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Tho. Dilworth,  
Schoolmaster.

# A New GUIDE TO THE English Tongue:

In Five PARTS.

CONTAINING,

- I. Words, both *common* and *proper*, from *one* to *six* Syllables: The several sorts of *Monosyllables* in the *common* Words being distinguished by Tables, into Words of *two*, *three*, and *four* Letters, &c. with six short Lessons at the End of each Table, not exceeding the order of Syllables in the foregoing Tables. The several sorts of *Poly-syllables* also, being ranged in proper Tables, have their Syllables divided, and Directions placed at the Head of each Table for the *Accent*, to prevent *false Pronunciation*; together with the like Number of Lessons on the foregoing Tables, placed at the End of each Table, as far as to Words of *four* Syllables, for the easier and more speedy Way of teaching Children to Read.
- II. A large and useful Table of Words, that are the same in *Sound*, but different in *Signification*; very necessary to prevent the writing one Word for another of the same *Sound*.
- III. A short, but comprehensive *Grammar* of the *English* Tongue, delivered in the most familiar and instructive Method of *Question* and *Answer*; necessary for all such Persons as have the Advantage, only of an *English* Education.
- IV. An useful Collection of *Sentences* in *Prose* and *Verse*, *Divine*, *Moral*, and *Historical*; together with a select Number of *Fables*, adorn'd with proper *Sculptures*, for the better Improvement of the Young Beginners. And
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The fifty-fourth Edition.

By THOMAS DILWORTH,

AUTHOR of the SCHOOLMASTERS ASSISTANT; YOUNG BOOK-KEEPER'S ASSISTANT, &c. &c.

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**W**HEREAS several *spurious Editions* (and those very bad ones) of the *New Guide to the English Tongue*, have appeared in the World, which has tended to the Detriment of the fair Trader, and especially of us *Richard and Henry Causton*, the only Proprietors of the true and genuine *New Guide to the English Tongue*: This is therefore, to inform all Persons, who are desirous of using the said true and genuine *New Guide to the English Tongue*, that it may very easily be known, by the Name of *Richard and Henry Causton* being inserted at the Bottom of the Title-Page, whereas the *spurious Editions* are defective in that Particular; and some of them in the Omission of the *Recommendatory Names*, and other *Advertisements* of the Author.

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cation of Children*.

To *You* it is, that the poorer Sort of People owe their *Obedience*, and indeed these Kingdoms their *Thankfulness*, for *Your* endeavouring to rescue so many poor Creatures from the Slavery of *Sin* and *Satan*.

Thus, G E N T L E M E N , it is *Your* Happiness, that *You* are, at the same time, promoting the Glory of G O D , by *Your* careful Undertaking to save these little Ones from utter Destruction.

*Your* Preference of the *Protestant Religion* is herein gloriously discovered by those Principles of that best constituted Church, as professed in the Church of *England*, which *You* cause to be taught, and ingrafted in the tender Age of *Your Pupils*. Therefore,

Go on, W O R T H Y S I R S , with *Your* wonted Zeal for the Glory of G O D , and the *Public Good* of these Nations, united in the true Faith of C H R I S T : and that *Your* pious Endeavours may always obtain their desired Success, and *Yourselves* that Reward which is promised to those, who convert a Sinner from the Evil of his Way, is the earnest and hearty Prayer of,

G E N T L E M E N ,

Wapping-School, *Your most obedient and humble Servant,*  
June 14, 1740,

T H O . D I L W O R T H



# THE PREFACE.



*I*t has been a general and true Observation, that with the Reformation of these Realms, Ignorance has gradually vanished at the increase of Learning amongst us, who take the Word of God for a Lantern to our Feet, and a Light to our Paths. Thus,

*They who grop'd their Way to Virtue and Knowledge in the Days of Darknes and implicit Zeal, were taught little more than to mumble over a few Prayers by Heart, and never called upon to read, much less permitted to enquire into the Truth of what they professed. But*

*Since the Sunshine of the Gospel of Jesus Christ has risen amongst us; since we are loosed from the Bands of Ignorance and Superstition; since every Protestant believes it to be his Duty to promote Christian Knowledge; certainly it will be confessed, that all Improvements in Learning ought to be encouraged; and consequently that they deserve our particular Regard, who study to make the first Steps thereof firm and easy. For human Prudence teacheth, That a good Beginning is the most reasonable Prospect of a good Ending. Therefore,*

*As we boast of greater Advantages than our Forefathers, let us take care, lest we frustrate that great Work begun amongst us, by a negligent Prosecution of our Duty: For I would have you well assured, that it is as bad to learn the first Rudiments of Literature under wrong and depraved Habits, as not to learn them at all. For, the Man seldom clears himself of those ill Faculties, which he contracted in his tender Age: So, says Solomon, Train up a Child in the Way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. And,*

*As all Learning gradually ascends from the first Knowledge and use of Letters, Syllables and Words, what better Work can the Instructor of Youth undertake, than endeavour to propagate*

# The PREFACE.

*Purge the Knowledge, prevent and rectify the Mistakes, and root out the ill Habits contracted by many in a wrong Method, either thro' the Ignorance or neglect of the Teacher. Therefore,*

*As to Letters, we are to observe that they are the Foundation of all Learning, as being those Parts, of which all Syllables, Words, Sentences and Speeches are composed. As to their Shape or Form, those commonly used in the English, Latin, German, French, Spanish, Portugueze and Italian Languages, are described in the first Page of this Book. As to their Number, in English they are Twenty-six. As to their Division, they are naturally divided into Vowels and Consonants: and again into single and double Letters.*

*As to Syllables: A Syllable is the uniting one or more Consonants with a Vowel, by which each Letter receives its perfect Sound in Pronunciation; as you may find in the Examples of the second and third Pages.*

*As to Words; they consist of one or more Syllables, and are given us by the alwise God, as a Means by which, not only one Man may make his own Thoughts known to another, but that we thereby may also arrive to the Knowledge of the Will of Him our Creator, revealed in the sacred Oracles of his Divine Word. Wherefore,*

*Seeing that the Use of Letters Syllables and Words, is of so great Consequence to human Creatures, what Care should be taken to shew that we have acquir'd a true Knowledge thereof, by giving each Letter its proper Place, each Syllable its right Division and true Accent, and each Word its natural Sound; which will certainly guide every one to a just Cadence of their Sentences; without which no one can pretend to write or read intelligibly to others. And*

*Yet by daily Experience it is found that even many, who have attained to the Art of writing a good Hand, are so unfortunate in Spelling, that neither themselves, nor the more knowing, can guess at the Meaning, couched under such a preposterous jumble of Letters set for Words. Because, having never been taught the general Force or Power and Sound of the English Letters, nor the customary and various Uses of Diphthongs; not to mention their total Ignorance of the Derivation of Words, they neither spell according to Custom, Sound, nor Derivation, Wherefore, for the sake of such unhappy Scholars, and as much as in me lies, to prevent the Growth of such an Evil,*

*I have in the following Sheets, collected as many different Forms of Spelling, as the English Tongue affords in common*



*Practice. And as Monosyllables not only make the greatest Part of our Tongue, but are the substantial Parts of all Words of more than one Syllable, I have been the more particularly careful to reduce them into such an Order, as at the same time to take off much Trouble from the Teacher, and to be of more general Advantage to the young Beginner. For tho' it be true that other Performantes of this Nature have pretended to proceed Step by Step; yet it is true also that none of them have provided those gradual Paces for their Scholars to ascend by, till they arrive at the Perfection of Spelling. For,*

*In the several Praxes or Lessons of Monosyllables hitherto published in our Mother Tongue, instead of rising Step by Step, Children are taught to jump before they can go; and if they prove incapable to take such long Strides, as reach sometimes from Monosyllables of two, to others of seven or eight Letters, before they are informed of those that come between, they must be thump'd and lugg'd forward, without being once instructed in the right Knowledge of the most common and useful Parts of our Tongue. Certainly this is as barbarous in Literature, as it would be cruel in Behaviour, to bid a Child take care how it comes up Stairs, and then to beat it because it cannot stride up seven or eight Steps at once,*

*Again: If it be reasonable, in the Order of Words, to begin with those of one Syllable, as all Spelling Authors agree: it must be also granted as reasonable, that Monosyllables, which consist of various Quantities of Letters, should be taught in the same order, proceeding gradually from Words of two Letters, to Words of three, four, five, &c. Letters, as is exemplified in the following Tables. Besides, Experience, which must be allowed to be the best Master, will soon declare in Favour of this Method. Therefore,*

*I have first collected only Words of two Letters; then Words of three Letters; after that Words of four Letters, &c. with short easy Lessons between each Table of Words, adapted in such a Manner, that no Lesson contains any one Word which does not belong to a preceding Table. And tho' I am apprehensive that some may object against the Shortness of these Lessons, it is without Judgment; for any one that instructs Children, will readily grant that it is better for the Learner to read a short Lesson twice or thrice over at one Reading, than a long Lesson but once. But,*

*By way of Apology, it is hoped the skilful Teacher will pardon the Change of some Words in these Lessons taken from Scripture, when I declare, it was with this View alone, for*

*the Ease of the Scholar, that I have substituted an easy Word in the Place of one of more difficult Pronunciation; where nevertheless, I have always kept up the true Sense, tho' I have taken the Liberty to alter the Expression.*

*Again: It must be acknowledged that the first Six Lessons do but just make English: yet, I hope, whoever considers the Difficulty of composing Sentences to be read in Lessons, wherein each Word is confined to three Letters, will readily overlook the baseness of the Language, it not being our Province to teach the Politeness of Stile, but only to provide proper Materials, of which all Diction is composed. Yet great Care is taken to avoid all such Words in every Part of this Book, which might tend to excite loose and disorderly Thoughts, or put Youth or Modesty to the Blush: and all my Tables are filled with the easiest Words in our Language; even such as a Child may have some Idea of at the first Pronunciation. Moreover, as we have many Words in English, which agree with Orthography, but differ in Sound, I have admonished the Learner thereof, by inclosing such Words within a Parenthesis, thus, (done) (gone) (none) as at the bottom of Page 10.*

*Having thus with much Pains collected Monosyllables, which are the most useful part of our Language, and reduced them into such an order, as seem'd to me, to serve the Purposes of an easy Instruction, much better than any of those Collections published before this Time, I must assure you, that my Care has been equally as much concerned how to facilitate the compounding and dividing such Words as consist of more Syllables than one. For this purpose, I have consulted the Method of Spelling or dividing Syllables in long Words, both according to their Sound, and to the Rules of Grammar: And therefore in the perusal of this Essay towards Spelling, you will find that whenever a Word occurs, that may be divided one way by Sound, and another by Grammar, the Scholar is directed how to understand the doubtful Division by this Mark (") over the right side of the Vowel, which according to the Sound, ought to be joined with the following Consonant, which is nevertheless contrary to the Rules of Grammar; and therefore divided in such a manner as you find them printed.*

*And as to the Lessons proper to each Table of Words of many Syllables, the same Care has been continued, not to admit any Word to be read in the same, but such only as shall belong to some of the foregoing Tables. And I hope it will be esteemed a Perfection, that I have omitted all superfluous Hebrew and obsolete Names, and not detained the*

Learner from the Attainment of more useful Words by stopping his Progress in Search of those Names proper to Places and Things, as others have done before, by filling many Pages with such Names of Persons, which are not commonly received or used among us; which too often nauseate the young Beginner, and prevent the desired Effect of the diligent Teacher, whose Place it is to instruct his Scholars in the most necessary Parts of Literature, And

Here I should finish my Account of this first Part of Spelling, was it not my Province to explode that erroneous Presence of teaching Children to spell altogether by the Ear. In Opposition to which, I will fairly ask those Teachers, Whether their Scholars did ever attain to a right Judgment of Spelling by that Method, till they were afterwards better instructed according to Rule? And if this be true, as most certainly it is, that there can be no true Method of Spelling without Rule, I will appeal to my Readers, how inconsistent it is first to teach by the former Way, those Things which afterwards can never be attained but by the latter. Certainly every one will join with me in this Particular, that it is the greatest Folly in the World to learn Things, that afterwards must be learned in another manner.

Consequently I may presume to be instrumental in teaching Children to pronounce their Words clear and distinct, without Tones or distorted Countenances, which ill Habits, it is well known, are too frequently contracted under such bad Methods of Instruction, which I have endeavoured to root out: Habits, which it is too true to be concealed, as it were, persecute the Learners thro' the different Stages of Life: For having been accustomed to a bad Tone in their early Pronunciation, are scarce ever able afterward to quit their lamentable Way of reading with Hems and Hahs.

The Second Part contains such Words, which tho' they agree in Sound, differ in Signification; and therefore the Learner ought to be well acquainted with them, in order to prevent his writing one Word for another, of the same Sound.

The Third Part is a Compendium of English Grammar, designed only for English Schools; to enable such as are intended to rise no higher, to write their Mother-Tongue intelligibly, and according to the Rules of Grammar: And I hope it will answer the End proposed. But

As Practice, in all Arts and Sciences, is the great Medium of Instruction between Master and Scholar, I would advise all Teachers, when they find their Learners relish the Rules of this Part,

Part, to enjoin them at the same time to read the best English Authors, as the Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, &c. which will both apply the Rules herein contained towards procuring a good Style, and an easy way of Writing; and banish from their Eyes such Grubstreet Papers, idle Pamphlets, lewd Plays, filthy Songs, and unseemly Jest, which serve only to corrupt and debauch the Principles of those, who are so unhappy as to spend their Time therein.

The Fourth Part contains several divine, moral, and historical Sentences both in Prose and Verse, and several useful and easy Fables, with their Morals; which may not only serve the Master to exercise his Scholars with, by way of Evening Copies; but may render the Business of Reading as useful and pleasant as possible to the Learner.

The Fifth Part is founded upon that excellent Order of all Charity-Schools in these Dominions, which obliges every Master to join with his Scholars in Prayer, both Morning and Evening; teaching them thereby, as is intended, that all their Dependence is on God, by whom we live, and move, and have our Being. Therefore I have here published several short Forms of Prayer for their Assistance in this Divine Exercise.

And now to conclude: "The Knowledge of Letters (says the celebrated Dr. WATTS) is one of the greatest Blessings, that ever God bestowed on the Children of Men: By this Means, we preserve for our own use, through all our Lives, what our Memory would have lost in a few Days, and lay up a rich Treasure of Knowledge for those that shall come after us. By the Arts of Reading, and Writing, we can sit at Home and acquaint ourselves with what is done in all the distant Parts of the World, and find what our Fathers did long ago, in the first Ages of Mankind: By this Means a Briton holds Correspondence with his Friend in America or Japan, and manages all his Business. 'Tis this which brings all the past Ages of Men at once upon the Stage, and makes the most distant Nations and Ages converse together, and grow into Acquaintance. And it is this, by which God has discovered his Power, and Justice, his Providence, Mercy and Grace, that we who live near the End of Time, may learn the Way to Heaven and everlasting Happiness."



To Mr. *DILWORTH*, on his  
NEW GUIDE, &c.

**W**HAT Thanks, my Friend, shou'd to thy Care be given,  
Which makes the Paths to *Science* smooth and even !  
Henceforth our Youth, who tread thy flow'ry Way,  
Shall ne'er from Rules of proper *Diction* stray :  
No more their Speech with barb'rous Terms be fill'd ;  
No more their Pens a Crop of Nonsense yield :  
But chosen Words in due Arrangement stand,  
And *Sense* and *Elegance* go Hand in Hand.

Attend ye sprightly Youth, ye modest Fair !  
Awhile be Arts of Dress your slighter Care ;  
Awhile the *Precepts* of these *Pages* heed,  
And richer Ornaments will soon succeed ;  
Your Friends delighted, shall your Talk attend,  
And think too soon your pleasing *Letters* end.

How do we blush to hear th' untutor'd Tongue  
Of some gay Idiot, painful Speech prolong ?  
The dark Discourse no Ray of *Reason* clears ;  
An uncouth *Chaos*, void of *Form* appears :  
What Pity ! to behold some beauteous Toast,  
Whose piercing Eyes a Thousand Conquests boast,  
With such prepost'rous Terms her *Billet* swell,  
As prove the Nymph can neither *Read* nor *Spell*.  
But such Reproach no more shall stain the Fair,  
Who make thy easy *Rules* their timely Care :  
Nor *Teachers* more bewail their ill Success,  
Who on young Minds these useful *Lessons* press.

To Mr. THO. DILWORTH, Author of the  
*New Guide to the English Tongue.*

S I R,

I Have had so many Opportunities, not only to be thoroughly acquainted with your Abilities for such a useful Work as this; but also to be well versed in the best Methods for the Instruction of Youth (which I have been engaged in for upwards of Twenty Years) that I should be wanting in my Duty as a Friend, both to Yourself and the Public, should I, after reviewing your excellent *New Guide to the English Tongue*, neglect to recommend your Labour, as much as lies in my Power, which I am satisfied was undertaken purely with a View to instruct the Ignorant; and, when generally known, must prove to be a general Advantage to all those who desire to attain to the true Knowledge of the *English Tongue*. I am, S I R,

Bancroft's School  
at Mile - End,  
May 16, 1740.

*Your Friend and Admirer,*

JOHN ENTICK, M. A.

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To the Author of the *New Guide to  
the English Tongue.*

S I R,

WHEN I first heard that you were engaged in writing your *New Guide to the English Tongue*, I conceived great Expectations from your known Abilities, for such a Work: And since you have favoured me with a Review of it, I sincerely profess to you, that it appears to me to be much better calculated for the Use and Instruction of Children, than any Piece of that Kind I have ever seen; and I heartily wish you Success in the Publication of it, and doubt not of its being of general Use to all who are engaged in the Education of Youth. I am, S I R,

Rotherhithe,  
May 17.  
1740.

*Your sincere Friend and humble Servant,*

MATTHEW AUDLEY

**W**E whose Names are underwritten, having perused this Book, intituled, *A New Guide to the English Tongue*, do recommend it to be used in Schools for the Education of YOUTH, as the best of its Kind, that hath yet been made public.

Robert Warren, *D. D. Rector of Stratford-Bow, and Minister of Hampstead.*

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- John Davies, *Teacher of the Mathematics, in Old Paradise-street, Rotherhithe.*
- John Parsons, *Writing-master and Accomptant, in Penny-Fields, Poplar.*
- Henry Michon, *Schoolmaster, in Red Lyon Market, near Golden-Lane.*
- Ebenezer Bramble, *Master of the Boarding-School at Brentford.*
- George Parker, *Master of a Boarding-School at Hertford.*
- John Wingfield, *Schoolmaster, in Bull and Mouth-street, near Aldersgate.*
- Joseph Allen, *Schoolmaster and Accomptant, at the Coopers School, Shadwell.*
- Joseph Beasing, *Writing-master and Accomptant, at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire.*
- Charles Delafosse, *Master of the Boarding-School at Richmond-Green.*
- Daniel Kitchen, *Schoolmaster, at Bishop-Burton, near Beverley, in Yorkshire.*
- Robert Sawell, *Master of the Boarding-School, at Aspley, in Yorkshire.*
- Charles Morton, *Teacher of the Mathematics, in the Rectory-House of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.*
- Samuel Godier, *Teacher of the Classics, near the Church, Spital-Fields.*
- Robert Smith, *Writing-Master and Accomptant, at Richmond in Surry.*
- William Shemeld, *Writing-Master and Accomptant, at Hampstead in Middlesex.*
- Dennis Metheringham, *Schoolmaster at Mariton in Lincolnshire.*
- Robert Amos, *Writing-Master and Accomptant in Ratcliff-Highway.*
- William Deane, *Schoolmaster, in Halifax, Yorkshire.*
- Eleazar Burchell, *Master of the Academy at Hatfield, Hertfordshire.*
- Abraham Crocker, *Schoolmaster at South Petherton, Somerset.*
- John Bredel, *Teacher of French and English, in New Montague-street, Spital-fields.*
- Thomas Taylbr, *Master of the Boarding-School, at Woodford, in Essex.*
- Henry-John Sawyer, *Schoolmaster at Shadwell.*
- Thomas Mayoh, *Schoolmaster at Haslenden in Lancashire.*
- Joshua Stafford, *Master of Bridge, &c. Ward-Schools.*
- Josiah Jarman, *Schoolmaster, Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliff-highway.*



# *A New Guide to the English Tongue.*

## PART I.

### The ALPHABET.

#### *Roman.*

#### *Italian.*

#### *English.*

A a

A a

A a

B b

B b

B b

C c

C c

C c

D d

D d

D d

E e

E e

E e

F f

F f

F f

G g

G g

G g

H h

H h

H h

I i

I i

I i

J j

J j

J j

K k

K k

K k

L l

L l

L l

M m

M m

M m

N n

N n

N n

O o

O o

O o

P p

P p

P p

Q q

Q q

Q q

R r

R r

R r

S s

S s

S s

T t

T t

T t

V v

V v

V v

U u

U u

U u

W w

W w

W w

X x

X x

X x

Y y

Y y

Y y

Z z

Z z

Z z

## Double LETTERS.

ct ff ffi m fi fl fb fh fi fk fl ff m ft &c.

## Of SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

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

TABLE II.

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

TABLE

# to the English Tongue.

## TABLE III.

|                |                |                |                |                |      |      |      |      |      |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| bla            | ble            | bli            | blo            | blu            | qua  | que  | qui  | quo  |      |
| bra            | bre            | bri            | bro            | bru            | fca  | fce  | fci  | fco  | fcu  |
| cha            | che            | chi            | cho            | chu            | sha  | she  | shi  | sho  | shu  |
| cla            | cle            | cli            | clo            | clu            | fka  | fke  | fki  | fko  | fku  |
| <del>era</del> | <del>cre</del> | <del>eri</del> | <del>cro</del> | <del>cru</del> | fla  | fle  | fli  | flo  | flu  |
| dra            | dre            | dri            | dro            | dru            | fma  | fme  | fmi  | fmo  | fmu  |
| dwa            | dwe            | dwi            |                |                | fna  | fne  | fni  | fno  | fnu  |
| fla            | fle            | fli            | flo            | flu            | fpa  | fpe  | fpi  | fpo  | fpu  |
| fra            | fre            | fri            | fro            | fru            | fsta | fste | fsti | fsto | fstu |
| gla            | gle            | gli            | glo            | glu            | fwa  | fwe  | fwi  | fwo  | fwu  |
| gra            | gre            | gri            | gro            | gru            | tha  | the  | thi  | tho  | thu  |
| kna            | kne            | kni            | kno            | knu            | tra  | tre  | tri  | tro  | tru  |
| pha            | phe            | phi            | pho            | phu            | twa  | twe  | twi  | two  |      |
| pla            | ple            | pli            | plo            | plu            | wha  | weh  | whi  | who  |      |
| pra            | pre            | pri            | pro            | pru            | wra  | wre  | wri  | wro  | wru  |

## Of MONOSYLLABLES.

### TABLE I.

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

**A** M, an, as, at, ax, ay, if, in, is, it, of, oh,  
on, or, ox, up, us. Be he me we ye.  
**G**o ho lo no so wo (Do to). By ly my py vy.

### TABLE II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### TABLE III.

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

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

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

*Some*

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

LESSON I.

**N**O Man may put off the Law of God.  
The Way of God is no ill Way.  
My Joy is in God all the Day.  
A bad Man is a Foe to God.

LESSON II.

To God do I cry all the Day.  
Who is God, but our God?  
All Men go out of the Way of thy Law.  
In God do I put my Joy, O let me not sin.

LESSON III.

Pay to God his Due.  
Go not in the Way of bad Men.  
No Man can see God.  
Our God is the God of all Men.

LESSON IV.

Who can say he has no Sin?  
The Way of Man is ill, but not the Way of God.  
My Son, go not in the Way of bad Men.  
No Man can do as God can do.

LESSON V.

Let me not go out of thy Way, O God.  
O do not see my Sin, and let me not go to the Pit.  
Try me, O God, and let me not go out of  
the Way of thy Law.

LESSON VI.

The Way of Man is not as the Way of God.  
The Law of God is Joy to me.  
My Son, if you do ill, you can not go to God.  
Do as you are bid; but if you are bid, do no ill.

## TABLE IV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form (wörn). Barn yarn (warn). dern fern  
 hern yern. Born corn horn morn (börn törn wörn).  
 Burn turn. Carp harp (warp). Cart dart hart part  
 tart (wart). Dirt girt. Fört pört fört (wört). Hurt.  
 Cash dash gash hash lash mash rash sash (wash).  
 Dish fish. (Bush push) gush hush rush tush. Cask  
 mask task. Desk. Risk.

Busk dusk husk musk. Gasp hasp rasp (wasp).  
 Lisp wisp. Lasp pass. Less mess. Hiss kiss miss.  
 Moss tofs. Cast fast last past vast (hast) (wast).  
 Best jest nest rest vest west yest. Fist list mist.  
 Cöft löft töft döft höft möft jöft röft. Dust lust  
 must rust. Bath lath path (hath). Pith with. Böth  
 döth löth möth. Next.

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

LESSON I.

**H**OLD in the Lord, and mind his Word.  
 My Son, hold fast the Law of the Lord.  
 My Son, mind not thy own Way, but the  
 Way of God.

Do not tell a Lye, and let not thy Hand do hurt.

LESSON II.

Let all Men mind the Will of the Lord.  
 Let no Man hurt you, if you can help it.  
 Do as well as you can; and do no Ill.  
 The Lord is my Rock.

LESSON III.

Who is God but the Lord! And who is on  
 High but our God!

I will call on the Lord, all the Day long.

To the Lord will I lift up my self.

O cast me not out with bad Men.



## A New Guide

### LESSON IV.

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

### LESSON V.

Hurt no Man; and let no Man hurt you.  
Let thy sins past put you in mind to mend.  
Send Aid to help me, O Lord, my God.  
Use not thy self to tell a Lye.

### LESSON VI.

My Son, walk not in the Way of bad Men,  
but walk in the Law of the Lord.

Let not God go out of thy Mind, for he is  
thy Rock.

The Lord can tell what is best for me: To  
him will I go for Help.

---

### TABLE V.

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

**B** LAB crab drab scab stab (swab). Crib drib  
glib. Knob. Chub club drub grub snub.  
Brad clad glad thad. Bred bled fled shed sped.  
Ciod plod shed trod. Stud. Brag drag flag shag  
snag itag swag wrag. Grig swig trig twig.  
Clog flog frog prog

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

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

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

LESSON I.

**T**HE Eye of God is on them that do Ill.  
Go not from me, O God, my God.  
The Lord will help them, that cry to him.  
My Son, if thy Way is bad, see that you mend it.

LESSON II.

When just Men do well, then ill Men fall.  
I will mind my Way, that I may not sin.  
He that doth go with ill Men will fall.  
Do all that is just; and let not ill Will be  
in thy Mind.

LESSON III.

Shun them that will hurt you, lest you be hurt  
by them.

My Son, walk not with them that are bad, lest  
you be so too; but walk in the Law of the Lord,  
and God will help you.

Hold in the Lord, and lend an Ear to his Word.

LESSON IV.

My Son, hold fast the Law of the Lord.

My Son, Mind not thy own Will, but the  
Will of God.

My Son, mind the Law of God, and you  
will do well.

My Son, call on the Lord, and he will help you.

## LESSON V.

Go from that Man, who will hurt you; and  
hurt no Man thy self.

AllMengooutoftheWay, and donotmindGod.  
God doth see us, and all that we do.

I will sing of the Lord, all the Day long.

## LESSON VI.

With my Lips do I tell of the Law of God;  
and I will talk of his Word.

I will run theWay of thyLaw; O help me in it.

I am glad that the Lord doth lend an Ear to me:  
For this, will I call on him, and pay my Vow.

## TABLE VI.

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

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

File mile pile tile vile wile. Hole mole pole.  
Mule rule. Came dame fame game lame name  
fame tame. Lime time. Cōme sōme fōme hōme.  
Fume. Bane lane mane pane. Dine fine kine line  
mine pine vine wine. (Dōne.) (gōne.) (nōne).  
Bone hone tone, Tune.

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

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

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

### LESSON I.

**G**OD doth mind all that we say and do.  
This Life is not long; but the Life to  
come has no End.

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

We must pray for them that hate us.

### LESSON II.

We must do to all Men, as we like to be done to.  
The Lord he is God; it is he, that hath  
made us.

He must live well, that will die well.

He doth live ill, who doth not mend.

### LESSON III

A bad Life will make a bad End.

We must let the Time past put us in mind of  
the Ill we have done.

In the Time to come we must do ill no more.

Be kind to all Men, and hurt not thy self.

## LESSON IV.

Wo be to me if I live not well.

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

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

## LESSON V.

He that doth love God, God will love him.

One God doth rule all. The Lord is God.

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

The Lord is my King; he is Lord of all: And by the Word of the Lord all was made.

## LESSON VI.

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

Go not far from me, O Lord my God.

The Time will come when all Men must be put in the Dust.

## TABLE VII.

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

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

Beef. Leek meek seek week. Feel heel reel. Seem. Been keen seen. Deep keep peep weep. Deer. Jeer leer peer. Feet meet. Good hood wood. Hoof roof. Book cook hook look took (rook). cool fool. Wool tool (wool). Doon room. Moon noon soon. Hoop loop soap. Door

(Door) poor. Fōot (fōot). Boot hoot root. Flea  
plea. Ease. Dēad hēad lēad rēad bēad lēad rēad.  
Deaf leaf. Leak reak weak. Deāl heal meal feal.  
Beam seam team. Lean mean wean. Heap leap  
reap. Bear tear wear (dear fear hear near year).  
Heat meat feat. Load road toad. Loaf. Soak.  
Coal goal foal. Foam ream. Rōar. Boat coat goat  
moat. Oath. Coax.

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

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

## LESSON I.

**W**HEN we go out, and when we come in,  
we are not out of the Eye of God.

When we pray to God with a pure Mind, he  
will hear us and help us : But if our Mind be not  
pure when we pray to him, then he will not hear us.

All the Day long, God does mind what we do  
with our Time.

## LESSON II.

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

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

This is he, who, when he came, did shew to us  
the Way of Life, that we may work the Work  
of God.

## LESSON III.

All my Joy is in the Lord, and in them that love his Ways.

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

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

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

## LESSON IV.

The Ways of God are not like the Ways of Man. The Lord God, is God of gods, and Lord of all.

Just and true are thy Ways, O Lord God: Thy Word is true.

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

## LESSON V.

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

None but God can tell what is to come.

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

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

## LESSON VI..

He that doth love God, will keep his Laws.

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

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

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

My Son! call on the Lord for Help, that you May be safe from them that hate you.

TABLE VIII.

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

**T**HROB. Scrub shrub. Shred thred. Sprig.  
Scrap strap. Scrip strip. Sprat. Split spirit.  
strut. Black clack brack crack knack slack smack  
hack stack track. Check speck. Brick chick stick  
hick trick. Block clock crock flock frock knock  
hock stock.

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

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

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

Blunt brunt grunt. Third. Sword. Scarf (dwarf  
wharf). Scurf. Spark stark. Shirk. Stork. Twirk  
whirl. Churl. Charm (swarm). Storm. Stern.  
Scorn thorn. shörn swörn). Churn spurn. Sharp.  
Chirp. Smart start (thwart). Flirt shirt skirt. Sport  
(shört snört). Blurt spurt.



Clash flash gnash slash trash. Flesh fresh thresh.  
Swish. Blush flush plash brush crush thrush. Flask.  
Brisk whisk. Clasp grasp. Crisp. Brass glass grass  
(cläss). Bless dress press stress. Bliss. Cross dross  
(glöss) (gröss). Truss. Blast. Blest chest drest.  
Twist writt. Ghost.

