THE

SPELLING-BOOK SUPERSEDED:

OR,

A NEW AND EASY METHOD OF TEACHING

THE

SPELLING, MEANING, PRONUNCIATION, AND ETYMOLOGY

OF ALL THE

DIFFICULT WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

WITH

EXERCISES ON VERBAL DISTINCTIONS.

BY

ROBERT SULLIVAN, LL.D., T.C.D.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, ETC.

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PREFACE.

The substance of the Preface to the First Edition of this little work will be found in the Introductory Observations, commencing page 7. See also page 51.

SECOND EDITION.

In issuing the Second Edition of this little work to the public, the author is happy to observe that it has been found, upon trial, by several intelligent and experienced instructors of youth, to answer the purpose for which he intended it, namely, A SHORT AND EASY ROAD TO THE DIFFICULTIES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

The etymological part of the work has, as he expected, been found novel, interesting, and useful. By referring to it, the reader will find that the author has attempted to apply to the English language the principles which guided him in his Dictionary of Derivations.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

The present edition of "The Spelling-book Superseded" has been so much enlarged and improved that it may now be regarded as almost a new work. To effect this the Stereotype Plates though in good condition, were broken up; and to render further additions and
improvements more practicable, the type will in future be kept standing.

This little work will, therefore, be more worthy of the favour which has been shown to it by the public; and as it will continue to be sold at the same price as heretofore, it will, it is expected, drive out of the market those spurious editions of it, which have been printed and stereotyped in Canada without the permission of the author. Some of the Canadian Publishers seem not to know that there is such an Act on the Statute Book, as the 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 45.

The author takes this opportunity of thanking several of his Irish friends for their suggestions. He will not, however, cease to “identify” his little works on education with “the National Schools.” In fact, these books never would have been written had it not been to supply wants which he observed in the National Schools, with which it is his pride and his pleasure to have been so long connected. Nor is there any thing in them to prevent their use in other schools, as is proved by the extensive and increasing demand for them, particularly in England.

R. S.

*Dublin, June, 1851.*
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ON

ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY,

AND

VERBAL DISTINCTIONS.

The attention of Teachers and Parents is requested to the following observations. They are taken from the author's "Outline of the Method of Teaching in the National Model Schools."

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Teachers, instead of occupying the time of their pupils in the useless drudgery of committing to memory the uninteresting and endless columns of a dictionary or spelling-book, are strongly recommended to adopt the improved method of teaching orthography, namely by dictation. It is simply this: the teacher reads a sentence from a book, or dictates one composed by himself, to the pupils, who either write it down verbatim, or merely spell the words as they occur, as if they were writing them down. This practical plan of teaching orthography, does not, however, entirely supersede the use of spelling-books. There should at least be a text-book on the subject, which the pupil may be made to consult, when necessary, and to which even the teacher may occasionally refer with advantage. This text-book should contain either in columns, or in sentences formed
for dictation, all the words in the language which are liable to be misspelled,* such as:

1. Words similarly pronounced, but differently spelled.
2. Words similarly spelled, but differently pronounced and applied.
3. Words spelled and pronounced alike, but differing in signification.
4. Words liable to be misspelled, either from the silence or unusual sound of one or more letters.
5. All words of unsettled orthography.

These words, or sentences in which they occur, should be dictated to the pupils, who should either spell, or, if they are competent, write down the entire sentence on their slates. The latter mode is preferable, as it is only by writing that a practical and perfect knowledge of orthography can be attained.

In the absence† of a text-book, containing the difficulties of orthography, the teacher must have recourse to the reading books. Let him make his pupils spell and explain the words at the head of each lesson, before commencing to read it; and after the lesson is over, let him direct them to close their books, and spell any word or sentence he may select from it.

The practical superiority of such a plan is obvious. For the language of letters, and of composition, in general, consists of such combinations of words as occur in the pages of a reading-book—not of words syllabically and alphabetically arranged, as we see in the columns of a spelling-book. Let the reader who may be disposed to dissent, dictate in the manner recom-

*Such a text-book has since been supplied by the writer, namely, "The Spelling-book Superseded," which has already passed through twenty-two large editions.

†And even in connexion with such a text-book this plan should be used.
mended, a few familiar sentences to a young person who has learned orthography from the columns of his spelling-book only, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the inferiority of the old plan will be evinced by the erroneous spelling of some, perhaps, of the easiest and most familiar words.*

But how, it may be inquired, are children, without dictionaries or spelling-books, to learn the meaning of words? By being accustomed to give, in their own language, their own ideas of every unusual and important word which occurs in their reading lessons; the teacher, of course, correcting them when wrong, and explaining to them, when necessary, the proper meaning of the term in question; or referring them for this information to their dictionaries, which should always be at hand for this, their legitimate use.

In confirmation of the recommendations here made we subjoin the opinions of the Edgeworths and of other eminent educationists on the subject of spelling and spelling-books.

* The sound or pronunciation of a word will not enable us to spell it, because, as we have seen, the same sounds are often represented by different signs or letters. The words "meet," "mete," and "meat," for example, are spelled differently, though the sound or pronunciation of each is the same. To spell a word correctly, therefore, we must be well acquainted with it. We must know its meaning or signification, and the identical letters which compose it. The sound of it is not sufficient; we must know how it looks: and this the eye will enable us to do, for, as has been well said by an American writer, "the eye in such cases may be said to remember." Hence, when we are in doubt as to which of two ways a word should be spelled, it is a good rule to write down both, and the eye will enable us to decide which is correct. Hence, too, persons that write or even read much are, in general, correct spellers; for their eyes are so well acquainted with the form or appearance of the words, that they can at once detect the errors which arise from wrong or omitted letters.
"Spelling comes next to reading. New trials for the temper; new perils for the understanding; positive rules and arbitrary exceptions; endless examples and contradictions; till at length, out of all patience with the stupid docility of his pupil, the tutor perceives the absolute necessity of making him get by heart with all convenient speed every word in the language. The formidable columns rise in dread succession. Months and years are devoted to the undertaking; but after going through a whole spelling-book, perhaps a whole dictionary, till we come triumphantly to spell "Zeugma," we have forgotten how to spell "Abbot," and we must begin again with "Abasement." Merely the learning to spell so many unconnected words, without any assistance from reason or analogy, is nothing compared with the difficulty of learning the explanation of them by rote, and the still greater difficulty of understanding the meaning of the explanation. When a child has got by rote—

"Midnight, the depth of night;

"Metaphysics, the science which treats of immaterial beings, and of forms in general abstracted from matter;

has he acquired any very distinct ideas either of midnight or metaphysics? If a boy had eaten rice pudding till he fancied himself tolerably well acquainted with rice, would he find his knowledge much improved by learning from his spelling-book the words

Rice, a foreign esculent grain?

yet we are surprised to discover, that men have so few accurate ideas, and that so many learned disputes originate in a confused or improper use of words.

"All this is very true," says a candid schoolmaster; "we see the evil, but we cannot new-model the language, or write a perfect philosophical dictionary; and in the meantime we are bound to teach children to spell, which we do with the less reluctance, because, though we allow that it is an arduous task, we have found from experience that it can be accomplished, and that the understandings of many of our pupils survive all the perils to which you think them exposed during the operation."

"Their understandings may, and do survive the operation; but why should they be put in unnecessary danger; and why should we early disgust children with literature by the pain and
difficulty of their first lesson? We are convinced that the business of learning to spell is made much more laborious to children than it need to be: it may be useful to give them five or six words every day to learn by heart, but more only loads their memory; and we should at first select words of which they know the meaning, and which occur most frequently in reading or conversation. The alphabetical list of words in a spelling-book contains many which are not in common use, and the pupil forgets these as fast as he learns them. We have found it entertaining to children, to ask them to spell any short sentence as it has been accidentally spoken. ‘Put this book on that table.’ Ask a child how he would spell those words if he were obliged to write them down, and you introduce into his mind the idea that he must learn to spell before he can make his words and thoughts understood in writing. It is a good way to make children write down a few words of their own selection every day, and correct the spelling; and also after they have been reading, whilst the words are yet fresh in their memory, we may ask them to spell some of the words which they have just seen; by these means, and by repeating, at different times in the day those words which are most frequently wanted, his vocabulary will be pretty well stocked without its having cost him many tears. We should observe that children learn to spell more by the eye than by the ear; and that the more they read and write, the more likely they will be to remember the combination of letters in words which they have continually before their eyes, or which they feel it necessary to represent to others. When young people begin to write, they first feel the use of spelling, and it is then that they will learn it with most ease and precision. Then the greatest care should be taken to look over their writing, and to make them correct every word in which they have made a mistake; because bad habits of spelling, once contracted, can scarcely be cured: the understanding has nothing to do with the business; and when the memory is puzzled between the rules of spelling right, and the habits of spelling wrong, it becomes a misfortune to the pupil to write even a common letter. The shame which is annexed to bad spelling excites young people's attention, as soon as they are able to understand that it is considered as a mark of ignorance and ill-breeding. We have often observed, that children listen with anxiety to the remarks that are made on this subject in their presence, especially when the letters or notes of 'grown-up people' are criticised

"Some time ago, a lady who was reading a newspaper, me"
with a story of an ignorant magistrate, who gave for his toast, at a public dinner, 'the two K's,' for the King and Constitution. 'How very much ashamed the man must have felt, when all the people laughed at him for his mistake! They must all have seen that he did not know how to spell; and what a disgrace for a magistrate, too!' said a boy who heard the anecdote. It made a serious impression upon him; a few months afterwards he was employed by his father in an occupation which was extremely agreeable to him, but in which he continually felt the necessity of spelling correctly. He was employed to send messages by a telegraph; these messages he was obliged to write down hastily in little journals kept for the purpose; and as these were seen by several people when the business of the day came to be reviewed, the boy had a considerable motive for orthographical exactness. He became extremely desirous to teach himself, and consequently his success was from that moment certain. As to the rest, we refer to Lady Carlisle's comprehensive maxim. 'Spell well—if you can.'"

The following is from "Wood's Account of the Edinburgh Sessional School:"—

"In the Sessional School the children are now taught to 'spell' from their ordinary reading lessons, employing for this purpose both the short and the long words as they occur. Under the former practice in the school, of selecting merely what are longer and apparently more difficult words, we very frequently found the pupils unable to spell the shorter and more common ones, which we still find by no means uncommon in those who come to us from some other schools. By making the pupil, too, spell the lesson, just as he would write it, he is less liable to fall in future life into the common error of substituting the word their for there, and others of a similar kind. In former times the practice prevailed of telling a long story about every word which was spelt: thus, in spelling the word exemplification, for instance, even a child in the higher classes used to say, 'ex, ex; em, exem; ple, exemple; shun, exemplecashun; six syllables, and accented on the penult syllable.' This, obviously, as a general practice, was a great waste of time, and is, we believe, almost universally exploded. In our own school, the pupil, in spelling, merely names the letters, making a marked pause at the end of each syllable."
The following extract is from “Thayer’s Lecture on Spelling and Definitions” (delivered before the American Institute of Instruction):*—

“I have said nothing of the practice, once so common, of assigning lessons in spelling and defining from the columns of a dictionary, sweeping through the whole, from the letter A to the last word under Z—if the pupil continued long enough at school to accomplish it,—for I cannot suppose it to have come down to this day. If it has, however, I should feel impelled to pronounce it one of the most stupid and useless exercises ever introduced into a school; compared with which, the ‘committing to memory’ indiscriminately of all the pages of an almanac would be agreeable, beneficial, and instructive.

“To say that it would be impossible to remember the definitions thus abstractedly learned, would be to assert what must be perfectly obvious to every one. And even if they could be remembered, they would be of little utility: for as the right application of a definition must depend entirely on the situation of the word to be explained, and the office it performs in a sentence, the repeating of half a score of meanings as obscure perhaps as the word itself, conveys no definite thought, and serves rather to darken than illuminate the mind.

“As a book of reference a dictionary is useful, although it must be confessed that, even with the best, one often finds himself obliged to make his own explanation, in preference to any furnished by the lexicographer; and the teacher or the pupil who relies exclusively on his dictionary, without the exercise of much discretion, for the definition of whatever words he may find in the course of his studies, will not unfrequently fall into very awkward and absurd mistakes.

“Experience and common sense must lend their aid—the former to teach us what is practicable; and the latter, what is appropriate and useful.”

The following extracts are from two other excellent American works on Education, the “Teacher’s Manual” and “The School and the Schoolmaster.”

“In the old-fashioned school a vast deal of time is spent to very little purpose, in the acquisition of spelling; it being commonly found, that the most adroit speller in the class cannot

* Published by Knight in “The Schoolmaster.”
write half a dozen lines without orthographical blunders. What can be the cause of so signal a failure, with such an appearance of proficiency? The subject well deserves examination.

"The columns of the spelling-book are committed to memory; and, when the student can spell the whole orally, he takes it for granted that he is a proficient in orthography. But this by no means follows; for the number of words in the largest spelling-book does not exceed seven thousand, whereas there are upwards of eighty thousand words in the English language.

"The words in the spelling-book are selected and arranged, chiefly with a view to teach the elements of reading; and it does not contain half the anomalies of orthography. Indeed, the greatest number of these anomalies occur in the words in most common use, few of which are to be found in any spelling-book."

"It is found, by experience, that spelling well orally, writing orthographically, are really different acquirements; that a child, very expert in the former, may be very deficient in the latter. Nothing can show, more strikingly, the folly of the oral method of teaching spelling, than this fact, the truth of which is now generally acknowledged. Of the generation now on the stage of life, whose education has been confined to the district school, although, at least, one-third of their time was spent in drilling from the spelling-book, not one in ten can write a letter of even a few lines without blundering in orthography."

"An excellent plan of teaching spelling is, to give out sentences to be written containing the difficult words, or, rather, to give out the words, and require the pupil to make sentences including them. They thus become fixed in the memory so as never to be erased. The objection that will be made to this course is the time which it takes. When, however, it is considered that by this exercise not only is spelling taught, but writing and composition, and all of them in the way in which they ought to be taught, that is, in the way in which they will be used, the objection loses its weight. As spelling is usually taught, it is of no practical use; and every observer must have met with many instances of persons who had been drilled in the columns of spelling-books and dictionaries for years, who misspelt the most common words in the language as soon as they were set to write them."
Notwithstanding all that has been said and written against the old and absurd practice of loading the memory of children, day after day, and year after year, with heaps of unconnected, and to them, unmeaning words, many teachers, particularly of schools in remote districts, continue to use spelling-books and dictionaries “in the old way.” And even in some schools of a superior class the practice is persevered in because, as the teachers will tell you, the parents of the children like to see them thumbing over their “spellings and meanings” in the evenings at home. Besides, as we have heard an intelligent and candid teacher, who admitted the absurdity of the practice, say, “It is an easy way for the teacher of keeping the children employed.” Now this we admit, for however great the difficulty and drudgery may be to the children, it is doubtless an easy way for the teacher of keeping them employed.

That spelling may be learned more easily and more effectually without spelling-books must be evident from what we have said and quoted. And that a person may learn to spell without ever having had a spelling-book in his hand, is equally certain; for in teaching Latin, French, or any other foreign language, there are no spelling-books used; nor is the want of such a book ever felt. Nor do we ever hear that the persons who learn any of these languages find any difficulty in writing, that is, in spelling the words.
ENGLISH VERBAL DISTINCTIONS.

"It is a shame for a man to be so ignorant of this little art as to be perpetually confounding words of like sound and different signification; the consciousness of which defect makes some men, otherwise of good learning and understanding averse to writing even a common letter."—FRANKLIN.

CLASS FIRST.

WORDS PRONOUNCED EXACTLY ALIKE, BUT DIFFERING IN SPELLING AND SIGNIFICATION.

[The first word in each case indicates the pronunciation.]

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<th>Adds, does add, joins.</th>
<th>Ark, a chest or coffer; the vessel in which Noah was preserved.</th>
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<td>Adze, a cooper's axe.</td>
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<td>Ale, strong beer.</td>
<td>Ascent, the act of ascending; the rising of a hill.</td>
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<td>Ail, to feel pain or grief.</td>
<td>Assent, to agree or consent to</td>
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<td>Air, the atmosphere.</td>
<td>Ate, did eat.</td>
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<td>Ayr, a town in Scotland.</td>
<td>Eight, twice four.</td>
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<td>Ere, before.</td>
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<td>E'er, ever.</td>
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<td>Heir, one that inherits.</td>
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<td>All, the whole, every one.</td>
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<td>Awl, an instrument for boring holes in leather.</td>
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<td>Ant, an emmet, an insect.</td>
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<td>Aunt, a father or mother's sister.</td>
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<td>Anti, against or opposite (as in antipathy and antipodes.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ante, before (as in antecedent.)</td>
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<td>Arc, part of the circumference of a circle; an arch.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

16
Bate, to abate, or lessen.
Bait, a lure for fishes.
Bare, naked; did bare.
Bear, a wild beast; to carry; to suffer; to produce fruit.
Base, the lowest part; low, mean.
Bass, a low deep sound in
Bay, a term in geography; a tree; a colour; to bark.
Bey, a Turkish governor.
Beech, a kind of tree.
Beach, the shore, the strand.
Been, participle of Be.
Bean, a kind of pulse.
Beet, a kind of vegetable.
Beat, to strike; to throb.
Bow, an instrument to shoot arrows; a kind of knot.
Beau, a fashionably-dressed person, a fop; an admirer.
Bee, an insect.
Be, to exist.
Beer, malt liquor.
Bier, a frame for bearing or carrying the dead to interment.
Bell, a hollow sounding vessel.
Belle, a gay or fashionably-dressed young lady.
Berry, a small fruit.
Bury, to inter; to conceal.
Birth, coming into life.
Berth, sleeping-place in a ship.
Bight, a coil or turn of a rope; a bay (as the Bight of Benin).
Bite, to seize with the teeth.
Blew, did blow.
Blue, a colour.
Bore, to perforate or make a hole in; to annoy; did bear.
Boar, the male swine.
Bough, a branch of a tree.
Bow, to bend, to stoop; an act of reverence or courtesy
Borne, carried or supported.
Bourn, a limit or boundary.
Brays, as an ass; pounds or bruises, as in a mortar.
Braze, to solder with brass.
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18 VERBAL DISTINCTIONS.

By, near, beside, &c. | Chews, grinds with the teeth.
Buy, to purchase. | Choose, to select; to prefer.

Call, to name, to invoke; to make a short visit. | Cord, a string or rope.
Caul, the network of a wig. | Chord, the string of a musical instrument.

Cane, a reed; a walking-stick. | Chuff, a blunt, clownish person.
Cain, Abel’s brother. | Chough, a kind of sea-bird.

Cannon, a great gun. | Cit, a citizen.
Canon, a law or rule of the church; an ecclesiastic. | Sit, to be seated.

Cast, to throw. | Cite, to summon.
Caste, a trifle; a class. | Site, situation, position.

Cask, a barrel. | Sight, the sense of seeing, the thing seen; a look, a show.
Casque, a helmet. | Clarke, a surname.

Ceiling, of a room. | Clerk, a clergyman; a man of letters; an accountant.
Sealing, as with wax. | Caws, plural of Claw.

Cession, a giving up or yielding. | Clause, part of a sentence.
Session, a sitting; the time of sitting. | Clime, climate, region.

Chagrin, vexation, ill-humour. | Climb, to mount or ascend.

Shagreen, the skin of a kind of fish, or a species of leather made rough in imitation of it. | Close, to shut, to finish.

Check, to restrain; checkered linen or cotton. | Clothes, garments, dress.
Cheque, an order for money. | Course, not fine, gross.

Chair, a moveable seat. | Corse, a dead body.
Char, to work by the day. | Course, a running; career.

* "Corse" is a poetic word for "Corpse."
Coquette, a flirt.
Coquet, to act like a coquette.
Core, the heart or inner part.
Corps, a body of soldiers.
Coarser, more coarse.
Courser, a swift horse.
Cousin, a blood relation.
Cozen, * to cheat.
Creek, a narrow bay or inlet.
Creak, to make a straining or grating noise.
Crews, ships' companies.
Cruise, to sail up and down in quest of an enemy.
Cue, hint to speak.
Queue, the hair tied behind.
Dam, the mother; a bank to confine water.
Damn, to condemn.
Day, the time between sunrise and sunset.
Dey, a Moorish governor.
Deer, an animal.
Dear, costly; beloved.
Dane, a native of Denmark.
Deign, to condescend.
Dew, the vapour that falls after sunset.
Due, what is owing.

Die, to expire; a small stamp used in coining; the singular of Dice.
Dye, colour, tinge.
Discreet, prudent, cautious.
Discrete, not concrete; distinct.
Doe, the female deer.
Dough, unbaked paste.
Dun, a dark yellow colour; to importune for a debt.
Done, performed.
Dust, earth, dried to powder.
Dost, thou dost.
Doze, to slumber.
Does, the plural of Doe.
Dram, a glass of spirits.
Drachm, a small weight.
Draft, a bill of exchange.
Draught, a drawing; a drink.
Dying, expiring.
Dyeing, colouring or tinging.
Fane, a temple.
Fain, desirous.
Feign, to dissemble.
Faint, to swoon; languid.
Feint, a pretence.
Fare, food; price of passage.
Fair, handsome; just or right; a large market.

Cozen.—This word is nearly obsolete. It seems formed from the low word “chouse,” to cheat (“chousen”).
Fate, destiny.
Fête, a festival.
Faun, a sylvan deity.
Fawn, to flatter, to cringe.
Feet, the plural of Foot.
Feat, a deed or exploit.
Fellow, an associate; a match.
Felloe, the rim of a wheel.
Feud, a quarrel, a grudge.
Feod, a freehold.
Fillip, a jerk or blow with the finger let go from the thumb.
Philip, a man's name.
Flee, to run away.
Flea, an insect.
Flew, did fly.
Flue, a pipe; a chimney.
Fool, an idle; a foolish person.
Full, replete, filled.
Fore, in front.
Four, in number.
Fort, a fortified place.
Forte, what a person knows, or can do best.
Forth, forward, out.
Fourth, the ordinal of Four.
Foul, dirty, unfair.
Fowl, a bird.
Frays, broils, quarrels.
Phrase, an expression or short sentence.

Freeze, to congeal.
Frieze, a term in architecture; coarse woollen cloth.
Fungus, a mushroom, a toadstool; a spongy excrescence.
Fungous, excrescent, spongy.
Furs, skins with soft hair.
Furze, prickly shrubs.
Gage, a pledge or pawn.
Gauge, to measure.
Gall, bile, rancour.
Gaul, ancient name of France.
Galloon, a kind of lace.
Galleon, name given to a class of Spanish merchant ships.
Gate, a door or entrance.
Gait, manner of walking.
Gild, to overlay or adorn with leaf gold.
Guild, a corporation.
Gilt, adorned with gold.
Guilt, crime, wickedness.
Glare, dazzling light.
Glaire, the white of an egg.
Gore, clotted blood; to stab or pierce with horns.
Goar, a slanting piece inserted to widen a garment.
Grate, for holding fire; to rub against a rough surface; to act harshly on the feelings.
Great, large, grand.
Grater, a rasp or rough file.
Greater, comparative of Great.

Greece, a country.
Grease, melted fat.

Grieves, laments; causes grief.
Greaves, armour for the legs.

Grizzly, somewhat gray.
Grisly, hideous, horrible.

Groan, to sigh deeply.
Grown, increased in growth.

Grocer, a dealer in tea, &c.
Grosser, comparative of Gross.

Grot, a grotto or cell.
Groat, fourpence.

Hale, strong, healthy.
Hail, frozen rain; to salute or wish health to.

Hare, an animal.
Hair, of the head.

Hall, a large room.
Haul, to pull or drag.

Hart, a kind of stag.
Heart, the seat of life.

Heel, hind part of the foot.
Heal, to cure; to grow sound

He’ll, for he will.

Here, in this place.
Hear, to hearken.

Herd, a collection of cattle.
Heard, did hear.

Hew, to cut, to chop.
Hue, a colour, dye.

Hugh, a man’s name.

Hie, to go in haste.
High, elevated, lofty.

Him, objective case of He.

Hymn, a divine song.

Horde, a tribe; a band.

Hoard, a secret store.

I, myself.

Eye, the organ of sight.

Isle, an island.

Aisle, wing or side of a church.

I’ll, for I will

In, into.

Inn, a hotel.

Indite, to compose or write.

Indict, to accuse.

Jam, a conserve of fruit.

Jamb, a leg or supporter.

Jewry, Judea; a place in a town where Jews reside.

Jury, twelve men sworn to give a true verdict.

Just, equitable; fair.

Joust, as in a tournament.

Key, for a lock.

Quay, a wharf or dock.

Kill, to deprive of life.

Kiln, a large stove.
Lac, a kind of gum.
Lack, to want; need, want.
Lacks, wants, needs.
Lax, loose; vague.
Lade, to load.
Laid, placed, deposited.
Lanch, to cast as a lance.
Launch, to push into the sea.
Lane, a narrow passage.
Lain, participle of lie.
Leaf of a tree; book, &c.
Lief, willingly, gladly.
Led, conducted.
Lead, a metal.
Lee, the sheltered side.
Lea, a meadow, a field.
Leek, a kind of onion.
Leak, to let in or out water.
Levy, to raise; to collect.
Levee, a morning visit.
Limb, a member.
Limn, to paint.
Links, plural of Link.
Lynx, a wild beast.
Lo, look or behold.
Low, not high, humble.
Lone, alone, solitary.
Loan, any thing lent.
Lock, of a door.
Loch, a lough or lake.
Make, did make, finished.
Maid, a girl or maiden.
Male, the masculine kind.
Mail, a bag for letters; armor.
Mane, the hair on the neck of a horse, &c.
Main, principal, chief.
Mantel, a chimneypiece.
Mantle, a cloak; a cover.
Maze, an intricate place.
Maize, Indian corn.
Marshal, the highest rank in the army; a master of ceremonies; to put in order.
Martial, warlike.
Mean, low; a means or medium; to intend or purpose.
Mien, air, look, manner.
Meech, reward; recompense.
Mede, a native of Media.
Mead, a meadow; a drink made of honey.
Meet, to come together; to encounter; suitable, fit.
Meat, animal food; any food.
Mete, to measure.
Meter, a measurer.
Metre, measure, verse.
Mite, a very small insect.
Might, strength, power.
Mity, full of mites.
Mighty, very powerful.
Moan, to lament.
Mown, mowed, cut down.

Mote, a very small or minute particle of matter.
Moat, a deep ditch or trench.

Mule, a kind of ass.
Mewl, to cry as a child.

Muse, to meditate; one of the Nine Muses.
Mews, cages or enclosures; stabling; a kind of seabirds.

Nap, a short sleep.
Knaps, a small protuberance.

Naught, nothing; worthless.
Nought, not any thing.

Nay, no, not.
Neigh, as a horse.

Nave, the middle part of a wheel.
Knave, a rogue.

Need, want, necessity.
Knead, to work dough.

New, novel, fresh.
Knew, did know.

Night, time of darkness.
Knight, a title of honour.

Not, a word of denial.
Knot, a tie; a difficulty.

No, not any.
Know, to understand.

None, no one.
Nun, a religieuse.

Nose, the organ of smell.
Knows, understands.

Ore, unrefined metal.
Oar, for rowing with.
O'er, over.

Our, belonging to us.
Hour, sixty minutes.

Pale, white, wan; a stake; an enclosure.
Pail, a wooden vessel.
Pane, a square of glass.
Pain, ache; uneasiness.
Pare, to cut thinly.
Pair, a couple.
Pear, a fruit.
Pallet, a small mean bed.
Palette, a painter's board.

Paul, a man's name.
Pall, a cloak; a covering thrown over the coffin at funerals; to clog or become insipid.
Pannel, a kind of rustic saddlé.
Panel, a square piece of board; a jury-roll.
Pause, to stop; a cessation.
Paws, feet of a beast.
Peace, quiet, rest.
Piece, a part or portion.

Peak, a point; the top.
Pique, to nett le or irritate with sharp words; to give offence; a grudge or ill-will; to pride one's self on.
Peel, rind or skin.
Peal, a ring of bells.
Peer, an equal, a nobleman.
Pier, a mole or structure of stones projecting into the sea.
Pencil, for writing with.
Pensile, hanging, suspended
Place, locality; rank.
Plaice, a flat fish.
Plane, a plain surface; a tool for making surfaces plain; the platanus or plane tree.
Plain, smooth; a level country.
Plate, a flat piece of metal; wrought silver; a small shallow dish to eat off.
Plait, to fold; to braid.
Please, to give pleasure.
Pleas, pleadings, excuses.
Plum, a fruit; £100,000.
Plumb, a leaden weight at the end of a line, used by builders for ascertaining the perpendicularity of walls.
Pole, a long staff; a measure of five yards and a half; extremities of the earth's axis.
Poll, the head; to take the votes at an election.
Pore, a spiracle or small passage for perspiration; to look closely or intensely over.
Pour, to empty out liquor.
Practice, the habit of doing anything; a custom.
Practise, to do habitually.
Primmer, comparative of Prim.
Primer, a first book.
Pray, to supplicate.
Prey, spoil, plunder.
Prays, does pray.
Praise, applause.
Quarts, plural of Quart.
Quartz, a species of mineral.
Quire, 24 sheets of paper.
Choir, a band of singers; the place in which they sing.
Prize, a reward gained, booty; to set a price on, to esteem.
Pries, inspects closely and officiously.
Rain, water from the clouds.
Reign, to rule as a king.
Rein, part of a bridle; to check or control.
Raise, to lift up; to excite.
Rays, beams of light.
Raze, to level with the ground.
Rap, to strike quickly.
Wrap, to roll or fold round.
Rapt, enraptured.
Rapped, did rap.
Wrapped, did wrap.
Reed, a hollow, jointed stalk.
Read, to peruse.
Red, a colour.
Read, did read.
Reck, to care or heed.
Wreck, destruction, ruin; to shatter, to destroy.
Reek, smoke, vapour.
Wreak, to execute vengeance.
Rest, quiet, cessation.
Wrest, to twist or wrench violently from; to distort.
Rime, hoar frost.
Rhyme, verses terminating with similar sounds.
Ring, a round or circular figure; to sound a bell.
Wring, to twist; to torture.
Rite, a ceremony or observance.
Right, straight; just.
Write, to express by letters; to compose as an author.
Wright, a workman.
Rode, did ride.
Road, a way or route.
Roe, the female of the hart; the eggs of a fish.
Row, a line, a rank; to impel by means of oars.
Rood, the cross; the fourth part of an acre.
Rude, untaught; rough.
Room, space; an apartment.
Rheum, catarrh or cold.
Root, of a tree or plant.
Route, road or way; direction.
Rose, a well-known flower.
Rows, does row; plural of Roes, plural of Roe. [Row.
Rote, words committed to memory, without regard to the meaning.
Wrote, did write.
Rot, to putrefy.
Wrought, worked, made.
Ruff, an article of dress.
Rough, rugged, uneven.
Rye, a kind or corn.
Wry, crooked.
Sale, selling; the act of selling.
Sail, of a ship; a ship.
Sane, sound, healthy.
Seine, a river in France.
Satire, a poem censuring vice and folly; severity of remark.
Satyr, a sylvan deity.
Scirrhous, indurated, hard.
Scirrhous, indurated tumour.
Scirrhous, indurated, hard.
Seal, a stamp; the sea calf.
Ceil, to overlay the inner roof of a building or room.
Seed, that which is sown.
Cede, to yield, to give up.
Seam, the line formed by
Seas, the plural of Sea.
Sees, beholds.
Seize, to take by force.
See, to perceive by the eye; the diocese of a bishop.
Sea, the ocean.
Seen, beheld, observed.
Scene, a view or prospect.
Seine, a kind of fishing net.
Sell, to give for a price.
Cell, a cellar; a hermit’s hut.
Sent, did send. [smell.
Scent, a smell; chase by Cent., for centum, a hundred.
Sere or Sear, dry; withered; to parch or dry up; to cauterize.
Cere, to cover with wax.
Sheer, pure, unmixed.
Shear, to clip or cut.
Sign, a token, a symbol.
Sine, a line in geometry.
Signet, a small seal.
Cygnets, a young swan.
Sink, to descend.
Cinque, the French for five.
Sion, a Scripture mountain.
Scion, a cutting, a sprout, a twig.
Size, bulk, quantity; a glutinous substance.
Sighs, plural of Sigh.
Sice, six at dice.
Skull, the cranium, the head.
Scull, a small boat, a small oar.
Slight, weak, small, trivial; to think little of, to neglect.
Sleight, a dexterous trick.
Slow, not swift; dull.
Sloe, a small wild plum.
So, thus, in this manner.
Sow, to scatter seed.
Sew, to use a needle.
Sole, the whole; only; the bottom of the foot; a flat fish.
Soul, the immortal part of man, the spirit.
Sore, any thing causing sorrow or pain; an injured or painful part; an ulcer.
Soar, to fly aloft.
Stake, a post; a wager; a pledge.
Steak, a slice of broiled beef.
Stare, to gaze on; a starling.
Stair, a step for ascending.
Steel, iron refined and hardened.
Steal, to take by theft.
Step, a pace; a proceeding.
Steppe, a barren plain or waste.
Stile, steps over a fence.
Style, manner of writing.
Strait, narrow; a narrow passage; a difficulty.
Straight, right, direct.
Class First.

Sum, the amount or whole of anything; to add or cast up.
Some, a part of any whole.
Sun, the luminary of the day.
Son, a male child.
Sutler, one that follows an army and sells provisions.
Subtler, comparative of Subtle.
Sweet, pleasing to the senses.
Suite, retinue; a set of rooms.
Tacks, small nails.
Tax, a rate or impost; to charge or accuse.
Tale, a story; number reckoned.
Tail, the hinder or lower part.
Tare, a weed that grows among corn; an allowance in weight.
Tear, to rend; a rent.
Tier, a row, a rank.
Tear, water from the eye.
Tease, to annoy, to comb wool.
Teas, plural of Tea.
Teem, to produce plentifully; to be full of; to pour.
Team, a yoke of horses or oxen.
Time, measure of duration; a proper season.
Thyme, a kind of plant.
There, in that place.
Their, belonging to them.

Threw, did throw.
Through, from one end or side to the other; by means of.
Throne, a regal seat of state.
Thrown, cast, projected.
Throw, to cast, to fling.
Throe, extreme pain, agony.
Too, overmuch; also.
Two, twice one; a couple.
Toe, of the foot.
Tow, the coarse part of flax; to pull along with a rope.
Tun, a large cask, 252 gals.
Tun, a weight of 20 hundred.
Tray, a broad shallow trough of wood or metal.
Tray, three at cards or dice.
Trait, a characteristic or feature.
Use, to make use of.
Ewes, plural of Ewe.
Vane, a weathercock.
Vain, empty, futile; false.
Vein, a blood-vessel.
Vale, a valley.
Vail, money given to servants; to lower; to yield.
Veil, a cover to conceal the face.
Wale, a projecting timber in a ship's side; a rising part on the surface of cloth.
Wail, to lament, to bewail.
Wane, to grow less, to decline.
Wain, a wagon.
Waste, to consume uselessly;  
    a tract of uncultivated ground.
Waist, the middle part of the human body.
Wait, to stay, to tarry.
Wait, to try the weight of any thing, to ponder.
Way, a road, course, manner.
Weigh, to use, to waste.
Weald, a wold or wild, a forest.
Wield, to sway, to govern.

Weather, state of the air.
Wether, a sheep.
Week, the space of seven days.
Weak, feeble, infirm.
Won, did win.
One, in number.
Wood, a forest; timber.
Would, past tense of Will.
Yoke, a frame of wood for coupling oxen; a couple or pair; bondage or slavery.
Yolk, the yellow part of an egg.
You, the plural of Thou.
Yew, a kind of tree.
Ewe, the female sheep.
Your, belonging to you.
Ewer, a small jug.

SENTENCES FOR DICTATION.

[The following sentences, and others similarly formed, should be dictated to the pupils, who should either spell every word as it occurs, or, if they are competent, write down the entire sentence on their slates.]

Does any thing ail you? My stomach is sick since I took that draught of ale. Water is preferable.
The young heir has the air, mien, and even gait of his father. I heard this ere my arrival in Ayr; and if e'er I return, I hope to find him following his father's footsteps.
His awl was almost all the poor cobbler possessed.
The ascent to the top is easy. I cannot assent to that opinion.

* Waive is a different application of the verb wave, and it should be spelled in the same way. It properly means to reject or decline by a waving motion of the hand.
If you have aught against his character, you ought to state it before I employ him.

The magistrate committed him to gaol for smuggling a bale of tobacco. His character too was so bad that no one offered to bail him.

The bear seized him by the bare leg. I could not bear to look on.

Parallel to the beach ran a row of beech trees.

The carpenter having planed the board, bored several holes through it, and then threw it aside.

John has given up his bow and arrows, and all his boyish amusements, and is beginning to set up for a beau.

If you bury that berry it might grow.

The crews of the ships sent to cruise on the coast of Africa, suffered greatly from sickness.

The wind blew away my blue handkerchief.

The storm has made that large bough bow to the earth.

At eight o'clock, this morning, I ate a little bread, but nothing since.

Which part of the wig do you call the caul.

Canon, an ordinance of the church, should be distinguished from cannon, a piece of ordnance.

He lost caste, and was cast out of his tribe.

He beat me with a large beet root.

He was borne to that country from whose bourn no traveller returns.

The cinnamon when kindled sent forth a most fragrant scent.

Early in the next session of Parliament, the cession of territory was agreed upon.

Though I threatened to cite him before a magistrate, he fixed upon a site, and began to build even in my sight.

His manners are coarse, and his conversation is, of course, similar.
He was a captain of a yeomanry corps, but he had a heart no bigger than the core of an apple.

In running up the creek, the vessel struck the ground with such force that the timbers began to creak and strain.

Conceiving that the old gentleman with the queue could give me a cue to the matter, I addressed him.

The two deer which he bought and sent to me, were considered too dear.

When you have done, saddle the dun pony.

Did you bind the ewe to the yew-tree?

The flue took fire, and the sparks flew about in all directions.

The two fore-feet of that horse, and indeed the whole four, are badly formed.

His gait is very awkward: he swings like a gate on its hinges.

This shoe has taken the skin off my heel. Well, go to the apothecary, and he'll give you a plaster, which will soon heal it.

This hale old fellow seems to care nothing for rain, hail, or snow: let us hail him.

The fur of a hare is more like hair than down.

He threw the javelin, and pierced the hart through the heart.

The treasure, which he had taken such pains to amass and hoard up, was carried off by a horde of robbers.

He made a hole, and put the whole of his money into it.

In the little isle stand the ruins of an ancient church, the aisle of which is almost entire.

Walking on the quay to-day, I lost the key of my watch.

It must have been painful to witness the chagrin of poor Moses when he found that he had been imposed upon with regard to the "gross of green spectacles with silver rims and shagreen cases."
Lest they should seize and kill him, he concealed himself in a limekiln.
You need not knead that dough any more.
I saw a naughty boy beating a poor ass with a rough knotty stick.
Lead the pony to the farrier's, and when you have led him there buy me some lead.
His time was wholly taken up in holy and devout contemplations.
I heard at the levee to-day that a new levy, both of men and money, is intended.
Has the laundry-maid made up the clothes?
I sent the old coat of mail by the mail-coach, in charge of one of the male passengers.
He seized the pony by the mane, and held with all his might and main.
The Field Marshal has a very martial appearance.
The flowery mead sends forth its meed of praise.
Is it not meet that we should meet again.
Salt meat should be sparingly used, and as if by mete.
You might have given your mite.
I heard a moan among the new-mown hay.
Just as I was about to say nay, the horse began to neigh.
I will give you some of this silver ore, if you take your oar and row me o'er the ferry.
Do you see that pale-faced girl climbing over the pale, with a pail in her hand?
The pane cut my hand, and occasions me great pain.
Did you ever see a person pare an apple or a pear with a pair of scissors?
The poor painter threw away his palette, and flung himself upon his wretched pallet.
Have you not even read of the Peak of Teneriffe? I pique myself upon having seen it. Do not pique me by showing your superior knowledge.
Do you mean pannel, a mean or rustic saddle; or panel, a square of parchment, wood, or glass?

The carpenter with his plane, will soon make it smooth and plain.

The pole of the coach struck against the poll of his head.

Shall I place the plaice at the head of the table?

That gentleman, standing on the pier, is a peer of the realm. The sun begins to peer.

I was on the rack, expecting every moment the vessel to become a wreck, but he seemed to reck not what happened.

You are right in saying that rite means an observance, and that wright means a maker; as wheel-wright, shipwright, mill-wright, and book-wright. Now, write down or spell this sentence.

When the funeral-bell began to ring, she began to weep and wring her hands.

When I rowed him over the ferry, he mounted a horse, and rode along the new road.

After sealing the letter, he stuck the wax against the ceiling of the room.

So beautiful a scene I have never seen.

So I stayed at home to sew my clothes, but John went to the field to sow the wheat.

He did it by a manœuvre or sleight of hand. Slight all such trickery.

Sole partner of my soul.

He stares at me, as I ascend the stairs.

Before we reached the Strait of Gibraltar, we were in a great strait for want of water. On arriving there, the captain sent a boat straight ashore for some.

The fox sat down upon his tail, and thus began his tale or story.

He gave two pears to be too.

A vane is not more changeable than that vain young man. There is, however, a vein of good humour in him.
CLASS FIRST.

Is it time to transplant the thyme?
Don't waste your money in buying fancy waistcoats.
Wait for a moment till I ascertain the weight of this article. Unless you weigh it immediately, I must proceed on my way.

He is still in a weakly state: his physician visits him weekly.

EXERCISES ON WORDS.

(To vary the exercise the teacher should occasionally spell and pronounce one of the words himself, and then require the pupils to give its meaning; and also, the spelling and meaning of any other word similarly pronounced.)

Arc, ark; bad, bade; bait, bate; baize, bays; base, bass; beer, bier; bell, belle; bourn, borne; brake, break; burrow, borough.

Cask, casque; check, cheque; chord, cord; chuff, chough; claws, clause; climb, clime; close, clothes; complement, compliment; cygnet, signet; dram, drachm.

Ewer, your; fain, fane, feign; faint, feint; feat, feet; fellow, felloe; fort, forte; foul, fowl; frays, phrase; freeze, frieze; furs, furze; gage, gague; gild, guild; guilt.

Gore, goar; grater, greater; grocer, grosser; grot, groat; hall, haul; hie, high; him, hymn; indict, indite; jam, jamb; knave, nave.

Lanch, launch; leak, leek; leaf, lief; limb, limn; loan, lone; maize, maze; male, mail; mane, main; mantel, mantle; marshal, martial; mean, mien; mead, meed, Mede.

Meet, meat, mete; meter, metre; mite, might; mity, mighty; moan, mown; mote, moat; mule, mewl; muse, mews; nap, knap; naught, nought; nay, neigh.

Nave, knave; need, knead; new, knew; night, knight; not, knot; no, know; none, nun, &c., &c.
CLASS SECOND.

WORDS PRONOUNCED EXACTLY ALIKE, BUT DIFFERING IN SPELLING AND SIGNIFICATION.

[In this class, the distinction between the pronunciation of the words in each case should be taught as well as the difference of the spelling and meaning.]

Able, sufficient, competent.
Abel, a man’s name.

Aloud, with a loud voice.
Allowed (allow’d), did allow.

Altar, of a church.
Alter, to change; to vary.

Auger, a boring instrument.
Augur, a soothsayer or diviner; to predict by signs, to forebode.

Bald, without hair.
Bawled (bawl’d), did bawl.

Barbary, a country of Africa.
Barberry, a small wild fruit with barbs or spines.

Board, a plank; a table.
Bored (bor’d), did bore.

Bold, brave; daring; forward.
Bowled (bowl’d), did bowl.

Boy, a male child.
Buoy, a floating mark.

Braid, to weave or plait; a plait.
Brayed (bray’d), did bray.

Brood, offspring; progeny.
Brewed (brew’d), did brew.

Bridal, a wedding; nuptial.
Bridle, for a horse.

Britain, as Great Britain.
Briton, a native of Britain.

Calendar, an almanac.
Calender, a hot press for giving a gloss to linens, calicoes, &c.

Carat, a small weight.
Caret, a mark in writing.

Castor, the beaver; a beaver hat; a kind of oil.
Caster, one who casts; that out of which something is cast.

