THE

UNIVERSAL

SPELLING-BOOK:
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 several
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
pleasing Stories, in order to im-
prove the Mind and Understand-
ing.

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 Trou-
ble and Application.

III. A Collection of near 5000 of
the most useful Words of two,
three, and four Syllables, viz.
Nouns Substantives, Adjectives
and Verbs (placed alphabeti-
cally 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 Instrutor, for the
School, Shop, or Country-House.

IV. Many useful Things, necessary
to help the young Beginner, and in-
form 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 Occur-
sences in sacred and profane
History; with some short Re-
marks 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.

DUBLIN:
Printed by William Jones, Printer, Book-seller and Station-
er, 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
THE PREFACE.

To every imartial 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 Ace, brace, grace, trace, Buy, dry, fry, 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, Tart, 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 Stoops, that Part of them only may be read.

A 3
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, Contradictions, 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 that one Rule in teaching Children, and that is this, to teach them to divide all Syllables as full and near the true Sound as possible, without any Regard to the Latin, or any critical Cavils: — — — I thus I would
would not divide Master, Sister, Vestry, &c. Master, Sister, Vestry, &c., because here the first Syllable is weak and imperfect; but I should choose rather to teach them to spell thus, Master, Sister, Vestry, &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 superior 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 Counting-House; as also for all such adult Persons as are unacquainted with the Meaning of Words, and have not the Advantage, or are not capable of purchasing a Dictionary.

12. I own indeed the 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 Dale on the contrary Syllable. Thus the Accent lies upon the first Syllable for the first five Words from Iboes to Accies, and then changes to the second Syllable, from Accies, to Actor, &c. &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 App. Tillation, Dr. South, Addison, Pope, &c. and are not only
proper for Writing-Pieces, but tend to promote Virtue, and furnish the Mind with early Notions of Piety, &c.

Then follow some Graces and short Prayers, with two useful Notes upon the incumbent Duty of every Teacher to infilt 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 Boccacini) having gathered together the Faults of an eminent Poet, presented them to Apollo, who received them graciously, and promised to make the Author a suitable Return for the great Trouble he had been at in collecting them together. In order to this, Apollo set before him a Sack of Wheat, just as it had been 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, 1761

D. FENNING.
RECOMMENDERS.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having perused the following sheets, do assure that the performance is the best adapted to children, and the work in general the most useful to adult persons, of anything of this sort extant.

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The Rev. Mr. Fontaine

The Rev. Mr. Bullar

The Rev. Mr. Berard

The Rev. Mr. Bernard, Jun.

The Rev. Mr. Bernard, Jun.

The Rev. Mr. James Brome

The Rev. Mr. Hughes

The Rev. Mr. Huxton

The Rev. Mr. Johnstone

The Rev. Mr. Chalmers

The Rev. Mr. Kilby

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The Rev. Mr. John Egerton

The Rev. Mr. Turner

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The Rev. Mr. Watson

The Rev. Mr. Fkin

The Rev. Mr. Ferguson

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Mr. Fletcher, Writing-Master

Mr. Flower, Writing-Master

Mr. Franklin
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Mr. Robert Johnstoun, Writing-master
Philip Jackson, Esq;
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Mr. John Rule, A. M. and Master of the Academy, Great-Hermitage-Street, Wapping
Mr. W. Smith, Kew-Green
Mr. H. Symonds, Philomath
Mr. W. Thorley, 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, Your very Humble Servant, May 4, 1767. 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.
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

The Alphabet.

Korean.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz.

Italian.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz.

Old English.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz.

Vowels.

a e i o u y.

Consonants.

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

Double Letters.

A E I O U.

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.
PART I.
TABLE I.

**Lesson I.**

<table>
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**Lesson III.**

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<td>flo</td>
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<td>tre</td>
<td>tri</td>
<td>tra</td>
<td>tru</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Lesson IV.**

| 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 *er* the same as *se*, and *ci* the same as *si*.
### TABLE II.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
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<tr>
<td>All call fall shall</td>
<td>Bat cat hat rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ake cake make wake</td>
<td>ben den hen men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>art cart dart smart</td>
<td>cap gap hap nap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are care hare mare</td>
<td>cock dock lock nock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ark bark dark mark</td>
<td>clock block flock shock</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th>3.</th>
<th>4.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Cap gap map tap</td>
<td>Band hand land sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dip hip nip tip</td>
<td>bail hail pail nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fan man man pan</td>
<td>book cook hook look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>got hot hot pot</td>
<td>hope mope pope rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in pin win fin</td>
<td>lace mace pace race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ink link wink pink</td>
<td>make rake rake wake</td>
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</table>

### TABLE III.

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

1. Birds, Beasts, &c.

- Cat
- dog
- cow
- calf
- hog
- horse
- mare
- colt

2. Of Play, and Terms used at Play.

- Ball
- bat
- cat
- cards
dice
- chuck

- giggs
- leap
- jump

- play
- kites
- trap
- leap
- jump

- tops
- kites
- trap

- whip.
- lole
- tau

- win.

---

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

---

2. lat-
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
coif  frock  lace  scarf  shirt  plush
hood  gown  muff  stays  shift  silk

5. Things belonging to a House.

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

6. Parts of the Body.

Head  scalp  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.


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

9. Number, Weight, &c.

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

10. Titles and Names.

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

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

---

TABLE IV.

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

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

† 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fam</th>
<th>tame</th>
<th>Lad</th>
<th>lade</th>
<th>pat</th>
<th>pate</th>
<th>fur</th>
<th>sure</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>tane</td>
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<td>made</td>
<td>pil</td>
<td>pile</td>
<td>Tal</td>
<td>tale</td>
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<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>fare</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>mane</td>
<td>pin</td>
<td>pine</td>
<td>tam</td>
<td>tame</td>
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<tr>
<td>fat</td>
<td>fate</td>
<td>mar</td>
<td>mare</td>
<td>pol</td>
<td>pole</td>
<td>tap</td>
<td>tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fil</td>
<td>file</td>
<td>mat</td>
<td>mate</td>
<td>por</td>
<td>pore</td>
<td>tar</td>
<td>tare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fin</td>
<td>fine</td>
<td>mil</td>
<td>mile</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>rate</td>
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<td>tide</td>
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<tr>
<td>sir</td>
<td>fire</td>
<td>mir</td>
<td>mire</td>
<td>rid</td>
<td>ride</td>
<td>til</td>
<td>tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>fore</td>
<td>mod</td>
<td>mode</td>
<td>rip</td>
<td>ripe</td>
<td>tim</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal</td>
<td>gale</td>
<td>mol</td>
<td>mole</td>
<td>rit</td>
<td>rite</td>
<td>tin</td>
<td>tine</td>
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<tr>
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<td>mope</td>
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<td>robot</td>
<td>ton</td>
<td>tone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>gape</td>
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<td>more</td>
<td>rod</td>
<td>rode</td>
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<td>tope</td>
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<tr>
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<td>gate</td>
<td>mut</td>
<td>mute</td>
<td>rop</td>
<td>rope</td>
<td>rub</td>
<td>tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gon</td>
<td>gone</td>
<td>Nam</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>rot</td>
<td>rote</td>
<td>tun</td>
<td>tune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gor</td>
<td>gore</td>
<td>nap</td>
<td>nape</td>
<td>rup</td>
<td>rude</td>
<td>Us</td>
<td>ush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal</td>
<td>hole</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>Nile</td>
<td>rul</td>
<td>rule</td>
<td>Val</td>
<td>vale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>har</td>
<td>hare</td>
<td>nod</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>Sal</td>
<td>sale</td>
<td>van</td>
<td>vane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hat</td>
<td>hate</td>
<td>nor</td>
<td>nore</td>
<td>Sam</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>vil</td>
<td>vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>here</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>note</td>
<td>bid</td>
<td>side</td>
<td>vin</td>
<td>vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hid</td>
<td>hide</td>
<td>Odd</td>
<td>ode</td>
<td>fin</td>
<td>fine</td>
<td>vot</td>
<td>vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hop</td>
<td>hope</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>ore</td>
<td>sir</td>
<td>fire</td>
<td>Wad</td>
<td>wade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kin</td>
<td>kine</td>
<td>Pan</td>
<td>pane</td>
<td>fit</td>
<td>site</td>
<td>war</td>
<td>ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kit</td>
<td>kite</td>
<td>par</td>
<td>pare</td>
<td>sol</td>
<td>fol</td>
<td>win</td>
<td>wine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE V.**

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

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 Matter.

**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 | 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 Bowls 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
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.

Table VI.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

Ab-bot a-fter ar-bour ba-ker
ab-bey a-lum art-ful bal-lad
ac-tor am-ber art-leafs bank-er
ad-vent an-gel Back-ward bant ling

bar-bey
bar-her
cor-ner
cost-ly
craf-ty
cra-zy
cru-el
cum-ber
cut-ler
Dar-ling
di-al
di-et
din-ner
doc-tor
doc-trine
drum-mer
drunk-ard
dung-hill
du-ty
dy-er
El-bow
em-bers
em-blem
en-ter
e-vil
Fac-tor
fag-got
fan-cy
fan-tom
far-mer
fa-tal
fat-ling
fe-male
fen-der
fen-nel
fe-ver
fid ler
fal-let
fi-nal
fi-ring
flan-nel
flat-ter
floun-der
fu-ent
flit-ter
fod-der
fog-gy
fol-ly
fop-pish
fo-rest
for-ty
found-ling
fret-ful
frow-ard
fro-zen
fru-gal
fu-el
fun-nel
fur-long
Gal-ton
gal-lop
game-ster
gam-mon
gan-der
gar-den
gar-land
gar-ment
gar-ret
gar-ter
gen-try
gi-ant
gib-bet
gip-sy
glim-mer
glit-ter
glo-ry
glut-ton
god-ly
gold-finch
gos-pel
grace-ful
graf-ty
grate-ful
gra-ty
grit-ty
gru el
gul-let
gun-ner
gun-shot
gun-ner
Ham let
ham-mer
hand-ful
han-dy
hang-er
bang-inga
hap-py
hard-ship
har-dy
har-lot
har-per
hart-f-horn
har-vest
hat-ty
hatch-et
help-ful
her-mit
hin-der
bin-drance
bo-ly
home-ly
ru-ral  shor-ty  splen-dor  tem-pea
Sac-ced  shut-ter  spin-ter  ten-der
sad-ler  sig-nal  spun-gy  ten-ter
safe-ly  si-ence  slag-ger  thank-ful
safe-ty  si-ent  sham-mer  thread-base
sal-lad  fil-ly  sham-dish  thun-der
sal-ver  fil-ver  fin-gy  time-ly
san-dy  fin-per  stop-page  ti-dings
sam-ler  fin-ful  stop-per  tim-ber
fat-chel  fin-ner  flo-ry  tin-der
fat-tin  fix-fold  fra-nger  tin-fel
scab-bard  fix-ty  fra-nge  to-tal
scab-fold  kik-ful  fra-nge-ly  tra-der
scam-per  skin-ny  stu-dent  tren-cher
scan-dal  skip-per  stu-pid  tri-al
scanty  flan-der  suf-den  trum-pet
scar-let  flat-ter  suf-fer  true-ty
crat-ter  flen-der  ful-ky  tu-lip
coul-lap  no-my  ful-len  tum-bl er
scorn-ful  nip-per  ful-ly  tu-mul
scra-per  noth-ful  ful-try  tun-age
scul-ler  nod-gard  fum-mer  tur-key
ce-cret  nod-gish  fum-mon  tur-nip
fel-dom  num-ber  fup-per  tur-ner
self-ish  nut-tish  fur-face  turn-pike
sen-tence  snoa-ky  fur-ly  turn-stile
fer-mon  snug-gler  Tab-by  tu-tor
fer-vant  snug-pish  tal-ly  Va-cant
fex-ton  so-bir  tame-ly  va-grant
sha-dy  for-rel  tan-ner  var-ny
shame-ful  fot-tish  tae-per  vel-lum
sharp-en  spi-der  tar-dy  vel-vet
shar-er  spin-ner  tar-nish  ven-ture
hat-ter  spin-fler  tat-ler  ver-min
shep-herd  spit-fui  tat-ter  vef "el
shil-ling  splen-did  tem-per
TABLE VII.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A-base</th>
<th>a-gainst</th>
<th>a-venge</th>
<th>be-set</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-hor</td>
<td>a-larm</td>
<td>a-void</td>
<td>be-fide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-bide</td>
<td>a-like</td>
<td>a-wait</td>
<td>be-speak</td>
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<td>a-lone</td>
<td>a-wake</td>
<td>be-tween</td>
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<td>a-way</td>
<td>be-twixt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-broad</td>
<td>a-maze</td>
<td>Be-come</td>
<td>be-wail</td>
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<td>a-mend</td>
<td>be-cause</td>
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</tr>
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<td>a-midst</td>
<td>be-friend</td>
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<td>a-mong</td>
<td>be-friend</td>
<td></td>
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<td>ac-cept</td>
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<td>ac-quire</td>
<td>a-mute</td>
<td>be-friend</td>
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<td>ad-dict</td>
<td>a-part</td>
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<td>ad-dress</td>
<td>ap-proach</td>
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<td>ad-join</td>
<td>ap-prove</td>
<td>be-friend</td>
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<td>ad-mit</td>
<td>a-rise</td>
<td>be-have</td>
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<td>a-dore</td>
<td>ar-rest</td>
<td>be-head</td>
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<td>a-dance</td>
<td>a-tone</td>
<td>be-head</td>
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<td>a-far</td>
<td>at-tack</td>
<td>be-head</td>
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<td>af-fair</td>
<td>at-tempt</td>
<td>be-head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>af-firm</td>
<td>at-tire</td>
<td>be-head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>af-fright</td>
<td>a-vail</td>
<td>be-head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
con-strain de-reck em-broil ex-pend
con-sume de-rec e-mit ex-ploe
cor-tempt de-vise en-chant ex-pose
con-tend di-rec en-cloze ex-tend
corrupt di-rect en-croach ex-tort
debar dierra en-dear ex-tract
deo-neat di-ford en-dorse ex-tream
deo-neit di-merge en-dure Fifteen
deo-nie di-marg en-force fo-ment
deo-noo di-burse en-dor fo-arm
deo-nor di-card en-dore fore-teen
deo-nor di-claim en-dure fore-shew
deo-nor di-count en-force fore-stal
deo-nor di-band en-dure fore-tel
deo-nor di-burse en-force fore-told
deo-nor di-burse en-force fore-warn
deo-nor di-burse en-force for-bid
deo-nor di-burse en-force for-get
deo-nor di-burse en-force for-give
deo-nor di-burse en-force four-teen
deo-nor di-burse en-force for-sworn
deo-nor di-burse en-force ful-fil
deo-nor di-burse en-force Gal-lant
deo-nor di-burse en-force ga-zette
deo-nor di-burse en-force Him-self
deo-nor di-burse en-force Im-brue
deo-nor di-burse en-force im-burse
deo-nor di-burse en-force im-merie
deo-nor di-burse en-force im-pair
deo-nor di-burse en-force im-pal
deo-nor di-burse en-force im-pend
deo-nor di-burse en-force im-plant
deo-nor di-burse en-force im-pres
deo-nor di-burse en-force im-print
deo-nor di-burse en-force im-prove
deo-nor di-burse en-force in-cite
deo-nor di-burse en-force in-cur
in-cur
in-dent
in-dulge
in-fect
in-felt
in-firm
in-flame
in-force
in-fringe
in-fuse
in-graft
in-grate
in-ject
inSCRIBE
in-slave
in-snare
in-stil
in-struct
in-sure
in-tense
in-trude
in-trust
in-verse
in vert
in veft
in-vite
Mis-chance
mis-count
mis-deed
mis-doubt
mis give
mis-hap
mis-lead
mis-like
mil-name
mil-pend
mis-place
mis-print
mis-rule
mis take
mis-truft
mo-left
mo-rose
neg-lect
Ob-struekt
ob tain
oc-cur
of-fence
o-mit
op-pref's
out do
out-live
out-strip
par take
per-form
per-mit
per-spire
per-tain
per-verfe
per-vert
po-lite
por tend
pre-dict
pre-judge
pre-pare
pre-vail
pre-seribe
pre-serve
pre-lume
pre-tend
pro-mote
pro-nounce
pro-poie
pro-pound
pro-rogue
pro-teet
pro-teet
pur-join
pur-suit
Re-bate
re-buke
re cant
re-cite
re-cline
re-course
re-duce
re-fer
re-fit
re-gain
re-joyce
re-late
re-lax
re-ly
re-mark
re-mind
re-mit
re-pair
re-pals
re-poie
re-prefs
re-prieve
re-print
re-pulse
re-prove
re-strain
re-fume
re-share
re-tail
re-trench
re-turn
re-ver
re-volve
re-ward
ro-bust
ro-mance
Se-clude
fe-dan
fe-duce
fe-lect
fe-vere
tha-lot
sub-join
sub-lime
sub-mit
sub-orn
sub-scribe
sub side
sub-lift
sub-tract
lup-pole
lu-preme
fur-mount
fur-pals
fur-vey
fur-vive
lu-fence
lu-tain
tra-duce
tran-act
tran scene
tran-seribe
tran-setum
tran-agre
tran-rate
trans-plant  
trans-pose  
tre-pan  
Un-a pt  
un-arm  
un-bar  
un-bind  
un-blest  
un-hold  
un-born  
un-bound  
un-clap  
un-clean

un-clothe  
un-clot e  
un-cut  
un-dress  
un-fair  
un-fit  
un-fold  
un-gain  
un-guide  
un-heard  
un-hinge  
un-hook  
un-horse

un-hurt  
un-just  
un-lace  
un-like  
un-lock  
un-made  
un-mask  
un-pack  
un-paid  
un-pin  
un-ripe  
un-safe  
un-say

un-seen  
un-found  
un-fung  
un-teach  
un-tie  
un-true  
un-twist  
up-on  
With-al  
with-in  
with-drew  
with-out  
with-stand

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

Table VIII.

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

Lesson 1. 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; to worship 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 Dave of my Life.

Lesson II. Of God, &c.

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

He fills Hea-ven and Earth with his pow-er, Wis-dom, Jus-tice, Mer-cy, and Truth, and loves all those 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, where the you in Gar-ments of Gold, and let 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 call you off for ever.
Lesson IV. Of Praise, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

**TABLE IX.**

Words of three Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ad-mi-ral</th>
<th>bri-he-ry</th>
<th>drow-fi-nefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ad-vo-cae</td>
<td>Ca-bi-net</td>
<td>E le-men t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-co-ran</td>
<td>ca pi-tal</td>
<td>e-le-phant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-der-man</td>
<td>ca pi-tol</td>
<td>e-lo quen t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-ma-nack</td>
<td>can-dle-stick</td>
<td>e-ne-my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-phæ-bet</td>
<td>can-di-date</td>
<td>en-ter-prize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an-ti-dote</td>
<td>car-pen-ter</td>
<td>ec-la-ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap pe-tite</td>
<td>ca-te-chism</td>
<td>Fai-ni-ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar gu-ment</td>
<td>cor-po-ral</td>
<td>fa-mi-ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar-ti-choke</td>
<td>coun-sel-lor</td>
<td>fer-ven-cy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ba-nilsh-ment</td>
<td>cru-el-ty</td>
<td>fet-ti-val</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar-ba-rin</td>
<td>Di-a-dem</td>
<td>fil-thy nefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bat-te-ry</td>
<td>di-a-lect</td>
<td>fool-ish-nefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bat-tle-ment</td>
<td>di-a-logue</td>
<td>fur-ni-ture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blun-der-buls</td>
<td>dig-ni-ty</td>
<td>Gal-e-ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bra-ve-ry</td>
<td>dra-pe-ry</td>
<td>gal-le-ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gar-ri-lon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gar-ri-son
ge-ne-ral
gen-tle-man
gra-du-ate
gra-na-ry
gra-ti-tude
gun-pow-der
Hap-pi-ness
har-bin-ger
har-mo-ny
harp-si-chord
he-re-sy
he-re-tick
he-ri-tage
hof-pi-tal
hy-po-crite
Ja-ve-lin
i-dle-ness
im-ple-ment
in-fan-cy
in-fi-del
in-ju-ry
in-stru-ment
La-bour-er
la-by-rinth
la-ti-tude
la-ven-der
le-gacy
le-pro-ly
li-ber-ty
lon-gi-tude
lu-nat-ick
Ma-gi-strate
ma-je-ky
main ten-ance
ma-ri-ner
mar-tyr-dom
me-lo-dy
me-mo-ry
mo-nu-ment
moun-te-bank
Nar-ra-tive
na-tural
naugh-ti-ness
ne-gli-gent
nou-ri-sh-ment
nun-ner-y
nu-tri-ment
Ob-sta-cle
of-fi cer
o-ra-tor
or-na-ment
or-tho-dox
o-ver-fight
Pa-pa-cy
pa-ra-dise
pa-ra-graph
pa-ra-phrase
par-ti-cle
per-ju-ry
pi-e-ty
pin-na-cle
po-py
prin-ci-pal
prin-ci-ple
pro-fer-ty
pro-fess-er
pro-fes-sor
pro-fe-lyte
py-ra-mid
Quant-i-ty
Quarter-ly
Rea-di-ness
re-fe-rence
re-me-dy
re-pro-bate
roy-al-ty
Sa-cra-ment
sa-cred-ness
sa-cri-fice
sa-cri-lege
sa-la-ry
scan-ti-ness
scor-pi-on
scru-ti-ny
sea-di-ness
se-dent-ness
ship-pant
sy-ca-more
sym-pa-thy
sy-na-gogue
Tem-ber-a
ten-der-ness
ten-den-cy
tfe-ta-ment
trea-surer
tri-ni-ty
tur-pen-tine
tur-pi-tude
tym-pa-ny
Vac-an-cy
va-cu-um
va-ga-bond
va-ni-ty
vic-to-ry
vi-ne-gar
vi-o-lence
ul-ti-mate
nullity        wick-ened ness  Yester-day
utterance    willed ness    youth-ful-ness
Weary-ness   work-man-ship Zeal-ous-ness

**TABLE X.**

**Words of three Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A-ban-don</th>
<th>ex-am-ple</th>
<th>Par-taker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-ba-se-ment</td>
<td>Fa na-tic</td>
<td>per-for-mers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bor-tive</td>
<td>fan-tal-tic</td>
<td>per tu-mers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad-vent-age</td>
<td>for-hid-den</td>
<td>pre-cep-tors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be-gin-ner</td>
<td>for-la-ken</td>
<td>pre-ven-ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be-got-ten</td>
<td>Gen-tee-ly</td>
<td>Re-mem-bers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be-hol-den</td>
<td>gre-na-do</td>
<td>re-sem-ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be-lov-ed</td>
<td>Hap-ha-zard</td>
<td>Se-du-cer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bra-va-do</td>
<td>hence-for-ward</td>
<td>sep-tem-ber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca-the-dral</td>
<td>JE-HO-VAH</td>
<td>spec-ta-tor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co-e-qual</td>
<td>il-luf-trate</td>
<td>fur-vey-or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co-ha-bit</td>
<td>in-car-nate</td>
<td>Tel-ta-tor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con-sump-tive</td>
<td>in-cum-bent</td>
<td>to-bac-co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con-trib-u-te</td>
<td>in-dul-gent</td>
<td>tri-bu-nal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con-tri-vance</td>
<td>in for-mer</td>
<td>Vice-ge-rent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De-can-ter</td>
<td>in ter-nal</td>
<td>un-co-ver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-mon-strate</td>
<td>Mit-for-tune</td>
<td>un-equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-ter-mine</td>
<td>mis-ta-ken</td>
<td>un faith-ful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El-ector</td>
<td>mis-trust-ful</td>
<td>un-god-ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-lope-ment</td>
<td>Noc-tur-nal</td>
<td>un-learn-ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>em-bar-go</td>
<td>no-vem-ber</td>
<td>un-mind-ful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en-samp-le</td>
<td>Ob-fer-vance</td>
<td>un-thank-ful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-ter-nal</td>
<td>oc-cur-rence</td>
<td>un-time-ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-vi-ron</td>
<td>oc-to-ber</td>
<td>un-wor-thy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE XI.

*Words of three Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.*

| Ac-qui-esce | Im-ma-ture | pa-tent-tee |
| a-la-mode | im-por-tune | Re-par-tee |
| am-bus-cade | in-cor-rect | re-ad-mit |
| ap-per-tain | in-di-rec-t | re-al-cend |
| ap-pre-hend | in-ter-fere | re-cog-nize |
| Bri-ga-dier | in-ter-line | re-col lect |
| buc-ca-neer | in-ter-rup-t | re-comm-end |
| Can-non-ade | in-tro-duce | re-com-pose |
| cap-a-pee | Ma-ca-roone | re-con-cile |
| ca-ra-van | ma-ga-zine | re-con-dué |
| cir-cum-cile | mas-que-rade | re-fu-gée |
| 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 |
| dif-al-low | O-ver-hold | Un-der-go |
| dif-ap-point | o-ver-charge | un-der-neath |
| dif-ap-prove | o-ver-cloud | un-der-sell |
| dif-ap-pear | o-ver-came | un-der-stand |
| dif-con-cert | o-ver-drive | un-der-stood |
| dis-en-gage | o-ver-grown | un-der-take |
| do-mi-neer | o-ver-laid | un-der-took |
| En-ter-tain | o-ver-stock | un-der-went |
| e-ver-more | o-ver-thrown | un-ex-pert |
| Ga-zet-ter | Pa-li-fade | un-gen-teel |
| gle-na-dier | pan-ta-loons | Ye-s-ter-night |

*Lessons*
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 neglected to serve him at Church in pub-lick 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 Pray-er; for then he will be angry with you, because you dis-obey 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 full 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
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c. 23

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 Couniel 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 Heavingets of his Mother.

