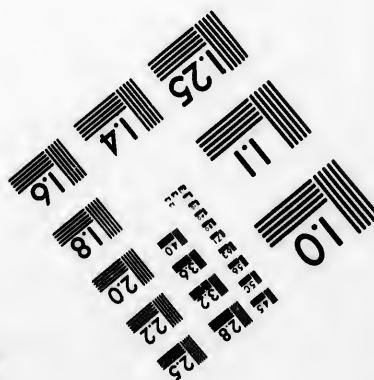
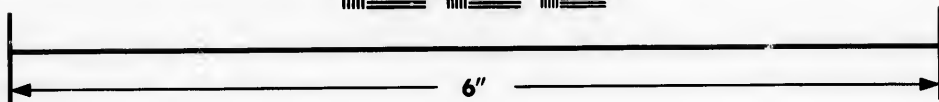
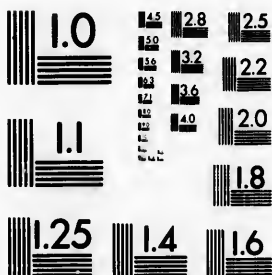


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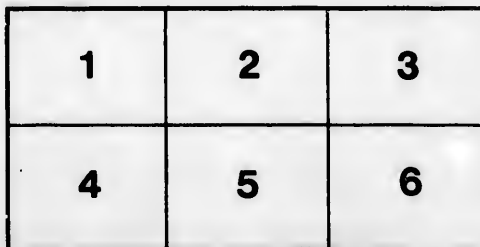
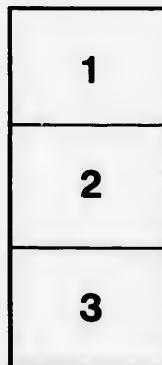
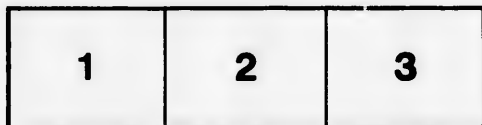
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A
M A N U A L
O F
O R T H O E P Y :

WITH NUMEROUS NOTES

UPON THE ORIGIN AND ABUSE OF WORDS.

Fourth Edition;

WITH LARGE ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

YORK:

(UPPER CANADA:)

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN.

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P R E F A C E.

LITERARY trifles do not always rely on themselves, but depend mainly upon circumstances, and by whom communicated to the public, for patronage and support: if from an elevated quarter, they are invariably accepted, increase the libraries of the great, and adorn the bordoirs of the fashionable: but from the humble and unknown, they are commonly rejected, lie mouldering on the Bookseller's stall, or are assigned the meaner offices of drudgery and waste paper. However, without entering into the minutæ of such sort of distinctions, the author of the Manual thus accounts for its appearance:

He never yet met with a student or adult, unless previously instructed, who, on turning to a Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, could thoroughly comprehend it, although the key-line thereof immediately met his eye; but it is unreasonable to expect, that he who offends its easiest mutation, should enter into the niceties of prosodial sound.

Hence, to meet the wants of the foregoing, it is desirable that some able Lexicographer should take this subject under his serious consideration, and, incited by its advantages, compile a Pronouncing Lexicon upon a more simple and less scientific plan. The study of an English Dictionary is by no means of that minor importance which is too often (but erroneously) supposed to be; setting aside the facile means it affords of furnishing us with a more copious vehicle for the conveyance of our ideas. Our standard one is that of Dr. Johnson, whose invaluable labors are well calculated to bear down all opposition, notwithstanding the innovating spirit of the age; insomuch, that I should not in the smallest degree be surprised if *How d'ye do?* of the present year, were to be a stranger to *How d'ye do?* in the next.

If the foregoing hint that has been thrown out to Lexicographers be not improved upon, it is presumed that this MANUAL would form a sort of stepping-stone to our various Pronouncing Lexicons, as, omitting the accent figurings, it has strong marks of affinity, and might probably be denominated the Sequel to a Spelling-book, or an Introduction to a Dictionary.

In justice to our various Prosodians, it must in fairness be conceded, that they have written well and ably for the critical and learned; but, unfortunately, have entirely lost sight of the simple and unlettered. The present attempt, though a feeble one, is intended to supply the deficiency. The design was originally sketched in the margin of my Thesaurus when a stripling at school, and has since occasionally, at long intervals, been embodied and enlarged; which may throw some

light upon many notes. Every impropriety herein introduced has passed under my own observation; and my authorities, where necessary, are of the first order.

This edition contains a large augmentation to the notes, without materially lessening the text, of a miscellaneous character, and also a considerable increase to those upon Solecisms, Barbarisms, Cockneyisms, and Vulgarisms. Making a voyage to York, Upper Canada, in British America, during the fall, or latter part of 1832, this edition, including paper and binding, is the entire production of that infant capital; thus proving, in no trifling degree, the striking advantages of unrestricted industry. For York, on Lake Ontario, but a few years since, was the barren waste, a swamp, the wilderness, and unknown. But, lest I should extend this article beyond the limits assigned it, I will here conclude, by requesting for my little Work the indulgence of the candid: to others, who are not so, I have nothing to say; but those of them who delight in the trifling and minute, would recommend a perusal of the following tale:—

A deep-searching philosopher, of the modern school, having discovered, by sheer chance, that a prodigious number of animalcules inhabit the body of a fish, called in all haste upon a sage of his acquaintance, and, communicating to him the result of his labors, desired his opinion as to the reward that should follow this discovery. The sage replied by putting a dead fish into his hands, requesting, at the same time, that he would return to him when he had found out the precise number of animalcules it contained. This was but the employment of a twelvemonth; after which he returned, as he had been directed. "I have discovered," said the modern philosopher, "just ten thousand more animalcules in the fish that you gave me than there are people in the whole world." "Indeed!" rejoined the sage; "then take the animalcules as a reward for so notable a discovery."

CRITICISMS ON THIS WORK.

"This is a very curious book: containing a compendium of more useful and entertaining knowledge than might be imagined could be compressed into so small a space. It ought to be in every School-boy's hands: but, in truth, we know of no class of our countrymen, who can read and have occasion to speak, but must find it useful; and, for the amusement of transient leisure, it will well repay inspections oft repeated."—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*.

"This book, from its condensed mass of grammatical corrections, added to the extent and variety of its information, must render it not only desirable to the student and adult, but equally acceptable to the miscellaneous reader and seeker after knowledge."—*True Sun*.

"The notes are full of information. There are marks of too much labor and reading in the book, not to make it worth a Teacher's attention."—*Athenæum*.

"A Pronouncing Dictionary upon a new and very ingenious plan, in which the Author has in a great measure succeeded."—*Weekly Times*.

MANUAL OF ORTHOEPY.

NOTE.—The figures affixed to each word refer to the different Parts of Speech: as ¹Article; ²Noun; ³Adjective; ⁴Pronoun; ⁵Verb; ⁶Participle; ⁷Adverb; ⁸Conjunction; ⁹Preposition; ¹⁰Interjection.

This mark (˘) over a syllable in the accent column, written as the given word is to be pronounced, denotes that it is to receive the entire emphasis. If the divided word have no mark, it is to be pronounced without any particular accent on either of its divisions.

(Full.) Means that all the letters of the word at the end of which it stands are improperly sounded; as, *Dor-dresht* for *Dordreht*: properly *dort*.

A.

ABDICATIVE, ³ implying an abdication.	ab.dik.a.tiv
Abergavenny, ² a town in Monmouthshire.	a.ber.gān.ne
Abex, ² a part of Ethiopia.	Com. a.bēks. a.tʃsh
Aborigines, ² the first inhabitants of a country.	ab.o.ridj.in.nees
Absolutory, ³ that which absolves.	ab.sōl.u.tur.re
Absurd, ³ ridiculous.	ab.sūrd
Abyss, ² a great depth.	Written also <i>abysm</i> . a.bis
Academy, ² a school of arts and sciences.	āk.a.dem.mo

A is the first of the vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*, with frequently *w* and *y*; so called, because they can be sounded without any apparent motion of the mouth. It is now used before words beginning with *u* long; as *a union, a universal*, &c. Whole books might be filled with the enconiums that have been lavished upon this vowel.

Tragedians are fond of misapplying its broad sound *ah*, in their pronunciation of *Cato*. *Abdicative* Formerly accented on *ab*, but which is now universally exploded.

Aborigines] Commonly called *a-bar-e-jens*, *Absolutory*] Within the last twenty years, the emphasis upon this word has retrograded from the third to the second syllable.

Absurd] Its impropriety is also a cockneyism; a term derived from *cockney*, which arose from a young citizen exclaiming, on hearing a cock crow—"How the cock neighs." This brought upon him the nickname of *Cockneigh*, now written *cockney*.

Academy] Dr. Johnson admits it is pronounced otherwise than as above, but in opposition to ancient and correct usage. Its derivatives *academical* and *academically* are thus accented. Is an Athenian term, applied to a spot belonging to one *Academus*, surrounded by high trees and adorned with covered walks, in which Plato first taught his school of Philosophy.

NOTE.—The improper introduction of *a* in "I can't *a* bear it," is a decided cockneyism. *Ac* and *ak*, come from the Saxon *ae* an *oak*.

Acadia, ² or Nova Scotia, in British America.	a-kā.č'o-a
Acceptable, ³ pleasing, agreeable.	āk.sop.ta.bel
Access, ² addition. Impro. accented on <i>ac</i> .	ak.sēs
Accidence, ² first rudiments. Cor. <i>accidents</i> .	āk.so.dense
Accomplice, ² a partaker. Vulgarly <i>accomplish</i> .	ak.kōm.plis
Accompt, ² a reckoning, or filed bill. (<i>a-kount</i>)	ak.koūnt
Accountant, ² a reckoner. Properly <i>acomptant</i> .	ak.kōunt.unt
Accoutre, ⁵ to array, adorn. Vulgarly <i>a-kow-tur</i> .	ak.kū.tur
Acephalous, ³ without a head. (<i>a-sef-lus</i>)	a.sēf.a.lus
Ache, ² a pain. Sometimes spelt as pronounced.	ake
Achieve, ⁵ to execute, perform. (<i>a-tshiv</i>)	at.tshēvo
Achor, ² a valley. Corruptly <i>ak-kur</i> .	ā.kur
Acidulæ, ² medicinal springs. (<i>ass-id-le</i>)	a.sid.du.lo
Acme, ² the height of a thing. Corruptly <i>āk-me</i> .	āk.meh
Acolothist, ² a deacon. Improperly <i>akolist</i> .	a.kōl.o.thist
Aconite, ² wolf's-bane; poison in general.	āk.kon.nite
Acoustics, ² instruments used to help hearing.	a.kōo.stiks
Acqs, ² a small city in ancient France.	ax
Acquaintance, ² familiarity. <i>acquaintances</i> .	ak.kwāint.anso
Acqui, ² a strong town of Italy. (<i>full</i>)	āk.ko
Acre, ² a certain quantity of land.	ā.kur
Acrimony, ² severity of language.	āk.re.mun.no
Acronical, ³ a term used in astronomy.	a.krōn.e.kul
Acumen, ² quickness of intellect.	a.kēw.men
Acuminate, ⁵ to sharpen at the point.	a.kēw.min.ait
Adage, ² a pointed saying. Vulgarly <i>a-dādje</i> .	ād.adje
Adagio, ² musical slow time. Corruptly <i>a-dā-je-o</i> .	a.dādj.ə.o
Adamantine, ³ having the qualities of adamant.	ad.a.mān.tine
Adduce, ⁵ to draw, to bring in, assign.	ad.dūso

- Acacia*] Settled by the Earls of Halifax and Selkirk, and other distinguished men.
- Acceptable*] Thirty years ago the accent was on the second syllable: for it is a confirmed anglicism with us, always to form the accent, if possible, on the first syllable.
- Accomplice*] Barbarously contracted into *coimplis*.
- Accompt*] This is its proper orthography, though commonly written *account*.
- Accoutre*] The sound of *a*, in this word, may also be represented by a double *o*, as *ak-koo tur*.
- Accubation*] It is to be observed that *tian*, *cian*, and *sion*, either in the middle or at the end of words, when undivided, sound like *shan* or *shun*. By the same rule, *tial* and *cial* take the sound of *shal*. Again, *cian* and *tian* are pronounced *shan*. *Addenda*, *cient*, *tient*, like *shent*; *cious*, *sciuous*, and *tiuous*, like *shus*; and *science*, *tiencie*, at the termination of words, like the sound of *shense*.
- Ache*] The late J. P. Kemble strove hard to give the plural of this word a new reading.
- Achieve*] Formerly written *atchieve*.
- Acorn*] A late celebrated orthoepist pronounces it *ak-kurn*.
- Acquaintance*] Is an aggregate noun, the addition of *s* is therefore improper.
- Adamantine*] Its emphasis has but recently been reduced to good order.
- Addenda of don't I*, in "I always do, don't I," is a pure English vulgarism.
- Adduce*] Has but recently found its way into our dictionaries.

a-kā.č'e-a
 āk.sop.ta.bel
 ak.sēs
 āk.se.dense
 ak.kōm.plia
 ak.koūnt
 ak.kōunt.unt
 ak.kū.tur
 a.sēf.a.lus
 ak
 at.tshēvo
 ā.kur
 a.sid.du.lo
 āk.meh
 a.kōl.o.thist
 āk.ken.nito
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 āk.ke
 ā.kur
 āk.re.mun.no
 a.krōn.o.kul
 a.kōw.men
 a.kēw.min.ait
 ād.adje
 a.dādj.ə.o
 ad.a.mān.tine
 ad.dūso

tinguished men.
 e: for it is a confirm-
 rst syllable.
 n account.
 by a double o, as ak-
 the middle or at the
 e rule, *tial* and *cial*
 ak. Adleuda, *cient*,
 ence, at the termina-
 word a new reading.
 improper.
 rier.
 vulgarism.

Admiralty,² head naval office. Vulg. *admiralty*. ad-r.er-al-to
 Adorable,³ worthy of adoration. (*ād-ur-a-ble*) a.dō ra.bel
 Adry,³ *thirsty*: which is the proper word. a-dri
 Adversaria,² a commonplace book. ad.vur.sā.re.a
 Advertisement,² a public notice. ad.vūr.tiz.ment
 Advowee,² possessing an advowson. (*ad-vo-e*) ad.vow.ē
 Adulation,² high compliment, flattery. ad.ul ā.shun
 Adult,² past the age of infancy. (*ā-dult*) .dült
 Adunque,³ crooked. Corruptly called a *dunk-e*. a-dūnk
 Aerial,³ belonging to the air. (*air-yul*) a.ō.re.ul
 Aerology,² the theory of the air. (*air-ol-o-je*) a.er.ōl-o.je
 Aëtites,² eagle-stone. Vulgarly called a *tites*. e.ti.toes
 Afeard,² daunted, afraid. A vulgar word. a.fē.urd
 Affect,² affection. Often put for *effect*. af.fēkt
 Affected,³ moved. Confounded with *effected*. af.fēk.ted
 Affection,² passious generally. (*a-fek-shun*) af.fēk.shun
 Aforegoing,³ going before. Now *foregoing*. a.fō.re.go.i.ig
 Afraid,⁶ in fear. Vul. *afraud*. Barb. *afreurd*. a.frađo
 Afer,⁹ behind. Barbarously called *ar-ter*. āf.tur
 Again,⁷ once more, back. Corruptly *a-gen*. a.gāno
 Agate,² a precious stone. Vulgarly *a-gait*. āg.et
 Agen,⁷ once more. Corrupt; properly *again*. a.gēn
 Agnail,² a disease of the nails. Vul. *hangnail*. āg.nale
 Ague,² an intermitting fever. ā.gew
 Aisle,² of a church. Writ *ile et ile*. (*izul*) ile
 Ait,² a small piece of land in a river. ate
 Albuquerque,² a Spanish town. (*al-bu-kēr-kwe*) al.bew.kirk
 Alcoran,² the Turkish bible. (*al-kō-run*) āi.ko.run

Adelphi] (the) From a Greek word signifying *brother*, being built by two brothers.
Admiralty] Frequently pronounced *admiralty*: and *adult* accented on *a*.
Advertisement] Corruptly on *tise*. It is 50l. penalty on the printer and advertiser for
 things lost or stolen, offering a reward, with *no questions to be asked*.
Adunque] Also vulgarly pronounced full: *ld est, a-dun-kwe*.
Aëtites] The diphthong *ae*, not being English, is now generally written *e*.
Afeard] Is a solecism of bad character, which term first arose among the Athenians,
 against a colony planted at *Soloe*, by their legislator Solon, remarkable for the impurity of
 their language. It is properly an *ism*, upon many words, and *barbarism*, etc, on one only.
Afer] Though a vulgarism now, was quite fashionable in Queen Elizabeth's time.
Again] Its modern corruption, *agen*, was anciently its orthography.
Agnus Dei, or, "O Lamb of God, etc" Was first appointed in the Litany, about 687.
Air] Is eight miles high. The entire weight every person sustains is 33,000lbs.
Ait] There are several spots of ground with this character in the Thames, dotting it in
 a most picturesque manner, both above and between Kew, Richmond, and Kingston
 Bridges. Formerly spelt *ayte*.
Alcoran] Comes from the Arabic words *al*, the, and *koran* book. It is therefore as im-
 proper to write *the alcoran*, as it would be for us to say, *the the Bible*.

- Alderman,² city magistrate, appointed in 882. *al-dur-man*
 Algebra,² a science first known in Europe, 1494. *al-je-bra*
 Aldgate,² one of the first city gates. *al-got*
 Alias,⁷ otherwise. Corruptly *ail-us*. *äl-e-yus*
 Aliquot,³ measuring exactly. (*aliquid*) *äl-o-kwot*
 Alkali,² the contrary of acid. Usually *al-kä-le*. *äl-ka-le*
 Allay,³ to quiet. Often put for the ² *alloy*. *al-lä*
 Allege,⁵ to affirm. Formerly spelt *alledge*. *al-lädje*
 Allelujah,² praise God. Also spelt *hallelujah*. *al-e-läo-yah*
 Allies,² confederated states, partners. *al-lizo*
 Alloo,⁵ to set on. Also spelt *halloo*. *al-lü*
 Ally,⁵ to unite by kindred or friendship. *al-li*
 Almond,² a nut. 8 varieties. The *l* is quiescent. *äl-mund*
 Alms,² charity. Corruptly *full*. *amz*
 Aloes,² a bitter medicinal gum. (*al-us*) *äl-ozo*
 Although,⁷ however. Often written *alho*. *all-thö*
 Amassment,² a heap, collection, piling up. *a-mäs-ment*
 Amateur,² a virtuoso. (*amma-ture et am-a-tur*) *a-ma-teu-ur*
 Amazon,² a virago. In its latin on *ma*. *äm-a-zuu*
 Ambrosia,² the food of the gods. (*am-brozhe-ya*) *am-brö-zhe-a*
 America,² Its territory equals Europe. (*amereke*) *a-mör-e-ka*
 Anagram,² transposing the letters of a name. *än-a-gram*
 Ampuzan,² the name of ζ in infantine schools. *am-pew-zän*
 An,¹ any. Improperly used for *one*. *an*
 Analysis,² a separation of the parts. (*än-a-lis-is*) *a-näl-e-sis*
 Anarchy,² a state without government. (*a-närk-e*) *än-a-r-ke*

Ally] Its noun, *allies*, was formerly, but affectedly, accented on *al*.

Aloes] Medical men are apt to divide it into three syllables.

Amassment] Some lexicographers grant it a single *s* only, but unjustly so; for it is as much entitled to a double one as *cessment*, *embossment*, and *embarrassment*.

Ambrosia] A certain orthoepist calls it *am-bro-sha*.

America] Has no national music or song, except *Hail Columbia*, but *Yankee Doodle*, composed by a Yorkshire drummer boy. *Get away*, *depart*, etc. are supplied in *America* and *Canada*, by the words *clear out*.

Anagram] As on the meeting of *Potentates*, at *Aixlachapelle*, 1817—*ten tea pots*.

Ally] Signifies old, as *Aldgate Oldgate*: *hal*, from the Saxon *hall*, hence *Whitehall*.

All-Fools-day] "April 1,—31, the soldiers mocked our Redeemer in the public hall, a practice still observed by the Jews: hence its origin," says an ancient black letter book.

Almanac] From the Saxon *all-moon-herd*; the moon's courses engraved on sticks.

Alphabet] Ours contains 26 letters: French 23: Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan, 22 each; Ethiopic and Tartarian, each 202: the Chinese, properly speaking, none.

Amen] A late writer states, that it has two accents; but this I cannot admit, unless we allow ourselves to be directed by the pronunciation of a parish clerk.

Among] If I may be allowed to hazard an opinion, I would apply *among* to the human race, and *amongst* to animals and things without life.

Amount of effects belonging to suitors in Chancery is *forty millions*, sterling.

REMARK:—Substituting *an't* for *am not*, or *have not*, is low and vulgar.

ăll-dur-mun
 ăl-jo-bru
 ăll-get
 ălo-e-yus
 ăl-o-kwot
 ăl-ka-lo
 ăl-lă
 ăl-lôjjo
 ăl-e-lôo-yah
 ăl-lizo
 ăl-lă
 ăl-lă
 ăh-mund
 amz
 ăl-ozo
 ăll-thô
 a-măs-mont
 a-na-teu-ur
 ăm-a-zun
 am-brô-zhe-a
 a-môr-o-ka
 ăn-a-gram
 am-pow-zăn
 an
 a-năl-e-sis
 ăn-ar-ke

Anatomy,³ art of dissecting. (*a-not-o-me*) a-năt-o-me
 Anchorite,³ one secluded in solitude. ănk-or-ito
 Androgynous,² of both sexes. Also soft, *drodj*. an-drôg-e-nus
 Anecdote,² a piece of secret history. (*a-neh-dote*) ăn-ek-doto
 Anemone,² a plant, the wind flower. (*ăn-e-mone*) a-nēm-on-o
 Angle,² a point where two lines meet. ăn-gul
 Angora,² a city in Asiatic Turkey. (*an-goo-rah*) an-gô-rah
 Animalcule,² an insect. (*an-e-mal-kêw-le*) an-e-măl-kulo
 Anodyne,³ mitigating pain, easing. (*a-noy-dun*) ăn-o-dino
 Anonymous,³ wanting a name, secret. a nôn-o-mus
 Anterior,³ going before. Now written *anterior*. an-têr-yur
 Anthem,² a divine song. Introduced in 385. ăn-them
 Antipodes,² the Zealanders. Vulg. *an-te-pêdes*. an-tip-o-dees
 Antiquary,² a student in antiquity (*an-te-kwâr-e*) ăn-te-kwor-ro
 Antique,² a remnant of old times. (*ant-ih*) an-têko
 Antistrophe,² the second stanza of an ode. an-tis-tro-fo
 Anxious,³ solicitous. The origin of much error. ănk-shus
 Any,³ every, whoever, either, one. (*ain-ne*) ăn-no
 Aphelion,² the greatest distance from the sun. a-fêl-yon
 Aphorism,² a maxim, precept, general rule. ăf-o-riz-em
 Apiece,⁷ to each one's share, for each, separately a-pôso
 Apocrypha,² a book by doubtful authors. a-pôk-re-fo
 Apocryphal,³ not canonical, disputed. a-pôk-re-fal
 Apologue,² a moral tale, a fable, Vulgarly *full*. ăp-o-log
 Apophthegm,² a remarkable saying. ăp-o-them
 Apostle,² a divine messenger. (*a-pôd-sul*) a-pôs-sul

Animalcule] Till lately written *animalcule*, and pronounced *an-e-mal-kew le*. Male-zieu says, he has seen them *alive*, twenty million times smaller than mites.

Antiquary] is now preferred to *antiquarian* by the learned world.

Antiqu] Many editions of Gray's "Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College" have this word printed *antic*, which is of very opposite meaning.

Any] is used adverbially, signifying *at all*, in Lancashire, Cheshire, and other north-western counties, in such sort of question as, "Is he recovered from his illness *any*?" To which answer is made—"No; he is recovered *none*." Meaning *none at all*. This is not only false grammar, but nonsense: also, *any* and *none* are adjectives, and never used adverbially.

Apiece] To say, "so much *a-piece*," involves a sort of pun in the very natural rejoinder. "Then how much for a whole one?" *Each* is the proper word.

Apophthegm] Baffles the people, because so entangled with consonants.

Apostle] The clergy are very apt to pronounce it divisionally, and to give *po* the same sound as they do those letters in *poet*.

Anchor] To make one for a first-rate, employs twenty men forty days, and costs 400l.

And] This word is superfluously introduced at the end of the Lord's Prayer: "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory."

Antipathy] An Englishman in 1700, was near dying on hearing read the 53rd psalm.

Animals] Upon land are warm, but in the sea cold-blooded. Those under ground have small eyes, as the mole, not larger than a pin's head. Eating animal food arose from a Phœnician priest ascertaining, by accident, the flavor of a burnt-offering.

Ancient Saxons on conversion, called the clergy *mass*, and laity *world-thanes*.

NOTE:—The duration of apprenticeship, with us, is greater than in other countries.

ăstly so; for it is as
 ăssment.

but Yankee Doodle,
 supplied in America

—ten tea pots.
 tience Whitehall.
 t the public hall, a
 t black letter book.
 rved on sticks.
 Syriae, and Samari
 y speaking, none.
 ot admit, unless we

onng to the human

sterling.

gar.

Apple,² we have 214 sorts. Ex. Gaul by the ap-ul
Romans.

Apostrophe,³ marked thus (') (*a-pos-trêf*) a-pôs-tro-fo
Apothecary,² a medical compounder. (*apotecary*) a-pôth-e-ker-ro
Apotheosis,² a deification. (*a-poth-o-sus*) a-pôth-ô-o-sis
Appal,⁵ to affright. Affectedly called *appel*. ap-päll
Appraise,⁵ to value goods, rate, set a price on. ap-präize
Apricot,² a wall fruit. There are 14 sorts. ä-pro-kot
Apron,² part of a woman's dress. (*a-prun*) ä-prun
Aquafortis,² from nitre and vitriol. (*ak-e-fort-is*) a-kwa-för-tis
Artic,³ northern. Corruption of *arctic*. ä-rik
Arack,² a spirituous liquor. Commonly *rak* ä-ak
Arithmetic,² science of numbers. (*a-rêth-me-tik*) a-rîth-me-tik
Arabic,² the Arabian language. - (*a-rä-bik*) ä-r-a-bik
Archangel,² a chief angel. Improperly on *arch*. ä-äin-jel
Arches Court,² the chief consistory court. ärtch-ez-kort
Archipelago,² a sea abounding in small islands. ä-ke-pêl-a-go
Arctic,³ towards the north. Corruptly *ar-tik*. ä-rik
Argue,⁵ to reason, dispute, debate. (*arg*) ä-r-gew
Aristocrate,² favorer of aristocracy (*ar-e-stök-rel*) ä-r.e-sto-krät
Arraign,⁵ to accuse, set in order. ä-rü-ne
Arrant,³ bad, vile. Confounded with *errant*. ä-r-rant
Arraught,³ seized by violence. Now obsolete. ä-r-äwt
Arriere,² the rear of an army. (*ar-ri-ur-e*) ä-r-rêr
Arsenal,² a repository for arms. (*arze-nul*) ä-r.sun-el
As,⁸ in the same manner. (*as*) äz

Apothecary) Barbar. *pot-t-ker-rr*. From the Greek, and means, *to put things away*.
Apotheosis) Formerly accented on its fourth syllable.
Appal) Dr. Johnson says it should be written *appale*.
Appraise) The ism upon its par ciple is, "This was *priz'd* (*appraised*) to me."
Apricot) Its former orthography, *apricock*, is become vulgar.
Apron) To omit the transposition of *r*, is now regarded as affected.
Arack) Made in Batavia from rice, and Gon from the juice of the Cocon tree.
Arches court) From St. Mary-le-bow (*de Arcubus*) church, wherein it was first held.
Aristocrate) Emanated from the French revolution. Properly *aristocrat*.
Arsenal) Spelt thus by the Italians; but *arsenal* when taken from the Greek.
As) Is mischosen in—"The horse was to be sold *as* (*on*) this day."
Arshed (*artosht*) Such words are made monosyllables, and this is our harshest.
Aristarchus) A grammarian of Samos, who wrote 800 different commentaries.
Arrow) Its range is 200 yds., but a Turk will often make it 400.
Arabians have no corporal punishment, but a substitution of pecuniary fines.
Archibald Arms. *ag*, jester to Charles I., was the last one kept by our kings.
Ardent Spirits) Its literal translation from the *Chipewa* tongue, is *liquid fire*.
Archdeacon) The first appointed in England was by Lanfrance of Canterbury, 1075.
Army [standing] originated with the garrison of Dover Castle, in John's reign.
Arrive) Is followed by the word *at*; as—"I shall arrive *to* (*at*) London to-morrow
Apples) As a dessert, are gold in the morning, silver at noon, but copper at night.
Arcadians lived on acorns, the Argives on pears, and the Athenians on figs: so late as
Draco, Attic oblations consisted of fruits of the earth only.
Areopogite Court at Athens, punished cruelty to animals with severity.
COCKNEVISM :—"Have you *arry*?"—"No—*narry*." The first word is meant for *any*
and the second, *not one*. Also, I *aint*, for I *have*, or *am not*.

Asinary,³ belonging to an ass. Or *asinine*. ūs.se.ner.ro
 Ask,⁵ anciently *ax*: see bp. Bale et Chaucer. asko
 Askance,⁷ sideways. Also spelt *askaunce*. as.kānse
 Askew,⁷ with contempt. Usually *askew*. ask.yēwor as.kēw
 Asparagus,² a kind of grass. (*sparagus*) as.pār.a.gus
 Aspect,³ a look, air. Anciently acctd. *a-spēkt*. ās.pekt
 Asphodel,² a plant, the day-lily. (*as-fō-dil*) ās.fo.del
 Assafetida,² a gum. Much abused. as.sa.fēt.e.dah
 Assume,⁵ to suppose. Improperly *asshume*. as.sōom
 Atrocious,³ heinous. Commonly *a-trosh-us*. a.trō.shus
 Attorney,² a proxy. There are 3000 in London. at.tūr.ne
 Auld,³ old. Now obsolete. awld
 Authority,² legal power. Barbarously *authority*. au.thōr.e.te
 Axiom,² a self-evident principle. Vulg. *āksem*. āk.shum
 Ay,⁷ yes. Thus anciently; now written *aye*. a

B.

Backslide,⁵ to fall from. Formerly *bak-slide*. bāk.slide
 Bailiff,² a sheriff's officer. Vulgarly *bum-bailif*. bā.lif
 Bakery,² in America a baker's shop. bā.ke.ro
 Balance,² what's due. Misspelt *ballance*. bāl.uneo
 Bandit,² an outlawed robber. Or *banditto*. bān.dit
 Banian-days,² those in which no meat is served. ban.e.yān.daze
 Bar,² all barristers and special pleaders. bar
 Baronet,² lowest hereditary rank. (*barro-nite*) bār.o.net
 Barrack,² In 1772 we had 3, but now 302. bār.rik
 Barque,² a small ship. Sometimes spelt *bark*. bark
 Barrier,² a boundary. Corruptly *ba-rēer*. bār.re.ur

Asparagus. Its barbarism *sparrow-grass*, does not always rest with the people.
Attorney. The deputy of our Saxon ancestors, at the Sheriff's torn, or court.
Assisted. They "*assisted*," for were—"present at a party," is a loan from the French
Assassin. Ex. Al Hassan, a prince whose subjects murdered at his command.
Auction. The first known in England was in the year 1700, and consisted of goods
 brought home by Governor Yale, from Fort George in the East Indies.
Author, (dramatic) In Paris, receives 10 Francs each night his play is performed; five
 from a large provincial theatre, three from a second, and two from a third rate.
Average. Add the price of the separate articles together, divide their amount by the
 sum, the quotient is the charge for each. This is called striking the average.
Athelstan, ennobled those merchants who made three long sea voyages.
B has but one sound, and is silent before *t* in the same syllable.
Bailiff. Its vulgarity, as above, is a corruption of *bund bailiff*.
Bar. 5 King's Sergeants, 23 Sergeants at law, 50 King's Council, and 1250 barristers.
Baronet first of Nova Scotia, British America, was Sir R. Gordon, in 1625: invented
 by James I., to supply his extravagancies, and sold at 1000l. per title.
Baltic Sea is, in many parts, but 50 feet deep; hence the frequency of shipwrecks.
Balustrade. Often corrupted into *banisters*, as those of a staircase.
Bankrupt. Originated in Italy, where moneyers had benches. When any one was
 unable to pay, his bench was broken. The trade of a banker began in Lombardy.
Baptism originated with the deluge, because the world was purged by water.
 VULGARISMS:—*Assess*., bachelur, bab-be, at-ak-ted, and bartel-me, for access, bachel-
 or, baby, attacked, and bartholomew: add *as-tēn* for *asylum*, *a-si-tum*.

- Basin,² a vessel, pond. Usually spelt *bason*. bā.sin
 Bayonet,² dagger. Be. made at *bayonne*, (*bagunet* bāy.o.net
 Baywindow,² forming a *bay* in room. (*bo-window*) ba.wīn.dn
 Beelzebub,² Satan. Barbarously *bel-ze-bub*. be.ēl-ze.bub
 Been,⁶ preterit of *be*. Formerly spelt *byn*. bene
 Bestial,³ nature of a beast. Impropr. *bestial*. bēs.tshe.ul
 Bethlehem,² a mad-house. Corruptly *bedlam*. bēth.lem
 Beyond,⁹ out of reach. Corruptly *beyand*. be.yōnd
 Bilboes,² ship stocks. From *Bilboa* Spain. bil.boze
 Binnacle,² a sea term. Properly *bittacle*. līn.na.kul
 Birmingham,² in Warwickshire. (*brumidjem*) būr.ming em
 Birth,² rise, place. Improperly spelt *berth*. burth
 Bladebone,² scapular bone. *Platebone*, corrup. blāde.hono
 Blarney,² flummery. Ex. Blarney castle, *Munster*. blārney
 Block,² American for many houses in a row. blok
 Bluely,⁷ with a blue color, wanly. blēw.le
 Boatswain,² a ship officer. (*bote-sun & swain*) bō.sun
 Bombardier,² a bomb engineer. (*būm-a-deer*) bum.bar.dēer
 Bookkeeping,² first trace of it is in 15th cent. bōok-keep-ing
 Borne,⁶ supported. Confounded with *born*. bourn
 Boss,² American for master or employer. bos
 Bouquet,² a bunch of flowers, nosegay. (*boo-ket*) bōo.ka
 Bow-wow,² coarse beef used by sausage makers. bou.wou

Been. Is confounded in pronunciation with *bin*, a repository for wine or corn.
Bethlem. Improperly *bedlam*. Note. *Bethnal* was anciently *Bednall-green*.
Birmingham. Styled the toyshop of Europe, by a deceased and celebrated M.P.
Bluely. Here the *e*, being useless, should be drown out, as in *duly* and *t. sly*.
Bouquet. Vulgarly, and by street criers, called *bow-pats*. As both is *berth*.
Beer. Pays a duty exceeding the revenue of Bavaria. Is one of those few words we possess that may be said to be incorruptible. A *drink* for draught of beer is vulgar.
Beat. Is misapplied in the phrase—"Beat him down in price," should be *bate*.
Begummers. A Somersetshire term, supposed corruption of *By god mothers*.
Beholden. Many persons erroneously reject it for the participle *beholding*.
Behoove. Improperly written *behave*, and corruptly rhymed with *rove*.
Bellows. *bel-luz*. Its last syllable is corrupted beyond recovery.
Bell. Invented by Paulinus of Campania, 400. First used in churches about 900.
 "earing away the bell," because a bell was anciently the prize contested for in a race.
Bicetre. Crisis of Winchester, our bishop [of] in 1420, having a palace in Paris.
Bishops. Singularly enough, have neither mottoes, supporters, nor crests.
Bisquit. Naval ones are now *square*, because requiring less room than *circular*.
Blankets. From Thomas Blanket, who first made them at Bristol in 1340.
Bo. To terrify. Owes its origin to a celebrated captain of banditti, who, using it as ho sprang on his prey, generally effected his purpose by the confusion it excited.
Bonfire. A certain orthoepist calls it *bone-fire*.
Booksellers in England are 5000. Are exempt, as a company, at Tubingen, Salteburgh, and Paris, from divers taxes. Alfred gave an estate for a book on Cosmography.
Botany B. c. From the number of plants found there, by Sir J. Banks, in the year 1770.
Boroughmonger. First applied in Parliament, by Sir F. Burdett, about 1811.
 NOTE.—Where *belovéd* is an adjective, it is then three syllables—as "my *belovéd* son;" but when a participle, as "he was much *belovéd*," it retrogrades to two.
 VULGARISMS :—*Deedel*, *bile*, *afore*, and *buzzim*, for *beetle*, *boil*, *before*, and *bosom*.

bā-sin
 t bā-y.o-net
) ba-wīn-do
 be-ēl-ze-bub
 bene
 bēs.tshe-ul
 bēth-lem
 be-yōnd
 bil-boze
 bin-na-kul
 būr-ming em
 burth
 blāde.bone
 blārn-ney
 blok
 blēw-le
 bō-sun

bum-bay-dēer
 bōok-keep-ing
 bourn
 bos
 bōo-ka
 bou-wou

fine or corn.
 fall-green.
 debated M.P.
 y and t. sly.
 is bath.
 those few words
 of beer is vulgar.
 could be bate.
 od mothers.
 holding.
 love.

churches about 900.
 tested for in a race.
 palace in Paris.
 crests.
 han circular.
 in 1340.
 who, using it as he
 excited.

ubingen, Saltsburgh,
 cosmography.
 ks, in the year 1770.
 out 1811.

vo. "my beloved son;"
 vo.

re, and bosom.

Bourdeaux,² a large town in France. (*bor-dux*) bore-dō
 Bowl,² a round mass. Corruptly like *scowl*. bole
 Bombast,² fustian. Ex. *Bombycinus*. (*bumbast*) būm-bast
 Breakfast,² the first meal. (*brekfassus*) brēk-fust
 Brick-kiln,² a building used for burning bricks. brīk-kil
 Bristol,² a large city in Somerset. (*bris-tur*) brīs-tul
 Britannia,² the national effigy on our coin. brē tān-ye-a
 Brunette,² a brown complexion. Also *brunell* bru-nēt
 Buck,² a man fop, lover of dress. buk
 Burden,² a load. Spelt also *burthen*. būrd-un
 Burgh,² Saxon for city, town, or castle. burg
 Burgamot,² a pear. Prop. *bergamot* (*bur-ga-me*) būr-ga-mot
 Burgeois,² a citizen, sort of printing letter. būrdj-wau
 Burlesque,⁵ to ridicule; ² ludicrous language. bur-lōsk
 Burst,² a sudden rent. Vulgarly called *bust*. burst
 Buskin,² a stage half-boot. Sock, a stage shoe. būs.kin
 Butler,² a servant. Properly *botlir*. būt-lur

C.

Cabriolet,² a hooded one-horse chaise. káb-bre-o.lay
 Cadger,² a churlish old fellow. Cor. *kodger*. kád-jur
 Calcography,² the art of engraving on brass. kal.kōg.ra-fō
 Calends,² first day of every month. (*ka-luns*) kāl-ends
 Caliph,² chief priest of the Saracens. (*hallif*) kā-lif
 Campaignu,² a large open country. kam-pāno

Britannia. First struck by Charles II., in compliment to his cousin Frances Stuart.
Buck. A stranger to our dictionaries, although received by our best writers.
Burgamot. The perfume is made at, and imported from Bergamo in Italy.
Burgeois. When denoting a printing letter, then called *bur-jois*.
Buskin. Hence the theatrical phrase, *sock and buskin*.
Butter. Its annual supply for the London market, requires about 230,000 cows.
Bread. The phrase *bread and cheese* is compressed by the vulgar into *brēn cheese*.
Bribe. In Queen Elizabeth's time, we read of a Mr. Thomas Long, bribing the mayor
 of Westbury, Wilts, with the *splendid* fee of 4l. to return him to Parliament.
Hamper. It was customary to drink the Pope's health out of a full glass (In French,
au bon pere.) which gradually corrupted itself into *hamper*. Hence its origin.
Bury. (*ber-re*) but pedantically pronounced *ber-ry*.
 'By the by' is a phrase originally introduced from Scotland.
Braces, suspenders; has no plural, therefore, to say or write *brace* is improper.
Buccanier, is traced to the Carribees, and comes from *boucaner*, to roast and smoke.
Bureau (*bu-ro*) Spelt *bureaux*, when applied to a private conference of ministers.
 The word *cabinet* ministers originated in the reign of Charles I.
Business. Its plural *businesses*, is so harsh as to be seldom, if ever used.
Bricks, if for *drains*, may be made by any person, free from duty.

C takes the powers of *k* or *s*; sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *s* preceding *e* and *i*.
Cabriolet. Familiarly, *cab*; properly, as above; but vulgarly pronounced in full.
Cabal. A private junto of men (*kab-bal*). Originated with the ministers of Charles the
 Second; Lords Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale.
Calf. In *calf's* foot jelly, low Londoners put it in the plural.
Caisson. A chest of bombs or powder, to be fired on the approach of an enemy.
Calico. So called, because first made at *Calicut* in the East Indies.

C

Camphire, ² a white gum. Sometimes <i>camphor</i> .	kām-fire
Canaille, ² the lower order of society. (<i>kannelle</i>)	ka-nāle
Canine, ³ having the properties of a dog. (<i>kan-un</i>)	ka-nīne
Canada, ² B. America, has 600,000 inhabitants.	kān-a-da
Canteen, ² a tin flat bottle to carry liquor.	kan-tōne
Canandaigua, ² town in N.Y. co. America.	kan-an-dūg-na
Capouch, ² a monk's or friar's hood.	ka-pōotsh
Caprice, ² a whim, fancy. Impro. <i>kāp-prese</i> .	ka-prēse
Carious, ³ rotten. Generally miscalled <i>ka-rus</i> .	kā-re-ous
Carnelion, ³ a precious stone. Impro. <i>Cornelian</i> .	kor-nēle-yun
Catarrh, ² a disease of the head, a defluxion.	ka-tār
Catastrophe, ² fatal conclusion. (<i>kat-is-trofe</i>)	ka-iās-tro-fo
Catcal, ² a squeaking instrument. Or <i>catcall</i> .	kāt-kall
Catherine pear, ² an inferior pear. (<i>Catharine</i>)	kāth-ur-rin pāre
Causeway, ² a road. In 1 Chron. 26-16. Causey.	kāwze-wa
Caviare, ² sturgeon's eggs salted. Some <i>caveer</i> .	ka-vēēr
Cayenne-pepper, ² grows in the Indies. (<i>hi-ann</i>)	kā-an-pep-ur
Celery, ² name of an herb. Barbarously <i>sal-lar-re</i>	sēl-ur-e
Cerate, ² a medicine made of wax. Often <i>se-rate</i>	sē-rat
Census, ² numbering the Romans by censors.	sēn-sus
Cent, ² an American copper coin, value 1d.	sent
Chagriu, ² ill humour. Corruptly <i>shāg-ren</i>	sha-g-ōer
Champignon, ² a mushroom. (<i>sham-peel-yu n</i>)	sham-pin-yun
Char, ² a draught map. Corruptly called <i>tshart</i> .	kart
Chaff, ² dust. <i>Low word</i> for playing the fool.	tshaf

Canteen. Originally a military wine chest, but now dwindled into a bottle. *Canaing* is fast supplanting the place of *canting*. Its primitive *cant*, originated with Ar & A. Cant, Scotch ministers, about the year 1650, and was then called the *holy tone*. *Carpentry*, is barbarised *carpentering*; as is *casement* into *kauf-ment*. *Catgut*. Fiddle-strings are made in Italy from the guts of a goat; they should therefore be called *goat-gut*. The ancient British name for fiddle is *crowd*. *Causeway*. Spelt improperly, being derived from the French of *chausses*. *Cardinals*. Anciently parish priests at Rome. Number of Catholics in England are 300,000; having 256 chapels, 71 charity schools, and 348 officiating priests. *Candidate*. Romans solicited office in *white* attire; hence called *candidates*. *Carshalton, surry*, better known by its pronunciation of *kash-kaw-tun*. *Chamoise* (*sham-me*) an animal. Or *Shamois*, then accented on *mois*. *Caviare*, needs utteration, as it is against analogy to sound are like *ere*. *Censorship* of books first originated at Mentz, Germany, in the year 1486. *Chalk-farm*. By Primrose Hill, or Cockney Mount. because the farm is of a chalky soil. First distinguished by the assassination of Sir Edmonsbury Godfrey. *Chaplin*. With other advantages in a noble family, enables the holder to accept additional preferment in the church. Annual payments to the chaplains of our prisons, in England and Wales, are 15,870l. American navy has ten.

COCKNEYISMS :—*Sir-kil-a-ting* for *circulating*, *tsh-ne* for *china*, *commandement* for *commandment*, and *commonality* for *commonalty*

VULGARISMS :—*Cheer* for *chai*, *sha* for *chaise*, *kat-e-kiz-zen* for *catechism*, *charrot* for *chariot*, *churful* for *cheerful*, *chaw* for *chew*, *chop* for *chap*, *Kut-rin* for *Catharine*, *tshim* for *chimney*, with *hort* and *kawn* for *caught* and *corn*, *kartridge* for *cartouch* box, and *Scharlotur* for *Charlotte*, and *kitsh* for *catch*.

kām-fire
 ka-nāle
 ka-nine
 kün-a-da
 kan-tōne
 kan-an-däg-na
 ka-pōotsh
 ka-prēse
 kūr-ocous
 kor-nēle.yun
 ka-tār
 ka-tās.tro-fō
 kāt.kall
 kāth.ur.rin.pāre
 kāwze.wa
 ka-vēēr
 kā-an.pēp.ur
 sēl.ur.e
 sē.rat
 sēn.sus
 sent
 sha-grōer
 sham.pīn.yun
 t.kart
 tshaf

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aw-tun.

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ke are.

year 1486.

the farm is of a chalky

Godfrey.

a holder to accept addi-

taina of our prisons, in

ina, commandement for

catechism, charrot for

n for Catharine, tskin

s for cartouch box, and

Charwoman,² a woman helper. (*chair-woman*) tshār-woo-mun

Cheese,² milk-curd food first made in Scythia. tshese

Cherry,² a fruit. We have 28 varieties. tsher-re

Chess,² a game. Invented by a bramīn. ches

Chiltern,² a chain of hills crossing Oxfordshire. tshil-turn

Chimera,² an odd fancy. Corruptly *kīm-me-ra*. kī-mēe-ra

Chimney,² fireplace. taxed 1689 at 2s. (*Chim-le*) tshīm-ne

Chirurgion,² a surgeon. Now written *surgeon*. kī-rūr-je-un

Choose,⁵ to select. Improperly written *chuse*. tshuze

Christen,⁵ to name. *Christian* the noun. kris-on

Chymist,² a professor of chymistry. (*chemist*) kīm-ist

Cicisbeo,² a gallant. Barbarously *si-siz-be-o*. tchit.tchis-be-o

Clam,⁵ to clog, stop up. Miswritten *clamm* klam

Clef,² a mark in music. Improperly *cliff*. klef

Clough,² the cleft of a hill. Erroneously *klof* klou

Cobbler,² a mender of shoes. *Cobler* is improper. kōb-lur

Cobweb,² a spider's web. Ex. Dutch *kop*, a spider kōb-web

Cockswain,² a ship officer. Corrupt *cox-en*. kok-sun

Coffee,² a berry. We used 122,900 tuns in 1831. kōf.fē

Coin,² cash, money stamped. Vulg. *kwine*. koyne

Comedy,² a droll piece. From *kome*, a village. kōm-me-de

Commandant,² a military officer. (*kom-mānd-unt*) kōm-man-dānt

Commodore,² a commander: much varied (on *cōm*) kōm-mo-dōr

Compatible,³ fit for. Prop. *competible* (*competo*) kōm-pāt.i-bel

Complice,² an aider. Contraction of *accomplice*. kōm-plis

Con.⁵ to study. Used only ludicrously. kon

Confest,³ open. (*Confessed* cut down by poets.) kōn.fēst

Chiltern. Divided into hundreds, with courts and stewards, in the gift of the minister, that enable him to remove a Member of Parliament at pleasure, by naming him to a stewardship in the Chiltern hundreds; which, if he accept, vacates his seat.

Clough. Differs from *cliff*, an allowance in weight, which it formerly represented.

Coffee-house. First economical one was established by a Mr. Carrow, 1812, in Covent Garden Market. Many combine the advantages of a library and news-room.

Comedy. Because anciently performed before young persons in villages.

Chronology, as a science was wholly unknown so late as A. D. 1480.

Cinque-ports. (*sink*) Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, Sandwich, Rye and Winchelsea; which are exempt from the militia ballot. Established by William I.

Circumflex. A syllabic accent. The Greek and Latin languages have but one.

Clapham common, also called *campo santo*, from its many worthy residents.

Clerk. Strictly, one in holy orders, but now applied universally to a writer.

Client. Anciently, a Roman citizen, taken under the protection of a great man.

Clothes. Its corruption *kloze* is past recovery, not so colonel (*kurnul*.)

Cobble-dick-langer-skin. A Devon apple, first raised by Dick Longerskin, cobbler.

Cognac. A French town noted for its brandy. Usually written *cogniac*.

Coldstream, in Berwickshire. Here general Moak first raised a regiment of Soldiers, called, on that account, the Coldstream guards; a name still retained.

Committee. Kōm-mit-te. often improperly accented on *com* or *tee*.

VULGARISMS:—*Chuckful*, *consort*, and *confident*, for *chockful*, *concert*, and *confidant*: *Sweet*, improperly *chana* (*china*) oranges, and *clouted* made *clotted* cream.

Construe,⁵ to translate. *Konstur* even in shoals. kōn.strew
 Contrary,³ opposite. Improperly *kon-trā-re*. kōn-tra-rē
 Conusance,² notice. Corruption of *cognizance*. kōn-u.sauze
 Corps,² an armed force. Plural *korz*: (*korps*) koro
 Cos,² a lettuce. Ex. isle of *Cos*. Vulg. *gauze*. kos
 Council,² an assembly. Counsel,⁵ to advise. kōūn.sul
 County,² a shire. Also domain of a count. kōw.n.te
 Courier,² a messenger. Corruptly *kur-yer*. kōo.reer
 Covent garden,² prop. *convent*, vulg. *common*. kov.un.gard.en
 Covetous,³ greedy. Vulgarly called *kov-e-tshus*. kōv.o.tus
 Credit,² an Indian reformed town near York U. C. krē.dit
 Cubit,² a Hebrew measure equal to 22 inches. kōw.bit
 Cucumber,² a cooling plant. (*kowkumber*) kōw.kum.bur
 Culprit,² a criminal. From *qu'il paroit*. kŭl.prit
 Curiosity,² niceness, rarity. (*kew-rōs-e-te*) kow.re.ōs.e.to
 Currant,² a fruit. We have 6 sorts. *Pro. corinū* kŭr.runt
 Czar,² in the Russian tongue means Cæsar. zar

D.

Damson,² a small black plum. Prop. *damascene*. dām.zun
 Decease,⁵ to depart this life. (*de-scize*) de.sēze
 Decemviri,² Roman magistrates. (*decemvirs*) de.sēm.ve.ri
 Decorous,³ decent. Usually called *dēk-o-rus*. de.kō.rus
 Defile,⁵ to go off by file. Militarily *def-fe-lay*. de.filo
 Democrat,² a favorer of democracy. (*democrate*) dīm.o.krat
 Dephlegm,⁵ to clear from phlegm. de.flōm

Note. *Co* should be prefixed to words only that begin with a vowel, as *co-equal*.

Costard. A large apple: hence *costermonger*, or properly *costard-monger*, a seller of apples of the above name, including the white, the red, and grey costards.

