of divers Matters
 Multiferous, bearing many Sorts
 Munificent, bounteous

N

Navigable, fit for Ships
 Nécessitous, needy (ing)
 Noctivagant, Night wanderer
 Notorious, publickly known
 Numerical, individual

O

Obédient, submissive
 Obnoxious, subject to
 Obsequious, dutiful
 Octángular, having 8 Angles
 Officious, obliging
 Omnipotent, all-powerful
 Omnipresent, every where present
 Omniscient, all knowing
 Ordinary, common
 Oriental, Eastern
 Outrageous, fierce, violent

P

Pálatable, pleasant to the Taste
 Paróchial, of a Parish
 Particular, peculiar, singular
 Parturient, ready to bring forth
 Peculiar, particular, singular
 Penurious, niggardly, covetous
 Peremptory, absolute, positive
 Perfidious, false, treacherous
 Pernicious, hurtful
 Perpetual, everlasting
 Perspicuous, clear, plain
 Poetical, belonging to Poetry
 Political, belonging to Govern-
 ment

Pontifical, Pope like
 Posterior, latter
 Potential, powerful
 Practicable, that may be practised

Precárious, uncertain
 Precipitate, over hasty
 Predominant, ruling over
 Pre-existent, being before
 Preferable, that is to be preferred before another

Prepárativé, which serves to prepare

Preposterous, quite contrary

Prodigious, wonderful

Promiscuous, confused

Prophetical, belonging to Prophet

Propitious, favourable

Provincial, of a Province

Prudential, wise

Q

Quádrupedal, four-footed

Quotidian, daily

R

Rapacious, ravenous

Rational, reasonable

Rebellious, disobedient

Reciprocal, mutual

Refractory, unruly, headstrong

Regenerate, born again

Remarkable, worthy of Note

Réputable, of good Repute

Respónsible, able, answerable

Restorative, of a strengthening Nature

Revocable, that may be repealed

Rhetorical, eloquent

S

Sacramental, belonging to the Sacrament

Salacious, lustful

Satyrical, sharp, severe

Schismatic, guilty of Separation	Theatrical, belonging to the Stage,
Seasonable, done in Season	Tolerable, that may be endured
Sedentary, sitting, recluse	Transfigured, changed
Seditious factious,	Triangular, belonging to, or in Form of a Triangle
Sententious, full of pithy Sentences	Triennial, of three Years
Separable, that may be separated	Tumultuous, riotous
Septennial, of seven Years	Tyrannical, Tyrant like
Sexennial, of six Years	V and U
Siderial, starry	Váluable, of Price
Significant, clear, expressive	Variable, changeable
Sociable, friendly	Vegetative, belonging to Vegetables
Solitary, lonesome	Venerable, worthy of Reverence
Sollicitous, full of Care	Venereal, lustful
Sophistical, captious, deceitful	Vernacular, natural
Spiritual, divine	Vertiginous, giddy
Spontaneous, free, voluntary	Vexatious, troublesome
Subordinate, inferior	Vindicative, belonging to an Apology or Defence
Subservient, helpful	Unanimous, of one Mind
Substantial, solid, wealthy	Universal, general
Sufficient, enough, capable	Univocal, of one Voice
Supernatural, full of Miracles	Unscriptural, not according to Scripture
Superior, uppermost, chief	Untenantable, not to be held by a Tenant
Susceptible, capable of any Impression	Voluntary, free
Suspicious, distrustful	Voluptuous, given to Pleasure
Symbolical, of the Nature of a Sign	Voracious, greedy
Sympathetic, pertaining to sympathy	Vulnerable, that may be wounded
Synonymous, of the same Signification	Uxorious, over fond of a Wife
	W
Tempestuous, stormy	Warrantable, justifiable
Temporary, for a time	
Tenacious, holding fast	
Terrestrial, earthly	

T A B L E IX.

Verbs of four Syllables, accented and explained.

