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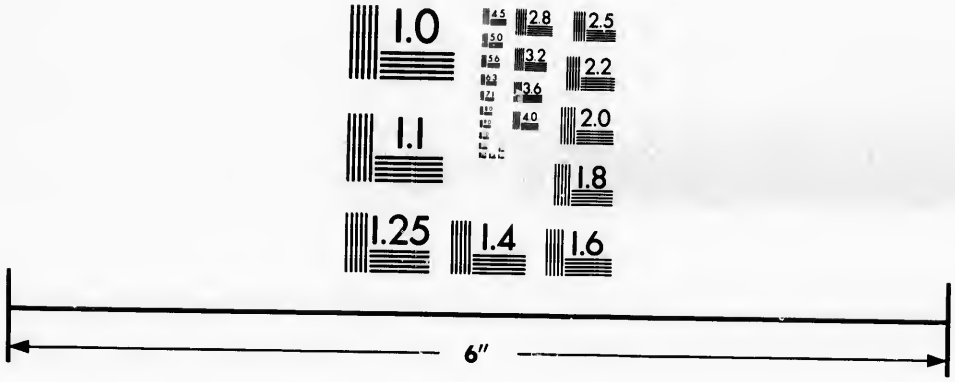

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A

NEW GUIDE

TO THE

ENGLISH TONGUE;

IN FIVE PARTS;

CONTAINING

I. Words, both common and proper, from one to six syllables; the several sorts of monosyllables in the common words being distinguished by tables, into words of two, three, and four letters, &c. with six short lessons at the end of each table, not exceeding the order of syllables in the forgoing tables. The several sorts of polysyllables also being ranged in proper tables, have their syllables divided, and directions placed at the head of each table for the accent, to prevent false pronunciation; together with the like number of lessons on the foregoing tables, placed at the end of each table, as far as to words of four syllables, for the easier and more speedy way of teaching children to read.

II. A large and useful table of words that are the same in sound, but different in signification; very necessary to prevent the writing of one word for another of the same sound.

III. A short, but comprehensive GRAMMAR of the *English* Tongue, delivered in the most familiar and instructive method of question and answer; necessary for all such persons as have the advantage only of an *English* education.

IV. A useful collection of sentences in prose and verse, divine, moral, and historical; together with a select number of fables:

AND

V. FORMS of PRAYERS for Children, on several Occasions.

The whole being recommended by several Clergymen and eminent Schoolmasters, as the most useful performance for the Instruction of Youth, is designed for the Use of SCHOOLS in *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and in the several *English* Colonies and Plantations abroad.

BY THOMAS DILWORTH,

Author of the SCHOOLMASTER'S ASSISTANT, YOUNG BOOK-KEEPER'S ASSISTANT, &c. and Schoolmaster in *Wapping*.

REPRINTED FROM THE LATEST LONDON EDITION.

MONTREAL:
PRINTED BY NAHUM MOWER:
1816.

To the Reverend and Worthy Promoters of the several Charity-Schools in Great Britain and Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

THE tender regard which you have always shewed, and still continue, for the salvation of souls, is eminently discovered in your care for the education of children.

To you it is, that the poorer sort of people owe their obedience, and indeed these kingdoms their thankfulness, for your endeavouring to rescue so many poor creatures from the slavery of Sin and Satan.

Thus, GENTLEMEN, it is your happiness, that you are at the same time promoting the glory of GOD, by your careful undertaking to save these little ones from utter destruction.

Your preference of the Protestant Religion is herein gloriously discovered by those principles of that best constituted church, as professed in the Church of England, which you cause to be taught, and ingrafted in the tender age of your pupils.

Therefore, go on, worthy Sirs, with your wanted zeal for the glory of God, and the public good of these nations, united in the true faith of Christ; and that your pious endeavours may always obtain their desired success, and yourselves that reward which is promised to those who convert a sinner from the evil of his way, is the earnest and hearty prayer of,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient,

and humble servant,

T. DILWORTH.

Wapping School, June 14th, 1740.

THE

PREFACE.

AS all learning gradually ascends from the first knowledge and use of letters, syllables, and words, what better work can the instructor of youth undertake, than endeavour to propagate the knowledge, prevent and rectify the mistakes, and root out the ill habits contracted by many in a wrong method, either through the iguorance or neglect of the teacher?

Letters are the foundation of all learning, being those parts of which all syllables, words, sentences, and speeches, are composed: the shape and form of those commonly used in the English, Latin, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, are described in the first page of this book. Their number in English is twenty-six. They are naturally divided into vowels and consonants; and again into single and double letters.

A syllable is the uniting one or more consonants with a vowel, by which each letter receives its perfect sound in pronunciation; as you may find in the examples of the second and third pages.

Words consist of one or more syllables, and are given us by the all-wise God, as a means by which not only one man may make his thoughts known to another, but that we thereby may also arrive at the knowledge of the will of him our Creator, revealed in the sacred oracles of his divine words. Wherefore as the use of letters, syllables, and words, is of so great consequence to human creatures, great care should be taken to shew, that we have acquired a true knowledge thereof, by giving each letter its proper place, each syllable its right division and true accent, and each word its natural sound; without which, no one can pretend to write or read intelligibly to others.

Yet it is found by daily experience, that even many who have attained the art of writing a good hand, are so unfortunate in spelling, that neither themselves, nor others, can guess at the meaning, couched under such a preposterous jumble of letters put for words; because, having never been taught the general force, or power, and sound of the English letters, nor the customary and various use of diphthongs—not to mention their total ignorance of the derivation of words—they neither spell according to custom, sound, nor derivation. Wherefore, for the sake of such unhappy scholars, and as much as in me lies, to prevent the growth of such an evil, I have in the following sheets collected as many different forms of spelling as the English tongue affords in common practice. As monosyllables not only make the greatest part of our tongue, but are the substantial parts of all words of more than one syllable; I have been the more particularly careful to reduce them into such an order, as at the same time to take off much trouble from the teacher, and to be of more general advantage to the young beginner; for though it be true, that other performances of this nature have pretended to proceed step by step; yet it is also true, that none of them have provided those gradual paces for their scholars to ascend by, till they arrive at the perfection of spelling.

In the several Praxes, or lessons of monosyllables, hitherto published in our Mother Tongue, instead of rising step by step, children are taught to jump before they can go; and if they prove incapable of taking sush long strides as reach sometimes from monosyllables of two to others of seven or eight letters, before they are informed of those coming between, they must be thumped and lugged forward, without being once instructed in the right knowledge of the most common and useful parts of our tongue. Certainly this is as barbarous in literature, as it would be cruel in behaviour, to bid a child take care how it comes up stairs, and then to beat it because it cannot stride up seven or eight steps at once.

If it be reasonable, in the order of words, to begin with those of one syllable, as all spelling authors agree; it must be also granted as reasonable, that monosyllables, which consist of various quantities of letters, should be taught in the same order, proceeding gradually from words of two letters to words of three, four, five, &c. letters, as is exemplified in the following tables. Besides, experience, which must be

allowed to be the best master, will soon declare in the favour of this method. Therefore, I have first collected words of only two letters; then words of three letters; afterwards words of four letters, &c. with short easy lessons between each table of words, adapted in such a manner, that no lesson contains any one word which does not belong to a preceding table. And though I am apprehensive that some may object to the shortness of these lessons, it is without judgment; for any one who instructs children, will readily grant, that it is better for the learner to read a short lesson twice or thrice over at one reading than a long lesson but once.

By way of apology, it is hoped the skilful teacher will pardon the change of some words in these lessons, taken from scripture, when I declare it was with this view alone, for the ease of the scholar, that I have substituted an easy word in the place of one of more difficult pronunciation; where, nevertheless, I have always kept up the true sense, though I have taken the liberty to alter the expression.

It must be acknowledged, that the first six lessons do but just make English; yet I hope whoever considers the difficulty of composing sentences to be read in lessons, wherein each word is confined to three letters, will readily overlook the baseness of the language, it not being our province to teach the politeness of style, but only to provide proper meterials, from which all diction is composed. Yet great care is taken to avoid all such words, in every part of this book, as might tend to excite loose and disorderly thoughts, or put youth or modesty to the blush; all my tables are filled with the easiest words in our language; even such as a child may have some idea of at the first pronunciation. Moreover, as we have many words in English which agree with orthography, but differ in sound, I have admonished the learner thereof, by inclosing such words within a parenthesis, thus (done) (gone) (none) as at the bottom of page 20.

Having thus, with much pains, collected monosyllables, which are the most useful part of our language, and reduced them into such an order as seemed to me to serve the purposes of an easy instruction much better than any of those collections published before, I must assure you, that my care has been equally as much concerned how to facilitate the compounding and dividing such words as consist of more syllables than one. For this purpose, I have consulted the method of

spelling or dividing syllables in long words, both according to their sound, and to the rules of grammar. And therefore, in the perusal of this essay towards spelling, you will find, that whenever a word occurs that may be divided one way by sound, and another by grammar, the scholar is directed how to understand the doubtful division by this mark (') over the right side of the vowel, which, according to the sound, ought to be joined with the following consonant, which is nevertheless contrary to the rules of grammar; and therefore divided in such a manner as you find printed.

As to the lessons proper to each table of words of many syllables, the same care has been continued, not to admit any word to be read in the same, but such only as shall belong to some of the foregoing tables. And I hope it will be esteemed a perfection, that I have omitted all superfluous Hebrew and obsolete names, and not detained the learner from the attainment of more useful words, by stopping his progress in search of those names proper to places and things, as others have done before, by filling many pages with such names of persons, which are not commonly received or used among us, which too often nauseate the young beginner, and prevent the desired effect of the diligent teacher, whose place it is to instruct his scholars in the most necessary parts of literature.

Here I should finish my account of this first part of spelling, was it not my province to explode that erroneous pretence of teaching children to spell altogether by the ear. In opposition to which, I will fairly ask those teachers, whether their scholars did ever obtain to a right judgment of spelling, by that method, till they were afterwards better instructed according to rule? and if this be true, as it is most certainly, that there can be no true method of spelling without rule; I will appeal to my readers how inconsistent it is, first to teach by the former way, those things which afterwards can never be attained but by the latter! Certainly every one will join with me in this particular, that it is the greatest folly in the world to learn things that must afterwards be learned in another manner.

Consequently I may presume to be instrumental in teaching children to pronounce their words clearly and distinctly, without tones or distorted countenances; which ill habits, it is well known, are too frequently contracted under such bad methods of instruction as I have endeavoured to root out: habits which, it is too true to be concealed, persecute as it were the learners

through the different stages of life; for having been accustomed to a bad tone in their early pronunciation, they are scarcely ever able afterwards to quit their lamentable way of reading with hems and haws.

The second part contains such words as agree in sound but differ in signification; and therefore the learner ought to be well acquainted with them, in order to prevent his writing one word for another of the same sound.

The third part is a compendium of English grammar, designed only for English Schools, to enable such as are intended to rise no higher to write their Mother Tongue intelligibly, and according to the rules of grammar; and I hope it will answer the end proposed.

As practice, in all arts and sciences, is the great medium of instruction between master and scholar, I would advise all teachers, when they find that their learners comprehend the rules of this part, to enjoin them at the same time to read the best English authors, the Spectator, Guardian, Tatler, &c. whereby they may both apply the rules herein contained towards procuring a good style, and banish from their eyes such Grub-street papers, idle pamphlets, lewd plays, filthy songs, and unseemly jests, as serve only to corrupt and debauch the principles of those who are so unhappy as to spend their time upon them.

The fourth part contains several divine, moral, and historical sentences, both in prose and verse, and several useful and easy fables, with their morals; which may not only serve the master to exercise his scholars, by way of evening copies, but may render reading as useful and pleasant as possible to the learner.

The fifth part is founded upon that excellent order of all Charity Schools in these dominions, which obliges every master to join with his scholars in prayer, both morning and evening; teaching them thereby, as is intended, that all their dependance is on God, "By whom we live, and move, and have our being." I have therefore here published several short forms of prayer for their assistance in this divine exercise.

To conclude: "The knowledge of letters" (says the celebrated Dr. WATTS), "is one of the greatest blessings that "ever God bestowed on the children of men: by this means, "we preserve for our own use, through all our lives, what "our memory would have lost in a few days, and lay up a

"rich tresure of knowledge for those that shall come after us.
"By the arts of reading and writing we can sit at home and
"acquaint ourselves with what is done in all the distant parts
"of the world, and find what our fathers did long ago in the
"first ages of mankind. By this means, a Briton holds cor-
"respondence with his friend in America or Japan, and ma-
"nages all his business. It is this which brings all the pas-
"sages of men at once upon the stage, and makes the most
"distant nations and ages converse together, and grow into
"acquaintance. And it is this, by which God has discovered
"his power, and justice, his providence, mercy, and grace,
"that we who live near the end of time, may learn the way to
"Heaven and everlasting happiness."

A New Guide

TO

THE ENGLISH TONGUE

PART I.

THE ALPHABET.

English.	Roman.	Italian.	Name.
A a	A a	A a	a
B b	B b	B b	bee
C c	C c	C c	see
D d	D d	D d	dee
E e	E e	E e	e
F f	F f	F f	eff
G g	G g	G g	gee
H h	H h	H h	aytch
I i	I i	I i	i
J j	J j	J j	jay
K k	K k	K k	kay
L l	L l	L l	ell
M m	M m	M m	em
N n	N n	N n	en
O o	O o	O o	o
P p	P p	P p	pee
Q q	Q q	Q q	cu
R r	R r	R r	ar
S s	S s	S s	ess
T t	T t	T t	tee
V v	V v	V v	vee
U u	U u	U u	yu
W w	W w	W w	double yu
X x	X x	X x	eks
Y y	Y y	Y y	wi
Z z	Z z	Z z	zed

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff fi fl ffi ffl & æ œ

OF SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.					TABLE II.				
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
da	de	di	do	du	ad	ed	id	od	ud
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	af	ef	if	of	uf
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	ah			oh	
ja	je	ji	jo	ju					
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
la	le	li	lo	lu	al	el	il	ol	ul
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	am	em	im	om	um
na	ne	ni	no	nu	an	en	in	on	un
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	ap	ep	ip	op	up
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ar	er	ir	or	ur
sa	se	si	so	su	as	es	is	os	us
ta	te	ti	to	tu	at	et	it	ot	ut
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	av	ev	iv	ov	uv
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	aw	ew		ow	
					ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	ay	ey		oy	
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	az	ez	iz	oz	uz

TABLE III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	qua	que	qui	quo	
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	sca	sce	sci	sco	scu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	sha	she	shi	sho	shu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	ska	ske	ski	sko	sku
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	sla	sle	sli	slo	slu
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	sma	sme	smi	smo	smu
dwa	dwe	dwi	dwo		sna	sne	sni	sno	snu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	spa	spe	spi	spo	spu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	sta	ste	sti	sto	stu
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	swa	swe	swi	swo	swu
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	tha	the	thi	tho	thu
kna	kne	kni	kno	knu	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	twa	twe	twi	two	
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	wha	whe	whi	who	
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	wra	wre	wri	wro	wru

OF MONOSYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Words of Two Letters, viz. *One Vowel and one Consonant.*

AM an as at ax ay. If in is it. Of oh on or ox. Up us. Be he me we ye. Go ho lo no so. Wo. (Do to). By ly my py vy.

TABLE II.

Words of Three Letters, viz. *One Vowel and two Consonants.*

DAB nab. Web. Bib fib nib rib. Bob sob job mob rob sob. Cub rub tub. Bad had lad mad sad. Bed fed led red wed. Bid did hid kid lid rid. God nod rod. Bud cud mud.

Bag cag fag gag hag nag rag tag. Beg leg. Big dig fig gig jig pig wig. Bog dog fog hog jog log. Bug dug hug jug lug mug rug tug. Dam ham ram. Gem hem. Dim him rim.

Gum mum rum sum. Can san man pan (wan). Ben den fen hen men pen ten. Din fin gin kin pin sin tin win. Con (son ton won). Bun fun gun nun pun run sun tun. Two.

Cap gap lap map rap tap. Dip hip lip nip rip sip tip. Fop hop lop mop sop top. Cup sup. Bar far jar mar tar (war). Her. Fir sir. For. Has (was). His. Bat cat fat hat mat rat.

Bet get jet let met net set wet yet. Bit fit hit nit pit sit wit. Dot got hot jot lot not pot rot sot. But cut gut hut nut put rut tut. Lax wax. Kex sex vex. Fix six.

Box fox. The. Who. Cry dry fly fry pry shy sly sty thy try why. Act all and apt ark arm art ash ask asp ass. Ebb egg ell elm end. Ill ink. Odd off oft old.

TABLE III

Words of Three Letters, viz. *One Consonant and two Vowels, or a Diphthong.*

PEA sea tea yea. Bee fee see. Die fie lie. Doe foe roe toe. Due rue sue. Caw daw law jaw maw paw raw saw. Dew few hew mew new pew (sew). Bow low mow row sow tow.

Cow how mow now sow vow. Coo too woo. Bay day gay hay jay lay may nay pay ray say way. (Key) (eye). Boy coy joy toy. Ace age ape are aid aim. Ear eat. Ice. Oak oil oar oat one out owl own. Use (use). You.

Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Three Letters.

LESSON I.

NO man may put off the law of God.
The way of God is no ill way.
My joy is in God all the day.
A bad man is a foe to God.

LESSON II.

To God I cry all the day.
Who is God, but our God?
All men go out of the way of thy law.
In God do I put my joy, O let me not sin.

LESSON III.

Pay to God his due.
Go not in the way of bad men.
No man can see God.
Our God is the God of all men.

LESSON IV.

Who can say he has no sin?
The way of man is ill, but not the way of God.
My son, go not in the way of bad men.
No man can do as God can do.

LESSON V.

Let me not go out of thy way, O God.
O do not see my sin, and let me not go to the pit.
Try me, O God, and let me not go out of the way of thy law.

LESSON VI.

The way of man is not as the way of God.
The law of God is joy to me.
My son, if you do ill, you cannot go to God.
Do as you are bid; but, if you are bid, do no ill.

TABLE IV.

Words of Four Letters, viz. A Vowel placed between the two former Consonants.

BACH much such. Back jack lack pack sack tack. Deck neck peck. Kick lick nick pick sick. Dock lock mock rock sock. Buck duck luck muck tuck. Fact. Buff cuff huff muff puff. Haft. Left. Gift lift sift. Loft soft. High nigh sigh. Held. (Gild) mild wild.

Cold fold hold sold told (gold). Calf half. Self. Wolf gulf. Balk talk walk. Milk silk. Folk (yolk). Bulk hulk. Call fall gall hall tall wall. Bell fell sell tell well. Bill fill hill kill mill pill till will. Boll poll roll toll. (Bull full pull) dull gull hull. Balm calm palm. Alms.

Help yelp. Gulp pulp. Halt malt salt. Belt felt melt pelt. Gilt hilt jilt milt wilt. Colt jolt polt. Lamb. Limb. Comb (bomb) tomb womb. Dumb. Hymn. Camp damp lamp ramp vamp. Hemp. Pump. Bump jump lump pump. Band hand land sand (wand).

Bend fend lend mend rend send tend. Bind find kind mind rind wind. Bond fond pond. Bang gang hang. King ring sing wing. Long song. Bung dung. Bank lank rank. Link pink sink wink. Monk. Cant pant rant (want). Bent dent lent rent sent tent vent went.

Dint hint lint mint (pint). Hunt runt. Garb. Herb verb. Curb. Card hard yard (ward). Herd. Bird gird. Cord lord (ford) (word). Curd. Turf. Bark dark lark mark park. Jerk. Fork (pork) (work). Lurk turk. Girl. Curl hurl purl. Farm. harm (warm). Term. Firm.

Form (worm). Barn yarn (warn). Dern fern hern yern. Born corn horn morn (born torn worn). Burn turn. Carp harp (warp). Cart dart hart part tart (wart). Dirt girt. Fort port sort (wort). Hurt. Cash dash gash hash lash mash rash sash (wash). Dish fish. (Bush push) gush hush rush tush. Cask mask task. Desk. Risk.

Busk dusk husk musk. Gasp hasp rasp (wasp). Lisp wisp. Lass pass. Less mess. Hiss kiss miss. Moss toss. Cast fast last past vast (hast) (wast). Best jest nest rest vest west yest. Fist list mist. Cost lost tost (dost) host most post rost. Dust lust must rust. Bath lath path (hath). Pith with. Both doth loth moth. Next.

Some easy Lessons in the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Letters.

LESSON I.

HOLD in the Lord, and mind his word.

My son, hold fast the law of the Lord.

My son, mind not thy own way, but the way of God.

Do not tell a lie, and let not thy hand do hurt.

LESSON II.

Let all men mind the will of the Lord.

Let no man hurt you, if you can help it.

Do as well as you can; and do no ill.

The Lord is my rock.

LESSON III.

Who is God but the Lord? And who is on high but our God?

I will call on the Lord all the day long.

To the Lord will I lift up myself.

O cast me not out with bad men.

LESSON IV.

God is kind to me, and doth help me.
Mark the man that doth well, and do so too.
Let thy eye be on me, O Lord, my God.
Help such men as want help, and do not sin.

LESSON V.

Hurt no man; and let no man hurt you.
Let thy sins put you in mind to mend.
Send aid to help me, O Lord, my God.
Use not thyself to tell a lie.

LESSON VI.

My son, walk not in the way of bad men, but walk in the law of the Lord.

Let not God go out of thy mind for he is thy rock.

The Lord can tell what is best for me: to him will I go for help.

TABLE V.

Words of Four Letters, viz. A Vowel placed between the two latter Consonants.

BLAB crab drab scab stab (swab). Crib drib glib. Knob. Chub club drub grub snub. Brad clad glad shad. Bred bled fled shed sped. Clod plod shod trod. Stud. Brag drag flag shag snag stag swag wrag. Grig swig trig twig. Clog flog frog prog.

Drug plug slug snug. Dram sham. Them. Brim grim skim swim trim whim. From (whom). Crum drum scum. Bran clan plan span than (swan). Then when wren. Chin grin shin skin spin thin twin. Shun stun. Chap clap flap slap snap trap wrap (swap).

Step. Chip clip ship skip slip trip whip. Chop crop drop prop shop slop stop. Scar star. Blur slur spur. This. Thus. Brat chat gnat flat plat that (what). Fret whet. Knit slit spit. Blot knot trot plot shot spot. Glut shut slut smut. Flax. Flux.

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Letters.

LESSON I.

THE eye of God is on them that do ill.
Go not from me, O God, my God.
The Lord will help them that cry to him.
My son, if thy way is bad, see that you mend it.

LESSON II.

When just men do well, then ill men fall.
I will mind my way, that I may not sin.
He that doth go with ill men will fall.
Do all that is just; and let no ill will be in thy mind.

LESSON III.

Shun them that will hurt you, lest you be hurt by them.
My son, walk not with them that are bad, lest you be so too; but walk in the law of the Lord, and God will help you.
Hold in the Lord, and lend an ear to his word.

LESSON IV.

My son, hold fast in the law of the Lord.
My son, mind not thy own will, but the will of God.
My son, mind the law of God, and you will do well.
My son, call on the Lord, and he will help you.

LESSON V.

Go from that man who will hurt you; and hurt no man thyself.

All men go out of the way, and do not mind God.

God doth see us, and all that we do.

I will sing of the Lord all the day long.

LESSON VI.

With my lips do I tell of the law of God; and I will talk of his word.

I will run the way of thy law; O help me in it.

I am glad that the Lord doth lend an ear to me: for this, I will call on him, and pay my vow.

TABLE VI.

Words of Four Letters, viz. *Two Consonants and two Vowels; the latter Vowel serving only to lengthen the Sound of the former, except where it is otherwise marked.*

BABE. Robe. Face lace mace race. Dice lice mice nice rice vice. Fade jade made wade. Hide ride side tide wide. Rude. Safe. Life wife. Cage page rage sage. Huge. Bake cake make rake sake take. Like pike. Joke poke yoke. Duke puke. Gale pale sale tale vale.

File mile pile tile vile wile. Hole mole pole. Mule rule. Came dame fame game lame name same tame. Lime time. (Come) dome fome home. Fume. Bane lane mane pane. Dine. Fine kine line. mine pine vine wine. (Done) (gone) (none). Bone hone tone. Tune.

Cape rape tape (gape). Pipe ripe wipe (type). Cope hope mope pope rope sope. Care dare fare hare mare pare. Here mere (were). Dire fire hire mire sire tire wire. Core gore more pore sore tore wore. Cure pure sure. Base case. Rise (rise wise). Dose (doze hose) (lose) (nose rose).

Use (use muse). Else. Bate. Date fate gate hate late mate pate rate. Bite kite mite rite. Dote mote note vote. Lute mute. Cave (have) pave rave save wave. Dive five hive (give live sieve). Rove (dove love) move). Gaze maze. Seize.

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Letters.

LESSON I.

GOD doth mind all that we say and do.

This life is not long; but the life to come has no end.

We must love them that do not love us, as well as them that do love us.

We must pray for them that hate us.

LESSON II.

We must do to all men as we like to be done to.

The Lord he is God; it is he that hath made us.

He must live well, that will die well.

He doth live ill, who doth not mend.

LESSON III.

A bad life will make a bad end.

We must let the time past put us in mind of the ill we have done.

In the time to come, we must do ill no more.

Be kind to all men, and hurt not thyself.

LESSON IV.

Woe be to me, if I live not well.

We can hide no work from God; for the Lord he is God, and he is Lord of all.

Mind what is best: do all that is just; and love all whom you have to do with.

LESSON V.

He that doth love God, God will love him.

One God doth rule all. The Lord is God.

None is like to God, and we are all in his hand.

The Lord is my king; he is Lord of all: and by the word of the Lord all was made.

LESSON VI.

God is the most high God; he sets up men, and he doth help them that are just.

Go not far from me, O Lord my God.

The time will come when all men must be put in the dust.

TABLE VII.

Words of Four Letters, viz. *Two Consonants and a Diphthong.*

LAID maid paid. Fail jail nail rail sail tail. Maim. Fain gain main pain rain vain. Fair hair pair. Bait wait. Void. Soil. toil. Coin join. Daub. Thou. Loud. Foul soul. Pour sour (your). Gout rout. Flee free knee thee tree. Deed feed heed need seed weed.

Beef. Leek meek seek week. Feel heel reel. Seem. Been keen seen. Deep keep peep weep. Deer jeer leer peer. Feet meet. Good hood wood. Hoof roof. Book cook hook look took rook. Cool fool pool tool (wool). Doom room. Moon noon soon. Coop hoop loop (soup.)

Door poor. Foot soot. Boot hoot root. Flea plea. Ease. Dead head lead (read bead). Deaf (leaf). Leak reak weak. Deal heal meal seal. Beam seam team. Lean mean wean. Heap leap reap. Bear tear wear (dear fear hear near year). Heat meet seat. Load road toad. Loaf. Soak. Coal goal. Foam roam. Roar. Boat coat goat moat. Oath. Coax.

Chaw draw flaw gnaw spaw thaw. Dawn fawn lawn pawn. Brew knew slew stew (shew). Lewd. Blow crow flow glow grow know slow snow stow (plow brow). Bowl fowl howl. Down gown town. Bray clay dray fray gray play pray slay stay sway. Grey they whey. Lieu. View. Sloe (shoe). Clue glue true.

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Letters.

LESSON I.

WHEN we go out, and when we come in, we are not out of the eye of God.

When we pray to God with a pure mind, he will hear us and help us; but if our mind be not pure when we pray to him, then he will not hear us.

All the day long, God does mind what we do with our time.

LESSON II.

The word of God is true; it is gone from his lips, and will come to pass.

He that took on him the form of man to save us, is God, and came down from God.

This is he, who, when he came, did shew to us the way of life, that we may work the work of God.

LESSON III.

All my joy is in the Lord, and in them that love his ways.

The Lord is nigh to all them that call on him.

It is good to draw near to God, that he may draw near to us.

I will call on the Lord for help, that I may be safe from them that hate me.

LESSON IV.

The ways of God are not like the ways of man.

The Lord God is God of gods, and Lord of all.

Just and true are thy ways, O Lord God: thy word is true.

I am the Lord; I AM that I AM; this is my name.

LESSON V.

The word was with God, and the word was God.

None but God can tell what is to come.

I must not do an ill act; if I have done it once, I must do so no more.

No man can say, he has seen God; for none hath seen him, and none can see him.

LESSON VI.

He that doth love God, will keep his laws.

All ye that love the Lord, see that ye hate sin.

I will love thee, O Lord, as long as I live.

Keep me, O God, for my hope is in thee.

My son, call on the Lord for help, that you may be safe from them that hate you.

TABLE VIII

Words of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz. One Vowel, and the rest Consonants.

THROB. Scrub shrub. Shred thred. Sprig. Scrap strap. Scrip strip. Sprat. Split sprit. Strut. Black clack brack crack knack slack smack snack stack track. Check speck. Brick chick stick snick trick. Block clock crock flock frock knock shock stock.

Chuck cluck pluck truck struck. Tract. Strict. Didst midst. Chaff staff. Cliff skiff stiff whiff. Scoff. Bluff gruff snuff stuff. Craft graft shaft. Cleft theft. Drift shift swift thrift. Flight light might night right sight bright flight fright slight. Child. Scold. Chalk stalk.

(Shall) small stall scrall. Dwell shell smell spell swell. Chill skill spill still shrill. Psalm. Whelm. Whelp. Shalt. Smelt spelt. Spilt stilt. Plumb thumb. Cramp stamp. Shrimp. Plump stump thump trump. Nymph. Brand grand stand strand. Blend spend. Blind grind.

Bring fling sting swing thing spring string. Thong strong throng wrong. Tongs. Lungs. Blank flank frank plank prank shank thank. Brink chink drink shrink stink think. Drunk trunk. Chant grant plant slant scant. Scent spent. Flint print. Front.

Blunt brunt grunt. Third. Sword. Scarf (dwarf wharf). Scurf. Spark stark. Shirk. Stork. Twirl whirl. Churl. Charm (swarm). Storm. Stern. Scorn thorn. Shorn (sworn). Churn spurn. Sharp. Chirp. Smart start (thwart). Flirt shirt skirt. Sport (short snort). Blurt spurt.

Clash flash gnash slash trash. Flesh fresh thresh. Swish. Blush flush plush brush crush thrush. Flask. Brisk whisk. Clasp grasp. Crisp. Brass glass grass class. Bless dress press stress. Bliss. Cress dross gloss (gress). Truss. Blast. Blest chest drest. Twist wrist. Ghost.

Crust trust thrust. Smith. Broth cloth froth (sloth). Truth. Birth. Forth (worth). Werld. Hanch lanch branch stanch. Bench tench stench drench wrench. Arch march parch starch. Perch. Birch. (Porch) torch scorch. Lurch church. Corps. Harsh marsh. First thirst.