Crust trust thrust. Smith. Broth cloth froth  
(floth). Truth. Birth. Forth (worth.) World.  
Hanch lanch branch stanch. Bench tench stench  
drench wrench. Arch march parch starch. Perch.  
Birch. (Pörch) törch scörch. Lurch church. Corps.  
Harsh marsh. First thirst.

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

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

### LESSON I.

**L**OVE not the World, nor the Things that  
are in the World; for all that is in the  
World, the Lust of the Flesh, and the Lust of the  
Eye, is not of God, but is of the World.

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

### LESSON II.

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

All Things wax old, and fade; but God is,  
and will be the same: He hath no End.

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

LESSON III.

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

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

The Way of the Lord is pure, and so is his Word: He helps all them that trust in him.

LESSON IV.

Some Men will pass by an ill Act, and some will not; but if we will fear God and keep his Word, he will not cast us off.

Let all the World fear the Lord.

Flee from Vice, and love that which is good.

The Fear of God is with them that love him.

LESSON V.

We have one God, by whom are all Things:

The Works of Man, are not like God's Works.

Mind what the Man of God says, for he shews to you the Way of Life.

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

LESSON VI.

God hath made my Feet like Harts Feet; and he hath set me up on high.

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

We will call on thy Name, O Lord, so shalt thou save us; we will put our Trust in thee, and thou wilt keep us.

## TABLE IX.

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

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

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

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

Clove grove strove (glōve shōve) (prove). Blaze glaze craze graze. Prize. Chance dance prance trance. Hence fence pence thence whence (sense.) Mince prince since. (Once) (scōnce). Dunce. Badge fadge.

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

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

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

### LESSON I.

**S**HEW me the right Way, O Lord, and  
guide me in it.

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

All the Paths of the Lord are Truth to ſuch  
as keep his Laws.

He that doth love the Lord ſhall dwell at Eaſe,  
and his Seed ſhall have the Land.

### LESSON II.

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

It is a good Thing to give Thanks, and to call  
on the Name of the Lord.

Let us ſing ſalms to the Lord our God.

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

### LESSON III.

That which is gone out of thy Lips, thou  
ſhalt keep: And if a Man vow to the Lord, he  
ſhall keep his Oath.

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

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

## LESSON IV.

Turn your selves from all your Sins; else God will whet his Sword, and bend his Bow.

Let us judge our selves, that God may not judge us.

Let us not mind high Things, nor be as those are, who do their Works to be seen of Men.

## LESSON V.

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

Be strong all ye that trust in the Lord.

Fear the Lord, all ye that dwell in the World.

The Man is blest whose Trust is in the Lord.

Keep thy Tongue and thy Lips from Ill.

## LESSON VI.

See that ye lose not those Things that be good.

The Day of Christ is at Hand; and he will judge the World, both the Quick and Dead.

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

## TABLE X.

*Words consisting of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz.*

*A Diphthong and the rest Consonants, except some few which end in e final.*

**F**RAIL snail trail. Claim. Brain chain grain  
 flain stain train sprain strain. Paint faint faint  
 raint. Raise praise. Faith faith. Heir their. Eight  
 freight weight (height). Eighth. Voice choice. Broil  
 spoil. Joint point. Noise poise. Moist. Quart.  
 Quick. Quench. Squib. Squire. Fraud. Laugh.  
 Caught taught (draught.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Boast

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

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables.*

LESSON I.

**I** Will give Thanks to thee, O Lord, with all  
 my Heart; and will praise thy Name.

I will praise the Name of God with a Song;  
 for this shall please the Lord.

Serve the Lord with Fear, and let your Heart  
 stand in awe of him.

He that fears not God, is in the Way to Death.

LESSON II.

Great is the Lord, and great is his Name.

Seek the Lord while he may be found: Call  
 on him while he is near.

Trust in the Lord with all thy Heart.

In thee, O Lord, have I put my Trust; let me  
 not be put to Shame; but help me, lend thine  
 Ear to me, and save me.

LESSON III.

Thou, O Lord, art the Thing that I long for:  
 thou art my Hope from my Youth.

O let my Mouth be full of thy Praise, that I  
 may sing of thee all the Day long.

Cast me not from thee in the time of Age: And  
 leave me not when my Strength doth fail me.

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

LESSON IV.

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

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

The Lord doth know the Way of good Men,  
and the Way of bad Men shall come to nought.

I did call on the Lord with my Voice; and he  
heard me out of his Hill.

LESSON V.

O ye Sons of Men, how long will ye hate God?  
Know this, that the Lord will choose the Man  
that is good: When I call on the Lord, he will  
hear me.

Stand in awe, and sin not: search your own  
Heart by your self, and be still.

Pour out your Praise to God; and put your  
Trust in the Lord.

LESSON VI.

I will lay me down in Peace, and take my  
Rest: for it is thou, O Lord, that dost make me  
dwell in Peace.

O hear thou my Voice, my King, and my God;  
for to thee will I pray.

My Help doth come from God, who doth  
keep all them that are true of Heart: and for this  
I will praise the Name of the Lord most High.



## Of DISSYLLABLES.

## TABLE I.

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

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

|            |            |            |           |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| fan-tom    | gal-lop    | han-dy     | in-side   |
| farm-er    | game-som   | hang-er    | in-stance |
| fa-tal     | game-ster  | hang-ings  | in-step   |
| fat-ling   | gam-mon    | han-sel    | in-to     |
| fe-male    | gan-der    | hap-py     | in-ward   |
| fend-er    | gar-land   | hard-ship  | i-vy      |
| fen-nel    | gar-ment   | har-dy     | Jest-er   |
| fer-ret    | gar-ret    | har-lot    | joc-ky    |
| fe-ver     | gar-ter    | harp-er    | jol-ly    |
| fid-ler    | gen-try    | harts-horn | judg-ment |
| fil-let    | gi-ant     | har-vest   | jug-gler  |
| fi-nal     | gib-bet    | hatch-et   | ju-lep    |
| fi-ring    | gip-sy     | help-ful   | ju-ry     |
| fla-grant  | glim-mer   | her-mit    | Ken-nel   |
| flan-nel   | glit-ter   | hin-der    | ker-nel   |
| flat-ter   | glo-ry     | hind-most  | kin-dred  |
| flu-ent    | glos-sy    | hin-drance | king-dom  |
| flut-ter   | glut-ton   | ho-ly      | kinf-man  |
| fod-der    | god-ly     | home-ly    | kitch-en  |
| fog-gy     | gold-finch | hope-ful   | Lad-der   |
| fol-ly     | grace-ful  | hor-net    | la-dy     |
| fop-pish   | gras-sy    | hor-rid    | lan-cet   |
| fore-man   | grate-ful  | horse-man  | land-lord |
| fore-taste | gra-vy     | host-ler   | land-mark |
| for-ty     | grit-ty    | hu-man     | land-skip |
| fran-tic   | gru-el     | hun-dred   | lan-tern  |
| fret-ful   | gul-let    | hunt-er    | lap-pet   |
| frow-ard   | gun-ner    | hurt-ful   | lap-wing  |
| fro-zen    | gun-shot   | hus-band   | lat-ter   |
| fru-gal    | gus-set    | I-cy       | la-zy     |
| fu-el      | gut-ter    | i-dol      | le-gal    |
| fun-nel    | Ham-let    | in-fant    | let-ter   |
| fur-long   | ham-mer    | in-most    | li-ar     |
| Gal-lon    | hand-ful   | in-sect    | like-ly   |

|           |          |           |           |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| lim-ber   | mor-tal  | pave-ment | ra-ker    |
| limin-er  | mot-to   | pen-cil   | ran-dom   |
| li-ning   | mud-dy   | pen-ny    | ran-som   |
| lin-net   | mur-der  | pep-per   | ran-ger   |
| li-on     | mur-mur  | per-fect  | rant-er   |
| lit-ter   | mut-ter  | per-son   | ra-ther   |
| lodg-er   | Nap-kin  | pic-ture  | re-al     |
| lof-ty    | nice-ly  | pig-gin   | rec-tor   |
| lone-ly   | nim-ble  | pil-fer   | rem-nant  |
| lone-som  | nine-ty  | pil-grim  | ren-der   |
| lord-ly   | ninth-ly | pil-lar   | ren-net   |
| lord-ship | num-ber  | pi-lot    | ri-der    |
| luc-ky    | nut-meg  | pi-per    | ri-ot     |
| lug-gage  | Of-fer   | pip-kin   | rob-ber   |
| Ma-ker    | of-fice  | plat-form | rub-bish  |
| mam-mon   | on-set   | plat-ter  | ru-by     |
| man-ful   | or-der   | pli-ant   | rug-ged   |
| man-ly    | or-gan   | plu-mage  | ru-in     |
| man-na    | o-ver    | plum-met  | ru-ler    |
| man-ner   | Pa-gan   | po-et     | rum-mage  |
| ma-ny     | pam-per  | pos-set   | run-ner   |
| mar-gin   | pan-nel  | pot-ter   | ru-ral    |
| mar-ket   | pan-try  | pre-cept  | Sa-cred   |
| ma-tron   | pa-per   | pru-dent  | sad-ler   |
| max-im    | pa-pist  | pup-py    | safe-ly   |
| med-ly    | par-cel  | pur-blind | fate-ty   |
| mem-ber   | par-don  | pur-chase | sal-lad   |
| mer-cy    | pa-rents | pur-pose  | sal-ver   |
| mer-ry    | par-ship | Quar-rel  | san-dy    |
| mill-er   | par-lor  | quar-ter  | sat-chel  |
| mit-tens  | par-rot  | qui-et    | sat-tin   |
| mo-dish   | part-ner | Rab-bet   | scab-bard |
| mo-ment   | par-ty   | rag-ged   | scaf-fold |
| morn-ing  | pat-tern | ram-mer   | scam-per  |
|           |          |           | scan-dal  |

|           |           |            |            |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| scan-dal  | six-fold  | start-lish | tat-ler    |
| scan-ty   | six-ty    | stern-ly   | tat-ter    |
| fear-let  | skil-ful  | stin-gy    | tem-per    |
| scat-ter  | skin-ny   | sto-ny     | tem-pest   |
| scol-lop  | skip-per  | stop-page  | ten-der    |
| scorn-ful | slan-der  | stop-per   | ten-dril   |
| scra-per  | slat-tern | sto-ry     | tenth-ly   |
| scul-ler  | slen-der  | strange-ly | tet-ter    |
| se-cret   | slimy     | stran-ger  | thank-ful  |
| sel-dom   | slip-per  | strong-ly  | there-fore |
| self-ish  | sloth-ful | stu-dent   | thresh-er  |
| sen-tence | slug-gard | stu-pid    | thred-bare |
| ser-mon   | slug-gish | sub-ject   | thun-der   |
| ser-pent  | slum-ber  | sud-den    | time-ly    |
| ser-vant  | slut-tish | su-et      | ti-dings   |
| sex-ton   | smo-ky    | suf-fer    | til-lage   |
| sha-dy    | smug-gler | ful-len    | tim-ber    |
| shame-ful | snap-pish | ful-ly     | tin-der    |
| sharp-en  | so-ber    | ful-try    | ton-nage   |
| sharp-er  | for-rel   | sum-mer    | tor-ment   |
| shat-ter  | so-tish   | sum-mon    | tor-rent   |
| shep-herd | spi-cy    | sun-der    | to-ry      |
| shil-ling | spi-der   | sup-per    | to-tal     |
| short-ly  | spin-net  | sur-face   | tra-der    |
| shut-ter  | spin-ner  | sur-ly     | trans-port |
| sig-nal   | spin-ster | sur-name   | trench-er  |
| si-lence  | spite-ful | Tab-by     | tri-al     |
| si-lent   | splen-did | tal-ly     | trot-ters  |
| sil-ly    | splen-dor | tame-ly    | tru-ant    |
| sil-ver   | splin-ter | tan-ner    | tru-ly     |
| sim-per   | spun-gy   | ta-per     | trump-et   |
| sim-pler  | stag-ger  | tap-ster   | tu-lip     |
| sin-ful   | stam-mer  | tar-dy     | tam-bler   |
| sin-ner   | stan-dish | tar-nish   | tu-mult    |

tun-nel

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

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

### LESSON I.

**I**T is God that girdeth me with Strength of War; and maketh my Way perfect.

He maketh my Feet like Harts Feet; and ſetteth me up on high.

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

For this Cauſe will I give thanks unto thee, O Lord, and ſing Praise unto thy Name.

### LESSON II.

Unto thee, O Lord, will I lift up my Soul: My God, I have put my Truſt in thee.

Lead me forth in thy Truth, and learn me; for thou art the God of my Health: In thee hath been my Hope all the Day long. Call

Call to mind, O Lord, thy tender Mercy, which hath been of Old.

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

### LESSON III.

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

O hide not thou thy Face from me; nor cast thy Servant from thee in thy Wrath.

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

O my Soul, wait thou on the Lord; be strong and he shall comfort thine Heart; and put thou thy Trust in the Lord.

### LESSON IV.

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

The Lord is my Strength and my Shield, my Heart hath trusted in him, and I am helped: Therefore my Heart danceth for Joy, and in my Song will I praise him.

### LESSON V.

I fought the Lord, and he heard me: Yea, he saved me out of all my Fear.

O taste and see how good the Lord is: Blessed is the Man that trusteth in him.

O fear the Lord, ye that are his Saints: For they that fear him, want no good Thing.

The Lions do want and suffer much: But they who seek the Lord, shall want no manner of Thing that is good.

## LESSON VI.

What Man is he, that lusteth to live; and would fain see good Days?

Keep thy Tongue from Evil; and thy Lips that they speak no Guile.

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

The Lord doth save the Souls of his Servants; and all they that put their Trust in him, shall not want Help.

## TABLE II.

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

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

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



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

ri-ble

|                     |                      |                      |                     |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| ri- <i>fl</i> e     | smug- <i>gl</i> e    | ta <sup>ll</sup> ent | vir- <i>tu</i> e    |
| ri <sup>g</sup> id  | soft- <i>en</i>      | ta <sup>ll</sup> on  | vi <sup>it</sup>    |
| ri <sup>g</sup> or  | so <sup>l</sup> id   | tan <sup>g</sup> le  | Up- <i>right</i>    |
| ri- <i>pen</i>      | soo <sup>ty</sup>    | tat- <i>tle</i>      | Waist- <i>coat</i>  |
| ri <sup>sen</sup>   | south- <i>ern</i>    | ta <sup>vern</sup>   | wal- <i>nut</i>     |
| ri <sup>ver</sup>   | span <sup>g</sup> le | tempt- <i>er</i>     | wa- <i>ter</i>      |
| ri <sup>vet</sup>   | speak- <i>er</i>     | te <sup>nant</sup>   | weal- <i>thy</i>    |
| rock- <i>et</i>     | spec- <i>kle</i>     | tex- <i>ture</i>     | wea- <i>ry</i>      |
| ro- <i>guish</i>    | spi <sup>got</sup>   | thatch- <i>er</i>    | wea- <i>ver</i>     |
| roll- <i>er</i>     | spi <sup>nage</sup>  | thick- <i>en</i>     | wed- <i>lock</i>    |
| ro- <i>sin</i>      | spi <sup>rit</sup>   | thiev- <i>ish</i>    | weigh- <i>ty</i>    |
| rough- <i>ly</i>    | spit- <i>tle</i>     | thir- <i>ty</i>      | whee- <i>dle</i>    |
| ruf- <i>fl</i> e    | spright- <i>ly</i>   | tho <sup>rough</sup> | wheel- <i>er</i>    |
| Sal- <i>mon</i>     | star- <i>tle</i>     | threat- <i>en</i>    | where- <i>fore</i>  |
| sam- <i>ple</i>     | sta <sup>tute</sup>  | thred- <i>dle</i>    | whirl- <i>pool</i>  |
| fau- <i>cer</i>     | stea <sup>dy</sup>   | throw- <i>ster</i>   | whirl- <i>wind</i>  |
| fau- <i>cy</i>      | stee- <i>ple</i>     | tic- <i>kle</i>      | whit- <i>low</i>    |
| fau <sup>sage</sup> | sti- <i>fl</i> e     | tick- <i>lish</i>    | wick- <i>ed</i>     |
| faw- <i>yer</i>     | stock- <i>ings</i>   | ti- <i>ger</i>       | wi <sup>dow</sup>   |
| scho <sup>lar</sup> | straight- <i>en</i>  | ti- <i>gress</i>     | wo <sup>man</sup>   |
| scif- <i>sors</i>   | straight- <i>ly</i>  | tin <sup>ker</sup>   | won- <i>drous</i>   |
| scrib- <i>ble</i>   | straight- <i>way</i> | tip- <i>ple</i>      | woo <sup>dy</sup>   |
| scuf- <i>fl</i> e   | stream- <i>er</i>    | trai- <i>tor</i>     | wool- <i>len</i>    |
| seam- <i>less</i>   | strength- <i>en</i>  | trea- <i>ty</i>      | work- <i>man</i>    |
| sea- <i>son</i>     | suc- <i>kle</i>      | tre <sup>ble</sup>   | worm- <i>wood</i>   |
| sha <sup>dow</sup>  | sup- <i>ple</i>      | tres- <i>pafs</i>    | wor- <i>sted</i>    |
| shal- <i>low</i>    | sure- <i>ly</i>      | tri <sup>bute</sup>  | wran- <i>gle</i>    |
| show- <i>er</i>     | sure- <i>ty</i>      | troop- <i>er</i>     | wrap- <i>per</i>    |
| sic- <i>kle</i>     | swar- <i>thy</i>     | trou <sup>ble</sup>  | wre <sup>stle</sup> |
| sick- <i>ness</i>   | swea <sup>ty</sup>   | twink- <i>ling</i>   | wrist- <i>band</i>  |
| sim- <i>ple</i>     | sweep- <i>er</i>     | Va <sup>me</sup>     | wri- <i>ter</i>     |
| si <sup>new</sup>   | sweet- <i>ness</i>   | ve <sup>nom</sup>    | Youth- <i>ful</i>   |
| sin <sup>gle</sup>  | Ta- <i>ble</i>       | ver- <i>juice</i>    | Zeal- <i>ot</i>     |
| skew- <i>er</i>     | tay- <i>lor</i>      | vi <sup>sage</sup>   | zeal- <i>ous</i>    |

*More*

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

### LESSON I.

**I** Will alway give Thanks unto the Lord ; his Praise shall ever be in my Mouth.

My Soul shall make her Boast in the Lord : The Humble shall hear of it, and be glad.

O praise the Lord with me : And let us bless his Name always.

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

### LESSON II.

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

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

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

The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a contrite Heart : And will save such as be of an humble Spirit.

### LESSON III.

Thy Mercy, O Lord, reacheth unto the Heavens, and thy Truth unto the Clouds.

Thou, Lord, shalt save both Man and Beast.

How great is thy Mercy, O God, and the Children of Men shall put their Trust under the Shadow of thy Wings.

For with thee is the Well of Life : And in thy Light shall we see Light.

## L E S S O N I V.

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

My Soul also is sore troubled: But Lord,  
how long wilt thou punish me!

Turn thee, O Lord, and save my Soul: O  
save me for thy Mercies Sake.

For in Death no Man doth think on thee:  
And who will give thee Thanks in the Pit!

## L E S S O N V.

O clap your Hands, all ye People; O sing  
unto God with the Voice of Joy!

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

God is gone up with a merry Noise: And the  
Lord with the Sound of a Trump!

O sing Praises, sing Praises unto our God  
O sing Praises, sing Praises unto our King!

## L E S S O N VI.

A wicked Doer giveth heed to false Lips.  
And a Liar giveth Ear to a naughty Tongue.

Children's Children are the Crown of old  
Men; and the Glory of Children are their  
Fathers.

Let a Bear robbed of her Whelps, meet a  
Man, rather than a Fool in his Folly.

He that is first in his own Cause, seemeth  
just; but his Neighbour cometh and search-  
eth him.

## TABLE III.

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

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

|            |            |            |             |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| de-grade   | dis-praise | en-sue     | for-get     |
| de-light   | dis-prove  | en-thral   | four-teen   |
| de-note    | dis-robe   | en-throne  | for-sworn   |
| de-part    | dis-sent   | en-tice    | ful-fil     |
| de-pose    | dis-serve  | en-tire    | Gal-lant    |
| de-press   | dis-taste  | en-treat   | ga-zette    |
| de-pute    | dis-tinct  | e-spouse   | Hence-forth |
| de-rive    | dis-tort   | e-vade     | here-by     |
| de-scribe  | dis-trust  | e-vent     | here-in     |
| de-fire    | dis-tract  | e-vince    | here-of     |
| de-spite   | di'sturb   | ex-alt     | him-felf    |
| de-spond   | dis-use    | ex-cel     | Im-brue     |
| de-ſtroy   | di-vert    | ex-ciſe    | im-burſe    |
| de-teſt    | di-vine    | ex-cite    | im-merge    |
| de-teſt    | dra'goon   | ex-claim   | im-merſe    |
| de-viſe    | Eſ-ſect    | ex-cuſe    | im-pair     |
| di-rect    | e-lope     | ex-empt    | im-pale     |
| diſ-arm    | em-balm    | ex-ert     | im-pend     |
| diſ-band   | em-bark    | ex-iſt     | im-plant    |
| diſ-burſe  | em-broil   | ex-pand    | im-preſs    |
| diſ-card   | e-mit      | ex-panſe   | im-print    |
| diſ-claim  | en-chant   | ex-pend    | im-prove    |
| diſ-count  | en-cloſe   | ex-plode   | in-camp     |
| diſ-courſe | en-croach  | ex-poſe    | in-cite     |
| diſ-joint  | en-dear    | ex-tend    | in-creaſe   |
| diſ-like   | en-dorſe   | ex-tort    | in-cur      |
| diſ-lodge  | en-dure    | ex-tract   | in-dent     |
| diſ-may    | en-force   | ex-tream   | in-dulge    |
| diſ-miſs   | en-gage    | Fif-teen   | in-ſect     |
| diſ-own    | en-joy     | fore-arm   | in-ſeſt     |
| diſ-pel    | en-large   | fore-ſeen  | in-firm     |
| diſ-place  | en-rage    | fore-ſhew  | in-flame    |
| diſ-play   | en-rich    | fore-ſpeak | in-ſlict    |
| diſ-poſe   | en-rol     | fore-think | in-ſuſe     |

|                       |            |            |                          |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|
| in-graft              | Neg-lect   | pro-est    | re-trench                |
| in-grate              | nine-teen  | pur-loin   | re-veré                  |
| in-ject               | Ob-struct  | pur-suit   | re-volve                 |
| in-scribe             | ob-tain    | Re-bate    | re-ward                  |
| in-slave              | oc-cur     | re-buke    | ro-bust                  |
| in-snare              | of-fense   | re-cant    | ro-mance                 |
| in-stil               | o-mit      | re-ceipt   | Scru-toir                |
| in-struct             | op-prefs   | re-cite    | se <sup>d</sup> dan      |
| in-sure               | out-do     | re-cline   | se-duce                  |
| in-tense              | out-live   | re-course  | se-lect                  |
| in-trigue             | out-strip  | re-duce    | sha <sup>d</sup> lot     |
| in-trude              | Par-take   | re-fer     | six-teen                 |
| in-trust              | pear-main  | re-fit     | sub-ject                 |
| in-verse              | per-form   | re-gain    | sub-join                 |
| in-vert               | per-mit    | re-joice   | sub-lime                 |
| invest                | per-spire  | re-late    | sub-mit                  |
| in-vite               | per-tain   | re-lax     | sub-orn                  |
| Mis-chance            | per-verse  | re-ly      | sub-tract                |
| mis-count             | per-vert   | re-mark    | su-pine                  |
| mis-deed              | po-lite    | re-mind    | sup-pose                 |
| mis-doubt             | por-tend   | re-mit     | su-preme                 |
| mis-give              | pre-dict   | re-pair    | sur-mount                |
| mis-hap               | pre-pare   | re-pais    | sur-pais                 |
| mis-lead              | pre-vail   | re-plete   | sur-vey                  |
| mis-like              | pre-scribe | re-pose    | sur-vive                 |
| mis-name              | pre-serve  | re-prefs   | su <sup>d</sup> spense   |
| mi <sup>d</sup> spend | pre-tend   | re-prieve  | Them-selves              |
| mis-place             | pro-ject   | re-print   | there-of                 |
| mis-print             | pro-mote   | re-pune    | thir-teen                |
| mis-rule              | pro-nounce | re-prove   | tra-duce                 |
| mis-take              | pro-pose   | re-straint | trans-act                |
| mis-trust             | pro-pound  | re-sume    | tran <sup>d</sup> scend  |
| mo-lest               | pro-rogue  | re-tail    | tran <sup>d</sup> scribe |
| mo-rose               | pro-tect   | re-tract   | trans-form               |

trans.

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

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

### LESSON I.

**T**HE Wicked hath said in his Heart, Tush, God doth forget: He hideth away his Face, and he will never see it.

Arise, O Lord God, and lift up thine Hand: Forget not the Poor.

Wherefore should the wicked blaspheme God: While he doth say in his Heart, Tush, thou God carest not for it?

### LESSON II.

I will rejoice in thee; Yea, my Songs will I make of thy Name, O thou most Highest.

I will shew all thy Praises within the Ports of the Daughter of Sion: I will rejoice in thy saving Health.

The Lord is known to do Judgment: The Wicked is trapped in the Work of his own Hands.



## LESSON III.

A Man's Heart doth devise his Way; but the Lord doth direct his Steps.

A divine Sentence is in the Lips of the King: His Mouth doth not transgress in Judgment.

A just Weight and Balance are the Lord's: All the Weights of the Bag are his Work.

The Highway of the Upright is to depart from Evil: He that keepeth his Way doth preserve his Soul.

## LESSON IV.

The wicked Man shutteth his Eyes to devise froward Things: Moving his Lips, he bringeth Evil to pass.

The hoary Head is a Crown of Glory, if it be found in the Way of Goodness.

He that is slow to Anger, is better than the Mighty: And he that ruleth his Spirit, than he that taketh a City.

## LESSON V.

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

All my Delight is upon the Saints that are in the Earth: and upon such as excel in Virtue.

I will thank the Lord for giving me Warning: My Reins also chasten me in the Night-season.

I have set God always before me: For he is on my Right Hand, therefore I shall not fall.

## LESSON VI.

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

He shall feed me in a green Pasture; and lead me forth beside the Waters of Comfort.

Thou shalt prepare a Table before me, against them that trouble me; thou didst anoint my Head with Oil, and my Cup shall be full.

But thy loving Kindness and Mercy shall follow me all the Days of my Life: And I will dwell in the House of the Lord for ever.

*Words of Three Syllables.*

T A B L E I.

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

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

|                          |                                      |                            |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| co <sup>"</sup> me-dy    | em-bas-sy                            | for-mer-ly                 |
| co <sup>"</sup> mi-cal   | e <sup>"</sup> mi-nence              | for-ti-tude                |
| com-mon-er               | em-pe-ror                            | for-tun-ate                |
| com-pa-ny                | e <sup>"</sup> ne-my                 | frac-ti-on                 |
| con-fi-dence             | en-mi-ty                             | fre-quen-cy                |
| con-fi-dent              | e <sup>"</sup> pi-taph               | fright-ful-ly              |
| con-ju-rer               | e-qual-lize                          | fri <sup>"</sup> vo-lous   |
| con-ſtan-cy              | e-ven-ing                            | fruit-er-er                |
| con-tra-ry               | e <sup>"</sup> ve-ry                 | fu-ri-ous                  |
| co <sup>"</sup> vet-ous  | e <sup>"</sup> vi-dent               | fur-ther-more              |
| coun-sel-lor             | ex-cel-lent                          | Gal-lant-ry                |
| cu-ra-cy                 | ex-er-ciſe                           | gal-le-ry                  |
| cu-ri-ous                | Fac-to-ry                            | ge <sup>"</sup> ne-ral     |
| cu <sup>"</sup> ſtom-er  | fa <sup>"</sup> cul-ty               | gen-ni <sup>"</sup> ting   |
| Dan-ger-ous              | faith-ful-ly                         | gen-tle-man                |
| de <sup>"</sup> ſo-late  | fal-fi-fy                            | gin-ger-bread              |
| de <sup>"</sup> ſpe-rate | fa <sup>"</sup> mi-ly                | gla-zi-er                  |
| de <sup>"</sup> ſti-tute | fan-ci-ful                           | glo-ri-fy                  |
| di-a-mond                | fa-ther-leſs                         | glo-ri-ous                 |
| dig-ni-fy                | fa-vor-ite                           | glut-to <sup>"</sup> ny    |
| diſ-fer-ence             | fel-low-ſhip                         | go <sup>"</sup> vern-ance  |
| diſ-fer-ent              | ſiſ-ti-eth                           | go <sup>"</sup> vern-eſs   |
| di <sup>"</sup> li-gent  | ſi-nal-ly                            | go <sup>"</sup> vern-or    |
| di <sup>"</sup> mi-ty    | ſi <sup>"</sup> niſh-er              | grace-ful-ly               |
| di <sup>"</sup> vi-dend  | ſir-ma-ment                          | gra-ci-ous                 |
| dra-pe-ry                | ſiſh-e <sup>"</sup> ry               | gra <sup>"</sup> du-al     |
| drop-fi-cal              | ſla <sup>"</sup> ge <sup>"</sup> let | gra <sup>"</sup> na-ry     |
| drow-fi-neſs             | ſluc-tu-ate                          | grand-fa-ther              |
| drunk-en-neſs            | ſol-low-er                           | grand-mo <sup>"</sup> ther |
| du-ra-ble                | ſool-e-ry                            | grate-ful-ly               |
| du-ti-ful                | ſor-ci-ble                           | gra <sup>"</sup> vi-ty     |
| Eat-a-ble                | ſo <sup>"</sup> reign-er             | gra-zi-er                  |
| e <sup>"</sup> le-gance  | ſo <sup>"</sup> reſt-er              | gree-di-ly                 |
| e <sup>"</sup> lo-quence | ſor-mal-ly                           | grid-i-ron                 |

grie-

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

mes-sen-ger  
 high-ti-ly  
 mil-le-ner  
 mil-li-on  
 mi"ni"stry  
 mi"ra-cle  
 mi"se-ry  
 mis-sel-to  
 mock-e-ry  
 mo"nu-ment  
 mo-va-ble  
 moun-te-bank  
 mul-ber-ry  
 mul-ti-tude  
 Na-ti-on  
 na"tu-ral  
 nec-ta-rin  
 ne"ga-tive  
 neg-li-gence  
 nig-gard-ly  
 night-in-gale  
 nine-ti-eth  
 north-er-ly  
 no"ta-bly  
 nou-rish-ment  
 nu-me-ral  
 nun-ne-ry  
 nur-se-ry  
 Ob-li-gate  
 ob-sti-nate  
 ob-vi-ate  
 oc-cu-py  
 of-fer-ing  
 o"ni-on

o"pe-ra  
 o"pe-rate  
 o-pi-um  
 or-der-ly  
 or-gan-ist  
 o"ri-fice  
 o"ri-gin  
 or-na-ment  
 o-ver-board  
 out-er-most  
 Pa-ra-ble  
 pa-rent-age  
 part-ner-ship  
 pas-sen-ger  
 pas-si-on  
 pass-o-ver  
 pa"stu-rage  
 pa-ti-ent  
 pa-tri-arch  
 pen-du-lum  
 pen-si-on  
 pe-ri-od  
 per-qui-site  
 per-se-cute  
 pe"sti-lent  
 pet-ti-coat  
 pew-ter-er  
 pi"ge-on  
 pi-e-ty  
 pil-lo-ry  
 pi"ti-ful  
 pla"ster-er  
 plen-ti-ful  
 pleu-ri-sy

por-ren-ger  
 poul-ter-er  
 po"ver-ty  
 pow-er-ful  
 pre"ci-ous  
 pre"sent-ly  
 pro"di-gal  
 pro"sper-ous  
 pro"vi-dence  
 psalm-o-dy  
 pub-li-can  
 pu"nish-ment  
 Qua"li-ty  
 quan-ti-ty  
 quar-rel-som  
 quar-ter-age  
 quar-ter-ly  
 que"sti-on  
 Ra-ri-ty  
 ras-ber-ry  
 ra"ti-fy  
 rea"di-ly  
 rec-kon-ing  
 re"com-pen-se  
 re-cre-ate  
 rec-to-ry  
 re"fer-ence  
 re"gi"stry  
 re"gu-lar  
 re"gu-late  
 re"me-dy  
 re"pro-bate  
 re"si-dence  
 re"si-due

re<sup>n</sup> so-lute  
 re<sup>n</sup> ve-rence  
 rhe<sup>n</sup> to-ric  
 rheu-ma-tism  
 ri<sup>n</sup> di-cule  
 right-e-ous  
 ri<sup>n</sup> gor-ous  
 ri-ot-ous  
 rob-be<sup>n</sup> ry  
 rose-ma-ry  
 rot-ten-ness  
 rus-si-an  
 rus-set-in  
 Sa-cra-ment  
 sanc-ti-on  
 sanc-ti-fy  
 sa<sup>n</sup> tis-fy  
 scan-dal-ous  
 scar-ci-ty  
 sca<sup>n</sup> ven-ger  
 scrupu-lous  
 se<sup>n</sup> cond-ly  
 se<sup>n</sup> di-ment  
 sen-si-ble  
 sen-ti-ment  
 se<sup>n</sup> pa-rate  
 se<sup>n</sup> pul-chre  
 se-ri-ous  
 set-tle-ment  
 se<sup>n</sup> ven-ty  
 sil-la-bub  
 si<sup>n</sup> new-y  
 sin<sup>n</sup> gu-lar  
 six-ti-eth

ske<sup>n</sup> le-ton  
 sla-ve-ry  
 slip-pe-ry  
 so<sup>n</sup> lemn-ly  
 sol-di-er  
 so<sup>n</sup> li-tude  
 sor-row-ful  
 so<sup>n</sup> ve-reign  
 spec-ta-cle  
 stew-ard-ship  
 straw-ber-ry  
 stir-ge-on  
 sub-sti-tute  
 sump-tu-ous  
 sur-ge-on  
 Tan-ta-lize  
 ta<sup>n</sup> pe<sup>n</sup> stry  
 teach-a-ble  
 te-di-ous  
 te<sup>n</sup> le<sup>n</sup> scope  
 tem-per-ate  
 tem-po-ral  
 te<sup>n</sup> ne-ment  
 ter-ri-ble  
 ter-ri-fy  
 te<sup>n</sup> sta-ment  
 te<sup>n</sup> sti-fy  
 thir-ti-eth  
 tow-ard-ly  
 tract-a-ble  
 tra<sup>n</sup> ge-dy  
 tra<sup>n</sup> vel-ler  
 trea<sup>n</sup> che-ry  
 trea<sup>n</sup> sur-er

trea<sup>n</sup> fu-ry  
 trou<sup>n</sup> ble-som  
 trum-pet-er  
 twen-ti-eth  
 ty<sup>n</sup> ran-ny  
 Va<sup>n</sup> li-ant  
 va<sup>n</sup> ni-ty  
 ve-he-mence  
 ve<sup>n</sup> ni-son  
 ven-ture-som  
 ver-bal-ly  
 ve<sup>n</sup> ri-fy  
 ver-si-on  
 vic-to-ry  
 vic-tu-als  
 vi<sup>n</sup> gi-lant  
 vi<sup>n</sup> gor-ous  
 vi<sup>n</sup> ne-gar  
 vi-o-lence  
 vir-tu-ous  
 vi<sup>n</sup> sit-or  
 Un-der-hand  
 un-der-moist  
 u-ni-form  
 use-ful-ness  
 ut-ter-ly  
 Wag-gon-er  
 war-ri-or  
 wea-ri-ed  
 wea-ri-som  
 wharf-in-ger  
 wick-ed-ness  
 wil-der-ness  
 won-der-ful

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

### LESSON I.

**R**Ejoice in the Lord, O ye Righteous : For it doth become well the Just to be thankful.

Praise the Lord with Harp : Sing Praises unto him with the Lute, and Instruments of ten Strings.