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

A

A Bbréviate, to make short
 Abominate, to abhor
 Accelerate, to put forward
 Administer, to aid or give to
 Adulterate, to forge, or corrupt
 Alienate, to estrange from
 Alléviate, to ease, to assuage
 Annihilate, to bring to nothing
 Anticipate, to prevent
 Appropriate, to claim to one's
 self, or turn to one's own Use
 Assimilate, to counterfeit
 Assóciate, to join with

C

Calumniate, to slander
 Capacitate, to make capable
 Capitulate, to come to Terms
 Characterise, to describe
 Coagulate, to congeal
 Commemorate, to celebrate
 Commiserate, to take Pity of
 Conciliate, to reconcile
 Confederate, to join together
 Congratulate, to rejoice with
 Coóperate, to work together
 Corroborate, to strengthen

D

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

E

Elucidate, to make clear

Enúmerate, to reckon up
 Evacuate, to empty
 Evaporate, to breathe out
 Exhilarate, to make cheerful
 Exténuate, to mitigate

I

Illúminate, to enlighten
 Inaugurate, to invest, or install
 Incorporate, to mix together
 Inextricate, to entangle
 Infatuate, to bewitch, or beset
 Ingeminate, to increase much
 Ingrátiate, to get into Favour
 Inoculate, to graft
 Infruate, to give a Hint of
 Intoxicate, to make drunk
 Invalidate, to make void

M

Meliorate, to mellow
 Monopolize, to engross a Com-
 modity to one's self

N

Necessitate, to force
 Negotiate, to traffick

O

Obliterate, to blot out

P

Predestinate, to decree, or or-
 dain before Hand
 Premeditate, to contrive be-
 fore Hand
 Preponderate, to out-weight
 Pervaricate, to shuffle, to act
 deceitfully
 Prognosticate, to foretel

R

Re-edify, to build again
 Remunerate, to recompense
 Renumerate, to pay back

P A R T IV.

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

T A B L E I.

To make good I N K.

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

N. B. The best time to make Ink is in the Height of Summer, because you have an Opportunity of hanging it against any proper Place whereto the Sun can come at it, which adds vastly to the Beauty of its Colour: If you make it in Winter, set it by the Fire-side, and put in it a full Glass of Brandy, to keep it from freezing.

To make R E D I N K.

TAKE one Pint of Vinegar, or fine stale Beer, one Ounce of Brazil Wood, ground fine and filtered; incorporate these together well, then simmer them over a clear Fire for near half an Hour, and strain it through Flannel or Linen.

Or, take half a Pint of Water, and put therein Half an Ounce of Gum Senega, or Arabic; let this dissolve in a Gallipot, and then add one Pennyworth of the best Vermillion, stirring it well for two Days.

N. B. I expect that some Persons will say that I should have inserted the *Pence Table*, and *Multiplication Table*: But let them consider, that when more Things are required than can possibly be inserted, 'tis reasonable that those Things that are more necessary should have the Preference; and as to those Tables, and many such like Things, a Child may learn them long enough before he wants them; and that without any Pains to his Master or himself, by Way of Diversion, and not for a Task.

T A B L E II.

Containing a Set of Alphabetical COPIES.

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

T. Those

- T. Those that do nothing will soon learn to do ill.
 They can never be wise, that good Council despise.
- U. Use soft Words and strong Arguments.
 Union and Peace make Discord cease.
- V. Vice is always attended with Sorrow.
 Virtue is our guiding Star to true Reason.
- W. Wanton Actions are very unseemly
 We dance well, when Fortune plays.
- X. *Xenophon* counted the Wise-man happy.
Xerxes wept at the Thoughts of Death.
- Y. Youth is full of Disorder, and Age of Infirmity.
 Your Delight and your Care should be to write fair.
- Z. Zeal in a good Cause, deserves Applause.
 Zeal when blind is religious Gun-Powder.



T A B L E III.

VERSES *on particular OCCASIONS, proper for*
 W R I T I N G - P I E C E S.

1. CHRISTMAS-DAY.

W H A T Words, what Voices can we bring,
 Which Way our Accents raise,
 To welcome the Mysterious King,
 And sing a Saviour's Praise?
 O 'tis too little all we can,
 For this unbounded Love;
 All that was ever wrote by Man,
 Or sung in Hymns above.