Burst curst durst. Batch catch hatch latch match atch snatch thatch (watch). Fetch kerch sketch. Itch ditch hitch pitch fitch stitch twitch (which). Botch notch scotch Crutch. Length strength. Tenth. Ninth. Fifth. Sixth.

Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Six Letters.

LESSON I.

LOVE not the world, nor the things that are in the world; for all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eye, is not of God, but is of the world.

In God I have put my trust, I will not fear what flesh can do to me.

LESSON II.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy mind, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.

All things wax old, and fade; but God is, and will be the same: he hath no end.

The Son of God came to wash us from all sin, that he might save us: I will be glad in his name.

LESSON III.

Let us all do that which is the best, and this will be the way to make God love us.

The Lord God shall bless me, as my right way has been seen by him; and as my hands have been pure, so shall he save me.

The way of the Lord is pure, and so is his word: he helps all them that trust in him.

LESSON IV.

Some men will pass by an ill act, and some will not; but if we will fear God and keep his word, he will not cast us off.

Let all the world fear the Lord.

Flee from vice, and love that which is good.

The fear of God is with them that love him.

LESSON V.

We have one God, by whom are all things made.

The works of man are not like God's works.

Mind what the man of God says; for he shews to you the way of life.

God shall rid me from my strong foes, and from them which hate me; for they are too strong for me.

LESSON VI.

God hath made my feet like harts' feet; and he hath set me up on high.

O my God, I cry to thee in the day-time, but thou dost not hear; and in the night I take no rest.

We will call on thy name, O Lord, so shalt thou save us: we will put our trust in thee, and thou wilt keep us.

TABLE IX.

Words of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz. *Two Vowels and the ster Consonants; the latter Vowel serving only to lengthen the Sound of the former, except where it is otherwise marked.*

BRIBE tribe scribe. Globe. Brace chace grace place space. Price slice spice thrice twice. Sluce spruce. Blade shade spade trade. Chide pride slide stride. Chafe. Knife strife. Stage. Drake flake shake snake stake spike strike. Broke choke cloke smoke stoke stroke.

Scale stale. Smile stile while. Strole scrole whole. Blame flame frame shame. Scheme theme. Chime crime prime shine. Crane plane. Brine shine swine thine twine. Drone prone stone throne. Prune. Crape grape shape. Gripe tripe stripe snipe. Slope.

Blare glare share scare snare spare. There where. spire shire. Score shore snore store. Chase (phrase). Close prose (chose close) those (whose), Prate scate slate state. Smite spite white. Blote smote. Flute brute. Brave crave grave knave shave slave stave. Drive strive thrive.

Clove grove strove. (Glove shove.) (Prove), Blaze glaze craze graze. Prize. Chance dance prance trance. Hence fence pence thence whence sense. Mince prince since. Once. (Sconce). Dunce. Badge fadge.

Edge hedge wedge sledge pledge fledge. Ridge bridge. Dodge lodge. Judge grudge trudge. Range change strange. Hinge singe cringe fringe swinge twinge. Plunge spunge. Farce. (Scarce). Herse verse. Horse. (Worse).

Curse nurse purse. Barge large charge. Serge verge. Forge. (Gorge.) Urge purge. Taste haste paste waste. Bathe swathe lathe. Blithe sithe tithe writhe. Lothe clothe. Lapse. Halve. Delve helve twelve. Carve starve. Serve swerve. Selves Wolves. Plague vague. Rogue vogue. Tongue.

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Six Letters.

LESSON I.

SHEW me the right way, O Lord, and guide me in it.

O think not on my past sins; but think on me, O Lord, for my good.

All the paths of the Lord are truth to such as keep his laws.

He that doth love the Lord shall dwell at ease, and his seed shall have the land.

LESSON II.

Put thy trust in God, and he will help thee.

It is a good thing to give thanks, and to call on the name of the Lord.

Let us sing psalms to the Lord our God.

When thou shalt make a vow to the Lord thy God, thou shalt not be slack to pay it.

LESSON III.

That which is gone out of thy lips, thou shalt keep: and if a man vow to the Lord, he shall keep his oath.

Let us stand fast. Let us strive to be good.

Charge them that are rich in this world, that they do good, and be glad to give.

LESSON IV.

Turn yourselves from all your sins; else God will whet his sword, and bend his bow.

Let us judge ourselves, that God may not judge us.

Let us not mind high things, nor be as those are who do their works to be seen of men.

LESSON V.

Thanks be to the Lord, for he hath been kind to me in a strong place.

Be strong all ye that trust in the Lord.

Fear the Lord all ye that dwell in the word.

The man is blest whose trust is in the Lord.

Keep thy tongue and thy lips from ill.

LESSON VI.

See that ye lose not those things that be good.

The Day of Christ is at hand; and he will judge the world, both the quick and dead.

We shall all change at the last trump; and all that are in the grave shall then come forth, that God may judge them.

TABLE X.

Words consisting of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz. A Diphthong and the rest Consonants, except some few which end in e *final.*

FRAIL snail trail. Claim. Brain chain grain slain stain train sprain strain. Paint faint saint taint. Raise praise. Faith saith. Heir their. Eight freight weight (height). Voice choice. Broil spoil. Joint point. Noise poise, Moist. Quart. Quick. Quench. Squib. Squirt. Fraud. Laugh. Caught taught (draught).

Daunt haunt taunt vaunt flaunt slaunt. Cause gause pause. Couch pouch vouch crouch slouch (touch). Cloud croud proud shroud. Cough trough (tough). Plough slough (dough though) (through) Ought bought fought nought sought brought thought (drought).

Mould (could should would). Ounce bounce pounce. Bound hound pound round sound ground (wound). Count mount. Mourn. Course. House louse mouse (spouse rouse). Clout doubt scout shout spout stout trout sprout. Mouth south (youth). Fourth. Three.

Leech speech. Bleed breed speed steed. Cheek sleek. Kneel steel wheel. Green queen screen spleen. Creep sheep sleep steep sweep. Cheer steer sneer. Cheese. (Geese fleece). Fleet sheet street sweet. Teeth seeth. Sleeve. Freeze sneeze squeeze. Blood flood (stood). Proof.

Brook shook. School stool (wool). Bloom broom groom. Spoon swoon. Droop scoop sloop stoop. Floor. Goose loose (noose choose). Shoot. Tooth (booth smooth). Each reach preach teach. Dread tread spread (knead plead). Sheaf. League. Bleak sneak speak steak squeak.

Realm. Dealt. Health wealth. Cream dream steam stream. Clean glean stean. Cleanse. Cheap. Clear shear smear spear (swear). Search. Earl pearl. Earn learn. Earth dearth (hearth). Heart. Fleas please tease.

Cease lease crease peace. East beast feast least (breast). Bleat cheat treat wheat (great). Sweat threat. Death breath (heath sheath). Breathe sheathe wreathe. Heave leave weave cleave. Coach poach roach broach. Broad. Groan.

Boast roast toast. Float throat (groat). Brief chief grief thief. Niece piece. Fiend (friend). Fierce pierce. Field yield shield. Priest. Grieve thieve Guard. Suit fruit. Build. Guide. Guile. Quilt. Juice. Bruise. Brawl crawl drawl. Brawn prawn. Screw shrew strew threw. Throw. Known thrown (brown clown crown drown frown).

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables.

LESSON I.

I WILL give thanks to thee, O Lord, with all my heart; and will praise thy name.

I will praise the name of God with a song; for this shall please the Lord.

Serve the Lord with fear, and let your heart stand in awe of him.

He that fears not God is in the way to death.

LESSON II.

Great is the Lord, and great is his name.

Seek the Lord while he may be found; call on him while he is near.

Trust in the Lord with all thy heart.

In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust; let me not be put to shame; but help me, lend thine ear to me, and save me.

LESSON III.

Thou, O Lord, art the thing that I long for; thou art my hope from my youth.

O let my mouth be full of thy praise, that I may sing of thee all the day long.

Cast me not from thee in the time of age; and leave me not when my strength doth fail me.

I will go forth in the strength of the Lord God; and will praise thee more and more.

LESSON IV.

Thou, O God, hast taught me from my youth up till now; and I will tell of thy great works.

Great things are they that thou hast done: O God, who is like to thee?

The Lord doth know the way of good men, and the way of bad men shall come to nought.

I did call on the Lord with my voice, and he heard me out of his hill.

LESSON V.

O ye sons of men, how long will ye hate God? Know this, that the Lord will choose the man that is good: when I call on the Lord, he will hear me.

Stand in awe, and sin not: search your own heart by yourself, and be still.

Pour out your praise to God; and put your trust in the Lord.

LESSON VI.

I will lay me down in peace, and take my rest; for it is thou, O Lord, that dost make me dwell in peace.

O hear thou my voice, my king and my God; for to thee will I pray.

My help doth come from God, who doth keep all them that are true of heart: and for this I will praise the name of the Lord most high.

OF DISSYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Some easy Words, accented on the first Syllable, whose Spelling and Pronunciation are nearly the same.

AB-sence	blun-der	com-fort	dif-fer
a-corn	bor-der	com-ment	din-ner
ac-tor	bo-som	com-merce'	doc-tor
ac-tress	bri-er	com-mon	doc-trine
ad-der	brim-stone	con-cord	do-er
ad-vent	bro-ken	con-duct	do-tage
af-ter	buf-fet	con-quest	dra-per
al-lum	but-ter	con-serve	dres-ser
al-so	Ca-per	con-sul	dros-sy
am-ber	car-rot	con-test	drug-get
am-bush	car-ter	con-tract	drug-gist
an-gel	Chaf-finch	con-trite	drum-mer
a-ny	cham-ber	con-vent	drunk-ard
ar-bor	chan-nel	con-verse	dul-lard
art-ful	chap-man	con-vert	dung-hill
ar-tist	chap-ter	cor-ner	du-ty
art-less	cha-sten	cost-ly	dy-er
Back-ward	chat-ter	craf-ty	Edg-ing
ba-ker	ches-nut	cra-zy	el-der
bal-lad	child-ish	crib-bage	em-bers
bank-er	chil-dren	cri-er	em-blem
ban-ter	chil-ly	cru-el	en-ter
bant-ling	chop-per	crup-per	en-gine
bap-tist	church-man	cul-ture	e-ven
bar-ber	ci-der	cum-ber	e-vil
bar-rel	cin-der	cut-ler	ex-tent
bash-ful	cler-gy	Dar-ling	Fac-tor
bet-ter	cof-fin	di-al	fag-got
bit-ter	col-lect	di-et	fan-cy

far-mer
fa-tal
fat-ling
fe-male
fen-der
fen-nel
fer-ret
fe-ver
fid-dler
fil-let
fi-nal
fir-ing
fla-grant
flan-nel
flat-ter
flu-ent
flut-ter
fod-der
fog-gy
fol-ly
fop-pish
fore-man
fore-taste
for-ty
fran-tic
fret-ful
fro-ward
fro-zen
fru-gal
fu-el
fun-nel
fur-long
Gal-lon
gal-lop

game-some
game-ster
gam-mon
gan-der
gar-land
gar-ment
gar-ret
gar-ter
gen-try
gi-ant
gib bet
gip-sy
glim-mer
glit-ter
glo-ry
gloss-sy
glut-ton
god-ly
gold-finch
grace-ful
gras-sy
grate-ful
gra-vy
grit-ty
gru-el
gul-let
gun-ner
gun-shot
gus-set
gut-ter
Ham-let
ham-mer
hand-ful
hand-sel

han-dy
hang-er
hang-ings
hap-py
hard-ship
har-dy
har-lot
har-per
harts-horn
har-vest
hatch-et
help-ful
her-mit
hin-der
hind-most
hin-drance
ho-ly
home-ly
hope-ful
hor-net
hor-rid
horse-man
hu-man
hun-dred
hun-ter
hurt-ful
hus band
I-cy
i-dol
in-fant
in-most
in-sect
in-side
in-stance

in-step
in-to
in-ward
i-vy
Jes-ter
joc key
jol-ly
judg-ment
jug-gler
ju-lep
ju-ry
Ken-nel
ker-nel
kin-dred
king-dom
kins-man
kitch-en
Lad-der
la-dy
lan-cet
land-lord
land-mark
land-scape
lan-tern
lap-pet
lap-wing
lat-ter
la-zy
le-gal
let-ter
li-ar
like-ly
lim-ber
lim-ner

li-ning
lin-net
li-on
lit-ter
lodg-er
lof-ty
lone-ly
lone-some
lord-ly
lord-ship
luc-ky
lug-gage
Ma ker
mam-mon
man-ful
man-ly
man-na
man-ner
ma-ny
mar-gin
mar-ket
ma-tron
max-im
med-ley
mem-ber
mer-cy
mer-ry
mil-ler
mit-tens
mo-dish
mo-ment
morn-ing
mor-tal
mot-to

mud-dy
mur-der
mur-mur
mut-ter
Nap-kin
nice-ly
nim-ble
nine-ty
ninth-ly
num-ber
nut-meg
Of-fer
of-fice
on-set
or-der
or-gan
ost-ler
o-ver
Pa-gan
pam-per
pan-nel
pan-try
pa-per
pa-pist
par-cel
par-don
pa-rents
par-snip
par-lour
par-rot
part-ner
par-ty
pat-tern
pave-ment

pen-cil
pen-ny
pep-per
per-fect
per-son
phan-tom
pic-ture
pig-gin
pil-fer
pil-grim
pil-lar
pi-lot
pi-per
pip-kin
plat-form
plat-ter
pli-ant
plu-mage
plum-met
po-et
pos-set
pot-ter
pre-cept
pru-dent
pup-py
pur-blind
pur-chase
pur-pose
Quar-rel
quar-ter
qui-et
Rab-bit
rag-ged
ram-mer

ra-ker
ran-dom
ran-some
ran-ger
rant-er
ra-ther
re-al
rec-tor
rem-nant
ren-der
ren-net
ri-der
ri-ot
rob-ber
rub-bish
ru-by
rug-ged
ru-in
ru-ler
rum-mage
run-ner
ru-ral
Sa-cred
sad-dler
safe-ly
safe-ty
sal-ad
sal-ver
san-dy
sat-chel
sa-tin
scab-bard
scaf-fold
scam-per

ra-ker
ran-dom
ran-some
ran-ger
rant-er
ra-ther
re-al
rec-tor
rem-nant
ren-der
ren-net
ri-der
ri-ot
rob-ber
rub-bish
ru-by
rug-ged
ru-in
ru-ler
rum-mage
run-ner
ru-ral
Sa-cred
sad-dler
safe-ly
safe-ty
sal-ad
sal-ver
san-dy
sat-chel
sa-tin
scab-bard
scaf-fold
scam-per
scan-dal
scan-ty
scar-let
scat-ter
scol-lop
scorn-ful
scra-per
scul-ler
se-cret
sel-dom
self-ish
sen-tence
ser-mon
ser-pent
ser-vant
sex-ton
sha-dy
shame-ful
sharp-en
sharp-er
shat-ter
shep-herd
shil-ling
short-ly
shut-ter
sig-nal
si-lence
si-lent
sil-ly
sil-ver
sim-per
sim-pler
sin-ful
sin-ner
six-fold
six-ty
skil-ful
skin-ny
skip-per
slan-der
slat-tern
slen-der
sli-my
slip-per
sloth-ful
slug-gard
slug-gish
slum-ber
slut-tish
smo-ky
smug-gler
snap-pish
so-ber
sor-rel
sot-tish
spi-cy
spi-der
spin-net
spin-ner
spin-ster
spite-ful
splen-did
splen-dor
splin-ter
spun-gy
stag-ger
stam-mer
stan-dish
start-lish
stern-ly
stin-gy
sto-ny
stop-page
stop-per
sto-ry
strange-ly
stran-ger
strong-ly
stu-dent
stu-pid
sub-ject
sud-den
su-et
suf-fer
sul-len
sul-ly
sul-try
sum-mer
sum-mon
sun-der
sup-per
sur-face
sur-ly
sur-name
Tab-by
tal-ly
tame-ly
tan-ner
ta-per
tap-ster
tar-dy
tar-nish
tat-ler
tat-ter
tem-per
tem-pest
ten-der
ten-dril
tenth-ly
tet-ter
thank-ful
there-fore
thresh-er
thread-bare
thun-der
time-ly
ti-dings
til-lage
tim-ber
tin-der
ton-nage
tor-ment
tor-rent
to-ry
to-tal
tra-der
trans-port
trench-er
tri-al
trot-ters
tru-ant
tru-ly
trum-pet
tu-lip
tum-bler
tu-mult

tun-nel	ves-sel	ut-most	wes-tern
tur-key	vic-tim	ut-ter	west-ward
tur-nip	vin-tage	use-ful	wet-shod
tur-ner	vi-per	Wa-fer	wharf-age
turn-pike	vir-gin	wa-ger	wher-ry
turn-stile	vi-tal	wa-ges	whim-sey
tu-tor	vo cal	wake-ful	whis-per
Va-cant	vul-gar	wan-der	wil-ful
va-grant	Ud-der	wan-ton	wil-ling
val-ley	ug-ly	ward-robe	win-ter
var-nish	ul-cer	war-like	wis-dom
va-ry	un-der	war-rant	wo-ful
vel-lum	un-to	wasp-ish	wor-ship
vel-vet	up-per	waste-ful	worth-less
ven-ture	up-shot	wed-ding	wor-[illegible]y
ver-min	up-side	wel-fare	Yon-der

Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Two Syllables.

LESSON I.

IT is God that girdeth me with strength of war; and maketh my way perfect.

He maketh my feet like harts' feet; and setteth me upon high.

My foes shall cry, but there shall be none to help them: yea, even unto the Lord shall they cry, but he shall not hear them.

For this cause will I give thanks unto thee, O Lord, and sing praise unto thy name.

LESSON II.

Unto thee, O Lord, will I lift up my soul: my God, I have put my trust in thee.

Lead me forth in thy truth, and learn me; for thou art the God of my health: in thee hath been my hope all the day long.

Call to mind, O Lord, thy tender mercy, which hath been of old.

The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him; and he will shew them his law.

LESSON III.

Hear my voice, O Lord, when I cry unto thee; have mercy on me and hear me.

O hide not thou thy face from me; nor cast thy servant from thee in thy wrath.

Teach me thy way, O Lord, and lead me in the right way.

O my soul, wait thou on the Lord; be strong, and he shall comfort thine heart; and put thou thy trust in the Lord.

LESSON IV.

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord, my strength: think no scorn of me, lest if thou make as though thou didst not hear, I be made like them that go down into the pit.

The Lord is my strength and my shield; my heart hath trusted in him, and I am helped: therefore my heart danceth for joy, and in my song will I praise him.

LESSON V.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me: yea, he saved me out of all my fear.

O taste and see how good the Lord is: blessed is the man that trusteth in him.

O fear the Lord, ye that are his saints; for they that fear him, want no good thing.

The lions do want and suffer much; but they who seek the Lord, shall want no manner of thing that is good.

LESSON VI.

What man is he that lusteth to live; and would fain see good days?

Keep thy tongue from evil; and thy lips that they speak no guile.

The eyes of the Lord are over good men; and he doth hear them when they pray.

The Lord doth save the souls of his servants: and all they that put their trust in him, shall not want help.

TABLE II.

Words accented on the first Syllable: the Spelling and Pronunciation being different.

AL-SO	brew-er	cap-tain	clean-ly
al-way	brew-house	care-ful	clear-ly
am-ple	brew-is	care-less	clo″set
ar″cle	brick-kiln	cen-sure	co″bler
ar″ger	bride-groom	chal-dron	co″lour
ap-ple	bride-maid	cha″pel	co″lumn
Ba″lance	brief-ly	char-coal	co″met
bare-foot	bright-ness	cheap-en	com-rade
beast-ly	bri″stle	cheap-ness	con-jure
bel-fry	brit-tle	cheese-cake	co″py
bel-low	bro″ther	che″resh	co″ver
bird-lime	buc-kle	chil-blain	coun-sel
bi″shop	buck-ram	child-hood	coun-ter
ble″mish	build-er	cho″lic	coun-ty
bloo″dy	bu″ry	cho-rus	cou″ple
blu″ster	bu″shel	chri″sten	cou″rage
bon-fire	bu″shy	chy″mist	cre″dit
bound-less	bu″stle	ci″stern	cre″vice
braw-ny	Ca-ble	ci″ty	crick-et
breath-less	ca″mel	cla″mour	cru-et

cru″sty
cry″stal
cup-board
cu″stom
Dai-ly
dai-sy
da″mage
da″mask
daugh-ter
dead-ly
deaf-en
dear-ly
debt-or
de″vil
dex-trous
dim-ple
dir-ty
di″stance
di″stant
doc-tress
dou″ble
doubt-ful
down-right
do″zen
drag-gle
dri″ven
drow-sy
du″sky
du″sty
Ea-gle
ea-glet
earl-dom
earth-ly
ear-thy
ear-wig
e″cho
eight-fold
eighth-ly
eigh-ty
ei-ther
en-trails
e″ver
eye-brow
eye-sight
eye-sore
Fair-ly
fai-ry
faith-ful
fa″mine
fa″mish
fa-ther
fa″thom
fat-ten
fa-vour
fau″cet
fault-less
faul-ty
fear-less
fea″ther
fea-ture
fe″ster
fid-dle
fierce-ly
fifth-ly
fi″gure
fla″gon
flam-beau
fla″sket
fla-vour
flax-en
flo″rid
fol-low
fon-dle
foot-pace
foot-pad
foot-step
fo″reign
fore-thought
for-tress
found-er
four-score
fourth-ly
frail-ty
frec-kle
freck-led
freck-ly
free-hold
free-ly
free-stone
friend-less
friend-ly
fright-en
fright-ful
fro″lic
fro″sty
fro″thy
fruit-ful
fru″strate
Gain-ful
gain-say
ga″ther
gau-dy
ge″sture
ghost-ly
gi″blets
gin″gle
giv-en
giv-er
gli″sten
gloo-my
good-ness
go″spel
go″vern
grace-less
gran-deur
grand-son
gra″vel
grea-sy
great-ness
griev-ous
grist-ly
gro″gram
ground-less
grum-ble
guilt-less
gui″nea
Ha″bit
has-sock
ha″vock
haut-boy
health-ful
heal-thy
heart-en
heart-less
hear-ty
hea-then

hea″vy
heed-less
heir-ess
high-ly
high-way
hi″gler
hi″ther
hoa-ry
ho″mage
ho″nest
host-ess
hour-ly
hum-ble
hun-dredth
hun″ger
hun″gry
hu″sky
I″mage
in-sight
Jaun-dice
jew-el
jour-nal
joy-ful
juice-less
jui-cy
Kind-ness
kna-vish
knight-hood
knock-er
know-ledge
knuc-kle
Lan″guage
lan″guid
lau-rel
lea″ther
le″vel
light-er
li″mit
li″quid
li″quar
lu-cre
lu″stre
lu″sty
Ma″dam
ma″gic
ma″lice
man-gle
man-hood
ma″ster
ma″stiff
match-less
mea-sure
mea-zles
me″lon
me″rit
me″thod
migh-ty
min″gle
mis-chief
mi″stress
mi″sty
mo″dern
mo″dest
mo″narch
mon-strous
mo″ther
mouth-ful
moun-tain
mourn-ful
mus-cle
mu″sket
mu″slin
mu″stard
mu″ster
mu″sty
Name-less
na″sty
naugh-ty
need-ful
neigh-bour
nei-ther
ne″ver
noi-sy
nose-gay
no″thing
no″vel
Oat-meal
Pad-lock
pam-phlet
pas-time
pa-stry
pa″sture
pa″sty
pea-cock
pea-hen
peer-ess
peer-less
pe″nance
peo-ple
pe″ster
phren-zy
pi-ous
pis-mire
pit-chy
pla″net
plan-tain
plea-sant
plea-sure
poi-son
po″sture
prat-tle
preach-er
prin-cess
pro″duce
pro″duct
prof-fer
pro″gress
pro″mise
pro″spect
pro″sper
psalm-ist
psal-ter
pu″nish
puz-zle
Quick-en
quick-ly
Ram-ble
ra″pid
rat-tle
ra″vel
read-er
re″bel
re″fuge
re″lish
rest-less
rhu-barb

ri-fle
ri″gid
ri″gor
ri pen
ri″sen
ri″ver
ri″vet
rock-et
ro guish
roll-er
ro″sin
rough-ly
ruf fle
Sal mon
sam ple
sau cer
sau-cy
sau-sage
saw-yer
scho″lar
scis sors
scrib ble
scuf-fle
seam-less
sea son
sha″dow
shal-low
show-er
sic kle
sick-ness
sim-ple
si″new
sin″gle
skew-er
smug gle
soft ten
so″lid
soo″ty
south ern
span″gle
speak-er
spec kle
spi″got
spi″nage
spi″rit
spit-tle
spright ly
star tle
sta″ture
stea″dy
stee ple
sti-fle
stock-ings
straight-en
strait-ly
straight-way
stream er
strength en
suc kle
sup-ple
sure ly
sure ty
swar thy
swea ty
sweep-er
sweet ness
Ta ble
tay-lor
ta″lent
ta″lon
tan″gle
tat tle
ta″vern
tempt er
te″nant
tex-ture
thatch er
thick-en
thiev ish
thir-ty
tho″rough
threat-en
thread dle
throw-ster
tic-kle
tick-lish
ti-ger
ti gress
tin″ker
tip ple
trai-tor
trea ty
tre″ble
tres pass
tri″bute
troop-er
trou″ble
twink-ling
Va″lue
ve″nom
ver juce
vi″sage
vir tue
vi″sit
Up right
Waist coat
wal-nut
wa ter
weal-thy
wea ry
wea ver
wed lock
weigh-ty
whee-dle
whee ler
where-fore
whirl-pool
whirl-wind
whit-low
wick-ed
wi″dow
wo″man
won-drous
woo″dy
wool-len
work-man
worm-wood
wor-sted
wran″gle
wrap-per
wre″stle
wrist-band
wri-ter
Youth-ful
Zea″lot
zea-lous

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Two Syllables.

LESSON I.

I WILL always give thanks unto the Lord; his praise shall ever be in my mouth.

My soul shall make her boast in the Lord: the humble shall hear of it, and be glad.

O praise the Lord with me; and let us bless his name always.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me; yea, he saved me out of all my fear.

LESSON II.

The Angel of the Lord standeth round them that fear him, and saveth them.

The Lord doth order a good man's going, and maketh his way pleasant to him.

Though he fall, he shall not be cast off; for the Lord keepeth him.

The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a contrite heart: and will save such as are of an humble spirit.

LESSON III.

Thy mercy, O Lord, reacheth unto the heavens, and thy truth unto the clouds.

Thou, Lord, shalt save both man and beast.

How great is thy mercy, O God! and the children of men shall put their trust under the shadow of thy wings.

For with thee is the well of life: and in thy light shall we see light.

LESSON IV.

Have mercy on me, O Lord, for I am weak: O Lord, heal me, for my bones are vexed.

My soul also is sore troubled: but, Lord, how long wilt thou punish me?

Turn thee, O Lord, and save my soul: O save me for thy mercy's sake.

For in death no man doth think on thee: and who will give thee thanks in the pit?

LESSON V.

O clap your hands, all ye people; O sing unto God with the voice of joy!

For the Lord is high, and to be feared: he is the great King over all the earth!

God is gone up with a merry noise: and the Lord with the sound of a trump!

O sing praises, sing praises unto our God: O sing praises, sing praises unto our King!

LESSON VI.

A wicked doer giveth heed to false lips: and a liar giveth ear to a naughty tongue.

Children's children are the crown of old men; and the glory of children are their fathers.

Let a bear, robbed of her whelps, meet a man, rather than a fool in his folly.

He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him.

TABLE III.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

A-BASE	a-midst	be-lief	con-front
ab-hor	a-mong	be-lieve	con-fuse
a-bide	a-muse	be-long	con-jure
a-bout	a-noint	be-love	con-strain
a-broad	a-part	be-neath	con-sume
ab-rupt	ap-proach	be-night	con-tempt
ab-sent	ap-prove	be-queath	cont-end
ab-solve	a-rise	be-set	con-tent
ab-surd	ar-rest	be-side	con-temn
ac-cept	a"scend	be-speak	con-vey
ac-quire	a"spire	be-twixt	cor-rect
ad-dict	a"stray	be-wail	cor-rupt
ad-dress	a"tone	blas-pheme	cre-ate
ad-journ	at-tack	bu-reau	De-bar
ad-mit	at-tempt	Ca-nal	de-ceit
a-dore	at-tire	ca-rouse	de-ceive
a-dorn	a-vail	col-lect	de-cide
ad-vance	a-venge	com-mence	de-clare
a-far	a-void	com-plain	de-coy
af-fair	a-wait	com-plaint	de-cease
af-firm	a-wake	com-pound	de-duce
af-fright	a-way	com-pel	de-duct
a-gainst	Be-cause	com-ply	de-fect
a-larm	be-come	com-pose	de-fend
a-like	be-fore	com-pute	de-fence
al-lude	be-friend	con-ceit	de-fer
a-lone	be-gin	con-cert	de-fy
a-maze	be-have	con-duct	de-fine
a-mend	be-head	con-fine	de-form
a-mends	be-hold	con-found	de-fraud

de-grade
de-light
de-note
de-part
de-pose
de-press
de-pute
de-rive
de-scribe
de-sire
de-spite
de-spond
de-stroy
de-tect
de-test
de-vise
di-rect
dis-arm
dis-band
dis-burse
dis-card
dis-claim
dis-count
dis-course
dis-joint
dis-like
dis-lodge
dis-may
dis-miss
dis-own
dis-pel
dis-place
dis-play
dis-pose

dis-praise
dis-prove
dis-robe
dis-sent
dis-serve
dis-taste
dis-tinct
dis-tort
dis-trust
dis-tract
di″sturb
dis-use
di-vert
di-vine
dra″goon
Ef-fect
e-lope
em-balm
em-bark
em-broil
e-mit
en-chant
en-close
en-croach
en-dear
en-dorse
en-dure
en-force
en-gage
en-joy
en-large
en-rage
en-rich
en-roll

en-sue
en-thral
en-throne
en-tice
en-tire
en-treat
e″spouse
e-vade
e-vent
e-vince
ex-alt
ex-cel
ex-cise
ex-cite
ex-claim
ex-cuse
ex-empt
ex-ert
ex-ist
ex-pand
ex-panse
ex pend
ex-plode
ex-pose
ex-tend
ex-tort
ex-tract
ex-treme
Fif-teen
fore-arm
fore-seen
fore-shew
fore-speak
fore-think

for-get
four-teen
for-sworn
ful-fil
Gal-lant
ga-zette
Hence-forth
here-by
here-in
here-of
him-self
Im-brue
im-burse
im-merge
im-merse
im-pair
im-pale
im-pend
im-plant
im-press
im-print
im-prove
in-camp
in-cite
in-crease
in-cur
in-dent
in-dulge
in-fect
in-fest
in-firm
in-flame
in-flict
in-fuse

in-graft
in-grate
in-ject
in-scribe
in-slave
in-snare
in-stil
in-struct
in-sure
in-tense
in-trigue
in-trude
in-trust
in-verse
in-vert
in-vest
in-vite
Mis-chance
mis-count
mis-deed
mis-doubt
mis-give
mis-hap
mis-lead
mis-like
mis-name
mi"spend
mis-place
mis-print
mis-rule
mis-take
mis-trust
mo-lest
mo-rose

Ne-glect
nine-teen
Ob-struct
ob-tain
oc-cur
of-fence
o-mit
op-press
out-do
out-live
out-strip
Par-take
pear-main
per-form
per-mit
per-spire
per-tain
per-verse
per-vert
po-lite
por-tend
pre-dict
pre-pare
pre-vail
pre-scribe
pre-serve
pre-tend
pro-ject
pro-mote
pro-nounce
pro-pose
pro-pound
pro-rogue
pro-tect

pro-test
pur-loin
pur-suit
Re-bate
re-buke
re-cant
re-ceipt
re-cite
re-cline
re-course
re-duce
re-fer
re-fit
re-gain
re-joice
re-late
re-lax
re-ly
re-mark
re-mind
re-mit
re-pair
re-pass
re-plete
re-pose
re-press
re-prieve
re-print
re-pulse
re-prove
re-straint
re-sume
re-tail
re-tract

re-trench
re-vere
re-volve
re-ward
ro-bust
ro-mance
Scru-toire
se-dan
se-duce
se-lect
sha"lot
six-teen
sub-ject
sub-join
sub-lime
sub-mit
sub-orn
sub-tract
su-pine
sup-pose
su-preme
sur-mount
sur-pass
sur-vey
sur-vive
su"spense
Them-selves
there-of
thir-teen
tra-duce
trans-act
tran"scend
tran"scribe
trans-form

trans-gress	un-cut	un-like	un-true
trans-late	un-dress	un-lock	un-truth
trans-plant	un-fair	un-made	un-twist
trans-port	un-fit	un-man	up-on
trans-pose	un-fold	un-mask	Where-as
tre-pan	un-gain	un-paid	where-by
Un-apt	un-glue	un-ripe	where-in
un-arm	un-hasp	un-safe	where-of
un-bar	un-heard	un-say	where-to
un-bend	un-hinge	un-screw	where-with
un-bind	un-hook	un-seen	with-al
un-bolt	un-horse	un-sound	with-in
un-clasp	un-hurt	un-taught	with-draw
un-cloath	un-kind	un-teach	with-out
un-close	un-lace	un-tie	with-stand

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Two Syllables.

