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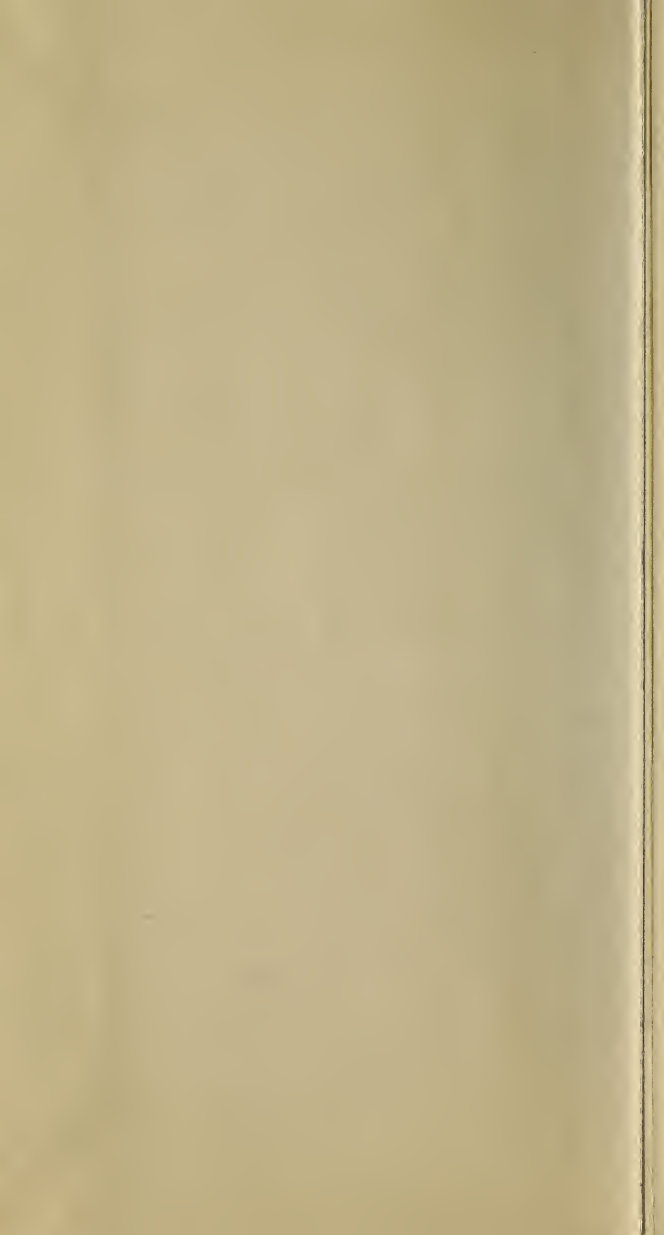
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# THE RED BOOK.

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## PRACTICAL ORTHOGRAPHY;

OR,

THE ART OF

TEACHING SPELLING BY WRITING:

CONTAINING

AN IMPROVED METHOD OF DICTATING,

With Exercises for Practice;

AND

COLLECTIONS OF WORDS

OF DIFFICULT, IRREGULAR AND VARIABLE SPELLING.

INTENDED FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS, LEARNERS,  
WRITERS, PRINTERS, AND ALL OTHER PERSONS  
WHO DESIRE TO UNDERSTAND THE ORTHOG-  
RAPHY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

---

BY WILLIAM BEARCROFT,

LATE MASTER OF THE ACADEMY, KIRKEY MOORSIDE.

REVISED AND ENLARGED

BY DANIEL H. BARNES,

ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS OF THE NEW-YORK HIGH-SCHOOL.

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YORK, PRINTED 1824:

NEW-YORK, REPRINTED AND SOLD BY MAHLON DAY,  
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1828.

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR, BOUND IN RED.]

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*Southern District of New-York, ss.*

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* **L. S.** \* **BE IT REMEMBERED**, that on the second day of  
\* June, A. D. 1828, in the fifty-second year of the Inde-  
\* pendency of the United States of America, Mahlon  
\* Day, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a Book,  
the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to  
wit :

“ The Red Book. Practical Orthography, or the Art of Teaching Spelling by Writing : containing an Improved Method of Dictating, with Exercises for Practice, and Collections of Words of difficult, irregular and variable Spelling. Intended for the use of Teachers, Learners, Writers, Printers, and all other persons who desire to understand the Orthography of the English Language. By William Bearcroft, late Master of the Academy, Kirkby Moorside, revised and enlarged by Daniel H. Barnes, one of the Principals of the New-York High-School.”

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled “ An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned.” And also to an Act, entitled “ an Act, supplementary to an act, entitled an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

FREDERICK J. BETTS,

*Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.*

1671

## PREFACE.

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THE plan of this work was laid, and part of it written several years ago. For some time the want of leisure retarded its progress; and now declining health does not permit its extension to the limits originally projected. But though cut short in the number and variety of the exercises, the mode of using them is sufficiently explained, and it is hoped in a way that will be found intelligible by those who may be induced to try it; and that the extent of the directions will not discourage the teacher from putting them in practice. For their prolixity, the Author would apologize, by requesting the reader to describe, in writing, any common process in art; and he will soon be convinced of the multiplicity of words necessary to render the subject intelligible, to persons not previously acquainted with it; and yet the process itself may be quite easy when seen.