2. *On our SAVIOUR's Crucifixion, or Good Friday;*

N O Songs of Triumph now be sung,
 Cease all your sprightly Airs;
 Let Sorrow silence every Tongue,
 And Joy dissolve to Tears.
 If at this Sight we don't repent,
 What other Sight can move?
 Ungrateful! shall we not relent
 And pay him Love for Love?

A N O T H E R

A N O T H E R.

DEAR Saviour, oh! what ails this Heart,
Sure 'tis of Stone, it cannot smart,
Nor yet relent the Death of thee,
Whose Death alone could ransom me;
Can I behold thy Pains so great,
Thy dying Sighs, thy bloody Sweat?
Canst thou pour forth such Streams for me,
And I not drop one Tear for thee?

3. On EASTER-DAY.

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

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

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

A N O T H E R.

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

T A B L E I V.

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

1. A D V I C E.

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

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

Youth, like the soften'd Wax, with Ease will take
Those Images that first Impression make :
those are fair, their Actions will be bright ;
If foul, they'll clouded be with Shades of Night.

3. V I R T U E.

Virtue's the chiefest Beauty of the Mind,
The noblest Ornament of Human Kind :
Virtue's our safeguard and our guiding Star,
That stirs up Reason when our Senses err.

4. R E L I G I O N.

Religion prompts us to a future State.
The last Appeal from Fortune and from Fate ;
Where GOD's all-righteous Ways will be declared,
The *Bad* meet Punishment, the *Good* Reward.

5. L E A R N I N G.

From Arts and Study true Contentment flow,
For 'tis a God like Attribute to know,
He most improves that studies with Delight,
And learns sound Morals while he learns to write.

6. I N D U S T R Y.

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

7. I D L E N E S S.

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

8. H O N E S T Y

8. H O N E S T Y.

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

9. C U S T O M.

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

10. S W E A R I N G.

Of all the nauseous complicated Crimes,
That doth infect and stigmatize the Times ;
There's none that can with impious Oaths compare,
Where Vice and Folly have an equal Share.

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

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

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

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

13. G A M I N G.

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

14. P R I D E.

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

A N O T H E R.

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

T A B L E V.

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

ACTION keeps both Soul and Body in Health; but Idleness corrupts and rusts the Mind and Understanding: Thus a Man of good natural Parts, and great Abilities, may by Sloth and idleness, become so mean and despicable, as to be an Incumbrance to Society, and even a Burthen to himself.

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

B. Be always cautious of the Man's Company, who has no Regard to his own Reputation; for 'tis evident, if he values not his own he will never mind yours.

Be always ready to communicate any Thing to your Friend, that may improve his Mind or his Morals. Knowledge, like Wealth, is a Talent given us of GOD; and as we have nothing but what we receive of him, we should imitate his Love to us, by being always ready and willing to communicate his Gifts to others.

Be very cautious of believing every little Tale, or ill Report of others, but yet far more cautious of your reporting it also, lest upon strict Enquiry, it should prove false, and then Shame will attend thee for thy Folly, and thy Conscience will accuse thee for an act of Injustice.

C. Children, like young Twigs, may be bent any Way: Therefore all such as have the Care of them should instil into them early Notions of Piety and Virtue, as they naturally will grow as they are fashioned; for what we learn in Youth, we are (by a Sort of second Nature) prone to in old Age.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He is not likely to pass his Life with much Ease, that gives Ear to every Thing he hears: For as it raises an unjust Jealousy in our Mind, and at the same Time answers no End, except it be to promote the Sin of Lying, every wise Man will take Care that such dissonant Sounds shall go no further than in at one Ear, and out at the other.

I. Idleness and Sloth, like Vultures, eat up our Health: For if we look back upon the Lives of our Forefathers, we shall find that their Vigour was owing to their Exercise, Sprightliness, Industry and Activity: Idleness, Luxury and Idleness not debilitated and impaired the Strength of Nature.

Ingratitude

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

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

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

L. Lying may be thought convenient and profitable, because not soon discovered; but pray remember the Evil of it is perpetual: For it brings Persons under everlasting Jealousy and Suspicion; so that they are not to be believed when they speak the Truth, nor trusted, when perhaps they mean honestly.