LESSON I.

THE wicked hath said in his heart, Tush, God doth forget: he hideth away his face, and he will never see it.

Arise, O Lord God, and lift up thine hand: forget not the poor.

Wherefore should the wicked blaspheme God, while he doth say in his heart, Tush, thou God carest not for it.

LESSON II.

I will rejoice in thee: yea, my songs will I make of thy name, O thou Most High.

I will shew all thy praises within the ports of the daughter of Sion: I will rejoice in thy saving health.

The Lord is known to do judgment: the wicked is trapped in the work of his own hands.

LESSON III.

A man's heart doth devise his way: but the Lord doth direct his steps.

A divine sentence is in the lips of the king: his mouth doth not transgress in judgment.

A just weight and balance are the Lord's: all the weights of the bag are his work.

The highway of the upright is to depart from evil; he that keepeth his way doth preserve his soul.

LESSON IV.

The wicked man shutteth his eyes to devise froward things: moving his lips, he bringeth evil to pass.

The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of goodness.

He that is slow to anger, is better than the mighty: and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city.

LESSON V.

O my soul, thou hast said unto the Lord, Thou art my God, my goods are nothing unto thee.

All my delight is upon the saints that are in the earth: and upon such as excel in virtue.

I will thank the Lord for giving me warning; my reins also chasten me in the night season.

I have set God always before me; for he is on my right hand, therefore I shall not fall.

LESSON VI.

The Lord is my shepherd; therefore can I lack nothing.

He shall feed me in a green pasture; and lead me forth beside the waters of comfort.

Thou shalt prepare a table before me, against them that trouble me; thou didst anoint my head with oil, and my cup shall be full.

But thy loving kindness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Note. *The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

AB-so-lute	be″ve″rage	ca-te-chism
ab-sti-nence	bit-ter-ness	ca″tho-lic
ac-ti-on	blame-a-ble	cau-ti-ous
ad-jec-tive	blas-phe-mous	ce″le-brate
ad-mi-ral	blas-phe-my	cer-tain-ly
af-ter-ward	book-sel-ler	cer-ti-fy
ag-gre-gate	boun-te-ous	chan-ce-ry
al-der-man	bro″ther-hood	change-a-ble
al-ma-nack	bu″si-ly	charge-a-ble
al-pha-bet	but-che″ry	cha″rac-ter
a″ni-mal	but-ter-fly	cha″stise-ment
a″ni-mate	but-te-ry	cha″sti-ty
an-nu-al	Cal-i-co	cheer-ful-ly
ap-pe-tite	can-di-date	cheese-mon-ger
ar-ti-choke	can-dle-stick	cho″co-late
ar-ti-fice	ca″ni″ster	cho″le-ric
a-the-ist	ca-pa-ble	chri″sten-ing
Ba″che-lor	ca″ra-way	cin-na-mon
bar-ba-rous	care-ful-ness	cir-cu-lar
ba″ro-net	care-less-ly	cir-cum-stance
bat-tle-door	car-pen-ter	clean-li-ness
beg-ga-ry	car-ri-age	cle″men-cy
be″ne-fit	car-ri-er	clo-thi-er

co″me-dy
co″mi-cal
com-mon-er
com-pa-ny
con-fi-dence
con-fi-dent
con-ju-ror
con-stan-cy
con-tra-ry
co″vet-ous
coun-sel-lor
cu-ra-cy
cu-ri-ous
cu″stom-er
Dan-ger-ous
de″so-late
de″spe-rate
de″sti-tute
di-a-mond
dig-ni-fy
dif-fer-ence
dif-fer-ent
di″li-gent
di″mi-ty
di″vi-dend
dra-pe-ry
drop-si-cal
drow-si-ness
drunk-en-ness
du-ra-ble
du-ti-ful
Eat-a-ble
e″le-gance
e″lo-quence
em-bas-sy
e″mi-nence
em-pe-ror
e″ne-my
en-mi-ty
e″pi-taph
e-qua-lize
e″ven-ing
e″ve-ry
e″vi-dent
ex-cel-lent
ex-er-cise
Fac-to-ry
fa″cul-ty
faith-ful-ly
fal-si-ty
fa″mi-ly
fan-ci-ful
fa-ther-less
fa-vou-rite
fel-low-ship
fif-ti-eth
fi-nal-ly
fi″nish-er
fir-ma-ment
fish-e″ry
fla-ge″let
fluc-tu-ate
fol-low-er
fool-e-ry
for-ci-ble
fo″reign-er
fo″rest-er
for-mal-ly
for-mer-ly
for-ti-tude
for-tu-nate
frac-ti-on
fre-quen-cy
fright-ful-ly
fri″vo-lous
fruit-er-er
fu-ri-ous
fur-ther-more
Gal-lant-ry
gal-le ry
ge″ne-ral
ge″ni-ting
gen-tle-man
gin-ger-bread
gla-zi-er
glo-ri-fy
glo-ri-ous
glut-to″ny
go″vern-ment
go″ver-ness
go″ver-nor
grace-ful-ly
gra-ci-ous
gra″du-al
gra″na-ry
grand-fa-ther
grand-mo″ther
grate-ful-ly
gra″vi-ty
gra-zi-er
gree-di-ly
grid-i-ron

griev-ous-ly
gro-ce-ry
guar-di-an
gun-ne-ry
Half-pen-ny
hand-ker-chief
hap-pi-ness
har-mo-ny
ha"zard-ous
head-bo"rough
hear-ti-ly
hea"ven-ly
hea"vi-ness
he"rald-ry
herb-al-ist
her-mit-age
he"si-tate
hi"sto-ry
hi"ther-most
hi"ther-to
hor-ri-bly
ho si-er
ho"spi-tal
house-hold-er
hu-mor-ist
hu-mor-ous
hu-mor-some
hur-ri cane
hus-band-man
hy"po-crite
ig-no-rance
im-pi-ous
im-pu-dent
in-di-gence
in-di-go
in-do-lent
in-du"stry
in-fa-mous
in-fa-my
in-fan-cy
in-fer-ence
in-fi-del
in-flu-ence
in-hold-er
in-ju-ry
in-no-cence
in-so-lence
in-stru-ment
in-te-ger
in-ti-mate
in-ward-ly
i-vo-ry
Jea"lou-sy
jes-sa-mine
jew-el-ler
jo"cu-lar
jol-li-ty
jour-nal-ist
ju-ni-per
ju"sti-fy
Kins-wo"man
kna-ve-ry
Land-la-dy
la"ti-tude
laud-a-ble
la"ven-der
lec-tur-er
le"ga-cy
le"gi-ble
le"thar-gy
li-a-ble
li"be-ral
li"ber-ty
like-li-hood
li"ta-ny
li"tur-gy
live-li-hood
li"ve-ry
lot-te-ry
low-er-most
lu-di-crous
lu-mi-nous
lu-na-cy
lu"sti-ly
Mac-ker-el
ma"gi-strate
mag-ni-fy
ma"jes-ty
main-te-nance
ma"la-dy
ma"ni-fold
man-ner-ly
ma"ri-gold
mar jo ram
mar-ri-age
mar-tyr-dom
mar-vel-lous
me"di cine
me"di-tate
me"mo-ry
mer-ci-ful
mer-ci-lem

mes-sen-ger
migh-ti-ly
mil-lin-er
mil-li-on
mi"ni"stry
mi"ra-cle
mi"se-ry
mis-sel-to
mock-e-ry
mo"nu-ment
move-a-ble
moun-te-bank
mul-ber-ry
mul-ti-tude
Na-ti-on
na"tu-ral
nec-ta-rine
ne"ga-tive
neg-li-gence
nig-gard-ly
night-in-gale
nine-ti-eth
north-er-ly
no"ta-bly
nou"rish-ment
nu-me-ral
nun-ne-ry
nur-se-ry
Ob-li-gate
ob"sti-nate
ob-vi-ate
oc-cu-py
of-fer-ing
o"ni-on
o"pe-ra
o"pe-rate
o-pi-um
or-der-ly
or-gan-ist
o"ri-fice
o"ri-gin
or-na-ment
o-ver-board
out-er-most
Pa"ra-ble
pa-rent-age
part-ner-ship
pas-sen-ger
pas-si-on
pass-o-ver
pa"stu-rage
pa-ti-ent
pa-tri-arch
pen-du-lum
pen-si-on
pe-ri-od
per-qui-site
per-se-cute
pe"sti-lent
pet-ti-coat
pew-ter-er
pi"ge-on
pi-e-ty
pil-lo-ry
pi"ti-ful
pla"ster-er
plen-ti-ful
pleu-ri-sy
por-ren-ger
poul-ter-er
po"ver-ty
pow-er-ful
pre"ci-ous
pre"sent-ly
pro"di-gal
pro"sper-ous
pro"vi-dence
psalm-o-dy
pub-li-can
pu"nish-ment
Qua"li-ty
quan-ti-ty
quar-rel-some
quar-ter-age
quar-ter-ly
que"sti-on
Ra-ri-ty
rasp-ber-ry
ra"ti-fy
rea"di-ly
rec-kon-ing
re"com-pence
re"cre-ate
rec-to-ry
re"fer-ence
re"gi"stry
re"gu-lar
re"gu-late
re"me-dy
re"pro-bate
re"si-dence
re"si-due

re″so-lute
re″ve-rence
rhe″to-ric
rheu-ma-tism
ri″di-cule
right-e-ous
ri″go-rous
rob-be″ry
ri-ot-ous
rose-ma-ry
rot-ten-ness
ruf-fi-an
rus-set-in
Sa-cra-ment
sanc-ti-on
sanc-ti-fy
sa″tis-fy
scan-da-lous
scar-ci-ty
sca″ven-ger
scru-pu-lous
se″cond-ly
se″di-ment
sen-si-ble
sen-ti-ment
se″pa-rate
se″pul-chre
se-ri-ous
set-tle-ment
se″ven-ty
sil-la-bub
si″new-y
sin″gu-lar
six-ti-eth
ske″le-ton
sla-ve-ry
slip-pe-ry
so″lem-ly
sol-di-er
so″li-tude
sor-row-ful
so″ve-reign
spec-ta-cle
stew-ard-ship
straw-ber-ry
stur-ge-on
sub-sti-tute
sum-tu-ous
sur-ge-on
Tan-ta-lize
ta″pe″stry
teach-a-ble
te-di-ous
te″le″scope
tem-pe-rate
tem-po-ral
te″ne-ment
ter-ri-ble
ter-ri-fy
te″sta-ment
te″sti-fy
thir-ti-eth
tow-ard-ly
tract-a-ble
tra″ge-dy
tra″vel-ler
trea″che-ry
trea″sur-er
trea″su-ry
trou″ble-some
trum-pet-er
twen-ti-eth
ty″ran-ny
Va″li-ant
va″ni-ty
ve-he-mence
ve″ni-son
ven-ture-some
ver-bal-ly
ve″ri-fy
ver-si-on
vic-to-ry
vic-tu-als
vi″gi-lant
vi″gor-ous
vi″ne-gar
vi-o-lence
vir-tu-ous
vi″sit-or
Un-der-hand
un-der-most
u-ni-form
use-ful-ness
ut-ter-ly
Wag-gon-er
war-ri-or
wea-ri-ed
wea-ri-some
wharf-in-ger
wick-ed-ness
wil-der-ness
won-der-ful

Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.

LESSON I.

REJOICE in the Lord, O ye righteous; for it doth become well the just to be thankful.

Praise the Lord with a harp: sing praises unto him with the lute, and instruments of ten strings.

Sing unto the Lord a new song: sing praises lustily unto him with a good courage.

For the word of the Lord is true; and all his works are faithful.

LESSON II.

A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband: but she that hath no shame is as rotenness in his bones.

The hand of the diligent shall bear rule; but the slothful shall be under tribute.

The righteous is more excellent than his neighbour: but the way of the wicked doth seduce them.

LESSON III.

I will magnify thee, O God, my king: and I will praise thy name for ever and ever.

Every day will I give thanks unto thee: and praise thy name for ever and ever.

Great is the Lord, and marvellous; worthy to be praised: there is no end of his greatness.

The Lord is loving unto every man; and his mercy is over all his works.

LESSON IV.

A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment, scattereth away all evil with his eyes.

There is gold and a multitude of rubies; but the lips of knowledge are a precious jewel.

Bread of deceit is sweet to a man; but afterwards his mouth shall be filled with gravel.

Say not thou, I will recompense evil; but wait on the Lord, and he shall save thee.

LESSON V.

The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works.

The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him: yea, all such as call upon him faithfully.

He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him: he also will hear their cry, and will help them.

The Lord doth preserve all them that love him; but scattereth abroad all the wicked men.

LESSON VI.

The robbery of the wicked shall destroy them; because they hate judgment.

The wicked shall be a ransom for the righteous: and he that doth transgress, for the upright.

A wise man scaleth the city of the mighty, and casteth down the strength and confidence thereof.

The slothful coveteth greedily all the day long; but the righteous giveth and spareth not.

TABLE II.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

A-bun-dance	ap-pa-rent	at-tend-ance
ac-com-plish	ap pear-ance	Be-got-ten
ad-mo″nish	ap-pen-dix	be-hold-en
a-mend-ment	ap-pren-tice	blas-phe-mer
an-o″ther	arch-an″gel	com-mand-ment
a-po″stle	arch-bi″shop	com-mit-tee
ap-pa″rel	as-sem-ble	com-pen-sate

com-po-sure
con-du-cive
con-fine-ment
con-jec-ture
con-si″der
con-tent-ment
con-ti″nue
con-vul-sive
De-ceit-ful
de-fi-ance
de-li″ver
de-mo″lish
de-mon-strate
di-lem-ma
di-mi″nish
di-rect-ly
di″sci-ple
dis-co-ver
dis-cre″dit
dis-fi″gure
dis-grace-ful
dis-ho″nest
dis-or-der
dis-plea″sure
dis-sem-ble
di″stil-ler
dis-tin-guish
dis-tri″bute
E-le″venth
em-bas-sage
em-bow-el
en-a-ble
en-coun-ter
en-gage-ment
en-joy-ment
en-no-ble
en-tan″gle
e″sta″blish
ex-am-ple
ex-a″mine
ex-tin-guish
Fan-ta″stic
fore-run-ner
for-get-ful
for-give-ness
for-sa-ken
Here-af-ter
he-ro-ic
Ig-no-ble
il-le-gal
il-lu″strate
i″ma″gine
im-bit-ter
im-mo″dest
im-mor-tal
im-port-ant
im-pri″son
im-pro″per
im-prove-ment
in-clo-sure
in-cum-ber
in-den-ture
in-hu-man
in-ju″stice
in-qui-ry
in-tire-ly
in-trea-ty
in-vec-tive
in-ve″nom
Ma-je″stic
mis-car-ry
mis-for-tune
mis-go″vern
mis-ma″nage
mis-sha-pen
more-o-ver
Ob-ser-ver
ob-tru-der
oc-cur-rence
of-fend-er
of-fen-sive
op-po-ser
op-pres-sor
Par-ta-ker
pa-ter-nal
pa-the″tic
per-form-ance
po-ma-tum
pre-fer-ment
pro-duct-ive
pro-hi″bit
pro-ject-or
pro-phe″tic
pur-su-ant
Re-ceiv-er
re-ci-tal
re-cord-er
re-co″ver
re-deem-er
re-fine-ment
re-fi-ner
re-form-er

re-fresh ment
re-ful-gent
re gard less
re mem-ber
re-mem-brance
re mit tance
re pent ance
re-sem ble
Se cure ly
se duce-ment
se vere-ly
sin cere-ly
spec ta-tor
stu pen dous
sub mis sive
sub scri ber
suc-cess ful
suc-cess or
sur-ren der
sur-vey-or
sur vi vor
Te"sta-tor
te"sta-trix
thence for-ward
to-bac co
to ge"ther
tor-ment-er
tri-bu-nal
tri-um-phant
Vice-ge-rent
Un-ac-tive
un-bo-som
un-bro-ken
un-cer-tain
un-ci"vil
un-com-mon
un-con stant
un-co"ver
un-daunt-ed
un ea sy
un e-ven
un-friend ly
un-god-ly
un-grate ful
un-hand some
un-law-ful
un-luc-ky
un-man-ly
un-plea"sant
un-qui-et
un-seem-ly
un-spot-ted
un-to-ward
un-wel-come
un-will-ing
un-wor-thy
up-right-ly.

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.

LESSON I.

THOU, O Lord, hast maintained my right and my cause; thou art set it the throne that judgest right.

Thou hast rebuked the heathen; and destroyed the ungoldy: thou hast put out their name for ever and ever.

The Lord will also be a defence for the oppressed; even a refuge in due time of trouble.

LESSON II.

The rich and the poor meet together: the Lord is the maker of them all.

A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself: but the simple pass on and are punished.

He that oppresseth the poor to increase his riches; and he that giveth to the rich, shall surely come to want.

Rob not the poor, because he his poor: neither oppress the afflicted in the gate.

LESSON III.

Why standest thou so far off, O Lord; and hidest thy face in the needful time of trouble?

The ungodly for his own lust doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the same craft that they have devised.

For the ungodly hath made boast of his own heart's desire; and speaketh good of the covetous, whom God abhorreth.

LESSON IV.

Be not amongst wine-bibbers; amongst riotous eaters of flesh.

For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty: and drowsiness shall cover a man with rags.

The father of the righteous shall greatly rejoice: and he that begetteth a wise child shall have joy of him.

LESSON V.

The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handy-work.

One day telleth another, and one night doth certify another.

There is neither speech nor language, but their voices are heard among them.

Their sound is gone out into all lands: and their words unto the ends of the world.

LESSON VI.

The fear of the Lord is clean, and endureth for ever; the judgments of the Lord are always righteous and true.

More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold: sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb.

Moreover by them is thy servant taught: and in keeping of them there is great reward.

TABLE III.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the last Syllable.*

AF-ter-noon	dis″e-steem	in-dis-creet
ap-per-tain	dis-o-bey	in-dis-pose
ap-pre-hend	dis-o-blige	in-so-much
Ca″ra-van	dis-pos-sess	in-ter-cede
com-pre-hend	dis-re-gard	in-ter-fere
con-de-scend	dis-re-spect	in-ter-leave
con-tra-dict	dis-u-nite	in-ter-line
Dis-a-gree	do″mi-neer	in-ter-mix
dis-al-low	E″ver-more	in-ter-rupt
dis-ap-pear	Gre″na-dier	in-tro-duce
dis-ap-point	Here-to-fore	Mis-ap-ply
dis-ap-prove	here-up-on	mis-be-have
dis-be-lief	Im-por-tune	mis-in-form
dis-com-mend	in-com-mode	O-ver-born
dis-com-pose	in-cor-rect	o-ver-cast
dis-con-tent	in-cor-rupt	o-ver-come
dis-en-gage	in-di-rect	o-ver-grow

o-ver-look	re″pre-hend	Vi-o-lin
o-ver-run	re″pri-mand	vo″lun-teer
o-ver-take	ri″ga-doon	Un-be-lief
o-ver-throw	Se″ven-teen	un-der-mine
o-ver-turn	su-per-fine	un-der-stand
Re″com-mend	su-per-scribe	Ye″ster-day
re″con-cile	There-a-bout	ye″ster-night

More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.

LESSON I.

THE Lord looketh down from heaven upo the children of men, to see if there were any tha would understand and seek after God;

But they are all gone out of the way, they are all become vile: there is none that doth good no not one.

Their throat is an open sepulchre; with the tongues they have deceived: the poison of asp is under their lips.

LESSON II.

By the blessing of the upright, the city is ex alted; but it is overthrown by the mouth of th wicked.

Where no counsel is, the people fall; but i the multitnde of counsellors, there is safety.

He that is surety for a stranger, shall smart fo it; but he that declineth to be a surety is sure.

The merciful man doth good to his own soul but he that is cruel troubleth his own flesh.

LESSON III.

O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and know me; thou knowest my down-sitting, and mi up-rising; thou didst understand my thoug long before.

Thou art about my path, and about my bed; and spiest out all my ways.

Try me, O God, and seek the ground of my heart; prove me, and examine my thoughts.

Look well if there be any way of wickedness in me; and lead me in the way of eternal life.

LESSON IV.

It is not good to accept the person of the wicked; to overthrow the righteous in judgment.

The heart of the prudent getteth knowledge; and the ear of the wise seeketh knowledge.

A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly; and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

Many will entreat the favour of the prince; and every man is a friend to him that giveth gifts.

LESSON V.

Deliver me, O Lord, from the evil man, and preserve me from the wicked man.

Who imagine mischief in their hearts; and stir up strife all the day long.

They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent: adders' poison is under their lips.

Keep me, O Lord, from the hands of the ungodly; preserve me from the wicked men, who are purposed to overthrow my goings.

LESSON VI.

The wisdom of the prudent is to understand his way; but the folly of fools is deceit.

The simple believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going.

A wise man feareth and departeth from evil; but the fool rageth, and is confident.

The evil bow before the good; and the wicked at the gates of the righteous.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Note. *The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

AC-cept-a-ble	dif-fi-cul-ty	Na″vi-ga-tor
ac-ces-sa-ry	dis-put-a-ble	ne″ces-sa-ry
ac-cu-ra-cy	Ef-fi-ca-cy	nu-me-ra-ble
ac-cu-rate-ly	e″le-gan-cy	Or-di-na-ry
ad-mi-ra-ble	e″mi-nen-cy	Pa″la-ta-ble
ad-mi-ral-ty	ex-em-pla-ry	par-don-a-ble
ad-ver-sa-ry	ex-qui-site-ly	par-li-a-ment
a″la-ba″ster	For-mi-da-ble	pas-si-on-ate
a-mi-a-ble	Gen-tle-wo″man	pe″ne-tra-ble
a″mi-ca-ble	gil-li-flow-er	pen-si-on-er
an-nu-al-ly	go″vern-a-ble	pe″rish-a-ble
an-swer-a-ble	gra-ci-ous-ly	per-se-cu-tor
a″po-plex-y	Ha″bit-a-ble	per-son-a-ble
ap-pli-ca-ble	ho″nour-a-ble	pin-cu″shi-on
Ca″ter-pil-lar	I″mi-ta-ble	prac-ti-ca-ble
ce″re-mo-ny	im-pu-dent-ly	pre″fer-a-ble
cha″ri-ta-ble	in-ti-ma-cy	pro″fit-a-ble
com-fort-a-ble	La-ment-a-ble	pro″mis-so-ry
com-ment-a-ry	li″te-ra-ture	pro″se-cu-tor
com-mon-al-ty	lu-mi-na-ry	Rea-son-a-ble
com-pe-ten-cy	Ma″le-fac-tor	re″pu-ta-ble
con-quer-a-ble	ma″tri-mo-ny	Sanc-tu-a-ry
con-tro-ver-sy	mea″sur-a-ble	sea-son-a-ble
cor-di-al-ly	me″lan-cho-ly	se″cre-ta-ry
cour-te-ous-ly	me″mo-ra-ble	se″pa-ra-ble
cow-ard-li-ness	mer-ce-na-ry	ser-vice-a-ble
cre″dit-a-ble	mi″ser-a-ble	so″li-ta-ry
cri″ti-cal-ly	mo-ment-a-ry	so″ve-reign-ty
cu″stom-a-ry	mul-ti-pli-cand	spe″cu-la-tive
Da″mage-a-ble	mul-ti-pli-er	sta-ti-on-er

sta″tu-a-ry	tran-si-to-ry	vir-tu-al-ly
sub-lu-na-ry	Va″lu-a-ble	vo″lun-ta-ry
Tem-po-ra-ry	va-ri-a-ble	Ut-ter-a-ble
ter-ri-to-ry	va-ri-ous-ly	War-rant-a-ble
te″sti-mo-ny	vi-o-la-ble	wea″ther-bea-ten

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

AB-ste-mi-ous	a″spa″ra-gus	com-pas-si-on
ab-surd-i-ty	as-ser-tion	con-clu-si-on
ac-cep-ti-on	a″sto″nish-ment	con-di″ti-on
ac-com-mo-date	a″stro″lo-ger	con-fess-i-on
ac-com-pa-ny	a″stro″no-mer	con-fu-si-on
ac-count-a-ble	at-trac-ti-on	con-ti″nu-al
ad-di″ti-on	a-ver-si-on	con-tri″bu-tor
ad-ven-tur-er	au-da-ci-ous	con-ve-nient
ad-ver-si-ty	au-tho″ri-ty	con-ver-si-on
af-fec-ti-on	Bar-ba″ri-ty	con-vic-ti-on
af-fi″ni-ty	be-ne″vo-lent	con-vul-si-on
af-firm-a-tive	Ca-la″mi-ty	cor-rec-ti-on
af-flic-ti-on	cap-ti″vi-ty	cor-rup-ti-on
a-gree-a-ble	car-na-ti-on	cou″ra-ge-ous
al-low-a-ble	chro-no″lo-gy	cre-a-ti-on
am-bi″ti-ous	col-lec-ti-on	De-clen-si-on
a-na″to-mist	com-bu″sti-on	de-duc-ti-on
an-nu-i-ty	com-mend-a-ble	de-form-i-ty
an-ta″go-nist	com-mi″se-rate	de-li″be-rate
an-ti″qui-ty	com-mis-si-on	de-li″ci-ous
a-po″lo-gy	com-mo-di-ous	de-li″ver-ance
a-po″sto″lic	com-mo″di-ty	de-plo-ra-ble
ap-pren-tice-ship	com-mu-ni-cate	de-si″ra-ble
a-rith-me-tic	com-mu-ni-on	de-struc-ti-on
as″cen-si-on	com-pa″ni-on	de-vo-ti-on

di-gest-i-on
di-rec-ti-on
dis-cern-i-ble
dis-co″ve-ry
dis-tinc-ti-on
dis-trac-ti-on
di-vi″ni-ty
di-vi″si-on
do-mi″ni-on
dox-o″lo-gy
du-ra-ti-on
E-di″ti-on
ef-fect-u-al
encou'rage ment
e-nu-me-rate
er-ro-ne-ous
e-ter-ni-ty
e-van-ge-list
ex-cep-ti-on
ex-cu-sa-ble
ex-e″cu-tor
ex-e″cu-trix
ex-pe″ri-ment
ex-pe-ri-ence
ex-po″stu-late
ex-press-i-on
ex-tor-ti-on
ex-tra″va-gant
Fe-li″ci-ty
fe-lo-ni-ous
for-get-ful-ness
for-mal-i-ty
foun-da-ti-on
fra-ter-ni-ty
fru-gal-i-ty
fu-tu-ri-ty
Ge-o″gra-phy
ge-o″me-try
gra-tu-i-ty
Ha″bit-u-al
har-mo-ni-ous
hi″sto-ri-an
hi″sto-ri-cal
hu-man-i-ty
hy″po″cri-sy
I-dol-a-tor
i-dol-a-try
il-lu″stri-ous
im-me-di-ate
im-men-si-ty
im-mo″de-rate
im-mo″va-ble
im-pa-ti-ence
im-pe″ni-tent
im-pi-e-ty
im-press-i-on
im-pu-ri-ty
in-ces-sant-ly
in-cli-na-ble
in-cre″di-ble
in-du″stri-ous
in-fec-ti-on
in-firm-i-ty
in-ge-ni-ous
in-gre-di-ent
in-he″ri-tance
in-i″qui-ty
in-struc-ti-on
in-ter-pret-er
in-ven-ti-on
in-vin-ci-ble
in-vi″si-ble
ir-re″gu-lar
Lux-u-ri-ant
Ma-gi″ci-an
ma-jor-i-ty
ma-li″ci-ous
me-lo-di-ous
me-mo-ri-al
me-tho″di-cal
mi-nor-i-ty
mi-ra″cu-lous
mo-ral-i-ty
mor-tal-i-ty
my″ste-ri-ous
Na-ti″vi-ty
ne-ces-si-ty
no-bi″li-ty
no-to-ri-ous
O-be-di-ent
ob-jec-ti-on
ob-scu-ri-ty
ob-serv-a-ble
ob-struc-ti-on
oc-ca-si-on
o-mis-si-on
o-pe″ni-on
op-press-i-on
o-ri″gi-nal
out-ra-ge-ous
Par-ti″cu-lar
pe-cu-li-ar

per fec ti on
per mis si on
per pe//tu al
per sua si on
pe ti//ti on
phi lo//so phy
phy //si ci an
plan ta ti on
pos sess i on
pos te//ri ty
pre ca ri ous
pre serv a tive
pre sump tu ous
pre va//ri cate
pro di//gi ous
pro duc ti on
pro fess i on
pro mi//scu ous
pro phet i cal
pro por ti on
Re bel li on
re cep ti on
re co//ve ry
re demp ti on

re duc ti on
re flec ti on
re la ti on
re li//gi ous
re mark a ble
ri di//cu lous
Sal va ti on
sa tir i cal
se cu ri ty
se ve//ri ty
sig ni//fi cant
sim pli//ci ty
sin ce//ri ty
so ci e ty
so bri e ty
sub jec ti on
sub mis si on
su per flu ous
su pe ri or
su per la tive
su//spi//ci ous
Tempt a ti on
to bac co nist
trans ac ti on

trans gress i on
tu mul tu ous
ty ran ni cal
Vain glo ri ous
va ri e ty
vex a ti ous
vic to ri ous
vir gin i ty
vo lu mi nous
U na//ni mous
un bla ma ble
un ca pa ble
un change a ble
un du ti ful
un for tu nate
un man ner ly
un mar ri ed
un mer ci ful
un na tu ral
un sa vo ry
un search a ble
un speak a ble
un u su al
un wor thi ly