Cupola. Applied to a *dome*, when in reality it means the head church in a city. Those of Italy are mostly crowned with a cupola, which led to the mistake.

Curfew. 8 o'clock bell, introduced by the conqueror, and still kept up in many of our more ancient towns, and all the working parishes of the metropolis.

Creation. Usher says 4000, Josephus 4102, P. Judæus 5195, and Jews 3760 years B. C.

Courtier. is of French origin, meaning simply a *broker*, or dealer in *old clothes*.

Count. Division of the declaration in a lawsuit. A title equal to our earl.

Cornish. A Devonshire term for one tobacco pipe, or glass among many people.

Cuts (wood) This species of engraving was invented by Rust, a German, in 1460.

Cunning. Anciently denoted a skilful workman, but has now another meaning.

D never changes. *Note.* Dancing was anciently a religious ceremony.

Decease. Its olden form,—"he's gone dead,"—is now disused.

Dedications. The sum paid for them in Dryden's time, was from 20l. to 50l.

Degrees. Oxford and Cambridge borrowed theirs from the university of Paris. Writers thereon, in mentioning those gentlemen who put up for the honors, generally say, they obtained the degree of *doctors* [*doctor*] in divinity. Created in 1200.

Delphi. A city of Phœcis, famous for its oracle: formerly, but vulgarly written *delphos*.

Demean (*carriage*) Misused, by some writers and the people, to *debase* or *lessen*.

Dandy. A whiskered non-descript, with check shirt, jenny whip, high stays, small hat. A word constantly used by Napoleon, to designate men who displeased him.

VULGARISMS.—*Kivur*, *skrunsh*, *skrowdj*, *kurus*, *kus*, *kurrul*. and *kurtsh-e*, for *cover* *crush*, *crowd*, *curious*, *curse*, *coral* [sea plant] and *courtesy* [civility.]

kōn-strow
 kōn-tra-ro
 kōn-u-suiŋe
 koro
 kos
 kōin-sul
 kōw-te
 kōo-reer
 kov-un-gard-en
 kūv-e-tus
 krē-dit
 kōw-bit
 kōw-kum-bur
 kōl-prit
 kow-re-ōs-e-to
 kūr-runt
 zar

 dām-zun
 dō-rēse
 de-sēm-ve-ri
 de-kō-rus
 de-file
 dim-o-krat
 le-flēm
 el, as *co-aqual*.
monger, a seller of ap-
 ples.
 arch in a city. Those
 up in many of our
 ws 3760 years B. C.
 l Hope.
 old clothes.
 ir earl.
 many people.
 rman, in 1460.
 her meaning.
 ony.
 Ol. to 501.
 y of Paris. Writers
 generally say, they
 ly written *delphos*.
 ase or lessen.
 gh stays, small hat.
 d him.
 kurtsh-c, for cover

Depute,⁵ to send. Vulg. *deputise*, et *dēpyute*. do-pōwte
 Deputy,² one who acts for another. Vulg. *dēbbuty* dēp-yu-te
 Deuteronomy,² book of the law. (*do-ter-un-me*) dōw-tur-ōn-o-me
 Diarrhœa,² a flux. Commonly *di-rē-a*. di-ar-rē-a
 Dictionary,² a word book. Anciently *dixnary*. dik-shun er-ro
 Died,² expired. Dyed,² colored. dido
 Directer,² one who directs. Often spelt *director*. de-rēk-tur
 Disputable,³ uncertain. Com. *dis-pēw-ta-bul*. dīs-pōw-ta-ble
 Divan,² the Ottoman council. Corruptly *divun*. do-vān
 Docile,³ teachable. Commonly *do-cile*. dōs-sil
 Dogma,² a tenet. Pl. *dogmas*, formerly *dogmata*. dōg-mah
 Dogger-Bank,² a sand-bank in the North Sea. dōg-ur-bank
 Doll,² a puppet. Some critics write it *dol*. doll
 Downs,² a road for shipping off the coast of Kent downs
 Drawing-room,² Properly *withdrawing-room*. dāw-ing-ru-me
 Dressed,⁶ clothed. Usually clipt into *drest*. dress'd
 Dribble,⁵ to slaver. Properly *dripple*. drī-bul
 Drought,² dry weather. Corruptly *drouth*. drouth
 Druid,² a priest. Of doubtful derivation, (*drude*) drēw-ud
 Ducat,² a coin. First struck by *dukes*. (*du-kāt*) dūk-ut
 Duresse,² constraint. Often spelt *duress*. dōw-res
 Dupe,² a person imposed on. Commonly *doope*. doupe

Diamond. King of Portugal has the largest in the world, valued at 224 millions.
Dimissory (letters) meant a title in one diocese, when ordained in another.
Dinner of soup, meat, etc. is given in rooms, West-Smithfield, for three people. This
 note in former editions, has caused many such rooms to be now opened in London.
Dingle, is a little valley in a flat country; a dell is that dingle ornamented.
Dissect. There are eighteen dissecting theatres in the metropolis, averaging a thousand
 pupils, each of whom, before his anatomical studies are said to be complete, must operate
 upon three bodies.
Dissenting clergyman, for that of *minister*, is wrong: the former applies to the estab-
 lishment, and the latter, a seceder therefrom. Dissenters first separated from the Church
 of England 1571. Their chapels have no bells, because the congregation is too scattered
 to hear them.
Doctors commons. A civilian college founded by Dr. Harvey, dean of the Arches.
Dordrecht (dort) Holland: here 1421, the sea broke in and drown'd 100,000 people.
Dormitory (churtyard) abp. Cuthbert, 750, first made them in cities and towns.
Dover. Improperly spelt *dovor*, which originated in coach offices and inn yards.
Drunk. *Drunk* for *drunk*, in giving or drinking healths, is allowed a preference.
Drug. A simple. Also means of little worth, as 'Its quite a *drug*.'
Duchess. Is derived from the French of *duchesse*. Misspelt *dutchess*.
Duke. (*dook*) also pronounced, especially among theatricals, as if written *jooke*. The
 title was first conferred, in England, upon the son of Edward III., in 1336.
Dun. From *Joe Dun*, a famous bailiff, living in the town of Lincoln, in 1490.
Dunce. Formerly a *man of parts*: derived 1308, from the learned J. Dunscotus.

COCKNEVISM:—*Difficul*, *dizenere*, *dosset*, *dooty*, and *doom*, for *difficultly*, *dictionary*,
doreset, *duty* and *dome*: *dorn* (dawn) *dice* for a *die*, and *dilemmer* (*dilemma*.)

VULGARISMS:—*Done*, *draw'd*, *dar*, *drown'd-ed*, *dekrebid*, *dezine*, *drags*, *dribul*, *duberous*,
 for *did*, *drawn*, *dare*, *drowned*, *decrepit*, *design*, *dregs*, *drivel* and *dubious*.

E.

- Earth,² one of the four elements. urth or erth
 Earthen,³ made of earth. Some write *earthern*. arth-un
 Eccentric,³ deviating from the centre, irregular. ek-sën-trik
 Eclipse,² the first is of the Moon 720. years l. C. e.klips
 Eclogue,² a pastoral or rural poem. (ek-lôge) êk.log
 Economy,² frugality. Formerly spelt *Economy*. e.kôn-o.mo
 Edict,² an ordinance. Sometimes *ed.dikt*. ê.dikt
 Edinburgh,² the Scotch capital. (eddinburro) ê.din-burg
 Educate,⁵ to instruct. Vulgarly called *eddecate*. êd yew.kato
 Education,² instructing children. (eddekashun) ed yew.kâ.shun
 Effected,⁶ performed. Confounded with *affected*. êf.fâk.ted
 Eglantine,² a species of rose. (eg-ul-tine) êg.lan.tino
 Egotism,² self-praise. Customarily *eggotizem*. ê-go.tiz-em
 Either,⁴ one or the other of two. (eythur) ê.thur
 Electary,² a medicine. Properly *electuary*. o.lêk.ta.ro
 Elephant,² lives upwards of 120 years. (ilifunt) êl e.funt
 Elixir,² a cordial. Corruptly *elikshur*, *eleixer*. e.liks.ur
 Elysian,³ pleasant, exceedingly delightful. o.lizh.zhun
 Embalm,⁵ to impregnate with spices. (full) em.bâm
 Eminent,³ high. Confounded with *imminent*. em.e.nent
 Empoverish,³ to make poor. Form. *Impoverish*. em.pôv.ur-ish
 Empress,² an emperor's wife. Prop. *emperess*. em.pros
 Empty,⁵ to evacuate, throw out, expel. (empt) em-to
 Enceinte,² near child-bearing. From the French ong.saint
 Encomium,² a panegyric. (in.kome.yum) en.kômo.yum

E. is the second vowel, and of a somewhat independent character. Voltaire used to say, that the English are the only nation that call their *e*, *i*, and their *i*, *e*.

Earth. Some call *urth*, vulgar. Formerly, and still by many people, *e-urth*.

Eccentric. Dean Swift either was, or pretended to be ignorant of its meaning!

Edinburgh. Anciently written *Edinborough*, hence its common pronunciation.

Educate. Some orthoepists maintain, *edueate*. Edward is vulgarised *ed-urd*.

Effected. Its note applies also to the primitive *effect*.

Either. Is improper in "On either [each] side the river." Likewise, "Are either of these books yours?" *Either* being here equivalent to *any one*, the sentence should be—"Is either of these books yours?" The former of these errors is of frequent occurrence both in sacred and miscellaneous reading.

Enceinte. Now supplies the place of *en famille*.

Eat. To eat three times a day was thought prodigious among the ancient Romans.

Elegant. Its promiscuous use is vulgar, as "Elegant weather, elegant [fine] day."

Electer of Hesse, from subsidising, is the richest German Prince. In our treaties with him, three wounded men are accounted as one killed, and paid for accordingly.

Elephant & Castle, St. George's Fields. Upwards of 600 stages call here daily.

Emphasis. Its sign [—] formerly implied the omission of a letter; as *the*— for them, etc.
Emmaus [em-ma-us] This scripture word, at Luke 24, 13, is often mis-pronounced em-mus.

"*Enjoying* a bad state of health." A general phrase formerly, but now decreasing.

NOTE:—*E* final in all monosyllables, distinguishes the sharp sound of a from its flat one, as *far*, *car*; *fare*, *care*. *Egg'd* for *enticed* is considered vulgar.

Endict,⁵ to charge. Formerly *indict*. en-ditō
Engine,² a machine. In America *en-jine* (*injīn*) en-jin
Enormous,³ very large or wicked. (*e-nor-mis*) e-nōr-mus
Enough,⁷ sufficiently; ² a sufficiency. (*e-nou*) e-nūf
Enow,³ sufficient. Plural of enough. *Obsolete*. e-nōw
Ensign,² an officer; regimental flag. (*ensin*) en-sino
Enthusiasm,² strong imagination (*enthusi-ism*) en-thū-si-az-om
Entire,³ whole. See note on *Porter*. (*intire*) en-tīro
Entirety,² completeness. (*enterrrete*) en-tīre-te
Entomb,⁵ to put in a tomb, to bury. (*full*) en-tōm
Envelope,² a wrapper. (*French*) (*envelope*) en-vo-lōp
Environ,⁵ to surround, hem in. (*en-ve-run*) en-vi-ron
Environs,² places adjacent. (*envuruns*) en-ve-rōnz
Envy,⁵ to wish for. Anciently pron. *envie*. en-vū
Epaulette,² a shoulder knot of lace. ep-el-et
Ephemerist,² one who studies *astrology*. e-fēm-ō-ris
Epiphany,² the twelfth day, a church festival. e-pif-un-e
Epitaph,² an inscription on a tomb. ep-e-tāf
Epitome,² an abstract. Corruptly *ep-e-tōme*. e-pit-ō-me
Epoch,² a time to date from. Vulgarly *e-pōk*. ep-ok
Equerry,² master of the horse. (*ek-kure*) ek-kwer-ro
Equitable,³ just. (*e-kwīl-a-bel* & *ek-ke-ta-bel*) ek-kwe-ta-bel
Equity,² justice, right. Corruptly *ek-ke-te*. ek-kwe-te
Erase,⁵ to rub or scrape out, destroy. e-rāse
Errand,² a message. Usually called *ar-rand*. er-rund
Errant,³ vile. Applied to a knight, then er-rant. ar-rant
Error,² a blunder. Now written *error*. er-rur

Endict. The affinity between the long *e* and short *i*, where the *e* is followed by *m* or *n*, occasioned such words to be formerly spelt with *i*; as *indoo*, *imbrnce*, &c.

Entirety. Improperly made four syllables in pronunciation. It is a comprehensive word. *Entire* is an Irish substitute for *whole*, as "I got the *entire* of it."

Entrust. Provincials employ it for *interest*, as the people do *empt* for *empty*.

Envelope. Frequently mistaken for the verb *envelop* [*en-vel-up*] to envelop.

Environ. Some attention is necessary to avoid its collision with the noun.

Envy. The Scotch still call it *en-ve-e*.

Epitaph. Often so exaggerated, that a French proverb says,—"It lies like an epitaph."

Erase. In some establishments, especially the Bank of England, an erasure is not permitted; but if an error be made in the debtor cash account, another is purposely entered on the credit side to balance it.

Emperor *Caligula*, surnamed from the *boots* which he wore, to please the soldiery.

England. Her dominions comprise 4,000,000 geographical square miles, with a population of 137,000,000. She has 40,000 leagues of well kept roads, 3000 of canal, and 2500 of iron railways. Her church has six and a half million hearers, whilst those of all European christians are two hundred and two millions.

English White Ware, originated from a potter perchance seeing burnt flint reduced to fine white powder; he took the hint, mixed it with his clay, and succeeded.

NOTE.—*Er* is an English termination; or from the Latin; *ar* and *ard* borrowed from the French. First improvers of our language were Chaucer and Sir J. Gower, in the 14th century.

urth or erth
 uth. arth-un
 thr. ek-sen-trik
 C. e.klips
 ge) ek-log
 my. e.kōn-o-mo
 likt. ā.dikt
 rro) ē.ċin-burg
 ate. ēd yow-kato
 un) ed yew-kā.shun
 ted. ef.fek.ted
 ine) ēg.lan.tino
 em. ē.go.tiz-om
 hur) ē.thur
 ary. e.lēk.ta.ro
 unt) ēl e.funt
 aer. e.liks.ur
 o.lizh.zhun
 full) em.bāam
 ent. ēm.e.nent
 ish. om.pōv.ur-ish
 ess. ēm-pres
 npt) ēm-to
 nch ong.sāint
 um) on.kōmo.yum

character. Voltaire used to

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vulgar.

Eschew, ⁵ to flee, avoid, oppose, shun.	es-tshōo
Escrutoire, ² a desk upon drawers. (<i>es-kru-tur</i>)	es-kru-tōro
Escutcheon, ² a coat or badge of arms.	es-kūtsch-shun
Espial, ³ a spy, a person sent out to spy.	es-pī-al
Espionage, ² the office of a spy. (<i>es-pin-edj</i>)	es-pē-un-awjo
Esquimaux, ² country in N. America. (<i>eskemox</i>)	es-kē-mō
Esquire, ² a title below a knight.	es-kwīro
Etc., ² a contraction of <i>et cætera</i> .	et cēt.e-ra
Etiquette, ² polite observance. (<i>et-e-kwīt</i>)	et-to-kēt
Etui, ² a case for tweezers. (<i>fuil</i>)	ēt-we
Etymology, ² the true derivation of words.	et-e-mōl-o-jo
Etiology, ² encomium. As <i>eulogy</i> , or <i>cloge</i> .	yew-lōdjē-un
Eupespy, ² a good concoction, or digestion.	yōw-pop-so
Euphony, ² an agreeable sound. (<i>yoof-un-e</i>)	yēw-fo-ne
Euphrates, ² a river of Mesopotamia (<i>yufraits</i>)	yew-frā-tees
Euripus, ² perpetual fluctuation. (<i>yēw-rip-us</i>)	yu-rī-pus
Euroclydon, ² a tempestuous north-east wind.	yew-rōk-lē-dun
European, ³ belonging to Europe. (<i>yu-rōpe-yuā</i>)	yew-ro-pē-un
Eurydice, ² the wife of Orpheus. (<i>yēw-re-dise</i>)	yew-rid-e-so
Evergreen, ² a shrub, the ivy, cypress, &c.	ēv-ur-grene
Ewe, ² a female sheep. Vulgarly called <i>yo you</i>	
Exactly, ⁷ accurately, nicely, finely. (<i>ek-zact-le</i>)	eks-āct-le
Exaggerate, ⁵ to heap up, aggravate.	eks-ād-jur-ato
Exceeding, ³ surprising, excessive, great.	eks-sēd-ing
Excern, ⁵ to separate by straining out. (<i>eks-urn</i>)	ek-sūrn

Eschew. A talented writer is of opinion that it should be pronounced *es-kew*.

Escutcheon. Heraldry dates its origin from the *holy war*.

Espionage. Would be better represented by an original of our own—*espiery*.

Escheat [*es-tshete*] This word, with those of *eschator* and *celeso*, not being derived from the learned languages, have *ek* pronounced in the English manner.

Esquire. Those who possess an office of 300l. per annum under government, or an estate of 500l. a year clear, are entitled, by courtesy, to the rank of *esq.* It was first used by gentlemen of fortune in 1345; and is usually so introduced as to denote connexion—namely, Thomas Thorn, of Osbaldistone Park, near Truro, in the county of Cornwall, *Esq.*—Instead of being, as it ought, subjoined to the name.

Etiquette. Not in Dr. Johnson, because unknown on the appearance of his dictionary.

Euripus. Comes from *Euripus Euboicus*, that ebbs and flows seven times in a day.

Euroclydon. Called the seamen's plague. The same which proved so troublesome to St. Paul and his companions.

European. Agreeably to analogy, should be accented on the second syllable.

Evergreen. A bush composed of evergreens, and set against a house, anciently denoted that wine was sold within: hence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."

Exaggerate. Improperly pronounced with the double *g* hard, as *eks-og-gur-ate*.

Exceeding. Is usually accepted for *exceedingly*, both by writers and speakers, as—"He is exceeding ill." *Previous* is also mischosen in the same way; as—"Previous [previously] to going." This applies to other words of the same character.

Eumenes. Is improperly pronounced in *two*, when it should be three syllables.

Every one's else, for every one else, is a common barbarism: If indicating possession, is a bad phrase, should then be—*Every one's own*.

es-tshōo
 es-kru-tōro
 es-kūitsh-shun
 es-pī-al
 es-pō-un-awjo
 es-ke-mō
 es-kwīre
 pt cēt-e-ra
 pt-to-kēt
 pt-wo
 pt-o-mōl-o-jo
 rew-lōdje-un
 ōw-pep-se
 ōw-fo-ne
 ōw-frā-tces
 u-ri-pus
 ew-rōk-lē-duu
 ew-ro-pē-un
 ew-rid-o-se
 v-ur-grene
 ou
 ks-āct-le
 ks-ād-jur-ute
 ks-sēed-ing
 t-sūrn
 es-kew.
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 yllables.
 cating possession,

Exchange,² the act of bartering. eks.tshāngo
 Exchequer,² the depôt for the public money. eks.chīk-ur
 Excise,² a method of raising inland taxes. eks.sīzo
 Excogitate,⁵ to contrive, feign, invent. eks.kōdj.e.tato
 Excretion,² ejection of animal substance. eks.krō.shun
 Executor,² one who executes, or performs. ēks.o.kew.tur
 Executor,² of a will. (ek-zek-e-tur) eks.ōk.e.tur
 Exempt,⁵ to free from incumbrance. eks.zēmt
 Exemption,² immunity. (eks-zemp-shun) eks.ēm.shun
 Exequies,² funeral rites. Vulg. eks.e.kees. ēk.sō.kwes
 Exiguous,³ diminutive, slender. (eks-īg-yus) eks.īg.u.us
 Exile,² banishment. Corruptly eks-zīle. eks.īlo
 Exody,² a departure from a place. ēkz.o.do
 Expense,² charge, cost. Misspelt *expence*. ek.spēnso
 Export,² to send out. Misaccented as the 2. eks-pōrt
 Export,² any thing carried out in traffic. ēks.port
 Expostulate,⁵ to canvass with another, to debate. eks.pōs.tu.late
 Expugn,⁵ to take by force, to overpower. ēks.pune
 Extempore,⁷ without study. Vulg. eks.tēm.pore. eks.tēm.pur.ro
 Extortion,² an unlawful exaction, oppression. eks.tār.shun [o
 Extraordinary,³ more than common. eks-tra.ōr.din.er.
 Exuvia,² marine bodies found in the earth. eks-zū.ve.o
 Eye,² a town in Suffolk. Commonly called *aye*. i
 Eyelid,² that which closes the eye. ī.lid
 Eyesight,² the sense of seeing. ī.site
 Eyre,² the court of justices itinerant. (ere) aro
 Eyry,² a place for the nests of birds of prey. ā.ro

Exchange. Is rejected, among vulgar persons, for the very low word of *swap*.
Exchequer. Its law court was erected by the Conqueror, after Rollo of Normandy; and so named from the party coloured cloth covering its table.
Excise. The strong meaning which Dr. Johnson puts upon this word, arose from the circumstance of his father being nearly ruined by excise prosecutions.
Executor and Executor. Rarely chosen correctly. The Parisian *executioner* is better paid than the President of the Royal Court: and when lately vacant, there were 187 applicants, chiefly butchers and old soldiers.
Exempt. In *military affairs*, means a Lifeguard's man who is excused doing duty. Clergymen travelling upon duty, if no residence, are exempt from turnpikes.
Eyrie. The verb has the same stress, but its adjective is accented on *ie*.
Exody. Hence the appropriate name of the second book of Moses.
Expostulate. A late writer says, *eks-pus tshu-late*; and is clerically followed.
Extent in aile. Seizure of property for the crown, by a writ called an *extent*.
Extraordinary. Vulgarly *extraordinary*; and by low Londoners, *extraordinary*.
Exuvia. Also old clothes; the slough of a snake, hide of a beast, or spoils in war.
Exiguous. A Sythian abbot, living at Rome, A. D. 536, first adopted the christian *era*.
Executions. Their average number in the reign of Henry VIII., was 2000 annually.
Eye. Formerly spelt *aye*, an island called the island, because surrounded by a brook.

NOTE:—Exclamations that mean nothing, as "goodness me," "la madam," should be avoided. D

F.

Fable, ⁵ to invent ; ² an instructive fiction.	fā bel
Fabulous, ³ feigned, invented.	(<i>fa-beu-lus</i>) fab.yow-lus
Facetious, ³ gay, cheerful, humorsome.	fā-sō-shus
Faction, ² a party, tumult, sedition, discord.	fak-shun
Factionous, ³ loud and violent in a party.	fak-shus
Factitious, ³ made by art, counterfeit. (<i>fak-shus</i>)	fak-tish-shus
Fainty, ³ weak.	West of England <i>ism.</i> faint.o
Fairford, ² a small town in Gloucestershire.	fāre-ford
Fallacious, ³ deceitful, producing a mistake.	fal-lā-shus
Falseness, ² a cheat.	Misspelt <i>falshood.</i> fawls-hood
Famille, ² the family. Prop. <i>en-famille.</i> (<i>full</i>)	fā-mœl
Famous, ³ renowned, noted, distinguished.	fā-mus
Farewell, ⁷ adieu. Is subject to four variations.	fāre-wel
Farinaceous, ³ mealy, resembling or like meal.	fā-rin-ā-shus
Fasces, ² rods borne before the consuls. (<i>fas-sis</i>)	fās-soez
Fascine, ² a faggot, bundle used in war. (<i>fas-in</i>)	fās-seen
Fatigue, ² weariness, labor, toil.	fā-tēog
Father, ² one who, or that which gives increase.	fā-t-nur
Faulhorn, ² a Swiss mountain 8,140 feet high.	fawl-urn
Fault, ² a crime, mistake, offence.	(<i>full</i>) fawt
Faalty, ² homage, fidelity, loyalty.	(<i>fail-te</i>) fā-ul-te
Fearful, ³ timorous.	Improperly <i>fer-ful.</i> fēar-ful
Feign, ⁵ to invent.	Affectedly <i>feen.</i> fāno
Feigned, ⁶ pretended, devised.	(<i>jean'd</i>) fāno'd

F, varies only in of (*ov*.)

Factionous and *Factitious*. Those who so strangely give these words one and the same pronunciation, egregiously imagine their meaning to be the same.

Fairford. Its church has 28 of the finest painted windows in England; and was purposely erected to receive them, by John Tame, a merchant, in the reign of Henry VII.

Famous. A late writer, in one of her publications, has devoted an entire page to abuse this word, as mean and low. It is by no means so treated in our time.

Farewell. Those variations are *fāre-wel*, *fā-wel*, and *fā-wel*.

Fashion. Writers upon anomalies have a fashion of producing their proofs from our best authors; neither allowing for the age in which they wrote, nor the errors which imperceptibly glide into multiplied editions. As this tends to diminish our respect for the labors of the scientific, it deserves severe reprobation.

Father. This orthography is vulgar; it should be *fātner*.

Fault. Although orthoepists omit the *l* in the pronunciation of this word, yet a late one, questions their decision and calls it vulgar.

Faalty. Some orthoepists make it only two syllables, *feel-te*.

Fearful. A celebrated orthoepist says *ferful* or *ferful*; which is an American *ism*.

Fees (amount of) on induction to a living, in Lincolnshire, of 100*l.* a year, is 26*l.*

Futes, the three daughters of Nox and Erebus,—Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

Faulhorn. On which there is a tavern, thence called the highest in Europe.

Fairs and Markets were instituted in England, by Alfred, about the year 886.

Farna. Comes from *ferme*; *provision*, because supplying its owner with food.

Fest-days are annually proclaimed by authority, in many of the American States.

NOTE.—We are much burdened with two meanings for the same thing, as *fatigued*, *tir'd*.

Fell,
Fello
Felo
Felt,
Fenc
Feod
Foot
Feof
Fero
Fero
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Fesc
Festi
Fetid
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Fell,
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Fell, ⁵ to knock or beat down.	fəl
Fellow, ² an equal. <i>Fellur</i> is a Cockneyism.	fəl.lə
Felon, ² one guilty of felony. Corruptly <i>fē-lun</i> .	fəl.lun
Felonious, ³ villainous. Vulgarly <i>fē-lun-us</i> .	fə.lə.nə yus
Felt, ² coarse wool to make hats.	felt
Fence, ² a guard, security, enclosure.	fensə
Fendul, ³ held from another.	(<i>fē-ānl</i>) fēw.dnl
Foof, ⁵ to put into possession.	(<i>fif</i>) fəf
Foofle, ² one put into possession.	(<i>fif-e</i>) fəf.fə
Ferocious, ³ savage, fierce.	(<i>fē-rosh-us</i>) fə.rə.shus
Ferocity, ² savageness, cruelty.	(<i>fē-rosh-e-te</i>) fə.rə.sə.te
Fertile, ³ fruitful.	Short, <i>fur-til</i> . fūr.tilə
Fertility, ² fruitfulness, abundance.	fūr.til.e.te
Ferula, ² instrument <i>used</i> in schools.	(<i>fē-rū-lah</i>) fūr.u.lə
Fescue, ² a thing used to point out letters.	fēs.kew
Festive, ³ joyous, pertaining to feasts.	fes.tiv
Fetid, ³ rank, strong, offensive.	(<i>fit-id</i>) fət.id
Fetiferous, ³ producing young.	fə.tif.ər.us
Fetus, ² an animal in embryo.	fə.tus
Feud, ² a quarrel. From <i>feod</i> .	(<i>fude</i>) fəwde
Feuillage, ² a bunch of carved leaves.	(<i>fil-lidje</i>) fēw.il.ladje
Fever, ³ a disease, heat.	fē.vur
Fewer, ² a smaller number. Second degree.	fēw.ər
Fibre, ² a small thread or root.	(<i>fē-ber</i>) fi.bur
Fiction, ³ a story, invented tale.	fik.shun

Fell. The commonality say—"It is *fell*" (*fallen*). I must add, it often *migrates*.

Fellow. Low Londoners invariably change *ow*, at the end of words, into *er*, or *ur*.

Felt. Introduced into England by the Spaniards and Dutch, in 1510.

Fence. The term *a ring fence*, as applied to an estate, means, that the lands which form it lie contiguous to each other.

Foof. A late writer gives the *e* a long open sound (*foef*) but is not followed.

Foofle. The short accent, as above, is most improper. The fertility of Egypt is such, that it requires as much care to prevent plants choking each other, as in other countries to cultivate the soil.

Fetus. Its former orthography, *fatous*, is obsolete. The same applies to *fetid*.

Fertile. The short accent, as above, is most improper.

Fever. Its critical days are the 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 17th, and 20th.
Fewer. I should imagine this word to be better, and certainly more correct, than *less*, in the phrase—"No *less* than a hundred."

Fiaere. (a Parisian hack) because *St. Fiaere* is painted on the coach panel.

Fz. (In) and *Cairo*, the streets are so narrow, that even two camels cannot pass abreast.

NOTE:—The commonness of certain Cockneyisms scattered throughout *The Manual*, is not to be adduced as an argument for their omission; since, from the peculiar organization of the state, all ranks of the community are incessantly intermingling. Moreover, Londoners are too apt to value themselves upon their correct speaking, and to imagine that those only are in fault who would attempt to convince them that they are so.

Fictitious, ³ counterfeit, false, empty. (<i>fik-shus</i>)	fik.tish.shus
Fiddler, ² a musician. Wrongly spelt <i>fidler</i> .	fid.lar
Fiducial, ³ confident, certain, steady.	fi.dew.shul
Fief, ² a fee, manor, homage. (<i>fiif</i>)	feef
Fieldfare, ² a bird of the thrush kind. (<i>full</i>)	fel.faro
Field-marshal, ² commander of an army in the field.	field.mar.shul
Fiend, ² a demon. Corruptly <i>find</i> .	foend
Fierce, ³ savage, ravenous, vehement.	feerso
Fig, ² a fruit. There are 27 varieties.	fig
Fight, ² a battle, combat, duel, contest.	fito
Figure, ² a number. Coarsely called <i>fig-gur</i> .	fig.ur
Figured, ⁰ formed, cast, represented.	fig.urd
Filberd, ² a kind of fine hazel-nut. (<i>fil-bird</i>)	fil.burt
Filial, ³ belonging to, or becoming, a son.	fil.yul
Phillip, ⁵ to strike with the finger nail.	fil.lip
Filtration, ² the act or art of filtering.	fil.trä.shun
Finance, ² a revenue, income, profit. (<i>fe-nanse</i>)	fi.nāntz
Financier, ² farmer of the revenue. (<i>fenanshur</i>)	fi.nan.shēer
Finesse, ² artifice, stratagem. (<i>full</i>)	fi.n.ēs
Finis, ² the end; conclusion of a thing. (<i>finish</i>)	fi.nis
Finish, ⁵ to perfect, complete, end.	fin.ish
First, ² chief. (<i>just</i>) <i>Firstly</i> is barbarous.	furst
Fitz, ² a French word signifying son.	fits
Flæccid, ³ lax, weak. Corruptly <i>flas-sid</i> .	flak.sid
Flageolet, ² small flute. Also written <i>flagelet</i> .	fladj.el.ut
Plagitious, ³ very wicked. (<i>fla-git-us</i>)	fla.gish.shus
Flambeau, ² a wax light or torch. Pl. <i>flambeaux</i>	flām.bo

Fictitious. Sometimes spelt *fictious*; but so rarely, as to be almost of obsolete.

Fiducial. Mis-pronounced *fijoooshul*: an error that has found its way to the bar and on the stage. Its compounds are treated in much the same manner.

Fief. This is the noun to the verb *feaff*, which see.

Fierce. Also called *ferse*; in high favor with theatricals.

Filberd. Frequently spelt *filbert*. So named from Philippert, King of France.

Fire. In Constantinople large fires, destroying hundreds of houses at once, generally precede a political change, or accompany popular commotion. The average number of fires in London, is upwards of forty annually.

Flag-officers. Are the admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral, of the white, red and blue. In 1487 his full pay was 4s. daily, his half-pay is now 25s. per diem.

Fieldmarshal. Was created in 1736, and first conferred on the Duke of Argyle.

Figures (arithmetical) were brought from Arabia 691; and to England about 1200.

Fig. Esteemed by the Romans, who, in Cato's time, had six, but Pliny's, 29 sorts.

Finis. Is seldom pronounced correctly; and often confounded with the verb.

Fitz. An Irish adjunct; and in England, to the king's natural son, as *Fitz-roy*.

First English book auction recorded, was Dr. Semnan's library, in 1676. One of the earliest books is Godeau's *Prieres et Meditations*, etc. 1643, 6 copies only were printed. First literary journal was the "*Journal des Sçavans*," published Jan. 3, 1665.

VERGARISMS.—*Flamboj* for *flambeau*, and *flp-pence* for *five-pence*; with *febevery*, *far-den*, *faak*, *flft*, and ten *foot*, for, *february*, *farthing*, *fact*, *fifth*, and ten *feet*.

fik-tish-shus
fid-lur
fi-dew-shul
feef
fel-faro

fiöld-mar-shul
foend
feerso
fig
fite
fig-ur
fig-urd
fil-burt
fil-yül
fil-lip
fil-trā-shun
fi-nāntz
fi-nan-shēer
fin-öss
fi-nis
fin-ish
furst
fits
flak-sid
fladj-el-ut
fla-gish-shus
fläm-bo

Flatulent,³ windy, puffy, empty. flät-yew-lent
Flea,² a small insect of remarkable agility. fle
Fleam,² a cattle doctor's lancet. Vulg. *fleam*. flēme
Fletcher,² one who makes bows and arrows. flētsh-ur
Flexion,² the act of bending, cast. (*fleks-yun*) flēk-shun
Flicker,⁵ to flutter, play the wings, laugh. flik-kur
Flight,² running away, escape, sally. flito
Float,⁵ to swim on the surface, deluge. flote
Flap,⁵ to move the wings. *Flap* is better. flap
Florin,² a coin first made by the Florentines. flōr-rin
Florist,² one who cultivates flowers. (*flōr-rist*) flō rist
Flosculous,³ composed of, or like, flowers. flōs-ku-lus
Flota,² the Spanish plate fleet, formerly sent annually to the West Indies. flō-ta
Flour,² corn ground. (*flow-ur*) flōu-ur
Flourish,⁵ to thrive, boast, adorn, cut. flūr-ish
Flue,² soft down; the pipe of a chimney. flēw
Fluxion,² a flowing of humors, a melting. flūk-shun
Flyblow,⁵ to fill with maggots. (*fle-blo*) flī-blo
Foal,² the offspring of a mare. (*fo-ul*) fōle
Foam,⁵ to gather froth, be in a rage. fomo
Fob,⁵ to cheat, trick, defraud. A low word. fob
Fodder,² food for cattle. Anciently *fother*. fōd-ur
Folio,² a book of two leaves to a sheet. fō-le o
Folk,² people collectively. (*full*) fōke
Foolscap,² a head dress worn in schools. iōols-kap
Foot,² a measure of length. Vulg. *fut*. foot
Footsoldier,² origin. with a Spanish *infanta*. foot-sōlo-jur

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s only were printed.
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with *febery*, *fur-*
n fest.

Flatulent. Its first four letters are, for the most part, converted into *flatsh*:
Flay. To strip off the skin: is vulgarly pronounced as if written *flea*.
Flea. Close observers say it leaps a *thousand* times its own length. Also a verb.
Flesh. The term *flesh* market, in Scotland, means butchers' shambles, or stalls.
Fletcher. The trade was first exercised in England, about the year 1066.
Float. In some of our Lexicons, the pronunciation is chosen for its orthography, an in-
novation highly untenable: hence the student is not only to be vigilant against a false
orthography, but mindful also that he is not equally misled by a bad orthography.
Florin. A coin of uncertain value: whilst in Germany it passes for 4s. 6d., in Holland
it fetches only 2s., and equally fluctuates in all the petty states upon the Continent.
Florist. If we follow its original, should be short, as *florid* and *florin*.
Flour. Dr. Johnson, under the article *flower*, admits this as its orthography.
Flowers. Their perspiration is considerable, much greater than in man.
Fog. In 1813-14, one set in on Christmas-day, which lasted till February.
Folio. Properly signifies a leaf, but frequently confounded with *page*.
Folk. The addition of *s* is becoming frequent, though unlearned for.
Footscap-paper: because the water-mark is a zany's head: cap and bells.
Foots of the French Klugs, were anciently supplied from Troyes, in Champagne.
For. Often used superfluously, "Its not lawful *for* to put them in the treasury."¹

Forage, ² food, search for provisions.	(<i>for-idj</i>) för-edj
Forehead, ² upper part of the head.	(<i>full</i>) för-hed
Foreign, ³ of another country, not domestic.	för-in
Foreigner, ² belonging to another country.	för-in-er
Foreknow, ⁵ to know beforehand, to foresee.	före-no
Forensic, ³ belonging to judicial courts.	fö-rën-sik
Forfeit, ² forfeited, liable to seizure.	för-fit
For fend, ⁵ to prevent, hinder.	(<i>förf-und</i>) fö-re-fënd
Forger, ² one who forges. Corruptly <i>forgerer</i> .	före-jur
Forlorn, ³ destitute. Improperly <i>for-loun</i> .	för-lörn
Form, ² shape, beauty, elegance.	form
Fornicator, ² an adulterer. Usually <i>fornikätor</i> .	för-ne-ka-tur
Fortin, ² a small fort.	fört-in
Fortune, ² chance, portion, riches, estate.	för-tshune
Forum, ² a court of justice, market place (<i>for-rum</i>)	fö-rum
Fosse, ² a ditch, or moat. Commonly <i>full</i> .	fös
Fosseway, ² a great Roman road in Eng. (<i>full</i>)	föss-wa
Foundling, ² an exposed infant. (<i>fond-lin</i>)	föund-ling
Fourbe, ² a tricking fellow. French <i>forb</i> .	föurb
Fracas, ² tumult, uproar. Vulgarly <i>fra-kas</i> .	fra-käv
Fragile, ³ brittle. (<i>frädj-ile</i>)	frädj-il
Fragrant, ³ sweet smelling. Com. <i>fräg-grunt</i> .	frä-grunt
Fraicheur, ² freshness, coolness. (<i>fra-zheir</i>)	fra-shëur
Fraught, ² a freight, cargo, lading. (<i>freet</i>)	fräwt
Freight, ² ship's lading. Formerly <i>freight</i> .	frate
Frenetic, ³ distracted, mad. (<i>frën-et-ik</i>)	frë-nët-ik
Frequent, ⁵ to visit often, resort to. (<i>frek-kwënt</i>)	frë-kwënt

Forfeit. By a Roman law, legacies to *bachelors* were forfeited to the state.

For fend. Its unintelligibility to plain understandings renders it next to useless.

Form. When a long seat, or class of students, has the *o* sounded as in *four*.

Fortin. Its orthography and orthoepy, often misrepresent the next word.

Fortuitous. As the accent is after the *t*, it drops the hissing sound, as in *fortune*.

Fortune. Its orthoepy is sometimes disputed, but by those who cavil with a straw.

Fought. And he *fit* (*fought*). The frequency of this impurity may well excuse its appearance here, exclusive of another apology to be found under *follow*.

Foundling. Its conekneyism of *foundling* is much addicted to *travelling*.

Fork. Originally brought from Italy. We put it on the left of the plate; a German in

it; a Frenchman uses it alone, and a Russian as a toothpick.

Forest of Ettrick, Scotland, yields 260l. a year, but its keeper's salary is 300l.

Force. Armed force of Europe, on a peace establishment, is 2,500,000 men.

Forgeries. Average loss of the Bank of England by forgeries is 40,000l. annually.

Fracas. Introduced from France, by our annual migrations to and from thence.

French. The last French war, ending 1815, added 604,975,871l. to our national debt; exclusive of 77½ millions of direct and indirect taxes.

French language contributes 5000 words to ours; the Latin 7000; the Saxon 1700, Spain

56 only, and twenty seven other tongues make up the remainder.

NOTE.—A member of Parliament may frank ten, and receive fifteen letters daily. This privilege is calculated to deprive the revenue of 300,000l. a year.

Freq
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Friez
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Frequent, ³ often done.	Corruptly <i>frik-kwent</i> .	frē-kwent
Fret, ² a strait of the sea.	Also spelt <i>Frith</i> .	fret
Friburg, ² capital of Brisgaw, Germany.	(<i>full</i>)	frē-burg
Frieze, ² a term in architecture, a cloth.	(<i>friz</i>)	froe-zu
Fright, ² sudden terror, a scarecrow.		frite
Frigid, ³ cold, dull, unmoved.		fridj.ed
Friseur, ² a hair-dresser.	Corruptly <i>fre-zeer</i> .	fre-zhūro
Frith, ² a strait.	That of <i>Forth</i> miscalled <i>furth</i> .	fryth
Front, ² the face.	Sometimes as written.	frunt
Frontigniac, ² a rich French wine.	(<i>frontignak</i>)	fron-tin.e.āk
Fruituous, ³ fruitful, fertile.	(<i>fruk-shus</i>)	frūk-tew-us
Fruition, ² enjoyment, possession, pleasure.		frow-ish-shun
Fruiterer, ² a dealer in fruit.	From <i>frutier</i> .	frūte.ur.ur
Fruментy, ² wheat boiled in milk.	(<i>frūm-en-te</i>)	frū-men-to
Frustration, ² disappointment, defeat.		frus.trā-shun
Fub, ⁵ to put off.	Usually written <i>fob</i> .	fub
Fugh, ¹⁰ expressing dislike or aversion.		few
Fugue, ² a term in music.	(<i>few-gew</i>)	fewg
Fumette, ² a rank smell of meat.	(<i>full</i>)	fēw-met
Function, ² an employment, an occupation.		fūnk-shun
Funeral, ² the solemnization of a burial.		fēw-nur.rul
Funereal, ³ dark, mournful, solemn.		fēw.nō.ro.ul
Fungous, ³ soft.	Often put for <i>India-rubber</i> .	fūng-us
Furious, ³ mad, frantic.	Usually <i>fare-yus</i> .	fēw-re.us
Furlough, ² leave of absence from duty.		fūr-lo
Further, ⁵ to assist.	Some. <i>farther</i> (<i>furdur</i>)	fūr-thur
Fusion, ³ the state of being melted.		fēw-zhun

Fret. So named from the agitation of its waters; as the Frith of Forth.

Front. Some enunciate *o*, as in *frontier*, but the stronger party, as in *ton*.

Fruментy. Commonly written *furmenty*, and corruptly called *fur-me-te*.

French curate. His greatest stipend, even in Paris, is but 40l. per annum.

Friction of guineas is 1; half guineas 2; and shillings 5 per cent in 10 years.

Frequent, and the verb are commonly confounded; whilst its noun *frequency*, is apt to be changed, in pronunciation, like the verb and adjective.

Fugh. Called *fuf* by some, from an idea that *gh*, on ending words, *always* sound like *f*.

Fugue. Often pronounced as if written *fuge*.

Fun. Dr. Johnson says that it is *high merriment*; but, with submission to the Doctor, I should rather take it to be *below merriment*.

Funereal. Is in writing and speaking, generally confounded with the noun.

Funeral. The belief that its passage establishes a right of way, is erroneous. In moving to its destination, a funeral is compelled, legally, to take the high road.

Furies. The daughters of Nox and Acheron—Alecta, Megara, and Tisiphonē.

Further. Query—*further*, a design; *further*, at a distance?

Fusil. According to its derivation, should be written *fusile*.

Fusion. The smallness of variation between the sound of the letter *s* and *z*, in doubtful situations, has induced many writers, when the former precedes a vowel, to give it the pronunciation of the latter. The application of this rule must be governed by circumstances.

- Gamut,² the first note. Invented in 1025. gām-mut
 Gangrene,² a mortification. Vulg. *gang-grun*. gān-green
 Gantlet,² a military punishment. The proper gānt.let
 word is *gantelope*. Improperly *gawnt-let*.
 Gaol,² a prison. Some formally call it *gole*. jail
 Gape,⁵ to open the mouth, yawn. Vulg. *gaup*. gape
 Gapeseed,² something to stare at. (*gaupscede*) gī pe-seed
 Gasconade,² a boast, brag, bravado. gas-kun-aid
 Gat, the preterit of *get*. Now disused. gat
 Gauge,⁵ to measure the contents of a vessel. gaidje
 Gazette,² the state newspaper. (*güz-et*) gn-zēt
 Gazetteer,² a book, news-writer. (*güz-ul-tur*) ga-zet-tior
 Geck,² a bubble. In Ireland called *gag*. (*jik*) gek
 Gelly,⁵ a sizz broth. Generally spelt *jelly*. jēl.ło
 Gentian-rose,² a plant. Vulgarly *gilder-rose*. gēl.dur-rose
 Gentian,² a bitter plant. Corruptly *jent-yun*. jēn-shun
 Gemini,² the twins, also a vulgar interjection. jēm.me.ne
 Genealogy,² family history. Vulg. *jenōloje*. jen.e.āl.o.je
 General,³ usual, common. Corruptly *jin-rul*. jēn.er.al
 Genet,² a small Spanish horse. (*jinit*) jēn.et
 Geneva,² the spirit of juniper. (*jēn-e-rah*) je.nēe.vuh
 Genial,³ tending to cheerfulness. (*jēn-yul*) jē.ne.yul
 Genius,² wit, talent. (*je-nus*) jē.ne.us
 Genuine,³ original. In America *jen-u-ine*. jēn.yew.in

Gaol. Its orthoepy is commonly substituted for its orthography.

Gape. Its pronunciation is also confounded with that of *gap*, a hole in the wall.

Gasconade. From the Gascons, renowned for the idealities of sense and courage.

Gavelkind. An equal division of lands. The ancient custom of the kingdom; which still remains in Kent, *Urchonfield*, Herefordshire, and some other parts.

Gazette. First printed in Italy; and named after the Venetian coin, *gazetta*, its original price. Formerly, and by Dr. Johnson, accented on the first syllable.

Gazetteers. Old ones finish their description of a place, thus—"Distant from London 70 computed (that is, as the *crow* flies) and 80 measured miles."

Games. The Romans had three sorts, namely, sacred, honorary, and ludicrous.

Garden (flut) in Rome, was that of *Tarquinius Superbus*. The exotics in ours are 11970.

Gun for *began* is, in many dictionaries, distributed amongst their regular words.

Gass lights of London consume upwards of 40,000 chaldrons of coal annually. Any factory requiring more than fifty lights, would find a gass apparatus cheaper.

Genardmes. French cavalry soldiers, because anciently clad in complete armor.

Genealogy. Pronounced also by other speakers *geneology*. And *get*, vulgarly *git*.

Genius. Men of genius seldom live to a great age: the excitement which they feel, acting physically on the brain, tends to shorten the duration of life.

Gentry. This word is supplied by the *canaille*, with those of *gentle-people*.

Gender. Many French words are, at the same time, both masculine and feminine.

Generalissimo. Cardinal Richelieu invented it on leading a French army into Italy.

Gentleman. Our ancestors used the word *Ardeleman*: now means any person that does not follow a low business. Ours is the only European language in which the address to a mixed assembly runs—*Ladies and Gentlemen*, even our polite neighbours say—*Messieurs et Mesdames*. Gentleman, in America, means simply a well-behaved citizen.

- Geometry,² the science of quantity. (*jom-e-tre*) je.ôm.e.tre
 Georgic,² a poem on agriculture. (*gor-jik*) je.ôr-jik
 Geranium,² a flower. 32 species. (*gerenum*) je.râ.ne.um
 Gherkin,² a cucumber for pickling. (*jur-kin*) gûr.kin
 Gib or Gibbe,² any kind of worn out animal. (*jib*) gib
 Gigot,² the hip joint. Improperly *gig-ut*. jig-ut
 Girdle,⁵ to cut a circle round a tree's base. gûrd.el
 Gibberish,² cant words. (*jib-ur-ish*) gib.bur-ish
 Giblets,² parts of a goose or duck. (*gib*) jib-lets
 Gill,² the fourth part of a pint. jil
 Gilliflower,² a very fine flower. (*gil*) jil-le.flou-ur
 Gim,³ neat, spruce, gay. *An old word.* iim
 Gimbal,² a kind of double ring. (*gimb-ult*) jim.bald
 Gimblot,² a borer for nails. Usually *gimblet*. gîm.lut
 Gimmer,² a movement, machinery. (*jim-mur*) gîm.nur
 Gin,² a trap, snare. Also applied to the *spirit*. jin
 Gingival,³ belonging to the germs. (*gin*) jin-jî-val
 Girandole,² a branched candlestick. (*jerandul*) jêr.un.dole
 Glacis,² a sloping bank in fortification. (*glas-is*) glâ-seez
 Gladiator,² a prize fighter of ancient Rome. glâd.e.a.tur
 Glazier,² a maker of glass windows. (*glaz-ur*) glâ.zhur
 Glebe,² the land revenue of a benefice. glebe

Geography. And in *geographer* a living orthoepist maintains *geog* to be one syllable, and two in *geographical* and *geographically*. Studied by the Babylonians and Egyptians; thence passed to the Greeks, Romans, and Arabians. It was so little known in 1344, that our ambassador, being at the papal court when the Pope conferred the Fortunate Islands (the Canaries) upon the king of Spain, hurried home in alarm, to inform his government that the Prince of Spain had been made *King of England*.

Giblets. Here *g* shifts to its soft sound, which perplexes the unlearned.

Gill. When part of a fish, the *i* is then pronounced hard, as in *hill*.

Gilliflower. Brought from France; as were Carnations and the Provence rose.

Gim or *giamy*: either of its meanings is preferable. Also vulgarism for *give*.

Gin. From its baneful effects, may well be termed the trap of destruction. It came originally from Schiedam, near Rotterdam; hence called *hollands*. 17,000,000l. were spent in England, 1831, on distilled spirits.

Girdle. This kills the tree: much practised in the woods of America and Canada.

Gipsy. Came from Egypt to England, 1513: supposed of *Hindo* origin. Their King *Charles Lee*, died on Lewes race course, 1832, leaving 50 children and grandchildren.

Glacis. Has many advocates for placing the accent on the last syllable.

Gleaning in the harvest field, is allowed by courtesy, but not by the law.

Germanicus' reward to his soldiers was a chain, bracelet, spear, or oak branch.

German's (the) have two sorts of miles, a long and short, this 6,859, and that 10,126 yards. *Glastonbury-thorn*, at the abbey, Somerset,—because it blossoms on Christmas-day, is called the holy thorn. Here were found, in 1189, the remains of King Arthur.

Gladiatorial diversions, borrowed from the *Asiaties*, were put down by *Honorius*.

Glutton. As Albinus an ancient British Emperor, who sometimes ate 500 figs, 100 peaches, 20lbs of dry raisins, 10 melons, and 400 oysters for breakfast!

Glass was first used as windows in the third century of the christian era.

Gloucester. Usually written *gloster*. *Glowing* for *glove* trade is barbarous.

Gloria Patri. Because the first two words were performed in Latin. Originally appointed by Pope Damasus; and first used in 382.