Sing unto the Lord a new Song : Sing Praises lustily unto him with a good Courage.

For the Word of the Lord is true ; and all his Works are faithful.

### LESSON II.

A virtuous Woman is a Crown to her Husband : But she that hath no Shame is as rottenness in his Bones.

The Hand of the Diligent shall bear Rule : But the Slothful shall be under Tribute.

The Righteous is more excellent than his Neighbour : But the Way of the Wicked doth reduce them.

### LESSON III.

I will magnify thee, O God, my King : And I will praise thy Name for ever and ever.

Every Day will I give Thanks unto thee : And praise thy Name for ever and ever.

Great is the Lord, and marvellous ; worthy to be praised : There is no End of his Greatness.

The Lord is loving unto every Man : And his Mercy is over all his Works.

### LESSON IV.

A King that sitteth in the Throne of Judgment, scattereth away all Evil with his Eyes.

There is Gold, and a Multitude of Rubies : But the Lips of Knowledge are a precious Jewel.

Bread of Deceit is sweet to a Man; but afterwards his Mouth shall be filled with Gravel.

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

LESSON V.

The Lord is righteous in all his Ways, and holy in all his Works.

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

He will fulfil the Desire of them that fear him: He also will hear their Cry, and will help them.

The Lord doth preserve all them that love him: But scattereth abroad all the wicked Men.

LESSON VI.

The Robbery of the Wicked shall destroy them; because they hate Judgment.

The Wicked shall be a Ransom for the Righteous; and he that doth transgress, for the Upright.

A wise Man scaleth the City of the Mighty, and casteth down the Strength and Confidence thereof.

The Slothful coveteth greedily all the Day long: But the Righteous giveth, and spareth not.

TABLE II.

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

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



|                           |                                     |                          |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| com-po-sure               | en-joy-ment                         | Ma-je <sup>s</sup> tic   |
| con-du-cive               | en-no-ble                           | mis-car-ry               |
| con-hne-ment              | en-tan <sup>g</sup> le              | mis-for-tune             |
| con-jec-ture              | e <sup>s</sup> ta <sup>b</sup> lish | mis-go <sup>v</sup> ern  |
| con-fi-der                | ex-am-ple                           | mis-ma-nage              |
| con-tent-ment             | ex-a <sup>m</sup> in                | mis-sha-pen              |
| con-ti <sup>n</sup> ue    | ex-tin <sup>g</sup> uish            | more-o-ver               |
| con-vul-sive              | Fore-run-ner                        | Ob-serv-er               |
| De-ceit-ful               | for-get-ful                         | ob-tru-der               |
| de-fi-ance                | for-giv-ness                        | oc-cur-rence             |
| de-li <sup>v</sup> er     | for-sa-ken                          | of-fend-er               |
| de-mo <sup>n</sup> ish    | Here-after                          | of-fen-sive              |
| de-mon-strate             | he-ro-ic                            | op-po-ser                |
| d-lem-ma                  | Ig-no-ble                           | op-press-or              |
| di-mi <sup>n</sup> ish    | il-le-gal                           | Par-ta-ker               |
| di-rect-ly                | il-lu <sup>s</sup> trate            | pa-ter-nal               |
| di <sup>s</sup> ci-ple    | i <sup>m</sup> ma <sup>g</sup> in   | pa-the <sup>s</sup> tic  |
| dis-co <sup>v</sup> er    | im-bit-ter                          | per-form-ance            |
| dis-cre <sup>d</sup> it   | im-mo <sup>d</sup> est              | phan-ta <sup>s</sup> tic |
| dis-fi <sup>g</sup> ure   | im-mor-tal                          | po <sup>m</sup> ma-tum   |
| dis-grace-ful             | im-port-ant                         | pre-fer-ment             |
| dis-ho <sup>n</sup> est   | im-pri <sup>s</sup> on              | pro-duct-ive             |
| dis-or-der                | im-pro-per                          | pro-hi <sup>b</sup> it   |
| dis-plea <sup>s</sup> ure | im-prove-ment                       | pro-ject-or              |
| dis-sem-ble               | in-clo-sure                         | pro-phe <sup>s</sup> tic |
| di <sup>s</sup> till-er   | in-cum-ber                          | pur-su-ant               |
| dis-tin <sup>g</sup> uish | in-den-ture                         | Re-ceiv-er               |
| dis-tri <sup>b</sup> ute  | in-hu-man                           | re-ci-tal                |
| E-le <sup>v</sup> enth    | in-ju <sup>s</sup> tice             | re-cord-er               |
| em-bas-sage               | in-qui-ry                           | re-co <sup>v</sup> er    |
| em-bow-el                 | in-tire-ly                          | re-deem-er               |
| en-a-ble                  | in-trea-ty                          | re-fine-ment             |
| en-coun-ter               | in-vec-tive                         | re-fi-ner                |
| en-gage-ment              | in-ve <sup>n</sup> om               | re-form-er               |

|               |                         |                          |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| re-fresh-ment | sur-vey-or              | un-daunt-ed              |
| re-ful-gent   | sur-vi-ver              | un-ea-ly                 |
| re-gard-less  | Te <sup>st</sup> a-tor  | un-e-ven                 |
| re-mem-ber    | te <sup>st</sup> a-trix | un-friend-ly             |
| re-mem-brance | thence-for-ward         | un-god-ly                |
| re-mit-tance  | to-bac-co               | un-grate-ful             |
| re-pent-ance  | to-ge <sup>th</sup> er  | un-hand-som              |
| re-se-m-ble   | tor-ment-er             | un-law-ful               |
| Se-cure-ly    | tri-bu-nal              | un-luc-ky                |
| se-duce-ment  | tri-um-phant            | un-man-ly                |
| se-vere-ly    | Vice-ge-rent            | un-plea <sup>s</sup> ant |
| sin-cere-ly   | Un-act-ive              | un-qui-et                |
| spec-ta-tor   | un-bo-som               | un-seem-ly               |
| stu-pen-dous  | un-bro-ken              | un-spo-ted               |
| sub-mis-sive  | un-cer-tain             | un-tow-ard               |
| sub-scri-ber  | un-ci-vil               | un-wel-com               |
| suc-cess-ful  | un-com-mon              | un-will-ing              |
| suc-cess-or   | un-con-stant            | un-wor-thy               |
| sur-ren-der   | un-co <sup>n</sup> ver  | up-right-ly              |

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

## LESSON I.

**T**HOU, O Lord, hast maintained my Right  
and my Cause: Thou art set in the Throne  
that judgest Right.

Thou hast rebuked the Heathen; and destroyed  
the Ungodly: Thou hast put out their Name for  
ever and ever.

The Lord also will be a Defense for the Op-  
pressed: Even a Refuge in due time of Trouble.

## LESSON II.

The Rich and the Poor meet together: **The** Lord is the Maker of them all.

A prudent Man foreseeth the Evil, and hideth himself: But the Simple pass on and are punished.

He that oppresseth the Poor to increase his Riches; and he that giveth to the Rich, shall surely come to Want.

Rob not the Poor; because he is poor: Neither oppress the Afflicted in the Gate.

## LESSON III.

Why standest thou so far off, O Lord; and hidest thy Face in the needful Time of Trouble?

The Ungodly for his own Lust doth persecute the Poor: Let them be taken in the same Craft that they have devised.

For the Ungodly hath made boast of his own Heart's Desire; and speaketh good of the Covetous whom God abhorreth.

## LESSON IV.

Be not amongst Wine-Bibbers; amongst Riotous Eaters of Flesh.

For the Drunkard and the Glutton, shall come to Poverty; and Drowfiness shall cover a Man with Rags.

The Father of the Righteous shall greatly rejoice: And he that begetteth a wise Child; shall have Joy of him.

## LESSON V.

The Heavens declare the Glory of God; and the Firmament sheweth his Handy-work.

One Day telleth another, and one Night doth certify another.

There is neither Speech nor Language, but their Voices are heard among them.

Their Sound is gone out into all Lands: And their Words into the Ends of the World.

LESSON VI.

The Fear of the Lord is clean, and endureth for ever: The Judgments of the Lord are always Righteous and true.

More to be desired are they than Gold; yea, than much fine Gold: Sweeter also than Honey and the Honey-comb.

Moreover by them is thy Servant taught: And in keeping of them there is great Reward.

TABLE III.

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

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

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

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

### LESSON I.

**T**HE Lord looked down from Heaven upon the Children of Men; to see if there were any that would understand and seek after God.

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

Their Throat is an open Sepulchre; with their Tongues they have deceived: The Poison of Aps is under their Lips.

### LESSON II.

By the Blessing of the Upright, the City is exalted; but it is overthrown by the Mouth of the Wicked.

Where no Counsel is, the People fall: But in the Multitude of Counsellors, there is Safety.

He that is Surety for a Stranger, shall smart for it; But he that declineth to be a Surety, is sure.

The merciful Man doth good to his own Soul; but he that is cruel troubleth his own Flesh.

### LESSON III.

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

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

Try me, O God, and seek the Ground of my  
Heart ; prove me, and examin my Thoughts.

Look well if there be any Way of Wickedness  
in me : And lead me in the Way of eternal Life.

#### LESSON IV.

It is not good to accept the Person of the Wicked ;  
to overthrow the Righteous in Judgment.

The Heart of the prudent getteth Knowledge ;  
and the Ear of the Wise seeketh Knowledge.

A Man that hath Friends, must shew himself  
Friendly ; and there is a Friend that sticketh closer  
than a Brother.

Many will intreat the Favour of the Prince ; and  
every Man is a Friend to him that giveth Gifts.

#### LESSON V.

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

Who imagin Mischief in their Hearts : And  
stir up Strife all the Day long.

They have sharpened their Tongues like a Ser-  
pent : Adders Poison is under their Lips.

Keep me, O Lord, from the Hands of the  
Ungodly : Preserve me from the wicked Men,  
who are purposed to overthrow my Goings.

#### LESSON VI.

The Wisdom of the Prudent is to understand  
his Way ; but the Folly of Fools is Deceit.

The Simple believeth every Word : But the  
prudent Man looketh well to his going.

A wise Man feareth and departeth from Evil ;  
But the Fool rageth and is confident.

The Evil bow before the Good : And the  
Wicked at the Gates of the Righteous. *gle*

*Words of Four Syllables.*

## TABLE I.

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

|                       |                 |                |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>A</b> C-cept-a-ble | dis-fi-cul-ty   | Na"vi-ga-tor   |
| dis-fa-ry             | dis-pu-ta-ble   | ne"ces-sa-ry   |
| ac-cu-ra-cy           | Ef-fi-ca-cy     | nu-me-ra-ble   |
| ac-cu-rate-ly         | e"le-gan-cy     | Or-di-na-ry    |
| ad-mi-ra-ble          | e"mi-nen-cy     | Pa"la-ta-ble   |
| ad-mi-ral-ty          | ex-em-pla-ry    | par-don-a-ble  |
| ad-ver-sa-ry          | ex-qui-sit-ly   | par-li-a-ment  |
| a"la-ba"fter          | For-mi-da-ble   | pas-si-on-ate  |
| a-mi-a-ble            | Gen-tle-wo"man  | pe"ne-tra-ble  |
| a"mi-ca-ble           | gil-li-flow-er  | pen-si-on-er   |
| an-nu-al-ly           | go"vern-a-ble   | pe"rish-a-ble  |
| an-swer-a-ble         | gra-ci-ous-ly   | per-se-cu-tor  |
| a"po-plex-y           | Ha"bit-a-ble    | per-son-a-ble  |
| ap-plica-ble          | ho"nor-a-ble    | pin-cu"shi-on  |
| Ca"ter-pil-lar        | I"mi-ta-ble     | prac-ti-ca-ble |
| ce"re-mo-ny           | im-pu-dent-ly   | pre"fer-a-ble  |
| cha"ri-ta-ble         | in-ti-ma-cy     | pro"fit-a-ble  |
| com-fort-a-ble        | La-ment-a-ble   | pro"mis-so-ry  |
| com-ment-a-ry         | li"te-ra-ture   | pro"se-cu-tor  |
| com-mon-al-ty         | lu-mi-na-ry     | Rea-son-a-ble  |
| com-pe-ten-cy         | Ma"le-fac-tor   | re"pu-ta-ble   |
| con-quer-a-ble        | ma"tri-mo-ny    | Sanc-tu-a-ry   |
| con-tro-ver-sy        | mea"sur-a-ble   | sea-son-a-ble  |
| cor-di-al-ly          | me"lan-cho"ly   | se"cre-ta-ry   |
| cour-te-ous-ly        | me"mo-ra-ble    | se"pa-ra-ble   |
| cow-ard-li-ness       | mer-ce-na-ry    | ser-vice-a-ble |
| cre"dit-a-ble         | mi"ser-a-ble    | so"li-ta-ry    |
| cri"ti-cal-ly         | mo-ment-a-ry    | so"ve-reign-ty |
| cu"tom-a-ry           | mul-ti-pli-cand | spe-cu-la-tive |
| Da"mage-a-ble         | mul-ti-pli-er   | sta-ti-on-er   |

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

## TABLE II.

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

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



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

|                            |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| per-fec-ti-on              | re-duc-ti-on               | trans-gress-i-on          |
| per-mis-si-on              | re-flex-i-on               | tu-mul-tu-ous             |
| per-pe <sup>tu</sup> -al   | re-la-ti-on                | ty-ran-ni-cal             |
| per-sua-si-on              | re-li <sup>gi</sup> -ous   | Vain-glo-ri-ous           |
| pe-ti <sup>ti</sup> -on    | re-mark-a-ble              | va-ri-e-ty                |
| phi-lo <sup>so</sup> -phy  | ri-di <sup>cu</sup> -lous  | vex-a-ti-ous              |
| phy-si <sup>ci</sup> -an   | Sal-va-ti-on               | vic-to-ri-ous             |
| plan-ta-ti-on              | sa-tyr-i-cal               | vir-gin-i-ty              |
| pos-sess-i-on              | se-cu-ri-ty                | vo-lu <sup>mi</sup> -nous |
| po-ste <sup>ri</sup> -ty   | se-ve <sup>ri</sup> -ty    | U-na <sup>ni</sup> -mous  |
| pre-ca-ri-ous              | sig-ni <sup>fi</sup> -cant | un-bla-ma-ble             |
| pre-serv-a-tive            | sim-pli <sup>ci</sup> -ty  | un-ca-pa-ble              |
| pre-sump-tu-ous            | sin-ce <sup>ri</sup> -ty   | un-change-a-ble           |
| pre-va <sup>ri</sup> -cate | so-ci-e-ty                 | un-du-ti-ful              |
| pro-di <sup>gi</sup> -ous  | so-bri-e-ty                | un-for-tu-nate            |
| pro-duc-ti-on              | sub-jec-ti-on              | un-man-ner-ly             |
| pro-fess-i-on              | sub-mis-si-on              | un-mar-ri-ed              |
| pro-mi <sup>scu</sup> -ous | su-per-flu-ous             | un-mer-ci-ful             |
| pro-phet-i-cal             | su-pe-ri-or                | un-na <sup>tu</sup> -ral  |
| pro-por-ti-on              | su-per-la-tive             | un-fa-vo-ry               |
| Re-bel-li-on               | su <sup>spi</sup> -ci-ous  | un-search-a-ble           |
| re-cep-ti-on               | Tempt-a-ti-on              | un-speak-a-ble            |
| re-co <sup>ve</sup> -ry    | to-bac-co-nist             | un-u-su-al                |
| re-demp-ti-on              | trans-ac-ti-on             | un-wor-thi-ly             |

## TABLE III.

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

**A**C-ci-dent-al com-ment-a-tor dis-a-gree-ment  
 al-to-ge<sup>ther</sup> com-pre-hen-sive dis-com-po-sure  
 a<sup>na</sup>-bap-tism cor-re-spond-ence dis-con-tent-ed  
 ap-pre-hen-sive de<sup>tri</sup>-men-tal dis-con-ti<sup>nue</sup>  
 Be<sup>ne</sup>-fac-tor dis-ad-van-tage dis-in-he<sup>rit</sup>  
 Ca<sup>li</sup>-man-co dis-af-fect-ed E<sup>ver</sup>-last-ing  
 Fun-la-

# New Guide

it-i-on  
 c-ti-on  
 ern-i-bi  
 co've-ry  
 tinc-ti-or  
 trac-ti-or  
 vi'ni-ty  
 vi'fi-on  
 o-mi'ni-on  
 ox-o'lo-gy  
 u-ra-ti-on  
 E-di'ti-on  
 f-fect-u-al  
 e-nu-me-rat  
 r-ro-ne-ous  
 e-ter-ni-ty  
 e-van-ge-lif  
 x-cep-ti-or  
 x-cu-sa-ble  
 x-cu-tor  
 x-cu-tri  
 x-pe'ri-m  
 x-pe-ri-er  
 x-po'si-tu  
 x-preff-i  
 x-tor-ti  
 x-tra'va  
 e-li'ci-t  
 e-lo-n

no-fac-ture su-per-vi-fo  
 mo-ran-dum Un-ac-qu  
 mean-or un-ad-vi-se  
 un-be-com  
 un-de-fi-le  
 un-der-ta  
 un-di-vi-d  
 u-ni-ver-s  
 un-pre-pa  
 un-pro-vi-d  
 When-so-e  
 The Accent is on the 1st Syllable  
 mis-re-pre-sent Su-per-a-be  
 mis-un-der-stand su-per-in-d  
 Ne'ver-the-less su-per-in-

## Words of Five Syllables.

### TABLE I.

Note. The Accent is on the first Syllable.  
 Ju-di-ca-to-ry  
 Mar-ri-age-a-ble  
 Or-di-na-ri-ly  
 Pos-si-on-a-te-ly  
 pen-si-on-a-ry  
 Que'sti-on-a-ble  
 Sta-ti-on-a-ry  
 fun-pi-ca-to-ry  
 Vol-un-ta-ri-ly

### II.

Words  
 com-mo-n-able  
 com-ma-a-to-ry  
 com-ma-di-on-er  
 com-paf.

af-fi-on-ate  
 ri-on-al  
 der-a-ble  
 mu-al-ly  
 ne-ra-cy  
 ouf-ly  
 nor-a-ble  
 mi-na-cy  
 pa-cy  
 in-a-ble  
 in-a-ry  
 di-ate-ly  
 ne-tra-ble  
 ac-ti-ca-ble  
 m-pa-ra-ble  
 r-ri-g<sup>th</sup>-ble  
 ti-ma-ble  
 me-ra-ble  
 ti-a-ble  
 pa-ra-ble  
 le-ra-ble  
 o-la-ble  
 gu-lar-ly

Ma-li<sup>ci</sup>-ous-ly  
 No-to-ri-ous-ly  
 Ob-serv-a-to-ry  
 oc-ca-si-on-al  
 Pa<sup>r</sup>-ish-i-on-er  
 pre-pa<sup>r</sup>-a-to-ry  
 Re-co<sup>v</sup>-er-a-ble  
 Tra-di<sup>ti</sup>-on-al  
 ty-ran-ni-cal-ly  
 Vic-to-ri-ous-ly  
 Un-al-ter-a-ble  
 un-an-sw-er-a-ble  
 un-ch<sup>a</sup>-ri-ta-ble  
 un-con-quer-a-ble  
 un-for-tu-nate-ly  
 un-go<sup>v</sup>-ern-a-ble  
 un-ne<sup>c</sup>-ess-ary  
 un-par-don-a-ble  
 un-reason-a-ble  
 un-right-e-ous-ly  
 un-sca-son-a-ble  
 un-suf-fer-a-ble  
 un-ut-ter-a-ble

## TABLE III.

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

B-so-lu-ti-on  
 ac-cept-a-ti-on  
 ma-ti-on  
 a-ti-on  
 ra-ti-on  
 o-ni<sup>ti</sup>-on  
 ran-ta-ge-ous

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

D

Fun-da-ment-al Ma<sup>n</sup>u-fac-ture fu-per-vi-for  
 In-co-he-rent me<sup>m</sup>o-ran-dum Un-ac-quaint-c  
 in-con-sist-ent mis-de-mean-or un-ad-vi-fed  
 in-de-pend-ent mo<sup>d</sup>e-ra-tor un-be-com-ing  
 in-of-fen-sive O<sup>p</sup>er-a-tor un-de-fi-led  
 in-stru-ment-al op-por-tune-ly un-der-ta-ker  
 in-ter-ces-sor o-ver-bur-den un-di-vi-ded  
 in-ter-med-dle Re<sup>g</sup>u-la-tor u-ni-ver-sal  
 in-ter-mix-ture Sa-cra-ment-al un-pre-pa-red  
 in-tro-duc-tive se-mi-co-lon un-pro-vi-ded  
 Le-gif-la-tive fu-per-struc-ture When-so-e<sup>v</sup>er

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

A<sup>n</sup>i-mad-vert mis-re-pre-sent Su-per-a-bound  
 Le<sup>g</sup>er-de-main mis-un-der-stand fu-per-in-duce  
 Mis-ap-pre-hend Ne<sup>v</sup>er-the-less fu-per-in-tend

*Words of Five Syllables.*

T A B L E I.

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

|                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> C-ti-on-a-ble       | Ju-di-ca-to-ry               |
| cir-cu-la-to-ry              | Mar-ri-age-a-ble             |
| con-sci-on-a-ble             | Or-di-na-ri-ly               |
| cu <sup>s</sup> tom-a-ri-ly  | Pas-si-on-ate-ly             |
| De <sup>d</sup> i-ca-to-ry   | pen-si-on-a-ry               |
| dic-ti-on-a-ry               | Que <sup>s</sup> ti-on-a-ble |
| Ex-pi-a-to-ry                | Sta-ti-on-a-ry               |
| Fa <sup>f</sup> hi-on-a-ble  | sup-pli-ca-to-ry             |
| fi <sup>g</sup> u-ra-tive-ly | Vo <sup>l</sup> un-ta-ri-ly  |

T A B L E II.

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

|                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> -Bo <sup>m</sup> i-na-ble | Com-me <sup>m</sup> o-ra-ble |
| af-fec-ti-on-ate                   | com-mend-a-to-ry             |
| he-ca-ry                           | com-mis-si-on-er             |
|                                    | com-pas-                     |

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| com-pas-si-on-ate | Ma-li"ci-ous-ly   |
| con-di"ti-on-al   | No-to-ri-ous-ly   |
| con-si"der-a-ble  | Ob-serv-a-to-ry   |
| con-ti"nu-al-ly   | oc-ca-si-on-al    |
| De-ge"ne-ra-cy    | Pa"rish-i-o-ner   |
| de-li"ci-ous-ly   | pre-pa"ra-to-ry   |
| dis-ho"nor-a-ble  | Re-co"ver-a-ble   |
| Ef-fe"mi-na-cy    | Tra-di"ti-on-al   |
| e-pi"σκο-pa-cy    | ty-ran-ni-cal-ly  |
| l"ma"gin-a-ble    | Vic-to-ri-ous-ly  |
| l"ma"gin-a-ry     | Un-al-ter-a-ble   |
| im-me-di-ate-ly   | un-an-swer-a-ble  |
| im-pe"ne-tra-ble  | un-cha"ri-ta-ble  |
| im-prac-ti-ca-ble | un-con-quer-a-ble |
| in-com-pa-ra-ble  | un-for-tu-nate-ly |
| in-cor-ri-gi"ble  | un-go"vern-a-ble  |
| in-e"sti-ma-ble   | un-ne"ces-sa-ry   |
| in-nu-me-ra-ble   | un-par-don-a-ble  |
| in-fa-ti-a-ble    | un-rea-son-a-ble  |
| in-fe"pa-ra-ble   | un-right-e-ous-ly |
| in-to"le-ra-ble   | un-sea-son-a-ble  |
| in-vi-o-la-ble    | un-suf-fer-a-ble  |
| ir-re"gu-lar-ly   | un-ut-ter-a-ble   |

## TABLE III.

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

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| <b>A</b> B-so-lu-ti-on | af-fect-a-ti-on  |
| ac-cept-a-ti-on        | af-firm-a-ti-on  |
| ac-cla-ma-ti-on        | ag-gra-va-ti-on  |
| ac-cu-sa-ti-on         | al-pha-be"ti-cal |
| ad-mi-ra-ti-on         | al-ter-a-ti-on   |
| ad-mo-ni"ti-on         | am-mu-ni"ti-on   |
| ad-van-ta-ge-ous       | ap-pa-ri"ti-on   |