TABLE III.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the third Syllable.*

AC ci dent al
al to ge//ther
a//na bap tism
ap pre hen sive
Be//ne fac tor
Ca//li man co

com men ta tor
com pre hen sive
correspondencedis
De//tri ment al
dis ad van tage
dis af fect ed

dis a gree ment
dis com po sure
dis con tent ed
dis con ti//nue
dis in he//rit
E//ver last ing

Fun da ment al Ma″nu fac ture su per vi sor
In co he rent me″mo ran dum Un ac quaint ed
in con sis tent mis de mean or un ad vi sed
in de pend ent mo″de ra tor un be com ing
in of fen sive O″pe ra tor un de fi led
in stru ment al op por tune ly un der ta ker
in ter ces sor o ver bur den un di vi ded
in ter med dle Re″gu la tor u ni ver sal
in ter mix ture Sa cra ment al un pre pa red
in tro duc tive se mi co lon un pro vi ded
Le gis la tive su per struc ture When so e″ver

Note. *The Accent is on the last Syllable.*

A″ni mad vert mis re pre sent Su per a bound
Le″ger de main mis un der stand su per in duce
Mis ap pre hend Ne″ver the less su per in tend

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Note. *The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

AC ti on a ble Ju di ca to ry
Cir cu la to ry Mar ri age a ble
con sci on a ble Or di na ri ly
cu″stom a ri ly Pas si on ate ly
De″di ca to ry pen si on a ry
dic ti on a ry Que″sti on a ble
Ex pi a to ry Sta ti on a ry
Fa″shi on a ble sup pli ca to ry
fi″gu ra tive ly Vo″lun ta ri ly

TABLE II.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

A Bo″mi na ble Com me″mo ra ble
af fec ti on ate com mend a to ry
a po″the ca ry com mis si on er

com-pas-si-o-nate
con-di"ti-o-nal
con-si"der-a-ble
con-ti"nu-al-ly
De-ge"ne-ra-cy
de-li"ci-ous-ly
dis-ho"nor-a-ble
Ef-fe"mi-na-cy
e-pi"sco-pa-cy
I"ma"gin-a-ble
I-ma"gi-na-ry
im-me-di-ate-ly
im-pe"ne-tra-ble
im-prac-ti-ca-ble
in-com-pa-ra-ble
in-cor-ri-gi"ble
in-e"sti-ma-ble
in-nu me-ra-ble
in-sa-ti-a-ble
in-se"pa-ra-ble
in-to"le-ra-ble
in-vi-o-la-ble
ir-re"gu-lar-ly

Ma-li"ci-ous-ly
No-to-ri-ous-ly
Ob-serv-a-to-ry
oc-ca-si-on-al
Pa"rish-i-o-ner
pre-pa"ra-to-ry
Re-co"ver-a-ble
Tra-di"ti-on-al
ty-ran-ni-cal-ly
Vic-to-ri-ous-ly
Un-al-ter-a-ble
un-an-swer-a-ble
un-cha"ri-ta-ble
un-con-quer-a-ble
un-for-tu-nate-ly
un-go"vern-a-ble
un-ne"ces-sa-ry
un-par-don-a-ble
un-rea-son-a-ble
un-right-e-ous-ly
un-sea-son-a-bly
un-suf-fer-a-ble
un-ut-ter-a-ble

TABLE III.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the third Syllable.*

Ab-so-lu-ti-on
ac-cept-a-ti-on
ac-cla-ma-ti-on
ac-cu-sa-ti-on
ad-mi-ra-ti-on
ad-mo-ni"ti-on
ad-van-ta-ge-ous

af-fect-a-ti-on
af-firm-a-ti-on
ag-gra-va-ti-on
al-pha-be"ti-cal
al-ter-a-ti-on
am-mu-ni"ti-on
ap-pa-ri"ti-on

a-po"sto"li-cal
ap-pli-ca-ti-on
ap pre hen si-on
ap-pro-ba-ti on
a-rith me"ti cal
ar-ti-fi"ci-al
a"vo-ca ti-on
Be"ne fac-ti-on
Cal cu la ti on
ca"te che"ti cal
ce"le bra ti-on
ce"re mo ni al
chri"sti-an i ty
chro no lo"gi-cal
cir-cu-la ti-on
cir cum ci"si on
com-mend-a-ti on
com-po-si ti-on
com pre hen si on
con demn a ti on
con de scen si on
con firm a ti on
con"gre ga ti on
con sci en ti ous
con ster na ti on
con sti tu ti on
con sum ma ti on
con tra dic ti on
con ver sa ti on
cor po ra ti on
cru ci fix i on
De cla ra ti on
de cli na ti on
de"mon stra ti on
de pri va ti on
de"so la ti on
de test a ti on
de vi a ti on
di"mi nu ti on
dis a gree a ble
dis o be di ence
dis pu ta ti on
dis tri bu ti on
E"du ca ti on
e van ge"li cal
ex a la ti on
ex cla ma ti on
ex com mu ni cate
ex pe di"ti ous
ex pli ca ti on
ex port a ti on
Fal li bi"li ty
fo ment a ti on
Ge ne a"lo gy
ge"ne ra"li ty
ge"ne ra ti on
ge o gra"phi cal
ge o me"tri cal
Ha"bit a ti on
ho"spi tal i ty
hy po crit i cal
I"mi ta ti on
im ma te ri al
im mo ral i ty
im per fec ti on
im por tu ni ty
im po si"ti on
im pre ca ti on

im pro pri e ty
in car na ti on
in ci″vi″li ty
in cli na ti on
in con ceiv a ble
in con si″de rate
in con ve ni ent
in cor rup ti on
in dig na ti on
in e qual i ty
in ex press i ble
in fi de″li ty
in ge nu i ty
in sig ni″fi cant
in spi ra ti on
in suf fi ci ent
in sup port a ble
in ter mis si on
in ter rup ti on
in tro duc ti on
in un da ti on
in vi ta ti on
in vo ca ti on
ir re li gi ous
Jus ti fi a ble
La ment a ti on
li″be ra″li ty
Ma″tri mo ni al
me di a ti on
me″di ta ti on
me″ri to ri ous
mi″ni″ste ri al
mi″ni″stra ti on
Na″vi ga ti on
no″mi na ti on
Ob li ga ti on
ob ser va ti on
o″pe ra ti on
op por tu ni ty
Pe″ni ten ti al
per pen di″cu lar
per se cu ti on
per spi ra ti on
phi lo so″phi cal
po″pu lar″i ty
pre″ju di″ci al
pre″pa ra ti on
pre sen ta ti on
pre ser va ti on
pro″ba bi″li ty
pro″cla ma ti on
pro″fa na ti on
pro″po si″ti on
pro″se cu ti on
pro″vo ca ti on
Re col lec ti on
re″con ci la ble
re″cre a ti on
re″for ma ti on
re″gu la ti on
re″pre sen ta tive
re″pu ta ti on
re″sig na ti on
re″so lu ti on
re″spi ra ti on
re″sti tu ti on
re″sur rec ti on
ru in a ti on

Sa"lu ta ti on
sa"tis fac ti on
sen si bi"li ty
sen su a li ty
su per na tu ral
su per scrip ti on
Trans por ta ti on
trans po si"ti on
Va lu a ti on
ve"ne ra ti on
vi o la ti on
vi"si ta ti on
Un ac count a ble
u ni form i ty

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the fourth Syllable.*

Ad mi"ni"stra tor
Cha rac ter i"stic
co o"pe ra tor
De no mi na tor
Ee cle si a"stic
ex pe"ri ment al
Im pro pri a tor
Mul ti pli ca tor
Su per a bun dance
Un cir cum ci sed

PROPER NAMES OF PERSONS, PLACES, &c. OR WORDS USUALLY BEGINNING WITH A *CAPITAL.*

Proper Names of One Syllable.

ANN. Bath, Blith, Bourn, Bowe, Brent, Burgh. Calne, Cerne, Chard, Charles, Christ, Clay, Coln, Cray, Czar. Deal, Disse, Dutch. Eve. Fife, Flint, France, French. Grays, Guy. Hague, Ham, Holt, Hull, Hythe. James, Jane, Jew, Joan, Job, John, Joyce, Jude. Kent. Leek, Lime, Lid, Lynn. Mark, March, May, Mere, Neath. Paul, Pool. Ralph, Rome, Rye. Saul, Seth, Smith, Spain, Stone, Stroud. Throne, Tring, Troy, Turk, Tweed. Usk. Wales, Ware, Welch, Wells, Wilts. York.

PROPER NAMES OF TWO SYLLABLES:

TABLE I.

Note. *The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

A A-ron	Au-stef	Berke-ley	Bran-ham
A-bel	Au-stin	Berk-shire	Breck-nock
Ac-ton	Ax-bridge	Ber-nard	Brent-ford
A"dam	Ax-holm	Ber-ton	Brere-ton
Ag-bridge	Ax-mouth	Ber-wick	Bre-wood
Ag-nes	Bake-well	Bet-ley	Brick-hill
Al-ban	Ba-la	Bewd-ley	Bride-well
Ales-ham	Bal-doc	Bin-brook	Bridg-end
Ale-ford	Bal-tic	Bing-ham	Bridge north
A"lice	Bamp-tom	Bit-ford	Bridg-port
Alne-wick	Ban-gor	Black-burn	Bri"stol
Al-ton	Ban-sted	Bland-ford	Bri"tain
Am-brose	Bark-ing	Bol-ton	Bri"tish
Ampt-hill	Bark-ley	Bo"ston	Bri"ton
An-drew	Bark-way	Bo"sworth	Brix-ton
An-na	Bar-more	Bots-ham	Brix-worth
An-trim	Bar-mote	Boul-ness	Brom-ley
An-twerp	Barnes-ley	Brack-ley	Broms-wick
Ar-magh	Bar-net	Brad-field	Brom-yard
Ar-ran	Bar-ton	Brad-ford	Brough-ton
Ar-thur	Bast-wick	Brad-forth	Bru-ton
Ash-ly	Bat-tle	Brad-ing	Bryn-ton
Ash-bourn	Bau-trey	Brad-ninch	Bud-worth
Ash-dale	Bay-nard	Brad-wel	Bug-don
Ash-don	Bec-kles	Brain-try	Bur-ford
Ash-ford	Be-dal	Bram-ber	Burn-ham
Ash-krig	Bed-ford	Bramp-ton	Burn-ley
Au-burne	Bed-lam	Bram-yard	Burnt-wood
Au-gust	Bel-ford	Bran-don	Bur-ton
Auk-land	Bent-ley	Bran-drith	Bux-ton

By-ford
Cam-bridge
Camp-den
Canes-ham
Car-diff
Carl-ton
Cart-mel
Ca"ston
Ca"stor
Cath-ness
Ca-wood
Cax-ton
Cax-wold
Chag-ford
Chag-ley
Char-ley
Chat-ham
Chea-lle
Check-ley
Chel-ford
Chelms-ford
Chel-sea
Chep-stow
Chert-sey
Ches-ham
Che"ster
Ches-hunt
Chew-ton
Chid-ley
Chi-na
Christ-mas
Chud-leigh
Chulm-leigh
Clap-ham
Cle"mont
Cleve-land
Clif-ton
Cob-ham
Cogge-shal
Coles-hill
Col-ford
Coln-brook
Con-nought
Con-stance
Con-way
Cope-land
Cor-bridge
Cor-by
Corn-wal
Cow-bet
Cow-bridge
Cram-bourn
Crane-brook
Cra-ven
Craw-ley
Creek-lade
Cro-mer
Crock-horn
Crow-land
Croy-don
Crux-field
Cy-press
Dal-ton
Dan-by
Dar-king
Dart-ford
Dart-mouth
Da-vid
Ded-ham
Deep-ing
Den-bigh
Den-mark
Den-nis
Den-ton
Dept-ford
Der-by
Dere-ham
De-rick
Der-went
Dig-by
Dock-ing
Dock-ley
Dod-brook
Do-ver
Down-ham
Down-ton
Dray-ton
Dron-field
Dub-lin
Dud-ley
Dul-wich
Dun-church
Dun-kirk
Dun-mow
Duns-field
Duns-ford
Dun-ster
Dun-wich
Dur-ham
Dur-sley
Ea-ster
Ea-ton
E-den
Edg-ware
Ed-ward
Ed-win
E-gypt
Elt-ham
E-ly
En-field
En"gland
En"glish
En-ham
Ep-ping
Ep-som
Ep-worth
Eres-by
Es-sex
Eves-ham
Eu-rope
Eu-ston
Ew-el
Ex-mouth
Eynes-ford
Ey-ton
Fair-ford
Fair-leigh
Falk-land
Fal-mouth
Far-ham
Farn-ham
Fish-guard
Fleet-holm
Flo"rence
Flush-ing
Folkes-ton

Fords-ham	Hamp-ton	Hitch-in	Kend-worth
Fo″ston	Hamp-sted	Hoddes-don	Ke-nelm
Fouls-ham	Han-ley	Hol-beck	Ken-ford
Framp-ton	Han-mere	Hum-ber	Ken-net
Fri-day	Han-nah	Hol-land	Ker-ry
Frods-ham	Hant-shire	Horn-by	Kes-wick
Gan-ges	Hap-ping	Horn-don	Kex-holm
Guern-sey	Har-leigh	Horn-sey	Key-worth
Garth-ley	Harles-ton	Hors-ham	Kil-burn
Gay-ton	Har-low	Hor-ton	Kil-dare
Ge″rard	Harn-den	How-den	Kil-ham
Gi-hon	Har-row	Hox-ton	Kine-ton
Gis-born	Hart-land	Hum-phrey	Kings-clear
Glam-ford	Har-wich	Hunt-ly	Kings-land
Glas-gow	Ha-stings	Hu″stings	King-ston
God-frey	Hat-field	Hut-ton	Kin-sale
Goud-hurst	Ha-vant	Ich-worth	Kirk-ham
Graf-ton	Hayls-ham	I-la	Kirk-ton
Gram-pond	Hea″ven	Ips-wich	Kirk-wall
Grant-ham	Helmes-ly	Ire-land	Kir-ton
Graves-end	Hemp-sted	Ir-ton	Knap-daile
Green-wich	Hen-don	I-saac	Kre-kirth
Grims-by	Hen-ly	Isle-worth	Kyne-ton
Grin-stead	He″rod	Ix-worth	La-holm
Guild-hall	Hert-ford	Ja-cob	Lam-bert
Guild-ford	Hex-ham	Jer-sey	Lam-borne
Gui″nea	Hey-don	Jer-by	Lam-beth
Hack-ney	Hey-wood	Je-sus	Lamb-ton
Had-leigh	Hick-ling	Jo-nas	Lan-daff
Hale-don	High-gate	Jo-seph	Lang-ley
Hales-worth	Him-ley	Ju-das	Lay-ton
Hal-ling	Hinck-ley	Ju-dith	Lance-lot
Hal-sted	Hin-don	Kemp-ton	Land-grave
Ham-burgh	Hing-ham	Ken-dal	Lame-ham

Lang-port
Lang-worth
Lau-rence
Lay-stoff
Led-wel
Leigh-ton
Lein-ster
Le"ming
Lem-ster
Len-ham
Le"nox
Leo"nard
Leo"pold
Letch-lade
Le-vite
Ley-den
Litch-field
Lid-ford
Li-bourn
Lin-coln
Lind-sey
Lin-ton
Lis-bon
Long-ford
Long-land
Long-town
Lon-don
Lud-gate
Lud-low
Lu-ton
Lyd-ford
Maid-stone
Mal-den
Mal-pas

Mal-vern
Mans-field
Mares-field
Mar-low
Marsh-field
Mar-tha
Ma-ry
Mas-ham
Mat-thew
Med-way
Melks-ham
Mer-sey
Mer-ton
Mid-hurst
Mi"lan
Mil-brook
Mil-dred
Mile-ham
Mil-lum
Mil-thorp
Mil-ton
Mine-head
Mon-day
Monk-ton
Mon-mouth
Mont-fort
Mor-ley
Mor-peth
Mo-ses
Moul-ton
Mul-grave
Mun-ster
Mun-slow
Mur-ray

Na-ples
Nar-barth
Nase-by
Need-ham
Ne"ston
Ne"vern
Ne"vin
New-gate
New-ark
New-bridge
New-ent
New-in
New-land
Newn-ham
New-port
New-ton
Ney-land
Nor-folk
Nor-mal
Nor-throp
North-wich
Nor-ton
Nor-way
Nor-wich
Nut-ley
Oak-ham
Ot-ley
Ock-ley
Of-frown
On-gar
Or-ford
Ork-ney
Or-lo
Or-lop

Orl-ton
Orms-kirk
Or-mus
Or-mond
Or-ton
Or-wel
Ot-ford
Oun-ley
Oun-dle
Ow-en
Ox-ford
Pad-stow
Pan-cras
Pa"ris
Pem-bridge
Pem-broke
Pen-rise
Pen-rith
Pen-ryn
Pe-ter
Pet-worth
Phi"lip
Ply"mouth
Plymp-tom
Po-land
Pont-pool
Port-land
Ports-mouth
Pot-ten
Poul-ton
Pre"scot
Pre"ston
Ra-chel
Rad-nor

Ram-sey	Se″vern	Staf-ford	Tho″mas
Rams-gate	Shad-well	Stam-ford	Thrap-ston
Ran-dal	Shan-non	Stan-don	Thurs-day
Ray-leigh	Sheer-ness	Stan-hope	Ti-ber
Rea″ding	Shef-field	Stan-stead	Tick-hill
Re″-ford	Shef-ford	Stan-ton	Tides-wall
Rope-ham	Shef-nal	Ste-ning	Tin-head
Rich-mond	Shep-ham	Ste-phen	Tin-mouth
Ring-wood	Shep-pey	Stil-ton	Trow-bridge
Rip-ley	Shep-way	Stock-port	Tru-ro
Rip-pon	Sher-ston	Stock-ton	Tues-day
Ro″bert	Shet-land	Stokes-ly	Tun-bridge
Roch-dale	Ship-ton	Stone-henge	Tur-key
Ro″ger	Shir-burn	Strat-ford	Tux-ford
Roth-wel	Shore-ham	Strat-ton	Vin-cent
Row-land	Shrop-shire	Stret-ham	Ul-ster
Roy-ston	Sid-land	Stur-bridge	Up-sal
Rug-by	Sid-mouth	Suf-folk	Up-ton
Rum-ford	Si-mon	Sur-ry	Ux-bridge
Rum-ney	Skip-ton	Sus-sex	Wake-field
Rum-sey	Slea-ford	Sut-ton	Wal-den
Ru-then	Smyr-na	Swaff-ham	Wal-sall
Rut-land	Snets-ham	Swan-sey	Wals-ham
Rye-gate	So″dom	Swe-den	Wal-ter
Samp-son	So-dore	Swin-don	Walt-ham
Salt-fleet	South-am	Swit-zer	Wang-ford
Sand-wich	South-gate	Tam-worth	Wan-tage
Sand-ham	South-wark	Tar-ring	Wap-ping
Sa″voy	South-wel	Tar-tar	War-ham
Sax-on	South-wold	Taun-ton	War-wick
Scars-dale	Spal-ding	Ter-ring	Watch-er
Scot-land	Spa″nish	Thax-ted	Wat-ford
Sel-by	Spils-by	Tha-net	Wat-ton
Set-tle	Spit-head	Thet-ford	Web-ley

Welch-pool	Wick-ham	Wind-sor	Work-sop
Wen-lock	Wick-ware	Win-slow	Wrex-ham
We″ston	Wi″gan	Wirks-worth	Wro″tham
We″stram	Wig-ton	Wis-beach	Yar-mouth
Wex-ford	Wig-more	Whit-ney	Ya-rum
Wey-mouth	Wil-ley	Wo-bourn	Yax-ley
Whit-by	Wil-ton	Wol-ler	Yeo-vil
Whit church	Wilt-shire	Wood-stock	York-shire
Wick-liff	Wind-ham	Wool-wich	Ze″nith

TABLE II.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the last Syllable*

A-men	Dun-dee	Le-on	O-range
Ar-gyle	Dum-fries	Le-vant	O-stend
Bel-grade	E-squire	Lor-raine	Pall-mall
Ben-gal	Gui-enne	Ma-drid	Pen-guin
Cam-bray	Hol-stein	Mon-teith	Pen-zance
Car-lisle	Ja″pan	Mo-gul	Se-ville
Ca″stile	Ju-ly	Mon-tross	Stock-holm
Dun-bar	Land-skroon	Na-mur	Tan-gier
Dun-blane	La-on	Na-varre	Ver-sailles

PROPER NAMES OF THREE SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the first Syllable.*

A″bi-gail	Ald-bo″rough	Al-ka-net
A″bing-ton	Al-den-burgh	Al-tring-ham
A-bra-ham	Al-der-stoke	Am-ber-ley
Ab-sa-lom	Al-der-ney	Am-bu-ry
A″fri-ca	Al-fre-ton	A″mers-ham
Al-co-ran	A″li-cant	A″mer-ton

An-ca"ster
An-do-ver
An-gle-sea
An-tho-ny
An-ti-christ
An-ti-och
Ap-ple-by
Ap-ple-dore
Ar-ling-ton
A"run-dale
A-si-a
As-sin-shire
A"thers-ton
At-tle-bridge
Aul-ce"ster
Au-sten-field
Au-stri-a
Ax min-ster
Ayles-bu"ry
Ba"by-lon
Ba-den-och
Ban-bu"ry
Bar-na-bas
Barn-sta-ble
Bay-bo"rough
Bea"cons-field
Beck-ing-ham
Be"di-ford
Beel-ze-bub
Bel-ting-ham
Be-mi"ster
Ben-ja-min
Berk-ham-sted
Be"ver-ley
Bi-ce"ster
Big"gles-wade
Bil-de-ston
Bil-ling-ford
Bil ling ham
Bil-ling-hurst
Bil-lings gate
Bir-ming-ham
Bol-so-ver
Bo"den ham
Bos-bu"ry
Bra-ken-hill
Bra sing-ton
Bridg wa ter
Brid-ling-ton
Brighthelmstone
Bro-ken-hurst
Buck ing-ham
Bul-ling-brook
Bun-ting-ford
Bur-row-bridge
By-ber-ry
Ca"mel-ford
Can-dle-mas
Can-ti cles
Car-bu"ry
Car-di-gan
Car hamp-ton
Car ling-ford
Ca"tha-rine
Che"ling ton
Chel-ten-ham
Cherl-bu"ry
Che"ster-field
Chi"che"ster
Chi ding-fold
Chil-ling-ham
Chip-pen-ham
Chol mond-ley
Chri"sten dom
Chri"sti an
Chri"sto pher
Chry"so"stom
Cla"ren don
Cli"the roe
Cock er mouth
Col che"ster
Cold ing ham
Com ber ton
Con gle ton
Co"ning ton
Co"ni"ston
Con stan tine
Cor do van
Cor si ca
Co"ven try
Cre"di ton
Crock er hill
Cul li ton
Cum ber land
Cun"ning ham
Da"ni el
Dar ling ton
Da ven try
De"ben ham
De"bo rah
Ded ding ton
De"ve ril

De″von-shire
Dews-bo″rough
Did-mer-ton
Di″sting-ton
Don-ca″ster
Dor-che″ster
Dor-la″ston
Do″ro-thy
Dor-set-shire
Dul-ver-ton
Dun-bar-ton
Dun-gar-von
Dun-ning-ton
Dun-sta-ble
Ea-sing-wold
Ec-cle-shall
Ec-cle-ton
E″din-burgh
E-gre-mont
E″ver-shot
Ex-e-ter
Ex-o-dus
Fa-ken-ham
Fal-ken-burgh
Farn-bo″rough
Far-ring-don
Fer-ming-ham
Fer-ry-bridge
Fer-ry-hill
Fe-vers-ham
Fins-bu″ry
Flam-bo″rough
Flo″ri-da
Fo-king-ham
Ford-ing-bridge
Fram-ling-ham
Fre″de-ric
Fres-sing-field
Frod-ling-ham
Frome-sel-wood
Ga-bri el
Gains-bo″rough
Gal-lo-way
Ga″sco-ny
Ge″ne-sis
Ger-ma-ny
Gis-bo-rough
Glou-ce″ster
Got-tin-gen
Gre″go-ry
Ha″ger-ston
Hal-li-fax
Hal-la-ton
Ha″mer ton
Ha-mil-ton
Han-o-ver
Har-bo″rough
Har-ring ton
Ha-sle-mere
Ha sling den
Ha″ther-ly
Ha″ver-ford
Ha″ve ril
Ha″ver-ing
He″re ford
His″bo-rough
Hol-den-by
Hor-ni ton
Hun″ga ry
Hun″ger-ford
Hunt ing-don
Il che″ster
Il min″ster
In di an
Is-ling ton
Is-ra el
I″ta-ly
I″vin-go
Jef fe ry
Je″ri-cho
Je″su-it
Jo″na than
Jo″shu a
Kel li grave
Kel-ling-ton
Ken-che-ster
Ke″nel-worth
Ken-sing-ton
Ket-ter-ing
Kir-ming-ton
Knares-bo″rough
La-den-burgh
Lan-bi″ster
Lan-ca″ster
Lan-ca-shire
Lan-go-ver
La ven-ham
La″ving-ton
Led-bu″ry
Lei ce″ster
Le″ming ton
Leo″min-ster

Li″ver-pool
Low-bo″rough
Luck-ing-ton
Lut-ter-worth
Ly″di-a
Mac-cles-field
Mag-da-len
Ma-ho″met
Ma″la-ga
Malms-bu″ry
Man-che″ster
Man-ning-tree
Mar-ga-ret
Marl-bo″rough
Mar-ma-duke
Ma-ry-land
Men-dles-ham
Mex-i-co
Mi-cha-el
Mic-kle-ton
Mid-dle-burgh
Mid-dle-sex
Mid-dle-ham
Mid-dle-ton
Mid-dle-wich
Mid-sum-mer
Mod-bu″ry
Mu″sco-vy
Ne″ther-lands
New-bu″ry
New-en-den
Ni″cho-las
Nor-man-dy
Not-ting-ham
Ock-ing-ham
O-di-ham
O″li-ver
Om-bers-ley
O-ver-ton
O″ving-ham
Pad-ding-ton
Pe″ters-field
Pe″ther-ton
Pick-er-ing
Pock-ling-ton
Por-tu-gal
Prus-si-a
Puck-er-idge
Queen-bo″rough
Ra-ven-glass
Ren-dles-ham
Rick mans worth
Ris-bo″rough
Ro″che″ster
Rock-ing-ham
Ro″scom-mon
Rot-ter-dam
Ro″ther-ham
Ro″ther-hithe
Rus-si-a
Sa″mu-el
Sa″tur-day
Scar-bo″rough
Sed-bu″ry
Se″ra-phim
Se″ther-ton
Se″ven-oak
Shafts-bu″ry
Shrews-bu″ry
Si″ci″ly
Si″me-on
Sit-ting-bourn
Sit-ting-ham
So″lo-mon
So″mer-set
So″mer-ton
Spa″ni-ard
Ste-ven-edge
Strath-na-vern
Stur-min-ster
Sud-bu″ry
Sud-min-ster
Sun-der-land
Su″ther-land
Swit-zer-land
Sy″ri-a
Ta″bi-tha
Tad-ca″ster
Tan-ger-mund
Ten-bu″ry
Ten-ter-den
Tewks-bu″ry
Thong-ca″ster
Thorn-bu″ry
Til-bu″ry
Ti-mo-thy
Ti″ver-ton
Tor-ring-ton
Tow-ce″ster
Tri″ni-ty
Tud-bu″ry
Tud-ding-ton

Tu"sca ny	War ling ton	Whit sun tide
Va"len tine	Wed nes day	Wil li am
Ul ver ston	Wel ling ton	Wim ble don
Up ping ham	Wen do ver	Win caun ton
Wal ling ford	West bu"ry	Win chel sea
Wal sing ham	West min ster	Win che"ster
Walth ham stow	West mor land	Wor ce"ster
War min ster	We"ther by	Za"bu lon
War ring ton	Whit sta ble	Za"cha ry
Wa ter ford	Whit sun day	Zo di ac

TABLE II.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

A"lep po	Cy re ne	Gi"bral tar
An ti"gua	Da ma"scus	Go li ah
Arch an gel	Da ri us	Go mor rah
Au gu"stin	De cem ber	Gra na da
Au gu"stus	De vi zes	Ha"bak kuk
Ba ha ma	Drog he da	Ho san na
Bar ba does	Dun gan non	Ho se a
Ber mu das	Du raz zo	Ja mai ca
Bis sex tile	Di a na	Je ho vah
Ca"na da	E clip tic	Jo si ah
Ca na ry	E li as	Ju de a
Car mar then	E qua tor	La do ga
Car nar von	Eu phra tes	Lan be det
Church Stret ton	Fa ler nus	Le pan to
Co lump ton	Fer ra ra	Li pa ri
Comb Mar tin	Fo ren za	Ma co co
Cre mo na	For mo sa	Ma dei ra
Crick how el	Ge"ne va	Ma jor ca

Ma lac ca	Phi le mon	Su ma tra
Mat thi as	Phil lip pi	Su san na
Mes si ah	Port roy al	Syl ve″ster
Mo de na	Pri″scil la	Ta ran to
Mo roc co	Pul he ly	Ter tul lus
New ca″stle	Ra ven na	Tir con nel
New ha ven	Re be″kah	To bi as
New mar ket	Sa ler no	To le do
North amp ton	Sa lo na	Ve ro na
North cur ry	Sa rep ta	Vi en na
No vem ber	Sa vo na	Vol ca no
Oc to ber	Sep tem ber	West che″ster
Oke hamp ton	So phi a	White ha ven
Pa ler mo	South amp ton	Zac che us

TABLE III.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the last Syllable.*