* It is only in colloquial or careless speaking that these words are pronounced “nearly alike.” In almost every case there is a marked difference between their pronunciations. These differences and distinctions the learner must not only know, but also habituate himself to, if he wishes to become a correct speaker.
Cellar, a cell; a wine store.
Sellar, one who sells anything.
Censer, a pan to burn incense in.
Censor, a corrector of morals; a licenser of the press.
Choler, bile; anger.
Collar, the neck; something worn about the neck.
Counsel, to advise; advice; a legal adviser.
Council, an assembly or body for consultation.
Counsellor, an adviser; a barrister or lawyer.
Councillor, member of a council.
Culler, one who culls or selects.
Colour, as black, white, &c.
Depositary, a storekeeper.
Depository, a store or place in which things are deposited.
Deviser, one who devises; a contriver; an inventor.
Divisor, a term in arithmetic.
Dire, dreadful; dismal.
Dyer, one who dyes.
Find, to discover.
Fined (fin'd), did fine.
Flour, from meal.
Flower, a blossom.
Fur, skin with soft hair.
Fir, a kind of tree.
Gored (gor'd), did gore.
Gourd, a plant like a melon.
Guest, a visitor.
Guessed (guess'd), did guess.
Hire, wages; recompence.
Higher, more elevated.
Hole, a hollow; a cavity.
Whole, all; the entire.
Holy, sacred; pure.
Wholly, entirely; completely.
Lair, a wild beast's couch.
Layer, one who lays; that which is laid; a stratum.
Lessen, to make less.
Lesson, a school task; a pre.
Liar, one who tells lies.
Lyre, a musical instrument.
Lien, a tie; a claim.
Lion, a wild beast.
Load, a burden; to lade.
Lowed (low'd), did low.
Lore, learning.
Lower, more low; to let down.
Manner, method or way.
Manor, a domain, a district.
Mare, the female horse.
Mayor, a chief magistrate.
Medlar, a kind of fruit.
Meddler, one who meddles.
Metal, as gold, silver, &c.
Mettle, spirit; courage.
Miner, a worker in mines.
Minor, one under age.
Mist, a fog; small rain.
Missed (miss'd), did miss.
More, in number or quantity.
Mower, one that mows.
Naughty, worthless; wicked.
Knotty, having knots.
Ode, a lyric poem.
Owed (ow'd), did owe.
Otter, an amphibious animal.
Ottar, oil of roses.
Pact, a contract; agreement.
Packed (pack'd), did pack.
Peter, a man's name.
Petre, nitre, saltpetre.
Pilot, one who steers a ship.
Pilate, a man's name.
Plaintiff, in a lawsuit.
Plaintive, mournful.
President, one that presides over an assembly, &c.
Precedent, something done or said before; an example or rule for future times.
Principal, chief; a chief or head; money placed out at interest.
Principle, a maxim; a fundamental truth; a rule of action.
Profit, gain; advantage.
Prophet, one who prophesies.
Rabbit, a well-known animal.
Rabbet, a term in carpentry.
Rapt, carried away; transported.
Wrapped (wrapp'd) did wrap
Roar, as a lion, &c.
Rower, one that rows.
Rode, did ride.
Rowed (row'd), did row.
Side, the edge, the margin.
Sighed (sigh'd), did sigh.
Sailor, as a ship.
Sailor, a seaman or mariner.
Soared (soar'd), did soar.
Sword, a weapon.
Sold, did sell.
Soled (sol'd), did sole.
Sower, one who sows seed.
Sewer, one who sews cloth.
Staid, steady; grave.
Stayed (stay'd), did stay.
Stationary, remaining in one place; not progressive.
Stationery, pens, paper, &c.
Sucker, a young shoot.
Succour, help; to relieve.
Symbol, a type; a sign.
Cymbal, a musical instrument.
Tact, ready talent; adroitness.
Tacked (tack'd), did tack.
Tide, the flow and ebb of the sea.
Tied, did tie.
Told, did tell.
Tolled (toll'd), did toll.
Tract, a region; a pamphlet.
Tracked (track'd), did track.
Venus, the goddess of beauty.
Venous, pertaining to the veins.
Vial, a phial, or small bottle.
Viol, a musical instrument.
Wade, to walk through water.
Weighed (weigh'd), did weigh.
Ware, goods, merchandise.
Where, in which place.
Weal, happiness; prosperity.
Wheel, of a vehicle.
Weigh, to try the weight of.
Whey, the serous part of milk.
Wet, to make wet; to moisten.
Whet, to sharpen; to make keen.
Wicket, a small gate.
Wicked, sinful; vicious.
Wig, for the head.
Whig, a political name.
Wight, a person; a being.
White, a colour.
Wile, guile; to beguile.
While, time; space of time
Win, to gain.
Whin, gorse, furze.
Wine, juice of the grape.
Whine, like a dog.
Wist, to think, to suppose.
Whist, a game at cards.
Witch, a sorceress.
Which, a pronoun.
Wither, to fade; to dry up.
Whither, to what place.
Wot, to know; to think.
What, that which.
Ye, you.
Yea, yes.

SENTENCES FOR DICTATION.

I cannot reach to it with my arm; but with my cane I shall be able.
We are not allowed to speak aloud during business.
He should not be permitted to alter either the appearance or the position of the altar.
The ball struck him on the ear, and he began to bawl, as if it had been a bullet. In fact, he bawled so loud that old Stephen popped his bald head out of the window to inquire what was the matter.
He bored a hole through the board.
One of the bridal party stepped forward, and caught my horse by the bridle.
Scotland is called North Britain, and therefore a Scotsman is a North Briton.

He is a seller of old clothes, and he lives in a cellar.

His choler was so vehement that he seized him by the collar in the presence of the by-standers.

A member of the council suggested that they should take the opinion of counsel.

The dyer said that this was dire news to him, for that he could no longer live by dyeing.

By referring to the register, I find that he, too, was fined on two occasions.

His guest guessed it without difficulty.

The hire of servants is higher in this country.

He made a hole, and put the whole of his money in it.

His time was wholly spent in holy contemplation.

It is a legal lien that I have on his estate, not an African lion.

He asserted that no lord of the manor ever acted in this manner before.

This horse, though made of metal, cannot be said to be a horse of mettle.

A miner whom we met near the works, told us that the proprietor of the mines was a minor.

The mist was so thick that I almost missed my way.

I saw a naughty boy beating a poor ass with a rough knotty stick.

The cobbler having soled the shoes, sold them to a pedlar for a trifle.

He told the sexton, and the sexton tolled the bell.

As I am not to be stationary here, I will not encumber myself with a large supply of stationery.

The principal portion of the meeting approved of the principle.

If an ode could have paid the debt which he owed, the poor poet would have been happy.

The ship rode at anchor, and the boats from the shore rowed round her.
The sailor said that his ship was an excellent sailor. The president would not acquiesce in the arrangement, lest it might be made a precedent on some future occasion.

EXERCISES ON WORDS.

[To vary the exercise the teacher should occasionally spell and pronounce one of the words himself, and then require the pupils to give its meaning; and also, the spelling, meaning, and exact pronunciation of any other word likely to be confounded with it.]

Able, abel; aloud, allowed; altar, alter; auger, avar; bald, bawled; Barbary, barberry; board, bored; bold, bowled; brail, brayed; brood, brewed; bridal, bridle; Britain, Briton.

Calendar, calender; carat, caret; castor, caster; cellar, seller; censer, censor; choler, collar; counsel, council; counsellor, councillor; culler, colour.

Depositary, depository; deviser, devisor; dire, dye; find, fined; flour, flower; fur, fir; gored, gourd; guest, guessed.

Hire, higher; hole, whole; holy, wholly; lair, layer; lessen, lesson; liar, lyre; lion, lien; load, lowed; lore, lower.

Manner, manor; mare, mayor; medlar, meddler; metal, mettle; miner, minor; mist, missed; more, mower; naughty, knotty.

Ode, owed; otter, ottar; pact, packed; Peter, petre; pilot, Pilate; plaintiff, plaintive; president, precedent; principal, principle; profit, prophet.

Rabbit, rabbet; rapt, wrapped; roar, rower; rode, rowed; sailor, sailer; soared, sword; sold, soled; sewer, sewer; staid, stayed; stationary; stationery; sucker, succour; symbol, cymbal.

Tact, tacked; tide, tied; told, tolled; tract, tracked; Venus, venous; vial, viol; wade, weighed; ware, where; weel, wheel; weigh, whey; wet, whey, wicket, wicked; wig, whig.
CLASS THIRD.

Words frequently confounded by incorrect speakers, though differing in pronunciation, spelling, and meaning.

[More words of this class will be found at pages 116 and 117, under the head of "Vulgar Pronunciations."

Accept, to take, to receive.
Except, to take out, to object to.
Access, approach, admission.
Excess, superfluity.
Accede, to comply with.
Exceed, to go beyond.
Adherence, attachment to.
Adherents, followers, partisans.
Addition, something added.
Edition, a publication.
Affect, to act upon, to aim at.
Effect, to bring to pass, to accomplish.
Alley, a walk or passage.
Ally, a confederate.
Allusion, reference to.
Illusion, false show, mockery.
Apposite, fit, appropriate.
Opposite, contrary.
Assistance, help, relief.
Assistants, helpers.
Attendance, the act of waiting on, service.
Attendants, persons who attend.

Ballad, a simple song.
Ballot, a little ball.
Baron, a lord.
Barren, sterile, not prolific.
Cease, to stop, to leave off.
Seize, to lay hold of.
Currant, a small berry.
Current, running or passing.
Decease, death.
Disease, a malady.
Decree, to ordain; an edict.
Degree, a step, rank.
Defer, to put off, to postpone.
Differ, to disagree.
Deference, respect, submission.
Difference, disagreement.
Dissent, difference of opinion.
Descent, declivity; lineage.
Divers, several.
Diverse, different.
Elicit, to draw out of.
Illicit, illegal, not lawful.
Elude, to escape from.
Illude, to mock to deceive.
<p>| <strong>Emerge</strong>, to raise out of. | <strong>Missal</strong>, the mass book. |
| <strong>Immerge</strong>, to plunge into. | <strong>Missile</strong>, a weapon thrown by the hand. |
| <strong>Emigrant</strong>, one who migrates from a country. | <strong>Monetary</strong>, relating to money. |
| <strong>Immigrant</strong>, one who migrates into a country. | <strong>Monitory</strong>, admonishing. |
| <strong>Eminent</strong>, distinguished. | <strong>Oracle</strong>, one famed for wisdom. |
| <strong>Imminent</strong>, impending. | <strong>Auricle</strong>, an ear, an opening. |
| <strong>Errand</strong>, a message. | <strong>Ordinance</strong>, a decree. |
| <strong>Eruption</strong>, a breaking out. | <strong>Pastor</strong>, a shepherd, a clergyman in charge of a flock. |
| <strong>Irruption</strong>, a breaking into. | <strong>Pasture</strong>, grazing ground; grass. |
| <strong>Extant</strong>, surviving. | <strong>Patience</strong>, the being patient. |
| <strong>Extent</strong>, space, compass. | <strong>Patients</strong>, sick persons. |
| <strong>Fibres</strong>, threads, filaments. | <strong>Presence</strong>, the being present. |
| <strong>Fibrous</strong>, having fibres. | <strong>Presents</strong>, gifts, donations. |
| <strong>Fisher</strong>, one who fishes. | <strong>Preposition</strong>, a part of speech. |
| <strong>Fissure</strong>, a cleft, a crack. | <strong>Prophecy</strong>, a prediction. |
| <strong>Gamble</strong>, to practise gaming. | <strong>Prophecy</strong>, to foretell, to predict. |
| <strong>Gambol</strong>, to frisk; a frolic. | <strong>Prophecy</strong>, a prediction. |
| <strong>Gristly</strong>, consisting of gristle. | <strong>Prophecy</strong>, a prediction. |
| <strong>Grizzly</strong>, somewhat gray. | <strong>Prophecy</strong>, a prediction. |
| <strong>Impostor</strong>, one who imposes upon the public, a cheat. | <strong>Prophecy</strong>, a prediction. |
| <strong>Imposture</strong>, imposition, fraud. | <strong>Prophecy</strong>, a prediction. |
| <strong>Ingenuous</strong>, candid, noble. | <strong>Prophecy</strong>, a prediction. |
| <strong>Least</strong>, smallest. | <strong>Prophecy</strong>, a prediction. |
| <strong>Lest</strong>, for fear that. | <strong>Prophecy</strong>, a prediction. |
| <strong>Lineament</strong>, a feature. | <strong>Prophecy</strong>, a prediction. |
| <strong>Liniment</strong>, an ointment. | <strong>Prophecy</strong>, a prediction. |
| <strong>Lose</strong>, to suffer loss, not to win. | <strong>Racine</strong>, a race-horse. |
| <strong>Ruse</strong>, a trick, a stratagem. | <strong>Rues</strong>, does Rue. |
| <strong>Salary</strong>, wages, hire. | <strong>Celery</strong>, a vegetable. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERBAL DISTINCTIONS.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sink, to descend; a sewer.</td>
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<td>Zinc, a metal.</td>
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<td>Sculptor, an artist in sculpture.</td>
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<td>Sculpture, the art of carving.</td>
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<td>Soar, to fly above.</td>
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<td>Sower, one that sows.</td>
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<td>Spacious, wide, roomy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specious, showy, plausible.</td>
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<td>Statue, an image or figure.</td>
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<td>Statute, an act of Parliament.</td>
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<td>Track, a vestige; to trace.</td>
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<td>Tract, a region, a treatise.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wary, watchful, cautious.</td>
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<td>Weary, worn out, tired.</td>
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**SENTENCES FOR DICTATION.**

All your presents I accept, except the last.
At this access to his fortune, his joy was in excess.
Though your terms exceed my expectations, I will accede to them.
His adherence to these extreme views, cost him many of his adherents.
New editions, with additions, are in preparation.
Till he effected his purpose, he affected to be ignorant of the whole matter.
Assistants were assigned to me, but they rendered me no assistance.
I had to dance attendance upon him, as if I had been one of his paid attendants.
Baron Humboldt describes the whole region as a barren waste.
The decree applied to persons of every degree.
With all due deference to you, I think there is a great difference.

**EXERCISES ON WORDS.**

*[The difference between the pronunciation, spelling, and meaning of each pair to be given by the pupil.]*

Abolition, ebullition; acts, axe; accidence, accidents; alley, ally; breath, breadth; captor, capture; censer, censure; chance, chants; citron, citrine; coat, quote; coffin, coughing; confidant, confident; corporal, corporeal; critic, critique; celery, salary; cease, seize.
Correspondence, correspondents; dense, dents; dependence, dependents; door, doer; ether, either; ewer, hewer; exercise, exorcise; favour, fever; formerly, formally; gaol, goal; idle, idol.

Genus, genius; glutinous, glutinous; gore, goer; idle, idol; incite, insight; instance, instants; intense, intents; jester, gesture; juggler, jugular; legislator, legislature; lightning.

Mattress, matrice; ooze, whose; patron, pattern; poplar, popular; populous, populace; prefer, proffer; preposition, proposition; proscribe, prescribe.

Regimen, regiment; relic, relict; senior, seignior; sewer, shore; shone, shown; surplice, surplus; talents, talons; tense, tents; tour, tower; treatise, treaties.

**CLASS FOURTH.**

**WORDS SIMILARLY SPELLED, BUT DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED AND APPLIED**

Ab'-sent, not present.  
Ab'-sent', to keep away.

Ab'-stract, an abridgment.  
Ab'-stract', to draw or separate from; to abridge.

Abuse (abuce), ill use.  
Abuse (abuze), to injure by use; to reproach.

Ac'-cent, a peculiar tone in speaking or pronouncing; stress or force given to a particular syllable in a word; a mark by which the accent is denoted.  
Ac'-cent', to mark the accent; to give or express the accent.

Af'-fix, a postfix or termination.  
Af'-fix', to join or unite to.

At'-tri-bute, a quality.  
At'-tribl'-ute, to assign to.

Aug'-ment, an increase.  
Aug'-ment', to increase.

Au'-gust, the eighth month.  
Au'-gust', great, majestic.

Bow (bo), for shooting arrows.  
Bow (bou), an act of courtesy or reverence.

But'-fet, a box or blow with the fist; to strike.  
But'-fet', a shelf; a side table.
Char (tšar), to turn wood

to charcoal.

Char (tšhare), to do turns

or jobs of work as a char-

woman.

Comʹ-pact, an agreement.

Comʹ-pactʹ, firm, solid.

Colʹ-lect, a short prayer.

Colʹ-lectʹ, to bring together.

Comʹ-ment, an exposition.

Comʹ-mentʹ (upon), to ex-

pound.

Comʹ-merce, trade with fo-

gn countries.

Comʹ-merʹce, to hold inter-

course with; to traffic.

Comʹ-pound, a mixture.

Comʹ-poundʹ, to mix; to

come to terms of agree-

ment

Conʹ-cert, a musical enter-

tainment; agreement or

design.

Conʹ-certʹ, to contrive, to plan

Conʹ-cord, harmony.

Conʹ-cordʹ, to agree with.

Conʹ-duct, behaviour.

Conʹ-ductʹ, to lead, to manage

Conʹ-fine, a boundary.

Conʹ-fineʹ, to limit; to im-

prison.

Conʹ-flict, a struggle, a con-

flictʹ, to oppose. [test.

Conʹ-jure, to call upon with

the solemnity of an oath;

to entreat in the most

earnest manner.

Conʹ-jure (kun-jar), to prac-
tise the arts of a conjurer.

Conʹ-sort, wife or husband;

a companion.

Conʹ-sortʹ, to associate with.

Conʹ-test, a dispute, a strug-
gle.

Conʹ-testʹ, to dispute, to con-
tend.

Conʹ-tract, a binding agree-

ment.

Conʹ-tractʹ, to draw together.

Conʹ-trast, opposition of

figures.

Conʹ-trastʹ, to place in op-

position.

Conʹ-verse, conversation;

the opposite or contrary.

Conʹ-verse, to discourse fa-
miliarly with.

Conʹ-vert, a person converted

Conʹ-vertʹ, to change or turn.

Conʹ-vict, a person convicted

Conʹ-victʹ, to prove guilty.

Conʹ-voy, an escort or guard.

Conʹ-voyʹ, to escort, to ac-
company as a guard.

* Conʹ-jure. — From the Latin conjuro, to swear together; to con-
spire or plot; in which sense Milton has used the term:

"——Who, in proud rebellious arms,

Conjured against the Highest."
Coun'-ter-mand, an order to the contrary.
Coun-ter-mand', to revoke a former order.

Courtesey (kur'-tsey), courtly or elegant manners; civility; an act of civility.
Courtesey (kurt'-se), an act of respect or reverence made by females.

Cruise* (kruze), a predatory voyage; a rambling excursion.

Des'-cant, a song; a discourse
Des-cant', to harangue.

Desert (de-zert'), that which one deserves; degree of merit.
Desert (dez'-ert), a wilderness; a deserted place.

Diffuse (dif-ju/ce), scattered, not concise.
Diffuse (dif-ju/ze), to scatter, to spread abroad.

Di'gest, materials arranged.
Di-gest', to arrange; to dissolve.

Dis'-count, abatement for ready money.
Dis-count', to make an abatement for ready money.

Does, the plural of Doe.

En'-trance, the act or the place of entering.
En-tran'ce, to put into a trance or ecstasy.

Es'-cort, an armed guard.
Es-cort', to accompany as a guard.

Es'say, an attempt; a treatise
Es-say', to attempt, to try.

Excuse (excu'ce), an apology
Ex-cu'se, to give an excuse

Ex'-ile, a person banished; banishment.

Ex-i'le, to banish.

Ex'-port, a commodity exported.
Ex-port', to carry or ship goods out of the country.

Ex'-tract, something extracted.
Ex-tract', to draw out or from

Gal'-lant, brave (applied to military men).
Gal-lant', particularly attentive to ladies.

Grease (greece), melted fat.
Grease (greaze), to smear, or anoint with grease.

Gout, a disease; a drop.
Gout (goo), taste, desire.

Gill (usually Gills, g hard), the lungs of a fish.
Gill (g soft), the fourth part of a pint.

* Cruise.—Johnson says, "From the original cruisers, who bore the cross, and plundered only Infidels." But it seems simply from cruising or crossing, sc. the seas without any certain course.
† Cruise.—The more correct spelling of this word is Cruse.
Fer'ment, a boiling; a tumult.
Fer'ment', to cause or produce fermentation.
Form, shape, appearance.
Form, a bench or seat; a class.
Fre'quent, often occurring.
Fre'quent', to visit often.
House, an abode or residence.
House (houze), to bring or put into a house.
Im'port, any commodity imported; meaning; consequence; tendency.
Im'port', to bring from abroad; to mean or signify.
In'cense, perfume or fragrance exhaled by fire.
In'cense, to inflame, to enrage.
In'crease, augmentation.
In'crease, to make more or greater.
In'lay, something inlaid or inserted.
In'lay', to lay or put in.
In'sult, an affront.
In'sult', to treat with insolence.
In' ter-change, a mutual exchange; commerce.
In' ter-change', to exchange with.
In'ter dict, a prohibition.
In'ter dict', to prohibit.
In'ti mate, inmost; familiar.
In' ti mate',* to hint; properly to convey by a hint.
our intimate or inmost thoughts or opinions.
Invalid (in-va l-id), weak; of no force or weight.
Invalid (in'va l-eed'), one weak or disabled by sickness or wounds.
Lead (leed), to conduct, to guide.
Lead (led), a heavy metal.
Live (liv'), to exist; to pass life.
[Alive.
Live (live), living; put for.
Lower (lo'er), to bring low.
Lower (low er), to appear dark and gloomy.
Min'ute, the 60th part of an hour; a small portion of time.
Mi nu te, small, diminished.
Mis-con'duct, bad behaviour.
Mis-con'duct, to behave badly.
Mouse, a small animal.
Mouse (mouse), to catch mice.
Mow (mo), to cut with the scythe.
Mow (mou), a heap of hay or corn when housed.

* Intimate.—Though this word, both verb and noun, is accented on the same syllable, yet when used as the former the last syllable is longer dwelt upon. Compare the pronunciations of separate, verb and noun; also moderate.
CLASS FOURTH.

Notable (no’-ta-bl), worthy of note, memorable.
Notable (no’t-a-bl), skilled in the science of house-keeping.
Object’, to make an objection to, to oppose by argument.
Obj’ect, something seen; an end or purpose.
Ordinary (or-de-nar-ry), the established judge of an ecclesiastical court; a stated or regular chaplain; common, mean.
Ordinary (ord’-nar-ry), a house of entertainment, where the meals are given at an ordinary or regular price.
O-ver-charge, too great a charge.
O-ver-char’ge, to charge too much; to crowd.
O-ver-throw, defeat, discomfiture, destruction.
O-ver-thro’w, to defeat, to discomfit, to destroy.
Pendant, a jewel hanging from the ear.
Pendant (pen’-ant), a small flag or streamer.
Per’-mit, a written authority from an excise officer for removing goods. [allow.
Per-mit’, to authorize, to

Pol’ish, to smoothe, to brighten, to refine.
Pol’ish, pertaining to Poland
Precedent (press’-e-dent), a previous rule or example.
Pre-ces’-dent, preceding or going before; former.
Pre’-fix, a particle or proposition prefixed to a word.
Pre-fix’, to put before.
Pre’-lude, something introductory, as to a concert.
Pre-lu’de, to serve as an introduction; to begin with.
Pres’-age, a prognostic or sign. [bode.
Pre-sa’ge, to foretell, or fore-
Pres’-ent, something presented, a gift or offering.
Pre-sent’, to give formally.
Prod’-uce, that which is produced, the product or amount.
Pro-du’ce, to bring forth.
Proj’-ect, a design, a scheme, a contrivance.
Pro-ject’, to form in the mind; to jut out.
Prot’-est, a solemn declaration.
Pro-test’, to declare solemnly
Provost (prov’-ust), the head of a college.
Provost (pro-vost’), the executioner of an army.

* Precedent is nearly obsolete; proceeding being used instead.

“A slave that is not twentieth part the tythe
Of your prece’dent lord.”—Hamlet.
Rarity (rare'-ity), a thing valued for its scarceness.
Rarity (rar' -ity), thinness, subtlety; opposed to density
Read (reed), to peruse, to read.
Read (red), perused, did
Reb'-el, one that rebels.
Re-bel', to oppose lawful authority, to rise in rebellion.
Rec'-ol-lect", to call to mind.
Re' -col-Iect", to collect again
Rec/-ord, a register, a memorial.
Re-cord', to register.
Ref'use, what is refused as useless; worthless remains.
Refu'se, to reject.
Rep'-ri-mand, a censure.
Rep-ri-mand', to censure, to chide.
Row (ro), a rank or line; to propel with oars.
Row (rou), a riotous noise, a brawl or scuffle.
Sewer (sower), one that sews.
Sewer (soor), a drain, a sink.
Slough (slou), a deep miry place.
Slough (sluff), the cast skin
Sow (sou), a female pig.
Sow (so), to scatter seed for growth; to disseminate.

Sub'ject, placed under; liable to; one under the dominion of another; the question or matter under consideration.

Subject', to place under; to reduce to submission.
Su'-pine, kind of verbal noun
Su-pi'ne, lying with the face upwards; indolent.
Sur'-vey, a view taken.
Sur'vey, to take a view.
Tarry, smeared with tar.
Tarry, to stay, to wait for.
Tear (tare), a rent; to rend.
Tear (teer), water from the eye.
Tor'-ment, torture; vexation
Tor-ment', to put to pain, to torture or vex.
Trans'-fer, the act of transferring; delivery; removal.
Trans-fer', to assign or make over to another; to remove.
Trans'-port, rapture; a vessel for conveying soldiers beyond sea.
Trans-port', to carry beyond sea as a convict; to enrapture.
Un-dress', to divest of clothes
Un' -dress, a dishabille.
Use, (uce), act of using; utility
Use (uze), to make use of.
Wind, air in motion.
Wind, to turn round, to twist.
Wound (woond), a hurt given by violence.
Wound (wound), participle of the verb to Wind.
In most of the preceding words the accent is regulated by the application. When used as nouns, the accent should be on the first syllable, but when employed as verbs, on the last.* Thus “Absent, not present,” is pronounced Ab’-sent; but when used as a verb, the accent must be on the last syllable, viz., Ab-sent’.

This change of accent in the same word is produced, as Walker well observes, by an instinctive effort in the language to compensate, in some degree, for the want of different terminations for these different parts of speech.†

The following words exemplify the same tendency, but in a different manner:‡—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abuse</td>
<td>Abuse‡</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
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<td>Diffuse</td>
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<td>Practice</td>
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<td>Price</td>
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<td>Breathe</td>
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<td>Cloth</td>
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<td>Smooth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loath</td>
<td>Loathe</td>
<td>Wreath</td>
<td>Wreath</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Some words of this class have not as yet come under this analogy; as Balance, Combat, and Counsel, which are accented alike both as verbs and nouns; and even with respect to some words in this list, usage is divided: as Comment, Commerce, and Protest.

† Compare Analogy viii., under the head of "Principles of Pronunciation," page 109.

‡ Either by a change in the pronunciation of the same letter (as Abuse is pronounced abuse as a noun, and abuse as a verb), or by a change or addition of letters (as Glass, Glaze; Bath, Bathe).

§ Prize, to set a price upon; to value or esteem highly.

∥ The adjective Smooth is pronounced like the verb Smoothe.
SENTENCES FOR DICTATION.

It was on the twelfth, and not on the eighth of August, that our august Monarch died.

I was once as straight as an arrow, though now obliged, by age and infirmity, to bow like a bow.

The chairman said that his wife was a charwoman, and that she sold charcoal.

Though I acknowledge it to be nothing more than my desert, yet I beseech you not to desert me in this desert.

Though he suffers the most excruciating pain from the gout, yet he continues to indulge his gout for conviviality.

The incense of flattery must offend and incense the wise and good.

As you are his intimate friend, I will venture to intimate to you a circumstance of which it will be advantageous to him to be apprized.

The objections to the admission of the invalid into the hospital were shown to be invalid and frivolous.

We hoped, but our hope was in vain, that the vein of lead would lead to silver.

Lower the sails, the sky begins to lower.

A minute is a very minute portion of time.

The provost of the corporation was cruelly consigned to the provost of the army.

Can you wonder that he should refuse to accept the mere refuse?

I heard that there was a great row in Pater-noster-row yesterday.

We observed at the edge of the slough the slough of a serpent.

She bursts into tears, wrings her hands, tears her hair and shows every sign of woe.

He wound his handkerchief about the wound.
CLASS FOURTH.

WORDS SPELLED AND PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERING IN MEANING OR APPLICATION.

We shall begin this Part with an extract from “Edgeworth’s Practical Education:”

“Père Bourgeois, one of the Chinese missionaries, attempted to preach a Chinese sermon to the Chinese. His own account of the business is the best we can give:

‘They told me chou signifies a book, so that I thought whenever the word chou was pronounced, a book was the subject of discourse; not at all. Chou, the next time I heard it, I found signified a tree. Now I was to recollect that chou was a book and a tree; but this amounted to nothing. Chou I found also expressed great heats. Chou is to relate. Chou is the Aurora. Chou means to be accustomed. Chou expresses the loss of a wager, &c. I should never have done were I to enumerate all the meanings of chou. . . . I recited my sermon at least fifty times to my servant before I spoke it in public, and yet I am told, though he continually corrected me, that of the ten parts of the sermon (as the Chinese express themselves) they hardly understood three. Fortunately the Chinese are wonderfully patient.’

‘Children often experience similar difficulties, and their patience deserves equal commendation. Block, for instance, (according to Dr. Johnson,) signifies a heavy piece of timber; a mass of matter. Block means the wood on which hats are formed. Block means the wood on which criminals are beheaded. Block is a sea term for a pulley. Block is an obstruction, a stop; and finally, block means a blockhead. Children do not perceive that the metaphoric meanings of this word are all derived from the original block.”

Like the example just quoted, almost every word
in our, and indeed every language, has, in addition to its original and proper meaning, its consequential and figurative applications. And though in several instances the original and primitive meaning has been lost, or is no longer in use, yet, in general, it will be found to pervade and explain what are called the different meanings of the same word. In explaining the following class of words, the author has kept this principle in view. In almost every case it will be seen that the primitive or original meaning naturally leads to all the others, though, at first view, some of them may appear to be quite different. And, besides the pleasure which even children take in tracing analogies, it is surely much easier, as well as much more philosophic, to learn the meanings of words in this way, than to get them by rote from the uninteresting and unconnected columns of a dictionary. For even if it were possible for a child to recollect the different meanings of every word in his dictionary, (and unless he recollects all, there is little use in his knowing only a part,) how is he to know, on the spur of the moment, which of the many meanings he is to attach to a word that he meets with in reading, or hears pronounced in conversation?—Hear what a philosopher* has said on this subject:—

“When I consult Johnson’s Dictionary, I find many words of which he has enumerated forty, fifty, or even sixty different significations; and after all the pains he has taken to distinguish them from each other, I am frequently at a loss how to avail myself of his definitions. Yet, when a word of this kind

* Dugald Stewart.
This view of the subject is unquestionably just. The import of words may often be inferred from the context and meaning of the sentence; but still it is necessary to know the meanings of each of the words which compose it; and the only question is, whether it is better that children should learn the meanings of words easily and intellectually, as here recommended, or whether they are to undergo the useless drudgery of attempting to learn by rote, from their dictionaries, the meanings of every word in the language.

ANGLE, a corner, a point where two lines meet.  
ANGLE, to fish with a hook and line.  
ARCH, something formed like a bow; as the arch† (now written arc) of a circle, the arch of a bridge.  
ARCH, chief; as in archbishop, archangel, arch-wag, arch-rogue, &c. ARCH, mischievously droll, is the same word; which signification it seems to have acquired from the frequency of its application to a person pre-eminent or chief in drollery and mischief.  
NOTORIOUS,‡ which properly means noted or well-

*See also Observations on this subject, under the head of "Etymology," p. 142.  
† From the Latin arcus, a bow.  
‡ Notorius.—That the seat of ordinary justice might be permanent and notorious to all the nation, it was made an article of Magna Charta that Common Pleas should no longer follow the King's Court, but be held in some certain place.—Blackstone.
known, has acquired a similar signification, (that is, it is now generally used in a bad sense).

Ashes, the plural of Ash.

Ashes, the remains of any thing burnt. Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent; so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

Bachelor, a young man; an unmarried man.

Bachelor, a junior graduate, or a student admitted to the first degree at a university; a knight of the lowest or first degree.

Bait, a bit or bite of food put upon a hook to allure fish; and, hence, a temptation.

Bait, to stop at an inn for the purpose of taking (a bit or bite) a hasty refreshment.

Bait, to set dogs on; as to bait a bull.

Bale, a round bundle or package of goods.

Bale, to heave or throw water out of a boat.

Base, the lowest part or foundation; the pedestal of a statue.

Base, low, mean, worthless.

Base, a low, deep sound in music.

Bat, an animal resembling a mouse, with wings of skin or leather.

Bat, a kind of club for beating or striking a ball.

Bay, a portion of the sea encompassed or surrounded by the land, except at the entrance.

Bay, as in the phrase “to stand at bay,” properly refers to a stag bayed in or surrounded by the dogs, and obliged to face them by an impossibility of escape.

Bay-window (usually and perhaps properly Bow-window), a window curving outward, and thereby forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.
Bay, a species of the laurel tree.
Bay, a colour; as a bay horse; bay salt (so called from its brown colour).
Bay, to bark, to bark at; as to "bay the moon."

Beaver, an amphibious animal, called also a Castor.
Beaver, a hut made of the fur of the beaver or castor.
Beaver, the part of a helmet that covers the face.

Bill, the beak of a bird.
Bill, a kind of axe with a hooked point.
Bill, a written paper of any kind, as an account of money; a law presented in writing to Parliament, which, when passed, is called an Act.

Blade; the flat or cutting part of a knife or weapon.
Blade, a spire or leaf of corn or grass, from its resemblance to the blade of an instrument.
Blade, the flat bone of the shoulder; the broad or flat part of an oar.
Blade, a sharp keen person. This application of the term is vulgar.

Blow, a stroke, a sudden calamity.
Blow, to puff like the wind; to inflate; to swell or put forth blossoms like a flower.

Board,* a broad piece of timber; a table; the deck or floor of a ship. To board a person is to entertain him at our board or table.
Board, a council or commission sitting at the same board or table; as the Board of Education.

Box, a kind of shrub or tree.
Box, a case or coffer made of wood (properly box-wood); a money chest; a Christmas present.

* Board is formed from broad, by the metathesis of r; as in the following corruptions: Crub for curb, cruds for curds, purty for pretty.
Box, an enclosed or circular seat; as a box in a theatre; the box of a coach, &c.
Box, a blow with the fist or closed hand.

Brace, (to embrace, to hold tightly), to bind together.
Brace, two or a pair; as a brace of partridges. Like the word Couple, brace seems to have acquired this signification from the custom of bracing or coupling two dogs, or pieces of game together.

Buff, a sort of leather prepared from the skin of the Buffalo, used for waist belts, pouches, &c.
Buff, the colour of buff leather, that is, light yellow.

Butt, a large cask or barrel.
Butt, the mark to be aimed at; a person at whom jests are aimed or directed.
Butt, to strike with the head.

Case, that which holds or covers something else; as a book-case, a pillow-case.
Case, state or condition of things; as a hard case.
Case, at law; put for Cause.

Cashier, the person who has charge of the cash.
Cashier, to make void; to dismiss from office.

Cast, to throw with the hand; to throw away; to throw or pour into a mould or form.
Cast, (the thing moulded or formed), a model, shape, or form. Compare Mould, p. 72.

Chase, to hunt, to pursue, to drive away.
Chase (put for Enchase), to set in a case or frame, as a precious stone in gold; to adorn by embossed or raised work.

Club, a heavy stick, thicker at one end than the other; one of the four suits of cards:
CLASS FOURTH.

Club, to contribute to a common expense in settled proportions.*  
Club, an association or society; as the Yacht Club.

Comb, an instrument for adjusting the hair.  
Comb, the crest of a cock; so called from its fancied resemblance to a comb.†  
Comb, the cavities in which bees deposit their honey.

Consistency, uniformity or agreement with self.  
Consistency, degree of denseness or rarity; as boiled into the consistency of syrup.

Corn, seeds or grains which grow in ears, not in pods; grain unreaped.  
Corn, to sprinkle or throw grains of salt on meat; and hence, to salt slightly.  
Corn, an excrescence on the foot, of a corneous or horny substance.

Count, to reckon or compute; any thing summed up or reckoned, as a count in an indictment.  
Count, a foreign title; an earl; originally the governor or lieutenant of a county.

Counter, a bench or table in a shop on which money is counted or received.  
Counter, a piece of fictitious money used for keeping count or reckoning.  
Counter, contrary to; as to counteract.

Court, the residence of a king, or of his representative; the hall or chamber where justice is administered.  
Court, to solicit with courtly attention; to woo.  
Court, enclosed space before a house; an enclosure.

* Club.—"Plumes and directors, Shylock and his wife,  
Will club their testers now to take thy life."—Pope.

† Comb.—"Because it standeth jagged like the teeth of a comb," says Minshew.—"From its pectinated indentures.—Johnson."
CRAFT, trade;* manual act or handicraft; and hence, art, artifice, cunning.†

CRAFT, a small ship (engaged in craft or trade.)

Crane, a bird with a long beak; also a long bent tube for drawing liquor out of casks.

Crane, an engine for raising weights; so called from its overhanging shape and capacity to pick up objects.

Crop, to cut short or close; to cut or eat the tops off.

Crop, that which has been cropped or cut off; the harvest cut down; and hence the produce of the field.

Crop, the craw or first stomach of birds (which serves the same purpose with them as mastication with us).

Cross, a kind of gibbet; the emblem of the Christian religion; anything that thwarts or gives annoyance; a trial of patience.

Cross, to lay one body, or draw one line, across or athwart another in the form of a cross. To cross the channel is to go across in a straight line; to cross a person is to thwart or cross him in his purpose; and a person disposed to act so, is called cross or perverse.

Crow, a well-known bird.—“To pluck a crow,” would be to lose our labour for nothing, for crows are not eaten; and hence the phrase (which is now vulgar) came to signify to lose our time in disputing about a matter of no consequence, even if decided. This kind of disputation was called by the Romans de lana caprina, that is, a controversy about goats' wool, or in other words, about nothing.

Crow, an iron bar, (with a beak like a crow,) used as a lever. Compare Crane, a siphon or tube.

Crow, as a cock, and hence to crow or triumph over.

* Craft.—“And because he was of the same craft, he abode with them, and wrought.”—Acts xviii. 3.
† Cunning.—“If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning.”—Psalm cxxxvii.
**DAM**, the mother of an animal. *Dame* is another form of the same word, and was formerly used in the same sense (*mother).*

*Dam*, a bank to confine water.

**DATE** of a letter, that is, the time when it was *given from* under our hands; the time of any event.

**DATE**, the fruit of the *date-tree* (a species of palm).

**DEAL**, to divide, share, or parcel out; as to *deal cards*.

**DEAL**, a division, *share*, or quantity; as a great *deal*, that is, a great *share* or portion.

**DEAL**, fir or pine planks (perhaps so called from being *dealed* or divided equally from the trunk; as cards from the *pack*.)

**DEAL**, to trade or traffic; but properly to *retail* or sell in small *portions* or quantities.

**DEAR**, expensive or costly; much prized or valued.

**Darling**, formerly *dearling*, means *little dear*; as *gosling* means *little goose*, &c.

**DEAR**, a term of endearment, implying highly valued or esteemed.

**DECK**, to cover; to clothe; to adorn—in the last sense perhaps put for *decorate*.

**DECK**, the floor of a ship (that which *covers* the hull).

**DESERT**, that which one has *deserved* or merited. (It is formed thus, *deserved*, *deserv’d*, *desert*).†

**DESERT**, to forsake or leave *deserted*.

**DIET**, an assembly; as the German *Diet*, held for enacting laws, and *regulating the mode* of government.

**DIET**, food or *regimen* regulated by the rules of medicine;‡ and hence, food generally.

* In Paradise Lost Eve is called “universal Dame.”

† “Not my *deserts*, but what I shall *deserve*.”—Rich. III.

‡ “To fast like one that takes *diet*,” (that is, to abstain like one confined to a *prescribed regimen*.)—Shakespeare.
DRAW, to drag or draw along; as a horse does a car.
DRAW (that is, the brush or pencil along the paper), to delineate or portray.

ENGROSS, to take the gross or whole; to monopolize.*
ENGROSS, to copy in gross, or large characters; as in records or law writings.†

EXPRESS, to press out; to utter or send out words; to pronounce or declare.
EXPRESS, to send out or off speedily; a message so sent.

FAIR, a fixed or stated market for buyers and sellers.
FAIR, pleasing to the eye or mind; as a fair lady, a fair day, fair conduct; also, favourable; as a fair wind.

FELLOW, one of the same society; as a fellow of college; and hence, an equal, a match; as one glove is said to be the fellow of the other. This word is also used in contempt; as companion‡ formerly was.

FILE, a thread of wire on which papers are strung to keep them in order; a catalogue or roll; a line or rank of soldiers.—To file a bill, is to put it on the file of the court for trial in due order.
FILE, an iron or steel instrument for rasping.
FILE, formerly used as Defile now is. (Now obsolete.)

* "All our praises why should lords engross?
Rise, honest Muse, and sing the man of Ross."
† "A clerk foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross."—Pope.
‡ "Away! scurvy companion."—Shakespeare.
‡ "For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind;
For them the gracious Duncan have I murdered."
CLASS FOURTH.

FILLET, (a little thread), a slight bandage; a chaplet or band round the head.
FILLET, the thick part of a leg of veal; so called from being usually trussed with a fillet or slight bandage.

FLAG, the colours or ensign of a ship, &c.
FLAG, to hang loose; to droop; to grow spiritless.
FLAG, a water plant with a broad drooping leaf.
FLAG, a broad kind of stone used for smooth pavement.

FOLD, a double or plait. Twenty-fold means twenty double, or twice the number. Hence manifold, that is, many doubled, or very numerous.
FOLD, a place in which sheep are (enfolded) enclosed.

FOOT, as the foot of a man; the foot of a table; the foot (or lower part) of a mountain.
FOOT, a measure of twelve inches, such being the supposed length of the human foot.—See Nail, p. 66.

FORGE, to beat with the hammer into a particular shape or form; to make or form.
FORGE, to fabricate or counterfeit a writing in imitation of the original; as to forge a note, to forge a signature.

FOUND, to lay the ground-work or foundation; to build or establish; as to found a city.
FOUND, to form by pouring molten metal into a mould as in a foundry (instead of founding metals, we now say casting).†

FRET, to wear away by rubbing; to wear or eat away; as “a moth fretteth a garment.”

* “What with fillets of roses, and fillets of veal,
    Things garni with lace, and things garni with eel.”—Fudge Family.

† “A second multitude,
    With wondrous art, founded the massy ore.”—Milton.
FRET, to tease, to vex, to irritate or make angry.
FRET, in architecture, raised and ornamented work.

FRY, to dress food in a frying-pan.
Fry, a swarm or crowd of young fishes.

GAME, sport or amusement of any kind; as a game or
match at football.
GAME, to play (as a gamesster or gambler) high.
GAME, animals, as partridges and hares, which, by being
shot or hunted, are said to afford game or sport to
persons who are called sportsmen.

GIN, a snare or trap (an abbreviation of Engine).
GIN, an abbreviation of Genvea.

GRAIN, a single seed of corn; and hence, any thing very
minute or small; as a grain of salt.—See Corn, p. 57.
GRAIN, (like scruple, which originally meant a little
stone), a small weight. The grain of a body means
the particles of which it is composed; and hence, the
texture of cloth; the temper or constitution of the mind.

GRATE, a range of bars, or frame of iron; as a grate for
fire, the grating of a window.
GRATE, to rub against a rough, uneven surface, as to
grate ginger; to make a harsh, grating sound.

GRAVE, to engrave; to carve on a hard substance.
GRAVE, (a hole graved or scooped* out) for the dead.
GRAVE, heavy, serious, solemn.

GRAZE, to crop or feed on grass.
GRAZE, to take the tops of the hair off in passing, as a
bullet from a gun; to touch the skin slightly in passing.
Hence the expressions, the bullet grazed his whiskers,
the bullet grazed his arm.

* "He died—and they unlocked his chain,
And scooped for him a hollow grave."

The Prisoner of Chillon.
HAIL, drops of rain frozen while falling.
HAIL, to wish health, to salute; to call to. HALE, healthy, and HEAL, to make hale or healthy, are different forms of the same word.

HAMPER, a large basket used for package.
HAMPER, to put obstacles in one's way, to clog or impede, to embarrass.