The Way of a Fool is right in his own Eyes; but he that hearkeneth to good Couniel 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
### TABLE XII.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accep-ta-ble</th>
<th>Figu-ra-tive</th>
<th>ne-cro-man-cy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ac-cel-fa-ry</td>
<td>for-mi-da-ble</td>
<td>Ob-sti-nate-ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ac-cu-ra-ry</td>
<td>fort-u-nate-ly</td>
<td>o-ra-to-ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad-ver-sa-ry</td>
<td>frau-du-lent-ly</td>
<td>Pa-tri-mo-ny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-le-go-ry</td>
<td>Ge-ner-al-ly</td>
<td>phy-fi-cal-ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar-ba-rouf-ly</td>
<td>glo-ri-ous-ly</td>
<td>pro-mit-so-ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bluf-ter-ing-ly</td>
<td>gra-ci-ous-ly</td>
<td>pur-ga-to-ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boun-ti-ful-ly</td>
<td>gra-du-al-ly</td>
<td>Re-in-ven-tion-able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Com-pe-ten-cy</td>
<td>He-ter-ro-dox</td>
<td>Sa-lu-ta-ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con-fi-dent-ly</td>
<td>ho-nou-ra-ble</td>
<td>fane-tu-a-ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con-ti-nen-cy</td>
<td>hol-pi-ta-ble</td>
<td>fo-lu-ta-ry</td>
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<tr>
<td>con-tro-ver-sy</td>
<td>In-po-ten-cy</td>
<td>i-spe-ci-ous-ly</td>
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<td>cor-ri-gible</td>
<td>in-ti-ma-cy</td>
<td>Ta-ber-na-cle</td>
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<td>in-ven-to-ry</td>
<td>tem-po-ra-ly</td>
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<td>dis-fi-cul-ty</td>
<td>La-pi-da-ry</td>
<td>tran-fi-to-ry</td>
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<td>di-li-gent-ly</td>
<td>li-tera-ry</td>
<td>tel-fi-mo-ny</td>
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<td>dro-meo-da-ry</td>
<td>Ma-tri-mo-ny</td>
<td>to-le-ra-ble</td>
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<td>Ef-fi-ca-ry</td>
<td>me-mo-ra-ble</td>
<td>Va-la-ble</td>
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<tr>
<td>e-le-gant-ly</td>
<td>mer-ce-na-ry</td>
<td>ve-he-ment-ly</td>
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<tr>
<td>e-vi-dent-ly</td>
<td>Na-tu-ral-ly</td>
<td>vir-tu-ous-ly</td>
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<tr>
<td>ex-em-pla-ry</td>
<td>na-vi-ga-ble</td>
<td>whim-fi-cal-ly</td>
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</table>

### TABLE XIII.

**Words of Four Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A-bo-mi-nate</th>
<th>am-bi-gu-ous</th>
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<td>ac-ce-le-rate</td>
<td>am-phi-di-ous</td>
<td>au-da-vi-ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ac-com-mo-date</td>
<td>a-po-lo-gy</td>
<td>au-ti-ro-ty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|             |             | Par-ba-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words of four Syllables, accented on the third Syllable.</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Be-a-ti-fick</td>
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<td>bar-ri-ca-do</td>
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<td>ba-ti-na-do</td>
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<tr>
<td>be-ne-lac-tor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca-li-man-co</td>
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<tr>
<td>ca-ro-ii-na</td>
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<td>com-pre-hen-five</td>
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<td>cur-rei-ton-dent</td>
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<tr>
<td>co-ex-ist-ent</td>
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<td>Dan-da-li-on</td>
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<td>de-chi-na-tor</td>
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<td>di-a-be-tes</td>
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<td>dif-ad-van-tage</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-le-va-tor</td>
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<td>en-ter-tain-er</td>
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<tr>
<td>e-van-ge-lie-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-ver-lait-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For-ni-ca-tor</td>
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<td>Ha le-lu-jah</td>
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<tr>
<td>ho-ni-zon-tal</td>
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<tr>
<td>i-mi-ta-tor</td>
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<tr>
<td>in-de-pen-dent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-di-creet-ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-fer-mix-ture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le-gi-fla-tor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le-gi-fla-tive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma ni-fel-to</td>
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<td>me-ci-a-tor</td>
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<tr>
<td>me-mo-ran-dum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo-de-ra-tor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na-ri-ga-tor</td>
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<tr>
<td>non-con-for-mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu-me-ra-tor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ob-ser-va-tor</td>
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<td>om-ni-po-tent</td>
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<td>Pa-thi-cal</td>
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<tr>
<td>pe-cu-li-ar</td>
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<td>pro-pri-e-tor</td>
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<td>pro-ver-bi-al</td>
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<tr>
<td>Re-luc-tan-ty</td>
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<td>ri-di-cu-lous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sa ga-ci-ty</td>
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<td>so-ci-e-ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sta-bi-li-ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tri-en-ni-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ve-ra-ci-ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi-cis-tude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vic-to-ri-ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi-va-ci-ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-bi-qui-ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un-right-e-ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ux-o-ri-ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa-li-la-do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per-ad-ven-ture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-de-cel-for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro-cu-ra-tor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa-cra-men-tal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fa-la-man-der</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table XV.**

Words of four Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

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

**Table XVI.**

Words of five Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

- Ar-bi-tra-ri-ly
- mif-li-on-a-ry
- De-ro-ga-to-ry
- Ne-cel-la-ri-ly
- dic-ti-on-a-ry
- Pat-li-on-a-ry
- Fi-gu-ra-tive-ly
- Ra-ti-on-al-ly
- He-te-ro do-xy
- So-ci-a-ble-ness
- Ji-di-ca-to-ry
- Spi-ri-tu-al-ly
- Mi-le-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-ci cu-late-ly

au-then
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c. 27

aux-i-li-ar-ty
Ca-no-ni-cal-ly
com-mu-ni-ca-ble
com-mu-ni-ca-tive
con-fec-ti-nes-er
con-fe-de-ra-cy
con-fi-de-rate-ly
con-ti-nu-al-ly
con-trib-u-tar-y
con-ve-ni-en-cy
cotempo-ra-ry
De-fa-ma-to-ry
defi-ni-tive-ly
di-ble-rate-ly
dif-fer-e-to-rv
Em-phasi-cal-ly
e-qui-vo-cal-ly
e-spe-cial-ly
ex-pla-na-tor-ry
ex-tempo-ra-ry
ex-tor-ti-o-ner
ex-tra-vag-ant-ly
ex ub-er-ans-ly
Fant-as-ti-cal-ly
Har-mo-ni-ous-ly
he-re-di-ta-ry
in-me-di-ate-ly
in-no-de-rate-ly
in-por-tu-nate-ly
in-cen-di-a-ry
in-com-pe-tent-ly
in-dif-fer-ent-ly
in-e-ri-ta-ble
in-ge-ni-ous-ly
in-glo-ri-ous-ly
in-im-ita-ble
in-im-i-ta-ble
in-numera-ble
in-se-pes-ra-ble
in-su-per-able
in-tempe-rate-ly
in-var-a-bly
in-vi-o-la-bly
in-volun-tar-y
ir-re-pa-ra-ble
ir-re-ve-rent-ly
ir-re-voc-a-bly
ju-di-ci-ous-ly
La-bor-i-ous-ness
la-sci-vi-ous-ness
Mag-ni-fi-cent-ly
ma-jes-ti-cal-ly
No-tori-ous-ly
Ob-fe-qui-ous-ness
Par-ti-cu-lar-ly
pe-cu-ni-a-ry
Re-po-ni-tor-y
Sig-ni-fi-ca-ny
Te-na-ci-ous-ly
Un-na-mour-ly
un-ed-i-ful-ly
un-ed-i-ful-ness

Accented on the third Syllable.

acc-i-den-tal-ly
acquisi-tion

D
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

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

Accented on the fourth Syllable.

Ad-min-ni-str-a-ti-on
a-po-ca-lyp-tic
Ec-ce-si-a-ti-c
en-thu-si-a-ti-c
Hi-per-o-gly-phi-c
Mis-ap-pre-hend-ing
mi-le-re-pre-sent-ed
mi-un-der-stand-ing
Su-per-in-tend-ant
Un-cir-cum ci-led

T A B L E
### TABLE XVII.

**Words of six Syllables.**

**Accented on the second Syllable.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affect-ion-ate-ly</td>
<td>Uncharitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Con-fider-able-ness</td>
<td>unconstructed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-to-ler-able-ness</td>
<td>un-necel-fa-ri-ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-violan-ta-ti-ly</td>
<td>un-par don-a-ble-n is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro-pi-ti-a-to-ry</td>
<td>un-profi table-ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro-por-tion-a-ble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accented on the third Syllable.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ce-re-mo-ci-ous-ly</td>
<td>In communci-a-ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con-fi-ci-ent-ly</td>
<td>Magiste-ri-al-ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De-to-be-di-en-tly</td>
<td>me-ri to-ri-out-ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-no-gra-phi-cal-ly</td>
<td>Sa-crie-ge-ri-ous-ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyper-bo-li-cal-ly</td>
<td>su-per-fi ci-al-ly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accented on the fourth Syllable.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ab-re-via-ti-on</td>
<td>hu-mi li-a-ti-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo-in-ma-ti-on</td>
<td>ima-gi-na-ti-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ac-com-no-da-ti-on</td>
<td>im-mu-ta-bi-li-ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on</td>
<td>Ma-the-ma-ti-ci-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cir-cum-lo-ca-ti-on</td>
<td>mul-ti-pli-ca-tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De-li-be-ra-ti-on</td>
<td>O-be di-en-ti-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-li-ne-a-ti-on</td>
<td>Pre-de-fi-na-ti-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ec-cle-fi-a-fi-cal</td>
<td>Qua-li-fi-ca-ti-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-di-fi-ca-ti-on</td>
<td>Ra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fa-mi-la ri-ty</td>
<td>Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on</td>
<td>Trans-fi-gu-ra-ti-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on</td>
<td>Un-cir-cum-ci-fi-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He-te-ro-ge-ne-ous</td>
<td>uni-ver-si-li-ty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D2  TABLE
TABLE XVIII.

Words of Seven Syllables.

An-ti-tri-ni-ta-ri-am | In-com-pa-ti-bi-li-ty
Co-es-len-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 exercise the Young Learner in all the foregoing Rules.

LESSON 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
LESSON II.

Part of the 118th Psalm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thou art my God, and I will thank thee:

Thou art my God, and I will praise thee.

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

LESSON III.

PSALM the 136th.

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

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

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

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

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

LESSON IV.

PSALM THE 139TH.

Of the Majesty of God

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

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

9. 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 shall thy Hand lead me, and thy Right Hand shall hold me up.
10. If I say, Peradventure the Darkness shall cover me: Then shall my Night be turned into Day.
11. Yea, the Darkness is no Darkness with thee, but the Night is as clear as the Day: The Darkness and Light to thee are both alike.
12. For my Reins are thine: Thou hast covered me in my Mother's Womb.
13. I will give Thanks unto thee, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made: Marvelous are thy Works, and that my Soul knoweth right well.
14. My Bones are not hid from thee: tho' I be made secretly, and fashioned beneath in the Earth.
15. Thine Eyes did see my Substance yet being imperfect; and in thy Book were all my Members written; which Day by Day were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them.
16. How dear are thy Councils unto me, O God! O how great is the Sum of them!
17. If I tell them they are more in Number than the Sand: When I wake up, I am present with thee.
18. Try me, O God, and seek the Ground of my Heart: Prove me, and examine my Thoughts.
19. Look well if there be any way of Wickedness in me, and lead me in the Way Everlasting.

LESSON V.

Of moral, relative, and religious Duties.

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

2. To
The Universal Spelling Book, &c. 35

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.

LESSON VI.

Of Advice, &c.

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

2. Let them not depart from thine Eyes: Keep them in the Midst of 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 Snares of Death.
15. There shall no Evil happen to the Just; but the Wicked shall be filled with Mischief.
16. He that is of a proud Heart stirreth up Strife; but he that putteth his Trust in the Lord shall be made Fat.
17. A virtuous Woman is a Crown to her Husband; but she that maketh Shame is a Rotteness to his Bones.
18. A
18. A prudent Woman looketh well to her Household, and eateth 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 Jusggment, 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 Wears to the Teacher; or by turning them to Table XX. (by Way of Deduction,) they will teach one another by Degrees.

V. B. If the young Learner cannot read these Lessons, pretty perfect, let him go over them once more; then he would advise the Master or Mistress to let him read some other Psalms, or in the Proverbs of Solomon, or in the First Chapter of St. John the Evangelist, or any such like early Places. But if it be in a Capacity; for it is a rule to Children to like that which they can perform with Ease; 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 (by even unjustly) corrected for not performing that which they could not possibly do, even were they wagered to it—What some Children indeed may chance to do, is not to be accounted for; but I speak in pity to such as cannot; and to those that have the care of such Children, I speak it purely that they may have the less Trouble, and yet their labours be answered much better.
TABLE XIX.
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 Gras, 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 Gras only.

Well, well, says the old Man, if neither Words nor Gras 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 tatter down from the Tree, and beg the old Man's Pardon.

MORAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORAL.

Since no one knows what may befall him, nor who may be Means of serving him, it is too easy of Wisdom to refuse kind and civil to all Mankind.

E FABLE
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 infaustible 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 consented, and drew it out very dexterously: But when she demanded the Reward he had promised, the Wolf dejected and laughed at her: Begone, Fool, said he, you owe me your Life, is not that Reward enough? Had I thought it, you saucy bold Slut, I could have bit off your Head.

Moral.

Thus ungrateful Men serve their Benefactors: Instead of rewarding generous Friendships, and faithful Services, they think it ought to pass for a favour, that they do not return Graces and Ruin instead of just Requests.

Fable
Fable IV. Of the Town in Danger of a Siege.

There was a town in danger of being attacked, 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 mechanic 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 courier being present, said, gentlemen, you may do as you please; but if you have a mind to have the town well fortified and secure, take my word, there is nothing like leather.

Moral.

'Tis too common for men to consult their own private ends, the whole nation suffer by it. Their own profit and selfish liking are all they aim at, not with standing 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 mechanic gave in his opinion, That nothing but stone could secure the dominion. A carpenter said, though 'twas well spoken, Yet it was better by far to defend it with oak.
The Universal Spelling Book, &c.
A Currier (wiser than both these together)
Said, Try what you please, there's nothing like Leather.

MORAL.
Most Men will be true to their own private Ends,
The false to their Country, Religion and Friends;
The chief Thing is thought of, and that's their own Profit,
Which must be se. ur'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.

TABLE 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.

LESSON I.
THERE were several Boys that used to go into the Water, instead of being at School; and they sometimes
and 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 them-
selves. 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 drown-
ed: 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.

LESSON II.

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

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 chuse them.

LESSON III.

How Brown, Jones, and Robinson were served.

Next Day, Brown, Jones, and Robinson were sent to School, and in a short time were called up to their Master; and he first began with Brown — Pray, young Gentleman, says he, what is the reason you go into the Water without the Consent of your Parents, and even when you should be at School? — I won't do 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, the 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 are you in the Water, when you should have been at School?

Yes.
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

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.

PART I.

LESSON I.

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

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

**LESSON II.**

Of the Character of Tommy and Harry.

Harry indeed was a sullen perverse Boy from his Cradle; and having always had his Will (as was said before) he would go to School or play 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.

**LESSON III.**

Of Tommy and Harry's Behaviour.

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

LESSON 1.

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
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 what to do, now 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.

LESSON II.

Of Harry's Behaviour at his Uncle's

About a Year after Harry was at London Tommy went to see him, and behaved so well 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 fullness, 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.

LESSON III.

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

Harry, upon the news of his Mother's Death, seemed very much concerned (for he knew he 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 check'd by my Uncle, nor all the Uncles in the World: I will not, says the wicked, unguarded Fool; for as soon as my Father dies I'll go away. That's right, say they, you are a Fool if you don't. I will, I will, says he.

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

LESSON I.

The Folly of receiving bad Advice.

HARRY, by the bad Counsel of others, still goes on in Wickedness, to such a Height, that his Uncle is obliged to send Word to his Father, that he cannot possibly keep him much longer. The Death of their Mother, and the bad
Course of Harry's Life, 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 with him Joy at his Fortune, and he takes it as a very great Mark of their Favour, and is lord 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 bears 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.

LESSON II
Of bad Habits.

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

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 looks 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 luting up all Night, &c. are now his common Practices.

Now while foolish wicked Harry is thus wasting his Time, spending his Money, and defiling 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.

LESSON III.
Of Brotherly Love.

One Thing must not be omitted, as a great Mark of the brotherly Love of Tommy; and that is, that though he is now so prosperous, and his Brother Harry so debased by his Folly, yet as he found Harry would not come near him, he 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 lustful, and so shabby; nor did Harry immediately know his Brother Tommy, because his Dress, Carriage, and deportment were so bad, 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 from very kind he should pay such a Respect 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 Mains 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.

LESSON IV.
Tommy and Harry’s Conversation.

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

LESSON V.

Of Harry's Downfall.

Thus Harry goes on till he has not only spent all his Money, but also lost all his Credit, Reputation, and Friends; and having been so long used to such a lavish, 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 Tom'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 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.
LESSON 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 Hopes of ever escaping, we may easily guess how he talks to himself: If — 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 Polly! 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 at last (we hear) became a Prey to wild Beasts, which God suffered to tear him to pieces, as a just reward of his Disobedience and mispent Life.

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

The APPLICATION.

Learn then beimes, 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.
### TABLE 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 Chapter 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 Man and Mirthless may teach them by Degrees with Ease.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Forty</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>XL</th>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>XLV</td>
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<td>Fifty</td>
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<td>Fifty-five</td>
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<td>LV</td>
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<td>Seventy</td>
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<td>LXX</td>
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<td>LXXXV</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Two hundred</td>
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<td>CCC</td>
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<td>Four hundred</td>
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<td>Thirty-five</td>
<td>35</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Other Numbers for Instruction.**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. B. or B. A. Bachelor of Arts</th>
<th>Ex. Exodus, or Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. D. in the Year of our Lord</td>
<td>Feb. February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. M. or M. A. Master of Arts</td>
<td>F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. R. Queen Anne</td>
<td>Gal. Galatians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College</td>
<td>Gen. Genesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abp. Archbishop</td>
<td>Genno. Generalissimo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. D. Bachelor of Divinity</td>
<td>Gent. Gentleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bp. Bishop</td>
<td>Hon. Honourable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bart. Baronet</td>
<td>Heb. Hebrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. V. Blesled Virgin</td>
<td>J. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of Mankind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. an Hundred</td>
<td>Is. Isaiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cwt. an Hundred Weight, or 112 Pounds</td>
<td>J. D. Doctor of Jury, or Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Colonel</td>
<td>Jon. or Jno. John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. R. King Charles</td>
<td>Jon. Jonathan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. S. Keeper of the Seal</td>
<td>Jos. Joshua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal</td>
<td>J. R. King James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. D. Doctor of Divinity</td>
<td>K. King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. December</td>
<td>Km. Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deut. Deuteronomy</td>
<td>Knt. Knight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, or (Do) the same</td>
<td>L. Lady or Lord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du or Duke</td>
<td>Ldp. Lordship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dukm. Dukeedom</td>
<td>Ldp. Ladyship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Earl</td>
<td>Lev. Leviticus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earlm. Earldom</td>
<td>Leuit. Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eccl. Ecclesiastics</td>
<td>L. L. D. Doctor of the Canon and Civil Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus</td>
<td>Lr. Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ep. Epistle</td>
<td>M. Marquis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eph. Ephesians</td>
<td>Madm. Madam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esai. Esaias</td>
<td>M. D. Doctor of Physic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Esq.; Esquire</td>
<td>Md. Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ev. Evangelist</td>
<td>Mdm. Memorandum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exon. Exeter.</td>
<td>Mr. Mallet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Mistress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c. 55

MS. Manuscript
MSS. Manuscriptis.
N. B. Mark well
Nov. November
No. Number
Obj. Objection
Oct. October
Parl. Parliament
Philom. a Lover of the Mathematics
P. M. G. Professor of Music at Gresham College
P. S. Pot pict
P. T. G Professor of Theology or Divinity in Gresham College
Q. Queen or Question
Regr. Register
Regr. D. deputed Register
Rev. Revelation
Rt. Hon. Right Honourable
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend
Rt. Worp. Right Worshipful
St. Saint
Sept. September
Salop. Shropshire
Sr. Sir
S. S T. P. Professor of Divinity
Thos. Thomas
Theods. Theodorus
Theos. Theophilus
Theiss. Thessalonians
Wpl. Worshipful
Xpr. Christopher
Xt. Christi
Xtn. Christian

Other Contractions in Printing or Writing.

.g. or v. g. as for Example
i. e. that i
q. d. as it he should say
q. l. as much as you please
q. s. a sufficient Quantity
v. verse
vide, see

viz. Videlicet, that is to say
ye. the
yn. then
yr. your
vt. that
&c. and
&c. and so for

TABLE 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 let these 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 their own long Chapter, which they seldom mind to perform till within a few or two of returning to School again, and then flowers over their writing, and spoils 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 work, and hold the best Books in Contempt; which, if read at proper Hours, and with due Attention, would take a quite different Turn upon their Minds.