A″ber deen	Ca″rol stadt	Lan gue doc
Al be marle	Char le ville	Mil den hall
Am ster dam	Char le roy	Mount se rat
A″nan dale	Ea ston ness	Mount sor rel
Ba sing stoke	El si neur	Na″za rene
Bo″nin gale	Fon te nelle	Os we″stree
Bud des dale	Har tle poole	Pam pe lune
Ca″ra van	In ver ness	Scan de roon

PROPER NAMES OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the first Syllable.*

Ad der bu″ry	Am bres bu″ry	Da″ris bu″ry
A lex an der	At tle bo″rough	Fe″bru a ry
Al mond bu″ry	Can ter bu″ry	Fo″ther ing ay

Gla″ston bu″ry	Ja″ni za ry	Mi cha el mas
Hi e rar chy	Ja″nu a ry	Pe ter bo″rough
Is ra el ite	Kid der min ster	Sa″lis bu″ry

TABLE II.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

A″cha i a	E gyp ti an	Na tha″ni el
A me li a	E li″za beth	Ni lo″me ter
A me″ri ca	E pi″pha ny	North al ler ton
A po″cry pha	E sa i as	Pa la″ti nate
A ra bi a	Eu ro pe an	Pam phy″li a
Ar me ni a	E ze ki al	Pe ne″lo pe
As phal ti des	Ga″la ti a	Pla cen ti a
As sy″ri a	Ga″li ci a	Sa ma ri a
Bar ba di an	Gal li″po li	Sa ma″ri tan
Bar ba ri an	Ga ma li el	Sar di″ni a
Bar tho″lo mew	Ge or gi a	Scla vo ni a
Bil le″ri ca	Ho ra ti o	Se ba″sti an
Bi thy″ni ca	Ig na ti us	Si le si a
Bo he mi a	I ta″li an	Tar ta ri an
Caf fre ri a	Je ru sa lem	The o″do lite
Ca″la bri a	Le vi″ti cus	The o″phi lus
Ca per na um	Lieu te″nan cy	Ther mo″me ter
Ce sa re a	Ma ho″me tan	Thes sa li a
Ce li″ci a	Mi ran du la	Ti be ri us
Co los si ans	Mol da vi a	Ve ne ti an
Co per ni cus	Mont go″me ry	Ve su vi us
Co rin thi an	Mont pe li er	Vir gi″ni a
Cor ne li us	Mo ra vi a	U tox e ter
Dal ma ti a	Mo sa i cal	West pha li a

TABLE III.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the third Syllable.*

A-ber-con-way	Dal-ma-nu-tha	Ni″co-de-mus
A″na-bap-tist	E-le-a-zer	O-ba-di-ah
A″na-ni-as	E″ze-ki-as	Pa″le″sti-na
Ba-al-ze-bub	Hal-le-lu-jah	Phi″lips-Nor-ton
Bar-ce-lo-na	Hen-ri-et-ta	Sa″la-man-ca
Be″ne-dic-tine	He″ze-ki-ah	Sa-ra-gos-sa
Be″ne-ven-to	I″za-bel-la	Shep-ton-Mal-let
Cag-li-a-ra	Je″re-mi-ah	Sut-ton-Col-field
Ca″ro-li-na	Je″ro-bo-am	Thy-a-ti-ra
Che-tel-hamp-ton	La-za-ret-to	Tra-co-ni-tus
Chip-ping-On-gar	Ma″de-ga″scar	Wot-ton-Bas-set
C-ren-ce″ster	Mar-ga-ri-ta	Ze″che-ri-ah
Com-po-stel-a	Ne-he-mi-ah	Ze″de-ki-ah

Note. *The Accent is on the last Syllable.*

Bar-ce-lo-nette	Or-le-a-nois	Phi″lip-pe-ville

PROPER NAMES OF FIVE SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the third Syllable.*

A″lex-an-dri-a	Ce″pha-lo-ni-a
A″na-to-li-a	Cle-burg-Mor-ti-mer
An-da-lu-si-a	Deu-te-ro″no-my
A-pol-lo-ni-a	Di-o-ny″si-us
Cap-pa-do-ci-a	E-qui-noc-ti-al
Ca″ta-lo-ni-a	E-thi-o-pi-a

He li-o″po-lis
Hi-e-ra″po-lis
Li″thu-a-ni-a
Ly-ca-o-ni-a
Ma-ce-do-ni-a
Ma-ge-la″ni-ca
Max-i-mi″li-an
Me-tro-po″li-tan
Ne-bu-za″ra-dan
Ni-co-me-di-a
Phi-la-del-phi-a
Sa-mo-thra-ci-a
Scan-di-na-vi-a
Sex-a-ge″si-ma
The-o-do-si-us
Thes-sa-lo-ni-ans
Tran-syl-va-ni-a
U-ni-ver-si-ty

TABLE II.

Note. *The Accent of the following Words is on the fourth Syllable.*

A-ber-ga-ven-ny
A-ha-su-e-rus
A″lex-an-dret-ta
A″ri-ma-the-a
Con-stan-ti-no-ple
Ec-cle-si-a″stes
E″pa-phro-di-tus
E″stre″ma-du-ra
Hi″spa″ni-o-la
La-o-di-ce-a
Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
Pe-lo-pon-ne-sus
Stur-min-ster-New-ton
Thes-a-lo-ni-ca

PROPER NAMES OF SIX SYLLABLES.

Note. *The Accent on the fourth Syllable.*

A-bel-beth-ma-a-cah
Be-ro-dach-Ba″la-dan
Ec-cle-si-a″sti-cus
Hi″sto-ri-o″gra-phy
Me″di-ter-ra-ne-an
Me-so-po-ta-mi-a

A New Guide

TO

THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

PART II.

A Table of Words, the same in sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

Ail, to be troubled
Ale, malt liquor
Air, one of the elements
Are, they are
Heir, to an estate
All, every one
Awl, to bore holes
Allow'd, granted
Aloud, with a noise
Altar, for sacrifice
Alter, to change
An, a particle
Ann, a woman's name
Ant, a pismire
Aunt, uncle's wife
Aray, good order
Array, to clothe
Assent, an agreement
Ascent, going up
Augur, a soothsayer
Auger, for carpenters
Bail, a surety for debt
Bale, of cloth or silk
Bald, without hair
Bawl'd cried aloud
Ball, a round substance
Bawl, to cry aloud
Barbara, a woman's name
Barbary, a country
Barberry, a fruit
Bare, naked
Bear, a beast
Bass, in music
Base, vile
Baize, cloth so called
Bays, bay trees
Beer, to drink
Bier, to carry the dead
Bean, pulse
Been, was at a place
Beat, to strike
Beet, an herb
Bettee, a pint flask of wine
Betty, Elizabeth
Berry, a small fruit
Bury, to lay in the grave
Bile, a swelling
Boil, as water on the fire
Blew, did blow, as the wind
Blue, a colour
Blight, a blast
Blite, a flower
Board, a plank
Bor'd, made a hole
Boar, a beast
Boor, a country fellow
Bore, to make a hole
Bold, confident
Bowl'd, did bowl

Bolt, for a door
Boult, meal
Bow, to bend
Bough, a branch
Boy, a lad
Buoy, to bear up
Bow, to shoot with
Beau, a fine gentleman
Brake, an herb
Break, to part asunder
Bread, to eat
Bred, brought up
Breaches, broken places
Breeches, to wear
Burrow, for rabbits
Borough, a corporation
By, near
Buy, for money
Brew, breweth
Bruise, to break
But, a particle
Butt, two hogsheads
Cain, Abel's brother
Cane, a shrub
Calais, in France
Chalice, a cup
Call, to cry out
Caul, a periwig
Calendar, an account of time
Calender, to smoth cloth
Can, to be able
Cann, to drink out of
Cannon, a gun
Canon, to rule
Capital, a chief
Capitol, a tower in Rome
Canvas, coarse cloth
Canvass, to examine

Card, to play with
Card, to dress wool
Cart, to carry things in
Chart, a description of a place
Cashier, a cash-keeper
Cashire, to disband
Cell, a hut
Sell, to dispose of
Cellar, the lowest room
Seller, that selleth
Censer, for incense
Censor, a reformer
Cession, a resigning
Session, assizes,
Chair, to set in
Chare, a job of work
Choler, rage
Collar, for the neck
Ceiling, of a room
Sealing, setting of a seal
Cion, a young sprig
Sion, a mount so called
Chronical, of long continuance
Chronicle, a history
Clerk, a book-keeper
Clerk, a clergyman
Clause, of a sentence
Claws, of a bird or beast
Climb, to get up a tree
Clime, in geography
Close, to shut up
Clothes, garments
Coat, a garment
Cote, a cottage
Coarse, homely
Course, order
Complement, the remainder
Compliment, to speak obligingly

Concert, of music
Consort, wife of a sovereign
Cousin, relation
Cozen, to cheat
Council, an assembly
Counsel, to advise
Cruise, to sail up and down
Cruse, a little vessel
Current, a running stream
Currant, a berry
Courier, a messenger
Currier, a dresser of leather
Creek, of the sea
Creak, to make a noise
Crewel, worsted
Cruel, fierce
Dane, a man of Denmark
Deign, to vouchsafe
Dam, to stop water
Damn, to condemn
Day, twenty-four hours
Dey, a magistrate in Barbary
Dear, of great value
Deer, in a park
Dew, from heaven
Due, a debt
Do, an act
Die, to decease
Dye, to stain cloth
Dire, dreadful
Dyer, a stainer of cloth
Disease, a sickness
Disseize, to dispossess
Doe, a female deer
Dough, paste or leaven
Done, acted
Dun, colour
Dredge, a flour box
Drudge, a slave

Earing, the time of harvest
Ear-ring, a ring for the ear
Eaten, devoured
Eaton, a town's name
Er, the son of Judah
Err, to make a mistake
Fane, a weather-cock
Fain, desirous
Feign, to dissemble
Faint, weary
Feint, a false march
Fair, comely
Fare, a customary duty
Fellon, a whitlow
Felon, a criminal
File, a metal
Foil, to overcome
Fir, wood
Fur, skin
Flea, an insect
Flee, to run
Flew, did fly
Flue, soft hair of a rabbit
Flour, for bread
Flower, of the field
Forth, abroad
Fourth, in number
Foul, nasty
Fowl, a bird
Frays, squirrels
Phrase, a sentence
Gall, a bitter substance
Gaul, a Frenchman
Gargil, a distemper in geese
Gargle, to wash the mouth
Gilt, with gold
Guilt, sin
Glaire, the white of an egg
Glare, to dazzle

Grate, for coals
Great, large
Grater, for the nutmeg
Greater, larger
Grays, a town's name
Graze, to eat grass
Grease, nasty fat
Greece, a country
Groan, to sigh
Grown, increased
Hail, to salute
Hale, to draw along
Hart, a beast
Heart, the seat of life
Hare, of the field
Hair, of the head
Here, in this place
Hear, to hearken
Hew, to cut
Hue, colour
Hugh, a man's name
High, lofty
Hoy, a ship
Him, that man
Hymn, a sacred song
Hire, wages
Higher, more high
Hoar, frost
Whore, a lewd woman
Hole, hollowness
Whole, perfect
Hoop, for a tub
Whoop, to cry out
Hough, to hamstring
Huff, to swagger
I, myself
Eye, to see with
I'll, I will
Ile, the side of a church
Isle, an island
Oil, of olives
In, within
Inn, for travellers
Indict, to prosecute
Indite, to compose
Kill, to murder
Kiln, for bricks
Knave, a dishonest man
Nave, of a wheel
Knight, by honour
Night, the evening
Know, to be acquainted
No, not so
Knew, did know
New, not old or used
Known, discovered
None, neither
Knows, he knoweth
Nose, of the face
Lade, to carry water
Laid, placed
Lain, did lie
Lane, a narrow passage
Leak, to let in water
Leek, a pot-herb
Lees, dregs of wine
Leese, to lose
Lessen, to make less
Lesson, a reading
Lier, in wait
Liar, or *Lyar*, a teller of lies
Lyre, a musical instrument
Limb, a member
Limn, to paint
Line, length
Loin, of veal
Lineament, the proportion of the face

Liniment, a medicine.
Led, did lead
Lead, metal
Lie, to lie a long
Lye, a falsity,
Lo, behold
Low, humble
Made, finished
Maid, a virgin
Main, the chief thing
Mane, of a horse
Male, the he
Mail, armour
Mall, a wooden hammer
Maul, to beat
Manner, custom
Manor, lordship
Marten, a bird
Martin, a man's name
Mean, of low value
Mien, behaviour
Meat, to eat
Meet, together
Mete, to measure
Metal, gold, silver, &c.
Mettle, briskness
Mews, for hawks
Muse, to meditate
Mite, an insect
Might, strength
Moan, to lament
Mown, cut down
Moat, a ditch
Mote, in the eye
More, in quantity
Mower, that moweth
Mo, more
Mow, to cut down grass
Mortar, to pound in
Mortar, made of lime
Naught, bad
Nought, nothing
Nay, not
Neigh, as a horse
News, tidings
Noose, a knot
Not, denying
Knot, to entangle
Oar, of a boat.
O'er, over
Ore, of metal
Of, belonging to
Off, at a distance
Oh, alas!
Owe, to be indebted
One, in number
Won, did win
Our, of us
Hour, sixty minutes
Palate, of the mouth
Pallet, a little bed
Pale, colour
Pail, a vessel
Pall, a funeral cloth
Paul, a man's name
Pain, torment
Pane, a square of glass
Peal, upon the bells
Peel, the outside
Pear, fruit
Pair, a couple
Pare, to cut off
Peer, a lord
Pier, a large glass
Peter, a man's name
Petre, salt
Pint, half a quart
Point, a stop

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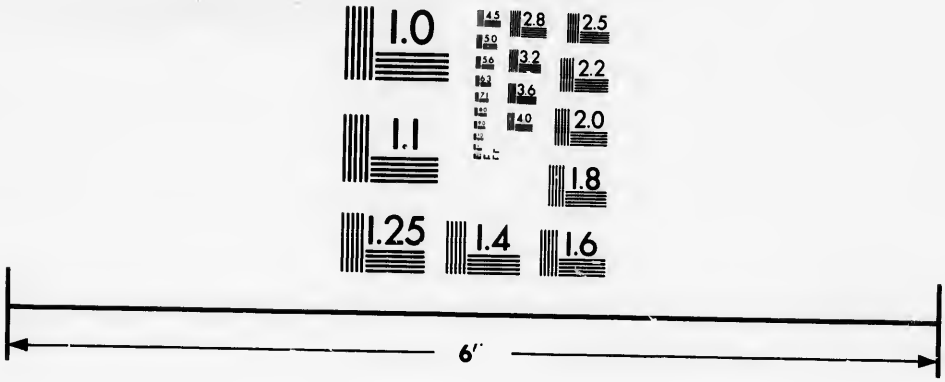
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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Place, of abode
Plaice, a fish
Plain, even
Plane, to make smooth
Plate, a flat piece of metal
Plait, a fold in a garment
Pleas, courts of law
Please, to content
Plough, the instrument
Plough, to make a furrow
Pore, of the skin
Pour, as water
Practice, exercise
Practise, to exercise
Pray, to beseech
Prey, a booty
Praise, a commendation
Prays, he prayeth
Principal, chief
Principle, the first rule
Profit, advantage
Prophet, a foreteller
Quean, a nasty slut
Queen, a king's wife
Quire, of paper
Choir, of singers
Rag, a tatter
Wrag, a sort of stone
Rain, water
Reign, rule as a king
Rein, a bridle
Raise, to set up
Rays, sun beams
Race, to run
Rase, to demolish
Red, a colour
Read, did read
Reddish, somewhat red
Radish, a root

Reed, a shrub
Read, in a book
Rere, the back part
Rear, to erect
Rest, ease
Wrest, to force
Retch, to vomit
Wretch, an unhappy man
Rhyme, in verse
Rime, a freezing mist
Rial, a foreign coin
Royal, princely
Rice, corn
Rise, advancement
Rye, corn
Wry, crooked
Ring, the bells
Wring, the hands
Rite, a ceremony
Right, just and true
Wright, a workman
Write, with a pen
Rode, did ride
Road, the highway
Row'd, did row
Roe, a kind of deer
Row, a rank
Rood, fourth part of an acre
Rude, impudent
Rome, a city
Room, part of a house
Rheum, spittle
Rote, by heart
Wrote, did write
Rough, not smooth
Ruff, a neckcloth
Sail, of a ship
Sale, selling
Salary, wages

Celery, an herb
Scilly, an island
Silly, foolish
Saver, that saveth
Savour, taste or smell
Saviour, Jesus Christ
Scene, of a stage
Seen, beheld
Seas, great waters
Sees, seeth
Seize, to lay hold of
Sea, a great water
See, behold
Sear, to burn
Seer, a prophet
Sent, ordered away
Scent, smell
Seignior, a lord
Senior, elder
Shoar, a prop
Shore, the sea coast
Shewn, did shew
Shone, did shine
Site, situation
Site, to summon
Sight, seeing
Sink, to go down
Cinque, five
Sloe, fruit
Slow, tardy
So, thus
Sow, the seed
Sew, with the needle
Soal, of the shoe
Sole, a fish
Some, a part
Sum, the whole
Son, a man-child
Sun, the heavenly light
Sore, an ulcer
Soar, to mount upwards
Stare, to look earnestly
Stair, a step
Stains, spots
Staines, the name of a place
Starling, a bird
Sterling, English money
Steal, to rob
Steel, metal
Steer, a young bullock
Steer, to guide a ship
Stile, for a passage
Style, for writing
Straight, not crooked
Strait, narrow
Succour, help
Sucker, a young twig
Subtile, cunning
Suttle, weight
Tacks, small nails
Tax, a rate
Tail, the end
Tale, a story
Tare, weight allowed
Tear, to rend in pieces
Team, of horses
Teem, to go with young
Threw, did throw
Through, quite through
Their, of them
There, in that place
Throne, a seat of state
Thrown, cast
The, a particle
Thee, yourself
Time, when
Thyme, an herb
To, unto

Too, likewise
Two, a couple
Toe, of a foot
Tow, draw along
Told, as a tale
Toll'd, as a bell
Tour, a journey
Tower, a fortified place
Tray, a butcher's tray
Trey, the number 3
Vale, a valley
Veil, a covering
Vain, useless
Vane, to shew the wind
Vein, of the blood
Vice, ill habit
Vise, a screw
Undo, to take to pieces
Undue, not due
Wade, to go in the water
Weigh'd, in the balance
Wait, to expect
Weight, for the scales
Wale, the mark of a whip
Whale, a sea fish
Ware, merchandise
Wear, to put on clothes
Were, was
Where, at what place
Waste, to spend
Waist, the middle
Way, to walk in
Weigh, to poize
Wey, forty bushels
Whey, milk and runnet
Weal, good
Wheal, a pimple
Wheel, of a cart
Weak, not Strong
Week, seven days
Weather, disposition of the air
Whether, which of the two
White, colour
Wight, an island
Wither, to decay
Whither, at what place
Wile, a trick
While, in the mean time
Wood, of trees
Wou'd, was willing
Wrath, anger
Wroth, to be angry
Ye, yourselves
Yea, yes
Ewe, a sheep
Yew, a tree
You, yourself

A New Guide

TO

THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

PART III.

A PRACTICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

CHAP. I.

OF GRAMMER IN GENERAL.

Q. WHAT is *Grammar?*

A. *Grammar* is the science of letters, or the art of writing and speaking properly and syntactically.

Q. What do you mean by *English Grammar?*

A. The art of writing and speaking the English Tongue properly and syntactically.

Q. How is *Grammar* divided?

A. *Grammar* is divided into Four Parts; *Orthography, Prosody, Analogy,* and *Syntax.*

OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

Q. What is *orthography?*

A. *Orthography* teacheth the true characters and powers of the *letters,* and the proper division of *syllables, words,* and *sentences.*

OF LETTERS.

Q. What is a *letter?*

A. A *letter* is a significant mark or note, of which syllables are compounded.

Q. How many English *letters* are there?

A. Six and twenty.

Q. Which be they?

A. They are these following, with their powers and names:

Letters.		Their names, and powers, or sounds.
A *or* a		*A* long, as in *cape*: short as in *cap*: broad, as in *hall*.
B	b	*Bee*
C	c	*Cee*
D	d	*Dee*
E	e	*E* long, as in *mete*; short, as in *met*.*
F	f	*Eff*
G	g	*Jee*
H	h	*Aytsh*
I	i	*I* long, as in *time*: short, as in *tin*.
J	j	*Jay*
K	k	*Kay*
L	l	*Ell*
M	m	*Em*
N	n	*En*
O	o	*O* long, as in *note*: short, as in *not*.
P	p	*Pee*
Q	q	*Cu*
R	r	*Arr*
S	s	*Ess*
T	t	*Tee*
V	v	*Vee*
U	u	*Yu* long, as in *tune*: short, as in *tun*.
W	w	*Double yu*
X	x	*Eks*
Y	y	*Wi* long, as in *my*: short, as in *Egypt*.
Z	z	*Zed*

Q. Do these *Letters* always keep their own natural sound?

A. No.

Q. What *Letters* are those which do not always keep their own natural sound.

A. They are *b, c, e, f, g, i, l, o, s, t, u, x, y*; and the double letters, *ch, gh,* and *ph*.

Q. Give me an example of each?

A. 1. *B* is sounded like *t* in *subtile*.

2. *C* before *a, o, u, l,* and *r*, is always sounded like *k*; as in *cat, cord, cup, cloth, cramp*; but before *e, i* and *y*, is always sounded like *s*; as in *cellar, civil, cypress*: it is also sounded like *s* in *muscle*; and in words derived from the French, having *h* after it, as in *machine*.

*When *e* is not sounded at the end of a word, it is called *e* final; which some times serves to lengthen the sound of the foregoing vowel, as in *stove*; and sometimes is redundant, as in *give*.

3. *E* is sounded like *a* long, in *there, where*; and like *u* short in *her*.

4. *F* is sounded like *v*, in *of*.

5. *G* before *e* and *i* in some words, and almost always before *y*, is sounded like *j*; as in *gentleman, giant, Egyptian*.

6. *I*, in words derived from the French, sounds like *ee*, as in *machine*: it also sounds like *u* short, as in *bird, third*, &c.

7. L is sounded like *m* in *salmon*.

8. *O* is sounded like *a* long in *alloy*; like *e* short in *women*; and like *u* short in *worm*.

9. *S* is frequently sounded like *z*; as in *present, presume*.

10. *T* is sounded like *s* in *whistle, thistle*. *Ti* before a vowel is sounded like *si* or *sh*, as in *nation*: except when *s* goes immediately before it, as *celestial*; or at the beginning of a word, as *tied*; or in derivatives, as *mightier, mightiest, emptied*.

11. *U* is sounded like *e* short in *bury*, and like *i* short in *business*.

12. *X* hath no sound of its own: but at the beginning of a word is always sounded like *z*, as in *Xenophon*; and in the middle and end of words, like *ks*, as in *wax, Xerxes*.

13. *Y* at the end of monosyllables is sounded like *i* long, as in *by, my*; but in the middle of words of more than one syllable, it is sounded like *i* short, as in *Egypt*, and at the end of words of more than one syllable, it usually sounds like *e*, as in *many*.

14. *Ch* is sounded like *qu*, as in *choir, chorister*.

15. *Gh* sometimes at the end of a word, and always *ph* when they come together in the same syllable, sound like *f*, as in *laugh, elephant*; except where *ph* sounds like *v*, as in *Stephen*.

Q. Where are the *capital letters* to be used, and where the *small letters*.

A. The *capitals* are to be used in the front of sentences, and at the beginning of verses, of all proper names of persons, places, rivers, &c. of arts and sciences, of dignities, festivals, and games, and of all words put for proper names, or that have any great emphasis in a sentence: also after a full stop, and at the beginning of a quotation, though it be not immediately after a full stop: likewise whole words, and sometimes sentences, are written in capitals, and then something is expressed extraordinarily great. They are sometimes used in the title of books, for ornament sake, and always the pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, are written in capitals; and in all other places the small letters must be used.

Q. When *capital letters* are placed single in a sentence, what do they stand for?

A. Sometimes they stand for whole words, as *B. A.* bachelor of arts; *B. D.* bachelor of divinity; *D. D.* doctor in divinity, or the like; as you may find more at large at the end of this third part: or else they stand for numbers, and are called *Numeral Letters*; thus,

I. One	XV. Fifteen	XCII. Ninety-two
II. Two	XVI. Sixteen	C. A hundred
III. Three	XVII. Seventeen	CC. Two hundred
IV. or IIII. Four	XVIII. Eighteen	CCC. Three hundred
V. Five	XIX. Nineteen	CCCC. Four hundred
VI. Six	XX. Twenty	D. Five hundred
VII. Seven	XXI. Twenty-one	DC. Six hundred
VIII. Eight	XXX. Thirty	DCC. Seven hundred
IX. Nine	XL. Forty	DCCC. Eight hundred
X. Ten	L. Fifty	DCCCC. Ninehundred
XI. Eleven	LX. Sixty	M. One Thousand
XII. Twelve	LXX. Seventy	MDCCCXII. One thousand eight hundred and twelve.
XIII. Thirteen	LXXX. Eighty	
XIV. Fourteen	XC. Ninety	

Q. How are the *letters* naturally divided?

A. Into *vowels* and *consonants*.

Q. What is a *vowel*?

A. A *vowel* is a letter which gives a full and perfect sound of itself and without which there can be no syllable.

Q. How many *vowels* are there in English?

A. There are six; *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y* when it follows a *consonant*.

Q. What is a *consonant*?

A. A *consonant* is a letter that cannot be sounded without a vowel; as *b* without *e*; therefore all letters, except the vowels, are *consonants*.

OF SYLLABLES.

Q. What is a *syllable*?

A. A *syllable* is either one letter, as *a*; or more than one, as *man*.

OF SPELLING, OR DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.

Q. How do you divide your *syllables*?

A. By taking words asunder into convenient parts, in order to shew their true pronunciation and original formation, which is commonly called spelling.

Q. In how many *rules* may the doctrine of *spelling* be contained?

A. All *spelling* or *division of syllables*, may be comprehended in seven general rules.

RULE I.

Q. What is the first general rule for division of syllables?

A. A consonant between two vowels goes to the latter syllable; as *ba-nish.*

Q. What is the first exception to this rule?

A. These consonants, *w* and *x*, go to the former syllable; as *flow-er, ex-ile.*

Q. What is the second exception?

A. Words formed and compounded must be divided according to the fifth and sixth general rules.

RULE II.

Q. What is the second general rule for division of syllables?

A. Two consonants in the middle of a word, that are proper to begin a word, must begin the syllable together; as *clu-ster.*

Q. What exception have you to this rule?

A. All such derivatives, whose primitives ending in *e* final, drop the *e* in spelling, have the consonants in the middle of the word parted, though they be proper to begin a word; as *house-hold.*

Note. That *dl*, *tl*, *kl*, and *zl*, are often used to begin syllables, though they begin no words; as *la-dle, tur-tle, wrin-kle, puz-zle.*

RULE III.

Q. What is the third general rule for division of syllables?

A. Two consonants in the middle of a word, that are not proper to begin a word, must be divided; as *num-ber.*

Q. What exceptions have you to this rule?

A. Two consonants in the middle of a derivative, though they be not proper to begin a word, must not be divided: as *stand-ard.*

RULE IV.

Q. What is the fourth general rule for division of syllables?

A. If two vowels come together, not making a diphthong they must be divided; as, *ae* in *Ja-el*; *ao* in *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry*; *eo* in *pi-te-ous*; *ia* in *vi-al*; *io* in *vi-ol*; *iu* in *di-ur-nal*; *oe* in *co-er-ci-on*; *ua* in *u-su-al*; *ue* in *du-ed*; *ui* in *ru-in, con-gru-i-ty*; and *uo* in *con-gru-ous.*

Note 1. *Ua*, *ue*, *ui*, and *uo*, become diphthongs after *q*; as *quar-rel, ques-tion, qui-et, quo-ti-ent*; likewise *ua* in *per-suade, per-sua-sion, &c.*

2. Though *eo* cannot properly be called a diphthong, yet those vowels are not divided in *peo-ple, leo-pard.*

RULE V.

Q. What is the fifth general rule for division of syllables?

A. Let words formed or derived be divided according to their original, or primitive.

Q. What is the consequence of this rule?

A. These terminations, *-age*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-er*, *-est*, *-et*, *-eth*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-ous*, *-ard*, *-al*, *-or*, ought to go by themselves in spelling: as *herb-age*, *boast-ed*, *gold-en*, *know-est*, *latch-et*, *hear-eth*, *hear-er*, *hear-ing*, *fool-ish*, *ru-in-ous*, *stand-ard*, *mo-nu-ment-al*, *ex-act-or*.

Q. What is the first exception to this rule?

A. Monosyllables, and words accented upon the last syllable, ending in a single consonant, without a dipthong foregoing, double their final consonant when they take any of the formative endings; and then it may be proper to put the latter consonant with the termination; as *pot-tage*, *blot-ted*, *blot-test*, *blot-teth*, *blot-ting*, *blot-ter*, *rot-ten*, *slut-tish*, *a-bet-tor*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. When words in *e* final take any of these terminations, *e* final is lost even in writing, and then a consonant may be put to the termination; as, *write*, *wri-test*, *wri-teth*, *wri-ter*, *wri-ting*.

Note 1. Where casting away the *e* would create any confusion in the sense, I advise to retain it; as, from the verb *singe*, I would write *singe-eth*, *singe-ing*, to distinguish it from *sing-eth*, *sing-ing*, when the word happens to be written on two different lines for want of room.

2. If words in *e* final have the last syllable short, it is a much better guide to the ear to let the termination go by itself; as *for-giv-en*, *for-giv-ing*, *lon-ger*, *com-ing*.

3. Such primitives as take only *y* after them, have some of the foregoing consonants joined to it; as *ear-thy*: but after *u*, *w*, and *x*, it must come alone; as *glu-y*, *flaw-y*, *dex-y*.

RULE VI.

Q. What is the sixth general rule for division of syllables?

A. Let compound words be reduced into their primitive parts.

Q. What is the first consequence of this rule?

A. A preposition, as, *ad-*, *in-*, *un-*, *sub-*, *per-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *pre-*, must be pronounced by itself; as, *ad-e-quate*, *in-i-quity*, *un-e-qual*, *sub-urbs*, *per-ad-ven-ture*, *dis-u-nite*, *re-probate*, *pre-vi-ous*. Yet we say *pe-ruse*, instead of *per-use*.

Q. What is the second consequence of this rule?

A. *Beth* will be the first syllable in *Beth-a-ny*, *Beth-el*, *Beth-a-ba-ra*, *Beth-es-da*, &c.

Q. What is the third consequence of this rule?

A. The termination *-ham* will go by itself at the end of proper names; as *Chat-ham*, *Fe-vers-ham*, *Buck-ing-ham*, *Elt-ham*, except *South-am*, and *Wroth-am*,

RULE VII.