HIND, the female of the red deer or stag.
HIND, a peasant, a rustic, a boor.
HIND, as hind legs, behind. Hence, HINDER, to keep behind or back, to obstruct. Compare to forward.*

JET, a beautiful black fossil. Hence, the expression, "as black as jet."
JET, a spout or shoot of water; to jut out or project.

KIND, species or sort, as mankind; manner or way.
KIND (fond of one's kind† or kin), congenial, benevolent. Compare HUMANE, that is, becoming (or having the feelings of) a human being.

LEFT (that which is leaved, leav'd, left), not taken; quit, abandoned.
LEFT, as the left hand, that is, the hand which is (leaved) left or not used.

LETTER, one of the characters of the alphabet.
LETTER, an epistle (or message communicated by letters or written characters.)

LIGHT, luminous matter, as the light of the sun, the light of a candle. Hence, LIGHT, to kindle or produce light, as to light the fire.

* Forward (put for forward), to bring before or in front; to advance or promote.
† Hence, Kindless, unnatural; as "kindless villain," applied by Hamlet to his uncle, the murderer of his father. Hence, also, kindly, natural; as "the kindly fruits of the earth."
Light, not heavy; unsteady; not regular in conduct.
Light, to come down or settle upon; as to light from a carriage; to light upon one's feet.
Light, to happen or light upon by chance; to light as birds; to light (or alight) as from a carriage.

Lighten, to make light or less heavy.
Lighten, to enlighten or illumine; to flash as lightning.

Lime, viscous or sticky matter, as bird-lime; mortar or cement used in building.
Lime, a small species of lemon.
Lime, the linden tree.

Line, a string or cord; any thing extended like a line; as the equinoctial line, a line of poetry, a line of soldiers, a line of conduct. Hence, also, outline, lineament, delineate, lineal, lineage, &c.
Line, to put lining (properly linen) into clothes.

Link, a single ring of a chain; any thing connecting; as a link in the evidence; linking arm and arm.
Link, a torch, a light. Hence, link-boy.

Litter, a portable bed or couch; a palanquin.
Litter, straw, because used for the bedding of horses and other animals.
Litter, to scatter things carelessly about like litter.
Litter, a brood of young; as the litter of a pig, that is, the number farrowed in the litter.

Lock, a tuft; as a lock of wool, a lock of hair.
Lock, an instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten, shut up, or confine; as the lock of a door, the lock of a canal, the lock of a gun.

Long, as a long journey, a long time.
Long, to desire earnestly (to think the time long till we possess the object.)
Lot, a die, or any thing used in deciding chances; as to cast lots, to draw lots.
Lot, that which comes to any one as his chance; fortune or state assigned: as a happy lot, a hard lot.
Lot, a parcel of goods, as if drawn by lot.
Lot, a proportion of taxes; as to pay scot and lot.

Mail, a coat of steel network; a bag (properly one made of meshes, like an angler's casting net, or a lady's reticule.)
Mail-coach or Mail-packet, the coach or packet which carries or conveys the mail or post bags.

Match, a contest; a game; also (because the contending parties are supposed to be equal) one that is equal or suitable to another; as John and his wife are well matched; these gloves do not match. Hence, matchless, without an equal or match.
Match, any thing used for igniting; as a small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur.

Mean, the middle or medium; as "the golden mean."
Mean, middling (and hence, not high;) low, base. In the meantime means the intermediate time.
Mean, to purpose or intend; to signify.

Meet, to come face to face; to come together.
Meet,† convenient; proper, suitable.

Minute, a small or minute portion of time.
Minute, a short or brief note.

Moor, a marsh or bog.
Moor, to fasten by anchors.
Moor, an African, properly a native of Morocco.

* "And the mean man shall be brought down, and the mighty man shall be humbled."—Isaiah v. 15.
† "It is not meet to despise the poor man that hath understanding, neither is it convenient to magnify a sinful man."—Eccles. x. 3.
Mortar, a vessel in which things are pounded or brayed together; and hence mortar, cement used in building, because the sand, lime, &c., are mixed and blended together as if in a mortar.

Mortar, a short, wide cannon for throwing bombs (so called from having some resemblance in shape to an apothecary's mortar.)

Mould, fine, soft earth. Hence, moulder, to turn to mould or dust; to crumble.

Mould, a form or shape (usually made of mould or clay) in which things are cast or modelled.

Mould, to grow mouldy or musty.

Nail, a sharp spike of metal.

Nail, of the finger. Hence, nail, a measure (from the second joint of the finger to the end of the nail) of two inches and a quarter. Hand and Foot are also used to denote measure.—See Foot, p. 61.

Pale, wan, whitish, dim.

Pale, a stake; an enclosure formed by stakes: any enclosure; a district, jurisdiction, or boundary; as "within the pale," "beyond the pale."

Palm, the inner part or palm of the hand; a hand or measure of four inches.—Compare Foot and Nail.

Palm, a tree; so called because its leaves, when expanded, have some resemblance to the palm or open hand; and because the branches of this tree were worn by conquerors, palm came to signify victory, triumph.

Palm, to conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; and hence, to impose upon by fraud.

Partial, pertaining only to a part; as a partial eclipse of the sun.

Partial, inclined to a particular part; as John is too partial to James, that is, too much disposed to take his part, whether right or wrong.
PERCH, a long pole; a roost for birds; a measuring rod, a measure of five yards and a half.
PERCH, to light or settle upon a perch or bough.
PERCH, a kind of fish.

PIKE, a lance or spear used by foot soldiers.
PIKE, a voracious fish (perhaps so called from the sharpness of his snout).

PITCH, the resin of the pine inspissated; tar. Hence, the expression, "as black as pitch."
PITCH, to fix; as to pitch the tents.
PITCH, to throw headlong, to throw or cast forward.
PITCH, a certain degree of elevation; as at the highest pitch of the voice.

POACH, to boil slightly; as to poach eggs.
POACH, to (poke) bag or steal game.

PORT, a gate or entrance; a harbour. Port-holes in a ship of war are the apertures or doors through which the guns are put out.
PORT,* bearing, carriage, mien, demeanour.
PORT (wine), an abbreviation of Oporto.

PORTER, a gate or door keeper.
PORTER, one who carries loads for hire.
PORTER, strong beer—the favourite drink of porters.

POUND, a weight; and because a pound of silver was formerly coined into twenty shillings, twenty shillings are still called a pound, though they are now only about one-third of that weight.
POUND, to beat or bruise with something weighty.
POUND, to impound, as to pound cattle.

RANGE, to set in a rank or row, to dispose in proper order, to arrange.
RANGE, to rove at large.

* Pride in his port, defiance in his eye.—Goldsmith.
Rank, overgrown, luxuriant, rampant.  
Rank, strong-scented, rancid.  
Rank, a row or line; a range of subordination; a degree of dignity; high life.

Rear, to raise up; to bring up, to breed.  
Rear, to rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.  
Rear (or Rear), that which is behind or backwards; as the rear rank.  
Rear (or Rear), raw, underdone.

Rock, a vast mass of stone fixed in the earth; and because places of defence are usually founded upon a rock, the term, particularly in Scripture, has been used to denote a defence or protection; as "the rock of Israel.  
Rock, to shake, to agitate; as to rock a cradle.

Sable, a little animal; the skin of this animal (which is dark and glossy.)  
Sable, dark, black; as the sable night.—Compare the figurative applications of Jet and Pitch.

Scale, a ladder; also a figure (so called from having some resemblance to a ladder) in maps exhibiting the proportions between the represented and actual distances. Hence the expressions, "on a grand scale," "on a small scale."  
Scale, to ascend by ladders; as to scale the walls.  
Scale, as the scale of a fish; the scale of a balance.  
Scale, to pare or peel off in thin particles like scales.

Set, to place; to place or put in order; as to set a watch, to set a razor, to set the house in order.  
Set, a number of things (set down together) suited to each other; as a set of china, a set of fire irons.

Shaft, an arrow; any thing long and straight; as the shaft of a car, the shaft of a weapon.
SHAFT, a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit, or opening into a mine; as the shaft of a mine.

SHOAL, a shallow or sandbank.
SHOAL, a great number or body; as a shoal of herrings.

SOLE, a flat fish; so called from its similarity to the sole of the foot, or the sole of a shoe.
SOLE, only or entire; as “sole partner of my soul.”

SOUND, any thing audible, a noise.
SOUND, a shallow sea—such as may be sounded* with the plummet; as the Sound of Denmark. Hence sound, to try, to examine; as, have you sounded him on the subject?
SOUND, healthy, sane; wise; uninjured; as a sound mind in a sound body; safe and sound.

SPRING, to shoot up unexpectedly or imperceptibly, as plants; to spring up suddenly, as an elastic body when the pressure is removed; to spring or leap upon, as a wild beast on its prey.
SPRING, the season in which plants, &c. spring up.
SPRING, a well of water springing up out of the ground.

STAKE, a strong stick or post stuck or fixed in the ground.
STAKE, a wager or pledge—deposited or fixed to await the event; and hence, chance, risk, hazard.

STERN, (the steering-place), the hind part of a ship.
STERN, austere, harsh.

STICK, (a long, slender piece of wood,) a staff.
STICK, to fasten or pin against; to adhere to.

STOCK, the trunk or stem of a tree; so called from being stuck or fixed in the ground.
STOCK, a family or race, in allusion to the stem of a tree.
STOCK, a stiff band or cravat in which the neck seems to be stuck or fixed.

* Sound.—See Acts xxvii. 28, for an illustration.
Stock, fixed quantity or store of any thing; as stock or capital in trade.

Stock, that part of a musket or gun in which the barrel is stuck or fixed.

Stocks, a place of confinement in which the legs of offenders are stuck.

Stocks, the frame or timber in which ships are stuck or fixed while building.

Stocks, the public Funds.

Strain, to squeeze or press; to press too much or violently; to force or constrain. Hence, to strain one's ankle; to strain a point.

Strain, a song or note; a style or manner of speaking.

Talent, a weight or sum of money.

Talent, (from the parable of the Talents), a natural gift; a faculty or power.

Taper, a wax candle; a light.

Taper, (formed like a taper), conical; slender.

Tender, soft, delicate.

Tender, (to extend the arm), to offer.

Tender, (put for attender), a small vessel which attends upon the fleet, &c.

Usher, one who stands at the door for the purpose of introducing strangers or visitors.

Usher, an under teacher, or one who introduces or initiates young scholars in the elements of learning.

Utter, outer, outward, extreme; as uttermost.

Utter, (to give out words), to speak; (to give out or circulate; as to utter base coin), to publish; to vend.

Vault, an arched cellar.

Vault, to leap in an arched or circular direction.

* "The fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
And, flying, vaulted either host with fire."—Milton.
WORDS FOR EXERCISES.

[The pupils should be required to give the different meanings or applications of each of the following words.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Drill</th>
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<th>Rest</th>
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<td>Spirit</td>
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<td>Habit</td>
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<td>Hide</td>
<td>Pen</td>
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<td>Lie</td>
<td>Race</td>
<td>Turtle</td>
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<td>Crown</td>
<td>Like</td>
<td>Rail</td>
<td>Vice</td>
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<td>Die</td>
<td>List</td>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>Yard</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

The chief difficulties in Orthography arise from the irregular sounds of the letters in some words, and their silence in others.

In the Introduction to the author's Dictionary the regular and irregular sounds of the letters are fully explained,* to which the learner can refer.

IRREGULAR SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

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<td>Thames</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
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<td>Bade</td>
<td>Furnace</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have</td>
<td>Palace†</td>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>I.</td>
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<td>Halve</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Berkley</td>
<td>Give</td>
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<td>Salve</td>
<td>Village†</td>
<td>Acme</td>
<td>Live</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shall</td>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>Anemone</td>
<td>Bird†</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mall</td>
<td>Primate†</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Catastrophe</td>
<td>First</td>
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<td>E.</td>
<td>Epitome</td>
<td>Sir</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ere</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
<td>Stir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chamber</td>
<td>There</td>
<td>Recipe</td>
<td>Third</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambric</td>
<td>Where</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>Thirty</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Both the regular and irregular sounds of the letters are given in the Dictionary under each vowel, diphthong, and consonant in alphabetical order. As an exercise the learner should be required to state what would be the regular sound in each of the following cases.

† And in all unaccented syllables ending in ace, age, and ate.—See page 110, No. 10.

† In words of this class the present tendency is, to give i its own short unaccented sound, instead of short e or e; as in birth, birth virtue, girl, sprint.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Respite</th>
<th>Coney</th>
<th>None</th>
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<td>Definite</td>
<td>Con’jure</td>
<td>Nothing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birch</td>
<td>Opposite</td>
<td>Constable</td>
<td>One</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dirk</td>
<td>Motive</td>
<td>Covenant</td>
<td>Onion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flirt</td>
<td>Olive‡</td>
<td>Cover</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>Squirt</td>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>Covert</td>
<td>Oven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirit</td>
<td>Intuitive‡</td>
<td>Covet.</td>
<td>Plover</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Antique**

**Caprice**

**Chagrin***

**Minion†**

**Finion**

**Auxiliary**

**Incendiary**

**Notice**

**Justice**

**Artifice**

**Benefice‡**

**Fertile**

**Servile‡**

**Juvenile**

**Mercantile**

**Famine**

**Engine**

**Discipline**

**Genuine‡**

**Practise**

**Promise‡**

**Advertise**

**Disfranchise**

**Granite**

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* See under No. 6, page 109, for other words of this class.

† *Minion*. In certain situations it takes the sound of initial y. See under Y in the Dictionary, page v.

‡ And in all unaccented syllables ending in *ice, ile, ine, isc, ile,* and *ice*.—See page 112, No. 12.
EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

Ado Wolf Butcher Sugar
Do Woman Cuckoo Brute
Move Wolsey Cushion Intrude
Movement Full Prudent
Movable U. Pudding Rude
Prove Bull Pull Ruby
Approval Bulfinch Pullet True
Improvable Bullet Pulley Bury
Lose Bullion Pulpit Busy
Who Bulwark Push Business
Tomb Bush Puss Burial
Bosom Bushel Put Canterbury

IRREGULAR SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

Æ. AU. Draught Dearth
Aphæresis Aunt Draughts Dread
Diacrèsis Askaunt Gauge Dreamt
Cæsarea Askaunce Gauger Earl
Dædalus Craunch Hautboy Early
Daunt Haunt Cauliflower Earth
Against Gauntlet Laudanum Endeavour
Said Haunch Feather
Saith Jaundice Head
Wainscot Jaunt Bread Health
Waistcoat Launch Breath Heard
Plaid Laundress Breakfast Hearse
Plaister Laundry Breast Heather
Raillery Maund Breath Heaven
Aisle Paunch Cleanly Heavy
Quay Saunders Cleanse Instead
Captain Saunter Dead Jealous
Fountain Saunterer Deal Jealousy
Villain Taunt Deaf Lead
Britain* Laugh Death Leant

* And all unaccented syllables ending in ain.—See page 111.
EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

Learn Zealous Reindeer Scutcheon
Leather Bear Skein Escutcheon
Leaven Bearer Their Pigeon
Leaven Break Veil Widgeon
Meant Forbear Vein Geography
Measure Forswear Weigh Geometry
Pearl Great Weighty Theory
Peasant Greater Height Sew
Pheasant Greatest Sleight EW.
Pleasant Pear Heifer Sew
Pleasure Steak Nonpareil Sewer
Read Swear Forfeit Shrewsbury
Ready Swearer Foreign Sewer
Realm Tear Sovereign Sewerage
Rehearse Wear EO. EY.
Seamstress Wearer People Key
Search Heart Jeopardy Ley
Spread Hearten Leopard Barley
Steady Hearken Feoff Valley
Stealth EY. Feod Attorney*
Stealthy Yeoman Yeomanry IE.
Sweat Deign George Friend
Thread Eight Georgic Kerchief
Threat Feign Galleon Handkerchief
Threaten Feint Surgeon Mischief
Treachery Freight Sturgeon Mischievous
Tread Heinous Bourgeon Sieve
Treadle Heir Bludgeon Die
Treasure Heiress Dudgeon Lie
Wealth Inveigh Gudgeon Pie
Wealthy Neigh Gudgeon Piebald
Weapon Neighbour Dungeon Piebald
Weather Obeissence Luncheon Tie
Yearn Reign Puncheon Vie
Zealot Rein Truncheon Fiery

* And all unaccented syllables ending in ey.—See page 111, No. 10.
EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY

OA. Mourn Tough Tourmaline
Groat Poultice Toughness Uncouth
Broad Poultry Touch You
Abroad Poulterer Touchy Your
Cupboard Pour Young Youth
OE. Shoulder Younker Wound
Canoe Smoulder Accoutre Besought
Shoe Soul Amour Bought
Does (doth) Source Bouquet Brought
Doe Thorough Bouse Fought
Foe Though Bousy Methought
Hoe Adjourn Capouch Nought
Toe Bourgeon Cartouch Ought
Asafetida Chough Contour Sought
OU. Couple Croup Wrought
Although Courage Croupier Cough
Borough Courteous Gout (goo) Trough
Bourn Cousin Group Lough
Coulter Enough Paramour Shough
Course Flourish Ragout
Court Gournet Rendezvous OW.
Courtier Housewife Rouge Below
Concourse Journal Route Bestow
Discourse Journey Routine Blow
Dough Journeymen Should Bow
Doughy Joust Soup Crow
Four Nourish Sou, Sous Flow
Fourteen Rough Surtout Flown
Furlough Roughness Through Glow
Intercourse Scourge Toupee Grow
Mould Slough* Toupet Growe
Mouldy Southern Tour Grown
Moult Southerly Tourist Growth

* Slough; that is, when it means the cast skin of a serpent.
EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

Know Stow Guerdon Guinea
Known Throw Conquer Guitar
Low Thrown Conqueror Build
Lower Trow Coquet Biscuit
Lowest Trow Coquet Biscuit
Mow UA. Masquerade Conduit
Mower Guard Dialogue Harlequin
Owe Guardian Demagogue Bruise
Own Guarantee Catalogue Cruise
Owner Quadrille Fruit
Row Piquant UL. Nuisance
Rower Victuals Guide Recruit
Show Antigua Guidance Juice
Slow Rower Victuals Guide Sluice
Sow UE. Guile Suit
Sown Guess Guise Suitable
Snow Guest Guilt Pursuit

EXAMPLES OF SILENT LETTERS.

B. Doubtful Victuals Deign
Climb Doubtless Victualler Feign
Comb Redoubt Reign
Crumb Redoubted CH. Foreign
Dumb Subtle Drachm Sovereign
Jamb Subtlety Schedule Sign
Lamb Schism Assign
Limb C. Yacht Assignee
Numb Abscess Assignment
Thumb Abscind G. Consign
Tomb Scene Gnat Consignee
Catacombs Scent Gnaw Consignment
Hecatomb Sceptre Gnash Design
Debt Scimitar Gnarl Ensight
Debtor Scissors Gnome Resign
Indebted Indict Gnomes Arraign
Doubt Indictment Gnostics Campaign
Resign  Furlough  Fought  Rhinoceros
Benign  Neighbour  Thought  Rhine
Condign  Thorough  Wrought  Rhomb
Malign  Plough  H.
Impugn  Slough  Rhine
Oppugn  Straight  Heir  Rhythm
Poignant  Eight  Heiress  Catarrh
Poignancy  Height  Herb*  Myrrh
Seignior  Weight  Herbage  Dishabille
Cognisance  Blight  Honest  Shepherd
Phlegm  Bright  Honesty  Diphthong
Apophthegm  Delight  Honor  Triphthong
Diaphragm  Fight  Honorable  Asthma
Paradigm  Flight  Honorary  Naphtha
GH.
Aghast  Night  Hospital.
Ghost  Night  Humble
Gherkin  Plight  Humbleness  K.
Burgh  Right  Humour  Knack
Burgher  Sight  Humorous  Knapsack
Although  Slight  Humorsome  Knave
Dough  Tight  Ah  Knavery
High  Wright  Elijah  Knavish
Nigh  Aught  Sirrah  Knead
Neigh  Caught  Sarah  Knee
Sigh  Fraught  Micah  Kneel
Thigh  Naught  Rhapsody  Knew
Inveigh  Taught  Rhetoric  Knife
Weigh  Ought  Rhetorical  Knight
Though  Bought  Rheum  Knit
Through  Brought  Rheumatic  Knives
Borough  Sought  Rheumatism  Knob

* In the words printed in *Italic*, the *h* is often pronounced by persons who are considered correct speakers.
EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

Knock    Falcon    Psalter    W.
Knoll    Almond    Pseudo    Wrap
Knap    Auln    Pshaw    Wrought
Know    Alms    Psyche    Wreak
Knowledge    Balm    Corps    Wreath
Knuckle    Calm    Raspberry    Wrench
Knuckle    L.    Palm    Sempstress    Wren
Knuckle    Could    Palmer    Redemption    Wrestle
Know    Knoll    Almond    Psalter    W.
Knock    Knock    Almond    Psalter    W.
Knock    Knoll    Almond    Psalter    W.
Knock    Knoll    Almond    Psalter    W.

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR SOUNDS PRO-
MISCUOUSLY ARRANGED FOR EXERCISE.

Bare, are; gave, have; made, bade; valve, salve, halve; tall, shall, wall, mall; paltry, palace; falcon, falcaded, walnut, Alps, although, Albion, Pall-mall; blab, swab; arm, warm, harm, swarm; that, what.

Mart, thwart; bard, ward; harp, warp; ran, wan;

* Tempt.—Colloquially the p is not pronounced in such words; but on all grave or solemn occasions it should be heard.
mate, watch; barrel, quarrel; waver, water; anger, danger; anchor, ancient, angle, angel; clamber, chamber; camphor, cambric, Cambridge; deface, preface, solace, grimace; chase, purchase; enrage, courage; ingrate, private, inmate, climate.

Me, the; ere, here, there, mere, where; jerk, Berkley, perk, clerk; serve, sergeant; herb, Derby; mile, smile, tome, epitome, ale, finale.

Five, give, hive, live, alive, motive; firm, first, shirt, dirt, twirl, girl, girth, birth, bird, third; advice, novice, caprice, suffice, office, police; servile, defile, profile; grin, chagrin; decline, combine, engine, machine; promise, premise; respite, despite, granite; basin, bomba- sin; valid, invalid; basis, glacis.

Cove, dove, love, move; bomb, tomb, rhomb; borrow, borough; dome, come, cone, done, gone; donkey, monkey; bone, none, one, tone; drove, prove, shove; hovel, shovel; tome, some; cord, word; sorry, worry; dose, lose, hose; no, do; blossom, bosom.

Bulk, bulwark, budge, bullion; brush, bush; bureau, bury, burlesque, burial; bustle, busy, buskin, business; fulfil, fulsome, fulness, fulminate; puddle, pudding; put, putty; suggest, sugar.

Gain, again, bargain, maintain; aid, said; faith, saith; swain, wain, wainscot; waist, waistcoat; paid, plaid; sailor, rail, raillery, aisle; fault, aunt, aunt, laurel, laugh, gauge, hautboy; plead, bread; heath, heather; ear, bear, earth, earth.

Deceit, forfeit; heinous, heifer, inveigh, inveigle, neighbour, neither, freight, height, feint, sleight, nonpareil; people, jeopardy, yeoman, George, geography, gal­ leon; sew, sewer; prey, key, convey, valley; field, friend, mischief; throat, groat, load, broad, cupboard; food, flood, broad, blood, poor, door, moor, floor.

Although, bough, chough, dough, enough, furlough, cough, hiccough, slough, tough, plough, trough, rough, hough, lough, shough, thorough, though.
EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

WORDS ENDING IN le.

Words ending in le* are pronounced as if they ended in el, and hence there is a disposition to spell such words as they are pronounced; as appel for apple, apostel for apostle.

As a general rule it may be laid down that all the words of this class now end in le, except the following, and perhaps one or two others.

Angel    Chisel    Hovel    Ravel
Barrel    Cudgel    Kennel    Revel
Bevil     Damzel    Level     Rowel
Bushel    Drivel    Lintel    Shovel
Camel     Flannel   Model     Snivel
Cancel    Funnel    Morsel    Swivel
Chancel   Gospel    Novel     Tunnel
Channel   Gravel    Panel     Trammel
Chapel    Grovel    Parcel    Travel
Charnel   Hazel     Pommel    Tinsel

WORDS ENDING IN re.

Similar observations apply to words ending in re; that is, they are liable to be confounded in spelling with words ending in er.

Except the following, all the words of this class now end in er.†

Accoutre  Calibre    Livre     Mangre
Acre      Centre     Lucre     Massacre
Antre     Fibre      Lustre    Meagre

* See the observations on the anomalous terminations le and re in the Introduction to the author’s Dictionary, page iii.

† In old authors we find arbihe, diametre, disastre, disordre, cham- bre, chapire, chartre, monstre, tigre, &c. Milton, and even later au-
thors, wrote center, scepter, and sepulcher. Pope has “sceptered king.” See the observations referred to in the preceding note.
ME)diocre
Metre
Mitre
Nitre

EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

Ochre
Ogre
Orchestre
Reconnoitre

EXERCISES.

Abel, able; angle, angel; grapple, chapel; frizzle, chisel; medal, mettle; model, noodle; eager, meagre; enter, centre; auger, maugre; sober, sabre.

DOUBLE SOUNDING CONSONANTS.

In the following, and similar words the middle consonant has, from the accent falling upon it, a double sound,* and hence there is a liability to double it in the spelling.

Agate
Alum
Atom
Balance
Banish
Baron
Bevil
Bevy
Bigot
Blemish
Bodice
Body
Botany
Bury
Busy
Cabin
Calico
Camel
Canon

Capital
Cavil
Cherish
Chisel
City
Civil
Bevil
Claret
Clever
Closet
Colony
Comet
Conic
Copy
Coral
Cover
Covert
Covet
Credit

Cynic
Damage
Damask
Deluge
Desert
Develop
Civet
Civet
Clever
Closet
Colony
Comet
Conic
Copy
Coral
Cover
Covert
Covet
Credit

Grovel
Habit
Harass
Havoc
Hazard
Homage
Honor
Honest
Honey
Hovel
Hover
Lavish
Level
Levy
Limit
Linen
Lizard
Malice
Manor

* See Rule II., page 86.
### EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Many</th>
<th>Pity</th>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>Tepid</th>
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<td>Rapid</td>
<td>Snivel</td>
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<td>Venue</td>
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<td>Rigour</td>
<td>Talent</td>
<td>Vizard</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Salad</td>
<td>Talon</td>
<td>Wagon*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pavilion</td>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>Tenant</td>
<td>Widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelican</td>
<td>Satin</td>
<td>Tenon</td>
<td>Wizard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peril</td>
<td>Scholar</td>
<td>Tenor</td>
<td>Zenith</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXERCISES.

Allow, alum; appointment, apartment; ballad, balance; banner, banish; city, ditty; commit, comet; dismissal, commiserate; maggot, fagot; fellow, felon; harrow, harass; linnet, linen; mallet, malice; manner, manor; meddle, medal; million, vermilion; Ellen, melon; noodle, model; pillion, pavilion; pity, pittance; bigger, rigour; gallery, salary; pennant, tenant; merriment, merit; wherry, very.

*Wagon*. This word is now usually spelled with two g's, but erroneously. There is no more reason for doubling the g in *wagon* than there is in *dragon*, or any similar word. This is a proof of the utility of this rule.
PRACTICAL RULES FOR SPELLING.

I. As a general rule, *y*, when its place may be supplied by *i*, is not to be written except at the end of a word.* Hence, when *y* is advanced from that position, by the addition of a letter or syllable, it is changed into *i*. This change is exemplified by the formation of the plural of nouns; the persons, past tenses, and past participles of verbs; and the comparison of adjectives; as a *cry*, she cries; I cry, thou cri-est, he cri-es or cri-eth, cri-ed; holy, holi-er, holi-est. It is also exemplified by the addition of the affixes or terminations, *er, al, ful, fy, less, ly, ment, ness;*† able, ance, ant, ous,‡ &c.; as try, tri-er, tri-al; pity, piti-ful, piti-less; glory, glori-fy, glori-ous; holy, holi-ness, holi-day;‡ merry, merri-ment; comply, compli-ance, compli-ant; envy, envi-ble, envi-ous; many, mani-fold, &c.

Exceptions.—1. In such cases *y* retains its form when *it is part of a diphthong*, which occurs in all words ending in *ay, ey, oy, or uy*; as in *day, days; betray, betrays, betrayed, betrayer, betrayal; attorney, attorneys; convey, conveys, conveyed, conveyance; boy, boys, boy-

* Except in Greek and foreign words, as system, tyrant, myrrh, alchemy, &c. In these instances *y* is not the representative of *i*, but of a different letter, namely the Greek upsilon or short *u*.
† The *y* is usually retained in the following words, *dry, shy, si*, when *ly or ness* is added; as dry-ly, dry-ness, &c.
‡ In the words *beauty, bounty, duty, pity, and plenty*, *y* has been changed into *e* before the termination *ous*; as beauteous, bounteous, duteous, pitious, and plenteous.
§ Lay, pay, say, and their compounds repay, unsay, &c., follow the general rule when *ed or d* is added, as laid, paid, said, unpaid, unsaid, &c. But the exception prevails in layer, payer, payable, &c.
RULES FOR SPELLING.

1. **Spelling** or write the plural form of each of the following nouns.

   Ally, alley, army, abbey, baby, beauty, berry, chimney, body, donkey, copy, essay, dainty, dairy, jockey, journey, daisy, eddy, kidney, fancy, ferry, turkey.

   Lamprey, money, fury, hobby, gipsy, jelly, jury, monkey, lady, lily, pulley, puppy, penny, pony, joy, poppy, reply, toy, valley, ruby, study, convoy, volley.

   Ability, attorney, comedy, gallery, galley, academy, effigy, apology, envoy, embassy, atrocity, turnkey, necessity, villany, propensity, magistracy, incendiary, tourney, seminary, eccentricity, whimsey.

2. **Spelling** or write the second and third persons, present tense,† and the present and past participle of each of the following verbs.—Or, in other words, join to each example the terminations EST, ET, IR, ED, making the necessary changes.

   Ally, apply, allay, carry, dry, defy, deny, pray, decay, espy, fancy, fry, defray, display, pity, convey, pry, ply, obey, essay, annoy, rally, tarry, try, survey, descry, employ, delay, supply, stray, convoy, portray, enjoy.

* The proper name Sicily, however, follows the general rule, as "the King of the two Sicilies."
† The learner should note that in all regular verbs the past tense and past participle are alike.
RULES FOR SPELLING.

purvey, vary, deploy, amplify, indemnify, multiply, occupy, prophesy, supply, buy, buoy, typify.

3. Spell or write the comparative and superlative forms of each of the following adjectives.*

Busy, easy, giddy, happy, lonely, lovely, merry, ready, greedy, silly, speedy, tidy, rosy, lively, stately, shady, lucky, noisy, lofty, lazy, clumsy, ugly, worthy.

4. To the following words add any of the terminations mentioned in the rule which are applicable, making the necessary changes.

Beauty, fancy, mercy, ally, deny, comply, annoy, carry, bury, pity, busy, giddy, enjoy, greedy, ready, rely, convey, bounty, penny, duty, defy, glory, ply, play, plenty, vary, merry, lovely, silly, sprightly, stately, lazy, injury, ugly, study, harmony, employ, accompany, victory.

II. Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant when they take an additional syllable beginning with a vowel.†

This rule is exemplified by the formation of the persons and participles of verbs, the comparison of adjectives, and by words formed from verbs, nouns, and adjectives by the addition of affixes or terminations.

* Adjectives of two or more syllables are generally compared by prefixing the adverbs more and most, or less and least. Adjectives of two syllables, however, ending in y or e may be compared either ways; that is, by er and est, or by more and most; as busy, busier, busiest, &c.

† The reason of this rule is obvious. The duplication of the final consonant in such cases preserves the pronunciation of the original word. If the d were not doubled in rob-bad, for example, we would have not only a different pronunciation (robed), but also a different word (namely, the past tense of the verb rob). Again, “a good hater” would to the eye be, “a good hater,” if the t were not doubled.
beginning with a vowel; as rob, rob-best, rob-beth, rob-bed, rob-ling, rob-ber, rob-bery; sin, sin-nest, sin-neth, sin-ned, sin-ning, sin-ner; rebel, rebel-test, rebel-leth, rebel-led, rebel-ling, rebel-lion, rebel-ious; commit, commit-test, commit-teth, commit-ted, commit-ting, commit-tal, commit-tee.

Big, big-ger, big-gest; red, red-der, red-fetch, red-dish; slim, slim-mer, slim-mest; thin, thin-ner, thin-nest, thin-nish; fat, fat-ter, fat-fetch, fat-fish.

Beg, beg-gar, beg-gary, beg-garly; gun, gun-ner, gunnery; stop, stop-page, stop-ple;* slip, slip-pery, slip-per; pot, pot-tage, pot-ter, pot-tory; rub, rub-ber, rub-bish; glad, glad-den; sad, sad-den; wit, wit-ty, wit-tier, wit-fetch, wit-ticism.

Exceptions.—1. In words ending with t preceding a single vowel, the final consonant is usually doubled in such cases as the above, though accented on the first syllable; as travel, travelled, travelling, traveller; counsel, counselled, counselling, counsellor; libel, libelled, libelling, libellous; model, modelled, modelling, modeller; duel, duelling, duellist, &c.

* The termination le is equivalent to el, and was formerly so written. See Introduction to the Dictionary, p. iii., note 5.

† The "liquid" nature of the letter l, and the orthography of the French words from which the most of these terms are immediately derived, account for, and perhaps sanction, these anomalies; but there is no such excuse for doubling the p in gallopped, gallopping, wor-shipped, worshipping, worshipper, gos-sipping, &c.

In most of the American printed books, it may be observed that these exceptions are not admitted. The following are Webster's observations on the subject:—"We observe in all authors, balloting, bevelling, levelled, travelled, cancelled, revelling, rivalling, wor-shipped, worshipper, appareled, embowelled, libelling, and many others in which the last consonant is doubled, in opposition to one of the oldest and best established rules in the language. Nouns formed from such verbs should be written with a single consonant, as jeweler, traveler, worshiper. What should we say to a man who should write auditor, gardener, laborer?" &c.
RULES FOR SPELLING.

WORDS ENDING IN Z WHICH DOUBLE THE FINAL CONSONANT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

Apparel  Drivel  Label  Quarrel
Bevel    Duel    Laurel    Ravel
Bowed    Embowed Level    Travel
Cancel    Enamel   Libel    Revel
Carol    Equal    Marshal    Rival
Cavil    Gambol   Marvel    Rowel
Channel   Gospel   Model    Shovel
Chisel    Gravel   Panel    Shrivvel
Counsel   Grovel   Parcel    Snivel
Cudgel    Handsel  Pencil    Tassel
Dial     Jewel    Pistol    Trammel
Dishevel KenneI   PommeI   Unkennel

Exceptions.—2. In the words woollen, worshipped, worshipping, worshipper, biassed, and unbiassed, the final consonant is doubled contrary to the rule.

EXERCISES ON THE RULE AND THE EXCEPTIONS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

1. Spell or write the second and third persons, present tense, and the past and present participles of each of the following verbs.—Or, in other words, join to each example the terminations EST, ETH, ING and ED making the necessary changes.

Daub, stab, aid, nod, brag, rage, drop, droop, seem, swim, pin, pain, blot, float, spur, wag, wage, abet, abate, allot, ballot, compel, counsel, begin, retain, bedim, contemn, repel, repeal, libel, annul, annex,* revel, reveal, demur, murmur, limit, omit, proffer, prefer, usurp, regret, rivet, pocket, coquet, visit.

2. Spell or write the comparative and superlative forms of each of the following adjectives.

Big, large, glad, grand, sad, bold, brief, frail, dim, deep, dun, green, thin, lean, red, black, dear, poor, hot, stout, fat, great, proud, grim, vain, broad, mad, warm.

* Annex—Note that z is equivalent to two consonants (k s).
3. To the following words unite any of the affixes, which will exemplify either the rule or the exceptions (such as ed, en, er, est, eth, ery, ing, ish, age, al, y, &c.)

Rub, mad, bag, guage, beg, bid, sad; broad, pot, gun, rook, nun, station, lot, wag, crag, wage, shrub, mud, log, stop, stoop, soot, wit, quit, rid, in, up, cheap, run, sun; rain, fin, fen, gum, gloom, fun, rheum, dog, log, cot, cut, snug, fop, sleep, hap, thin, lean, hot, sleep, scrag, drum, wood, wool, wait, wet, abet, abut, batton, begin, complain, repel, repeal, combat, duel, regret, bigot, rivet, remit, limit, libel dispel, pocket, coquet, gossip, worship.

The following list contains almost all the verbs which double the final consonant, in accordance with the rule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abet</th>
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<th>Control</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Put</td>
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<td>Let</td>
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RULES FOR SPELLING.

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<td>Win</td>
<td>Wad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wot</td>
<td>Wag</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wrap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. When words ending with double l are compounded with others,—or when the termination ness, less, ly, or ful is affixed, one l should be omitted: as al-ready, al-beit, al-though, al-most, al-together, with-al, un-til, chil-blain, dul-ness, skil-less, ful-ly, ful-fil, wil-ful; bul-rush, bel-fry, el-bow, &c.

Exceptions.—The exceptions to this rule are numerous and contradictory. In Johnson’s Dictionary, for example, we find miscall and recal, enroll and unroll, welfare and farewell and welcome. Again, we find distil and instil with one l, while forestall and install are written with two. Johnson also omits one of the l’s in the compounds of bell, as belman, bel-founder,* belmetal, belwether; while he retains both in the compounds of fall; as befall, befell, downfall, waterfall.

At present the practice is in favour of the general rule. In the following words, however, and a few others, the two l’s are still retained: allspice, farewell, unwell, illness, shrillness, smallness, stillness, stillborn, stilllife, tallness, downhill, befall, befell, downfall, waterfall, undersell, millstone, millrace, &c.

IV. When an affix or termination, beginning with a vowel, is added to a word ending with e,

*When the two words are not incorporated the two l’s are retained: as bell-metal, bell-founder, well-being, well-favoured, &c.
the e should be omitted; as cure, cur-ABLE; sense, sens-IBLE; love, lov-ING; convince, convinc-ING; slave, slav-ISH; rogue, rogu-ISH; stone, ston-y; connive, conniv-ANcE; arrive, arriv-AL; desire, desir-ous, &c.

Exceptions.—1. The e, if preceded by c or g soft, must (in order to preserve the pronunciation) be retained before the postfix ABLE; as in peace, peace-able; service, service-able; charge, charge-able; change, change-able,* &c.

Exceptions.—2. In verbs ending in ie, ye, oe, and ee, the e is retained before ING; as hie, hieing; vie, vicing; dye, dyeing;* eye, eyeing; shoe, shoeing; hoe, hoeing; see, seeing; agree, agreeing: also, in singe, singeing; swinge, swingeing.†

EXERCISE ON THE RULE AND THE EXCEPTIONS

To the following words write any of the AFFIXES which will exemplify either the rule or the exceptions.

Admire, advise, adore, agree, arrive, bile, brute, carouse, conceive, contrive, deplore, desire, dispose, dye, endure, excuse, eye, fame, flee, fuse, grieve, guide, hie, hoe, imagine, impute, knave, manage, move, nerve, notice, observe, palate, peace, pore, propose, pursue, reverse, rate, see, shoe, singe, swine, swinge, tame, thief, trace, value, white, wise, reconcile.

V. When an affix or termination, beginning with a consonant, is added to a word ending with e, the e is retained; as in pale, pale-ness; sense, sense-less; close, close-ly; peace, peace-ful; allure, allure-ment.

* Johnson and Walker retain the e in move-able and move-ables, but there is no reason for this exception, particularly as the former excludes e from immov-able.

† If the e were omitted in dyeing, singeing, and swingeing, these words would be confounded with dying, singing, and swinging.
RULES FOR SPELLING.

Exceptions.—Due, du-ly; true, tru-ly; awe, aw-ful; judge, judg-ment; abridge, abridg-ment; whole, whol-ly; lodge, lodg-ment; acknowledge, acknowledg-ment.*

To the following words join any of the affixes which will exemplify either the rule or the exceptions.

Like, life, wise, due, care, engage, rude, shame, tame, true, spite, advance, lodge, base, name, home, whole, waste, encourage, hoarse, shape, mere, wake, awe, abridge, induce, judge, entice, acknowledge.

VI. Except in monosyllables, as pack, peck, block, the k final is now generally omitted, particularly in the words ending in ic.

Exceptions.—The k final is retained in the following words, and perhaps a few others: arrack, barrack, ransack, pinchback, bullock, cassock, haddock, hemlock, hillock, paddock: also in proper names, as Frederick, Patrick, Limerick, Warwick, Brunswick, &c. It must also be restored in the past tense and participles of verbs ending in ic; as in frolicked and frolicking from frolic; trafficked and trafficking from traffic, &c.

The following words, and several others of the same class, are, in Johnson's Dictionary, and even in Walker's, written with the k final. In all such words modern usage has omitted the k final:†

* Johnson excludes e from chast-ness, but retains it in chast-ly. Walker excludes e from both, writing chast-ness, chast-ly. Usage, as well as reason, is against these exceptions.

† Even the learning and authority of Johnson are unable to control custom. He has laid it down as a principle that no English word can end with the letter c. In this case custom is right; for k in such a position is perfectly useless, either as regards the orthography or etymology.
Acrostick  Ecstatick  Hysterick  Pedantick
Angelick  Electrick  Intrinsick  Poetick
Aquatick  Elastick  Logick  Prolifick
Athletick  Elliptick  Lyrick  Prophetick
Atlantick  Emetick  Magnetick  Physick
Asphaltick  Epick  Majestick  Publick
Conick  Extransick  Mechanick  Relick
Cosmetick  Fabrick  Mimick  Satirick
Critick  Fanatick  Mnemonicks  Specifick
Cubick  Fantastick  Musick  Statistick
Despotick  Forensick  Narcotick  Tacticks
Dramatick  Frolick  Optick  Terrifick
Eccentrick  Gigantick  Panick  Tonick
Ecliptick  Harmonick  Pathetick  Tunick

VII. As the diphthongs ei and ie have the same sound in the terminations eive and iewe, the learner is sometimes at a loss to know whether the e or the i should come first. As a general rule, it may be laid down that ei in such cases follows c, and ie any other consonant.

EXAMPLES.

Conceive  Receive  Conceit  Receipt
Deceive  Perceive  Deceit  Ceiling
Achieve  Chief  Lieve  Thief
Belief  Fief  Sieve  Thieve
Believe  Grief  Reprieve  Mischief
Brief  Grieve  Retrieve  Mischievous

VIII. In writing words commencing with the prefix dis or mis, mistakes are sometimes made, either by the omission or insertion of an s. This may be easily avoided, by considering whether the word to which dis or mis is prefixed, begins with s.
If so, of course the s must be retained; as in **dissolve**, **dis-sipate**, **mis-spell**, **mis-shapen**, &c.

**EXAMPLES.**

- Disappoint
- Dissatisfy
- Disarm
- Dissect
- Disease
- Dissembler
- Disobey
- Dissever
- Dishonest
- Dissent
- Disseminate
- Distinguish
- Dissuade
- Dissyllable
- Misapply
- Misbehave
- Misspend
- Mischievous
- Misstate
- Mistake
- Misconstrue
- Misdemeanour
- Misstatement
- Misquote

As etymology is a safe guide in many cases of doubtful orthography, the pupil, even with this view, should be made well acquainted with the **Prefixes, Affixes, and Roots**; which enter so largely into the composition of English words.* The following are examples:—

1. The prefixes *de* and *di* are frequently confounded in spelling by persons ignorant or heedless of the difference between their meanings.

**EXAMPLES.**

- Depend
- Digest
- Decease
- Disease
- Degrade
- Digit
- Descend
- Diverse
- Despair
- Dilute
- Delude
- Divide
- Deliver
- Dilapidate
- Despatch
- Dilacerate

2. Words beginning with the prefixes *pre* or *pro* are sometimes confounded in spelling, and even in pronunciation; as *precede* and *proceed*, *prescribe* and *proscribe*, *preposition* and *proposition*. Such errors may be avoided by attending to the distinction between the prefixes *pre* and *pro*, and the consequent difference between the meaning of the words to which they are prefixed.—See

* See page 156; and for a more copious collection, the Introduction to the author's English Dictionary.
Præ and Pro, and the other Latins Prefixes, commencing at page 142.