The Exercises in the SECOND PART are few, and may be thought to increase too rapidly in length and difficulty. This objection will lose some of its force on considering that they were composed to serve as specimens, rather than as a stock for general use, and that the judicious

tutor will be able to supply the defect from works of merit; extracts from many of which will afford an ample supply, and furnish a variety of matter and stile of writing, not to be expected in the compositions of an individual.

The **THIRD PART** was the first written, and may be considered as the parent of the rest. It was in use some years before the remainder of the work was thought of, and found to be highly useful in diminishing the number of those errors, which sometimes expose gentlemen as well as schoolboys.

The **FOURTH PART** consists of a class of exercises which might have been continued to an indefinite length, was not the necessity for such an extension somewhat lessened by the Collection of words in the Appendix.

The short Essays, in the **FIFTH PART**, may be used as exercises of memory and composition, as well as orthography; and some of the Letters in the **SIXTH PART** are applicable to the same purposes.

The **APPENDIX\*** will save the teacher much trouble in the correction of exercises, if used as a standard for determining the best authorized spelling of many words of difficult and unsettled orthography. That words of this kind are numerous,† must be well known to every intelligent preceptor; and that they are the cause of much perplexity to his pupils, and confusion to himself cannot be denied; whatever, therefore, tends to improve them, and to facilitate his labors must deserve his attention. With this view, the Author collected the

\* In the New-York edition, the appendix is enlarged from 32 to 150 pages, and the authorities are added.

† The number of variable words is nearly 4000. See page 339.

words in the Appendix, and proceeded to examine dictionaries, and to compare them with what he thought the general usage. In doing this, he found that to reconcile the inconsistencies and disagreement of the authorities which he had proposed to himself as standards, was no easy task; and that frequently a new difficulty was presented in the claim of common practice. In fine, he discovered that he stood on slippery ground, and would have retreated, had it not been for the consideration that this part of the work will not be entirely useless, and that it may provoke some abler hand to undertake the subject. If, in any instance, the nature of his plan has led him to deviate from the spelling of esteemed friends, he has done it with pain. His business was with dictionaries, and his readers may join him in regretting that they do not possess one which is consistent with itself throughout.

It was desirable to reduce to order the class of words terminating in *er* and *or*,\* signifying agents derived from verbs. But these terminations are so indiscriminately used, so entangled with one another, that neither etymology nor analogy can unravel them. Compound words also, and the irregular use of the hyphen, make no inconsiderable figure in the train of difficulties attending the correction of exercises; but these, with many others, are not likely to be removed unless the construction of words should become as much the object of critical examination as the pronunciation of them.†

\* See Rule 18, page 20.

† An Abridged Dictionary, without critical observations, but with such orthographical corrections as etymology, analogy, and present usage might justify, is a desideratum in schools. Such a work, executed by a competent hand, and pruned of all words not generally useful, and of obsolete duplicates of those of varied spelling, might be reduced to the size of a common school book, and become a standard of orthography.



The authorities principally consulted in compiling the Appendix, as the most likely to be used for reference in schools, were Mr. Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Mr. Chalmers's Abridgment of the Rev. Mr. Todd's edition of Johnson. These however, like others are not free from typographical errors and oversights, inseparable from works requiring such laborious and minute attention; nor from those anomalies and inconsistencies which have been too long retained in the language to be readily discarded.

W. BEARCROFT.

*Kirkby Moorside, June 12, 1824.*

NOTE. Very few persons understand the condition of our orthography, or know that all our dictionaries are in a state of the most hopeless confusion. But this fact will sufficiently appear to any one who will turn to his dictionary and look at the words, ecstasy, extacy, ecstacy, exstasy; gipsy, gipsey, gypsy, gypsey; and frenzy, frensy, phrenzy, phrensy, with their derivatives. Johnson spells *cimiter* FIVE ways, Walker six, and other dictionaries increase the number to FIFTEEN; and the word *musket* is susceptible of more than forty variations, of which scarcely any one is worse than Sheridan's *Moschetto*. *Crystalize* is spelt in *common practice*, eight different ways, *crystalize*, *crystallize*, *crystalise*, *crystallise*, *chrystalize*, *chrystallize*, *chrystalise*, *chrystallise*, and the variations may be increased to sixteen, by substituting *i* for *y*, as is sometimes done. See the word *salt* in Webster's small Dictionary. *Ed.*



## ADVERTISEMENT

*To the New-York Edition.*

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The practice of dictating has long been familiar to the good schools of this country, and in the New-York High School has received particular attention. Commencing with a pretty large number of active and intelligent boys, who were constantly encouraged to consult their dictionaries, the master soon found it necessary, in cases where the words were variable, in the same or different books, to decide which should be adopted as the preferable mode. A list of variable words was commenced, and an attempt was made to trace the prevalent analogies of the language, and to educe general rules. Having advanced thus far, a book was received from our English correspondent, entitled PRACTICAL ORTHOGRAPHY which seemed to comprise so much useful matter, that the present editor yielded to the request of his friends, in giving it a revision and republication.