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

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

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

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

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

O. Of all the tooth Sins that infect and poison Youth, none is so absurd as common Swearing; because Vice and Virtue mixed together, without any apparent Advantage.

Opportunity

Opportunity lost cannot be recalled ; therefore 'tis the highest Wisdom in Youth to make all the sensible Improvements they can in their early Days ; for a young overgrown Duncie seldom makes a Figure in any Branch of Learning in his old Days.

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

Pitch upon such a Course of Life as is excellent and praiseworthy, and Custom will soon make it burthensome, and delightful.

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

Quarrellsome People are always at War, and they are often captious and contentious, even in the most inoffensive Company ; so that it is a great Mark of Wisdom (for once) to let them have their own Way, but it will be a still greater Sign of Wisdom, to mark them, as not to be sought a second Time.

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

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

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

Some People are lost for Want of good Advice, others for Want of giving good Heed to it ; and those that take up a Resolution before hand never change it.

T. 'Tis the Duty of Parents, Masters, and Superiours, to infuse into the untainted Youth early Notions of Honour and Honour, that so the Advantage of good Principles may not be turned into an evil Turn, or be perverted to base and unworthy Ends.

There is no Safety nor Security in Wealth, for the Rich and the Good are often made bad, and the Bad are often made Rich.

If you. Business indeed call you into such Company, go you must ; but take Care you do not stay long.

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

Use the Gifts and Blessings of Providence with so much Prudence and Caution, as may not suffer you to forget yourself, nor despise your Inferiours ; and consider, while you enjoy so much, how little you deserve.

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

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

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

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

Y. Youth are apt to have very little Thought of Death. How many would weep and lament, if they knew they should not live one Month to come ? And yet so foolish are we, to go on in Sin and Wickedness, tho' we are not certain to live even one Hour longer.

You may as well feed a Man without a Mouth, as to give good Advice to one who has no Disposition to receive it, and whose Bent and Inclination is only to Wickedness.

SHORT GRACES AND PRAYER,
FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, &c.

Note, As we have nothing but what we receive from the kind Hand of Providence, it is highly necessary, for the well being of Youth, that they have early Notices of the Duty of Prayer and Thanksgiving; for it is natural for Children to love those that love them, and fear those that they are told have a Power over them. Let them be taught to know their constant dependance on the Supreme Being: For the Love and Fear of GOD, well grounded in their virtuous Minds, will, in a great Measure, keep them in Aw^e, and check their growing Passions; and will certainly be one great Means to prevent their committing such Things in Time to come, as those commonly do, who have not been taught the Fear of GOD, and have it not in the least before their Eyes.

GRACES before MEAT.

Pray God bless it to me. *Amen.*

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

After MEAT

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

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

Before MEAT.

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

After MEAT.

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

SHORT PRAYERS FOR INFANTS, &c.
MORNING.

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

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

At N I G H T.

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

To these the Children may add,

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

MORNING PRAYER for YOUTH.

O Lord our heavenly Father, Almighty and everlasting God, who hast safely brought me to the Beginning of this Day, defend me in the same with thy mighty Power, and grant that this Day I fall into no Sin, neither run into any Kind of Danger; but that all my Doings may be ordered by thy Government, to do always what is righteous in thy Sight, through *Jesus Christ*, our Lord. *Amen.*

EVENING PRAYER.

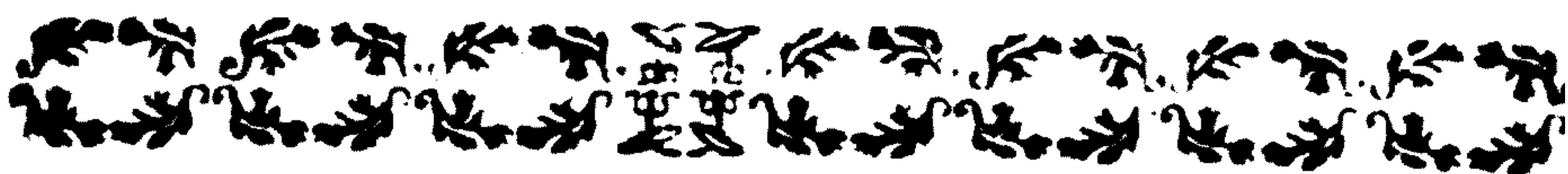
Pardon, O Lord, I beseech thee, those Sins I have committed against thy Divine Majesty this Day; and by thy great Mercy defend me from all Perils and Dangers of this Night, for the Love of thy only Son our Saviour *Jesus Christ*. *Amen.*

Our Father, &c.