F 3
A

ABEL, a Man's Name
Able, sufficient
Accept, receive
Except, leave out
Accidence, Grammar Rules
Accidents, Chances
Accompt, Reckoning
Account, Estimate
Acts, Deeds
Axes, to cut with
Affect, to move, or imitate
Affect, Purpose
Ail, Trouble
Ale, Malt Liquor
Air, Element
Are, Plural of is
Er, ever
Ere, before
Heir, to an Estate
Alder, Tree
Elder, older
All, the whole
Awl, Cobbler'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
Ascend, Steepness
Afflict, Content
Assistance, Help
Assistants, Helpers
Attendance, Waiting
Attendants, Waiters
Auger, to terrace
Augur, a Seer, soothsayer

B

Bacon, Swine's Flesh
Baked, in an Oven
Beacon, a Light to guide Ships at Sea
Reckon, with the Hand
Bail, Surety
Bale, of Silk
balm, an infusion
Hair
Ball, a round Solid
Bawl, to cry out
Ballad, a Song
Ballot, Lot by ballot ing
Barbara, a Woman's Name
Barbary, a Country
Barberry, a Tree
Bare, naked
Bear, a Beast
Baron, a Lord
Barren, unfruitful
Baize, of Woolen
Bays, Bay Trees
Base, vile
Bats, in Music
Be, to exist
Bee, an Insect
Bean, kind of Pulse
Been, have been
Bow, to shoot with
Beau, a Pop
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 Sour
Blew, a'd Blow
Blue, Colour
Boar, Male Swine
Boar,
Boor, a Cmwn
Bore, to bore a Hole
Board, a Plank
Bourd, did bore
Bolt, for a Door
Boulit, to fit
Bomb, Mortar foot
Bum, Butts
Bough, Branch
Bow, to bend
Border, the Margin
Bordure, in Heraldry
Buoy, to bear up
Buy, to purchase
By, near
Brace, a Couple
Brase, folder with Brass
Breaches, Broken Places
Breeches, to wear
Bread, to eat
Bred, brought up
Brewing, of Ale
Bruin, a Bear’s Name
Brews, doth Brew
Bruise, to hurt
Brute, beast
Bruit, Report
Borough, a Town Corporate
Burrow, Covert 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 Bawls
Cannon, a great Gun
Canon, a Rule or Law
Catch, to lay hold of
Ketch, a small Ship
Cattle, Cows, &c.
Kettle, for boiling
Ceiling, of a Room
Sealing, setting a Seal
Cellar, a Vault
Sellar, that Sells
Center, for Incline
Censor, Reformer
Censure, Judgment
Cent, a Hundred
Sent, did Send
Scent, a Smell
Centaur, an Herb
Century, 100 Years
Centry, Guard
Chair, to sit on
Chare, Job of Work
Chase’d, did chase
Chaste, continent
Chews, doth chew
Choose, to call, or pick
Choir, Set of Singers
Quire, 24 Sheets of Paper
Choler, Wrath
Collar, for the Neck
Collar, of Fawn
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 jort 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
Coast, a Garment
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

Cot, a Cottage
Quot, 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
Comfort, a Wife
Condemn, to sentence
Contemn, to despise
Confidence, Impudence
Confidants, Trusty Friend
Council, an Assembly
Counsel, Advice
Current, Berry
Current, passable
Cousin, a Relation
Cozen, to cheat
Creek, of the Sea
Crack, in the Neck
Cruse, a little Vessel
Cygnet, a young Swan
Signet, a Seal
Cymbal, a musical Instrument
Symbol, a Mark
Cypress, a Tree
Cyprus, an Island

Dane, of Denmark
Dean, next to the Bishop
Deign, wouchsafe
Dear, valuable
Dear, a Mag.
Debtor, that oweth
Deter, to frighten or prevent
Dence, Death
Disease, Distemper
Defer, to delay
Differ, to disagree
Difference, Respect
Difference, Disagreement
Dependence, relying on
Dependants, Hangers on
Descent, going down
Dissent, disagree
Devices, Inventions
Devises, inventeth
Devizes, a Town
Dew, on the Grass
Due, owing
Doe, the Deer
Dough, Paste
Doe, Performer
Door, of an House
Dollar, Dutch Coin
Dolour, Grief
Done, performed
Dun, a Colour
Dragon, a Serpent
Dragoon, a Soldier

Bar, to bear with
Ber, every
Be, before
Bear, get by Work
Years, so many in Pity
Bait, Sun rising
Yeaft, Barn
Batter, 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
Enter, to bury
Envoy, an Ambassador
Envy, ill will
Flour, for Bread
Flower, of the Field
Fold, a Plait
Foul’d, made dirty
Foul, filthy
Fowl, a Bird
Frays, Quarrels
Phrase, a Sentence
Frances, a Woman’s Name
Francis, a Man’s Name
Freeze, to congeal
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
Gallop, Punishment
Gallure, Aotion
Jester, a Joker
Gilt, gilded
Guilt, Sin
Glutinous, sticking
Gluttonous, greedy
Gnat, a stinging Fly
Nat, Naphanial
Grain, Corn
Grane, an Island
Grate, for Coals
Great, large
Grater, for Numeq
Greater, larger
Greaves, Leg Armour
Grieves, be grieves
Groan, hard Sigh
Grown, increased
Great, four pence
Grot, a Cave
Guest, to think
Guest, a Visitor

Hail
Hail, frozen Water
Hale, drawn after
Hair, of the Head
Hare, Beast of Chase
Hall, a great Room
Haul, to pull
Hallow, to consecrate
Hallow, empty
Harass, to tire or fatigues
Arras, Hangings
Harsh, severe
Hath, minc'd Meat
Heart, Dear
Heart, the Seat of Life
Haven, an Harbour
Heaven, God's Throne
Heal, to cure
Heel, of a Shoe
He'll, be will
Hear, bearken
Here, in this Place
Heard, did hear
Herd, of Cattle
Hew, to cut
Hue, Color
Hugh, a Man's Name
Hic, to bals
High, lofty
Hoy, small Ship
Higher, more High
Hire, Wages
Him, that Man
Hymn, a Godly Song
His, his own
Hills, to deride
Hoar, a frozen Dews
Whore, a lewd Woman
Hole, a Cavity
Whole, not triest
Holm, Holly
Home, Dwelling
Whom, who
Hoop, for a Tub
Whoop, to Hallow
Hour, of the Day
Our, our own
Hungary, a Country
Hungry, wanting Food
Idle, lazy
Idol, an Image
I'll I will
Idle, or Avle, of a Church
Idle, an Island
Oil, liquid Fat
Implay, to set to work
Imply, to signify
Impoller, 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
Ingenious, canid, free
Innocence, Harmlessness
Innocents, Fables
Intense, excessive
Intents, Purpose

K
Kill, to murder
Kiln, to dry Malt
Kifs, (or Cis; Sir P's Failes)
Kifs, with the Lips
Knave, a Rogue
Nave, of a Wheel or Church
Knead, Dough
Need, Want
Kneel, Kneeling Hell
Neil, Eleanor
Knew, did know
New, not worn, or used
Knight, a Title of Honour
Night, Darkness
Knit, knitting Stocking

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

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
Leek, to run
Leek, a kind of Onion
Leaf, Demise
Least, Three
Lead, Metal
Led, conducted
Leaper, Jumper
Leper, one leperous
Leaf, small/a
Left, for fear
Legislative, 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, a
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
Loose, not win
Loud, noisy
Low’d, did balloo
Lower, more low
Lour, to frown

M
Made, finish’d
Maid, a Virgin
Main, chief
Mane, of a Horse
Mail, Armour
Male, be or him
Manner, Custom
Manor, Lordship
Mare, the Horse
Mayor, of a Town
Marsh, water; Ground
Math, to Mince
Marshall, Head General
Martial, warlike
Martan, a Bird
Martin, a Man’s Name
Mary, a Woman’s Name
Marry, to wed
Maul, to beat soundly
Moll, Mary
Mead, Meadow
Mede, Medianite
Mean, of sma:i Vius
Mein, Behaviour
Meat, Flesh
Mete, to measure
Medal, a Coin
Meddle, to interfere
Medlar, a Fruit
Medler, a Bus? Body
Melt, to make Liquid
Milt, Roe of a Fish
Mewage, Errand
Meslage, House
Metal, Gold, Silver, &c.
Metal
Mettle, Vigour
Mews, as a Cat
Muse, to think
Might, Power
Mite, in Cheese
Mighty, powerful
Mity, full of Mites
Moieties, Half
Milch, 8 Furlongs
Moil, Labour
Moan, Lamentation
Mown, cut down
Moat, a Ditch
Mote, an Atom
Moor, a: for Marsh
More, in Quantity
Mower, that mows
Morning, before Noon
Mourning, lamenting
Muscle, a Shell fish
Muzzle, to tie the mouth
Mufflin, fine Linen
Muzzling tying the mouth

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

Oar, to row with
O'er, over
One, uncut metal
Of, belonging to
Of, distant, or far
Oh, alas!
Owe, indebted
One, in number
Own, acknowledge

Order, Rank
Ordure, Dung
Pail, for Water
Pale, wan or white
Pane, of Glass
Pain, torment
Pair, Two
Pare, to cut or chip
Pear, a Fruit
Palate, Taste, Relief
Pallet, a bundle Bed
Pall, Funeral Cloth
Paul, a Man's Name
Poll, Mary
Parasite, a Flatterer
Parricide, a Parent Killeth
Parcel, a small Bundle
Partial, biased
Parson, a Priest
Persian, be or she
Paschal, of Easter
Pafquile, Italian Lampoon
Patron, a Minstrel
Paffure, grazing Laws
Patience, Mildness
Patients, sick People
Patron, Protector
Pattern, Copy
Pause, a Stop
Paws, of a Bear
Peace, Quietness
Peas, Pulsas
Piece, a Part
Peal, in Ringing
Peel, to strip off
Peer, Nobleman
Pier, of a Fridge
Penitents, Repentants
Penitence, Repentance
Peter, a Man's Name
Pete, Salt-Petre
Pick, chase
Pique, a Grudge
Ples Pasty
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
Plant, a Fold
Plate, Silver
Pleas, Excuse
Heaft, to satisfy
Poetry, Poetry
Pety, a Nosegay
Pole, a long Stick
Poll, Head, Vote
Poor, needy
Pore, to look close
Poplar, a Tree
Popular, loved by the People
Porcelain, China Ware
Purplai, an Herb
Pour, to fill out
Power, Might
Practice, Exercise
Practife, to profess, to study
Praise, Commendation
Prays, intr. aub
Pray, to beseech
Prey, a booty
Precedent, an Example
President, a Governor
Prescience, comedy
Presents, Gifts
Princes, King's Sons
Princess, King's Daughter
Principal Coif
Principle, Rule
Profit, Gain
Prophet, an inspired Person
Prophecy, foretelling
Prophet, to foretell
Proud, haughty
Prude, precise Woman
Quay, a Stone Pit
Query, a Question
Query, a Groom
Quaver, to shake a Note
Quiver, for Arrows
Queen, a Harlot or Slut
Queen, a King's Wife
Race, Running
Raze, demolish
Radii, Garum root
Reddish, inclined to Red
Rain, larger
Reign, to rule
Rein, of a Bridle
Wren, small Bird
Raise, to lift up
Rays, Beams of Light
Raisin, dry'd Grape
Reason, Argument
Rare, choice
Rear, to erect
Read, to peruse
Reed, a Jab
Red, a Colour
Read, did. pre. je
Regimen, Diet
Regiment, of Soldiers
Relic, Remainder
Relief, a Widow
Rest, Ease
Wret, to froe
Rheum, Spis: e
Rome, in Italy
Room, Chamber
Rhyme, Verfe
Rime, Froft
Rice, Indian Corn
Rife, Advancement

G

Rie,
Rice, Kind of Grain
Rye, a Town in Sussex
Wry, crooked
Rigger, that rigs or fits out
Rigour, Severity
Ring, Circle
Wring, to twist
Right, just, true
Rite, 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 ringing
Wrung, twisted

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
Saviour, Taste
Say, speak
Seal, sort of Cloth
Scene, Front of a Theatre
See, beheld
Sea, Ocean
See, to behold
Sea, an Impression
See also ardent affection
Sealing a Letter
Cieling, of a Room
Seam, a Suture
Seem, to pretend
Seas, the Sea
Sees, cloth see
Seize, to lay hold on
Seacon, proper Time
Seizing, taking posession
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
Shovel, a Prop
Shore, Sea Coast
Shower, dusty Rain
Shone, did shine
Shown, made appear
Sine, a Line
Sign, a Token
Sink, a Kneel
Cinque, Five
Sleight, Dexterity
Slight, to despise
Sloe, wild Plum
Slough, miry Place
Slow, not speedy
So, thus
Sow, the Land
Soles, of the Foot
Soul, Spirit
Sear, to mount upward
Sure, an Ulcer
Sower, thus sow
Sonic, Part
Sum, the Whole
Son, Male Child
Sur., Spring of Light
Soon, quickly
Swoon, to faint
Star, step.
Stare, to look earnestly
Street, Place
Steed, a little
Steel, to strike
Steel, strong Iron
Straight, direct
Street, narrow
Success, Help
Sucker, a Trash
art, to fit
Suit, in how
Junior, Preferer
Under, a team
Surplus, a white Robe
Surprize, over and above

Tacks, small Nails
Tax, Tribute, duty
Tail, the end
Tale, a Story
Talents, good Parts
Talons, Claws
Tame, gentle
Thame, a Town's Name
Tarred, among 4 feet
 Tears, from the Eyes
 Team, a Set of Horses
Teem, with Child
Tenour, Intent
Tenure, Occupation
Then, in Comparison
Then, that Time
The, an Article
Thee, Thou
Their, belonging to them
There, that Place
Threw, did throw
Through, by Means of
Throne, Chair of State

Thrown, buried
Thyme, Garden Herb
Time, Leisure
Tide, Flux of the Sea
Tid'd, made fast
Tie, to fasten
Toy, a Play Thing
Ties, both set
Touir, a Februm
Tie, on a Single
Toil, Labour
Title, of Honor
Tittle, a Joint, Dot
To, unto
Tow, part of the Sea
Tow, temper Upon
Too, at
Two, a Couple
Told, reported
Told'd, and told
Tongue, for the Ear
Tongues, Languages
Tour, a Journey
Tower, Fort
Treatise, Convention
Treatise, Diagram

V
Vale, a Valley
Veil, a Covering
Vain, foolish
Vane, a Weather Cock
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wait, to carry</td>
<td>To abjörnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight, for Scales</td>
<td>To attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale, a Mark</td>
<td>Augment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheel, of a Cart</td>
<td>To collect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ware, Merchandize</td>
<td>To compént</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wear, to put on</td>
<td>To compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were, the Plural of was</td>
<td>He continues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where, at what Place</td>
<td>To conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way, Road</td>
<td>To deérnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weigh, Counterpoise</td>
<td>To ferment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wey, 40 Bushels</td>
<td>To freguent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whey, Milk and Runnet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week, seven Days</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Week, howe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weal, Wealth, Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year, Calf's Fish</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Whether, which</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Whither, to a bat place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wither, so decay</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Which, this or that</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witch, a Sorcerer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vile, base</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wile, a Trick</td>
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<tr>
<td>While, in the mean Time</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Whist, Silence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wist, know</td>
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<tr>
<td>White, a Colour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wight, an Island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who, what Person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woe or Wo, Sorrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho, a sudden Exclamation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, small Timber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wou'd, was willing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Won, did win</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>One, in Number</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yew, a Tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, to yelf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewe, a Sheep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE XXIII.**

Contains Words Spelt alike, but pronounced differently.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelt</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Act</td>
<td>To abjörnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Attribute</td>
<td>To attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act</td>
<td>Augment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Collective</td>
<td>To collect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Compént</td>
<td>To compént</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Compound</td>
<td>To compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y he Connes</td>
<td>He continues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Convoct</td>
<td>To conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Délerct</td>
<td>To deérnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Ferment</td>
<td>To ferment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent</td>
<td>To frequént</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelt</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Minute</td>
<td>To abjörnt</td>
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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 Tafe, a few Questions at a Time, which would be of great Service.

Master. HOW many Points or Stops are used in Reading and Writing?

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

M. Please to tell me how they are made?

S. A Comma is marked or made thus (,; a Semicolon thus (;)

A Colon thus (:; a Period or full Stop, thus ( .) a Note of Interrogation, thus (?) and a Note of Admiration, thus (!)

M. I 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 Sentence. 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 read yourLesson 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; though the same Time it leaves us in Expectation of something that is to follow.

M. Pray give me an Example?

S. He is a wise and prudent Boy, that minds his Book; 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 shows the perfect end and conclusion of a sentence. At ibis, 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 ibis, 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 surprising, wonderful, or transporting; thus, oh! alas! surprising! or ibis: oh, the depth of the riches, both of: the wisdom and knowledge of God! Rom. xi. 35.

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?

Schoole. There are Twelve, as follow:

An Apostrophe

An After-Quotation

A Caret

Crotchets

An Ellipsis

A Hyphen

An Index

An Obelisk

A Paragraph

A Parenthesis

A Quotation

A Section

M. What is the Use of an Apostrophe?
S. It is used when a letter is omitted: Thus, saw'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, The 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 Carret? S. A Carret (▲) is placed underneath a Line when a Word is left out, and points to the Place where it ought to come in; punishing thus, God will the Wicked, should be, God will punish the

Wicked.

M. What is the use of Scurches? S. Scurches [] like Parenthetical, 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 Coachmaker, 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 Parenthesis?
S. A Parenthesis 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 gave 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 Afterisk or Oblik.

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.

TABLE XXVI.

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

1. Of Vowels.
MASTER. WHAT 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.
The Universal Spelling Book, &c. 71

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, f, 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 Bair, ei, in Reim, 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, Dead, &c. o in Coffee, 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 eeu in Beauty, ieu in Liesieu, 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 Be, and Lieutenant is pronounced Litsenant, &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, curb, &c. but it sounds soft like f before e, i, or y, as ce, cet, cite, also Cedar, Cellar.antry, Cinders, Cistern, and Cipher, are all pronounced f, fit, fite, Cedar, Cellar, &c.

N. B. Proper Names of Men and Places are an Exception to this Rule for c sounds like k in Aceldama, Canabrea, &c.
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

2 OfCb.

m When is ch sounded like k?


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 Chir, and Chorister, &c. are pronounced like Quire, and Quirister.

m. Is not ch sometimes sounded like, sb?

S. Yes, in many Words; thus, Capuhin, Champaign Chevalier, Maubin, &c. are pronounced Capuhbeen, Shampaign, Sbevalier, and Maubien, &c.

3. Of G, Gh, Gn, and Ph.

m. How is the letter g sounded?

S. G before e and i has the same Sound as the long j [or je:] thus Gelly, Gm, Gender, Giant, Gill, are pronounced Jely, jum, jender, &c.

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

m. How is gh sounded?

S. Sometimes like g only, as in Ghost, Gherkins, &c. sometimes 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. Gh is not sounded in Gnaft, Gat, Gnaew, Gnomem, nor in Bagres, Beagle, &c.

m. How is gn sounded?

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

m. How is ph sounded?

S. It in general sounds like s; as Phantom, Philip, Phren-

8, and being joined with sb, they all lose their Sound; thus, Phthiet in not only pronounced but spelt Thysick, or Thysi.

4. Of S, Sc, and Sch.

m. Does not s often sound like x?

S. Yes; as in Glaser, Miser, wiser, &c and sometimes it has no sound at all; as Isle, Lisle, Carlisle, Viscount, &c. are pronounced He, Life, Carlile, Viscount, &c.

m. How is se sounded?

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

m. How
M. How is "ch" sounded?

S. Like "ch", or "k", as in Scholar, School, &c. and in some Words both "c" and "b" are mute, as in Schedule, and Sceifim, &c. which are pronounced Sedule, and Sym.

5. Of "ci", "sei", and "ti".

M. Have "ci", "sei", and "ti" always their natural Sound?

S. No; for they all sound like "sbi", before "a" in particular; and "ci" and "ti" sound also like "sbi", before "a" : Thus, vicious, tenacious, &c. are pronounced vijsious, tenjsious; Concei, conscientious, &c. are pronounced Conuei, conscious, &c, and Motion, Oration, &c. &c. are sounded like Mosban, Orajon, &c. &c. also partial, special, &c. are pronounced partjal, spejbial, &c.

6. Of "xi".

M. How is "xi" pronounced?

S. The "s" is founded like "k" or "ks" in the first Syllable, and like "x" in the second: Thus Anxiety, anxious, &c. are pronounced Anxetae, anxetae, &c.
Of the Vowel and Consonant "i", and the Vowel and Consonant "u".

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 wherever "ja" or "vee" will spell the Word, you will know it is not to be "i" or "e".

M. Give me an Example?

S. Suppose you ask me to spell John, Joseph, Jewell, &c. I spell them with a long "j" or "ja", because "j" will spell them but when you are to spell France or Iron, then use it, because "ja" won't sound before "r" or "j", &c. Thus it is with "vee", for Nature, Value, &c. must have "vee", but under, uphold, &c. cannot have "e" to them; for it would be ridiculous to write "uphold", "uphold", and it is full as wrong to write "Value", "Value", &c.

N. B. There is also another Rule to go by, viz. that "j" and "u" 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 these certain Words, I thought proper to omit it, as it rather tends to perplex than improve a young Beginner, and shall only say, that it is easy to come to it by assiduous Instruction and Observation. See the Preface
PART II.

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

Note, As several Authors have treated largely upon this Subject, I 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.

TABLE 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.

TABLE
TABLE II.

Of the ARTICLES A and THE.

Master. WHAT 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 Eve, an Eve, &c.

N. B. When the Article comes before H, then either A or An may be used: as, A Horse, A House, a Horse, a House, in such cases, it is indifferent. An Uncle, but we always write an Uncle, 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, etc. signifies, that very King, and Church we are then speaking of.

N. B. There is this Difference between the Articles A or An and THE: One, or any, or, any, One, Give me a Knife, etc. APPLE, give me one Knife, or one Apple; it means, not every Knife or Apple, that I point to, or am given or has been speaking of.

TABLE III.

Of NOUNS.

Master. WHAT is a Noun?

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

M. How many Nouns are there?

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

M. How may I know a Noun Substantive, from a Noun Adjective.
A Noun Substantive (as was said before) is the Name of any Sub stance or Thing; as Man, Beast, Bird, 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, afflicting, &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 just Idea of the Sense of the Sentence.

M. Does not the Article The sometimes accompany Adjectives?
S. Yes; and then they often become Substantives in Sense and Meaning, and are written with a capital Letter: Thus, towards the Righteous, and punishes the Wicked. Or Constantine the Great; George the Renowned; means Con- stantine the Great Emperor, and George the renowned King.
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

M. R. When two Substantives are joined together by a Hyphen or Dash; the first is like an Adjective, for it will not stand alone but both the other; only it is wrote with a great Letter, like a Substantive thus, a Multi-Left, 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, whereby we see one is good, another better, or another best of all.

Alto, big, bigger, biggest, 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, big, 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, bigger and wiser, (in the foregoing Words) are called Comparative Adjectives.

M. How may I know the Superlative Degree?

S. The Superlative generally ends in ed; or else the Word most comes before the Positive: thus, in the foregoing Words, best, biggest 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,

Tommy is a good Boy;
Sammy is better;
But Billy is the best of all;}

positive.
comparative.
superlative.

Or thus,

Tommy is a tall Boy of his Age;
Sammy is taller;
But Billy is the tallest;

positive.
comparative.
superlative.

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.
The Universal Spelling Book, &c.

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 high is more, more high; and most high 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 high God; which is but a disjoint and unreasonable Appellation to such a BEING. See Plain ex. v. 2

Of the NUMBERS.

M. How many Numbers are there belonging to Nouns?

S. Two, the Singular and Plural.

M. How are they used?

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

M. How do Words that end in s or es make their Plurals?

S. By changing s, or es into us. Thus, Calf, Half, will be Calfes, 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; Mouse is Mice; Horse, Horses; 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 more how many they consist of; for it is but one and one hundred.

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, Savin, Ashes, Fellows, Tongs, &c. are alike both in Singular and Plural.

Of CASE.

M. What does the Word Case imply in Grammar?

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

M. You
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c. 79

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 Deus
Dei
Diss, &c.

Which is God
of God
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 a 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 Book to Peter; I 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 shows the Mule 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, he; 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.

TABLE
The Universal Spelling Book, &c.

Table IV.

Of Pronouns.

Master. What 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) be, see, 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-selves, it-selves, her-selves, their-selves, them-selves, &c.

M. How many Persons belong to a Pronoun?

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

Singular.

I, is the 1st Person.
Thou, thee, or you, the 2nd Person.
He, he, or it, the 3rd Person.

Plural.

We, the 1st Person.
Ye, or you, the 2d Person.
They, the 3d Person.

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

S. I, be, she, we and they, begin a Sentence, but seldom end it. And me, him, her, thee, 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 their, are used as Adjectives; as, my Book, his Glove, her Fan, your Hat, their Goods. But mine, thine, his, her, your, yours, or their, 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, &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 of both of Persons and Things; and what is most often 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
M. Are not some Pronouns contracted?
S. Yes, for several Pronouns or Words which signify the same. Thus, we often write or say, hereby, for by this; wherefor for by that; wherefore for by a which, or what; whereon for in this; therein in that; whereof for in which, or what; here- in for in this; thereof for of that; whereof for of which, or what; hereunto for with this; therewith for with that; whereunto for with which, or what; here- upon for upon this; therewith for about this Place; therewith for about this Place; whereon for about this Place; whereon for about this Place; whereupon for upon this; whereupon for upon this; whereupon for upon which or what.

TABLE V.

Of VERBS.

Master. WHAT is a Verb?

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

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

S. They may be known by the Word do going before them: as, to sing, to dance, to fight, to cry, to abhor, to punish, to calculate: 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 no: 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?
The Universal Spelling Book, &c.

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 bails, 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 Verb?

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.

As:

\{ 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 love, or do love.

Second Person

{ Singular } Thou lovest, or dost love.

Third Person

{ Singular } He or she loveth (loves) doth love.
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c. 83

First Person  
Second Person  
Third Person  

Plural  

| We love, or do love. |
|---|---|
| Ye, or you love, or do love. |
| 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 loves, burnest, loves; burnest or burns.

Note. It is more modern to say or write loves and burns, rather than loves or burnest, 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, doth 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
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 shows, or sets forth the Power of the Person, or Thing acting; or else the want of such Power; and is further expressed or known by the words can, may, might, could, would, should or ought; as I can go in and out when I please. He would have done it, but his Master could not spare him.

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

S. The Conjuotive 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 Person, in different Tenses or Times?

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 could; the Liberty or Design of the Speaker or Doer, by may or might; the Inclination by will or would; and the Necessity of doing a Thing by must or ought, shall or should.

Of TENS E S.

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 perfect Action or Thing really done or finished.

M. Pray
M. Pray tell me how you make five 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 plus perfect 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, doth, 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, haft, 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.  

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 Verb of this Sort regular?  
S. Because the Verb itself keeps the same almost in every Person and Tense, save that it sometimes has a Syllable more in some of the Persons, and a Syllable more in some of the Tenses; as also in the passive Participle, as you will see more plainly hereafter.  
M. Give me an instance of the regular Verb to walk?  
S. In
S. In the present Tense it runs thus: I walk, we walk, go walk, th. walk; in all which places walk is the same.

M. And will it be the same in the other Tenses?

S. The Verb itself will then have a Syllable more in the preter Tense, and in the other Tenses formed from the preter; thus, the present Tense is, I burn, or do burn, I walk, or do walk, I sup, or do sup, &c. to which if you add the Syllable [ed] you have the preter Tense, as, I burned, or did burn, I stood, or did sup, &c.

M. But pray is [ed] to be added in all regular Verbs of the Preter Tense?

S. No; for if the present Tense ends in [e] then adding [ed] only, makes a preter; but still it has another Syllable: Thus, I dine, I love, &c. in the present make dined and loved in the preter Tense, except you put the Word did to it, then it is I dined, or did dine, &c.

Of Irregular VERBS.

M. What do you call irregular Verbs?

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

M. Name me a few irregular Verbs.

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

M. Why so?

S. Because the preter Tense will not allow of [ed] to retain the same Word; but has quite another Word, or else the very same differently pronounced; as,

Present Tense, I read, or do read.

Preter Tense, I read, (pronounced r. d) or did read.

Passive Participle, I have read.

M. What do you observe further on irregular Verbs?

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

Thus in the

Present Tense  I run, I fly, I give,

Is in the

I ran, or did ran.

Of Neuter VERBS.

M. What do you mean by a neuter Verb?

S. A neuter Verb is by some called an essential Verb, it being absolute in itself, and expresses something to be done, but not

* See more of these under the distinct Head of Paibaa Article.
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, doth, does, or doth, did, didst, have, hast, has or hath, had, hadst, will, wilt, shall, shalld, may, mayest, can, canst, might, mightest, would, wouldst, should, shouldst, could, couldst, ought, oughtst, 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 laid 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 to modern.