This edition is a good deal altered, to suit the wants of American schools; and the list of variable words is enlarged, to render it as complete as circumstances would permit. Words of uncommon occurrence are not generally inserted. No words are inserted without the authority of standard Dictionaries, except where the analogy, which really ought to be the highest authority, evidently requires the word in question. That words of the same *analogy* ought to have the same *form*, is so evident as to be almost a truism; and yet such is the state of our spelling, (I say not ORTHOGRAPHY) that one of its greatest defects is, that the *same* word is found under *different forms*, and *different forms* are attributed to words which ought, for every reason, except bad practice, to have the *same form*. Nearly all the irregularities in the language might be made uniform, if we could be allowed to take the authority of good authors; but as this would lead us

into a wide field, we have deemed it best to take Dictionaries only, and such as have been published since that brilliant period of English literature, when Addison, like the vernal sun, diffused his mild and cheering influence over the island of our fathers. The Spectator is yet read and admired. Neither its stile nor its orthography is obsolete ; and to take the Dictionaries published since the completion of that work, seems to the writer to be perfectly fair ; and to use their decisions in strict accordance with *general rules*, indisputably allowable. The rules are deduced from the language, and the authority is deemed good when it accords with the rules. Those who, on the first view, may feel afraid that we have gone too far, will please to remember that we have done no more than to choose for ourselves, from the variations of standard Dictionaries ; always marking the authority, that those who differ from us in opinion may choose for themselves. Should this book be adopted by writers and printers as a book of reference, it would save much time and trouble in turning to Dictionaries, which perpetually contradict themselves, and leave the inquirer always in doubt, and often in error.

*New-York, May 30, 1828.*

*Dictionaries used in preparing the New-York edition.*

1. Bailey's folio, 2d edition, London, 1736; twenty-seven years after the commencement of the Spectator by Addison and his associates. A great and good work. Of the abridgment, *twenty-nine* editions have been published—a sufficient proof of its estimation.
2. Martin's Dictionary, London, 1749; six years before Johnson's. A most valuable work, very scarce. In the preface he mentions that it was the best practice of his day to omit the final *k* in public, music, &c. His orthography is less contradictory than that of any other author, and he gives us English rather than foreign words. To this work Johnson seems to have paid much attention.
3. Johnson's great Dictionary, fourth edition, 4to, London, 1777, with a new preface: corrected by the author, seven years before his death. Probably the best edition of this great work.
4. Ash's Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1775. A very elaborate and full Dictionary.
5. Feuning's Dictionary, 8vo. London, 1st ed. 1761, and 2d ed. 1763. A good work, much used in England. Omits the final *k*.
6. Dyche's, London, 16th ed. 1777, 17th ed, 1794. Variable words put together. First published about 15 years before Johnson's.
7. Harwood's 8vo. London, 1782. Bailey, revised and corrected. Bailey's abridgment, 21, 24 & 28 editions.
8. Johnson's abridgment, 1st ed. 1756; one year after the publication of his folio: and 6th ed. with the author's corrections, 1778.
9. Crakelt's Entick, small 12mo. London, 1795. A very neat edition.
10. Sheridan's corrected by Churchill, 4th ed. Lon. 1797.
11. Jones's 3d ed, 1798, and 9th ed, 1804: made to correct Walker and Sheridan, and had "an almost unprecedented" sale. Recommended by Dr. Webster.
12. Barclay's improved by Shorton, 4to Liverpool, 1813.
13. Walker's 4to, 3d ed. London, 1802, much altered from the two former, and can be depended upon, to exhibit the real views of its author.

14. Walker's Rhyming Dictionary, 2d ed. 12mo. Lon. 1824. A better work than the other. It *rejects* the final and useless *k*, which has, in too many instances, been *retained* only on his authority. In this work the author points out many of Johnson's contradictions, but says he did not dare to correct them!!!
15. Perry's royal 8vo. London, 1805. Rejects double letters in derivatives when not under the accent, as *traveler* and not *traveller*. It is esteemed the best of any pronouncing Dictionary yet known. The definitions are synonymized and the orthography in many instances corrected, but the author does not always follow his own rules.
16. Chalmers's Todd's Johnson, London, 1824.
- 17 & 18. Webster's New-Haven, 1806. Hartford, 1817.
19. Browne's Union Dictionary, 12mo London, 1806.
20. Scott's Dictionary, 12 mo. Cork, 1810.
21. The American Dictionaries generally, many of which are more correct than the English.
22. Buchanan's Dictionary, 12mo. London, 1757.
23. Sheridan's, Philadelphia 6th edition, 1796; faithfully copies the misprints of the original.
24. Allinson's royal 8vo. Burlington, N. J. 1813.
25. Webster's quarto, through the letter I, by inspection of the proof sheets; which the editor has kindly been permitted to see, tho the work is not yet published. It will be very far superior to any other.
26. Macredie's, by a society of teachers in Scotland. Originals. Johnson, three editions; Walker, Ash, Martin, Fenning, Perry, Jones, Harwood, Chalmers, Webster, Browne, Bailey, Buchanan.