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

If it should be asked what Sort of Form of Prayer I mean, I answer, That besides the Common Form of acknowledging God's Greatness, confessing Sins, calling upon him for future Mercies, and returning Thanks for those already received, &c. there should be also Petitions for the King and Nation in general, and a particular Sentence or two, to return GOD Thanks for the inestimable Blessing of having Liberty to exercise our Religion, and serving GOD at all Times in any place; and also begging of him a perpetual Continuance of the Protestant Succession, &c. &c. Thus Religion and Learning would go Hand in Hand.

PART



PART V.

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



TABLE I.

Of KINGS before the Conquest.

Monarchs Names.	Began to reign	Reign'd	Monarchs Names.	Began to reign	Reign'd
Egbert	819	18	Edmund	940	6
Ethelwolf	837	20	Eldred	946	9
Ethelbald	857	3	Edwin	955	4
Ethelbert	860	6	Edgar	959	10
Ethelred I.	866	6	Edward II.	975	4
Alfred	872	29	Ethelred II.	979	37
Edward I.	901	24	Edmund	1016	2
Athelstan	925	15	Ironside		

DANISH LINE.

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

T A B L E II.

OF KINGS and QUEENS since the Conquest:

Kings and Queens.	Born A.D.	Began their Reign.	Reigned Y. M. D	Age.
William Conq.	1027	1066 Oct. 14	20 0 16	60
Will. Rufus	1057	1087 Sep. 9	12 10 24	43
Henry I.	1058	1100 Aug. 2	55 4 0	77
Stephen	1105	1135 Dec. 1	18 10 2	49
The SAXON Line restored.				
Henry II	1134	1154 Oct. 25	34 8 12	55
Richard I.	1156	1189 July 6	9 9 0	43
John	1166	1199 April 6	17 6 13	50
Henry III.	1207	1216 Oct. 19	56 0 28	65
Edward I.	1239	1272 Nov 16	34 7 21	67
Edward II.	1284	1307 July 7	19 6 13	43
Edward III.	1312	1327 Jan. 20	50 5 1	65
Richard II.	1366	1377 June 21	22 3 8	33
The Line of L A N C A S T E R.				
Henry IV.	1367	1399 Sep. 29	23 5 22	46
Henry V.	1389	1413 Mar. 20	9 5 11	33
Henry VI.	1421	1522 Aug. 31	38 6 4	49
The Line of Y O R K.				
Edward IV.	1442	1461 Mar. 4	22 1 5	41
Edward V.	1471	1483 April 9	0 2 15	12
Richard III.	1443	1485 June 22	2 2 0	42
The F A M I L I E S united				
Henry VII.	1457	1485 Aug. 22	23 8 0	52
Henry VIII.	1492	1509 April 27	37 9 6	55
Edward VI.	1537	1547 Jan. 28	6 5 9	15
Mary I.	1516	1553 July 6	5 4 11	42
Elizabeth	1533	1558 Nov. 17	44 4 7	69
The Union of the Two KINGDOMS.				
James I.	1566	1603 Mar. 24	22 6 3	59
Charles I.	1600	1625 Mar. 27	23 10 3	48
Charles II.	1630	1649 Jan. 30	36 0 7	54
James II.	1633	1685 Feb	4 0 7	67
Mary II.	1662	1689 Feb. 13	5 10 15	32
William III.	1650	1689 Feb 13	13 0 22	52
Anne	1665	1702 Mar. 6	12 4 24	49
George I.	1660	1714 Aug. 1	12 10 10	67
George II.	1683	1727 June 11	33 4 23	75
George III.	1738	1760 Oct. 25	Long live the King!	

T A B L E III.