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.
**Table 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 Participles.

M. How is the active Participle known?

S. The active Participle has ing added to the Verb itself: Thus, from the Verb to love, to walk, to burn, to create, we 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 pretter Tense of the Verb itself, done or finished, and ends in ed, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular Verbs, and the Participles.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Tense,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To love,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loved,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loving,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turned,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turned,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turning,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>created, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creating, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Present Tense, To love, loved, loving, turned, turned, turning, create, &c. created, &c. creating, &c.

Or in the Verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense,</th>
<th>To appertain,</th>
<th>calculate, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pret. Tense,</td>
<td>appertained,</td>
<td>calculated, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pret. Tense,</td>
<td>appertaining</td>
<td>calculating, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass. Participle</td>
<td>appertained</td>
<td>calculated, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass. Participle</td>
<td>appertaining</td>
<td>calculating, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M. Is the passive Participle always so easily known?

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

**Irregular Verbs with their Participles.**

| Present Tense, | To blow, | tall, | cat, &c. |
| Pret. Tense,   | blew,    | tell, | at, &c.  |
| Pret. Tense,   |         |      |         |
| Pass. Participle | blown, | tol., | lunch, &c. |
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

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

Present Tense, I read.
Preter Tense, I read, (pronounced read) 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 done; 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 and understood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Passive Tense</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Passive Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bit,</td>
<td>bitten</td>
<td>Fly,</td>
<td>fled or flown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blow,</td>
<td>blown</td>
<td>Grow,</td>
<td>gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch,</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>Know,</td>
<td>known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleave,</td>
<td>cleaved or</td>
<td>Lie,</td>
<td>lay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do,</td>
<td>done</td>
<td>Lay,</td>
<td>lain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw,</td>
<td>drawn</td>
<td>Ride,</td>
<td>rode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed,</td>
<td>fed</td>
<td>Ring,</td>
<td>rung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niece,</td>
<td>fed</td>
<td>see,</td>
<td>seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shone,</td>
<td>shone</td>
<td>Throw,</td>
<td>thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrink,</td>
<td>shrunk</td>
<td>Tread,</td>
<td>trodden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak,</td>
<td>spake or spoken</td>
<td>Weep, wept,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spin,</td>
<td>spun</td>
<td>Win,</td>
<td>won</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swear,</td>
<td>swore or sworn</td>
<td>Work, wrong,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Think,</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>Write,</td>
<td>wrote or written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N. B. This table is very necessary for Foreigners, who not withstanding their Knowledge in Grammar, do frequently mistake the different Tenses, and passive Participles, of irregular Verbs, and to also do many of our own Modern Writers.
TABLE VII.

OF ADVERBS.

Master. WHAT 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, swifly, prudent, &c. come wisely, swifly, 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, hereinafore, how soon, how much, peradventure, rather, seldom, then, thence, henceforth, thenceforth, there, thither, so 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 [anxiously] they ate [prudently.] &c.

M. How are they joined to a Participle?

S. Thus: He is a Man [fiercely] 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 swifly, more swiftly, most swiftly. &c.

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

TABLE VIII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Master. WHAT 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, moreover,
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c. 91

over, namely, nevertheless, otherwise, save, since, that, therefor
therupon, unless, whereas, whereas, &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.

### TABLE IX.

#### Of Prepositions.

**Master.** What 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. Yez; thole Prepositions that stand separate are called
Prepositions of Apposition; and thole 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, between,
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 they used?

S. They generally come before the Noun, or if the Noun be
left out, it is signified thus: Beneath the Earth; about the
Word; 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, become Mischiefs, or Misfortu-
tune, &c.

### TABLE X.

#### Of Interjections.

**Master.** What is an Interjection?

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

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

Observations.

1. The English Tongue consists of nine Parts of Speech, yet some Authors have contracted them into less Compart, that the Mind may be the less burthened. Thus, Mr. Lane, Dr. Turner, Dyche, &c. have reduced them into four Parts only, viz. Substantives, Adjectives, Verbs and 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, 1. e. their House, is shall stand, &c.
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

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 sth, must always be added; Thus: He eats or he drinks, he eatest or drinkstb; 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, 1 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 contrived 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 indifferentely 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 Multitude is coming. This People is a rebellious People, &c.

6. When the Verb is or are, lie pretty far from the Substantive and in a long Sentence, they will either of them read very well; so that a good Grammarian may easily make a false Concord. For Instance, suppose I had a great Number of Bottles, Fowls, or any such Thing, and somebody should say, Where are all your Bottles? ——Part of them are gone to France; Part of them are sent to Germany, and part are at Home——Here the Verb are passes very well, because Bottles are of the plural Number; but the Word Part governs the Verb, and being but one Part (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 run very smooth, and reads well; but it is not true English for all that; for the Word Part is the nominative Word in the Verb, which is singular, therefore should have the Verb is, viz. Part is tided, Part is thatched.

V. R. As many Grammarians daily stumble in this and several other Rules relating to true English itself. 'Tis evident that a Smattering of Latin will not prevent them from making false Concord, nor qualify them to write true English without Practice and Observation.

7. Some Persons make a great Buzzle, and tell you that it is impossible to spell or write good English without being well acquainted with Latin; nor can you, say they, know the nominative Word to the Verb, without it. But we are now quite convinced 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 Experience shews, that it is not any one particular Language, but Observation and Practice, that makes a Person write and spell well. Witness Mr. Lane, Mr. Greenwood, Dr. Turner, Dr. Watts, and many others. See the preface.

8. As for the nominative Word to the Verb, there is one infallible Rule to know it by; and that is, after you have read any Sentence, ask 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 punisht.

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

9. Remember in the comparative and superlative Degree of Adjectives, that you never use the Words more and most; that is, never say, more wiser, more strong r; nor ever most wisest, or most strong-est, &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 Choice to the Will or Fancy of the Giver.

11. There are some Sentences expressed according to Custom, which because they seem a little inconsistent, some critical Writers 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 Left is
always comprehended in the Greater; and the Feminine gives
place to the Masculine Gender.

**PROSODY.**

It is common for those that deliver the Grammar of modern
Languages to omit their Prosody: So that of the Italians is
neglected by Buonmattei; 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.

Prosody comprizes Orthoepy, or the Rules of Pronunciation;
and Orthometry, or the Laws of Verification.

**Pronunciation** is just, when every Letter has its
proper Sound, and when every Syllable has its proper Ac-
cent, or which in English Verification is the same, its pro-
per Quantity.

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

1. Of Diffyllables formed by affixing a Termination, the
former Syllable is commonly accented, as ebilaifh, kingdom,
álelf, áled, toilsome, lower, scóffer, sóiner, fóremost, zéalous,
súl纳斯, gódly, mèckly, átıff.

2. Diffyllables formed by prefixing a Syllable to the Rad-
cial Word, have commonly the Accent on the latter, as to
b té, to b fém, to béfow.

3. Of Diffyllables, 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 in descant, a déscant; to ceásus, a cément; to contáct, 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 a light, a paste.

4. All Diffyllables ending in y as a amy; in our, as lâbour, fâvour; in ow, as withow, or withow, except allow; in le, as battle, bible; in is, as bánish; in ek, as cambrick, câslock; in ear, as to bärter; in age, as counge; in en, as fàsten; in or, as quire, accent the former Syllable.

5. Diffyllable Nouns in er, as canker, bärter, have the Accent on the former Syllable.

6. Diffyllable Verbs terminating in a Consonant and a Final, as compîse, oscillî; or having a Diphthong in the last Syllable, as appâłe, resûél, or ending in two Consonants, as attênd, have the Accent on the latter Syllable.

7. Diffyllable Nouns having a Diphthong in the latter Syllable, have commonly their Accent on the latter Syllable, as applânde; except Words in ain, as cêste:rr, mountain.

8. Trisyllables formed by adding a Termination, or prefixing a Syllable, retain the Accent of the Radical Word, as lowliness, tendre:m; conténnî:er, waggónî, physisal, belfârter, commenting, commissîng, assurance.

9. Trisyllables ending in ous, as grâcius, ârdous; in al, as cápital; in ioni, as âktion, accent the first.

10. Trisyllables ending in ce, int, and ute, accent the first Syllable, as courtîscra, conîscra, armamento, eminent, élégent, propa:ate, except they be derived from Words having the Accent on the last, as commâ:ance, acquainâ:ance; or the middle Syllable hath a Vowel before two Consonants, as pro:mulgate.

11. Trisyllables ending in y, as éntity, spécify, liberty, vic:î:Âry, ute, getty, commonly Accent the first Syllable.

12. Trisyllables in le or co accent the first Syllable, as le:ble, théâtre, except dificîle, and some Words which have a Position, as exemple, spîete.

13. Trisyllables in ute commonly accent the first Syllable, as pîent, de.

14. Trisyllables ending in ator or atour, as creator, or having in the middle Syllable a Liphthong, as endeavour; or a Vowel before two Consonants, as doméstick, accent the middle Syllable.

15. Trisyllables, that have their Accent on the last Syllable are commonly French, as âgience, repartî:ee, magâzine, or Wourd.
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, commediable, communicable.

17. Words in ion have the Accent upon the Antepenult, as salvation, perturbation, conception; Words in asur 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 usurious, voluptuous.

20. Words in ly have their Accent on the Antepenult, as pusillanimity, 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.

VERIFICATION is the Arrangement of a certain Number of Syllables according to certain Laws.

The feet of our Verses are either Lambic, as aléte, créaer; or Trochaic, as boly, lýfty.

Our Lambic measure comprises verse of four Syllables.

Most good, molt air,
Or things as rare,
To call you's lost;
For all the cost
Words can beflow,
So poorly flow
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sene hath, comes short.
With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears.

Of fix.

Thus while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre
Shall we not sing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
in us that strangely glow'd,
in this sole air expire?
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 Phoebus 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 cheer,
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 uere.

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 tips the dew.

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 rally trade.
"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 fail; 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 love to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are hîld 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 out toys.

Of five,
In the days of old
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy.

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

Dryton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
And far off survey their soles with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crowds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds.
100 The Universal Spelling-Book.

Especially audience craves, offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was for long;
Alleging for herself, when through the Saxons pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side
Were cruelly infor'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 last 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 deverbify 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 anapætic, in which the accent reits 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
oot, as
Diógenes surly and proud.
I think not of l'ris nor l'ris of mé.
These measures are varied by many combinations, and some-
times 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 deploiring,
All on a rock reclin'd.
In the anapletic,
When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows afloat,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry rescues right.

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every
species of English verse.

Our verification admits of few licences, except a syncope, or
elision of e in the before a vowel, as in eternal; and more
rarely of o in to, as in accept; and a syncretism, 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 advise, temperance.

K a  T A B L E
PART III.

Containing a second 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.

TABLE I. F. I.

Noun Substantives of two Syllables, accented and explained, as both Accents are the same, till altered by a Dashi (') 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 Governor of an Abbey
A-bbes, a Monastery
A-bbot, Governor of an Abbey
Ac-count, an Account
Ac-cent, the Tone of the Voice
Ac-cids, Acids
Ac-cord, Agreement
Ac-count, E-jen, Reckoning
Ac-cepts, Bookkeeping
Ac-tor, a Actor of a Thing
Ad-der, a Serpent
Ad-dress, Application
A-nil-ment, Injuriousness of Body
An-chor, an Instrument to fasten a Ship
An-gel, a Spirit
An-gel, a Corner
An-nals, early Chronicles
An-them, a Divine Song
An-vil, a Smith's Lion
At-death, Countenance
Au-tin, a Man's Name

B - b-boon, a Kind of Monkey
B-adger, a Brawt
Ban-ker, a Trader in Money
Bankrupt, a broken Person
Banquet, an Enliven, or Stan-
Bap-tist, one who baptizes

Bar-ron, a Nobleman
Bedlam, a House for mad People
Be-ryl, a precious Stone
Bee-ner, the Name of a Beast
Bi-got, a Superstitious Perjurer
Billlet, a Ticket
Bill-law, a Wave
Bish-hop, Head of the Clergy
Bitter, a Bird so called
Blanket, a Coverlet for a Bed
Blanket, a Skin, Spot, Distance
Blister, a Blistery Madder
Blo-lom, a Flower
Boon-net, a Sort of Cap
Border, an Edge
Boast-ful, a Town Corporation
Bot-tum, the under Side
Bounty, Generosity
Bowels, the Guts
Breath, the Soul's Full
Brood-room, a new Married Man
Bride-well, a House of Cor-
Brimstone, a Mineral
Brud-der, a Brother House
Brown-stone, Independents
Bruth-wood, small Wood
Bucket, a Leather Bag
Buckler, a Piece of Armour
Buckram, stuff Cloth
Bud-get, a Bag
Buf-foon, a Jester
Bul-wark, a strong Fort
Bur-then, a Load
Buf tard, 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 Carriage
Cám-phere, a Drick or Gum
Cá-nal, an artificial River
Can cor, a Sore
Can-dour, Sincerity
Can-non, a great Gun
Ca-on, a Rule or Church Law
Ca-noc, an Indian Boat
Cán vas, a coarse Cloth
Ca-pers, a Pickle
Ca-price, Humour
Car-bine, a short Gun
Car cafes, a dead Body
Car-rer, full Speed
Car go, the Loading of a Ship
Car-pet, a Floor Cloth
Car-cáde, a Water fall
Cafe-ment, a Window that opens
Cá-flock, a Priest's Garment
Ca-tle, a strong Place
Cau-del, an hot Surgeon
Ca-vern, an Hollow under Ground
Caufe-way, a raise Passage
Cent-ree, the middle Point
Cen-try, a Watchman
Cef-for, a Maker of Rates
Cha-llice, a Communion Cup
Cham-paign, an open Country
Cha-os, a confused Heap
Chap let, a Garland
Chap-man, a Buyer
Chap pel, a Place of Worship
Chap-ter, a Division
Chap-ter, a Grant
Chat-tels, Goods
Chef-nut, a Fruit
Chil-bia, a Swelling
Chif el, an Iron Tool so called
Cho-rus, singing together
Cin ders, Ashes, Dust
Cy pher, such as (o) Nothing
Cir cle, a round Figure
Cis-tern, a Vessel for Water
Ci-tron, a Kind of Lemon
Clámour, Noise
Clá-rect, 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
Cloif-ter, a religious House
Closet, a small Room
Clo-ver, a Kind of Grass
Clus ter, a Bunch
Clyfi-ter, a Purse backwards
Cob-ler, a Bungler
Cod lin, an Apple
Cof-fee, an Italian Berry
Coff-er, a Chest
Cof fin, a Case for dead Persons
Coin-age, making of Money
Col-lege, a Place for Learning
Col-on, a Stop marked thus (.)
Col-lar, the Winter appearance of any Thing, also Presence
Co-lumn, a Pillar
Com ma, a small Stop, thus
Com met, a blazing Star
Com-ment, an Interpretation
Com-merce, Trade
The Universal Spelling Book.

Com-pass, Agreement
Com-pals, a Mathematical Instrument
Con-cet, Fancy or Imagination
Con-cord, Agreement
Con-fines, Limits
Con-flux, a Flowing together
Con-gress, a Meeting together
Con-qu èt, Victory
Con-sent, Agreement
Con-fort, Comfort
Con-tract, Touch
Con-vent, a Religious House
Con-vex, the Outside Parts
Co-quet, an Amorous Fellow
Co-ral, a Red Stone
Cor-net, an Ensign
Cor-nish, a Moulding
Cor-sair, a Sea Robber
Cot-ton, Woolly Stuff
Co-ver, a Shady Place
Coun-tels, an Earl’s Wife
Coun-try, a Kingdom
Cour-age, Valor
Cou-rant, a Dance
Cow-ard, one who fears to fight
Cox-comb, a Con-sorted Fellow
Cre-dit, Reputation
Cri-tic, a Wise Censurer
Cry-stal, a Precious Stone
Cu-bit, a Foot and Half
Cud gel, a Staff
Cul-ture, Habitation
Cu-pid, God of Love
Cu-rate, an Inferior Priest
Current, running Stream
Cut-ler, a Knife Maker, &c.
Cy-nic, a Foolish Fellow
Cy-pres, a Tree so called

Dag-ger, a short Sword
Da-gon, Phœnicines’ God

Da-mask, flowered Silk
Dan-ger, Scurf
Dan-ger, Hazard
Dar-vel, a fish so called
Das-tard, a Coward
Dea-con, a Vicar ornament
De-bate, a Dispute
Débit or, one that owes Money
De-cèit, a Cheat
De-cree, an Order
De-fault, Want, Omission
De-fect, Demish
De-fence, Resistance
De-gree, Advancement
Dé-fim, denying Religion
De-light, Joy
De-lude, a Fool
De-scent, a Going down
De-sign, an Invention
De-spite, Envy
De-tail, the Particulars
Di-etic, Food, also an Assembly
Dif guilt, a Disgrace, or Dishonour
Dog-grel, pitiful Poetry
Dol-lar, a Foreign Coin
Dol phin, a Fish so called
Dot age, a Doating
Dózen, Twelve
Drap er, one that sells Cloth
Drop-ly, a watery Human
Dred-gér, an Oyster Fisher
Drug-get, an Audience Staff
Drug-gift, a Dealer in Drugs
Du-el, a Fight between two Persons

E
Eà-gle, a Bird so called
Eal-mont, a Refreshing
E-cho, a Reounding of Voice
E-clípse, a Disappearance
E-di-tor, a Proclamation
Eft or, Goods
E-gress, a Going forth
En-gine, an Instrument
The Universal Spelling-Book.

En-voy, a Messenger
En-vy, Spite
Ex-ramid, a Message
Ex-sence, Substance, Being
Ex-vent, Issue, Success
Ex-ile, Banishment
Ex-it, Departure
Ex-panse, the Firmament
Ex-pence, Cost, Charge
Ex-ploit, a man's Action
Ex-tent, Company
F
Fá bric, a Building
Far thing, a piece of Money
Fa-thom, a Measure of 6 Feet
Fat-tigue, Weariness
Fi-gure, Shape
Fla yor,Rey_priority
Flém ing, a Native of Flan-ders
Flex ure, a Bending
Fló-rist, one skilled in Flowers
Flu-id, a thin flowing Body
For reft, a large woody Place
For-ger, a Counterfeiter
For-tres, a strong hold
Foun tain, the Source or Head
Fra-cure, the Breaking of a Bone
Fra-gment, a broken Piece
Fren-sy, Mania
Fri-day, the fifth Day
Fri-gate, a small Ship
Fró-lic, a merry Pastime
Für-nace, a Copper
Für-row, a Trench
G
Ga-ing, measuring of Casks
Gal-lon, four Quarts
Ga-mut, a Scale of Music
Gan green, a Mortification
Gar ment, a Coat
Gar ret, the uppermost Room
Ga-zette, a News Paper
Geld ing, a get Horse
Gher-kins, pickled Cucumbers
Gi ant, a very large Person
Gib bet, a Gallows
Glu-tion, a greedy Eater
Gos-per, the New Testament
Go-ships, a sailing Woman
Gram-mar, a Book of Instruction
Gran-deur, Greatness or Power
Grave, a Tool for Engraving
Gri mace, Hypercyst
Grif tle, a bony Substance
Grou nd tile, a Threshold
Grub ing, grating
Gui-lance, guiding, leading
Guil der, a Coin value 2s.
Gutter, a Sunk or Drain
H
Há bit, Custom Cloathing
Har angue, a public speech
Hár-bour, Lodging, or Place for Ships to ride at Anchor
Har lot, a Level Woman
Har-ness, Horse Attire
Har vei, Keeping time
Hat chet, a small box
Ha-vock, Destruction
Hea then, an Idolater
Hei fer, a young Cow
Hei met, an Head piece
Hem lock, a poisonous Plant
Her aid, an Officer
Her bal, one of Plants
Her mit, a spot your Person
He ro n, a Water fowl
Hire ling, one who takes Wages
Hom age, Submission
Ho-nour, Respect
Horror, Dread
Humour, Fancy
Hun ger, Want of Food
Hyl-iop, an Herb

For I
The Universal Spelling-Book.

Jär-gon, Gibberish, or Janging
I-mage, a Picture or Statue
Im-port, Meaning
Im-post, a Tax
Im-pulse, a Strong Persuasion
In-cell, unlawful Marriage
In-come, Rent, Revenue
In-dex, a Hand or Mark
In-quest, In vire, Search
In-ject, a small living Creature
In-sult, an Afront
In-trigue, a Plot
K
Kén-nel, a Water-course
Ker-nel, Inside of a Nut
Ker-sey, coarse Cloth
Kid-de, a Carrier
Knuc kle, a Point
L
Lan-ce, a Surgeon’s Instrument
Lang-uage, Speech
Lat-chet, Part of a Shoe
Le-gate, Pope’s Ambassador
Le-gend, a Fabulous Tale
Li-bel, a Scandalous little Book
Licence, Leave
Lim-ner, a Painter
Li quid, a flowing Boy
Lo gic, the Art of Reasoning
Lu cre, Gain
Lust-re, Brightness
M
Ma-chine, pronounced Ma-then) 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 Mock
Mi-nute, a short Space of Time
Mir-ror, a Looking glass
Mil-chief, Hurt
Mi-tter, a coarse Fellow
Mi-tre, a Bishop’s Cap
Mixture, a Mingling
Mo-del, Frame or Fashion
Mo-ment, an Instant, also a Thing of Concern
Mo-tive, Persuasion
Mot to an Emblem
Mount-tain, an Hill
Mu-sic, Harmony
Muf-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-ter, Salt Petre, &c.
Non age, under Age
No vel, now, also a Story
Nur-ture, Nourishment
Nui-sance, Annoyance

O
Ob-jeét, 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
Pas-quet,
Pacquet, a Parcel, or Vessel
Pagan, a Heathen
Painter, one who Paints
Palace, a Court
Palate, the Roof of the Mouth
Palsy, a Disease
Panick, (Fear) on a Sudden
Papist, a Roman Catholic
Parchment, a Skin to write on
Farce, in Herb
Pastime, Sport
Pastor, a Minister
Potent, a Grant from the King
Peasant, a Country Fellow
Pebbles, small Stones
Priest, a little Book
Princes, Prince's Wife
Problem, a Question
Precise, Proceeding
Procure, a Spiritual Officer
Product, the Thing produced
Progress, a Going forward
Project, a Consequence
Prologue, a Speech beforehand
Prophet, an inspired Person
Prospect, a View
Proxy, a Deputy
Purse, a Meaning
Purse, a Design
Pursuit, Running after, Diligence
Penance, Mortification
Perfume, a Sweet Sent
Phantom, a Ghost
Phoenix, a Rare Bird
Phyic, a Medicine
Pickle, a Preserve
Picture, a Representation
Pilot, a Sea Guide
Pinace, a Small Sea Vessel
Pirate, a Sea Robber
Pilgrim, an Ant
Plain-tiff, he who complained
Plaster, or Plaister, a Cover
Precept, a Command
Precept, a particular Juris
diction
Prelate, a Bishop
Premise, Entrance
Pretext, Excuse
Present, Presence
Priest, chief Archbishop
Quadrant, fourth Part
Quarrel, Strife
Quiver, a Case for Arrows
Quorum, a Superior Justice
Quota, a Share of
Rain, a little Book
Raid, a Rook
Rainment, a Garment
Rain, a dried Grape
Random, Uncertainty
Rapine, Robbery
Rapine, Transport of Mind
Rashness, Happines
Razor, an Instrument to Shave
Receipt, a Discharge
Receipt, a Writing
Record, Register
Rectory, the Parish of a Parish
Red, a flowing back
Refuge, a Place of Safety
Regard, Respect
Rediit, a Return
Relief, Assistance
Renown, Fame
Repit, a Meal
Repite, a Delay for some Time
Refute, Conclusion
Revenge, Satisfaction
Review, an Examination
Rhubarb, a Purging Plant
Riddle, a dark saying
Rigour, Harlems, Strains or
Riot, Tumult or Noise
Romance, a feigned Story
Rubbish, Refuse, Dirt
Rubrick, the Church Service
Rupture, a breaking
Sabbath, a Day of Rest
Sable, a rich Fur
Salad, a Sallet
Samphire, the Name of a Plant
Sample, a Pattern
San dal, a Sort of Shoe
Sap, a colly Stone
Sarcasm, a Scafe or Taunt
Satire, a Bag for Books
Satin, a Sort of Silk
Saturn, one of the Planets
Scabard, Sheath
Scandal, Offence, ill Name
Scepter, a royal staff
Sceptic, a Disbeliever
Schedule, [pronounced Se
dule] an additional Writing
annexed to a Will or Deed
Scholar, a learned Person
Science, Knowledge
Scurrility, a rascally Fellow
Scriptures, the old and new
Te i am nt
Scurril, a Doubt
Sculpture, Engraving (to)
Scurvy, a Disease, also naggh
Segment, a Piece cut off
Serpent, a venomous Creature
 Sexton, a Church officer
Shambles, Butcher’s Stalls
Shar pen, a Chest
Shekel, a Jew’s Coin
Si-byls, certain Prophets, excess
Sign, a Sign given
Signet, a Seal set in a Ring
Siren, a Mermaid
Stove, a nasty Fellow
Slug gard, a frothy Person
Soclet, Part of a Candlestick
Sonnet, an Italian Poem
Spit, a subtle Dissembler
Sorrow, Grief
Sparrow, a Bird
Scepter, an Apparition
Sparrow, a Sweet Plant
Spinage, an Herb
Sponger, a musical Instrument
Spinster, a Maiden Woman
Splinter, a Shiver of Wood
Spoon, a Siret
Squirrel, a small Beast
Statue, an Image
Statute, a Law
Statue, Shape, Size
Steward, an Overseer
Sticker, a Zealot
Stipend, a Salary
Stirrup, belonging to a Saddle
Stomach, a Part of the Body
Storage, Wearhouse from
Story, a Tale
Streaker, a Ring
Striping, a young Man
Structure, a Building
Trumpet, a hold Harlot
Stubble, Stalks of Corn
Student, one who studies
Substance, Wealth
Suburbs, out Parts of a City
Success, good Luck
Succour, Help, Assistance
Suffrage, a Vote
Sui tor, a Requester of a Favor
Sulphur, Brimstone, [Year
Summer, one Quarter of the
Summit, the highest Part
Sureau, Safety, Bail
Surface, the Out-side
Surfeit, an Indisposition
Surprise, Abolishment