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Gnash, ⁵ to grin ¹ the teeth in rage or fury. (<i>full</i>)	nash
Goal, ² a starting post, prison, final purpose.	gole
Gobelins, ² a noted manufactory in Paris.	gōbō.leens
Goblet, ² a large drinking cup.	gōh-lut
Gold, ² the most precious metal. Vulg. <i>gould</i> .	gold
Gome, ² black grease of a cart-wheel. Com. <i>coom</i> .	goime
Good bye, ² contraction of <i>God be with you</i> .	gōod.bi
Gorgeous, ³ fine, showy, glittering. (<i>gor-jus</i>)	gōr.je.us
Gooseberry, ² a fruit. We have 24 sorts.	gōose.ber.re
Gorget, ² neck armor, worn on duty. (<i>gorgut</i>)	gōr.jet
Gouge, ² a chisel with a round edge. (<i>gudj</i>)	goudj
Government, ² executive power. (<i>gūv.ur.ment</i>)	gūv.urn.ment
Gown, ² an upper garment. Vulgarly <i>gownd</i> .	goun
Grace, ² in <i>trade</i> , extension of payment.	grase
Graft, ² to insert a branch. Properly <i>graff</i> .	graft
Graminar, ² writing correctly. Impro. <i>grammer</i> .	grām.ur
Granary, ² a corn storehouse. Cor. <i>grain-nur.re</i> .	grān.ur.o
Grand climacteric, ² 63d year. The 7th, 21st, 49th, and 56th, are also critical.	kli.māk.tur.ik
Grass-plot, ² a piece of short grass. (<i>gras-plat</i>)	grās.plot
Grave, ² a town in Brabant. (<i>us spell</i>)	grarvo
Grapes, ² a fruit. There are 61 varieties.	grapes
Gravelines, ² a French sea-port. (<i>full</i>)	grav.lōen
Grecian, ³ belonging to Greece. (<i>greske-shun</i>)	grē.shun
Greet, ⁵ to salute. Has two opposite meanings.	grete
Grenadier, ² a soldier. Formerly <i>granadier</i> .	gran.e.dēer

Goal. With *gool*, and *jall* are very frequently substituted and exchanged.

Gobelins. Established by Louis XIV. for productions to embellish his palaces.

Gahet. Properly without a foot, that its contents may be cleared at a draught.

Gold. Its vulgarity originated with an orthoepist writing it as either *gold* or *gould*. First coined in England in the reign of *Cunobelin*, father of *Caractacus*.

Gone. Should be substituted for *went*, in the phrases *have, had, or having went*.

God save the King, is of doubtful origin, but was composed by Dr. Hull of the Chapel Royal, and first became popular through Dr. Arne, in the Irish rebellion of 1746.

Golden age. From the Innocence of its manners, and simplicity of its food.

Government. "A misunderstanding between (the government and the Bank Directors.)"

Goodman's Fields. From one John Goodman, who, in Stowes' time, had a firm here.

Good-natured. (the French having no word for) are charged with the want of it.

Grace. In England, days of *grace* upon the falling due of a bill of exchange are 3; at Rome, 5; Rotterdam, 6; Paris, 10; Hamburg, 12; and Antwerp, 14.

Gravel. Strewed in London, before a gateway, implies an entry to a livery stable.

Grave (ancient) were great lovers of fish, still no mention is made of this in the *Iliad*. They used capital letters only, and were totally ignorant of punctuation.

Greet. Namely, to *rejoice* and to *complain*. Vide *Chaucer* and *Spenser*.

Grand canal of New York, extends 350 miles, and joins the Hudson River to Lake Erie.

Graces, are the daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome—Aglala, Euphrosyne, & Thalia.

Great Britain, France, Germany, part of Austria & Prussia, are noted for learned men.

NOTE:—John O'Groat's house, in the Orkneys,—meaning, the extremities of Scotland.

- Gretna Green,² in Dumfries-sh. Prop. *Graitney*. grēt-na grono
 Grievous,³ afflictive, heavy. Vulg. *greev-yus*. grōev-us
 Grits,² the coarse part of meal, sand. gritz
 Groats,² oats without the hull. (*grouts*) grotes
 Grig,² a small lively eel; merry fellow. grig
 Grocery,² in America, a tea dealer's shop. grō-se-re
 Groundsel,² a bird plant. Commonly *grun-sul*. grōwn-sel
 Grog,² spirits and water: sailor's beverage. grog
 Gross,³ thick, bulky. Improperly called *grose*
 Grotesque,³ comical, ridiculous, odd. (*full*) grō-tēsk
 Group,² a cluster. Some spell its verb *groupe*. groep
 Growth,² vegetation, product. (*groth*) grothe
 Guaiacum,² a physic, wood. Written and called gwā-ya-kum
guaiacam.
 Guard,² a watch. Affectedly *ge-ard*. gard
 Gudgeon,² a fish, bait; one deceived. gū-d-jun
 Guinea,² an English coin. First coined in 1673. gin-ne
 Gymnastic,³ relating to athletic exercises. jūn-nās-tik
 Gyves,² chains for the legs. Corruptly *geeves*. jives
 H.
- Halcyon,³ peaceful, happy. (*hal-shun*) hāl-she-un
 Hades,² classical name for hell. (*haid*) hā-dees
 Hagglor,² a slow bargainer; origin. of *higgler*. hāg-lur
 Hallelujah,² "Praise God." Also *Allelujah*. hāl-le-lōo-yah

Gretna Green. About four miles from *Longtown*, Cumberland. The services of its far-famed *parson-tobaccoist*, are binding only in Scotland.

Grits and Groats are often confounded, both in writing and speaking.

Grocer (tea-dealer) Properly *grosser*, because applied to a dealer by the *gross*.

Grub. Formerly *grape*, now *milton-st*; at one time inhabited by writers of halfpenny ballads, penny histories, Old Bailey speeches, &c.; hence the epithet *Grub-street*, as applied to the productions of petty scribblers. The late Rev. W. Haughton's chapel in this street is now converted into the City Theatre.

Grig. Hence the saying, *Merry as a grig*. Not, as supposed, *criek (cricket)*.

Grotius. As related by Ezechiel, wrote in Greek the first sacred dramas.

Grog. Admiral Vernon first distributed spirits, diluted with water, to his crew: this gave umbrage; and as he generally wore an ancient grogman coat, they, in derision, nicknamed the new beverage *old grog*; hence its origin.

Guard. London singers are apt to take up its affectation.

Guest. A minor philologist, amongst his words *similar* in sound, classes it with *guess*.

Guinea. Because made of gold brought from the coast of *Guinea*.

Gymnastic. The *g* in this word is improperly pronounced hard, as in *gimlet*.

Guernsey and Jersey are the remnant of our anciently large dominions in France.

Gypsum (quarry of) near Paris, yields the fossils of our unknown animals, found by *Cuvier*.

H. Has a breathing quality; but demands an effort of the breath on beginning words.

Hale (hearty) A certain philologist writes its verb *hole*, but pronounces it *haul*.

Halfpenny (ha-pen-e) One writer accents it long, and sounds the *a* as in *half*.

Harddasher. Originally arose from a nickname given to the German Jews, because offering their small wares with—*hab er dass, herr?* buy you this, sir?

Hackney coaches were first established in London 1625; were then 20, but 1200 now.

Hallelujah and Amen, were first introduced by Haggai the prophet, 534 years B. C.

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Hall⁵ to set on. Also spelt *alloo*. hal.lu
 H¹user,² a ship's rope, less than a cable. hāw-sur
 Hamburgh,² a town on the Elbe. hām-barg
 Hamlet,² a small village that has no church. hām-lel
 Hand,² part of the body, also 4 inches. hand
 Handy,³ ready. Now out of fashion. hān-de
 Hank,² a skein of thread. So named by *John*

Hanks, a celebrated Brabant manufacturer. hank
 Harangue,² an oration; ⁵ to make a speech. har-rāng
 Haricot,² a ragout made of steaks & roots. (*full*) hār-re-ko
 Harier,² a dog for hunting hares. Prop. *harrier*. hār-re.ur
 Harlequin,² a lively buffoon. (*har-le-kwin*) hār-le.kin
 Harsh,³ austere, rough. Vulgarly *hash* harsh
 Hat,² first worn by Charles 7th on enter. Rouen. hat
 Haugh,² low meadow. *Haw-haw* is a better word. haw
 Haulm,² the straw of pease, beans, &c. (*full*) hāwm
 Haunch,² the thigh, hip. Improperly *hawsh*. hawsh
 Haunt,² a place of resort. Vulgarly *hawnt*. haunt
 Hautboy,² an instrument, strawberry. (*hawboy*) hō-boy
 Hautgout,² any strong scent. Corruptly *full*. ho-goō
 Heard,⁶ perceived by the ear. (*he-urd & hard*) hurd
 Hearse,² a carriage for the dead. Cor. *herse*. hurse
 Hearth,² place on which fire is made. (*harth*) hurth
 Hebraist,² one skilled in Hebrew. (*he-brā-ist*) hēb-ra-ist

Hallow. Its participle in the Lord's prayer is improperly pronounced *hollow'd*.
Hamster. Species of rat whose heart, in winter beats 15, but summer 150 times a minute.
Harpies. Three monsters known by the names of Aello, Celeno, and Ocypete.
Hanging out signs, came from the Romans: abolished in England by George II.
Haugh. Lost for ages in such words as *Fitzhaugh*; but the natural parent of *haw-haw*.
Hambly-tower; are those of Mile-End, Old and New Town, Old Ford, Bethnal Green, etc. and contain a population of 360,000 persons.
Hainault Forest, Essex, because stocked with deer from Hainault in the Netherlands.
Hamburg. Sometimes written and called *hambra*. This word originated that of *humbly*, because, during continental wars, this city is the nucleus of false rumor and report. Its cathedral has regular stalls for the sale of books.
Hammercloth. The coachman's seat, is a supposed corruption of *hammer-cloth*.
Ham: beginning or ending the name of a place, means house, street, or village. *Hams* of Westphalia are esteemed the best: a *Westphalian* mile is 12,151 yards.
Have and be: by their aid the form of our verbs may be extended to 540 variations.
 Impersonal verbs, says a German philologist, give the first ideas of divinity.
Handwriting. The plural is seldom spoken or written correctly; it being usually made *hand-writings*, instead of *hand's-writing*.
Harier. The above amended orthography can alone sanction its present orthoepy.
Haunt. The *a* has the same sound as in *aunt*, not the broad one in *awl*.
Hearse. In some dictionaries spelt *hearse* or *herse*, without note or comment.
Hebrew. Its true pronunciation, according to Bishop Lowth, is now lost.
Heart. In dramatic appeals to the heart, both authors and performers apply *bosom* (breast) to the *hero*, when an unquestioned property of the *heroine*.

VULGARISMS:—*Hiz-zen* for *his*: it is also ungrammatically rejected for *their* in newspaper advertisements; as,—“Any person will find this worthy of *their* (his) attention.”
Harth-rug and *harth-stone* for *hearth*, and what a *heft* for *weight*, are low; as is *ivory* for *Highbury barn*, near Islington.

Heigh-ho, ¹⁰ denoting slight uneasiness.	hā ho
Height, ² space upwards.	Commonly <i>hate</i> , <i>hite</i>
Heinous, ³ wicked. Ancient. <i>hainous</i> . Vul. <i>he-nus</i> hā-nus	
Heir, ² he who inherits by law.	(<i>hare</i>) aro
Hemistic, ² half a verse, or line in poetry.	hēm-is.tik
Hemorrhage, ² a flux of the blood. (<i>he-mōr-idj</i>)	hēm-or.ridj
Henry, ² a Christian name.	Com. <i>Hen-ur-re</i> . hēn-ro
Herdsmān, ² one who keeps herds.	hūrdz.man
Hereditary, ³ gained by inheritance. (<i>herediture</i>)	he.rēd.et.tar.ra
Hermetic-seal, ² closing a glass bottle.	hur mēt-ik sele
Heron, ² a bird that feeds upon fish.	Cor. <i>hern</i> . hēr run
Hiccough, ² a stomachic motion. Prop. <i>hik-kof</i> .	hik-up
Hideous, ³ horrible, dreadful, frightful.	hid-yus
Hieroglyphic, ² an emblem, representation.	hi.er-o.glif-ik
Higgler, ² a small dealer. Corrupt. of <i>haggler</i> .	hig-lur
High, ³ elevated, proud, great.	hi
Highlander, ² a mountain inhabitant. (<i>hælundur</i>)	hi.land.ar
Hight, ³ called.	Confounded with <i>height</i> . hite
Hightly-tighty, ³ giddy, thoughtless, airy, noisy.	hi-to ti-te
Hind, ³ contrary in position to the face.	hinde
Hobnob, ⁷ at random.	Corruption of <i>habnab</i> . hōb-nob
Hock, ² old Rhenish wine.	hok
Hodge-podge, ² a mixture.	Or <i>Hotch-potch</i> . hōdj-podj

Height. Milton has it *highth*, now a vulgarism: properly *height*, derived from *high*.

Helena (St.) In the S. Atlantic ocean, may be termed the *sea inn*; as it is here that shipping in their course to and from the Indies, refresh and take in water.

Henry. In its French means *rich lord*. *Higgledy-piggledy*, is a corruption of *higgle*: a low word.

Here's ten, should be *are ten*: but apostrophised words are exceptions to this rule.

Heron. its corruption originated with a deceased lexicographer.

High-day [*ha-da*] One of our solitary interjections: Impropr. spell *hey-day* or *hay-day*.

Hermetic seal. The way this is done, is by heating the neck of the bottle, so that it may be ready to melt, then, with hot pincers, twisting it together.

Hesiod's works were writ on tables of lead, and Solon's laws cut on planks of wood.

Henistic. There are many in Virgil's *Æneid*, but whether by design or not, is doubted.

Heate [*hek-at*] a name of Diana. In Greek and Latin pronounced in three syllables.

Hieough. Frequently written *hick up*.

Hideous. Has a low cockneyism of *ijus*: and a barbarism of *hide-yus*.

Higgler. Because in buying he's supposed to abate, or *bate* (not *beat*) down the price.

High. Applied to the Deity, is, in many parts of Scripture, priated *Most Highest*: a flagrant violation of grammar. The highest inhabited spot is the farm house of Antisua, 3,800 feet above the plains of Quito, which are two miles above the level of the sea.

Him. With the pronouns *her*, *me*, and *thine*, are improperly used in the nominative; as, *'tis him*, *'tis her*, *'tis me*, *'tis them*:—should be *he*, *she*, *I*, and *they*.

Hind. The *i* in this word is often mispronounced short, as in *tiand*.

Hit. Is applied, in Oxfordshire and adjoining counties, to a toss, throw, or fling.

Hoang Ho. At this place ends the Imperial Chinese Canal, 500 miles long, and here one-fifth broad.

Hieroglyphic. The character of the Chinese letters, of which they have 80,000.

Hindoo, will, on no account, draw water from the same well as a *musulman*.

History of Don Quixote may be computed at a duration of 165 days.

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- Hodman,² a bricklayer's laborer. hōd-mun
 Hoeing,⁶ cutting up. Impro. spelt *hoing*. hō-ing
 Hoggerel,² an ewe nearly 2 years old. (*hog-rul*) hōg-gur-ul
 Hogherd,² a keeper or feeder of hogs. (*hog-urd*) hōg-hurd
 Hogshead,² a measure. Vul. *hog-shed* & *hogs-ed* hōgs-hed
 Hoiden,² an awkward girl. Formerly *hoyden*. hōid-en
 Holidam,² a blessed lady, the Virgin Mary. hō-le-dam
 Holiday,² a day set apart for rejoicing. hōi-le-da
 Holla,² a call to one at a distance. (*hol-luh*) hāl-lu
 Holland,² the *United Provinces*, now a kingdom. hōl-lund
 Holloo,⁵ to shout to. Has divers spellings. hūl-lōo
 Holp,⁶ now obsolete. The old participle of *help*. hōlp
 Holpen,⁶ now disused. Old participle of *help*. hōlpe-un
 Holyday,² an anniversary day in the church. hō-le-da
 Holly,² a shrub. Supposed corruption of *holy*. hōi-le
 Holy,³ pious. Some interpret it differently. hō-le
 Homage,² obeisance. Impro. called *om-age*. hōm-idj
 Homespun,³ made at home, homely, coarse. hōme-spun
 Homestead,² the place of a house. (*hum-sted*) hōme-sted
 Homicide,² murder, destruction. (*hō-me-side*) hōm-e-side
 Homily,² a discourse, short sermon. (*hom-le*) hōm-i-le
 Homonymy,² equivocation. Cor. *hōm-in-im-e*. hō-mōn.e-me
 Honest,³ upright, just, sincere, true. (*full*) hōn-ost
 Honesty,² justice, truth, virtue, purity. (*full*) hōn-est-te
 Honey,² made by *bees*; there are 55 species. hūn ne
 Honeycomb,³ full of little cells. (*hun-ne-kum*) hūn-ne.koome

Hoax. The first, pretending her majesty's death, was by a wag in queen Ann's reign.
Hodman. Also a Westminster scholar admitted into Christ Church College Oxford.

Hoe. I almost wonder how those who set the opinions of such men as Dr. Johnson at defiance, could let the orthography of this word escape them, seeing the way in which they handle others with this termination: but it should seem that the chief requisites for a letter-clipper of the present day are, not to be over anxious about authorities or analogies; accordingly, he gives himself little, if any, trouble about either.

Hold. Its pret. *held* is superseding that of *holden*, because too quaint and formal.

Holiday and *holyday*. Usually confounded, except in seats of learning.

Holla. Exhibits a perfect transformation of the vowels.

Homily. Many were prepared and printed, at the reformation, to be delivered in those Churches the ministers of which were supposed unable to make them.

Honest and *honor*. Londoners sound them *full*. Their mispronunciation of the letter *h*, equally prevails in the cities of Bath and Rochester, with many other places.

Holdeth, in sacred writ and anciently; but moderately, and common conversation *holds*.

Holland, or *hollow* ground, from its multitudinous rabbit-holes. Its best part has been taken out of the sea; but is too marshy to bear the plough. Though surrounded by water, there is not a water mill in the country.

Holy. As Alymer bishop of London, 1560, who, on Sundays, played bowls in his palace.

Homely. Most words now ending with *ly*, anciently terminated in *like*.

Hour. In 1667, the hour for beginning theatricals was three in the afternoon.

Holly. Anciently and originally *holy-tree*, because dedicated to holy places.

Hogshead. Some derive it from *ogshood*, others again *Orca caput*, an *Ork's head*.

- Honeydew**,² a sweet dew found upon plants. hūn-ne-daw
Honor,² esteem, dignity, glory, worth. (*full*) ōn-ur
Lord,² a treasury. The verb is *hoard*. hor-ō
Horizon,² the line that terminates the sight. ho-rī-zun
Horn,² part of an ox or ram, an instrument, hor-ne
Horoscope,² a figure of the heavens. (*horōskope*) hōr-os.kope
Horrible,² dreadful, terrible, shocking. hōr-re-bel
Horror,² terror. Has a corruption of *hor-ro*. hōr-rur
Horse,² a quadruped. Barbarously *hos*. horse
Horse-laugh,² a violent, vulgar laugh. (*hos-laf*) hōrse-laf
Horse-shoe,² a shoe for horses. Vulg. *hos-shu*. hōrse-shu
Hortulan,² belonging to a garden. hōrt-yu lun
Hosier,² one who makes or sells hose. hō-zhur
Hospital,² a place for sick persons. hōs-pit-ul
Host,² landlord of an inn. Commonly *ost*. hoste
Hostler,² manager of horses. Now written *ostler*. os-lur
Hotel,² an inn. Form. written *hostel*. (*hot-hel*) ho-tel
Hough,² the lower part of the thigh. hok
Hourly,² done every hour, frequent. (*full*) ōur-lo
Household,² a family, house. Cor. *how-shold*. hōuse-hold
Housewife,² a good mistress of a house. (*full*) hūz-if
Housewifery,² domestic frugality. (*full*) hūz-if-ro
Hover,² to hang over head, fly. (*hō-ver*) hōv-vur

Honor [crosses of] Since the restoration, no less than 32,231 have been distributed in France. Note. In the word *honor*, as before explained, the *a* is now discarded.

Lord. Also a space in the street bounded off against houses building or repairing, to enclose bricks, mortar, and other necessary materials.

Horizon. Sometimes, but improperly, accented on the first syllable.

Horn. B' wing horns, as *French horns*, because ardently made of horn.

Horrible. Frequently, through carelessness, pronounced as if written *horruble*.

Horse. Term, also, of a day-race to a prisoner in the King's Bench, for permission to go out. And formerly designated a lottery ticket, sent or lent out on speculation. Horses and carriages attending on His Majesty, are exempt from toll.

Hospital. It is customary to write, speak of, and direct to—The hospital of St. Luke's; *The church of St. Paul's; should be, St. Luke's hospital, St. Paul's church.

Honor. Sometimes pronounced as if rhymed with *cover*.

Hough. Frequently metamorphosed into *huf* or *haw*.

Household-days. Are the four solemn festivals of Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and All-Saints, when the King, after Divine Service, makes offerings to God.

House of Assembly. Upper Canada, consists of an upper and lower house; this 52, & that 30 members. Their session is in the winter, and generally lasts about three months.

Housewife. Public speakers, on account of the subject, pronounce this word *full* in Gray's beautiful Elegy,—

"Or busy *housewife* ply her evening care."

Huswife is improper. The Elegy in question is thought to have been written either in the village dormitory of Granchester, distant two miles from Cambridge; or in that of Stoke Pogels, Buckinghamshire, the burial-place of our poet.

Hops. 46,727 acres are cultivated in England. First used about the year 1600.

Horatii, Curiatii. Properly *ho-ra-she i*, *cu-re-a-she i*; corrup. *ho-ra-ti* and *cu-ra-ti*.

Horæ. The three daughters of Jupiter and Themis, called Eunomia, Dice, and Irene.

Horse's tongue: often sold for a bullock's; but this is *rough* and that *smooth*.

House [pious] Glastonbury Abbey had 500 monks, 500 servants, and gently 500 visitors.

However, ⁷ at all events.	Barb. <i>howsumever</i> . hou-év-ur
Howitzer, ² a kind of bomb.	(<i>ho-it-zur</i>) hōw-it-zur
Howling, ² an Hibernian lament at funerals.	hōwl-ing
Hubbub, ² a tumult.	Commonly <i>hoo-bub</i> . hūb.bub
Huckaback, ² linen with raised figures on it.	hūk-a-bak
Hucklebone, ² a bone called the hip bone.	hūk-el.bone
Hue, ² a color, dye, clamour, great noise.	hew
Humbles, ² the entrails of a deer.	hūm-bulz
Hummums, ² baths in Covent Garden.	hūm-ums
Humorist, ² one who gratifies his own humor.	hēw-mo-rist
Humorous, ³ jocular.	Improperly <i>humorsome</i> . hēw-mur-us
Hundred, ² the division of a county.	(<i>hundurd</i>) hūn-dred
Hussar, ² a Polish and Hungarian horse-soldier.	hu-zār
Hussy, ² a sorry, bad woman, kind of bag.	hūz-zo
Hustings, ² a court, place of election.	hūst-ingz
Hustle, ⁵ to shake together.	hūs-el
Hutch, ² a corn chest, rabbit box, trap.	hutsh
Hyacinth, ² a flower: 17 species: precious stone.	hī-a-sinth
Hyades, ² rainy stars.	Corruptly <i>hi-aids</i> . hī-a-dees
Hydra, ² a serpent feigned to have fifty heads.	hī-dra
Hydrocele, ³ a rupture.	Properly <i>hi-dro-se-le</i> . hī-dro-sele
Hydrographer, ² one who draws maps of the sea.	hi-drōg-ra-fur
Hydrography, ² a description of the seas.	hi-drōg-ra-fe
Hydrophobia, ² a dread of water, canine madness.	hi-dro-fō-be-a
Hydrotic, ² what purges off water or phlegm.	hi-drōt-ik

However. Is transformed by the vulgar into *howsemdever*.

Howling. Not peculiar to the Irish, but observed by many ancient nations.

Hoo. Vulgarly applied in the same sense as the word *bamboozle*.

Hummums. A corruption from *hammam*, Arabic for *bath*. The first hot bath in England was established in Bagno Court, Newgate street. Invented by *Medea*.

Humorist. Improperly used for a jocular person. Title of a society of learned men at Rome, established by Paul Manenti; and of another at Carona, in Italy.

Hundred. Because anciently obliged to furnish *one hundred* men, completely accoutred, in time of war: first divided by king Alfred. Has a corrupt orthoepy.

Hussar. From the *huzza*, or shout, they originally made at the first onset.

Hustings. From a Saxon word, implying a house, hall, or place for pleading.

Huswife. Has two opposite meanings; the noun is a *bad*, but the verb *good manager*.

Husband. In London, his wife may *trade*, and even *fail* therein, without inculpating him.

Hugonots. Protestants, so called, 1563, from a German word, implying *allied by oath*.

Hurricane winds travel at the rate of 100, but gentle ones 4 miles only an hour.

Huers. Iceland fountains which eject scalding water 94 feet high and 30 in diameter.

Hudson river, America, discovered by an English captain of that name in 1609.

Hyppocrene (now *hip*) Usually in three, but properly pronounced in four syllables.

Hydrophobia. From *phobos* to fear, and *idor* water: the cause and cure are a *mystery*.

Hyades. Likewise spelt *hyads*, and corrupted into *hiads*.

Hydra. This was killed by Hercules at Lerina Marsh, near Peloponnesus.

Hydrocell. Final *e*, being Greek, should form a clear syllable in pronunciation.

Hydrophobia. Several orthoepists, against all usage, throw the stress upon *bi*.

Hydrostatics. Weighing fluids. First taught by Archimedes, 200 years B. C.

- Hyena,² a fierce animal like a wolf. (*hi-en-na*) hi-ē-na
 Hym,² a very fierce kind of dog. him
 Hymeneal,² a marriage song. Cur. *hy-mēen-yul*. hi-men-ē-ul
 Hymn,² a divine song ; ³ to prattle. him
 Hyp,⁵ to dispirit. Usually written *hip*. hip
 Hyperbole,² an exaggeration. (*hip-ur-bole*) hi-pēr-bo-le
 Hyperbolic,³ exaggerating. (*hip-ur-bo-le-kul*) hi-per-bōl-e-kul
 Hypereritic,² a captious critic. *Prior* uses *hyper*. hi-pur-krīt-ik
 Hyphen,² this mark (-). hi-fun
 Hypochondriac,² one who is melancholy. hi-po-kōn-dri-ak
 Hypotenuse,² the subtense : some *hypothēnuse*. hi-pōt-en-oose
 Hypothesis,² a system formed upon supposition. hi-pōth-e-sis
 Hyrst,² a wood, a thicket. Spelt also *hirst*. hi-rst
 Hyssop,² a purgative herb. Some call it *hizzup*. his-sup

I

- Iambic,² a long and short syllable. (*yam-bik*) i-ām-bik
 Ichor,² a thin sharp humor. Corrupt. *ik-kor*. i-kor
 Ichorous,² sharp, thin, watery. (*i-kore-us*) ik-o-rus
 Icicle,² dripping water frozen. Vulg. *iz-ze-kul*. i-sik-el
 Ides,² the 15th day of March, May, July, and
 Oct., and the 13th of other months. (*i-dees*) ides
 Idiom,² a particular kind of speech. (*idjh-yum*) id-e-um
 Idumea,² (anciently Edom) a territory of Asia. i-dēw-me-a
 Idyl,² a short pastoral poem. (*i-dul*) ide-ul
 Ignobly,⁷ meanly, vilely. Improperly *ig-no-ble*. ig-nō-ble
 Ignominy,² disgrace, reproach. (*ig-nom-i-ne*) ig-nom-in-e
 Iliad,² an heroic poem written by Homer. il-yud
 Illinois,² one of the U. S. admitted in 1818. il-le-nōy

Hyena. Also called *hyen*, and formerly written *Hypna*.

Hyperbole. Vulgarised *hip-per-bole* ; and accented, by Dr. Johnson, on *hyp*.

Hypotenuse. Pythagoras solving the celebrated problem to which this has reference, thereupon sacrificed, in his joy, a hecatomb to the muses. Is mis accented.

Hyssop. Others, as inaccurately, place a negative stress upon *y*.

Hypothecate. Is to pledge a ship or cargo, in distress at sea, for necessaries.

I has but two sounds, which are shown in *give* and *wine*. It anciently represented *I* and *J* ; as it did also the affirmatives *aye* and *yes*, still to be seen in some old plays. Its oblique case, *me*, is sometimes improperly substituted for the nominative. When *i* or *y* ends a syllable after the accent, it is rounded like *e*.

Iambics. First invented by Archilocus, 656 years before the christian era. Free and satirical verses are also called Iambics, from the unrestrained jocularly and stories of Iambe, a servant maid of the queen of Eleusis.

Idyl. Has an erroneous pronunciation, in which the *i* is shortened, as in *idiot*, in place of lengthening it, as in *idle*. Note. *idear* for *idea* is a Londonism.

Ignominy. Sometimes most improperly accented on the second syllable.

Iliad. Homer flourished 907 years before Christ, and subsisted upon charity, although after his death, many cities contended for the honor of his birth.

I guess. We used in 1620, and Milton latterly ; hence it is clearly non-American.

Illinois. Remarkable for its extensive prairies : its soil is rich and fertile.

Inbecile, ⁵ to weaken, lessen.	(<i>em-bez-zle</i>)	im-be.sēel
Imbosom, ⁵ to hold in the bosom.	(<i>im-buz-zum</i>)	im-bōo-zum
Imbrue, ⁵ to steep, soak, moisten.		im-brēw
Immediate, ³ instant, acting by itself.		im mē de-ato
Impark, ⁵ to enclose for, or make, a park.		em-pārk
Import, ² a thing imported, meaning.	(<i>im-pōrt</i>)	im-port
Impost, ² a revenue, toll, tax, custom.		im-post
Impress, ² in war, forcing seamen into service.		im-pres
Impropritation, ² church lands in lay hands.		im pro-pre ā-shun
Improvement, ² edification, advancement.		im-prōve-ment
Impudent, ³ shameless. Barbarously <i>impercent</i> .		im-pew-dent
Impugn, ⁵ to attack, oppose, disprove.		im-pūno
Inadequacy, ² unequal to some purpose.		in-ād.e.kwa.se
Inamorato, ² an amorous person. Vul. <i>inamōrto</i> .		in-a.mo.rā.to
Inauspicious, ³ unfortunate.		in-aw-spīsh-shus
Incapacitate, ⁵ to disable. Barbar. <i>incapaciate</i> .		in-ka.pās.e.tate
Incautious, ³ unwary, negligent, careless.		in-kāw-shus
Inchoate, ⁵ to begin. Usually <i>in-kō-ate</i> .		in-ko.ate
Inchontion, ² act of beginning.	(<i>in-kō-āish-un</i>)	in-ko.ā.shun
Inclinary, ³ quality of inclining.	(<i>inkl:natore</i>)	in-klan.a.tor-re
Incog, ² in concealment. Also spelt <i>incognito</i> .		in-kōg
Incredible, ³ not to be believed.	(<i>incredible</i>)	in-krēd.e.lēl
Incomparable, a excellent.	(<i>incomparable</i>)	in-kōm.pur.a.ble
Incomparably, ⁷ unequalled.	(<i>incomparably</i>)	in-kōm.par.a.ble
Incorpse, ⁵ to form into a body, unite.		in-kōrps

Immediate. Often pronounced, with its compounds, as if written *im-ze-je-ate*.

Import. Formerly accented like the verb.

Impark. Woodstock was the first park in England, which continued for ages the residence of our Kings. When Elizabeth queen of Robert Bruce was imprisoned in this county, (1314) she was allowed 1*l.* per week, to support herself and family.

Impost. The breakfasts of the English pay to the revenue *eight millions* a year.

Improvement. Borderers from the North call it *im-pru-ment*.

In. Is placed before countries and large towns; as, "She resides in England, in London, &c." Should be rejected from the Universal Prayer; as, "Thy will be done *in* (on) earth." After the same manner, *at* is placed before villages and hamlets; as, "She resides at Vauxhall, Mile end, &c." Ought to be substituted by *in*,—"He died *at* (*in*) his house at Putney."

Inadequacy. Originated in Parliament, and but recently introduced to a dictionary.

Incomparable. Often *in-kom-pa-ra-ble*: which puzzles natives and foreigners.

Indecent. I regret that words of this character, are to be found in our dictionaries.

In London, publicans pots are inspected by *ale-conners*: there are 1 chosen by the city.

Incumbents of 12*l.* in 1558, were allowed to carry on some trade. There are 3719 incumbents non-resident: also 3845 impropriations in all England. Importation of foreign eggs are 60 millions a year, paying 10*l.* per 120 duty. Whilst the books imported last 10 years, paid a duty of 13,190*l.* annually.

Impugn. Some speakers, regarding the omission, manage to give it a dash of the *g*.

Impress. Sea-apprentices under 18, are exempt: landmen, in merchant service, for 2 years.

NOTE:—*In* course for *of* course is very common, but most improper.

- Indecorous,² indecent. Usually *in-dék-ur-us*. in-de.kó-rus
 Indelible,³ not to be blotted out. (*in-dé-le-bél*) in-dél.e.blo
 Indenture,² a covenant or deed. (*in-dén-tshur*) in-dén.tshur
 Indian,² a native of India. Vul. called *in-jun*. in-de.un
 Indian-rubber,² Ex. the Brazilian tree *here*. in-de.yun
 Indign,³ unworthy, undeserving. in-dino
 Indraught,² a passage inward. Cor. *in-drou*. in-draft
 Indubious,³ not doubtful. (*in-dúbe-ur-us*) in-dúbe.yus
 Industry,² diligence. Improperly on *dus*. in-dus.tro
 Inebriation,² drunkenness, intoxication. in-e.bre.é.shun
 Ineye,⁵ to inoculate, insert a bud, ingraft. in.i
 Infanta,² a royal princess of Spain or Portugal. in-fan.ta
 Infantine,³ suitable to an infant. Or *infantile*. in-fan.tino
 Infatuate,⁵ to strike with folly. (*infatshyuate*) in-fat.yew.ato
 Infectious,³ contagious, tainting. in-fék.shus
 Inferior,³ lower in place or station. (*in-fér-yur*) in-féar.yur
 Infirmary,² a residence of the sick. (*in-firm-re*) in-fürm.er.ro
 Inflation,² a swelling, or swelled state. in flá.shun
 Ingenious,³ possessed of genius. (*in-je-mus*) in-jé-ne.us
 Ingenuous,³ open, candid. Corruptly *in-je-nus*. in-jén.yew.us
 Inimical,³ hostile. Mispronounced *in-e-mí-kul*. in-im.e.kul
 Innumerable,³ vast. Corrupted *innumerable*. in-nú-mer.a.blo
 Inquire,⁵ to ask, seek out, search. (*Enquire*) in-kwiro
 Inscription,² a title written upon any thing. in-skríp.shun

Indecorous. Authorities for the two pronunciations are about divided.

Indelible. If we follow its etymology, should be written *indeleble*.

Indenture. Because *indented* on the top margin, without which it would be void.

Indorse, on an acceptance, is *exempt*, if *non* presented, when due, but not the acceptor.

Infantine and *Infantile*. This last, being the newer word, is more fashionable.

Ingenious and *Ingenuous*. Commonly confounded both in writing and speaking.

Inimical. Is wrongly accented. Originated in Parliament thirty years since.

Inn. Difference of situation makes difference of meaning; hence *inn* temperance is very like *intemperance*. Innkeeper's are responsible for their guest's property.

Inquire. Dr. Johnson spells it thus, and yet leaves *entire* untouched

Inscription. The accuracy of that one upon the monument, our grand historical pillar, recently obliterated, is thus handled by Pope, in Sir Balaam.

"Where London's column pointing to the skies,

Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and *tes*."

But the poet being himself a Catholic, accounts in some measure for such opinion, exclusive of the present rage for questioning the integrity of our earlier historians.

Indian-rubber. Commonly so called, from its facility of rubbing out pencil marks on paper; properly *Caoutchouc*. Introduced by Sir Joseph Banks, from Guiana, S. America.

Also called *fungus*; and latterly applied to making shoes, air cushions, beds, and all elastic materials. From a small shipment, is now become an article of considerable commerce. None can pass into India unless permitted by the East India company.

Indigo grows abundantly in Florida, where it attains the height of 8 feet.

Indian hay, growing in their marshes, can be found only by the natives. Their language (*chipeva*) requires 24 words to express our 3 only, of the *Lord's prayer*. There are about 100,000 in the United States, and 300,000 in their territories.

Indian ink of China, as the Roman, comes from a black fluid in the Cuttle fish. A suspicious sort is made here, by the Jews. The best, on breaking, is smooth and glossy.

Insolvent court (the) has paid ten millions of debt with a *farthing* only in the *power*!

Instea
 Insupe
 Intege
 Intenil
 Intere
 Interli
 Intoxic
 Intrig
 Intrins
 Intrus
 Invalic
 Invalic
 Inveig
 Invidi
 Inwar
 Iota,²
 Irelan
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 Iron,²
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Instead,⁷ in the room of. Corruptly *instid*. in-stéd
 Insuperable,³ invincible. Erro. *inshuperable*. in-sōo pur-a-bel
 Integer,² the whole of any thing. (*in-te-gur*) in-tē-ger
 Intenible,³ that cannot hold. Prop. *intenable*. in-tēn-i-tel
 Interesting,³ pleasing. (*in-risting*) in-ter-ēst-ing
 Interference,² mediation. Improper. on *ter*. in-ter-fē-rence
 Intoxicated,³ drunk. (*intossiated & tossecated*) in-tōks.e-ka-ted
 Intrigue,² a scheme, secret correspondence. in-trēog
 Intrinsic,³ inward, real, soli l, genuine. in-trīn-se-kal
 Intrusive,³ apt to intrude, encroaching. in-trōo siv
 Invalid,³ weak, of no force or weight. in-val id
 Invalid,² one disabled by sickness. (*in-val-id*) in-val-īdo
 Inveigh⁵ to rail at, declare against. in vā
 Invidious,³ envious, malignant. (*in-vid-ye-us*) in-vīd-yus
 Inwardly,³ secretly. also *inly*. (*in-urd-le*) in-wurd-lo
 Iota,² a point, a tittle, Greek letter. (*i-ot-tah*) i.ō-ta
 Ireland's Eye,² island near Dublin harbor. ire-lands.ī
 Irk,⁵ to vex. From the Islandic *yrk*, work. urk
 Iron,² a common useful metal. (*ire-ruu*) i-rua
 Ironical,³ sneering. Barbarised *ire-un-e-kul*. i-rōn.e-kul
 Irrelevant,³ inapplicable. (*ir-revelant*) ir-rēl e-veənt
 Irremediable,³ incurable. (*ir-re-m-ed-a-bel*) ir-re-mēd.ye.a-bil
 Irreparably,⁷ beyond recovery. (*ir-repairably*) ir-rēp-ur-a-blo
 Irrision,² the act of laughing at another. ir-rīzh-shun
 Is, the third person singular. iz

Integer. Its corruption is sometimes, through carelessness, admitted into schools.

Interest. Some provincials give it an orthoepy approaching to *en-trust*.

Intrinsic. According to etymology, should be written *intrinsecal*.

Intrusive. Is, computatively, a new word in our dictionaries.

Invidious. Also pronounced *in vid e us*, or *in vid je us*.

Iota. Is now supplied by its abbreviation *iot*.

I. O. U. An abbreviation for *I owe you*. A security binding on the party giving it, but not negotiable. It is recognised in our courts of law.

Irrelevant. Originated in Parliament, some thirty five years since.

Ireland. Yields to our clergy 1,785,000 annually. Estimated returns of her landed property are 12,713,578*l*. Has 5 million acres of waste lands, lying 203 feet above the level of the sea. Her population, 1672, was 1,100,000, but in the census of 1821,—6,801,827; her rural one is the densest in Europe. In 1328, Patrick introduced Latin, and for four centuries after, learning, which languished in all other countries, flourished in this. Note. The copper in 23*s*. of Irish halfpence, is worth but 7*s*. 6*d*.

Iron bridge; originated here; our first one is over the Severn, Coalbrook Dale, Salop.

Is. "The wages of sin is death," Rom. vi. 23. This sort of sentence, though an exception, has done much to engender a perpetual hostility against the purity of our language. Note. Wages, in some situations, has no plural.

Invite. Also an Irish substitute for invitation, us, 'I got an invite to dinner.'

In wills conveying lands, 3 witnesses are required, but 2 only if *personal* property.

Insects. The amount of known British insects, from the last census, is 10,012.

Intrinsic value of our shillings and sixpences; these 3*hd*. those 7*hd*. each.

Interval (*in-ter-val*) One only of our orthoepists places the emphasis on *ter*.

Isabella color, ² resembling dirty linen.	iza-bél-ah
Island, ² land surrounded by water.	(full) i-land
Islet-hole, ² a small hole worked with silk, &c.	i-lit-hole
Ism, ² badness of speech or writing. An adjunct.	iz-en
Issue, ² an event; ⁵ to send out.	ish-shu
Isthmus, ² a neck or jut of land.	(full) ist-mas
Ivory, ² the tooth of the elephant.	(ive-rc) i-vur to J.
Jacobite, ² a partizan or adherent of James II.	ják-o-bite
Jalap, ² a purgative root.	Vulgarly <i>jollop</i> . jal-lup
Jaundice, ² a diseased liver. Corruptly <i>jaudus</i> .	já-wn-dis
Jaunt, ⁵ to walk or travel about.	(jawn) jant
Jenet, ² a Spanish horse.	Spelt also <i>genet</i> . jén-net
Jeaneting, ² an early apple.	Or <i>john-apple</i> . jén-et-in
Jeopard, ⁵ to put in danger, hazard.	(jop-urd) jép-purd
Jeopardy, ² danger, peril. Barbarously <i>jopurde</i> .	jép-ur-de
Jersey, ² an island on the coast of Normandy.	jér-ze
Jessamine, ² a fragrant shrub.	Often <i>jasmine</i> . jés-sa-min
Jetsam, ² goods from shipwreck.	Also <i>jetsou</i> . jét-sum
Jigger, ² a species of flea.	Properly <i>chigre</i> . jíg-ur
Job, ² chance work; also a name, then <i>jobe</i> .	job

Isabella color. From a Spanish princess, by name Isabella, who vowed not to change her linen till Ostend was taken by her troops. It held out a long time, when her subjects unwilling to call her linen *dirty*, named it *isabella color*.

Islet. Also a small island; an *islet-hole* is commonly called *oil-it hole*.

Isthmus. A late orthoepist spells it *ismus*.

Italic. A word thus printed in our bible, denotes that it is not to be found in the original, but has been added to clear up the passage. The one ordered by James I, and printed 1611, took fifty-four learned men three years in translating.

Italian catacombs. Vast subterranean tombs of the ancients, in *via Appia*, 3 leagues from Rome.

Israel. (*iz-ra-el*) with *Raphael*, should be pronounced in three syllables. The Israelites or Jews, were banished England by Edward I, but re-admitted by Oliver Cromwell.

Isleworth. Properly *ile-wurth*, but has a wide-spread barbarism of *iz-ul-wurth*.

J: or *jod* consonant: anciently stood for *i* and *j*: before vowels has the soft sound of *g*: is used where *g* hard would be improper, as *gack*, *goin*, instead of *jack* and *join*.

Jail. Spelt *jail* or *gaol*, but the former has a preference. Upwards of 85,079 prisoners passed through those of England and Wales during the last year.

Jalap. So named from *Xalapa*, a Mexican town, near which it grows abundantly.

Jews. Came to England in 1073. That part of the city named *Jewin-street*, was assigned as their burial-place, which, in 1090, was the only one they had in all England: they have now *siz*. Anciently when executed in France, a Jew was hung between two dead dogs. In Germany he is allowed to marry *thirteen* times, but no *more*. Known by a yellow cap at Lucca, and an orange one in Paris.

Jaw's harp. Supposed, by some, to be *jaw's harp* softened down.

Jack Robinson, comes from this line in an old poem, "As tye to snye Jack I robyis on."

Jeaneting with market *savans*, but its proper name is *jeaneting*.

Jacob. I saw a gentleman in America write it without one of its proper letters. *egup!*

Job, (he lived 140 years after his misfortunes) is the oldest book in the world.

Jesuits. Their number amounts to 22,787, of which, 11,000 are priests.

Jewels. The late countess of Huntingdon sold hers to build a chapel at Brighton.

Japan (In) and China, agriculture, they say, is better understood than among us.

Jigger. A small dangerous insect in hot climates: it sometimes occasions even death.

Jocular,
Joiner,²
Jointly,
Jointure,
Jonquill,
Josile,⁵
Jovial,³
Jowl,² t
Julep,²
Jurat,²

Kabosh,
Kebers,
Kecks,⁵
Keelha,
Kelson,
Kennel,
Kerchie,
Kern,²
Kersey

Jonquill,
Judge,
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Julep,
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- Jocular,³ merry, waggish, droll. (*joke-yu-lur*) jök-yew-lur
 Joiner,² a person who joins wool. (*ji-nur*) jöin-ur
 Jointly,⁷ together, not separately. (*jint-le*) jöint-le
 Jointure,² a wife's property. Corruptly *jint-ur*. jöi-tshure
 Jonquille,² the daffödil. Vulgarly *full*. jön-kil
 Jostle,⁵ to run against, push. (*jöz-zul*) jös-sel
 Jovial,³ jolly, merry, airy, gay. (*jo-vul*) jöve-yul
 Jowl,² the cheek, head of a fish. (*jowl*) jöle
 Julep,² a liquid medicine. Spelt also *julap*. jöw-lup
 Jurat,² a corporate, or borough magistrate. jöw-rat
 K.
 Kabosh,² a ship's kitchen upon deck. ka-böosh
 Kebers,² a sect at *Ispahan* in *Persia*. kē-burs
 Kecks,² dry stalks : or *keeksy*. Also *kev*. (*kia*) keks
 Keelhaul,⁵ to drag under the keel. (*keel-hawl*) kēel-hwil
 Kelson,² the wood next the keel. kēl-son
 Kennel,² a house for dogs. Vulgarly *kinuel*. kēn-nel
 Kerchief,² a cloth used in dressing the head. kūr-ehefe
 Kern,² an Irish foot-soldier or boor. (*karn*) kurn
 Kersey,² a coarse woollen stuff. (*kez-ze*) kūr-ze

Jonquille. Likewise written *jonquil*. Sometimes spelt *jonquil* (jön-kil).

Judge. Salary of Chief Justice or Judge of the King's Bench, 1466, was 12*l.* 1*3s.* 4*d.* modern money : now 10,000*l.* a year, which exceeds the official income of the United States whole supreme court. In time of King Edgar, the word *alderman* denoted a *judge*.

Julap. This compound is mistaken for the root.

Justices in Eyre, are those who journey from place to place to hold assizes; the antiquity of which may be gleaned from 1*st* Samuel, c. 7, v. 16. Appointed 1073.

Juries, are of three kinds—Grand, Petty, and Special. The first consists of twenty-four substantial men—the next of twelve only in criminal and civil cases—and the last are selected from freeholders and gentlemen of consideration.

Juggle. To substitute it for a *push*, *shake*, or *move*, is considered vulgar.

Jackey (a horse rider). His *fee* upon a race is 5*l.* when he wins, and 3*l.* if he lose.

Jonson's Bobadil, is taken from a vain glorious captain in the duke of Alva's army.

Journey (a day's). In the Scriptures, is 33 miles, and a Sabbath day's 730 paces.

K has but one sound and is mute if following *e* at the end of a word. Is the sound of *ch* in *drachma* (*drakma*), but not in *drachin* (*dr-än*). Many persons write a double one thus,—a double *kk*,—thereby quadrupling the number. Note. In words of one syllable *k*, though preceded by *e*, is constantly retained.

Kebers. When one dies, the body is propped against a wall: if a raven pick out the right eye, the *soul* is considered *safe*; but if the *left*, it is pronounced lost.

Kelson. In some parts of the west of England it is still pronounced *keelsen*.

Kerchief. Fancifully supposed by some to be an abbreviation of *kerchekief*.

COCKNEYISM :—"That's *Singin* (St. John's) Street." Pope in the following quotation, evidently avails himself of the poetic license,

"Awake, my *St. John* (*Sin-jun*), leave all meaner things
 To low ambition and the pride of Kings,"—

VULGARISMS :—*Kep*, *kog*, *katsk*, & *kinuel*, for *kept*, *keg*, *ketch*, & *kenuel*, a watercourse.

REMARK :—"Tis all in a *joinetry*," a word not to be found in our Lexicons. It is meant for an article of furniture in the last stage of decay, or a piece of needle-work with much complicated awkwardness in it.

Kettle, ² a vessel for boiling water.	kēt.tul
Key, ² an instrument to open a lock.	ke
Kickshaw, ² an odd dish. From <i>quelque chose</i> .	kik-shaw
Kicksy-wicksey, ² a word of disdain.	kix-e-wix-o
Kiln, ² for bricks, &c. Anciently spelt <i>kill</i> .	kil
Kimbo, ³ crooked, bent, arched.	kim-bo
Kind, ³ benevolent. Affectedly called <i>kind</i> .	kindo
Kirk, ² a church; the church of Scotland.	karik
Kirtle, ² an upper garment.	(<i>kur-dul</i>) kūr.tul
Kitchen, ² a room used for domestic purposes.	kitch-en
Kuab, ⁵ to gnaw. Also a low word for <i>catch</i> .	nab
Knaggy, ³ knotty. Impropr. written with one <i>g</i> .	nāg-go
Knap, ² a swelling, prominence, tuft.	nāp
Knapple, ⁵ to bite. Spelt improperly <i>knuple</i> .	nūp-plo
Knapsack, ² a soldier's bag or pouch.	nūp-sak
Knare, ² a hard knot. Also <i>knur</i> or <i>knurle</i> .	naro
Knave, ⁷ a petty rascal, scoundrel, card.	navo
Knead, ⁵ to mix dough with the hand.	need
Knell, ² a solemn toll. Ex. Welsh <i>enil</i> .	net
Knew, ² the preterite of <i>know</i> .	(<i>un</i>) new
Knife, ² a utensil. Made here about 1420.	nifo
Knight, ² a title. First used here in 897.	nito
Knitting, ⁶ making stocking work. Cor. <i>nit'n</i> .	nit-ing

Kettle. "The *kit-tel* has no *kir-vur*" (cover), with—"I like *konferts*" [*comfts.*] as a low cockneyism, which it must be confessed often travel the provinces.

Key. Formerly received as a wharf for landing goods and then pronounced *Ka*. *Bit* [*bite*] of a *key*, or *ward*-part, is usually spelt thus, but properly, as enunciated, *bite*.

Kiln. This word, among the illiterate, is usually pronounced *fall*.

Kimbo. Has a generally prefixed to it.—"As his arms were a *kimbo*."

Kind. The same remark already bestowed upon *guard* applies also here.

King [the] :: England never wears black, but is clothed in purple as mourning. The belief that he signs a *d-ath-warrant*, is a common error.

King's printer. Is oblig'd to print all Acts ordered, however remote, and in black letter, &c. of which two or three copies only may be wanted, at an allowance of 10s. per copy, although at an expense of 49l. to himself. Hence, considering his great responsibility, and that he is also oblig'd to keep up a heavy stock of the Acts, his office is not quite so much of a Fortunatus' cap as generally supposed.

Kingling. Improperly supplied by *kinglet*, in Sir W. Scott's history of Scotland.

Kuab. "n k is followed by n at the beginning of words, it is uniformly mute.

Knave. Formerly meant a male child or servant, but in this sense is now obsolete.

Knaves, on playing cards, are meant to designate servants of the knights: *spades* represent the nobility: *diamonds*, merchants and citizens: *hearts*, ecclesiastics: and *clubs*, husbandmen. Whilst the four *queens* are those of Argine, Esther, Judith, and Pallas: and the four kings intended for David, Alexander, Caesar, and Charlemagne; founders of the four great monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans and Franks.

Knell. First used about the year 900. Spelt with one *l* only by Dr. Johnson.

Knew. The preterite of *know* is barbarously converted into *knou'd* by the canaille.

Knight. If preceded by a vowel, with a terminating consonant, *gh* are not used.

Knitting. The knitting stocking frame was invented by the Rev. W. Lee, 1599.