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

T HE Creation of the World	—————	4047
Noah's Flood	—————	2350
Sodom and Gomorrah burnt	—————	1898
Moses born	—————	1574
The Ten Plagues of Egypt	—————	1494
The Ten Commandments given	—————	1494
The Son stood still at Joshua's Word	—————	1457
Walls of Jericho fell down	—————	1454
Troy taken and destroyed by the Greeks	—————	1188
Saul anointed King over Israel	—————	1098
David anointed King	—————	1066
Solomon anointed King	—————	1018
Solomon's Temple began	—————	1007
The Temple finished	—————	1018
Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed	—————	591
Daniel in the Den of Lions	—————	541
The Temple rebuilt	—————	519
Alexander the Great died	—————	326
Jerusalem taken by Pompey and delivered to the Romans	—————	66
Herod declared King of Judaea	—————	43
He seizes Jerusalem, and commits Outrages	—————	40
Herod rebuilds the Temple	—————	21
John the Baptist born before our Saviour 6 Months.		

☞ If you add the present Year, viz. 1787, to any of these Numbers, you have the Time how long since. Thus 1787 added to 4047 make 5834 Years.



T A B L E IV.

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

T HE Resurrection of Jesus Christ was after his Birth	33
Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed by Titus	70
Christianity triumphs under Constantine	313
	Pope

Pope Boniface Head of the Church	_____	606
Mahomet sets up for a Saviour at Mecca	_____	872
Arts and Sciences first taught at Cambridge	_____	1110
First War between England and France	_____	1119
The Mariner's Compals first invented	_____	1300
The first use of Guns	_____	1380
Martin Luther first opposes Popery	_____	1517
England separates from the Church of Rome	_____	1536
Spanish great Armada defeated	_____	1588
Powder Plot, called Gunpowder-Treason	_____	1605
New River Water brought from Ware to London	_____	1613
Died of the Plague at London, 35,417	_____	1625
Died of the Plague at London, 68,286	_____	1665
The great Fire at London, which burnt 13,200 Houses, besides 89 Churches, and many other new Edifices	} _____	1666
Eleven Days successive Snow	_____	1674
A very great Comet	_____	1680
A h. 4 for thirteen Weeks	_____	1684
A terrible high Wind, November 26	_____	1703
The great and total Eclipse of the Sun, April 22	_____	1715
Rebellion in the North	_____	1715
The surprizing Meteor. and Signs in the Air	_____	1719
Flamsteed the great Astronomer died	_____	1719
St. Isaac Newton died	_____	1727
A severe Frost for nine Weeks December 24	_____	1730
A splendid Comet from December to February	_____	1742
The Rebels defeated at Culboen by the Duke of Cumberland, April 16	} _____	1746
Old Style ceated, September 2	_____	1752
Minorca taken, May 20	_____	1756
Admiral Bing shot, March 14	_____	1757
Louisbourg taken from the French, July 22	_____	1758
Cherbourg taken from the French, August 8	_____	1758
A complete Victory gained over the French in Germany by Prince Ferdinand, August 1	} _____	1759
King George II. died, October 25	_____	1760
Belleisle taken from the French, June -	_____	1761
King George III. and Queen Charlotte crowned Sept. 22	_____	1761
War proclaimed with Spain, January 4	_____	1762
Prince of Wales born, August 2	_____	1762
Havannah taken, August 19	_____	1762
Peace proclaimed between England, France and Spain, March 22	} _____	1763
American Independence acknowledged	_____	1783

The SEVEN STAGES of LIFE.

IF you desire to be really happy, learn first of all to be acquainted with yourself; for if you are unacquainted with your own corrupted Nature, it is not likely you should be able to comprehend Things far above it. Look then into the Glass of your own Imperfections, and the true Sight and Sense of them will certainly lead you to real Happiness.

Learn then in your youth to contemn the Flatteries of all seeming Prosperity; and be so inwardly prepared with a Serenity of Mind, as not only cheerfully to meet with, but even to overcome the Fears of all Adversity

First S T A G E. *Ecclesiastes*, ch. xi. ver. 10.