Q. When three consonants meet in the middle of a word, how must it be divided?

A. 1. If they begin a word, they must also begin a syllable together; as *il-lus-trate.*

2. If they be proper to end a word, they may all end the syllable; as *latch-et.*

3. If the two last be proper to begin a word, or the last of all be *l*, they begin the syllable together; as *kin-dred thim-ble.*

4. If the two first of them be proper to end a word, the third may go to the latter syllable; as, *bank-rupt.*

Q. What is a *diphthong?*

A. A *diphthong* is the uniting of two vowels in one syllable; as *ai* in *laid.*

Q. What is a *triphthong?*

A. A *triphthong* is the uniting of three vowels in one syllable; as *ieu* in *A-dieu.*

OF WORDS.

Q. Of what do *words* consist?

A. Of one or more syllables.

Q. What is the use of *words?*

A. To convey our sense of things to another person.

Q. After what manner?

A. By joining them together in sentences.

OF SENTENCES.

Q. What is a *sentence?*

A. Words duly joined together in construction make a sentence; as, *Pride is a very remarkable sin.*

Q. What things are necessary for the true writing and reading of sentences?

A. Stops and marks of distinction.

OF STOPS AND MARKS.

Q. Which are the *stops* and *marks* of distinction used in a sentence?

A. They are a *comma*, *semicolon*, *colon*, *period*, and notes of *interrogation* and *admiration*; to which may be added the *parenthesis*, *parathesis*, *hyphen*, *apostrophe*, *diæresis*, *caret*, *asterism*, *index*, *obelisk*, and *quotation.*

Q. What is a *comma?*

A. The *comma*, marked thus (,) is a note of respiration, at which we may take breath, but must not tarry.

Q. What is the use of the *comma?*

A. It is of use for distinguishing words of the same kind;

as *nouns*, *verbs*, and *adverbs*, coming together in the same sentence; for dividing long sentences into short parts, and for the taking away of ambiguities.

Q. Give an example?

A. Nature clothes the beasts with hair, the birds with feathers, and the fishes with scales.

Q. What is a *semicolon*?

A. A *semicolon*, marked thus (;) notes a middle breathing between the comma and the colon.

Q. What is the use of the *semicolon*?

A. Its chief use is in distinguishing contraries and frequent divisions.

Q. Give an example?

A. You consider the power of riches; but not of virtue.

Q. What is a *colon*?

A. The *colon* marked thus (:) is a note of long breathing, as is exemplified below.

Q. What is the use of a *colon*?

A. It distinguisheth a perfect part of a sentence, which has a full meaning of its own; but yet leaves the mind in suspense and expectation to what follows.

Q. Give an example?

A. Before all things, it is necessary for a man to take a true estimate of himself: for we mostly think ourselves able to do more than we can.

Q. What other use does a *colon* serve to?

A. It is also used before a comparative conjunction, in a similitude.

Q. Give an example?

A. As we perceive the shadow upon the sun-dial, but discern not its progression; and as the shrub or grass appears in time to be grown, but is seen by none to grow: so also the proficiency of our wits, advancing slowly by small improvements, is perceived only after some distance of time.

Q. What is a period?

A. The *period* is a full point thus (.)

Q. Of what use is the *period*?

A. It denotes the full ending and finishing of a whole sentence, at the conclusion of which it is always placed.

Q. Give an example?

A. There is no man without his peculiar failing.

Q. What are the proper pauses of these stops?

A. The proper pause or rest of each of these stops may be thus measured:—The time of stopping, or resting, at the

comma, is the time of saying *one*; at the *semicolon*, *one*, *one*; at the *colon*, *one*, *one*, *one*; and at the *period*, *one*, *one*, *one*, *one*, before you begin the next clause or sentence.

Q. Which is the mark of *interrogation*?

A. The note of *interrogation* is (?).

Q. What is the use of this note?

A. To shew the reader when a question is asked.

Q. Give an example?

A. What is the use of this book?

Q. Which is the note of *admiration*?

A. The note of *admiration* is (!).

Q. What is the use of this note?

A. It is used to express our wonder.

Q. Give an example?

A. O the cares of mankind!

Q. What are the pauses of these notes of *interrogation* and *admiration*?

A. They are the same as that of the *period*.

Q. What do you call a *parenthesis*?

A. A *parenthesis* has two crooked strokes, thus ( ).

Q. What is the use of a parenthesis?

A. It serves to include one sentence in another, without confounding the sense of either; and yet is necessary for the explanation thereof: and should be read with a lower tone of the voice, as a thing that comes in by the by.

Q. Give an example?

A. I verily believe (nor is it a vain belief) that there is a God who can reward and punish us.

Q. What is the pause proper for the *parenthesis*?

A. Each part of it is equal to a comma.

Q. What is a *parathesis*?

A. A *parathesis*, *brackets*, or *crotchets*, are usually expressed by angular lines, thus [ ].

Q. What is the use thereof?

A. To distinguish such words from the sentence which are an explanation of the word immediately preceding.

Q. Give an example?

A. A treatise of [*concerning*] physic.

Q. What is a *hyphen*?

A. A *hyphen* is a small hair-stroke, drawn from one word to another, thus (-).

Q. What is the use of the *hyphen*?

A. It admonisheth the reader that the two words thus

joined together, must be pronounced like a single word: as *bird-cage*.

It is also used to connect syllables of the same word, written either for want of room in two different lines, or for instruction in spelling in one line; as *al-tar*.

Q. What is an *apostrophe*?

A. An *apostrophe* is a comma put at the top of a word, thus (').

Q. What is the use of the *apostrophe*?

A. It denotes the omission of a letter, to make the sound of the word more grateful to the ear; in verse, to cut off a syllable for the sake of the metre; as *judg'd* for *judged*; and in substantives, to shew them to be the genitive case singular.

Q. What is a *diæresis*?

A. The *diæresis*, or *dialysis*, is noted by two full points, placed at the top of the latter of two vowels.

Q. What is the use of the *diæresis*?

A. To dissolve the diphthong, and to divide it into two syllables; as *Capernaüm*.

Q. What is a *caret*?

A. The *caret*, marked thus (ʌ) is placed underneath the line.

Q. What does it denote?

A. It denotes that some letter, word, or sentence, is left out by mistake; and must be taken in exactly where it points upwards.

Q. Give an example?

A. Thou art the man.

Q. What is an *asterism*?

A. The *asterism* is marked thus (*).

Q. What is its use?

A. It directs to some note in the margin, or at the bottom of a page. Several of them set together signify that something is wanting, defective, or immodest, in that passage of the author.

Q. What is an *index*?

A. It is a hand with the fore-finger pointing, thus (☞).

Q. What is its use?

A. It declares that passage to be very remarkable over against which it is placed.

Q. What is an *obelisk*?

A. An *obelisk* is marked thus (†).

Q. What is its use?

A. It is used like the index. In dictionaries, it denotes a word either obsolete, unclassical, or out of use.

Q. What is a *quotation*?

A. A *quotation* is a double comma reversed, thus (") at the beginning of a line.

Q. What is its use?

A. It denotes that passage to be quoted or transcribed from some author in his own words.

Q. Why are particular words printed in the *italic* characters?

A. To inform the reader that the stress of the sentence lies therein, or that they are written to the praise, or to the dispraise, of some person. Besides it is usual to print all proper names in this character.

OF BOOKS.

Q. How are *books* divided?

A. *Books* are usually divided into chapters, sections, paragraphs, and verses.

Q. What are *chapters*?

A. *Chapters* contain the principal heads, subject, or argument of a book.

Q. What are *sections*?

A. *Sections* are the largest divisions of a chapter, in which the particular arguments of that chapter are distinctly divided and treated of separately.

Q. By what marks are *sections* distinguished?

A. By this mark (§).

Q. What are *paragraphs*?

A. *Paragraphs* are certain large members or divisions of a chapter, or a section; containing a perfect sense of the subjubject treated of, and calculated for the advantage of the reader; because at the end thereof, he may make a larger pause than usual at the end of a period.

Q. By what marks are *paragraphs* distinguished?

A. By this mark (¶).

Q. What is a *verse*?

A. In prose, it is the shortest division in a chapter, as is largely exemplified in the Holy Bible; but in poetical writings, it conveys unto us an idea of a certain number of syllables artfully compacted in one line, to gratify the ear.

CHAP. II.

OF PROSODY.

Q. WHAT is *prosody*?

A. *Prosody* teacheth the true pronunciation of syllables and words, according to the proper qualities, and tones or accents.

OF THE QUANTITIES OF WORDS.

Q. What mean you by the *quantity* of a *word?*

A. The *quantity* of a *word*, or *syllable*, is that by which we measure the time allowed for the pronunciation thereof.

Q. How is the *quantity* of a *word* divided?

A. It is divided into *short* and *long*.

Q. How is the short quantity known?

A. By a quick pronunciation; as, *not*.

Q. How is the long quantity known?

A. By a slow pronunciation, or twice the time of a short quantity; as, *note*.

OF THE TONE, OR ACCENT.

Q. What is an *accent?*

A. A *tone*, or *accent*, denoteth the raising or falling of the voice on a syllable, according to the quantity thereof.

Q. How many *accents* are there?

A. There are three *accents*; the *long*, the *short*, and the *common*.

Q. What is the long *accent?*

A. It admonisheth us to pronounce the syllable slow; as, *mind*.

Q. What is the *short accent?*

A It admonisheth us to pronounce the syllable quick; as, *lot*.

Q. What is the *common accent?*

A. It hath no regard to the grammatical quantity of a syllable; but being placed over a vowel, denotes the tone or stress of voice to be upon that syllable: as, *plénty*.

Note. These tones, or accents, are seldom noted by English writers, but only for difference sake, as to distinguish the substantive *lead*, from the verb *léad*, or *lêad*; or else to fix the accent of words of more than one syllable, which though spelt alike, have different significations, and the accent on different syllables; as in the substantive *cóntract*, and the verb *contrâct*; or in the substantive *mínute* and the adjective *minúte*. But she *long* and the *short* are much used in Latin dictionaries and grammars, as also that which is called *common*, and the (^) are much in use among French writers.

CHAP. III.
OF ANALOGY.

Q. WHAT is *analogy?*

A. *Analogy* teaches us to know distinctly all the several parts of speech in the English Tongue.

Q. How many *parts* of *speech* are there?

A. Eight: viz. *noun, pronoun, verb, participle, adverb, conjunction, preposition,* and *interjection.*

OF A NOUN.

Q. How many kinds of *nouns* are there?

A. Two; a *substantive* and an *adjective.*

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Q. What is a *noun substantive?*

A. It is the name of any being or thing, perceivable either by the senses, or the understanding; as, a *horse,* a *book.*

Q. How many kinds of *noun substantives* are there?

A. Two: *proper* and *common.*

Q. What is a *substantive proper?*

A. It is the name of some particular person, creature, place, or thing; as, one man is called *Thomas,* another *John;* one horse is called *Jolly,* and another *Whitefoot:* one ship is called the *Lion,* and another the *Sea-horse:* one place is called *London,* and another *Bristol.*

Q. What is a *substantive common?*

A. It is the name of every thing of the same kind and denomination; as, a *man,* a *dog,* a *tree.*

Q. How many things belong to a *noun?*

A. There belong to a *noun* these seven things: *number, case, gender, person, article, declension,* and *comparison.*

OF NUMBER.

Q. What is *number?*

A. It is the distinction of one from many.

Q. How many *numbers* are there?

A. Two: the *singular* and the *plural.*

Q. How is the *singular number* known?

A. The *singular number* speaketh but of one; as, a *book.*

Q. How is the *plural number* known?

A. The *plural number* speaketh of more than one: as *books.*

Q. Have all nouns *two numbers?*

A. No: some nouns, such as the proper names of places, have no *plural;* as, *London, York,* &c. as also *lime, slime,* &c. others have no *singular;* as, *ashes, bellows,* &c. and some few are used in both numbers; as, *sheep, swine, deer,* &c.

OF CASE.

Q. How many *cases* are there in a noun?

A. Six *cases,* singularly and plurally.

Q. Which be they?

A. The *nominative,* the *genitive,* the *dative,* the *accusative,* the *vocative,* the *ablative.*

OF GENDER.

Q. What is *gender?*

A. *Gender* is the difference of nouns according to their sex.

Q. How many *genders* are there?

A. Three: the *masculine*, the *femenine*, and the *neuter*.

Q. What nouns are of the *masculine gender?*

A. All nouns of the male kind; as, a *father*, a *son*, a *horse*, a *lion*.

Q. What nouns are of the *feminine gender?*

A. All nouns of the female kind; as, a *mother*, a *daughter*, a *mare*, a *lioness*.

Q. What nouns are of the *neuter gender?*

A. All nouns that are neither of the male nor female kind; as, a *stick*, or a *stone*.

Q. Have all nouns these distinctions?

A. There are some nouns, common to both sexes, which are called *Epicene*; as, a *sparrow*, a *servant*, a *cat*, a *rabbit*.

Q. How is the *sex* or *gender* distinguished?

A. By the help of some other distinguishing words; as a *cock-sparrow*, a *hen-sparrow*, a *man-servant*, a *maid-servant*, a *he-cat*, a *she-cat*, a *he-rabbit*, a *she-rabbit*.

Note. There are some words which, though they be of the *neuter gender*, are often (by custom) used as if they were of the *masculine* or *feminine gender*. For thus we say of the sun: *His* going forth is from the end of the heaven, and *his* circuit unto the ends of it. Ps. xix 6. And of the church we say; *She* hath nourished *her* children, but they have rebelled against *her*.

OF PERSON.

Q. How many persons belong to a *noun?*

A. There are three persons in both numbers; the *first*, who is always he that speaketh; the *second*, who is always the person or thing spoken to; the *third*, who is always the person or thing spoken of.

Q. Give an example?

A. Singular, 1. *I*; 2. *Thou* or *you*; 3. *He*, *she*, *it*, *this*, and *that*. —Plural, 1. *We*; 2. *Ye* or *you*; 3. *They*, *these*, and *those*.

Note. That all nouns are of the third person, except *I* and *thou* or *you*. *We* and *ye* or *you*.

OF THE ARTICLES.

Q. What is an *article?*

A. It is a word set before a substantive, for the clearer and more particular expressing of its case and signification.

Q. How many *articles* are there?

A. Two: *a* or *an* and *the*.

Q. When is *a* or *an* used?

A. A or *an* is used in a general and unlimited sense; as, *A man* (that is, *any man*) *shall be commended according to his wisdom. An organ* (that is, *any organ*) *is the best of all other musical instruments.*

Note. *A* is used before a consonant; *an* before a vowel.

Q. When is the article *the* used?

A. The is used to convey a certain idea of that thing or person spoken of; as, *The man,* (or *this very man*) *who teacheth the art of true spelling, has done me much good.*

Note. Substantives proper have naturally no articles set before them; except when some word is understood; as, *the Thames*, that is, *the river Thames*; *the Tyne*, that is, *the river Tyne*; or else when it is used by way of eminence; as, *The God of the Hebrews.*

Q. Do the *adjectives* admit of any article before them?

A. They do; but it is by virtue of some substantive expressed or understood; as *A good servant generally makes a good master. They gathered the good* [fishes] *into vessels, but cast the bad away.* Matt. xiii 48.

OF THE DECLENSION OF A NOUN.

Q. What is meant by the word *declension?*

A. Declension is the variation of a word by *cases.*

Q. How are *nouns* declined or varied by *cases?*

A. Thus:

	Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	A book,	*Nom.*	Books,
Gen.	Of a book,	*Gen.*	Of Books,
Dat.	To a book,	*Dat.*	To books,
Acc.	The book,	*Acc.*	The books,
Voc.	O book,	*Voc.*	O books,
Abl.	From a book.	*Abl.*	From books.

	Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	A church,	*Nom.*	Churches,
Gen.	Of a church,	*Gen.*	Of churches,
Dat.	To a church,	*Dat.*	To churches,
Acc.	The church,	*Acc.*	The churches,
Voc.	O Church,	*Voc.*	O churches,
Abl.	From a church.	*Abl.*	From churches.

Note. All nouns, which make the plural number by the addition of *s* or *es* to the sigular, are regular; the rest are irregular: as,

	Singular.		*Plural.*
Nom.	Man,	*Nom.*	Men,
Gen.	Of a man,	*Gen.*	Of men,
Dat.	To a man,	*Dat.*	To men,
Acc.	The man,	*Acc.*	The men,
Voc.	O man,	*Voc.*	O men,
Abl.	From a man,	*Abl.*	From men.

Note 1. *Penny*, in the singular number, makes *pence* in the plural. But from several particular silver coins, which speak their own

the word *pence* is made a singular number, and its plural becomes *pences*. Thus, in the singular number, we say, one *six-pence*, one *four-pence*, one *three-pence*, and one *two-pence*; but in the plural number, two or more *six-pences*, *four-pences*, *three-pences*, *and two-pences*.

2. A *penny* when spoken of a *silver penny*, makes *pennies* in the plural: thus we say in the singular number, one *silver penny*, but in the plural, two or more *silver pennies*.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Q. What is an *adjective?*

A. It is a word that expresses the quality or manner of a thing; as, *good, bad, great, small.*

Q. Where is the *adjective* to be placed?

A. Before its substantive; as, *a good boy.* Yet sometimes, when there are more adjectives than one joined together, or one adjective with other words depending on it, the adjective may be set after the substantive: as, *A general both* wise *and* valiant: *A man* skilful *in numbers.*

Q. What do you observe of two substantives put together in composition?

A. The first takes to itself the nature of an adjective, and is commonly joined to the following substantive by a hyphen; as, *a sea-fish.*

Q. How are substantives and adjectives declined together?

A. Thus:

	Singular		*Plural.*
Nom.	A good boy,	*Nom.*	The good boys,
Gen.	Of a good boy,	*Gen.*	Of good boys,
Dat.	To a good boy,	*Dat.*	To good boys,
Acc.	A good boy,	*Acc.*	The good boys,
Voc.	O good boy,	*Voc.*	O good boys,
Abl.	From a good boy,	*Abl.*	From good boys.

OF THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Q. What is meant by *comparison?*

A. It is the variation of a word by degrees, according to the quantity of its signification.

Q. What *adjectives* admit of comparison?

A. All those whose signification may increase or be diminished: none else.

Q. How many *degrees* of *comparison* are there?

A. Three: the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative.*

Q. What is the *positive degree?*

A. The *positive degree* mentioneth the thing absolutely, without any increase or diminution; as, *long, short, wise.*

Q. What is the *comparative degree?*

A. The *comparative* somewhat increaseth or diminisheth its

positive in signification; as, *longer*, or *more long*; *shorter*, or *more short*; *wiser*, or *more wise*.

Q. What is the *superlative degree*?

A. The *superlative* increaseth or diminisheth the signification of its *positive*, to the utmost degree; as, *longest*, or *most long*; *shortest*, or *most short*; *wisest*, or *most wise*.

Q. Are all *adjectives*, that admit of any comparison, compared thus?

A. No. Some *adjectives* are irregular; as, *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; *much*, *more*, *most*; *little*, *less*, *least*.

CHAP. IV.

OF PRONOUNS.

Q. WHAT is a *pronoun*?

A. A *pronoun* is a part of speech that supplieth the place of a noun.

Q. How many things belong to a *pronoun*?

A. There belong to a *pronoun*, *number*, *case*, *gender*, *person*, and *declension*.

Q. How many kinds of *pronouns* are there?

A. Two: substantive and adjective.

Q. Which are the *pronoun substantive*?

A. These: *I*; *thou* or *you*; *he*, *she*, *it*; and their plurals, *we*; *ye* or *you*; *they*.

Q. Which are the *pronouns adjective*?

A. *My*, *mine*, *thy*, *thine*, *our*, *ours*, *your*, *yours*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *this*, *that*, *same*, *him-self*, *her-self*, *it-self*, &c.

Q. What is the use of these *pronouns adjective*?

A. By some a question is asked; as, Who *teacheth me*? What *new method is* this? By others we learn the true possessor of a thing; as, This *is* my *book*. By some we call to mind something that is past; as, This *is the book* which [book] *I lent you*. By others we demonstrate our meaning; as, What *I said to John*, *the* same *I say to you*; Live well.

Note. Pronouns have no articles before them, except for distinction, or by way of eminence; as, *God is the* same *yesterday*, *to-day*, *and for-ever*.

Q. What *pronouns* are of the first person?

A. *I* and *we*.

Q. What *pronouns* are of the second person?

A. *Thou* or *you*, *ye* or *you*. The rest are of the third.

Q. How is the *pronoun I* declined?

A. Thus;

Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom.	I,	*Nom.*	We,
Gen.	Of me.	*Gen.*	Of us,
Dat.	To me,	*Dat.*	To us,
Acc.	Me,	*Acc.*	Us,
Voc.	*Is wanting,*	*Voc.*	*Is wanting,*
Abl.	From me.	*Abl.*	From us.

Q. How is the pronoun *thou* or *you* declined?

A. Thus:

Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom.	Thou *or* you,	*Nom.*	Ye *or* you,
Gen.	Of thee or of you,	*Gen.*	Of you,
Dat.	To thee *or* to you,	*Dat.*	To you,
Acc.	Thee or you,	*Acc.*	Ye *or* you,
Voc.	O thou *or* you,	*Voc.*	O ye *or* you,
Abl.	From thee *or* from you.	*Abl.*	from you.

Q. How are the pronouns *he, she, it,* declined?

A. Thus:

Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom.	He,	*Nom.*	They.
Gen.	Of him,	*Gen.*	Of them,
Dat.	To him.	*Dat.*	To them,
Acc.	Him,	*Acc.*	Them,
Voc.	*Is wanting,*	*Voc.*	*Is wanting,*
Abl.	From him.	*Abl.*	From them.
Nom.	She,		
Gen.	Of her,		
Dat.	To her,		
Acc.	Her.		
Voc.	*Is wanting*		
Abl.	From her,		
Nom.	It,		
Gen.	Of it.		
Dat.	To it.		
Acc.	It,		
Voc.	*Is wanting,*		
Abl.	From it.		

Note. *His, hers, its,* and *theirs,* being pronouns possessive, are frequently used for the genitive cases of *he, she, it,* and *they.*

CHAP. V.
OF A VERB.

Q. WHAT is a *verb?*

A. A *verb* is a part of speech that betokeneth being; as, *I live:* doing; as, *I love:* or suffering; as, *I am loved.*

Q. How many kinds of *verbs* are there?

A. Three: *active, passive,* and *neuter.*

Q. What is a *verb active?*

A. A *verb active* is a verb that denoteth action; but in such a manner as to admit after it the accusative case of the thing it acts upon; as, *I loved him.*

Q. What is a *verb passive?*

A. A *verb passive* betokeneth suffering; as, *I am loved.*

Q. What is a *verb neuter?*

A. A *verb neuter* signifies the state or being, and sometimes the action, of a person or thing, but has no noun after it to denote the subject of action.

Q. How many different ways is a *verb neuter* expressed?

A. Two ways: sometimes actively; as, *I fight:* and sometimes passively; as, *I am sick.*

Q. How many things belong to a *verb?*

A. Four: *mood, tense, number,* and *person.*

OF THE MOODS.

Q. What is a *mood?*

A. It is the manner by which a *verb* shows its signification.

Q. How may *moods* are there?

A. Six: the *indicative,* the *imperative,* the *optative,* the *potential,* the *subjunctive,* and the *infinitive.*

Q. How are these *moods* known?

A. 1. The *indicative mood* directly declareth a thing true or false; as, *I read;* or else asketh a question; as, *do I read?*

2. The *imperative mood* biddeth or commandeth; as, *read thou.*

3. The *optative mood* wisheth or desireth; as, *I wish I could read.*

4. The *potential mood* showeth power, or the want of it; and is known by these signs, *may, can, might, would, should, could,* or *ought;* as, *I can work* or *play,* just as I please; John *would play,* but his *master* will not let him.

5. The *subjunctive mood* is conditional, having always a conjunction joined to it; as, *when I can love;* or, *if I may read.*

6. The *infinitive mood* affirmeth nothing, but signifieth indefinitely; having neither number, nor person, nor nominative case before it: and it is commonly known by this sign *to* before it; as, *to love.*

Q. Of what do *moods* consist?

A. Of *tenses.*

OF THE TENSES.

Q. What is a *tense?*

A. It is the distinction of time.

Q. How many *tenses* are there?

A. Three: { *present*, *past*, *to come*, } viz. { *present tense*, *preterperfect tense*, and the *future tense*.

There is also another division of time after this manner: the *preterperfect tense*, is subdivided into the *preterimperfect tense*, or the time not perfectly past; and the *preterpluperfect tense*, or the time long past. And to these may be added, what the Greeks call a *second future*.

Q. How is the *present tense* known?

A. It is known by the signs *do*, *dost*, *does*, *doth*, and speaketh of an action now a-doing but not finished; as, *I do read*, that is, *I have not yet done reading*.

Q. How is the *preterperfect tense* known?

A. It is known by these signs, *have*, *hast*, *hath*, and *has*, and speaketh of the time perfectly past, and of the action finished, without regard to any thing else; as, *I have read*, or *quite done reading*.

Q. How is the *preterimperfect tense* known?

A. By the signs *did* and *didst*, and speaking of the time past, but shows that something was then a-doing but not finished at that time which we speak of; as, *I did read while you were at play*.

Q. How is the *preterpluperfect tense* known?

A. By the signs *had* and *hadst*, and speaketh also of the time past; and shows that something had been done before another thing that was done and past; as, *I had read an hour before I wrote my exercise*.

Q. How is the first *future tense* known?

A. The first *future tense* is known by the signs *shall* and *will*; and speaketh of a short space of time to come; as, *I will read presently*: *You shall write to-morrow*.

Q. How is the second *future tense* known?

A. The second *future tense* is known by the signs *shall* or *will hereafter*, and speaketh of a long space of time to come, as, *I shall read hereafter*.

OF THE NUMBER OF VERBS.

Q. How many *numbers* are there in verbs?

A. Two: the *singular* and the *plural*.

Q. How do you know the *number* of the verb?

A. By the *number* of its nominative case.

Q. Have all verbs *numbers*?

A. All, but verbs of the infinitive mood, which have no *number*, because they admit of no nominative case.

OF THE PERSON OF VERBS.

Q. How are *verbs* otherwise divided?

A. Into *personals* and *impersonals*.

Q. What is a *verb personal*?

A. Any *verb* that will admit the pronouns, *I, thou, he, she*, or their plurals, *we, ye*, or *they*, before it.

Q. What is a *verb impersonal*?

A. It is an absolute *verb*, which hath only one *person*; and therefore can only admit of the pronoun *it* before it; as, *it raineth: it freezeth: it is hot: it is cold.*

Q. How many kinds of *impersonals* are there?

A. Two, active; as, *it rains*: passive; as, *it is warm.*

OF THE HELPING VERBS.

Q. What is a *helping verb*?

A. It is a *verb* that is prefixed to another *verb*, to denote or signify the time or the mood, or the manner of the *verb.*

Q. Which are the *helping verbs*?

A. Do, dost, does, doth, did, didst, have, hast, has, hath, had, hadst, will, wilt, shall, shalt, may, mayst, can, canst, might, mightst, would, wouldst, should, shouldst, could, couldst, ought, oughtst, let, am, are, is, was, were, been, and *be.*

See the formation of *verbs* both *personal* and *impersonal*, through *mood* and *tense*, in the several pages following.

OF THE FORMATION OF THE VERB ACTIVE, TO EDUCATE.

Q. Conjugate the verb active, *educate*, through mood and tense.

A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. I educate or do educate; thou educatest or dost educate; or you educate or do educate; he educateth, educates, or doth or does educate.—PLUR. We educate or do educate; ye or you educate or do educate; they educate or do educate.

Preterperfect Tense.

SING. I have educated; thou hast or you have educated; he hath or has educated.—PLUR. We have educated; ye or you have educated; they have educated.

Preterimperfect Tense.

SING. I educated or did educate; thou educatedst or didst educate, or you educated or did educate; he educated or did educate.—PLUR. We educated or did educate; ye or you educated or did educate; they educated or did educate.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

SING. I had educated; thou hadst or you had educated;

he had educated.—PLUR. We had educated; ye or you had educated; they had educated.

First Future Tense.

SING. I shall or will educate; thou shalt or wilt, or you shall or will educate; he shall or will educate.—PLUR. We shall or will educate; ye or you shall or will educate; they shall or will educate.

Second Future Tense.

SING. I shall or will educate hereafter; thou shalt or wilt, or you shall or will educate hereafter; he shall or will educate hereafter.—PLUR. We shall or will educate hereafter; ye or you shall or will educate hereafter; they shall or will educate hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING. Educate thou; let him educate.—PLUR. Let us educate; educate ye; let them educate.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. I may or can educate; thou mayst or canst, or you may or can educate; he may or can educate. PLUR. We may or can educate; ye or you may or can educate; they may or can educate.

Preterperfect Tense.

SING. I might or could have educated; thou mightst or couldst, or you might or could have educated; he might or could have educated.—PLUR. We might or could have educated; ye or you might or could have educated; they might or could have educated.

Preterimperfect Tense.

SING. I might or could educate; thou mightst or couldst, or you might or could educate; he might or could educate.—PLUR. We might or could educate; ye or you might or could educate; they might or conld educate.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

SING. I might or could have had educated; thou mightst or couldst, or you might or could have educated; he might or could have had educated.—PLUR. We might or could have had educated; ye or you might or could have had educated; they might or could have had educated.

First Future Tense is wanting.

Second Future Tense.

SING. I may or can educate hereafter; thou mayst or canst, or you may or can educate hereafter; he may or can educate

hereafter.—PLUR. We may or can educate hereafter; ye or you may or can educate hereafter; they may or can educate hereafter.

The *Optative Mood* is made by prefixing an *adverb* of wishing to the *Potential Mood*; as, *O that I might educate*, &c.

The *Subjunctive Mood* is made by prefixing a *conjunction* to the *Potential Mood*; as, *If I could educate*, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, To educate.
Preterperfect Tense, To have educated.
Preterimperfect Tense, *Preterpluperfect Tense*, and *First Future Tense*, are wanting.
Second Future Tense, To educate hereafter.

PARTICIPLE of the *Present Tense*, Educating.

OF THE FORMATION OF THE VERB PASSIVE. TO BE EDUCATED.

Q. How is the *verb passive* conjugated?

A. By the help of the verb *am* or *be*, and their derivatives.

Q. Give an example?

A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. I am educated; thou art or you are educated; he is educated.—PLUR. We are educated; ye or you are educated; they are educated.

Preterperfect Tense.

SING. I have been educated; thou hast, or you have been educated; he hath or has been educated.—PLUR. We have been educated; ye or you have been educated; they have been educated.

Preterimperfect Tense.