3. In several words beginning with the prefix en, em, in, or im, usage has not decided whether e or i should be written. In all such cases we should be guided by the etymology of the word.* Thus inquire should be preferred to enquire, because it is immediately derived from the Latin inquiro; and enclose should be written rather than inclose, because it is derived from the French enclos—Or generally, in all such cases en or em is to be preferred to in or im, except when the word in question is immediately derived from the Latin, or when it is used in a legal or special sense; as “the Incumbered Estates Court;” “the Atlas Insurance Company;” to insure one’s life.

EXAMPLES.

Encage Endorse Embark Embosom
Enchain Enroll Embay Emboss
Enchant Enshrine Embed Embrace
Encounter Entangle Embellish Embroil
Encroach Entomb Embezzle Employ
Encumber Embalm Embody Empoverish

4. In some of the affixes or endings of words similar mistakes in spelling are liable to be made; as between able and ible, ance and ence, ant and ent, sion and tion. In all such cases a knowledge of the Latin root or affix from which the word is formed, will, generally speaking, enable us to decide whether a or i, a or e,

* When the orthography of a word is doubtful, that is, when custom or authority is divided etymology and analogy should decide. Hence, complete, and not compleat, is the proper orthography, because derived from the Latin completus, or the French complet, which is confirmed by the cognate word replete. And in all such cases the immediate etymology should be preferred to the more remote. Thus the word entire should be spelled with an e and not with an i, because we derive it immediately from the French entière, and not from the Latin integer. Dictionary of Derivations.
RULES FOR SPELLING.

s or t should be written. For example, if the Latin word from which it is formed ends in *abilis*, we should write *able* and not *ible*; but if in *ibilis*, the reverse; as in *mutable* from *mutabilis*, and *credible* from *credibilis*. Again, if the Latin word ends in *ans* or *antia*, *ANT* or *ANCE* should be written; but if in *ens* or *entia*, *ENT* or *ENCE*. In the same way the *s* and *t* in the terminations *tion* and *tion* may be easily distinguished.

EXAMPLES.

Laudable Abundant Arrogance Mission
Probable Triumphant Vigilance Decision
Horrible Confident Negligence Position
Flexible Innocent Impertinence Relation

5. Of the following class of words some end in *or;†* some in *our*, and some are written both ways. According to the rule we have laid down, *or* should be written when the word is derived directly from the Latin; and *our* when it comes to us through the medium of the French.*

EXAMPLES OF WORDS ENDING IN *or.*

Actor Factor Pastor Tenor
Castor Horror Rector Terror
Censor Languor Sculptor Torpor
Doctor Liquor Sector Tremor
Donor Major Sponsor Tutor
Error Minor Stupor Victor

* Except in some words which we have adopted from the French; as attendance, attendant, confidant, &c.
† The authority of Johnson is in favor of *or*. His words are—"Some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing honor and labor for honour and labour. Of these it may be said, that, as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them."
‡ The French form is *our*, which is another reason for preferring *or* to *our*; for *our* is neither in accordance with the French nor the Latin form. In all American printed works the Latin form (*or*) has been adopted.
98 RULES FOR SPELLING.

ENDING IN our.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ardour</th>
<th>Favour</th>
<th>Labour</th>
<th>Splendour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candour</td>
<td>Fervour</td>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Tumour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clamour</td>
<td>Flavour</td>
<td>Rigour</td>
<td>Valour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Honour</td>
<td>Rumour</td>
<td>Vapour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolour</td>
<td>Humour</td>
<td>Savour</td>
<td>Vigour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENDING IN our or or.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour or</th>
<th>Fervour or</th>
<th>Odour or</th>
<th>Splendour or</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Fervor</td>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Splendor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Favour or</td>
<td>Honour or</td>
<td>Rigour or</td>
<td>Vigour or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favor</td>
<td>Honor</td>
<td>Rigor</td>
<td>Vigor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We venture to recommend* the omission of u in all these words, and for the following reasons:—It is useless to the orthography, opposed to etymology, and contrary, rather than otherwise, to analogy. For example, in most of the words derived from them the u is omitted; as in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Honorary</th>
<th>Laborious</th>
<th>Vaporous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humorous</td>
<td>Rigorous</td>
<td>Vigorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humorsome</td>
<td>Valorous</td>
<td>Invigorate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SENTENCES FOR DICTATION.

The allies encamped in the valleys below.
The attorneys made frequent journeys down.
As befitting his exalted station and character, he omitted no opportunity of benefiting mankind.
After repeated sallies from the lanes and alleys, they were repulsed and dislodged.
He offered to mould it in pewter, but I preferred one of plain lead.

* It should be added, however, that we seldom venture to follow our own recommendation in this respect.

“...in words as fashion the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic if too new or old:
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.”—Pope.
I omitted to state that I visited him several times.
I regretted to hear sentiments so bigoted and besotted, and, upon expressing my regret, the eyes of all present were riveted upon me.
He proffered me his assistance on the occasion, but I preferred to act for myself.
He mounted the piebald pony, and galloped away.
At the last conference* the president conferred great honour upon him.
Shall I envelop it in a cover, or send it without an envelope?
The misfortunes of that dissipated and dissolute young man deserve no commiseration.
Though all his friends interceded in his behalf, he was superseded.
I will not recede; on the contrary, I will proceed.
It is almost unnecessary to observe that he was not benefitted by such counsels; nay, he was unfitted by them for his situation.
The vessel, having unshipped her rudder, became unmanageable.

WORDS ERRONEOUSLY SPELLED.

To vary the exercise, the teacher should occasionally exhibit lists of words erroneously spelled, to be corrected in writing by the pupils, such as:

Attornies, heavyness, holyday, driness, robbery, commital, untill, chillness, illness, abridgement, stoney, senseless, unbiased, agreeable, havock, haddock, traffick, trafficking, recieve, beleive, mistake, mistate, portable, indelable, dispar, delute, enquire, inclose, truely, wholly, tranquility, dipthong, staunch, baulk, gossipping, worshipping, &c.

*Conference.—In this word the r is not doubled, because the accent is on the preceding syllable. Compare preference, preferable, preferred; inference, inferrible or inferable, inferred; reference, referable, &c.
A COLLECTION OF WORDS OF UNSETTLED ORTHOGRAPHY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abetter</td>
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<td>Balk</td>
<td>Blamable</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ancient</td>
<td>Baulk</td>
<td>Blameable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Apostasy</td>
<td>Banister</td>
<td>Burden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abridgement†</td>
<td>Apostasy</td>
<td>Baluster</td>
<td>Burthen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountant†</td>
<td>Aposteme</td>
<td>Barque</td>
<td>Brazier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accompant†</td>
<td>Apostume</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Brasier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aisle</td>
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<td>Base</td>
<td>Camlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aile</td>
<td>Apothegm</td>
<td>Bass‡</td>
<td>Camlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Archæology</td>
<td>Basin</td>
<td>Camomile</td>
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<td>Almanack</td>
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<td>Bason</td>
<td>Camomile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambassador</td>
<td>Arquebuse</td>
<td>Befal</td>
<td>Camphor</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Harquebuse</td>
<td>Befall</td>
<td>Camphire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amend</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>Behove</td>
<td>Carbine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emend‡</td>
<td>Auburne</td>
<td>Behoove</td>
<td>Carabine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The writer, in his "Dictionary of Derivations," has attempted to settle the orthography of these words. But as his reasons, which are drawn chiefly from the etymology of the words, cannot, with propriety, be given in a book intended for elementary schools, the more advanced student is referred to that work. In the present case, the more usual orthography is put first.

† Abridgment.—See the Exceptions to Rule V., page 93.

‡ Accountant.—Usage, pronunciation, and analogy are in favour of Account and Accountant, except when the words are officially applied; as "Clerk of the Accompts," "Accompant-General." Custom has made a similar distinction between the words Controller and Comptroller, Register and Registrar. These distinctions are however unnecessary, and the tendency is to discontinue them.—Dict. of Derivations.

‡ Some of these words are applied in special or different senses. For example, emend is restricted to the correction of a literary work; while amend means to reform or improve generally. Again, bass is restricted to music; while base is used generally.
Words of unsettled orthography.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carbinier</th>
<th>Chorister</th>
<th>Crumb</th>
<th>Embezzle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carabinier</td>
<td>Quirister</td>
<td>Crum</td>
<td>Imbezzle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafseway</td>
<td>Cipher</td>
<td>Cruse</td>
<td>Empale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Cypher</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Clarinet</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamois</td>
<td>Coif</td>
<td>Delf</td>
<td>Enclose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shamois</td>
<td>Quoif</td>
<td>Delf</td>
<td>Enclose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chap*</td>
<td>Connexion</td>
<td>Demesne</td>
<td>Encumber</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Connection</td>
<td>Demain</td>
<td>Incumber</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chastely†</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Despatch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Checker</td>
<td>Controller</td>
<td>Diocese</td>
<td>Endorse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chequer</td>
<td>Comptroller†</td>
<td>Diocese</td>
<td>Indorse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut</td>
<td>Cordovan</td>
<td>Draught</td>
<td>Enigma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesnut</td>
<td>Cordwain</td>
<td>Draft</td>
<td>Enigma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemist</td>
<td>Cornelion</td>
<td>Duchess</td>
<td>Enrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chymist</td>
<td>Carnelian</td>
<td>Dutchess</td>
<td>Enroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choir</td>
<td>Corpse</td>
<td>Duchy</td>
<td>Ensure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quire</td>
<td>Corse</td>
<td>Dutchy</td>
<td>Insure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose'</td>
<td>Crawfish</td>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>Equerry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuse</td>
<td>Crayfish</td>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>Equery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Chap.—When applied to the hands, usage requires Chap, which is usually pronounced as if written Chop. The confusion between these words is produced by the broad sound of a, which approaches to o; as in ball, all, wall, &c. Hence the two forms of this word. Compare, also, Slabber and Stobber.

† Chastely.—See Rule V., page 92.

‡ Comptroller.—See note on Accountant, page 100.

§ Draught.—We should never write draft, except when the term is applied to the drawing of money or troops.

‖ Insure has a special meaning. See page 96, No. 3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entire</th>
<th>Graft</th>
<th>Hypotenuse</th>
<th>Leaven</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intire</td>
<td>Graff</td>
<td>Hypotenuse</td>
<td>Leaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>Immovable†</td>
<td>Licence, s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expance</td>
<td>Grey</td>
<td>Immovable</td>
<td>Licence, v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagot</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
<td>Imbrue</td>
<td>Licorice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faggot</td>
<td>Griffon</td>
<td>Embrue</td>
<td>Liquorice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleam</td>
<td>Gulf</td>
<td>Inferable</td>
<td>Lilac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phleme</td>
<td>Gulph</td>
<td>Inferible</td>
<td>Lilack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foretell</td>
<td>Gunnel</td>
<td>Indite</td>
<td>Marquess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foretel</td>
<td>Gunwale</td>
<td>Endite</td>
<td>Marquis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundry</td>
<td>Halliards</td>
<td>Endue</td>
<td>Mastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundery</td>
<td>Halyards</td>
<td>Indue</td>
<td>Mastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaiety</td>
<td>Harebrained</td>
<td>Innuendo</td>
<td>Molasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gayety</td>
<td>Hairbrained</td>
<td>Inuendo</td>
<td>Molasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaily</td>
<td>Haul</td>
<td>Enquire</td>
<td>Movable†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gayly*</td>
<td>Hale</td>
<td>Enquire</td>
<td>Moveable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jelly</td>
<td>Head-ache</td>
<td>Inquiry</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelly</td>
<td>Headach</td>
<td>Enquiry</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genet</td>
<td>Hiccough</td>
<td>Inventor</td>
<td>Olio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennet</td>
<td>Hiccup</td>
<td>Inventer</td>
<td>Oglio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jail</td>
<td>Hindrance</td>
<td>Judgement†</td>
<td>Orison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaol</td>
<td>Hinderance</td>
<td>Judgment</td>
<td>Oraison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jailer</td>
<td>Hostler</td>
<td>Joust</td>
<td>Palliasse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaole</td>
<td>Oster</td>
<td>Just</td>
<td>Palliasse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gigsy</td>
<td>Holiday</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
<td>Pansy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsy</td>
<td>Holyday</td>
<td>Lavander</td>
<td>Pancy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gayly.—See the Exceptions to Rule 1., page 84.
†Inmovable.—See Rule IV., page 91.
‡Judgement.—See the Exceptions to Rule V., page 93.
§Licence.—Compare the words Practice and Practise; Prophecy and Prophecy.—See page 49.
| Pedler  | Rere  | Sempstress | Spa    |
| Peddler | Rear  | Seamstress | Spaw   |
| Phial   | Rosin | Show       | Spiritous |
| Vial    | Resin | Shew       | Spirituous |
| Pincers | Reflection | Shily | Spinach |
| Pinchers | Reflexion | Shily† | Spinage |
| Plaster | Reticule | Shyness | Sponge |
| Plaister | Redicule* | Shiness | Spunge |
| Plat    | Rennet | Siphon     | Stanch |
| Plot    | Runnet | Syphon     | Staunch |
| Pommel  | Ribbon | Sirup      | Sterile |
| Pummele | Riband | Syrup      | Steril |
| Potato  | Rotatory | Skate‡ | Strew |
| Potatoe | Rotary  | Scate     | Strow |
| Pumpkin | Sanitary | Sceptic | Surname |
| Pompion | Sanatory | Skeptic | Sirname |
| Quoit   | Scissors | Slyly    | Thrash‖ |
| Coit    | Scissars | Slily    | Thresh |
| Purblind | Sere  | Slynness  | Woe    |
| Poreblind | Sear | Sliness  | Wo     |
| Rase    | Sergeant† | Solder   | Woful |
| Raze    | Sergeant  | Soder    | Woeful |

* Redicule with a d is quite erroneous, and now vulgar.
† When used in a military sense, sergeant; but when applied to a lawyer, serjeant.
‡ Shily.—See Rule I., Note 2, page 84.
§ When a fish is meant, scale is now written; and skate when it means to slide on skates.
‖ Thrash, when it means to drub, or beat soundly; but thresh when applied to the beating out of corn from the straw.
ORTHOEPY;
OR, THE
CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

Pronunciation is just when every letter has its proper sound, and every syllable has its proper accent or quality.

Dr. Johnson.

The difficulties of pronunciation arise from the nature of language; the imperfections of alphabets;* and the ignorance, carelessness or affectation of the generality of speakers.

These difficulties are so numerous that it would be impossible to notice them all, even in the most cursory manner, in so small a work.

We shall, however, give a few general principles which will be found to embrace almost all that is useful in practice.

1. The analogies of the language, the authority of lexicographers, and above all, the custom of the most correct and elegant speakers, are the guides to which we must refer in all cases of difficulty. Nor can these difficulties, in every case, be resolved by such

*A perfect alphabet would imply that the different sounds of the human voice had been carefully analyzed, and accurately ascertained; and that to each of those sounds so ascertained, a sign or character was attached which should represent that sound and no other. But this is not the case in our, nor indeed in any alphabet. In some cases we have distinct sounds without proper or peculiar signs to represent them, and in others, we have two or more different signs or characters for the same sound. Our alphabet is, therefore, both defective and redundant. The very first letter of the alphabet, for instance, represents, without alteration or external change, four different and distinct sounds; and with regard to all the other vowels, and several of the consonants, similar observations might be made. Hence the difficulties and inconsistencies in pronunciation and spelling.
references; for we shall often find analogy opposed to analogy, authority to authority, and custom divided, even among the most elegant speakers. The following passage from "Boswell's Life of Johnson" will serve as an illustration.

"Boswell.—'It may be of use, Sir, to have a dictionary to ascertain the pronunciation.'

"Johnson.—'Why, Sir, my dictionary shows you the accents of words, if you can but remember them.'

"Boswell.—'But, Sir, we want marks to ascertain the pronunciation of the vowels. Sheridan, I believe, has finished such a work.'

"Johnson.—'Why, Sir, consider how much easier it is to learn a language by the ear, than by any marks. Sheridan's dictionary may do very well; but you cannot always carry it about with you: and when you want the word you have not the dictionary. It is like a man who has a sword that will not draw. It is an admirable sword to be sure: but while your enemy is cutting your throat, you are unable to use it. Besides, Sir, what entitles Sheridan to fix the pronunciation of English?* He has, in the first place, the disadvantage of being an Irishman; and if he says he will fix it after the example of the best company, why they differ among themselves. I remember an instance: when I published the plan for my dictionary, Lord Chesterfield told me the word great should be pronounced so as to rhyme to state; and Sir William

* Sheridan's Dictionary was acknowledged, however, even by Walker, "to be generally superior to every thing that preceded it, and his method of conveying the sound of words by spelling them as they are pronounced, highly rational and useful." And Webster, the American lexicographer, thus speaks of his work: "His analysis of the English vowels is very critical; and in this respect, there has been little improvement by later writers, though I think none of them are perfectly correct. But in the application of his principles, he failed of his object. In general, however, it may be asserted that his notation does not warrant a tenth part as many deviations from the present respectable usage in England as Walker's."
Younge sent me word that it should be pronounced so as to rhyme to *seat*, and that none but an Irishman would pronounce it *grait*. Now, here were two men of the highest rank—the one the best speaker in the House of Lords, and the other the best speaker in the House of Commons, differing entirely.†

In this case the pronunciation of Lord Chesterfield prevailed,‡ though opposed to analogy, because he was considered the most polite speaker of his day; and in all similar cases, the analogies of the language, and the opinions of lexicographers must give way to what is considered the usage of the best and most polite speakers.

2. In cases in which custom or authority is divided, we should give the preference to the pronunciation which is most in accordance with analogy. The word *Rome* for instance, should be pronounced *rome* rather than *room*; and this is beginning to be the case, though the latter pronunciation was once thought “irrevocably fixed in the language.”†

* And on the same subject, the great Doctor observes of himself—“Sir, when people watch me narrowly, and I do not watch myself, they will find me out to be of a particular County. In the same manner, Dunning may be found out to be a Devonshire man. So most Scotchmen may be found out.

† Through the same influence the *i* in the word *oblige* lost its foreign or French sound. For till the publication of his “Letters,” in which this pronunciation is proscribed, *oblige* was usually pronounced *obleege*; as by Pope in the following well-known lines:

“Dreading e'en fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so obliging that he ne'er obliged” (obleeged).

† See Walker on this word. The pun which he quotes from Shakespeare, as a proof of the pronunciation of the word *Rome* in his time—

“No it is ‘Rome’ indeed, and ‘room’ enough,
Since its wide walls encompass but one man”—

may be answered by another from the same author in favor of the other pronunciation. In the first part of Henry VI., act 3, scene 1, the Bishop of Winchester exclaims: “*Rome* shall remedy this;” to which Warwick retorts, “*Room* thither then.” In Pope, too, au-
3. The three great and prevailing errors in pronunciation are **vulgarity, pedantry, and affectation.** Against each of these faults we should be constantly on our guard; but most of all against affectation; for it is by far the most odious.

4. The following excellent observations from Dr. Johnson deserve particular attention:—

"For pronunciation, the best general rule is to consider those of the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words. Of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, and affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They [lexicographers] have, however, generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happen to converse; and, concluding, that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lower people as the model of speech."

Authority for both pronunciations may be found, as in the following couplets:

"From the same foes at last both felt their 'doo';
And the same age saw learning fall and 'Rome.'"

"Thus when we view some well-proportioned 'dome,'
The world's just wonder, and even thine, O 'Rome.'"

If a rule such as is suggested above were followed, these, and all similar anomalies, would soon disappear.

*Walker, though he had this caution before his eyes, has not always profited by it; for in many instances he has given the colloquial, and even vulgar pronunciation, as the "model of speech." For instance, he gives *a-prun as the pronunciation of *apron, *tun of *iron, and *a-pos-it of *apostle. He also, in large classes of words, favours selected pronunciations; as in the word "*ed-ju-ca-shun," which he calls "an elegant pronunciation of *education." He gives similar pronunciations to *virtue (*virilshu); *ordical, *tedious, *frontier, and all such words. It should
5. Every word of two* or more syllables has in pronunciation a certain Accent, that is, a peculiar stress or force laid upon a particular syllable.

If the accent in any word is misplaced, the pronunciation is injured or destroyed. Compare, for instance, the different pronunciations of refuse and refuse; desert and desert; minute and minute. See also the class of words, page 43.

Some words, in addition to the principal, have a secondary,† or weaker accent; as in

Ad' verti'se, Ab'sen'te, Com' pla'isian't.
Ar' ti' zan, Ben' efac'tor, Con'ver'sa'tion

The general tendency of our language is to accent the root, and not the termination of a word. Hence the natural position of the accent in English words is in the first syllable. As a general rule, therefore, English or Saxon words should have the accent on the first syllable.

This general rule is exemplified not only by the usual position of the accent in English or Saxon words, particularly in Disyllables and Trisyllables, but also by the tendency which we observe in our language to bring words of foreign origin under the English or radical accent.

The words memoir, bouquet, and reservoir, for instance, have been brought under the English accent, and also be kept in mind that several of the accents and vowel sounds have changed since his time; as in “narrate” and “zenith,” &c. These observations are not in depreciation of the great merits of Walker's Dictionary, but merely to put the learner on his guard.

* Monosyllables may have emphasis, but as they consist of but one syllable, they cannot have accent.

† In the case of a polysyllabic word, a secondary accent is often necessary for its full enunciation; and when it occurs in words of three syllables, it seems, generally, to be the result of a struggle for ascendancy between the foreign and English tendency.
complaisant, balcony, revenue, cravat, saline, and many others, are on the way. Hence also the popular pronunciation of the word *police* (namely *pō-lis*); and the colloquial, but now recognised pronunciation of *boatswain*, *cockswain*, *cupboard*, &c. Many foreign words, however, particularly French, have struggled successfully against the English tendency; as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antique</th>
<th>Critique</th>
<th>Palanquin</th>
<th>Ravine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Fascine</td>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>Recitative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombasin</td>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>Quarantine</td>
<td>Repartee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprice</td>
<td>Grimace</td>
<td>Machine</td>
<td>Routine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capuchin</td>
<td>Invalid</td>
<td>Marine</td>
<td>Tambourine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chagrin</td>
<td>Pelisse</td>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>Tontine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemise</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Mandarin</td>
<td>Unique</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. With regard to words of Greek or Latin origin, it may be laid down as a general rule, that when they are adopted whole or without change the accent or quantity of the original word is usually preserved; as in

Anath'ēma  Dilem'ma  Diplo'ma  Hori'zon
Acu'men    Bitu'men  Déco'rum  Specta'tor

*See the class of words, page 43.*

7. This tendency is, however, counteracted to a certain extent by another natural tendency in the language. In words used as verbs, the tendency of the accent is to the termination, and not to the root.* Hence, in verbs of two syllables, the accent is generally on the last, and in verbs of three syllables, on the last, or last but one.

a. Hence the unsettled position of the accent in such words as

Confiscate  Contemplate  Enervate  
Compensate  Demonstrate  Exterminate
Some authorities, following the general tendency, place the accent on the first syllable, as *compensate*; while others hold that, as verbs, it is better to accent the second syllable, as *compensate*.

8. The radical accent is also counteracted by the tendency in compound or derivative words to follow the accent of their primaries; as in:

Admirer from *admi're* Begin'ning from begin'  
Abet'tor " abet' Commence'ment " commence'ce  
Profess'or " profess' Commit'tal " commit'  
Assail'able " assail' Coquet'ry " coquet'te

a. In many cases, however, the radical or general tendency of the accent has prevailed; as in:

Ad'mirable from *admi're*  
Adver'tisement from adverti'se  
Com'parable " compa're  
Chas'tisement " chasti'se  
Lam'entable " lament'  
Dis'putant " dispute'

b. In several words the contest is, as yet, undecided; as in:

Ac'ceptable or accept'able, Dis'putable or dispu'table  
Com'mendable or commend'able, Confes'sor or confess'or

9. The tendency in compound or derivative words to preserve the accent of their primaries, is crossed by another natural tendency, namely, the disposition in compound or derivative words to shorten the long sounds or syllables of their primaries; as in the following words:

Depravity from deprave  
Maintenance from maintain  
Severity " severe  
Divinity " divîne  
Consolatory " consôle  
Grainary " grain  
Villâny " villâin  
Desperate " despair

10. Accent, from its very nature, must affect not only the syllable under it, but also the syllable next it; for in proportion as the one is dwelt upon, the other
CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

is passed quickly over. This is exemplified by the usual pronunciation of the unaccented syllable in the following words:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cab'bage</td>
<td>Fur'nace</td>
<td>Cli'mate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courage</td>
<td>Menace</td>
<td>Curate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Palace</td>
<td>Prelate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Solace</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For'eign</td>
<td>Fa'vour</td>
<td>Fa'mous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forfeit</td>
<td>Fervour</td>
<td>Pious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfeit</td>
<td>Humour</td>
<td>Pompous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sovereign</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>Monstrous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the preceding words the unaccented syllable is pronounced quickly and indistinctly; and in the case of a diphthong, one of the vowels is omitted altogether in the pronunciation. Compare, for example, the different sounds of the termination age in the words cab'bage and enga'ge, pres'age and presa'ge. Compare, also, the different pronunciations of the accented and unaccented syllables in the following words:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contain'</td>
<td>Cap'tain</td>
<td>Retain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allay'</td>
<td>Sun'day</td>
<td>Ally'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deceit'</td>
<td>For'feit</td>
<td>Conceit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceive'</td>
<td>For'eign</td>
<td>Survey'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Hence it is that such combinations as ea, ia, ie, eo, io, eous, ious, following an accented syllable, are, in pronunciation, usually drawn into one sound or syllable, though composed of more than one vowel; as in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>(o'shan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logician</td>
<td>(lo-jish-an)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>(so'shal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Partial  | (par'shal) *
| Conscience | (con'shense) |
| Patient  | (pa'shent)  |
| Surgeon  | (sur'joun) |
| Luncheon | (lun'shan) |
| Pension  | (pen'shan) |
| Mention  | (menshun) |
| Gorgeous | (gor'jus) |
| Gracious | (gra'shun) |

*Though in primitive words containing such combinations this rule generally holds, yet it is usually departed from in the derivatives. Thus Partial and Christian are pronounced as disyllables, while their derivatives, Partiality and Christianity, are pronounced in five syllables, though only two are added.
ORTHOEPY, OR THE

a. And when c, s, or t precedes any of these combinations, it has, by the quickness of the enunciation, and the consequent blending of its sound with the vowel, the force of sh, as in the examples just given.

b. Hence the terminations cial, sial, and tial, are pronounced like shal; as in commercial, controversial, and martial.

c. The terminations ceous, cious, and tious, are pronounced like shus; as in farinaceous, capacious, and contentious.

d. The terminations geous and gious are pronounced like jus; as in courageous and religious.

e. The terminations sion and tion are pronounced like shun; as in mission and invention; but the termination sion, preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like zhun; as in explosion and confusion.

12. The seat of the accent will generally serve as a guide in the pronunciation of final syllables in ice, ile, ine, ise, and ite. When the i is accented, it is long, and when unaccented, it is usually short; as in the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advise</th>
<th>Nov'ice</th>
<th>Suffice</th>
<th>Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revile</td>
<td>Ser'vile</td>
<td>Combine</td>
<td>Doct'rine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premise</td>
<td>Prem'ise</td>
<td>Despite</td>
<td>Res'pîte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avarice</td>
<td>Clandes'tîne</td>
<td>Jac'obîne</td>
<td>Def'înite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben'e'fice</td>
<td>Cor'alline</td>
<td>Jes'samine</td>
<td>Ex'quisite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow'ardice</td>
<td>Dis'cipline</td>
<td>Lib'ertine</td>
<td>Fa'vorite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ju'venîle</td>
<td>Eg'lan'tîne</td>
<td>Mas'culine</td>
<td>Hyp'ocrîte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merc'cantile</td>
<td>Fem'inîne</td>
<td>Méd'îcîne</td>
<td>Indef'înite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pu'erîle</td>
<td>Gen'uîne</td>
<td>Nec'tarîne</td>
<td>In'finite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaman'tîne</td>
<td>Her'oîne</td>
<td>Pal'atîne</td>
<td>Op'posîte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al'kalîne</td>
<td>Hy'alîne</td>
<td>Ap'posîte</td>
<td>Per'quisîte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'quîline</td>
<td>Ima'gîne</td>
<td>Compos'îte</td>
<td>Requisîte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. In such terminations, that is, final syllables in ice, ile, and ite, the i is sometimes long, though not under the accent;* as in the following words:

* That is, the principal accent.—See under No. 5, page 108.
CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

Cock'atrice  Brig'antine  Mus'cadine  Anc'horite
Sac'ifice  Cal'tamine  Por'cupine  Ap'petite
Crocodile  Col'umbine  Sac'charine  Bed'lamite
Cham'omile  Crys'talline  Sat'urnine  Car'melite
Rec'onceile  Gel'atine  Ser'pentine  Ex'pedite
In'fantile  Incar'nadine  Tur'pentine  Er'emite
In'fantine  Leg'atine  U'terine  Par'asite
As'inine  Le'onine  Ac'onite  Sat'ellite

a. It should be observed, however, that in each of the preceding words the i is evidently under a secondary accent, and therefore inclined to be long.—See No. 5.

14. As we have already observed, a proper accentuation of words is essential to their just pronunciation; and a proper accentuation can only be acquired by attending to the most correct speakers, and by consulting the most approved Dictionaries; for words are under so many influences with regard to their accentuation, that it is scarcely possible to lay down a rule on the subject to which numerous exceptions may not be found. The following rules, however, (in addition to the General Principles which we have already explained), will be found useful to the learner.

15. Words ending in cial, sial, tial, cian, tian, cient, tient, ceous, cious, tious, sion, tion, tiate, have the accent on the preceding syllable; as

Provin'cial  Phys'i'cian  Pa'tient  Confu'sion
Controver'sial  Chris'tian  Gra'cious  Muta'tion
Substan'tial  An'cient  Senten'tious  Ingra'tiate

16. Words ending in ety, ity, or ical, have also the accent on the preceding syllable; as

Propri'ety  Insensibil'ity  Astronom'ical  Emphat'ical
Sati'ety  Spontane'ity  Categor'ical  Polem'ical

17. When the termination ical is abbreviated into ic, the accent of the original word remains; as

Astronom'ic  Emphat'ic  Harmon'ic  Polem'ic
Angel'ic  Fanat'ic  Mechan'ic  Specif'ic
18. In English, as has been observed, the favourite accent in polysyllables is on the antepenult, or last syllable but two; but in many cases the accent has been transferred to that position from the radical part of the word, for the greater harmony and ease of pronunciation; as in

An’gel    Angel’ical    Sa’tan    Satan’ical
Har’mony  Harmo’nious    Sa’tire    Satir’ical
Rhet’oric    Rhetor’ical    Vic’tory    Victo’rious

19. In uniting simple words into a compound, there is a tendency to simplify the compound as much as possible, by throwing the accent on that syllable in which the simple words unite. Hence, words with the following terminations have the accent on the antepenult, or last syllable but two:—

-cracy, as democ’racy    -mathy, as polym’athy
-ferous, as somni’ferous    -meter, as barom’eter
-fluent, as circum’fluent    -nomy, as econ’omy
-fluous, as super’fluous    -parous, as ovip’arous
-gamy, as polyg’am’y    -pathy, as antip’athy
-gonal, as diag’onal    -phony, as eu’phony
-graphy, as geog’raphy    -strophe, as catas’trophe
-logy, as philo’logy    -tomy, as anat’omy
-loguy, as ventril’oquy    -vomous, as igniv’omous
-machy, as logom’achy    -vorous, as omniv’orous

a. Some words are differently accented, according as they are used as nouns or verbs.—See page 49.

20. Of foreign words admitted into our language, particularly French, there is usually a threefold pronunciation. 1. The original or foreign pronunciation. 2. The English pronunciation. 3. A pronunciation which is neither English nor foreign, but between the two. In this case, the middle course is not the best; but it is perhaps right to encourage it as a step in advance towards an honest English pronunciation.

In another part of this work will be found a collection
CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS. 115

of French and foreign words which have been introduced into our language without change.*

21. Some Greek and Latin words retain the pronunciation of * final, though in such a position in English it is always silent;† as in

Acme Catastrophē Strophē Cicerone
Apostrophē Epitomē Recipē Finale
Anemone Hyperbolē Similē Rationalē

22. The diphthong au before n and another consonant should be sounded like the long Italian a, as in far and father.‡ In some words of this class, however, it is pronounced, particularly by persons who are ambitious of being thought to speak better than their neighbours, like aw in awe. Aavaunt and vaunt are perhaps the only words of this class which should be considered as exceptions.§

EXAMPLES OF IRISH VULGARISMS.

23. The uneducated, and sometimes the educated Irish, err in the pronunciation of the following sounds and letters, ea, ei, ey, ou, o, u; d, t, l, and r; as in the following words:

Lave for leave Plase for please
Tay " tea Desate " deceit
Nate " neat Resate " receipt

* To employ a foreign word, when there is one in our own language to express the same idea, is a mark of silly affectation and petty pedantry.

† That is, it does not constitute an additional syllable, but it usually modifies the sound of the preceding vowel; as in fat, fate; met, mete; pin, pine, &c.

‡ And as it is by every one in aunt, jaunt, jaundice, laundry, launch, Saunders, &c.

§ The u in such words, (for it does not really belong to them,) must have crept in to represent the drawing and affected sound of a before n, as we sometimes hear in the pronunciation of can’t (cawnt’), can’t, command, &c. Staunton, the old spelling of stanch is an additional illustration of this.
Resave for receive  Twinty for twenty
Convee ,, convey     Cowld ,, cold
Obec ,, obey
Shuk ,, shook
Tuk ,, took
Put ,, foot
Stud ,, stood
Coorse ,, course
Coorse ,, coarse
Sorce ,, source
Gether*, ,, gather
Ketch ,, catch
Sinsare ,, sincere
Schame ,, scheme
Plinty ,, plenty
Cushion ,, cushion
Loudher ,, louder†
Broather ,, broader
Watther ,, water
Betther ,, better
Hel-um ,, helm
Real-um ,, realm
Ar-um ,, arm
Har-um ,, harm

24. The learner should collect all the words in which such errors are likely to occur,† and habituate himself to a correct pronunciation of them. Also, all such

* Gather.—This error (giving a the short sound of e) belongs to the north of Ireland and Scotland.
† D, like its cognate letter t, is often mispronounced by the uneducated Irish. Thus, though they sound the d correctly in the positive degree of such words as proud, loud, broad, yet in the comparative, they thicken it by an aspiration, and pronounce it as if written dh, (proudher, loudher, broadher). The same observation applies to t in such cases, as in filter (fitther), hotter (hotther), and all words similarly formed, as water, butter, &c. This is a very vulgar pronunciation, and should be avoided. And it is easy to do so; for as they pronounce the d or t properly in loud, broad, fit, and hot, they have only to pronounce the first syllable distinctly, and then add without an aspiration the termination er. The affected pronunciation of these letters, d and t, in such words as education and actual should be equally avoided.—See page xvii of the author's English Dictionary.
‡ The diagraph ea, for instance, has always the sound of ce except in the words given under the head "Irregular Sounds," page 74. In the words referred to, ea has either the sound of e, as in met; or of a, as in fate; or of a as in far. Hence it may be inferred as a general rule, that in all other words ea has the sound of EE.
Again, ei also has usually the sound of ce, except in the words given under the head of "Irregular Sounds," page 75. Hence it may be inferred, that in all other words EI has the sound of EE.
CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

VULGARIZMS as "jometry," "jography," "hoighth," "leath," "streth," "breth" (breath), "flure" (floor), "readin," "writin," "aljaybra" (algebra), for the purpose of guarding against them.

EXAMPLES OF ENGLISH VULGARISMS.

25. The principal vulgarisms of the uneducated English, particularly of the Cockneys or natives of London, consist:
   1. In the use of  \( w \) for  \( v \) and  \( v \) for  \( w \); as, "Vine, weal, and winegar, are very good wittles, I wow."*
   2. In sounding  \( h \) where it should not, and in omitting it where it ought to be heard; as, "Give my orse some hoats."†
   3. In introducing the sound of  \( r \) into some words in which it has no place, and in excluding it from others to which it belongs; as in idear, winder, Mariar, feller; boar for boa,† marm for ma'am, bam for barm, laud for lord, fust for first, bust for burst, dust for durst, &c.

26. In England the following words are frequently confounded by uneducated and careless speakers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Add</th>
<th>Air</th>
<th>Awl</th>
<th>And</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Had</td>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Hall</td>
<td>Hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aft</td>
<td>Ale</td>
<td>Alter</td>
<td>Arbour</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hale</td>
<td>Halter</td>
<td>Harbour</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ail</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Am</td>
<td>Ardour</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>Hall</td>
<td>Ham</td>
<td>Harder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* It is the same worthy citizen I suppose that is introduced in the following short dialogue:—

Citizen.—William, I wants my vig.

Servant.—Vitch vig, sir.

Citizen.—Vy the vite vig in the vooden vig-box, vitch I yore last Vensday at the Westry.

† "It was quite impossible to witness unmoved the impressive solemnity with which he poured forth his soul in 'My art's in the 'iglands,' or 'The brave old Hoak.' "—Dickens.

† As, "She had a black boar about her neck."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ark</th>
<th>Ear</th>
<th>Ire</th>
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<td>Hoe</td>
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<th>Wales</th>
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<th>Osier</th>
<th>Wine</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Hotter</td>
<td>Whist</td>
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<th>Our</th>
<th>Witch</th>
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<tr>
<td>Haunt</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>Which</td>
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<th>Wither</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haw</td>
<td>Anchor</td>
<td>Howl</td>
<td>Whither</td>
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<tr>
<th>Axe</th>
<th>Ill</th>
<th>Own</th>
<th>Wot</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hacks</td>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>Hone</td>
<td>What</td>
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</table>
A COLLECTION
OF ALMOST ALL THE DIFFICULT AND IRREGULAR
WORDS IN THE LANGUAGE.*

[The pronunciation† of each of these words will be found in the Introduction to the author's Dictionary, to which the learner can refer. Many of these words indeed will appear very easy to the reader, but that is because they are familiar to him. To persons unacquainted with them, such as children and foreigners, the irregular or unusual sounds of the letters occasion great difficulty. Besides, even the easiest of them will serve to recall the readers attention to the preceding Principles of Pronunciation.]

ABORIGINES Adamantine Alkaline Cipher Anathema
Abroad Adept Allegro Anchoret
Acacia Adulator Alleluiah Anchorite
Acceptable Adulatory Alms Anchovy
Accessary Adult Almoner Ancient
Accomplie Adust Aloes Ancillary
Accompt Advertise Altercate Angel
Accomptant Advertiser Alternate Angelic
Accoutre Again Alumine Angle
Accrue Aghast Alvine Anguish
Acetous Agile Cipher Amaranthine Anility
Achieve Agile Fence Ambages Cipher
Acme Agile Fence Ambergris Anodyne
Acolyte Aisle Ambush Anonymous
Acotyledon Albeit Amethystine Answer
Aconite Alchymy Amiable Antalgic
Acoustics Alcohol Amour Anthracite
Acquiesce Alcoholic Amphibious Antipodes
Acre Alguazil Amphibhsa Antiquary
Adamantean Alien Anachronism Antique

* The numbers after the words refer to the preceding Principles of Pronunciation.
† And the explanations of these words will, when required, be found in the body of the Dictionary.
<table>
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DIFFICULT AND IRREGULAR WORDS.

Sewer  Springe  Tapestry  Valet
Sextile  Springy  Tapioca  Variegate
Shoe  Stalactite  Tapioca  Vase
Shough  Stalagmite  Target  Vaunt
Siesta  Steppe  Taunt  Vehicle
Sieve  Sterile  Tenable  Venison
Sign  Stipend  Tenacious  Verdigris
Signify  Stipendiary  Tenacity  Vermicelli
Slaughter  Stomach  Tenor  Vermillion
Sleight  Stomacher  Terrace  Vertebre
Slough  Strophe  Tetrarch  Vertigo
Sloven  Sturgeon  Textile  Victuals
Sluice  Susive  Thames  Victualler
Smoulder  Subaltern  Theatre  Vignette
Soiree  Sublunar  Theologian  Virago
Sojourn  Sublunary  Theology  Virtu
Solace  Subtile  Thorough  Viscount
Solder  Subtle  Threepence  Visor
Soldier  Successor  Tissue  Vizier
Solemn  Sugar  Tontine  Volatile
Solemnize  Suggest  Tortoise
Soliloquy  Suicide  Tourniquet  Wacke
Solstice  Suite  Toward  Wainscot
Sombre  Sumach  Tragedian  Weapon
Sonorous  Sumptuous  Tragedy  Widgeon
Sortie  Sure  Trait  Wolf
Souchong  Surfeit  Traverse  Woman
Sous  Surgeon  Travesty  Women
Southerly  Surplice  Troubadour  Wound
Sovereign  Surtout  Wrath
Spaniel  Sword  Unguent  Wry
Special  Synagogue  Unique  Yacht
Species  Syncope  Usquebaugh  Yeoman
Specify  Synonyme  Vactillate  Yolk
Specious  Spectre  Tambour  Vaccine  Zenith
Spinach  Tambourine  Vague  Zoophyte
A COLLECTION OF THE MOST DIFFICULT
WORDS IN THE LANGUAGE,
SO ARRANGED AS TO AFFORD A PRACTICAL EXERCISE IN
PRONUNCIATION AS WELL AS IN SPELLING.

The following words, in suitable numbers, should be assigned
to the pupils as a lesson in Pronunciation, Spelling, and
Explanation according to the plan recommended in page 10.
For the more difficult or unusual words they should refer to
their Dictionaries previous to the lesson. But in most cases it
will be found that they will be able to explain them, in their
own language, with sufficient accuracy, particularly if they
avail themselves of the assistance derivable from the prefixes,
affixes, and roots,* with which they should be previously
and perfectly acquainted.

(1.) Assuage Chaise Cutaneous
Abeyance Assay Chamber Dahlia
Ache Aviary Champagne Danger
Acre Bayonet Chaos Debonair
Ague Bear Charade Deign
Alien Brazier Chasten Dissuasive
Amiable Brocade Chicane E'er
Ancient Brigade Clayey Eight
Angel Caitiff Colonnade Eighth
Apron Caliph Complacent Emaciate
Aqueous Cambric Contagious Equator
Arraign Campaign Convey Ere
Ascertain Cater Crayon Fane

* Pages 142 and 164 inclusive. A full collection of the Latin and
Greek roots which have most enriched the English language, will be
found in the introduction to the author's Dictionary.

(1) The vowel sounds in the monosyllables, and the accented syllables
in the other words, have the long slender sound of a, as in fate and
paper.
### DIFFICULT WORDS IN THE LANGUAGE.

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(2.) The long Italian sound of *a*, as in *far* and *father.*—See Note 1.
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(3.) The short Italian sound of a, as in fat and marry.—See Note 1.