Swallow
Swal-low, a Bird
Sym-bol, a badge or Mark
Symp-tom, a sign or token
Sy-nod, an Assembly of Ministers
Sy-stem, a proper Representation

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 Liquors
Ta-get, a Shield
Taf- fel, a bunch of Fringe
Ta-ver-n, an House well known
Tem-per, natural Disposition
Tem-pet, a Storm
Te-nant, one who hires [nom
Te-net, a Doarime, an Opin
Te-nor, an Hook
Ter-race, a Bank of Earth
Ter-ror, Fright
Tel-ter, Part of the Bed
Ter-ter, an Humour
Tex-ture, Composure
Thick-ket, a Place full of Bushes
Thistle, a prickly Plant
Thresh-er, a Reaper out of Corn
Thun-der, a Noise in the Air
Thurf day, the 4th Day
Tic-ket, a small Note
Ti ger, a furious Beast
Tim-ber, Wood for Build
Tim-brel, a musical Instrument
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-ment, a violent Stream
Tortoise, a little creature
Towel, a Wiping Cloth
Tower, a Castle
Traf-lick, Trade
Tal or, guilty of Treason
Transcript, a Copy
Transfit, a Pass
Travailing, laboring Pain
Trea-cle, a Medicine
Trea-son, Disloyalty
Trea-ure, Riches, Goods
Treasurer, a Director
Trembling
Trenches, deep Ditches
Tri bune, a Legate
Tri-bute, Tax
Tri mer, a Sharper
Trom p, an Horse Soldier
Trophy, a Sign of Victory
Trowel, a Tool to spread
Mortar
Trumpet, a warlike Instrument of Music
Truf-see, a Guardian
Tri-al, an Examination
Tuesday, the second Day
Tu-lip, a Flower
Tu mour, a Swelling
Tum tumb, a Rise
Tun nel, to decant Liquor
Tur key, a Fowl
Turnip, a white Root
Turner, a small Tower
Turtle, a Bird
Tutor, an Instructor
Twilight, neither Day nor Night
Ty rant, a cruel Governor
Ty-ro, a young Beginner
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V and U
Va-grant, an idle Person
Val-lance, fbr: Curtains
Val ley, a low Part
Val-lour, Courage
Va-lue, Worth or Price
Va-pour, Steam
Var-let, a Knave
Var-nish, a glossy Substance
Var-sal, a Slave
Ud-der, Dug of a Cow
Vel-lum, Calf's Skin Parchment
Vel-vet, fine Silk Manufacture
Ve nom, Person
Ve-nus, the Goddess of Beauty
Ver-dish, the Report of Juries
Ver-dure, Greenness
Ver-juice, the Juice of Crabs
Ver-min, hurtful Creatures
Ver-nal, belonging to the Spring, green
Veil-sel, a small Ship, &c.
Veil-tals, a Sort of Priestesses
Veil try, a Place in a Church
Veil ture, Cloathing
Vi-al, a Small Glass Bottle
Vi car, a Deputy
Viil count, next Degree to Earl
Vic-tim, a Sacrifice
Vic-to: Conqueror
Vigour, Strength
Village, a small Town
Vi lain, a Rogue
Vi-tner, a Seller of Wine
Vi ol, a musical Instrument
Vi-per, a venomous Creature
Vir-gin, a chaste Maiden
Vir-tue, Quality, Efficacy, &c.
Village, Countenance
Vi-lor, a Spy
Vi-zard, a Mongoose
Ul-tim, a running Sore
Um-pire, a third Person
Un-cle, a Father's Brother
Vol-lery, a Discharge of Gun
Vo-lume, a compleat Book
Voy-age, a Passage by Sea
Up-lands, High Grounds
Ur chin, an unlucky Child
Urine, a Person's Water
U-gale, Custom
Uther, an under Master
Vul-can, a Pagan God

W
Wå-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
Weather, the Change of Air
Weaver, one who weaves
Weé-sel, a little wild Creature
Wher ry, a Kind of Boat
Wick-let, a little Gate
Widow, one whose Husband is dead
Wilt-low, a Tree so called
Wood-cock, a Bird well known
Wrest-ling, an Exercise

Yeoman, a common Man
Youngster, a Young Fellow

Z
Zealot, a zealous person
Ze-nith, a Point cer Head

Table
### Table 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 small Letters, except at the Beginning of Sentences, or after a full Stop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Complex, compounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-bject, mean, base</td>
<td>Con-cave, hollow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-brupt, unseasonable</td>
<td>Con-cite, short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-brute, secret, difficult</td>
<td>Con-dign, deserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-fert, foolish</td>
<td>Con-trite, patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-cute, ingenious</td>
<td>Cor-rect, without faults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'd-junct, joined to</td>
<td>Co-tive, bound in Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-dverb, not prosperous</td>
<td>Crafty, cunning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-dult, full grown</td>
<td>Dain ty, nice in Diet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-gile, quick, nimble</td>
<td>De-cent, becoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-lett, brisk</td>
<td>De-mure, over mannerly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-nique, ancient</td>
<td>De vout, godly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-dent, zealous</td>
<td>Dire-ful, terrible, cursed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au-gust, sacred</td>
<td>Dil-junct, dis-joined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Di-verse, sundry, several</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-ar bed, bore led</td>
<td>Di-verse, different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-nign, courteous</td>
<td>Di-vine, dispensy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-right-ed, blissed</td>
<td>Dolc-ful, mournful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boorish, clownish</td>
<td>Dor-mant, useless, sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braced, joined together</td>
<td>Drowsy, sleepy, heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brawny, sinewy, also lusty</td>
<td>Duc-tile, apt to draw out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bru-mal, Winter like</td>
<td>Earer, earnest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bul-bous, roundish</td>
<td>Ear-neft, steiffass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulky, big</td>
<td>En-tire, whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Es-pic, heroiz, stately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal-lous, gristly, hard</td>
<td>E QUAL, even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal-low, unfledged</td>
<td>Ex-acit, nice, curious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can-did, sincere</td>
<td>Ex-empt from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnal, finely</td>
<td>Ex-pert, cunning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canxic, burning, burning</td>
<td>Ex-tinct, put out, dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childish, Child-like</td>
<td>Fa-cile, easy to be taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil, courteous</td>
<td>Fee-ble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Fée-ble, weak
Fer-tile, fruitful
Pic-kle, given to chance
Fi-nite, that which has an End
Fla-grant, manifest
Fledg-ed, covered with Fea-

Flo-rid, eloquent, flourishing
Flu-ent, eloquent in speech
Fo-reign, outlandish
For-lorn, helpless, forsaken
 För-mal, affected
Fra-grant, of a sweet smell
Fri gid, cold
Fru gal, thirsty
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-teck, consumptive
Ho-neft, just
Hor-rid, dreadful
Hor-tile, Enemy like
Ha-man, courteous, very kind
Hum-bly, modest
Hu-mid, moist

I
Im-menfic, exceeding great
In-firm, weak
In-nate, inclined

K
Kna-vish, deceitful, cheating

L
Le-guid, weak, faint
Le-cent, lying hid
Le-pid, near
Leal belonging to a man:

Lot ty, high
Lu-cid, bright
Ly-ric, belonging to the Harp

M
Má-gic, black, devilish
Maim-ed, hurt
Ma-rë, perfect
Migh-ty, powerful
Mr-i-tute, small
Mo-dern. new
Mo dith, substantial
Mon-strous, prodigious
Mo-ral, belonging to Manners
Mun-dane, worldly

N
Nér-vous, nervous
Ne-ther, lower
Neu-ter, of neither Side
Ni-trous, consisting of Nitre or Salt
No cent, hurtful
Noi-some, loathful

O
Ob-líque crooked
Ob-scene, filthy, rude
Ob scenes, dark
Ob tufe, blunt
Ob cult, secret

P
Pál-try, pitiful, mean
Pa pal, belonging to the Pope
Pal-lite, apt to bea, or suffer
Pa-tenant, open, uncovered
Pee-vish, fretful
Pen-sive, melancholy, thought-
ful
Per duc, lost, hid
Per-verie, forward
Flu-ral more than one
Po lice, near, gentee
Pó-tent, powerful
Pre-cise, formal, exact
Preg-nant, big with any Thing
Prul-ine, ancient

I pri-vari,
pri-vate, hit
Pro-fane, wicked
Pro-lific, laeugh
Pú-trid, corrupt
Pro-lix, long, tedious

R
Rámpant, wanton
Rapid, swift
Re-cent, new
Re-gal, kingly
Re-miss, negligent
Re-mote, far off
Rí gád, severe
Ro-bust, lusty, strong
Ró-guüh, kühüh
Roy-al, kingly
Ru-ral, country like
Ru-tic, unnecessary
Ru-tic, to make a soft Noise

Sáble, dark
Sacred, hallowed
Sun-güine, blédy, alsvigorous
Sage, mildish
Sáme, unmannerly, rude
Sáme, scarce red
Sáláre, life
Sáte, past
Sáté, or rest
Se réece, clear: calm
Séer, men, life
Shalowy, empty
Shame-less, imprudent
Shame-faced, bashful
Sink, unwholesome
Sítte, pure, unmixed, foolish
Sícura, bright
Skin-ny, scanty
Snétter, not thick
Smutty, filthy
Solar, belonging to the Sun
Sol-lenn, done with Reverence
Solid, firm, lasting
Solvent, able to pay

So-déed, mean, base
Spect-ay, hasty
Spléndid, glorious
Spri-ghty, brisk, lively
Spun gy, full of stones
Squadrid, foul, nasty
Squam-ith, weak-flavored
Stagg-ant, standing still
Stat-ely majestic
Stead-ay, even
Stel-lar, stary
Ste-nil, untrustful
Sti-lid, foolish
Stub-born obstinate
Stum-ted, hindered from growing
Stupid, dull, senseless
Stur-ay, reticulate
Sub-lime, high, lofty
Sublime, crafty, also thin or fine
Supér-cit, etc., ports
Sun-dow, happy, quick
Sub-len, mousy
Sultry, hot
Sun-ray, general, many
Su-pine, careless
Sup-vic, tender, pious
Supreme, highest
Surplus, over and above
Swarth-ty, blustering

Tácit, silent
Taint-éd, corrupted
Tar-dy, dull, slow, also guilty
Taunting, lording
Taw-bry, folly, gay
Law-ry, brownish
Tes-ty, provish, childish
Ting-ed, colored
Tor-pid, benumbed, sleepy
Torpid, hot, burning
To-tal, entire, the Whole
To-ward, orderly
Trans-verse, across, otherwise

La
Tre-pid
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tré-pid, trembling</td>
<td>Trembling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tri-ple, three-fold</td>
<td>Three-fold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truf-ty, faithful</td>
<td>Faithful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu-mid, swelling</td>
<td>Swelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tur-gid, saw-len, puffed up</td>
<td>Puffed up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant, void</td>
<td>Empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Va-lid, binding, good in Law</td>
<td>Good in Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Va-pid, dead, flat</td>
<td>Dead, Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ve-nuist, beautiful</td>
<td>Beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ver-tal, by word of Mouth</td>
<td>By word of Mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ver-dant, green</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ver-nal, belonging to the Spring</td>
<td>Belonging to the Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vi-nous, having the Rell of Wine</td>
<td>Having the Rell of Wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vit-cous, clammy</td>
<td>Clammy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vi-tal, of Life</td>
<td>Vital, Of Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vi-vid, lively</td>
<td>Vivid, Lively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un-couth, uncommon</td>
<td>Uncommon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un-wit, foolish</td>
<td>Foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vó-cal, belonging to the Voice</td>
<td>Belonging to the Voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol-ant, flying</td>
<td>Flying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up-right, sincere, honest</td>
<td>Up-right, Sincere, Honest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ur-bane, courteous</td>
<td>Ur-bane, Courteous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vúl-gar, common</td>
<td>Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wán-ton, light, waggish</td>
<td>Wán-ton, Light, Waggish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weal-thy, rich</td>
<td>Wealthy, Rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weigh-ty, heavy</td>
<td>Heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wo-ruil, full of Woe</td>
<td>Woe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool-len, made of Woo.</td>
<td>Wool-len, Made of Woe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yéar-ly, every Year</td>
<td>Yearly, Every Year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE III.**

Verbs of two Syllables accented and explained.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-fise, to bring down</td>
<td>To humble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-bate, to diminish</td>
<td>To diminish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-bet, to encourage</td>
<td>To encourage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-bide, to continue</td>
<td>To continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-jure, to renounce</td>
<td>To renounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-bridge, to shorten</td>
<td>To shorten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-cond, to hide one's self</td>
<td>To hide one's self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A forb, to hold up</td>
<td>To hold up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-flain, to forbear, to cease</td>
<td>To forbear, to cease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ferge, to purge or cleanse</td>
<td>To purge or cleanse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-straet, to separate</td>
<td>To separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ac-coll, to approach</td>
<td>To approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ac-ceiver, to arise from</td>
<td>To arise from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ac-cuic, to charge with Guilt</td>
<td>To charge with Guilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ac quir, to discharge</td>
<td>To discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad-dict, to give up one's self</td>
<td>To give up one's self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad-here, to cleave to</td>
<td>To cleave to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad-journ, to put off</td>
<td>To put off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-upt, to make one's Heir</td>
<td>To make one's Heir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-dorn, to beautify</td>
<td>To beautify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ver, to take been</td>
<td>To take been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-imn, to maint. in</td>
<td>To maintain in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At-lix, to suffer to</td>
<td>To suffer to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At lay, to aflagage</td>
<td>To aflagage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-ledge, to bring for Proof</td>
<td>To bring for Proof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-lure, to decay or entice</td>
<td>To decay or entice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'm-ble, to pace</td>
<td>To pace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-mush, to lay in wait</td>
<td>To lay in wait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-mérece, to fine a Perfon</td>
<td>To fine a Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An-max, to join together</td>
<td>To join together</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Universal Spelling Book.

B
Bel-low, to cry
Be-móan, to lament
Be-queath, to give by Will
Be-receive, to deprive of
Be-wail, to lament
Bi-lét, to cut in two
Blá zon, to draw Arms truly
* Bor-row, to take upon Trust
Brán díth, to flourish a Sword
Bun-gle, to do a Thing very indifferently
But-nih, to make bright

C
Ca jolé, to deceive
Ca-cine, to burn to a Cinder
Ca céd, to blast out
Ca réis, to make much of
Ca-rôte, to drink hard
Ca-dier, to discharge
Ca trate, to gled
Ca-ment, to join together
Ca-niure, to condemn
Chall-engé, to bid Defence
Chall-tise, to punish
Chiit-tén, to baptise or sprinkle
Clatter, to make a Nize
Co-héré, to cleave to
Collect, to gather
Cón-bat, to fight
Com-bine, to join together
Com-merge, to praise
Com-mit, to utter up
Cóm-mune, to discourse together

Compáré, to liken
Compals, to surround
Compél, to force,
Com-pile, to heap or gather
Com-plain, to beswit
Com-pite, to perfect
Com-plóre, to lament
Com-port, to behave
Com pose, to put together
Com-pound to mix together

Com-pres, to squeeze close
Com-prise, to contain
Com-pute, to reckon
Con-cel, to keep secrets
Con cede, to yield unto
Con-cert, to contrive
Con-clude, to finish
Con-cur, to agree with
Con-dene, to thicken
Con-demn, to dislike or accula
Con-dole, to lament with
Conduce, to help much
Confer, to below, compare
Con-hug, 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 futile, to perplex
Con-fate, to disprove
Con-gem, to barlen
Con-join, to put together
Con-jure, to deal with a wicked Spirit
Con-jure, to charge upon Oat
Con-nex, to join
Con-nive, to wink at
Con-scribe, to preserve or main-turn

Con-sign, to deliver up
Con-spire, to agree together
Con-trive, to expend
Con-ult, to advice
Con-time, to waste
Con-temn, to despise
Con-end, to quarrel, to start
Con-tell, to discourse
Con-tract, to bargain with
Con-trive, to invent
Con-troul, to restrain
Con-verse, to come together
Con-verse, to talk together
Con-vert, to change

L 8
con-vey
Con-vey, to make over
Con-vict, to prove guilty
Con-voke, to call together
Corn-voy, to conduc-
Cor-rect, to chastise
Cor-rove, to fret or gnaw
Corrupt, to debauch
Cov-est, to defile
Cou-ple, to join together
Cozen, to cheat
Cur-tail, to diminish

D
Dab-ble, to trample in the Dirt
Dal-ly, to sport with
Da-mage, to hurt
De-bate, to keep out or hinder
De bile, to bring down
De-bate, to dispute
De-baucb, to corrupt
De-cant, to pour off
De-cay, to grow worse
De-cease, to die
De-cede, to depart from
De-side, to conclude a Matter
De-claim, to speak against
De-cline, to refuse
De-coy, to entice
De-cry, to speak ill of
De-feat, to overthrow
De-fend, to support or maintain
Defer, to put off
De-fine, to explain
De-flower, to ravish
De-form, to disfigure
De-fraud, to cheating
De-fray, to bear Expenses
De-fy, to challenge
De-grade, to disqualify or put out of Office
De-jest, to cast down
De-lir, to put off
De-lude, to deceive
De-mand, to lay claim.
De-mean, to behave
De-merge, to plunge down

De-rose, to expel
De-mur, to object against or put off
De-note, to point out or shew
De-nounce, to proclaim, declare
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-prize, to weigh down
De-pute, to appoint in another's Room
De-cry, to discern afar off
De-sign, to intend or purpose
De-sign, to leave off
De-ipoil, to strip or rob one
De-spound, to deprive [way
De-tach, to dismiss or send away
De-tent, to affright or discourage
De-tect, to discover
De-test, to abhor
De-tract, to take from
De-vest, to uncoat or deprive
De-vote, to aver or set apart for any holy Use
Dic-tate, to tell another
Dif-fuse, to spread abroad
Di-gest, to disjulve Food in the Stomach, also to put i.: Order
Di-gress, to go from
Di-lat., to widen
Di-lute, to make thin
Di-arm, to unweapon
Di-band, to turn out of ser-

Dis-burse, to lay out [vice
Dis-card, to discharge
Dis-cern, to perceive
Dis-claim, to disown
Dit-close, to discover
Dit-pand, to stretch out
Dit-pel, to drive away
Dif-penie, to exempt or excuse
Dif-play, to unfold
Dif-tek, to cut open
Dif-ten, to disagree
Dif-tatte, to dispute
Dif-shade, to advise to the contrary
Dif-tend, to draw out
Dif-till, to draw down
Dif-tort, to wrest aside
Dif-ufe, to forbear to use
Dif-vert, to turn aside from
Dif-vorce, to put away
Dif-vulge, to spread abroad
Dwin-dle, to waste away

E
E-clipse, to darken
E-face, to destroy
E-left, to perform
E-ject, to cast out
E late, to puff up
E-lect, to choose or appoint
E-lude, to shift or shun
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 contrain
En-gage, to persuade
En-grait, to improve a Tree by putting in of other Branches
En-grotes, to get all to one’s self
En-hance, to raise the Value
En-roll, to put down in writing
En-tail, to make over

E-n-tice, to tempt
E-quip, to set forth
E-rase, to blot out
E-rest, to build
E-say, 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-haunt, to empty or confunde
Ex-ift, 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 thrust out
Ex-ult, to leap for joy

F
F-a-mish, to starve
Fer-ment, to swell or puff up
Flät-ter, to praise over much
Flou-rish, to prosper
Fo-ment, to encourage, to abet
Forfeit, to lose by Neglect
Fruit-tate, to disappoint
Fur-bish, to brighten

G
Gär-nish, to adorn
Glitter, to shine, to sparkle

H
Hål-low, to make Holy
Hal-ló, to call or set on (as Dogs, &c.
Hár-row, to break Clods
Ha-zard, to venture
Ho-ver, to flatter

I and J
I and J

Jangle, to differ
In-lade, to mock or deceive
Imbuc, to suck in, to receive
Imbrue, to wet with blood
Immerse, or Immerge, to dip
Impart, to disclose
Impede, to hinder, to stop
Impel, to accuse (ward
Impel, to force or drive for
Impend, to hang over head
Implore, to beseech
Imply, to contain, to signify
Imply, to fix in the Mind
Impose, to ascribe
Incite, to provoke
Incite, to take in
Incule, to fell under
Indent, to cut on the Edge
Indict, to accuse
Indue, to compose
Indorse, to write on the back
Infect, to corrupt or taint
Inject, to put in
Incept, to look into
Inspire, to prompt on
Insult, to injure
Insure, to engage for
Insure, to inculp one's self
into Company
Inveigh, to rage against
Invert, to turn upside down
Invert, to put in possession
Involve, to wrap or fold in
Inure, to accustom to any thing

L

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

M

Maintain, to uphold
Mail, to carry or bear ill will
Manage, to husband or do well
Mangle, to rend or cut

Ma nure, to till the ground
Mar vel, to wonder
Mo lest, to disturb
Mur der, or Murther, to kill
Muzzle, to tie up the mouth

N

Ne glea, to disregard
Non plus, to put to a stand
Nourish, to maintain
Number, to count or reckon

O

Obey, to submit
Obtrude, to thrust in, to impede
Occur, to meet together
Omit, to leave out, not to do
Oppose, to withstand
Oppress, to over-wear
Op, pugn, to resist
Ordain, to appoint

P

Parboil, to boil in part
Parley, to talk with
Par take, to take part with
Perish, to decay
Perjure, to forswear
Permit, to allow
Perplex, to distress
Permit, to hold on
Persuade, to make believe
Per-tain, to belong to
Pervert, to false
Persue, to lead to
Pic k, to prefer
Pile, to heap
Pillage, to plunder
Plunder, to rob
Polish, to make bright
Ponder, to consider
Portend, to bet ken
Portray, to paint truly
Pot gone, to part off
Precede, to go before
Precede, to precede

Pre fix
Pre-fix, to set before
Pre-mise, to treat of before
Pre-sage, to foretell
Pre-scribe, to appoint
Pre-sent, to give
Pre-side, to rule over
Pre-duce, to bring forth
Pre-move, to advance
Pre-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-tect, to defend
Pro-tend, to stretch out
Pro-trude, to protrude forward
Püz-ze, to confound
Q
Quib-ble, to equivocate
Quick-en, to hasten
R
Rál-ly, to banter, also to chide
Ram-ble, to go astray
Ran-sack, to rife
Ran-tom, to redeem
Re-búke, to reproove
Re-call, to call back
Re-cant, to un-say
Re-cede, to depart from
Re-cite, to rehearse
Re-claim, to amend
Re-cline, to lean backwards
Re-clute, to shut up
Re-coil, to juy back
Re-count, to relate
Re-cruit, to supply
Re cur. to return
Re-deem, to recover
Re-doubt, to conduct
Re-dress, to reform
Re-duce, to restore, to bring to
Re-tel, to disapprove or refuse
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-fain, to forbear
Re-tish, 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-leafe, to let go
Re-lent, to grow compassionate
Re-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-pole, to rest
Re-pres, to restrain
Re-pute to esteem
Re-quire, to reward
Rêl-cue, to deliver
Re-fent, to be angry with
Re-serve, to lay up
Re-sâde, to abide
Re-sign, to yield up
Re-sit, to withstand
Re-sort, to repair unto
Re-spire, to breathe
Re-spond, to answer
Re-train, to keep back
Re-tain, to keep in Memory
Re-tail,
Retail, to sell out in small parcels or quantities
Retard, to keep back or hinder
Retire, to withdraw
Retort, in twist or turn back
Retrieve, to recover
Revile, to abuse
Revive, to recover
Revive, to look over again
Revive, to call back again
Revolt, to rebel
Revolve, to file about in mind, also to roll or tumble over

Salute, to show respect, to kiss
Samanter, to file up and down
Scamper, to run away
Scatter, to disperse
Scribe, to scratch with a pen
Seclude, to shut out
Educe, to produce
Exert, to part or hinder
Shadow, to screen
Shatter, to break in pieces
Show, to pour down
Shudder, to quake or tremble
Shudder, to fret, to disease
Slumber, to sleep, to doze
Smother, to choke, to suffocate
Smuggle, to run goods by fraud

Sojace, to comfort one's self
Stammer, to stammer
Sparkle, to shine
Spatter, to sprinkle
Spin, to wet with drops
Strain, to coke or fit
Stumble, to trip or like to fall

Subside, to bring under
Subject, to restrain
Subjoin, to add to
Submit, to humble, to yield
Suborn, to persuade one to bear false witness
Subscribe, to write under
Subserve, to second or help
Subside, to sink down lower
Subsist, to exist or continue
Subvert, to overthrow
Subsidy, to come after
Suggest, to put in mind
Summon, to call one to appear
Supplant, to beguile
Support, to uphold
Suppose, to imagine
Surecharge, to overload
Surmise, to think
Sum must, to get above
Suppose, to exceed
Surround, to encompass
Surrey, to look over, to measure

Survive, to outlive
Suppress, to delay or put off
Swaddle, to put round
Swaggers, to refer to, to boast

Tame, to pacify
Thicken, to make thick
Threaten, to chide
Tingle, to feel a small pain
Tinkle, with a bell
Torture, to torment
Torture, to put in pain
Trance, to think or accuse
Trample, to tread upon
Transact, to manage
Transcede, to surpass, to exceed
Transcribe, to copy out
Transfer, to remove from
Transform, to change into another form
The Universal Spelling-Book.