D

a-po<sup>st</sup>o<sup>li</sup>-cal  
 ap pli-ca-ti-on  
 ap-pre-hen-si-on  
 ap-pro-ba-ti-on  
 a-rith-me<sup>ti</sup>-cal  
 ar-ti-fi<sup>ci</sup>-al  
 a<sup>vo</sup>-ca-ti-on  
 Be<sup>ne</sup>-fac-ti-on  
 Cal-cu-la-ti-on  
 ca<sup>te</sup>-che<sup>ti</sup>-cal  
 ce<sup>le</sup>-bra-ti-on  
 ce<sup>re</sup>-mo-ni-al  
 chri<sup>sti</sup>-an-i-ty  
 chro-no-lo<sup>gi</sup>-cal  
 cir-cu-la-ti-on  
 cir-cum-ci<sup>si</sup>-on  
 com-mend-a-ti-on  
 com-po-si-ti-on  
 com-pre-hen-si-on  
 con-demn-a-ti-on  
 con-de-scen-si-on  
 con-firm-a-ti-on  
 con<sup>gre</sup>-ga-ti-on  
 con-sci-en-ti-ous  
 con-ster-na-ti-on  
 con-sti-tu-ti-on  
 con-sum-ma-ti-on  
 con-tra-dic-ti-on  
 con-ver-sa-ti-on  
 cor-po-ra-ti-on  
 cru-ci-fix-i-on  
 De-cla-ra-ti-on  
 de-cli-na-ti-on  
 de-mon-s-tra-ti-on

de-pri-va-ti-on  
 de<sup>fo</sup>-la-ti-on  
 de-test-a-ti-on  
 de-vi-a-ti-on  
 di<sup>mi</sup>-nu-ti-on  
 dis-a-gree-a-ble  
 dis-o-be-di-ence  
 dis-pu-ta-ti-on  
 dis-tri-bu-ti-on  
 E<sup>du</sup>-ca-ti-on  
 e-van-ge<sup>li</sup>-cal  
 ex-alt-a-ti-on  
 ex-cla-ma-ti-on  
 ex-com-mu-ni-cate  
 ex-pe-di<sup>ti</sup>-ous  
 ex-plic-a-ti-on  
 ex-port-a-ti-on  
 Fal-li-bi<sup>li</sup>-ty  
 fo-ment-a-ti-on  
 Ge-ne-a<sup>lo</sup>-gy  
 ge<sup>ne</sup>-ra<sup>li</sup>-ty  
 ge<sup>ne</sup>-ra-ti-on  
 ge-o-gra<sup>phi</sup>-cal  
 ge-o-me<sup>tri</sup>-cal  
 Ha<sup>bit</sup>-a-ti-on  
 ho<sup>spi</sup>-tal-i-ty  
 hy-po-crit-i-cal  
 I<sup>mi</sup>-ta-ti-on  
 im-ma-te-ri-al  
 im-mo-ral-i-ty  
 im-per-fec-ti-on  
 im-por-tu-ni-ty  
 im-po-si<sup>ti</sup>-on  
 im-pre-ca-ti-on

im-pro-

|  |  |
|--|--|
| im-pro-pri-e-ty                          | no <sup>m</sup> mi-na-ti-on              |
| in-car-na-ti-on                          | Ob-li-ga-ti-on                           |
| in-ci <sup>v</sup> vil-i-ty              | ob-serv-a-ti-on                          |
| in-cli-na-ti-on                          | o <sup>p</sup> pe-ra-ti-on               |
| in-con-ceiv-a-ble                        | op-por-tu-ni-ty                          |
| in-con-fi <sup>d</sup> de-rate           | Pe <sup>n</sup> ni-ten-ti-al             |
| in-con-ve-ni-ent                         | per-pen-di <sup>c</sup> cu-lar           |
| in-cor-rup-ti-on                         | per-se-cu-ti-on                          |
| in-dig-na-ti-on                          | per-spi-ra-ti-on                         |
| in-e-qual-i-ty                           | phi-lo-so <sup>phi</sup> cal             |
| in-ex-press-i-ble                        | po <sup>p</sup> pu-la <sup>r</sup> ri-ty |
| in-fi-del-i-ty                           | pre <sup>j</sup> ju-di <sup>c</sup> ial  |
| in-ge-nu-i-ty                            | pre <sup>p</sup> pa-ra-ti-on             |
| in-lig-ni <sup>f</sup> fi-cant           | pre-sent-a-ti-on                         |
| in-spi-ra-ti-on                          | pre-serv-a-ti-on                         |
| in-suf-fi-ci-ent                         | pro <sup>b</sup> ba-bi <sup>li</sup> ty  |
| in-sup-port-a-ble                        | pro <sup>c</sup> cla-ma-ti-on            |
| in-ter-mis-si-on                         | pro <sup>f</sup> fa-na-ti-on             |
| in-ter-rup-ti-on                         | pro <sup>p</sup> po-si-ti-on             |
| in-tro-duc-ti-on                         | pro <sup>f</sup> se-cu-ti-on             |
| in-un-da-ti-on                           | pro <sup>v</sup> vo-ca-ti-on             |
| in-vi-ta-ti-on                           | Re-col-lec-ti-on                         |
| in-vo-ca-ti-on                           | re-con-ci-la ble                         |
| ir-re-li-gi-on                           | re-cre-a-ti-on                           |
| Ju <sup>sti</sup> fi-fi-a-ble            | re <sup>f</sup> form-a-ti-on             |
| La-men-ta-ti-on                          | re <sup>g</sup> gu-la-ti-on              |
| li <sup>b</sup> be-ra-li-ty              | re-pre-sent-a-tive                       |
| Ma <sup>tri</sup> mo-ni-al               | re <sup>p</sup> pu-ta-ti-on              |
| me-di-a-ti-on                            | re <sup>f</sup> lig-na-ti-on             |
| me <sup>d</sup> di-ta-ti-on              | re <sup>f</sup> so-lu-ti-on              |
| me <sup>r</sup> ri-to-ri-ous             | re <sup>f</sup> spi-ra-ti-on             |
| mi <sup>n</sup> ni <sup>ste</sup> ri-al  | re <sup>f</sup> sti-tu-ti-on             |
| mi <sup>n</sup> ni <sup>stra</sup> ti-on | re <sup>f</sup> sur-rec-ti-on            |
| Na <sup>v</sup> vi-ga-ti-on              | ru-in-a-ti-on                            |



Sa<sup>"</sup>lu-ta-ti-onfa<sup>"</sup>tis-fac-ti-onsen-si-bi<sup>"</sup>li-ty

sen-su-al-i-ty

su-per-na<sup>"</sup>tu-ral

su-per-scrip-ti-on

Trans-<sup>"</sup>port-a-ti-ontrans-po-si<sup>"</sup>ti-onVa<sup>"</sup>lu-a-ti-onve<sup>"</sup>ne-ra-ti-on

vi-o-la-ti-on

vi<sup>"</sup>fit-a-ti-on

Un-ac-count-a-ble

u-ni-form-i-ty

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

Ad-mi<sup>"</sup>ni<sup>"</sup>stra-torCha<sup>"</sup>rac-ter-i<sup>"</sup>sticco-o<sup>"</sup>pe-ra-torDe-no<sup>"</sup>mi-na-torEc-cle-si-a<sup>"</sup>sticex-pe<sup>"</sup>ri-ment-al

Im-pro-pri-a-tor

Mul-ti-plic-a-tor

Su-per-a-bun-dance

Un-cir-cum-ci-fed

*Proper Names for Persons, Places, &c. or Words usually beginning with a Capital.*

*Proper Names of One Syllable.*

**A** NN. Bath, Blith, Bourn, Bowe, Brent, Burgh. Calne, Cerne, Chard, Charles, Christ, Clay, Colne, Cray, Czár. Deal, Disse, Dutch. Eve. Fife, Flint, France, French. Grays, Guy. Hague, Ham, Holt, Hull, Hythe. James, Jane, Jew, Joan, Jōb, John, Joyce, Jude. Kent, Leek, Lime, Lyd, Lyn. Mark, March, May, Mere. Neath. Paul, Pool. Ralph, Rome, Rye. Saul, Seth, Snath, Spain, Stone, Stroud. Throne, Tring, Troy, Turk, Tweed. Usk. Wales, Waie, Welch, Wells, Wilts. York.

*Proper Names of two Syllables.*

T A B L E I.

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

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

|                       |                      |            |                       |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| By-ford               | Cle <sup>m</sup> ent | Deep-ing   | E-den                 |
| Can-bridge            | Cleve-land           | Den-bigh   | Edg-ware              |
| Camp-den              | Clif-ton             | Den-mark   | Ed-ward               |
| Canes-ham             | Cob-ham              | Den-nis    | Ed-win                |
| Car-diff              | Cogge-shal           | Den-ton    | E-gypt                |
| Carl-ton              | Coles-hill           | Dept-ford  | Elt-ham               |
| Cart-mel              | Col-ford             | Der-by     | E-ly                  |
| Ca <sup>n</sup> ston  | Coln-brook           | Dere-ham   | En-field              |
| Ca <sup>n</sup> stor  | Con-naught           | De-rick    | En <sup>g</sup> land  |
| Cath-nefs             | Con-stance           | Dert-mouth | En <sup>g</sup> lish  |
| Ca-wood               | Con-way              | Der-went   | En-ham                |
| Cax-ton               | Cope-land            | Dig-by     | Ep-ping               |
| Cax-wold              | Cor-bridge           | Dock-ing   | Ep-som                |
| Chag-ford             | Cor-by               | Dock-ley   | Ep-worth              |
| Chag-ley              | Corn-wal             | Dod-brook  | Eref-by               |
| Char-ley              | Cow-bet              | Do-ver     | Es-sex                |
| Chat-ham              | Cow-bridge           | Down-ham   | Eves-ham              |
| Ches-dle              | Cram-bourn           | Down-ton   | Eu-rope               |
| Check-ley             | Crane-brook          | Dray-ton   | Eu-ston               |
| Chel-ford             | Cra-ven              | Dron-field | Ew-el                 |
| Chelms-ford           | Craw-ley             | Dub-lin    | Ex-mouth              |
| Chel-sea              | Creke-lade           | Dud-ley    | Eynes-ford            |
| Chep-stow             | Cro-mer              | Dul-wich   | Ey-ton                |
| Chert-sea             | Crook-horn           | Dun-church | Fair-ford             |
| Ches-ham              | Crow-land            | Dun-kirk   | Fair-leigh            |
| Ches <sup>n</sup> ter | Croy-don             | Dun-mow    | Falk-land             |
| Ches-hunt             | Cux-field            | Dunf-field | Fal-mouth             |
| Chew-ton              | Cy-prefs             | Dunf-ford  | Far-ham               |
| Chid-ley              | Dal-ton              | Dun-ster   | Farn-ham              |
| Chi-na                | Dan-by               | Dun-wich   | Fish-gard             |
| Christ-mas            | Dar-king             | Dur-ham    | Fleet-holm            |
| Chud-leigh            | Dart-ford            | Dur-sley   | Flo <sup>r</sup> ence |
| Chulm-leigh           | Da-vid               | Ea-ster    | Flush-ing             |
| Clap-ham              | Ded-ham              | Ea-ton     | Folkes-ton            |
|                       |                      |            | Fordf-                |

|                              |                      |                        |              |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| <b>F</b> ordf-ham            | Hamp-ton             | Hitch-in               | Kend-worth   |
| <b>F</b> o <sup>n</sup> ston | Hamp-fted            | Hoddes-don             | Ke-nelni     |
| <b>F</b> oulf-ham            | Han-ly               | Hol-bech               | Ken-ford     |
| <b>F</b> ramp-ton            | Han-mere             | Hum-ber                | Ken-net      |
| <b>F</b> ri-day              | Han-nah              | Hol-land               | Ker-ry       |
| <b>F</b> rodff-ham           | Hant-shire           | Horn-by                | Kef-wick     |
| <b>G</b> an-ges              | Hap-ping             | Horn-don               | Kex-holm     |
| <b>G</b> uern-sey            | Har-leigh            | Horn-sey               | Key-worth    |
| <b>G</b> arth-ley            | Harles-ton           | Horf-ham               | Kil-dare     |
| <b>G</b> ay-ton              | Har-low              | Hor-ton                | Kil-ham      |
| <b>G</b> e <sup>r</sup> rard | Harn-den             | How-den                | Kings-bridge |
| <b>G</b> i-hon               | Har-row              | Hox-ton                | Kings-clere  |
| <b>G</b> if-born             | Hart-land            | Hum-phrey              | Kingf-ton    |
| <b>G</b> lam-ford            | Har-wich             | Hunt-ly                | Kingf-land   |
| <b>G</b> laf-gow             | Ha-ftings            | Hu <sup>n</sup> ftings | King-ton     |
| <b>G</b> od-frey             | Hat-field            | Hut-ton                | Kin-fale     |
| <b>G</b> oud-hurft           | Ha-vant              | Ich-worth              | Kirk-ham     |
| <b>G</b> raf-ton             | Haylf-ham            | I-la                   | Kirk-ton     |
| <b>G</b> ram-pond            | Hea <sup>n</sup> ven | Ipf-wich               | Kirk-wall    |
| <b>G</b> rant-ham            | Helmes-ly            | Ire-land               | Kir-ton      |
| <b>G</b> ravef-end           | Hemp-fted            | Ir-ton                 | Knap-daile   |
| <b>G</b> reen-wich           | Hen-don              | I-faac                 | Knottes-ford |
| <b>G</b> rimf-by             | Hen-ly               | Ife-worth              | Kyne-ton     |
| <b>G</b> rin-ftead           | He <sup>r</sup> od   | Ix-worth               | La-holm      |
| <b>G</b> uild-hall           | Hert-ford            | Ja-cob                 | Lam-bert     |
| <b>G</b> uild-ford           | Hex-ham              | Jar-sey                | Lam-borne    |
| <b>G</b> ui <sup>n</sup> ea  | Hey-don              | Jer-by                 | Lam-beth     |
| <b>H</b> ack-ney             | Hey-wood             | Je-fus                 | Lamb-ton     |
| <b>H</b> ad-leigh            | Hick-ling            | Jo-nas                 | Lan-daff     |
| <b>H</b> ale-don             | High-gate            | Jo-seph                | Lang-ley     |
| <b>H</b> ales-worth          | High-worth           | Ju-das                 | Lay-ton      |
| <b>H</b> a-ling              | Hinck-ley            | Ju-dith                | Lance-lot    |
| <b>H</b> al-fted             | Hin-don              | Kemp-ton               | Land-grave   |
| <b>H</b> am-burgh            | Hing-ham             | Ken-dal                | Lane-ham     |
|                              |                      |                        | Lang-        |

|                       |                     |                      |                        |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Lang-port             | Mal-vern            | Nampt-wich           | Orl-ton                |
| Lang-worth            | Manf-field          | Na-ple               | Ormf-kirk              |
| Lau-rence             | Mares-field         | Nar-barth            | Or-mus                 |
| Lay-stoff             | Mar-low             | Nase-by              | Or-mond                |
| Led-wel               | Marsh-field         | Need-ham             | Or-ton                 |
| Leigh-ton             | Mar-tha             | Ne <sup>n</sup> fton | Or-wel                 |
| Lein-ster             | Ma-ry               | Ne <sup>n</sup> vern | Ot-ford                |
| Le <sup>n</sup> ming  | Maf-ham             | Ne <sup>n</sup> vin  | Oun-ley                |
| Lem-ster              | Mat-thew            | New-gate             | Oun-dle                |
| Len-ham               | Med-way             | New-ark              | Ow-en                  |
| Le <sup>n</sup> nox   | Melkf-ham           | New-burgh            | Ox-ford                |
| Leo <sup>n</sup> ard  | Mer-sey             | New-bridge           | Pad-stow               |
| Leo <sup>n</sup> pald | Mer-ton             | New-ent              | Pan-cras               |
| Letch-lade            | Mid-hurst           | New-land             | Pa <sup>n</sup> ris    |
| Le-vite               | Mi <sup>n</sup> lam | Newn-ham             | Pem-bridge             |
| Ley-den               | Mil-brock           | New-port             | Pem-broke              |
| Litch-field           | Mil-dred            | New-ton              | Pen-rise               |
| Lid-ford              | Mile-ham            | Ney-land             | Pen-rith               |
| Li-bourn              | Mil-lum             | Nor-folk             | Pen-ryn                |
| Lin-corn              | Mil-thorp           | Nor-mal              | Pe-ter                 |
| Lind-sey              | Mil-ton             | Nor-thorp            | Pet-worth              |
| Lin-ton               | Mine-head           | North-wich           | Phi <sup>n</sup> lip   |
| Lif-bon               | Mon-day             | Nor-ton              | Ply <sup>n</sup> mouth |
| Long-ford             | Monk-ton            | Nor-way              | Plymp-ton              |
| Long-land             | Mon-mouth           | Nor-wich             | Po-land                |
| Long-town             | Mont-fort           | Oak-ham              | Pont-pool              |
| Lon-don               | Mor-ley             | Ot-ley               | Port-land              |
| Lud-gate              | Mor-peth            | Ock-ley              | Portf-mouth            |
| Lud-low               | Mo-fes              | Of-frown             | Pot-ton                |
| Lu-ton                | Moul-ton            | On-gar               | Poul-ton               |
| Lyd-ford              | Mul-grave           | Or-ford              | Pre <sup>n</sup> scot  |
| Maid-stone            | Mun-ster            | Ork-ney              | Pre <sup>n</sup> fton  |
| Mal-den               | Mun-flow            | Or-lo                | Ra-chel                |
| Mal-pas               | Mur-ray             | Or-lop               | Rad-nor                |

Ram.

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

|             |            |             |            |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Welch-pool  | Wick-ham   | Wind-for    | Work-sop   |
| Wen-lock    | Wick-ware  | Win-flow    | Wrex-ham   |
| We"fton     | Wi"gan     | Wirkf-worth | Wro"tham   |
| We"ftam     | Wigh-ton   | Wif-bich    | Yar-mouth  |
| Wex-ford    | Wig-more   | Whit-ney    | Ya-rum     |
| Wey-mouth   | Wil-ton    | Wo-bourn    | Yax-ley    |
| Whit-by     | Wilt-shire | Wol-ler     | Yeo-vil    |
| Whit-church | Winch-comb | Wood-stock  | York-shire |
| Wick-liff   | Wind-ham   | Wool-wich   | Ze-nith    |

## T A B L E II.

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

|               |             |           |             |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| <b>A</b> -Men | Dun-dee     | Le-on     | O-range     |
| Ar-gyle       | Dun-freis   | Le-vant   | O-ftend     |
| Bel-grade     | E-squire    | Lor-rain  | Pall-mall   |
| Ben-gal       | Gui-enne    | Ma-drid   | Pen-guin    |
| Cam-bray      | Hol-stein   | Men-teith | Pen-fance   |
| Car-lisle     | Ja"pan      | Mo-gul    | Se-ville    |
| Ca-ftile      | Ju-ly       | Mon-trofs | Stock-holm  |
| Dun-bar       | Land-fkroon | Na-mur    | Tan-gier    |
| Dun-blane     | La-on       | Na-varre  | Ver-failles |

*Proper Names of Three Syllables.*

## T A B L E I.

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

|                   |              |              |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>A</b> "Bi-gail | Ald-bo"rough | Al-ka-net    |
| A"bing-ton        | Al-den-burgh | Al-tring-ham |
| A-bra-ham         | Al-der-ftoke | Am-ber-ley   |
| Ab-fa-lom         | Al-der-nay   | Am-bu-ry     |
| A"fri-ca          | Al-fre-ton   | A"merf-ham   |
| Al-co-ran         | A"li-cant    | A"mer-ton    |

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

De"vra



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

|                           |                                     |                                      |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Li <sup>v</sup> er-pool   | Ock-ing-ham                         | Shrews-bu <sup>r</sup> ry            |
| Low-bo <sup>r</sup> ough  | O-di-ham                            | Si <sup>c</sup> i <sup>l</sup> y     |
| Luck-ing-ton              | O <sup>l</sup> i-ver                | Si <sup>m</sup> e-on                 |
| Lut-ter-worth             | Om-berf-ley                         | Sit-ting-born                        |
| Ly <sup>d</sup> i-a       | O-ver-ton                           | Sit-ting-ham                         |
| Mac-clef-field            | O <sup>v</sup> ing-ham              | So <sup>l</sup> o-mon                |
| Mag-da-len                | Pad-ding-ton                        | So <sup>m</sup> er-set               |
| Ma-ho <sup>m</sup> et     | Pe-terf-field                       | So <sup>m</sup> er-ton               |
| Ma <sup>l</sup> a-ga      | Pe <sup>t</sup> her-ton             | Spa <sup>n</sup> i-ard               |
| Malms-bu <sup>r</sup> ry  | Pick-er-ing                         | Ste-ven-edge                         |
| Man-che <sup>s</sup> ter  | Pock-ling-ton                       | Strath-na-vern                       |
| Man-ning-tree             | Por-tu-gal                          | Stur-min-ster                        |
| Mar-ga-ret                | Pruf-fi-a                           | Sud-bu <sup>r</sup> ry               |
| Marl-bo <sup>r</sup> ough | Puck-er-idge                        | Sud-min-ster                         |
| Mar-ma-duke               | Queen-bo <sup>r</sup> ough          | Sun-der-land                         |
| Ma-ry-land                | Ra-ven-glas                         | Su <sup>t</sup> her-land             |
| Men-dlef-ham              | Ren-dlef-ham                        | Swit-zer-land                        |
| Mex-i-co                  | Rick-mans-worth                     | Sy <sup>r</sup> i-a                  |
| Mi-cha-el                 | Rif-bo <sup>r</sup> ough            | Ta <sup>b</sup> i-tha                |
| Mic-kle-ton               | Ro <sup>c</sup> he <sup>s</sup> ter | Tad-ca <sup>s</sup> t <sup>r</sup>   |
| Mid-dle-burgh             | Rock-ing-ham                        | Tan-ger-mund                         |
| Mid-dle-sex               | Ro <sup>s</sup> co-mon              | Ten-bu <sup>r</sup> ry               |
| Mid-dle-ham               | Rot-ter-dam                         | Ten-ter-den                          |
| Mid-dle-ton               | Ro <sup>t</sup> her-ham             | Tewks-bu-ry                          |
| Mid-dle-wich              | Ro <sup>t</sup> her-hithe           | Thong-ca <sup>s</sup> t <sup>r</sup> |
| Mid-sum-mer               | Ruf-fi-a                            | Thorn-hu <sup>r</sup> ry             |
| Mod-bu <sup>r</sup> ry    | Sa <sup>m</sup> u-el                | Til-bu <sup>r</sup> ry               |
| Mu <sup>s</sup> co-vy     | Sa <sup>t</sup> ur-day              | Ti <sup>m</sup> o-thy                |
| Ne <sup>t</sup> her-lands | Scar-bo <sup>r</sup> ough           | Ti <sup>v</sup> er-ton               |
| New-bu <sup>r</sup> ry    | Sed-bu <sup>r</sup> ry              | Tor-ring-ton                         |
| New-en-den                | Se <sup>r</sup> ra-phim             | Tow-ce <sup>s</sup> t <sup>r</sup>   |
| Ni <sup>c</sup> ho-las    | Se <sup>t</sup> her-ton             | Tri <sup>n</sup> i-ty                |
| Nor-man-dy                | Se <sup>v</sup> en-oke              | Tud-bu <sup>r</sup> ry               |
| Not-ting-ham              | Shafts-bu <sup>r</sup> ry           | Tud-ding-ton                         |

Tu<sup>l</sup>ica

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

## T A B L E II.

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

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

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

## T A B L E III.

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

|                                 |                          |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> <sup>er</sup> Ber-deen | Ca <sup>rol</sup> -stadt | Lan-gue-doc              |
| Al-be-marle                     | Char-le-ville            | Mil-den-hall             |
| Am-ster-dam                     | Char-le-roy              | Mount-se-rat             |
| A <sup>n</sup> an-dale          | Ea-ston-nefs             | Mount-se-rell            |
| Ba-sing-stoke                   | El-se-nure               | Na <sup>za</sup> -rene   |
| Bo <sup>n</sup> in-gale         | Fon-ta-nelle             | Of-we <sup>st</sup> tree |
| Bud-def-dale                    | Har-tle-pool             | Pam-pe-lune              |
| Ca <sup>ra</sup> -van           | In-ver-nefs              | Scan-de-rocn             |

*Proper Names of Four Syllables.*

## T A B L E I.

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

|                                 |                            |                                     |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> D-der-bu <sup>ry</sup> | Am-bref-bu <sup>ry</sup>   | Da <sup>r</sup> is-bu <sup>ry</sup> |
| A <sup>lex</sup> -an-der        | At-tle-bo <sup>rough</sup> | Fe <sup>bru</sup> -a-ry             |
| Al-mond-bu <sup>ry</sup>        | Can-ter-bu <sup>ry</sup>   | Fo <sup>ther</sup> -in              |

|                             |                          |  |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Gla <sup>h</sup> sten-bu-ry | Ja <sup>h</sup> ni-za-ry | Mi <sup>h</sup> cha-el-mas             |
| Hi-e-rar-chy                | Ja <sup>h</sup> nu-a-ry  | Pe-ter-bo <sup>h</sup> rough           |
| If-ra-el-ite                | Ke-der-min-ster          | Sa <sup>h</sup> lif-bu <sup>h</sup> ry |

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## T A B L E II.

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

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

## TABLE III.

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

|                             |   |                                       |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> -Ber-con-vey       | Co-pen-ha-gen                           | Ni <sup>"</sup> co-de-mus             |
| A <sup>"</sup> na-bap-tist  | Dal-ma-nu-tha                           | O <sup>"</sup> ba-di-ah               |
| A <sup>"</sup> na-ni-as     | E-le-a-zer                              | Pa <sup>"</sup> le <sup>"</sup> ti-na |
| Ba-al-ze-bub                | E <sup>"</sup> ze-ki-as                 | Phi <sup>"</sup> lips-Nor-ton         |
| Bar-ce-lo-na                | Hal-le-lu-jah                           | Sa <sup>"</sup> la-inan-ca            |
| Be <sup>"</sup> ne-dic-tine | Hen-ri-et-ta                            | Sa-ra-gof-fa                          |
| Be <sup>"</sup> ne-ven-to   | He <sup>"</sup> ze-ki-ah                | Shep-ton-Mal-let                      |
| Cag-li-a-ri                 | I-fa-bel-la                             | Sut-ton-Co-field                      |
| Ca <sup>"</sup> ro-li-na    | Je <sup>"</sup> re-mi-ah                | Thy-a-ti-ra                           |
| Che-tel-hamp-ton            | Je <sup>"</sup> ro-bo-am                | Tra-co-ni-tis                         |
| Chip-pingNor-ton            | La-za-ret-to                            | Wol-ver-hamp-ton                      |
| Chip-ping-On-gar            | Ma <sup>"</sup> da-ga <sup>"</sup> scar | Wot-ton-Bar-let                       |
| Ci-ren-ce <sup>"</sup> ster | Mar-ga-ri-ta                            | Ze <sup>"</sup> cha-ri-ah             |
| Com-po-stel-la              | Ne-he-mi-ah                             | Ze <sup>"</sup> de-ki-ah              |

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

Bar-ce-lo-nette Or-le-a-nois Phi<sup>"</sup>lip-pe-ville

*Proper Names of Five Syllables.*

## TABLE I.

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

|                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> <sup>"</sup> Lex-an-dri-a | Ce <sup>"</sup> pha-lo-ni-a  |
| A <sup>"</sup> na-to-li-a          | Cle-burg-Mor-ti-mer          |
| An-da-lu-zi-a                      | Deu-te-ro <sup>"</sup> no-my |
| A-pol-lō-ni-a                      | Di-o-ny <sup>"</sup> fi-us   |
| Cap-pa-do-ci-a                     | E-qui-noc-ti-al              |
| Ca <sup>"</sup> ta-lo-ni-a         | E-thi-o-pi-a                 |

He-li-o<sup>o</sup>po-lisHi-e-ra<sup>o</sup>po-lisLi<sup>o</sup>thu-a-ni-a

Ly-ca-o-ni-a

Ma<sup>o</sup>ce-do-ni-aMa-gel-la<sup>o</sup>ni-caMax-i-mi<sup>o</sup>li-anMe-tro-po<sup>o</sup>li-tanNe-bu-za<sup>o</sup>ra-dan

Ni-co-me-di-a

Phi-la-del-phi-a

Sa-mo-thra-ci-a

Scan-di-na-vi-a

Sex-a-ge<sup>o</sup>si-ma

The-o-do-fi-us

Thes-sa-lo-ni-ans

Tran-syl-va-ni-a

U-ni-ver-si-ty

## T A B L E II.

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

A -Ber-ga-ven-ny

A -ha-su-e-rus

A<sup>o</sup>lex-an-dret-taA<sup>o</sup>ri-ma-the-a

Con-ſtan-ti-no-ple

Ec-cle-fi-a<sup>o</sup>ſtesE<sup>o</sup>pa-phro-di-tusE<sup>o</sup>ſtre<sup>o</sup>ma-du-raHi<sup>o</sup>ſpa<sup>o</sup>ni-o-la

La-o-di-ce-a

Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar

Pe-lo-pon-ne-fus

Stur-min-ſter-New-ton

Thes-sa-lo-ni-ca

## T A B L E III.

*Proper Names of Six Syllables.*


Note, *The Accent is on the fourth Syllable.*

A -Bel-beth-ma-a-cah

Be-ro-dach-Ba<sup>o</sup>la-danEc-cle-fi-a<sup>o</sup>ſti-cusHi<sup>o</sup>ſto-ri-o<sup>o</sup>gra-phyMe<sup>o</sup>di-ter-ra<sup>o</sup>ne-an

Me-ſo-po-ta-mi-a





# A New Guide to the English Tongue.

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## PART II.