(4.) The Broad German sound of a, as in fall and water.—See Note 1.
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(7.) The long diphthongal sound of i, as in pine and title.—See Note 1.
(8.) The short simple i, as in pin and title.—See Note 1.
### Difficult Words in the Language

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| Phthisic | Aroma |
| Pigeon | Beau |
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| Pusillanimity | Bourn |
| Quadrille | Bowl |
| Quint | Bowsprit |
| Reminiscence | Broach |
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| Risible | Bureau |
| Schism | Cajole |
| Scissors | Chorus |
| Sickle | Clothes |
| Sieve | Cocoa |
| Solicit | Cony |
| Soliloquy | Corridor |
| Supercilious | Corporeal |
| Switch | Corps |
| Syringe | Crosier |
| Ubiquity | Decorous |
| Vicarious | Diploma |
| Vicissitude | Doe |
| Vitriol | Door |
| Vineyard | Dough |
| Widgeon | Drill |
| Witticism | Encore |
| Women | Envelope |
| Wr ing | Erroneous |
| Wrist | Floor |

(9.) The long open o, as in no and notice.—See Note 1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>Bruise</td>
<td>Removal</td>
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<td>Sewer</td>
<td>Canoe</td>
<td>Remove</td>
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<td>Cartoon</td>
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<td>Rheumatism</td>
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<td>Chew</td>
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<td>Cocoon</td>
<td>Route</td>
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<td>Croup</td>
<td>Rue</td>
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<td>Crude</td>
<td>Rule</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cruise</td>
<td>Ruse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mould</td>
<td>Though</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Screw</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moult</td>
<td>Throe</td>
<td>Doubloon</td>
<td>Shrewd</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Toe</td>
<td>Entomb</td>
<td>Sluice</td>
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<td>Toward</td>
<td>Festoon</td>
<td>Souvenir</td>
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<td>Fruit</td>
<td>Soot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Trophy</td>
<td>Galloon</td>
<td>Sue</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Troll</td>
<td>Gamboge</td>
<td>Suit</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Osier</td>
<td>Worn</td>
<td>Gouge</td>
<td>Suitor</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own</td>
<td>Vogue</td>
<td>Groove</td>
<td>Surtout</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Parochial</td>
<td>Yolk</td>
<td>Group</td>
<td>Through</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Parole</td>
<td>Yeomen</td>
<td>Hautgout</td>
<td>Tour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Patrol</td>
<td>Imbrue</td>
<td>True</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Pony</td>
<td>(10.)</td>
<td>Improve</td>
<td>Two</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Porcelain</td>
<td>Accoucheur</td>
<td>Intrude</td>
<td>Uncouth</td>
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<td>Accoutre</td>
<td>Lose</td>
<td>Undo</td>
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<td>Accrue</td>
<td>Manoeuvre</td>
<td>Who</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pour</td>
<td>Ado</td>
<td>Obtrude</td>
<td>Woman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prorogue</td>
<td>Approval</td>
<td>Peruke</td>
<td>Woman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Revolt</td>
<td>Approve</td>
<td>Perusal</td>
<td>Wound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(10.) The long close o, as in move and tomb.—See Note 1.
DIFFICULT WORDS IN THE LANGUAGE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your</th>
<th>Docile</th>
<th>Lough</th>
<th>Scallop</th>
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<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Doggerel</td>
<td>Lozenge</td>
<td>Scotch</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dolphin</td>
<td>Mahogany</td>
<td>Shough</td>
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<td>(11.)</td>
<td>Dwarf</td>
<td>Mnemonics</td>
<td>Slabber</td>
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<td>Anomaly</td>
<td>Etymology</td>
<td>Mortgage</td>
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<td>Exhort</td>
<td>Mosque</td>
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<td>Exotic</td>
<td>Motley</td>
<td>Squab</td>
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<td>Foreign</td>
<td>Obliquy</td>
<td>Squabble</td>
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<td>Caloric</td>
<td>Foreigner</td>
<td>Obsequies</td>
<td>Squad</td>
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<td>Forfeit</td>
<td>Oligarchy</td>
<td>Squadron</td>
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<td>Forfeiture</td>
<td>Orchestre</td>
<td>Squalid</td>
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<td>Frontier</td>
<td>Ostrich</td>
<td>Squat</td>
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<td>Chocolate</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Philanthropic</td>
<td>Swab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chord</td>
<td>Geometry</td>
<td>Phonic</td>
<td>Swaddle</td>
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<td>Chorister</td>
<td>George</td>
<td>Phraseology</td>
<td>Swallow</td>
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<td>Gone</td>
<td>Physiognomy</td>
<td>Swamp</td>
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<td>Haughty</td>
<td>Poniard</td>
<td>Swan</td>
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<td>Colloquy</td>
<td>Holm</td>
<td>Posthumous</td>
<td>Swap</td>
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<td>Column</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Symptom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conch</td>
<td>Homologous</td>
<td>Proceeds</td>
<td>Synonymous</td>
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<td>Concoct</td>
<td>Hostler</td>
<td>Prognostic</td>
<td>Synopsis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conquer</td>
<td>Hough</td>
<td>Prologue</td>
<td>Tortoise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscience</td>
<td>Hypocrisy</td>
<td>Proselyte</td>
<td>Trode</td>
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<td>Construe</td>
<td>Hypothesis</td>
<td>Provost</td>
<td>Trough</td>
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<td>Corollary</td>
<td>Imposthume</td>
<td>Quadrant</td>
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<td>Corsair</td>
<td>Isosceles</td>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>Waddle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>Knot</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Wallet</td>
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<td>Crotchet</td>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>Quarrel</td>
<td>Wan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td>Laudanum</td>
<td>Quart</td>
<td>Wand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decalogue</td>
<td>Laurel</td>
<td>Quash</td>
<td>Wander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docible</td>
<td>Logarithm</td>
<td>Sausage</td>
<td>Want</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(11.) The short broad o as in not and cottage. This sound of o is lengthened before r when terminating monosyllables, or when followed by another consonant; as in for and former. The short sound of o, it may be observed, is equivalent to the broad German sound of a, and also to the diphthong au. Compare, for example, the pronunciation of the words Poit, Pull, Paul.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A COLLECTION OF THE MOST</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>War</td>
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<td>Warren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wart</td>
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<td>Was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wassail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yacht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yawl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(12.) Juice | Courage | Housewife |
| Acumen | Lieu | Couple | Hurricane |
| Adieu | Mucous | Courteous | Journey |
| Beauty | Neuter | Courtesy | Jove |
| Beauteous | Nuisance | Cousin | Luncheon |
| Bedew | Pewter | Cover | Lustre |
| Bitumen | Pseudo | Covetous | Monday |
| Bugle | Puce | Covey | Mongrel |
| Cerulean | Puisne | Cozen | Monk |
| Contiguity | Puny | Crumb | Monkey |
| Contumely | Shoe | Cupboard | Month |
| Crew | Sulphureous | Currier | None |
| Culinary | Sure | Curvet | Nothing |
| Cue | Surety | Defunct | Numb |
| Cupola | Tutelary | Demur | Once |
| Demure | View | Dirty | Onion |
| Dew | Discomfit | Other |
| Due | Double | Oven |
| Duresse | Affront | Dove | Plumb |
| Duteous | Attorney | Dozen | Pommel |

(12.) The long diphthongal sound of u, as in tube and cupid.—See Note 1.
(13.) The short simple u, as in tub and cup.—See Note 1.
DIFFICULT WORDS IN THE LANGUAGE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pulse</th>
<th>Trouble</th>
<th>Pullet</th>
<th>Fowl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puncheon</td>
<td>Wont</td>
<td>Pulley</td>
<td>Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purlieu</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>Pulpit</td>
<td>Gout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursivant</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Push</td>
<td>Grouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>Puss</td>
<td>Howl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scourge</td>
<td>Worth</td>
<td>Put</td>
<td>Lounge</td>
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<td>Scullion</td>
<td>Young</td>
<td>Should</td>
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<td>Bosom</td>
<td>Would</td>
<td>Power</td>
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<td>Son</td>
<td>Bouquet</td>
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<td>Bull</td>
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<td>Bullet</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Redound</td>
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<td>Bullion</td>
<td>Avouch</td>
<td>Renown</td>
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<td>Bully</td>
<td>Avow</td>
<td>Rout</td>
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<td>Bulletin</td>
<td>Bough</td>
<td>Scour</td>
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<td>Bullock</td>
<td>Brow</td>
<td>Scout</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sturgeon</td>
<td>Bulrush</td>
<td>Browse</td>
<td>Scowl</td>
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<td>Subaltern</td>
<td>Bulwark</td>
<td>Carouse</td>
<td>Scoundrel</td>
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<td>Bush</td>
<td>Couch</td>
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<td>Cuckoo</td>
<td>Doubt</td>
<td>Tower</td>
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<td>Cushion</td>
<td>Doughty</td>
<td>Trousers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>Trowel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tongue</td>
<td>Fuller</td>
<td>Drowsy</td>
<td>Vouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touch</td>
<td>Pudding</td>
<td>Endow</td>
<td>Vow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tough</td>
<td>Pull</td>
<td>Espouse</td>
<td>Vowel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(14.) The middle or obtuse sound of \( u \), as in \( bull \) and \( pulpit \); an intermediate sound between \( dull \) and \( pool \), or \( wool \) and \( woo \).—See Note 1.

(15.) As the diphthong \( ou \) in \( count \). This is the general sound of \( ou \), but it has no less than six others; as in \( rough \), through, though, cough, thought, and could.

The diphthong \( ow \) (another form of \( ou \)) is sounded either as \( ou \) in \( count \), or \( ou \) in \( though \). The former is its general sound.
ETYMOLOGY.

The difficulties which young persons have to contend with in learning the meaning of words have been noticed in a preceding part of this book.* We shall now merely add, that the easiest and most effectual method of acquiring a knowledge of what may be called the difficult words of our language, is, to learn the comparatively few roots from which they are derived, and the prefixes and affixes which vary and modify their meaning. In this way the pupils learn with greater ease, and recollect with greater certainty whole families of words, in less time perhaps than it would take them to learn the meaning of an equal number of single and unconnected terms; which, as they are not connected by any principle of association, soon escape from the memory, even after the labour of much repetition. In short, under the old way, as it is called, the pupil fished with a hook, and drew in, at most, but one word at a time; but under the system here recommended, he uses a net, and at one cast draws in a whole multitude of words.

DERIVATION.

Derivation is that part of Etymology which treats of the origin and primary signification of words. Words are either Primitive or Derivative. A primitive word cannot be reduced or traced to any simpler

* See page 52; also, page 13.
word in the language; as *man, good.* Primitive words, from which derivatives are formed, are called roots.

A derivative word can be reduced or traced to another in the language of greater simplicity; as *manly, manliness; goodly, goodness.*

Derivative words are formed from their primitives in three ways:—1. By the addition of letters or syllables. 2. By the omission of letters or contraction. 3. By the interchange of equivalent or kindred letters.

All words having prefixes or affixes, or both, are examples of the first process. All words which undergo what grammarians call *aphaeresis, syncope, or apocope,* are examples of the second process of derivation. For examples of the third process, see the words under the head of "English Etymology" (page 165).

The meaning of a word is either primary or secondary. The primary meaning of a word is that in which it was *first* or originally applied.

A word can have but one primary, but it may have several secondary meanings. Though in several instances the primary meaning of a word has been lost, or is no longer in use, yet in general it will be found to pervade all its secondary or figurative applications.

Many words considered as primitives or roots in English, are derivatives from the Latin, Greek, and other languages. To the Latin language, in particular, the English is indebted for a large portion of its vocabulary. In proof of this the reader is referred to the author's *Dictionary of Derivations.*

A prefix is a significant particle, generally an inseparable preposition, *prefixed* to a word to vary or modify its signification; as *un in unjust, mis in mistake.*

An affix or termination is a significant particle or syllable *added* to a word to vary or modify its meaning; as *ful in harmful, less in harmless.*

* Aphaeresis takes from the *beginning* of a word, syncope from the *middle,* and apocope from the *end.*
LATIN PREFIXES.

A, AB,* ABS, from or away; as avert, to turn from; absolve, to free from; abstain, to hold or keep from.

AD, to; as advert, to turn to; adverb, (a part of speech added) to a verb.

Note.—For the sake of euphony, the final letter of a proposition in composition usually assumes the form of the initial letter of the word to which is prefixed. Thus AD becomes AC, as in accede; AF as in aflux; AG, as in aggression; AL, as in allude; AN, as in announce; AP, as in apply; AS, as in arrogate; AS, as in assent; and AT, as in attract.

AMB or AMBI, about or around; as ambient, going round or about. See the Greek Prefix Amphi.

ANTE,+ before; as antecedent, going before. See the Greek Prefix Anti.

BIS, BI, two; as bisect, to cut or divide into two; biped, a two-footed animal.

CIRCUM, CIRC, about or around; as circumjacent, lying around; circulate, to carry round.

CIS, on this side; as cisalpine, on this side the Alps.

CON, with or together; as condole, to grieve with; concourse, a running together.

Note.—For the sake of euphony, CON becomes CO, as in coheir; COG, as in cognate; COL, as in collect; COM, as in compress; and CON, as in correspond. See note under AD.

CONTRA, against; as contradict, to speak against, or to the contrary. Contra sometimes takes the form of COUNTER, as in counteract, to act or work against.

DE, down, from, of, or concerning; as descend, to come down; deduct, to take from; depart, to part from; describe, to write of, or concerning.

DIS, DI, asunder, apart, or separated from, (and hence its negative force) not; as disjoin, dismember, displease.

EX,† out of, beyond; as emit, to send out; eject, to cast out of; extend, to stretch out; exclude, to shut out of; exceed, to go beyond.

* Ab is the original form—from the Greek Prefix APO (Ap').
† Ante. In Anticipate the e has been corrupted into i.
‡ Ex. The original form is EX—from the Greek Prefix Ek or Ex.
PREFIXES AND AFFIXES.

Note.—In composition, **EX** is changed into **EC**, as in *eccentric*; **EP**, as in *efface*; and **EL**, as in *ellipse*. See note under **AD**.

**EXTRA**,* out, beyond; as extraordinary, beyond ordinary.

When prefixed to verbs, signifies *in* or *into*, *on* or *upon*, *against*; as *inject*, to cast *in* or *into*; *incident*, falling *on* or *upon*; *incite*, to stir up *against*. But when **IN** is prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or adverbs, it means *not* or *contrary to*; as *injustice*, *infirm*, *ingloriously*. Compare the English Prefix **UN**.

**IN**, between; as *intervene*, to come *between*.

**INTRO**, to within; as *introduce*, to lead to *within*.

**JUXTA**, nigh to; as *juxtaposition*, position *nigh* to.

**OB**, in the way of; *against*; as *obvious*, *obstacle*, *object*, (to cast or urge *against*.)

**PER**, through, thoroughly, or completely; as *pervade*, to go *through*; *perfect*, thoroughly made, or complete.

**POST**, after; as *postscript*, written after.

**P.R.E**, before; as *precede*, to go *before*; *predict*, to foretell. *P.R.E* is another form of *Pr*.

**PRETER**, beyond or past; as *preternatural* and *preterite*.

**PRO**, forth or forward; also, *for*, or *instead of*; as *protrude*, to thrust *forward*, *pronoun*, *for* or *instead of* a noun. See the Greek Prefix **Pr**.

**Re**, back or again; as *revert*, to turn *back*; *reform*, to form *again*, to remodel, to improve.

**RETRO**, backward; as *retrospect*, a looking *backward* or on the past.

**SE**, aside or apart; as *secede*, to go *apart* or withdraw from.

**SINE**, without; as *sinecure* (*without* care or duty).

*Extra* is derived from **EX**, and the termination (*tera*) **TRA**, as *Intra* from **IN**. Compare, also, the formation of *Infra* and *Supra*. 
SUB, under; as subscribe, to write under; subterranean, under ground; sublunary, under the moon.

Note.—In composition, sub becomes sui, as in succeed; sur, as in suffer; sus, as in suggest; sur, as in suppress; and sus, as in suspend. See note under Ad, Con, and On.

SUBTER, under; as subterfuge (a flying under or beneath).
SUPER,* above or over; as supernumerary, above the number.
TRANS, beyond; as transport, to carry beyond.
ULTRA, beyond; as ultramarine and ultramontane

GREEK PREFIXES.

A,† not or without; as apathy, without (pathos) feeling; abyss, without a bottom.†
AMPHI, about, on both sides; as amphitheatre, a theatre with seats about or circular; amphibious, living in both, that is, either in land or water.
ANA, again or back; as anabaptism, that is, baptism again or a second time; analyze, to resolve or loose (into the component parts) again; anachronism, (dated back or earlier than the occurrence,) an error in chronology.
ANTI, opposite to, in opposition to, against; as Antarctic, opposite to the Arctic (circle); antagonist, one who contends against another; antidote, something given against, or to counteract.
APO, from or away; as apostle, (sent from) a missionary; apostate, one who stands from or abandons his profession or party; apology, a word or discourse from, an excuse or justification. Before an aspirated vowel, Apo becomes aph; as in aphelion and aphaeresis.
AUTO, self; as autograph, self-written (as “an autograph letter from the Queen”); autobiography, a biography or history of one’s self.

* Super.—Hence sur (through the French); as in surbase, above the base; surtout, over all; surmount, surpass, &c.
† A.—Before a vowel, A becomes AN; as anarchy, without government; anonymous, without a name.
‡ “The dark, unbottomed, infinite abyss.”—Milton.
PREFIXES AND AFFIXES. 145

Cata, down; as cataract, a water fall.
Dia, through; as diameter, a line passing through the middle; diagonal, a line passing through a parallelogram from one angle to the opposite; dialogue, a discourse (passing from one side to the other) between two.
Ek, Ex, from or out of; as eclectic, selected from; ecstasy (standing out of), transport or rapture.
En (em), in or on; as endemic, in or among the people; emphasis, force or stress laid on a word or words in pronunciation.
Epi, upon, on, over, to; as epidemic, upon the people, or very prevalent; epilogue, a word or speech upon, or immediately after, the play; epistle, a writing sent to, a letter.
Hyper, above; as hypercritical, over critical.
Hypo, under; as hypocrite, one who keeps under or conceals his real sentiments; hyphen, a mark used to bring two words or syllables under or into one.
Meta, beyond; as metaphor, a carrying of, or applying, a word beyond its proper meaning.
Para, beside, from; as paragraph, a writing beside; parallel, beside one another; parasol, keeping the sun from; paradox, from or contrary to the general opinion; a seeming contradiction, but true in fact.
Peri, round about; as periphery. Compare the derivation of circumference.
Syn, with or together with; as in synthesis, a placing together; synod, a going together, a convention.

Note.—In composition, Syn becomes st, as in system; syl, as in syllable; and sym, as in sympathy (compassion).

ENGLISH OR SAXON PREFIXES.

A, at, to, or on; as afield, * that is, at or to the field; afoot, on foot; aboard, on board; ashore, on shore.
Be has usually an intensive signification, as bewall, be-spread, behold, besprinkle. In because, before, beside, and a few other words, it is another form of BY.

* "How jocund did they drive their team afield.”
En, em,* in or into; as enrol, embalm; also, to make, as in enable, enlarge, embark, empower.

For, negative or privative; as forbid, to bid not or prohibit; forget, not to get or have in recollection.

Fore, before; as foresee, forewarn, foremost, forward.

Im for in, to make; as imbitter, impair (to make worse), impoverish, improve (to make proof of), to make better.

Mis, not, wrong or error; as mistake, misconduct.

Out, beyond, superiority; as outlive, outrun.

Over, above, beyond; as overcharge, overreach.

Un, not, like the Latin in; as unspeakable, ineffable; unwilling, involuntary. Prefixed to verbs it signifies to undo; as in unlock, untie, unbind.

Up, motion upwards; as upon, upstart; also, subversion; as in upset (to overthrow).

With, from, against, as withdraw, withhold, withstand.

**AFFIXES OR TERMINATIONS.**

[It is impossible in every case to ascertain the exact force, or even the general import, of an affix or termination. Several of them seem to have different, and even contradictory meanings, and in some cases they appear to be merely paragogic, that is, they lengthen the word, without adding to the meaning. Teachers should recollect this, and not require their pupils to assign a meaning to every affix which occurs.]

Able, ible, ble, or ile, implies having ability or power to do what the word to which it is attached signifies; as portable, fit or able to be carried; defensible, that which can, or is able to be defended; docile,† able or fit to be taught; ductile, that which may be, or is fit to be led, or drawn out.

Aceous, having the qualities of, consisting of, resembling; as herbaceous, testaceous, crustaceous.

* En.—In some words en is used both as a prefix and an affix; as in enlighten, enliven, and embolden.

† Docile.—In such cases ile is a contraction of ible, and must be distinguished from the adjective termination ile, which denotes similitude; as puerile, like a boy; infantile, like an infant.
ACY, implies doing, or the thing done; also, state or condition; as conspiracy, legacy, celibacy, prelacy.

AGE, denote the act of doing; the thing done; state or condition; as carriage, passage, marriage, bondage; aberration, immersio, derivation, cohesion, subordination.

AL, AN, ORY, IC, ID, INE, ILE, denote belonging or pertaining to; as natural, ducal; European, collegian, Christian; prefatory, introductory; public, theoretic; timid, lucid; alkaline, feminine; infantile, mercantile. See ARY.

AXA, denotes sayings or anecdotes of; as Walpoliana. Johnsoniana, that is, sayings or anecdotes of Walpole—of Johnson.

ARD, state or character; as dotard, one in a state of dotage; sluggard, one who slugs or indulges in sloth; wizard, a wise man or sage.

ARY, implies pertaining to, or one who is what the word to which it is attached signifies; as military, adversary, missionary.

ARY, ERY, or ORY, implies also a set or collection of; as library, aviary; nursery, rookery, knavery, cookery; repository, dormitory.

ATE, in some cases, signifies to make; as renovate, invigorate, abbreviate*.

DOM, implies dominion or possession, state or condition; as kingdom, Christendom, martyrdom, freedom, wisdom.

ER or or, denotes the agent or person acting; as doer, writer, actor, professor.

EE, usually denotes the person in a passive state, or as the object of the action; as lessor, the person who lets or gives a lease) lessee, the person to whom a lease is made; patentee, trustee, committee (a number of persons to whom some inquiry or charge is committed).

EX, denotes made of; also, to make; as wooden, golden; blacken, brighten. Compare FY and IZE.

*AtE is, in many cases, an integral part of the word, and not an affix.
† Er.—In a few words this termination has become eer, ster, or or; as auctioneer, engineer; gamester, spinster; Har, beggar.
ESS, the feminine termination of a noun; as princess, lioness, duchess, actress.

FUL, denotes full of, or abounding in; as hopeful, artful, joyful, successful.

FY, denotes to make; as magnify, purify, beautify, notify. See EN and IZE.

HOOD or HEAD, implies state or degree; as manhood, maidenhood or head, priesthood.

ISH, implies belonging to; like or resembling; having a tendency to; as British, Irish, boyish, greenish, thievish.

ISM, denotes sect, party, peculiarity, or idiom; as Calvinism, Jacobinism, Graecism, vulgarism.

IST, denotes skilled in or professing; as botanist, florist, artist, naturalist, linguist.

ITE, a descendant or follower of; as Israelite, Jacobite.

IVE, has usually an active signification; as motive, defensive, persuasive, adhesive.

IZE, denotes to make; as fertilize, generalize, civilize. Compare EN and FY.

KIN, a diminutive affix meaning akin to, or like; as lambkin, manikin, pipkin. See LING.

LESS, denotes privation, or to be without; as joyless, careless, harmless.

LING, OLE, EL, ET, OOK, express diminution, endearment, contempt; as gosling (little goose), foundling (a little child or infant found or abandoned), darling, (little dear), underling, worldling; particle, satchel, pocket, hillock.

LIKE or LY, denotes likeness or similitude; as godlike or godly, gentlemanlike or gentlemanly.

MENT, implies the act or doing of; state of; as acknowledgment, contentment.

NESS,* denotes the prominent or distinguishing qualities; state or quality of being; as goodness, greatness, whiteness, happiness.

OSE, denotes full of; as verbose, full of words.

* Ness properly means a promontory as Langness, the Ness, &c. The root is the Latin nasci, the nose.
Latin and Greek Roots.

After the preceding prefixes and affixes have been thoroughly learned by the pupils, they should be accustomed to point them out as they occur in their reading lessons till they become quite familiar with their ordinary meanings. They should also be required to apply them to any root the teacher may choose to assign. The following roots will supply both the teacher and pupils with ample materials for such exercises, the great utility of which no person can doubt. They might, in fact, be called lessons on language.

*Rick. The root is the Latin rego, to rule or govern.
†Ship properly means the shape or form (as in landscape for landscape), and hence, the prominent or distinguishing quality.
THE FOLLOWING ROOTS ARE TRACED AS EXAMPLES.

Cap,* capt, cept, cip, to take hold, or contain. Hence, capable, able, or fit to take or hold, equal or adequate to; incapable, not capable; capability, ability or power of taking, adequateness; capableness; capacious (that can take or hold much), large; captious (disposed to take or start objections to, or to find fault), peevish, morose; captiousness, a disposition to be captious; captive, a person taken or captured in war; captivity, the state of a captive; captivate (to take captive), to subdue by force of charms; captor, the person who takes or subdues; capture, a taking, a prize; accept (to take to, one's self), to receive; accepter, the person who accepts: acceptable, fit or worthy of being accepted; acceptableness, acceptability, acceptation; anticipate, to take beforehand; anticipation; conceive (through the French); conception; deceive,† deception, deceptive; except, to take out of or from; exception; inceptive, taking in (as a commencement); intercept (to take between), to stop or obstruct, participate, to take a part in, to share with; participle, a part of speech participating, &c. in the qualities of both a verb and an adjective; perception, the act of (taking through) perceiving; perceptible, that can be perceived; imperceptible, receptacle, reception, receipt; recipe (take thou); susceptible, (that may be taken or subdued by), subject to, &c.

* Cap, &c. From capio, to take or hold; captus, taken. In composition, cipio, ceptus. Cipio literally means I take, but it is much better to English Latin and Greek verbs in a general way, (that is, by the infinitive mood,) than to give the exact translation, which, with persons ignorant of the learned languages, seems to limit their meaning to the first person singular, present tense. Besides it is ridiculous to hear children calling out "pendo, I hang;" "cedo, I kill," &c., &c.

† Deceive is derived through the French, from decipio, which literally means to take from. To trace out and account for the peculiar force, and (apparently) different meanings of prepositions in composition, constitutes the chief difficulty in the Latin language. We must not therefore expect to be able, in every case, to detect and explain their proper and peculiar force.
CEDE,* or CEED, to go, to go back, to yield or give up. 
Cede, to give up; cession, a giving up; cessation, a giving up, or ceasing; cease, to give up or stop; accede (adcede) (to go or yield to, sc. a proposal), to comply with; access a going to, approach or admission to; accessible (that may be gone to), easy of access; accession, accessory, accessory (going to), helping or abetting; antecedent, going before; concede (to go with), to comply with or agree to; concession, a going with or yielding; exceed, to go above or beyond; excess, excessive; intercede (to go between), to mediate; intercession; precede, to go before; precedent (an example), going before; proceed, to go forward; procession; process, something going forward or on; procedure; recede, to go back; recess; secede, to go apart; seceder, a person who secedes; succeed, to go up to or after, to follow (to go up to our wishes or object), to prosper; success, successful, unsuccessful; succession, successive (following after); decease, going from, or departure, death; predecessor, the person who goes from, sc. a place before the successor or person who comes after; ancestor (or antecessor), one who goes before.

Duce,† duct, to lead or bring. Duke, a leader; dukedom, the dominion or territory of a duke; ducal; ducat (a coin, so called because issued by a reigning duke—as our coin, a sovereign); ductile, fit or able to be led; ductility; abduction, a leading from or away; adduce, to bring to or forward; conduce, to bring with, to help or promote; conducible, conducive; conduct, to lead with, to guide; conductor; conduit, a pipe for conducting, sc. water—an AQUEDUCT; deduce, to lead or bring from; deduction, deducible; educe, to bring out; educate, to lead or bring up, education; induce, to bring in or on; inducement, induction; introduce, to bring to within, introduction; introductory; produce, to bring forth or forward; product, production; productive, able to produce; reduce, reduction, seduce, seduction, superinduce, traduce, &c.

* Cede or ceed, and cess. From cebo, to go, to go back, to give up, or yield; cesses, given up.
† Duce, duct. From ducere, to lead; ductus, led.
JECT,* to throw or cast. Hence, abject, cast from or away; adjective, cast to or added; conjecture, a casting (our thoughts) together; dejected, cast down; eject, to cast out; ejection, ejection, a casting out; ejector, a person who ejects; inject, to cast in, injection; interjection, a casting between (other words and phrases); object', to cast in the way of; or against, to oppose; object, something cast in our way, or before our eyes; objector, a person objecting; objectionable, that may or can be objected to; unobjectionable, objective; project, to cast or shoot forward; projection; projector, a person projecting or designing; projectile, (ile or ible), that which can be cast forward, a body put in motion; reject, rejection, to cast back or refuse; subject, subjection, cast under, in the dominion or power of, &c.

Port,† to bear or carry. Port, bearing or carriage; porter, a carrier; portable, fit or able to be carried; portmanteau (for carrying a mantle or cloak); portfolio (for carrying a folio); comport, comportment; deport, deportment (the manner of conducting or demeaning one's self); export, to carry out; exportation; import, to carry into, to imply or mean, to be of importance; importation; important (carrying into), of consequence; purport, (to bear forward), to import or mean; report, a carrying back, sc. of noise (as the report of a gun) or news; reporter; support, to carry or bear under, to assist or uphold; supporter; transport, to carry beyond, sc. the seas, or ourselves; transportation, &c.

Press, to force or urge. Press, a frame or case in which clothes, &c. are kept in press, or when folded up; also, the machine used for printing or impressing the paper with the types; and figuratively, the term has been applied to printing, and in an especial manner to newspaper printing. Hence, the terms, “liberty of the press;” “licentiousness of the press;” "gentlemen of the press;” the press-gang (persons commissioned in war times to press or force mariners to serve in the navy). A press-bed folds or shuts up in the form of a press; express, is to

* Ject. From JACIO, to cast or throw; JECTUS, cast or thrown.
† Port. From PORTO, to carry; PORTATUS, carried.
press out or utter our thoughts; also, to send out or off speedily or specially; whence the term expressly. The other words in which this root is found, are numerous and easy; as pressure, compress, depress, impress, oppress, repress, suppress, &c.

LATIN ROOTS.

As the English words derived from the following roots are given in the Introduction to the author's English Dictionary,* it is unnecessary to repeat them here; besides, the absence of the Derivatives in the Text Book will increase the utility of the Exercise, by obliging the pupils to come prepared with illustrations. Under the first root given here (Æquus) will be found forty-five English Derivatives, and under the next (Ago) upwards of fifty; and many of the others, it will be seen, are even more prolific. In fact, upwards of eight thousand English words are derived from the few hundred roots given here.

Æquus, Æq, equal, just
Ago (actus†), to do or act
Alter, another; different
Amo (amāitus), to love
Angūlus, an angle
Anima, life; the soul
Animus, the mind
Annus, a year
Antiquus, old or ancient
Aptus, fit, apt, meet
Aqua, water
Arma, arms
Ars (artis†), art, skill
Audio (auditus), to hear
Augeo (actus), to augment
Barbārus, rude, savage
Bellum, war
Bēne, well, good
Bibo, to drink
Bis, bi, twice, two
Bonus, good

Brevis, short, brief
Brutus, brute, senseless
Cado (casus), to fall; to fall out or happen
Cædo (cæsus), to cut or kill
Calculus, a pebble
Campus, a plain
Candeo, to be white; to be bright, to shine
Cano (cantus), to sing
Capio (captus), to take, to hold or contain
Caput, the head
Caro (carnis), flesh
Causa, a cause, or reason
Caveo (cantus), to beware of
Cavus, hollow
Cedo (cessus), to go, to go back; to cede, to yield
Censeo (census), to think, to judge, to estimate

* And the more difficult or less obvious derivatives from these roots will be found in the author's "Dictionary of Derivations," to which the teachers and more advanced pupils can refer.
† When two words are given, the second, if after a verb, is the past participle of it, but after a noun, it is the genitive or possessive case.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centrum</td>
<td>the centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centum</td>
<td>a hundred</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cerno (cretus)</td>
<td>to sift or separate by a sieve; to distinguish; to perceive; to judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certus</td>
<td>certain, sure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cieo (citus)</td>
<td>to stir up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulus</td>
<td>a ring, a circle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civis</td>
<td>a citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clamo</td>
<td>to cry or call out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarus</td>
<td>clear; manifest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claudio (clausus)</td>
<td>to shut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clino</td>
<td>to bend, to recline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colo (cultus)</td>
<td>to till, to cultivate; to venerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concilio</td>
<td>to conciliate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra</td>
<td>against, opposite</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coquo (coctus)</td>
<td>to boil, to cook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cor (cordis)</td>
<td>the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus (corporis)</td>
<td>a body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credo (creditus)</td>
<td>to believe; to trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creo (creatus)</td>
<td>to create</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cresco (cretus)</td>
<td>to grow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crimen</td>
<td>a crime; a charge, an accusation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crusta</td>
<td>a crust</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crux (crucis)</td>
<td>a cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cubo or cumbo</td>
<td>to lie down; to recline at table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culpa</td>
<td>a fault, blame</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cura</td>
<td>care, cure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curre (cursus)</td>
<td>to run</td>
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<tr>
<td>Damnnum</td>
<td>loss, hurt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decem</td>
<td>ten</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deliciae</td>
<td>delicacies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dens (dentis)</td>
<td>a tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deus</td>
<td>a god; God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dico (dictus)</td>
<td>to speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dignus</td>
<td>worthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divido (divisus)</td>
<td>to divide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do (datus)</td>
<td>to give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doceo (doctus)</td>
<td>to teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doleo</td>
<td>to grieve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominus</td>
<td>a lord, a master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domus</td>
<td>a house, a family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duco (ductus)</td>
<td>to lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durus</td>
<td>hard, lasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ens</td>
<td>being; esse, to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eo</td>
<td>to go; itus, gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erro</td>
<td>to stray, to err</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimo for Estimo</td>
<td>to value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eternus</td>
<td>for Eternus, without beginning or end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examen</td>
<td>a balance; a test or trial; an examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemplum</td>
<td>a pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Externus</td>
<td>external</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabula</td>
<td>a story, a fable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facies</td>
<td>the make, shape, form, outward appearance, face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facio (factus)</td>
<td>to make or do: fio, to be made, to become.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilis</td>
<td>easy to be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallo (falsus)</td>
<td>to deceive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fama</td>
<td>fame, renown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanum</td>
<td>a shrine, a temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faveo</td>
<td>to favour, to befriend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fendo (fensus)</td>
<td>to fend off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fero (latus)</td>
<td>to bear or carry; to suffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fessus</td>
<td>confessed, owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fides</td>
<td>faith, trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figura</td>
<td>a shape, an image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fingo (fictus)</td>
<td>to form or fashion; to devise, to feign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS.

Finis, the end, a limit
Firmus, firm, strong
Fixus, stuck, fixed
Flamma, a flame, a blaze
Flecto (flexus), to bend, to turn
Fligo (flectus), to dash or strike against, to beat
Flus (floris), a flower
Fluo (fluxus), to flow
Forma, to form or shape
Fortis, strong, valiant
Frango (fractus), to break
Frons (frontis), the forehead
Fugio (fugitus), to flee
Fundo (fimus), to pour out
Fundus, the bottom
Gelu, frost, ice
Genus (genĕris), a race
Gero (gestus), to carry on
Gradior (gressus), to step
Grandis, grand, lofty
Granum, a grain of corn
Gravis, heavy, weighty
Grexx (gregis), a flock or herd
Habeo (habitus), to have
Hæco (hæsus), to stick to
Hæres (herĕdis), an heir
Horreo, to be rough, as with bristles; to shudder with fear or terror
Hospes (hostitis), a host, or one who entertains; also a guest
Humus, the ground
Imago, an image or picture
Impĕro, to command
Insula, an island
Ira, anger, wrath
Jacio (jectus), to cast
Judex (juricis), a judge
Jungo (junctus), to join
Juro (jurâlis), to swear
Jus (juris), right, justice
Lâbor, labor, toil
Latus, brought or carried
Latus (latĕris) the side
Lavo (lotus), to wash
Laxus, loose, lax
Lego (lectus), to gather or select; also, to read
Levo, to lift up; to relieve
Lex (legis), a law
Liber, free
Liber, a book
Libra, a pound, a balance
Licet, it is lawful
Ligo, to bind, to tie
Lines, (limitis), a limit
Linea, a line
Linquo, (lectus), to leave
Liqueo, to melt, to be liquid
Lis (litis), strife, a lawsuit
Litera, a letter
Locus, a place
Loquor (loquus), to speak
Luceo, to shine, to be clear
Ludo (lusus), to play, to make game of; to delude
Lumen, light
Luna, the moon
Maco, to be lean or thin
Machina, a contrivance or device, a machine
Magister, a master
Magnus, great
Mâlus, bad, ill
Male, badly, ill
Mando, to command
Maneō, (mansus) to remain
Manus, the hand
Māre, the sea
Mater, a mother
Matūrus, ripe
Medius, middle
Medeōr, to cure or heal
Meditor, to muse upon
Memor, mindful
Menda, a spot, a blemish
Mens (mentis), the mind
Migro, to migrate
Miles (militis), a soldier
Mille, a thousand
Minuo (miniūus), to lessen
Mineō, to hang over
Minister, a servant
Minuo (minūtus), to lessen
Mirus, strange, wonderful
Misceo (mixtus), to mix
Miser, wretched
Mitto (missus), to send
Mōdes, a measure, a mode
Mōneō (monitus), to put in mind of, to admonish
Mons (montis), a mountain
Monstro, to show
Mors (mortis), death
Mos (mōris), a manner or custom: mōres, manners, morals
Mūveō (mōtus), to move
Multus, many, much
Munus, a gift, an office
Muto (mutūtus), to change
Nascor (natus), to be born
Navis, a ship
Necto (nexus), to bind
Nego (negūtus), to deny
Neuter, neither of the two
Niger, black
Noceo, to hurt, to injure
Nōmen (nominis), a name
Nosco (nōtus), to know
Nōta, a note or mark
Novus, new
Numērus, number
Nuncius, a messenger: nuncio or nuncio, to announce
Nutrio, to nourish
Octo, eight
Oculus, an eye; a bud
Omen, a sign good or bad
Omnis, all
Opto, to wish; to choose
Opus (opēris), a work
Orbis, an orb, a circle
Ordo (ordinis), order, rank
Orior (ortus), to rise
Orno, to decorate, to adorn
Oro (orātus), to speak, to beseech, to pray: Os (oris), the mouth
Ovum, an egg [palate
Palātum, the taste, the Palma, the palm tree; the inner part of the hand
Pando (pansus), to spread out, or expand
Par, equal, like
Pareo, to appear
Pario, to bring forth
Paro (parātus), to make ready, to prepare
Pars, (partis), a part, a share
Pasco (pastus), to feed
Passus, a pace or step
Pater, a father
LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS. 157

**Patior (passus),** to suffer  
**Patria,** one's native country  
**Pauper,** poor  
**Pax (pācis),** peace  
**Pecco,** to sin  
**Pello (pulsus),** to impel  
**Pendo (pensus),** to weigh  
**Penetro,** to pierce or enter  
**Penitet,** it repenteth me  
**Persōna,** a mask; a person  
**Pes, (pēdis),** the foot  
**Pestis,** a plague, pestilence  
**Peto (petitus),** to seek  
**Pilo,** to pillage, to pilfer  
**Pingo (pictus),** to paint  
**Piscis,** a fish  
**Pius,** devout, pious  
**Placeo,** to please  
**Placo,** to appease, to pacify  
**Planus,** plain, level  
**Plaudo (plausus),** to applaud  
**Plecto (plexus),** to twist or twine, to knit  
**Plenus,** full  
**Pleo (plectus),** to fill  
**Plico,** to fold, to bend  
**Ploro,** to deplore, to weep  
**Plumbum,** lead  
**Plus (plūris),** more  
**Pōena,** punishment  
**Pondus (ponderis),** weight  
**Pono (positus),** to lay or put down, to place  
**Populus,** the people  
**Porcus,** a hog

**Porto,** to bear or carry  
**Posse,** to be able; **Potens (potentis),** able, powerful  
**Post,** after, behind; **Posterus,** coming after  
**Postulo,** to demand or ask  
**Poto,** to drink  
**Prēda,** prey, booty  
**Prēcor,** to pray or entreat  
**Prehendo (prehensus),** to seize, to apprehend  
**Premo (pressus),** to urge or press, to force  
**Pretium,** a price, worth  
**Primus,** first  
**Privus,** one's own, not belonging to the public  
**Prōbo,** to prove, to try  
**Propūgo,** a shoot or branch  
**Prope,** near; **Proximus,** the next, or nearest  
**Propitio,** to propitiate, to appease or reconcile  
**Pungo (punctus),** to puncture, to pierce  
**Pūnio (punitus),** to punish  
**Purgo,** to cleanse, to purify  
**Purus,** pure, clean  
**Puto,** to lop or prune; also, to think, to compute  
**Quadra,** a square  
**Quāro (quesitus),** to seek  
**Qualis,** of what kind, such  
**Quantus,** how great; **Quot,** how many, so many as  
**Quōr,** to complain  
**Quies (quīētis),** quiet, ease  
**Quinque,** five
Radius, a spoke of a wheel; a semi-diameter of a circle; a ray of light
Radix, (radicis), a root
Rado (rasus), to shave
Ranceo, to be rancid
Rapio, to snatch or carry off
Rarus, rare, thin, scarce
Regu (rectus), to rule or govern; to make straight or right
RoeI', (ratus), to think
Res, a thing
Rete, a net
Rideo (risus), to laugh
Rigeo, to be stiff with cold
Rivus, a stream, a river
Rōbor (robūris), strength
Rodo (rosus), to gnaw
Rogo ( rogūtus), to ask
Rota, a wheel
Ruber, red
Rudis, untaught, rough
Rumpo (ruptus), to break
Rus (rūris), the country
Sacer, sacred or holy
Saliō (saltus), to leap
Salus (saliūtis), health, safety: Saluus, safe
Sanctus, made holy, sacred
Sanguis (sanguinis), blood
Sanus, sound in health
Sapio, to savour or taste of; to know, to be wise
Sātis, enough
Scando, to climb, to mount
Scindo (scissus), to cut
Scio, to know
Scribo (scriptus), to write
Seco (sectus), to cut
Sēdeo (sessus), to sit
Sentio (sensus), to feel
Sepūro, to separate
Septem, seven
Sequor (secūtus), to follow
Sero (sertus), to connect, weave, to join in a rank
S ervio, to serve
Servo, to keep, to save
Sex, six: Sexus, sixth
Signum, a mark, a sign
Silva, a wood
Similis, like
Singūlus, one, single
Sinus, a bay; the bosom
Sisto, to make, to stand
Socius, a companion
Sol, the sun
Solidus, firm, solid
Sōlor (solūtus), to solace
Solus, alone, single
Solvō (solūtus), to loose
Somnus, sleep
Sūnus, a sound
Sorbeo, to suck in
Sors (sortis), lot, sort
Spargo, (sparsus), to scatter
Specio (spectus), to see
Spero, to hope
Spiro, to breathe
Splendeo, to shine
Spūlum, booty, spoil
Spondeo (sponsus), to promise, to betroth
Sterno (stratus), to lay; pros trate, to strew
Stillā, a drop
Stimulus, a goad or spur
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Root</th>
<th>Greek Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stinguo</td>
<td>(stinctus)</td>
<td>to prick, to mark, to distinguish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sto</td>
<td>(status)</td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stringo</td>
<td>(strictus)</td>
<td>to bind</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Struo</td>
<td>(structus)</td>
<td>to build</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Studeo</td>
<td></td>
<td>to study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stupuo</td>
<td></td>
<td>to be stupid; to be lost in wonder</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stuadeo</td>
<td>(suasus)</td>
<td>to persuade</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudo</td>
<td></td>
<td>to sweat, to perspire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summa</td>
<td></td>
<td>a sum, the whole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumo</td>
<td>(sumplus)</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgo</td>
<td>(surrectus)</td>
<td>to rise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabula</td>
<td></td>
<td>a board, a table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faceo</td>
<td></td>
<td>to be silent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fango</td>
<td>(tactus)</td>
<td>to touch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fardus</td>
<td></td>
<td>slow, dilatory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tegeo</td>
<td>(lectus)</td>
<td>to cover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temno</td>
<td>(temptus)</td>
<td>to despise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempo</td>
<td>(tempus)</td>
<td>to temper, to mix</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tendo</td>
<td>(tensus)</td>
<td>to stretch</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Teneo</td>
<td>(tentus)</td>
<td>to hold</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tento</td>
<td></td>
<td>to try, to attempt</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenuis</td>
<td>thin, slender</td>
<td>to rub, to wear</td>
<td>by rubbing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terra</td>
<td></td>
<td>the earth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terreo</td>
<td></td>
<td>to frighten</td>
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<tr>
<td>Testis</td>
<td></td>
<td>a witness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texo</td>
<td>(textus)</td>
<td>to weave</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timeo</td>
<td></td>
<td>to fear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tingo</td>
<td>(timetus)</td>
<td>to tinge</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Titulus</td>
<td>a title, an inscription</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tolerio</td>
<td>to bear, or suffer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Torpeo</td>
<td></td>
<td>to be torpid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Torqueo</td>
<td>(tortus)</td>
<td>to writhe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Totus</td>
<td>whole, all</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trado</td>
<td>(traditus)</td>
<td>to hand over, to hand down</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traho</td>
<td>(tractus)</td>
<td>to draw</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tremo</td>
<td></td>
<td>to tremble</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tres</td>
<td></td>
<td>three</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tribuo</td>
<td>to give, to contribute</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Tribus</td>
<td>a tribe</td>
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<td>Tricæ</td>
<td>hairs or threads used to ensnare birds</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Veho (vectus), to carry
Vello (vulsus), to pluck
Velo, to cover as with a veil, to conceal
Vena, a vein
Vendo (venditus), to sell
Venēnum, poison
Venēror (veneratūs), to revere, to venerate
Venio (ventus), to come
Venor, to hunt
Venter, the belly
Ventus, the wind
Verbum, a word
Vereor, to stand in awe of
Vergo, to tend towards
Vermis, a worm
Verto (versus), to turn
Verus, true
Vestīgium, a track, a footprint
Vestis, a garment or robe
Vetus (vetēris), old
Via, a way
Vibro, to vibrate, to oscillate
Vicit (vice), a change
Video (visus), to see,
Viduus, empty, bereft

Vigil, watchful
Vigor, strength, energy
Vilis, of no value; base
Vinco (victus), to conquer
Vindico, to avenge
Vinum, wine
Viōlo, to injure, to violate
Vir, a man
Viridis, green [lent quality
Virtus, bravery, any excel-
Virus, noxious juice, poison
Vita, life
Vitium, vice
Vito, to shun, to avoid
Vitrum, glass [to abuse
Vitüpero, to find fault with,
Vivo (victus), to live
Voco (vocatus), to call
Volo, to fly
Volo (velle), to wish [sure
Voluptas, sensuality, plea-
Volvo (volūtus), to roll
Voro, to devour
Vōveo (vōtus), to vow
Vulgus, the common people
Vulnus (vulnēris), a wound

GREEK ROOTS.