SING. I was educated; thou wast, or you was educated; he was educated.—PLUR. We were educated; ye or you were educated; they were educated.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

SING. I had been educated; thou hadst, or you had been educated; he had been educated.—PLUR. we had been educated; ye or you had been educated; they had been educated.

First Future Tense.

SING. I shall or will be educated; thou shalt or wilt, or you shall or will be educated; he shall or will be educated.—PLUR. We shall or will be educated; ye or you shall or will be educated; they shall or will be educated.

Second Future Tense.

SING. I shall or will be educated hereafter: thou shalt or wilt, or you shall or will be educated hereafter; he shall or will be educated hereafter.—PLUR. We shall or will be educated hereafter; ye or you shall or will be educated hereafter; they shall or will be educated hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING. Be thou educated; let him be educated.—PLUR. Let us be educated; be ye educated; let them be educated.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. I may or can be educated; thou mayst or canst, or you may or can be educated; he may or can be educated.—PLUR. We may or can be educated; ye or you may or can be educated; they may or can be educated.

Preterperfect Tense.

SING. I might or could have been educated; thou mightst or couldst, or you might or could have been educated; he might or could have been educated.—PLUR. We might or could have been educated; ye or you might or could have been educated; they might or could have been educated.

Preterimperfect Tense.

SING. I might or could be educated; thou mightst or couldst, or you might or conld be educated; he might or could be educated.—PLUR. We might or could be educated; ye or you might or could be educated; they might or could be educated.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

SING. I might or could have had been educated; thou mightst or couldst, or you might or could have had been educated; he might or could have had been educated.—PLUR. We might or could have had been educated; ye or you might or could have had been educated; they might or could have had been educated.

First Future Tense is wanting.

Second Future Tense.

SING. I may or can be educated hereafter; thou mayst, or canst, or you may or can be educated hereafter; he may or can be educated hereafter.—PLUR. We may or can be educated hereafter; ye or you may or can be educated hereafter; they may or can be educated hereafter.

The *Optative Mood* is made by prefixing an *adverb* of wishing to the *Potential Mood*; as, *O that I can be educated!* or, *O that I could be educated*, &c.

The *Subjunctive Mood* is made by prefixing a *conjunction* to the *Potential Mood*; as, *If I could be educated*, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, To be educated.
Preterperfect Tense, To have been educated.
Preterimperfect Tense, }
Preterpluperfect Tense, and } are wanting.
First Future Tense, }
Second Future Tense, To be educated hereafter.
PARTICIPLE of the *Preter Tense*, Educated.

Q. How are *verbs neuter* formed ?

A. Some like *verbs active*, and some like *verbs passive*.

Q. How are *verbs impersonal* formed ?

A. *Impersonals* are formed throughout all moods and tenses in the third person singular only.

Q. Give an example of the formation of the *verb impersonal active*, It rains.

A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, It rains, or doth or does rain, or it raineth.
Preterperfect Tense, It hath rained.
Preterimperfect Tense, It rained or did rain.
Preterpluperfect Tense, It had rained.
First Future Tense, It shall or will rain.
Second Future Tense, It shall or will rain hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD, Let it rain.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense, It may or can rain.
Preterperfect Tense, It might or could have rained.
Preterimperfect Tense, It might or could rain.
Preterpluperfect Tense, It might or could have had rained.
First Future Tense is wanting.
Second Future Tense, It may or can rain hereafter.

The *Optative Mood* is made by prefixing an *adverb* of wishing to the *Potential Mood*; as, *O that it might rain!* &c.

The *Subjunctive Mood* is made by prefixing a *conjunction* to the *Potential mood*; as, *If it might rain*, &c.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD *is wanting.*

Q. Give an example of the formation of the *verb impersonal passive*, It is reported ?

A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, It is reported.
Preterperfect Tense, It hath or has been reported.
Preterimperfect Tense, It was reported.
Preterpluperfect Tense, It had been reported.
First Future Tense, It shall or will be reported.
Second Future Tense, It shall or will be reported hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD, Let it be reported.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense, It may or can be reported.
Preterperfect Tense, It might or could have been reported.
Preterimperfect Tense, It might or could be reported.
Preterpluperfect Tense, It might or could have had been reported.
First Future Tense is wanting.
Second Future Tense, It may or can be reported hereafter.

The *Optative Mood* is made by prefixing an *adverb*, of wishing to the *Potential Mood*; as, *O that it might be reported!*

The *Subjunctive Mood* is made by prefixing a *conjunction* to the *Potential Mood*; as, *If it might be reported.*

THE INFINITIVE MOOD *is wanting.*

CHAP. VI.
OF THE PARTICIPLE.

Q. WHAT is a *participle?*

A. A *participle* is a part of speech derived from a verb, and signifies *being, doing, suffering,* and also implies *time,* as a verb does: but is otherwise like a noun adjective.

Q. How many *participles* are there?

A. Two: the *active participle* that ends in *ing;* as *loving,* and the *passive participle* that ends in *d, t,* or *n;* as, *loved, taught, slain.*

CHAP. VII.
OF AN ADVERB.

Q. WHAT is an *adverb?*

A. An *adverb* is a part of speech commonly set before a verb, either to declare and fix the meaning thereof, or to give some force and distinction thereto; as, *There* is sorrow *where there* is pain.

Q. Which are *adverbs?*

A. These following most commonly occur; *already, always, as, asunder, by and by, by* or *hard by, downwards, elsewhere, enough, ever, far off, hence, henceforth, here, hereafter, heretofore, hither, how, how great, how many, how much, indeed, nay, never, no, not, now, nowhere, often, oftentimes, peradventure, perhaps, rather, seldom, then, thence, there, thither, to-day, to-morrow, very, upward, when, whence, where, whither, yea, yes, yesterday, yesternight:* also all such *adverbs* in *ly,* as are derived from *adjectives;* as, *justly, wisely, truly, prudently, bravely,* &c. and all *ordinals;* as, *once, twice, thrice, four times, five times,* &c.

CHAP. VIII.
OF A CONJUNCTION.

Q. WHAT is *conjunction?*

A. A *conjunction* is a part of speech that joins words and sentences together; shews the reason of a thing, or lays the subject under a condition.

Q. How many sorts of *conjunctions* are there?

A. Many; but the chief are *copulatives, disjunctives, causals,* and *conditionals.*

Q. What is the use of the *conjunction copulative?*

A. It joins both the words and the sense of a sentence: as, *I study,* and *Peter plays.*

Q. What is the use of a *disjunctive?*

A. It joins words but disjoins the sense; as, *I* or *Peter shall be punished.*

Q. What is the use of a *causal?*

A. It shews the cause or reason of a thing; as, *I do study* that *I may be learned.*

Q. What is the use of a *conditional?*

A. It renders the speech doubtful; as, *If the sky falls, we shall catch larks.*

Q. Give me a list of the principal conjuctions?

A. Also, although, and, as, because, but, either, except, for, howsoever, if, likewise, moreover, namely, neither, nevertheless, nor, or, otherwise, save, since, that, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, wherefore, whether, whither.

CHAP. IX.
OF A PREPOSITION.

Q. WHAT is a *preposition?*

A. A *preposition* is a part of speech regularly set before a word of another part of speech, either separated from it or joined to it, to signify its rest, alteration, and manner of motion.

Q. Give an example?

A. Alexander travelled into *Persia*; here *into* is the *preposition* separated from the *noun*: but in this, *The conclusion will shew the matter*, the proposition *con* is joined to *clusion.*

Q. By what name do you call the *preposition* that stands separate?

A. It is called *apposition?*

Q. How call you that *preposition* which is joined to the noun?

A. It is called *composition?*

Q. Which are the *prepositions* set separate, or by *apposition?*

A. They are these that follow: *above, about, after, against, among* or *amongst, at, before, behind, before* or *in presence of, beneath, below, between, betwixt, beyond, on this side, by* or *through, beside, for, from, in, into, on* or *upon, over, off, out* or *out of, to* or *unto, towards, under, up, to, with, within, without.*

Q. Which are the *prepositions* joined or set in *composition?*

A. These that follow, which are proper to the English tongue only:

1. *A*, which is used for *on*, or *in*; as, *a foot*, for *on foot*; *a bed*, for *in bed*; though it is sometimes redundant; as, in *abide* for *bide*, *awake*, for *wake.*

2. *Be*, which is used for *about*; as, in *besprinkle*, i. e. to *sprinkle about*: for *by*, or *nigh*; as, *beside*, i. e. *by* or *nigh*

the side; for *in;* as, *betimes;* i. e. *in time* or *early:* for *before;* as, *to bespeak*, i. e. *to speak for*, &c.

3. *Counter*, which signifies *opposition*, or *contrariety;* as, *counterbalance, counterscarp, counterfeit.*

4. *For*, which signifies *negation*, or *privation;* as, to *forbid*, to *forsake.*

5. *Fore*, which signifies *before;* as, to *foresee* to *foretel.*

6. *Mis*, which denotes *defect* or *error;* as, *misdeed, mistake.*

7. *Over*, which signifies *eminency* or *superiority;* as, to *overcome*, to *oversee.* It denotes also *excess;* as, *overhasty.*

8. *Out*, which signifies *excess, excellency*, or *superiority;* as, to *out-do*, to *out-run, out-wit.*

9. *Un*, which denotes *negation*, and *contrariety;* as, *unpleasant, unworthy:* also *dissolution;* as, to *unsay*, to *undo.*

10. *Up*, which denotes *motion upwards*, or *places* and *things* that *lie upwards;* as, *upland, upside.*

11. *Sur*, which signifies *on, over*, or *upon*, derived from the Latin *super:* as, *surface.*

12. *With*, which signifies *against*, or *opposition;* as, to *withstand*, i. e. to *stand against.* Sometimes it signifies *from* or *back;* as, *to wish-hold*, to *with-draw.*

Q. Which are the *prepositions*, in *composition* borrowed from the Latin?

A. 1, *A* and *ab*, whose natural signification is *from, of*, and *out of;* but compounded with an English word, serve either to denote *excess;* as, *about, afore, abhor, abuse, abroad*, or else to signify *separation;* as, to *abstain*, to *abolish.*

2. *Ad*, which signifies *to* or *at;* as *advocate, advent, adverb.*

3. *Ante*, which signifies *before;* as, *antecedent*, to *antedate.*

4. *Circum*, which signifies *about*, as, *circumlocution, circumvallation, circumscribe.*

5. *Co, col, com*, and *con*, for *cum*, signify *with*, or *together;* as, *copartner, colloquy, commerce, convocation.*

6. *Contra*, which signifies *against*, and denotes opposition or contrariety; as, to *contradict.*

7. *De*, which signifies a kind of motion from; as, *decant, detract, deduce*, and so is properly used to extend the sense of a word; as, to *demonstrate*, to *deplore.* It also denotes contrariety; as, *demerit.*

8. *Di*, which serves to extend, stretch out, or lessen the sense of the word it is compounded with; as, *direct, diminish, dilate.*

9. *Dis*, which signifies *separation, difference*, or *diversity*, giving a signification contrary to the primitive usage of the word it is compounded with; as, to *disagree*, to *discharge.*

10. *E* or *ex*, which signifies *out*, *out of*, or *off*; as, *event*, the falling out; to *eject*, i. e. to *cast out*; to *exclude*; i. e. to *shut out*.

11. *Extra*, which signifies *beyond*, *over*, and *above*; as, *extravagant extraordinary*.

12. *In* or *im*, which generally denote the *position* or *disposition*, or an *action* whereby one thing is, as it were, put into another; as, to *import*, to *impale* to *inclose*: or the impression whereby the thing receives such and such a form; as, to *inchant*, to *incline*. It likewise denotes want or imperfection; as, to *implore*, *importune*, *impoverish*, *impair*, *impotent*, &c. greatness or largeness; as, *immense*, *immensity*; likeness, as, *imitate*, *imitation*: unchangeableness; as, *immutable*: purity; as, *immaculate*; i. e. *unspotted*: hindrance; as, *impede*: i. e. to *stop*: force; as, to *impel*, i. e. to *drive forward*: accusation; as, to *impeach*: pride; as, *imperious*: violence; as, *impetuous*: confinement; as, *immure*; i. e. to *shut up between two walls*. It is also used at the beginning of words, to denote *privation*, or not: and gives a contrary sense to the word it is compounded with; as, *indecent*, *inhuman*, *injustice*, *imprudent*, *imperfect*, *impenitent*. Also in one word where *in* is changed into *ig*; as, *ignoble*.

Note. In words derived from the French, instead of *in*, we commonly use *en*; as, to *enrage*, to *encourage*; but then it never denotes *privation*, or not.

13. *Inter*, which signifies *between*: as, to *intervene*, to *interrupt*: but in *interdict*, it signifies as much as *for* in *forbid*: sometimes we use *enter*, in words derived from the French.

14. *Intro*, which signifies *within*; as, to *introduce*.

15. *Ob*, which signifies *against*; as, *obstacle*, to *oppose*.

16. *Per*, which signifies *through*: and denotes a certain degree of *excellence* or *excess*, as, *perfect*, *perforate*, *persecute*.

17. *Post*, which signifies *after*; as, *Postscript*.

18. *Pre*, which signifies *before*; as, to *premeditate*, to *pre-engage*, *preface*.

19. *Pro*, which signifies *for* or *forth*; but it has also a great many other senses; as, to *profess*, *protect*, *pronounce*, *prorogue*.

20. *Preter*, which signifies *against*; as, *preternatural*.

21. *Re*, which generally implies a repeated *action*; as, to *repeat*, *rechange*. Sometimes it denotes *opposition*; as, to *repulse*; sometimes it denotes only the enlarging the sense of the simple verb; as, *repose*, *repast*: sometimes it signifies the changing one *thing* or *state* into another; as, *reduce*, *reduction*: sometimes it denotes *contrariety*; as, *reverse*: sometimes *honour* and *esteem*; as, *regard*, *respect*: and sometimes *dislike* and *disesteem*; as, *reproach*, *reject*, *rejection*.

22. *Retro*, which signifies *backward*; as, *retrospect*, *retrograde motion*.

23. *Se*, which signifies *without* or *by itself*; as, *secure*, *seperate*, *seclude*.

24. *Sub*, which signifies *under*; as, to *subscribe*.

25. *Subter*, which also signifies *under*; as, *subterfuge*, i. e. a *refuge under*.

26. *Super*, which signifies *upon*, *over*, or *above*; as, *superscription*, *superfluous*.

27. *Trans*, which signifies *over* or *beyond*; as, to *transport*, to *transgress*; sometimes it signifies the moving from one place to another; as, to *transplant*, to *transpose*; sometimes it denotes the changing of one thing into another; as, to *transform*, *tran ubstantiation*.

Q. Which are the *prepositions* in *composition* derived from the Greek?

A. 1. *A*, which signifies *privati n* or not; as, *anonymous*, *anarchy*.

2. *Amphi*, which signifies *on both sides* and *about*; as, *amphibious*, *amphitheatre*, *amphibology*.

3. *Anta* and *anti*, which signify *against*; as, *antagonist*, *antichrist*.

4. *Hyper*, which signifies *over* and *above*; as, *hyperbole*.

5. *Hypo*, which signifies *under*; as, *hypocrisy*.

6. *Meta*, which signifies *beyond*; or else denotes the changing of one thing into another; as, *metaphor*, *metamorphosis*.

7. *Peri*, which signifies *about*; as, *periodical*, *periphery*.

8. *Syn*, which signifies *with* or *together*; as, *synod*, *syntax*.

CHAP. X.
OF AN INTERJECTION.

Q. WHAT is an *interjection*?

A. An *interjection* is a part of speech, which denoteth a sudden passion of the mind, without the help of any other words: and therefore *interjections* are as various as the sudden passions of the mind themselves? as, *Ho, brave boys! here is news for you!*

Q. Which are the *interjections*?

A. These following are some of them: *ah! alack! alas! away! fie! foh! good lack! good sir! ha, ha, he! ha! heigh! hem! ho! hoi! how now! hush! now! O! Oh! O brave! O strange! O ho! pish! shuh! sirrah! scho! tush! well done! well said! whoo! wo!*

CHAP. XI.
OF THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

Q. WHAT is the *derivation* of *words*?

A. It shows how every *word* may be formed in its proper *case*, *mood*, *tense*, and *quality*.

Q. How is the *genitive case singular* formed without the preposition *of* prefixed?

A. By putting *'s* to the *substantive* of the *possessor*; as, *The master's eye*, i. e. *The eye of the master makes the horse fat*.

Note 1. That the *possessor* or the thing *possessed*, with this termination *'s*, may be accounted either a *substantive* of the *genitive singular*, or an *adjective possessive*; as, *My master's son*, where *master's* is an *adjective possessive*; which may be properly rendered otherwise, by the *genetive case*, *The son of my master*.

2. It must nevertheless be carefully observed, that the single *s* added to the end of a word, which before ended in *e* does not make such a word a *genitive case*, or an *adjective possessive*; neither does it add any syllable to the word; for the *e* to which it is added, is cast away in the pronunciation, and the *s* only adds to the *number* of that word, and is sounded together with the last *consonant* thereof; as in the words *share*, *shares*; *trade*, *trades*; *spade*, *spades*, &c. except where the words end in *ge*, as *cage*, *cages*; or *se*, as *case*, *cases*; or *ce*, as *lace*, *laces*.

Q. How are *verbs* derived from other parts of speech?

A. Many *substantives*, and sometimes *adjectives*; and sometimes the other parts of speech become *verbs*, by prefixing the sign *to* before them, or by adding the termination *en* to the *adjective*; as, from a *house*, comes to *house*; from *warm*, to *warm*; from *hard*, to *harden*.

Q. Do not *substantives* come sometimes from *verbs*?

A. Yes: almost every *verb* has some *substantive* coming from it; for by the addition of *er* to the ending of the *present tense*, comes a *substantive* signifying the *agent* or *doer*, which is therefore called a *verbal noun*; as, from to *hear*, comes a *hearer*; from to *carry*, a *carrier*.

Note. Some *substantives* are formed from *verbs*, by the addition of *or* to the ending of the *present tense*; as, from to *govern* comes a *governor*; from to *solicit*, a *solicitor*; from to *visit*, a *visitor*; from to *possess*, a *possessor*; from to *sail*, a *sailor*; from to *vend* or *sell*, a *vendor*; also from to *contribute*, comes a *contributor*; and from to *survive*, a *survivor*, dropping the *e*.

Q. Are not *adjectives* sometimes formed from *substantives*?

A. Yes: 1. By adding the termination *y*, are formed *adjectives* of *plenty* or of *abounding*; as, from *health* comes *healthy*, from *wealth*, *wealthy*.

2. By adding the termination *en*, are formed *adjectives*, that signify the *matter* out of which any thing is made; as, from *ash* comes *ashen*; from *birch*, *birchen*; from *oak*, *oaken*, &c. as, an *oaken stick*, a *birchen broom*.

3. By adding the termination *ful*, are formed *adjectives*, denoting *fulness*; as, from *joy*, comes *joyful*; from *youth*, *youthful*; from *sin*, *sinful*; also, from to *abash*, *bashful*, &c.

4. By adding the termination *some*, are formed *adjectives*, denoting much the same; as, from *trouble* comes *troublesome*; from *game*, *gamesome*, &c. though sometimes the *e* is left out.

5. By adding the termination *less*, are formed *adjectives* signifying *want*; as. from *worth* comes *worthless*; from *help*, *helpless*; from *tooth*, *toothless*, &c.

Note. The same thing is also signified by *un*, *in*, or *im*, prefixed to *adjectives*; as, *unpleasant*, *indecent*, *improper*, &c.

6. By adding the termination *ly*, are formed *adjectives*, which denote *likeness*; as, from *man*, comes *manly*; from *God*, *godly*; also from to *fit*, comes *fitly*; from *certain*, *certainly*, &c.

7. By adding the termination *ish*, are formed *adjectives*, denoting the same thing; as, from *wolf*, comes *wolfish*; from *child*, *childish*; *sheep*, *sheepish*, &c. also from *book*, comes *bookish*; and from to *tickle*, comes *ticklish*.

Note 1. From *adjectives*, by adding the same termination, are formed *adjectives diminutive*: as, from *green*, comes *greenish*; *soft*, *softish*; *hard*, *hardish*, &c.

2. There are also some national names which end in *ish*; as, *English*, *Spanish*, *Danish*, &c. and in *ic*; as, *Britannic*, *Germanic*, *Italic*.

Q. By what other means are words derived from their primatives?

A. By adding *-ship*, *-dom*, *-rick*, *-wick*, *-ness*, *-head*, *-hood*.

1. Words ending in *ship*, denote *office*, *employment*, or *condition*; as, *stewardship*, *fellowship*, *lordship*, &c.

2. Words ending in *-dom*, signify *office* or *charge* with *power* and *dominion*, or without them; as, *popedom*, *kingdom*: also, they signify the *state*, *condition*, *quality*, *property*, and *place*, in which a person exercises his power; as, *freedom*, *thraldom*, *whoredom*, *wisdom*, *dukedom*, &c.

3. Words ending in *-rick*, and *-wick*, denote *office and dominion*; as, *bishoprick*, *bailiwick*.

Note. *-ment* and *age* are purely French terminations, and have the same meaning with us as with them, and scarcely ever occur but in words derived from that language; as, *commandment*, *usage*.

4. *Substantives* ending in *-ness*, signify the *essence* of the thing; and are formed from *adjectives*; as, from *white*, comes *whiteness*, from *hard*, *hardness*, &c.

Note. These are called *abstract nouns*.

5. *Nouns* that end in *-head* and *-hood*, denote the *state*, *condition*, and *quality* of a thing, or person: as, *godhead*, *manhood*, *widowhood*, *brotherhood*, *livelihood*, &c.

Note. There are also *substantives* (derived from *adjectives* and *verbs*) which are made by adding the ending *th*, with some small change; as, from *long* comes *length*; *strong*, *strength*; *warm*, *warmth*; *moon*, *month*, &c. also from to *die*, comes *death*; from *grow*, *growth*; &c.

OF SUBSTANTIVES DIMINUTIVE.

Q. What is a *substantive diminutive?*

A. It is another method of *derivation*, by which a *noun* is formed, to lessen the sense of its primative word; as, from *lamb*, comes *lambkin*, which is a little *lamb*.

CHAP. XII.

OF THE SYNTAX.

Q. WHAT is *syntax?*

A. It is the disposing of words in their right *case*, *gender*, *number*, *person*, *mood*, *tense*, and *place* in a sentence.

Q. Give an example?

A. *Good boys are not beaten.* Here the words are placed according to *syntax*: whereas should I say, *Beaten not are boys good*, it would be unintelligible; because here is no *syntax* in this sentence.

Q. How many kinds of *sentences* are there?

A. Two: *simple* and *compound*.

Q. What is a *symple sentence?*

A. It is that wherein there is but one verb, and one nominative word of the subject, either expressed or understood; as, *The boy reads.*

Q. What is a *compound sentence?*

A. It is two simple sentences joined together by a conjunction or by a relative; as, *who*, *which*, *that*; or by a comparative word; as, *so*, *as*, *such*, *so many*, *as many more than*; as, *I am diligent and you are negligent. He is a naughty boy who deserves correction.*

Q. What do you mean by a nominative word?

A. The word that goes before the verbs; and answers to the question *who* or *what*; as, *Boys play.* Where it may be asked, *Who do play?* Answer, *Boys.*

Q. Does the nominative case or word always go before the verb?

A. Yes; except when a question is asked, and then the nominative case follows the verb, or more commonly the sign

of the verb; as, *Did John go to London? Do I neglect my business?*

Q. What is the construction of the verb with the nominative word?

A. The verb must be of the same number and person with the nominative word; as, *I stand; thou standest; he standeth:* not *I standest; thou standeth; he stand.*

Q. Is the nominative case to the verb always a substantive?

A. No; sometimes the infinitive mood stands for the nominative word; as, *To lie is shameful:* and sometimes a whole clause aforegoing; as, *To rise betimes in the morning is the most wholesome thing in the world.*

Q. If two or more substantives singular come together, how must the verb be put?

A. In the plural number; as, *Peter and John fight.*

Q. What number is the verb put in when it follows a noun of multitude?

A. It may be put in the plural, when circumstances absolutely determine the case to be more than one; but it is most commonly of the singular number; as, *The multitude is very noisy. The heap is removed.*

Q. Of what case must those nouns be which follow verbs, and are governed by them?

A. Sometimes the genitive; as, *Take pity of me:* sometimes the dative; as, *I gave a book to the master:* and sometimes the accusative; as, *I love my master.*

Q. What is the construction of the vocative?

A. The vocative is no part of the sentence, but only the person to whom the sentence is addressed; and is always of the second person singular or plural; as, *John! where have you been, that you have stayed so long? Ladies! why do ye not mind your writing.*

Q. Of what is the ablative case governed?

A. The ablative is always governed of some preposition expressed or understood; such as, *in, which, through, for, from, by,* and *than:* as, *He took it from me: He went with you.*

CHAP. XIII.

OF TRANSPOSITION.

Q. WHAT is *transposition?*

A. It is the placing of words out of their natual order, to render the sound of them more agreeable to the ear.

EXAMPLE.

It cannot be avoided, but that scandals will arise, and differences will grow in the church of God, so long as there is wickedness on earth, or malice in hell.

TRANSPOSED.

It cannot be avoided, so long as there is wickedness on earth, or malice in hell, but that scandals will arise, and differences will grow in the church of God.

Note. Where the natural order of the words is smooth and grateful to the ear, they ought not to be transposed, unless in poetry; and there only, when the necessity of the verse requires it.

CHAP. XIV.

OF THE ELLIPSIS.

Q. WHAT is an *ellipsis*?

A. The leaving out of words in a sentence.

Q. Upon what account may words be left out?

A. 1. When a word has been mentioned just before, and may be supposed to be kept in mind. Therefore, in a relative sentence, the antecedent or foregoing word is seldom repeated: as, *I bought the books, which* [books] *I read.*

2. When any word is to be immediately mentioned, if it can be well understood, it ought to be left out in the former part: as, *Drink ye red* [wine] *or white wine?*

3. When the thought is expressed by some other means; as, pointing to a man, you need not say, *Who is that man?* but *Who is that?*

4. Those words which, upon the mentioning of others, must needs be supposed to be meant, may be left out; as, *When you come to St. Paul's* [chuch], *then turn to the left* [hand].

5. Thing and act, are frequently left out when they may be understood; as, *It is hard* [i. e. a hard thing] *to travel through the snow. It is easy* [i. e. an easy thing or act] *to do so.*

6. The conjunction *that* is often left out in a compound sentence; as, *I desire* [that] *you would write for me.*

7. The relatives, *that, which, who, whom,* may be left out; as, *There goes the man* [that or whom] *I beat yesterday. Is this the man ye spoke of?* i. e. *of whom ye spoke?*

8. Sometimes a whole sentence is left out; as, *It is our duty to pay a respect and deference, as to all those that are virtuous and courageous; so* [it is our duty to pay a respect and deference] *to those also who bear any office or command in the state.*

CHAP. XV.
OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A. or Ans. Answer
A. B. Artium Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Arts
Abp. Archbishop
Abr. Abraham
Acct. Account
A. D. Anno Domini, in the Year of our Lord
Adml. Admiral
Admrs. Administrators
A. M. Artium Magister, Master of Arts: Ante Meridian, before Noon: & Anno Mundi, in the year of the World
Amst. *Amsterdam*
Anab. Anabaptist
Anth. Anthony
Ap. Apostle
Apr. *April*
Ass. Assigns
Ast. P. G. C. Astronomy Professor of *Gresham* College
Atto. Attorney
B. A. Bachelor of Arts
Bart. Baronet
Barth. Bartholomew
B. D. Baccalaureus Divinitatis, Bachelor of Divinity
Benj. Benjamin
Bp. Bishop
B. V. Blessed Virgin
Bucks. *Buckinghamshire*
C. Cent. Centum, an Hundred
Cant. Canticles, *Canterbury*
Cap. Captain
Cat. Catechism
Chap. Chapter
Chron. Chronicles
Cit. Citizen, City, Citadel
Cler. Clericus, Clergyman
Clem. Clement
Co. or Comp. Company
Col. Colonel, Colossians
Com. Commissioner
Corn. Cornelius
C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigilli, Keeper of the Privy Seal
C. S. Custos Sigilli, Keeper of the Seal
Cr. Creditor
Cur. Curate
D. in Number, 500
Dr. Doctor, Debtor
Dan. Daniel
D. D. Doctor Divinitatis, Doctor of Divinity
d. denarius, a Penny
dd. delivered
Dec. 10ber, *December*
Dep. Deputy
Devon. *Devonshire*
Deut. Deuteronomy
Do. Ditto, the same
Dukm. Dukedom
Earld. Earldom
Edm. Edmund
Edw. Edward
E. g. Exempli gratia, as for Example
Eliz. Elizabeth
Eng. *England*, *English*
Ep. Epistle
Eph. Ephesians
Esa. Isaias
Esq. Esquire
Ex. Example
Exc. Exchange
Exr. Executor
Exon. *Exeter*
Feb. February
Fr. *France*, *French*, Francis and Frances
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society

Gal. Galatians
Gen. Genesis
Genl. General
Genmo. Generalissimo
Gent. Gentleman
Geo. George
Gosp. Gospel
G. R. Georgius Rex, George the King
Greg. Gregory
Hants. *Hampshire*
Heb. Hebrews
Hen. Henry
Hier. Hieronymus, Jerom
Honble. Honourable
Hond. Honoured
Honrs. Honours
Holld. Holland
Ibid. ibidem, in the same place
Hum. Humphrey
Hund. Hundred
I. in Number, 1
Id. Idem, the same
i. e. id est, that is
J. H. S. Jesus Hominum Salvator, Jesus Saviour of Men
Isa. Isaiah
Ja. James
Jac. Jacob
J. D. Jurium Doctor, Doctor of Laws
Jer. Jeremy, Jerom
Jno. John
Jos. Joseph
Josh. Joshua
Km. Kingdom
Kt. Knight
L. in Number, 50
Ld. Lord
l. liber, Book, & libræ, Pounds
Lam. Lamentations
L. D. Lady Day
Lev. Leviticus
Lieut. Lieutenant
L. L. D. Legum Doctor, Doctor of Laws
L. S. Locus Sigilli, the Place of the Seal
Lond. *London*
Ldp. Lordship
Morn. Morning
m. manipulus, a handful
M. A. Magister Artium, Master of Arts
Ma. Madam
M. B. Medicinæ Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Physic
Mty. Majesty
Mar. *March*
Marm. Marmaduke
Mart. Martin, Martyr
Mat. Matthew
Math. Mathematics
Messrs. Gentlemen
Middx. *Middlesex*
M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, Doctor of Physic
Mich. Michael, Michaelmas
Min. Minister
M. S. Memoriæ Sacrum, Sacred to the Memory
Mr. Master
Mrs. Mistress
MS. Manuscript
MSS. Manuscripts
N. Note
Nat. Nathaniel, Nativity
N. B. Note Bene, Mark well
Nic. Nicodemus, Nicholas
n. l. non liquet, it appears not
Nov. or 9ber, *November*
N. S. New Style
Num. Number
Ob. Objection
Obt. Obedient
Oct. or 8ber, *October*

O. S. Old Style
Oxon. *Oxford*
Par. Parish
Parl. Parliament
Pent. Pentecost
Per Cent. per Centum, by the Hundred
Pet. Peter
Phil. Philip
Philom. Philomathes, a Lover of Learning; or, Philomathematicus, a Lover of the Mathematics
P. M. Post Meridian, Afternoon
P. M. G. Professor of Music at *Gresham* College
Prof. Th. Gr. Professor of Divinity at *Gresham* College.
P. S. Postscript
Ps. Psalm
Q. Question, Queen
q. d. quasi dicat, as if he should say
q. l. quantum libet, as much as you please
q. s. quantum sufficit, a sufficient quantity
Regr. Register
Regimt. Regiment
Regt. Regent
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor, King's Professor
Rel. Religion, Relation
Rev. Revelation, Reverend
Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful
Rt. Honble. Right Honourable
Salop. *Shropshire*
S. South; and Solidus, a Shilling
Sr. Sir
St. Saint
Sept. or 7ber, *September*
Serj. Serjeant
Servt. Servant
Sol. Solution
S. T. P. Sacro Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, Professor of Divinity
Tho. Thomas
Theo. Theophilus
Thess. Thessalonians
V. Vide, See, Verse, Five
Viz. videlicet, that is to say
Will. or Wm. William
Wilts. *Wiltshire*
Wp. Worship
Wpful. Worshipful
Xt. Christ
ye. the
yn. then
ym. them
yr. your
ys. this
yu. you *or* thou
&. et and
&c. et cætera, and so forth.