All these authors, (except the American) have professed to be standards for the British nation, and have been well received. Of those published, Bailey's and Martin's are works of the most learning, Johnson's of the most labor. Ash's contains the greatest number of words. Martin, Dyche, Ash, Browne, Walker's Rh. Webster, Entick, Scott, Fenning, Barclay, Perry, Buchanan and Macredie, reject the final *K* in *public*, *music*, &c.

Johnson and Walker contain 38,000 words. Todd's Johnson, 53,000, WEBSTER'S QUARTO, 70,000.

## CONTRACTIONS.

- A. Ash. Al. Allinson. An. Analogy.
- B. Bailey. ab. abridgment.
- Br. Barclay.
- Buc. Buchanan.
- C. Chalmers's Abridgment of Todd's Johnson.
- ch. Churchill's Sheridan.
- D. Dyche.
- E. Entick.
- F. Fenning.
- Gr. Greek.
- H. Harwood's Bailey.
- J. Johnson. Js. Jones.
- M. Martin.
- N. Not right, bad spelling.
- O. Old spelling, right or wrong.
- P. General practice. Py. Perry.
- S. Sheridan.
- U. Browne's Union Dictionary.
- W. Walker's quarto, 3d edition.
- wr. Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.
- wb. Webster.
- Rl Rule.
- wb. - The author prefers this form.
- J. = Spells two ways without a preference.
- w. + × Contradicts himself.

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# PRACTICAL ORTHOGRAPHY.



## PART I.

### *Method of Dictating.*

To acquire a competent knowledge of Orthography, demands much attention from the student; and where this requisit\* is wanting, which is frequently the case, the labors of the tutor become tiresome, and his success without hope. That he may not appear, however, to have been negligent, his pupil is "put forward" to something less irksome than the spelling of a language which he is unwilling to learn by rule; and thus penmanship is substituted for grammar, and fine writing and flourishes delight the expectant but deceived parent. Every man of sense and education who is engaged in the tuition of youth, knows that this is not the way to make sound scholars;—that defective spelling debases fine writing;—and that no honor is due to the tutor who builds upon such a sandy foundation. But the fashion of the day is against his better knowledge; and he must either comply with its rules, or be content to be accounted an unfashionable

\* Requisite and perquisite, *Webster*.

teacher—in other words, a preceptor without pupils.

To those who know their duty, and wish to do it, the Author of this work begs to address himself. He is fully aware that superficial teachers enjoy more of the patronage of the public than those of better qualifications and more honesty; this, combined with the reflection that the benefit of the rising generation is the ultimate object, makes it desirable to assist in restoring the latter to their professional rank and consideration. To such, therefore, (if not already in the practice of better methods,) he would recommend one for the instruction of their pupils in spelling, that has been used with a degree of success of which it does not become him to speak.

Nearly forty years since, he made the discovery that spelling by rote and spelling on paper, were very different things; and that the ardent zeal with which he had employed the Spelling Book, had contributed very little to the improvement of his pupils, in that department where he had most expected it. Disappointed and mortified by his want of success, he had recourse to practical spelling on slates and paper, and was soon convinced of its utility. This led him to labor much in bringing to maturity what he supposed was a new practice in the art of teaching. It appears that necessity, the fruit-



ful mother of invention, had already suggested similar ideas to others, and Dictating soon found its way into many respectable schools, and its superior usefulness is now generally acknowledged.

But whether the exercise of Dictation has been employed with all the effect of which it is capable, must be left to the determination of teachers, on comparing their methods with that here proposed. To form a proper judgment, it will be necessary to try the experiment on inattentive pupils, who will probably be the first to find out that the plan is calculated to punish idleness by extra labor; (the most effectual cure for the disorder;) that this extra labor increases in proportion to the negligence of the learner; and, that diligence and attention afford the only means of escape from this troublesome companion and pursuer. The preceptor also will find, that, on the adoption of this method, his pupils in general will make a rapid advance in acquiring that ease and freedom in writing, which is the result of much practice only; and which, tho\* less pleasing to the eye of the schoolboy and his writing master, will be of more value to the future man than painted penmanship and unmeaning embellishments.

The process of dictating alluded to above, may be thus described.

\* Tho. Webster has restored the old and correct spelling of this word.

A day in every week was appropriated to the business of dictating and composition. This was generally Thursday.\* The senior class dictated first, and the others followed in rotation. The piece to be dictated and written, was selected by the master, and read to the class by that pupil of it whose errors, on the last occasion, were the fewest; and, in case of his absence, by the next present. If he failed to read in a slow and distinct manner, so as to be audible to the whole of the class, he was superseded by the next in rank, and made to join in the exercise of writing with the rest. That the pupils might understand the meaning of the paragraph to be written, it was read in the usual manner, previous to the commencement of the operation of writing;† and then by a few words at a time, allowing the writers time to finish the phrase, but not to make any alterations after it was written. As soon as the exercise was concluded, each pupil subscribed his name at the foot of his copy, and handed it to the dictator, who collected the whole as quickly as possible, and placed them,

\* Some of the younger scholars dictated twice or thrice a week, when one of the senior boys marked the errors, which on these occasions were not entered in vocabularies, but committed to memory; those pupils not being sufficiently advanced to use vocabularies.