Acouo, to hear
Adelphos, a brother
Aggelos* (ang'el-ō), to bring tidings, to announce
Ago, to drive or lead
Agōra, a place for public assemblies; an oration
Allos, another

Anēmos, the wind
Anthropos, a man
Archaios, ancient
Archē, the beginning; also government
Aristos, the best, the noblest
Arithmos, number
Astron, a star

* When g precedes another g, as in this word, it has the sound of ng; as in the word angle.
LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS.

Autos, one's self
Ballo, to cast
Balsāmon, balm [baptize
Bapto or Baptizo, to dip, to
Baros, weight
Basis, the foot; the lowest
part, the foundation
Biblos, a book
Bios, life
Botāne, an herb [pression
Character, a mark, an im-
Charis (charitos); love, grace
Cholē, bile, anger
Chordē, a gut, a string
Christos, anointed
Chronos, time
Chrusos, gold
Chumos, juice (from cheo, to
melt or pour)
Daimōn, a spirit; generally
an evil spirit
Damao, to tame, to subdue
Deca, ten
Dēmos, the people
Despōs, a master, a tyrant
Diploma (a duplicate), a let-
ter or writing conferring
some privilege
Dis, di, twice
Dogma, an opinion
Dotos, given [tion, a play
Drama, a scenic represen-
Dromos, a race-course
Drus, an oak
Dunamis, power, force
Dus, ill, difficult
Ecclesia, the church
Echeo, to sound, to echo
Eido, to see: Eidos, a form
or figure; an appearance
Elao (elasto), to drive, to
urge or impel
Electron, amber
Emeo, to vomit
Epos, a word
Erēmos, a desetr
Ergon, a work
Ethnos, a nation
Ethos, custom, manners
Etimos, true
Eu, well
Gameo, to marry
Gē, the earth
Genea, a race, a descent:
Genos, genus, kin
Glōtta or glōssα, the tongue
Glupho, to carve or engrave
Gnomon, that which serves
to indicate or make known
Gōnia, a corner, an angle
Gramma, a letter
Grapho, to write
Gumos, naked
Gunē, a woman
Gyrus, a ring, a circle
Haima, blood [opinion
Haireo, to take, to take upon
Hebdōmas, a week
Hecatōn, a hundred
Hedra, a seat, a chair
Hēlios, the sun
Hēmēra, a day
Hēmisus, half
Hepta, seven
Hērōs, a hero
Heteros, another
Hex, six
Hieros, sacred
Hippos, a horse
Holos, the whole
Homos, like
Hora, an hour
Horos, a boundary
Hudor, water
Hugros, moist
Humen, the god of marriage
Humnos, a sacred song
Ichnos, a footprint, a track
Ichthus, a fish
Idea, a mental image
Idios, peculiar
Idolon, an image. See Eido
Ikoun, an image or picture
Isos, equal
Kaios (kau, so), to burn
Kakos, bad
Kalos, beautiful
Kalupto, to cover, to conceal
Kanon, a rule
Kathairo, to cleanse
Kanos, empty
Kentrôn, a goad, a point, the middle point or centre
Kephale, the head
Keras, a horn
Kleros, a lot
Klimax, a ladder
Klino, to bend, to incline
Koinos, common
Koleos, a sheath
Kolon, a limb; a member; also, one of the intestines
Komê, hair
Kômos, a jovial meeting
Koneo, to run rapidly so as to raise dust, to move about briskly, to serve or attend upon another
Kônos, a cone; a top
Kopto, to cut
Kosmos, order, ornament; also, the world
Kotûle, a hollow or cavity
Kranion, the skull
Krasis, mixture; tempera-ment, constitution
Kratos, power
Krino, to judge: Kritês, a judge, a critic
Krupto, to hide
Krystallos, ice, crystal
Kuklos, a circle
Kulindros, a roller
Kuôn, a dog
Lambo (lambano), to take
Laos, the people
Latria, service, worship
Lego, to say; to gather
Leipo (leipso), to leave out
Lêthê, forgetfulness, death
Lithos, a stone
Logos, a word, a discourse, reason, science
Luo (luso), to loose
Mache, a battle
Mania, madness
Manteia, divination
Martur, a witness, a martyr
Mathema, learning
Matos, movement, motion
Mechanai, to contrive, to invent; to machinate
Melas (melan), black
Melos, a song
Metallon, a metal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin/Greek Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meteōra</td>
<td>luminous bodies in the air or sky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mētēr</td>
<td>a mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metron</td>
<td>a measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikros</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimos</td>
<td>a mimic, a buffoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misos</td>
<td>hatred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mneō (mnēso)</td>
<td>to remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monos</td>
<td>alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphē</td>
<td>shape, form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Múrios</td>
<td>ten thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naus</td>
<td>a ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nautēs</td>
<td>a sailor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neōkos</td>
<td>dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neos</td>
<td>new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nēsos</td>
<td>an island</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nomos</td>
<td>law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nosos</td>
<td>a disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odē</td>
<td>a song</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odos</td>
<td>a way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oikos</td>
<td>a house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oligos</td>
<td>few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omiālos</td>
<td>like, regular</td>
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<tr>
<td>Onōma</td>
<td>a name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onux</td>
<td>a nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophthalmos</td>
<td>the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oplon (opla)</td>
<td>arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optōmai</td>
<td>to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orāma</td>
<td>the thing seen, a sight or view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organon</td>
<td>an instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orgē</td>
<td>anger, excitement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orkos</td>
<td>an oath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornīs (ornīthos)</td>
<td>a bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oros</td>
<td>a mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphānos</td>
<td>bereft of parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthos</td>
<td>straight, right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteon</td>
<td>a bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrākon</td>
<td>a shell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin/Greek Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ourānos</td>
<td>heaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxus</td>
<td>sharp, acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachus</td>
<td>thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagos</td>
<td>a mound or hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pais (paidos)</td>
<td>a boy: Pai-deia, instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papas</td>
<td>a father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pas (pantos)</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pascha</td>
<td>the passover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pateo</td>
<td>to tread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathos</td>
<td>feeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentē</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepto</td>
<td>to boil, to cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petalōn</td>
<td>a leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petra</td>
<td>a rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phago</td>
<td>to eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaino</td>
<td>to shine, to appear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmākon</td>
<td>a drug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phēmi</td>
<td>to say, to speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phero</td>
<td>to carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philos</td>
<td>one who loves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phobos</td>
<td>fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phōne</td>
<td>voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phōs (phōtos)</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrasis</td>
<td>a phrase, a saying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrēn</td>
<td>the mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phthegma</td>
<td>a saying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pethongos</td>
<td>a sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phulacertion</td>
<td>a preservative or amulet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phullon</td>
<td>a leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phusis</td>
<td>nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phuton</td>
<td>a plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planē</td>
<td>wandering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasso</td>
<td>to form in clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleo</td>
<td>to fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plēthos</td>
<td>fulness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plesso (piexo)</td>
<td>to strike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pneuma (pneumātos), air, Spao, to draw: Spasma, a breath drawing or contraction 
Polēmos, war Speiro, to sow 
Pōleo, to sell Sperma, a seed 
Polis, a city Sphaira, a globe 
Polus, many Splēn, the milt or spleen 
Poros, a pore, a passage Spongia, a sponge 
Potāmos, a river Stasis, a standing 
Pous (pōdos), a foot Stello, to send 
Praktos, done: Prasso, to make, to do 
Presbuteros, elder Stereos, firm, solid 
Psallo, to sing, to play Stethos, the breast 
Pseudos, false Stichos, a rank, a line a verse 
Psychē, breath, the soul Stigma, a brand, a mark of 
Ptōma, a fall Stoa, a porch infamy 
Pteron, a wing Stoma, the mouth 
Pur, fire make, to do Strophē, a turning 
Rhapto, to sow or stitch together, to patch 
Rhoeo, to flow Stulos, a pillar; a style or sharp-pointed instrument 
Rhin, the nose for writing with 
Rhodon, a rose Sulē, plunder, spoil 
Rhythmos, measured time: harmony, rhythm Taphos, a tomb 
Rhythmos, measured time: harmony, rhythm Tasso (taxo), to arrange 
Sarx, flesh Tautos, the same 
Schedē, a small scroll Technē, an art: Tectōn, an artist, a builder 
Schēma, a plan, a design Telē, afar vessel, a book 
Schisma, a division Teuchos, any thing made, a 
Sitos, corn, bread Thanatōs, death 
Skandalōn, a stumbling-block, offence, disgrace Thauma, a wonder 
Skeptomai, to consider, to Theaomai, to see: Theatron, a place for seeing, a theatre 
Skeia, a shadow doubt 
Skopeo, to view Thēkē, a place where any thing is deposited, a store 
Sophia, wisdom Theos, God 
Skelos, the leg Thermē, heat 
Skēnē, a tent, the stage Thronos, a seat, a chair of state, a throne
### CELTIC AND ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS

Principally those from which the names of places in Great Britain and Ireland are derived.

In the author's Dictionary of Derivations, under the head of "Geographical Etymologies," these roots, and the names of the places derived from them, are more fully explained.

#### CELTIC ROOTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aber</td>
<td>the mouth of a river; as Aberdeen, Abergavenny, Lochaber, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agh</td>
<td>a field; as Ardagh, Claragh, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alp</td>
<td>high; as &quot;the Alps,&quot; and Slieve-Alp, in Mayo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ard</td>
<td>high; a height, a promontory; as Ardagh, Ardfert, Ardglass, Ardmore, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ath</td>
<td>a ford; as in Athboy, Athenry, Athlone, Athleague, Athy. See Augh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchter</td>
<td>the summit or top of the height; as Auchterarder, and Oughterard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augh</td>
<td>a corruption of Ath; as Aughnacloy, Aughmore, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avon</td>
<td>water, a river; as the Avons in England, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baan</td>
<td>white; as Kenbaan, Strabane, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bal</td>
<td>Ball, Bally; a townland, a township, a village, a town; as Balbriggan, Ballinakill, Ballymore, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beg</td>
<td>small or little; as Drumbeg, Ennisbeg, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bel</td>
<td>the mouth of the ford, or the entrance of a river; as Belfast, Belmullet, Belturbet, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Ardagh, that is, the high field. The full explanation of all the words which follow will be found in the "Dictionary of Derivations."
166 CELTIC ROOTS.

Ben, Pen, a mountain, a promontory, or headland; as Bengore, Benmore, Penmaenmaur, &c.

Blair, a plain cleared of woods; as Blairis Moor, Blairathol, Ardblair.

Borris, Burris, the Irish form of burgess or borough; as Borris-in-Ossory, Borrisokane, Borrisoleigh.

Boy, yellow; as Boyanagh, Athboy, Bawnboy, Claneboy.

Brough, a fort or enclosure of earth, like Lis and Rath.
    (The old Irish form was Brugh, which is evidently from Burgh, by metathesis.)

Bun, the mouth or end of a river; as Buncrana, Bundoran, Bunduff, Bunratty.

Car, Caer, Cahir, a fort; as Carlisle, Carnarvon, Cahir, Cahirciveen.

Cairn, Carn, a conical heap of stones, generally monumental; also, a mountain, properly one with a cairn on the top; as Cairngaver, Cairngorm.

Cam, crooked, bending, as Camlough, Camolin, Combuskenneth, Cambusmore.

Clar, a board, a table, a level; as Clare, Claragh, Clarea, Ballyclare, &c.

Clon, a lawn, a meadow, a plain; as Clonard, Clones, Clongowes, Clonmel, Clontarf, &c.

Clough, Cloch, a stone, a stone house, a strong or fortified house; as Cloughjordan, Cloghaun, Cloghbeen, Cloghnakilty, Clogher.

Craigy, Carrick, a rock, a rocky place, a craggy or rocky hill; as the Craig of Ailsa, Craighengower, Carrick-a-rede, Carrickfergus, Ballycraigy, &c.

Croom, Crum, crooked, or bending; as Croom, Macrroom, Crumlin.

Cul, the back or hinder part, a recess, an angle or corner; as Cultra, Culmore, Culross, Coleraine.

Derry, Darc, the oak, an oak wood; as Ballinderry, Londonderry, Kildare, &c.

Dhu, black; as Airddhu, Dhuisk, Roderick-Dhu, Douglass, Dublin, Annaduff, &c.

Drum, a ridge, a back, a hill; as Drumbo, Drumbeg, Dromore, Dundrum, &c.
Dun, a fort, a fort on a hill, a hill, a fortified residence, a place of abode, a town. Hence Dunbar, Dunblane, Dundalk, Dungannon, Dunmore, Dunkeld, Dunbarton, Downpatrick, Clifton Downs, Clarendon, Croydon, Chateaudon, &c.

Fer, a man; as Fermanagh, Fermoy, Fermoy, &c.

Fin, white, fair; as Fintona, Fivoy, &c.

Gall, a stranger or foreigner. (This term seems to imply west or western; as in Gael, Gaul, Galway, Galloway, Wales, (Pay de Galles), Cornwall, &c.

Inis, Innis, Ennis, Inch, an island, a place nearly or occasionally surrounded by water; as Ennis, Ennismore, Ennisbeg, Innishowen, Inch, Inchbeg, Inchmore, Inchkeith, Ballinahinch, Killinchy, Taysmock, &c.

Inver, the mouth of a river; as Inver, Invermore, Inverness, Rossinver. Compare Aber.

Ken, Kin, the head, a headland or cape; as Kenmore, Kenmare, Kinross, Kinsale, Cantyre, &c.

Kill, a cell, a cloister, a church, a church-yard, or burying-place; as Kilkenny, Kilpatrick, Kilbride, Kilmore, Kilmarnock, &c. Kill, also means (coille) a wood, in many of the names in which it occurs. (Thus Ballinakill might be the town of the church, or of the wood.)

Knoc, a hill; as the Knock, Knockbreda, Knockcairn, Knockduff, Knockroe, &c.

Lin, Lyn, a deep pool, particularly one formed below a waterfall; as Camolin, Crumlin, Dublin, Roslin, Lynn-Regis or King's-Lynn, Chateaulin, &c.

Magh, a plain; as Maghera, Magherabeg, Magheramore, Magheralin, Macroon, Maynooth, &c.

Money, a shrubbery, a brake; as Moneybeg, Moneymore, Ballymoney, Carnmoney, &c.

Mor, More, great; as Morecairn, Arranmore, Ballymore, Benmore, Dunmore, Strathmore, Penmaenau, &c.

Moy, another form of magh, a plain; as Moycullen, Moycashel, Moynalty, &c.

Mull, a bald or bare head, a bare headland; as the Mull of Cantyre, the Mull of Galloway, &c.

Mullen, a mill; as Mullingar, Mullintra, &c.
IGS CELTIC AND ANGLO’SAXON ROOTS.

Rath, an earthen fort or mound; as Rathbeg, Rathmore.
Ros, Ross, a promontory or peninsula; as Ross, the Roses,
   Rosbeg, Rossmore, Kinross, Muckross, Melrose, &c.
Sleive, a mountain; as Sleivebawn, Sleiveroe, &c.
Strath, a long and broad valley, through which a river generally flows; as Strathaven, Strathmore, Strathfieldsay.
Tra, a strand; as Tralee, Tramore, Ballintra, Cultra.

ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS.

Ac, an oak; as Auckland, Ackworth, Azholm.
Athel, noble; as Atheling, the title of the heir apparent to the Saxon crown. Hence, also, Athelney (the island of nobles), in Somersetshire.*
Berg, Burg, Burgh, Borough, Bury. The tr. purgos, a tower, a castle, a fortified city, a town, seems to be the root of all these words. Compare the Celtic Dun.
   Hence Burgos, Bergen, Prague, Edinburgh, &c.
Bott, Botle, an abode or dwelling-place; as Elbottle, Harbottle, Newbottle.
Burne, a stream, a brook, a burn; as in Adderburn, Blackburn, Cranbourn, Burnham, Bradburn, Marybone, Holburn, Tyburn, Barton, &c.
By, Bye, a dwelling or habitation, a village or town; as in Appleby, Derby, Fenby, Kirkby, Rugby, Denbigh.
Carr, a rock, a scar: as Scarborough, and Skerries (rocky or craggy islets).
Ceap, cattle, saleable commodities, sale, bargaining, traffic. Hence, Ceopian, to buy, to traffic; and our words Cheap, Cheaper, Chapman, and shop. Hence, also, the names of places remarkable for trade, or where large markets were held; as Cheapside, Chippenham, Copenhagen, &c.
Comb, a hollow or low place between hills, a valley; as Alcomb, Chilcomb; Stancomb, Wycombe, Yarcombe, &c.
   Hence, also, Cumberland, that is, the land of the combs, or hollows. In some cases the name of the owner was annexed; as Comb-Basset, Comb-Raleigh. The Welsh form is cwm; as Cwmneath, Cwmystwith.

* Where Alfred and his nobles concealed themselves from the Danes.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS. 169

*Cot, Cote,* a cot or cottage; as Cotswold, Fencotes, Saltcoats.

*Dale,* from the Danish *dal,* or the German *thal,* a vale or valley. Hence Avondale or Avendale, Clydesdale, Kendal, Dalkeith, Dalecarlia, Frankenthal, Reinthal, &c. *Dell* is another form of *dale;* as Arundel, “Dingley-Dell.”

*Den,* a deep valley, a valley in a plain; as Denbigh, Dibden, Tenterden, &c.

*Ea, Ey,* water, an island; as Anglesea, Battersea, Chelsea, Winchelsea, Bardsey, Ramsey, Sheppey, Norderays, Soudereys, Dalkey, Ely, Faroe, Mageroe, &c.

*Ham,* a home or dwelling, a village, a town; Hampshire, Hamburg, Hampton. Hence, also, our diminutive noun, hamlet.

*Hurst,* a wood, a forest; as Bradhurst, Brockhurst, &c.

*Ing, Inge,* a field or meadow, a pasture; as Reading, Leamington, Whittingham, &c.

*Law,* a conical hill, a mount, a tract of ground gently rising; as Broadlaw, Berwicklaw, &c.

*Mere,* a sea, a lake, a pool, a marsh; as Mersey, Merton, Merton, Merdon, Morton, &c. The root is the Latin *mare,* a sea.

*Minster,* a monastery; as Axminster, Kidderminster, Yorkminster, Westminster, Monasterevan, &c.

*Ness,* a promontory; as the *Nase,* Blackness, Caithness, Dungeness, Langness, &c. The root is the Latin *nasus,* the nose.

*Nord,* the north; as Norderays, Nordkyn, Norton, Norway, Norrkopping.

*Nether,* downward, lower; as Netherby, Netherlands, &c.

*Scrobs,* a shrub or bush; as Shropshire, Shrewsbury, &c.

*Shire,* a division, a share, a shire, or county. *Shear,* to cut off, to divide, is from the same root; also sheer, which properly means that which is divided or separated from every thing else; and hence, unmixed, pure, clear. Hence, Shirburne and Sherborn, that is, clear burn or stream.

*Stan,* a stone; as Staines, Stanton or Staunton, Halystone, Ehrenbreitstein, Frankenstein, &c.
Stede, a stead, a station, a place, a town; as Hampstead, Horsteald, Christianstadt, Williamstadt, &c.

Stock, Stoke, Stow, a place, a dwelling; as Stockbridge, Stoke, Stoke-Poges, Woodstock, Chepstow, Padstow, &c.

Strat, a street, a way or road; as in the Stratfords in England, and Stradbally in Ireland. This root is the Latin stratum.

Sud, Suth, south; as Sudbury, Sidlaw, Sudereys, Zuyder-Zee, &c.

Thorp, a village; as Thorp, Althorp, Bishopthorp, Altorf, Dusseldorf, &c.

Wald, Weald, a wood or forest, a wold or wild. Hence, Walden, Waltham, "the Wealds," the Cotswold Hills.

Wick, Wich, a town; also, a bay or bend in a river, &c.; a harbour. Hence, Alnwick, Brunswick, Warwick, Norwich, Sandwich, Dantzic, Sleswick. The root is the Latin vicus, a street.

Worth, a farm, a village, a town; as Acworth, Glentworth, Kenilworth, Tamworth, Walworth, Wentworth, &c.

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGIES.

The great importance of a knowledge of the Latin and Greek roots, by which the vocabulary of the English language has been so much enriched, is now universally admitted. In almost every spelling-book and grammar now published copious lists of them are given; while English Etymology, properly so called, is comparatively neglected. It seems to be forgotten that a similar use may be made of primitive English words. In this little book, from page 53 to 70, and under the head of English Prefixes and Affixes, from page 146 to 149, several hundred words have been etymologically explained by merely tracing them to the primitive English words from which they are derived. The following are additional examples.

Derivative words are formed from their primitives:
1. By the addition of letters or syllables. 2. By the
omission of letters or syllables. 3. By the interchange of equivalent or kindred letters.

All words having prefixes or postfixes, or both, are examples of the first process. To the examples given from page 142 to 149, inclusive, the following may be added:

**EXAMPLES OF DERIVATIVE WORDS FORMED FROM THEIR ROOTS BY THE ADDITION OF LETTERS OR SYLLABLES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crack</th>
<th>Crackle</th>
<th>Rough</th>
<th>Ruffle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cramp</td>
<td>Crumple</td>
<td>Scribe</td>
<td>Scribble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crumb</td>
<td>Crumble</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Settle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curd</td>
<td>Curdle</td>
<td>Shove</td>
<td>Shovel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drip</td>
<td>Dribble</td>
<td>Side</td>
<td>Sidle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fond</td>
<td>Fondle</td>
<td>Spark</td>
<td>Sparkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game</td>
<td>Gamble</td>
<td>Stray</td>
<td>Straggle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gripe</td>
<td>Grapple</td>
<td>Stride</td>
<td>Straddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hack</td>
<td>Hackle</td>
<td>Throat</td>
<td>Throttle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hack</td>
<td>Higgle</td>
<td>Track</td>
<td>Trickle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nest</td>
<td>Nestle</td>
<td>Wade</td>
<td>Waddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nib</td>
<td>Nibble</td>
<td>Whet</td>
<td>Whittle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pose</td>
<td>Puzzle</td>
<td>Wink</td>
<td>Twinkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prate</td>
<td>Prattle</td>
<td>Wrest</td>
<td>Wrestle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Rinkle</td>
<td>Wring</td>
<td>Wrinkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roam</td>
<td>Ramble</td>
<td>Wrong</td>
<td>Wrangle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs of this formation are called frequentatives, because they imply a frequency or iteration of small acts.

Nouns of this formation are called diminutives, because they imply diminution; as

| Bind | Bundle | Seat | Saddle |
| Gird | Girdle | Shoot | Shuttle |
| Hand | Handle | Spin | Spindle |
| Lade | Ladle | Steep | Steeple |
| Nib | Nipple | Stop | Stopple |
| Round | Rundle | Thumb | Thimble |
| Ruff | Ruffle | Tread | Treadle |

Some frequentative verbs are formed by adding er to the primitive word; as

| Beat | Batter | Spit | Spatter |
| Spit | Sputer | Pest | Pester |
ENGLISH ETYMOLOGIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climb</th>
<th>Clamber</th>
<th>Long</th>
<th>Linger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gleam</td>
<td>Glimmer</td>
<td>Hang</td>
<td>Hanker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wend</td>
<td>Wander</td>
<td>Whine</td>
<td>Whimper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The large classes of nouns which are formed from the past participle, and also, from the old form (-ETH) of the third person singular of verbs, are examples of the second and third process, that is, of contraction, and interchange of kindred letters.

**EXAMPLES OF NOUNS FORMED FROM THE PAST PARTICIPLES OF VERBS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joined</th>
<th>Joint</th>
<th>Shrivved</th>
<th>Shrift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feigned</td>
<td>Feint</td>
<td>Drived</td>
<td>Drift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waned</td>
<td>Want</td>
<td>Gived</td>
<td>Gift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beuded</td>
<td>Bent</td>
<td>Sieve(sieved)</td>
<td>Sift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rended</td>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>Rived</td>
<td>Rift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilded</td>
<td>Gilt</td>
<td>Graffed</td>
<td>Graft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighed</td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Haved</td>
<td>Haft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frayed</td>
<td>Fright</td>
<td>Haved</td>
<td>Heft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayed</td>
<td>Might</td>
<td>Waved</td>
<td>Waft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayed</td>
<td>Bight</td>
<td>Deserved</td>
<td>Desert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaved</td>
<td>Cleft</td>
<td>Held</td>
<td>Hilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaved</td>
<td>Weft</td>
<td>Flowed</td>
<td>Flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thieved</td>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>Flowed</td>
<td>Float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrived</td>
<td>Thrift</td>
<td>Cooled*</td>
<td>Cold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXAMPLES OF NOUNS FORMED BY CONTRACTION FROM THE OLD THIRD PERSON SINGULAR OF VERBS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Healeth</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Bearth</th>
<th>Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stealeth</td>
<td>Stealth</td>
<td>Breath</td>
<td>Breath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealeth</td>
<td>Wealth</td>
<td>Girdeth</td>
<td>Girth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groweth</td>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>Dieth</td>
<td>Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troweth</td>
<td>Troth</td>
<td>Tilth</td>
<td>Tilth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troweth</td>
<td>Truth</td>
<td>Smiteth</td>
<td>Smith†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breweth</td>
<td>Broth</td>
<td>Mooneth</td>
<td>Month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The *irregular* verbs, as they are called, are additional examples of this tendency in the language.

† "Whence cometh SMITH, albe he knight or squire, But from the smith that smiteth at the fire."—**Versteegen**.
ENGLISH ETYMOLOGIES.

Some nouns have been similarly formed from ADJECTIVES; as

Deep  Depth | Wide  Width  
Long  Length | Broad  Breadth  
Strong  Strength | Slow  Sloth  
Young  Youth | Warm  Warmth  
Merry  Mirth | Dear  Dearth  

EXAMPLES OF THE INTERCHANGE OF 'KINDRED' LETTERS.

Bake  Batch | Nick  Notch  
Wake  Watch | Nick  Niche  
Hack  Hatch | Stink  Stench  
Make  Match | Drink  Drench  
Break  Breach | Crook  Crouch  
Speak  Speech | Mark  Marches  
Seek  Beseech | Stark  Starch  
Poke  Pouch | Milk  Milch  
Dike  Ditch | Kirk  Church  
Stick  Stitch | Lurk  Lurch  

From the natural tendency in all languages to abbreviations, long sounds in simple or primitive words usually become short in compounds and derivatives. In the lists of words previously given, several examples may be found; and the following are additional:

Cave  Cavity | Steal  Stealth  
Game  Gamble | Weal  Wealth  
Vale  Valley | Breathe  Breath  
Shade  Shadow | Dear  Dearth  
Insane  Insanity | Please  Pleasant  
Nature  Natural | Please  Pleasure  
Prate  Prattle | Seam  Sempstress  | Zeal  Zealous  
Grain  Grānary | Lēgend  Légendary  
Vain  Vanity | Secret  Secretary  
Explain  Explanation | Deep  Depth  
Villain  Villany | Sheep  Shepherd  
Maintain  Maintenance |   

* Because we wish to communicate our ideas with as much quickness as possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Break (ɑ)</th>
<th>Breakfast (ɛ)</th>
<th>Spleen</th>
<th>Splenetic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>Cleanse</td>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>Criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>Cleanly</td>
<td>Prime</td>
<td>Primer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heal</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Före</td>
<td>Förehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mime</td>
<td>Mimic</td>
<td>Know</td>
<td>Knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>Lineal</td>
<td>Holy</td>
<td>Holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vine</td>
<td>Vineyard</td>
<td>Import</td>
<td>Important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behind</td>
<td>Hinder</td>
<td>Windlass</td>
<td>Goose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>Windlass</td>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>Wilderness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wise</td>
<td>Wizard</td>
<td>Wise</td>
<td>Wisdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Michaelmas</td>
<td>Maste</td>
<td>Maste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Whitbread</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Whitebread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Whitsunday</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Whitsunday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is an important principle in pronunciation, as well as in derivation. We sometimes hear the *fore* in *forehead* pronounced *four* as in the simple word, instead of *for*, as it should be in the compound; also *chastity* with the long sound of *a*, as in *chaste* instead of *chastity*. Compare human, humanity; nation, national; serene, serenity; divine, divinity; conspire, conspiracy; pronounce, pronunciation, &c.

In English, as in all other languages, there are *families* of words, that is, words allied in derivation and meaning; as

- **Basis**, base, abase, debase, basement.
- **Beat**, batter, battery, bat, baton, beetle.
- **Bind**, band, bandage, bond, bound, boundary, bundle.
- **Bow**, bough, booth, (boweth, or made of boughs), bay.
- **Crook**, creek, crick, crouch, crochet, crochety, crutch, encroach, encroachment.
- **Drop**, droop, drip, dribble, dripping, drivel.
- **Feed**, food, fodder.
- **Foot**, feet, fetter, fetlock.
- **Head**, heed, hood.
- **Heal**, health, hale, hail (to wish health, to salute).
ENGLISH ETYMOLOGIES.

SLIP, slop, slope, slipper, slippery.
SPIT, spittle, spout, sputter, spatter.
SUP, supper, sop, soup, sip, &c.

Many of the preceding words are etymologically explained in the following list:

ABASE, to lower; to debase or degrade.
ABATE, to beat down; to lower; to lessen or diminish.
Bate* is another form of the same word.
ACORN (ac-corn), the corn or berry of the oak. Compare Auckland, that is, Oakland.
AFTER, a comparative from aft,† behind.
ALDERMAN, another form of elderman. Compare Senator (from the Latin senex, an old man).
ALOFT, on loft; that is, lifted up, or on high.
ALONE, all one, that is, entirely by one's self. We sometimes hear "all" redoubled, as, "all alone."
Hence, also, Lone, Lonely, &c.
ALMOST, that is, most all; nearly.
ALSO, that is, so all; likewise.
ALOOF, from all off, that is, entirely off, or away from, remote, apart.
AMASS, to bring to the mass or heap; to accumulate.
AMOUNT, to mount or ascend. "The amount" is what the entire sum ascends or rises to.
ANT, an abbreviation of emmet (em't).
APPAL, to make pale with fear, to terrify.
APPEASE, to bring to peace; to pacify.
APPRAISE, to set a price or value on.
ARREARS, that portion which remains (in the rear) behind or unpaid.
ATONE, to make to be at one; to reconcile; to expiate.
BACON, swine's flesh baked (baken) or dried by heat.
BANDY, to beat to and fro; to give word for word. From bandy, an instrument bent at the bottom, for

* "Abate thy speed and I will bate of mine."—Dryden.
† Aft and abaft are still used at sea.
striking balls at play. *Bandy-legs*, uneven, *bending*, or crooked legs.

**Barricade**, **Barrier**, are so called because made or fortified with **bars**.

**Batter**, a frequentative of *beat*. Hence **Battery**, **Battle**, **Battle-door**, **Bat**, **Combat**, **Debate**.

**Baste**, to *beat* with a *baton* or cudgel; to give the *bastinado*. To **baste** meat is to *beat* or rub it with a stick covered with fat, as was formerly the custom.

**Batch**, the number of loaves *baked* at the same time.

Compare the words similarly formed, page 173.

**Bairn**, another form of *boren* or *born*; from the verb to *bear*. **Bairn** is a Scotch term for a child.

**Bauble**, a *baby* or child's plaything; a gewgaw.

**Bayonet**, so called, from having been first made in **Bayonne**, a town in France.

**Beam**. A *sun-beam*, the *beam* of a balance, and a *beam* of timber are evidently different applications of the same word. *Compare Ray* and *Radius*.

**Beaver**, a hat made of the fir of the *beaver* or *castor*.

**Bedlam**, originally the hospital of St. Mary, *Bethlehem*, which was opened in London, in 1545, for the reception of *lunatics*; but the term is now generally extended to all mad-houses or lunatic asylums.

**Beetle**, from the verb to *beat*, because used for *beating* or pounding. A *beetle* is a heavy-looking† and clumsy instrument, and hence the terms "*beetle-headed,*" that is, with a head as *thick* as a *beetle*; "*beetle-browed,*" having a brow *heavy*; overhanging like a *beetle*. This common household word has been also beautifully extended to poetry; as,

```
__________________________The cliff
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea."†
```
```
_________________________Where the hawk
High in the *beetling* cliff his aery builds."‡
```

* *Baton*, formerly written *bason*.
† Some *beetles* were so heavy, that it required three men to manage them, as appears by the term "*three-man-beetle,*" in *Shakespeare*.
‡ *Shakespeare* (Hamlet). ‡ *Thomson* (Spring).
**ENGLISH ETYMOLOGIES.**

**BEHOLD,** to hold or keep the eyes fixed upon, and hence, to look steadfastly on.

**BEHOLDEN,** the old form of the past participle of the verb to hold. Compare *Bounden, Bound, Obliged,* and *Obligated.*

**BEHALF,** seems to be a corruption of *behoof,* which means to a person’s profit or advantage.

**BEREAVE,** from be and reave or rive, to take away from; to plunder or rob.

**BETWEEN,** between twain or two. See *Twin.*

**BEWILDER,** To be bewildered is to be puzzled and perplexed, like a person in a wilderness, who does not know which way to turn. See *Wild.*

**BIB,** *BIBBER,* from the same root as *imbibe,* to drink in. *Bib* is properly a cloth tucked under the chin of a child when it drinks or feeds.

**BILLET,** small bill. To billet soldiers, is to note their names, &c. in a bill, or piece of writing; and hence to send them to their quarters or lodgings. See *Bill,* page 55.

**BOA,** a fur tippet; large and round; so called from its resemblance to the *boa constrictor.*

**BLOAT,** from blowed (blow’d, blowt, Bloat,) as *FLOAT,* from flowed. *Bloat,* blown out or inflated; swollen or puffed out.

**BOGGLE,** to hesitate; to stick as if in a bog.

**BOND,** that by which a person is bound.

**BOOTH,** from boweth; as *BROTH* from breweth; *TRUTH* from traweth, &c. A booth properly means a house made of boughs; and hence a temporary house.

**BOUGH,** from bow, to bend, because it bows or bends from the stem or trunk. Hence bower, an arbour, because made of boughs bent and twined together.

**BOW,** the forepart of a ship; so called from its bent or rounded form. Hence *Bowsprit,* the spar or boom which (sprouts or) projects from the bow of a ship. Hence also, Bower, an anchor carried at the bow.
Bout, from bow, to bend; to turn (bow'd, bout). Another bout means another turn.*

Bread, from brayed, past participle of bray, to pound or break. Bread properly means brayed corn.

Brinded, Brindled, other forms of the word branded. The skin or hide of a brinded cat or brindled cow, is marked with brown streaks, as if branded in. Branded is another form of burned. See note on Board, page 55.

Brood, the number bred at one time. “To brood over,” is a beautiful metaphor from a bird sitting constantly and anxiously over its eggs, till they are brought to maturity.

Burly, for boorly, that is, like a boor. Compare surly (for sourly) from sour. See page 174.

Cambric, from Cambray, because noted for its manufacture. Compare Calico, from Calicut; Damask, from Damascus; Diaper, from d'Ypres; Dimity, from Damietta, &c.

Casement, a window opening in a case or frame.

Cashier, the person in a mercantile establishment who has charge of the cash.

Cavalierly, haughtily; like a cavalier, or trooper. Cavalier, cavalry, and chivalry, are different forms and applications of the same word.

Cess, abbreviated from assess. Cess is the amount of taxes assessed or rated.

Chandler, a maker and seller of candles. Hence, also, chandelier, a branch for candles. But chandler, a general dealer, as ship-chandler, and corn-chandler, is from a different root.

Clamber, a frequentative from climb. See page 172.

Chilblain, from chill and blain. A chilblain is a blain or blister produced by cold.

Closet, a small or close apartment; a private room.

* “In notes with many a winding bout
   Of linked sweetness long drawn out.”—Milton.
Clumsy, from clump (clumsy); and hence heavy, shapeless, awkward.

Comely, coming together; and hence fitting, suitable; decent, graceful. Compare Becoming.

Coop, originally a cask or barrel; and hence the term Cooper a maker of coops. The name was also given to cages or enclosures for poultry, &c., and hence, to coop up, came to signify to shut up, or confine within narrow limits.

Countenance, the contents of the face—the whole features taken together.

Craven, one that has craven or craved his life, from his antagonist.

Crumple, Crumple, frequentatives from cramp, a contraction or drawing together.

Cripple, from creep. A cripple is sometimes obliged, as it were, to creep along.

Crouch, to crouch or bow down. Crutch is another form of crouch, and means a staff for crouching or stooping old men. Crochet and Crochety are from the same root.

Cud, that is, what has been already chewed (chew'd).

Quid is another form of the same word.

Curd, Curdle, from crude, by metathesis of the letter r.

See note on Board, page 55.

Damson, for Damascene, from Damascus.

Dawn (for dayen), the beginning or break of day.

Deed, any thing that is do-ed or done; as Seed from sowed, and Flood from flowed. See page 172.

Dismay, from dis, as in disarm, and may, to be able.

To be deprived of might, and hence to be discouraged and terrified.

Doff, to do or put off; to lay aside.

Doom, that which is deemed or adjudged. Doomsday, the day of judgment.

Draughts, a game in which the men are played by being draughted or drawn along the board.
DRAwING-ROOM, an apartment for withdrawing or retiring to after dinner.

DRAWL, to draw out one's words slowly and affectedly.

DRAy, a heavy cart, originally without wheels; so called from being drawn or dragged along.

DROOP, to drop or hang down the head; to languish.

Elder, the comparative of the obsolete word ELD, old.  

Elder, Older, and Alder (as in alderman) are the same words differently spelled.

ELL, properly means an arm; whence ELbow, the bow or bend of the arm. The ELL English was fixed by the length of the king's arm in 1101, (Henry I.) See Nail, page 66.

EMBARK, to go into a bark or ship; to put to sea; and hence to engage in a hazardous undertaking or enterprise; to engage in any affair.

EMBARRASS (to oppose a bar or obstacle), to obstruct; to perplex or confuse.

EMBROIDER to BORDER or ornament with raised figures of needle-work. For the metathesis of the letter r, see note on Board, page 55.*

ENLIST, to enter on a list or roll, the names of persons engaged for military service.

ENDEAVOUR, to do one's devoir or duty; to exert one's self for a particular purpose.

FAG, one that does the coarse, or heavy work; a drudge. To be fagged, is to be weary from overwork; and the fag-end is the coarse or inferior end.

FANCY, from phantasy; as FRENZY, from phrensy; PALSY from paralysis; and PROXY from procuracy.

FALLOW, a yellowish-red; and hence the term has been applied to fallow deer, and fallow ground, that is, ground turned up by the plough and left unsown. Hence, to lie fallow is to be unoccupied.

FArTHING, from fourthing, a division into four parts.

* "Among the thick-woven arborets and flowers, Embordered on each bank—the work of Eve."—Milton.
ENGLISH ETYMOLOGIES.

FESTOON, originally a garland worn at a feast; but now an ornament in architecture, in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers.

FETLOCK, from foot and lock; which means either the joint that locks or fastens the foot to the leg; or the lock of hair that grows behind the pastern of a horse.

FETTER, properly chains or shackles for the feet; as manacles for the hands.

FIFTEEN, from five and ten. Compare twenty (twain ten), thirty (three ten), &c.

FIRST, the superlative of fore (as in before, and forehead). Fore, forer, forest, forst, first. Compare wore, worer, wonest, worst.

FLEA, perhaps from flee; from its agility in escaping.

FODDER, to feed or give food to.

FOIBLE, a failing or weakness; another form of FEEBLE.

FORESTAL, to buy up provisions before they reach the stall or market; and hence to anticipate or hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

FORSAKE, not to seek; and hence to leave or desert. See page 146, for the prefix FOR.

FORTNIGHT, from fourteen and night; as SEVENIGHT, is for seven night.

FORWARD. See under ward, page 149.

FRIBBLE, a frivolous or trifling person; a fop. Compare drivel, from dribble.

FURIOUS, turned from or perverse. Compare toward.

FULSOME, from foul and some.

FUME, to smoke; to be hot with rage; to vapour.

GAD-FLY, from goad and fly, as TAD-POLE is for toad-pole, that is, a young toad. Compare HORNET with gad-fly.

GANG, a number of persons ganging or going together; as "the press-gang;" "a gang of robbers," &c.

GANGWAY, the way by which persons gang or go.

GARNER, from granary, by metathesis of r. See note on Board, page 55; also Grain, page 62.
GINGERBREAD, a kind of sweet bread or cake, so called from being spiced or flavoured with ginger.

GOSLING, from goose and ling. See page 148.

GROCER, from gross, a large quantity; a grocer, originally signifying a dealer that sells by the gross or wholesale.

GUINEA, so called because first coined from the gold brought from Guinea, in Africa.

GUNNEL, properly gunwale, from gun, and wale, a ridge, a streak; a rising or projecting plank in the sides of a ship, through which the guns, when there are any, are pointed.

GROTESQUE. This term was originally applied to figures found in the ancient grottos in Italy.

HAFT, is haved, hav'd, haft. The haft of a knife or poniard, is the haved part; the part by which it is held. Heft is another form of the same word; and hilt, that is, held, is similarly derived.

HAMMERCLOTH, from hamper and cloth. The cloth that covers the coach-box. Under the seat of the coachman there was formerly a hamper, for market and other purposes, and the cloth that covered or concealed it was called the hamper cloth; whence hammercloth.

HANGER, a short sword; so called because it hangs or is suspended from the side.

HARRIER, now written harrier, a kind of hound for hunting hares.

HARE-BRAINED, wild, unsettled. Compare the adage, "As mad as a March hare," also the phrase harumscarum. This word is usually, but erroneously, spelled hair-brained.

HEED, to give one's head or mind to.

HIGGLE, probably another frequentative from hack, and meaning to cut as with a blunt instrument, and therefore to be long about a thing. Compare the word decide, which means to cut off at once.
Holster, another form of holder. Compare rhymer and rhymster; spinner and spinster; singer and songster, &c. See Upholsterer.

Hood, a part of the dress which covers the head.

Hound, a dog for hunting with. See Mound.

Huswife, from house and wife.

Husband, probably from house and band; as being the stay or support of the family.* Hence, Husbandman, a farmer or tiller of the ground; and husbandry, tillage or cultivation; thrifty management or economy.†

Ill, a contraction of evil. All is another form of ill.

Imagine, to form an image or likeness of any thing in the mind; to fancy or conceive that a thing is so.

Impertinent, not pertaining or relating to; and hence unfit; unbecoming; intrusive.

Incense, perfume exhaled by fire. Hence, Incense, to inflame with anger.

Indenture, a deed or covenant, so named, because the counterparts are indented or notched, so as to correspond.

Inform, to represent to the mind or conception the form or idea of a thing; and hence, to convey or impart ideas; to apprise or instruct.

Jest, an abbreviation of gesture. A jest is properly a gesture or grimace, to excite mirth.

Jovial, (born under the influence of the planet Jupiter or Jove,) gay, merry, jolly. Compare Saturnine, Mercurial, and Martial.

Kidnap, to nab or steal children; kid having formerly meant a child.

Kine, for cowen, the old plural of cow. Compare the formation of swine from sowen.

* "The name of a husband, what is it to say?
Of wife and the household the band and the stay."—Tussor.
† "There's husbandry in heaven, their candles are all out."

Shakespeare.
LANDSCAPE, from land and shape. The shape and appearance of the land, &c., in a picture.

LASS, a contraction of LADESS, the feminine of lad. Compare ma'am for MADAM, and last for LATEST.