Trans-fuse, to pour out from one into another
Trans-gre ś, to trespass
Translate, to transfer, also to turn out of one Language into another
Transmit, to convey
Transmute, to change one Matter into another
Transpire, to run through
Transplant, to remove
Trans-port, to convey
Trans-pole, to change the Order
Travel, to go a Journey
Travel, to trace out a Matter
Tremble, to shiver with fear
Treason, to beguile
Trespass, to commit a fault
Truant, to loiter or idle
Twinkle, to sparkle
Trundle, to roll along
Tumble, to fall

Twit-ter, to jibe, to tremble
V and U
Vainish, to disapprove
Vain, to brag
Vain, to utter, to change
Venire, to hazard
Vibrate, to shake to and fro
Visit, to see a person
Vouch-safe, to confide
Up-brand, to reproach
Up-bend, to keep up or support
Utter, to pronounce or speak
W
Wade, to go as a Duck
Wallow, to roll up and down
Wander, to ramble up and down
Warble, to sing as Birds
Welcome, to salute
Whiten, to make white
Widen, to make broader or wider
Wither, to fade
Worry, to harass or tease
Wring, to crease or fold

TABLE 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.

A Béttor, one that advises
Abridgment, a shortening
Accidence, a little Book of the first Principles of Grammar
Accident, Chance
Accomplice, a Companion
Acquittal, a Discharge
Adjournment, a putting off

Adjournment, Help, Aid
Adjunct, an affiliate
Admiral, a sea Commander
Adventure, a Chance
Advocate, a Preacher
Affiance, a Confidence
Affluence, Fortune or Plenty
Aggregate, Total
Aggrandize, the Beginner

Algony
A'gonza, Pain of Mind, Horror
Alderman, a Magistrate
Alien, a Stranger
A'lembic, a Still
A'gebra, short Arithmetic
A'lien, a Stranger
A'limon, a Yearly Account
A'limon, a Disposer of Alms
A'phobu, a Disposer of Alms
A'phabet, all the Letters of a Language
Altitude, Height
Amnesty, a General Pardon
Amulet, Charm
Anarchy, without Government
Anchoret, an Hermit
Animal, any living Creature
Annoyance, Damage, Nuisance
Antagonist, an Adversary
A'ntichrist, a False Christ
Antidote, a Remedy for Poison
Antipope, a False Pope
A'perture, an Opening
A'pologist, a Backslider
Apartment, a Lodging
Appendage, an Addition
Appendix, added to another
A'pitude, Fitness, Disposition
Aqueduct, a Conduit or Pipe
Arcanum, a Secret
A'rchitect, a Master Builder
Argument, Reason or Proof
Armada, a great Navy
Artery, a blood Vessel
Article, a Chief Head
Artifice, Cunning
A'sailant, one who assaults
Assessor, a Collector of Taxes
A'chievement, a great Act
Atheism, the Denying of God
Attribute, a Property
Auction, public Sale
Avenue, a line of Walk or Passage
Augury, Divination by Birds
Axiom, a self-evident Principle
B
Bacchanal, a drunken Feast
Bachelor, an unmarried Man
Baronet, below a Baron
Barrister, a Lawyer
Basilisk, a Venomous Creature
Benefice, an Ecclesiastical Living
Bigotry, Superstition
Bi'extile, Leap Year
Blasphemy, currying of God
Botanist, one skilled in Plants
Bravery, Courage
Brevity, Shortness
Bullion, uncoined Gold or Silver
C
Cabinet, a small Chest
Calamint, a herb
Calendar, an Almanack
Calenture a burning Fever
Calumny, Reproach
Candidate, one who offers himself
Cannibals, Men-eaters
Canopy, a covering over Head
Caravan, a Sort of Wagon
Cardinal, a Priest of Rome
Carriage, the Carrying of Goods
Carriage, a Grille
Catalogue, a List of Name
Catechism, a Short System
Catharine, a Woman's Name
Cavalcade, a Show on Horseback
Cavalry, the Horsemen
Cave, a Caution
Cavity, Hollowness
Celandine, 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
Cognizance, Knowledge
Colloquy, a Conference
Combatant, a Fighter
Comedy, a Play
Committee, a select Company
Complement, Remainder
Compliment, a Ceremony
Compromise, Calmness of Mind
Compromat, an Accompitant
Comptroller, an Inspector
Concern, Affair, Business
Concordance, Agreement
Concurrence, running together
Conference, a Discourse
Conscience, a Conscience
Conformit, one who conforms
Conjecture, Guess, Opinion
Conivance, a willing at
Consequence, Importance
Contesture, a joining together
Continence, Charity
Continence, firm Land
Convivance, a Deed
Cononor, an Officer
Coverter, a Place that covers
Courtly, Civility
Crucifix, a Cross
Crucity, Rawness
Cucumber, a Summer Fruit
Cultury, Prison or Safe-hold
Customer, a Buyer
Cylinder, a Roller

Daffodil, a Flower
Dalliance, Wantonness

Debâtures, Bills, &c.
Debauchee, a lewd Person
Dialogue, the Commandments
Decanter, a Glass Bottle
Decimal, Decency, Order
Decrement, Decrease or Waste
Dissension, Respect, Submission
Dis-legate, one commisioned
Delinquent, an Officer
Demerit, ill-deserving
Density, Thickness
Dependant, one depending
Dependent, an Evidence
Deputy, that acts for another
Delling, 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 dissent from
Dissolution, Disorder, Trouble
Dividend, a Part or Share
Divisor, Number you divide
Document, Injunction
Drapery, Clothing
Dueller, one who fights Duels
Dungeon, a dark strong hold

Ecliptic, a Circle
Effigies, Image, Likeness
Ejectment, a calling out
Elegy, a Funeral poem
Element, the Sky or Formamen
Elements, the first Principle
Elephant, a Very Beau

Might.
The Universal Spelling-Book.

Chiplus, an Oval Figure
Embargo, an Arrest upon Ships
Embassy, a Commission
Embryo, an imperfect State
Eminence, Height
Emperor, a Sovereign Prince
Emphasis, Strength of Pronunciation
Empirick, a Mountebank
Endowment, a Writing on the Back of
Endowment, a Natural Gift
Energy, Force, Efficacy
Engineer, an Artist
Enigma, a Riddle
E'animity, Hatred, Variance
Enample, Example
Enterprize, an Attempt
Enticement, an Allurement
E'ntity, a Being
Epicure, a Glutton
Epigram, a short witty Poem
Epilogue, a Conclusion
Epistle, a Letter
Epitaph, an Inscription
E'pithet, a proper Term
Equa or, the Equinoctial Line
Equipment, Attendance
Equity, Justice
Eringo, a Plant, Sea Holly
Eulogy, a Testimonial in Praise of
Error, Errors
Estimate, Value, Estimation
Eucharist, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper
Evidence, Plainness, Witness
Exaactor, one who exacts
Examen, a Trial or Proof
Excrement, Ordure, Dung
Exertile, Labour, Motion
Existent, Being
Exsufflit, a Consummator
Exsanguy, a Trance or Sweat

F
Faction, a Party
Faculty, Ability, Talent
Falconer, a Manager of Hawks
Fallacy, Deceit
Falsity, Untruth
Fanatick, an overzealous professor of Religion
Farrier, a Horse Doctor
Fashion, Mode, Dress
Favourite, a Darling
Fellowship, in Partnership
Ferula, a foolish Instrument used in some Schools
Festival, 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
Flagellet, a Wind Instrument
Flattery, fawning, wheedling
Fluxion, a Flowing
Foppery, Fantasticalness
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
Frication, a rubbing or chasimg
Frontier, the Limit or Border
Function, Duty or Office
Funeral, a Burial
Furniture, Household Goods
Fusion, melting of Metals
Fustian, a sort of Cloth

G
Gallantry, Intrigue, Bravery
Gallery, a Sort of Balcony
Galiot, a small Sea Vessel
Gambadoes, a sort of Boots
Gardener
Gardener, a Dreader of Gardens
Garniture, Trimming
General, Commander
Genesis, Creation
Genius, Nature, Fancy
Genius, an Herb
Gentility, Heathenism
Gentleman, of good Family
Gibberish, nonsensical Talk
Glacier, a Worker in Glass
Glimmering, a faint Light
Government, Rule, Dominion
Governor, a Ruler
Granary, a Storehouse for Corn
Graver, one who feeds Cattle
Gravity, Sobriety
Guardian, a Manager
Gudgeon, a Small Fish

H
Habitude, Disposition
Harbinger, one who Provides
Harmony, Melody, Agreement
Harpsichord, a Musical Instrument
Hellebore, a Plant
Hecatombs, a Sacrifice of an Hundred Oxen
Hemisphere, Half the Globe
Herbalist, one skilled in Plants
Hereof, a Name given to all
that are not Roman Catholics
Heritage, an Inheritance
Hereby, contrary to the funda-
mentals of Religion
Hexagon, a Figure of six Sides
History, an Account of Things
Homicide, Manslaughter
Hamlet, a Sermon
Hospitable, an House for Sick
Hugonots, a Nickname given
to Protestants in France
Humorist, a whimsical Person
Hurricane, a violent Storm
Hyacinth, a Flower so called
Hypocrite, a Diffebler

J and I
Jabibites, a Name given to the
Friends of James the 2d.
Javelin, a half Pike
Idiom, a Way of Speaking
Iliot, a Fool
Jealousy, Suspicion
Jehovah, the Sacred Name
of God
Jew, a Papish Priest
Jeweller, a Dealer in Jewels
Ignorance, want of Understanding
Impediment, an Accusation
 Implements, Tools
Imposter, a Deceiver
Imposthume, a Swelling
Imposture, a Cheat
Inchantment, a Charm
Incident, happening by Chance
Incisure, a Cut or Cut
Incitement, Motive
Inclosure, a Place inclosed
Increment, Increase
Indecency, Immorality
Indemnify, to compensate
Indigo, or Indigo, a Plant
Indulgence, Forbearance
Indulgence, Forgiveness
Industry, Industry
Infancy, Childhood
Infantry, the Foot Soldiers
Inference, a Conclusion drawn
from any Thing
Influence, Power over
Ingenuity, Genius
Injury, Wrong, Offence
 Innocence, Harmlessness
Inquiry, a Search
Instrument, a Tool to work with
Insurance, Security
Intendant, a Governor
Intercourse, a Correspondence
Interest, Use, Money, Influence
Interim, in the mean while
Interlude, done between the AAs of a Play
Interment, a Burial
Interregnum, the Space between the Reign of two Kings
Interval, Space between
Interview, a Sigh of Intruder, one that intrudes upon another
Inventor, a Contriver
Irony, by Way of Derision Jubilee, a Year of Rejoicing Judaism, the Jews Religion
Kidnap, a Man-seller Kilderkin, 18 Gallons
Knavery, deceitful dealing
Labyrinth, an intricate Place
Laity, the common People
Larceny, Theft
Lateran, the Pope's Palace Latinist, one skilful in Latin
Latitude, Breadth
Lavender, an Herb
Lechery, Lust
Legacy, left by Will
Legion, about 5 or 6000
Levity, Lightness, Folly
Leprosy, a dry Scarf
Lethargy, Drowsiness
Lenity, Mildness
Libertine, a loose Licker
Liberty, Freedom
Library, a Place for Books
Lieutenant, an Officer
Ligaments, Threads
Liturgy, a Form of Prayer
Logarithms, artificial Numbers
Longitude, Length
Lottery a State Game
Loyalty, Fidelity
Lusiter, the chief Devil
Luxury, Sensuality

Mackarel, a Fish well known
Mead, a Matter of Intricacy
Magistrate, Justice of Peace
Magnitude, Greatness
Malomer, the Turkish Imposter
Maintenance, a Support
Malaga, a Sort of Wine
Manacles, Fetters
Mandamus, a Writ
Manual, a Pocket-Book
Mariner, a Seaman
Marmalade, a Sweetmeat
 Martyrdom, the Death of a Martyr
Masquerade, Disguise
Maelstrom, butchery Slaughter
Martyr, Murder of a Mother
Medicine, a physical Remedy
Medium, Middle, mean State
Miel, an Herb
Melody, Harmony
Memory, the Faculty of Remembering
Mediant, a bagging Friar
Merchant, a Refiner of Liquor
 Merchandise, Goods
Movement, Mirth, Jollity
Misgovener, one who goes of an Errand
Metaphor, a Simile
Meteor, a Star
Microscope, magnifying Glass
Milliner, a Seller of Ribbons
Million, ten hundred thousand
Mission, a Favourite
Minister, a Preacher
Miracle, a Thing beyond Nature
Miser, a Wretch
Million, a Sending
Muslim, a Warrant
Mockery, Scanty
Modesty, Sobriety
Modicum, a little Matter
Moistly,
Moiety, one Half
Monarchy, king’s Government
Monastery, a Place for Monks
Monitor, an Advisor
Monument, a Tomb or Statue
Moralist, one killed 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
Musem, a Study or Library
Mutilator, a Soldier
Mutiny, Sedition, Revolt
Myriad, the Number of 10,000
Mystery, a Secret or Business
Narrative, a Relation or Story
Narrator, a Relator of Things
Nation, a People
Nazarite, one devoted to God
Nicety, Exactness
Novelty, Newness
Nuncio, the Pope’s Ambassador
Nunnery, a Place for Nuns
Nutriment, a Nourishment
Obelisk, this Mark (†)
Obloquy, evil Speaking
Obligations, Funeral Rites
Observance, Respect
Obstacles, Hinderance
Occident, the West
Ocean, the Sea
Octagon, a Figure of 8 Sides
Octavo, 8 Leaves in a Sheet
Oculist, one killed in Eyes
Officer, one in Office
Opium, a Sleeping Potion
Opponent, one who opposes
Orator, eloquent Person
Ordinance, a Decree
Organist, a Player on an Organ
Orient, the East
Orifice, the Mouth or a Cask
Origin, the First Rifle, Stock
Ornament, Beauty, Finery
Omnipotent, an All-Seeing
Overture, a Porposal
Parade, small light Pieces
Pannier, a Whisker Basket
Parricide, a Parent’s Murder
Particle, a Small Part of Matter
Partisan, a Friend of a Party
Parity, Equality
Parentage, Kindred
Part, a Measure
Partly, a Measure
Patriarch, a chief Father
Patriot, a Public Benefactor
Patronage, Defence, Protection
Paucity, Fewness, Brevity
Peculancy, the Country People
Pedagogue, an Instructor
Pedicul, the Foot of a Pillar
Pedigree, Family or Descent
Pelican, a Bird
Penalty, a Fine or Punishment
Pendulum, a挂着 Weight
Penite, a Salute
Penitent, Whit Sunnay
Penury, extreme Want
Pernicious, Treacherous
Period, a Full Stop or End
Perjury, False Swearing
Perquisite, extraordinary
Personage, an Honorable
Purity, unmixed Honesty
Puritans, a religious Sect
Purveyor, a Traveller
Pyramid, a tapering Figure
Quadrangle, a Figure of 4 Sides
Quadrature, the Squaring of any Thing
Quakerism, the Doctrine of
Quakers
Quality, Condition, Nature
Quandary, in Doubt
Quantity, Bigness, Extent
Quarantine, forty Days
Rampire, a Bank of Earth
Rarity, a fine or scarce Thing
Ratio, Relation
Ravishment, Ruin, Joy
Recipient, a Rehearsal
Rectangle, a long Square
Rectitude, Uprightness
Recitory, a Spiritual Living
Recipients, refusing Terms of
Communion or Society
Reference, a Direction
Regency, Government during the
King's Minority
Regicide, a King-killer
Regimen, Government, Ruse
Region, a Country
Register, a Book of Records
Rehearsal, Relation, Report
Reluctance, Unwillingness
Remedy, Cure, Help
Remittance, Return of Money
Renounter, an Adventure
Rendezvous, a Meeting
Renegade, one who renounces
his Religion
Repartee, a quick Reply
Repentance, Sorrow
Replevin, a Writ so called
Reprisals, a taking again
Republic,
Republic, a Commonwealth
Requital, a Reward
Resemblance, a Likeness
Resentment, Displeasure
Résidence, Place of Abode
Réitude, Remainder
Resistance, a withstanding
Respondent, he who answers
Réitinue, attendants
Retirement, Privacy
Renunciation, Cutting away
Révenue, yearly Profit
Révisal, a second Examination
Rhàptody, a confused Collection
Rhetoric, the Art of Speaking
Rheumatism, a Discafe
Ribaldry, mean Discourse
Ritual, a little Book
Royalty, Kinglip, Dignity
Rudiments, the first Principles
Ruffian, a desperate Villain
Runagate, a rambling Fellow
Sacrament, an holy Sign
Sacriilege, Church robbing
Sadducees, a People that deny the Being of angels
Salary, Servants Wages
Salt-petre, a Kind of Mineral
Sanction, a Decree
Sanctity, Holiness
Sanhedrim, the supreme Counsel of the Jews
Sanity, Health, Soundness
Sapience, Prudence
Sardins, a precious Stone
Saturdày, the Sixth Day
Scatrisf, a Writer of Satire
Safrifrage, an Herb
Scaramouch, a Posture Master
Scavenger, a Dirt gatherer
Schismatic, one Guilty of unlawful Separation
Scrivenor, a Writer
Scission, 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
Spâlture, a Grain
Serenade, Night Music
Sergeant, an Officer
Series, Order Course
Servitor, a Waiter
Servitude, Slavery
Session, a Meeting of Council
Settlement, a settled Revenue
Signature, the Rejum Blanch
Silâbub, Milk mixed
Simony, the buying and selling of Church Licences
Skeleton, the Bones of a human
Body put together in due order
Solitude, Retirement
Solvency, Ability to pay
Sophist, a reasoning Disputer
Sorcery, Witchcraft
Sovereign, a Prince
Species, Kind or Sort
Specimen, an Example
Spectator, a Looker on
Spectacle, a public Sight
Speculum, a Looking glass
Station, our Place or Calling
Strangury, a Discafe
Strappado, a Punishment
Stratagem, a subtle Invention
Suavity, Pleasantrie
Subsidy, a Tax or Tribute
Subterfuge, Evasion, Shift
Suckle, Self Murder
Sullenness, Stubbornness
Summary, an Abridgement
Supplement, an Addition
Suppofal
Supposal, Imagination
Suppurage, over and above
Surgery, Practice of a Surgeon
Surrogate, a Deputy
Surveyor, a Measurer of Land
Survivor, the longest Liver
Sympathizant, a Flatterer
Symmetry, Proportion
Symphony, Harmony
Synagogue, a place of Worship
Synopsis, a brief View
T
Taffety, a Sort of Silk
Tapestry, a fine Manufacture for Hangings
Telescope, a Glass to View distant Objects
Temperance, Moderation
Tendency, Drift, asthenes
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 Treasure
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
Typanum, a Drum Swelling
Tyranny, cruel Government
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
Venery, Luxurience
Veneration, the Feiel of a Bud
Ventricle, the Stomach
Vernment, in Truth
Verny, Truth
Veneration, a Translation
Vertigo, a Giddiness
Vestiges, Traces, Footsteps
Vicarage, the Benefit 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 Woman
Vision, a Revelation (man)
Umbrella, a Sort of Screen
Union, Agreement
Unity, Union
Universie, the whole World
Voluteer, one who serves willingly
Vötary, one who has devoted himself
Votaries, a female Votary
Upholsterer, a Seller of Goods
Urinal, a Glass for Urine
Usher, one who lends for Gain
Utensil, an Instrument or Tool
Utterance, Speech
Volcano, a Burning Mountain
W
Waggoner, a Waggon Driver
Wantonneis, Waggoner
Wapentake, a Division of a County
Warrener, a Keeper of a Warren
Weariness, Tire-jomeness
Wednesday, the third Day
Westminster, a City

Whitunday,
The Universal Spelling-Book.

Whitsunday, the seventh Sunday after Easter
Widower, one who has buried his Wife
Wilderness, a wild Place
Wretchedness, Misery

TABLE 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
Abortion, untimely
Absolute, unlimited
Abstinent, eating
Absorbed, vonished from
Abusive, apt to abuse
Abundant, abounding
Accordant, agreeable
Accurate, exact, curious
Affable, courteous
Affrontive, abusive
Alamode, fashionably
Aliquand, uneaven
Alternate, by turns
Ambient, encompassing
Amorous, apt to fall in Love
Ancient, old
Annual, yearly
Anxious, over thoughtful
Aparent, mainest, plain
Applauding, commending
Appolite, fit
Aquors, waterish
Arrogant, proud, assuming
Astringent, binding
Attention, heedful
Augmented, enlarged
Authentic, of good authority
Autumnal, belonging to Autumn

B
Barbarous, cruel
Benignized, deprived of feeling

Y
Yemanry, Husbandmen
Yesterday, the Day last past

Z
Zabulon, a Dwelling Place
Zodiac, a Circle in the Heavens

Beneath, encompassed
Beneath, beauty
Boisterous, unruly, stormy
Capital, great, chief
Causal, by chance
Catholic, universal
Circular, round
Circumstinct, watchful, wise
Clamorous, noisy, importunate
Coequal, equal to another
Competent, prudent, wise
Competent, prou, convenient
Compaintant, obiging, civil
Concerned, proud, affected
Conclusive, ending
Concusive, practicable, useful
Congenial, convenient, proper
Conjugal, married
Confident, agreeable to
Continental, chaste
Contingent, that which may be
Conversant, familiar
Cousins, kind, abounding
Corporal, bodily, gross
Costive, fretting, gnawing
Credible, worth of Credit
Credulous, apt to believe
Critical, of nice judgment
Cynical, belonging to a Cub
Culpable, blameworthy
Cumbersome
Cumber
some, trouble
some
Cu: ory, bally, short
D
Debonair, courteous, sprightly
Définitive, belonging to ten
Decisive, deciding, determining
Defective, wanting, imperfect
Définitive, limited
Delicate, dainty, neat
Dépendent, depending
Défolute, uninhabited, lonesome
Désperate, resolute, dangerous
Dépendant, despairing
Déspotism, arbitrary
Désirous, forsaken
Dexterous, cunning, skilful
Diffluent, doubtful
Diffusive, spreading
Discordant, disagreeing
Dissolute, loose, wanton
Diffluent, untuneable, jarring
Diffusive, apt to diffuse
Diurnal, daily
Décible, teachable
Poggamatic, positive
Domestic, belonging to Home
Donative, by way of Gift
Drável, subject to the Dregs
Dénudation, doubtful
Dupli; ate, double
Durable, lasting

East, towards the East
Ecçentric, not having the same Centre
Edible, eatable
Effective, which brings to pass
Embroidered, raised with Knobs
Emergent, sudden, accidental
Eminent, high, renowned
Emigrant, milking out
Equanimous, out of rule, henious
Erratic, wandering
Eternal, of infinite Duration
Evasive, crafty, deceitful
Evidence, clear, plain
Exalted, lifted up, excellent
Excellent, choice, valuable
Excessive, beyond due Bounds
Exempted, privileged
Exhausted, emptied, spent
Exigent, needy, necessitous
Exotic, outlandish
Expensive, chargeable, costly
Explicit, clear, plain, formal
Exquisite, exact, perfect
External, outward
Extrinsic, outside

Fabulous, feigned
Factions, futilious
Fallible, that may err
Fantastic, conjectured
Feasible, what is likely, to be
Feculent, full of Dregs
Federal, belonging to a Common
Feminine, of the female Kind
Filial, belonging to a Son
Feminine, refined, finical
Flatulent, windy
Flexible, easy to bend, pliant
Flamuous, full of Rivers
Flanneled, disordered in Mind
Horrible, strong, violent
Humane, weak, successful
Insensible, that may be broken
Fraternal, brotherly
Fragile, crafty, deceitful
Frolicous, of no account, silly
Freckled, full of mirth
Fulminant, thundering
Furious, mad, fierce

Garrulous, full of Talk
Generous, free, bountiful
Genial, joyful, pertaining to Marriage
Genuine, natural
Gigantic, Giant-like

Globular,
Glóbar, round as a Globe
Glóiou.s, full of Glory
Glutinous, clammy
Gluttonous, greedy, devouring
Gorgeous, costly
Gracious, full of Grace
Gradual, by degrees

H
Hallowed, made holy
Hazardous, dangerous
Heroic, valiant
Hideous, frightful
Horrible, ghastly
Humorous, full of conceits
Hyémal, winterly

I and J
Ignoble, base
Illegal, contrary to Law
Immature, not come to Perfection
Immerged, plunged into
Imminent, ready to come upon
Immodest, wanton, rude
Immoral, profligate
Immortal, everlasting
Impendent, hanging over Head
Imperfect, unfixed

Impious, godless
Implicit, tacitly understood
Important, of great concern
Improper, inconvenient, unfit
Imprudent, unwise
Impudent, shameless
Incentive, that which stirs up
Incessant, without ceasing
Inclusive, comprehending
Incomplète, imperfect
Incompact, not close fastened together
Inconstant, uncertain
Incorrect, faulty, not correct
Incorrupt, untainted
Increase, not created
Indecent, not becoming
Indenited, notched

Indigent, needy, poor
Indirect, unfair, unkindsome
Indirect, unwise
Indolent, insensible, careless
Infamous, scandalous
Internal, hellish
Inertile, barren, unfruitful
Infinite, without end
Insulded, soaked or slopped
Inherent, abiding
Inhuman, barbarous
Innocent, not guilty
Insecure, not safe
Insidious, taseles, flat
Insubtant, saucy, proud
Internal, inward
Ineritate, dying without Will
Intimate, familiar
Intrepid, fearless, undaunted
Intrigic, inward, real
Invalid, not good in Law
Intricate, raising, reproachful
Joculator, pleasantry, merry
Jovial, merry
Italic, belonging to Italy
Juvenile, youthful

Laboursome, troublesome
Laconic, brief
Laeteal, milky
Lateral, side-ways
Laudable, commendable
Laxative, loosening
Legible, easy to be read
Lenitive, aching, healing
Limited, bounded
Linear, belonging to a Line
Literal, belonging to a Letter
Logical, belonging to Logic
Lubricous, slippery, uncertain
Ludicre, given to Play
Luminous, full of Light
Lunatic, distracted
Luscious, over sweet

M Majestic,
The Universal Spelling-Book.