† The junior classes wrote on slates; the other on paper.

and the book with the original, upon the desk of the master, or that of an assistant properly qualified to discover the errors, and to point them out by certain marks or characters adopted for the purpose.\*

Previous to examination, the exercises were sorted according to their respective merits in point of penmanship, and so placed that the best might be examined first, and the rest in rotation. This excited much emulation, as those who took the most pains in writing, were the soonest at liberty to prepare for the succeeding exercise, which was of such a nature as to harass† them with, or relieve them from, an accumulating load that threatened to overwhelm every idler.

When an exercise was examined, and marked with the number of errors, the boy who was the monitor or waiter for the day, proclaimed the number aloud, and then handed it to the writer for correction. These corrections (those of capitals and points excepted) were not made upon the copy, but arranged in columns below it,

\* For an exemplification of the marks, see p. 14.

† Harass and embarrass, *Johnson*.+

Harass and embarass, *Martin*.

Harass and embarras, *Walker*.+

Harrass and embarrass, *Barclay*.

Har'ass, *Dictionary*,

Harass', *Rhyming Dictionary*, } *Walker*.+

Embarras and embarrassment, *Walker*.+

Embarrass and embarrasment, *Bailey's Folio*.+

and, when finished, were sent up for inspection. If right, they were marked with the letter R; but if otherwise, the errors were severally marked with a dash, and returned for a second correction, and so on, till completed; when the letter R (without which mark no corrections were permitted to pass) was attached by the examiner, who, after canceling\* duplicates of words, and things of minor consequence, returned the remainder to be copied by the pupil into his vocabulary.† When this was done, the book was sent up for inspection, and if correct, explanations in red ink were added to words of similar sounds, and also to others, the identity of which could not be determined by the pronunciation. As all the corrections of misspelled words were ordered to be made from a dictionary,‡

\* Canceling, with one *l*, Perry's rule, p. 15, 8vo. Dict.

† This was a small book containing forty-eight pages of fulscap || paper in octavo, with which every pupil capable of using it was furnished; and which was in fact a spelling book consisting of such words as he could not spell correctly; and was made the general repository of his errors whenever and wherever they were discovered. The vocabularies were uniform in size, and paged, to prevent the abstractions of their leaves by idle boys who did not like to commit their contents to memory.

‡ The best Dictionary is Webster's. But any common dictionary may be used with the help of the rules given at page 19.

|| Fulscap, i. e. full-scape, corrupted into fools-cap, like Welsh rabbit, from Welsh-rare-bit. Scapus, *Lat.* a quire.

the errors on this account were punished with suitable penalties; the vocabulary returned to the pupil for correction, and again exhibited for inspection, till made complete; after which the explanations were added as above stated.

While this business was going on, the next class was dictating, and after it another; as soon as the dictator to the last class had ended, such pupil of the first as had a page full of words in his vocabulary, (exclusive of those just inserted,) proceeded to write that page, with its explanations, upon his slate, from the dictation of some pupil on the opposit\* side of the school, to whom the vocabulary had been previously sent for the purpose; and who, on concluding, immediately handed up the vocabulary and slate for examination. Other classes did the same in rotation; and for the sake of despatch, sometimes three or four pupils were permitted at once. After the correction of the dictation, each of the slates was examined and compared with its corresponding page in the vocabulary; and, if right, that page was marked with the day of the month in red ink at the foot. If wrong, the words upon the slate were dashed out, and no further proceedings with that page allowed till the next dictating day, when the pupil was at liberty to make another trial, after he had finished

\* Deposit, opposit, apposit, composit, *Webster*.



the dictation of that day. If in the mean while he had so neglected to commit the words to memory that he failed a second time, the work stood over for a further trial on the third dictating day; and so on till he could do it correctly. Thus the idler, by delaying to learn his misspelled words, made no improvement in orthography; in consequence, the number of his errors did not lessen, and his vocabulary went on filling, till his work became burdensome by neglect and repeated accumulations. On the other hand, the errors of the industrious diminished, his vocabulary filled slowly, his task grew easy, and the day of dictating was hailed as a day of pleasure and interesting exercise. As a stimulus to action, the indolent were degraded and removed to a lower class, whenever they suffered eight pages of their vocabulary to remain unmarked,† and a smaller penalty was inflicted for half that number. At length, wearied with toiling under an increasing burden,\* the pupil generally discovered that diligence and industry only could relieve him; and this urged him to try an experiment which was uniformly successful.

\* Burden, unburthen, *Walker*.†

† A boy has been known to prick his finger, and forge the red ink mark at the bottom of the pages of his vocabulary with blood, to screen his idleness. Such tricks were readily detected, and as promptly punished by additional exercises in dictating, for the purpose of increasing that work which was attempted to be evaded.