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

**A** I L, to be troubled  
*Ale*, Malt Liquor

*Air*, one of the Elements

*Are*, they are

*Heir*, to an Estate

*All*, every one

*Awl*, to bore Holes

*Allow'd*, granted

*Aloud*, with a Noise

*Altar*, for Sacrifice

*Alter*, to change

*An*, a Particle

*Ann*, a Woman's Name

*Ant*, a Pismire

*Aunt*, Uncle's Wife

*Aray*, good Order

*Array*, to Clothe

*Assent*, an Agreement

*Ascent*, going up

*Augur*, a Soothsayer

*Auger*, for Carpenters

*Bail*, a Surety for Debt

*Bale*, of Cloth or Silk

*Bald*, without Hair

*Bawl'd*, cry'd aloud

*Ball*, a round Substance

*Bawl*, to cry aloud

*Barbara*, a Woman's Name

*Barbary*, a Country

*Barberry*, a Fruit

*Bare*, naked

*Bear*, a Beast

*Bass*, in Music

*Base*, vile

*Baiz*, Cloth so called

*Bays*, Bay-Trees

*Beer*, to drink

*Bier*, to carry the Dead

*Beam*, False

*Been*, was at a Place

*Beat*, to strike

*Beet*, an Herb

*Bettee*, a Pint Flask of Wine

*Betty*, Elizabeth

*Berry*, a small Fruit

*Bury*, to lay in the Grave

*Bile*, a Swelling

*Boil*, as Water on the Fire

*Blew*, did blow as the Wind

*Blue*, Colour

*Blight*, a Blast

*Blite*, a Flower

*Board*, a Plank

*Bor'd*, made a Hole

*Boar*, a Beast

*Boor*, a Country Fellow

*Bore*, to make a Hole

*Bold*, confident

*Bowl'd*, did bowl



*Bolt*, for a Door*Boult*, Meal*Bow*, to bend*Bough*, a Branch*Boy*, a Lad*Buoy*, to bear up*Bow*, to shoot with*Beau*, a fine Gentleman*Brake*, an Herb*Break*, to part asunder*Bread*, to eat*Bred*, brought up*Breaches*, broken Places*Breeches*, to wear*Burrow*, for Rabbits*Borough*, a Corporation*By*, near*Buy*, for Money*Brews*, breweth*Bruise*, to break*But*, a Particle*Butt*, two Hogsheds*Cain*, Abel's Brother*Cane*, a Shrub*Calais*, in France*Chalice*, a Cup*Call*, to cry out*Cawl*, for a Perriwig*Calendar*, an Account of Time*Calender*, to smooth Cloth*Can*, to be able*Cann*, to drink out of*Cannon*, a Gun*Canon*, a Rule*Capital*, Chief*Capitol*, a Tower in Rome*Canvas*, coarse Cloth*Canvass*, to examin*Card*, to play with*Chard*, to dress Wool*Cart*, to carry Things in*Chart*, a Description of a Place*Cashier*, a Cash-keeper*Cashire*, to disband*Cell*, a Hut*Sell*, to dispose of*Cellar*, the lowest Room*Seller*, that selleth*Censer*, for Incense*Censor*, a Reformer*Cession*, a Resigning*Session*, Assizes*Chair*, to sit in*Chare*, a Job of Work*Choler*, Rage*Collar*, for the Neck*Collar*, Beef and Brawn*Cieling*, of a Room*Sealing*, setting of a Seal*Cion*, a young Sprig*Sion*, a Mountain so ca.*Chronical*, of long Continuance*Chronicle*, an History*Clark*, a Book-keeper*Clerk*, a Clergyman*Clause*, of a Sentence*Claws*, of a Bird or Beast*Climb*, to get up in a Tree*Clime*, in Geography*Close*, to shut up*Clothes*, Garments*Coat*, a Garment*Cote*, a Cottage*Coarse*, homely*Course*, Order

*Complement*, the Remainder  
*Compliment*, to speak obliging  
*Concert*, of Music  
*Consort*, Wife of a Sovereign  
*Cousin*, Relation  
*Cozen*, to cheat  
*Council*, an Assembly  
*Counsel*, to advise  
*Cruise*, to Sail up and down  
*Cruse*, a little Vessel  
*Current*, a running Stream  
*Currant*, passable  
*Courier*, a Messenger  
*Currier*, a Dresser of Leather  
*Creek*, of the Sea  
*Creak*, to make a Noise  
*Crewel*, Worsted  
*Cruel*, fierce  
*Dane*, a Man of Denmark  
*Deign*, to vouchsafe  
*Dam*, to stop Water  
*Damn*, to condemn  
*Day*, 24 Hours  
*Dey*, a Magistrate in *Barbary*  
*Dear*, of great Value  
*Deer*, in a Park  
*Dew*, from Heaven  
*Due*, a Debt  
*Do*, to act  
*Die*, to de cease  
*Dye*, to stain Cloth  
*Dire*, dreadful  
*Dyer*, a Stainer of Cloth  
*Disease*, a Sickness  
*Disseize*, to dispossess  
*Doe*, a Female Deer  
*Dough*, Paste or Leaven  
*Done*, acted  
*Dun*, Colour

*Dredge*, a Flour-Box  
*Drudge*, a Slave  
*Earing*, the Time of Harvest  
*Ear-ring*, a Ring for the Ear  
*Eaten*, devoured  
*Eaton*, a Town's Name  
*Er*, the Son of *Judab*  
*Err*, to mistake  
*Fane*, a Weather-Cock  
*Fain*, desirous  
*Feign*, to dissemble  
*Faint*, weary  
*Feint*, a false March  
*Fair*, comely  
*Fare*, a customary Duty  
*Fellon*, a Whitlow  
*Felon*, a Criminal  
*File*, of Metal  
*Foil*, to overcome  
*Fir*, Wood  
*Furr*, Skin  
*Flea*, an Insect  
*Flee*, to run  
*Flew*, did fly  
*Flue*, soft Hair of a Rabbit  
*Flour*, for Bread  
*Flower*, of the Field  
*Forth*, abroad  
*Fourth*, in Number  
*Foul*, nasty  
*Fowl*, a Bird  
*Frays*, Quarrels  
*Froise*, fried Meat  
*Gall*, a bitter Substance  
*Gaul*, a Frenchman

Geese

- Gilt*, with Gold  
*Guilt*, Sin  
*Glair*, the White of an Egg  
*Glare*, to dazzle  
*Grate*, for Coals  
*Great*, large  
*Grater*, for the Nutmeg  
*Greater*, larger  
*Grays*, a Town's Name  
*Graze*, to eat Grass  
*Grease*, nasty Fat  
*Greece*, a Country  
*Groan*, to sigh  
*Grown*, increased  
*Hail*, to salute  
*Hale*, to draw along  
*Hart*, a Beast  
*Heart*, the Seat of Life  
*Hare*, in the Fields  
*Hair*, of the Head  
*Here*, in this Place  
*Hear*, to hearken  
*Hew*, to cut  
*Hue*, Colour  
*Hugh*, a Man's Name  
*High*, lofty  
*Hoy*, a Ship  
*Him*, that Man  
*Hymn*, a sacred Song  
*Hire*, Wages  
*Higher*, more high  
*Hoar*, Frost  
*Whore*, a lewd Woman  
*Hole*, Hollowness  
*Whole*, perfect  
*Hoop*, for a Tub  
*Whoop*, to cry out  
*Hough*, to hamstring  
*Huff*, to swagger  
*I*, myself  
*Eye*, to see with  
*I'll*, I will  
*Ile*, the Side of a Church  
*Isle*, an Island  
*Oyl*, of Olives  
*In*, within  
*Inn*, for Travellers  
*Indict*, to prosecute  
*Indite*, to compose  
*Kill*, to murder  
*Kiln*, for Bricks  
*Knave*, a dishonest Man  
*Nave*, of a Wheel  
*Knight*, by Honour  
*Night*, the Evening  
*Know*, to be acquainted  
*No*, not so  
*Knew*, did know  
*New*, not old or used  
*Known*, discovered  
*None*, neither  
*Knows*, he knoweth  
*Noſe*, of the Face  
*Lade*, to carry Water  
*Laid*, placed  
*Lain*, did lie  
*Lane*, a narrow Passage  
*Leak*, to let in Water  
*Leek*, a Pot-Herb  
*Lees*, Dregs of Wine  
*Leeſe*, to loſe  
*Leſſen*, to make leſs  
*Leſſon*, a Reading  
*Lier*, in wait  
*Liar*, or *Lyar*, a teller of Lies  
*Lyre*, a Muſical Instrument  
*Limb*,

*limb*, a Member  
*limen*, to paint  
*line*, Length  
*loin*, of Veal  
*lineament*, the Proportion of  
 the Face  
*liniment*, a Medicin  
*lead*, did lead  
*lead*, Metal  
*lie*, to lie along  
*lie*, a Falsity  
*lo*, behold  
*low*, humble  
*made*, finished  
*Maid*, a Virgin  
*Main*, the chief Thing  
*Mane*, of an Horse  
*Male*, the He  
*Mail*, Armour  
*Mall*, a wooden Hammer  
*Mawl*, to beat  
*Manner*, Custom  
*Manor*, a Lordship  
*Marten*, a Bird  
*Martin*, a Man's Name  
*Mean*, of low Value  
*Mien*, Behaviour  
*Meat*, to eat  
*Meet*, together  
*Mete*, to measure  
*Metal*, Gold, Silver, &c.  
*Mettle*, Briskness  
*Mews*, for Hawks  
*Muse*, to meditate  
*Mite*, an Insect  
*Might*, Strength  
*Moan*, to lament  
*Mown*, cut down

*Moat*, a Ditch  
*Mote*, in the Eye  
*More*, in Quantity  
*Mower*, that moweth  
*Mo*, more  
*Mow*, to cut down Grass  
*Mortar*, to pound in  
*Morter*, made of Lime  
*Naught*, bad  
*Nought*, Nothing  
*Nay*, not  
*Neigh*, as an Horse  
*News*, Tidings  
*Noose*, a Knot  
*Not*, denying  
*Knot*, to untie  
*Oar*, of a Boat  
*O'er*, over  
*Ore*, of Metal  
*Of*, belonging to  
*Off*, at a Distance  
*Oh! Alas!*  
*Owe*, to be indebted  
*One*, in Number  
*Won*, did win  
*Our*, of us  
*Hour*, sixty Minutes  
*Palate*, of the Mouth  
*Pallet*, a little Bed  
*Pale*, Colour  
*Pail*, a Vessel  
*Pall*, a Funeral Cloth  
*Paul*, a Man's Name  
*Pain*, Torment  
*Pane*, a Square of Glasse  
*Peal*, upon the Bells  
*Peel*, the Outside

*Pear*,

|                                      |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Pear</i> , Fruit                  | <i>Rain</i> , Water            |
| <i>Pair</i> , a Couple               | <i>Reign</i> , rule as a King  |
| <i>Pare</i> , to cut off             | <i>Rein</i> , a Bridle         |
| <i>Peer</i> , a Lord                 | <i>Raise</i> , to set up       |
| <i>Pier</i> , a large Glass          | <i>Rays</i> , Sun Beams        |
| <i>Peter</i> , a Man's Name          | <i>Race</i> , to run           |
| <i>Petre</i> , Salt                  | <i>Raze</i> , to demolish      |
| <i>Pint</i> , half a Quart           | <i>Red</i> , a Colour          |
| <i>Point</i> , a Stop                | <i>Read</i> , did read         |
| <i>Place</i> , of Abode              | <i>Reddish</i> , somewhat red  |
| <i>Plaice</i> , a Fish               | <i>Radish</i> , a Root         |
| <i>Plain</i> , even                  | <i>Reed</i> , a Shrub          |
| <i>Plane</i> , to make smooth        | <i>Read</i> , in a Book        |
| <i>Plate</i> , a flat Piece of Metal | <i>Rere</i> , the back Part    |
| <i>Plait</i> , a Fold in a Garment   | <i>Rear</i> , to erect         |
| <i>Pleas</i> , Courts of Law         | <i>Rest</i> , Ease             |
| <i>Please</i> , to content           | <i>Wrest</i> , to force        |
| <i>Plough</i> , the Instrument       | <i>Retch</i> , to Vomit        |
| <i>Plow</i> , to make a Furrow       | <i>Wretch</i> , an unhappy Man |
| <i>Pore</i> , of the Skin            | <i>Rhyme</i> , in Verse        |
| <i>Pour</i> , as Water               | <i>Rime</i> , a freezing Mist  |
| <i>Practice</i> , Exercise           | <i>Rial</i> , a foreign Coin   |
| <i>Practise</i> , to exercise        | <i>Royal</i> , Princely        |
| <i>Pray</i> , to beseech             | <i>Rice</i> , Corn             |
| <i>Prey</i> , a Booty                | <i>Rise</i> , Advancement      |
| <i>Praise</i> , Commendation         | <i>Rie</i> , Corn              |
| <i>Prays</i> , he prayeth            | <i>Wry</i> , Crooked           |
| <i>Principal</i> , chief             | <i>Ring</i> , the Bells        |
| <i>Principle</i> , the first Rule    | <i>Wring</i> , the Hands       |
| <i>Profit</i> , Advantage            | <i>Rite</i> , a Ceremony       |
| <i>Prophet</i> , a Foreteller        | <i>Right</i> , just and true   |
| <i>Quean</i> , a nasty Slut          | <i>Wright</i> , a Workman      |
| <i>Queen</i> , a King's Wife         | <i>Write</i> , with a Pen      |
| <i>Quire</i> , of Paper              | <i>Rode</i> , did ride         |
| <i>Choir</i> , of Singers            | <i>Road</i> , the Highway      |
| <i>Rag</i> , a Tatter                | <i>Row'd</i> , did row         |
| <i>Wrag</i> , a Sort of Stone        | <i>Roe</i> , a Kind of Deer    |
|                                      | <i>Row</i> , a Rank            |

*lood*, fourth Part of an Acre  
*Rude*, impudent  
*Rome*, a City  
*Room*, Part of an House  
*Rheum*, Spittle  
*Rote*, by Heart  
*Wrote*, did write  
*Rough*, not smooth  
*Ruff*, a Neckcloth  
*Sail*, of a Ship  
*Sale*, Selling  
*Salary*, Wages  
*Selery*, an Herb  
*Scilly*, an Island  
*Silly*, Foolish  
*Saver*, that saveth  
*Savor*, Taste or Smell  
*Saviour*, Jesus Christ  
*Scene*, of a Stage  
*Seen*, beheld  
*Seas*, great Waters  
*Sees*, seeth  
*Seize*, to lay hold of  
*Sea*, a great Water  
*See*, behold  
*Sear*, to burn  
*Seer*, a Prophet  
*Sent*, order'd away  
*Scent*, Smell  
*Seignior*, Lord  
*Senior*, elder  
*Sboar*, a Prop  
*Shore*, the Sea Coast  
*Shewn*, did shew  
*Sbone*, did shine  
*Site*, Situation  
*Cite*, to summon  
*Sight*, seeing

*Sink*, to go down  
*Cinque*, five  
*Sloe*, Fruit  
*Slow*, tardy  
*So*, thus  
*Sow*, the Seed  
*Sew*, with a Needle  
*Soal*, of the Shoe  
*Sole*, a Fish  
*Some*, a Part  
*Sum*, the Whole  
*Son*, a Man-child  
*Sun*, the Heavenly Light  
*Sore*, an Ulcer  
*Soar*, to mount upwards  
*Stare*, to look earnestly  
*Stair*, a Step  
*Stains*, Spots  
*Stanes*, the Name of a Place  
*Starling*, a Bird  
*Sterling*, English Mony  
*Steal*, to rob  
*Steel*, Metal  
*Stear*, a young Bullock  
*Steer*, to guide a Ship  
*Stile*, for a Passage  
*Style*, for Writing  
*Straight*, not crooked  
*Strait*, narrow  
*Succour*, Help  
*Sucker*, a young Twig  
*Subtil*, cunning  
*Suttle*, Weight  
*Tacks*, small Nails  
*Tax*, a Rate  
*Tail*, the End  
*Tale*, a Story

E

Tare,

*Tare*, Weight allow'd  
*Tear*, to rend in Pieces

*Team*, of Horses  
*Teem*, to go with Young

*Threw*, did throw  
*Through*, quite through

*Their*, of them  
*There*, in that Place

*Throne*, a Seat of State  
*Thrown*, cast

*The*, a Particle  
*Thee*, yourself

*Time*, when  
*Thyme*, an Herb

*To*, unto  
*Too*, likewise

*Two*, a Couple  
*Toe*, of the Foot

*Tow*, to draw along  
*Told*, as a Tale

*Toll'd*, as a Bell

*Tour*, a Journey  
*Tower*, a fortified Place

*Tray*, a Butcher's Tray  
*Trey*, the Number 3

*Vale*, a Valley  
*Veil*, a Covering

*Vain*, uselefs  
*Vane*, to shew the Wind

*Vein*, of the Blood

*Vice*, ill Habit  
*Vice*, a Screw

*Undo*, to take to Pieces  
*Undue*, not due

*Wade*, to go in the Water  
*Weigh'd* in the Balance

*Wait*, to expect  
*Weight*, for the Scales

*Wale*, the Mark of a Whip  
*Whale*, a Sea Fish

*Ware*, Merchandize  
*Wear*, to put on Cloaths

*Were*, was  
*Where*, at what Place

*Waste*, to spend  
*Waist*, the Middle

*Way*, to walk in  
*Weigh*, to poize

*Wey*, Forty Bushels  
*Why*, Milk and Rennet

*Weal*, Good  
*Veal*, Calf's Flesh

*Wheale*, a Pimple  
*Wheel*, of a Cart

*Weak*, not strong  
*Week*, Seven Days

*Weather*, Disposition of the Air  
*Whether*, which of the Two

*White*, Colour  
*Wight*, an Island

*Wither*, to decay  
*Whither*, to what Place

*Vile*, base  
*Wile*, a Trick  
*While*, in the mean Time

*Wood*, of Trees  
*Wou'd*, was willing

*Wrath*, Anger  
*Wroth*, to be angry

*Ye*, yourselves  
*Yea*, yes

*Ewe*, a Sheep  
*Yew*, a Tree  
*You*, yourself



# A New Guide to the English Tongue.

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## PART III.

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### A Practical *English* GRAMMAR.

#### CHAP. I.

##### Of GRAMMAR in general.

**Q.** *WHAT* is Grammar?

*A.* Grammar is the Science of Letters, or the Art of Writing and Speaking properly and syntactically.

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

*A.* The Art of Writing and Speaking the *English* Tongue properly and syntactically.

**Q.** *How* is Grammar divided?

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

##### Of ORTHOGRAPHY.

**Q.** *What* is Orthography?

*A.* *Orthography* teacheth the true Characters and Powers of the Letters, and the proper Division of *Syllables*, *Words*, and *Sentences*.

##### Of LETTERS.

**Q.** *What* is a Letter?

*A.* A Letter is a significant Mark or Note, of which *Syllables* are compounded.

**Q.** *How many* English Letters are there?

*A.* Six and Twenty.

**Q.** *Which* be they?

*A.* They are these following, with their Powers and Names.



*Letters. Their Names, and Powers or Sounds.*

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| A | a | A long (ā) as in <i>Cape</i> : short (ă) as in <i>Cap</i> : |
| B | b | Bee<br>(broad (â) as in <i>bait</i> )                       |
| C | c | Cee   |
| D | d | Dee   |
| E | e | E long (ē) as in <i>mete</i> : short (ĕ) as in <i>met</i> * |
| F | f | Eff   |
| G | g | Gee   |
| H | h | Ayitch  |
| I | i | I long (ī) as in <i>tine</i> : short (ĭ) as in <i>tin</i>   |
| J |   | Jay   |
| K | k | Kay   |
| L | l | Ell   |
| M | m | Em  |
| N | n | En  |
| O | o | O long (ō) as in <i>note</i> : short (ŏ) as in <i>not</i>   |
| P | p | Pee   |
| Q | q | Cu  |
| R | r | Arr   |
| S | s | Efs   |
| T | t | Tee   |
| V | v | Vee   |
| U | u | Yu long (ū) as in <i>tune</i> : short (ŭ) as in <i>Tun</i>  |
| W | w | Double yu   |
| X | x | Eks   |
| Y | y | Wi long (ȳ) as in <i>my</i> : short (ÿ) as in <i>Egypt</i>  |
| Z | z | Zed   |

\* Note, *Where is not founded at the End of a Word, it is called e final: which, sometimes, serves to lengthen the Sound of the foregoing Vowel; as in save: and sometimes is Redundant; as in give.*

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

A. No.

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

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

Q. *Give me an Example of each.*

A. 1. *B* is founded like *t*, in *Subtil*.

2. *C* before *a, o, u, l*, and *x*, is always founded like *k*; as in *Cat, Cord, Cup, Cloth, Cramp*: but before *e, i*, and *y*, is always founded like *s*; as in *Cellar, Civil, Cypress*: It is also founded like *s* in *Muscle*; and in Words derived from the *French*, having *b* after it as in *Machine*.

3. *E*

3. *E* is founded like *ā*, in *there, where*; and like *ū* in *ber*.
4. *F* is founded like *v*, in *of*.
5. *G* before *e* and *i* in some Words, and almost always before *y*, is founded like *j*; as in *Gentleman, Giant, Egyptian*.
6. *I* in Words derived from the *French*, sounds like *ee*; as in *Machine*: it also sounds like *ū*; as in *Bird, third, &c.*
7. *L* is founded like *m* in *Salmon*.
8. *O* is founded like *ā* in *Alloy*; like *ē* in *Women*; and like *z̄* in *Worm*.
9. *S* is frequently founded like *z*; as in *present, presume*.
10. *T* is founded like *s* in *Whistle, Tibble*. *Ti* before a Vowel, is founded like *si* or *sh*; as in *Nation*: except when *j* goes immediately before it; as *Celestial*: or at the Beginning of a Word; as *tied*: or in Derivatives; as *mightier, mightiest, emptied*.
11. *U* is founded like *ē* in *Bury*; and like *ī* in *Business*.
12. *X* hath no sound of its own; but at the Beginning of a Word is always founded like *z*; as in *Xenophon*: and in the middle and end of Words, like *ks*; as in *Wax, Xerxes*.
13. *Y* at the end of Monosyllables, is founded like *ī*; as in *by, my*; but in the middle of Words of more than one Syllable, it is founded like *ī*; as in *Egypt*: and at the end of Words of more than one Syllable, it usually sounds like *e*; as in *many*.
14. *Ch* is founded like *qu*, as in *Choir, Chorister*.
15. *Gh* sometimes at the End of a Word, and always *ph* when they come together in the same Syllable, sound like *f*; as in *laugh, Elephant*: except where *ph* sound like *v*, as in *Stephen*.

**Q.** *Where are the Capital Letters to be used, and where the Small Letters?*

**A.** The *Capitals* are to be used in the Front of Sentences, and in the Beginning of Verses; of all proper Names of Persons, Places, Rivers, &c. of Arts and Sciences; of Dignities, Festivals and Games; and of all Words put for proper Names, or that have any great Emphasis in a Sentence: Also after a Full Stop, and at the Beginning of a Quotation, tho' it be not immediately after a Full Stop: Likewise whole Words, and sometimes Sentences are written in *Capitals*, and then something is expressed extraordinary great. They are sometimes used in the Titles of Books, for Ornament-sake: And always the Pronoun *I*, and the Interjection *O*, are written in *Capitals*; and in all other Places the *small Letters* must be used.

**Q.** *When Capital Letters are placed single in a Sentence, what do they stand for?*

**A.** Sometimes they stand for whole Words; as *B. A.* Bachelor of Arts: *B. D.* Bachelor in Divinity: *D. D.*

Doctor in Divinity, or the like ; as you may find more large at the End of this third Part : Or else they stand for Numbers, and are called *Numeral Letters* ; thus,

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

*Q. How are the Letters naturally divided ?*

*A. Into Vowels and Consonants.*

*Q. What is a Vowel ?*

*A. A Vowel is a Letter which gives a full and perfect Sound of itself, and without which there can be no Syllable.*

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

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

*Q. What is a Consonant ?*

*A. A Consonant is a Letter, that cannot be sounded without a Vowel ; as b without e : Therefore all Letters except the Vowels, are Consonants.*

## Of SYLLABLES.

*Q. What is a Syllable ?*

*A. A Syllable is either one Letter ; as a ; or more than one ; as Man.*

## Of Spelling, or Division of SYLLABLES.

*Q. How do you divide your Syllables ?*

*A. By taking Words asunder into convenient Parts, in order to shew their true Pronunciation, and original Formation, which is commonly called Spelling.*

*Q. In how many Rules may the Doctrin of Spelling be contained ?*

*A. All Spelling, or Division of Syllables, may be comprehended in Seven general Rules.*

## R U L E I.

**Q.** *What is the First general Rule for Division of Syllables?*

**A.** A Consonant between two Vowels, goes to the latter Syllable; as *ba-nish*.

**Q.** *What is the first Exception to this Rule?*

**A.** These Consonants, *w* and *x*, go to the former Syllable; as, *Flow-er*, *Ex-ile*.

**Q.** *What is the second Exception?*

**A.** Words formed and compounded, must be divided according to the *Fifth* and *Sixth* general Rules.

## R U L E II.

**Q.** *What is the Second general Rule for Division of Syllables?*

**A.** Two Consonants in the Middle of a Word, that are proper to begin a Word, must begin the Syllable together; as, *Clu-ster*.

**Q.** *What Exception have you to this Rule?*

**A.** All such *Derivatives*, whose *Primitives* ending in *e* final, drop the *e* in Spelling, have the Consonants in the Middle of the Word parted, though they be proper to begin a Word; as, *Hous-hold*

**Note.** That *dl*, *tl*, *kl*, and *zl*, are often used to begin Syllables, tho' they begin no Words, as *La-dle*, *Tur-tle*, *Wrin-kle*, *Puz-zle*

## R U L E III.

**Q.** *What is the Third general Rule for Division of Syllables?*

**A.** Two Consonants in the Middle of a Word, that are not proper to begin a Word, must be divided; as, *Num-ber*.

**Q.** *What Exception have you to this Rule?*

**A.** Two Consonants in the Middle of a *Derivative*, though they be not proper to begin a Word, must not be divided; as, *Stand-ard*.

## R U L E IV.

**Q.** *What is the Fourth general Rule for Division of Syllables?*

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

- Note, 1. *Ua, ue, uj, and uo, become Diphthongs after q*  
*as, Quar-rel, Que-si-on, Qui-et, Quo-ti-ent ; likewise*  
*ua in per-suade, Per-sua-sion, &c.*
2. *Though eo cannot, properly, be called a Diphthong, yet*  
*those Vowels are not divided in Peo-ple, Leo-pard.*

## R U L E V.

*Q. What is the Fifth general Rule for Division of Syllables?*

*A. Let Words formed or derived, be divided according to their Original, or Primitive.*

*Q. What is the Consequence of this Rule?*

*A. These Terminations, -age, -ed, -en, -er, -est, -et, -eth, -ing, -ish, -ous, -ard, -al, -or, ought to go by themselves in Spelling; as, Herb-age, boast-ed, gold-en, know-est, latch-et, bear-eth, bear-er, bear-ing, fool-ish, ru-in-ous, Stand-ard, Mo-nu-ment-al, Ex-act-or.*

*Q. What is the first Exception to this Rule?*

*A. Monosyllables, and Words accented upon the last Syllable, ending in a single Consonant, without a Diphthong foregoing, double their final Consonant when they take any of the formative Endings; and then it may be proper to put the latter Consonant with the Termination; as, Pot-tag-e, blot-ted, blot-test, blot-teth, blot-ting, blot-ter, rot-ten, finish, A-bet-tor.*

*Q. What is the second Exception?*

*A. When Words in e final take any of these Terminations, e final is lost even in writing, and then a Consonant may be put to the Termination; as, write, wri-test, writeth, Wri-ter, Wri-ting.*

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

2. *If Words in e final have the last Syllable short, it is a much better Guide to the Ear, to let the Termination go by itself; as, For-giv-ing, for-giv-en, Lov-er, com-ing.*

3. *Such Primitives as take only y after them, have some of the foregoing Consonants joined to it; as, earthy: But after u, w, and x, it must come alone; as, glu-y, flaw-y, Dox-y.*

R U L E VI.

*Q.* What is the Sixth general Rule for Division of Syllables?

*A.* Let compound Words be reduced into their primitive Parts.

*Q.* What is the First Consequence of this Rule?

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

*Q.* What is the Second Consequence of this Rule?

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

*Q.* What is the Third Consequence of this Rule?

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

R U L E VII.

*Q.* When three Consonants meet in the Middle of a Word, how must they be divided?

*A.* 1. If they begin a Word, they must also begin a Syllable together; as, *il-lu-strate*.

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

3. If the two last be proper to begin a Word, or the last of all be *l*, they begin the Syllable together; as, *King-ded*, *Thim-ble*.

4. If the two first of them be proper to end a Word, the third may go to the latter Syllable; as, *Bank-rupt*.

*Q.* What is a Diphthong?

*A.* A Diphthong is the uniting of two Vowels in one Syllable; as, *ai* in *laid*.

*Q.* What is a Triphthong?

*A.* A Triphthong is the uniting of three Vowels in one Syllable; as, *ieu*, in *A-dieu*.

Of W O R D S.

*Q.* Of what do Words consist?

*A.* Of one or more Syllables.

*Q.* What is the Use of Words?

*A.* To convey our Sense of Things to another Person.

*Q.* After what Manner?

*A.* By joining them together in Sentences.

## Of SENTENCES.

Q. *What is a Sentence?*

A. Words duly joined together in Construction, make a Sentence; as, *Pride is a very remarkable Sin.*

Q. *What Things are necessary for the true Writing and Reading of Sentences?*

A. Stops, and Marks of Distinction.

## Of STOPS and MARKS.

Q. *Which are the Stops, and Marks of Distinction used in a Sentence?*

A. They are a *Comma*, *Semicolon*, *Colon*, *Period*, and *Notes of Interrogation and Admiration*: To which may be added the *Parenthesis*, *Parathesis*, *Hyphen*, *Apostrophe*, *Diæresis*, *Caret*, *Asterism*, *Index*, *Obelisk*, and *Quotation*.

Q. *What is a Comma?*

A. The *Comma*, marked thus (,) is a Note of Respiration, at which we may take Breath, but must not tarry.

Q. *What is the Use of the Comma?*

A. It is of Use for distinguishing Words of the same Kind; as, *Nouns*, *Verbs*, and *Adverbs*, coming together in the same Sentence; for dividing long Sentences into short Parts, and for the taking away Ambiguities.

Q. *Give me an Example.*

A. Nature clothes the Beasts with Hair, the Birds with Feathers, and the Fishes with Scales.

Q. *What is a Semicolon?*

A. A *Semicolon*, marked thus (;) notes a middle Breathing between the *Comma* and the *Colon*.

Q. *What is the Use of the Semicolon?*

A. Its chief Use is in distinguishing Contraries, and frequent Divisions.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. You consider the Power of Riches; but not of Virtue.

Q. *What is a Colon?*

A. The *Colon*, marked thus (:) is a Note of long Breathing, as is exemplified below.

Q. *What is the Use of a Colon?*

A. It distinguisheth a perfect Part of a Sentence, which has a full Meaning of its own; but yet leaves the Mind in Suspense, and Expectation to know what follows.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. Before all Things, it is necessary for a Man to take a true Estimate of himself: For we mostly think ourselves able to do more than we can.

**Q.** *What is the short Accent?*

**A.** It Admonisheth us to pronounce the Syllable quick; as,  
*ŏt.*

**Q.** *What is the common Accent?*

**A.** It hath no regard to the grammatical Quantity of a Syllable; but being placed over a Vowel, denotes the Tone or Strefs of the Voice, to be upon that Syllable; as *Plénty*.

**Note,** *These Tones or Accents are seldom noted by English Writers. but only for Difference-sake, as to distinguish the Substantive Léad, from the Verb Léad or Lêad; or else to fix the Accent of Words of more than one Syllable, which though spelt alike, have different Significations, and the Accent on different Syllables; as in the Substantive Cóntract, and the Verb Cóntract; or in the Substantive Minute, and the Adjective Minúte. But the Long and the Short are much used in Latin Dictionaries and Grammars, as also that which is called common, and the (^) are much in use amongst French Writers.*

### CH A P. III.

#### Of A N A L O G Y.

**Q.** *WHAT is Analogy?*

**A.** Analogy teaches us how to know distinctly all the several Parts of Speech in the English Tongue.

**Q.** *How many Parts of Speech are there?*

**A.** Eight: viz. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

#### Of a N O U N.

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

**A.** Two: A Substantive and an Adjective.

#### Of S U B S T A N T I V E S.

**Q.** *What is a Noun Substantive?*

**A.** It is the Name of any Being or Thing, perceivable either by the Senses, or the Understanding; as a *Horse*, a *Book*.

**Q.** *How many kinds of Nouns Substantive are there?*

**A.** Two: Proper and Common.

**Q.** *What is a Substantive Proper?*

**A.** It is the Name of some particular Person, Creature, Place, or Thing; as one Man is called *Thomas*, another *John*: One Horse is called *Jolly*, and another *Whitefoot*: One Ship is called the *Lion*, and another the *Sea-Horse*: One Place is called *London*, and another *Bristol*.

**Q.** *What is a Substantive Common?*

**A.** It



*A.* It is the Name of every Thing of the same Kind and Denomination ; as, a *Man*, a *Dog*, a *Tree*.

*Q.* How many Things belong to a Noun ?

*A.* There belong to a Noun these seven Things : *Number*, *Case*, *Gender*, *Person*, *Article*, *Declension*, and *Comparison*.

### Of N U M B E R.

*Q.* What is Number ?

*A.* It is the Distinction of one from many.

*Q.* How many Numbers are there ?

*A.* Two : the *Singular* and the *Plural*.

*Q.* How is the Singular Number known ?

*A.* The *Singular Number* speaketh but of one ; as, a *Book*.

*Q.* How is the Plural Number known ?

*A.* The *Plural Number* speaketh of more than one ; as, *Books*.

*Q.* Have all Nouns two Numbers ?

*A.* No : Some Nouns, such as the Proper Names of Places, have no *Plural* ; as *London*, *York*, &c. as also *Lime*, *Slime*, &c. others have no *Singular* ; as *Ashes*, *Bellows*, &c. and some few are used in both Numbers ; as *Sheep*, *Swine*, *Deer*, &c.

### Of C A S E.

*Q.* How many Cases are there in a Noun ?

*A.* Six Cases, Singularly and Plurally.

*Q.* Which be they ?

*A.* The *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative*, and the *Ablative*.

### Of G E N D E R.

*Q.* What is Gender ?

*A.* Gender is the Difference of Nouns according to their Sex.

*Q.* How many Genders are there ?

*A.* Three ; The *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

*Q.* What Nouns are of the Masculine Gender ?

*A.* All Nouns of the Male Kind ; as, a *Father*, a *Son*, a *Horse*, a *Lion*.

*Q.* What Nouns are of the Feminine Gender ?

*A.* All Nouns of the Female Kind ; as, a *Mother*, a *Daughter*, a *Mare*, a *Lioness*.

*Q.* What Nouns are of the Neuter Gender ?

*A.* All Nouns that are neither of the Male or Female Kind ; as, a *Stick*, or a *Stone*.

*Q.* Have all Nouns these Distinctions ?

*A.* There are some Nouns, common to both Sexes, which called *Epicenes* ; as, a *Sparrow*, a *Servant*, a *Cat*, a *Rabbit*.