LAST, a contraction of latest; and hence, to be the latest, or most enduring. Hence, lasting, everlasting, &c.

LAGGARD, one that lags or keeps behind. See page 147.

LAUNCH or LANCH, to hurl a lance; to dart from the hand; and hence to propel with velocity, as a ship from the stocks into the sea. Hence LAUNCH, a light boat, and therefore easily launched.

LEFT. See pages 63 and 172.

LIST, a narrow strip of paper on which names are enrolled; a border on cloth; the space enclosed for combatants.* See ENLIST.

LOCKET, the diminutive of LOCK. A small lock or catch used for fastening a necklace or other ornament. Compare POCKET from poke.

LOITER, to be later; to be slow or dilatory.

LUGGAGE, properly, baggage, so heavy that it requires to be lugged or pulled along. Hence, also, LUGGER, a vessel which sails heavily, and as if dragglingly along.

LUMBER, probably from LUMP; things lying in confused lumps or heaps.

MANACLES, chains for the hands. Compare FETTERS.

MANUAL, a book that may be carried in the hand; and hence, a small book.

MAYOR, the chief magistrate in a city. Another form and application of MAJOR, the proper meaning of which is greater.

MEANDER, from the Meander, a river in Phrygia, remarkable for its winding and serpentine course.

MOTE, a very small particle, seems to be another form of MITE, a small insect; a small coin.

* "The very list, the very utmost bound, Of all our fortunes."—Shakspeare.
MOULD is perhaps from meal,* (mealed, meal'd, mould, like the words in page 172.) See Mould, page 66.

MOUND, another form of MOUNT. Compare the formation of HOUND from Hunt.

NAUGHT, a compound of ne aught, that is, not any thing; and hence, worthless; bad; wicked.

NEIGHBOUR, from nigh; and perhaps boor.

NEITHER, from ne or not, and either, one of the two.

NESS, a nose or point of land running into the sea; as the Naze in Norway; and Langness in the Isle of Man, (i. e., long ness or nose.)

NET, so called because knitted.

NIGGARD, from nigh, near, and ard. See page 147 for ARD. A niggard is a near, close, or stingy person.

NOSEGAY, a bunch of flowers for smell and gay appearance.

NOSTRIL, from nose and thrill, to drill or pierce.

NONE, a contraction of no one. Compare NEITHER.

NOUGHT, a corruption of NAUGHT, but the meaning is now different: Nought meaning not any thing; and NAUGHT, bad or wicked.

NOZZLE a frequentative from nose. See page 171.

OFFAL, that which (falls off) is cast away as unfit for food; and hence, any thing worthless. Compare REFUSE and RUBBISH.

OFFSPRING, that which springs off; or arises from; a child or children.

ONLY, from one and ly'or like. See like, p. 148.

ought a contraction of owed, ow'd, ought.† Ought means to owe it as a duty to act so and so. Compare the formation of bought from buyed.

 Orrery, an astronomical instrument, which the inventor (Rowley) so named in honour of his patron, the Earl of Orrery.

* Meal is from the Latin mola, a mill.

† "The love and duty I long have ought you."—Spelman.

16*
Ostler, Hostler, the man who takes care of horses at a (hostel) hotel or inn.

Padlock, (a lock for a pad gate,) a lock with a staple and hasp.

Paduasooy, a kind of silk from Padua.

Parboil, to (part boil) half boil.

Parcel,* a small part or portion; a small package.

Parse, to resolve or analyze a sentence into its elements or parts of speech.

Pattern, a corruption of patron, and hence a model, because dependents follow and try to imitate their patrons.

Pelt, contracted from pellet, a small ball. To pelt, properly means to hit with pellets.

Perform, to bring to a form or shape; to perfect; to achieve or accomplish.

Perry, a drink made from pears.

Peruse, to use (per) thoroughly or thoroughly; and hence, to read through and through, or carefully.

Philippic, properly the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip, king of Macedon; but afterwards applied to any invective declamation; as the orations of Cicero against Antony.

Pike, a long lance or spear; a voracious fish—so named from the sharpness of its snout. Pique, to touch to the quick, to offend deeply, is the same word differently spelled and applied. Hence piquant, sharp, pungent, severe.

Pipkin, a small pipe, or vessel. Compare lambkin, &c.

Pocket, a small poke, or bag. Pouch and rock (a little bag or pustule) are different forms of the same word. Hence also poach, to bag or steal game; and poacher, a stealer of game.

Pucker, (to form into small pocks or pokes,) to wrinkle or ruffle. See Poke.

* "Of which by parcels she had something heard."—Shakspeare.
QUAGMIRE, from quake, as in earthquake, and mire.
QUICK, alive or living; as "the quick and the dead."
Hence, be quick, and be alive, are equivalent expressions. Life implies motion; and hence, the expressions quicksilver, quicksand, &c.
RALLY, to re-ally or reunite broken forces.
REEL, (a frequentative of roll,) to roll or turn, to move quickly round; to stagger.
REGALE, (to entertain like a king,) to feast sumptuously.
. From regal, kingly.
REMNANT, a contraction of remanent, remaining.
REST, that which rests or remains behind. Rest, cessation or relaxation, is the same word differently applied.
RIDDLE, an enigma, is a diminutive of read or rede, to guess. RIDDLE, a coarse sieve, is from reticle.
ROOST, to rest; the place on which birds perch or rest for the night.
SATCHEL, (a small sack,) a small bag. See page 148, for the terminations which express diminution.
SALVER, from save. Salvers were originally used for saving or carrying away the fragments of an entertainment. SALVAGE is a recompence awarded to those who have saved ships from being wrecked.
SAMPLER an example; a copy or model. Hence, also, SAMPLE, a specimen. See Spice.
SAW, a saying; a proverb; as, "full of wise saws and modern instances."
SCRAP, that which is scraped off; and hence, a very small portion of any thing. Compare SCUM, that which is skimmed off.
SHARPER, a sharp, keen person; a cheat.
SHEEN, bright or shining; from the verb to shine.
SHERIFF, from shirereeve. Compare PORTREEVE.
SHUFFLE, a frequentative from shove. To shove or move cards frequently from one hand to the other; and hence, to keep changing one's ground or position. SHOVEL is from the same root.
Skipper, another form of shipper; the master or captain of a trading vessel.

Sloven, from slow; as craven, from crave. Slut is from the same word, (slowed, slow'd, slut.) See similar formations, page 172.

Sneer. It is remarkable that most words beginning with sn have reference to the nose; as snout, sneer, sneeze, snore, snort, snarl, snuff, snuffle, sniff, snivel, snuffle, &c.

Snuff, that which is sniffed.

Soak seems to be connected with suck.

Sorrel, a plant of a sour or acid taste. Compare surly.

Spice, a very small quantity—as much as would enable one to judge of the species or quality. Specimen is another form of the same word.

Staple, another form of stable; firm, established.

Starch, another form of stark; stiff, firm, confirmed; as “stark mad.” See Starch, page 173.

Steeple, from steep, high. See page 133. Step, that which enables us to ascend, is also from steep.

Stud, another form of stood, a number of horses standing together; a set of horses; a nail or button for fixing or keeping things steady; the head of a nail or similar ornament set or fixed on any thing.

Tad-pole. See Gad-fly, page 181.

Talent, a weight or sum of money; also, (from the parable of the Talents,) a natural gift or faculty.

Tamper, to try a person’s temper, with the view of practising upon it.

Tap, to strike or hit with the tip of any thing, as the finger; to knock gently.

Tendril, the young or tender spirals of the vine.

Tight, from tied. See page 172.

Twilight, the waning light between day and dark.

Twin, from twoen. Twain, twine, and tween, as in between, are different forms of the same word.

Twist, that which is twisted. See page 172.
**TRICE** is from *thrice*, and means in an instant; before you could say *thrice*.

**TRIPLE**. It seems another form of *trivial*.

**UPHOLSTERER**, another form of **UPHOLDER**, *(upholdster, upholdster, upholsterer,)* a bearer or supporter at a funeral; one who *undertakes* to supply funerals; and hence, one who provides furniture or upholstery for houses. Compare **UNDERTAKER**; and see **Holster**, page 183.

**USHER**, one that stands at a door for the purpose of introducing strangers or visitors; and hence, an under teacher—one who *introduces* or initiates young children in the rudiments or elements of learning.

**UTTER**, for *outer*, farther out; and hence, extreme; as in “utter darkness.” See **Express**, page 60.

**VENEER**, to inlay with wood, so as to give the appearance of *veins*.

**WADDLE**, from *waDE*. To walk as if wading; to walk awkwardly.

**WAVER**, from *wave*. “For he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea, driven with the wind and tossed.”

**WILD**, *will, willed, wil'd, wild*. Self-willed, or following one’s own will.

**WARN**, from the old verb *ware-en*, as in *beware*. Compare **LEARN** from *lear-en*; for the old form was *lear*, whence *lore*. To *warn* is to tell a person to *beware*, or to be wary.

**WHISK**, a quick, sweeping motion;* a kind of brush for sweeping; hence *whisker*, from the resemblance to a *whisk* or brush.

**WIZARD**. See page 123 for the affix, **ARD**.

**WRONG**, from *wring*, as *song* from *sing*. **WRONG** means *wrung*, or wrested from the *right* or correct course of conduct.

*“No thought advances but the eddy brain Whisks it about, and down it goes again.”*
SYNONYMES.

In all languages, particularly in those that are of a mixed origin, there are numerous groups of words which have the same general meaning. Such words are called Synonymes or Synonymous Terms. In the English language, for example, which derives so large a portion of its vocabulary from Latin, Greek, French, and other sources, the number of Synonymes is unusually great; and to this circumstance one of its principal difficulties may be attributed. For, in order to have a correct and critical knowledge of the language, we must know, not only all the words which are synonymous, but also all the peculiarities by which they are distinguished from each other. For it is only in the expression of one general idea that synonymous words agree; and to this extent only they should be considered as equivalent in meaning. But it will be found, also, that they have, in addition to the idea which is common to them all, peculiar significations or appropriate applications of their own; and in these respects they should be considered as quite different words. In employing synonymous words, therefore, great care should be taken to distinguish between their general meanings and particular or peculiar applications. If two or more of them be employed to express one and the same idea,* the most objectionable kind of tautology will be produced, namely, the unnecessary repetition of the same idea. And on the other hand, if their peculiar significations and appropriate applications be confounded, ambiguity and error will be the result.

* "There are two occasions on which synonymous words may be used: one is, when an obscurer term, which we cannot avoid, precedes or follows, and needs explanation by one that is clearer; the other is, when the language of the passions is exhibited. Passion naturally dwells on its objects. The impassioned speaker always attempts to rise in expression; but when that is impracticable, he recurst to repetition and synonymy, and thereby in some measure produces the same effect."—Campbell's Phil. of Rhetoric.
In a work of this kind it would be useless to attempt even to enter upon a subject so extensive and so important. All that can be done here is to give a list of the principal or most important *Synonymes* of the language, with a few introductory notes in illustration of the general subject. The learner is also recommended to refer to a Dictionary for the general meaning and peculiar applications of each of the words here given; and in order that this may be done in our *schools*, the teacher should, from time to time, assign to the class a suitable number of them to be prepared as a *lesson* or exercise.

The following extract from Blair's Lectures will form an excellent introduction to the subject:—

"The great source of a loose style, in opposition to precision, is the injudicious use of those words termed *synonymes*. They are called *synonymes*, because they agree in expressing one principal idea; but for the most part, if not always, they express it with some diversity in the circumstances. They are varied by some accessory idea, which every word introduces, and which forms the distinction between them. Hardly in any language are there two words that convey precisely the same idea; a person thoroughly conversant in the propriety of the language will always be able to observe something that distinguishes them. As they are like different shades of the same colour, an accurate writer can employ them to great advantage, by using them so as to heighten and to finish the picture which he gives us. He supplies by one what was wanting in the other, to the force or to the lustre of the image which he means to exhibit. But in order to this end, he must be extremely attentive to the choice which he makes of them. For the bulk of writers are very apt to confound them with each other, and to employ them carelessly, merely for the sake of filling up a period, or of rounding and diversifying the language, as if their signification were exactly the same, while in truth it is not. Hence, a certain mist and indistinctness is unwarily thrown over style."
As the subject is of importance, I shall give some examples of the difference in meaning among words reputed synonymous. The instances which I am about to give may themselves be of use; and they will show the necessity of attending with care and strictness to the exact import of words, if ever we would write with propriety and precision:—

Austerity, severity, rigour.—Austerity relates to the manner of living; severity, of thinking; rigour, of punishing. To austerity is opposed effeminacy; to severity, relaxation; to rigour, clemency. A hermit is austere in his life; a casuist, severe in his application of religion or law; a judge, rigorous in his sentence.

Custom, habit.—Custom respects the action; habit, the actor. By custom we mean the frequent repetition of the same act; by habit, the effect which that repetition produces on the mind or body. By the custom of walking often in the street, one acquires a habit of idleness.

Surprised, astonished, amazed, confounded.—I am surprised, with what is new or unexpected; I am astonished, at what is vast or great; I am amazed, with what is incomprehensible; I am confounded, by what is shocking or terrible.

Desist, renounce, quit, leave off.—Each of these words implies some pursuit or object relinquished, but from different motives. We desist, from the difficulty of accomplishing; we renounce, on account of the disagreeableness of the object or pursuit; we quit, for the sake of some other thing which interests us more; and we leave off, because we are weary of the design. A politician desists from his designs, when he finds they are impracticable; he renounces the court, because he has been affronted by it; he quits ambition for study in retirement; and leaves off his attendance on the great, as he becomes old and weary of it.

Pride, vanity.—Pride makes us esteem ourselves; vanity makes us desire the esteem of others. It is just
to say, as Dean Swift has done, that a man may be too proud to be vain.

Haughtiness, disdain.—Haughtiness is founded upon the high opinion we entertain of ourselves; disdain, on the low opinion we have of others.

To distinguish, to separate.—We distinguish what we want not to confound with another thing; we separate what we want to remove from it. Objects are distinguished from one another by their qualities. They are separated, by the distance of time or place.

To weary, to fatigue.—The continuance of the same thing wearies us; labour fatigues us. I am weary with standing; I am fatigued with walking. A suitor wearies us by his perseverance; fatigues us by his importunity.

To abhor, to detest.—To abhor, imports simply strong dislike; to detest, imports also strong disapprobation. One abhors being in debt; he detests treachery.

To invent, to discover.—We invent things that are new; we discover what was before hidden. Galileo invented the telescope; Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood.

Only, alone.—Only, imports that there is no other of the same kind; alone, imports being accompanied by no other. An only child, is one who has neither brother nor sister; a child alone is one who is left by itself. There is a difference, therefore, in precise language betwixt these two phrases: "Virtue only makes us happy;" and "Virtue alone makes us happy." "Virtue only makes us happy," imports that nothing else can do it. "Virtue alone makes us happy," imports that virtue, by itself, or unaccompanied with other advantages, is sufficient to do it.

Entire, complete.—A thing is entire by wanting none of its parts; complete by wanting none of the appendages that belong to it. A man may have an entire house to himself; and yet not have one complete apartment.

Tranquillity, peace, calm.—Tranquillity respects a situation free from trouble, considered in itself; peace,
the same situation with respect to any causes that might interrupt it; calm, with regard to a disturbed situation going before, or following it. A good man enjoys tranquillity in himself, peace with others, and a calm after a storm.

A difficulty, an obstacle.—A difficulty embarrasses; an obstacle stops us. We remove the one; we surmount the other. Generally, the first expresses somewhat arising from the nature and circumstances of the affair; the second, somewhat arising from a foreign cause. Philip found difficulty in managing the Athenians, from the nature of their dispositions; but the eloquence of Demosthenes was the greatest obstacle to his designs.

Wisdom, prudence.—Wisdom leads us to speak and act what is most proper; prudence prevents our speaking and acting improperly. A wise man employs the most proper means for success; a prudent man, the safest means for not being brought into danger.

Enough, sufficient.—Enough relates to the quantity which one wishes to have of any thing; sufficient relates to the use that is to be made of it. Hence, enough generally imports a greater quantity than sufficient does. The covetous man never has enough, although he has what is sufficient for nature.

To avow, to acknowledge, to confess.—Each of these words imports the affirmation of a fact, but in very different circumstances. To avow supposes the person to glory in it; to acknowledge, supposes some small degree of faultiness, which the acknowledgment compensates; to confess, supposes a higher degree of crime. A patriot avows his opposition to a bad minister, and is applauded; a gentleman acknowledges his mistake, and is forgiven; a prisoner confesses the crime he is accused of, and is punished.

To remark, to observe.—We remark, in the way of attention, in order to remember; we observe, in the way of examination, in order to judge. A traveller remarks
the most striking objects he sees; a general observes all
the motions of his enemy.

Equivocal, ambiguous.—An equivocal expression is
one which has one sense open, and designed to be un-
derstood; another sense concealed, and understood only
by the person who uses it. An ambiguous expression is
one which has apparently two senses, and leaves us at a
loss which of them to give it. An equivocal expression
is used with an intention to deceive; an ambiguous one,
when it is used with design, is, with an intention not to
give full information. An honest man will never employ
an equivocal expression; a confused man may often
utter ambiguous ones, without any design. I shall only
give one instance more.

With, by.—Both these particles express the connexion
between some instrument, or means of effecting an end,
and the agent who employs it; but with expresses a
more close and immediate connexion; by, a more remote
one. We kill a man with a sword; he dies by violence.
The criminal is bound with ropes by the executioner.
The proper distinction in the use of those particles is
elegantly marked in a passage of Dr. Robertson's His-
tory of Scotland. When one of the old Scottish kings was
making an inquiry into the tenure by which his nobles
held their lands, they started up and drew their swords:
"By these," said they, "we acquired our lands, and with
these we will defend them." "By these we acquired
our lands," signifies the more remote means of acquisi-
tion by force and martial deed; and, "with these we will
defend them," signifies the immediate, direct instrument,
the sword, which they would employ in their defence.

"These are instances of words in our language, which,
by careless writers, are apt to be employed as perfectly
synonymous, and yet are not so. Their significations
approach, but are not precisely the same. The more
the distinction in the meaning of such words is weighed
and attended to, the more clearly and forcibly shall we
speak or write."
SYNONYMS, OR

The illustrations in the preceding extract will, as we said before, form an excellent introduction to the study of English synonymes. The following list will furnish the teacher with materials for exercises or lessons on the subject, as recommended in page 191, and in the subjoined note—for, generally speaking, it will be found that the etymology of a word leads to its true meaning and proper applications. The pupils should, therefore, be required to give, when ascertainable, the etymology of the synonymes in each of the prescribed lessons; and, also, instances of their appropriate applications. But before the pupils enter upon this subject, they should be quite familiar with the principles of Etymology, as already given. See pages 52, 138, 140, &c.; and also the author's "Dictionary of derivations."

SYNONYMOUS TERMS.*
(To be explained as recommended above.)

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<td>Abandon</td>
<td>Abdicate</td>
<td>Abettor</td>
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<td>Desert</td>
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<td>Forsake</td>
<td>Relinquish</td>
<td>Accomplice</td>
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* Though there are seldom more than two or three words synonymous in meaning, yet, in several cases, there are four, five, and sometimes even more. We shall not, however, give more nor less than three. When there are more, the teacher should either elicit them from the pupils, or suggest them himself. We have only space for a few introductory notes.

† Abandon is to give up entirely; to give up as lost. Mariners abandon their ship at sea when they have lost all hopes of being able to bring her into port. Persons lost to virtue abandon themselves to vice and profligacy. Desert properly means to give up or leave a station which it was our duty to defend; and hence implies to give up treacherously or meanly. Soldiers who abscond from their regiment are said to desert, and are called deserters. Politicians who leave their party when their support is most required are also said to desert. Forsake etymologically means not to seek, or to work no longer; and hence it came to signify to give up or leave through resentment or dislike. Like desert it often implies treachery or meanness—but not to the same extent—as when we forsake persons who are entitled to our services or protection. "Then all the disciples forsook Him and fled." "Forsake me not, O Adam!"—A bird is said to forsake its nest, when it observes that it has been discovered. In this case, abandon would be more appropriate. When a person leaves his house at the approach of a victorious enemy, he is said to abandon, not to forsake it, or desert it. It should also be observed that abandon is often an involuntary or necessary act; and in such cases it is, consequently, free from blame. But, on the contrary, desert and forsake are voluntary or optional acts, and are therefore censurable. The meaning common to each of these words is, to give up or leave.

‡ Abdicate, resign, relinquish.—The general meaning of these words is the same, namely, to give up; but, as is the case with most synonymes, they have each peculiar and appropriate applications; as, to abdicate a throne; to resign an office; to relinquish a claim.

§ Abettor, accessory, accomplice.—An abettor is one that abets or incites
SYNONYMOUS TERMS.

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**Abridgment†**

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another to the commission of a wrong or unlawful act. Accessory from the Latin accedo (accessus), to go to, to accede to, is one that advises to, assists in, or conceals a felonious act, and who therefore participates in the guilt of it. Accomplice (from the Latin ad, con, and plieD, through the French) is a person implicated with another or others, in the execution of a plot. Abettors encourage, accessories assist, accomplices execute. The abettor and accessory may be one and the same person, but not so the accessory and accomplice.

* Ability, capacity, talent.—The chief distinction between ability and capacity is, that the former is active in its signification, the latter passive. The one implies power to do or execute; the other power to take in, conceive, or comprehend. Thus we might say, "The execution of the work was beyond his ability—nay, he had not sufficient capacity of mind to comprehend how it should be done." Ability is either physical or mental; capacity is always mental. Talent properly means a weight or sum of money; but in modern languages (from the "Parable of the Talents") it is used to signify a natural gift—a faculty or power; as a talent for learning languages.

† Abridgment, &c.—An abridgment is the reduction of a work into a smaller compass. Thus a work of three volumes has been often abridged into one. An abridgment gives all the substance of a work or writing; but in fewer words. A *compendium* (from con, together, and pendo, to weigh) denotes that which is collected from weighing or considering several things together; and hence it came to signify a concise view of any science, as a *Compendium of Logic.* An *Epitome* is a Greek word (from epi, upon, and temno, to cut), with much the same meaning as abridgment; as an *Epitome of the History of England.* Compare the word *concise* with *epitome.*

* Concise is derived from the Latin con and caedo (caesus), to cut.
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<td>Unutterable</td>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Freak</td>
<td>Juvenile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ineffable</td>
<td>Admonish</td>
<td>Caprice</td>
<td>Boyish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unworthy</td>
<td>Wave</td>
<td>Whole</td>
<td>Zealous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthless</td>
<td>Billow</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>Ardent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valueless</td>
<td>Breaker</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uprightness</td>
<td>Waver</td>
<td>Willingly</td>
<td>Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectitude</td>
<td>Fluctuate</td>
<td>Voluntarily</td>
<td>Girdle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Vacillate</td>
<td>Spontaneously</td>
<td>Belt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SYNONYMOS TERMS.**

**SPECIMENS OF WHAT MIGHT BE CALLED DUPLICATE WORDS.**

The following pairs of words, which are strikingly synonymous, illustrate the mixed character of the English language. One of the words in each pair is of English or Anglo-Saxon origin, the other is from the Latin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>Dark</th>
<th>Heavenly</th>
<th>Opening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commence</td>
<td>Obscure</td>
<td>Celestial</td>
<td>Aperture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bequeath</td>
<td>Die</td>
<td>Hinder</td>
<td>Overflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devise</td>
<td>Expire</td>
<td>Prevent</td>
<td>Inundate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding</td>
<td>Earthly</td>
<td>Inside</td>
<td>Outlive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligatory</td>
<td>Terrestrial</td>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>Survive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitterness</td>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Keeping</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrimony</td>
<td>Oriental</td>
<td>Custody</td>
<td>Exterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloody</td>
<td>Enliven</td>
<td>Kingly</td>
<td>Outward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanguinary</td>
<td>Animate</td>
<td>Regal</td>
<td>External</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodily</td>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>Lean</td>
<td>Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporeal</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
<td>Meagre</td>
<td>Surtout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyish</td>
<td>Errand</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Overseer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerile</td>
<td>Message</td>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>Inspector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundaries</td>
<td>Fellowship</td>
<td>Live</td>
<td>Owing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confines</td>
<td>Companionship</td>
<td>Exist</td>
<td>Due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breed</td>
<td>Freedom</td>
<td>Lively</td>
<td>Shepherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engender</td>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>Animated</td>
<td>Pastor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brotherly*</td>
<td>Friendly</td>
<td>Lucky</td>
<td>Shock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraternal</td>
<td>Amicable</td>
<td>Fortunate</td>
<td>Concussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood</td>
<td>Fulness</td>
<td>Milky</td>
<td>Shun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infancy</td>
<td>Plenitude</td>
<td>Lacteal</td>
<td>Avoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choice</td>
<td>Fulness</td>
<td>Motherly</td>
<td>Step</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Repletion</td>
<td>Maternal</td>
<td>Pace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner</td>
<td>Happen</td>
<td>Odd</td>
<td>Straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angle</td>
<td>Chance</td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Right</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Brotherly.* Some of the words considered as of Anglo-Saxon origin may be traced to Latin or Greek roots.
ON THE CHOICE OF PREPOSITIONS.

Certain words and phrases in English require particular or appropriate prepositions after them; as—

Abstain from Abhorrence of. Astonished at.
Allude to. Accordance with. Dependent on.
Comply with According to. Independent of.
Confide in. Averse to.* Different from.
Partake of. Deficient in. Indifferent to.

We have only space for a few examples; but in the next edition of the writer's English Grammar, the subject will be more fully explained.

Abide in the land Abide by an opinion (that is, to maintain it)
Abide at a place Abide by a person (that is, to stand by, or support him)
Abide with a person

* Averse. According to etymology, this word should have from after it, and not to; and Milton has so written it (P. L. viii. 138, and ix. 67); but the idiom of our language requires "averse to."
Abide for (wait for)*
Accept of the offer;† but now usually without the preposition; as “I accept the offer.”
Accommodate to (to fit or adapt to); as, we ought to accommodate ourselves to our circumstances.
Accommodate with (to supply or furnish with); as, to accommodate a person with apartments.
Accompanied by his friends.
Accompanied with the following conditions (in connexion with).
Accord to (to concede to).

Examples for exercise.

Name the prepositions which should be used after the following words.

Abound, acquiesce, adapt, adequate, affinity, angry, antipathy, arrive, assent, avert, blush, border, call, coalesce, compare, compatible, concur, confer, concerned, conformable, conformity, contrast, conversant, devolve, dwell, emerge, endued, exasperated, &c.

Latin and Greek words and phrases explained.

A cruce (krúce) salus, salutis, from the cross.
Ab urbe condita, from the building of the city.

* Abide, in a transitive sense, or without a preposition, means to bear, or endure; as, I cannot abide his impertinence.
† “Peradventure he will accept of me.”—Gen xxxii. 20.
‡ Accord.—Without a preposition, accord means to adjust, or make to agree.
§ To agree about, upon, or for a thing, means to agree with another person or persons regarding it.
A posteriori, from a posterior reason; an argument from the effect to the cause
A priori, from a prior reason; from the cause to the effect
Ab initio, from the beginning; Ad absurdum, showing the absurdity of a contrary opinion
Ad arbitrium, at will
Ad captandum vulgus, to catch or attract the rabble
Addendum, pl. Addenda, to be added; additions to a book; an appendix
Ad eundem (e-un-dem), to the same; to a like degree
Ad finitum, to infinity; with
Ad Graecas kalendas, never—the Greeks having no kalends
Ad libitum, at pleasure
Ad referendum, to be referred to or considered again
Ad valorem, in proportion to
Afflue, to inspire; Agen'da, things to be done
Alias, otherwise
Alibi, elsewhere
Alma Mater, a benign mother; a term applied to the university where one was educated
Anathema, Gr., an ecclesiastical curse
Anglicè, in English
Anno Domini (A. D.), in the year of our Lord
Anno mundi, in the year of the world
Ante meridiem (A. M.), before noon
Anthropophagi, Gr., man-eaters; cannibals
Apex, pl. Apices, the top or angular point; the top of any thing
Aqua (a'-kwa), water
Aqua fortis, nitric acid literally strong water
Aqua-tinta, a kind of engraving imitating drawings made with Indian ink or bistre
Aut Caesar aut nullus, he will be Caesar or nobody
Aqua vitae, eau-de-vie or brandy
Arcana imperii, state secrets
Argumentum ad hominem, an argument to the man
Argumentum baculinum, the argument of the cudgel; club law
Armiger, one bearing arms; a gentleman
Asafetida, a fetid gum-resin brought from the East Indies
Audi alteram partem, hear the other party
Bona fide, in good faith
Boreas, the north wind
Brutum fulmen, a harmless thunderbolt
Cæteris paribus, the rest be-
ING ALIKE; OTHER CIRCUM-
STANCES BEING EQUAL
Cacōëthes scribendi (a bad
habit), an itch for writing
Cacōëthes loquendi, an
itch for speaking
Camera obscūra, an optical
machine used in a dark-
cened chamber for exhibit-
ing objects without
Capias, a writ of execution;
literally, take thou
Caput mortūum, the worth-
less remains
Caret, this mark (\.), to de-
ote that something has
been omitted or is wanting
Caveāt, a kind of process
in law to stop proceed-
ings; a caution
Chiragra (ki-ra'-gra), Gr.,
gout in the hand
Cognomen, a surname, a
family name
Com'pos men'tis, of sound
Con'tra, against; contrary to
Cor'nuco'pie, the horn of
plenty
Corrigend' a, things or words
to be corrected
Cui bono? to what good or
benefit will it tend? [lege
Cum privileg' io, with privi-
Current' e calám o, with a
running pen
Custos rotulorum, keeper
of the rolls or records
Data, things granted
De facto, in fact or reality
De'icit, a want or deficiency
Dei gratiā, by the grace of
God
De jure, in law or right
Dēlē, blot out or erase
Delta, the Greek letter \( \Delta \);
a triangular tract of land
towards the mouth of a
river
De mor'tūis nil nisi bonum,
of the dead say nothing
except what is good
De novo, anew; over again
Deo volente (p. v.), God will-
ing or permitting
Desideratum, pl. Desiderata,
a thing or things desired
or wanted [wanted
Desunt cætera, the rest is
Dexter, the right hand
Dictum, a positive assertion
Diluvium, a deposit of super-
ificial loam, sand, &c.,
caused by a deluge
Disting' as, a writ for dis-
tributing [govern
Dividē et impēra, divide and
Dramāt' is personae, the char-
acters in a play
Dulia, Gr., an inferior kind
of worship
Dum spiro, spero, whilst I
breathe, I hope
Duo, two; a song for two
performers
Duodecimo (du-o-dess'-e-mo)
applied to a book having
twelve leaves to the sheet
Durantē vitā, during life
Durante bene placito, during pleasure
Ecce homo, behold the man
Ecce signum, behold the sign
Ex pluribus unum, one from many—motto of the United States
Equilibrium, equality of weight
Erratum, pl., Errata, a mistake, or mistakes in printing
Est modus in rebus, there is a medium in every thing
Esto perpetua, may it last for ever
Ex cetera, and the rest; abbreviated thus (&c.)
Ex cathedra, from the chair
Excerpta, extracts from a work
Ex concesso, from what has been conceded
Exempli gratia, (e. g.) for example
Exeunt omnes, they all go off
Exit, he goes off; departure
Ex nihilo nihil fit, from nothing nothing can come
Ex officio, officially
Ex parte, on one side only
Ex post facto, from something done afterwards—as a law applied to an offence which was committed before the law was made
Ex tempore, without premeditation, off hand
Exuviae, cast skin of animals
Facetiae (fa-ce'-she-ey), humorous compositions, witticisms
Fac simile (fack-sim'-e-ly), an exact copy
Felo de se, a murderer of one’s self, self-murder
Fiat experimentum in corpore vili, let the experiment be made on a worthless body
Fiat justitia ruat crelum, let justice be done though the heavens should fall
Fidélis ad urnam, faithful to death
Fieri facias, (f}/-e-ri-fa'-she-ass), a writ to the sheriff to levy debt or damages
Finem respice, look to the end
Flagranté bello, during hostilities
Flagranté delicto, during the commission of the crime
Fortiter in re, with firmness in acting
Genera, the plural of Genus
Habeas corpus, a writ directing a gaoler to have or produce the body of a prisoner before the court, and to certify the cause of his detainer
Haud passibus aquis, not with equal steps
Hinc illæ lachrymæ, hence those tears
Hortus siccus (a dry garden), a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved
AND PHRASES EXPLAINED.

Humānum est errāre, it is human to err
Ibidem, in the same place
Idem, the same
Id est (i.e.), that is
Ignis fatuus, will-o’-the-wisp; literally, a delusive fire
Imperium in imperio, a government within a government
Imprimātur, let it be printed
Imprimis, in the first place
Impromptu, without premeditation, off-hand
Index expurgatorius, a purifying index, a list of prohibited books
In esse, in actual existence
In forma paupēris, as a pauper
In foro conscientiæ, before the tribunal of conscience
Infra dignitatem, beneath one’s dignity
In limine, at the outset
In posse, in possible existence
In propria persona, in person
In re, in the matter or business of
Instanter, instantly
Instar omnium, an example which may suffice for all
Interim, in the meantime
Interregnum, the period between two reigns
In terrōrem, as a warning
In toto, entirely; wholly
In transitu, on the passage

In vino veritas, there is truth in wine
Invītā Minerva (Minerva being unwilling), without the aid of genius
Ipse dixit, mere assertion
Ipsō facto, by the fact itself
Item, also; an article in a bill or account
Jurē divīno, by divine right
Jurē humāno, by human law
Jus gentium, the law of nations
Labor omnia vincit, labor overcomes every thing
Labor ipse voluptas, the labour itself is a pleasure
Lapsus linguae, a slip of the tongue
Laudātor temporis acti, a praiser of old times
Laus Deo, praise be to God
Lex talionis, the law of retaliation, like for like
Libra, a balance; a sign of the zodiac
Lignum vitae, (literally, the wood of life), Guaiacum, a very hard wood
Locum tenens, holding the place of another; a lieutenant or deputy
Litēra scripta manet, what is written remains
Litterā’tim, letter by letter; literally
Lusus naturæ, a freak of nature; an anomalous or deformed offspring
Magna Charta (karta), the great charter
Malum prohibitum, a thing evil because forbidden
Malum in se, an evil in itself
Manda'mus, in law, a writ from a superior court; literally, we command
Mánes, departed spirits
Materia med'ica, substance used in the preparation of medicine
Maximum, the greatest
Maximus in minimus, great in small things
Memento mori, remember death
Memorabilia, things to be remembered
Mens conscia recti, a mind conscious of rectitude
Mens sana in corpore sano, a sound mind in a sound body
Meum et tuum, mine and thine
Min'imum, the least
Mit'timus, (we send), a warrant for committing to prison
Modus operandi, the mode or manner of operating
Multum in parvo, much in little
Necro'sis, Gr., mortificality
Nec tem'ere nec timide', neither rashly nor timidly
Nem'ine contradicente (nem. con.), none opposing
Ne plus ultra, no farther, the utmost point
Ne quid nimis, too much of one thing is good for nothing
Ne sutor ultra crep' idam, the shoemaker should not go beyond his last; persons should attend to their own business
Ne exeat regno, let him not leave the kingdom
Nisi prius (unless before), a writ beginning with these words
Nolens volens, willing or not
Nolo me tangere, touch me not
Non est inventus, he is not found; a return to a writ
Non constat, it does not appear
Non compos mentis, out of one's senses, not of sane mind
Non obstante, notwithstanding anything to the contrary
Nos'citur ex sociis, one is known by his associates
Nosce teipsum, know thyself
Nota bene (N. B.), mark well or attentively
Nunc aut nunquam, now or never
Obiter dictum, an incidental or casual remark
Omnibus, for all
Onus probandi, the burden
Otium cum dignitate, leisure or retirement with dignity
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Par nobile fratum, a noble pair of brothers, (ironically)</td>
<td>Pro aris et focis, for our altars and firesides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasel'ene, Gr., a mock moon, that which is beside or near the moon</td>
<td>Probatum est, it has been proved [public good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pari passu, with an equal pace</td>
<td>Pro bono publico, for the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parvum parva decent, little things become little men</td>
<td>Pro et con (contra), for and against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passim, everywhere</td>
<td>Pro forma, for form’s sake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peccavi, I have sinned</td>
<td>Pro hac vice, for the occasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendente lite, while the suit is pending</td>
<td>Pro tempore, for this time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per cent (for centum), by the hundred</td>
<td>Punicæ fides, Punic or Carthaginian faith, the Roman name for treachery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per saltum, by a leap</td>
<td>Quadragesima, Lent—so called because it contains forty days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per fas et nefas, through right and wrong</td>
<td>Quantum libet, as much as is pleasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per se, by itself</td>
<td>Quantum sufficit, as much as is sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posse comitatus, the civil force of the county</td>
<td>Quantum valeat, as much as it may be worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post meridiem (p. m.), after mid-day</td>
<td>Quid nunc? (what now?) a newsmonger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postula'ta, things required</td>
<td>Quid pro quo, something for something; tit for tat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prima facie, at the first view or appearance</td>
<td>Quod erat demonstrandum, or Q. E. D., that which was to be proved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitiae (pri-misHl-e·e), the first fruits which were offered to the gods</td>
<td>Quondam, formerly, former</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primum mobile, the first mover</td>
<td>Recipe (ress'-ë-py), the first word of a physician’s prescription, and hence the prescription itself. Take thou is the literal meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primus inter pares, the first or chief among equals</td>
<td>Re infecta, without accomplishing the matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principia, first principles</td>
<td>Requiescat in pace, may he rest in peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principia obsta, oppose beginnings, or the first attempt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Respice finem, look to the end
Resurgam, I shall rise again
Scandalum magnatum, scandal against the nobility
Scilicet (sc.), to wit, namely
Scriere facias, cause it to be known, or show cause
Secundum artem, according to art or professional skill
Semper idem, always the same
Seriæ tim, in regular order
Sic passim, so everywhere
Silent leges inter arma, laws are silent in the midst of arms
Sine die, without fixing a day
Sine qua non, without which not; an indispensable condition
Statu quo, in the same state in which it was
Sua cuique voluptas, every one has his own pleasure
Suaviter in modo, sed fortiter in re, gentle in manner, but firm in acting
Sub poena, under a penalty
Sub silentio, in silence
Sui generis, the only one of the kind; singular
Summum bonum, the chief or supreme good
Suum cuique, let every one have his own
Tabula rasa, a smooth tablet; a mere blank
Tedium vitae, weariness of life
Te Deum, a hymn of thanks.

giving; so called from the two first words
Tempora mutantur, times are changed.
Totidem verbis, in just so many words
Toties quoties, as often as
Toto coelo, by the whole heavens; as far as the poles asunder
Tria juncta in uno, three joined in one
Ultima ratio regum, the last reason of kings; that is, war
Ultimus (ult), the last
Una voce, with one voice
Utile dulci, the useful with the agreeable
Vacuum, an empty space
Vade mecum, come, with me; a companion
Vae victis! alas for the vanquished!
Variorum, with notes of various commentators
Venienti occurrite morbo, meet the disease in the beginning
Verbatim, word for word
Versus, in law, against
Veto (I forbid), a prohibition
Via, by the way of
Vice, in the stead or room of
Vice versa, the reverse
Vide, see; refer to
Vi et armis, by main force
Vis inertiae, the force or property of inanimate matter
Viva voce, orally; by word of mouth (or sound) and nothing more
Viz. (videlicet), to wit
Vox et præterea nihil, voice

**FRENCH AND FOREIGN PHRASES PROOUNCED* AND EXPLAINED.**

Abattoir (a-bat-twar') a general or public slaughter-house [an ecclesiastic Abbé, (ab-bey), an abbot; Accouchement (ä-coosh'-mong), a lying-in Accoucheur, (ä-foo-shar'), a man midwife Aide-de-camp (aid'-deh-công), a military officer attending a general A-la-mode (ah-la-môde), in the full fashion Alguazil (al'-ga-zeel), a Spanish officer of justice; a constable Allemande (al'-le-mand'), a kind of German dance; a figure in dancing Alto relievo, It., high relief (in sculpture) Amateur (ahm-at-ehrl) a lover of any art or science, not a professor; a virtuoso Amende (am-môngd') a fine by way of recompense; amends made in any way Andante, It., moderately slow

Antique (an-teek'), ancient; old-fashioned Apropos (a-pro-po'), to the purpose; by-the-by Assignat (as'-sing-yà'), paper money issued during the Revolution Attaché (at-ta-shá), one attached to the suite of an ambassador Au fait (ô fay), up to a thing, master of the subject Au pis aller (ô-pee-zah'-lai), at the worst [faith Auto de fé, Sp., an act of Avocat (av'-o-ra), a lawyer Badinage (bad'-e-nazh'), light or playful discourse Bagatelle (ba-ga-tel'), a trifle Ballet (bâl-le'), an opera dance Banquette (bang-ket') a small bank behind a parapet, to stand on when firing Bateau (ba-to'), a long, light boat; a vessel [club Bâton (ba-tong'), a staff or Beau (bo'), a gaily-dressed person; an admirer

*It is very difficult, and in some cases impossible, to give, with the sounds of our letters, the true French pronunciation. The pronunciations given here, therefore, are in some cases to be considered as mere approximations. See No. 20, page 114.