The remainder of the day was employed in other work, which united exercises of memory, and of practical grammar or composition, with practical orthography. This was done in the following manner: The tutor read aloud a short anecdote, a passage from history, or an extract from some book of science, adapted to the comprehension of the pupils. The passage was read as deliberately and distinctly as possible twice over; the class of pupils for whom it was intended, having been previously informed that it was to be written on slates, or paper, as an exercise of memory. As soon as the second reading was finished, the pupils began to write, and when they had done, the exercises were examined; the errors were marked; and each exercise numbered according to its merit. The writers were then called up, their exercises delivered to them, and the original read aloud by the tutor, whilst every pupil attended to his own copy, and noted its defects. After this, the errors were corrected in the same manner as in the former exercises, and inserted in the vocabulary.

These exercises were occasionally varied, so as to train the juvenile understanding to future attempts at composition. Insted\* of an exact copy, the pupils were directed to express the sense of the original in their

\* Insted, *Webster*. Stedfast, *Bailey*. Stedfastness, *Walker's Rhyming Dict.*

own language. These performances were treated like the last; and the post of honor assigned to that writer who had expressed the sense in language the most independent of the original.

To pupils thus prepared, the task of writing letters, and themes or essays, was not irksome. The memory had been previously furnished with a stock of the elements of language, and the understanding exercised in the use of them. Composition, with its formidable train of difficulties, was disarmed of its terrors, and became not only easy and pleasant, but was considered as in the highest degree honorary.

It may not be improper to remark here, that language is acquired by imitation; that children cannot imitate themselves; and that while employed in the manner here described, they are not only laying up a fund of words and sentiments, but learning to form a *stile*\* by imitating that of others. Without some help of this kind, the boy who does not like to read (and there are many in this class) may be exercised in composition; may weary himself, and exhaust the patience of his teacher; and finally leave the school in disgust, with the character of a confirmed dunce.

The little Work here offered to the notice

\* Bailey and Martin prefer *i* in *stile*.



of teachers, is not meant as a general repository from whence all the wants of their schools are to be supplied. Had the author wished to make a book from books, a more favorable opportunity could not have been desired; and the convenience of those for whose use it is principally intended, might have been promoted by such a step. To supply its deficiencies in this respect, he would recommend the practice of keeping several collections of extracts in manuscript; some for the younger, and others for the more advanced scholars.\*

The Exercises contained in the following sheets have been drawn up with a view to be useful, not only for the common purposes of dictating, but that the matter thus brought under the notice of the pupil, may be more applicable to his present wants, than the promiscuous selections from books, and prepare him to receive more benefit afterwards from those selections. For this purpose, a collection of the most common words of similar sound, but of different signification and spelling, has been exhibited in such a way as to show the distinction of the words, by the meaning of the sentence in which they are introduced. Paragraphs also have been written, contrived to include words wherein the orthography and pro-

\* Children are capable of dictating as soon as they are able to write legibly, if the words and matter are suited to their ages.

nunciation are at variance; wherein difficulties arise to learners from the irregular formation of derivatives; from comparison with similar words; and from other causes. This subject has been pursued in Letters, which not only afford a convenient mode of introducing remarks on anomalous words and common errors, but are particularly suitable for exercises in dictating, as they may serve as models for initiating youth into a species of composition, of all kinds perhaps the most generally used.

The intelligent preceptor will not let slip the opportunity which the public reading of an exercise affords, for a lecture on the merit of the respective performances before him, as it respects the matter, the language, or the errors of the composition. He will hold up to censure the blunders of the careless; give encouragement to the well-meant though feeble endeavors of the industrious; and point out as examples for imitation, the successful efforts of genius.\*

In the selection of pieces for dictating, the tutor will choose such as are of a convenient length, and adapted to the capacities of his scholars. After the example of Mr. Murray, he will fix upon those calculated to improve the mind and mend the

\* The exercises in composition were corrected in the evening, and read to the pupils on the following Saturday morning.

heart; and while ranging through the fields of literature and science in search of suitable extracts, he will be careful to exclude every thing improper for the mind and the ear of youth. He will remember, that it is incumbent on him to teach his pupils to be good as well as learned; and that to give due weight to his precepts, they must be accompanied by example; that his opportunities for doing good are numerous; and that the future happiness or misery of many, may depend on the performance or neglect of those duties which his station imposes upon him.

*Exemplification of the Marks used to point out the  
Errors in Dictation Exercises.*

York, Jan. 20, 1824,

Dear Brother,

My farther has desired me to rite             
a letter to you, hand says <sup>✓</sup> i can do it if I  
will, but you no <sup>✓</sup> i niver learnt to right  
letters so <sup>✓</sup> You must exkuse me if I cannot  
do as well has <sup>✓</sup> tom. I | have many things tell <sup>^</sup>  
you, but I cant toke to you this | way; so  
you add better <sup>✓</sup> Come and se me, and  
then you shall here all a bout it <sup>^</sup>

I ham your Affeckshonate brother,

Samuel <sup>✓</sup> watson.

P. S. Tom as been sculking behind the  
skreen, and has thrown it hup on my foot,  
and toes.

Errors	{	Words . . . . .	41
		Capitals and Points . . . . .	9
Total,			<u>50</u>

*The Errors of the foregoing Exercise corrected,  
and ready to be copied into the Vocabulary.*

Father	(Right)	Hear
Farther	(Rite)	Here
Write	(Wright)	About
Rite	Excuse	Am
Right	As	Ham
Wright	Has	Affectionate
And	I have	(Has)
Hand	To	(As)
Know	Cannot	Sculk-
No	Talk	Screen-
Gnaw	This way	Upon
Never	Had	Hurt
Learned	Add	My
(Write)*	See	

\* Duplicates.