Miserable Man, in whom, as soon as the Image of God appears in the act of his reason, the Devil, and his own wicked Nature, blur it in the corruption of his Will; for no sooner are we come to our Speech, and begin to have a little Sense and Discretion in discerning Things, but we are kept under the Fear of the Rod and Correction; and no tired Horse was ever more glad to get rid of his Burthen, than we are to get out of this servile State, under the false Notion of being more happy, by being out of the Power of Correction.

Second S T A G E. *Ecclesiastes*, ch. xi. ver. 9.

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

Third S T A G E. *Job*, ch. v. ver. 7.

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

No *The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.*

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

Fourth STAGE. *Prov.* ch. iii. ver. 13.

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

Fifth STAGE. *Ecclesiastes*, ch. xi. ver. 8.

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

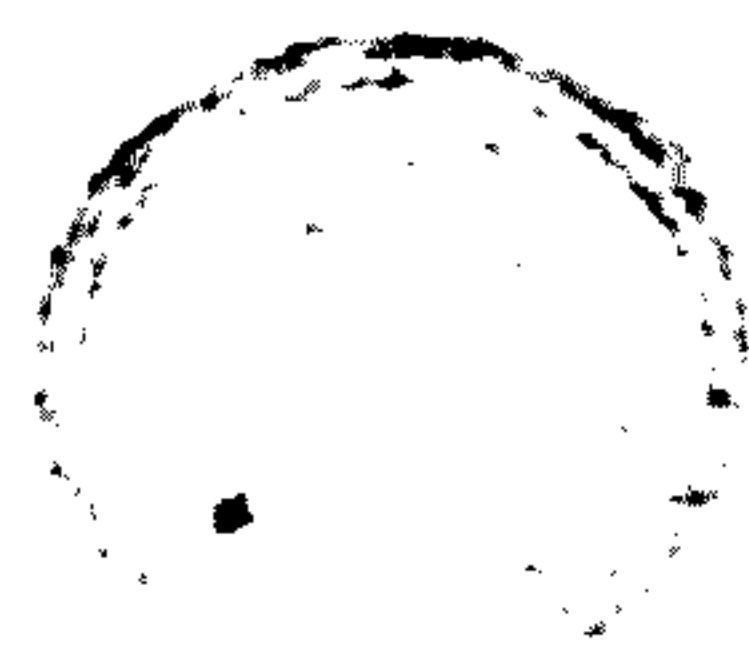
Sixth and Seventh STAGES, *Psalms* xc. ver. 10, and 12.

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

CONCLUSION to the READER.

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

P N I S.



Fenning, Daniel. *The universal spelling-book; Or, A new and easy guide to the English language. Containing, I. Tables of words of one, two, three, four, five, six and seven syllables; with natural and easy lessons in each, adapted to the capacity of children, from three years old and upwards, and yet so, that such as can already read, may receive sensible instruction thereby: being diversified with a variety of lessons both moral and divine, as also fables and pleasant stories, in order to improve the mind and understanding. II. A very easy and approved guide to English grammar, by way of question and answer, for the use of schools as well as private persons, and by which they may very soon become acquainted with the knowledge of the English tongue, with very little trouble and application. III. A collection of near 5000 of the most useful words of two, three, and four syllables, viz. noun substantives, adjectives and verbs (placed alphabetically under their respective heads) which are accepted and explained for the instruction of youth, and information of such persons as would know the meaning of what they read and write; being a ... instrutor, for the school, shop, or ...-house. IV. Many useful things, necessary to help the young beginner, and inform the more grown up youth with a variety of alphabetical ..., and writing-pieces, both in prose and verse. V. Chronological tables of the monarchs and Kings of England, and other the remarkable occurrences in sacred and prophane history; with some short remarks upon the seven stages of life.* By Daniel Fenning, late school-master of Bures, in Suffolk, and author of the *Use of the globes, Practical arithmetic, Guide to algebra, Royal English dictionary, &c.* Printed by William Jones, printer, book-seller and stationer, No. 75, Thomas-street, [1793?]. Eighteenth Century Collections Online, link.gale.com/apps/doc/CB0131131643/ECCO?u=groning&sid=bookmark-ECCO&pg=1. Accessed 31 Oct. 2023.