Majestic, noble, stately
Malignant, hurtful
Manifold, clear, evident
Marginal, belonging to the Margin
Maritime, belonging to the Sea
Martial, warlike, valiant
Maternal, motherly
Menial, Houshold
Menstrual, monthly
Metalline, of the Nature of Metals
Menial, fighting
Mimical, mirth
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
Munificent, generous
Mutual, alike on both Sides
Mythical, belonging to Mystery

Natural, easy, free, unaffected
Naive, loathsome
Nebulous, cloudy
Negative, denying
Negligent, careless
Neighboring, friendly
Niggardly, contentious
Nocturnal, nightly
Noxious, hurtful
Numerical, belonging to Number
Numerous, abounding
Nuptial, pertaining to Marriage
Obdurate, hard, obstinate
Obliging, civil, courteous
Obdurate, stubborn
Obscure, out of Date
Obvious, clear, plain
Ocular, belonging to the Eye
Ocular, hateful
Odeorous, sweet smelling
Offensive, displeasing
Ominous, ill-omening
Operative, laborious, active
Opportune, convenient
Opposite, over again
Opulent, wealthy
Orthodox, sound in Faith
Overplus, over and above

Pacific, peacable
Palliate, manifest, clear
Parallel, equal to
Parental, belonging to Parents
Partial, biased by a Party
Palliate, that may be passed
Pastoral, belonging to a Shepherd
Paternal, fatherly
Pathetic, moving the Passion
Pitiable, sufferable
Patient, enduring
Peculiar, belonging to the Breast
Pellucid, clear, bright
Penitent, sorrowful
Perilous, dangerous
Permanent, lasting
Perplexed, confounded
Personal, belonging to a Person
Persuasive, apt to persuade
Peremptory, fit for the purpose
Persuasive, easy to be passed
Petulant, saucy
Physical, belonging to Physic
Piteous, sad, grievous
Pious, seeminglly fair
Planetary, full, complete
Plenteous, plentiful
Popular, great
Portable, that may be carried
Positive, sure, certain

Possible
possible, that may be some
posthumous, after death
potable, drinkable
practical, belonging to practice
pragmatic, overbusy, saucy
precedent, foregoing
preceptive, belonging to precept
prevalent, powerful
previous, going before
primary, principle
primitive, ancient
probable, likely to be done
prodigal, lavish, unglorious
projected, contrived
prolific, apt to breed, fruitful
prominent, putting out
prosperous, fortunate
puerile, childish
puissant, powerful
punctual, nice, exact
purist, according to
quadrate, four-square
quadrupe, four-footed
quarrelsome, apt to quarrel
quadruple, four-fold
quarrelous, apt to complain
quiescent, at rest
quintuplet, five-fold
R
radiant, bright, shining
radical, belonging to the root
recumbent, in a lying posture
redundant, abounding
refracted, broken again
refulgent, shining, bright
regular, according to rule
relative, having relation to
renewed, begun afresh
renowned, famous
reprobate, cast off utterly
repugnant, contrary to
requital, necessary
solemn, bold
resplendent, shining
retrograde, going backways
reverend, worthy of honour
reversed, turned upside down
righteous, upright, just
riotous, lewd, disorderly
romantic, idle, fabulous
S
sabbatic, belonging to the sabbath
sanitary, healing
saturnine, melancholy
savoury, that relishes well
scandalous, disgraceful
scholastic, tending to a scholar
scorbutic, troubled with scurvy
scrupulous, nice, precise
scurrilous, scandalous
secular, temporal, worldly
seizable, that may be seized
seminal, belonging to seed
sensible, perceptive, witty
sensitive, that has sense
sensual, given to pleasure
serious, sober, grave
serpentine, winding
singular, particular
species, kind in appearance
spermatic, full of seed
spherical, roundish
spleenetic, full of spleen
spurious, counterfeit, false
strenuous, active, vigorous
subniveous, humble
succeeding, following
successive, that which follows
symptomatic, sick, coy
superfine, very fine
suspended, put off
T
temporal, belonging to time
tenable, that may be bela
nenbro
### The Universal Spelling-Book.

- Tenebrous, full of Darkness
- Terrible, dreadful
- Timorous, fearful
- Titular, that bears a Title
- Towardly, obsequent
- Traicable, easily managed
- Traitorous, traitor-like
- Transcendent, excellent
- Transient, passing away
- Transparent, bright, clear
- Trachyderous, bile, bale
- Tremendous, dreadful
- Tripartite, divided in 3 Parts
- Triplicate, triple or threefold
- Trivial, of small Concern
- Turbulent, boisterous, disturbing
- Typical, belonging to a Figure
- Tyrannous, Tyrant-like
- Vâliant, stout, brave
- Various, changeable
- Vehement, earnest
- Vendible, salvable
- Venomous, poisonous
- Venial, pardonable
- Venturesome, bold, hasty
- Vertical, over Head
- Vicious, wicked, loath
- Vigorous, lively, strong
- Villainous, base, wicked
- Vincible, that may be overcome
- Vindictive, revengeful
- Violent, boisterous, high
- Viperous, of the Viper Kind
- Virtuous, endued with Virtue
- Virulent, of venomous Quality
- Visible, that may be seen
- Visual, belonging to the Sight
- Ulcerous, full of Sores
- Ultimate, final, utmost
- Undulate, made like Waves
- Uniform, regular, even
- Unwieldy, heavy, inactive
- Volatile, airy, light
- Voluble, quick of Speech
- Urinal, belonging to Urine
- Whimsical, full of Fancies
- Withered, dried, faded
- Wonderful, surprising

### TABLE VI.

Verbs of three Syllables, accentuated and explained.

**M. B.** These Words of three Syllables that cannot be found here, look for them in the two last Parts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abandon</td>
<td>to forsake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abolish</td>
<td>to destroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abrogate</td>
<td>to make void</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accost</td>
<td>to dress, to trim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquiesce</td>
<td>to comply with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquaint</td>
<td>to inform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abrandize</td>
<td>to make great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agitate</td>
<td>to make act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antedate</td>
<td>to make before Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appertain</td>
<td>to belong to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbitrate</td>
<td>to determine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assent</td>
<td>to assent, to agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beleaguer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B**
B
Beleaguer, to besiege
C
Calculate, to reckon up
Celebrate, to keep a Feast
Certify, to give Notice
Circumcise, to cut off the foreskin
Circumscribe, to limit
Circumvent, to deceive
Civilize, to make courteous
Clarify, to make clear
Compensate, to make Amends
Condescend, to comply with
Consecrate, to dedicate
Constitute, to appoint
Consume, to quaff
Contemplate, to meditate
Continue, to abide, to last
Contribute, to give something
Controversy, to argue, to dispute
Correspond, to talk together
Counterfeit, to imitate
Counterpart, contrary part

D
Discover, to unfold
Decrypt, to unmask
Disburse, to spend
Defy, to denounce
Demonstrate, to prove plainly
Depose, to trust with another
Deprecate, to pray against
Decrease, to lessen, to disparage
Dignify, to advance to Honour
Disabuse, to undeceive
Disaccord, to disagree
Distil, to distill
Dissolve, to make liquid
Disapprove, to blame
Discompose, to trouble
Dismember, to take of the ship
Dismay, to get off
Dismantle, not to esteem

Dishonour, to disgrace
Dislocate, to put out of joint
Disoblige, to displease
Disparage, to speak ill of
Dispeople, to unpeople
Dispirit, to discourage
Dispossess, to part with
Disquiet, to trouble
Disregard, to slight
Disbelief, to dispute
Dilapidate, to dilate or scatter
Dilapidate, to dilate or scatter
Dissuade, to deprive of those
Dissuade, to separate

Dorminate, to suffer positively

Educate, to nourish, to instruct
Elevate, to lift up
Embarrass, to cog, to hinder
Embellish, to beautify
Embrue, to vary into spots
Encircle, to encompass about
Encounter, to fight with
Encumber, to perplex
Enervate, to weaken by mind
Entice, to make weak
Enter, to set, to breed
Enraged, to enrage
Enraged, to enrage

Entrap, to encompass
Environ, to encircle
Establish, to set
Execute, to put to death
Exhibit, to produce or show
Expedite, to hasten
Expire, to elapse
Explicate, to explain
Extinguish, to put out
Extricate, to disentangle
Exceed, to overflow

F
Falsify, to counterfeit
Fasten, to bewitch
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Fluctuate, to waver in opinion
Fortify, to fence, to make strong
Générate, to beget
Gratify, to requite
Hésitiate, to doubt
I’долize, to worship, to adore
Illustrate, to explain
Imitate, to do the like
Impüritune, to requèst
Imprégnate, to make fruitful
Impiñion, to put in prison
Incarnate, to be made flesh
Incircle, to encompass
Incommode, to prejudice
Incŭlculate, to repeat often
Incumbent, to clág, to binder
Incûrivate, to bow or bend
Indicate, to declare or shew
Indisposé, to make unfit
Ingénder, to beget or produce
Inhabit, to dwell in
Innovate, to make new
Infligate, to set on, to provoke
Institute, to appoint, to ordain
Intercéde, to entreat for
Intercept, to prevent
Intefere, to clásh with
Interject, to cast between
Intermix, to mix with
Interpose, to intervené, to intermeddle
Interpret, to explain
Interrupt, to hinder, to stop
Inferfécé, to cut in two
Intersperse, to scatter
Intervene, to come between
Intimate, to shew
Intitle, to give right to
Introduce, to bring in
Invéige, to allure, to entice
Inviron, to encompass round
Invoke, to call upon
Irritate, to provoke, to stir up
Justify, to clear one’s self
Lácerate, to tear in pieces
Levigate, to make plain
Mácerate, to make lean
Magnify, to raise high
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 increase
Náuseate, to loath, to abhor
Nominate, to appoint
Notify, to make known
Nullify, to make void
Numerate, to count or number
Obligate, to bind or oblige
Occupy, to possess or use
Operate, to work
Palliate, to disguise, to cover
Paraphrase, to explain better
Penetrate, to drive into
Perforate, to pierce through
Perpetrate, to commit
Persévère, to continue steadfast
Peripatet, to personate a person
Petrify, to turn into wood
Pinion, to pin or bind fast
Prohibit, to forbid
Promulgate, to make public
Prosecute, to expose
Putrify,
The Universal Spelling-Book.

Purify, to corrupt
Qualify, to make fit
Radicate, to take Root
Rarify, to make thin
Ratify, to confirm
Readmit, to receive again
Readign, 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
Remarked, to take flooding again
Remorse, to repay
Reinforce, to strengthen
Remonstrate, to show by Reason
Repoffess, to possess again
Repentent, to make appear
Reprimand, to rebuke
Ruminant, to ponder in Mind
Salivate, to flux by spitting
Separate, to part or divide
Sequeller, to put ajunder
Signalize, to distinguish
Solemnize, to celebrate
Specify, to mention expressly
Speculate, to contemplate
Stigmatize, to disgrace
Stipulate, to covenant
Stupidly, to make dull
Substitute, to put in the room of another
Suffocate, to faste or choke
Superadd, to adder and above
Supercrib, to write over
Supersede, to suspend
Supervise, to oversee
Surrender, to yield up
Surrogate, to dep'te, to appoint
Sympathize, to suffer with
Tantalize, to muck, to baulk
Terminate, to limbs, to bound
Tolerate, to suffer, to bear in silence
Transfigure, to change in Shape

V and U
Verify, to prove, to make good
Verity, to make true
Vilitly, to despise, to abuse
Vindicate, to defend, to justify
Violate, to break, to transgress
Vitiate, to corrupt, to deprave
Undermine, to make hollow

V Noun Substantives of four Syllables, accented and explained.

Bintestate, an Heir to one. Accomplishment, a fulfilling.
Abolishment, a destroying. Accurateness, Exactness.
Abortion, Miscarriage. Acidity, Sharpness.
Accessory, a Helper or Adviser. Acknowledgment, Confession.
N 3. Addition.
Addition, an adding
Admission, Entrance upon
Adolescence, Youthfulness
Adoption, free Choice
Adversity, Affliction
Adventency, Carefulness
Advertisement, Intelligence
Amendment, witnessing upon Oath
Affinity, Relation
Amateur, a Sort of Marble
Acquity, Chastfulness
Allegiance, Obedience
Alegory, a Figure in Rhetoric
Allusion, a Likening of one Thing to another
Ambition, Thirst after Greatness
Analyse, Resolution, Unfolding
Anathema, a solemn Curse
Anatomy, a neat Dissection
Annuity, a yearly Rent
Antagonist, an Adversary
Antipathy, natural Abhorrence
Antiquity, Antiquities
Anxiety, Trouble of Mind
Apology, an Excuse
Apostacy, falling from Religion
Architecture, Art of Building
Arithmetic, Science of Numbers
Artillery, Fire-Arms
Ascent, an Ascending
Asperity, Roughness
Aspersio, 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
Benignity, Kindness
Benevolence, Good will
Benevolence, Goodness
Biflection, the cutting in two
Bréviary, a Missal-Book
Britannia, Great Britain
Brutality, Bestiality
Bürgermeister, a Magistrate

C
Calamity, Misfortune
Calidity, Heat
Captivity, Slavery
Casuality, Fleshliness
Carnation, Flesh Colour
Causality, 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
Coalence, Cleaving to
Cognition, a Judging
Coherency, Agreement
Cohesion, sticking together
Coition, carnal Copulation
Collation, an Entertainment
Collection, a Gathering
Collegiate, a Fellow Student
Collusion, a duelling of Bodies
Collusion, Deceit
Combation, an Uproar
Comedian, a Stage Player
Commentary, an Interpretation
Commission, a Church Officer
Commission, a Power
Commodity, Goods
Commonality, common People
Commoner,
Commotion, a Disturbance
Community, a Society
Compendium, an Abridgment
Competency, a Sufficiency
Complacency, Delight in
Complexion, State of the Body
Completion, a Fulfilling
Comprehension, Pressing together
Compulsion, Constraint
Compunction, Remorse
Concavity, inside Hollowness
Conception, Conceiving
Concession, a Granting
Concininity, Aptness
Conclusion, the End
Concoction, a Digestion
Concupiscence, Lust
Condensery, Thickenss
Conformity, a Compliance
Congruity, Agreableness
Conjunction, Union with
Connexion, Relation to
Consecutary, a Consequence
Conservator, a Keeper
Consistory, a Spiritual Court
Contagion, Infection
Contention, Strife
Contingency, Accidentally
Correction, a Drawing together
Contrition, unseigned Sorrow
Contumacy, Stubbornness
Contumely, Reproach
Contusion, a Bruise
Convention, an Assembly
Convexity, the Outside
Corollary, a Consequence
Corruptency, Grossness of Body
Correspondent, a Friend
Corruption, a Decaying
Credentials, Letters of Credit
Credulity, Readiness to believe

Damnation, the Punishment of
Hell Torments

Debauchery, Lewdness
Deception, a Deceiving
Decision, a Determining
Declension, a Decaying
Declivity, Steepness
Decoction, a Setting
Decurion, 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 Forsaking
Desperado, a desperate Fellow
Delpendancy, a Despairing
Detrusion, a Trusting down
Dexterity, Readiness, Skill
Diagonal, slant Line
Diligence, Concoction
Dimension, the measure
Directory, that which directs
Discomfite, Overthrown
Discretion, Wisdom
Discretion, an Examination
Dishevel, an Undress
Disjuncture, a Disjoining
Disloyalty, Unfaithfulness
Dismission, a Sending away
Dispensation, Spreading abroad
Disparity, Unlikeness
Dispersion, a Spreading, &c.
Dissension, Strife
Diffusion, Perjuring against
Disunion, Division
Diversity, Variety
Docility, Teachableness

Dotion,
Facility, Easiness
February, the second Month
Fecundity, Fruitfulness
Felicity, Happiness
Fertility, Plenty
Fidelity, Faithfulness
Fixation, a Fixing
Fragility, Instability
Fluidity, a flowing
Formality, Ceremony
Formation, a forming
Foundation, the lowest Part
Fragility, Britleness
Fraternity, Brotherhood
Fraudulence, Deceitfulness
Frigidity, Coldness, Impotence
Frugality, Thriftiness
Fruition, Enjoyment
Frustration, a Disappointed
Humility, Spiritlessness
Futility, Tho' a failure
Future, the Time to come

G
Garrulity, Talkativeness
Gladness, Joyfulness
Gentility, good Breeding
Geography, a Description of the Earth
Geometry, a Science, the Measuring of lines and Figures
Globality, a Bunching up
Gilliflower, a Little Flower
Gladiator, a Pencer
Graduation, a going Step by Step
Grammarian, a Teacher of Grammar
Gratitude, a Reward

H
Haberdasher, a Seller of small Goods
Habitations, Clothing
Hilarity, Cheerfulness

Homology,
Homology, Proportion, Likeness
Hostility, Enmity
Humanity, Courtesy
Humidity, Moisture
Hyperbole, an Expression beyond the Truth
Hypocrisy, Deceit
Hypothesis, a supposition and 1
Jactation, a vain Boasting
Ichnography, a Platform
Identity, Sameness
Idiotism, Simplicity
Idolatry, Idol Worship
Ignominy, Dishonour, Shame
Illation, an Inference
Illusion, a Sham or Cheat
Immenity, Boundlessness
Immodesty, Wantonness
Immunity, Freedom
Imparity, Inequality
Impediment, Hindrance
Impiety, Ungodliness
Impotence, Weakness
Impression, a Stamp
Improbity, Dishonesty
Impunity, Freedom from Punishment
Inadvertence, Idleness
Inanity, Emptiness
Incision, a Gash
Incursion, an Inroad of Soldiers
Indignity, an Affront
Induction, a Leading into
Inequity, Unaptness
Inferiors, Persons of a lower Rank
Infinity, Endlessness
Infirmary, an House for Sick
Infirmity, Weakness
Infusion, a Pouring in
Ingratitude, Unthankfulness
Injection, a Putting into
Inversion, a Turning inside out
Inscription, a written Title
Insertion, a Putting into
Inspection, Insight
Integrity, Honesty
Intention, Design
Intrusion, a thrusting one's self into Company
Laxation, a Loosening
Legality, Lawfulness
Legerdemain, Sleight of Hand
Legislator, a Law-giver
Licentiate, one who has Licence
Limpidity, Clearness
Lineament, Proportion, Feature
Literature, Learning
Locality, the Being of a Thing in a Place
Logician, one who reasons well
Longevity, long Life
Lubricity Slipperiness
Magician, a Conjurer
Magistracy, Office of a Ruler
Malignancy, ill Nature
Manicito, a Declaration
Mathematics, the Science of Numbers, Magnitude, &c.
Matrimony, Marriage
Maturity, Ripeness of Years
Mayorality, Office of a Mayor
Memorial, that which serves to bring to Remembrance
Meridian, the Point or Circle
Middeménaire, an Offence
Ménagery, a College of Mounds
Menition, a Wandering
Mortality, belonging to a good Life
Mundanity, Worldliness
Mutation, a Changing

N Narr-
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N
Narration, a Relation
Nativity, birth
Naturalist, one skilled in natural Causes
 Necromancy, Conjuring
Negation, a Denying
Naturality, Indifference
Nictation, Winking with the Eye
 Nobility, Nobleness of Birth
Noneentity, an Thing not in Being
Nonresidence, Failure of Residence
Nutrition, Nourishment
O
Objection, a Replying against
Oblation, an Offering
Obliguity, Crookedness
Obliquity, Forfeiture
Obscenity, unclean Speech
Obscurity, Darkness, Difficulty
Oblivion, Negligence
Obstruction, Hindrance
Oeconomy, Economy, good Management
Opposition, a Denying
Order, a publick Sense
Oration, the art of Eloquence
Original, the first or original
Ornament, the act of Beautifying
Ornithography, the Writing of Birds
P
Pageantry, Pageantry
Parliament, the chief Assembly of the Nation
Parimony, Scrupulousness
Partition, a Division
Patrimony, an Inheritance
Partition, a Tenet of State
Peninsula, an island
Penmanship, the last syllable
Petition, a Striking
Perception, the power of Seeing
Perplexity, Doubtfulness
Perseverance, Constancy
Perversion, a Swerving from
Petition, a Request
Philology, the Study of Words
Philosophy, the Knowledge of natural and moral Things
Phlebotomy, Blood-letting
Physician, a Doctor of Phys.
Plantation, a Settlement
Plurality, more than one
Petalifer, a Flower-bearer
Pollution, Uncleanness
Possession, Place or Situation
Precaution, Forewarning, Voice &c.
Precession, Going before
Prediction, Foretelling
Predecessor, one who antedates
Place before
Preeminent, Authority
Pretension, Preposterous
Presumption, Boldness
Pretension, Claim
Prevention, Hindrance
Probability, Probable
Proclamation, a publick Monitor
Prophecy, Prophecy, a foretelling
Propagator, a Spreader
Precedence, a bringing first
Professor, Calling a Lecture
Prominent, one who makes a Progress in any Art &c.
Progression, a Going forward
Propinquity, Tendency
Primation, a Latin Writer
Promotion, Promotion
Propensity, Inclination of Mind
Properly, Neatness
Proposition, Agreement
Proprietor, the proper Owner
Pronunciability, the sound of Speech
Prosperity, Success, Happiness
Protection, Defence
Pristine
Protestantism, the Religion of
Proterian's
Protuberance, a Swelling out
Prevision, Food
Proximity, Nearness
Pulsation, beating of the Pulse
Punctilio, a Trifle
Purgation, a Cleansing
Purgatory, Punishment
Quaternior, the Number Four
Quotation, a Quoting
Rapidity, Swiftness
Reality, the Truth of a Matter
Receptacle, a Store-house
Redemption, a restoring again
Redemption, a Ransom ing
Redution, a Reducing
Refecion, a Refreshment
Reflection, a Meditation
Refraction, a Weakening
Regulator, that which directs
Rejection, a Casting off
Reimbursement, a paying back
Relation, Kindred, also a Rehearsal, or a Likeness
Religion, the Worship of God
Remission, Forgiveness
Remnant, Remainder
Restriction, Restraint
Resumption, a Resuming
Retention, a Retaining
Retention, a Retaining
Retour, a returning back
Reversion, Right of Reversion
Reunion, uniting again
Rogation, an asking
Rotation, a Turning round
Rotundity, Roundness
Sculpture, Contour
Sapacity, Sharpness of Wit
Sanctimony, Holiness
Sacrifice, Submissions
Seduction, a Shifting out
Secrecy, a Hiding
Secretary, a Writer
Security, Safety
Seduction, a Misleading
Semicircle, a half Circle
Seminary, a Nursery
Sensation, a receiving by Sense
Soraglio, a Place for Combines
Servility, the condition of Slaves
Severity, Stri iness
Similitude, Likeness
Simplicity, Honesty, Foolishness
Sincerity, Iprightness
Solitude, Pres adjective
Society, Company, Conversation
Solemnity, a form of Action
Solidity, Soundness of Judgment
Soliloquy, talking to one's self
Solution, Resolving a Question
Sovereignty, supreme Power
Stability, Firmness, Continuance
Stationer, a Seller of Paper, &c.
Statuary, a Carver of Images
Stability, Firmness
Stupidity, Dullness
Subjection, under Dependence
Submissivity, Softness, Heights
Submission, a Yielding to
Subtraction, a Taking one
Number from another
Subversion, Ruin, Destruction
Succession, a Coming after
Sutuation, 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
Suspension, a Cessing

T Tim
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Trifyllable, 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
Verflifer, a maker of Verflies
Virtuoso, an ingenious Person
Viaticum, a Blessed Sacrament for the Sick
Vibration, a shaking or Shaking
Vicinity, Neighbourhood
Vindictiveness, Charge of Things
Virginity, the Condition of a Virgin
Vivacity, Liveliness
Vocation, a Calling, Employ
Volution, the Art of Willing
Urbanity, good Breeding
Utility, Profit, Usefulness

TABLE VIII.