N. B. A blank line is placed *after* the preferable form of a variable word, as, *screen*, *sculk*, better than *skreen*, *skulk*.

*The corrections with their explanations as they stand in the Vocabulary; the duplicates having been previously canceled.\**

Father, a parent.	I have.
Farther, at a greater distance.	To, a preposition.
Write, to make letters	Cannot.
Rite, a solemn act of religion.	Talk.
Right, not wrong.	This way.
Wright, a carpenter.	Had, possessed.
And, a conjunction.	Add, to put together.
Hand, a part of the body.	See, to perceive by the eye.
Know, to be informed of.	Hear, to perceive by the ear.
No, the word of refusal.	Here, in this place.
Gnaw, to bite.	About.
Never.	Am, to be.
Learned.	Ham, the thigh of a hog.
Excuse.	Affectionate
As, in the same manner.	Sulk.—†
Has, possesses.	Screen.—
	Upon.
	Hurt.
	My.

\* Canceled with one l, Perry's rule. † See Rules, p. 19.

*Explanation of the marks used in page 14.*

A LINE under a word shows that word to be erroneously spelled, as ‘*niver,*’ ‘*toke,*’ ‘*exkuse,*’ &c. Words illegibly written are marked in the same manner, and treated as errors, notwithstanding any excuses offered by the writer in palliation of his negligence.

Two or more lines denote a mistake of one word for another of similar sound but of different signification, as ‘*farthèr*’ for *father*, ‘*hand*’ for *and*, &c. When more than two lines are used they show the number of words of similar sound to that marked, as ‘*rite,*’ *write, right, wright.*

The perpendicular line is used to separate words when too near one another, as, ‘*Ihave,*’ ‘*thisway.*’

The curved line connects the parts of a word which are not properly joined, as ‘*a bout;*’ and when the word is misspelled also, the double error is denoted by a strait line united to the curve, as ‘*hup on.*’

The waved line points out words of varied or doubtful spelling, and warns the pupil to consult his dictionary\* as to the best mode of spelling the word so marked, as ‘*sculking,*’ ‘*skreen.*’

The caret indicates something omitted, as the *semicolon* after ‘*letters,*’ the word *to* after ‘*things,*’ and the *period* after ‘*a bout it.*’ When more words than one are omit-

\* See the Rules on page 19.



ted, the number is shown by a figure within the caret, as in that between ‘*and*’ and ‘*toes*’ in the last line.

The mark over a small letter shows that it ought to be a capital, as the pronoun ‘*i*,’ the ‘*t*’ in ‘*tom*,’ and the ‘*w*’ in ‘*watson*.’ The same mark over a capital signifies that it should be a small letter, as ‘*Y*’ in ‘*You*,’ ‘*C*’ in ‘*Come*,’ and ‘*A*’ in ‘*Affeckshonate*.’

NOTE.—This book having been made in *Yorkshire*, has many corrections which are not applicable to this country, for our people *never* pronounce “and, hand;” “am, ham;” “as, has;” alike, nor ever mistake “no” and “gnaw.” The pronunciation of the language in this country is generally much better than it is in England, even than that of their pronouncing dictionaries; of which no two agree; and Walker’s (which is most generally used in this country) contradicts itself in numerous places. Perry and Jones are the best which I have seen. Perry’s system is exceedingly ingenious; and it is to be regretted, that his dictionary, which was formerly in use in our schools, has been superseded by a worse one. Jones’s Dictionary was made expressly to correct Sheridan and Walker, but the latter more particularly; and it had in England a most unparalleled sale, being reprinted annually for a considerable number of years. I have before me the ninth edition, which was printed twenty-four years ago, that is in 1804, since which time the undeserved popularity of Walker has sprung up in this country more through the influence of booksellers than the approbation of scholars.

Jameson’s Dictionary, just published in London, corrects Walker still further, and brings the pronunciation back to what it was before Sheridan appeared.

Of the numerous editions of Walker, no two agree, and no one is consistent with itself or the principles of its author. Whenever Walker is quoted in this work, the reader will please to observe that the reference is to Mr. Walker’s *own* Dictionary, third quarto Edition, London,