Note.—These *contractions* ought to be avoided as much as possible, unless it be for one's own private use, and where it would be ridiculous to write them at length; as, *Mr.* for *Master*, and *Mrs.* for *Mistress*, *&c.* It argues likewise a disrespect and slighting to use *contractions* to our *betters*, and is often puzzling to others.

A New Guide
TO
THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

PART IV.

SENTENCES IN PROSE.

A DESIRE to excel others in virtue is very commendable; and a delight in obtaining praise deserves encouragement, because it discovers an excellent mind; but he is wicked who employs his thoughts only to out-going the worst in villainy. Such a contention is diabolical.

2. A wise man values pleasure at a very little rate, because it is the bane of the mind, and the cause of all misery; but he values no possession more than virtue, because it is the fountain of all public and private happiness.

3. Boast not of thy health and strength too much; only whilst thou enjoyest them, give praise to him that bestoweth all good things upon all men: use them well, lest he deprive thee of them. God doth give to thee, return him not evil.

4. By the fall of *Adam* from that glorious and happy state, wherein he was created, the divine image on his mind is quite changed and altered; and he who was created but a little inferior to the angels above, is now made but little superior to the angels below.

5. Children are such as their institution; infancy is led altogether by imitation; it hath neither words nor actions but what are infused by others: if it have good or ill language, it is borrowed; and the shame or thanks are only due to them that lent them.

6. Covetousness brings nothing home. Sometimes men are so blinded with avarice, that they contradict themselves, and lose what is honestly due to them, by coveting what is not justly their own, and thereby give others an opportunity of deceiving them.

7. Do not the work of God negligently; and let not your heart be upon the world, when your hand is lifted up in prayer: for that time, you may be confident, is gained, which is prudently and zealously spent in God's service.

8. Divine providence disposes all things most wisely; not only in what concerns the world in general, but every one of us in particular: so that in what condition soever he puts us, we may assure ourselves that it is best for us, since he chooses it, who cannot err.

9. Ever since the transgression of our first parents, the purity of human nature hath been miserably stained; its faculties have been sadly depraved; and its affections very liable to be deluded, influenced, and overcome by the world.

10. Enquire not into the secrets of God, but be content to learn your duty according to the quality of your person or employment. God's commandments were proclaimed to all the world; but his counsels are to himself, and his secret ones, when they are admitted within the veil.

11. Flatter not yourself that you have faith towards God, if you want charity towards your neighbour; for the one is a certain effect of the other. Neither follow a multitude to sin, lest God make you share with them in their punishments.

12. Gold, though the noblest of metals, loseth its lustre when continually worn in the same purse with copper, or brass; and the best men, by associating themselves with the wicked, are often corrupted with their sins, and partake of their punishments.

13. *Gregory Nyssen* compared an usurer to a man giving water to one in a burning fever; which does him more harm than good: so the usurer, though he seems for the present to relieve his brother's wants, yet afterwards he grievously torments him.

14. Happy is he who allows himself time and leisure to make his peace with God, and sign a truce with heaven; but more to be admired is he, who is obliged to live in the midst of temptations, and yet can be in love with religion to the last moment of his life.

15. He that only pleases himself, does himself no kindness, because he displeases God his creator; who commands us to be kind and good to all men, and to do unto others those things which we are willing should be done to ourselves.

16. If they go down to the pit, that do not feed the hungry, and clothe the naked; what will become of those that take away bread from the hungry, and clothes from the naked? If want of charity be tormented in hell, what will become of the covetous?

17. It is a commendable thing for a boy to apply his mind to the study of good letters: they will be always useful to him; they will procure him the favour and love of good men, which those, that are wise, value more than riches or pleasure.

18. King *Darius'* mother, when she heard of the death of *Alexander*, laid violent hands upon herself; not that she preferred an enemy before a son, but because she had experienced the duty of a son in him, whom she had feared as an enemy.

19. Let us never measure our godliness by the number of

sermons, which we hear, but by the fruit we bring forth; without which all our hearing will serve but to bring us into that portion of stripes, which belongs to him that *knows his master's will and does it not.*

20. Lazy folks take the most pains. Some people are so careless, that they will run all hazards, rather than help themselves at the expense of a little trouble; and it generally happens, that they are the greatest sufferers in the conclusion.

21. Men are generally governed more by appearances than realities; and the impudent man, in his air and behaviour, undertakes for himself that he has ability and merit, while the modest or diffident gives himself up as one who is possessed of neither.

22. Many men are grown so negligent of seeking divine mercy betimes, that they put *that* off to the last, which should have been the first part of their business; and many times their life is at an end, before they begin ther repentance.

23. No man is so prosperous and happy, but he has some unfortunate and sad days; and on the contrary, no man is so miserable, but he has sometimes of refreshment. Prosperity and adversity by turns succeed one another, as rain does fair weather, and fair weather rain.

24. Nothing is more absurd than to extend our hopes and desires, our projects and designs for this world, beyond the term of our living here: and it is unreasonable for us to trouble ourselves about this world, longer than we are likely to continue in it.

25. Obedience comprehendeth the whole duty of a man both towards God, his neighbour, and himself; we should therefore let it be engraven on our hearts, that we may be useful in the commonwealth, and loyal to our prince.

26. Pride is a very remarkable sin; and often meets with very extraordinary judgments even in this life; but will certainly be punished in the next; for if God spared not the angels for this sin, but cast them into hell, let no man hope to speed better.

27. Personal merit is all a man can call his own. Whoever strictly adheres to honesty and truth; and leads a regular and virtuous life, is more truly noble than a debauched abandoned profligate, were he descended from the most illustrious family.

28. Riches are like dung, which stink in a heap; but being spread abroad, make the earth fruitful. It is but mere fancy to desire and esteem riches, except it be for the sake of using them. The best metals lose their lustre, unless brightened by use.

29. Repentance, though it is not to be rested in as any satisfaction for sin, or any cause of the pardon thereof, which is the act of God's free grace in Christ: yet it is of such necessity to all sinners, that none may expect pardon without it.

30. Servants should not deal worse with their masters for dealing better with them, but conscionably do their work, that the proverb may not be verified in them: *He that pays his servants' wages beforehand, cuts off his right arm;* that is, occasions him to be slothful and lazy.

31. The lawfullness of our actions may not be judged by the events, but by the grounds; the wise and holy arbiter of the world knows why, many times, the better cause hath the worse success: many a just business is crossed for a punishment to the agent.

32. Trade is so noble a master, that it is willing to entertain all mankind in its service: and has such variety of employments, adapted to every capacity, that all, but the lazy, may support at least, if not enrich themselves.

33. Time is one of the most precious talents in the world, which the author of it has committed to our management; so precious, that he gives it us by drops; nor ever affords us two moments at once; but always takes away one, when he lets us have another.

34. Happy is he, who allows himself to [illegible]

34. Very wholesome advice was that which was given by a heathen philosopher, viz. Make it no longer a matter of dispute, what are the marks and signs of a righteous man, but immediately set about it, and endeavour to become such an one.

35. Virtue (said a vicious man on his death-bed) as much outshines vice in splendour and light, as the glorious luminary of heaven, which runs its daily course in the lofty sky, does that small rushlight which stands glimmering by my bed-side.

36. Upbraid no man's weakness to discomfort him, nor report it to him to disparage him; neither delight to remember it to lessen him, or set thyself above him. And be sure never to praise thyself, or to dispraise any man else, unless God's glory, or some good end do allow it.

37. Wicked breasts are false to themselves; neither trusting to their own choice, nor making choice of that, which they dare to trust. They will set a good face upon their secret unpleasing sins; and had rather be self-condemned, than wise and prudent.

38. Young minds, being fullest of ignorance, want instruction most; are fittest to receive it, as being freest from prejudices, and worldly cares; and are apt to retain it best, being void of such corruptions as would otherwise expel it

CHAP. II.—SENTENCES IN VERSE.

Life is short and miserable.

AH! few and full of sorrows are the days
Of miserable man. His life decays
Like that frail flow'r, which with the sun's uprise,
Her bud unfolds, and with the evening dies:
He, like an empty shadow, glides away,
And all his life is but a winter's day.

On the diligent Ant.

Ants in battalia to their cells convey
The plunder'd forage of their yellow prey.
The little drudges trot about and sweat,
But will not strait devour all that they get;
For in their mouths we see them carry home,
A stock for winter, which they know must come.

On the Atheist.

Bold is the wretch, and blasphemous the man,
Who being finite, will attempt to scan
The works of Him, that's infinitely wise,
And those he cannot comprehend denies:
Our reason is too weak a guide to show,
How God Almighty governs all below.

A future State certain.

Brave youths the paths of virtue still should tread,
And not by error's devious track be led;
Till free from filth, and spotless is their mind,
Till near it came, and of the ethereal kind;
For still adore the believe, whene'er we die,
We be that can aoise to heaven fly.

On CHRIST and open to receive

Chris[illegible] resurrection, sa do leave;
All wear[illegible] For them he the fruit of my e[illegible] abode;
Made son of [illegible] does in me believe;
To cure their w[illegible] confine, nor hell God;
And died a death [illegible] those, that will rely[illegible]
The[illegible] never, never die[illegible]

Scripture.

Conceited thoughts, [illegible] be admir'd,
Exclude all future knowled[illegible]
For he that thinks himself a[illegible] inspir'd,
In course all further knowledge both worst and bes[illegible]
And but for this, how many mig[illegible] strictest test.
Just, reputable, wise, and honest [illegible]

On Death.

Death at a distance we but slighty fear,
He brings his terrors as he draws more near:
Through poverty, pain, slav'ry, we drudge on,
The worst of beings better please than none:
No price too dear to purchase life and breath,
The heaviest burden's easier borne than death.

On Ambition.

Dazzled with hope, we cannot see the cheat
Of aiming with impatience to be great.
When wild ambition in the heart we find,
Farewell content and quiet of the mind:
For glitt'ring clouds, we leave the solid shore,
And wonted happiness returns no more.

On the Soldier.

Eager the soldier meets his desp'rate foe,
With an intent to give his fatal blow:
The cause he fights for animates him high,
Namely, religion, and dear liberty;
For these he conquers, or more bravely dies,
And yields himself a willing sacrifice.

On the Resurrection.

From ev'ry corner of th'extended earth,
The scatter'd dust is called to second birth;
The sever'd body now unites again,
And kindred atoms rally into men.
The various joints resume their ancient seats,
And ev'ry limb its former task repeats.

On Youth.

Fragrant the rose is, but [illegible] as the glor[illegible]
The violet sweet, but quic[illegible] glimmering by [illegible];
White lilies hang their he[illegible]s to discomfor[illegible]me;
And whiter snow in mi[illegible] neither deli[illegible] decay;
Such and so with'ri[illegible] above him, [illegible]y:
Which time or si[illegible] spraise any man [illegible]oys,
[illegible]hd do allow it. [illegible]estroys.

First to[illegible]asts are false to the[illegible]an.
The s[illegible]oice, nor making [illegible] with rev'rence bow,
Ne[illegible]st. They will set a [illegible] prince we owe;
A[illegible] sins; and had rath[illegible] children, fit respect,
[illegible]dent. [illegible] kindred we direct:
[illegible] Young minds, bei[illegible] who grown beneath the weight
[illegible]n most; are fittest t[illegible]or want, commisserate.
[illegible]ces, and worldly c[illegible]

On Mortality.

[illegible]oid of such corru[illegible]y palaces we must remove,
[illegible] lodgings of a grave to prove;

Leave the fair train, and the light gilded room,
To lie alone, benighted in the tomb.
God only is immortal; man not so:
Life, to be paid upon demand, we owe.

On honest Labour.

Go to the plough, or team; go hedge or ditch;
Some honest calling use, no matter which;
Be porter, postman, take the lab'ring oar;
Employment keeps the bailiffs from the door;
Though thou be mean, thy frugal industry,
Depend upon it, shall rewarded be.

On Heaven.

Heaven is our guard, and innocence its care;
Nor need the just the worst of dangers fear:
It pities the defenceless poor man's grief;
And sends him, when he calls, help and relief:
Its arm, the surest succour, and the best,
Delivers and revenges the distress'd.

On an active Life.

Happy is he, the only happy man,
Who out of choice, does all the good he can;
Who business loves, and others better makes,
By prudent industry, and pains he takes:
God's blessing here he'll have, and man's esteem,
And, when he dies, his works will follow him.

Misfortunes advantageous.

In all misfortunes, this advantage lies,
They make us humble, and they make us wise:
Let's bear it calmly, though a grievous woe,
And still adore the hand that gives the blow;
And he that can acquire such virtue, gains
An ample recompense for all his pains.

On CHRIST our Life.

I am the resurrection, saith the Lord;
Eternal life's the fruit of my eternal word;
Whoever firmly does in me believe,
The grave shall not confine, nor hell receive:
Nor only this; but those, that will rely
On what I teach, shall never, never die.

On the Scripture.

Let sacred writings always be admir'd,
Whose holy penmen truly were inspir'd,
Through all succeeding times, both worst and best,
They have run down, and borne the strictest test.

A spirit there in ev'ry line we see,
Of hope, love, joy, and immortality.

On the Fall of Man.

Man was by heaven made to govern all;
But how unfit, demonstrates in his fall:
Created pure, and with a strength endu'd
Of grace divine, sufficient to have stood:
But alienate from God, he soon became
The child of wrath, pride, misery, and shame.

On the Sceptic.

No providence the *Sceptic* will allow;
Then let the ungrateful mortal tell me, how
His tender infancy protection found,
And how his childhood was with safety crown'd!
How through his youth he came to manly years,
Through many dangers which he sees and fears!

The Good of Evil.

One week's extremity may teach us more
Than long prosperity had done before:
Death is forgotten in our easy state,
But troubles mind us of our final fate;
The doing ill affects us not with fears,
But suff'ring ill brings sorrow, woe, and tears.

On Lying.

On all occasions to declare the truth
Is most praise-worthy in a virtuous youth,
A fault extenuated by a lye,
Is doubled in reality thereby;
And he that to this vice becomes a slave,
In fire and brimstone shall his portion have.

On Forethought.

Rashness and haste make all things unsecure;
All great concernments must delays endure:
Think on the means, the manner, and the end,
When any great design thou dost intend;
And if uncertain thy pretensions be,
Stay still fit time wears out uncertainty.

On the PARLIAMENT.

See *Britain's* King upon his awful throne,
Striving to make each subject's heart his own;
By justice ruling, but with mercy mixt,
Supporting worship, as by law 'tis fixt;
While lords and commons all as one agree
To settle firm his crown and dignity.

On Trouble.

The happiest man that ever breath'd on earth,
With all the glories of estate and birth,
Had yet some anxious care to make him know
No grandeur was above the reach of woe:
To be from all things that disquiet, free
Is not consistent with humanity.

On the Almighty Power.

The lofty concave of the vast expanse,
Could never be th'effect of giddy chance;
Those beauteous and amazing globes of light,
No power could make, that was not infinite;
But when He spake, each atom of this frame
From the dark womb of empty nothing came.

Trifle not in Devotion.

Whither thou goest conceive, and to what end,
When thine own feet the house of God ascend;
There rather hear his life directing rules,
Than offer up the sacrifice of fools,
For sinful are their gifts, who neither know
What they to God should give, or what they owe.

On Death.

When we have once resign'd our sinful breath,
(For we can die but once) then, after death,
Th' immortal soul immediately goes
To endless joys, or everlasting woes.
Wise then's the man, who labours to secure
His passage safe, and his reception sure.

CHRIST on the Cross.

Ye wand'ring travellers, that pass this way,
Stand still, awhile these agonies survey;
And on result of serious thoughts declare,
If ever sorrows might with mine compare.
But God, in mercy, hath decreed this cup,
Most willingly, therefore, I drink it up.

Live to Die.

You, whose fond wishes do to heaven aspire,
Who make those blest abodes your sole desire;
If you are wise, and hope that bliss to gain,
Use well your time, live not an hour in vain:
Let not the morrow your vain thoughts employ,
But think this day the last you shall enjoy.

SELECT FABLES.

He that will not help himself, shall have help from nobody.

FABLE I.

Of the WAGGONER and HERCULES.

AS a Waggoner was driving his team, his waggon sunk into a hole, and stuck fast.

The poor man immediately fell upon his knees, and prayed to *Hercules*, that he would get his waggon out of the hole again.

Thou fool, says *Hercules*, whip thy horses, and set thy shoulders to the wheels; and then if thou wilt call upon *Hercules*, he will help thee.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Lazy wishes never do a man any service; but if he would have help from God in the time of need, let him not only implore his assistance, but make use of his own best endeavours.

Be mindful of past favours.

FABLE II.

Of the HOUND DESPISED by his MASTER.

AN aged hound being in pursuit of his game, caught it, but could not hold it, because his teeth were worn out; for which his master corrected him very severely.

The dog begged that he might not be punished, alleging, that he was old; yet, he said, he had been stout in his youthful days, and therefore hoped he might be pardoned, if it were only for his former services; but I see, continues he, nothing pleases without profit.

THE INTERPRETATION.

If a favour is not continued, it is forgotten. Many people are so ungrateful as to take no notice of the ninety-nine good turns which they have received, if the hundredth be denied them.

Young folks think old folks to be fools; but old folks know young folks to be fools.

FABLE III.

Of the KID, the GOAT, and the WOLF.

WHEN the goat was going abroad, she charged the kid to shut the door after her, and open to none, till she should return; and *then* to look out of the window first.

Yery well, mother, says the kid: if you had not told me, I should have had wit enough to keep the door shut, and to take care of myself.

At the same time the wolf happened to be behind the house, and heard the charge given to the kid.

Some time after the goat's departure, the wolf knocks at the door, and counterfeiting the goat's voice, demands entrance.

The kid, supposing it to be her dam, forgot to look out at the window, but immediately opened the door, and let in the wolf, who instantly made a prey of her and tore her to pieces.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Children should obey their parents, who are always better able to advise them than the children can themselves. It is convenient also for young men to lend an ear to the aged, who being more experienced in the affairs of the world, can give them better counsel, whereby they may avoid many dangers. Witness *Eli*'s sons, and *Rehoboam*'s fall.

A man may forgive an injury, but he cannot easily forget it.

FABLE IV.

Of the HUSBANDMAN and the SNAKE.

A HUSBANDMAN had brought up a snake in his house; but being angry with her, stuck her with his hatchet, and wounded her, for which reason she fled from him.

Afterwards the husbandman falling into want, imagined that this misfortune befel him for the injury done to the snake, and therefore humbly requested of her that she would come and live with him again.

The snake replied, that she forgave him, but she would not return to live with one who kept a hatchet in his house; adding, that although the smart of the wound was gone, yet the mark was left, and the remembrance of it was still fresh in her memory.

THE INTERPRETATION.

It is not safe to trust that man who hath once made a breach in friendship. It is God-like to forgive an injury; but no harm to remember it, because it keeps us upon our guard.

Make no friendship with an ill-natured man.

FABLE V.

Of the WOLVES and the SHEEP.

THE wolves made a league with the sheep, and hostages were given on both sides. The wolves gave their young ones to the sheep, and the sheep gave their dogs to the wolves.

Some time after, while the sheep were quietly feeding in the meadow, the young wolves began to howl for their dams; at which the wolves came rushing in among them, and charged them with breaking the league.

The sheep began to excuse themselves, saying, they were feeding by themselves, and therefore could not hurt the young wolves, not having any dogs with them.

But the wolves insisted on it, that they were guilty of a breach of friendship; alleging at the same time, that those innocents who never did any harm in their lives, would not make such dreadful lamentations, unless some violence had been offered to them; and knowing the sheep to be without their guard, they fell upon them, and tore them to pieces.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Be always upon your guard when an enemy is near. He who has always run counter to the rules of friendship, will never become a true friend, though you should bind him by the strongest engagements. [illegible]d *Remo*.

Honesty is the best Policy.

FABLE VI.

Of the TWO THIEVES and the BUTCHER.

A COUPLE of sharpers went to a butcher's shop to buy some meat; but while the butcher was busied with other customers, one of them stole a piece of beef, and gave it to his fellow, who put it under his cloak.

The butcher presently missed the meat, and charged them with the theft.

But he that stole it, swore by *Jove*, that he had none of it; and he that had it, swore likewise, he did not take it away.

To whom the butcher replied, the thief to me is unknown, though I believe it to be one of you; but he by whom you have both sworn, can tell, and will reward you accordingly.

THE INTERPRETATION.

God Almighty is privy to all our actions; and though we may for awile deceive men, yet we cannot escape his all-seeing eye, who will reward or punish us according as we deserve.

A liar is not to be believed, though he speak the truth.

FABLE VII.

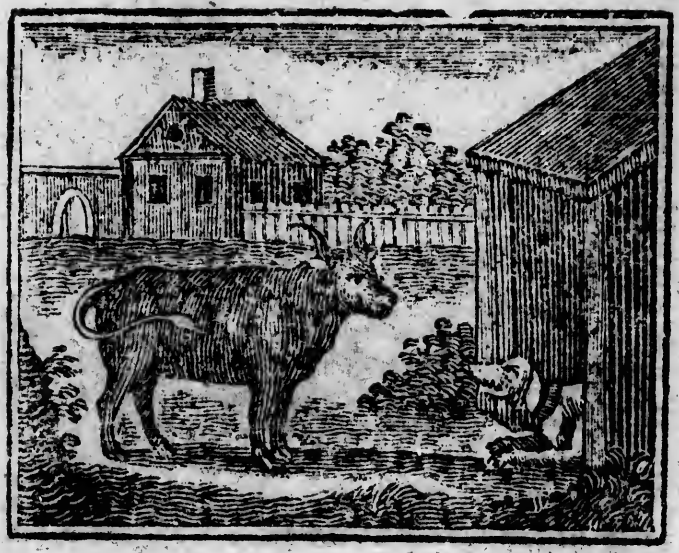
Of the SHEPHERD's BOY and the HUSBANDMEN.

AS a boy was looking after some sheep in a meadow, he would oftentimes, in jest, cry out, that the wolf was among them; which made the neighbouring husbandmen come out to his assistance, and then he would laugh at them for being such fools as to come when he did not want them.

At last the wolf came in earnest; and the boy began to cry out as usual; but the husbandmen thinking that he only wanted to delude them again, never troubled themselves about him, but let him cry on; and so the sheep became an easy prey to the wolf, and were destroyed.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Some men have such a faculty of jesting, that the most important and sacred truths cannot escape them; others are as notorious for lying; the consequence of which is, a dislike to their company, and a total disregard to every thing they say: for when once the deceiver is known, his credit is lost, and he is for ever derided in every company.



Let envy alone, and it will punish itself.

FABLE VIII.

Of the DOG and the OX.

AN ill-natured dog laid himself down in a manger full of hay. Presently came an ox to feed; but the dog in a surly manner bid him begone.

Well, replied the ox, thou wilt neither eat the hay thyself, nor suffer others to eat it; therefore stay there in this thy envious humour, and keep away every ox, and then thy envy will become thy punishment.

The dog did so, and by that means starved himself.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Envy torments both the body and the mind, and is deservedly its own punisher. Thus we see, some men are content to lose a blessing themselves, that others may not enjoy it.

One good turn deserves another.

FABLE IX.

Of the DOVE and the BEE.

A THIRSTY bee came to a fountain to drink; but being too hasty fell in.

A dove in a neighbouring tree seeing the bee struggling for life, set herself upon a branch that hung over the fountain, and by her weight brought it to the water, that the bee might get upon; and so saved her life.

Some short time after, a snare was laid for the dove; and while the fowler was drawing the net together, the bee (who at that instant was flying over) seeing her deliverer in such danger, stung the fowler so severely, that he was obliged to let the net go agian, by which means the dove escaped.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Be helpful to thy friend; and always return thanks to those who deserve them.

Evil be to them that evil think. Also, *Throw a crust to a surly dog, and he will bite you.*

FABLE X.

Of the GOOD-NATURED MAN and the ADDER.

A GOOD-NATURED man being obliged to go out in frosty weather, in his return home found an adder almost frozen to death, which he brought with him, and laid before the fire.

As soon as the creature had received fresh life by the warmth, and was come to herself, she began to hiss, and fly about the house; and at length killed one of the children.

Well, says the man, if this is the best return that you can make for my kind offices, you shall e'en share in the same fate yourself; and so killed her immediately.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Ingratitude is one of the blackest crimes that a man can be guilty of: It is hateful both to God and man, and frequently brings upon such a graceless wretch all that mischief which he either did, or thought to do to another.

Lazy folks take the most pains. Also, *Give a man his bread and cheese when he has earned it.*

FABLE XI.

Of the OLD WOMAN and her MAIDS.

A CERTAIN old woman having about her a parcel of idle maids, would oblige them to rise every morning at the cock crowing.

But the maids looking on this as an hardship, resolved to put a stop to this growing evil, and so cut off the cock's head; thinking that they might then lie a-bed securely, and indulge themselves in their laziness.

But the careful mistress soon frustrated their designs, and ordered a bell to be brought to her, with which she ever after rung them up at midnight.

THE INTERPRETATION.

It is good to be industrious; for laziness is commonly punished with want; and drowsiness, saith *Solomon*, will cover a man with rags.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

FABLE XII.

Of the FISHERMAN and the FISH.

A FISHERMAN having cast his line into the water, presently after drew up a fish.

The little captive entreated the fisherman that he would spare her (she being but small) till she was grown larger; and then she would suffer herself to be taken by him again.

No, no, replies the fisherman, I am not to be so served: If I let you go, I must never expect to see you any more; neither should I have caught you now, if you had known there was a hook within the bait; and I was always of that temper, that whatever I could catch, I had rather take it away than leave it behind me.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Never let go a certainty for an uncertainty.

A New Guide TO THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

PART V.

PUBLIC PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

In the Morning.

ALMIGHTY God, the fountain of all wisdom, we humbly beseech thee to pour into our hearts, as into their proper channels, the pure waters of learning. And because thou hast made no man for himself only, but all of us for the mutual help of each other, grant that we may so diligently apply ourselves to our studies, that, increasing every day in piety and good literature, we may at length become not only useful to ourselves, but ornamental also, both to the state we live in, and to the true holy catholic church. More especially we pray thee, to give us all grace to grow wise unto the eternal salvation of our immortal souls; and this we beg for Jesus Christ his sake; in whose holy name and words we further pray unto thee, saying,

OUR Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven: Give us this day our daily bread; And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; And lead us not into temptation, But deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

THE grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

In the Evening.

O ALMIGHTY God, and most merciful Father, we humbly pray thee to forgive all the errors and transgressions which thou

hast beheld in us the day past; and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it. What we know not, do thou teach us: instruct us in our duty, both towards thee and towards men; and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight. Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered and daily followed; and whatsoever good desires thou hast put into our hearts, grant that by the assistance of thy grace, they may be brought to good effect; that thy name may have the honour, and ourselves may have comfort at the day of account, through Jesus Christ our Saviour; in whose holy name and words we further pray unto thee, saying, *Our Father, &c.*

PRIVATE PRAYERS.

A Prayer for Wisdom and Knowledge.

To be said by a Child going into School, or at any other Time.

O ALMIGHTY Lord and merciful Father, Maker of Heaven and earth, who of thy free liberality givest wisdom abundantly to all, who with faith and full assurance ask it of thee, beautify by the light of thy heavenly grace, the towardness of my wit; the which, with all the powers of nature, thou hast poured into me, that I may not only understand those things, which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee, and the Lord Jesus our Saviour; but also with my whole heart and will, constantly follow the same, and receive daily increase through thy bountiful goodness towards me, as well in good life as doctrine: so that thou who workest all things in all creatures, mayest make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to the endless glory and honour of thine immortal majesty. *Amen.*

A Morning Prayer for a Child.

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. Direct me in all my laudable and praiseworthy undertakings for the best, and bless me in them. Enlighten my understanding, strengthen my memory, sanctify my heart, and guide me in my life: Let the duties of this day be cheerfully undergone by me: and give me grace so to apply myself to my learning, that I may thereby

become a useful member of the commonwealth. Grant that I may be obedient to my parents, and to those who have the care of my education; to behave myself soberly, and with good manners to every one; and that I may lead an innocent and inoffensive life. Lord, protect and defend all my relations and friends; and grant that none of us may fall into sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy sight; through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world without end. *Amen.*

An Evening Prayer for a Child.

O LORD God Almighty, by whose Providence I have been preserved this day from all dangers that might have befallen me, I humbly beseech thee to continue thy watchful providence over me this night. Let my guardian angels defend me from all the perils and dangers of it; and from all assaults of my spiritual enemies. And do thou, who art always more ready to hear than I am to pray, and art wont to give more than either I desire or deserve, pour down upon me the abundance of thy mercy; forgiving me those things whereof my conscience is afraid, and giving me those good things which I am not worthy to ask: graft in my heart the love of thy name; increase me in true religion; nourish me with all goodness, and of thy great mercy keep me in the same. And grant, O Lord, that I may so faithfully serve thee in this life, that I fail not finally to attain thy heavenly promises, which exceed all that I can desire, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace before Meat.

SANCTIFY, we beseech thee, O Lord, these creatures to our use, and ourselves to thy service; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meat.

GOD'S holy name be blessed and praised for this present refreshment; and for all his mercies from time to time bestowed upon us; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

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