Noun Adjectives of four Syllables, accented and explained

Ambiguous, doubtful
Amiable, lovely
Amicable, friendly
Amphibious, that lives upon Land and Water
Anonymous, without Name
Antecedent, a going before
Antiquated, grown out of Date
Applicable, that may be applied
Arbitrary, absolute, free
Articulate, distinct
Affluous, diligent
Audacious, bold, daring
Auricular, belonging to the ear
Auspicious, happy, prosperous
Beatific, belonging to the blessed
Bituminous, clammy
Botanical, belonging to herbs
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, happening together
Coincident, happening together
Collateral, not direct, side-ways
Combustible, apt to take fire
Commodious, convenient
Comparative, capable of comparison
Compatible, that agrees with another
Compnduous, very brief
Complicated, folded together
Comprehensive, full
Compulsive, easy to be seen
Contiguous, that is near
Corporeal, of a bodily substance
Curiously, slightly
Customary, common
Cylindrical, like a cylinder

Decennial, of ten years
Declarative, which serves to declare
Deducible, that may be inferred
Deficient, wanting

Definitive, decisive, positive
Delectable, delightful
Deliberate, prudent, advised
Delirious, light-headed
Deposited, trusted with
Determinate, positive
Dissatisfied, discontented with
Distributive, which serves to distribute
Dissoluble, which may be dissolved
Divisible, that may be divided
Dogmatical, positive

Effeminate, womanly
Egregious, singular, rare, great
Elaborate, done with exactness
Elliptical, belonging to an oval
Episcopal, belonging to a bishop
Equitable, just, right
Equivoical, of doubtful signification
Equivalent, of equal worth
Erroneous, full of error
Essential, necessary
 Execrable, hateful, accursed
 Exorbitant, extravagant
 Expedient, necessary
 Extempore, without study

Facetious, pleasan, witty
Fallacious, deceitful
Familiar, free
Fictitious, false, counterfeited
Figurative, spoken by figure
Formidable, or useful
Permanent, accidental
Fundamental, principal

Generated, begotten, produced
Grainivorous, 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
Honorable, belonging to Honour
Horizontal, level
Hospitalable, friendly
Hydrophobic, troubled with a Drop

I and J
Illiberal, niggardly
Illiterate, unlearned
Illustrious, noble, renowned
Imitable, which may be imitated
Immoral, excessive
Immutable, unchangeable
Impartial, just, equal
Impassable, not to be passed
Impatient, hasty
Impenitent, not repenting
Imperial, belonging to an Empire
Imperial, haughty, 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
Incensed, guilty of Incest
Incognito, unknown
Incoherent, not agreeing
Incompetent, incapable
Incontinent, not sitting

Incredible, beyond Belief
Inculpable, blameless
Indefinite, unlimited
Indelible, not to be blotted out
Independent, not depending
Indolent, dull, slothful
Indurable, that may be endured
Ineffable, unspeakable
Infallible, that cannot err
Infectious, apt to infect
Inflexible, not to be bent
Ingenious, sharp, witty
Ingenious, free, sincere
Inglorious, dishonorable
Initial, the first of all
Injurious, hurtful
Inoffensive, harmless
Inflatable, unsatisfied
Infidious, treacherous
Intelligent, understanding
Intemperate, immoderate
Intermural, between two walls
Intractable, ungovernable
Invidious, envious
Invincible, not to be overcome
Ironical, spoke contrary
Irresolute, unresolved
Irreverent, unmannerly
Judicious, wise, discreet

L
Labious, painful
Lascivious, wanton, lustful
Legitimate, born in Wedlock
Libidinous, lustful
Licentious, lewd, disorderly
Litigious, quarrelsome
Loquacious, full of talk
Luxurious, wanton, abounding

M
Magnanimous, courageous
Magnificent, stately
Malevolent, full of hatred
Malicious, spiteful
Material, momentous

Mechanical,
Mechanical, mean, pitiful
Méditative, thoughtful
Melancholy, sad, pensive
Mercenary, greedy of Gain
Methodical, agreeable to Method
Military, warlike
Miscellany, of diverse Matters
Multiform, bearing many Sorts
Munificent, bounteous

Navigable, fit for Ships
Necèsitous, needy
Noctambulant, Night wanderer
Notorious, publicly known
Numerical, individual

Obéissant, submissive
Obnoxious, subject to
Obsequious, dutiful
Oktágonal, having 8 Angles
Oticous, obliging
Omnipotent, all-powerful
Omnipresent, everywhere present
Omniscient, all-knowing
Ordinary, common
Oriental, Eastern
Outrageous, fierce, violent

Pálatable, pleasant to the Taste
Parochial, 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
Perfiscuous, clear, plain
Poetical, belonging to Poetry
Political, belonging to Government

Pontifical, Pope like
Posterior, latter
Potential, powerful
Practicable, that may be practised
Precarious, uncertain
Precipitate, over hasty
Predominant, ruling over
Pre-existent, being before
Preferable, that is to be preferred before another
Preparative, which serves to prepare
Preposterous, quite contrary
Prodigious, wonderful
Promiscuous, confused
Prophetic, belonging to a Prophet
Propitious, favourable
Provincial, of a Province
Prudential, wise

Quadrupedal, four-footed
Quotidian, daily

Rapacious, ravenous
Rational, reasonable
Rebellious, disobedient
Reciprocate, mutual
Refractory, unruly, headstrong
Regenerate, born again
Remarkable, worthy of Note
Réputable, of good Reput
Responsible, able, answerable
Restorative, of a strengthening Nature
Revocable, that may be repealed
Rhetorical, eloquent

Sacramental, belonging to the Sacrament
Salacious, lustful
Satirical, sharp, severe
Schismatic, guilty of Separation
Seasonable, done in Season
Sedentary, sitting, recluse
Seditious, factional,
Sententious, full of pithy Sentences
Separable, that may be separated
Septennial, of seven Years
Sexennial, of six Years
Sidereal, starry
Significant, clear, expressive
Sociable, friendly
Solitary, lonesome
Solicitous, full of Care
Sophistical, captious, deceitful
Spiritual, divine
Spontaneous, free, voluntary
Subordinate, inferior
Subservient, helpful
Substantial, solid, wealthy
Sufficient, enough, capable
Subterranean, full of Primrose
Superior, upper, chief
Susceptible, capable of any
Impression
Suspicions, distrustful
Symbolical, of the Nature of a Sign
Sympathetic, pertaining to Sympathy
Synonymous, of the same Signification

Theatrical, belonging to the Stage
Tolerable, that may be endured
Transfigured, changed
Triangular, belonging to, or in Form of a Triangle
Triennial, of three Years
Tumultuous, riotous
Tyrannical, Tyrant like
V and U
Valuable, of Price
Variable, changeable
Vegetative, belonging to Vegetables
Venerable, worthy of Reverence
Venereal, leisful
Vernacular, natural
Vertiginous, dizzy
Vexatious, troublesome
Vindicative, belonging to an Apology or Defence
Unanimous, of one Mind
Universal, general
Univocal, of one Voice
Unscriptural, not according to Scripture
Untenantable, not to be held by a Tenant
Voluntary, free
Voluptuous, given to Pleasure
Voracious, greedy
Vulnerable, that may be wounded
Uxorious, over fond of a Wife
W
Warrantable, insurable

TABLE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Bbréviature, to make short</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abominate, to abhor</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accelerate, to put forward</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Administer, to aid or give to</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Adulterate, to forge, or corrupt</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Alienate, to estrange from</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alléviare, to ease, to assuage</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Annihilate, to bring to nothing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Anticipate, to prevent</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Appropriate, to claim to one's self, or turn to one's own use</td>
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<td>Assimilate, to counterfeit</td>
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<td>Assiociate, to join with</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>Calumniate, to slander</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Capacitate, to make capable</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Capitulate, to come to terms</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Charactérise, to describe</td>
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<td>Coagulate, to congeal</td>
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<td>Commemorate, to celebrate</td>
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<td>Commiserate, to take Pity of</td>
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<td>Conciliate, to reconcile</td>
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<td>Confederate, to join together</td>
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<td>Congratulate, to rejoice with</td>
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<td>Coöperate, to work together</td>
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<td>Corroborate, to strengthen</td>
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<td>Debilitate, to weaken</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Degenerate, to grow worse</td>
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<td>Denominate, to give name to</td>
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<td>Denuncliate, to denounce</td>
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<td>Depopulate, to depopulate, or spoil</td>
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<td>Depreciate, to undervalue</td>
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<td>Discontinue, to leave off</td>
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<td>Discriminate, to distinguish</td>
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<td>Dissatisfy, to displease</td>
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<td>Diversify, to make different</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>Elucidate, to make clear</td>
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<td>Enúmerate, to reckon up</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Evacuate, to empty</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Evaporate, to breathe out</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Exhilarate, to make cheerful</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Exténuate, to mitigate</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>Illúminate, to enlighten</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Inaugurate, to invest, or install</td>
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<td>Incorporate, to mix together</td>
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<td>Inextricate, to entangle</td>
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<td>Infatuate, to bewitch, or beset</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ingrámitate, to get into Favour</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Inoculate, to graft</td>
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<td>Infine, to give a Hint of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Intoxicate, to make drunk</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Invalidate, to make void</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Meliorate, to mellow</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Monopolize, to engrave a mark</td>
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<td></td>
<td>modify to one's self</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Necesitate, to force</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Negociate, to traffic</td>
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<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Obliterate, to blot out</td>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Predefinite, to decree, or ordain before hand</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Premeditate, to contrive before hand</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preronderate, to out-value</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pervaricate, to shuffle, or as deceitfully</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prognosticate, to foretell</td>
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<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Re-edit, to build again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remunerate, to recompense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Renumerate, to pay back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

I' 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.

TABLE I.

To make good INK.

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 reft, 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 where the Sun can come at it, which adds vastly to the Beauty of its Colour: If you make it in Winter, let it by the Fire-side, and put it in a full Glass of Brandy, to keep it from freezing.

To make RED INK.

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 inferred the Pence Table, and Multiplication Table: But let them consider, that when more Things are required than can possibly be inferred, '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 Talk.

TABLE}

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This text describes the process of making ink, including the ingredients and methods used to ensure the ink is fit for use. It also discusses the timing and storage of ink, emphasizing the impact of the environment on the ink's quality. The passage also includes a note on the inclusion of certain tables in the learning process, suggesting a more relaxed approach to mastering these essentials. The context is typical of educational materials from the era, aimed at improving the learning and moral standards of youth.
TABLE 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 God above.
   Demonstration is the best Way of Instruction.
E. Every Plant and Flower sets forth God’s Power.
   Examples oft prevail, when Arguments do fail.
F. Fair Words are often followed by foul Deeds.
   Frugality and Industry are the Hands of Fortune.
G. Godliness with Contentment is great Gain.
   Get what you get honestly, and use it frugally.
H. He that swims in Sin, will sink in Sorrow.
   He is always poor, that is never contented.
I. It is good to have a Friend, but bad to want one.
   It is too late to spare when all is spent.
J. Judge not of Things by their outward Appearance.
K. Keep at a Distance from all bad Company.
   Knowledge of God is the best Kind of Knowledge.
L. Learn to live, as you would wish to die.
   Learning will fand your Friend when Riches fail.
M. Many think not of living till they are near dying.
   Many are led by the Noe, more than by their Understanding.
N. Nothing is certain in this uncertain World.
   Never study to please others to ruin yourself.
O. Opportunity lost cannot be recalled.
   Omitting to do Good is committing of Evil.
P. Poverty and Shame wait upon the Slothful.
   Provide against the worst, and hope for the best.
Q. Quiet-minded Men have always Peace within.
   Quench the burning Fire of every bad Desire.
R. Repentance comes 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. Thos
1. Those that do nothing will soon learn to do ill.
   They can never be wise, that good Counsel 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.

TABLE III.

VERSES on particular OCCASIONS, proper for WRITING PIECES.

1. CHRISTMAS-DAY.

What Words, what Voices can we bring,
Which Way our Accents raise,
To welcome 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

No Songs of Triumph now be sung,
Cease all your sprightly Airs;
Let Sorrow silence every Tongue,
And Joy disolve 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?

ANOTHER
A N O T H E R.

D E A R S a v i o u r, o h ! w h a t a i l s t h i s H e a r t,
S u r e ' t i s o f s t o n e , i t c a n n o t s m a r t,
N o r y e t r e l e n t t h e D e a t h o f t h e e,
W h o l e D e a t h a l o n e c o u l d r a n t o m m e ;
C a n I b e h o l d t h y P a i n s s o g r e a t,
T h y d y i n g S i g h s , t h y b l o o d y S w e a t ?
C a n ' t t h o u p o u r s o f t h e s t r e a m s f o r m e,
A n d ' t n o t d r o p o n e T e a r f o r t h e e ?

3. O n E A S T E R - D A Y.

I F A n g e l s s u n g a S a v i o u r ' s B i r t h
O n t h a t a u s p i c i o u s M o r n ;
T h e n l e t u s i m i t a t e t h e i r M i r t h ,
N o w h e a g a i n i s b o r n .
H i m s e l f h e h u m b l e d t o t h e G r a v e ,
M a d e f l e s h l i k e u s t o s h e w ,
T h a t w e a s c e r t a i n l y s h a l l h a v e
A R e s u r r e c t i o n t o o .

O n W H I T - S U N D A Y , o r s e n d i n g t h e H o l y
G h o s t c o m m o n l y c a l l e d P e n t e c o t .

H E ' s c o m e , l e t e v e r y K n e e b e b e n t ,
A l l H e a r t s n e w j o y r e f u m e ;
L e t N a t i o n s s i n g w i t h o n e C o n s e n t ,
T h e C o m f o r t e r i s c o m e .
O b l e s s e d S p i r i t ! n o t a S o u l
B u t d o e s t h y i n f l u e n c e f e e l :
T h o u d o s t o u r d a r l i n g S i n s c o n t r o u l ,
A n d f i x o u r w a v ' r i n g Z e a l .

A N O T H E R .

C O M E , H o l y S p i r i t , c o m e a n d b r e a t h e
T h y s p i c y O d o u r s o n t h e F a c e
O f o u r d u l l R e l i g i o n h e r e b e n e a t h ;
A n d f i l l o u r S o u l s w i t h t h y s w e e t G r a c e .
C o m e a n d r o o t o u t t h o s e p o i s n o u s W e e d s ,
W h i c h o v e r - r u n a n d c h o a k o u r L i v e s ;
A n d i n o u r H e a r t s p l a n t t h i n e o w n S e e d s ,
W h o l e q u i c k ' n i n g P o w e r o u r S p i r i t r e v i v e s .

T A B L E .
TABLE IV.
VERSES upon various OCCASIONS, and proper for WRITING-PIECES.

1. ADVICE.
Learn to condemn all praise betimes,
For Flatt’ry is the Nurse of Crimes:
With early Virtue plant thy Breast,
The specious Arts of Vice detest.

2. EDUCATION.
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. VIRTUE.
Virtue’s the chiefest Beauty of the Mind,
The noblest Ornament of Human Kind:
Virtue’s our safeguard and our guiding Star,
That firs up Reason when our Senses err.

4. RELIGION.
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. LEARNING.
From Arts and Study true Contentment flow,
For ’tis a God-like Attribute to know,
He most improves that Studies with Delight,
And learns found Morals while he learns to write.

6. INDUSTRY.
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. IDLENESS.
The first Physicians by Debauch were made,
Excess began, and Sloth sustains the Trade:
By Work our long-liv’d Fathers earn’d their Food,
Toil strung their Nerves, and purified their Blood.

8. HONESTY
8. Honesty.

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. Custom.

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. Swearing.

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. Friendship.

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. Frugality.

Nor trivial Losses 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.


All Cheats at Games keep Gaping for their Prey,
Quarrels create, and Mischief’s 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.


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.

Another.

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.
A Collection of Alphabetical Sentences in Prose, proper for Writing-Pieces.

Action keeps both Soul and Body in Health; but Idleness corrupts and ruins 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 instruct them early in the Virtue and Piety, 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 Benevolence 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 forever 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 Intuitions 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 dissolute Sounds shall go no further than in at one Ear, and out at the other.

I. Idlenes 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: It was Luxury and idlenec that debilitated and impaired the Original of Nature.
Ingratitude must be a very great sin, as it is quite contrary to the Nature of that Divine Being, who always delight 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 Jeft 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 Ominous Witness between Parties, thus Truce 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 willful Lie, to please or prejudice either.

O. Of all the mortal Sins that infinde and poison Youth, none so absurd as common Swearing; because Vice and Sin are mixed together, without any apparent Advantage, Opportunity
Opportunity lost cannot be recalled; therefore 'tis the highest Wisdom in Youth to make all the inestimable improvements they can in their early Days; for a young overgrown Dunce seldom makes a Figure in any Branch of Learning in his old Days.

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

Pitch upon such a Course of Life as is excellent and praiseworthy, and Custom will soon make it both safe, and delightful.

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

Quarrelsome People are always at War, and they are often captious and contentious, even in the most offensive Company; so that it is a great Mark of Wisdom (for once) to let them have their own Way, but it will be a fine greater Sign of Wisdom, to so mark them, as not to be obliged 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 inferior persons, for Convenience sake, more willing to obey.

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

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

Some People are lost for Want of good Appearance, for Want of giving good Heed to it; and some take up a Resolution before hand never.

T. 'Tis the Duty of Parents, Masters, and others, to infuse into the untainted Youth early notions of Honour, that so the Advantage of good Parents may not be evil Turn, or be perverted to base and opposite Ends.

There is no Safety nor Security in which the Goods are often made bad, and the Goods are often made bad,
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 Inferiors; and consider, while you enjoy so much, how little you deserve.

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

W. We often rise 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 Awe, 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.
Think 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 NIGHT.

Receive my humble and hearty Thanks, O Lord, for preserving me this Day from all Evil, and send me a good Night's Rest the next Morning for Jesus Christ's 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 justable Prayer (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 Syste, &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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monarchs Names</th>
<th>Began to reign</th>
<th>Reign'd</th>
<th>Monarchs Names</th>
<th>Began to reign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egbert</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Edmund</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethelwolf</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Eldred</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethelbald</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Edwin</td>
<td>955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethelbert</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Edgar</td>
<td>959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethelred I.</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Edward II.</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Ethelred II.</td>
<td>979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward I.</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Edmund Ironside</td>
<td>1016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athelstan</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DANISH LINE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monarchs Names</th>
<th>Began to reign</th>
<th>Reign'd</th>
<th>Monarchs Names</th>
<th>Began to reign</th>
<th>Reign'd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canutus I.</td>
<td>1018</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Edward</td>
<td>1041</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold I.</td>
<td>1037</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>the Confed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canutus II.</td>
<td>1041</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Harold II.</td>
<td>1065</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings and Queens</td>
<td>Born A.D.</td>
<td>Began their Reign</td>
<td>Reigned Y. M. D.</td>
<td>Age.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Conq.</td>
<td>1027</td>
<td>1066 Oct. 14</td>
<td>20 10 16</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will. Rufus</td>
<td>1057</td>
<td>1087 Sep. 9</td>
<td>12 10 24</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry I.</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>1100 Aug. 2</td>
<td>55 4 0</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen</td>
<td>1103</td>
<td>1135 Dec. 1</td>
<td>18 10 2</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 | 7 6 13 | 50 |
| Henry III. | 1207 | 1216 Oct. 19 | 50 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 LANCASHER.

| Henry IV. | 1377 | 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 YORK.

| 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 FAMILIES united.

| Henry VII. | 1457 | 1485 Aug. 22 | 23 8 0 | 52 |
| Henry VIII. | 1492 | 1504 April 9 | 37 9 6 | 55 |
| Edward VI. | 1527 | 1547 Jan. 28 | 6 5 9 | 15 |
| Mary I. | 1516 | 1553 July 6 | 5 4 11 | 42 |
| Elizabeth | 1553 | 1558 Nov. 17 | 44 4 7 | 69 |

The Union of the two KINGDOMS.

| James I. | 1566 | 1603 Mar. 24 | 22 6 3 | 58 |
| Charles I. | 1600 | 1625 Mar. 2 | 23 10 3 | 48 |
| Charles II. | 1630 | 1649 Jan. 30 | 36 0 7 | 54 |
| James II. | 1633 | 1685 Feb. 4 | 0 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 | 1704 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! |
### TABLE III.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Creation of the World</td>
<td>4047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noah's Flood</td>
<td>2350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodom and Gomorrah burnt</td>
<td>1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses born</td>
<td>1574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ten Plagues of Egypt</td>
<td>1494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ten Commandments given</td>
<td>1494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Son stood still at Joshua's Word</td>
<td>1457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls of Jericho fell down</td>
<td>1454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troy taken and destroyed by the Greeks</td>
<td>1188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saul anointed King over Israel</td>
<td>1098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David anointed King</td>
<td>1066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon anointed King</td>
<td>1018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon's Temple began</td>
<td>1007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Temple finished</td>
<td>1018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel in the Den of Lions</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Temple rebuilt</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander the Great died</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem taken by Pompys and delivered to the Romans</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herod declared King of Judah</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He seizes Jerusalem, and commits Outrages</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herod rebuilds the Temple</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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.

### TABLE IV.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Resurrection of Jesus Christ was after his Birth</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed by Titus</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christianity triumphs under Constantine</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pope
Pope Boniface Head of the Church

Mummers sets up for a Navigation at America

Arts and Sciences first taught at Cambridge

First War between England and France

The Mariner's Compass first invented

The first use of Guns

Martin Luther first opposes Popery

England separates from the Church of Rome

Spanish Armada defeated

Powder Plot, called Gunpowder-Treason

New River Water brought from Ware to London

Died of the Plague at London, 35, 417

Died of the Plague at London, 68, 266

The Great Fire at London, which burnt 13,200 Houses, besides 89 Churches, and many other new Edifices

Eleven Days Successive Snow

A very great Comet

A ter. for thirteen Weeks

A terrible high Wind, November 26

The great and total Eclipse of the Sun, April 22

Rebellion in the North

The surprising Meteor and Signs in the Air

Shakespeare the great Author of the died

Sir Isaac Newton died

A severe Frost for nine Weeks, December 24

A splendid Comet from December to February

The Rebels defeated at Otterburn by the Duke of Cumberland, April 16

Old Style ceased, September 2

Minorca taken, May 20

Admiral Boscawen, March 14

Louisbourg taken from the French, July 22

Cherbourg taken from the French, August 8

A complete Victory gained over the French in Germany by Prince Ferdinand, August 1

King George II. died, October 25

Belleisle taken from the French, June

King George III. and Queen Charlotte crowned Sept. 22

War proclaimed with Spain, January 4

Prince of Wales born, August 2

Hannover taken, August 19

Peace proclaimed between England, France and Spain

March 22

American Independence acknowledged

1766
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 condemn the Flatteries of all seeming Prosperity; and be so inwardly prepared with a Serenity of Mind, as not only cheerfully to meet with, but even to overcome the Fears of all Adversity.

First Stage. 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 differing Things, but we are kept under the Fear of the Rod and Correction; and no tried Horse was ever more glad to get rid of his Burthen, than we are to get out of this servile State, under the taile Necesson of being more happy, by being out of the Power of Correction.

Second Stage. Ecclesiastes, ch. xi. ver. 9.

We are now apt to think ourselves much happier in this State than the lail, 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 wilt 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 Nature, that thou esteemest them as thy Friends, and sufferest thyself to be agreeably betrayed by them. Watch therefore and be sober —— Forstake 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 the everlasting Destruction hereafter.

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

We are apt in Manhood to think ourselves completely happy, because we are now our own Matters, and are not under that immediate Command as before. But alas! what now are we much better in? The World still assures us with Pleasures, the Devil tempts us to Sin, and we are now far from being quiet and easy.
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 Care 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 Condition we often pass the Remainder of our Life.

Fourth STAGE. Pro. ch. iii. ver. 13.

This Stage of Life is also attended with perpetual Troubles, and there is no real Happiness here. For look backward, and thou art presented with the Wickedness of thy Youth, the Folly of thy Childhood, and the waste of 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. Ecclus. 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 becomes full of Cares, the Field full of Toil, the Country full of Rudeness and Melancholy, and the City full of Factions. Wealth we see is envied, Poverty contemned, Vice is advanced, Simplicity derided, and Religion ridiculed.

Sixth and Seventh STAGES. Psalm 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 Mortal Tavernacle 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 should you know already what is writ,
Pray be not over-fond of cens'ring it;
But fairly join the Critic and the Friend,
Small Faults excuse, and what you can, commend:
"For be an Author o'er so wife and wary,
"He may in some Particulars miscarry."

F 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 prohane 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.