*Q.* How

*Q. How is the Sex or Gender distinguished here?*

*A. By the Help of some other distinguishing Words; as, a Cock-Sparrow, a Hen-Sparrow, a Man-Servant, a Maid-Servant, a He-Cat, a She-Cat, a Male-Rabbit, a Female-Rabbit.*

*Note, There are some Words, which tho' they be of the Neuter Gender, are often (by Custom) used, as if they were of the Masculine or Feminine Gender. For, thus we say of the Sun: His going forth is from the End of the Heaven, and his Circuit unto the Ends of it. Ps. 19. 6. And of the Church we say: She hath nourished her Children, but they have rebelled against her.*

## Of PERSON.

*Q. How many Persons belong to a Noun?*

*A. There are three Persons in both Numbers: the first who is always he that speaketh; the second, who is always the Person or Thing spoken to; the third, who is always the Person or Thing spoken of.*

*Q. Give an Example.*

*A. Singular, 1. I. 2. Thou or You. 3. He, She, It, This, and That. Plural, 1. We. 2. Ye or You. 3. They, these, and those.*

*Note, That all Nouns are of the third Person, except I and Thou or You: We and Ye or You.*

## Of the ARTICLES.

*Q. What is an Article?*

*A. It is a Word set before a Substantive, for the clearer and more particular expressing of its Case and Signification.*

*Q. How many Articles are there?*

*A. Two: A, or An, and The.*

*Q. When is A, or An used?*

*A. A or An is used in a general and unlimited Sense; as, A Man (that is, any Man) shall be commended according to his Wisdom. An Organ (that is, any Organ) is the best of all other musical Instruments.*

*Note, A is used before a Consonant; An before a Vowel.*

*Q. When is the Article The used?*

*A. The is used to convey a certain Idea of that Thing or Person spoken of; as, The Man, (or this very Man) who teacheth the Art of true Spelling, has done me much good.*

*Note,*

Note, Substantives Proper, have naturally no Article *set* before them; except when some Word is understood; as, The Thames, *that is*, The River Thames; The Tyne, *that is*, the River Tyne; or else when it is used by way of Eminence; as, The God of the Hebrews.

Q. Do the Adjectives admit of any Article before them?

A. They do; but it is by Virtue of some Substantive expressed or understood; as, *A good Servant, generally makes a good Master. They gathered the good [Fishes] into Vessels but cast the bad away.* Matt. xiii. 48.

### Of the Declension of a Noun.

Q. What is meant by the Word Declension?

A. Declension is the Variation of a Word by Cases.

Q. How are Nouns declined or varied by Cases?

Thus:

| Singular. |              | Plural. |             |
|-----------|--------------|---------|-------------|
| Nom.      | A Book.      | Nom.    | Books.      |
| Gen.      | Of a Book.   | Gen.    | Of Books.   |
| Dat.      | To a Book.   | Dat.    | To Books.   |
| Acc.      | The Book.    | Acc.    | The Books.  |
| Voc.      | O Book.      | Voc.    | O Books.    |
| Abl.      | From a Book. | Abl.    | From Books. |

| Singular. |                | Plural. |                |
|-----------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| Nom.      | A Church.      | Nom.    | Churches.      |
| Gen.      | Of a Church.   | Gen.    | Of Churches.   |
| Dat.      | To a Church.   | Dat.    | To Churches.   |
| Acc.      | The Church.    | Acc.    | The Churches.  |
| Voc.      | O Church.      | Voc.    | O Churches.    |
| Abl.      | From a Church. | Abl.    | From Churches. |

Note, All Nouns, which make the Plural Number by the Addition of s, or es to the Singular, are regular; the rest are irregular. As,

| Singular. |             | Plural. |           |
|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| Nom.      | A Man.      | Nom.    | Men.      |
| Gen.      | Of a Man.   | Gen.    | Of Men.   |
| Dat.      | To a Man.   | Dat.    | To Men.   |
| Acc.      | The Man.    | Acc.    | The Men.  |
| Voc.      | O Man.      | Voc.    | O Men.    |
| Abl.      | From a Man. | Abl.    | From Men. |

Note, 1. Penny, in the singular Number, makes Pence in the Plural. But from several particular Silver Coins, which speak their own Value, the Word Pence is made a singular Number.

*Number, and its Plural becomes Pences. Thus, in the singular Number we say, one Six-pence, one Four-pence, one Three-pence, and one Two-pence; but in the Plural Number, two or more Six-pences, Four-pences, Three-pences, and Two-pences.*

2. *A Penny, when spoken of a Silver Penny, makes Pennies in the Plural: Thus we say in the singular Number, one Silver Penny, but in the Plural, two or more Silver Pennies.*

### Of A D J E C T I V E S.

*Q. What is an Adjective?*

*A. It is a Word that expresses the Quality or Manner of a thing; as, good, bad, great, small.*

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

*A. Before its Substantive; as, A good Boy. Yet sometimes when there are more Adjectives than one joined together, or one Adjective with other Words depending on it; the Adjective may be set after the Substantive; as, a General, both wise and valiant: A Man skilful in Numbers.*

*Q. What do you observe of two Substantives put together in Composition?*

*A. The First takes to itself the Nature of an Adjective, and is commonly joined to the following Substantive, by a Hyphen; as, a Sea-Fish.*

*Q. How are Substantives and Adjectives declined together?*

*A. Thus:*

| <i>Singular.</i>             | <i>Plural.</i>              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> A good Boy.      | <i>Nom.</i> The good Boys.  |
| <i>Gen.</i> Of a good Boy.   | <i>Gen.</i> Of good Boys.   |
| <i>Dat.</i> To a good Boy.   | <i>Dat.</i> To good Boys.   |
| <i>Acc.</i> A good Boy.      | <i>Acc.</i> The good Boys.  |
| <i>Voc.</i> O good Boy.      | <i>Voc.</i> O good Boys.    |
| <i>Abl.</i> From a good Boy. | <i>Abl.</i> From good Boys. |

### Of the Comparison of Adjectives.

*Q. What is meant by Comparison?*

*A. It is the Variation of a Word by Degrees, according to the Quantity of its Signification.*

*Q. What Adjectives admit of Comparison?*

*A. All those whose Signification may increase, or be diminished: None else.*

*Q. How many Degrees of Comparison are there?*

*A. Three: The Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.*

*Q. What is the Positive Degree?*

*A. The*

*A. The Positive Degree* mentioneth the Thing absolute without any Increase, or Diminution ; as, *long, short, wise*.

*Q. What is the Comparative Degree ?*

*A. The Comparative* somewhat increaseth or diminished its *Positive* in Signification ; as, *longer, or more long ; shorter, or more short ; wiser, or more wise.*

*Q. What is the Superlative Degree ?*

*A. The Superlative* increaseth or diminisheth the Signification of its *Positive* to the utmost Degree ; as, *longest, or most long ; shortest, or most short ; wisest, or most wise.*

*Q. Are all Adjectives, that admit of any Comparison, compared thus ?*

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

## CHAP. IV.

### Of PRONOUNS.

*Q. WHAT is a Pronoun ?*

*A. A Pronoun* is a Part of Speech, that supplieth the Place of a Noun.

*Q. How many Things belong to a Pronoun ?*

*A. There belong to a Pronoun, Number, Case, Gender, Person and Declension.*

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

*A. Two: Substantives and Adjectives.*

*Q. Which are the Pronouns Substantive ?*

*A. These ; I, thou or you ; He, She, It ; and their Plurals, we ; ye or you ; they.*

*Q. Which are the Pronouns Adjective ?*

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

*Q. What is the Use of these Pronouns Adjective ?*

*A. By some a Question* is ask'd ; as, *Who teacheth me ? What new Method is this ?* By others we learn the true Possessor of a Thing ; as, *This is my Book.* By some we call to mind something that is past ; as, *This is the Book which [Book] I lent you.* By others we demonstrate our Meaning ; as, *What I said to John, the same I say to you ; Live well.*

*Note, Pronouns have no Articles before them, except for Distinction, or by way of Eminence ; as, God is the same, Yesterday, to Day, and for ever.*

*Q. What Pronouns are of the first Person ?*

*A. I and We.*

*Q. What Pronouns are of the second Person ?* *A. Thou*

*A. Thou or you, and ye or you. The rest are of the 7<sup>th</sup> kind.*

*Q. How is the Pronoun I declined?*

*A. Thus;*

| <i>Singular.</i>        | <i>Plural.</i>          |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Nom. I.</i>          | <i>Nom. We.</i>         |
| <i>Gen. Of me.</i>      | <i>Gen. Of us</i>       |
| <i>Dat. To me.</i>      | <i>Dat. To us.</i>      |
| <i>Acc. Me.</i>         | <i>Acc. Us.</i>         |
| <i>Voc. Is wanting.</i> | <i>Voc. Is wanting.</i> |
| <i>Abl. From me.</i>    | <i>Abl. From us.</i>    |

*Q. How is the Pronoun Thou or You declined?*

*A. Thus;*

| <i>Singular.</i>                   | <i>Plural.</i>           |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Nom. Thou or you.</i>           | <i>Nom. Ye or you.</i>   |
| <i>Gen. Of thee or of you.</i>     | <i>Gen. Of you.</i>      |
| <i>Dat. To thee or to you.</i>     | <i>Dat. To you.</i>      |
| <i>Acc. Thee or you.</i>           | <i>Acc. Ye or you.</i>   |
| <i>Voc. O thou or you.</i>         | <i>Voc. O ye or you.</i> |
| <i>Abl. From thee or from you.</i> | <i>Abl. From you.</i>    |

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

*A. Thus;*

| <i>Singular.</i>        | <i>Plural.</i>          |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Nom. He.</i>         | <i>Nom. They.</i>       |
| <i>Gen. Of him.</i>     | <i>Gen. Of them.</i>    |
| <i>Dat. To him.</i>     | <i>Dat. To them.</i>    |
| <i>Acc. Him.</i>        | <i>Acc. Them.</i>       |
| <i>Voc. Is wanting.</i> | <i>Voc. Is wanting.</i> |
| <i>Abl. From him.</i>   | <i>Abl. From them.</i>  |
| <i>Nom. She.</i>        |                         |
| <i>Gen. Of her.</i>     |                         |
| <i>Dat. To her.</i>     |                         |
| <i>Acc. Her.</i>        |                         |
| <i>Voc. Is wanting.</i> |                         |
| <i>Abl. From her.</i>   |                         |
| <i>Nom. It.</i>         |                         |
| <i>Gen. Of it.</i>      |                         |
| <i>Dat. To it.</i>      |                         |
| <i>Acc. It.</i>         |                         |
| <i>Voc. Is wanting.</i> |                         |
| <i>Abl. From it.</i>    |                         |

*Note, His, Hers, Its, and Theirs, being Pronouns Possessive are frequently used for the Genitive Cases of He, She, It and They.*

## C H A P. V.

## Of a V E R B.

Q. **W**HAT is a Verb?

A. A *Verb* is a Part of Speech that betokeneth *Being*; as, *I live*: *Doing*; as, *I love*: Or *suffering*; as, *I am loved*.

Q. How many kinds of Verbs are there?

A. Three: *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*.

Q. What is a Verb Active?

A. A *Verb Active*, is a Verb that denoteth *Action*; but in such a manner as to admit after it the *Accusative Case* of the Thing it acts upon; as, *I love him*.

Q. What is a Verb Passive?

A. A *Verb Passive* betokeneth *Suffering*; as, *I am loved*.

Q. What is a Verb Neuter?

A. A *Verb Neuter* signifies the *State* or *Being*, and sometimes the *Action* of a Person or Thing, but has no Noun after it to denote the Subject of Action.

Q. How many different Ways is a Verb Neuter express'd?

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

Q. How many Things belong to a Verb?

A. Four: *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number* and *Person*.

## Of the M O O D S.

Q. What is a Mood?

A. 'Tis the Manner by which a *Verb* shews its *Signification*.

Q. How many Moods are there?

A. Six: The *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Optative*, the *Potential*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

Q. How are these Moods known?

A. 1. The *Indicative Mood* directly declareth a Thing true or false; as, *I read*; or else asketh a Question; as, *Do I read?*

2. The *Imperative Mood* biddeth or commandeth; as, *read thou*

3. The *Optative Mood* wisheth or desireth; as, *I wish I could read*.

4. The *Potential Mood* sheweth Power or the want of it; and is known by these Signs, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *should*, *could*, or *ought*; as, *I can work* or *play* just as I please: *John would play* but his *Master* will not let him.

5. The *Subjunctive Mood* is Conditional, having always a *Conjunction* joined to it; as, *When I can love*; or, *If I may read*.

6. The *Infinitive Mood* affirmeth nothing, but signifieth indefinitely; having neither *Number*, nor *Person*, nor *Nominative Case* before it; and it is commonly known by this Sign *to* before it; as, *To love*.

Q. Of what do Moods consist?

A. Of Tenses.

## Of the T E N S E S.

Q. What is a Tense?

A. It is the Distinction of Time.

Q. How many Tenses are there?

A. Three:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Present,} \\ \text{Past,} \\ \text{To come,} \end{array} \right\}$  viz.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Present Tense,} \\ \text{Preterperfect Tense, and} \\ \text{the Future Tense.} \end{array} \right\}$

There is also another Division of Time after this Manner: The *Preterperfect Tense* is subdivided into the *Preterimperfect Tense*, or the Time not perfectly past; and the *Preterpluperfect Tense*, or the Time long past.

And to these may be added, what the *Greeks* call a *Second Future*.

Q. How is the Present Tense known?

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

Q. How is the Preterperfect Tense known?

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

Q. How is the Preterimperfect Tense known?

A. By the Signs *did* and *didst*, and speaketh of the Time past, but shews that something was then a-doing but not finished at that Time which we speak of; as, *I did read while you was at play*.

Q. How is the Preterpluperfect Tense known?

A. By the Signs *had* and *hadst*, and speaketh also of the Time past, but shews that something had been done before another Thing that was done and past; as, *I had read an Hour before I wrote my Exercise*.

Q. How



*Q. How is the first Future Tense known?*

*A. The first Future Tense is known by the Signs shall and will; and speaketh of a short Space of Time to come; as, I will read presently. You shall write to-morrow.*

*Q. How is the second Future Tense known?*

*A. The second Future Tense is known by the Signs shall or will hereafter, and speaketh of a long Space of Time to come; as, I shall read hereafter.*

### Of the Number of V E R B S.

*Q. How many Numbers are there in Verbs?*

*A. Two: the Singular and the Plural.*

*Q. How do you know the Number of the Verb?*

*A. By the Number of its Nominative Case.*

*Q. Have all Verbs Numbers?*

*A. All, but Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, which have no Number, because they admit of no Nominative Case.*

### Of the Person of V E R B S.

*Q. How are Verbs otherwise divided?*

*A. Into Personals and Impersonals.*

*Q. What is a Verb Personal?*

*A. Any Verb that will admit the Pronouns, I, thou, he, she, or their Plurals, We, ye, or they before it.*

*Q. What is a Verb Impersonal?*

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

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

*A. Two, Active; as, It rains: Passive; as, It is warm.*

### Of the helping V E R B S.

*Q. What is a helping Verb?*

*A. It is a Verb that is prefixt to another Verb, to denote or signify the Time, or the Mood, or the Manner of the Verb.*

*Q. Which are the helping Verbs?*

*A. Do, dost, does, doth, did, didst, have, hast, has, hath, had, hadst, will, wilt, shall, shalt, may, may'st, can, canst, might, mightest, would, would'st, should, should'st, could, could'st, ought, oughtest, let, am, are, is, was, were, been and be.*

See the Formation of Verbs both personal and impersonal thro' Mood and Tense, in the several Pages following.

Of

## Of the Formation of the Verb Active, To educate.

*Q. Conjugate the Verb Active Educate, through Mood and Tense.*

## A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

*Sing.* I educate or do educate; thou educatest or dost educate; or you educate or do educate; he educateth, educates, or doth or does educate. *Plur.* We educate or do educate; ye or you educate or do educate; they educate or do educate.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I have educated; thou hast or you have educated; he hath or has educated. *Plur.* We have educated; ye or you have educated; they have educated.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I educated or did educate; thou educatedst or didst educate, or you educated or did educate; he educated or did educate. *Plur.* We educated or did educate; ye or you educated or did educate; they educated or did educate.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I had educated; thou hadst or you had educated; he had educated. *Plur.* We had educated; ye or you had educated; they had educated.

*First Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I shall or will educate; thou shalt or wilt, or you shall or will educate; he shall or will educate. *Plur.* We shall or will educate; ye or you shall or will educate; they shall or will educate.

*Second Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I shall or will educate hereafter; thou shalt or wilt, or you shall or will educate hereafter; he shall or will educate hereafter. *Plur.* We shall or will educate hereafter; ye or you shall or will educate hereafter; they shall or will educate hereafter.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.* Educate thou; let him educate. *Plur.* Let us educate; educate ye; let them educate.

F

POTEN

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

*Sing.* I may or can educate; thou mayest or canst, or you may or can educate; he may or can educate. *Plur.* We may or can educate; ye or you may or can educate; they may or can educate.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I might or could have educated; thou mightest or couldst, or you might or could have educated; he might or could have educated. *Plur.* We might or could have educated; ye or you might or could have educated; they might or could have educated.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I might or could educate; thou mightest or couldst or you might or could educate; he might or could educate. *Plur.* We might or could educate; ye or you might or could educate; they might or could educate.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I might or could have had educated; thou mightest or couldst, or you might or could have had educated; he might or could have had educated. *Plur.* We might or could have had educated; ye or you might or could have had educated; they might or could have had educated.

*First Future Tense is wanting.**Second Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I may or can educate hereafter; thou mayest or canst or you may or can educate hereafter; he may or can educate hereafter. *Plur.* We may or can educate hereafter; ye or you may or can educate hereafter; they may or can educate hereafter.

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

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

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense,* to educate.

*Preterperfect Tense,* to have educated.

*Preterimperfect Tense,*

*Preterpluperfect Tense,* and } are wanting.

*First Future Tense,*

*Second Future Tense,* to educate hereafter.

PARTICIPLE of the

*Present Tense, Educating.*

Of the Formation of the Verb Passive, *To be Educated.*

*Q. How is the Verb Passive conjugated?*

*A. By the Help of the Verb Am or Be, and their Derivatives.*

*Q. Give an Example.*

*A. INDICATIVE MOOD.*

*Present Tense.*

*Sing.* I am educated; thou art *or* you are educated; he is educated. *Plur.* We are educated; ye *or* you are educated; they are educated.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I have been educated; thou hast, *or* you have been educated; he hath *or* has been educated. *Plur.* We have been educated; ye *or* you have been educated; they have been educated.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I was educated; thou wast, *or* you was educated; he was educated. *Plur.* We were educated; ye *or* you were educated; they were educated.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I had been educated; thou hadst, *or* you had been educated; he had been educated. *Plur.* We had been educated; ye *or* you had been educated; they had been educated.

*First Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I shall *or* will be educated; thou shalt *or*, wilt, *or* you shall *or* will be educated; he shall *or* will be educated. *Plur.* We shall *or* will be educated; ye *or* you shall *or* will be educated; they shall *or* will be educated.

*Second Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I shall *or* will be educated hereafter ; thou shalt *or* wilt, *or* you shall *or* will be educated hereafter ; he shall *or* will be educated hereafter. *Plur.* We shall *or* will be educated hereafter ; ye *or* you shall *or* will be educated hereafter ; they shall *or* will be educated hereafter.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.* Be thou educated ; let him be educated. *Plur.* Let as be educated ; be ye educated ; let them be educated.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

*Sing.* I may *or* can be educated ; thou mayest *or* canst, *or* you may *or* can be educated ; he may *or* can be educated. *Plur.* We may *or* can be educated ; ye *or* you may *or* can be educated ; they may *or* can be educated.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I might *or* could have been educated ; thou mightest *or* couldst, *or* you might *or* could have been educated ; he might *or* could have been educated. *Plur.* We might *or* could have been educated ; ye *or* you might *or* could have been educated ; they might *or* could have been educated.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I might *or* could be educated ; thou mightest *or* couldst, *or* you might *or* could be educated ; he might *or* could be educated. *Plur.* We might *or* could be educated ; ye *or* you might *or* could be educated ; they might *or* could be educated.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I might *or* could have had been educated ; thou mightest *or* couldst, *or* you might *or* could have had been educated ; he might *or* could have had been educated. *Plur.* We might *or* could have had been educated ; ye *or* you might *or* could have had been educated ; they might *or* could have had been educated.

*First Future Tense is wanting.*

*Second Future Tense.*

**Sing.** I may or can be educated hereafter; thou mayest or canst, or you may or can be educated hereafter; he may or can be educated hereafter. **Plur.** We may or can be educated hereafter; ye or you may or can be educated hereafter; they may or can be educated hereafter.

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

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

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense*, To be educated.

*Preterperfect Tense*, To have been educated.

*Preterimperfect Tense,*

*Preterpluperfect Tense,* and } are wanting.

*First future Tense,*

*Second future Tense*, To be educated hereafter.

## PARTICIPLE of the

*Preter Tense*, Educated.

**Q.** How are Verbs Neuter formed?

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

**Q.** How are Verbs Impersonal formed?

**A.** *Impersonals* are formed throughout all *Moods* and *Tenses* in the *Third Person singular* only.

**Q.** Give an Example of the Formation of the Verb Impersonal active, *It rains*.

## A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense*, It rains, or doth, or does rain, or it raineth.

*Preterperfect Tense*, It hath rained.

*Preterimperfect Tense*, It rained, or did rain.

*Preterpluperfect Tense*, It had rained.

*First Future Tense*, It shall, or will rain.

*Second Future Tense*, It shall, or will rain hereafter.

**IMPERATIVE MOOD**, Let it rain.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense*, It may, or can rain.

*Preterperfect Tense*, It might, or could have rained.

*Preterimperfect Tense*, It might or could rain.

*Preterpluperfect Tense*, It might, or could have had rained.

*First Future Tense* is wanting.

*Second Future Tense*, It may, or can rain hereafter.

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

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

The *INFINITIVE MOOD* is wanting.

**Q.** Give an Example of the Formation of the Verb Impersonal passive, *It is reported*.

## A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense*, It is reported.

*Preterperfect Tense*, It hath, or has been reported.

*Preterimperfect Tense*, It was reported.

*Preterpluperfect Tense*, It had been reported.

*First Future Tense*, It shall, or will be reported.

*Second Future Tense*, It shall, or will be reported hereafter.

*IMPERATIVE MOOD*, Let it be reported.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense*, It may, or can be reported.

*Preterperfect Tense*, It might, or could have been reported.

*Preterimperfect Tense*, It might, or could be reported.

*Preterpluperfect Tense*, It might, or could have had been reported.

*First Future Tense* is wanting.

*Second Future Tense*, It may, or can be reported hereafter.

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

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

The *INFINITIVE MOOD* is wanting.

## CHAP. VI.

## Of the PARTICIPLE.

Q. **W**HAT is a Participle?

A. A *Participle* is a Part of Speech derived of a Verb, and signifies *Being, Doing, or Suffering*, and also implies *Time*, as a Verb does; but is otherwise like a Noun *Adjective*.

Q. How many Participles are there?

A. Two; the *Active Participle*, that ends in *ing*; as, *loving*; and the *Passive Participle*, that ends in *d, t, or n*; as, *loved, taught, slain*.

## CHAP. VII.

## Of an ADVERB.

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

A. An *Adverb* is a Part of Speech commonly set before a *Verb*, either to declare and fix the Meaning thereof, or to give some Force and Distinction thereto; as, *There is Sorrow, where there is Pain*.

Q. Which are Adverbs?

A. These following most commonly occur; *Already, always, as, asunder, by and by, by or hard by, downward, elsewhere, enough, ever, far or far off, hence, henceforth, here, hereafter, heretofore, hither, how, how great, how many, how much, I, if I might, indeed, I wish, nay, never, no, not, now, no where, often, oftentimes, O, Oh, Oh that, peradventure, perhaps, rather, seldom, so, than, then, thence, there, thither, to-day, to-morrow, very, upward, when, whence, where, whither, yea, yes, yesterday, yesternight*: Also all such *Adverbs* in *ly*, as are derived from *Adjectives*; as, *justly, wisely, truly, prudently, bravely, &c.* and all *Ordinals*; as, *once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, &c.*

Q. Are not some Adverbs compared?

A. Yes; especially *Adverbs* in *ly*; as, *wisely, more wisely, very wisely*.

## CHAP. VIII.

## Of a CONJUNCTION.

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

A. A *Conjunction* is a Part of Speech that joins Words and Sentences together: Shews the Reason of a Thing or lays the Subject under a Condition.



*Q. How many sorts of Conjunctions are there?*

*A. Many; but the Chief are Copulatives, Disjunctives, Causals and Conditionals.*

*Q. What is the Use of the Conjunction Copulative?*

*A. It joins both the Words and the Sense of a Sentence; as, I study, and Peter plays.*

*Q. What is the Use of a Disjunctive?*

*A. It joins Words, but disjoins the Sense; as, I, or Peter shall be punished.*

*Q. What is the Use of a Causal?*

*A. It shews the Cause or Reason of a Thing; as, I do study, that I may be learned.*

*Q. What is the Use of a Conditional?*

*A. It renders the Speech doubtful; as, If the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks.*

*Q. Give me a List of the principal Conjunctions.*

*A. Also, although, and, as, because, but, either, except, for, howsoever, if, likewise, moreover, namely, neither, nevertheless, nor, or, otherwise, save, since, that, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, wherefore, whether, whither.*

## CHAP. IX.

### Of a PREPOSITION.

*Q. WHAT is a Preposition?*

*A. A Preposition is a Part of Speech regularly set before a Word of another Part of Speech, either separated from it or joined to it, to signify its Rest, Alteration, and Manner of Motion.*

*Q. Give an Example.*

*A. Alexander travelled into Persia; here into is the Preposition separated from the Noun: But in this The Conclusion will shew the Matter, the Preposition Con is joined to cluston.*

*Q. By what Name do you call the Preposition, That stands separate?*

*A. It is called Apposition.*

*Q. How call you that Preposition, which is joined to the Noun?*

*A. It is called Composition.*

*Q. Which are the Prepositions set separate, or by Apposition?*

*A. They are these that follow; Above, about, after, against, among or amongst, at, before, behind, before or in presence of, beneath, below, between, betwixt, beyond, on this Side, by or thro', beside, for, from, in, into, no or upon, over, off, out or out of, to or unto, towards, under, up to, with, within, without.*

**Q.** Which are the Prepositions joined or set in Composition?

**A.** These that follow, which are proper to the English Tongue only.

1. *A*, which is used for *on*, or *in*; as, *a Foot*, for *on Foot*; *a Bed*, for *in Bed*; tho' it is sometimes redundant; as in *abide* for *bide*, *awake* for *wake*.

2. *Be*, which is used for *about*; as in *besprinkle*, i. e. to sprinkle *about*: For *by*, or *nigh*; as, *beside*, i. e. *by* or *nigh the Side*: For *in*; as, *betimes*; i. e. *in time* or *early*: For *before*; as, to *bespeak*, i. e. to speak *for*, &c.

3. *Counter*, which signifies *Opposition* or *Contrariety*; as, *Counterbalance*, *Counterscarp*, *Counterfeit*.

4. *For*, which signifies *Negation*, or *Privation*; as, to *forbid*, to *forsake*.

5. *Fore*, which signifies *before*; as, to *foresee*, to *foretell*.

6. *Mis*, which denotes *Defect* or *Error*; as, *Misdeed*, *Mistake*.

7. *Over*, which signifies *Eminency* or *Superiority*; as, to *overcome*, to *oversee*. It denotes also *Excess*; as, *overhasty*.

8. *Out*, which signifies *Excess*, *Excellency*, or *Superiority*; as, to *out-do*, to *out-run*, *out-wit*.

9. *Un*, which denotes *Negation* and *Contrariety*; as, *unpleasant*, *unworthy*: Also *Dissolution*; as, to *unsay*, to *undo*.

10. *Up*, which denotes *Motion upwards*, or *Places and Things* that lie *upwards*; as, *Upland*, *upside*.

11. *Sur*, which signifies *on*, *over*, or *upon*, derived from the Latin *super*; as, *surface*.

12. *With*, which signifies *against*, or *opposition*; as, to *withstand*, i. e. to *stand against*. Sometimes it signifies *from* or *back*; as, to *with-hold*, to *withdraw*.

**Q.** Which are the Prepositions in Composition borrowed from the Latin?

**A.** 1. *A* and *ab*, whose natural Signification is *from*, *of*, and *out of*; but compounded with an English Word, serve either to denote *Excess*; as, *about*, *afore*, *abhor*, *abuse*, *abroad*, or else to signify *Separation*; as, to *abstain*, to *abolish*.

2. *Ad*, which signifies *to*, or *at*; as, *Advocate*, *Advent*, *Adverb*.

3. *Ante*, which signifies *before*; as, *Antecedent*, to *antedate*.

4. *Circum*, which signifies *about*; as, *Circumlocution*, *Circumvallation*, *Circumscribe*.

5. *Co*, *Col*, *Con*, and *Com*, for *Cum*, signify *with*, or *together*; as, *Copartner*, *Colloquy*, *Commerce*, *Convocation*.

6. *Contra*, which signifies *against*, and denotes *Opposition* or *Contrariety*; as, to *contradict*.

7. *De*, which signifies a kind of *Motion from*; as, *decant*, *detract*, *deduce*, and so is properly used to *extend* the Sense of a Word; as, to *demonstrate*, to *deplore*. It also denotes *contrariety*; as, *demerit*.

8. *Di*, which serves to *extend*, *stretch out* or *lessen* the Sense of the Word it is compounded with; as, *direct*, *diminish*, *dilate*.

9. *Dis*, which signifies *Separation*, *Difference*, or *Diversity*, giving a Signification contrary to the primitive Usage of the Word it is compounded with; as, to *disagree*, to *discharge*.

10. *E* or *Ex*, which signifies *out*, *cut of*, or *off*; as, *Event*, i. e. the falling out; to *eject*, i. e. to cast out; to *exclude*, i. e. to shut out.

11. *Extra*, which signifies *beyond*, *over and above*; as, *extravagant*, *extraordinary*.

12. *In* or *Im*, which generally denotes the *Position* or *Disposition*, or an *Action* whereby one Thing is, as it were, put into another; as, to *import*, to *impale*, to *inclose*: Or the *Impression* whereby the Thing receives such and such a Form; as, to *inchant*, to *incline*. It likewise denotes *Want* or *Imperfection*; as, *implore*, *importune*, *impowerish*, *impair*, *impotent*, &c. *Greatness* or *Largeness*; as *immense*, *immensity*: *Likeness*; as *imitate*, *imitation*: *Unchangeableness*; as *immutable*: *Purity*; as *immaculate*; i. e. *unspotted*: *Hindrance*; as *impede*, i. e. to *stop*: *Force*; as to *impel*, i. e. to *drive forward*: *Accusation*; as, to *impeach*: *Pride*; as, *imperious*: *Violence*; as, *impetuous*: *Confinement*; as *immure*, i. e. to shut up between two Walls. It is also used at the beginning of Words, to denote *Privation*, or not; and gives a contrary Sense to the Word it is compounded with; as, *Indecent*, *Inhuman*, *Injustice*, *Imprudent*, *Imperfect*, *Impenitent*. Also in one Word where *In* is changed into *Ig*, as *ignoble*.

Note, *In* Words derived from the French, instead of *in*, we commonly use *en*; as, to *enrage*, to *encourage*: but then it never denotes *Privation* or not.

13. *Inter*, which signifies *between*; as, to *intervene*, to *interrupt*: but in *interdict*, it signifies as much as *for*, in *forbid*. Sometimes we use *enter*, in Words derived from the French.

14. *Intro*, which signifies *within*; as, to *introduce*.

15. *Ob*, which signifies *against*; as, *Obstacle*, to *oppose*.

16. *Per*, which signifies *through*; and denotes a certain Degree of *Excellence* or *Excess*; as, *perfect*, *perforate*, *persecute*.

17. *Post*, which signifies *after*; as *Postscript*.

18. *Pre*, which signifies *before*; as, to *premeditate*, to *pre-engage*, *Preface*.

19. *Pro*, which signifies *for* or *forth*; but it has also a great many other Senses; as, to *profess*, *protect*, *pronounce*, *prorogue*.

20. *Preter*, which signifies *again*; as, *preternatural*.