REMARK:—In describing a house by the side of the Thames, it is usual to add,—“Standing on the *banks* of the Thames.” This is clearly a mistake, as the same house cannot occupy both sides of a river:—“Standing on the Middlesex, Surry bank, or side of the Thames,” should be the phrase,

Knob
Knoll
Knot,
Knott
Knove
Knub
Knut
Knuce
Knuff
Koru

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Labe
Labe
Labi
Labo
Labo
Labr
Laby
Lace
Lac,
Lack
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Knobbed,³ full of knobs. Likewise *knobby*, *nob*.
 Knoll,⁵ to ring or sound as a bell. (*nol*) *nolo*
 Knot,² the *log* line divided into half minutes. not
 Knotted,³ full of knots. Or *knotty*, *nöt-ed*
 Knowledge,² learning. (*nole-idj* & *no-lidj*) *nöl-ledj*
 Knub,⁵ to beat with the knuckles. Or *knubble*, *nub*
 Knuckle-down,² lads' term at a play called *tau*. *nük-ul-down*
 Knuckled,³ having knuckles, jointed. (*full*) *nük-öld*
 Knuff,² an awkward person, clown, boor. *nuf*
 Koran,² Turkish bible. Impro. called *alcoran*. *kö-ran*

L.

La! ¹⁰ see! look! behold! Vulg. called *lor*. *lah*
 Labefaction,² a weakening. (*läb-e-fak-shun*) *lä-be-fäk-shun*
 Label,² a short direction. Improperly *läb-ul*. *lä-bul*
 Labial,³ relating to the lips. (*lab-yul*) *lä-be-ul*
 Labor,² pains, toil. Formerly spelt *labour*. *lä-bur*
 Laboratory,² workshop of a chymist. (*lab-ra-te*) *lä-bur-a-tur-o*
 Labra,² a lip, brim, brink, edge. (*läb-ra*) *lä-bra*
 Labyrinth,² a maze. Corrupt. called *lab-renth*. *läb-ur-inth*
 Laceration,² act of tearing. (*läs-sur-aish-n*) *läs-se-rä-shun*
 Lac,² in India 100,000 rupees, or 10,000*l*. *lak*
 Lackey,² a footboy, servant. Anciently *lacquey*. *läk-ko*
 Laconicism,² a pithy style. (*läk-on-iz-um*) *lä-kön-o-siz-em*

Knuckled. Low term for personal avarice and petty pilfering.

Knock and King. At Judges chambers, in Ireland, knockers are for Barristers, and bells for Solicitors. In Scotland, these only are genteel, whilst those are vulgar. The former, in England, are set apart for mistresses, and the latter, their maids.

Knowledge occasions much dispute among critics; above orth. *gy* is the best.

Knot. When sailors say, 'the ship's going eight knots,' it means eight miles an hour.

Koran. The best translation is Mr. Sale's. It is confessedly written with the utmost purity and elegance, and in the dialect of Koraish, the noblest and politest of all the Arabians.

L. Pronounced in one instance, *colonel* (*knruul*) like *r*: with *f* and *s*, occasionally used doubly, which perplexes the learned; this might be avoided by using them singly, as other consonants, and would be more analogous.

Labor. The *u* being useless, is now discarded: it is, moreover, its pure latin formation. I found it paid high in America. A scavenger receiving a dollar per day.

Labyrinth. Our chief is in Hampton Court: the ancients Italy, Crete, Lemnos and Egypt. That of *Psamiticus* contained, in one wall, with one entrance, 1000 houses and 12 royal palaces.

Lace. A military man at Munich, has succeeded in making *lace* by *Caterpillars*!

La! Supplied also by two other vulgarisms, *lor* and *lauk*.

Label. Also a long thin brass rule, used by mathematicians to take altitudes; a slip of parchment annexed to a deed; and pendant ribands from a mitre or coronet.

Laboratory. One of our earliest orthoepists insists upon accenting this word on its second syllable, for which he quotes usage and rejects authority.

Lacenic. Is derived from Laconia, the ancient city of Lacedaemonia, the inhabitants of which were celebrated for a concise style, both in speaking and writing.

Laconicism. Likewise spelt *laconism*, and then pronounced *lak-on-iz-em*.

Note:—*Laboring banker* (*ditcher*) is creeping into use, but unadvisedly so, as it necessarily confounds itself with the leading branch of our commercial world.

- Latchet,² a fastening, or shoe-string. lătsh ut
 Lath,² a thin piece of wood. Conf. with *lathe*. lăt
 Lathe,² a turner's tool, a division of a county. lathe
 Latish,² somewhat late. Its primitive is better. lăt-ish
 Latria,² the highest worship. Impropr. *lat-ré-ah*. lăt.re.a
 Latrocinny,² theft. Now contracted *larceny*. Li-lăt.ro.se.nc
 teral version of *latrocinium*. (*la-trôs.e.nc*)
 Latten, lattin,² brass. From the Italian *latta*. lăt.in
 Lattice,² a window formed of network. lăt.tis
 Lava,² matter from a volcano. Corr. *lah-rah*. lăv.va or lă.va
 Laudannu,² a soporific tincture. (*lod-nun*) lăd.da.nun
 Laugh,² a mirthful noise. Affectedly *laf*. laaf
 Laughter,² a merry noise, sport. (*laf-le-ur*) lăf.ter
 Launch,⁵ to put to sea, &c. Vulgarly *lawntsh*. lansh
 Laundry,² a washing room. (*lawn-dri*) lăn.dre
 Laurel,² the name of an evergreen plant. lăr.ul
 Law,² a rule, order. Low Londoners call it *lor*. lau or law
 Lawfully,⁷ in a lawful manner. (*lawf-le*) lăw.ful.le
 Lawyer,² one who practises law, a pleader. lăw.yur
 Lazar,² a person afflicted with diseases. (*laiz-ur*) lăz.zur
 Lazar-house,² a receptacle for lazars. (*laiz-ur*) lăz.zur.hous
 Laizy,⁷ idly, slothfully, sluggishly. lă.zul.le
 Lea,² ground enclosed, a lawn, field. lo

Lathe. When the division of a country, then pronounced similarly to *lath*.

Latin. Was the common language of Italy until 584. Hungary is the only nation in which it is now spoken. Abolished in processes of law in 1731. It was formed, some say, by the intrusion of a colony of the Pelasgi, or Greeks, upon the Umbri, or Aborigines of Italy; others maintain, it was the language of Paradise, and will be the last spoken.

Latish. Added to *soonish*, and others of this formation, are of low origin.

Lattice. Chequers, upon the postern of a public house, denote that a game called *tables* may be played within. By approximating to a *lattice*, and being painted *red*, they were corruptly called the *red lettuce*, an ancient term for *ale-house*.

Law. The celebrated Atræ laws, from whence the Roman were taken, owe their origin to those of Moses. Became a profession in the reign of William Rufus; and in that of Henry III, we first read of counsel, pleaders and advocates. Witnesses in our law courts receive, a professional man two guineas, a gentleman one, and common man 5s. daily. The Fœdal law was instituted 1070.

Lawyer. Improperly applied to the meanest pettifogger. By act of parliament in 1454, were limited to six for Suffolk, six for Norfolk, and two for the city of Norwich.

Lawsuit. The longest one upon record existed between the heirs of a Viscount Lisle and those of Lord Berkeley; commencing in the reign of Edward IV, and terminating in that of James I.—being a period of one hundred and twenty years. In the Court at Wetzlar, Upper Rhine, were 120,000 causes undecided in 1793; whilst in Denmark, last year (1811) 14,000 cases were decided without expense.

Lay. Corruptly exchanged for *lie*, and *vice versa*, which is also a cockneyism.

Lazar-house. So named after Lazarus, mentioned by the Evangelists.

Lea. Spelt also *lee* and *leg*. I have met with many persons, who upon reading this word in the following line of Gray's Elegy,—

“The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the *lea*,”—

have supposed, until set right, that the poet alluded to herds crossing *Lea Bridge*.

Layman. In a book, printed at Rome, called—“Tax of the Sacred Roman Chancery,” is entered, with other sums for the *pardon* of any peculiar *sin*, the following,—*For murdering a layman*, 7s.

Lead, ⁵ to go first, guide, conduct, draw.	l-do
Lead, ² the next heaviest metal to gold.	led
Leafy, ³ full of leaves.	Corruptly <i>lif-fe</i> . lē-fo
League, ² a confederacy, measure of three miles.	lēeg
Learned, ⁶ having learning.	Vulgarly <i>lurn'd</i> . lār-ned
Learnedly, ⁷ with knowledge or skill.	(<i>lurn-d-le</i>) lār-nod-lo
Leaser, ² one who gleanes or picks up corn.	lē-zur
Leash, ² a brace and a half.	Improperly <i>lec</i> . leesh
Least, ³ smallest.	Confounded with <i>lest</i> . leest
Leasing, ² lies, falsehood, deceit.	(<i>lees-ing</i>) lē-zing
Leaved, ³ furnished with foliage.	Improp. <i>leaf</i> . leav'd
Leaven, ⁵ to ferment, taint.	Sometimes <i>leevn</i> . leev-vun
Lectionary, ² Romish service-book.	(<i>lecs-nur-e</i>) lēk-shun-ur-ro
Lecture, ² a formal discourse.	Also <i>lek-lshure</i> . lek-tew-ur
Lectureship, ² office of a lecturer.	(<i>lek-tur-ship</i>) lek-tew-ur-ship
Leech, ² a water worm.	Anciently a <i>physickan</i> . leetsh
Leeward, ³ opposite the wind.	Com. <i>loo-urd</i> . lē-ward
Legate, ² a popish ambassador.	Com. <i>lig-git</i> . lēg-gato
Legatee, ² one who has a legacy left.	lēg-ga-teo
Legator, ² makes a will and leaves legacies.	lē-ga-tōr
Legend, ² a fabulous story.	Corruptly <i>ledj-und</i> . lē-jend
Legislation, ² giving laws.	(<i>lee-jish-la-shun</i>) lēdj-ish-la-shun

Lead. The orthoepy of this word, and of the next, perplexes foreigners exceedingly.
Lead. Some critics object to *eth*, in Biblical Writ, being added to *lead*; they would recommend *a*. But surely to say, "I am the Lord thy God, who *leadeth* thee by the way thou shouldst go," is much fitter for the majesty of the deity, than the uncanonical form of *leads*.

League. When applied to a confederacy, is often vulgarised into a disyllable.

Leap. Its long participle form is now disused, being generally written *leapt*.

Learned and *leaved*. Their contractions, *learn* and *leaf*, are improper. *Leaves*, according to botanists, are the muscles of a plant, and constitute the lungs of each bud.

Leaser. Common people will not change the sound of the *s*.

Leash. Sportsmen are apt to confound it with the *leash* of a house.

Learn. To learn is to receive instruction, but to *teach* is to impart it; hence their distinction, and the misapplication of the word in "I will *learn* him."

Leave (to) for good, is a common but improper phrase; should be *entirely*, or *for ever*.

Lecture. Properly a written, not an extempore subject. Corruptly called *lek-tur*.
Ledger. Its right and left pages are numbered alike, as 3, 3—4, 4. Our letter clippers have not yet disturbed the *d* in this word, as in that of *alledge*.

Leech. I have known a person so expert and successful at *leech catching*, in the marshes of Kent, as to make his *five* pounds a day with ease.

Left. "The stock of Mr.—, *left off* trade." Properly—"he has *left off* trade."

Legator. Is thus necented, in order to distinguish it from its correlative, *legatee*.
Legend. Originally a book in Catholic churches, stored with the history of saints and their performances; which was laid aside at the Reformation.

Legal costs (giving them) began in France, to suppress a tendency to litigation.

Left-hand. Nature would use it like the right, were it not for nurses; which is to be regretted, as life furnishes many occasions for the equal use of both; they contain fifty-four bones.

Leibnitz, in his *binary arithmetic*, uses 1 and 0 only. The cipher multiplies every thing by 2. Thus 1, is one; 10, two; 11, three; 100, four; 101, five; 110, six; 111, seven; 1000, eight; 1001, nine; 1010, ten. This may be curious, but, from the many figures required to express a number, can never be useful.

Legion, of the Romans, Romulus first made 3000, and afterwards 6000 soldiers.

Legislature (the) decided in 1790, that bank of England notes were to pass as money.

Leisur
 Leisur
 Leugt
 Lengt
 Lemer
 Leper
 Lest,⁸
 Lethe
 Let's,
 Lettue
 Lexie
 Libru
 Licen
 Lid,⁹
 Lie,⁵
 Lien,
 Lieu,
 Lieut
 Lieut
 Lifeg
 Lig,⁵
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 Phila
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 Lec
 scienc
 centur
 Lec
 Lec
 Lec

- Leisure,² freedom from business. (*le-zhur*) lezh zhure
 Leisurely,⁷ without hurry. (*le-zhur-ly*) lezh zhurle-ly
 Length,² the full extent. Corruptly *leath*, leath
 Lengthened,² made long, extended. (*leath-und*) leath-und
 Lement,² indulgent. Corruptly *lene-yunt*, lé-ne-unt
 Leper,² one with a leprosy. Commonly *le-pur*, lé-pur
 Lest,² that not. Also pronounced *leest*, lé-est
 Lethe,² a draught of oblivion. Vulgarly *leeth*, lé-eth
 Let's, an inelegant abbreviation for *let us*. lé-iz
 Lettuce,² a salad. Ex. Holland, 11 species, lé-tis
 Lexicon,² a dictionary; properly a Greek one, léks-é-kun
 Library,² a collection of books. Corrupt, *li-bre*, lé-bra-ro
 Licentiate,² a graduate in physic. (*li-sen-shate*) lé-sen-she-ato
 Lid,² a cover for a pot. Vulgarly *led lid*
 Lie,² to lean upon. Improperly *lay*, lé
 Lien,² a recognised commercial security. (*li-en*) lé-en
 Lien,² place, room, exchange, behalf. In or low
 Lieutenantcy,² the office of lieutenants. lé-ten-un-so
 Lieutenant,² a deputy. Sometimes *lieutenant*, lé-ten-unt
 Lifeguard,² king's body-guard. Vulg. *livegard*, léfo-gard
 Lig,² to lie in bed. A *Scotticism* now obsolete, lig

Lengthened. Is often usurped by the newly introduced word of *lengthy*.

Less. Commonly barbarised, when used by the canaille; as,—"*It's less*." Also with *warser*, Londonisms, which were the ancient authorised dialect of our citizens.

Let. Should be substituted for its derivation in *St. Luke*, ii, 29; Mis-spelt *lett*.

Letter. Those of our alphabet are called twenty-four, when in reality twenty-six; this is because *i* and *j*, together with *u* and *v*, were anciently represented by the same character. The Romans expressed all numbers by the seven letters—*I, V, X, L, C, D, M*. Invented in Egypt 1822 years before Christ. Those of the Hebrews are the representatives of things; as *Beth, a house; Camel a camel*. Our good king Alfred was twelve years old before he knew his letters.

Lexicon. Those fond of exalting other languages at the expense of humbling their own, generally call their Dictionaries by the classical name of Lexicons. That of Dr. Johnson contains 40500 words.

Lien. Our triplethings are mostly French, and retain their vernacular sound.

Lift. Also a piece of hard leather upon the heels of wooden soles. Vulgarly *heft*.

Light travels 192,000 miles, and *sound* 1142 feet in the space of one second.

Lighting streets, began in 1417: the city council ordering one to each door.

Licenses. Upwards of 140 dramatic pieces were licensed in the last four years: also 636 county bankers in 1831, the smallest known since licensing.

Library. Mr. S. Fauconr, dissenting minister, who died 1763, first projected a circulating one. That of the house of Commons consists but of 4150 books only. First one spoken of in history, was that formed by Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. That of Ptolemy Philadelphus, containing 700,000 volumes, was burnt by Cæsar's soldiers.

Lewis's Blank is, in fact, a Friar: the former is stationary, but the latter wanders.

Leisure monuments of Buonaparte, in his prosperity, were devoted to Geometry; which science, being nearly destroyed by the Arabians, in their ravages at Alexandria, was two centuries after, revived and studied by them.

Leest. 8000 feet above that of the sea, vegetation ceases, and all is desolation.

Lettuce. The Versailles, black and red *cos*, are the best: vulgarly called *gauze*.

Lemous. Anciently cultivated for their fragrance only: good against mofis.

Lentibus with Deuteronomy, each comprise a space of one month and a half.

- Lighterman,³ manager of a lighter. (*lit-ur-man*) lit-ur-man
 Lightning,² flashes of light. vulgarly, *lighten*. lit-ning
 Lightsome,³ luminous, gay, mirth. (*li-sun*) lit-sun
 Lilac,² flower of a tree. Barbarously *laylok*. li-lak
 Lintage,² filings of any metal. (*li-ma-ishor*) lim-ma-tewr
 Limb,² a member, joint, haugh. (*full*) lim
 Limbo,² hell, the confines of unblest spirits. lim-bo
 Limckiln,² a kiln for burning lime in. (*lim-kil*) lime-kil
 Limestone,² a stone for making lime. (*lim-stan*) lime-stone
 Linn,⁵ to paint a face, or take a likeness. (*full*) lin
 Lincoln's Inn,² an inn of court, built 1229. lin-kou's in
 Linch-pin,² a pin to secure the wheel. (*lins-pin*) lins-pin
 Lineage,² a race. Improperly *lin-yulj*. lin-ue-ajo
 Lineal,³ descending in a right line. (*lin-yul*) lin-e-ul
 Lineally,⁷ in a direct line. Corrupt. *lin-yul-le*. lin-e-ul-le
 Lineament,² a feature. (*lin-yu-ment*) lin-ue-a-ment
 Linear,³ composed of lines. Commonly *lin-yur*. lin-ue-ar
 Lipothymy,² a fainting fit. (*lip-puth-un-e*) li-poth-e-me
 Liquescent,³ melting, dissolving; growing soft. li-kwēs-sunt
 Liquid,³ clear. 'A liquid fluid' is common. (*likid*) lik-kwid
 Liquidation,² a clearing off. (*li-ke-da-shun*) lik-wo-dā-shun
 Liquids,² the letters or semi-vowels, *l, m, n, r*. lik-kwidz
 Liquor,² a liquid, strong drink; ⁵ to drench. lik-ur
 Litany,² a form of public prayer. Cor. *lit-ne*. lit-un-o

Limb. When *l* follows *m* at the end of a word, it is never sounded.
Limbo. The Catholics, in their missals, prefer it to its first meaning.
Lime kiln. A violator of *kiln* regularly changes this one into *lime-kiln*.
Lincoln's Inn Fields. Appropriated to wrestling in 1670, afterwards exercising ground for horses, and resort of thieves: railed in and beautified in 1736.
Linen rags (first specimen of paper made of) is in Rinteln library Germany.
Linen (Irish) factory originated with the earl of Stratford, when vice-roy.
Linch-boy, kick-shaws, hot-cockles. Lennon, in his Etymology, calls pure Greek.
Line. In the navy, means a ship of war, carrying never less than 61 guns.
Lineage. Here the *eu* are not, as some would intimate, a diphthong.
Linh. Written in our pronouncing dictionaries, *lingk*, as its true orthoepy.
Liquor. Is subject to the barbarous transformation of *lik-kwor*; and among the *learned* of this class, I have overheard *liquid* quoted as an authority. The duty upon all excisable liquors exceeds the whole revenue of Russia.
Lit. *l*. of to light. Its regular formation, *lighted*, is infinitely more correct.
Litany. Introduced in churches about 413, and to that of England, in 1543.
Lille (M. de) who is now living, wrote and composed the *Marseillais* hymn.
Lilac. Of this plant there are three species, the *vulgaris*, *persica*, and *suspensa*.
List. Our ministers possess a list of 1500 persons resident in London, and its suburbs, whose united fortunes would pay off the national debt. (890,000,000L.)
Lions, tigers, hyenas, and jaguars, are the most ferocious in hot climates.

NOTE. Some Adjectives in *ish*, as *lightish*, are avoided, when possible, by good writers.
 REMARK.—It is said of a man intoxicated, "That he is in liquor;" but as the liquor is playfully in him, this is a mistake: ought to be, "Is inebriated, drunk, or changed into a beast." Again, of a lunatic,— "He is out of his senses;" this is also wrong: should be "Is a maniac; has lost, or is bereaved of, his senses."

Litany
 Litern
 Litera
 Litera
 Lites
 Lithog
 Litigic
 Litigic
 Little,
 Littor
 Liturg
 Livery
 Livery
 Living
 Living
 Livre,
 Lixivi
 Lixivi
 Lizard
 Lland
 Lo!¹⁰
 Loach
 Loam,
 Loam

Litany
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- Litany**,² a form of public prayer. Cor. *lit-ne*. lit-un-e
Literal,³ word for word. Vulg. called *lit-cal*. lit-ur-ul
Literary,³ relating to letters. Barb. *lit-ur-re*. lit-e-rar-re
Literature,² skill in letters. (*lit-ra-tur*) lit-ur-a-towr
Lithesome,³ pliant, nifty'e. Impropr. *lissum*. lith-sum
Lithography,² engraving on stone. (*lithographe*) li-thōg-ra-fe
Litigious,³ inclined to lawsuits. (*le-tid-yus*) li-tid-jø-us
Litigiously,⁷ in a cross manner. (*le-tid-yus-le*) li-tid-jø-us-le
Little,³ small. Affectedly called *leet-ul*. lit-tui
Littoral,³ lying near the sea-shore. (*lit-rul*) lit-ur-ul
Liturgy,² our common prayer. Comp. in 1547. lit-ur-jø
Livery,² a certain dress. Commonly *liv-re*. liv var-re
Liveryman,² wearing livery. (*liv-re-min*) liv-ur-re-mun
Living,² a church benefice. (*liv-in*) liv-ing
Livingly,⁷ in a living state. (*liv-in-le*) liv-ing-lo
Livre,³ a French coin, value 10*d*. Vulg. *liv-ur* liv-ur
Lixivial,³ obtained by lixivium. (*liks-iv-ul*) liks-iv-yul
Lixivium,² lye made of ashes and water (*liksum*) liks-iv-yum
Lizard,² a small creeping animal. liz-zurd
Llandaff,² a bishopric in Wales. lan-dāf
Lo!¹⁰ look! see! Londonisms, *lor* and *lor-k*. lo
Loach,² a small fish. Mispronounced *loche*. lotsh
Loam,² a rich earth. Vulgarly called *loom*. lomo
Loamy,³ consisting of loam. Corruptly *loo-me*. lō-me

Litany: comes from a Greek word, and means *supplication*; originally chanted in processions *circa* 400: those days, when used in churches, were called Rogation days.

Literature. Was not so low an ebb from 900 to 1400, that scarcely a man of rank could be found, either in the church or state, who was able to write or read his own name.

Little. A learned doctor (*Wallis*) recommends *lesser* as its superlative, which has not been followed, and I should imagine never will.

Literary fertility. Hans Sachs of Nuremberg, born 1494, composed 6048 pieces.

Lithography, was discovered, 1800, by Aloys Senefelder, a german actor. The "*Britannia*" was the first work in which engraved medals appeared; and Speed's Chronicle, which soon followed, illustrated with that of coins from the cabinet of Sir Robert Cotton.

Liturgy. Generally the ceremonial of public worship; formerly the *communion*: many of its prayers ascribed to the fathers and apostles, are now held as spurious. In the English church it is called Common Prayer, and among Romanists the Mass.

Liverymen of London are 4522: there are 81 companies, but 8 of them have no livery.

Live. "I would as *lives* (*willingly*) do it," is extremely low. The verb is pronounced short, but the adjective long, when applied to fish, as, *live* fish. The *livs* of French peasants, from eating much bread, and but little meat, are of a duration not exceeding two-thirds of those in England.

*Living*s. Under 50*l*. per annum, are discharged from first fruits and tenths: there are 5,600: if non-presented 6 months after falling in, lapse to the state. Those in the gift of Oxford University are 410, and of Cambridge 292. The revenues of the former exceed those of the latter, by 10,000*l*. per annum. Our other church preferments are about 12,000, exclusive of dignities and cathedrals, which were erected by the Benedictines, who first founded that of Canterbury.

Livre. Also called *li-vur*. There are two sorts, the *Tournois* and the *Paris*.

Llandaff. With that of St. David, from their low revenues, have no dean.

Loam. Called *lom* by a learned orthoepist, and spelt *lome* by some writers.

- Loan,³ any thing lent, interest of money. lone
 Loath,³ unwilling, backward, not ready. (*lothe*) loth
 Loathe,⁵ to hate, abhor, dislike, shun. lothe
 Loathsome, abhorred. Corrupt. *luth et loth-sum.* lothe-sum
 Lob,⁵ to let fall carelessly. *obsolete.* lob
 Lobe,² a part of the lungs. Pron. as written: lohe
 Lobscough,² ship hash of meat & potatoes. lob-skoush
 Lobster,² a shell fish. Nickname for soldier. lob-stur
 Locally,⁷ with respect to situation. (*lok-ul-le*) lo-kul-le
 Loch,² body of water. Spelt also *lough.* (*lots*) lok
 Lockram,² a very coarse linen. (*luk-rum*) lok-rum
 Locum-tenens,² a deputy. Cor. *lok-un te-nens.* lo-kum te-nens
 Locust,² a very large devouring insect. lo-kust
 Lodestar,² the pole-star. Properly *loadstar.* lode star
 Lodestone,² the magnet. Corrupt. *lode-stun.* lodo-stone
 Loggats,² an ancient game, now called *skittles.* log-ats
 Logic,² right reasoning. Formerly *logick.* lodj-ik
 Logician,² a person skilled in logic. lo-jish-shun
 Logistic,³ relating to sexagesimals. lo-gist-ic
 Log-line,² the line to mark a ship's way at sea. log-lino
 Logwood,² a wood brought from Campeachy. log-wood
 Loin,² the reins, waist. Vulgarly *line.* loyn
 Loiter,⁵ to idle away time. Corruptly *li-tur.* loy-tur
 Loiterer,² an idle person. Commonly *li-tur-ur.* loy-tu. ur

Loan. A loan of 1l. for a week only, in 1260, produced 2s. Interest: and 15 per cent. was allowed in 1307. Settled down to 5 per cent. at the restoration.

Loath and loathe. The *a* is sometimes omitted. A late philologist, who confounded and accented them alike, is accused of this innovation; a proof that even a dictionary is not infallible. This is the lot of all living languages, and is so peculiarly the character of the French, that if it were possible for Voltaire, his great renovator, to revisit his country, he would find some difficulty to make himself understood.

Lobster. A term first applied, in the rebellion of 1643, to a body of horse, under Sir W. Waller, on account of their being incased in bright iron shell armour. Lobsters are found on rocky coasts: one has been known to produce 12,444 eggs.

Local (by the authorities, Buonaparte, from his invasion of Russia, to his defeat at Waterloo, was the means of destroying or mutilating *two millions* of men.

Loch: ch, when ending words, take the sound of *k*, but not always, as in *such & touch.*

Locum-tenens. Our editors, in copying a foreign name into their journals, generally do so imperfectly; that is, the christian instead of the surname.

Locust. Swarms infested London in the year 1748. Also an American wood, of which their steam boats are now built; which increases their duration from 4 to 6 years.

Lodgings. In Ireland, "Good dry lodgings" means, lodgings without board.

Lodestone. Usually spelt *loadstone.* Loin, the reins, vulgarly *line:* many vulgarisms owe their origin to an alliteration of language, as 'O my eye,' etc. a whimsical corruption of a prayer, to a saint in the Romish Missal, beginning—"O mihi benigne Martine."

Log-board. A ship table divided into five columns: the first is for the hour; the second, course steered; the third, knots run out; the fourth, point of the wind; and fifth, observations on the whole.

Log-line. For every fourteen fathoms run out, nautical men reckon a mile.

Loftiest mountain in Scotland, has recently been discovered to be *Ben Macdui.*

Loiterer. A certain orthoepist pronounces it *locturur*, and loiter *loctur.*

Lollards, ² ancient sect opposed to Romanists.	lól.urds
Lombardy, ² formerly all the north of Italy.	lúm-bur-do
Lomp, ² a round fish: formerly written <i>lump</i> .	lump
London Bridge, ² first built, and of timber, 1016.	lún-clun bridjo
Lonely, ³ retired, solitary, dull, void.	lōne.le
Lonsome, ³ solitary.	lōne.sum
Long, ³ having length.	Provincially <i>lung</i> . long
Long Acre, ² built on ground called 7 acres.	long-ā.kur
Longboat, ² the largest boat to a ship.	lōng.botē
Long, ² a thrust: ancient orthog. of <i>long</i> .	lundj
Longimetry, ² the art of measuring distance.	lon-jim.e.tro
Longingly, ⁷ with incessant wishes.	lōng-ing.le
Longitude, ² the distance of any part of the earth from east to west of any given place.	lōn-ji-tood
Longly, ⁷ with great liking.	Now obsolete. lōng.le
Longsome, ³ dilatory.	Corruptly <i>lung-sum</i> . lōng.sum
Longways, ⁷ in length, or extent.	(<i>long-wise</i>) lōng-waze
Long-winded, ³ having good breath, tedious.	long-win-déd
Loo, ² a game at cards: improperly spelt <i>lu</i> .	loo
Loobily, ³ awkward, clumsy.	(<i>lube.le</i>) lōo.bil.le
Loof, ⁵ to bring near to the wind.	Prop. <i>luff</i> . luf
Loom, ⁵ to appear at sea; ² tool, bird so called.	loom

Lollards. From *lollum*, a *tare*, being held to be tares sown in Christ's vineyard.

Lombard & Porreus. Parisian divines, 1300, first adopted *doctor* instead of *master*.

Lombardy. Anciently, a company of Lombards, whose arms were three blue balls, em-grating, settled in London, and gave name to Lombard Street. They were the first who lent money upon pledges; hence the application of three balls upon the door of a pawn-broker. Lombard, was formerly a current name for usurer.

Loom (a weaver's) was first brought into this country from Holland, about 1676.

London. Its last census (1831) is 1,474,069. The bishop is our metropolitan; of York our Archbishop, and of Canterbury our Primate. Its charities equal those of all other European capitals. 90 millions of property are shipped and unshipped from its port annually; in which time, more ships sail therefrom than all places in the world united. Our good king Lud called it Ludstoun, which time has softened into London. Incorporated in 1208.

London Tract Society, up to 1831, have circulated, in 76 languages, 154,000,000 publications.

London Bills of Mortality, originated in the pestilence, or great plague of 1592.

London (bishop of), by statute, may retain 6 chaplains; an archbishop 8; a duke 6; marquis or earl 5; viscount 4; baron 3, and lord chancellor 3. *Chaplain*, because anciently he had the care of a *shrine*, or *relics* in a small *chapel*, or religious foundation. Calvinistic & Arminian Methodists, places of worship, are usually called chapels, though licensed as the meetings of Protestant dissenters.

London Bridge. Being covered with houses, and built of wood, was burnt down in 1212, and three thousand lives lost. Its daily passengers average 100,000.

Loaf. A sailor spells it *luff*, which is much and deservedly encouraged.

Long. Largest known river is the Amazon, S. America, being 4000 miles *long*.

Long-oyster. Name of a fish in West of England: not that it resembles an oyster, but the French name for it being *longaiste*, the vulgar have thus corrupted it.

Longingly. Sometimes exchanged for *longly*; but now fallen into disuse.

Longsome. Is not in good use. *Longways*, is often supplied by its corruption.

Long-winded. A commercial term, to, one who is slow in his payments.

Long robe. 439 gentlemen of the long robe, i.e. barristers, travel the circuits.

- Looped,³ full of holes. Or *Loop-holed*. loop'd
 Loose,⁵ to unbind, deliver; ³ unbound. (*loose*) loose
 Loosetrife,² an herb. Commonly *lus-trif*. loose-trife
 Lorimer,² bridle-cutter. Misspelt *loriner*. lōr.e-nur
 Lose,⁵ to suffer loss. Confounded with *loose*. loozo
 Lottery,² game of chance. Abolish. in England. lot.ur-re
 Lough,² a lake: often writ. *loch*. puz. *canaille*. lok
 Louis-d'or,² a French coin. Vulg. *lew-is-dor*. loo.e.dōro
 Louisa,² a Christian name. (*loo-zah & loo-ze*) loo.ē-zah
 Louisiana,² a hot & unhealthy state of America. loo.e.zi-ān-ah
 Lounge,⁵ to live idly. Corruptly *lunje*. lounje
 Lovelily,⁷ amiably. Often mis-spelt. lāv.lo-lo
 Lovesome,³ lovely, amiable. Now *disused*. lāv-sum
 Low,³ deep, little, poor, weak. lo
 Low,⁵ to make a noise like a cow. loo
 Lower,⁵ to bring low, reduce, sink. lō.ur
 Lower,² cloudiness. Anciently *lour*. lōu.ur
 Lowlands,² marshes. Corruptly *lo-luns*. lō-lands
 Lown,² a rascal. used by Scots. pro. spelt *loon*. loun
 Lout,⁵ to overpower, pout. Become obsolete. lout
 Lucre,² gain, pecuniary advantage. (*full*) loo.kur
 Lukewarm,³ moderately warm. Vul. *loo-warm*. luke-warm
 Lullaby,² a nurse song. Contrac. of *lul-a-baby*. lū.la.bī
 Lumbago,² pain in the joints, &c. (*lumbago*) lum.bā-go

Lord, or *Baron*. First granted in England, by patent, to Richard II. in 1333. The word *lord* is an old Saxon one, somewhat changed, and means *loaf-giving*. The Spanish title of *Dón*, coming from *doña*, *Domnus*, is therefore equivalent to it. Corrup. *my lud*.
Lord Chancellor's salary, fixed by Henry I. was 5s. a day, with a livery of provisions. So named from a lattice called *cancellus*, which, anciently, he sat behind, to avoid the crowd.

Lord's prayer, is a sample of pure English, containing few words of Latin origin.

Lord's supper. Our Redeemer instituted and partook of it in the evening; though now unaccountably administered in the morning: kneeling came in with transubstantiation.

Lottery. First drawn in England was at the door of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1569. I saw this game was eagerly followed in America, especially the city of New York.

Louis-d'or. The old is worth 17s. and the new 1l. First coined by Louis XIII. Before the revolution, the French clergy were 130,000, with a revenue of 5 millions. The Sees of our prelates were converted into temporal baronies by William the conqueror.

Louisa. This name, ranking amongst the sweetest that we possess, comes from the humbler of *Lucy*; as *Henrietta* from that of *Harriet*, *Marianne* from *Mary*, and the plain appellation of *Elizabeth* pruned into the more elegant of *Eliza*.

Loved, is pronounced full, as all passive G, in the Scriptures or any pathetic work.

Lover (*lover*) is a cockneyism. *Lucre*: *re*, ending words, sound like *ur*, or *er*.

Lower. Its orthography needs alteration, to distinguish it from the verb. '*Foot of*'—for '*lower end of the table*' is improper, and came first from Scotland.

Lucerne. Often spelt *lucern*. Brought from the Palatinate in 1520.

Lunatic enquiries (in) a commissioner receives 4, and a juryman 1 guinea daily.

Louisiana. Much of its land being lower than the rivers, form immense swamps.

Low. 3. A certain orthoepist, in his poetic dictionary, thines it with *low*. The Bohemian language, for its richness and melody, is the best adapted for poetry. A Bohemian mile is next an Oldenburgh; this 10,820, that 10,137 yards.

Lamb
Lance
Lane
Lung
Lush
Lustr
Lustr
Lute,
Luxu
Lym
Lym
Lyre
Lyric
Lyric

Ma'a
Maca
Mach
Mach
Mach
Mach
Mach
Made

Lun
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Lun
nar m
be hal
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Lumber, ⁵ is, in America, to fell timber.	lūm-bur
Lunch, ² food eaten between meals.	luntsh
Lanette, ² in fortification, a half moon. (<i>full</i>)	loo-nēt
Lungwort, ² a plant.	Corruptly as spelt. lūng-wurt
Lush, ² a deep color.	Low word for drink. lush
Lustre, ² brilliant French silk. 5 years.	lūs-tur
Lustring, ² a shining silk.	Barb. <i>lutestring</i> . lūs-tring
Lute, ² a musical instrument of many strings.	loot
Luxury, ² excess in eating, etc.	(<i>laks-ur-e</i>) lūks-shur-ro
Lymph, ² a pure or clear fluid.	Vulgarly <i>limp</i> . limf
Lymphatic, ³ mad; ? a person mad.	lim-fūt-ik
Lyre, ² a musical string'd instrument.	(<i>leer</i>) līro
Lyric, ³ pertaining to a harp.	(<i>li-rik</i>) līr-ik
Lyrist, ² one who plays upon the harp.	(<i>lir-ist</i>) lī-rīst

M.

Ma'am, ² a term of courtesy and respect.	mam
Macaroni, ² a coxcomb.	Vulgarly <i>muk-rōne-e</i> . mak-a-rō-ne
Machinate, ⁵ to plan.	Corruptly <i>ma-she-nate</i> . mak-e-nate
Machine, ² an engine, coach, swift carriage.	ma-shēen
Machinist, ² constructs machines.	(<i>mak-in-ist</i>) ma-shēen-ist
Mackarel, ² a fish: 22 species.	Spelt <i>mackrel</i> . mak-ur-ul
Mackarel-back, ² tall, thin.	(<i>mak-rel-bak</i>) mak-ur-ul-bak
Madeira, ² in the Atlantic Ocean.	(<i>ma-de-ro</i>) ma-dēir-ah

Lunar month. In law, is twenty-eight days; therefore a lease for twelve months is only forty-eight weeks, but a lease for a twelvemonth stands for the whole year.

Lunatic wards. In Chancery are 336, whose income is \$75,674. 14s. per annum. *Lunar mountains.* Dr. Herschel, (who also discovered *volcanoes* in the moon) found them to be half a mile high.

Lustre. The English, prone to innovation, have thought proper to change it into *lutestring*:—who ever heard of silk made from the strings of a lute?

Lutestring. I am afraid, from inattention, that this corruption is past recovery.

Luxury. In 1337, it was restrained by law; and, 1340, Charles of France issued this edict,—"Let no man presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes."

Luther's hymn. "Great God, what do I hear and see," led the way, at the reformation, to an improvement in sacred music, till then become wild and neglected. I never heard it more beautifully executed than in Chatham St. Chapel, New York, when there in the winter of 1832.

Lupercal. Mr. Barry, the actor, called it properly *lu-pur-kal*, but was laughed at.

Lynous. Until lately, chiefly manufactured Gripe; a stuff invented at Bologna.

Lyre. Is ascribed to Timæus, the Egyptian Mercury, among whom musical instruments were very early known, as appears from an obelisk erected by Sesostris at Heliopolis.

Ma, changes only in *compt* and *account*, and is very rarely quiescent.

Ma'am. Has three errors, and part cockneysisms—*mam*, *main*, and *mawm*.

Machines for ruling books, etc. were invented, 1792, in London, by a Dutchman.

Machinist. Minor errors, forgetting its derivation, approve its corruption.

Mackarel. First sold on a Sunday, in 1698. *Makral*, *mikril*, and *makaral*, by street-venders. Mackarel gale, is also spelt *mackereel gale*.

Madder. Vulgar comparative of *mad*; but never chosen by correct speakers.

Made. I have seen broad cloth made in America, rivaling that of my own country.

Madeira. Produces about 10,000 pipes of wine yearly, whilst there are upwards of 40,000 sold annually in Europe! "Give me," said a French wine merchant, "six hours' notice of what wine you like, and you shall have it out of those two casks!"

- Mademoiselle**,² an unmarried lady. (*mam-zel*) mad-o-môiz-zel
Maelstrom,² a whirlpool on the Norway coast. mā-il-strom
Mære,³ famous, renowned, celebrated. mere
Magician,² a pretender to skill in magic. ma-jish-shun
Magnanimity,² bravery, &c. (*mag-nim-ime-te*) mag-na-nim-e-to
Magnesia,² a medicinal powder. (*mag-nish-e*) mag-nish-sho-a
Magnetism,² power of attraction. (*magnitizn*) māg-ne-tiz-em
Magnificent,³ splendid. (*mag-nif-e-shent*) mag-nif-fo-sent
Mahogany,² a valuable brown wood. mā-hōg-un-o
Mahomet,² the prophet of the Turks. (*full*) mā-o-met
Mail,² armor, a bag of post letters. (*ma-ul*) mālo
Mainsail,² the main-mast sail. (*mensel*) māne-sale
Maintain,⁵ to preserve, support. (*full*) men-tāne
Maintenance,² sustenance. (*main-tān-uns*) māin-te-nunse
Malecontent,² discontented. (*mal-kon-tent*) māil-kon-tent
Malign,³ malicious. Affectedly *mal-iccn.* mā-lino
Malkin,² a dirty woman. Corruptly *mal-kin.* māw-kin
Mall,⁵ to strike with a mall. Affectedly *mel.* mawl
Malmsey,² a rich sweet wine. (*mem-se*) mām-ze
Maltese,² language has many *Punic* words. mal-tēze
Mamma,² infantine word for mother. (*mam-e*) mam-māh
Mamillary,³ like the paps. Corr. *mam-lur-e.* mām-mil-lur-re

Mademoiselle. A name formerly given to the wives of French gentlemen.

Maggotty. With its present stress, should be written with one *t* only.

Magistrate. Fee on qualifying for a county is 5 guineas, but a city or borough, 7s. 6d only. There are 5371 magistrates in England, 1354 of whom are clerical.

Magnanimity. Is sometimes corruptly accented on the second syllable.

Magnesia. Originally sold at Rome, by a regular canon, so late as the 17th century.

Magnetism. Is corrupted, among the vulgar, like rheumatism.

Mahogany. Has a guttural pronunciation, among the trade, very like *mog un-ne.* The tree, growing in the West Indies; attains a height of 60 feet, and a diameter of 7.

Mahomet. *Ma-hom-et* is vulgar, and against the following authority:—

“Perhaps (for who can guess the effects of chance?)

Here Hunt may box; or Mahomet may dance.”—Dr. Johnson.

Mail. Letters were first mailed, so lately as 1784. Our mail coaches travel 12,000 miles per night: 50 inns send out and receive more than 700 mail and stage coaches.

Maintain. Has a subdual enunciation among lipsers approaching to *mīten.*

Majesty. First given to popes and archbishops, and in England, to Henry VIII.

Malecontent. Usually written *malcontent.*

Mamma. Commonly called *mah*; supposed to be the first syllables a child utters.

Mamillary. Sometimes written *mamillary*, and accented on *mil.*

Magna Charta: granted by the Confessor, confirmed by John, & above 50 times since.

Maize. Corn, in England, means all sorts of grain, but America, *Indian corn* only.

Magic-lantern. By common exhibitors and the vulgar, called *ga-lant* 4 show.

Maelstrom. So dreadful as to draw in ships, & even whales, a distance of many miles.

Magie. Originally denoted a knowledge of the more sublime parts of philosophy.

Malachi (with) according to Hebrew testimony, the spirit of prophecy ceased.

Man (a) consumes 125 cubic inches of air daily, making also 20 respirations in a minute. His greatest mental power is developed between the ages of 45 and 50.

Maltese. Hence, it is reasonably inferred, that Malta belonged to the Carthaginians.

Malt. Thirty million bushels of barley are converted yearly into malt in England.

NOTE:—“There were also *two other malefactors* led with him,” Luke xxii, 32. This passage is clearly wrong, inasmuch as it implies, that our Saviour was a malefactor.

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- Manes,² departed shades. Vulgarly *mainis*. nā-neez
 Manger,² a trough to feed horses in. (*manjur*) mān-jur
 Manille,² a bracelet, name of a card. (*full*) mā-nīl
 Manœuvre,² skillful management. (*min-u-eur*) mā-nū-vur
 Mantua,² a kind of silk. *mant-a*, et much abused. mānt-tshu-a
 Marchioness,² a wife of a marquis. (*marsh-nus*) mār-shen es
 Mareschal,² a commander. Com. *marshal*. mār-shul
 Margin,² an edge, border. Vulg. *margin*. mār-jin
 Marine,² belonging to the sea. (*mar-rin*) mān-reen
 Marius,² a name. In the latin masculine of *maria*. mā-re-us
 Marque,² a ship, reprisal. Vulgarly *mar-kwe*. mark
 Marquee,² a tent. Vulgarly *mar-kwe*. mar.kō
 Marquis,² next to a duke. (*marquess* or *marquiss*) mār kwis
 Marrow-fat,² a peculiarly fine pea. (*mal-le-fat*) mār-ro-fat
 Marsh,² Marshy,² boggy, a bog. V. *mash*; *mash-e*. marsh, mārsh ●
 Martinmas,² Nov. 11th Com. *martil* or *martemas*. mār-tin-mus
 Massacre,⁵ to murder. Vulgarly *mas-sa-kre*. mās-sa-kur
 Master,² the chief in any place. (*must-ur*) mās-tur
 Mastich,² a gum. Sometimes *mastik*. mās-tik
 Mastiff,² a fierce dog. Mis-spelt *mas-tif*. mās-tif
 Mastlin,² mixed corn. *Mestlin* or *misullane*. mās-lin
 Matadore,² a term used at ombre. (*matadur*) mat-a-dōre

Mania. During the prevalence of the *Bubble company mania*, exploded in 1825, millions changed hands and thousands were reduced from affluence to beggary.

Manchester. The women in and near this town are remarkable for smoking.

Mansions (barons) were anciently castles: we had 115 in 1134. Built at the conquest.

Mandarin, a Chinese nobleman. Most eastern names come to us by missionaries.

Manuscripts of Sir W. Scott's novels (13) were sold, by Evans, Pall Mall, for 317l.

Map (first Grecian) says Strabo, was Anaximander's: Hipparchus calls it the *ancient*. A map describes the land, but charts, invented by Henry, son of John King of Portugal, represent the sea, or coast.

Mark. Withered, king of Kent, *unable* to write, used the cross as his mark.

Marquis. Because governing marches and frontiers. First 1337. Vulgarly *mark-is*.

Martyrology of Eusebius, done into Latin by St. Jerome, now lost, was the most ancient.

Marginal dates in our bibles, are taken from abp. Usher's chronology, pub. 1650.

Maria. Derived from the Hebrew, and accented *ma-ri-a*, but *ma-ri-a*: it from the Latin.

Marylebone parish, was originally a small village, formed by French refugees.

Marines. Sea soldiers: have three stations, viz. Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth:

differ by one letter only, from *mariner*, but are as much opposed as light to darkness.

Marshal. Anciently a sort of *ostler*, but now, a high military and civil officer.

Mason. The society of *Freemasons* is the most ancient and extensive in the world.

Mass. *High mass*, among Romanists, is a full choir, sacred music, and the ceremonial: *low mass*, are the prayers delivered without accompaniments.

Master. When Mr. is pronounced *Mister*, as, Mr. Fox. Chosen in most of our provinces, to designate a laborer, the hired or occasional servant, from his employer; whilst in London no such distinction is kept up: in this respect provincials have the advantage. The prefixure of Mr. in an address, is generally understood to distinguish a minister of dissent from a clergyman of the establishment; the initials of the latter's University degrees being attached to the end of his name, are thought a sufficient distinction; whilst the former, declining for the most part, academical honors, has no annexation of the sort thereto, but a courteous appellation preceding it. The introduction of both is, in no instance, deemed proper.

Masters in Chancery, are ordinary and extraordinary; these are indefinite and reside in provinces; but those consist of twelve and dwell in London.

- Mather-who,³ horse language for *come here*. mǎth-ur-wo
 Matins,² early prayers. Dispingly *mit-ens*. mǎt.tins
 Matron,² a grave woman. Generally *mǎt-run*. mǎt.tron
 Matter,² a corruption from wounds. (*metter*) mǎt.nr
 Maugre,⁷ in spite of, notwithstanding. (*full*) mǎw.gur
 Maunder,⁵ to grumble. Flippantly *mandar*. mǎwn.dur
 Mausoleum,² a magnificent tomb. (*mǎs-lum*) mǎw-so.lē.um
 Maxillar,³ like the jaw-bone. (*mǎgs-zil-tur*) mǎks.il.lar
 Mayoralty,² mayor's office. Vul. *mayoraltry*. mǎy.ur.ul.tē
 Mazurka,² the Polish national dance. [sents. ma-zūr.kah
 Me, oblique case of I, which it often *mis-repre-* mo
 Meadow (beaver)² artificial marsh in Canada. mēd.do
 Meagre,³ lean, thin. Corruptly *full*. mē.gur
 Meconium,² juice of poppies. (*me-kon-yum*) mē.kōne.yum
 Mediator,² an intercessor. Impropr. *Mēd-yitter*. mē.dē.ā.tur
 Medicament,² any thing healing. Com. on *dic*. mēd.e.kā.mēnt
 Melons,² a fruit. There are 25 varieties. mel.lunz
 Melpomene,² muse of tragedy. (*mel-po-mēen*) mel.pōm.en.e
 Memoir,² a sketch. (*mem-war* & *mem-wore*.) mē.mōir
 Menagerie,² a place for beasts. (*me-nāhdj.ur-i*) mē.nādj.ur.o

Mathematics. With the ancients, meant all sorts of learning and discipline.

Matrice (ma-trice) When used in a letter foundry, is then pronounced *matris*.

Matronal. Has also an accent divided between the first and second syllable.

Matter. Hence—"The book is full of matter" (*information*) is improper.

Maunder. Some say *marnder*. *Maunder* is an artificial song on beggars arms and legs.

Mausoleum. From Mausolus, who had a very superb sepulchre, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, erected to his memory by his wife Artemisia.

Mayor. A late writer calls it *may*. In London and York he is styled lord mayor. Mayor of *Garrat* is the president of a village club, to resist encroachments on it's common.

Mazurka. Was originally a war dance of the province of Magur, Masovia.

Maiden ascize, is that in which no prisoner receives sentence of death.

Making clocks is ascribed to Goetius, 600; Pacifications of Verona, and Silvester in 1000.

may-be. A Somerset substitution for *perhaps*, which is a great traveller.

measure. We formerly had four, viz., for wine, malt liquor, corn, and coal. Our *foot measure* owes its extent and appellation to that of an ancient British king.

medicament. Its accent, in common use, moves to the second syllable.

medicine (med-e-sin.) Also a term applied by the Mandans, a nation dwelling on the banks of the Missourri, to all things which they cannot understand. Improperly pronounced *med-sin*, which it is attempted to defend by the following quotation:—

"Is any sick? The man of Ross relieves,

Precisely, attends, the *medicine* makes and gives."

It is here, however, necessarily contracted, and is therefore no authority.

measure (foot) in Latin and Greek poetry, a long and short syllable; they have 28 feet.

medical tests upon the lungs, so much relied on at 1. tests, have often failed.

meadow [beaver] is formed by these extraordinary animals, and with wonderful sagacity, in the wood or bush, to retain sufficient water for their habitations.

members, chairing. From the northern nations shouldering their kings after an election. Those in colleges have gratuities; but of halls pay their own charges. A member of the House of Assembly, or Parliament, York, U. C. receives 10s. a day during the session.

mea (rices of) are five, namely, European, Asiatic, American Indian, Malay & African.

BARBARISM:—"A *mattern* [*matter*, but properly *upwards*] of ten there." *Meller* for *yellow pear*; *mought* for *might*, *marvel* for *marble*, and *mare* for *mayor*.