19
Beau esprits (bo̱z-es-pree'), men of wit
Beau-ideal (bo̱-ee-day'-al), the ideal excellence existing only in the imagination
Beau monde (bo̱-mōnd), the gay or fashionable world
Bella-donna, It., the deadly nightshade; literally, fair lady—so called, it is said, because its juice is used as a cosmetic by Italian ladies
Belle (bell) a fine or fashionably dressed lady
Belles-lettres (bell-lettr), polite literature [trinket]
Bijou (bee-zho), a jewel or love letter
Bivouac (biv'-oo-ack), to pass the night under arms
Bizarre (be-zar'), odd, fantastic
Blanc manger (blo-mon'je), a confected white jelly
Bon jour (bohn-zhûr), good day [saying]
Bon mot (bong'-mo), a witty
delicacy or compass of the mind or intellect [music]
Bon ton (bohn-tō', in high fashion
Bon vivant (bohn-veev'-ahn) a high liver; a choice spirit
Bougie (bo̱-zhe), a wax taper
Bouillon (bool'-yōng), a kind of broth
Bouquet (bo̱kay), a nosegay
Bourgeois (boor'-zhwaw), a burgess or citizen; citizen-like
Bravura (bra-vo'ra), a song of difficult execution; difficult; brilliant
Bulletin (bool'-e-teen), a short official account of news
Bureau (bu-rō), a chest of drawers with a writing board; an office
Burletta, It., a musical farce
Cabaret (ca'b'-ä-ray), a tavern
Cabriole (ca'b'-re-o-lay''), a cab.
Cachet (kah-shay), a seal; a private or secret state letter
Caden'za, It., in music, the fall or modulation of the voice
Ca ira (sā-ee-rā), (it shall go on, that is, the Revolution,) the burden of a republican or revolutionary song
Caique (ca'-eek'), the skiff of a galley
Calibre (ca-lee'br), the capacity or compass of the mind or intellect [music]
Cantata, It., a poem set to Caoutchouc (coo'-chook), Indian rubber
Cap-a-pie (cap'-ah-peē'), from head to foot
Capriccio (ca-pree'-cho), It., a loose, irregular species of musical composition
Caprìóle, *It.*, a leap without advancing [hooded friar
Capuchin (cap'-u-sheen"), a
Carte blanche (cart-blöngsh"),
permission to name our own terms
Cartouche (car-toosh"); a case to hold powder and balls
Chamade (sha-mad") the beat of a drum denoting a desire to parley or surrender
Champêtre (shan-paytr"), rural
Champignon (sham-pin-yon"), a small species of mushroom [song
Chanson (chawng-soang"), a Chapeau (shap'-po), a hat
Chaperon (shap'-er-ong"), a gentleman who attends upon or protects a lady in a public assembly
Chargé d'affaires (shai'-jay-dai-fair"), an ambassador of second rank
Charivari (shar-ev-a-reé") a mock serenade of discordant music [quack
Charlatan (shar'-la-tan"), a Chateau (shah-to"), a castle
Chef d'œuvre (shay-doorv"), a masterpiece
Cheveaux-de-frise (shev'-o-de-freeze"), a kind of spiked fence
Chiaro-oscuo (ke-ar'-o-os-coo'-ro"), *It.*, lights and shades in painting
Cicerone (tchee-tchâl-rō-ny"), *It.*, a guide or conductor; one who oratorizes in his descriptions
Cicisbeo (tche-tchis-bay'-o"), *It.*, a gallant tending a lady
Ci-devant (see-dev-vaŋ"), formerly, former [gang
Clique (cleek"), a party or Cogniac (cone-yâck"), brandy properly from the town so called
Comme il faut (com-ee-fo") as it should be; quite the thing
Con amoré, *It.*, with love; with all one's heart
Congé d'élire (con-jay-dai-leer") permission to elect
Connoisseur (con-a-sehr"), a skilful judge
Contour (con-toor") the outline of a figure
Corps diplomatique (core dip-lo-ma-teek"), the body of ambassadors
Corregidor (cor-red'-je-dor"), *Sp.* the chief magistrate in a Spanish town
Cotillon (co-til'-yoang") a brisk, lively dance.
Coup de grace (coo-deh-grass"), the finishing blow
Coup d'état (coo-deh-tah") a bold measure on the part of the state; a masterstroke of policy
Coup de main (coo-deh-mühng") a sudden or bold enterprise
Coup d'ceil (coo-deuhl'), a glance of the eye
Couteau (koo-tô), a kind of knife, a hanger
Coute que coute (coot-ke-coot), cost what it will
Cuisine (kwe-zeen?), the kitchen, the cooking department
Cul de sac (literally, the bottom of a sack or bag), a street closed at one end
Da capo, It., again, or repeat from the beginning
Debouch (de-boosh'), to issue or march out of a narrow place or defile
Débris (de-breé), broken remains; ruins
Debu (de-boo), first appearance
Déjeuner a la fourchette (de-zheu-ne-ah-lah-for-shayt), a breakfast with meats, fowls, &c.; a public breakfast
Depot (deh-pô), a store or magazine
Denouement (de-noo-mong') the winding up; an explanation
Dernier ressort (dairn-yair-sor), the last shift or resource
Dieu et mon droit (dieu-a-imon-drawau), God and my right
Dillettan'te (pl. Dillettants), one who delights in promoting the fine arts
Dolce (dol'-che), It., sweetly and softly
Doloro'so, It., in music, soft and pathetic
Domicile (dom-e-seel), an abode
Double entendre (doo'-bl-oong-tung'-dr), a phrase with a double meaning
Eclaircissement (ec-lair'-cis-mong'), a clearing up or explanation of an affair
Eclat (e-claw'), splendour, a burst of applause
Elève (ai-lave), one brought up by another; a pupil
Embonpoint (ahn-bou-pawn), in good condition
Encore (ahn-kore), again
Ennui (ong-wee'), wearisomeness, lassitude
En passant (on pas'song), in passing, by the way
En route (ong-root'), on the road
Entrée (ong-tray), entrance
Entremets (ong-tr-may), one of the small dishes set between the principal ones at dinner
Entre nous (ong'-tr-noo), between ourselves
Entrepôt (ong-tr-po'), a warehouse or magazine
Equivoque (a-ke-voke'), an equivocation
Esprit de corps (es-pree-deh-coire), the spirit of the body or party
Exposé' (eeks-po'-zy) an ex-
position or formal statement
Famille (fa-meel'), family; “en famille,” in the family way
Fantozzini (fan'-to-tche''-ne), It., puppets. [step
Faux-pas (fo-pah), a false
Femme couverte (fam-coo-vairt), a protected or married woman
Femme sole,a single woman
Fête (fate), a feast or festival
Feu de joie (feu-de-zhwaaw), a discharge of fire-arms; a rejoicing. [coach
Fiacre (fe-ah'kr), a hackney
Fille-de-chambre (feel-de-sham-br), a chamber-maid
Finale (fee-nah'-ly), It., the end; the close
Fleur-de-lis (flehr-deh-lee), the flower of the lily
Fracas (fra-câ), a noisy quarrel
Friseur (fre-zur'), a hairdresser
Gaucherie (gosh-re), left-handedness; awkwardness
Gendarmes (jang-darm), soldiers, police
Gout (goo), taste
Grisette (gree-zet'), literally, a young woman dressed in gray, that is, homely stuff; a tradesman's wife or daughter; a shop-girl
Gusto, It., the relish of anything; liking
Harico (har'-e-co), a kind of ragout
Honi soit qui mal pense (ho-ne-swaw-kee-mahl-e-pahns), evil to him that evil thinks
Hors de combat (hôr-deh-cohn-bah), disabled
Hôtel-Dieu (o-tel'-deuh), an hospital
Ich dien (ik-deen), I serve
Incognito (in-disguise
In petto, in the breast or mind; in reserve
Je ne sais quoi (je-ne-say-kwaw), I know not what
Jet d'eau (zhai-do'), an ornamental water-spout or fountain
Jeu de mots (zheu-de-mo'), play upon words
Jeu d'esprit (zheu-des-prée), play of wit; a witticism
Juste milieu (zhust mil-yû), the exact or just middle
Levée (lev-ay), a morning visit
Liqueur (le-quehr), a cordial
Mademoiselle (mad-em-wa-zel'), a young lady; Miss
Maitre d'hôtel (maytr-do-tel'), a hotel keeper or manager
Mal-a-pro-pos (mal-ap-ro-po'), out of time; unseasonable
Malaria, It., Noxious vapours or exhalations
Malicho (mül-it-cho), the cor-
ruption of a Spanish word signifying mischief
Mauvaise honte (mo-vais-hont), false modesty
Melee (may-lay'), a confused fight; a scuffle
Ménage (men-azh'), a menagerie
Messieurs (mess-yers), gentlemen; the plural of Mr.
Monsieur (mo'-seu), Sir, Mr., a gentleman
Naïveté (nah-eev-tay'), ingenuousness, simplicity
Naïserie (nee-ais-ree), silliness
Nom-de-guerre (nong-deh-gair'), an assumed name
Nonchalance (nohn-shah-lahnce), coolness, indifference
Noyau (n6-yo), a liqueur
On dit (ohn-dee), a flying report
Outre, (oo-tray'), extraordinary, eccentric [honour
Parole (par-ohl), word of
Paç (pah), a step; precedence
Patou (pat-waw), provincial
Penchant (pan-shahn), a leaning or inclination towards
Petit-maître (pet'ty may'tr), a little master; a fop
Protégé (pro-tay-jay'), one that is patronized and protected
Qui va là? (kee-vah-la),

(who goes there?); on the alert [seasoned dish
Regout (rah-g60), a highly
Rencontre (rahn-contr'), an unexpected meeting; an encounter
Restaurateur (re-stor-ah-tehr'), a tavern keeper
Rouge (rooge), red paint
Ruse de guerre (roos-deh-gair'), a trick or stratagem of war
Riant (re-ee-ang), smiling
Sang froid (sahn-frwaw), coolness; literally, cold blood
Sans (sang), without
Sans-culottes (sang-cu-Iotl), the tag-rag; the rabble
Savant (sav'-ang), a learned man [nick-name
Sobriquet (so-bre-kay), a self-styled, pretended
Soirée (swaw'ry), an evening party [membrane
Souvenir (soov-neer'), remembrance
Table-d'hote (tabl-dote), an ordinary at which the master of the hotel presides
Tête-à-tête (tait-ah-tait) head to head; a private conversation between two persons
Tirade (tee-rad'), a long inductive speech
Ton (toang), the full fashion
Torso, It., the trunk of a statue
Tour (toor) a journey
Tout ensemble (too-tahn-shahn'b), the whole taken together

Vis-à-vis (veez-ah-vey), face to face; a small carriage for two persons, with seats opposite

Valet-de-chambre (val-e-deh-sham'b), a footman

Vive la bagatelle (veev-la-bag-a-tel'), success to trifles

Vetturino (vet-too-ree'n-o), the owner or driver of an Italian travelling carriage

Vive le roi (veev-ler-waw), long live the king

### ABBREVIATIONS.—LATIN.

<p>| A.B. | Artium Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Arts |
| A.C. | Ante Christum, Before the Christian era |
| A.M. | Artium Magister, Master of Arts |
| A.M. | Anno Mundi, In the year of the world |
| A.U.C. | Ab Urbe Condita, From the building of the city |
| B.D. | Baccalaureus Divinitatis, Bachelor of Divinity |
| B.M. | Baccalaureus Medicinae, Bachelor of Medicine |
| C. Cent. | Centum, A hundred |
| Clk. | Clericus, Clergyman |
| Cap. | Capitulum, Chapter |
| C. P. S. | Custos Privati Sigilli, Keeper of the Privy Seal |
| C. R. | Custos Rotulorum, Keeper of the Rolls |
| C. S. | Custos Sigilli, Keeper of the Seal |
| D. D. | Doctor Divinitatis, Doctor of Divinity |
| D. V. | Deo Volente, God willing |
| e. g. | Exempli Gratia, For example |
| Ibid. | Ibidem, In the same place |
| Id. | Idem, The same (author) |
| i. e. | Id est, That is |
| Incog. | Incognito, Unknown, concealed |
| J. H. S. | Jesus Hominum Salvator, Jesus the Saviour of men |
| LL. D. | Legum Doctor, Doctor of Laws |
| L. S. | Locus Sigilli, The place of the Seal |
| L. S. D. | Librae, Solidi, Denarii, Pounds, Shillings, Pence |
| Lib. | Liber, Book |</p>
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<th>ABBREVIATIONS</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>M. D.</strong> Medicine Doctor,</td>
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<td><strong>M. S.</strong> Memoriae Sacrum,</td>
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<td><strong>N. B.</strong> Nota Bene,</td>
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<td><strong>Nem. con.</strong> Nemine Contradicente,</td>
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<td><strong>Per. Cent.</strong> Per Centum,</td>
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<td><strong>S. C.</strong> Senatus Consulti,</td>
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<td><strong>S. T. D.</strong> Sacrae Theologiae Doctor,</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>P. M.</strong> Post Meridiem,</td>
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<td><strong>Prox.</strong> Proximo,</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>P. S.</strong> Post Scriptum,</td>
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<td><strong>Q. E. D.</strong> Quod erat demonstrandum</td>
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<td><strong>Sc.</strong> Scilicet,</td>
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<td><strong>Ult.</strong> Ultimo,</td>
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<td><strong>V. R.</strong> Victoria Regina,</td>
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<td><strong>Vid.</strong> Vide,</td>
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<td><strong>Viz.</strong> Videlicet,</td>
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<td><strong>&amp;c.</strong> Et cetera</td>
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**ENGLISH**

| **A. Answ.** Answer. | **E.** East. |
| **Admrs.** Administrators. | **E. L.** East Longitude. |
| **Abp.** Archbishop. | **Exch.** Exchequer. |
| **Acct.** Account. | **Esq.** Esquire. |
| **Anon.** Anonymous. | **F. R. S.** Fellow of the Royal Society. |
| **B. A.** Bachelor of Arts. | **F. A. S.** Fellow of the Antiquarian Society. |
| **Bart.** Baronet. | **F. S. A.** Fellow of the Society of Arts. |
| **Bp.** Bishop. | **F. T. C. D.** Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. |
| **Brig.** Brigantine. | **Gen.** Gentleman. |
| **Capt.** Captain. | **Gen.** General. |
| **[Bath.]** | **Hhd.** Hogshead. |
| **Com.** Commissioner. | **H. M.** Her or His Majesty. |
| **Col.** Colonel. | **Inst.** Instant; present month. |
| **Co.** County or Company | **J. P.** Justice of the Peace. |
| **Comr.** Commissioner. | **P.** Place. |
| **Cr.** Creditor. | **Post.** Postscript (written after). |
| **Dr.** Debtor or Doctor. | **Pr.** Prince. |
| **Do.** Ditto; the same. | **R. I. P.** Rest in Peace. |
DIRECTIONS FOR ADDRESSING.

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Knt. Knight. [ter. O. S. Old Style.
K. B. Knight of the Bath O. T. Old Testament.
K.G.C.B.Knight Grand Cross Prof. Professor.
of the Bath P. S. Postscript.
K. P. Knight of St. Patrick. Q. Question.
K. T. Knight of the This- Q. B. Queen’s Bench.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice Q. C. Queen’s Counsel.
Lieut. Lieutenant. 4to. Quarto.
M. A. Master of Arts. Qy. Query.
M. P. Member of Parlia- Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Mr. Master. [ment. R. A. Royal Artillery.
Mrs. Mistress. R. E. Royal Engineers.
M.R.I.A. Member of the Roy- R. M. Royal Marines.
al Irish Academy Sec. Secretary.
MS. Manuscript. S. South.
MSS. Manuscripts S. L. South Latitude.
N. S. New Style (1752). St. Saint.
N. L. North Latitude. W. West.

DIRECTIONS FOR ADDRESSING PERSONS OF EVERY RANK, BOTH IN WRITING AND SPEAKING.

ROYAL FAMILY.

KING OR QUEEN.—Superscription.—To the King’s (or Queen’s) Most Excellent Majesty.
Commencement.—Sire (or Madam),
Conclusion.—I remain,

With profound veneration,
Sire (or Madam),
Your Majesty’s most faithful Subject,
and dutiful Servant.
Address in speaking to.—Sir (or Madam); Your Majesty; or, May it please your Majesty.

Prince Albert, and Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal.*

Superscription.—To His (or Her) Royal Highness, &c.

Commencement.—Sir (or Madam).

Conclusion.—I remain, with the greatest respect,

Sir (or Madam),

Your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient humble Servant.

Address in Speaking to.—Sir (or Madam); Your Royal Highness; or, May it please your Royal Highness.

Nobility and Gentry.

Dukes and Duchesses.—Superscription.—To His (or Her) Grace the Duke (or Duchess) of—.

Comm.—My Lord Duke (or Madam). Con.—I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke (or Madam); your Grace's most devoted and obedient Servant. In speaking to.—Your Grace; or, May it please your Grace; or, My Lord (or Madam).†

Marquesses and Marchionesses.—Superscription.—To the Most Honorable, the Marquess (or Marchioness) of—.

Comm.—My Lord Marquess (or Madam). Con.—I have the honor to be, my Lord Marquess (or Madam), your Lordship's (or Ladyship's) most obedient and most humble Servant. In speaking to.—My Lord (or Madam†); or, May it please your Lordship (or Ladyship).

Earls and Countesses.—Superscription.—To the Right Honorable the Earl (or Countess) of—.

Comm.—My Lord (or Madam†). Con.—I have the honor to be, my Lord (or Madam†), Your Lordship's (or Ladyship's)

*Blood Royal.—That is, the sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts of the King (or Queen Regnant). But the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, that is, the nephews, nieces, and cousins of the King (or Queen Regnant) are styled Highness merely.

†Madam.—Persons of inferior condition, as tradesmen and servants, should use the words, "My Lady," or "May it please your Ladyship," instead of "Madam," when addressing ladies of title.
most obedient and very humble Servant. _In speaking to.—My Lord (or Madam); or Your Lordship (or Ladyship).

**Viscounts and Viscountesses—Barons and Baronesses.**—The form of superscription and address the same as to Earls and Countesses; as, To the Right Honorable the Viscount (or Viscountess, or Baron or Baroness) ——.

**Baronets and Knights.**—_Superscription._—To Sir ——,

(and in the case of a Baronet†) Bart.

**Wives of Baronets and Knights.**—To Lady—. Madam.*

**Esquires.**—The persons legally entitled to this title are

1. The eldest sons of Knights, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession. 2. The eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers, and their eldest sons in like succession. 3. Esquires by virtue of their office, as Justices of the Peace. 4. Esquires of Knights of the Bath, each of whom constitutes three at his installation. 5. All who are styled “Esquires” by the King (or Queen) in their commissions and appointments. Thus Captains in the Army are Esquires, because they are so styled in their Commission, which is signed by the King; but Captains in the Navy, though of higher military rank, are not legally entitled to this title, because their commissions are signed, not by the King, but by the Lords of the Admiralty.

This title is, however, now given to every man of respectability; and to persons who are entitled to superior consideration, &c., &c., &c., should be added.

**Titles by Courtesy.**—The sons of Dukes, Marquesses, and the eldest sons of Earls are called Lords, and their daughters Ladies. When there are other peerages in the family, the eldest son in such cases takes the title next in dignity. Thus the eldest son of the Duke of Leinster is styled the Marquess of Kildare; and the eldest son of the Duke of Norfolk, is called the Earl of Surrey.

* Madam.—See note, page 228.
† In the case of a Knight it is not usual to add the title, except in legal or formal documents.
DIRECTIONS FOR ADDRESSING.

RIGHT HONORABLE.—The title of Right Honorable is given—1. To the sons and daughters of Dukes and Marquesses, and to the daughters and the eldest sons of Earls. 2. To all the members of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council. 3. To the Speaker of the House of Commons. 4. To the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron. 5. To the Lord Mayor of London, Dublin, York, and to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, during the time they are in office.*

HONORABLE.—The title of Honorable is given to the younger sons of Earls, and all the sons and daughters of Viscounts and Barons; also, to the Puisne Judges, and the Barons of the Exchequer.†

EXCELLENCY.—This title is given to all Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries, the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Justices of Ireland, the Governor of Canada, &c.

ARCHBISHOP.—To His Grace, the Lord Archbishop of ——. My Lord Archbishop.—In speaking to.—Your Grace; or, My Lord.‡

BISHOPS.—To the Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of ——. My Lord Bishop.—In speaking to.—My Lord; or, Your Lordship.

DEANS.—To the Very Reverend, the Dean of ——. Mr. Dean; Reverend Sir.

ARCHDEACON.—To the Venerable, the Archdeacon of ——. Mr. Archdeacon; or Reverend Sir.

CLERGYMEN.—To the Reverend John (or whatever the Christian name may be) ——. Reverend Sir.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL and WORSHIPFUL.—To the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of the City of London, the title of Right Worshipful is given; and that of Worshipful to the Aldermen and Recorders of other Corporations. Justices of the Peace are also entitled to Worshipful; and Your Worship.

* The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and Admiralty are usually addressed by courtesy with the title of Right Honorable.
† Commissioners of Government Boards or Departments, and even the Directors of the Bank of England, East India Company, &c., are often styled "Honorable," but it is only by inferior persons.
‡ The wives of Archbishops and Bishops, Chancellors and Judges, Generals and Admirals, are addressed merely as "Mrs." and "Madam," unless they possess a title in their own right, or through their husband, independent of his official rank.
APPENDIX.

PROVERBS AND PRECEPTS.

[These Proverbs, with the accompanying Observations, were given to the author of this little book by a distinguished Prelate, to whose exertions, in the cause of National Education, this country is so deeply indebted. His Grace had heard it stated that some foolish and objectionable copy-lines were found in one of the country schools; and he suggested, as a remedy, that a set of Proverbs and Moral Precepts should be compiled and engraved for the purpose of being used as Copy-Pieces in all the National Schools. With this view, His Grace, in a short time after, sent the following Proverbs and Annotations as "rough stones" or "materials" for the purpose; and they are now appended to this edition of the Spelling-Book, Superseded, but without any change, except their arrangement into alphabetical order.]

The Teachers of National Schools are recommended to use the following Proverbs and Precepts as additional "Dictation Exercises," both in Writing and Spelling; the more advanced pupils to write down the sentence dictated, either on paper or slates, and the less advanced to spell it word for word, as if they were writing it down. They should also be used as Exercises in Parsing. The importance of having precepts, so full of practical wisdom, impressed upon the young mind, is too obvious to dwell upon:—

A proverb is the wisdom of many and the wit of one.

When several wise men have drawn some conclusion from experience and observation, a man of wit condenses it into a short pithy saying, which obtains currency as a proverb.

A use for everything, and everything to its proper use.

A place for every thing, and everything in its proper place.
A time for every thing, and every thing in its proper time.

As you brew, you must bake.

He who brews unskilfully will have bad yeast; and bad yeast will make bad bread. The ill consequences of one imprudent step will be felt in many an after step.

A slow fire makes sweet malt.

It is observed that a fierce fire half burns the malt, and destroys most of its sweetness. And in like manner, every thing that is done with impetuous violence and hurry, is the worse done.

A straw best shows how the wind blows.

Occurrences that are trifling in themselves, and things said carelessly, will often serve as a sign of what kind of disposition men are in. The most ordinary and unimportant actions of a man’s life will often show more of his natural character and his habits, than more important actions, which are done deliberately, and sometimes against his natural inclinations. And again, what is said or done by very inferior persons, who seldom think for themselves, or act resolutely on their own judgment, is the best sign of what is commonly said or done in the place and time in which they live. A man of resolute character, and of an original turn of thought, is less likely to be led by those around him, and therefore does not furnish so good a sign of what are the prevailing opinions and customs.

An idle man tempts the devil.

When a man is unemployed, there is a double chance of his being led into some folly or vice.
PROVERBS AND PRECEPTS. 231

A wrinkled purse, a wrinkled face.

When one's money bag is nearly empty, and so, full of wrinkles, care is apt to bring wrinkles into his face.

As the fool thinketh, so the bell clinketh.

When a weak man is strongly biassed in favour of any opinion, scheme, &c., every thing seems to confirm it; the very bells seem to say the words that his head is full of.

A knave is one knave, but a fool is many.

A weak man in a place of authority will often do more mischief than a bad man. For an intelligent but dishonest man will do only as much hurt as serves his own purpose; but a weak man is likely to be made the tool of several dishonest men. A lion only kills as many as will supply him with food; but a horse, if ridden by several warlike horsemen, may prove the death of more than ten lions would kill.

A lie has no legs.

A fabricated tale cannot stand of itself, but requires other lies to be coined to support it; and these again need others to support them; and so on without end. Hence it is said, that "liars need good memories."

A stitch in time saves nine.

A man will never change his mind, if he has no mind to change.

A good when lost, is valued most.*

A penny saved is a penny gained.

A little more breaks a horse's back; or, The last straw breaks a horse's back.

* The French say, Bien perdu, bien connu!
When a man is loaded with as much work, or as much injury, as he can bear, a very trifling addition (in itself trifling) will be just as much beyond what he can bear.

A fool may easily find more faults in any thing than a wise man can easily mend.

A liar is daring towards God, and a coward towards man.

That is, when he tells a lie, as is often the case, to screen himself from blame or punishment. This is to dread man more than God.

A glutton lives to eat; a wise man eats to live.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

This is applied to people who keep themselves poor by continually changing their employment, or place of residence. A stone gets covered with moss only when it lies still a long time.

A straight tree may have crooked roots.

Some actions, which appear to the world very noble, and instances of exalted virtue, may in reality spring from base and selfish motives, which are unseen, like the crooked roots of a tree that are concealed by the earth.

A fool’s bolt is soon shot.

A bolt is an old word for an arrow, such as was shot from a cross-bow. A careless person was apt to shoot very quickly, without deliberate aim, and he generally missed the mark. So, a thoughtless and ignorant man will often hastily make up his mind on any point, and deliver his opinion on it, without taking time for consideration and inquiry; and he will generally miss the truth.
Be old when young, that you may be young when old—or, Old young, and old long.

Those who take great liberties with their constitution while young, and do not husband their health and strength, are likely to break down early and rapidly; while those who, in their younger days, practise some of the caution of the old, are likely to live the longer, and have a better chance of a vigorous and comfortable old age.

Better to wear out shoes than sheets.

That is, to go about your business actively, than to lie a-bed. Some say, “better wear out than rust out.” A knife, or other iron tool, will wear out by constant use; but if laid by useless, the rust will consume it.

Better is an ass that speaks well, than a prophet that speaks ill.*

Better is an ass that carries you, than a horse that throws you.

A friend who serves you faithfully, though he may be in humble circumstances, is much more valuable than a powerful patron, who is apt to desert or ill treat his friends.

Bachelors’ wives and maidens’ children are well trained.

An unmarried man will sometimes boast how well he could rule a wife; and single women will fancy they could manage a family of children much better than some of their neighbours do. And it is the same in many other matters also. Many people are apt to draw fine pictures of what they would do, if they were in such and such a

* This refers to Balaam and his ass.
person's place; but if the experiment is tried, they find difficulties in practice which they had not dreamed of.

Bend the twig, and bend the tree:

A young sapling is easily bent or straightened, and the tree will remain so. You should therefore learn what is right while young. To wait till you grow old, is like waiting to straighten a tree till it is full grown.

Before you marry, be sure of a house wherein to tarry.

Between two stools we come to the ground.

This applies to those who do not take a decided course one way or the other, but aim partly at one object and partly at another, so as to miss both.

Covetousness bursts the bag.

He who is too intent on making an unreasonable profit, will often fail of all; even as a bag that is crammed till it burst, will let out every thing.

Children and fools should not see a work that is half done.

They have not the sense to guess what the artist is designing. The whole of this world that we see is a work half done; and thence fools are apt to find fault with Providence.

Children and fools should not handle edge tools.

That is, they should not be trusted with power.

Cleave the log according to the grain.

Address each man whom you would persuade or instruct, according to his particular disposition
and habits of thought. The same method may be very effectual with one man, and utterly fail with another.

Clouds afar look black or gay;
Closely seen, they all are gray.

It is just so with many a public man, who will be found by those immediately around him, neither so detestable nor so admirable as perhaps he is thought by opposite parties.*

Debt is the worst kind of poverty.

Dost thou love life? Then waste not time, for time is the stuff life is made of.

Do not ride a free horse to death.

When any one is willing to be of service, and to exert himself, like a free-going horse, it is too common an injustice to impose on his good nature, by making him do and bear more than his fair share.

Empty vessels make most sound.

People who have the least knowledge, and the least merit, are apt to be great talkers and boasters.

Fain would the cat fish cat,
But she is loth to wet her feet.

Those who cannot bring themselves to do or bear anything unpleasant, must often go without

The man his party deem a hero;
His foes, a Judas or a Nero;
Patriot of superhuman worth,
Or vilest wretch that numbers earth;
Derives his bright and murky hues
From distant and from party views.
Seen close, nor bright nor black are they,
But every one a sober gray.

See the Fable in the "Fourth Book of Lessons," p. 49.
that they wish for; like a cat which is fond of fish, but dreads water.

Fools learn nothing from wise men; but wise men learn much from fools.

That is, they learn to avoid their errors.

For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; for want of a horse the rider was lost.

A neglect of something that appears very trifling, may lead to the most disastrous results.

Fortune favours fools.

It is said that fortune favours fools, because they trust all to fortune. When a fool escapes any danger, or succeeds in any undertaking, it is said that fortune favours him; while a wise man is considered to prosper by his own prudence and foresight. For instance, if a fool who does not bar his door, escapes being robbed, it is ascribed to his luck; but the prudent man, having taken precautions, is not called fortunate. A wise man is, in fact, more likely to meet with good fortune than a foolish one; because he puts himself in the way of it. If he is sending off a ship, he has a better chance of obtaining a favourable wind, because he chooses the place and season in which such winds prevail as will be favourable to him. If the fool's ship arrives in safety, it is by good luck alone; while both must be in some degree indebted to fortune for success.

Frost and fraud both end in foul.

A frost, while it lasts, disguises the appearance of things, making muddy roads dry, and shaking bogs firm, &c.; but a thaw is sure to come, and
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then the roads are fouler than ever. And even so, falsehood and artifice of every kind, generally, when detected, bring more difficulty and disgrace than what they were originally devised to avoid.

For a mischievous dog a heavy clog.

The French say, "he must be tied short." (A mechant chien, court lien.) A man of a character not fully to be trusted, must sometimes be employed; and in that case you should have him so tied up by restrictions, and so superintended, that he may do no mischief.

Good words are good, but good deeds are better.

He that pays beforehand, has his work behind-hand.

He that's convinced against his will,
Is of his own opinion still.
He that is truly wise and great,
Lives both too early and too late.

A man who is very superior in wisdom and virtue to those around him, will often appear, in some respects, to have come into the world too late; that is, we often see how well he would have made use of some opportunity which is now lost for ever; and how effectually he could have prevented some evils that are now past remedy. For instance, he would perhaps, by timely prudence, have prevented a quarrel between two persons, or two nations, who can never be thoroughly reconciled now. But again, such a person will also often appear, in some respects, to have come into the world too early; that is, he will often be not so well understood, or so highly valued, by those around him, as he would have been by a later
generation more advanced in civilization. If, in
the midst of a half-barbarian nation, some one man
arises, of such a genius as to equal an ordinary
man of the educated classes in the most enlight­
ened parts of Europe, he is in danger of being
reckoned by his countrymen a fool or a madman,
if he attempt to expose all their mistakes, and
to remove all their prejudices, and to impart to
them all his own notions. Thus, in two ways, a
very eminent man is prevented from doing all the
good he might have done. He comes too late for
some purposes, and too early for others.

_Honesty is the best policy; but he who acts on
that principle is not an honest man._

He only is an honest man who does that which
is right because it is right, and not from motives
of policy; and then, he is rewarded by finding
afterwards that the honest course he has pursued
was in reality the most politic. But a cunning
rogue seldom finds out, till it is too late, that
he is involved in difficulties raised by his own
craft, which an honest course would have escaped.

_He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing._

_He buys honey dear who licks it from thorns._

_Gain or pleasure may be too dearly bought, if
it cost much disquiet or contention._

_He laughs best who laughs last._

A person who takes the wisest course may often
be derided for a time, by persons who enjoy a tem­
porary triumph, but find in the end that they have
completely failed.

_He sups ill who eats all at dinner._

If you spend every thing as fast as you get it,
while young and strong, you will be likely to become destitute in old age.

*He that has a wish for his supper, may go to bed hungry.*

It is a folly to waste one's time and thoughts in framing wishes. It is the best to set about doing the best you can.

*He that has been stung by a serpent is afraid of a rope.*

A piece of rope in the twilight is likely to be mistaken for a snake. Those who have suffered severely in any way, are apt to have unreasonable apprehensions of suffering the like again.

*He that has but one eye sees the better for it.*

Some say, “half a loaf is better than no bread.” An imperfect good is better than none.

*He that buys a house ready-wrought,*

*Hath many a pin and nail for nought.*

A house rarely sells for so much as it cost in building. Hence, some say, “fools build houses, and wise men live in them.”

*He who gives way to anger punishes himself for the fault of another.*

*He who thinks only of serving himself, is the slave of a slave.*

A selfish man is the basest of slaves, because he is the slave of his own low and contemptible desires.

*Hard upon hard makes a bad stone wall,*

*But soft upon soft makes none at all.*

Two people who are each of an unyielding temper will not act well together; and people who
are all of them of a very yielding temper will be likely to resolve on nothing; just as stones without mortar make a loose wall, and mortar alone no wall.

**High winds blow on high hills.**

Those in the most elevated stations have to encounter great opposition, great dangers, great troubles, and every thing that calls for great firmness.

*Him that nothing will satisfy, let him have nothing.*

*Half a leap is a fall into the ditch.*

*If you will not take pains, pains will take you.*

*If things were done twice, all would be wise.*

We often perceive after we have taken some step, how much better we could have proceeded if it were to come over again. To reflect carefully on your past errors, may enable you to learn wisdom from them in future.

*If the little birds did not hatch young cuckoos, they would not have to worry the old ones.*

You may often see little birds hunting and persecuting a cuckoo; but every cuckoo has been hatched and reared in a little bird's nest. And thus men very often raise up some troublesome person into importance, and afterwards try in vain to get rid of them; or give encouragement to some dangerous principle or practice, in order to serve a present purpose, and then find it turned against themselves.

*If you can't turn the wind, you must turn the mill sails.*

*That is, as a miller does.*
That is, when the circumstances in which you are placed undergo a change, you must change your measures accordingly.

*If every one would mend one, all would be mended.*

Some say, "If each would sweep before his own door, we should have a clean street." Many a man talks and thinks much about reforms, without thinking of the reform which is most in his power—the reform of himself.

*Ill doers are ill deemers.*

Most men are inclined, more or less, to judge of another by themselves. But this is chiefly the case with bad men; because good men know that there are men who are not good; but bad men are apt to deem all others as bad as themselves. When, therefore, a man takes for granted, without any good reason, that his neighbour is acting from base and selfish motives, or is practising deceit, this is a strong presumption that he is judging from himself. So also, many a man who is raised high by ability, or rank, or wealth, is considered by others as proud, merely from their feeling that they themselves would be proud if they were in his place.

*It is too late to spare when all is spent.*

*I will not willingly offend,*
*Nor be soon offended;*  
*What's amiss I'll strive to mend,*  
*And bear what can't be mended.*

*It is a folly to work at the pump, and leave the leak open.*

That is, to let the cause of an evil continue, and labour to remedy the effects.
It is good to begin well, but better to end well.

It is too late to lock the stable-door when the steed is stolen.

People are too apt to put off taking precautions against some danger, till the evil has actually happened.

Kindle the dry sticks, and the green ones will catch.

If you begin by attempting to reform and to instruct those who need reformation and instruction the most, you will often find them unwilling to listen to you. Like green sticks, they will not catch fire. But if you begin with the most teachable and best disposed, when you have succeeded in improving these, they will be a help to you in improving the others.

Keep your shop, and your shop will keep you.

Little dogs start the hare, but great ones catch it.

Obscure persons will sometimes be the chief devisers, originally, of some plan or institution, which more powerful ones follow up, and gain all the credit and advantage.

Lose an hour in the morning, and you will be all the day hunting it.

If you are behindhand with the first piece of business you have to do, this will generally throw you behindhand with the next; and so on with all the rest.

Love without end has no end.

This is a quibble on the word "end." Friendship is apt to come to an end, when a man is your friend, not so much for your own sake, as for some end or object he has in view.
Little strokes fell great oaks.
Look before you leap.
Leave is light.

A person will sometimes quit his post, and go abroad, or take something that does not belong to him, pleading as an excuse, that he had no doubt permission would have been granted. "Then, if so," you may answer, "why did you not ask? Permission would have been no burden to you."

Leave your jest when it's at the best.

Jokes are very apt to degenerate into earnest. The best way is, when all parties are in high good humour, and before the jest either grows tiresome, or a cause of irritation, to stop short, and leave it off.

Misgive, that you may not mistake.

Marry in haste, and repent at leisure.

Many things grow in the garden that were never sown there.

For weeds are apt to come up, and will spread if not well looked after. It would be a great mistake to expect that a child at school is sure to learn nothing but what the master teaches. They often learn evil from one another.

Mettle is dangerous in a blind horse.

When a man is commended for being very active, enterprising, and daring, you should inquire whether he has discretion enough to make these qualities serviceable, which, without it, will only render him the more mischievous.

Man proposes, but God disposes.
No pains no gains.

One year's seeding,
Is nine years' weeding.

If weeds are let to stand till they have shed their seeds, you will have very long and great labour in clearing the land afterwards. And so it is with bad practices when not checked early.

One man may lead a horse to the pond's brink;
But twenty men can never make him drink.

We often talk of making a horse drink; that is, leading him to the water. But unless the horse is willing to drink, it is all in vain. So we may teach people their duty; that is, offer them instruction and advice: but if they are not willing to receive it, and act upon it, we can never make them good.

Of small account is a fly,
Till it gets into the eye.

A thing that is very trifling and insignificant in itself, may in some particular cases be of vast importance. Thus the omission of one or two small words in a will, may make it void, and cause a large property to fall into other hands. And a navigator, if, in making a calculation, he puts down a single figure wrong, may mistake the situation of the place where he is, and may perhaps lose his ship in consequence. Again, a man of very contemptible abilities, incapable of doing any great good, may sometimes cause great trouble and mischief (like a fly in one's eye), by contriving to interfere in some important business.

Out of debt, out of danger.
Office will show the man.
Aρχα του ανδρα δεξι. This is a Greek proverb, and a very just one. Some persons of great promise, when raised to high office, either are puffed up with self-sufficiency, or daunted by the “high winds that blow on high hills,” or in some way or other disappoint expectation. And others again show talents and courage, and other qualifications, when these are called forth by high office, beyond what any one gave them credit for before, and beyond what they suspected to be in themselves. It is unhappily very difficult to judge how a man will conduct himself in a high office, till the trial has been made.

Praise a fair day at night.

Solon, the Athenian sage, gave great offence to Croesus, the rich and powerful king of Lydia, because when asked to say whom he thought the happiest man, he mentioned first one, and then another, who were dead; declaring that till the end of life, there was no saying what reverses a man might undergo. Croesus was afterwards defeated and taken captive by Cyrus, king of Persia, and the Lydian empire subdued.

Promises may get friends, but it is performance that keeps them.

Ships dread fire more than water.

The perils of the sea are great, and ships are constantly exposed to them; but they are constructed for the purpose. But being built of wood, fire is the most formidable danger to them. And that is the greatest danger to each person or thing, not which is greatest in itself, but which each is least calculated to meet.

Sin is sin, though it be not seen.
There is no virtue in being merely ashamed of a thing found out. A good man is ashamed of doing what is wrong; not merely of others knowing it. And he will remember that there is One who sees what is hidden from Man.

The brighter the moon shines, the more the dogs howl.

Some say, "the moon does not regard the barking of dogs." It is a curious propensity in most dogs to howl at the moon, especially when shining brightest. In the same manner it may be observed, that any eminent person who is striving to enlighten the world, is sure to be assailed by the furious clamour and abuse of the bigoted and envious. This is a thing disgusting in itself (as the howling of dogs is an unpleasant sound;) but it is a sign and accompaniment of a man's success in doing service to the public. And if he is a truly wise man, he will take no more notice of it than the moon does of the howling of the dogs. Her only answer to them is, "to shine on."

Small leaks sink great ships.

Strike the iron while it is hot.

It is in vain to think of what might have been done at such and such a time, when the opportunity is lost for ever.

Smooth water runs deep.

There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.

This was originally a Grecian proverb, which is said to have originated thus,—The owner of a vineyard having overworked his slaves in digging and dressing it, one of them expressed a hope that his master might never taste the produce. The
vintage came, and the wine was made; and the master having a cup full of it in his hand, taunted the slave; who replied in the words which afterwards became a proverb. The master, before he had tasted the wine, was told suddenly of a wild boar, which had burst into the vineyard, and was rooting it up. He ran out to drive away the beast, which turned on him and killed him; so that he never tasted the wine.

There is no shame in refusing him that has no shame in asking; or, a shameless "pray," a shameless "nay."

It is natural to many people to feel ashamed of refusing any one a request; and this is very right, when he requests only something that is reasonable. But he who is impudent and impertunate in asking what is unreasonable, ought to be met by a stout denial.

The weaker goes to the wall.

This proverb is generally misunderstood. The meaning of it is, that, as in a fray the party who is conscious of being overmatched, generally seeks the protection of a wall in the rere or some other advantage of position; so, in any dispute, it is a sign of conscious weakness to endeavour to suppress the arguments of the opposite party, or to resort to the aid of the law, or of brute force.

To confess that you have changed your mind, is, to confess yourself wiser to-day than yesterday.

The horse has not quite escaped that drags his halter.

When a horse has broken loose, but carries with him the halter round his neck, we may often catch him again by getting hold of this. This proverb
applies to any one who has escaped some kind of servitude, but still retains something by which he may be brought back to it. If, for instance, you have left off any vicious course of life, but still remain in the same neighbourhood, and keep up your acquaintance with your former bad companions, there will always be a likelihood of your being drawn back into your former vices.

The best throw with the dice is, to throw them away.

To spend, or to lend, or to give in,
'Tis a very good world that we live in;
But to borrow, or beg, or get one's own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was known.

The wheel that's weak is apt to creak.

When matters go on smoothly, like a wheel that is in good order, we seldom hear much of it. But when any thing goes wrong, complaints are made. A few persons who are suffering misfortunes, excite much more attention than a great number who are thriving. And it is the same with nations; from which cause it is, that their histories are chiefly filled with accounts of wars and tumults, earthquakes, famines, and other disasters; and that peaceful and prosperous periods afford the smallest amount of materials for the historian.

Those who cannot have what they like, must learn to like what they have.

The mill cannot grind with the water that is past.

It is in vain to think of what might have been done at such and such a time, when the opportunity is lost for ever.

Thy secret is thy servant till thou reveal it, and then thou art its servant.
When you have let out something that ought to have been concealed, you will often be exposed to much care and anxiety. When an impertinent person presses you to betray something that has been confided to you, ask him, “Can you keep a secret?” and when he answers “Yes,” do you reply, “Well, so can I.”

_The tongue breaketh bone though itself hath none._

_Thistle-seeds fly._

The downy seeds of the thistle are easily carried about by the winds, so as to cover the land with weeds. So, slanderous tales and mischievous examples are more easily spread than good instruction.

_The older the crab-tree the more crabs it bears._

Some people fancy that a man grows good by growing old, without taking any particular pains about it. The vices and follies of youth he will perhaps outgrow; but other vices, and even worse, will come in their stead. For it is the character of “the natural man,” (as the Apostle Paul expresses it,) to become worse as he grows older, unless a correcting principle be engrafted. If a wilding tree be grafted, when young, with a good fruit tree, then the older it is, if it be kept well pruned, the more good fruit it will bear.

_There is no more dust in the sunbeam than in the rest of the room._

When the sun shines into a dusky room, you see the motes of dust that are in the sunbeam, and little or nothing of the rest. So, when crimes or accidents are recorded in newspapers more than formerly, some people fancy that they happen more than formerly. And in many ways men are accus-
tomed to mistake the increased knowledge of some thing that exists, for an increase of the thing itself.

*The cat's one shift is worth all the fox's.*

The cat ran up a tree and escaped the bounds, when the fox, after all his tricks, was caught. One effectual security is worth a number of doubtful expedients.

*The master's eye makes the horse thrive.*

The man who has an interest in seeing a thing well done, sees quicker than any one else, and keeps others to their duty.

'Tis the thunder that frights,
But the lightning that smites.

All the damage that is done in what is called a thunderstorm, is by the lightning; the thunder being only the noise made by the lightning; yet many persons are more terrified by the sound of the thunder than by any thing else. In like manner, in many other cases also, men are apt to be more alarmed by what sounds terrific, but is in reality harmless (blustering speeches, for instance), than by what is really dangerous.

*Two things you'll not fret at if you're a wise man,*
*The thing you can't help, and the thing which you can.*

*Throw not good money after bad.*

Some persons, when they have spent much money or pains in an unwise scheme, will spend as much more to bring it to a completion; or will go to as great expense to recover a bad debt as would pay the debt twice over, and fail perhaps after all.

*That man's with wisdom truly blest,*
*Who of himself can judge what's best,*
*And scan with penetrating eye,*
*What's hid in dark futurity.*
PROVERBS AND PRECEPTS.

That man may also be deemed wise,  
Who with good counsellors complying;  
But he who can't perceive what's right,  
And won't be rightly taught,  
That man is in a hopeless plight  
And wholly good for nought.*

Too far east is west.

If a man travels very far to the eastward of any spot, he will in time find himself to the west of it, and at length will arrive at the very spot he set out from. Thus men, in their extreme anxiety to avoid some evil, will sometimes fall into that very evil. For instance, the French, at the time of the Revolution, in their excessive abhorrence of the tyranny of the ancient monarchy, gave themselves up so completely to the leaders of the revolution which overthrew that monarchy, that they suffered them to exercise a far greater tyranny.

The tree roots more fast,  
That has stood a tough blast.

This is literally true; for it is always found, that winds which do not blow a tree down make it root the better. It is also found, figuratively, that a rebellion, when put down, strengthens a government; and that any violent attacks made on any one, and repelled, fix his credit the firmer.

Wide will wear, but tight will tear.

As a dress that is too tight will be apt to burst, so as to afford no covering at all; so, laws and regulations which too closely fetter men's actions, are apt to be broken through in practice, and thus lead to complete disorder; while more moderate restrictions would have been strictly enforced.

When the weather is fair,  
Of your cloak take care.

* From the Greek of Hesiod.
The French say—

"Quand il fait beau, porte ton manteau
Quand il pleut, fais ce que tu veux."

That is, "When the weather is fine, take your cloak; when it rains, do as you will." No one needs to be warned to guard against a danger when it is evidently just at hand; but it is sometimes too late then to take precautions. A wise man takes precautions against dangers that are not apparently at hand.

When your neighbour's house is on fire, take care of your own.

Some persons are not only so selfish, but so stupid also, as to think little or nothing of some evil their neighbours are suffering, even when it is likely to spread to themselves. Thus it has often happened, that several small States have been subdued, one by one, by some conqueror; each fancying itself safe till its turn came.

When there is a will there is a way.

People readily satisfy themselves with excuses for not doing something which they are not really intent upon.

Willows are weak, but they bind other wood.

A person of no great ability in conducting affairs, may sometimes have the power of holding together others, and inducing them to act together, when they would not do so without him; and when a faggot is untied, each single stick may be easily broken.

Wise and good men made the laws, but it was fools and rogues that put them upon it.

If all men were wise and good, there would be no need of laws to compel them to act rightly, because they would do so of their own accord.

THE END.