21. *Re*, which generally implies a repeated *Action*; as, to *repeat*, *rechange*. Sometimes it denotes *Opposition*; as, to *repulse*: Sometimes it denotes only the enlarging the Sense of the simple Verb; as, *repose*, *repast*: Sometimes it signifies the changing one *Thing* or *State* into another; as, *Reduce*, *Reduction*: Sometimes it denotes *contrariety*; as, *Reverse*: Sometimes *Honour* and *Esteem*; as, *Regard*, *Respect*: And sometimes *dislike* and *disesteem*; as, *Reproach*, *Reject*, *Rejection*.

22. *Retro*, which signifies *backward*; as, *Retrospect*, *Retrograde Motion*.

23. *Se*, which signifies *without*, or *by itself*; as, *secure*, *separate*, *seclude*.

24. *Sub*, which signifies *under*; as, to *subscribe*.

25. *Subter*, which also signifies *under*; as, *Subterfuge*, i. e. *a Refuge under*.

26. *Super*, which signifies *upon*, *over*, or *above*; as, *Superscription*, *Superfluous*.

27. *Trans*, which signifies *over*, or *beyond*; as, to *transport*, to *transgress*: Sometimes it signifies the moving from one Place to another; as, to *transplant*, to *transpose*; sometimes it denotes the changing of one Thing into another; as, to *transform*, *Transubstantiation*.

Q. Which are the Prepositions in Composition derived from the Greek?

A. 1. *A*, which signifies *Privation* or *not*; as, *Anonymous*, *Anarchy*.

2. *Amphi*, which signifies *on both Sides* and *about*; as, *Amphibious*, *Amphitheatre*, *Amphibology*.

3. *Anta* and *Anti*, which signify *against*; as, *Antagonist*, *Antichrist*.

4. *Hyper*, which signifies *over and above*; as *Hyperbole*.

5. *Hypo*, which signifies *under*; as, *Hypocrisy*.

6. *Meta*, which signifies *beyond*; or else denotes the changing of one Thing into another; as, *Metaphor*, *Metamorphosis*.

7. *Peri*, which signifies *about*; as, *periodical*, *Periphery*.

8. *Syn*, which signifies *with* or *together*; as, *Synol*, *Syntax*.

## CHAP. X.

## Of an INTERJECTION.

**Q** **W**HAT is an Interjection?

*A.* An *Interjection* is a Part of Speech, which denoteth a sudden Passion of the Mind, without the help of any other Words: And therefore *Interjections* are as various as the sudden Passions of the Mind themselves; as, *Ho, brave Boys! Here is News for you.*

*Q.* Which are the Interjections?

*A.* These following are some of them; *Ab! alack! alas! away! fie! foh! good lack! good Sir! ha, ha, he! ha! heigh! hem! ho! hoi! how-now! hush! now! O! Oh! O brave! O strange! O hoe! pish! shub! Sirrab! sobo! St! tush! well-done! well-said! whoo! wo!*

## CHAP. XI.

## Of the Derivation of WORDS.

**Q** **W**HAT is the Derivation of Words?

*A.* It shews how every Word may be formed in its proper Case, Mood, Tense, and Quality.

*Q.* How is the Genitive Case Singular formed, without the Preposition of prefix'd?

*A.* By putting 's to the Substantive of the Possessor; as, *The Master's Eye*, i. e. *The Eye of the Master makes the Horse fat.*

*Note.* 1. That the Possessor, or the Thing possessed, with this Termination 's, may be accounted either a Substantive of the Genitive Singular, or an Adjective Possessive; as, *My Master's Son*, where *Master's* is an Adjective Possessive; which may be properly rendered otherwise, by the Genitive Case, *The Son of my Master.*

2. It must nevertheless be carefully observed, that the single s added to the End of a Word, which before ended in e, does not make such a Word a Genitive Case, or an Adjective Possessive; neither does it add any Syllable to the Word; for the e, to which it is added, is cast away in the Pronunciation, and the s only adds to the Number of that Word, and is sounded together with the last Consonant thereof; as, *In the Words Share, Shares; Trade, Trades; Spade, Spades, &c. except where the Words end in ge; as, Cage, Cages; or fe; as, Case, Cases: or ce: as, Face, Faces.*

**Q.** How are Verbs derived from other Parts of Speech?

**A.** Many *Substantives*, and sometimes *Adjectives*; and sometimes the other Parts of Speech become *Verbs*, by prefixing the Sign *to* before them, or by adding the Termination *en* to the *Adjective*; as, from a *House* comes *to house*; from *warm*, *to warm*; from *hard*, *to harden*.

**Q.** Do not Substantives come sometimes from Verbs?

**A.** Yes; almost every *Verb* has some *Substantive* coming from it; for by the Addition of *er* to the Ending of the *Present Tense*, comes a *Substantive* signifying the *Agent* or *Doer*, which is therefore called a *Verbal Noun*; as, from *to hear* comes a *Hearer*; from *to carry*, a *Carrier*.

**Note**, Some Substantives are formed from Verbs, by the Addition of *or* to the Ending of the *Present Tense*; as from *to govern*, comes a *Governor*; from *to solicit*, a *Solicitor* from *to visit*, a *Visitor*; from *to possess*, a *Possessor*; from *to sail*, a *Sailor*; from *to vend*, or *sell*, a *Vendor*; also from *to contribute*, comes a *Contributor*; and from *to survive*, a *Survivor*, dropping the *e*.

**Q.** Are not Adjectives sometimes formed from Substantives?

**A.** Yes; 1. By adding the Termination *y*, are formed *Adjectives* of *Plenty* or of *Abounding*; as, from *Health* comes *halthy*; from *Wealth*, *wealthy*.

2. By adding the Termination *en*, are formed *Adjectives*, that signify the *Matter* out of which any Thing is made; as, from *Ash* comes *Ashen*; from *Birch*, *birchen*; from *Oak*, *oaken*, &c. as, An *oaken Stick*, A *birchen Broom*.

3. By adding the Termination *ful*, are formed *Adjectives*, denoting *Fulness*; as, from *Joy*, comes *joyful*; from *Youth*, *youthful*; from *Sin*, *sinful*; also from *to abash*, *bashful*, &c.

4. By adding the Termination *some*, are formed *Adjectives*, denoting much the same; as, from *Trouble* comes *Troublesome*. from *Game*, *Gamesome*, &c. tho' sometimes the *e* is left out.

5. By adding the Termination *less*, are formed *Adjectives*, signifying *Want*; as, from *Worth* comes *worthless*; from *Help*, *helpless*; from *Tooth*, *toothless*, &c.

**Note**, The same Thing is also signified by *un*, *in* or *im*, prefixed to *Adjectives*; as, *unpleasant*, *indecent*, *improper*, &c.

6. By adding the Termination *ly*, are formed *Adjectives*, which denote *Likeness*; as, from *Man* comes *manly*; from *God*, *godly*; also from *to fit* comes *fitly*; from *certain*, *certainly*, &c.

7. By adding the Termination *ish*, are formed *Adjectives*, denoting the same Thing; as, from *Wolf* comes *wolfish*; from

*Child, childish; Sheep, sheepish. &c. Also from Book comes bookish; and from to tickle comes ticklish*

Note, 1. From Adjectives, by adding the same Termination, are formed Adjectives diminutive, as, from *Green* comes *greenish*; *Soft*, *softish*; *Hard*, *hardish* &c.

2, There are also some National Names which end in *ish*; as, *English*, *Spanish*, *Danish*, &c. *antonic*; as, *Britannic*, *Germanic*, *Italic*.

Q. By what other Means are Words derived from their Primitives?

A. By adding *-ship*, *-dom*, *-rick*, *-wick*, *-ness*, *-head*, *-hood*.

1. Words ending in *-ship*, denote, Office, Employment, or Condition; as, *Stewardship*, *Fellowship*, *Lordship*, &c.

2. Words ending in *-dom* signify Office or Charge with Power and Dominion, or without them; as, *Papedom*, *Kingdom*. Also

They signify the State, Condition, Quality, Propriety, and Place in which a Person exercises his Power; as, *Freedom*, *Thralldom*, *Whoredom*, *Wisdom*, *Dukedom*, &c.

3. Words ending in *-rick* and *-wick*, denote Office and Dominion; as, *Bishoprick*, *Bailiwick*.

Note, *-ment* and *-age* are purely French Terminations, and have the same Meaning with us as with them, and scarce ever occur but in Words derived from that Language; as *Commandment*, *Usage*.

4. Substantives ending in *-ness*, signify the Essence of the Thing; and are formed from Adjectives; as, from *white* comes *Whiteness*; from *hard*, *Hardness*, &c.

Note, These are called Abstract Nouns.

5. Nouns that end in *-head* and *-hood*, denote the State, Condition, and Quality of a Thing, or Person; as, *Godhead*, *Manhood*, *Widowhood*, *Brotherhood*, *Libelhood*, &c.

Note, There are also Substantives (derived from Adjectives and Verbs) which are made by adding the ending *th*, with some small change; as, from *long*, comes *Length*; *strong*, *Strength*; *warm*, *Warmth*; *Moon*, *Month*. &c. Also from *to die*, comes *Death*; from *grow*, *Growth*, &c.

### Of Substantives Diminutive.

Q. What is a Substantive Diminutive?

A. It is another Method of Derivation, by which a Noun is formed, to lessen the Sense of its Primitive Word; as, from *Lamb* comes *Lambkin*, which is a little Lamb.

## CHAP. XII.

### Of the SYNTAX.

**Q.** **W**HAT is Syntax?

**A.** It is the disposing of Words in their right Case, Gender, Number, Person, Mood, Tense and Place, in a Sentence.

**Q.** Give an Example.

**A.** Good Boys are not beaten; here the Words are placed according to Syntax: Whereas should I say, Beaten not are Boys good, it would be unintelligible; because here is no Syntax in this Sentence.

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

**A.** Two; Simple and Compound.

**Q.** What is a Simple Sentence?

**A.** It is that wherein there is but one Verb, and one Nominative Word of the Subject, either expressed or understood; as, The Boy reads.

**Q.** What is a Compound Sentence?

**A.** It is two Simple Sentences joined together by a Conjunction, or by a Relative; as, who, which, that; or by a Comparative Word; as, so, as, such, so many, as many more than; as, I am diligent, and you are negligent. He is a naughty Boy, who deserves Correction.

**Q.** What do you mean by a Nominative Word?

**A.** The Word that goes before the Verb, and answers to the Question who or what; as, Boys play. Where it may be asked, Who do play? Answer; Boys.

**Q.** Does the Nominative Case or Word always go before the Verb?

**A.** Yes; except when a Question is ask'd, and then the Nominative Case follows the Verb, or more commonly the Sign of the Verb; as, Did John go to London? Do I neglect my Business?

**Q.** What is the Construction of the Verb with the Nominative Word?

**A.** The Verb must be of the same Number and Person with the Nominative Word; as, I stand; thou standest; he standeth: Not I standest; thou standeth; he stand.

**Q.** Is the Nominative Case to the Verb always a Substantive?



*A. No: Sometimes the Infinitive Mood stands for the Nominative Word; as, To lie is shameful: And sometimes a whole Clause foregoing; as, To rise betimes in the Morning, is the most wholesom Thing in the World.*

*Q. If two, or more Substantives Singular come together, how must the Verb be put?*

*A. In the Plural Number; as, Peter and John Fight.*

*Q. What Number is the Verb put in, when it follows a Noun of Multitude?*

*A. It may be put in the Plural, when Circumstances absolutely determin the Case to be more than one; but it is most commonly of the singular Number; as, the Multitude is very noisy. The Heap is removed.*

*Q. Of what Case must those Nouns be, which follow Verbs, and are governed by them?*

*A. Sometimes the Genitive; as, Take Pity of me: Sometimes the Dative; as, I gave a Book to the Master: And sometimes the Accusative; as, I love my Master.*

*Q. What is the Construction of the Vocative?*

*A. The Vocative is no Part of the Sentence, but only the Person to whom the Sentence is address'd; and is always of the Second Person Singular or Plural; as, John! where have you been, that you have staid so long? Ladies! Why do ye not mind your Writing?*

*Q. Of what is the Ablative Case govern'd?*

*A. The Ablative is always governed of some Preposition, expressed or understood; such as, in, with, through, for, from, by, and than; as, He took it from me. He went with you.*

## CHAP. XIII.

### Of TRANSPOSITION.

*Q. WHAT is Transposition?*

*A. It is the placing of Words out of their natural Order, to render the Sound of them more agreeable the Ear.*

#### EXAMPLE.

*It cannot be avoided, but that Scandals will arise, and Differences will grow in the Church of God, so long as there is Wickedness on Earth, or Malice in Hell.*

## TRANSPPOSED.

*It cannot be avoided, so long as there is Wickedness on Earth, or Malice in Hell, but that Scandals will arise, and Differences will grow in the Church of God.*

*Note, Where the natural order of the Words is smooth and grateful to the Ear, they ought not to be transposed, unless in Poetry, and there only, when the Necessity of the Verse requires it.*

## CHAP. XIV.

## Of the ELLIPSIS.

**Q.** **W**HAT is an Ellipsis?

*A.* The leaving out of Words in a Sentence.

**Q.** Upon what Account may Words be left out?

*A.* 1. When a Word has been mentioned just before, and may be supposed to be kept in Mind. Therefore in a *Relative* Sentence, the *Antecedent*, or foregoing Word, is seldom repeated; as, *I bought the Books, which [Books] I read.*

2. When any Word is to be immediately mentioned, if it can be well understood, it ought to be left out in the former Part; as, *Drink ye Red [Wine] or White Wine.*

3. When the Thought is expressed by some other Means; as pointing to a Man, you need not say, *Who is that Man?* but, *Who is that?*

4. Those Words, which, upon the mentioning of others, must needs be supposed to be meant, may be left out; as, *When you come to St. Paul's [Church] then turn to the left [Hand].*

5. *Thing* and *Act*, are frequently left out when they may be understood; as, *It is hard, [i. e. a hard Thing] to travel through the Snow. It is easy, [i. e. an easy Thing or Act] to do so.*

6. The Conjunction *that*, is often left out in a Compound Sentence; as, *I desire [that] you would write for me.*

7. The Relatives, *that*, *which*, *who*, *whom*, may be left out; as, *There goes the Man [that or whom] I beat Yesterday. Is this the Man ye spoke of? i. e. of whom ye spoke?*

8. Sometimes a whole Sentence is left out; as, *It is our Duty to pay a Respect and Deference, as to all those that are Virtuous and Courageous; so [it is our Duty to pay a Respect and Deference] to those also, who bear any Office or Command in the State.*

CHAP.

## Of ABBREVIATIONS.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>A.</b> or Answ. <i>Answer</i>  | Clem. <i>Clement</i>  |
| <b>A. B.</b> Artium Baccalaureus, <i>Bachelor of Arts</i>   | Co. or Comp. <i>Company</i>   |
| <b>Abp.</b> <i>Archbishop</i>   | Col. <i>Colonel, Colossians</i>   |
| <b>Abr.</b> <i>Abraham</i>  | Com. <i>Commissioner</i>  |
| <b>Acct.</b> <i>Account</i>   | Corn. <i>Cornelius</i>  |
| <b>A. D.</b> Anno Domini, <i>in the Year of our Lord</i>  | <b>C. P. S.</b> Custos Privati Sigilli, <i>the Keeper of the Privy-Seal</i> |
| <b>Adml.</b> <i>Admiral</i>   | <b>C. S.</b> Custos Sigilli, <i>Keeper of the Seal</i>                      |
| <b>Adms.</b> <i>Administrators</i>  | <b>Cr.</b> <i>Creditor</i>  |
| <b>A. M.</b> Artium Magister, <i>Master of Arts: Ante Meridiem, before Noon: and Anno Mundi, in the Year of the World</i> | <b>Cur.</b> <i>Curate</i>   |
| <b>Amst.</b> <i>Amsterdam</i>   | <b>D.</b> <i>in Number, 500</i>   |
| <b>Anab.</b> <i>Anabaptist</i>  | <b>Dr.</b> <i>Doctor, Debtor</i>  |
| <b>Anth.</b> <i>Anthony</i>   | <b>Dan.</b> <i>Daniel</i>   |
| <b>Ap.</b> <i>Apostle</i>   | <b>D. D.</b> Doctor Divinitatis, <i>Doctor of Divinity</i>                  |
| <b>Apr.</b> <i>April</i>  | <b>d.</b> <i>denarius, a Penny</i>  |
| <b>Ass.</b> <i>Assigns</i>  | <b>dd.</b> <i>delivered</i>   |
| <b>Alt. P. G. C.</b> <i>Astronomy-Professor of Gresham College</i>  | <b>Dec. or iober.</b> <i>December</i>                                       |
| <b>Atto.</b> <i>Attorney</i>  | <b>Dep.</b> <i>Deputy</i>   |
| <b>B. A.</b> <i>Bachelor of Arts</i>  | <b>Devon.</b> <i>Devonshire</i>   |
| <b>Bart.</b> <i>Baronet</i>   | <b>Deut.</b> <i>Deuteronomy</i>   |
| <b>Barth.</b> <i>Bartholomew</i>  | <b>D<sup>o</sup></b> <i>Ditto, the same</i>                                 |
| <b>B. D.</b> Baccalaureus Divinitatis <i>Bachelor of Divinity</i>   | <b>Dukm.</b> <i>Dukedom</i>   |
| <b>Benj.</b> <i>Benjamin</i>  | <b>Earld.</b> <i>Earldom</i>  |
| <b>Bp.</b> <i>Bishop</i>  | <b>Edm.</b> <i>Edmund</i>   |
| <b>B. V.</b> <i>Blessed Virgin</i>  | <b>Edw.</b> <i>Edward</i>   |
| <b>Bucks.</b> <i>Buckinghamshire</i>  | <b>E. g.</b> <i>Exempli gratia, as for Example</i>                          |
| <b>C.</b> <i>Cent. Centum, an Hundred</i>   | <b>Eliz.</b> <i>Elizabeth</i>   |
| <b>Cant.</b> <i>Canticles, Canterbury</i>   | <b>Eng.</b> <i>English, England</i>   |
| <b>Capt.</b> <i>Captain</i>   | <b>Ep.</b> <i>Epistle</i>   |
| <b>Cat.</b> <i>Catechism</i>  | <b>Eph.</b> <i>Ephesians</i>  |
| <b>Chap.</b> <i>Chapter</i>   | <b>Esa.</b> <i>Esaias</i>   |
| <b>Chron.</b> <i>Chronicles</i>   | <b>Esq.</b> <i>Esquire</i>  |
| <b>Cit.</b> <i>Citizen, City, Citadel</i>   | <b>Ex.</b> <i>Example</i>   |
| <b>Cler.</b> <i>Clericus, Clergyman</i>   | <b>Ex<sup>o</sup>.</b> <i>Exchange</i>                                      |
|   | <b>Ext.</b> <i>Executor</i>   |
|   | <b>Exon.</b> <i>Exeter</i>  |
|   | <b>Feb.</b> <i>February</i>   |
|   | <b>Fr.</b> <i>France, French, Francis, and Frances</i>                      |
|   | <b>F. R. S.</b>   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society                     | L. D. Lady-day                                 |
| Gal. Galatians  | Lev. Leviticus                                 |
| Gen. Genesis  | Lieu, Lieutenant                               |
| Genl. General   | L.L.D. Legum Doctor, Doctor of Laws            |
| Genmo. Generalissim                                   | L. S. Locus Sigilli, The Place of the Seal     |
| Gent. Gentleman                                       | London. London                                 |
| Geo. George   | Ldp. Lordship                                  |
| Gosp. Gospel  | Morn. Morning.                                 |
| G. R. Georgius Rex, George the King                   | m. manipulus, a Handful                        |
| Greg. Gregory   | M. A. Magister Artium, Master of Arts          |
| Hants. Hampshire                                      | Ma. Madam                                      |
| Heb. Hebrews  | Ma.B. Medicinæ Baccalaureus Bachelor of Physic |
| Hen. Henry  | Mty. Majesty                                   |
| Her. Hieronymus, Jerom                                | Mar. March                                     |
| Hon <sup>ble</sup> . Honourable                       | Marm. Marmaduke                                |
| Hon <sup>d</sup> . Honoured                           | Mart. Martin, Martyr                           |
| Hon <sup>rs</sup> . Honours                           | Mat. Matthew                                   |
| Holl <sup>a</sup> . Holland                           | Math. Mathematics                              |
| ibid. ibidem, in the same Place                       | Mess <sup>rs</sup> . Gentlemen                 |
| Hum. Humphrey   | Midd <sup>x</sup> . Middlesex                  |
| Hund. Hundred   | M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, Doctor of Physic        |
| I. in Number, 1.                                      | Mich. Michael, Michaelmas                      |
| Id. Idem, the same                                    | Min. Minister                                  |
| i. e. id est, that is                                 | M. S. Memorizæ Sacram, Sacred to the Memory    |
| J. H. S. Jesus Hominum Salvator, Jesus Saviour of Men | Mr. Master                                     |
| Isa. Isaiah   | Mrs. Mistress                                  |
| Ja. James   | MS. Manuscript                                 |
| Jac. Jacob  | MSS. Manuscripts                               |
| J. D. Jurium Doctor, Doctor of Laws                   | N. Note  |
| Jer. Jeremy, Jerom                                    | Nat. Nathaniel, Nativity                       |
| Jno. John   | N. B. Note bene, Mark well                     |
| Jos. Joseph   | Nic. Nicodemus, Nicholas                       |
| Josh. Joshua  | n. l. non liquet, it appears not               |
| Km. Kingdom   | Nov. or 9ber. November                         |
| Kt. Knight  | N. S. New Style                                |
| L. in Number, 50                                      | Num. Number                                    |
| Ld. Lord  | Ob. Objection                                  |
| l. liber, Book, and libræ, Pounds                     | Obt. Obedient                                  |
| Lam. Lamentations                                     |  |

Of *ex*

**Q** *W* **HAT** is

*A.* An *exclamatory Word*, denoteth a sudden *passion* of any other Word, as various as the sudden *passions*.

*Ho, brave Boys! Hurra!*

*Q. Which are the*

*A.* These following *exclamations*: *alas! away! fie! foh!*

*hail! him! ho! hoi! how!*

*O brave! O strange! O ho!*

*St! tush! well-done! well-fare!*

## CH A

Of the Derivati

**Q** *W* **HAT** is the Derivati

*A.* It shews how *Words* in its proper *Case, Mood, Tense,*

*Q. How is the Genitive Case the Preposition of prefix'd?*

*A.* By putting *'s* to the Substantive, as, *The Master's Eye, i. e. The Eye of the Master.*

Note, 1. That the Possessor, or

this Termination *'s*, may be added

of the Genitive Singular, as,

as, *My Master's Son, where*

Possessive; which may be proper

the Genitive Case, *The Son of*

2. It must nevertheless be carefully

*s* added to the End of a Word,

does not make such a Word an

Adjective Possessive; neither does

the Word; for the *e*, to which

in the Pronunciation, and the *s*

of that Word, and is founded upon

sonant thereof; as, *In the Wars of*

*Trades; Spade, Spades, &c.*

end in *ge*; as, *Cage, Cages; or*

*see, see, see, see, see.*



## New Guide to the English Tongue.

### PART IV.

#### SENTENCES in PROSE.

He who is desirous to excel others in Virtue, is very commendable; and a Delight in obtaining Praise, deserves Encouragement, because it discovers an excellent Mind: But he is who employs his Thoughts only to out-going the Villany. Such a Contention is diabolical.

Who values Pleasure at a very little Rate, is the Bane of the Mind, and the Cause of all Evil. But he values no Possession more than Virtue, is the Fountain of all public and private Happiness.

Do not value thy Health and Strength too much; if thou enjoyest them, give Praise to Him that hath put all good Things upon all Men: Use them well, and He will give thee of them. God doth give to thee, and taketh away from thee, and He is not Evil.

The Fall of *Adam* from that glorious and happy State wherein he was created, the divine Image on his Face was changed and altered; and he, who was created superior to the Angels above, is now made but little better than the Angels below.

Children are such as their Institution; Infancy is led by Imitation; it hath neither Words nor Actions of its own, but is infused by others: If it have good or ill, it is borrowed; and the Shame or Thanks are due to them that lent them.

Idleness brings nothing home. Sometimes Men are seduced with Avarice, that they contradict themselves, and lose what is honestly due to them, by coveting more than justly their own, and thereby give others an opportunity of deceiving them.

Oct. or 8ber. *October*  
 O. S. *Old Style*  
 Oxon. *Oxford*  
 Par. *Parish*  
 Parl. *Parliament*  
 Pent. *Pentecost*  
 Per Cent. per Centum, by  
*the Hundred*  
 Pet. *Peter*  
 Phil. *Philip*  
 Philom. Philomathes, a *Lo-*  
*ver of Learning; or, Phi-*  
*lomathematicus, a Lover*  
*of the Mathematics*  
 P. M. *Post Meridiem, After-*  
*noon*  
 P. M. G. *Professor of Music*  
*at Gresham College*  
 Prof. Th. Gr. *Professor of Di-*  
*vinity at Gresham College*  
 P. S. *Postscript*  
 Ps. *Psalms*  
 Q. *Question, Queen*  
 q. d. *quasi dicat, as if he*  
*should say*  
 q. l. *quantum libet, as much*  
*as you please*  
 q. s. *quantum sufficit, a suf-*  
*ficient Quantity*  
 Regr. *Register*  
 Regimt. *Regiment*  
 Regt. *Regent*  
 Reg. Prof. *Regius Professor;*  
*King's Professor*  
 Rel. *Religion, Relation*

Rev. *Revelation, Reverend*  
 Rt. Wpful. *Right Worshipful*  
 Rt. Honble. *Right Honourable*  
 Shrop. *Shropshire*  
 S. South; and Solidus, a *Shil-*  
*ling*  
 Sr. *Sir*  
 St. *Saint*  
 Sept. or 7ber. *September*  
 Serj. *Serjeant*  
 Servt. *Servant*  
 Sol. *Solution*  
 S. T. P. *Sacro-sanctæ Theo-*  
*logiæ Professor, Professor*  
*of Divinity*  
 Tho. *Thomas*  
 Theo. *Theophilus*  
 Thess. *Thessalonians*  
 V. vide. *see, Verse, Five*  
 Viz. *videlicet, that is to say*  
 Will. or Wm. *William*  
 Wilts. *Wiltshire*  
 Wp. *Worship*  
 Wpful. *Worshipful*  
 Xn. *Christian*  
 Xpher. *Christopher*  
 Xt. *Christ*  
 ye. *the*  
 yn. *then*  
 ym. *them*  
 yr. *your*  
 vs. *this*  
 yu. *you or thou*  
 &. *et. and*  
 &c. *et cætera, and so forth*

Note, These Contractions ought to be avoided as much as possible, unless it be for one's own private Use, and where it would be ridiculous to write them at length; as, Mr. for Master, and Mrs. for Mistress, &c. It argues likewise a Disrespect and Slighting to use Contractions to our Betters, and is often puzzling to others.



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### PART IV.

#### SENTENCES in PROSE.

**A** Desire to excel others in Virtue, is very commendable; and a Delight in obtaining Praise, deserves Encouragement, because it discovers an excellent Mind: But he is sicked, who employs his Thoughts only to out-going the worst in Villany. Such a Contention is diabolical.

2. A wise Man values Pleasure at a very little Rate, because it is the Bane of the Mind, and the Cause of all Misery: But he values no Possession more than Virtue, because it is the Fountain of all public and private Happiness.

3. Boast not of thy Health and Strength too much; only whilst thou enjoyest them, give Praise to Him that bestoweth all good Things upon all Men: Use them well, lest He deprive thee of them. God doth give to thee, return Him not Evil.

4. By the Fall of *Adam* from that glorious and happy State, wherein he was created, the divine Image on his Mind is quite changed and altered; and he, who was created but a little inferior to the Angels above, is now made but little superior to the Angels below.

5. Children are such as their Institution; Infancy is led altogether by Imitation; it hath neither Words nor Actions but what are infused by others: If it have good or ill Language, it is borrowed; and the Shame or Thanks are only due to them that lent them.

6. Covetousness brings nothing home. Sometimes Men are so blinded with Avarice, that they contradict themselves, and lose what is honestly due to them, by coveting what is not justly their own, and thereby give others an Opportunity of deceiving them.

7. Do.



## A New Guide

7. Do not the Work of God negligently ; and let not your Heart be upon the World, when your Hand is lifted up in Prayer : For that Time, you may be confident, gained, which is prudently and zealously spent in God Service.

8. Divine Providence disposes all Things most wisely not only in what concerns the World in general, but even one of us in particular : So that in what Condition soever he puts us, we may assure ourselves that it is best for us since He chuses it, who cannot err.

9. Ever since the Transgression of our first Parents, the Purity of Human Nature hath been miserably stain'd ; its Faculties have been sadly depraved ; and its Affections very liable to be deluded, influenced, and overcome by the World.

10. Enquire not into the Secrets of God, but be content to learn your Duty according to the Quality of your Person or Employment. God's Commandments were proclaimed to all the World ; but his Counsels are to himself, and his secret ones, when they are admitted within the Veil.

11. Flatter not yourself that you have Faith towards God, if you want Charity towards your Neighbour ; for the one is a certain Effect of the other. Neither follow a Multitude to Sin, lest God make you share with them in their Punishment.

12. Gold, tho' the noblest of Metals, loseth its Lustre when continually worn in the same Purse with Copper, or Brass ; and the best Men, by associating themselves with the Wicked, are often corrupted with their Sins, and partake of their Punishments.

13. *Gregory Nyssen* compared an Usurer to a Man giving Water to one in a burning Fever ; which does him more harm than good : So the Usurer, tho' he seems for the present to relieve his Brother's Wants, yet afterwards he grievously torments him.

14. Happy is he who allows himself Time and Leisure to make his Peace with God, and sign a Truce with Heaven ; but more to be admired is he, who is obliged to live in the midst of Temptations, and yet can be in love with Religion to the last Moment of his Life.

15. He that only pleases himself, does himself no Kindness, because he displeases God his Creator, who commands us to be kind and good to all Men, and to do to others those Things which we are willing should be done to ourselves.

16. If they go down to the Pit, that do not feed the Hungry, and clothe the Naked; what will become of those that take away Bread from the Hungry, and Clothes from the Naked? If want of Charity be tormented in Hell, what will become of the Covetous?

17. It is a commendable Thing for a Boy to apply his Mind to the Study of good Letters; they will be always useful to him; they will procure him the Favour and Love of good Men, which those, that are wise value more than Riches and Pleasures.

18. King *Darius's* Mother, when she heard of the Death of *Alexander*, laid violent Hands upon herself; not that she preferred an Enemy before a Son, but because she had experienced the Duty of a Son in him, whom she had feared as an Enemy.

19. Let us never measure our Godliness by the Number of Sermons, which we hear, but by the Fruit we bring forth; without which, all our hearing will serve but to bring us into that portion of Stripes, which belongs to him that *knows his Master's Will and does it not*.

20. Lazy Folks take the most Pains. Some People are so careless, that they will run all Hazards, rather than help themselves at the Expense of a little Trouble; and it generally happens, that they are the greatest Sufferers in the Conclusion.

21. Men are generally governed more by Appearances than Realities; and the impudent Man in his Air and Behaviour, undertakes for himself that he has Ability and Merit, while the modest or diffident gives himself up as one who is possessed of neither.

22. Many Men are grown so negligent of seeking divine Mercy betimes, that they put *that* off to the last, which should have been the first Part of their Business; and many Times their Life is at an End, before they begin their Repentance.