Messiah
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 Mero,²
 Merma
 Methou
 Mezzot
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 Mien,²
 Mignio
 Millepe
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Messiah,² there have been 21 false ones. mes-si-ah
 Mercy,² clemency. Vul. *marcy*; corr. *marcy*. mēr-se
 Mere,² a large lake, as that of *Windermere*. meer
 Mermaid,² a sea-woman. Vulgarly *mare-maid*. mūr-mōde
 Methodical,³ ranged in order. (*meth-o-dik-ul*) me-thōd-o-kul
 Mezzotinto,² an engraving. Corr. *mezzotint*. me-zo-tin-to
 Miasm,² an atom. Plural *miasms*. mi-az-em
 Michaelmas,² feast of St. *Michael*. Vul. *mike*. mik-el-mus
 Mien,² an air, look. Corruptly called *mine*. mēn
 Mignonette,² a shrub. *min-in-et* & *miq-un-et*. min-yun-ēt
 Millepedes,² wood lice. Sometimes *millipedees*. mil-le-pōedz
 Minish,⁵ to lop or lessen. Now obsolete. min-ish
 Minotaur,² a fabled monster. Affect. *min-e-tur*. min-no-tor
 Minute,² part of time ;³ small, then *mi-nēt*. mīn-it
 Minutia,² smallest part. Improper. *mi-nū-she*. mi-nū-she-a
 Miracle,² a wonder. The canaille *mirakul*. mīr-a-kul
 Misanthropy,² hatred of men. (*misanthrope*) mis-ān-thro-pe
 Miscellany,² a mixture. Commonly *mis-sil-un-e*. mis-sil-len-o
 Mischievous,³ destructive. Vul. *mistshereyus*. mis-chof-us
 Misna,² the Jewish civil law, divided in 6 parts. mis-nah

merchant. Pronounced *marchant* in 1792; so *beckle* is our orthoepy. The number of merchant vessels employed by England and Scotland, amounts to 29,000.

methinks. Though used by our best writers, is nevertheless a corruption.
metonymy. One word for another. We read in ancient authors of *white scarlet & green purple*; because these superb colors being originally confined to fine linen, old poets have applied it to that sort of fabric, regardless of the hue.

Messiah. First one, 130, *Coziba*, a Judean bandit; the last, 1622 *Mordecai*, German Jew.
Methodists. Originally a sect of physicians at Rome; afterwards, 1659, a body of polemic doctors, pleaders for Romanism; thence, same period, a pious brotherhood in England; and now a religious society, whose *communicants*, or registered members, exceed those of all others in the world. Recorded number in America, 1822, was 237,622. Upper Canada 50,000 hearers, and 14,900 communicants.

meow. A hawk's cage. Formerly the neighbourhood of Whitehall was full of mews, for keeping the king's hawks; hence the term as applied to his majesty's recently large stables there. Improperly adopted by the keepers of livery stables.

St. Michael's mount. First fortified by John, Earl of Oxford, against Edward IV.

mile. A German mile is equal to 4 English ones, a Dutch 3 one fourth, a Spanish league 3 two-thirds, and 11 Irish miles make 14 English. Its length was first determined 1593.

military [the] term *breacet*, means promotion, without additional pay or duty.

milk. London consumes 16 million gallons annually. The Chinese never use it. A milk cow for *milk* cow, is frequent here, and common in the North, where it originated.

ministers. Among dissenters, are supported by their congregations, of which there are 9000 in England, who build their own chapels, and maintain their colleges, amounting to twenty, expend 150,000l. annually in Christian missions, and educate 800,000 children in their Sunday Schools.

miracle. From whence comes *miraculus*, another coin from the vulg.: *miat*.

millia (our) tho' disembodied, costs 300,000l. per annum. Estab. by King Alfred.

mines who were the *harlequins* of ancient Rome, were also called *plumpees*.

misfortunes to our opponents we call *judgments*, but to our own party *trials*.

mint. A part of Southwark, erroneously supposed to be privileged for debtors. There are 8 presses in the Royal mint, which throw off annually 240,000 pieces.

Misna, or *mischnah*. Written by the famous rabbi Judas, about the year of Christ 180.

minute. A ball fired from a gun, moves at the rate of 27 miles per minute.

middle ages [in the] such was the scarcity of books, that one bible, Jerome's epistles, & a few volumes of ecclesiastical offices, served several monasteries in Spain.

Missile,² thrown by the hand. Improperly long. mis-il
 Missura,² chanting the hymn *Nunc dimittis*. mis-s6o-rah
 Mister,³ what kind of *mister*? Obsol. (*mustur*) mis-tur
 Mistletoe,² a plant growing on the oak. miz-zal-to
 Mithridate,² a medicine good against poison. mith-re-dāte
 Mitre,² bp's. cap. Ex. Troy. First used in 1000. mī-tur
 Mittens,² woman's gloves without fingers. mīt-enz
 Mixed,⁷ united. Improperly spelt *mixt*. mix-d
 Mnemonics,² the art of memory. (full) ne-mōn-iks
 Mob,² a crowd. Contraction of *mobile Vulgus*. m6b
 Mobble,⁵ to dress inelegantly. Now obsolete. m6-bul
 Mobile,² the populace. Usually called *mo-b6le*. m6b-cel
 Mochasin,³ an Indian shoe made of skin. m6k-a-sin
 M6e,² more. Anciently *mo*. Now obsolete. mo
 Molasses,² dregs of sugar. Properly *melasses*. mo-lās-sez
 Molest,⁵ to disturb. Low cockneys say *molest*. mo-l6st
 Momery,² a farce. Usually written *nummery*. m6m-mur-ro [ur
 Moneyscrivener,² a money raiser for others. mun-ne-skriv-en.
 Monger,² a dealer, trader, fish-boat. m6n-gur
 Monogram,² a cipher; compound of many letters m6n-n6-gram
 Monologue,² a soliloquy. Corrupt. like *vogue*. m6n-no-log

miss. Some prefer The *Miss May's* to the *Misses May*, alleging this, though correct, to be more suited for a subscription list than familiar use. Moreover, say they, *misses* and *ms.* directly assimilate. *miss*, applied to females, in 1760, was thought reproachful. *Mary Cross*, who performed about 1702, was the first actress announced as *Miss*.

Missionary. The American board New York, sends 251 into heathen lands. There are thirteen principal missionary societies in England.

missura. Part of a Catholic ceremonial preceding the departure of life.
mista'en for mistaken, is often, but improperly, admitted into dictionaries. Also *mista-kingly* for mistakenly is a common fault both in speaking and writing.

mistress. Its corruption *missus*, nearly supersedes the proper sound. Anciently called *dame* [now a farmer's wife], which in law still means a baronet's lady.

mite, in cheese, hardly visible to the naked eye, yet has 8 legs, 2 eyes, and 2 jointed tentacula. Also a coin, and usual word for a small piece or share of any thing.

mithridate. Because invented by mithridates, king of Pontus, who answered twenty-two ambassadors of different nations without an interpreter.

mittens, being warmer than gloves, I found universally worn in America and Canada.

mytlicne [mit-e-le-ne.] This word in Acts xx, 14, is improperly pronounced *mit-e-leen*.

mnemonics. A late orthoepist [Sheridan] pronounces all its letters.

mob. Dean Swift violently opposed its political introduction into Ireland. And was first applied to the partisans of Lord Shaftesbury, in the reign of Charles II.

mobile. Found only in Shakespear's *Hamlet*; the word *mob* was unknown in his time.

mobile. Accented, by some writers, on *bite*, and by others on *me*.

monarchy. The earliest was founded by Theseus, 1259 years before Christ.

monastery. First erected in England was at Glastonbury Somerset, in 597. Henry 8th suppressed 643, with 90 colleges; 2374 chantries, and 110 hospitals. Their united annual revenues were equivalent to six millions of our money.

money was first struck in Greece, and so made as to divide into eight parts. Paper money is generally supposed to have originated with the Chinese. First stamped by Phidon, tyrant of Argos, 394 years before Christ.

money [hat] = commercial-perquisite, allowed to the captain of a ship; as *Chevisance* is that of a composition between debtor and creditor.

monk. The first one was Paul of Thebais, in or about the year 250.

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Monostich,² a composition of one verse. mo-nōs.tik
 Monosyllable,² a word of one syllable. nōn.o.sil.la.ble
 Montem,² a triennial custom of Eton scholars. mōn.tom
 Montreal,² E. a *mount*. & seig. of St. Real. c. all. mont.rē.ul
 Monument,² a tomb, pillar. Vulgo *monnement* nōn.yow.mēnt
 Moon,² rises $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour later daily. mūno
 Moor,² man of color. Prop. *maur* from *maurus*. more
 Mordant,³ biting. Prop. *mordent*: Ex. *mordeo*. mōr.dant
 Mortgage,⁵ to pledge; ² security. mōr.gidgo
 Mosaic,² a variegated work with pebbles, &c. mo.zā.ik
 Moschetto,² a West India gnat. Also *mosquito*. mos.kē.to
 Moses,² because found in water. Jewish leader. mō.zez
 Mosque,² a Turkish temple. Some. *mosk*. (*full*) mosk
 Mote,⁵ for might. Now obsolete. mote
 Moth,² an insect. Formerly called *mauth*. moth
 Mould,² earth. Ancient. *mold*. Vulgo *mo-oold*. mold
 Musli,² primate of the Mussulmans: or *muphi*. mūf.te
 Muggy,³ moist, damp. Corruption of *murky*. mūg.ge
 Mulatto,² one born of a black and a white. mew.lāt.to
 Mulberry,² a fruit: we have 2 sorts. Ex. Per. mūl.ber.re
 sia, 1576.

Multum,² ex. of *quassia* and liquorice juice. mūl.tum
 Murder,⁵ to kill. Formerly written *murther*. mūr.der

Montem. This custom arose at that early period when the fathers of the church sold their consecrated salt for medicinal purposes. *Eton* was formerly spelt *Eaton*.

Month. The Emperor Charlemagne gave names to the months.

More. If a person say—"I do not like this," another rejoins, "No more do I:" should be—"Neither do," or, "Nor do I." Unless finishing a sentence, *more* always requires *than* after it.

Mosaic, is not of Hebrew extraction, but comes from *Musivum*; hence, ought to be *musaic*. In the manufactory at Rome, the varieties of shades in color amount to 18,000!

Mother. Also substituted for Mrs. among females of middle age and low standing. *Mother Cary's chickens*: black sea-fowls, size of a swallow, and web-footed: so called by sailors, because generally preceding a storm. Properly *petrels*.

Mufti. When addressed, in writing, by the grand Seignor, he gives him *twelve* titles.

Mulatto. The extremes of heat and cold are alike inimical to the enlargement of the understanding; this freezes, that parches it. From the great number of *Mulattoes*, that have passed under my observation, not a solitary exception ever yet arose against the rule of my opinion.

Mum. Ale brewed with wheat. Originally made in the dukedom of Brunswick.

Multum. Used by fraudulent brewers to economise both malt and hops.

Moon. By which means she completes her journey round the earth in about 30 days.

Moorgate. A city gate: because this spot was anciently an extensive moor.

Motto. Our regal one *Dieu et mon Droit*, was first used by Richard I, in 1194. "*He who spares the rod hates the child*," on the seal of *Mid Raisin*, gram, school, Lincolns.

Moravians (but 16,000) have 127 Missionary stations, which cost them 90000. a year.

Mountains. The highest are situated at or near the equator: the *Andes* are of this number. Entire chain of the American, extends upwards of 11,500 miles. That of *Ætna* is 180 miles in circumference, with 77 cities, towns and villages on its sides.

Monosyllables. Are compared by *er* and *est*; dissyllables by *more* and *most*; those in *y* and *ie*, after a mute, or accented on the last syllable, easily admit of *er* and *est*.

NOTE.—In Hayti they mourn 58 weeks for a husband, 26 a wife, 3 an uncle, and 2 a cousin. Henry III, of France, first mourn'd in *black*; till then in *violet*. Chinese in *white*.

Mure,² a wall. Mus,² a scramble. Both disused. mower: mus
 Musician,² one skilled in music. (*musicianer.*) mew-jish-un
 Mus,² the rat, of which there are 46 species. mus
 Muses,² deities over the arts and sciences. mū-zes
 Myopes,² short-sighted persons. Sing. *myops.* mī-o-pez
 Myrrh,² an aromatic gum. Corruptly *mirre.* mur
 Mystagogue,² an interpreter of mystery. mis-ta-gog

N.

Nabal,² a churlish Jew of Carmel in Judca. nā-lul
 Nabob,² viceroy of the Great Mogul. (*na-bob*) nā-bob
 Naiades,² water nymphs. Corruptly *nades.* nāy-a-dez
 Nankin,² a stuff. Because made at *Nankin.* nān-keen
 Naphtha,² a kind of unctious metal. nāf-tha
 Narrate,⁵ to relate. From the Latin of *narro.* nār-rate
 Narration,² an account. (*na-ra-shun*) nār-rā-shun
 Narrow,⁵ to contract, make less. (*narrak*) nār-ro
 Nasturtium,² a garden plant. (*Starshun.*) nas-tūr-shum
 Natural,³ produced by nature. (*nai-rul*) nātsh-ur-el
 Nature,² the native state of any thing. (*na-tur*) na-tshure
 Nought,² worthless. Commonly written *nought.* nawt
 Naumachy,² a mock sea-fight. (*naw-mā-tshe*) nāw-ma-ke
 Nauseously,⁷ offensively, loathsomely. nāw-shus-lo

Marlborough (near) is Silbury hill *barrow*, large as a pyramid of *Ceça*. These mounds of earth over the dead, of which graves are an imitation, abound in England, espec. Wilts.

Man. 'I couldnt help it *man.*' This odd word is plainly a barbarism on *man*.
Muses. Some say *three*, *Mneme*, *Aode*, and *Melcti*: Homer and Hesiod reckon nine, *Clio*, *Euterpe*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore*, *Erato*, *Polyhymnia*, *Urania*, & *Calliope*.

Muskets. Their fixed length is 3f. 8in. from muzzle to pan: range of its ball 720 feet. First seen in Asia, and used in Europe at the siege of Rhege in 1521.

Musician. A London mob will not only add *er*, to this word, but that also of optician. A *Dulcimer* has about 30 wires over a bridge at each end, plied on with iron rods.

Musical chimcs in) is arranging its detached parts into method and order.
Muslims abound in London churches, but those in Spitalfields are the best.

Mussulmans. There are two sorts, *Sonmites*, of Omar, and *Shiites*, of Ali. Some say *Mussulmen*; but we write *Ottomans* and *Germans* plural; and he who should convert them into *Ottomen* and *Germen*, would be surely laughed at for his pains.

Mutual. Should give place to common in "Our *mutual* benefactor."

Mutton and Beef. First sold by weight, 1531, a *halfpenny* and *three farthings* a pound.

Myopes. From which comes the verb *mope*, and the noun *mope*.

Myriad. Ten thousand: but erroneously applied to an indefinite number.

N has one sound; is mute after *m*, and when preceded by *l* in the same syllable.

Nabal. Hence the word now denotes a rich, covetous, hard-hearted man.

Nabob. Properly *nabob*, the plural of *nab*, a deputy: same also as *nazim*. Likewise title of a prince; also a European that has acquired a fortune in the East Indies.

Naha (on the river) near Coblenz, related by Barthius, was an echo repeating 17 times.

Naiades. Latin plural; English one, *naiads*; singular, *naiid* (*nay-ud*); vulgo, *nade*.

Name (Scripture) of Bethpage, is mis-pronounced *beth-page*; properly *beth-tu-je*.

Napoleon, during his eleven years reign, lost in battle, 5,490,000 men. In the last year thereof, he levied, exclusive of the national guard, 1,300,000 more!

Narrate. Dr. Johnson says, surely by mistake, that it is used only in Scotland.

National debt. Allowance to the bank for its management, is 251,896l. annually.

Nativ ty (the) Ancient writers do not agree upon the exact period, but run through all the months: the year. *Nature* is used by Theologians in eight senses.

Naught. Also substituted for *nought*, which see. And *nag'd* for aggravated.

Nava
Nave
Navy
Navy
Ne,⁷
Neap
Neat
Neb,
Nece
Nech
Nect
Need
Need

Nees
Nef,
Nefa
Neg
Neg
Neg
Neg
Neg
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Plym
Ne
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Ne
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Ne
omit
pena
Ne
Ne
two
Call
Ne
Ne
gula

- Naval,³ consisting of ships. Vulg. *nāv-ul*. nā-vul
 Navel,² part of the body. Corr. *nāv-vul*. nā-vul
 Navigator,² a seaman, one who pilots a ship. *nāv-e-ga-tur*
 Navy,² ships of war only. Vulgarly *nav-re*. nā-va
 Ne,⁷ neither, or not. Is now obsolete. ne
 Neap,³ decreescent. Applied to the tides only. nepo
 Neatherd,² one who keeps herds. (*ne-thurd*) nēt-hurd
 Neb,² beak, mouth. Improperly *nib*. neb
 Necessitated,⁶ obliged. Vulg. *ne-ses-si-a-tid*. ne-sēs-so-ta-ted
 Neckcloth,² a cravat. Cor. of *croat*. (*neck-luth*) nēk-kloth
 Nectarine,² a fruit, we have 28 sorts. (*neck-trin*) nēk-tur-rin
 Needham,² an ancient town in Suffolk. nēde-em
 Needle,² a small steel bar made use of in a ma-
 riner's compass; a thing to sew with. nēc-ūl
 Neeze,⁵ to sneeze. Is become obsolete. nezo
 Nef,² the body of a church. Corr. *nif*. nef
 Nefandus,³ abominable, wicked. (*nef-an-dis*) ne-fān-dūs
 Negation,² a denial; a description by negative. ne-gā-shun
 Negligence,² acting heedlessly. (*neg-li-jince*) nēg-lo-jence
 Negotiator,² a manager. *Ne-gōsh-e-a-tur*. ne-gō-she-a-tur
 Negro,² a slave. Vulgarly called *ne-gur*. nē-gro
 Negus,² wine, water, sugar, nutmeg & lemon. nē-gus
 Neif,² the first, a bond-woman. Corr. *nif*. nef
 Neigh,⁵ to cry like a horse; ² the voice of one. na

Navigation (our canal) in the vicinity of London-alone, equals that of all France.

Navigation. The phraseology of this art is imported from Holland: Greek and Latin supply us with all the terms in the mathematics and philosophy; as do the Italian language those of our artists and musicians; whilst our military men borrow theirs from the flexibility of the French; and the heavy-formed Saxon produce all those that are to be found in agriculture and the mechanical arts.

Navigator. Vulgarly misadopted for an excavator, or cutter of a canal.

Navy. From 1793 to 1829 ours lost 551 ships; of which 160 were taken or destroyed by the enemy; the remainder were stranded, burnt or foundered. American is 7 ships of the line, 11 frigates, 2 corvettes, 12 sloops, and 7 schooners. The first statutes respecting the British Navy, were passed in the reign of Richard II.

Navy-yards of England are Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, Portsmouth, Sheerness, & Plymouth. *Navy-bills* are those issued for stores, and bear interest until paid.

Near-tide, so often occurring, means a low, short, or slack tide.

Neb. Denotes in Scotland, when used, the bill of a bird.

Necessaries of life, in England, are tax'd to the amount of 32,000,000*l.* annually.

Needles. Whitcchapel are the best: properly made of German or Hungarian steel.

Needham. "The high way to Needham" is, vulgarly, the right one to poverty.

Negation. We have an old edition of the bible in which by mistake the negations are omitted in the decalogue: the Stationer's Company were, however, amerced in a heavy penalty for entering the edition without discovering the errata.

Negotiator. Some authorities accent it differently, but the above prevails.

Negroes: *s*, in an elision after a plural, is thus placed 'negroes' cots,' not *between* the two last letters. They were adjudged to be free, upon landing in this country, in 1772. Called *niggurs* by the colonists.

Negus. Named and brought into fashion by F. Negus, master of the horse to Geo. I.

Neighbour. Also a term used by provincials to distinguish a woman helper from a regular servant: a very reasonable distinction, and much needed elsewhere.

Neighbourly, ⁷ becoming a neighbour, kind.	nā-bar-lo
Neither, ³ not either.	(<i>nī-ther</i> and <i>nather</i>) nē-thur
Nemoral, ³ relating to a grove.	(<i>ne-mō-rul</i>) nēm-ur-ul
Nepenthe, ² a drug that expels pain.	(<i>nep-enth</i>) ne-pēn-tho
Nephew, ² son of a brother or sister.	(<i>nev-ve</i>) nēv-yew
Nephritic, ² good for the stone.	(<i>nif-lick</i>) ne-frit-ik
Nervous, ³ strong, vigorous.	(<i>nerv-yus</i>) nūrv-us
Nescience, ² ignorance, illiterateness.	(<i>nesh-ens</i>) nēsh-o-once
Ness, ² a headland point, a nose.	Prop. <i>Nez</i> nēss
Nestle, ⁵ to lie close, cherish.	(<i>nez-el</i>) nēs-ul
Nether, ³ lower, placed below.	(<i>nee-ther</i>) nēth-ur
Neuter, ³ being of neither party.	(<i>ni-tur</i>) nēw-tur
Never, ⁷ at no time, in no degree,	(<i>niv-ur</i>) nēv-vur
New, ³ fresh, late, modern.	(<i>nu</i>) nēu
News, ² fresh accounts of transactions.	(<i>nize</i>) nēuzə
Newt, ² a creeping animal, lizard.	(<i>nute</i>) nēwto
Niagara Falls. ² U. Canada; near a mile wide.	ni-āg-a-rah
Nibbler, ² a small biter.	Mis-spelt <i>nibler</i> . nib-lur
Niche, ² a hollow for a statue.	Corr. <i>netshē</i> nitsh
Nide, ² a brood, as a brood of pheasants.	nide
Nigh, ³ <i>near</i> , its supply, and better word.	ni
Nightingale, ² a singing bird.	(<i>nite-in-gul</i>) nite-in-gals
Nihility, ² nothingness.	(<i>nil-e-te</i>) ni-hil-e-to
Nil, ⁵ to refuse. Improperly written with one <i>l</i> . nil	

Neither. Requires *nor* after it; hence the inaccuracy—"Neither this or that." On the contrary, when the *n* is left out, *nor* must be put before it; as—"Is it this one?"—"No, nor that either." It is often confounded with *nether*.

Nez [*Cornelius*]. Was the first classical book printed in Russia (Moscow, 1761).

News. Formed from the initials of the cardinal points—North, East, West, and South; a remark that has hitherto escaped notice, and most singularly applicable.

Newspaper. 66 are published in London, [20 in Dublin] which threw off 30,158,741 impressions last year; 20,000 of which were sent into the country weekly. It requires 25,000, to set up a London daily paper. The *New York Christian Advocate*, sells 30,000 copies of each impression. First Gazette was published at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665.

New year. The Jews began theirs in March, the Athenians with June, the Macedonians on 24th of September, the Ethiopians and Egyptians 30th of August, the Persians and Armenians the 11th thereof; but Christians of the western world commence theirs on the 1st of January: hence the conflicting data of events.

Blanc-Nez, or *White Head land*, on the French coast, but nautically *Black Ness*.

Nicene creed. Made by Constantine, at Nice, 315, and received by the English Church; as that of the *Athanasian*, in tenth century; since proved to be by the bishop of *Arles*.

Nil. Nearly obsolete, but the noun *nil* is in good use.

Never. Its poetical form *ne'er*, is subject to the same remark as that on *mistaken*.

New bread is injurious, whilst two stale loaves will go as far as three new ones.

New Testament and the *Old*, were divided into chapters by Claro, a monk, 1258; and into verses by Stephens, a French printer, 1551. The Jews divided the Old Testament into the Law, the Prophets, and the Writings. Romanists accept the *vulgate* only of both.

Nicety. We pronounce in three, but *safety*, *ninety*, and *surely*, in two syllables.

Niagara-falls descend 100 feet, in form of a sector-circle. At my visit, 1833, I passed under them with some risk, and heard their roar a distance of fifteen miles.

VULGARISMS:—"Nairn (neither) of 'pm." And birds *nes-tes* for *nests*.

Nine N
Nisi-pr
Nitency
Nitrous
Nobles
Nocent
Noious
Noisy,²
Nomin
Nomin
Nomin
Nonce,
None,³
Nonesu
Nonsol
Nonsui
Nore,²
Norfolk
North-
Notable
Notatio
Notes,²
Notice.
Notoric

Nine pa
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Nine of
battle of
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VULG.

Nine Nations, ² the commonalty of Brussels.	nine-nāsh-uns
Nisi-prius, ² a civil court.	(<i>nisi-pri-si</i>) ni-si-pri-us
Nitency, ² brightness, a spring.	Now <i>obsolete</i> . ni-ten-so
Nitrous, ³ impregnated with nitre.	(<i>nit-rus</i>) ni-trus
Noblesse, ² whole body of nobles.	(<i>no-bleez</i>) no-blēs
Nocent, ³ guilty.	Corruptly called <i>nos-sunt</i> . nō-sent
Noious, ³ mischievous.	Now <i>obsolete</i> . (<i>no-us</i>) nōy-us
Noisy, ³ unruly.	A late writer calls it <i>noe-ze</i> . nōy-zo
Nominal, ³ in appearance only.	(<i>nom-nul</i>) nōm in-ul
Nomination, ² an appointment.	(<i>nom-na-shun</i>) nom-in-ā-shun
Nominative, ³ a case in grammar.	(<i>nom-a-tiv</i>) nōm-in-a-tiv
Noonce, ² purpose, design, drift.	(<i>nunse</i>) nonse
None, ³ not any one.	(<i>non</i> and <i>full</i>) nun
Nonesuch, ² unequalled. Or <i>nonsuch</i> .	(<i>nun-sutch</i>) nōn-sutah
Nonsolution, ² not solved.	(<i>nun-so-lu-shun</i>) non-so-lēw-shun
Nonsuit, ⁵ to quash proceedings.	(<i>nun-sute</i>) nōn-sute
Nore, ² that part of the Thames off Sheerness.	noor
Norfolk-biffin, ² an apple.	Properly <i>Beauffin</i> . nor-fulk-biffin
North-western, ³ a violent wind.	(<i>nor-wester</i>) north-wēst-urn
Notable, ³ remarkable, bustling, careful.	nō-ta-bel
Notation, ² recording any thing my figures.	no-ta-shun
Notes, ² for and above £100,000 are punctured.	notes
Notice, ² regard, advice.	Commonly <i>not-is</i> . nō-tis
Notoriety, ² publicity.	Barbarously <i>no-tor-e-te</i> . no-to-ri-e-te

Nine pair of muscles are within the mouth and lips; inserted into the latter.
Nine (by the deep) Nautical term on heaving the lead, but properly *dip*.
Nine of diamonds. The curse of Scotland; because Gen. Campbell, on the eve of the battle of Culloden, received an order written upon this card, to give no quarter.
Nobility. Expressed among our Saxon ancestors, by the word *Alderman*; then equivalent to earl or count now. Was necessary for promotion in the armies of old France.
Noblesse. Formerly accented on the first syllable.
Nominative. In the hurry of school pronunciation, mis-called *nominative*.
Noonce. May be resolved into *once*, which it is now conjectured to represent.
None. Also one of the Romish seven canonical hours, answering to three o'clock.
Nonsense, sounds worse in the English than that of any other language.
Nor. Many poets adopt it for *neither*;—"Nor understanding aught, nor understood." How much sorer we may feel inclined to tolerate it in this instance, we are by no means so disposed in the following:—"Death spares nor age nor sex." This poeticism is not only destitute of embellishment, but exhibits bad taste. Although servilely copied by a host of postasters, it is not a wit the less consumable.
North (trees exposed to the) in Canadian woods, are protected with moss, by nature.
Norwood hills are 300 feet above the level of the sea; and as the London fogs never rise higher than 240, they consequently enjoy pre-eminent salubrity.
Is there none here but you? A common impropriety, and even used by Dean Swift.
Notation of the ancients, according to Pliny, did not exceed 100,000.
Notable. When "*bustling*" then *not-a-bel*. This applies also to *notably*.
Notes. Of the above magnitude pass from the East India Company, for tea duties, to the Bank, and thence to the Excise; and being filled up in writing, to prevent alteration, are regularly pricked all over. In France, there are no notes but the national bank: a amount circulating in Scotland 2,500,000*l*. Notes of music invented 1070.
VULGARISMS:—*Noint* and *aint*, *nunplush*, *nur*, for *ainoint*, *nonplus*, (*non-plus*) & *nor*.

Notus, ² the south wind.	(<i>not-is</i>) nō-tis
Nought, ² this character (<i>o</i>) Improperly <i>ought</i> .	nawt
Nous, ² common word for sense, talent, tact.	nouse
Nousel, ⁵ to nurse up.	Corruptly <i>now-zel</i> . nūz-el
Novel, ² new : a law annexed to the code.	nōv-nl
Novenary, ² number of nine.	(<i>nuv-na-re</i>) nōv-on-ar-o
Novereal, ³ manner of a step-mother. (<i>nuvärkul</i>)	no-vēr-kal
Novice, ² an unlearned person. Com. <i>nuv-vus</i> .	nōv-vis
Novitiate, ² the condition of a novice.	no-vish-she-ate
Nowise, ⁷ not in any manner, by no means.	nō-wise
Noxious, ³ destructive, criminal, guilty.	uök-shus
Nozle, ² a nose, front.	Mis-spelt <i>nosle</i> . nōz-zul
Nubile, ³ marriageable.	Improperly <i>long</i> . nēw-bil
Nucleus, ² a kernel.	Corruptly <i>nuk-lus</i> . nēw-kle-us
Nuisance, ² something obnoxious.	(<i>nu-sans</i>) nēw-sanso
Numbedness, ² stupefaction.	(<i>num-nus</i>) nūm-ed-ness
Number, ² many figures added, harmony.	nūmbar
Numerous, ³ containing many.	(<i>num-rus</i>) nēw-mor-us
Nunchion, ² food eaten at an irregular time.	nūn-shūw
Nuncupative, ³ by word of mouth, not written.	nun-kēw-pa-tive
Nuptial, ³ of or pertaining to marriage.	nūp-shul
Nurse, ² one that has the care of children. (<i>nus</i>)	nurse
Nustle, ⁵ to fondle, to cherish.	(<i>nurz-ul</i>) nūs-sul
Nymph, ² a goddess of the woods, lady, virgin.	nimf

Nought. Often, in Schools, miscalled *ought*, and so received commonly by others.

Nousel. A corruption from *nursle*.

Novels. Also 168 volumes of the Civil Law added, by Justinian, to the Codex. The code is accounted the second volume of the civil law, and contains 12 books.

Nowise. Improperly called, and as improperly written, *noways*.

Nozle. By being written with *z*, instead of *s*, is less objectionable: still its orthography is defective, as that of *codle*, and others of the same class.

Nudge. A common term, signifying a slight push or touch with the elbow.

Numb. When *b* follows *m* at the end of a word it is invariably mute.

Number. If a business-man in London, reside in the upper part of a house, and the No. be 12, he announces himself by figuring the door-post 123. Cardinal numbers are 1, 2, &c. ordinal 1st, 2nd, etc. and compound such as 12 divisible by 2, 3, 4, and 6. *Aliquant* and *aliquot* are easily mistaken: *this* has no remainder, but *that* has.

Number of Cornets in our system is unknown, but up to 1771, about 450 had appeared. *Numbers* contains the whole period of Moses' ministration in the wilderness.

Nunchion. Corruption of *noon-chion*, food taken at noon. Some say that *lunch* means a large piece of food, and *nunchion*, victuals eaten between meals: a distinction, however, that appears to me, to be something like spitting hairs.

Nunnery. First in England, was at Folkstone, Kent, founded by King Eadwald in 630.

Nuts. Acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, are all the vegetable food natural to our island, all others having been originally imported from other countries.

Nouns in *or*, are of Latin origin, whilst those in *er*, are of Saxon growth. Some may be used as adjectives: we can say a *gold* or *golden* ring, a *wood* or *wooden* frame.

Numeral letters are all those commonly used for figures, as T. V. X. L. C. D. M.

Nurses. Joan of Oxford, as nurse to the black prince, had a pension of 10l. a year. To say a *nursing* was common a century since, but is now very properly exploded.

Oafish,
Oak,² t
Oar,⁵ to
Obdura
Obeis
Obelisk
Obit,² c
Oblig
Obliqu
Oblivio
Oblivio
Obolus
Obsole
Obtest
Obviou
Obviou
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Ocean,
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- Oafish,³ dull, stupid, weak. (*off-ish*) *ōfə-ish*
 Oak,² the name of a tree, or its wood. *oke*
 Oar,⁵ to impel by rowing. (*ō-ur*) *ore*
 Obduracy,² hardness of heart. (*ob-jū-ra-si*) *ōb.du.ra.se*
 Obeisance,² an act of courtesy. (*o-be-sens*) *ō.bē.sanse*
 Obelisk,² a pyramid. Improperly *ob-lisk*. *ōb.e.lisk*
 Obit,² death, funeral rites. (*ob-bit*) *ō.bit*
 Oblige,⁵ to bind or force, do a favor. (*o-bleje*) *ō.blije*
 Oblique,³ not direct. Impropr. *ob-like*. *ōb.lēek*
 Oblivion,² forgetfulness. (*ob-liv-yin*) *ō.bliv.yun*
 Oblivious,³ causing forgetfulness. (*ob-liv-yus*) *ō.bliv.ve.us*
 Obolus,² an ancient silver coin. *ōb.ō.lus*
 Obsolete,³ disused, grown out of use. *ōb.so.lete*
 Obtestation,² a supplication, prayer. *ōb.tes.tā.shun*
 Obvious,³ evident, clear. Corruptly *ob-vus*. *ōb.ve.us*
 Obviously,⁷ evidently. Impr. *ob-vus.le*. *ōb.ve.us.le*
 Occult,³ secret. Frequently mis-spelt *ōk-ult*. *ōk.kūlt*
 Ocean,² are 3, Atlantic, Pacific and Indian. *ō.shun*
 Ochre,² a coarse blue or yellow earth. (*full*) *ō.kur*
 Ocypete,² one of the Harpies. (*o-si-pect, o-sipt*) *ō.sip.e.ta*
 Odeum,² the choir-service of a church. (*ode-yum*) *ō.dē.um*
 Odious,³ abominable. Improperly *ode-yus*. *ō.de.us*
 Odium,² hatred. Barbarously *ojum*. (*ode-yum*) *ō.de.um*
 Odour,² a good or bad scent. Vulg. *ode-yur*. *ō.dur*
 Oeiliad,² a glance. By some called *eyelid*. *e.il.yud*

O is sometimes pronounced like *v*, as in *one*; and of *u*, as in *ton*: it may also be added, the Scots invariably pronounce it *a*; and as invariably *a*, *o*.

Oak. To build a ship of war of 74 guns, requires the produce of fourteen acres of oak! Is of slow growth, seldom attaining a greater diameter than 14 inches in 80 years.

Oars. A boat rowed by two or more men; but *scullers*, when plied by one person only.

Obduracy. Often accented on *du*, and also called *ob-ju-ra-se*.

Obey (*o-ba*) Had anciently the preposition *to* before the person obeyed.

Oblige. Many writers append the true orthoepy with its barbarism *o bledge*, which the mob adopt indiscriminately with that of *obligated*. The Jews are *obliged* to rehearse 100 benedictions daily, 80 of which must be delivered in the morning.

Oblique. Retains its French form; a few endeavour to mould it into an English one.

Oblivious. Occasionally written *oblinial*, which some think is chaster.

Obolus. Formerly meant the half of any coin, of what value soever it might be.

Obtained. In mentioning the adoption of any custom, act, or object, instead of saying it has obtained consideration or respect, some writers now say, "It has *obtained*," which is imperfect, meagre and inelegant.

Odeum. Also a place in which musicians practise before entering the theatre.

Odious. Has a barbarism of *o-jus*, with which a late orthoepist is chargeable

Oeiliad. Occurs in Shakspeare's *Leor*, and is the only instance in which this triphthong is to be found. Note: *ph* and *gh*, ending words, generally sound like *f*.

Oath (The Freeman's) and an Almanac were the first two books printed in America.

Oats. 38lbs. is the mean weight of a bushel, 50 that of barley, and 60 of wheat.

NOTE.—Anciently actors in noble families, at the end of the play, prayed for the health and prosperity of their patrons; and in theatres for that of the king and queen: hence the addition of *Vivat Rex et Regina*, to modern play bills.

Of, ⁹ concerning, according to, by, or in.	ov
Off, ⁷ signifying distance, not near.	of
Official, ² an officer in the ecclesiastical court.	of.fish.shul
Offing, ² nautical for the open sea.	(of.fish) off.ing
Ogle, ⁵ to look slyly.	(og.gul) ð.gul
Oglio, ² a medley.	Sometimes spelt <i>olio</i> . ð.lø.o
Oh !, ¹⁰ expressing either sorrow or anguish.	o
Oint, ⁵ to smear over.	Corrupt. from <i>anoint</i> . oynt
Okus, ⁵ to administer a soporific draught.	ð.kus
Olid, or olidious, ³ rank.	Mispronounced <i>o-lid</i> . ð.lid
Olney, ² a town in Bucks.	Formerly <i>oul-ney</i> . ð.l.nø
Olympiad, ² the space of four years.	(o.lim.pid) o.limp.yud
Ombre, ² a game at cards ; name of a fish.	ðm.bur
Ominous, ³ foreboding ill.	(ð.min.us) ðm.e.nous
Omniscience, ² infinite wisdom.	om.nish.shonse
Omnium, ² various stocks in a new loan.	ðm.nø.um
Omphale, ² a queen of Lydia.	(om.fail et om.få.le) ðm.fa.le
Once, ⁷ at one time.	Vulgarly called <i>unse</i> . wunse
One, ³ single, any.	In the provinces <i>own</i> . wun
Onion, ² a plant. Some. <i>un-yun</i> . Barb. <i>ing.un</i> .	on.yun
Only, ⁷ singly.	Provincially as spelt. ðvn.le

Of should be expunged in "ringing *of* bells, and firing *of* cannon." Likewise in "singing of songs," etc. and rejected for *with* in—"acquaint him *of* it."

Of and *Off*. Spellenarians, in their words, *similar* in sound, give them one and the same. Note. When *of*, *as*, *to*, *do*, and *is*, are used as words, not syllables, they are pronounced *ov*, *az*, *doo*, *too*, and *iz*.

Off. Redundant words are marks of vulgarity : "take the book off of the table."

Offal. The head, hide, and entrails of an animal, avenged at a penny per pound.

Office of coroner. Such paid to those of Middlesex (3) for the last 75 days of 1831, was 237l. In some counties a coroner's emoluments do not exceed 75l. per annum. L. C. Justice of the King's Bench, is our sovereign coroner, under him two for each county.

Officer. When the herald of a victory, receives pecuniary reward, exclusive of promotion. Number of officers of all grades in our army, on July 1, 1831, was 13,653. Those having the command of entire regiments, are denominated field-officers.

Ogle. Regularly marked in critical pronouncing dictionaries, as *ogl*.

Oh ! Written in this manner when exclamative, or denoting pain either of body or mind ; but when entreative, or addressed to another, the *h* is then omitted.

Oil. Vulgarly and by low Londoners *ile*. The firemen of Constantinople are sometimes accused of discharging *oil* from their engines instead of water.

Oint. Is rejected by good speakers, but received for *anoint* by bad ones.

Old. Requires the same remark that has been applied to *mould*.

Olympic games: solemn Grecian games, so named because dedicated to Olympian Jupiter.

Omega. The last, as Alpha is the first, letter in the Greek alphabet: the property of their adoption by the Sacred Writings.

Omniscience. Dean Swift objects to it strongly, as he does to eccentric.

Once. The Jews wrote the Pentateuch through *once*, and their kings *twice* in their lives.

That of the *Samaritan*, or Phœnician character, was introduced by abb. Usher.

Omnium. If sold before the instruments are paid up, then called *scrip*.

On. Should be replaced by *of* in Mark 14 & 51. *On* is ungrammatical, 'Of (*on*) a sudden.'

One. Its proper pronunciation, with *once* and *none*, is the best test of a residence in London.

When appended, is commonly barbarised *un*, *in*, and *n*, as a *little-one* (*un*, etc.)

NOTE.—A *nold* for an *old* thing is very prevalent. Its orthoepy may be a subject of some nicety ; but correct speakers will not fail to observe it.

Onyx,
Opaku
Opera
Opine,
Opium
Opode
Oppide
Oppos
Optici
Oral,³
Orator
the
Orator
Orche
Ordea
Ordna
Ordur
Orisor
Ornith
Orthop
Ortho
Orts,²
Ost,²

Opera
Opium
mours
Oporte
produces
he is now
Oppos
Optic
Orang
Orang
pippin, f
Orator
gramma
Orator
Orator
Orche
Ordea
Orain
whose s
Orer
Organ
of the pl
Orion
seven, o
Ornit
Ortho
Ortho
building
Queen J
that no

- Onyx,² a valuable gem. Vulgarly *unex*. òn-iks
 Opaque,³ dark, obscure, cloudy. (*full*) o-päke
 Opera,² a musical entertainment. (*hop-pur-uh*) òp-ur-uh
 Opine,⁵ to think. Changed to *opeen*. Obsolete. o-pine
 Opium,² distilled juice of poppies. (*ope-yum*) ò-poo-um
 Opodeldoc,² a medical compound. (*opedildok*) op-o-dèl-dok
 Oppidan,² a student of King's Coll. Westmins. òp-e-dan
 Opposite,² facing. Vulg. *op-po-zit*, *op-po-zite*. òp-po-zit
 Optician,² one skilled in optics. (*optishun-er*) op-tish-shun
 Oral,³ delivered by the mouth. (*or-ul*) ò-rul
 Oratories,² recesses, as chapels, in St. Paul's ca. òr-a-tur-ies
 thedral. Spelt in Henry 8th's time, *St. Poule's*.
 Oratorio,² a sacred drama. Barb. *òr-a-tor-re*. or-ra-tò-re-o
 Orchestra,² a musical gallery. Also *orchestre*. or-kèa-tra
 Ordeal,² a trial by fire or water. (*or-jè-ál*) òr-de-ul
 Ordnance,² great guns. Vulgarly *or-din-nunse*. òrd-nunse
 Ordure,² dung, filth. Corruptly *or-der*. òr-jure
 Orison,² a prayer. Ex. *oraison*. Com. o-rì-zun. òr-ro-zun
 Ornithology,² the science or account of birds. or-ne-thòl-o-je
 Orthography,² the art of spelling words. or-thòg-ra-fa
 Orthoepy,² a pronunciation of words. (*òr-thup-e*) or-thò-e-pe
 Orts,² fragments. Some write *oughs*. (*auls*) òrts
 Ost,² a vessel to dry malt or hops in. Or *oust*. òste

Opera. Imported from Venice, but, as thought, to the discredit of the importers.

Opium. A Turk will eat, with impunity, what would kill twenty Europeans. He mourns for the dead in *blue* or *violet*; Egyptians, *yellow*, and Ethiopians in *brown*.

Operto. Its wine is called Port, of which is sold in London alone, more than its vintago produces. I possess a wine-merchant's receipt for *making Port wine*, by the sale of which he is now retired upon a handsome fortune.

Opposite. Improperly made a preposition in—"It's opposite (*to*) Whitehall."

Optic. Formerly *optick*; but *k* following *e*, at the end of words, is now rejected.

Orange. There are two sorts, *China*, (*tehi-na*), and the *Sevilla* (*sev-il*). The Orange pippin, from Normandy, was first planted in Wroxhall cottage garden, Isle of Wight.

Oratory. The Athenian Greeks modulated their language to this art, caring little about grammar, which, unquestionably, was first studied by the Romans.

Oratory-hospital, Rome, so large as to entertain (1600) in the Jubilee, 470,000 persons!

Oratories. Ordered by the then duke of York; intended secretly for the popish service.

Orchestra. This is the miscribble orthography. Vulgarly called *ork-us-tur*.

Ordeal. Known to the Greeks, used by the Saxons, and abolished by Henry III. 1261.
Ordinary. When an eating-house is barbarised *arnare*. Also the chaplain of Newgate whose salary is 400l. per annum, with a residence, next the prison, in Newgate-street.

Orrey. A fine solar instrument. Invented by Charles, Earl of Orrey.

Organ. First, seen in Europe was sent to Charlemagne by the Caliph Alraschid. Some of the pipes of that at Hierien are large enough for a man to pass through.

Orion (ò-re-un) a constellation: generally *ore-yun*: consisting, as some say, of thirty-seven, others sixty-two, and the British catalogue eighty stars.

Ornithology. Buffon knew but of 800; we now know of 6000 varieties of birds.

Orthoepy. Is liable to many errors, not being generally in our dictionaries.

Orthography. A term also in Geometry; and in Architecture means the elevation of a building. The first projector of a regular one, was Sir T. Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth. Altering that of nouns proper, is so common with Oriental writers, that no two can agree in their orthography of the same name or place.

K

Ostrich,² a large bird. Commonly *ostridge*. ōs-tritsh
 Otherguise,⁷ of another kind. Or *otherguess*. ūth-ur-giō
 Otherwise,⁷ in another manner. (*otherways*) ūth-ur-wiō
 Ought,² any thing. Properly written *ought*. aut
 Ouphe,² a fairy, a goblin. Corruptly *o-fe*. ofō
 Ouphen,³ like an elf. Corruptly called *o-fun*. ofō-un
 Our,⁴ pertaining to us. Its Londonism is *howur*. our
 Ouse,² name of three great rivers in England. ouzo
 Outknavē,⁵ to surpass or exceed in knavery. out-nāvo
 Outlawry,² unprotected by law. (*out-law-re*) ōut-law-ro
 Outpour,⁵ to send out in a stream. (*out-pōw-ur*) out-pōro
 Outrageous,³ violent, furious, mad. out-rā-jus
 Outward,³ lying on the outside. (*out-urd*) ōut-wurd
 Outwardly,⁷ in an outward manner. (*outurde*) ōut-wurd-lo
 Outwrought,³ outdone, exceeded in power. out-rāwt
 Oven,² an arched place for baking things in. ūv-un
 Overhale,⁵ to examine again, cover, loosen. o.vur-hāwl
 Overplus,² a surplus. Barbarously *overplush*. ō.vur-plū
 Overweight,⁵ to outweigh. Formerly on *o. o.vur-wā*
 Owe,⁵ to be in debt. Low Londoners *ho. o*
 Owl,² a bird that flies by night. (*houl*) owl

Ostrich. Shakspeare writes it *cstridge*. Some few also spell it *estrich*.

Otherguise. With its substitute, are so quaint, as to be generally disused.

Ought. Has a cockneyism of *haut*. I am the more particular upon cockneyisms, because Londoners imagine themselves out of the reach of instruction, and are therefore more liable to fall into a careless enunciation of words; and that provincials, as will sometimes happen, may not exchange their own improprieties for those of the metropolis; the common dialect of which, though not quite so impure as that of Ireland, Scotland, or the provinces, is, nevertheless, to a chaste ear, much more intolerable.

Ounce. 54,526 silkworms, when hatched, weigh *one ounce*: but 34 of the number, in less than 4 weeks, make the same weight: they increase, in bulk, 9000 fold! Were introduced into the Roman empire, from that of China, in the reign of Justinian. N. B. Rats and mice, dogs and cats, are common food in the empire of China. The heart distributes two ounces of blood seventy times a minute.

Our. The mob make its possessive case *ourn*, with *hers*, *yours*, and *theirs* also.

Our. Reading lessons in *our* Church, comes from the Jews reading the law in one year. The first English Bible was translated about 1360, by J. Wickliffe, but never printed: many public libraries have manuscript copies of it.

Our one hundred and three canals, have cost their proprietors *thirty millions* sterling. Our artillery-men can propel a bomb three, and a Congreve rocket two miles.

Ouse. That which writers Oxford has the classical cognomen of *Isis*: there is no such river in our old Geographies, or modern tradition.

Outdamn. When *n* is preceded by *m*, at the end of a word, it is not sounded.

Outward. Words thus formed have usually, in town, an affected articulation.

Outlay for support of the clergy in England, (*circa* 20,000) from *each person*, is 13s. 2d. Spain 4s. France 7½d. and every other European country *ten pence*. Churches built over the graves of martyrs, are called *memoria*. First martyr in England was *Alban*, in 303.

Outpour. The canalle, with their usual facility, corrupt it into *outpower*.

Outrageous. Its former accent upon *out* is on the wane, and unpopular.

Oven. Village of Berme, in Egypt, has 386 ovens, working constantly for 6 months, in which 94,640,000 chickens are hatched annually! The art is confined to this village.

Overflown. Should be *overflowed* in—"The Thames has *overflowed* its banks."

Overhale. Either its orthography or orthoepy should be changed.

Owler,²
 Oxeye,
 Oxygen
 Oyes,⁷
 Oyster,
 Ozæna

Pacific,
 Packet,
 Packsad
 Pad,² a
 Padder,
 Paddler
 Paddy f
 Pæan,²
 Pageant
 Pailmai
 Palaced
 Palanqu
 Palette,
 Palfrey,
 Palish,³

Owling.
 Own (on
 Oxford.
 French titl
 in Oxford
 Ozygen.
 O yes. I
 Oyster.

P, alters
 with b, w
 Pace. A
 Pacing.
 Pacific.
 Packet.
 Pad. He
 Paddy o
 Pæan. I
 Page. O
 mission in
 pensioner
 Pagoda.
 Pail-ful
 Paintur
 Pair. U
 Pair of
 Palacs.
 The palati
 Palfrey
 Palish.

Owler,² a smuggler. Now obsolete. *ɔul.ur*
 Oxeye,² a plant. Vulgarly *hoks-hi*. *ɔks.i*
 Oxygen, a quality generating acid. (*eks-e-gen*) *ɔks.e.jen*
 Oyes,⁷ hear ye, attend. Properly *o.yez*. (*oya*) *o.yɛz*
 Oyster,² a shell-fish. Corruptly *oish-stur*. *oi-stur*
 Ozœna,² an ulcer in the nostrils of an ill smell. *o.zɛ-na*

P.

Pacific,³ peaceable. Corruptly *pa-zif-ik*. *pa.sif.ik*
 Packet,² for passengers. Formerly *pacquet*. *pāk.et*
 Packsaddle,² a saddle for burthens. (*pack-saddle*) *pāk.sad.ul*
 Pad,² a robber that infests the road on foot. *pad*
 Padder,² a highwayman. Mis-spelt *pader*. *pɛd.ur*
 Paddler,² one who paddles. Spelt *padler*. *pād.lur*
 Paddy fever,² the Indian *cholera morbus*. *pād.de fɛ.vur*
 Pæan,² a song of praise or triumph. (*pain*) *pɛ.un*
 Pageant,² show without stability. (*pa-jent*) *pād.junt*
 Pailmail,³ violent. Com. written *pell-mell*. *pel.mɛl*
 Palaceous,³ royal, noble. (*pa-lash-shus*) *pa.lā.shus*
 Palanquin,² Indian sedan. (*pal-un-kwene*) *pal.lan.kōen*
 Palette,² small hand board used by painters. *pāl.let*
 Palfrey,² small horse trained for ladies. *pāul.fre*
 Palish,³ somewhat pale. Often sup. by *paley*. *pā.lish*

Owling. The *canaille* sink the *g* in all words with this termination.

Oven (one). Is subject to a singular transformation,—“its mamma’s *noun* child.”

Oxford. Robert de Vere. Its earl, was the first English *marquis*: which, originally, is a French title; that of *maregrave*, in Germany, is equivalent to it. The Bodleian library in Oxford university, holds the first rank amongst those of moderns.

Ozygen. This and similar words are improperly pronounced with the *g* hard.

O yes. Retained in our legal courts, ever since the pleadings were in law French.

Oyster. Fits for fattening them were first suak at Rome, 90 years before Christ.

P, alters only in words beginning with *ph*. Is confounded by the Welsh and Germans with *b*, which letter it irregularly represents in *cupboard*.

Pace. A common one is three, but a geometrical pace is five feet.

Pacing. A peculiar step [lifting one foot at a time] in an American & Canadian horse.

Pacific. Wrongly accented on *pa*: Pacific is of all seas the most unruffled.

Packet. The adjunct, *boat*, is now seldom, if ever, used.

Pad. Hence *foot-pad*; now dispersed, since the introduction of the horse patrol.

Paddy or *rice-fever*, from failure of the rice crop, which is their chief food.

Pæan. Because it began with *Io*: the ancient *Io pæan* answers to our *huzza*.

Page. Of honor to the King, on reaching his 17th year, is entitled to a gratuitous commission in the Guards, wherein the price of an ensigncy is 1200*l*. Band of *Gentlemen pensioners*, consists of 40, to guard the King in his palace: formed by Henry VII.

Pagodas of Pekin, have the chief names of Lord Macartney’s embassy cut upon them.

Pail-fulls. Instead of *pails-full*, may be said to be almost universal.

Painture. Some orthoepists pronounce it *pant-tshure*, and sound it long.

Pair. Unnecessarily, not to say erroneously, rendered *two pairs* (pair) of shoes.

Pair of scales. This term occurs so early as 1213: till then *balances*.

Palace. So called from mount *Palatine* in Rome, whereon stood the royal mansion.

The palatine counties of England are those of Chester, Durham and Lancaster.

Palfrey. Affectedly pronounced as spelt, by lispers and letter-clippers.

Palish. This form is objectionable; I would recommend its meaning, or *paley*.

Palliant, ² a robe, garment.	(<i>pal-ya-ment</i>)	pāl.le-n-ment
Pallmall, ² a game and street.	Prop. <i>paul-maül.</i>	pel.mel
Palm, ² a tree, part of the hand 3 inches.	(<i>full</i>)	paam
Palmer, ² a cheat, pilgrim, deer's crown.		pām-ur
Palmetto, ² species of the palm-tree.	(<i>päum-e-to</i>)	pāl.mēt.to
Palsy, ² a privation of feeling.		pāul.ze
Paly, ³ pale. Now out of use.		pā-lo
Pamphlet, ² a small book not stitched.		pām-flēt
Pamphleteer, ² a small writer.	(<i>pām-flut-ur</i>)	pam.flō.tēer
Panacea, ² universal medicine.	(<i>pannāshsheal</i>)	pa.nā.sē.a
Panada, ² bread and water boiled. Also <i>panado.</i>		pa.nā.da
Pancrass, ² a village near London.	(<i>pank-ridje</i>)	pān.kras
Pancreas, ² an animal's sweetbread.	(<i>pank-rus</i>)	pān.kresō
Pane, ² a square in a frame, of glass.		pain
Panegyric, ² an eulogy, praise.	(<i>pa-nidj-ur-ik</i>)	pan.o.jir.ik
Panel, ² the name of a jury-roll.	(<i>pannel</i>)	pān-ul
Panic, ² a violent fright without just cause.		pān-ik
Panoply, ² entire armor or harness.	(<i>pan-a-pul</i>)	pān.o.ple
Pantaloon, ² a man's garment, buffoon.		pan.ta.lūne
Pantomime, ² mimicry, dumb show.		pān.to.miine
Pantry, ² a small room for provisions.		pān.trē
Papa, ² a name for futher ; a Russian priest.		pa.pāh

Palladium. A new metal of a gray, or grey white color, first found by Dr. Wollaston.

Palm-sunday. We borrow its observance from the worshippers of Serapis [so-ra-pia.]

Pamphlet. Corruption of *par un flet*, fastened by a thread.

Pancrass. Its dormitory is a favorite with Catholics, on account, as supposed, of some of their brethren, in Queen Elizabeth's time, having been burnt there.

Pandor. A village in Hungary, which gives name to the Servian foot soldiers.

Panegyric. Biblical printers must be contented with a small share of this, whilst their errata upon proper names occur so repeatedly. The genealogy of Christ; Stephen's defence before the council; Paul's sermon at Antioch, and many passages in his ministry, abound with this sort of errors. There is an old edition in one of the colleges at Oxford which has the parable of the *vinegar*, instead of the vineyard; on which account, the little wits of that University, call it the vinegar Bible.

Pane. Old English word for a square of glass, or boards within wainscot mouldings.

Panel. Because the jurymen's names are written on a *square* slip of parchment, and annexed to the writ. Applied, in Scotland, to a prisoner at the bar.

Panic. Anciently, when armies were about to engage, the soldiery gave a shout, in order to intimidate their opponents. This was first adopted by *Pan*, when Lieutenant-General to Bacchus, in his Indian expedition: hence the origin of the term.

Pantehnicon. A sort of bazaar in Pimlico. Nine persons read this, and enquire of a tenth its meaning. He stares, shakes his head, and walks on. So unfashionable is it now become, for a tradesman to tell you plainly what he is, or what he does!

Pantomime. Invented, in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, by Pylades and Bathyllus.

Papa and *mamma* are made *pa* and *ma*. Also title of the Pope, assumed A. D. 154.

Paper of this book, as well its printing and binding, was made at York, Upper Canada. Invented in China, 170 years before Christ. England has 560 paper mills, France 250, Italy 105, and Russia 67. Our first factory was at Dartford, 1588. Writing paper was introduced 100 years after. Its tax (3d. per lb.) produces 700,000l. a year. At Whitehall mill, Derbyshire, a sheet was made, in 1830, that would cover an acre and a half of ground. There is no tax in Canada upon paper, newspapers, or advertisements.

Papilla
Papillo
Pappos
Parabo
Paracle
Parago
Paragr
Paralle
Paraly
Param
Parany
Parape
Paraph
Paraph
Paraso
Pardor
Pareng
Paris,²
Parish
Parlo,²
Parlian
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- Papillary,³ like a nipple. Formerly on *pa. pa-pil-cr-o*
 Papillous,³ like a nipple. And on *pap. (pap-lus) pa-pil-us*
 Pappose,³ having soft down. (*pap-is*) *pāp-pōsō*
 Parabola,² one of the 3 conic sections. (*parabōla*) *par-āb-o-lah*
 Paraclete,² a comforter. Usually *par-a-klet. pār-a-klete*
 Paragoge,² a figure that adds a letter to a word. *par-a-gō-jō*
 Paragraph,² part of a discourse. (*paragraft*) *pār-a graf*
 Parallelic,³ pertaining to parallexes. *par-ul-lēk-tik*
 Paralytic,³ having the palsy. (*pal-e-rit-ik*) *par-el-lēt-ik*
 Paramour,² a lover, wooer. Vulg. *pār-ra-mur. par-a-mōor*
 Paranymp^h,² a brideman, supporter, helper. *pār-a-nimf*
 Parapet,² wall breast-high. (*parapit & pear-a-pet*) *pār-a-pet*
 Paraphrase,² a wordy interpretation. *pār-a-fraze*
 Paraphrast,² an explainer in many words. *pār-a-frast*
 Parasol,² small umbrella. (*parasol & parasōle*) *pār-a-sol*
 Pardoner,² one who forgives. (*pard-nur*) *pārd-un-ur*
 Parenesis,² persuasion. Formerly *pa-ren-ē-sis. pa-rēn-e-sis*
 Paris,² the capital of France. Properly *pah-re. pār-ris*
 Parishioner,² one who belongs to a parish. *pa-rish-shun-ur*
 Parle,² oral treaty, talk. (*par-le*) *parl*
 Parliament,² an assembly of the three estates of pār-le-ment
 this realm—king, lords, and commons.
 Parlous,³ keen, waggish. Is now obsolete. *pār-luz*
 Parochial,³ belonging to a parish. (*paroshul*) *pa-rōke-yul*

Paraclete. Applied, by divines, to the third person in the Trinity.
Paragoge. Is little known, but the figure *my deary* for *my dear* is common.
Parallelic. Unless careful, may easily get entangled with *paralytic*.
Parchment. Anciently M. S. written on it were often so large as to need a porter.
Pardoneth: he, before this word in the "absolution" c. s. should be left out, as incorrect. Should also be expunged from 1 Sam. 17—37. as being equally improper.
Paragoric. The orthographical errors upon this word are multitudinous.
Parian, or Athenian chronicles, were writ on marble; are now named *Arundelian*.
Paris. Manuscript copies of the Bible, in 1215, were sold in this city for 400l. The shops in Paris are opened by six, in the mornings of spring and summer.
Parishes. 9284 divisions of the land, by Honorius of Canterbury, in 636. In 1776 there were 14,563. Parish registers date from the establishment of our church, in 1538. That of Marylebone is said to be richer and more populous than Wales. First mention of churches is in a Saxon Chronicle of 1087. First built, traditionally of boughs, was at Glastonbury, Somersetshire.
Park. There are upwards of 2000 in England, with 68 forests, and 13 chases.
Parliament of Upper Canada grants 1l. for every wolf's scalp from the woods.
Parliament. Was instituted, as it now stands, in 1215. Its epoch is Jan. 23, 1265. The two parties of town and country were formed in the house on June 16, 1649. The first eldest son of a peer who sat therein was Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, in 1549. Their votes were first printed in 1681. An estate of 300l. per ann. qualifies for a borough, and 600l. a knight of the shire, or county member. Universal suffrage anciently prevailed, but, to avoid riot and tumult, was altered by Henry 6th. If an M. P. become bankrupt, he is privileged from arrest for a year, but no longer, until he pays his creditors in full. Their door-keeper requires a gratuity of two guineas for handing circulars to members. In 1274, the four *Lady Abbesses* of Shaftesbury, Berking, Winchester, and Wilton took their seats by summons in the House of Commons.

- Parole,² words given as a pledge. (*pā-rul*) pa-rōle
 Paroquet,² a kind of small parrot. (*par-ō-kwēt*) par-o.kēt
 Paroxysm,² a fit, its regular return. (*parōksim*) pā-roks-iz-em
 Parse,⁵ to resolve grammatically. (*pass & pars*) parse
 Parson,² a minister. Prop. *person*. (*pahsun*) pār-sun
 Parterre,² a flower-garden. Commonly *pār-ter*. par-tāro
 Partiality,² an unequal judgment. (*parshulte*) par-shi-āl-o-te
 Partisan,² a partyman. Formerly *pār-te-zan*. part-o-zān
 Partition,² a division. *Petishun & pār-tish-un*. par-tish-shun
 Pasquinade,² a keen satire. Corr. *pāsk-in-aid*. pas-kwin-āde
 Passado,² a push, thrust. Sometimes *passade*. pas-sā-do
 Pastile,² a roll of scented paste. (*pastil*) pas-tēel
 Pastoral,³ rural. Often clipped into *past-rul*. pās tur-ul
 Pasty,² confectionary. Improperly *pah-ste*. pāste-o
 Patronal,³ supporting. Formerly *pa-trō-nul*. pāt-ro-nal
 Peach,² a fruit. Vulg. contraction for *impeach*. peesh
 Pearmain,² an apple. Improperly *permen*. per-māne
 Pear,² a fruit. There are 162 varieties. (*pee-ur*) pare
 Pedal,² large pipe of an organ. Miscalled *pedul*. pēd-ul
 Peddle,⁵ to busy about trifles. Mis-spelt *pedle*. pēd-ul
 Pedlar,² a small dealer. Properly *peddlar*. pēd-lur
- Paroquet*. A late writer calls it *par-o-kwēt*, which is that of the vulgar.
Paroxysm. Generally, but improperly, accented on the second syllable.
Parse. Its corruption, *pass*, through heedlessness, is also a resident in schools.
Parson: from the Latin *persona*. There are three ranks below a dignitary, viz. *parson*, vicar, and curate. Impro. *par's'n*; among Romans seven. Applied also to a presbyterian teacher. Note:—*Parsons* are always *parists*, whereas clergymen are only *deacons*.
Parson-davy and *Mother-numford*, names in Wilts, for Cheshire and Gloucester cheese.
Parterre. The Netherlands, until 1509, supplied us with vegetables; inasmuch that, even if our kings desired a salad, they had to send thither for one. Our list of plants and trees originally growing in other countries exceeds 120,000!
Particular. Its erroneous accent on *par* is promoted by the pulpit and the bar.
Partisan. Its present accent is now considered the best usage.
Partition. The first of an estate was that between Abram and Lot, in Gen. c. 21.
Partner & pardoner. Generally, but barbarously mingled in pronunciation.
Pasquinade. From Pasquin, a cobbler and professed lampooner in ancient Rome.
Passions. Those of Le Brun, tho' much sought after, are considered high & overcharged.
Past. This contraction, by poets, of *passed*, has excited much disputation.
Paste. Peter Camper wrote eighty pages on shoes, but omitted paste, an essential.
Pastile. Made of sweet dust, wax, gum, storax, Indian balsam, flour and turpentine.
Paten. A plate for the sacramental bread: formerly much, now generally disused.
Patent (*pat-unt*). Aggregate, entered in the American Patent Office, since its establishment in 1790, is 6911; of which number 5951 remain *unrecorded*, that is, turn out, on investigation, to be destitute of *originality*. Impro. *pa tuut*.
Patriarchs. Before Moses, priests and princes: now, ecclesiastical dignitaries only.
Paul Pry. Orig. in an Essex town. *Mother of Pearl* (color'd) has 7,700 veins in an inch.
Pavier. A layer of stones. Written also *paver*; likewise and commonly *paviour*.
Pea. Its plural is spelt *peas*, when in the *pod*; and *pease*, if dried or split.
Peach-tree. There are 60 varieties of peaches. Dedicated by the heathens to their god *Silene*, because its fruit is like a *heart*, and its leaf the *tongue*.
Pedant. Anciently a schoolmaster, now means an unpolished man of literature.
Peddler. A corruption of *petty-dealer*. Sometimes spelt *peddler*.
Peddle. This is the correct word, though often substituted by *fiddle* and *fiddling*.
VULGARISMS :—*parz-le*, *pertikier*, *pad-role*, for *parsley*, *particular* & *patrol* [pa-trole]

Pell-mell
 Pells,² at
 Pendulou
 Penguin,
 Penny-a
 Pennywo
 Pentateu
 Penuriou
 Perempto
 Perform,
 Periwink
 Persever
 Perspire,
 Perturbe
 Peerless
 Phantom
 Phial,² a
 Philippic
 Philiter,²
 Phleme,²

Pells. Its c
Pen. From
Penitential
Penmanship
 and two ver
Penny. Ou
Penny-a-lit
Penny-pos
Pentile. A
Perfect. B
Perfume.
Peerage. C
Peerless p
Perilous.
Periodical
Periwinkle
Perturbed
Peruvian
Petitions
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Phillippic
Philosoph
Phlegm (j
 orthoepy of
Physician
Phœnician
 VULGARIS

Pell-mell,⁷ confusedly. Impropr. for *pall-mall*. pel-mēl
 Pells,² an exchequer office for bill-receipts. pelz
 Pendulous,³ hanging. Corruptly *penjulus*. pēn-dow lus
 Penguin,² a very fat bird. Commonly *pen-gin*. pēn-gwin
 Penny-a-line,² reporter for the London papers. pēn-ne-a-line
 Pennyworth,² enough for money. (*pen-ith*) pēn-ne-wurth
 Pentateuch,² the law, or five books of Moses. pēn-ta-tuke
 Penurious,³ niggardly. Comm. *pen-yure-yus*. pē-nēw-re-us
 Peremptory,³ absolute. Formerly on *em*. pēr-emp-tor-o
 Perform,⁵ to do. Mis-pro. like *form* a seat. pur-fōrm
 Periwinkle,² a shell-fish. Corr. *pennywinkle*. pēr-re-wink-el
 Persevere,⁵ to go on. Anciently writ *persever*. per-se-vēor
 Perspire,⁵ to be heated. Vulgarly *prespire*. pūr-spīre
 Perturbed,³ disquieted. Barbarously *purt-a-bid*. pūr-tūrb-ed
 Peerless Pool,² baths in the city road. pēer-les-pool
 Phantom,² a fancied vision. Often *fantom*. fān-tum
 Phial,² a small bottle. Often spelt *vial*. fi-ul
 Phillipic,² an invective. Corruptly *stip-ik*. sil-lip-ik
 Philter,² a love charm. Prop. written *philtre*. f il-tur
 Phleme,² an instrument to bleed with. flome

Pells. Its clerk enters tellers bills in the *pellis acceptorum*, or roll of receipts.
Pen. From the Latin *penna*, signifying the quill or hard feather of any bird.
Penitential psalms are seven, namely, 6th, 32d, 38th, 51st, 102d, 130th, and 143d.
Penmanship. Mr. Bedell, Ottery St. Mary Devon, has written the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and two verses of a Psalm in the compass of a *real*!
Penny. Our ancient silver penny (*ex pecunia*) was the first coin struck in England.
Penny-a-line. Because paid so much a line for the information communicated.
Penny-post. Was projected, in 1683, by D. Murry, upholder, Patruoster Row.
Pentile. A tile to cover the roof; pantile, a gutter tile. Often confounded.
Perfect. By irregular accentuation, often confounded with the adjective.
Perfume. The Civit Cat, resembling musk, averages the secretion of a drachm a day.
Peerage. Of the present (557) 460 have been created, or raised higher, since 1760.
Peerless pool, prop. *perilous*; from the many formerly drowned here whilst bathing.
Perilous. The *lis* sometimes improperly doubled. Anciently *perulous*.
Periodical. Our first was the *Tattler*, published in April 1769.
Periwinkle. "Why call them *penny-winkles*, ask'd a pupil, when sold for 2d. a pint?"
Perturbed. This is a very harsh word, and liable to much bad orthoepy.
Peruvian bark, also Jesuits bark, being first used in Peru by Jesuit missionaries.
Petitions. Entire number presented to House of Commons from 1826 to 1831, was 24,492.
Petrarch was the first who began to study the science of medals.
Phenomena. Plural *phenomena*. When derived from the Greek and Latin, *ph* take the sound off. Also in all other words, unless divided as in *clapham*.
Philadelphia prints 500,000 books yearly, having 213 presses. The Americans as a people, are better educated than the bulk of any other. They have 47 colleges. I found they universally confined the word *chaplain*, to their army, navy, and halls of legislation. They have 110,000 seamen. Note.—The sailors custom of pricking their arms with stibium, is borrowed from the Chaldeans and Greeks.
Phillipic. From Demosthenes' celebrated orations against Phillip king of Macedon.
Philosopher. This word is formed impurely; ought to be *philosophizer*.
Phlegm (flem). Watery humor. Old authors, who regulated their orthography by the orthoepy of a word, wrote it *flem*, now disused. It frequently commingles with *phleme*.
Physicians. We read of none, nor distempers, till about 600 years after the flood.
Phætician (n) dialect was spoken by the Carthaginians, thence called *punic* language.
VULGARISMS:—*Fraps*, *prespire*, & *fa-tun*, for perhaps, perspire, & phaeton (*fa-e-tun*.)

- Physic,² a medicine. Formerly spelt *physick*. fiz-ik
 Piazza, a large open space, square, market, &c. pi-áz-za
 Piekage,² ground rent for booths, &c. at fairs. pik-ajo
 Picturesque,³ exhibiting a picture. (*full*) pik-tur-ésk
 Piep,⁵ to cry as a fowl. Commonly written *pip*. pip
 Piepowder Court,² a court held in fairs. pi-pou-dur
 Pill,² a ball of physic : ⁵ to strip ; then *peel*. pil
 Pill-garlic,² a nickname. Prop. *pill'd garlic*. pil-gár-lik
 Pine Apple,² a fruit. There are 37 varieties. pine-ap-ul
 Pique,⁶ to offend, vex. Vulgarly *pi-kwe*. peek
 Piquant,³ poignant, pricking. Vulg. *pe-kwant*. pē kant
 Placard,² a manifesto. Also spelt *placart*. pla-kárd
 Plaid,² a variegated stuff. Corruptly *plaid*. plado
 Plaintiff,² *versus* defendant. Inprop. *plam-tif*. plāno-tif
 Plaiter,² one who plaits. (*plete-ur* or *plat-ur*) plate-ūr
 Plaintive,³ lamenting. Formerly writ. *plaintiff*. plāno-tiv
 Plain,⁵ to make smooth : plane to smooth, level. plane
 Plebeian,² *commoner*, or plebs of ant. Rome. ple-bē-un
 Plum,² a fruit. Also *plumb*. plum
 Plumb,⁷ perpendicularly. Ignorantly *plump*. plum
 Plump,² a knot. Now corrupted into *clump*. plump
- pleasants*. Because feeding on the wire-worm, are beneficial to farmers.
Phoenix. An old palm tree is burnt, and from its ashes springs a young palm : hence, & from its valuable uses in Palestine, the origin of the fabled phoenix.
rhithic (*tizik*). In this word, which astounds the people, *ph* are silent.
physic. Originally confined to the clergy. Its first English garden was in 1567.
piazza. From the Italian ; hence the Piazza of Covent Garden is the market place, and not, as erroneously supposed, the surrounding porticoes.
piano forte (pianofort-e). Invented by J. C. Schroder, of Dresden, Saxony, A. D. 1717.
ried hull, Islington. Tobacco was first used here, being Sir W. Rhytleigh's house.
piepowder court. For justice to buyers and sellers, from Pied poudreaux, a podder.
plute [pouting]. This is often made three, when it should be two syllables, *pon-shus*.
vine-apple. From resembling the cone of a pine-tree: some call it a vulgarism.
placard. Which we vulgarly apply to a bill stuck against a wall or post, menus in Holland, a proclamation ; and in France, a table w^hic laws and orders are hung up,
plane sailing is from a plane chart ; and Mercator, or globular ex. Mercator's chart.
plaut. A suphⁿ: vulgo. broad. Likewise a term for the working materials of a factory.
 In the reign of George III. 6756 exotic plants were introduced to England.
plato. Dramatists pronounced it broad, until Garrick restored it to Pla-to.
platoon. A squad of musketeers. Corrupted from the French of peloton.
players. Of regular habits, live long : in its accomplishment, *comedy* has a decided advantage over *tragedy*, which shows the powerful influence of cheerfulness and good temper, toward the attainment of a green old age.
pledging. Previously to drinking healths, began when the Danes bore sway in England
pleiades (*ple-a-dez*) 7 stars. Corruptly *plades*, and written *plaiades*, also *pleiades*.
plunder is, in some parts of North America, vulgarly used for baggage ; and Plank is meant in the union, to cover the bet, or put down your money.
roland [in] 25l. a year qualifies for title of baron, 75l. for count, and 120l. for prince.
role. A party-colored one at a barber's, denotes that he practises surgery.
voluytot-bible. Was first published by cardinal Sineros, of Toledo, Spain.
 NOTE.—*Pill* is a juvenile term for directing dumps in boys play of Fitch in the hole.
 CUCKREYNISMS.—Pint, plizun, pintur, piktur, for point, poison, pointer, picture.
 VULGARISMS.—Pik-kwet, tat-e, pictures-kwe. pintshers, pillur, pollis, posha, for pliquet (pik-et), potatoe, picturesque, plncers, pillow, police [po lese], and postchaise ; print-en [printing.]

Polish
 Pollay
 Poltro
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 Pony,
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 Potato
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 Poult,
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 Printin
 On its fir
 Probate

- Polish,² a gloss. Of *Poland*, then *pō-lish*. pōl-lish
 Pollaver,² gross flattery. Imp. writ. *pulaver*. pol-lāh-vah
 Poltron,² a coward. Semi-french & English. pol-trōon
 Ponton,² floating bridge. Semi word as *poltron*. pon-tōon
 Pony,² a small horse. Usually written *poney*. pō-ne
 Portmanteau,² a leathern bag. (*portmantur*) port-mān-to
 Portuguese,² a native of Portugal. (*por-te-ge*) por-tew-gēze
 Positive,³ certain. Often abbreviated *poz*. pōz-e-tiv
 Potatoe,² an esculent root. *Potato* is wrong. po-tā-to
 Potch,⁵ to boil slightly. Better written *poach*. potsh
 Poult,² a chicken: young turkey. Vulg. *pout*. polt
 Prairy,² a plain, covered only with grass. prā-ur-ro
 Precipitate,² a mercurial medicine. (*presipit*) pro-sip-e-tit
 Prepositor,² a school monitor. (*prepostor*) pro-pōz-it-ur
 Presentiment,² an indescribable fore-feeling. pro-sān te-mong
 Presidencies,² Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. prēz-e-den-seēz
 Preventive,³ hindering. Corr. *preventative*. pre-vēnt-tive
 Prill,² a brit or turbot. Commonly called *brill*. pril
 Primeval,³ such as at first. Com. *prim-e-val*. pri-mō-val
 Probate,² proof of a will. Or *probat*. (*prō-bit*) pro-bait

Polony. Properly *Bologna*, made of chopped beef, bacon, pepper, ginger and salt.

Poniard (pon-yurd) mis-pronounced *poin-yurd*, as to *pour* is *power*, instead of *pora*.

Poor Rates were, in 1650, 665,302*l*. and in 1832 increased to 8,000,000*l* !

Porters Flavor of *ale*, *beer*, and *twopenny*. Required an application to three separate casks, until one Harwood succeeded in making the above beverage, which, from its nourishing properties, was considered beneficial to *porters*; and being drawn from one butt, was called *entire*; hence this word upon a publican's sign board.

Portions (barren) of the earth invariably abound most in minerals.

Portuguese call *white Moors* by the name of *Albinas*; negroes regard them as *monsters*.

Portuguese language must have been poor for Camoens to add 2,000 words to it.

Portugal, anciently Lusitania, now derived from *Portus Cale*.

Pot, in strictness, is a vessel made of clay; hence a *potter*, and *pottery*.

Potatoe. Planted in Ireland by Sir W. Raleigh, 1586; and in Russia about 1700.

Potter. I question if half England know it by any other name than *bother*.

Prairies. The soil of which is fine: are peculiar to the western states of America.

Praise. The Welsh make *sharp* when it should be flat, as *praise* (*prairie*).

Premises, a proposition. Its plural, *premises*, should also be spelt with a double *s*.

Presentiment, properly *presensation*; being a *fore-feeling*, not a *fore-knowledge*.

Presidencies, *E. I.* They produce a revenue of twenty three millions sterling.

Press. Our first was set up in the Almonry, Westminster, 1471, by *Caxton*, who, same year, printed the first book, entitled "*Game and Playe at Chess*." The *Columbian Press*, invented by Mr. *Clymer*, Philadelphia, is preferred to any other.

Price (*prize*) of a thing bought: *prize* (its corruption) is either the benefit derived from a lottery ticket, the reward of merit, or booty from a capture.

Primary, or original colors, are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red.

Primitive christians, on solemn fasts, put *embers* on the head, hence *ember week*.

Principalities. Of the 24 German ones, that of Lichsteinstein is the smallest.

Print (first engraved) by Albert Durer, is called the *Cannon*, and dated 1518.

Printer. The title *chapel*, applied to the regulations of a printing-office, began with *Caxton's* first exercising the profession in one of the chapels of Westminster Abbey.

Printing. Invented by Gutenberg, of Strasburg, 1436. Introduced to America 1639. On its first discovery, the bookseller, printer, and scholar, were one and the same person.

Probate. The term "upper value" in a probate, means that it exceeds 500,000*l*.

Profile,² the side face. Corruptly as spelt. *prō-fēal*
 Programme,² bill of any exhibition or ceremony. *prō-grām*
 Prophecy,² a prediction. Prophecy,⁵ to predict. *prō-fē-zi*
 Propugner,² a defender. Vulg. *pro-pug-nur*. *prō-pēw-nur*
 Proverbs,² maxims. *Middle* book of the Bible. *prōv.vurbs*
 Prowl,⁵ to wander. Has a double orthoepy. *prōul* or *prōlo*
 Psalm,² hymn. 118-r 8, is mid. one of Bbl. (*sam*) *sām*
 Pseudo,³ false. Pshaw,² a word of contempt. *sū-do*: shaw
 Psyche,² a heathen goddess. Corruptly *sike*. *sī-ko*
 Ptolemy,² com. his geography 150 years A.C. *tōl-o-mō*
 Pugh!¹⁰ denoting dislike. Often written *pooh*. *pōoh*
 Puisne,³ inferior; as *puisne*, or inferior judge. *pēw-no*
 Pumice,² a slag of fossil. Properly *pew-mis*. *pūm-mis*
 Puppet-show,² a play by images. Vulg. *poppit*. *pūp-pet-shō*
 Pur, prop. poreblind,² near sighted; vul. *purblow*. *pār-blind*
 Puritan,² a sectary in Queen Elizabeth's days. *pēw-ro-tun*
 Purpose,⁵ to intend. Confounded with *propose*. *pūr-pus*
 Pursuer,² of a ship. His profits £1. a man. (*pus-ur*) *pūrs-sur*
 Put,⁵ to steer, &c. Corruptly called *poot*. *put*

Programme. Is now fashionable; often misapplied, and anglicised *program-me*.
Promissory note for necessaries, or bearing a trade, is binding on an infant or adult not
 yet of age. Dealers in bills of exchange are, call'd commercially *cashiers*.

Pronouns. Some are contracted, as *herby* for by this; *hercof* for of this, etc.

Pronunciation. Many persons have a common one for their own domestic circle, and
 another of a holiday complexion for company: In the former, they are slovenly in the ex-
 treme; but their precision in the latter, amounts to affectation.

Property. Annual value of real property in England is 38,551,078*l*. Time of Henry
 VIII. was estimated at 4,000,000*l* only.—*Prophecy* and *Prophecy* are confounded.

Protestant (*prōd-us-un*). Arose with the German Reformers of 1520, who protested a-
 gainst the decrees made by catholic princes, in the diet of Splers.

Prussia (king of) though avaticious, freely gave 100*l*. to a tall recruit for his guards.

Prussic acid, is so d'structible, that spreading it only on the naked arm causes death.

Psalms (epitome of the sacred volume) many were composed before David's time, and
 sang to *Jubal's* lyre. First put into metre by the French poet *Marot*, bard to Francis I.

Public debt of England, exceeds that of all Europe put together!
Public expenditure, during the reign of 31 of our earlier kings, was 705 millions; but in
 that of George III. it amounted to the incredible sum of 2327 millions.

Pulse. Is improperly pluralised; namely,—“How do (*does*) your pulse beat?” Pulsation,
 in the time of Hippocrates, was, probably, not more than 60 beats a minute.

Punctuation. Its rules are much violated in “*To Deum laudamus*.” Joseph Scaliger,
 who died at Leyden in 1609, says,—“The use of commas and semicolons was, in my
 time, invented by Manutius, and entirely unknown to the ancients.”

Punt. To play at husser or ombre; also a flat-bottom boat for shallow water.

Puppet show. Anciently *poppit show*. *Punch* is either a corruption of paunch, the fat
 fool of old comedy, or the Italian *Policchino*, the mime of their theatre.

Purblow. The four last letters of this vulgarism, form another and low expletive.
Puritans were the *Novations*; changed 1662, to *nonconformists*, now to *dissenter*.

Puts me in mind. Properly reminds me. Kings II.-19. and Isaiah xxxvii. are alike.

Pyramid. Great one near Memphis, says Herodotus, took 100,000 men 20 years comple-
 ting. Its perpendicular height is 481 feet, and covers 11 acres! there are 19 others.

Pythagoras. Is thought to have invented the multiplication table.

Pythian games. Held biennially at Delphi, in honor of Apollo, for slaying the Python.

COCNEVIRMS:—*Progdly*, perdition, and *postes*, for prodigy, prodigious, and post.

VELOGARIENS:—*Providing*, *pru-en*, *sawtur*, for provided, prone, and psalter.

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 Quold
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 Quint
 Quito
 Quit-
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Q.

- Quay,² a wharf. Impr. perly written *key*. kē
 Quelquechose,² a trifle, mere nothing. kék-shozo
 Quince,² a fruit. Of which there are 3 kinds. kwinsō
 Quint,² a term at cards. Mispronounced *ken*. kint
 Quito,² S. America, 2 miles, n. above the sea. kō-to
 Quit-rent,² anciently called *white-rent*. kwit
 Quoit,⁵ to throw. Prop. *coil*; and *quoif*, *coif*. kwoit
 Quotient,² the result of division. (*ko-shunt*) kwō-shunt

R.

- Radius,² a line. Corruptly called *rajcus*. rā-do-us
 Raillery,² satirical mirth. (*rā-lur-re*) rāil-ur-ō
 Ranch,⁵ to force open. Corrupted from *wrench*. rāntsh
 Ransom,² redemption. Impropr. spelt *ransome*. rān-sum
 Ranunculus,² a flower. There are 59 species. rā-nūn-kow-lus
 Rase,⁵ to erase. Formerly spelt *raze*. rāzo
 Raspberry,² a fruit. We have 22 sorts. (*rars-bre*) rāz-ber-ro
 Ratafia,² a fine cordial. Corruptly *rat-a-fe*. rat-a-fō-a
 Ration,² ammunition, bread, drink, and forage. rā-shun
 Raze,² root of ginger. Improperly *rase*. rāze
 Razor,² a tool to shave with. Formerly *rasor*. rā-zur

Q. Takes the place of *k*, and is followed by *u*. Q. E. D. among mathematicians, means quod erat demonstrandum, that is, which was to be demonstrated.

Quaint. Used by Spencer, for *quent*, old part of *quench*; which escaped Dr. Johnson. *Quakers*. Also denominated *Friends*, because they address all persons by the style of friend. Are thought to speak the purest English. As a sect, appeared about 1650.

Quarantine Space of 40 days. First established by the Venetians, in 1487.

Quarrel. Is used in Somerset for a square of window glass: *quere-Quarre?*

Quaternion (four). By this number the ancient Pythagoreans swore; because the elements and name of God consist, in most languages, of four letters.

Queen (had woman). Absurdly pronounced as *queen*: formerly spelt *quane*.

Quiddity. (a scholastic term) from the barbarous Latin word *quidditas* which can be answered only by the equally barbarous English one of *whattity*.

Qui tam. An action in which the plaintiff claims half the penalties.

Quintilian, who flourished A. D. 95, was the first schoolmaster supported by the state. *Quit*, or *white rent*. Because paid in silver coin, to distinguish it from *rent-corn*.

Quo. A late writer calls it *ko* in quote, quoter, quota, quotidian, and quotient.

Quoif and *Quoit*. Having a fickle orthography, engender an impure orthoepy.

VULGARISMS:—*Quart-un*, skwensh, & red dish, for quarter, quench, & radish, (6 sorts.) It is never silent. Delivering it with too much force is called to *whur*. Demosthenes cured his defective utterance by pronouncing it with pebbles in his mouth.

Rabbit. So profane that one pair, in five years, will produce a *million*.

Rack. Or duke of Exeter's daughter, because first introduced by him at the tower, in 1437. Also American term of the turf, implying capability, in a horse.

Radical. As a party word, is so much abused, as almost to become a bye-word & reproach. *Rain*. "How hard I fast | It rains!" Is 800 times heavier than air. Falls in England 32 inches | 27 cubic miles | yearly. Between the tropics 108 inches, but a little else 10 only.

Raise. Natives from the north sound it sharp (*raice*) instead of flat (*raize*).

Raisin. A dried fruit. Its corruption, *rezun*, is defended by a late writer, with a quotation from Falstaff; but in his loose moments of revelry.

Rape. A sixth of Sussex: now supplied, in most counties, by the word *hundred*.

Ration. A new military word, not in our lexicons; coined in the early part of last war.

Rattlesnake. On touching him with a white ash branch, or leaves, he is lustily subdued.

- Rear,³ raw, half roasted. Corruptly *rare*. *reer*
 Receipt,² an acquittance. Often mis-spelt. *re.sœct*
 Receive,² a medical bill, prescription. (*re-œvet*) *rœs.sœ.pœ*
 Recognisor,² he who gives the recognizance. *ro.kon.e.zœr*
 Recognizance,² a bond of record, token, badge. *ro.kœn.e.zance*
 Recompence,² a compensation. Often mis-spelt. *rœk.om.pense*
 Recondite,³ secret. Wrongly accented on *re*. *re.kœn.dite*
 Record,² a register. The verb is *re-cord*. *rœk.ord*
 Recusant,² one who refuses to communicate. *re.kœw.zant*
 Red Sea,² properly the *sea of Edom*. *red.sœ*
 Redoubt,² a fortified outwork. (*redool*) *ro.dœnt*
 Reeve,² an officer, 'ns boroughreeve. Or *reve*. *ro.vœ*
 Regiment,² a body of soldiers. Vulg. *redj.ment*. *rœdj.e.ment*
 Regimental,³ military. Vulgarly *rœdj.ment-ul*. *rœdj.e.mœnt-ul*
 Register,² a list of recorded acts. *rœdj.is.tur*
 Reguerdon,² a recompence. Is now obsolete. *re.gœr.dœn*
 Regular,³ agreeable to rule, steady. (*reglar*) *rœg.yew.lur*
 Remediable, capable of remedy. (*rœmedabel*) *re.mœd.ye.a.bœl*
 Remediless,² irreparable. Formerly on *rem*. *re.mœd.e.lœs*
 Remove,⁵ to go from place to place. (*remun*) *ro.mœove*
 Rendezvous,² a place of resort. Vulg. *full*. *rœn.de.vœo*

Read (rede). Should be transposed in "He can neither *read* nor *write*;"—if unable to read, it is clear he cannot write. Pronounced *red* when a participle.

Rebel. The first executed in Ireland, was O'Connor, a schoolmaster of Kildare county. *Receptacle* (*re-œp.ta.kul*). Our earlier writers accented it on *re*.

Recognizance. The *g* is disused by the bar, though noticed by some few others.

Recognisor. When the verbal noun of *recognise*, then spelt *recogniser*.

Recompence. In law, *bote*; hence the phrase *to boot*. The verb is spelt *re-compense*.

Record [courts not of] are the baron, county, hundred, admiralty, and the ecclesiastical. The first dinal on *re-cord*, is that of Abaz, mentioned by Isidiah, c. 33, v. 8.

Rector. Head in Jesuit colleges, foreign universities, and large endowed schools.

Recusant. After much disputation, is now settled as above.

Red Sea. *Edom* meaning also *red*, occasioned the Greeks to call it sea by that name; hence its misnomer. It is 1500 miles long, without a river.

Red Book. An exchequer record of lands held per baroniam of Henry II.

Regions (animals formidable in cold) are wolves, bears, boars, congars, & catamounts.

Register (dissenters) in Red-cross St. library, *Fork* et *Middlesex* are regist. counties.

Regular as teapots. [American]. *Tea* being drunk, in vill's, and towns at every ment.

Religions [prevailing]. Are the Pagan, Mahometan, Christian and Jewish. There are three great divisions of christians—the Catholic, Greek, and Protestant church.

Religious orders are five—Monks, Canons, Knights, Mendicants, & regular Clerks.

Remediless. This accords with Dr. Johnson, though others accent it on *rem*.

Remove. Upon change of residence in the same street, it is thus notified,—"*Removing over the way*," [to the opposite side of the street]. And "*Removing [to the] next door*," holds out quite a contrary meaning to the one intended.

Rent. For bank of England 40,000*l*. Salaries 243,000*l*. Profits [1830] 930,786*l*. Expense of branch banks 34,210*l*. Cost of their establishment 17,259*l*. Pay 89,600*l*. a year in lieu of stamp duties. Lord Mayor, 1275, paid 1*l*. a year *rent*, for his house in Milk-street.

Resign. His letter *s* pronounced agreeably to the French form *re.zine*.

Reze—in words of the same sound, and which are spelt alike, with the exception of *e* and *s*, the former is invariably the noun, and the latter the verb. Exercises therein are highly beneficial to all classes of students.

VULGARISMS:—*Rale*, *rare*, *rid*, *rint*, and *rezun*, for *real*, *rear*, *red*, *rent*, and *raisin*.

Resist;
 Restore
 Retch,
 Reticul
 Retinuc
 Revent
 Reverie
 Rheum
 Rheum
 Rhubar
 Riband
 Riek,
 Ridicul
 Riggle,
 Ripe,
 Risk,
 Rivulet
 Romag
 Romion
 Roquel
 Rose,²

Reprad
 Respon
 Respon
 Restora
 establish
 Revenu
 330,000.
 tun has W
 Revers
 8, which
 Review
 Rhapso
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 Ribstov
 Riek. A
 Riddul
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 Rights
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 Rise. 1
 River p
 Roust.
 hours of
 Rolly p
 Roman
 in roman
 Its ancle
 Rose [u
 VULGA

- Resist,³ at rest. Vulg. *rusty*. Corr. *resty*. rēs-tif
 Restoration,² a recovery. Prop. *restauration*. re-sto-rā shun
 Retch,⁵ to vomit. Same as *reach*. retsh
 Reticule,² a small bag. Corruptly *ridicule*. rē-ti-cu-lē
 Retinue,² a train. Impropr. on *in*. (*ret-uu*) rēt-en-new
 Revenues,² yearly income. (*re-vēn-yews*) rēv-en-yews
 Reverie,² loose thoughts. Or *revery*. (*rev-re*) rev-ur-ē
 Rheum,² thin matter. Vulgarly *ru-um*. ruum
 Rheumatic,³ a peccant humor. (*room-a-tik*) rōw-māt ik
 Rheumatism,² a very acute pain. (*rumutilen*) rew-ma-tiz-em
 Rhubarb,² a medicinal drug. Vulg. *ru-bub*. rōo-burb
 Riband,² a fillet of silk. Com. spelt *ribbon*. rib-band
 Riek,² a stack of corn or hay. Prop. *reke*. rik
 Ridicule,⁵ to banter. Corruptly *red-ē-cule*. rid-e-kulē
 Riggle,⁵ to move in pain. Properly *wriggle*. rig-el
 Ripe,⁴ complete. The verb active is *obsolete*. ripō
 Risk,² hazard. Anciently *risque*. risk
 Rivulet,² a brook. Anciently spelt *rivulet*. riv-yew-let
 Romage,² a tumult. The verb is spelt *rummage*. rōm-midj
 Ronion,² a fat woman. Or *ronyon*. (*run-yun*) rōn-yunn
 Roquelaure,² a cloak for men. (*rok-e-lur*) rōk-a-lō
 Rose,² a flower; ⁵ of to rise: then barb. *riz*, rozo

Reproduction. Each piece of a water-worm cut to pieces, will reproduce an animal.

Respondent chanting in choirs, called Ambrosian, was introduced by St. Ambrose.

Respondentia. A bond given for money lent upon goods in a vessel.

Restoration. Our first regular banker, Mr. Child, began business after this period. The establishment at Temple Bar is still kept up. Snow's was the second.

Revenues. Of the British Clergy are 9,199,565*l.* a year, whereas the Curates receive 330,000*l.*; those of the whole of Europe fall short of *nine* millions: a French metropolis has 1000*l.* a Russian archbishop 600*l.* and bishop 500*l.* per annum.

Reversion. The legal expenses for conveying one of 200*l.* in value, by private sale, are 8*l.* which, if bought by public auction, are frequently swelled to 60*l.*

Review of books originated in the Journal des sçavans, by de Saillo, in 1665.

Rhapsody (rapso-de). The original title of Homer's poems. Sometimes writ rapsody.

Rhyme (rhime). Borrowed from the Saracens, and brought to Europe in the year 800.

Ribston pippin. [an apple] Because raised at Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, in 1688.

Rick. An ancient Teutonic word, preserved in the old orthography of bishoprick.

Ridicule: *redewel* is a much abounding vitiation in the metropolis.

Rig. A term applied, in the money market, for forcing up the price of stocks.

Rights (*droits*) of the admiralty. Proceeds of wrecks, and the capture of enemies ships, ignorant of hostilities, which, last war, amounted to *eight millions*.

Rise. Pronounced by hasty speakers *rice*, and by barbarous ones *riz*.

River pay. Is a commercial term for a month's pay advanced to sailors.

Roast. We say roast mutton and roast lamb, instead of *roasted* mutton, &c. Our neighbours of the North are proverbial for *roasted* instead of *toasted* cheese.

Rolly polly. Name of an infantine game: corruption of, roll ball into the pool.

Romance tongue [barbarous Latin]. Council of Tours, 813, ordered the priests to preach in *romance*, that they might be understood by the people; which is still observed.

Rome. Often *rumē*, but as well might we say, *roman* and *home*, for roman and home. Its ancient population was seven millions, though now but 140,000.

Rose [under the]. The ancients dedicated this flower to their god Silence.

VULGARISMS:—Revault, reuce, rius, and romple, for revolt, rinse, runs, and rumpel.

- Rosin,² juice of the pine. Also *resin*. (*ruz-in*) rōz-in
 Rostrum,² an orator's desk or pulpit in Rome. rōs-trum
 Rouble,² a Russian coin worth 3s. 1d. (*rubul*) rōo-bul
 Rough,³ rugged, uneven, severe. rūf
 Rounceval,² a species of pea. (*runs-e-vul*) rōuns o-val
 Route,² road, a way. Usually pronounced *root*. rout
 Routine,² a regular course. (*rout-tin*) rōo-tēne
 Row,⁵ to impel by oars; ² a tumult, then *rou*. ro
 Rt,² an abbreviation upon paid bankers' bills. re-cōve'd
 Rubbish,² any thing worthless. Lond. *rub-idj*. rūb-ish
 Rubric,² directions in the Common Prayer. rūb-brik
 Ruler,² to rule lines. Often confound. with *rule*. rōo-lur
 Rum-un,² orig. *rum in tea*, now an *odd* person. rūm-un
 Russia,² black, white, great and little Russia. rūsh-sho-a
 S.
- Sabaoth,² armies. Confounded with *sabbath*. sāb-a-oth
 Sacrament,² the Lord's supper. (*sa-kra-mint*) sāk-re-ment
 Sacrifice,⁵ to offer up. (*sa-kri-fize*) sāk-kri-fise
 Saddler,² a saddle-maker. Improperly *sadler*. sād-lur
 Sailor,² a mariner; if the ship then *sailer*. sāle-ur

Rostrum, or beak of a ship; because made from the beaks of those taken at Actium.
Round Robin. [names in a circle]. Was first invented in Athens, during the conspiracy of Aristogiton and Harmodius, against the tyranny of the Pisistratida.
Round flat pieces of gold, without impressions, were current coin of Byzantium.
Route. Is beginning to be written and pronounced as the verb *rout*.
Row. Card alphabet, or Christ cross-row, because anciently printed with a cross.
Royal Exchange. Named Royal by queen Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1571. Commercial securities, called bills of exchange, were first used in England, 1381.
Rt. Should be *rd* [for received], which error, is certainly inexcusable.
Rubber. A common term in sports, giving the winner two games out of three. Indian rubber is imported in bottles, formed by spreading the gum over a mould of clay.
Rubish. Its ism is peculiarly confined to the elder of its canaille.
Rugone, now Rugone. A river of Italy which divides it from Cisalpine Gaul.
Rubric. On account of being distinguished by a red letter in old Liturgies.
Ruff. First worn by one of our Queen's, to conceal a wen in her neck.
Rula Britannia, was composed by Dr. Arne, from Thompson's "Masque of Alfred."
Rum-un. Originated with J. Bell, schoolmaster, Minchinhampton; who exercising a dull scholar on the word milk, asked, for elucidation, what his mother put into her tea, to which he replied, with *naivete*, rum.
Rural dean. An ecclesiastical jurisdiction over ten churches in the country. The chief rural deanery is that of Bocking in Essex.
Russia. Hence the autocrat's title—"Emperor of all the Russias." Its empire comprises 40 distinct nations, occupying 375,174 square miles of land.
S. Sharp at the beginning, and soft at the end of a word. Said, properly, spelt sayed.
Sabbatical year. Was every seventh, and observed 1444 years before Christ.
Sabre [*sa-bur*]. French scholars are apt to give it the Gallic sound of *sab-bur*.
Sacrament. The *a* has sometimes the long sound, as in sameness.
Sacrificed (64080 persons were) in 4 years, on dedicating a temple in S. America.
Saddle-bags. In North America, formerly meant a squire, now an itinerant preacher.
St. Saviour's church, Southwark, was, in 1540, seized by the crown and sold to the parish, who letting part of it to a baker, he traded therein; when the strange innovation of bread made in a church, so increased his custom, that he soon became rich.
St. Catherine. A Roman virgin, martyred on a wheel; hence the Catherine wheel.

Salmag
 Salmon
 Sal vol
 Sarah,
 Sardin
 Satan,
 Satellit
 Scallop
 Sceptic
 Sched
 Schism
 Scirrh
 Scotch
 Scissor
 Serand
 Scruff
 Seal,
 Sedan
 Segar
 Seigni

Solano
 Salary
 Salt,
 Salve
 Sangu
 Satellit
 Satic
 Satire
 Savin
 Scald
 Schist
 School
 church
 then a
 and her
 Schoo
 Scien
 Scill
 Sciss
 Scrof
 contin
 Scyle
 Sea
 the hig
 Seal
 ted viv
 Sean
 Sear
 Sedo
 Vu
 said I,
 & suw

Salmagundi,² a medley. Vulg. *solomon-gundi*. sal-ma gūn-de
 Salmon,² a fish. Some say 55, others 62 species. sām-mun
 Sal volatile,² an alkali. Vulgo *sal vol-a-tille*. sal-vo-lāt-e-le
 Sarah,² in Hebrew signifies a princess. (*sā-re*) sā-ruh
 Sardius,² a precious stone. Corruptly *sar-jus*. sār-de-us
 Satan,² a bad spirit. Miscalled *sāt-tan*. sāt-tin
 Satellite,² a revolving planet. (*sa-tel-le-te*) sāt-tel-lite
 Scallop,² a fish. Usually spelt *scollop*. skōl-lup
 Sceptic,² a doubter. *Septic*, misled by *sceptre*. skōp-tik
 Schedule,² an inventory. (*skedzul & shedul*) skēd-jule
 Schism,² a separation. Barbarously *siz-en*. siz-em
 Scirrhus,² an undurated gland. Also *schirrus*. skīr-rus
 Scotch-collops,² veal fried, or *scorch'd*. skōtsh-kol-lups
 Scissors,² pair of small shears. (*sithurs*) sīz-zurs
 Scranch,² to grind the teeth. Vulg. *skraunsh*. skransh
 Scurf,² a kind of dry humor. Same with *scurf*. skurf
 Seal,² a sea animal: orig. stories of mermaids. seel
 Sedan-chair,² first made in the town of *Sedan*. seo-dan-tshare
 Segar,² tobacco rolled into sticks. Com. *cigar*. se-gār
 Seignior,² the Turkish emperor. (*se-nur*) sēen-yur

Salamander. A lizard supposed to live in fire, which is a vulgar error.

Salary. According to Pliny, from sal (salt),—both being necessary. Vulg. sal-re.

Salt. That called bay salt, is obtained from sea-water, by the process of evaporation.

Salve (sāv). Some sate the proper word to be salt, and that salves is its plural.

Sanguine. Has two opposite meanings; red like blood; cheerful, warm, ardent.

Satellite. Scholars naturally glide into the Latin of sa-tel-le-te.

Satiety [sa she-te, pro. sa-ti-e-te]. Long evaded philologers with a faulty orthoepy.

Satire. Also called sa-tur, sat-ur, sa-tere, and sat-tire. Properly sa-tire.

Saving-banks. Have upwards of fourteen millions in the funds. Originated at Bath.

Scald. Improperly scalled. Scall the 2 implies much the same thing. Vulgarly skalt.

Schism. A modern innovator has attempted to give the *ch* a hard sound.

Schools have doubled throughout the kingdom: were anciently kept in bellies and church porches. By a law, unreported, a master must first obtain leave of the curate, then a license from his diocesan, before opening one. This was to prove his efficiency, and benefit the poorer clergy. America has 9600 school districts.

School. Its 3 is spelt scholastic, which shows the fickleness of our orthography.

Science. Of Astronomy, was first systemised by Hipparchus of Alexandria, 162 years B.C.

Scilly. The whole library of one isle, 1720, comprised the bible and Dr. Faustus!

Scissors. May be spelt 480 ways. Ancient Jews supplied their place with a razor.

Serofula. Our kings pretended for 800 years, to cure by touching. The Guelphs discontinued it; but the exiled Stuart family used it down to 1800.

Scylax was the first professed writer on the subject of geography.

Sea. Its surface is 150 millions of square miles; and greatest depth supposed equal to the highest mountain, or 4 miles. Its water, when frozen, is free from salt.

Sealing-wax. Invented 1670, by F. Rousseau of Auxeres. Sealing wine bottles originated with the Romans, to guard against the pilfering propensities of their slaves.

Seamen [foreign]. Are naturalised by serving 2 years in a British trader, or ship of war.

Searchers. In the parishes of London, to examine the dead before burial: fee 1s.

Sedan-chair. Introduced here by the duke of Buckingham, in the reign of James I.