23. No Man is so prosperous and happy, but he has some unfortunate and sad Days; and on the Contrary, no Man is so miserable, but he has some Times of Refreshment. Prosperity and Adversity, by turns, succeed one another, as Rain does fair Weather, and fair Weather Rain.

24. Nothing is more absurd than to extend our Hopes and Desires, our Projects and Designs for this World, beyond the Term of our living here: And it is unreasonable for us to trouble ourselves about this World, longer than we are like to continue in it.

25. Obe-

25. Obedience comprehendeth the whole Duty of a Man, both towards God, his Neighbour, and himself; we should therefore let it be engraven on our Hearts, that we may be useful in the Common-Wealth, and loyal to our Prince.

26. Our Life is a Warfare, and this World a Place of Masteries, wherein the greatest Garlands are allotted to them, who sustain the greatest Labours: For by the Smart of our Stripes is augmented the Glory of our Reward.

27. Pride is a very remarkable Sin; and often meets with very extraordinary Judgments, even in this Life; but will certainly be punished in the next: For if God spared not the Angels for this Sin, but cast them into Hell, let no Man hope to speed better.

28. Personal Merit is all a Man can call his own. Whoever strictly adheres to Honesty and Truth, and leads a regular and virtuous Life, is more truly Noble than a debauched abandoned Profligate, were he descended from the most illustrious Family.

29. Riches are like Dung, which stink in an Heap; but being spread abroad, make the Earth fruitful. It is but mere Fancy to desire and esteem Riches, except it be for the Sake of using them. The best Metals lose their Lustre, unless brighten'd by Use.

30. Repentance, tho' it is not to be rested in as any Satisfaction for Sin, or any Cause of the Pardon thereof, which is the Act of God's free Grace in Christ; yet it is of such Necessity to all Sinners, that none may expect Pardon without it.

31. St. Bernard, in his Youth, being troubled with a Pain in his Head, a certain Woman profered to cure him, by reciting a few Veries by way of Charm; but he refused, saying, *I had rather endure the Hand of God, than be cured by the Hand of the Devil.*

32. Servants should not deal worse with their Masters for dealing better with them, but conscionably do their work, that the Proverb may not be verified in them, *He that pays his Servant's Wages aforehand, cuts off his Right Arm*; that is, Occasions him to be slothful and lazy.

33. The Lawfulness of our Actions may not be judged by the Events, but by the Grounds: The wise and holy Arbiter of the World knows why, many times, the better Cause hath the worse Success: Many a just Business is crossed for a Punishment to the Agent.

34. Trade

34. Trade is so noble a Master, that it is willing to entertain all Mankind in its Service ; and has such Variety of Employments adapted to every Capacity, that all, but the Lazy, may support at least, if not enrich themselves.

35. Time is one of the most precious Talents in the World, which the Author of it has committed to our Management ! So precious, that he gives it us by Drops ; nor ever affords us two Moments at once ; but always takes away one, when he lets us have another.

36. Very wholesome Advice was that, which was given by a Heathen Philosopher, viz. *Make it no longer a Matter of Dispute, what are the Marks and Signs of a Righteous Man, but immediately set about it, and endeavour to become such an One.*

37. *Virtue* (said a Vicious Man on his Death-Bed) *as much outshines Vice in Splendor and Light, as the glorious Luminary of Heaven, which runs its daily Course in the lofty Sky, does that small Rush-Light which stands glimmering by my Bed's Side.*

38. Vain Glory destroys all the Fruits of a good Action. He that Prays, or gives Alms to be seen of Men, must take that as his Reward ; nor must he expect any other from Heaven, but the Portion of those Hypocrites, that love the Praise of Men, more than the Praise of God.

39. Upbraid no Man's Weakness to discomfort him, nor report it to him to disparage him ; neither delight to remember it to lessen him, or set thyself above him. And be sure never to praise thyself, or to dispraise any Man else, unless God's Glory, or some good End do hallow it.

40. Wicked Breasts are false to themselves ; neither trusting to their own Choice, nor making choice of that, which they dare to trust. They will set a good Face upon their secretly displeasing Sins ; and had rather be Self-condemner, than Wise and Prudent.

41. We ought neither to be so eager for hoarding up Treasure, as to withhold our Hand intirely from giving ; nor yet so careless and extravagant, as to let any Thing be unprofitably lost, which might be useful to ourselves, or beneficial to others.

42. Young Minds, being fullest of Ignorance, want Instruction most ; are fittest to receive it, as being freest from Prejudices, and worldly Cares ; and are apt to retain it best, being void of such Corruptions as would otherwise expel it.

## SENTENCES in VERSE.

*Life is short and miserable.*

**A**H! Few and full of Sorrow are the Days  
 Of miserable Man : His Life decays  
 Like that frail Flower, which with the Sun's uprise,  
 Her Bud unfolds, and with the Evening dies :  
 He, like an empty Shadow glides away,  
 And all his Life is but a Winter's Day

*On the diligent Ants.*

Ants in Battalia to their Cells convey,  
 The plunder'd Forage of their yellow Prey ;  
 The little Drudges trot about, and sweat,  
 But will not strait devour all that they get ;  
 For in their Mouths we see them carry home,  
 A Stock for Winter, which they know must come.

*On the Atheist.*

Bold is the Wretch, and blasphemous the Man,  
 Who being finite, will attempt to scan  
 The Works of him, that's infinitely wise,  
 And those he cannot comprehend denies :  
 Our Reason is too weak a Guide to shew,  
 How God Almighty governs all below.

*A Future State certain.*

Brave Youths the Paths of Virtue still should tread,  
 And not by Error's devious Tract be led ;  
 Till free from Filth, and spotless is their Mind,  
 Till pure their Life, and of th' Ethereal Kind :  
 For this we must believe, whene'er we die,  
 We sink to Hell, or else to Heaven fly.

*On Travel.*

By Travel crown the Arts, and learn abroad,  
 The gen'ral Virtues, which the Wise applaud ;  
 To study Nations, I advise betimes,  
 And various Kingdoms know, and various Climes ;  
 Whatever worthy thy Remarks thou see'st,  
 With Care remember, and forget the rest.

*Heavenly*

*Heavenly Love.*

Christ's Arms do still stand open to receive  
 All weary Prodigals, that Sin do leave ;  
 For them he left his Father's blest Abode ;  
 Made Son of Man, to make Man Son of God :  
 To cure their Wounds, he Life's Elixir bled,  
 And dy'd a Death to raise them from the Dead.

*The Self-wise.*

Conceited Thoughts, indulg'd without Controul,  
 Exclude all future Knowledge from the Soul :  
 For he, that thinks himself already wise,  
 In course, all further Knowledge will despise :  
 And but for this, how many might have been  
 Just, reputable, wise, and honest Men !

*On Death.*

Death at a Distance we but slightly fear,  
 He brings his Terrors as he draws more near :  
 Through Poverty, Pain, Slav'ry, we drudge on,  
 The worst of Beings better please than none :  
 No Price too dear to purchase Life and Breath,  
 The heaviest Burthen's easier born than Death.

*On Ambition.*

Dazzled with Hope, we cannot see the Cheat  
 Of aiming with Impatience to be great.  
 When wild Ambition in the Heart we find,  
 Farewel Content, and Quiet of the Mind :  
 For glitt'ring Clouds, we leave the solid Shore,  
 And wonted Happiness returns no more.

*On the Soldier.*

Eager the Soldier meets his desp'rate **Foo**,  
 With an Intent to give his fatal Blow ;  
 The Cause he fights for, animates him high ;  
 Namely, Religion, and dear Liberty :  
 For these he conquers, or more bravely dies,  
 And yields himself a willing Sacrifice.

*On the Resurrection.*

From ev'ry Corner of th' extended Earth,  
 The scatter'd Dust is call'd to second Birth;  
 The sever'd Body now unites again,  
 And kindred Atoms rally into Men,  
 The various Joints resume their antient Seats,  
 And ev'ry Limb its former Task repeats.

*On Youth.*

Fragrant the Rose is, but it fades in time;  
 The Violet sweet, but quickly past the Prime;  
 White Lilies hang their Heads, and soon decay;  
 And whiter Snow in Minutes melts away:  
 Such and so with'ring are our early Joys,  
 Which Time, or Sickness, speedily destroys.

*The Duty of Man.*

First to our God, we must with Rev'rence bow,  
 The second Honour to our Prince we owe;  
 Next to Wives, Parents, Children, fit Respect,  
 And to our Friends and Kindred we direct:  
 Then we must those, who groan beneath the Weight  
 Of Age, Disease, or Want, commiserate.

*The Desire.*

From my Beginning, may th' Almighty Powers,  
 Blessings bestow in never-ceasing Showers;  
 Oh! may I happy be, and always blest!  
 Of ev'ry Joy, of ev'ry Wish possess'd!  
 May Plenty dissipate all worldly Cares,  
 And smiling Peace bless my revolving Years!

*On Mortality.*

From stately Palaces we must remove,  
 The narrow Lodgings of a Grave to prove  
 Leave the fair Train, and the light gilded Room,  
 To lie alone benighted in the Tomb.  
 God only is Immortal; Man not so:  
 Life, to be paid upon Demand, we owe.

*On honest Labour.*

Go to the Plough or Team; Go Hedge or Ditch,  
Some honest Calling use, no matter which;  
Be Porter, Postman, take the lab'ring Oar;  
Employment keeps the Bailiffs from the Door:  
Though thou be mean, thy frugal Industry,  
Depend upon it, shall rewarded be.

*On Heaven.*

Heaven is our Guard, and Innocence its Care,  
Nor need the Just the worst of Dangers fear:  
It pities the defenseless poor Man's Grief,  
And sends him, when he calls, Help and Relief:  
Its Arm, the surest Succour, and the best,  
Delivers and revenges the Distress'd.

*On an Active Life.*

Happy is he, the only happy Man,  
Who out of Choice, does all the Good he can;  
Who Business loves, and others better makes,  
By prudent Industry, and Pains he takes:  
God's Blessing here he'll have, and Man's Esteem,  
And, when he dies, his Works will follow him.

*Misfortunes Advantageous.*

In all Misfortunes, this Advantage lies,  
They make us humble, and they make us wise:  
Let's bear it calmly, tho' a grievous Woe,  
And still adore the Hand that gives the Blow;  
And he that can acquire such Virtue, gains  
An ample Recompense for all his Pains.

*On CHRIST our Life.*

I am the Resurrection, saith the Lord;  
Eternal Life's the Fruit of my eternal Word;  
Whoever firmly does in me believe,  
The Grave shall not confine, nor Hell receive:  
Nor only this; but those, that will rely  
On what I teach, shall never never die.



*On King GEORGE.*

Long may the King Great Britain's Scepter sway,  
 While all his Subjects peaceably obey:  
 And when God's Providence shall him remove  
 From these below, to highest Realms above;  
 To his own Race, may he the Crown resign,  
 For ever to continue in that Line.

*On the Scripture.*

Let sacred Writings always be admir'd,  
 Whose holy Penmen truly were inspir'd;  
 Through all succeeding Times, both worst and best,  
 They have run down, and born the strictest Test.  
 A Spirit there, in ev'ry Line we see,  
 Of Hope, Love, Joy, and Immortality.

*On a Competency.*

Let me, O God, my Labours so employ,  
 That I a Competency may enjoy;  
 I ask no more, than my Life's Wants supply,  
 And leave their Due to others when I die;  
 If this thou grant (which nothing doubt I can)  
 None ever liv'd or dy'd a richer Man.

*On the Fall of Man.*

Man was by Heaven made to govern all,  
 But how unfit, demonstrates in his Fall;  
 Created pure, and with a Strength endu'd,  
 Of Grace divine, sufficient to have stood;  
 But alienate from God, he soon became  
 The Child of Wrath, Pride, Misery, and Shame.

*On the Sceptic.*

No Providence the Sceptic will allow,  
 Then let th' ungrateful Mortal tell me, how  
 His tender Infancy Protection found,  
 And how his Childhood was with Safety crown'd!  
 How through his Youth he came to manly Years,  
 Through many Dangers, which he sees and fears!

*The Good of Evils.*

One Week's Extremity may teach us more,  
Than long Prosperity had done before :  
Death is forgotten in our easy State,  
But Troubles mind us of our final Fate :  
The doing ill, affects us not with Fears,  
But suff'ring ill, brings Sorrow, Woe, and Tears.

*On Lying.*

On all Occsions to declare the Truth,  
Is most Praise-worthy in a virtuous Youth :  
A Fault extenuated by a Lye,  
Is doubled in Reality thereby :  
And he that to this Vice becomes a Slave,  
In Fire and Brimstone shall his Portion have.

*On Fore-Thought.*

Rashness and Haste make all Things unsecure ;  
All great Concernments must Delays endure :  
Think on the Means, the Manner and the End,  
When any great Design thou dost intend ;  
And if uncertain thy Pretensions be,  
Stay till fit Time wears out Uncertainty.

*On the PARLIAMENT.*

See Britain's King upon his awful Throne,  
Striving to make each Subject's Heart his own ;  
By Justice ruling, but with Mercy mixt,  
Supporting Worship, as by Law 'tis fixt ;  
While Lords and Commons all as one agree,  
To settle firm his Crown and Dignity.

*On Trouble.*

The happiest Man, that ever breath'd on Earth,  
With all the Glories of Estate and Birth,  
Had yet some anxious Care to make him know,  
No Grandeur was above the reach of Woe.  
To be from all Things, that disquiet, free,  
Is not consistent with Humanity.

*On the Almighty Power.*

The lofty Concave of the vast Expanse  
 Could never be th' Effect of giddy Chance ;  
 Those beauteous and amazing Globes of Light,  
 No Power could make, that was not infinite ;  
 But when He spake, each Atom of this Frame,  
 From the dark Womb of empty Nothing came.

*Trifle not in Devotion.*

Whither thou go'st conceive, and to what End,  
 When thine own Feet the House of God ascend.  
 There rather hear his Life-directing Rules,  
 Than offer up the Sacrifice of Fools.  
 For sinful are their Gifts, who neither know  
 What they to God should give, or what they owe.

*On Death.*

When we have once resign'd our sinful Breath,  
 (For we can die but once) then after Death,  
 Th' immortal-Soul immediately goes  
 To endless Joys, or everlasting Woes.  
 Wise then's the Man, who labours to secure  
 His Passage safe, and his Reception sure.

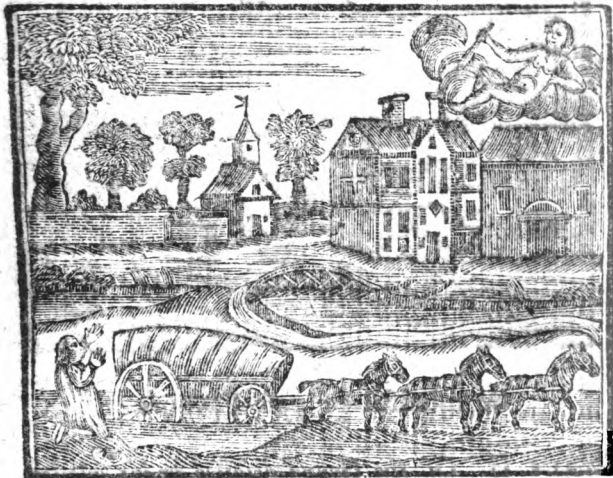
*CHRIST on the Cross.*

Ye wand'ring Travellers, that pass this Way,  
 Stand still a while, these Agonies survey :  
 And on result of serious Thoughts declare,  
 If ever Sorrows might with mine compare.  
 But G O D, in Mercy, hath decreed this Cup,  
 Most willingly-therefore I drink it up.

*Live to Die.*

You, whose fond Wishes do to Heaven aspire,  
 Who make those blest Abodes your sole Desire ;  
 If you are wise, and hope that Bliss to gain,  
 Use well your Time, live not an Hour in vain :  
 Let not the Morrow your vain Thoughts employ,  
 But think this Day the last you shall enjoy.

## SELECT FABLES.



He that will not help himself, shall have  
Help from no Body.

FABLE I. *Of the Waggoner and Hercules.*

**A**S a Waggoner was driving his Team, his Waggon  
sunk into a Hole, and stuck fast.

The poor Man immediately fell upon his Knees, and  
prayed to *Hercules*, that he would get his Waggon out  
of the Hole again.

Thou Fool, says *Hercules*, whip thy Horses, and set th  
Shoulders to the Wheels; and then if thou wilt call upo  
*Hercules*, he will help thee.

*The Interpretation.*

*Lazy Wishes never do a Man any Service; but if he want a  
Help from God in the Time of Need, let him not only implore  
Assistance, but make use of his own best Endeavours.*



Be mindful of past Favours.

FABLE II. *Of the Hound despised by his Master.*

**A**N aged Hound being in Pursuit of his Game, caught it, but could not hold it, because his Teeth were worn out; for which, his Master corrected him very severely.

The Dog begged that he might not be punished, alledging, that he was old; yet he said, he had been stout in his youthful Days, and therefore hoped he might be pardoned, if it were only for his former Services: But I see, continues he, nothing pleaseth without Profit.

*The Interpretation.*

*If a Favour is not continued, it is forgot. Many People are ungrateful as to take no Notice of the Ninety-nine good Turns, which they have received, if the Hundredth is denied them.*



Young Folks think old Folks to be Fools ; but  
old Folks know young Folks to be Fools.

**FABLE III. Of the Kid, the Goat, and the Wolf.**

**W**HEN the Goat was going abroad, she charged the Kid  
to shut the Door after her, and open it to none, till  
she should return ; and then to look out of the Window first.

Very well Mother, says the Kid : If you had not told me,  
I should have Wit enough to keep the Door shut, and to take  
care of myself.

At the same time the Wolf happen'd to be behind the House,  
and heard the Charge given to the Kid.

Some time after the Goat's Departure, the Wolf knocks at the  
Door, and counterfeiting the Goat's Voice, demands Entrance.

The Kid supposing it to be her Dam, forgot to look out at the  
Window, but immediately open'd the Door, and let in the Wolf,  
who instantly made a Prey of her and tore her to Pieces.

**The Interpretation.**

Children should obey their Parents, who are always better able  
to advise them, than the Children can themselves. It is convenient  
also for young Men to lend an Ear to the Aged, who being more  
experienced in the Affairs of the World, can give them better  
Counsel, whereby they may avoid many Dangers. *Witness Elias  
and Rebekah's Fall.*



**A Man may forgive an Injury ; but he cannot easily forget it.**

**FABLE IV. *Of the Husbandman and the Snake.***

**A** Husbandman had brought up a Snake in his House ; but being angry with her, struck her with his Hatchet, and wounded her, for which Reason she fled from him.

Afterwards the Husbandman falling into Want, imagined that this Misfortune befel him for the Injury done to the Snake, and therefore humbly requested of her that she would come and live with him again.

The Snake replied, That she forgave him, but she would not return to live with one who kept a Hatchet in his House ; adding, that although the Smart of the Wound was gone, yet the Mark was left, and the Remembrance of it was still fresh in her Memory.

*The Interpretation.*

*It is not safe to trust that Man, who hath once made a -b in Friendship, It is God-like to forgive an Injury ;  
-m to remember it, because it keeps us on our Guard.*



Make no Friendship with an ill-natur'd Man.

FABLE V. *Of the Wolves and the Sheep.*

**T**HE Wolves made a League with the Sheep, and Hostages were given on both Sides. The Wolves gave their young Ones to the Sheep, and the Sheep gave their Dogs to the Wolves.

Some time after, while the Sheep were quietly feeding in the Meadow, the young Wolves began to howl for their Dams; at which the Wolves came rushing in among them, and charged them with breaking the League.

The Sheep began to excuse themselves, saying, They were feeding by themselves, and therefore could not hurt the young Wolves, not having any Dogs with them.

But the Wolves insisted on it, that they were guilty of a Breach of Friendship; alledging at the same time, That those Innocents, who never did any harm in their Lives, would not make such dreadful Lamentations, unless some Violence had been offer'd to them; and knowing the Sheep to be without their Guard, they fell upon them and tore them to Pieces.

*The Interpretation.*

*Be always upon your Guard when an Enemy is near. He who has always run counter to the Rules of Friendship, will never become a true Friend, though you should bind him by the strongest Engagements.*





Honesty is the best Policy.

**FABLE VI. *Of the two Thieves and the Butcher.***

**A** Couple of Sharpers went to a Butcher's Shop to buy some Meat; but while the Butcher was busied with other Customers, one of them stole a piece of Beef and gave it to his Fellow, who put it under his Cloke.

The Butcher presently missed the Meat, and charged them with the Theft.

But he that stole it, swore by *Jove*, that he had none of it; and he that had it, swore likewise, he did not take it away.

To whom the Butcher replied, The Thief to me is unknown, tho' I believe it to be one of you; but he by whom you have both sworn, can tell, and will reward you accordingly.

*The Interpretation.*

*God Almighty is privy to all our Actions: and though we may for awhile deceive Men, yet we cannot escape his all-seeing Eye, who will reward or punish us according as we deserve.*



A Liar is not to be believed, though he speak the Truth.

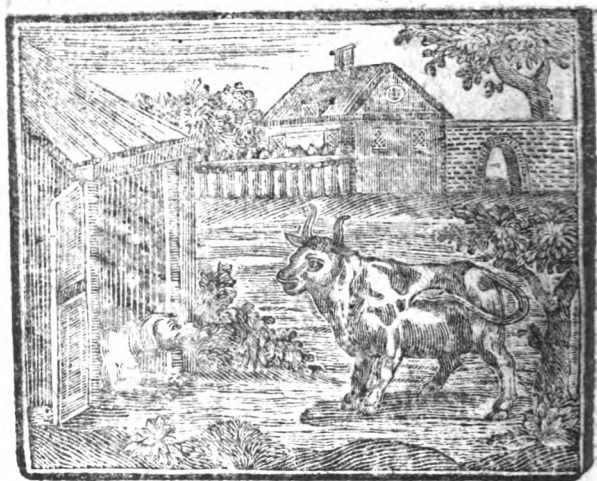
FABLE VII. *Of the Shepherd's Boy and the Husbandmen.*

**A**S a Boy was looking after some Sheep in a Meadow, he would oftentimes, in Jest, cry out, that the Wolf was among them; which made the neighbouring Husbandmen come out to his Assistance, and then he would laugh at them, for being such Fools as to come when he did not want them.

At last the Wolf came in earnest; and the Boy began to cry out as usual; but the Husbandmen, thinking that he only wanted to delude them again, never troubled themselves about him, but let him cry on; and so the Sheep became an easy Prey to the Wolf, and were destroyed.

*The Interpretation.*

Some Men have such a Faculty of Jestings, that the most important and sacred Truths cannot escape them; others are as notorious for Lying; the Consequence of which is, a dislike to their Company, and a total Disregard to every Thing they say: For when once the Deceiver is known, his Credit is lost, and he is for ever derided in every Company.



Let Envy alone and it will punish itself.

FABLE VIII. *Of the Dog and the Ox.*

**A**N ill-natur'd Dog, laid himself down in a Manger full of Hay.

Presently came an Ox to feed; but the Dog, in a surly Manner, bid him be gone.

Well, replied the Ox; Thou wilt neither eat the Hay thyself, nor suffer others to eat it; therefore stay there in thy envious Humour, and keep away every Ox, and then thy Envy will be come thy Punishment.

The Dog did so, and by that Means starved himself.

*The Interpretation.*

Envy torments both the Body and the Mind, and is deserving its own Punisher. Thus, we see, some Men are content to lose a Blessing themselves, that others may not enjoy it.



One good Turn deserves another.

FABLE IX. *Of the Dove and the Bee.*

**A** Thirsty Bee came to a Fountain to drink ; but being too hasty, fell in.

A Dove, in a neighbouring Tree, seeing the Bee struggle for Life, set herself upon a Branch that hung over the Fountain, and by her Weight, brought it to the Water, that the Bee might get upon it ; and so saved her Life.

Some short time after, a Snare was laid for the Dove ; and while the Fowler was drawing the Net together, the Bee (who at that Instant was flying over) seeing her Deliverer in such Danger, stung the Fowler so severely, that he was obliged to let the Net go again, by which Means the Dove escaped.

*The Interpretation.*

*Be helpful to thy Friend ; and always return Thanks to those who deserve them.*



Evil be to them that Evil think. *Also, Throw a Crust to a furly Dog and he will bite you.*

**FABLE X. *Of the good-natur'd Man and the Adder.***

**A** Good-natur'd Man being obliged to go out in frosty Weather ; in his return home found an Adder almost frozen to Death, which he brought with him, and laid before the Fire.

As soon as the Creature had received fresh Life by the Warmth, and was come to herself, she began to hiss, and fly about the House ; and at length kill'd one of the Children.

Well, says the Man, If this is the best Return that you can make for my kind Offices, you shall e'en share in the same Fate yourself ; and so kill'd her immediately.

*The Interpretation.*

*Ingratitude is one of the blackest Crimes that a Man can be guilty of : It is hateful both to God and Man, and frequently brings upon such a graceless Wretch all that Mischief, which he either did, or thought to do to another.*



Lazy Folks take the most Pains. *Also*, Give a Man his Bread and Cheese when he has earn'd it.

FABLE XI. *Of the old Woman and her Maids.*

**A** Certain old Woman, having about her a Parcel of idle Maids, would oblige them to rise every Morning at the Cock-crowing.

But the Maids looking on this as an Hardship, resolved to put a Stop to this growing Evil, and so cut off the Cock's Head; thinking that they might then lie a-Bed securely, and indulge themselves in their Laziness.

But the careful Mistress soon frustrated their Designs, and ordered a Bell to be brought to her, with which she ever after rung them up at Midnight.

*The Interpretation.*

*It is good to be Industrious; for Laziness is commonly punished with Want; and Drowsiness, saith Solomon, will cover a Man with Rags.*



A Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush,

FABLE XII. *Of the Fisherman and the Fish.*

**A** Fisherman having cast his Line into the Water, presently after drew up a Fish.

The little Captive entreated the Fisherman that he would spare her (she being but small) till she was grown larger; and then she would suffer herself to be taken by him again.

No, no, replies the Fisherman, I am not to be so served: If I let you go, I must never expect to see you any more; neither should I have caught you now, if you had known there was a Hook within the Bait: And I was always of that Temper, that whatever I could catch, I had rather take it away than leave it behind me.

*The Interpretation.*

*Never let go a Certainty for an Uncertainty.*



# A New Guide to the English Tongue.

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## PART V.

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### Particular Forms of PRAYER.

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#### Public PRAYERS for the Use of SCHOOLS.

##### *In the Morning.*

**A**Lmighty God, the Fountain of all Wisdom, we humbly beseech Thee to pour into our Hearts, as into their proper Channels, the pure Waters of Learning. And because Thou hast made no Man for himself only, but all of us for the mutual Help of each other, grant that we may so diligently apply ourselves to our Studies, that increasing every Day in Piety and good Literature, we may at length become not only useful to ourselves, but ornamental also, both to the State we live in, and to the true holy catholic Church. More especially we pray Thee, to give us all Grace to grow wise unto the eternal Salvation of our immortal Souls; and this we beg for Jesus Christ his Sake: In whose holy Name and Words we further pray unto Thee, saying,

**O**UR Father, which art in Heaven; Hallowed be thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy Will be done in Earth, As it is in Heaven. Give us this Day, our daily Bread. And forgive us our Trespases, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into Temptation; But deliver us from Evil: For thine is the Kingdom, The Power, and the Glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

**T**HE Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.



*In the Evening.*

**O** Almighty God, and most merciful Father, we humbly pray Thee to forgive all the Errors and Transgressions which thou hast beheld in us, the Day past; and help us to express our unfeigned Sorrow for what has been amiss, by our Care to amend it. What we know not, do Thou teach us: Instruct us in our Duty, both towards Thee, and towards Men; and give us Grace always to do those Things which are good and well-pleasing in thy Sight. Whatsoever good Instructions have been here given this Day, grant that they may be carefully remembered and daily followed; and whatsoever good Desires Thou hast put into our Hearts, grant that by the Assistance of thy Grace they may be brought to good Effect; that thy Name may have the Honour, and ourselves may have Comfort at the Day of Account, through Jesus Christ our Saviour: In whose holy Name and Words we further pray unto Thee, saying, *Our Father, &c.*

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## Private P R A Y E R S.

*A Prayer for Wisdom and Knowledge, to be said by a Child going to School, or at any other Time.*

**O** Almighty Lord and merciful Father, Maker of Heaven and Earth, who of thy free Liberality givest Wisdom abundantly to all, who with Faith and full Assurance ask it of Thee: Beautify by the Light of thy Heavenly Grace, the Towardness of my Wit; the which, with all the Powers of Nature Thou hast poured into me, that I may not only understand those Things, which may effectually bring me to the Knowledge of Thee, and the Lord Jesus our Saviour; but also with my whole Heart and Will, constantly follow the same, and receive daily Increase through thy bountiful Goodness towards me, as well in good Life, as Doctrine: So that Thou who workest all Things in all Creatures, mayest make thy gracious Benefits shine in me, to the endless Glory and Honour of thine immortal Majesty. *Amen.*

*A Morn-*

*A Morning Prayer for a Child.*

**O** Lord our Heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast safely brought me to the Beginning of this Day, defend me in the same with thy mighty Power. Direct me in all my laudable and praise-worthy Undertakings for the best, and blest me in them. Enlighten my Understanding, strengthen my Memory, sanctify my Heart, and guide me in my Life. Let the Duties of this Day be cheertully undergone by me; and give me Grace so to apply myself to my Learning, that I may thereby become a useful Member of the Common-Wealth. Grant that I may be obedient to my Parents, and to those who have the Care of my Education; to behave myself soberly, and with good Manners to every one; and that I may lead an innocent and inoffensive Life. Lord protect and defend all my Relations and Friends; and grant that none of us may fall into Sin, neither run into any kind of Danger; but that all our Doings may be ordered by thy Governance, to do always that is righteous in thy Sight; through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all Honour and Glory, World without end. *Amen.*

*An Evening Prayer for a Child.*

**O** Lord God Almighty, by whose Providence I have been preserved this Day from all Dangers, that might have befallen me, I humbly beseech Thee, to continue thy watchful Providence over me this Night. Let my Guardian Angels defend me from all the Perils and Dangers of it; and from all Assaults of my spiritual Enemies. And do Thou, who are always more ready to hear than I am to pray, and are wont to give more than either I desire or deserve, pour down upon me the Abundance of thy Mercy; forgiving me those Things whereof my Conscience is afraid, and giving me those good Things which I am not worthy to ask: Graft in my Heart the Love of thy Name, increase in me true Religion; nourish me with all Goodness, and of thy great Mercy keep me in the same. And grant, O Lord, that I may so faithfully serve Thee in this Life, that I fail not finally to attain thy heavenly Promises, which exceed all that I can desire; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*Grace*

*Grace before Meat.*

**S**ANCTIFY, we beseech Thee, O Lord, these Creatures to our Use, and ourselves to thy Service; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*Grace after Meat.*

**G**OD's Holy Name be blessed and praised for this present Refreshment; and for all his Mercies from Time to Time bestowed upon us; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*Before going into the Church.*

**S**TAY here all worldly Thoughts, and all Vanities that I may entertain Heavenly Meditations.

*For a Child seating himself in the Church.*

**O** Lord, I am now in thy Presence, grant me such a Measure of thy Grace, as may enable me seriously to attend to thy most sacred Word; and obediently to practise the same; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*When Divine Service is ended.*

**L**ORD pardon the Coldness and Wanderings of all my Petitions; and deal with me according to my Needs, and thine own rich Mercies: Bless me this Day, and all the rest of my Life; and grant me thy Heavenly Grace, that I may ever hereafter serve Thee with a clean Heart, to thy Honour and Glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

**F I N I S.**

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