VULGARISMS:—Samel, sasur, skol-urd, sis, anys I, and sur, for Samuel, saucer, scholar, said I, and saw: with Sntada, sek-e-ter-e, sek, and seed, for Saturday, secretary, sex, sect, & saw: also sallet, sas sy, sas-id], & saf ur, for salad, saucy, sausage, & sapphire (saf-fire)

- Sempstress,² a needle-woman. Prop. *seamstress*. sēm-stres
 Sentry,² a watch. Impr. writ. & called *sentery*. sēnt-re
 Separate⁵ to divide. Mis-spelt *seperate*. sēp-ur-et
 Sepulchre,² a grave or tomb; ⁵ to bury. sēp-ul-kr
 Seraglio,² the Sultan's harem. Impr. full. so-rāl-e-o
 Serapis,² a king of the Argives. (*Sēr-a-pis*) so-rā-pis
 Servant,² originally a prisoner reserved for sla-sūr-vunt
 very; now a *mental*, but anciently a *knave*. sēr-ve-tur
 Set,⁶ placed. Often mischosen for *sit*. set
 Sevensnight,² seven days & seven nights. (*full*) sēn-it
 Sevenoaks,² a town in Kent. Vulg. *sen-ix*. sēv-un-okes
 Seville,² a Spanish town. Corruptly *civil*. sēv-el
 Sewer,² a drain. Vulgarly called *shore*. sō ur
 Shaggy,³ rough. Improperly written *shagy*. shāg-o
 Shamois,² wild goat; leather so called. (*full*) shān-me
 Sharp whites,² flour mixed with alum sharp-whites
 Shaving-tackle,² properly *shaving-implements*. shave-ing-tāk-ul
 Shechem,² the son of Hamor. (*shek-en*) shē-shem
 Shew,⁵ to view. Commonly written *show*. sho
 Shibboleth,² a set word to distinguish aliens. shīb-ve-leth

Selah: equivalent to our *amen*. Also denotes a pause for the choir. It occurs seventy-three times in the Psalms, and but once in Habakkuk.

Seminary. Applicable only to schools for the education of young ladies.

Separate. Few, if any, words are so open to false orthography as this one.

Septuagint. Greek translation of the Bible, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Seraph [*ser-at*]. Biblical writers pluralize it *seraphs*; should be *seraphim*, which they call the singular, and *seraphims* plural. *Te Deum laudamus* has *seraphim*, which I take to be a misprint. This observation applies also to *cherub* (*she-rub*): which, when a Ba. byzontian city, is then pronounced *ke-rub*.

Sergeant, or *serjeant*. Its orthoepy [*sarjant*] is an exception to the general rule. Those of the ancient earls of Chester had power to behead a malefactor when caught in the fact.

Sermon. is limited at Rome, by the Lateran council, to 20 minutes. Those of Dr. Blair, transcribed by himself 8 times before published, have had the largest sale of any known.

Seta (children of), wrote their inventions, etc., on two columns, of brick and of stone.

Settlement. Place of abode; properly settling when dregs in a bottle.

Sevenoaks. Because seven oaks anciently grew where the town now stands.

Seventeen (at) number sex may be executors; at discretion on 14, and of age at 21.

Severus, mispronounced *se-e-rus*, should be *se-ve-rus*.

Sew [so]. Affected speakers sound it as if it rhymed with *Jew*.

Shall [com. *shawl*]. The Irish and Scotch are remarkable for misapplying *shall* and *will*. *Shan't* for *shall not* is vulgar; as is *Civil* for *Seville* orange.

Sharp whites. Certain bakers, with every two sacks of flour, receive one of *s. w.*

Shechem. The only instance wherein *ch.* in nouns proper, take the sound of *sh*.

Sheriff. Electing those of London was anciently invested in the Lord Mayor.

Shew. Ungrammatically used for *show*. He shew (show'd), me. Now written *show*.

Shibboleth. As the pronunciation of *bread* and *cheese* distinguished the English from the Flemings in Wat Tyler's rebellion; also denotes an ear of corn.

Shil-i-shal-i; to confute hesitating. Is a corrupt reduplication of *shall I?*

Ship money. The oldest Italian money had, on one side, the head of Saturn, and on the other, a ship; hence the phrase, *crossing up*, 'heads or ships.'

NOTE:—100 lbs. of wood-envelopes, with 12 lbs. of alkali, will make a ream of paper. I have books printed on paper made not only of wood, but of straw also.

Shipw
Shone
Shoug
Shrev
Shrie
Shrie
Shutt
Siccit
Sieve
Sill,²
Siloa,
Simor
Simor
Sinai,
Sip,²
Sire,²
Siroc,
Sirrai
Sirup
Sizer,
Skein

Shilli
Ship-
charge
were l
at sea, I
Shire.
Shoen
Shop-
Shrow
Shrow
Shutt
Sign-
ate; for
of just
Silve
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Sina
Sing
Shilling
Sing
Sink
Sink
Sile.
highes
Sittu
Situ
instea
Coc
Ver
a sigh

- Shipwreck,² the loss of a ship. Vulg. *ship-rak*. *shĭp-rek*
 Shone,⁶ of to shine. Improperly *shon*. *shon*
 Shough,² a very shaggy dog. (*shuf*) *shók*
 Shrew,² a peevish woman. Field mouse. (*shro*) *shru*
 Shriek,⁵ to scream. Barbar. *skreetsh* & *shurk*. *shreke*
 Shrieve,² a sheriff. Thus anciently. Disused. *shreeve*
 Shuttlecock,² a plaything. (*shuttlecock*) *shüt.tel.kok*
 Siccity,² want of moisture. (*sik-e-te*) *sĭk-se.to*
 Sieve,² a bolter. Impropr. written *seive*. (*seve*) *siv*
 Sill,² a threshold. Corruptly *sell*. *sil*
 Siloa,² scripture name. Critically *sil-o-a*. *sil.ō.ah*
 Simony,² trafficking in church property. *sĭm-mun.e*
 Simous,³ having a flat nose. (*sim-is*) *sĭ-mus*
 Sinai,² a mount. Gener. *si-na-ĭ*, but Milton says *sĭn-yah*
 Sip,² a small draught. Corruptly *sup*. *sip*
 Sire,² a title first used by the kings of France. *syre*
 Siroc,² a deadly Syrian wind. Prop. *sirōcco*. *sĭr.uk*
 Sirrah,² a name of insult. (*serrah*) *sĭr.ra*
 Sirup,² juice boiled with sugar. Also *sirop*. *sĭr.rup*
 Sizer,² low college rank at Cambridge. *sĭ-zur*
 Skoin,² a small knot of thread : or *skain*. *skano*

Shilling, (5) piece, or crown, because originally impressed with the figure of one.

Ship. "A man (ship) of war foundered at sea, and lost most of its (her) men." The charge for building and preparing a first-rate for service is 1000*l.* per gun. Sea signals were invented by James II, when duke of York, 1665. The number of British ships lost at sea, from 1793 to 1829, averaged 548 yearly.

Shire. Improperly *sheer*, except when incorporated, as Wiltshire [Wil-sheer].

Shoemaker, or *Cordwainer*. Because his best materials come from Cordova, Spain.

Shop. In America and Canada, *store*, because its proprietor deals in many things.

Shroud (a). Is but a small variation from the dress of the White Friar monks.

Shrove, or *confession* Tuesday. From the Saxon *shrive*, to confess: vulgarly *shirof*.

Shuttlecock. Because derived from the motion of a shuttle.

Sign. Of Old Parr's head, upon a victualler's in Aldersgate street, is very inappropriate; for it does not often happen that frequenters of a bar, either of a public-house or court of justice, live to a great age.

Silver. At earl Stamford's country seat, Dunham Massy, the commonest utensils are solid silver, an ancestor, leaving by will, 2000*l.* a year for buying silver plate.

Simony. From Simon, the sorcerer, wishing to purchase the gifts of the Apostles.

Sinai. In three syllables by Hebrews, but two by the Greeks, who have 30,000 goulds!

Singing in churches, was established A. D. 67. Corrupt. *singen*. Cutting off with a shilling, came from the Romans annulling all wills that left no legacy to the heir.

Single (a) grain of gold can be drawn out into a wire 98 yards long.

Sink (to) or *cover* down, the rural and unlettered universally barbarise 'em down.'

Sinking-fund. First adopted in Holland 1655; and the ecclesiastical states in 1685.

Site. Situation. Often written *seite*. Thompson, in his Spring, misapplies it. The highest near London is Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath.

Sitting. Its cockneyism of *setting*, is occasionally picked up by provincials.

Situate. We constantly read of a house "*situate* in"—"pleasantly and eligibly *situate*:" instead of "*situated* in"—"pleasantly and eligibly *situated*."

COCKNEYISMS:—*Sithe* for *sigh* (si), *settling* for *sitting*, and *setwate* for *situate*.

VULGARISMS:—"Don't shy" (throw)—"This is Howell's slaty" (slate-yard)—"What a sight (number) of birds."—*Sarrnon*, *sot*, and *sexun*, for *sermon*, *sat*, and *sexton*.

Skeleton, ² human bones entire. Vulg. <i>anatomy</i> . skel.ē.tun	
Skirmish, ⁵ an encounter. (<i>skrimaje</i> , <i>skurmīdj</i>) skūr-mush	
Skittles, ³ or, as Dr. Johnson says, <i>kittle-pins</i> . skit-ulz	
Slabber, ⁵ to slaver, drivel. Vulgarly <i>slobbur</i> . slāb-ur	
Slake, ⁵ to quench. Impropr. pronounced <i>slak</i> . slāko	
Slang, ² is becoming the language of Australasia. slang	
Slattern, ² a slut. Corruptly <i>slut-urn</i> . slāt-urn	
Slaver, ⁵ to drivel. Vulgarly <i>slobbur</i> . slāv-ur	
Sleigh, ² a snow-carriage. Impropr. spelt <i>slay</i> . sla	
Sleight, ² artifice (<i>slēte</i>). Slight, ³ thin. slite	
Slipper, ² a morning or loose shoe; ³ slippery. slip-ur	
Slippery, ³ apt to slip. <i>Slippy</i> is barbarous. slip-ur-o	
Slough, ² a deep miry place, bog. slou	
Slough, ² the skin which a serpent casts off. slaf	
Sludge, ² dirt mixed with water. Com. <i>slush</i> . sladje	
Sluice, ² a vent for water, floodgate, chain. sluso	
Smally, ⁷ in a trifling degree. Obsolete. small-le	
Smectymnus, ² writer against episcopacy. smōk-tim-nus	
Smell, ² scent, odor. Barbarously <i>smil</i> . smel	
Smithery, ² the workshop of a smith. smīth-ur-o	
Snacks, ² a searcher in the great plague. snax	
Snags, ² sunk trees in American rivers. snags	

Skinflint. We owe this word to the Cnūph Abdalnalek, who, for his avarice and extreme parsimony, was named Rudscln Heglarah, or skinner of a flint!

Sly and slyh. The London slingers are partial to their elongation.

Slaves. Number held in slavery by christian powers is 5,225,000. Their amount in the United States of America, on taking the census in 1820, was 1,531,416.

Sleep. Tends to prolong life, as the pulsations of the heart are then less rapid.

Sleight. Impro. slite. Above orthoepy properly distinguishes it from the adjective.

Slim. Slender; which Dr. Johnson calls a cant word; but the Doctor had certain peculiarities, of which this, his opinion of *slim*, is no small evidence.

Slipper. The adjective is obsolete, or used only by poets, and in romance.

Slough and slough. An American, and our earlier orthoepists pronounce them alike.

Smart. I found universal in America and Canada, for active movement, or exertion.

Smectymnus. Composed from the initials of five ministers, S. Marsial, E. Calamey, T. Young, M. Newcomen, and W. Spenstov, who, in 1641, wrote a book against episcopacy.

Smiled. Is followed by an adverbial adjective; hence Thompson's error:—

“The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
But fortune smiled *deceitful* [deceit'ly] on her birth.”

Smircl smurtsh). To soil; vulg. *smudje*; which pro. is another word, *smutch*, to *smut*

Smith. *s*. Spelt smithy, if of Saxon origin, but rejected by correct writers.

Smithfield (West). In the plague of 1349, 30,000 persons were buried in this spot. Up-

wards of 1,500,000 head of cattle, sheep, etc. are sold annually in its market.

Smoke. Ladies of high rank, in Russia, smoke segars, as fish-women do here.

Snacks, dividing his profits with helpers, originated the phrase “going snacks.”

Snails, were didmies with Romans, who bred them in sties under rocks. (*V. hobnadsods*.)

Sneeze. The practice of snuling people when they sneezed, began in 750.

Snare. Yields the hhp. of Canada a large revenue, who collects it from Mount Abna,

and sells it at Naples, for creams and ices. Snapt is a contraction of snapped.

Snuff. The plant was brought to Europe from Yucatan by a Spaniard. The first sove-

rein princess who took snuff, was the celebrated Catharine de Medic.

Sofa,²
Softne
Sojour
Solace
Soldie
Soldie
Sollec
Solid
Solita
Solitu
Somb
Some
Some
Some
Sona
Sona
Sop
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- Sofa,² a covered seat. Corruptly *so-fe*. sō.fuh
 Softner,² a moderator. Property *softener*. sōft.nur
 Sojourn,² a short abode. Corruptly *sūlj-urn*. so.jurn
 Solace,⁵ to comfort. Barbarously *so-lāce*. sōl.is
 Soldier,² one who fights for pay. Vulg. *so-jur*. sōle.jur
 Soldierly,² becoming a soldier. (*so-jur-le*) sōle.jur.le
 Soldiery,³ a body of soldiers. (*so-jur-e*) sōle.jur.o
 Solecism,² unfitness of one word to another. sōl.e.siz.om
 Soliloquy,² talking to one's self. (*sol-e-kwe*) so.lil.o.kwe
 Solitaire,² ornament for the neck. (*sol-e-ter-e*) sōl.e.tare
 Solitude,² lonely spot: sweetly-pensive word. sōl.e.towde
 Sombre,³ dull, gloomy. Vulgarly as spelt. sōm.bur
 Some,³ not many: both singular and plural. sum
 Somewhere,⁷ in being. Vulgarly *sum-where*. sūm.where
 Somerset,² a leap. Corruption of *somersault*. sūm.ur.sot
 Sonata,² a tune for instruments only. (*so-nā-te*) so.nā.tah
 Sonorus,² loud sounding. Improperly *sōn-o-rus*. so.nō.rus
 Sophism,² a fallacious argument. (*sōfesizem*) sōf.iz.om
 Sord,² a piece of turf. Corruptly *sōd*. sord
 Sough,² a subterraneous drain, sewer. (*sogz*) suf
 Sous,² a French penny. Vulgarly as spelt. soo
 Southerly,² to the south. Naturally *sūth-ur-le*. sūth.ur.le
 Sovereign,⁵ a king. Corr. *soverin* and *svren*. sūv.ur.in

Sop: mis spell *sopr*. Tax which it pays would support the Pope, his army, cardinals, and whole priesthood! We have 500 manufacturers. First made in London 1524.

Society. Annual income of our religions and charitable societies is 619,645.

Soft. When accompanied with emotion, is usually lengthened into *suft*.

Soil (land). In 1813, our profits from it were 100 millions, and commerce 29 millions.

Sojourn. Its verb has the same accentuation, though otherwise formerly.

Soldier (*sold-ur*). Merchants pronounce it *sōdur*; but workmen ought to accept their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen.

Soldier. The vulgar transform the derivatives as they do the primitive. A regiment of horse soldiers, of 300, officers and men, costs 25,000*l.* per annum.

Soldiers. It did duty at theatres royal, to keep order, in George II's reign.

Solecism. It is applied to architecture; for the Roman ruin in Kew Gardens is built with Act of Parliament brick, which differs in *toto* from that of the old Roman.

Solicitor. Cf. . . . In all courts at Edinburgh, 'Writer to the signet.' Their other professional term, *Faculty of Advocates*, is equivalent to our barrister.

Solitude. So much esteemed, anciently, as to be pronounced with peculiar emphasis.

Somerset. A Somersetshire man calls it *Zumerzet*, and father *venthur*.

Song. If new, [in theatres] must be licensed; the Examiner, which costs 2 guineas.

Sonnet (14 lines). Was introduced to France by P. de Thyard, Henry III's almoner.

Soot (sate). An unburnt, formerly sold for 2*s.* but now only 4*d.* per bushel.

Soph (University undergraduate). A leveller of Truth at the shrine of Folly.

Sord. A supposed corruption of *sword*; greatly countenanced by a late writer.

Sort. Improperly rhymed with *port*. Errors—"These [*this*] sorts [*sort*] of goods."

Soverreign. Those of Austria, Spain and France, are personified in Dean Swift's ludicrous history of Europe, as Squires *south*, *street*, and *baboon*. John Bull, for England, originated therein. The expression, '*great sovereign*,' was first used to Henry VIII. Also a piece of money, first coined by our Edward VI.

Soward (loud). Expires where created. We have 16 vowel, and 22 consonant sounds.

VULGARTIES.—*Sile*, solitary, and *sut*, for soil, solitary, and soot [*sute*].

- Sowl,⁵ to pull or twitch the ours. *Obsolete.* soul
 Sparables,³ shoemaker's nails. *Vulg.* *sparabecs.* spār-a-bels
 Sparorib,² ribs of pork with little flesh. (*spa-rib*) spār-rib
 Spatiate,⁵ to range, ramble at large. (*spashcait*) spā-she-ate
 Special,³ peculiari, particular. (*spe-shal*) spēsh-shul
 Specie,² money. Improperly *species.* (*spesh-e*) spēsh-shul
 Species,² a sort, class, order. (*spesh-eze*) spō-shēozo
 Specious,³ showy, plausible. (*spesh-us*) spōe-shus
 Spermaceti,³ oily substance. *Corr.* *parmasity.* spur-ma sē-to
 Sphere,⁵ to place in a sphere. (*speer*) s'fero
 Spirit,² soul. Formerly and vulgarly *sperit.* spir-it
 Spittal,² a charitable foundation, *Ex.* *hospital.* spit-ul
 Splenish,³ fretful, peevish. Properly *spleenish.* splēn-ish
 Spoil,⁵ to rob, corrupt. *Vulgarly* called *spile.* spoil
 Sponge,² grows under the sea-rocks of Samos. spundjo
 Spectacle,² a show. Affectedly *spee-tāh-kel.* spēk-ta-kel
 Spinage, spinach,² a plant. (*spen-aidje*) spin-edj
 Spright,² an apparition. Now written *sprite.* sprite
 Stamina,² solids of the body. Singular *stamen.* stām-in-a
 Squaw,² a female aborigine of Canada. skwahl
 Squire,⁵ to wait upon, attend, conduct. skwire

Spadiards. Cornish tin miners. Because their labor is performed with spades.

Span. Applies to new cloth extended on the rack, or taken from the *spicks*: hence the terms, span new; spick and span new: also nine inches.

Spanish liquorice. Because made in Spain and Sicily. The Spanish Church has 58 archbishops, and 684 bishops; with a multitudinous host of inferior clergy.

Spanish revenue is exceeded in amount, by the duty we pay on our spirits.

Speaker of the Common's salary is 7000*l.* per annum, besides an allowance of 6000*l.* for official dinners and service of plate, with a town residence in St. Stephen's court. That of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Upper Canada, is 250*l.* per annum.

Species (human). Are infants till beginning to speak, and children to the age of puberty.

Speech. The first public one of an English King, was made by Henry I. 1107.

Spice. E. I. C.'s cargo in their ship, the *Consent*, 1608, cost 2,948*l.* and sold for 36,237*l.*

Spider. Its bite is innocuous: each thread is the union of 4000! So nice our fable, from Palestine, of the Fox and the Grapes; a fox may destroy, but seldom eats grapes.

Spill. Don't *spill* [waste or scatter] the sugar. *Spill* applies to liquids, not dry goods.

Spined. An unmarried woman: thus named, because anciently spinning a set of bed furniture before marriage. *Spoonsful* is improperly written *spoonsfuls*.

Spittal. Applied to a sermon in a hospital; thence called a spittal sermon.

Sports [book of]. Published by Bp. Morton, 1610, to direct *amusements* on the sabbath.

Squaw. After giving birth to a child, I have seen *her out* with it on the next day.

Squire. Dictionaries confound it with *esquire*. Our standard dictionary is the sole production of Dr. Johnson, whilst that of Paris was compiled by forty Royal Academicians: it is to this circumstance the poet alludes when outlaging the Doctor.—

"He has beat forty Frenchmen, and will beat forty more."

Staff [a marshal's] truncheon, or *baton*, was originally given to a French general.

Stand. Many persons improperly write and say,—"*Stand an* [an] end."

Stannmore. A dreary district in Westmoreland, between Brough and Kirkby Stephen; hence the poet—"*Near Stannmore's wintry waste.*"

State-ministers attending the reconcliment of our queens, began from James II. because of a doubt being thrown on the birth of his son.

VULGARISMS:—Skwedje, and stomp, for squeeze [skwēze] and stamp.

Statione
 Statuary
 Staunch
 Stayed,⁶
 Steelya
 Stëllion
 Stinging
 Stiptic,³
 Stiver,²
 Stole,⁶
 Stomac
 Stomac
 Stomac
 Stone,⁵
 Straight
 Strait,²
 Strawbe
 Strengt
 Strew,⁵
 Strike,²

Starch.
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 NOTE

- Stationer,² dealer in books, paper, ink, and pens. stā-shun-ur
 Statuary,² the art of carving images. (*stature*) stāt.yow-ar-ro
 Staunch,³ sound: prop. *stanch*, from *estanche*. stansh
 Stayed,⁶ steady. Now universally written staid
 Steelyard,² iron rod to weigh goods. (*stilyard*) stēal.yard
 Stellation,² an animal, newt, est. (*stīl-un*) stēl.yun
 Stinging,⁶ wounding: as those in *ing*, *sting-en*. sting-ing
 Stiptic,³ the power to staunch blood. (*step-tik*) stīp.tik
 Stiver,² a Dutch coin, value five farthings. stī-vur
 Stole,⁶ of to steal; ² a robe. Commonly *stool*. stolo
 Stomacher,² a lady's ornament. (*stum-ulj-ur*) stūm-idj-ur
 Stomachic,³ relating to the stomach. (*stomatik*) sto-māk.ik
 Stomachical³ same as stomachic. (*stomatukul*) sto-māk.o.kul
 Stone,⁵ to harden; ² a weight, then *stun*. stono
 Straight,³ direct line. Isaiah xi. 3, *streight*. strato
 Strait,² a narrow pass or frith of the sea. strato
 Strap,² a slip of leather. Improperly *strop*. strap
 Strawberry,² a fruit. There are 62 varieties. strāw.bur-ro
 Strength,² force, power. Improperly *strenth*. strength
 Strew,⁵ to scatter. Formerly called *stru*. strow
 Strike,² scholastic for titling sum-books. striko

Starch. Binder's paste, if made of starch, destroys the worm in books.

States of America were at first 13, but now 24: representatives are 212, who send and receive all letters free, but are fined 10 dollars if franking for others.

Stationer. Because taking his station, of old, in a public thoroughfare. Eleven copies of every book published must be deposited, gratuitously, at Stationers' Hall.

Steam occupies 1800 times the space of water. We have 20,000 steam engines. Largest in the world, is at Colonel Bradyll's colliery, South Hetton, near Durham.

Steel. Can be made nearly three hundred times dearer than gold. Six steel watch springs weigh one grain, and sell for 2l. 5s.; whilst a grain of gold is worth but 2d.

Stephen [stevun]. If a mother want her son Stephen or Robert, she will call "*Stevy* and *Bobby*;" but the father "*Steve* and *Bob*." This whimsical accommodation of the gender to the person who speaks, is a pure anglicism. St. Stephen is the first or proto-martyr.

Stilton cheese. Properly *Wicheote*, being first made at this village in Leicestershire.

Stockjobber. [dealer in funds.] Dr. Johnson assigns it a morbidly illiberal interpretation.

Stocks. Present fundholders, 274,823. Of the 54 millions lent to foreign powers, through the Stock Exchange, 30 have been loaned to insolvent states, incapable of paying a penny.

Stole, [groom of the]. *Id est, robe*, which is understood; whilst *stole* is not only not so, but, to the unlettered, insinuates an obvious and far different meaning.

Stone bridge. First in England, traditionally, is that at Ilow, over the river Lec: the three finest in Europe, are those of Blackfriars, Waterloo, and Westminster. Oldest *gothic* one is at Crowland, Lincolnshire, built in 860. The famous flying one-arch bridge in China, from mountain to mountain, is 400 cubits long and 500 high.

Straw. Men of, because, of old, *sham bail* paraded Westminster Hall with a *straw* in the shoe: now known, in *bail courts*, by a bit of paper in the hand.

Strike. Fine, or rather *drawn* writing, has been gradually waning since the days of Langford, whose elaborate specimen so long occupied a niche in the Royal Exchange: it cost him a year's labor, being, like all others, first pencilled, then filled in with ink, which must be new to the uninitiated.

NOTE:—Statue is vulgarized *Statute*. "*Striking a bargain*." Comes from the Greeks more solemn oath, at their altars, of *striking* down the victim. Our form of oath is the least impressive of any nation whatever.

NOTE:—"Those born at sea belong to Stepney parish." This is a vulgar error.

- Stripling,**³ a boy, because subject to *stripes*. strip.ling
Strophe,² first member of a poem. Corr. *strofe*. strōf.fo
Studious,³ bookish, diligent, attentive. (*studyns*) stūdo-yus
Stunned,⁶ stupified. Often written *stun'd*. stunn'd
Stupendous,³ vast. (*stupendious, stewpenjus*) stew-pēn-dus
Sturgeon,² a fish. Often weighs 500 lbs. stūr-je.un
Stye,² an eyelid humor. Derivation unknown. sti
Stygian,³ abominable, infernal. (*stig-yun*) stīdj.yan
Style,² a manner of writing. Also *stile*. stīle
Subject,² in the surgery, a dead body. (*subjek*) sūb-jēkt
Subjected,⁶ reduced to submission. (*sūbjekted*) sūb-jēk-ted
Sublunary,³ under the moon. (*sub-lōo-na-re*) sūb-lun-er-o
Subpœna,² a law writ. Corruptly *su-pœna*. sūb-pē-na
Subscription,² writ. on Stock exchange *scrip*. sūb-skrip.shun
Subtile,³ thin, fine, piercing. (*full*) sūb.til
Subtle,³ sly, cunning, artful. (*sub-ille*) sūb-īle
Subtly,⁷ slyly, cunningly, artfully. (*sub-ily*) sūb-īle
Subtract,⁵ to deduct. Often spelt *subtract*. sūb-trāct
Such,¹ similar. Often barbarised *sich*. sūtsh
Suffragan,² a bishop's deputy. sūf-fra-gun
Sugar,² the salt of sugar-cane. (*scūg-ur*) shōog-gur
Suggest,⁵ to hint. Improperly as spelt. sūd-jōst
Summoned,⁶ cited. Improperly *summons'd*. sūm-mund
- Stuck in the mud*, arose from Dr. Graham, of Bath, sousing his patients up to the chin in mud. NOTE: in polysyllables the accent is on the third vowel from the last.
Stud. Of the Countess Orlon, comprises 1320 horses, with 4399 grooms and helpers.
Study. The Athenians studied by the ear, which was so attenuated, that one of their *kerb* women knew Theophrastus to be a stranger, from his pronunciation of a single word.
Stuff. Cant name of adm mixed with salt, used by bakers for adulterating bread.
'Up the stump.' An American phrase, i. e. has lost himself, or cant do what he promised.
Stupe. [to foment]. The mob apply this word to a stupid fellow; as they also do the singularly barbarous one of *horum-suorum* to a sort of half-savage dolt.
Styz. Also a feigned river in Hades, by which the gods swore; and he who swore falsely was banished from Elysium for one thousand years.
Subject. Formerly, a resurrectionist found it difficult to get 2l. for one; he can now obtain 12l. [in Paris but 5s.] Hence the temptation to this unhal'low'd traffic.
Subjects, for legislation, before the House, are *bills*; on passing, *Acts of Parliament*.
Subsidy. With Henry VIII. estimated at 120,000l.—*Subtile* and *subtle* are confounded.
Suburbs. Add 49 parishes to London, making a whole of one hundred & forty-eight.
Sugar. The duty which we pay upon it fully equals the whole American revenue. Was cultivated in China full 2000 years before it was known in Europe.
Suicides. In Paris, for thirty years past, by hanging and shooting, average three hundred a year! principally owing to the multiplicity of their gaming houses.
Suite. (a retinue). Those ignorant of his French extraction call it *sute*.
Suplauric acid; is used by London brewers, to give new beer the flavor of old.
Sun spent in England upon tea, coffee, and sugar, amounts to twenty millions a year.
Summons. In the County Court, even by *misnomer*, does not bar process unless pleaded; otherwise plaintiff *identifies*, and so obtains both debt and costs.
Sunday was not strictly solemnized until about the year 321. First one religiously observed in America, was at Plymouth, in that country, December 1620.
Sun-dial. First set up at Rome, by Papius Cursor, 301 years B. C. Used by king Ahaz, 400 years before Alexander. We still say, but unctonically, the sun *sets* & the sun *rises*.

Superfl
 Superic
 Surgeo
 Surger
 Surtout
 Suture,
 Swab,²
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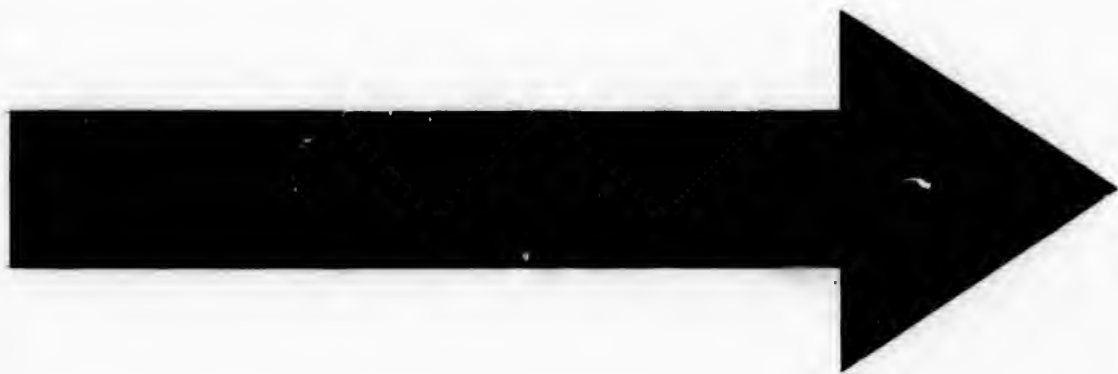
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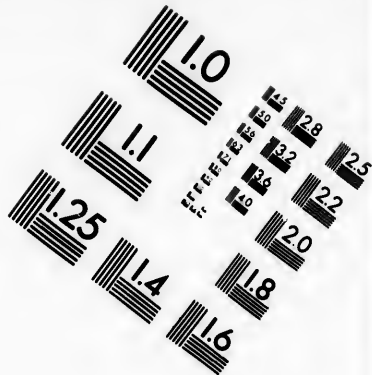
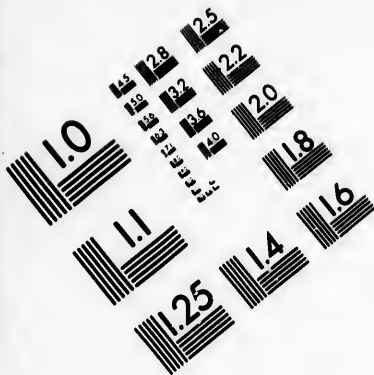
- Superfluous,³ unnecessary: this et 7 on *flu.* su-pōr-doo-us
 Superior,³ higher: affectedly *shoo-per-nvr.* soo-pōro-yur
 Surgeon,² an operator. Former' *geon.* sūr-jen
 Surgery,² a surgeon's shop. *Or surgery.* sūrj-e-ro
 Surtout,² a large upper coat. Usually *sur-too.* sur-tōot
 Suture,² sewing up wounds. (*shu-tshur.*) sēw.tshuro
 Swab,² a ship mop, hence 'swab the decks.' swob
 Swam,⁶ to swim. Formerly, now vulgo, *swom.* swam
 Swankum,² the last draught in a cup of ale. swānk-um
 Swell-mob,² well-dressed pickpockets. swel-mob
 Swineherd,² hog-keeper. In the north *swinurd.* swine-hard
 Swingeing,³ great, huge, large, immense. swīng-jing
 Swinging,⁶ an infantine amusement. swīng-ing
 Switch,² a small twig. Corruptly called *swish.* switsh
 Swoon,² a fainting fit. Vulgarly *swound.* swuno
 Syncope,² a fainting fit. Mispron. *sin-kope.* sīn.ko-po
 Synod,² an assembly. Usually pronoun. *si-nod.* sīn.nud
 Synonyme,² a similar word: con. with *synonymy.* sīn.o-nim
 Systole,² contraction of the heart. (*sis-tole*) sis-to-lo

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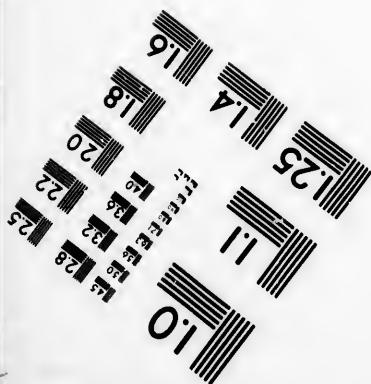
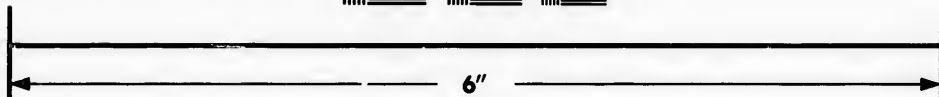
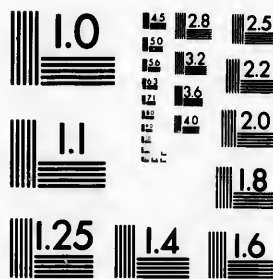
- Tabor,² a small drum. *Taboret or taborine.* ta-bur
 Tacit,³ implied, silent. Corruptly *tis-ūl.* tā-sit
 Tafety,² a thin silk. Also spelt *taffeta.* taf-fe-te

Sunday [whit]. Because primitive christians baptising there a wore white garments.
Sunday schools. Robert Raikes, Esq. of the city of Gloucester, was their founder.
Superior. Implies comparison, and, unless ending a sentence, has to infer it.
Superlative. Often misused; as—"John and Thomas are tall, but John is the tallest"
 (taller). The same error is made when the superlative is formed by *most*.
Supper. A hearty one may be called the many-headed monster of disease.
Surface of the human frame is indented with upwards of 2,301,000 pores.
Surgery. Properly chirurgery. Supreme's name *Jehovah*, occurs 6855 times in the Bible.
Surname. A Highlander prefixes *Mac*, the son of—as *Macdonald*; but a Lowlander appends it, namely, *Donaldson*. Surnames were first used in England 1078.
Susan. [a name]. From *Susianha*, a Persian province, because abounding with lilies.
Swain. Has been known to live to the great age of two hundred years!
Swankum. The tipplers of Braintree and Locking, Essex, divide a tankard of ale into three draughts, which they call by the names of *neckum*, *sinlum*, and *swankum*.
Swecper. Of a street crossing in London, often picks up six or seven shillings a day.
Swingeing. This spelling properly distinguishes it from the participle.
Sword [sord]. The Arabians call it by 1000 names; a lion, 500; and a serpent, 200.
Swore, as spelt, but cor. *sore*: its participle *sworn*, is also corrupted *sorn*.
System [human]. So named from Sir Charles Linnæ, the Swedish naturalist.
 T is an independent character, especially if ending or beginning a word.
Tables (12) of the laws: it was the decemviri's duty to collect them from Solon's writings.
Taylor. If the trade, and spelt T'aylor when the name of a man.
Taint. Vulg. for *aint* and it is not. Psalm 117 is mid. chap. and least in the Bible.
Tails [horse]. In Turkey are signs of nobility: a bearer of three tails is the highest. In Canada, I have seen one of its hairs put into water, become, in a week, a living animal.
Take. Now supplies the place of *beg*, in the phrase "I beg leave to inform you."
Tales. Persons to supply the place of special jurors, not appearing when called.
 VULGARISMS:—Su ur, surpriz-n, swomp, taws-ul, for shure, surprising, swamp, tawel.





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- Talk,⁵ to speak. Improperly as spelt. *tawik*
 Tallow,² hard fat melted. *tol-lur* et *tal-lur*. *tāl-lo*
 Talmud,² the Jewish law. Or *thalmud*. *tāl-mud*
 Tamarind,² an acid Indian fruit. (*tam-ur-in*) *tām-a-rind*
 Tapis,² on the *carpet*. From House of Lords. *ta-pō*
 Tariff,² the various duties on merchandisc. *tār-iff*
 Tax,² raised arbitrarily in 1100; on land, 991. *taks*
 Tea,² a plant imported from China in 1591. Its
 duty equals the Neapolitan revenue. to
 Tear,² eye-water. Tear,⁵ to rend; then *tarc*. *toor*
 Techy,² peevish. Corrupted like *tetchy*. *tōtsh-o*
 Te Deum,² a hymn. Ex. from its first lat. words. *to dē-um*
 Teens,² the years between 12 and 20. (*tens*) *tenes*
 Teint,² a color, touch of the pencil. Or *tint*. *tint*
 Tenet,² opinion. Also written *tenent*. (*te-nit*) *tēn-nit*
 Tent-wine,² is produced round Malaga, Spain. *tōnt-wine*
 Term-trotter,² keeper of University half-terms. *turm trōt-ur*
 Terpsichore,² muse of dancing. (*terps-e-kore*) *terp-sik-o-ro*
 Tethier,⁵ to tie with a rope. *tedur* & *tiddur*. *tēth-ur*
 Tetrarch,² governor of a province. (*tet-ra-ark*) *tēt-rark*

Ta'en. For *ta'en*, is sometimes, but improperly, admitted into dictionaries.

Talmud. There are two, the Jerusalem and Babylonian: *this* is most valued by the Jews.

Tapstry. Invented 1255, by Sir F. Crane; first made in England 1620.

Tapis. Because the table of the House of Lords is covered with a carpet.

Tartars and savages leave their sick and aged to perish in solitary places.

Tassel. Its corruption *taws-ul*, with *tas-tees* for *tastes*, are common cockneyisms.

Tawdry. [*Gaudy*]. Crasis of St. Audrey, a shrine and altar in the Isle of Ely; which, for vulgar finery so exceeded all others as to occasion its becoming proverbial.

Tax. Hence, the belief that William II. began the land-tax is erroneous. When Geo. III. began to reign the taxes were six, but at his death *sixty* millions a year. On Cull's house, Cheltenham, 1767, were 9s. 7d. now, 1832, 5l. 9s. 4d. On paper, advertisements & newspapers, 1,500,000l. a year. In America are three, the Union, Local State, and Town tax. Comes from the barbarous latin of *talia*.

Taylor. A west of England crasis, or corruption of *hay loft*.

Tea. Formerly *tey*; in some counties pronounced *tay*; so also by Pope, in—

"Tell, tell your grief; attentive will I stay,

"Though time is precious, and I want some *tea*."

Tear and *tear*. Their opposed orthoepy perplexes the unlettered.

Te Deum. The words were composed by a Gaul, about 300. Corruptly *teds-yum*.

Telescopes are not mentioned before 1590, but are attributed to Baptista Porta.

Temperance societies, have lessened the use of *ardent spirits*, in Scotland and Ireland, full one-third. There are 1059 in America, where 90 stills have ceased working.

Temples to Confucius in China are 1,500; consuming 59,400 animals in services.

Ten-penny [a]. American coin, is known by an *angle*, and their shillings by *pillars*.

Terra Firma, in South America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean: 1300 miles.

Tetrapla. A bible divided into four columns, with a different Greek version in each; namely, Aquilo's, Symmachus's, the Septuagint, and Theodosian.

Thales of Miletus, 600 years B. C. by observation, first discovered the four seasons.

NOTE:—The favorite at-home motto in Oliver Cromwell's time, "God compasseth us," is now converted into "The Goat and compasses;" and Bag of nails is a corruption of "The Bacchanals."

VULGARISMS:—Tit, tejus, tinder, tarabul, tempore, tutsh-e, and thrip-pense, for teat, tedious, tender, terrible, temporary, teichy, and three pence.

Thame
 Thoug
 Thrave
 Three
 Thrur
 Thulo,
 Thy,⁴
 Thyme
 Tiar,²
 Tibial,
 Ticking
 Tier,²
 Tight,
 Tighti
 Timar
 Timor
 Tipsta
 Tire,²
 Tiring
 Tisick

Term
 Than
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 That
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 Tir
 Tip

- Thames,² our finest river : 1117 was *dry* 3 days. *toms*
 Though,³ yet : written elisionally *tho'*. *tho*
 Thrave,² twenty-four sheaves of corn. (*threve*) *thrave*
 Three figures,³ a green room phrase for £100. *three fig-urs*
 Thrum,⁵ to grate, to play coarsely. *thrum*
 Thule,² the farthest part of the world. *thoo-lo*
 Thy,⁴ of thee. Dramatists call it *the*. *thi*
 Thyme,² a fragrant herb. Properly *thime*. *timo*
 Tiar,² a diadem. Also written *tiara*. *ti-ur*
 Tibial,³ relating to the shin bone. (*tib-ul*) *tib-yul*
 Ticking,² a cloth for bed cases. Or *ticken*. *tik-kin*
 Tier,² a row of guns in a ship. (*ti-ur*) *teer*
 Tight,³ tense, close, difficult, tidy. *tite*
 Tightish,³ somewhat tight. Common word. *tite-ish*
 Timar,² a Turkish stipendiary soldier. *ti-mur*
 Timorous,³ fearful. Barb. *timrus* and *timursum*. *tim-ur-us*
 Tipstaff,² an officer of the courts, constable. *tip-staff*
 Tire,² a head-dress. A row, then *tier* (*teer*) *tire*
 Tiring-room,² stage to dress. Cor. *attiring*. *tire-ing-romo*
 Tisick,² a consumption. Properly *phthisic*. *tiz-ic*

Term [the] Indian, or aborigines of India, is improperly applied to most men of color.

Thames, anciently *Cockney*. Rises 4 miles from Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Thanksgiving. At meals, prevailed among heathens, then in offerings to their gods.

That. When a double one occurs, the second only is pronounced full.

The. An article: *thee* a pronoun. *The* and *that* were anciently the same. Half sound of *h*, in this and similar words, we denote by piercing, else printing in roman or italic.

The savage and half civilized nations of the earth, are either Pagans or Mahometans.

The high and low church we call parties, but those in opposition thereto, sects.

Theatre. The nightly expenses of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, are 200*l.* each.

Thebes. A Grecian and Egyptian city; *this* Hecontomylos, because it had 100 gates.

Them. To employ it instead of *these* or *those*, is a sure proof of vulgarity.

Themselves. "Let each wash *themselves*" (himself), Philip c. 2.

This. In—"This is it," the last word, through hastiness, is often changed to *hit*.

Thread. When a verb, is frequently barbarised into—"Threacle this needle."

Three figures. When Master Betty played, who had 100*l.* a night! whilst dressing for his part, he would ask technically;—"Are the *three figures* in the house?"

Thoroughly, known, or good, is wrong; should be *thoroughly* known, and so on.

Thrum. There is a strange way of sounding this, as if written strum.

Thule. Anciently supposed to be a small island, a little beyond the Orkneys.

Tiar, or *Tiara*. Originally a Persian cap, now adopted by the Pope, as his crown: whose *bells* are letters, strengthened with leaden seals, containing his decrees.

Tiree. The evening vesper hour, being eight in winter, and ten in summer months.

Tightish. Vulgarly applied to personal habits and exterior appearance.

Timur. His annual pay [19,999 aspers] obliges him to equip six horsemen in war.

Times newspaper, employs 100 men and 12 reporters: in 6 hours, from 300,000 moveable letters produces 12,000 copies: price 7*d.* A larger, in America, costs but 2*d.*

Tin. King James II. coined *tin* farthings and halfpennies, or halfpence, in 1685.

Tiny. (small). Formerly confined within the boundaries of the *burgoois*, though it now ranges amongst the politest circles. The same may be said of *fat*, which was as closely pent up in our various markets, but now associates with the best company.

Tire. A corruption of the Latin *tiar*, and is pronounced with the *i* long.

Tipstaff. Because bearing a painted staff or one tipped with silver.

Titular,³ honorary, in name only. (*tit-u-lur*) títsh-yew-lur
 Tivy,³ a word denoting speed. From *tantivy*. tiv-ve
 To,⁹ unto: used in America for *at* and *till*, as
 to hum (at home) *till* (at) Pittsburgh. too et to
 Todd,² a bush, thick shrub, fox, wt. of 28 lbs. tod
 Toted,³ dressed in a gown. Vulgarly *tog'd*. tō-ged
 Tomb,² a receptacle for the dead. (*full*) toom
 Ton,² a weight. Tun,² a measure. Aš spelt. tun
 Tontine,² a kind of lottery invented in 1653. tōn-teen
 Topography,² descript. of places. (*top-o-graf-e*) to-pōg-ra-fe
 Torquay,² a village in a retired cove of *Torbay*. tor-kā
 Torrefy,⁵ to scorch. Or written *torrify*. tōr-re-fi
 Tortile,³ twisted, twined. Spelt also *tortive*. tōr-tile
 Tory,² an advocate for old institutions. (*tor-e*) tōr-ile
 Toupet,² artificial curl: also *toopee* and *toupee*. too-pē
 Tour,² an irregular journey. Vulgarly *tow-ur*. toor
 Toward,³ confident, bold, forward. (*to-ward*) tord
 Tradesfolk,² persons in trade. (*tradesfolks*) trādes-fokē
 Trait,² a touch: a late writer vulgarises *trate*. tra

Tithes. First given by Abram to Melchizedek: collected by the Mosaic law 1400 years before Christ; and granted to the English church in 786. Before tithes, priests had one of the four offerings of the altar for their support.

Title. Duke of Clarence is from *Clarentza*, a Grecian village, not as thought a Suffolk town. That of 'Confessor,' was conferred on king Edward, by the Pope, in return for *peter-pence*; and the one of Most Christian King, originated with Clovis, king of France.

Title-writing. I know a gentleman who makes 800*l.* a year, by attending schools as an ornamental writer of titles in ciphering books. In topknot *k* is mute.

Tiz. Name in the Hungarian language for *ten*: also contraction for *it is*.

To. "Write (to) me." *Tote*: in many parts of America, means fetch, carry or bring.

Tobacco. Its plural is improperly rendered *tobaccos* (tobaccoes). Hottentots apply it to the tongue of a snake, and it instantly expires. Tax'd 1000 per cent.

To. I wonder the clippers of potatoe and woe leave this word unmolested.

Tolerably, for *tolerable* well, is improper. *Toat* for carry, is Pennsylvanian.

Ton. Ending a place, as Boston, means a town. *Tofore* (to-fore), before, is obsolete.

Tontine. By L. Tonti, an Italian, to repair the shattered finances of France.

Trolley. Name of a street, bridge, and corner in the Borough; crasis of St. Olava.

Tooth-ache. Is instantly relieved, if not cured, by the application of nitric acid.

Tory. An old word used by Irish banditti, implying, deliver you, or give to me.

Tour. Its proper enunciation, prevents mistaking *taking a tour* for taking *n tower*.

Toward. Its corruption *to-ward*, with *low-ur* for *tour* (*toor*), are also Londonisms.

Tower of Babel. Its confusion formed no new tongue, but the dispersion only of man.

Town. This surname is conjectured to be a crasis or contraction of St. Owen.

The toasts are *drank*, but the men were *drunk*: hence their distinction: vide p 13.

Transactions. Name for the acts of the Royal Society; as are *memoirs* for those of the French Academy of Sciences; and of *commentaries* in that of Petersburg. An *Act*, in our Universities, is a public thesis or theme, by candidates for a degree.

Translation, promotion to a higher see: in this instance only does it improve.

Translated (our bible is) into 139 languages, and has stood the test of 300 years. So zealously faithful are the Jews in their translations, they even number the words & letters.

Transports. First in America were to Virginia, by k. William and q. Mary, in 1630.

COCKNEYISMS:—*Tile*, titesum, tiling, for toll, toilsome, tolling. Bak-ke, tord (torn), a tonge (pair of tongs), and tizent (it is not) are vulgarisms. Tothill, formerly Tuttle-fields.

Trapes,
 Travado
 Travail,
 Travel,
 Tremem
 Trevet,
 Tripe,
 Trouba
 Trough
 Troy-w
 Truant,
 Truffle,
 Tune,
 Turban
 Turcism
 Turkois
 Turnip,
 Turns-u

Ubiety,

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- Trape,² a slattern: the verb is *traipse*. (*traps*) traipse
 Travado,² a sudden or impetuous hurricane. tra-vā-do
 Travail,² the pains of childbirth. trav-āle
 Travel,⁵ to make a journey; ² a journey. trāv-ul
 Tremendous,² awful. Vulgarly *tre-men-de-us*. tre-mēn-dus
 Trevet,² an iron stand for a pot. Or *trivet*. trēv-ut
 Tripe,² the entrails of an ox cleansed. tripe
 Troubadour,² an early French Poet of Provence. trōo-be-dōre
 Trough,² a vessel. A late writer calls it *truf*. trof
 Troy-wt.² named by Darius on taking Babylon. troi-wate
 Truant,² a vagabond, loiterer. Corr. *truand*. trū-unt
 Truffle,² a subterraneous mushroom. (*truf-ul*) trōo-fel
 Tune,² an air. Impro. with *tone*. (*tshune*) toono
 Turban,² a Turk's cap. Also *turbant* or *turband*. tūr-bun
 Turcism,² religion of the Turks. (*turkizem*) tūr-siz-em
 Turkois,² a blue stone. Spelt and called *turcois*. tur-kēeze
 Turnip,² a vegetable. From Hanover. (*tur-mit*) tūr-nip
 Turns-up,² low term for fisty-cuffs. (*turn-ups*) turns-up
 U.

Ubiety,² relation to a place: or ubercation. yew-bi-e-te

Travado. On my voyage to York, Upper Canada, via New York, America, I encountered *ten*, in the atlantic ocean, where, and about Cape of Good Hope, it chiefly prevails.

Travail. Is confounded in use with the verb, which calls loudly for reform. No position in Russia dare to go at a less pace than ten versts, or six miles an hour. Travelling expenses, allowed in our law courts, varies from 1s. to 7s. per mile.

Tree. Drs. Johnson and Franklin, with Mr. Strahan, each planted a tree in the latter's garden, New Street: they all thrive, but Dr. Johnson's is remarkably superior. The nut of the Bead-tree is bored through & strung as beads by the Catholics of Spain & Portugal.

At Tamworth, Gloucestershire, is a chestnut tree that has attained the age of 1031 years.

Treat (council of) met 1545, and sat 25 years. Decreed religious admissions at 16.

Tribes. Those in Hindostan are called *castes*, of which the Bramin is the noblest.

Trisyllables. Accented on the second, form the adjective in *al*, and adverb in *ly*.

Trull. A low woman; but in Queen Elizabeth's time, an innocent country beauty.

Trundle. 5. To roll: often rejected for *bowel*, as the boy bowls [trundles] his hoop.

Tumbrel. An ancient engine for ducking people in muddy water; also a dung cart.

Turf. Was the primitive material for altars; afterwards of stone, marble, wood, and even horn, as that of Apollo in Delos: were square, round, or oval, and faced the east.

Turacoat. Originated with a former duke of Savoy, famous for changing sides.

Turnip. The least nutritive vegetable. First cultivated in fields about 1730.

Tutoress. Properly tutress, *ns* or has a masculine signification: as well might we write actresses, governesses, traitresses, and suitresses.

Twells. Is a Somerset crasis of *at Wells*. Tuesday is improperly called *chuse-da*.

Twelve months. The *e* is often, but improperly, dropped; as also are *ve*.

Twelvepenny. Here *v* is turned into *f*. Every Turk, high and low, must learn a *trade*.

Twenty-seven newspapers only are in Asia, with a population of 390 millions.

Twickenham. Residence of Pope, who spelt it much like its cockneyism, Twitnem.

Type. The Statutes, and their Abridgment, consume 300,000 octavo pages! That which is called *back-slope*, i. e. reclining rearwards, I saw prevailed at New York.

Tyrant. Simply king or ruler. Scholars use it oftener in a good than bad sense. On Napoleon's fall, 50,000 persons were found in French prisons, on political charges.

U. When beginning a word, many Londoners change it into *o*, as unnatural [on-natu-ral]. Its greatest mutation is in the words *busy*, *business*, *bury*, and *burial*.

Umbilical,² belonging to the navel. Or *umbilic.* um-bil-e-kul
Umbrella,² a cover from the sun. Or *umbrel.* um-brél-uh
Unactive,³ heavy. *Inactive* is a better word. un-æct-iv
Unanimous,³ of one mind. Vulgarly on *mous.* yew-nân-e-mus
Unappalled,³ bold. Semi-accented *pal.* un-ap-pâw'ld
Unaware,⁷ suddenly. Also written *unawares.* un-a-wäre
Unbigoted,³ not bigoted, free from bigotry. un-big-gut-ed
Uncalcined,³ not hardened by fire. (*un-käl-sind*) un-kul-sinde
Uncapable,³ improper. Properly *incapable.* un-kä pa-bel
Uncarnate,³ not fleshly. Properly *incarnate.* un-kär-nate
Uncomplete,³ not finished. Properly *incomplete.* un-köm-plete
Uncouth,³ awkward, strange. (*full*) un-köoth
Unction,² the last solemn rite of Catholicism. ün-k-shun
Unctuous,³ fat, oily. Corruptly *ung-shus.* ün-k-tshus
Uncurrent,² bank notes not payable in N. York. un-kür-rent
Undergo,⁵ to hazard. In this sense *not in use.* un-der-gö
Under-oath,² Irish form to enforce abstinence. un-der-öthe
Underweigh,² prepared: also written *underwa'.* un-der-wä
Undone,³ ruined. *Full* and vulgarly *on-don.* un-dun
Unfirm,³ infirm; which should be the word. un-fürm
Unfortunate,³ unprosperous. (*misfortunate*) un-för-tshu-nate

Ulpian [the] and the *Palatine* were the most celebrated libraries of ancient Rome.
Ultimety. (ultimete) last stage: improperly on *ul*, and substituted by ultimately.
Umbrella. Commonly cockneyfied into *umireller* and *umber-ella*.
Unbigoted. Dr. Johnson and others double the *t*, but withhold it from *bigoted*.
Uncapable. The *u*, in words of this sort, is now supplied by the letter *i*.
Uncle. In northern counties means an old man. *Uncle Sam*, jestingly, an American.
Unclothed. Dr. Johnson writes it *uneloath*, and yet spells its primitive *clothe*.
Unconverted [Baxter's call to the]. 20,000 copies sold in one year. It has been translated into the Indian tongue. He wrote 120 books, and 60 were written against him.
Unction (extreme). Began about 100, and became general in 450. The parts to be appointed are the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, hands, feet, and reins. Practised also by Jews.
Uncurrent notes, of which America has hundreds, are discounted at 20s. per cent.
Under oath. A vow to refrain from indulgence; terminable in six months.
Understood. In the 35th Homily it is improperly converted into *understanded*.
Underwriter. Because the insurer writes his name at the foot of the policy.
Unfought. Thus placed, *gh* are never sounded; when coalescing, they seldom are, unless divided by a syllable, and then not always. Sleek, vulgarly *slik*.
United: colonial papers imported last year, 12,429. Post office charge is 3d. each, and 1½d. on every one sent out; which amounted to 12,962,000 in 1830: of those, 185,448 were for our colonies. America publishes 1200 different newspapers.
United States Congress consists of 48 senators, and 190 representatives, [subject to increase as new states come in] who are paid 8 dollars a day in Session, and 8 also for every 20 miles they travel. Their president 25,000 dollars a year. Americans, in any chance business, are called *jobbers*. They substitute *alcude* for *clude*.
University of Oxford was founded by Alfred, in 872. Formerly when examinations were regularly set and pointed, candidates committed them secretly to memory, and so passed with ease. This was called *cram*. Its division of the arts and sciences is called *faculties*, and are generally four; Arts, Theology, Physic, and Civil Law.

NOTE:—We read in the papers—"An *undeniable* character is required;" this is defective, inasmuch as it applies *two* ways. Should be good, or unobjectionable.

Unked,³
 Unknow
 Unloose,
 Unpartia
 Unpropri
 Unsaid,³
 Unshake
 Unslake
 Unsowe
 Unstau
 pro
 Unsuspi
 Untie,⁵
 Untowa
 Untowa
 Untrod,
 Unvail,
 Unveil,
 Unwar
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 page 4,

- Unked,³ irksome, which is a far better word. unkd
 Unknown,² neither known nor noted. (*unbenone*) un-nōno
 Unloose,⁵ to ease, fall in pieces. un-lōoso
 Unpartial,³ just, fair. *Impartial* is better. un-pār-shul
 Unpropitious,³ unfavorable, inauspicious. un-prop-ish-us
 Unsaid,³ not uttered. Properly spelt *unsayed*. un-sēd
 Unshaked,³ unmoved. *Unshaken* is better. un-shāke'd
 Unslaked,³ burning: corruptly *unslak'd*. un-slāke'd
 Unsowed,³ having no seed. Or *unsown*. un-sōdō
 Unstanch'd,³ not stayed. Its second *u* is im-
 proper, being derived from *estancher*. un-stānsht
 Unsuspecting,³ having no suspicion, open, easy. un-sus-pish-us
 Untie,⁵ to unbind. Sometimes written *unty*. un-tī
 Untoward,³ froward: (*unto-wārd*, et *un-tou-urd*) un-tō-urd
 Untowardly,⁷ perversely. (*un-tou-urd-le*) un-tō-urd-le
 Untrod,³ smooth. Also *untrodden*. un-trōd
 Unvail,⁵ to throw off a veil, uncover, show. un-vāle
 Unveil,⁵ to discover, make plain. un-vēel
 Unwares,⁷ suddenly. (*unwaz*) Prop. *unawares*. un-wāerz
 Unwashed,³ dirty. Also *unwashed*. un-wāsh'd
 Unwed,³ unmarried. Properly *unwedded*. un-wēd

Unked. Is believed to be a barbarism of the rabble, from the word uncouth.
Unknown and *unknown*. When *k* precedes *n*, in the same syllable, it is always silent:
 and *un* prefixed to a word gives it, for the most part, a negative formation.

Unlicked. Not formed: shorn of *un*, is then used by the mob for beaten or corrected.

Unloose. Is subject to the same remark as *unrip*: it is a barbarous redundancy.

Unmeddled. Dr. Johnson spells it with two instead of three *d*'s.

Unpartial. Is of a negative formation, and seldom, if ever, used by good writers.

Unpronounceable, or hard words, as I have discovered in my provincial tours, are cal-
 led, in village schools, kept by matrons, *hobble-de-je*, or, skip-and-go-on.

Unproper: but inelegant, not to say vulgar, substitution for *improper*. Note. 1,500,000
 square miles of territory, were under the iron sway of ancient Rome.

Unrip. [to cut open]. As *rip* is also to cut open, surely *unrip* must be to heal said cut,
 or neutralised nonsense; this may be said of *unstrip*, and many others; hence words pre-
 fixed by *un*, should be well examined before chosen.

Untameable. Dr. Johnson allows the *e* in this word and its simple, but discards it from
 blameable and unblameable. Many writers reject it from all of them.

Untie. Though sometimes written *unty*, it is by no means recommended.

Untie. "You couldn't untie this; could you?" This first answering a question, then
 asking it, is so inveterate an error, as to require no ordinary means to correct.

Unto. Putting it into the genitive case when meant for the plural, is to be found in au-
 thors of the last century. They treat most other prepositions in the same way.

Untrue, not true. I am much surprised to observe meanings of this complexion in all our
 Dictionaries; as though even a babe needed telling, that *untrue* was *not true*, or that *short*
 was *not tall*.

Unvail and *unveil*. Have a most apparent difference in their orthography and orthoepy,
 notwithstanding that some writers maintain the contrary.

Unweary. This faculty, added to velocity, is so much possessed by the Hawk, that it
 will fly 150 miles an hour! a swallow 100! a pigeon, 80! a crow 25! & wind, in a storm, 120.

Unwell. Was not to be found in Johnson, until added by a commentator.
 NOTE:—The intermixture of the capitals U & V, in most, if not all our Dictionaries, is
 productive, upon turning out, of great inconvenience. This character, (&.), as stated at
 page 4, is not only named *ampuzan*, but has also the equally improper one of *and-per-se*.

Unwept,³ not lamented. Properly *nnweeped*. un-wep't
 Unworshipped,³ unhonored. Some double the *p*. un-wür-shipt
 Uppish,³ proud, lofty. Common word. up-ish
 Usher,⁵ to introduce; ² an under-teacher. ūsh-ur
 Usquebaugh,² a compound hot spirit. (*us-ke-ba*) us-kwe-bāu
 V.

Vaccine,³ belonging to a cow. (*vas-seen*) vāk-sine
 Vacuum,² a void spaco. (*vak-yum*) vāk-yow-um
 Vague,³ wandering. Barbarously *va-gev*. vaeg or vage
 Vail,² a perquisite. Veil,² a covering. vale
 Valance,² bed-tester hangings. Corr. *val-lens*. val-lānsē
 Vallancy,² a large wig. Should be *valancy*. val-lān-sē
 Value,⁵ to rate at a fixed price. Vulg. *val-le*. vāl-yew
 Varlet,² servant. Meant, 1377, a yeoman's serv't. vār-let
 Vase,² a vessel with a foot to it. Often *vaze*. vauze
 Vaudeville,² a rural ballad; common proverb. vāw-de.vil
 Vaunt,⁵ to boast; ² the first part. *Not in use*. vawnt
 Vegete,³ active, lively, vigorous. (*vidj-ut*) vej-ōto
 Vegetable,² a plant. Barbarously *ve-jête-a-bei*. vōdj-et-a-bul
 Venerable,³ esteemed for age or antiquity. vēm-ur-a-bel
 Venice,² in Italy, built 421, on *sixty* islands. vēm-is
 Venison,² the flesh of deer. Corrupt. *ven-zun*. vēm-ne zun

Unwreath. The letter *w* is never sounded when preceded by *r*.

Upon. "I shall call of (upon) him," is very common but very barbarous.

Urban dean. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction over ten churches in the city.

Usage. An Irish magistrate, during the Protectorship, wrote it without a single letter of the original, — *yowzitch*; averring, if rebuked, that nobody could possibly spell with pens made from the quills of Irish geese.

Use. Commonly put in the present for the past tense, as—"He use [used] to say so."

Usher. Because introducing the scholars to learning. Corruption of hulsster.

Usurer. Much abused by ignorant people, aided and abetted by small authors.

V, seldom varies, and is never mute. Londoners are apt to exchange it for *v*.

Vague. The barbarisers of this word quote *ague* as an authority.

Vail. Sir Josh. Reynolds paid his servant 6*l*. a year, but offer'd him 100*l*. for the *door*.

Valet: *val-it*, a servant. Fashionably *val-la*. Anciently a youth under 18 years.

Van Dieman's land. Its property 2,289,845*l*. rec. 9066 convicts the four years before 1821.

Varlet. Corruption of *vadelet*, a benchers clerk of the Inner Temple.

Vault. In familiar discourse the *l* is dropped; contrariwise full. Family vaults were not allowed until the 12th cent; burying in cities about 300, not churches till many ages after.

Vegetable. For 1600 years, even after the deluge, mankind lived entirely on vegetables.

Vegetable plants actually known are 44,000, of which 17,000 are American.

Vegetation ceases on the *Andes*, the height of 14,697 feet, and the Alps at 9,585.

Veil. Was rent in twain, Mat. 27:—51: *holy of holies* curtain, of blue, purple & scarlet.

Vendéans. Their refuse are the *Chouans* (ex. *chouette*, a small owl) those fight by day, but these by night; and are thought little better than smugglers changed into banditti.

Veneer (*ve-near*). Commonly, and by the trade generally, pronounced *finneer*.

Venerable. "The very venerable (reverend) Archdeacon Cambridge." When indicative of age, or the respect it bears, venerable is well chosen; but if intended, as I suspect, for a term of distinction, is most absurd and out of place.

Venice. Originated the word *agio*; difference between cash and paper money. Its bank (the first) was established 1157; [their paper issues are called *banco*] that of Genoa 1345; Amsterdam 1609; Hamburg 1619; Rotterdam 1635; England 1694; Scotland 1695; and France 1716. America has full 600.

Ventrilo
 Verdict,⁵
 Verdure,
 Verse,²
 Verst,² a
 Vertebra
 Veterina
 Vice,² w
 Vicious,
 Vigil,² th
 Vignette
 Villain,²
 ma
 Virtuoso
 Viscount
 Vista,² a
 Vive,³ h
 Volume
 Voluptu
 Vulgate
 St. J
 Vastly.
 Ventrilo
 Verbs.
 Verger's
 Vermin.
 Verse.
 significant
 Verse 2
 Version
 Verteb-
 Vesaliu
 Vestry
 Veterin
 Victim
 as victim
 Victua
 writing h
 Villain
 accompl
 Vine [s
 hanging
 Vol, o
 Voltai
 Volum
 Voto.
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 Fowa
 Fowel
 all foun
 Vulge
 by Rom
 Vulc

- Ventriloquist,² speaker from the belly. ven-tril-o-kwist
 Verdict,² determination by a jury. (*ver-dik*) vēr-dikt
 Verdure,² a green color. Improperly as written. vūr-jure
 Verse,² poetry: there are 23,206 in the Bible. vurse
 Verst,² a Russian measure. 10 make 6 miles. vurst
 Vertebre,² a joint of the back. From *vertebre*. vūr-te-bur
 Veterinary,² a horse-doctor. (*vet-run-e*) vēt-er-e-na-re
 Vice,² wickedness. Corrupted from *vitium*. vise
 Vicious,³ wicked, corrupt. Also *vitious*. vish-shus
 Vigil,² the eve before a holyday. (*vi-jil*) vidj-il
 Vignette,² a wreath of leaves or flowers, &c. vin-ēt
 Villain,² anciently a servant; also a tenant of manorial lands. (*vil-yun*) vil-en
 Virtuoso,² skilled in curiosities: plural *virtuosi*. vir-te-w.ō-so
 Viscount,² title next an earl. Vulgo as spelt. vi-kount
 Vista,² a prospect through trees. Or *visto*. vish-tuh
 Vive,³ lively, strong, forcible. (*viv*) veve
 Volume,² a book. Commonly *vol-lum*. vōl-yume
 Voluptuous,³ luxurious. Corruptly *volupshus*. vo-lūp.tshus
 Vulgate,² the common version of the Bible, until

St. Jerome made a new one from the Hebrew. vūl-gait

Vastly. Is a word often abused by the affected, and small talkers, as—'vastly good.'

Ventriloquism. By this art the ancients managed the responses of their oracles.

Verbs. We have nearly eight thousand verbs, and about forty thousand words.

Vergers. Officers in law-courts and cathedrals, attendants upon dignitaries.

Vermin. Its barbarism (*varmint*) is certainly one of the lowest in our language.

Verses. This term, when applied to the separate divisions of a poem, is wrong: the true signification of verse, in poetry, being simply but one line.

Verses 21st c. 7, of Ezra, has the whole alphabet in it: *least* is 1st c. 1st Chronicles.

Version [an old] of the Testament has *rascal* for servant, then correct, in Rom. I. I.

Vertebre. Vulg. as spelt: anglicised as *centre*: its plural is now *vertebrae*.

Vesalius of Brussels, anciently gave names to the muscles of the human body.

Vestry clerk. Has a gratuity of 1l. 5s. on every thousand names in a census.

Veterinary. Imported from France 20 years back, on our establishment of the college.

Victim. Hence victimised, a sufferer by swindling. The ancients offered barren beasts as victims to the infernal deities, but fruitful ones in sacrifice to the celestial gods.

Victuals (*vit-elz*). Its orthoepy is corrupt; and was so offensive to dean Swift, that in writing he invariably spelt it *vittles*. *Victualer* [vit-ler], a publican.

Villain. Thus Henry VIII. addressing the tenant of a manor, says,—'As you are an accomplished *villain*, I order that you receive 700l. out of the public treasury.'

Vine [the] fig, pomegranate, and melon, were favorite fruits in Athenian gardens. The hanging gardens of Babylon, spoken of by Diodorus and Strabo, were the wonders of art.

Vol, or *volcano*. There are 200 in the world; of which number 118 are in America.

Voltaire. His best portrait is traced on the village inn-wall of Colonges, on the continent.

Volumes. In Cambridge library are unknown, but the authors amount to 100,000.

Vote. If a place return two members to Parliament, an elector may vote for both; but if he give it to one only, and withhold it from the other, this is called a plumper.

Vowasom. Ancient name for a nobleman, next in dignity to a baron.

Powels. Our pronunciation of them differs from that of the rest of Europe. They are all found in the word *facetiously*; but extended by a late writer to eight.

Vulgate. Because intended by Council of Trent, for vulgar use. Only one admitted by Romanists. Orig. translated from the Greek of the seventy; by whom is not known.

VULGARISMS.—*Visur* vemon, veminus, verjis, for viz-yere, venom, venemous, verjuice.

W.

- Waif,² goods lost and unclaimed: *wEIF*, or *wEft*. wafə
 Wainscot,² lining for rooms. London. *winskut*. wānc-skut
 Wales,² was united to England in 1290. wailz
 Waltz,² a dance. From *Walzen*, to revolve. walts
 Wan,³ pale, sickly. Accented as in *wanton*. won
 Waped,³ crushed by misery. Now obsolete. wā-pəd
 Warminster,² a town in Wilts. (*warmister*) wār-mins-tur
 Wart,² a flesh tumor: vulgar, *wurt* et *waut*. waurt
 Wasp,² an insect: 140 species. (*wosp & whosp*) wasp
 Weal,² mark of a stripe. Corruptly *whale*. wele
 Weald,² a woody part, as the *wealds* of *Kent*. wealdo
 Wealth,² money, any possessions. (*wulth*) welth
 Wealy,³ marked with or in streaks. (*whaly*) wē-lo
 Weapon,² an instrument of offence. (*wepe-un*) wēp-pon
 Weasel,² an animal: there are 45 species. wē-zul
 Weechelm,² a species of elm. Also *witchelm*. wēetsh-elm
 Weet,⁵ to know. Sometimes *wecten*. weot
 Wax,⁵ to grow. Corrupt. by Spencer from *wax*. weks
 Wheat,² a pulse. We have 330 varieties. whete
 Wherefore,⁷ for which reason. Corr. *whuffur*. whēre-foro

W. A consonant on leading, vowel ending words. Was (waz), "if he was [were] ill."
Waf. Which, stamp with a lamb, Catholics administer as bread and wine.
Wagon, a team; from the Saxon *wag-on*: hence wagon is improper.
Waistcoat [wes-kut]. Its contracted enunciation is now received as its orthoepy.
Waits. Night music. Because they anciently waited on potentates.
Waltz. Originated last century in one of the northern villages of Germany.
Wandering musicians pay 1s. 6d. a day for an organ plain, and 3s. 6d. with figures.
Wardmote. Its city advertisement costs 14l. Wept, properly weeped.
Wars. The late wars cost England a sum equal in amount to 11,400 tons of gold.
Wasp. Like the male bee, has no sting. Vespertilio, or bat, has 25 varieties.
Watch. To finish one for the pocket, requires the aid of 150 different hands.
Water carriers, 1710, pled at Aldgate pump. A water plug is known by small boards attached to houses or walls, with capitals and figures thereon, denoting from whence it comes, and the distance at which it may be found. In London less money is paid for wine than water; which, 1731, in the West Indies, sold for 1s. per pail. A pint weighs 16 oz.: cubic foot 1000 ounces.
Wavo: when a verb, improperly spelt *waive*; which, correctly, is a woman, for contempt of court, deserted by the law. Wave of the sea, or its form, travels 40 miles an hour.
Wealth. The sum total of British wealth has been calculated at 3343 millions.
Week-days, were named from the Saxon gods Sun, Moon, Tuisco, Woden, Thor, Friga and Sater. Weeks of the ancient Greeks consisted of 10, & those of the Romans, 8 days.
Weight of the heaviest anchor is 96 cwt. Wench, in America, means a black girl.
Went. This industrious word comes from the verb *wend*, to go, now used only by poets.
Westminster abbey has internal allegorical symbols of the *adepts*; their science being much studied by many of its prelates, which, anciently, was considered so sacred, as fit only for the pure, the learned, and the wise.
Which. "Our Father *which* [who] art in heaven." Also mischosen in the liturgy, and sacred writ: is applied to animals and inanimate things, or in asking a question.
Wheat. We consume 18,000,000 quarters annually. In 1494 sold for 6d. per bushel.
Whig. Originated in Scotland about 1680, and was then applied to the Presbyterians.
Withdrawing [drawing] room, attended by ladies and gent. but *levee* by gentlemen only.
VULGARISMS.—Wash-us, warz, warnt, we-bit, for wash-house, was, was not, small piece.

What,⁴ th
 While,⁷ t
 Whilom,
 Whist,² r
 Whited, h
 Whittle,²
 Who,⁴ a
 Wholly,⁷
 Whom,⁴
 Whoobu
 Whortle
 Wich,² a
 Wiery,³
 Wino,² fi
 Wisp,² a
 Wistful,³
 Woe,² g
 Woman,
 Wonder,
 Words,²

While. In
Whist. Be
Who. Beg
 into v. Son
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 cal Library
Wholly;
Whoop. A
Whitecap
 butcheres a
Whitting
 ship called
Wich. W
Wiery. I
Wife. "M
Will. "B
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Win. In
Wind. It
Windmill
Window.
Witcherd
Woe. A
Wolf. De
 cles of a m
Womb. T
Wool. (A
Woolvic
Working
Worship
 VULO'S.

- What,⁴ that which: in America, made *nan*. *whut*
 While,⁷ as long as. Also *whiles* or *whilst*. *wile*
 Whilom,⁷ formerly, heretofore. Now obsolete. *whil-lum*
 Whist,² name of a game at cards. Vulgo *whisk*. *whist*
 Whited-brown,² a coarse paper. (*whitey-brown*) *whito-ed-broun*
 Whittle,² a knife, blanket,⁵ to cut (*widul*) *whit-ul*
 Who,⁴ a relative; which person. (*wo*) *hoo*
 Wholly,⁷ completely. Corruptly *hully*. *hôte-le*
 Whom,⁴ accusative of who. Improperly *home*. *hoom*
 Whoobub,² a great noise, confusion. (*hoo-bub*) *hüb-bub*
 Whortleberry,² a bilberry: imp. *huk-ul-ber-e*. *hwär-tul-ber-o*
 Wich,² a spring or place where salt grows. *witsh*
 Wiery,³ made of wire. Mis-spelt *wiry*. *wi-ro*
 Wine,² first brought from India by Bacchus. *wine*
 Wisp,² a bundle of straw. Mis-written *whisp*. *wisp*
 Wistful,³ earnest, attentive. Vulg. *wishful*. *wist-sul*
 Woe,² grief. Mis-spelt *wo*. Woo,⁵ to sue. *wo*
 Woman,² a female. Plural *women* (*wimen*) *wō-mur*
 Wonder,⁵ to be astonished. Corr. *woon-dur*. *wün-dur*
 Words,² there are 773,692 in the Bible. (*wuds*) *wurd*

While. In "to while away an hour," should be supplied by *wile* or *whirl*.

Whist. Because requiring *silence*. To sink the *h* in when is vulgar.

Who. Beginning a word, and followed by *h*, *wo* becomes mute. Londoners convert it into *o*. Some writers allow its place to be usurped by *whom*. Its Latin, *quis*, was in the middle ages pronounced *his*, *Ev. kod*; and its alteration to *quis*, *que*, *quod*, as now received, occasioned complainings to the Parisian Parliament. An old edition of Duplin's *Historical Library*, has *who* and *whom* rejected for which.

Wholly; properly writ *whololy* and pronounced *holy*: *who will* is vulgarised *whool*.

Whoop. A shout. (hoop). Shorn of one *o*, it forms a vulgar substitute for *beat*.

Whit-chapel. From the color of its church tower. In an alley of the High Street, amid butcheries and slaughter-houses, lived the celebrated writer Daniel Defoe.

Whittington, "thrice lord mayor of London," acquired great riches by trading in a ship called "the Cat," hence the origin of *Whittington* and his Cat.

Wich. Whence many places take their names; as *Saltwich* and *Nantwich*.

Wiery. If signifying *wet*, *moist*, or *wearish*, then pronounced like weary, tired.

Wife. "My *wife's* sister" is vulgar. *Wine* was first sold by apothecaries.

Will. "Be that as it *will*" now *may*. *Wills* are called Spanish if without effects; because Spaniards bequeath property in the West Indies to their heirs, which was taken from their ancestors by Oliver Cromwell. *Wills* refer to real, but *testaments* to personal property. NOTE: The Jews kept *thirty* festivals every year, and but one fast.

Win. In names of places, means a battle was fought, or victory gained there.

Wind. Its long sound (as in *find*) is confined to poets. Travels 15 feet in a second.

Windmill. Invented in Palestine, and brought thence by the knights of St. John.

Window. Because anciently intended to admit *wind* into houses. Vulgarly *win-dur*.

Witchcraft (for) Americans executed many circa 1690: wish they call *wisht*.

Woc. A philological clipper dashes its last letter on his own authority.

Wolf. Dogs carried from Europe into New Spain have degenerated to *wolves*. Muscles of a man's jaws exert a force of 434 lbs. those of a wolf nearly double the amount.

Womb. The *b* is not only mute, but lengthens the word, as in *climb* and *comb*.

Wool. (A pound of) has been spun to the length of *forty-eight miles*.

Woolwich marshes are but 3 feet above the level of the sea; and Greenwich 3½.

Working day. Vulg. *work-day*. Wisely, manly, North Britons, make *wislike*, *manlike*.

Worship is used as a noun and verb; meaning worth-ship: doing that which is good.

YULO's. *Wurrit* (worry). "He *wurrits*" (worries). *Hoomun* [woman], low Londonism.

- Worst,³ most wicked. Vulg. *wust* and *wus*. wurst
 Worsted,² a small town in Norfolk. (*woostid*) wŭrs-sted
 Would,⁵ pret. of to will. Commonly *wud*. wood
 Wound,² a hurt. Barbarously as *founl*. woond
 Wrath,² anger, rage, fury. Corr. called *rath*. rawth
 Wreak,⁵ to revenge, execute. (*rake*) roko
 Wreck,⁵ to destroy, ruin. Vulgarly *rak*. rek

X.

- Xenophon,² a Grecian General. (*eks-en-o-fun*) zĕn-ĕ-fun
 Xeres,² in Andalusia, famous for its wine. shĕr-ris
 Xmas,² first kept under Em. Commodus, 200. kris-mus

Y.

- Yacht,² a small one-deck ship. (*yaut* and *yat*) yot
 Yankoo,² a warlike Indian tribe, America. yĕnk-ooz
 Yard,³ measure of three feet; settled by Henry
 the First, from the length of his own arm. yarde
 Yelad,³ clothed, adorned, covered. e-klĕd
 Yeoman,² a farmer: in 1520 *yongmen** (*yum-un*) yĕ-mun
 Yes,⁷ comes ex. *ay-es*, & means enjoy *that* (*gis*) yez, or yez

Worsted. In this pleasant town, a woollen manufactory for knitting and weaving stockings, thence called *worsted*, was first established.

Worthy. Is now happily employed in all purposes of irony and legitimate satire.

Wrapt in linen cloths—in grave cloths: usually as *clothes* [kloze], properly *klaths*.

Wreck. What is cast ashore from shipwreck becomes the *klug's*; but if any thing living escape, it reverts to the owners, if claimed within a year. Frequently mischosen; as "I will *wreck* (wreak) my vengeance upon him."

Writ. "Our trusty and well beloved cousin," in the king's writ to a peer of the rank of earl, began with Henry the Fourth, who, being himself allied to all the earls in the kingdom, politically acknowledged it in his public acts.

Write. The Emperor Justinus, unable to *write*, passed a pen through the letters *I. P. S. T.*, cut for the purpose, and so affixed his signature. Charlemagne, not succeeding in his attempts to learn writing, signed with a monogram. The most ancient species of writing was that of cutting on stone, as the law on Mount Sinai.

Writing, in China, is performed with a brush, instead of a pen; using Indian ink. They practised printing from wooden blocks more than 1600 years ago.

Wrote. Hippocrates, who lived 400 years B. C. was the first who wrote on anatomy.

Xeres: hence *sherry*, is properly sherris wine. *X* begins no English word. *Y* is a consonant on beginning, but a vowel if ending words. *Well-done*, properly *well executed*.

Xmas-boxes; in ancient times, money begged in aid of masses for apprentices.

Yacht. Is derived from the Dutch. Properly not exceeding 160 tons burden.

Yankoo. The last tribe conquered by the Americans, which name, as customary, being conferred on the conquerors, was soon corrupted into *yankee*: hence its origin.

Year. We began ours December 25th, till the conqueror's time; afterwards changed to March 25th, in the civil and ecclesiastical courts, but now on January 1st. New-year's gifts originated with Tattus, king of the Sabines, regnant with Romulus.

Yeomen. [* same as *esq.*]. Also 100 men on, and 70 off duty, called yeomen of the guard, whose dress resembles that of Henry VIII's time. Stationed, on solemn festivals, next the Buffets, they were thence jocularly termed *buffetiers*, now corrupted into *beef-eaters*.

O ye; is the signification of *ho!* *Wunst* for once, prevails in Pennsylvania; as also *maut*, *orten*, *gwine*, *ouch*, *breuth*, in N. England, for might, ought, not, going, oh, breadth.

VULGARISMS:—Hull, hum, furnantz, & derites, for whole, homie, opposite, & directly, are Americanisms. *Winurd* [windward], *rop* [wrap], *ropper* [wrapper], *I wut not* [I wot not]. *Yoke* [yolk of an egg], and *widder* [widow]. *Yarnun* is a low cockneyism upon earning, and barbarism on yearning.

Yest,²
 Yew,²
 You,³
 Yonder
 Ypres,

Zenith
 Zephyr
 Zinzib

Yeaven.
Young
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Young
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Yest,² the flower of malt liquor. (*yeaste*) yest
 Yew,² a hardy tree. Formerly spelt *eugh*. you
 Yon,³ within view. Also *yond* or *yonder*. yon
 Yonder,³ at a distance. Barbarously *yandur*. yōn.dur
 Ypres,² a strong town in Flanders. o-prā

Z.

Zenith,² a point over head. (*zen-uth*) zē-nith
 Zephyr,² the name of a soft west wind. zōf.far
 Zinziber,² old term for *ginger*. Obsolete. zīn-zo-bur

Yezen. Our verbs, of old, ended in this way, as *we, ye, they, loven*.

Young. "A young woman twenty years of age." The absurdity of employing two terms, which, separately, imply the same thing, needs no comment. Young of an elephant is 3 feet high when born, grows for 20 years, and lives 120.

Youngly. (early in life). Some persons erroneously imagine it to be obsolete.

Your (*yeo-ur*). Has also an under enunciation of *your*.

York [in New] America, I have seen well-bound books sell, by auction, for 2 cents each! Its average number of fires is 200 annually,—being 160 more than in London.

Y. Our grammarians say the *y* is not changed when there is another vowel in the same syllable, as *key, keys, delay, delays*. Notwithstanding we write *monies, attornies, chilnies, monkies, journies, vailies, &c.*

Yale college, 76 miles from New York, ranks, in America, the same as Oxford does here.

Yest. Commonly spelt *yeast*; vulgarly called *cast*, and by cockneys *yist*.

Z is seen in very few English words. It has but two sounds. Commonly *izzard*, but fashionably *zed*. In Ben Johnson's time it was pronounced in short words like *s*, which therein was changed into *z*. *Z* and *S* are also called *sibilants*, or *hissing letters*.

Zealous [*zel-us*]. A few old writers invariably give it a long sound.

Zinziber. Hence *z* was anciently a grocer's sign, denoting that he sold ginger.

LONDONISM:—*Yit*, *yisturde*, and *yunder*, for *yet*, *yesterday*, and *yonder*. NOTE: *learned*, applied, in the house, to a Peer or M. P., means that he is of the legal profession. *Yet* from *letan* to get, hence properly got; ancient *g* is modernised *y*. Ago was formerly written *ygo*. And *Frum* is the Anglo-Saxon original of *from*.

CONCLUSION.

IT will be clear probably to the reader, on his examination of "THE MANUAL," that many prominent words have been left out; whilst the place of divers others, in his estimation, would have been much better filled up by those that he could recommend. I am not going to dispute these points with him, but only request that he would refresh his memory with the following anecdote:—"A certain Caliph of the Saracens, designing, on a set day, to please all the good people of Bagdad, ordered an immense conservatory, stored with rich viands, to be thrown open for their use. To this the Bagdadians repaired in crowds; and being more attentive to what they got than the manner of getting it, one half fared sumptuously, whilst the other half either became mere spectators, or partook only of the scraps. The latter, therefore, were much offended; and the former, falling sick on the morrow, equally displeased. Thus the Caliph of the Saracens, in his vain attempts to please every man, not only failed in those attempts, but incurred a very heavy expense to no purpose, and innocently drew upon himself the ill-will of all Bagdad.

ADDENDA
OF
FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES, TRANSLATED,
THAT OCCUR IN GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS HEADING.

<i>A fortiori</i> , With stronger reason.	<i>Avalanche</i> , A snow slip.
<i>A la mode</i> , In the fashion.	<i>Bagatelle</i> , A trifle.
<i>A posteriori</i> , From a later reason.	<i>Ballette</i> , A dance.
<i>A priori</i> , From a prior reason.	<i>Banco Regis</i> , In the King's Bench.
<i>A propos</i> , To the purpose.	<i>Beau idéal</i> , Fine fancy, imaginary.
<i>Ab initio</i> , From the beginning.	<i>Beau monde</i> , People of fashion.
<i>Absque Deo nihil possumus</i> , Without God we can do nothing.	<i>Belle</i> , A woman of fashion.
<i>Ad arbitrium</i> , At pleasure.	<i>Belles lettres</i> , Polite literature.
<i>Ad captandum</i> , To attract.	<i>Bijou</i> , Pleasing trifle.
<i>Ad hominem</i> , To the man.	<i>Billet-doux</i> , Love-letter.
<i>Ad infinitum</i> , To endless extent.	<i>Bivouac</i> , A strong watch.
<i>Ad interim</i> , In the mean time.	<i>Bonne bouche</i> , Delectable morsel.
<i>Ad libitum</i> , At pleasure.	<i>Bonà fide</i> , In reality.
<i>Ad referendum</i> , For consideration.	<i>Bon-mot</i> , A piece of wit.
<i>Ad valorem</i> , According to value.	<i>Bon vivant</i> , A high liver.
<i>Adversis major</i> , Superior to adversity.	<i>Bon ton</i> , Fashion. <i>Bonus</i> , A premium.
<i>Aid-de-camp</i> , Assistant to a General.	<i>Boudoir</i> , A small private apartment.
<i>Alias</i> , Otherwise.	<i>Bourgeois</i> , A low townsman.
<i>Alibi</i> , Elsewhere. <i>Allons</i> , Let us go.	<i>Bulletin</i> , An official report.
<i>Alma mater</i> , University.	<i>Cabinet de lecteur</i> , A reading-room.
<i>Amende</i> , Apology.	<i>Cacoëthes scribendi</i> , Passion for writing.
<i>Amensa et thoro</i> , from bed and board.	<i>Cacoëthes</i> , An evil custom.
<i>Amor patriæ</i> , Love of country.	<i>Cæteris paribus</i> , Other things alike.
<i>Anglicè</i> , In an English manner.	<i>Café</i> , Coffee, a coffee-houso.
<i>Anno Domini</i> , The year of our Lord.	<i>Cantatrice</i> , A female singer.
<i>Anno Mundi</i> , The year of the world.	<i>Canton</i> , A district, part of a town.
<i>Anno Urbis condite</i> (A. U. C.), In the year after the building of the city (Rome).	<i>Cap a pie</i> , From head to foot.
<i>Ante Christum</i> , Before Christ.	<i>Caput mortuum</i> , Dead matter.
<i>Ante meridiem</i> , Before noon.	<i>Carte blanche</i> , Unconditional terms.
<i>Arcanum</i> , A secret: plu. Arcana.	<i>Cartes</i> , A conveyance for prisoners.
<i>Argumentum ad hominem</i> , Personal argument.	<i>Cede Deo</i> , Submit to Providence.
<i>Argumentum baculinum</i> , Argument of blows.	<i>Charbonnier</i> , A collier.
<i>Aroundissement</i> , Rounding, district.	<i>Chargé d'affaires</i> , A manager.
<i>Artistes</i> , Executives of the arts.	<i>Château</i> , Country seat.
<i>Au bon droit</i> , To the best right.	<i>Chef-d'œuvre</i> , Masterpiece.
<i>Auberge</i> , An inn, village inn.	<i>Chevaux-de-frise</i> , A military fence.
<i>Audi alteram partem</i> , Hear the other side.	<i>Ci-devant</i> , Formerly.
<i>Au fait</i> , At home.	<i>Cognoscenti</i> , The literary, &c.
<i>Auto da fé</i> , Act of faith.	<i>Comme il faut</i> , As it should be.
<i>Auxilium ab alto</i> , Help from above.	<i>Compos mentis</i> , In one's senses.
	<i>Con amore</i> , Gladly.
	<i>Congé</i> , Bow, dismissal.
	<i>Congé d'élire</i> , Permission to choose.

- Contra bonos mores*, Against good manners.
- Conversations*, Literary chit-chat.
- Cordon sanitaire*, A line of health.
- Corps d'armée*, An armed force.
- Cortège*, Large retinue, attendants.
- Coterie*, A club, select society.
- Coup d'essai*, Finished treatise.
- Coup de grace*, Finishing stroke.
- Coup de main*, Sudden enterprise.
- Coup d'œil*, View, or glance.
- Coupon*, A dividend.
- Crisis*, Contraction.
- Credat Judæus*, A Jew may believe it (but I will not).
- Cum multis aliis*, With many others.
- Custos rotularum*, Keeper of the records.
- Danseuses*, Opera dancers.
- Dctn.*, Points settled.
- De facto*, In fact. *De jure*, By right.
- Début*, First appearance.
- Débutante*, A beginner.
- Decrevi*, I have resolved.
- Dégagé*, Gracefully negligent.
- Dei gratiâ*, By the grace of God.
- Déjeûné*, A breakfast. *Dele*, Expunge.
- Dénouement*, Winding up.
- Deo adjuvante*, God being my aid.
- Deo duce*, God being my aid.
- Dépôt*, Store, or magazine.
- Dernier ressort*, Last resort.
- Desideratum*, A thing wanted.
- Desunt cætera*, The rest is wanting.
- Deus nobiscum*, God with us.
- Dictum*, Authority. (*Plu. dicta.*)
- Dieu avec nous*, God with us.
- Dieu et mon droit*, God and my right.
- Divertissement*, An entertainment.
- Domine, dirige nos*, O Lord, direct.
- Donné de Dieu*, Given of God. [*us.*]
- Double*, Deputy or counterpart.
- Double entendre*, Twofold meaning.
- Douceur*, Present or bribe. [*sented.*]
- Dramatis personæ*, Persons repre-
- Dum spiro, spero*, Whilst I breathe, I hope.
- Dum vivimus, vivamus*, Whilst we live, let us live.
- Durante placito*, During pleasuro.
- Durante vitâ*, During life.
- Ecce homo*, Behold the man.
- Eclaircissement*, Explanation.
- Eclât*, Splendor. *Elève*, Pupil.
- Elite*, Choice, select.
- Embonpoint*, Jolly, in good plight.
- En déshabille*, Not dressed.
- En famille*, In the family way.
- En flûte*, Armed on upper deck only.
- En masse*, A multitude.
- En militaire*, Soldierly.
- En passant*, By the way.
- Encore*, Over again. *Enflade*, In a row.
- Ennui*, Tiresomeness. [*row.*]
- Entrée*, Entrance.
- Entre nous*, Between ourselves.
- E pluribus unum*, One of many : motto of the *U. States*: union.
- Ergo*, Therefore. *Errata*, Errors.
- Escapade*, A prank, trick.
- Espérance en Dieu*, Hope in God.
- Espionage*, Secret observance.
- Esprit de corps*, Assombly of wit and talent. *Essayez*, Try.
- Estafette*, A courier, an express.
- Etat major*, The staff of an army.
- Étcætera (&c.)*, Others, and so on.
- Ex. Lato*, *Ex officio*, Officially.
- Ex parte*, On one side only.
- Ex. post facto*, After the fact, or commission of a crime.
- Excelsior*, More elevated : S. N. Y.
- Excerpta*, Extracts. [*motto.*]
- Exempli gratiâ*, For example.
- Exeunt omnes*, All depart.
- Exposé*, Made appear.
- Fac-simile*, Exact copy.
- Faire mon devoir*, To do my duty.
- Faux pas*, Fault, misconduct.
- Fille-de-chambre*, A chamber-maid.
- Felo-de-se*, Self-murderer.
- Ferme ornée*, A decorated farm.
- Fête*, An entertainment.
- Fête champêtre*, A rural feast.
- Feu de joie*, Military fire of joy.
- Fiat*, Let it be done.
- Fide, non armis*, By faith, not arms.
- Fidelis et audax*, Faithful and in-
- Figurantes*, Opera dancers. [*trepid.*]
- Fœx populi*, The dregs of the people

- Finem respice*, Look to the end.
Fort, Bias, power, talent.
Fortiter in re, Firm in purpose.
Fucus, A misunderstanding.
Furor, Madness.
Gardez bien, Take care.
Gardez la foy, Keep faith
Gens d'armes, Police soldiers.
Gourmand, A glutton.
Gradu diverso, By a different way.
Habeas corpus, To have the body.
Haut et bon, Great and good.
Haut ton, The great world.
Hauteur, Loftiness, stateliness.
Hic jacet. Here he lies.
Homme belliqueux, A warlike man.
Honi soit qui mal y pense, Evil hap-
 pen to him who evil thinks.
Hors de combat, Out of the battle.
Hotel Dieu, God's house : a hospital
Ibid., *ibidem*, In the same place.
Id., *idem*, The same (author)
Id est, That is. *Ich dien*, I serve.
Ignis fatuus, Will o' the wisp.
In cælo quies, There is rest in hea-
 ven.
In commendam, For a time. [ven.
In formâ pauperis, As a pauper.
Incognito, Disguised, or unknown.
Infra dignitatem, Beneath one's
 dignity.
In propria personâ, In person.
In petto, Hid, or in reserve.
In statu quo, In former state.
In terrorem, As a warning.
In toto, The whole, altogether.
In transitu, In passing.
Inter nos, Between ourselves.
Ipse dixit, Mere assertion.
Ipsa facta, By mere fact.
Item, Also, or an article.
Jacta est alea. The die is cast.
Je ne sçais quoi, I know not what.
Je suis prêt, I am ready.
Jesus hominum Salvator, (J. H. S.)
 Jesus the Saviour of men.
Jet d'eau, A water spout.
Jeux de mot, Play upon words.
Jeux d'esprit, Play of wit.
Jure divino, By divine right.
- La balle assemblée*, A fashionable
 assembly.
Lapsus linguæ, Slip of the tongue.
L'argent, Money, or silver.
Laus Deo, Praise be to God.
Legum doctor, Doctor of laws.
Lex talionis, Law of retaliation.
Liber, A book.
Lichtstrasse, A light street.
Literatim, Letter for letter.
Lock sicker, Be secure.
Locus sigilli, Place of the seal.
Lusus naturæ, Extraordinary pro-
 duction of nature.
Maison de ville. The town-house.
Maître d'école A schoolmaster.
Mal-à-propos, Unseasonably.
Marchande des modes, Dealer in the
 fashions.
Maussade, In the dumps. [fulness.
Mauvaise honte, Unbecoming bash-
 ness.
Mauvais sujets, Bad subjects
Memento, Remember.
Memento mori, Remember that thou
 must die. [mory.
Memoria sacrum, Sacred to the me-
 mory.
Ménage, Household, family, goods.
Mens conscia recti, A mind consci-
 ous of rectitude.
Meum et tuum, Mine and thine.
Mille, A thousand. *Minus*, Less.
Mirabile dictu, Wonderful to tell.
Morceaux, Pieces, parts, morsels.
Multum in parvo, Much in a small
 space.
Mutatis mutandis, Changing words
 that require it.
Naïveté, Unaffected simplicity.
Ne cede malis, Do not yield to mis-
 fortune.
Ne plus ultra, No farther. [fortune.
Ne quid nimis, Too much of one
 thing is good for nothing.
Nemine contradicente, Unanimous-
 ly : abridged *nem. con.*
Nemo me impunè læsset, Nobody
 shall offend me with impunity.
Nil admirari, To smile at nothing.
Nil desperandum, Never despair.
Nisi prius, Unless before.
Nolens volens, Willing or unwilling.

Nom
Non ce
Non ce
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Nota
Noubi
Nunc
Odi p
On di
Onus,
Onus
Opus
Orang
Ora p
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Nom de guerre, Assumed name.
Non compos mentis, Insane.
Non constat, It does not appear.
Non liquet, It appears not.
Non nobis, domine, Not unto us, O
Non sibi, Not for himself. [Lord.
Nota bene, Take notice.
N'oubliez pas, Do not forget.
Nunc aut nunquam, Now or never.
Odi profanum, I hate profanity.
On dit, It is reported, they say.
Onus, Burden. *Outre*, Absurd.
Onus probandi, The weight of proof.
Opus magnum, A great work.
Orange boven, Up with the orange.
Ora pro nobis, Pray for us.
O tempora! O mores! O the times!
 O the manners. [dignity.
Otium cum dignitate, Leisure with
Pari passu, In equal degree.
Particeps criminis, Associates in
 the crime.
Pas de deux, A dance by two.
Pas de trois, A dance by three.
Passé, Tolerable.
Passim, Every where.
Pater patriæ, Father of his country.
Pax in bello, Peace in war.
Penchant, Liking, inclination.
Pendente lite, Undecided.
Per mare et terras, By sea and land.
Per vias rectas, By the right way.
Perdu, Concealed. *Per se*, By itself.
Perseverans, By perseverance.
Petit-maitre, Fop. *Piquant*, Keen.
Pirouette, Turning on one's leg.
Point d'appui, Point of support.
Post meridiem, Afternoon.
Post mortem, After death.
Prenez garde, Take care.
Presto, Begone. *Plus*, More.
Prima donna, First operatic singer.
Prima facie, At the first view.
Primum mobile, The cause of motion
Pro and con, For and against.
Pro bono publico, For the public
 benefit.
Pro formâ, For form's sake.
Pro hac vice, For this time.
Pro patria, For my country.

Pro rege et patria, For my king
 and country.
Pro re nata, For the occasion.
Pro tanto, For so much.
Pro tempore, For the time.
Probatum est, It is proved.
Protégé, A person patronized. [feet
Pugnis et calcibus, With fists and
Quantum libet, As much as you will.
Quantum sufficit, Enough, sufficient.
Quasi dicat, As if he would say.
Qui vive, On the alert.
Quid nunc, What now, news-gossip.
Quid pro quo, This for that, or more
 commonly, 'Tis for tat.
Quid rides? Why do you laugh? [us.
Quis separabit? Who shall separate
Quoad, As to. *Quo animo*, Intention
Quod erat demonstrandum, Which
 was to be demonstrated.
Quondam, Former.
Ragoût, A high-seasoned dish.
Recherche, Enquiry, research.
Rectè et suaviter, Justly and mildly.
Regius professor, King's professor.
Re, In the matter of. *Rem.*, Left.
Re infecta, The thing not done.
Renascentur, They will rise again.
Rencontre, Accidental meeting.
Rendezvous, A place of meeting.
Requiescat in pace! May he rest in
 peace! [house.
Restaurateur, A chop and eating
Resurgam, I shall rise again.
Rouge, Red, or red paint.
Rus in urbe, 'Tis the country in town.
Ruse de guerre, A manœuvre: trick
Salvator mundi, Saviour of the
 world.
Sanctum sanctorum, Holy of holies.
Sang froid, Coolness. *Sans*, With-
Sans cérémonie, Without form. [out.
Sans culottes, Without breeches.
Sans souci, Free and easy. [God.
Sans Dieu rien, Nothing without
Sauve qui peut, Save himself who
Savans, Learned men. [can.
Scandalum magnatum, Scandal a-
 gainst the nobility.

- Scriptis*, Wrote it.
Sculpsit, Engraved it.
Secundum artem, According to art.
Semissis, Half a pound.
Semper eadem, Always the same.
Senatus academicus, Council of the school.
Senatus populusque Romanus (S. P. Q. R.), The senate and people of Rome.
Seriatim, In regular order.
Servabo fidem, I will keep faith.
Si je puis, If I can.
Si transit gloria mundi, Thus passes away the glory of the world.
Signor, A gentleman. *Signora*, lady
Sine die, Without fixing a day.
Sine quâ non, Indispensable requisite. A thing that must be done.
Soi-disant, Pretended.
Soirée, Evening party.
Solus, Alone, unattended.
Soyez ferme, Be firm.
Spectas et tu spectaberis, You see, and you will be seen.
Spero meliora, I hope better things.
Statu quo, In the former state.
Suaviter in modo, Gentle in manner.
Sub rosa, Under the rose, privately.
Sub judice, Under consideration.
Sui generis, Of its own kind.
Suivez raison, Follow reason.
Summum bonum, Greatest good.
Surveillance, Under an inspector.

Tableaux vivans, Living pictures.
Tant mieux, So much the better.
Telos, The end.
Tempora mutantur, Times are changed.
Terra incognita, Unknown land.
Tête-à-tête, Private conference.
Tadium vite, Weariness of life.
Toto celo, Wholly, far as possible.
Toties quoties, As many times as.
Tout ensemble, Whole appearance.

Tout le monde, All the world.
Tria juncta in uno, Three joined in one.
Tuebor, I will defend.
Tuum est, It is your own.

Ultimus Romanorum, The last of the Romans.
Unâ voce, Unanimously.
Ut prosim, That I may do good.
Utile dulci, Utility with pleasure.

Vade mecum, Constant companion.
Valet-de chambre, Chamber footman.
Veluti in speculum, As in a looking-glass.
Veni, vidi, vici, I came, I saw, I conquered.
Verbatim, Word for word.
Versus, Against.
Vertu, Scraps, nicknacks.
Vi et armis, By force of arms.
Via una, One way. *Via*, By way of
Vice, In the room of.
Vice versâ, The reverse.
Vide, Sec. *Videlicet*, Namely.
Videttes, Sentinels on horseback.
Vigilantibus, To the watchful.
Vigilate et orate, Watch and pray.
Vincit veritas, Truth conquers.
Virtus nobilitat, Virtue ennobles.
Virtute et fide, By virtue and faith.
Vis-à-vis, Face to face.
Vivant Rex et Regina! Long live the king and queen!
Viva voce, With the voice.
Vive et vivat, Live and let live.
Vive la bagatelle! Success to trifles.
Vive le Roi! Long live the King!
Voilà! There are, Behold!
Volo, non valeo, I am willing, but unable.
Voto vitæ meæ, My life is devoted.
Vox populi, The voice of the people.
Vraisemblance, True representation.
Vulgò, Commonly, vulgarly.

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