*Rules for Spelling VARIABLE Words.*

1. Omit *u* in unaccented syllables formerly spelled with *ou*, as, honor, favor, labor.
2. Omit *k* in the end of words formerly spelled with *ck*, as, music, public.
3. Prefer *a* to *au*, as, lanch, stanch—launch, staunch.
4. Prefer *a* to *e*, as, gray, vail—grey, veil.
5. Prefer *e* to *æ* or *œ*, as, Cesar, phenix, economy—Cæsar, phœnix, œconomy.
6. Prefer *i* when not final to *y*, as, cider, tiger—cyder, tyger.
7. Prefer *y* final to *i*, *ie*, *oe*, or *ey*, as, demy, bely, felly, vally—demi, belie, fellow, valley.
8. Prefer *u* to *o*, *ou*, or *w*, as, sponge, curtain, aukward, croud—sponge, courtine, awkward, crowd.
9. Prefer *e* final to two vowels before a consonant, as, complete, supreme, clothe, lothe—compleat, supream, cloath, loathe.
10. Prefer *ee* to *ea*, as, cheerful—chearful.
11. Reject *e* final when useless, as, ransom, auburn, elicit. deposit, steril, indocil, germ—ransome, auburne, elicite, deposite, sterile, indocile, germe.
12. Prefer *ue* to *ew* or *eu*, as, cruet, cue, fuel—crewet, queue, fewel.
13. Prefer *c* to *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, as,

1802; the final revision of which was the author's last work; and for the completion of which he inserts a note of thanks at the end. Of the editions printed since the author's death, some are better and some worse, but none strictly agree with the original.—*Ed.*

scull, scate, sconce, screen, sclerotic—skull, skate, skonce, skreen, sklerotic.

14. Prefer *f* to *ph*, as, frenzy—phrenzy.

15. Prefer *z* to *s* when the sound requires it, as, frenzy, eraze, poize—frensy, erase, poise.

16. Prefer *j* to *g* soft, as, jill, jennet—gill, gennet.

17. Prefer *c*, *ck*, or *k* to *qu*, as, coif, checker, key—quoif, chequer, quay.

18. Prefer *er* to *ar* or *or*, as, brier, visiter, instructor—briar, visitor, instructor.

19. Prefer *s* to soft *t*, as, torsion, ancient, vicious—tortion, antient, vitious.

20. Prefer *s* to *c* soft, as, expense, defense—expence, defence.

21. Prefer *v* to *ph* or *f*, as, vial, vat—phial, fat.

22. Prefer *x* to *cs* or *ct*, as, extasy, connexion—ecstasy, connection.

23. Prefer the shortest if equally correct, as, colonade, vermilion, bilious, banian, bias, canvas, christmas—colonnade, vermillion, billious, bannyan, or bannian, biass, canvass, christmass.

24. Anglicize foreign words, as, center, savan, musketo—centre, sçavan, mosquito.

25. Monosyllables ending with double letters, except *ss*, drop one letter in compounds, as, fulfil, farewel, welfare, until.

26. The final consonant is not doubled in derivations when not under the accent, as, worship, worshiper, level, leveler.\*

N. B. For authorities, the reader is referred to the Appendix.

\* See Perry's Rule, p. 15. 8vo. Dict.

## PART II.

*Exercises for Dictating.*

1. IF you wish to be wise and good, you must do as wise and good men do, and in time you will be like them.

2. When your friends give you good advice, do not forget to thank them; and take care to profit by it.

3. You may play for the good of your health, but remember that you do not play when you ought to be at work.

4. Honor and obey your parents, for they, under God, are the authors of your being, and your best friends.

5. Those who have books, and who love to read, are seldom dull for want of company; books are their companions.

6. When you do not know how to act rightly in any case, think how one whom you know to be wise would act in that case, and do accordingly.

7. You should not laugh at the ignorance of those who are not sent to school

as you are: they might perhaps have been wiser than you, if they had been as well taught.

8. If you play with bad boys or with bad girls, nobody will think that you are very good; and the proverb says, "If you tell me what company you keep, I will tell you what you are."

9. It is a good thing to spell well, and to write well also; but he who will not learn to spell, needs not learn to write, for his writing could not be read.

10. Youth is the proper time for learning wisdom, manhood for practising it, and age for teaching it to others.

11. By being ready to assist others, you may hope for assistance yourself if you should happen to want it. It is good to make friends, but better not to need them.

12. You owe more to your parents than you can pay them in any other way, than by becoming what they wish you to be.

13. It is not enough to spell words by rote: the proof of good spelling is writing correctly; for writing is spelling reduced to practice, and orthography is never learned without writing.

14. If you are ever at a loss with respect to your conduct towards another person, you will do well to ask yourself how you would like him to act, if he was in your place and you in his ?

15. Never allow yourself to be fretful and peevish. Those who indulge in such childish passions, find many occasions for exercising them ; and they are bad to quit when confirmed by habit.

16. Beware of too much familiarity with a stranger : a sudden friend is a suspicious character. True friendship is not the offspring of a momentary acquaintance.

17. When a bad speller writes, he is sure to be laughed at by those who read what he has written, because bad spellers are liable to be mistaken for blockheads.

18. If you wish to be loved and respected by others, show that you deserve love and respect, by your affability and kindness to all with whom you have any thing to do.

19. Whenever you have committed a fault, take care to acknowledge it immediately ; and you will find it as easy to obtain pardon by being your own accuser, as by a defense against the accusation of

another. Besides, punishment is thrown away upon the penitent.

20. Your parents send you to school to be instructed in what is good and useful: take care that you do not disappoint them, and cheat yourself.

21. Learn to be moderate in your desires; this will improve your happiness by diminishing the number of your wants; and these, being few, will be easily satisfied.

22. Never do that to any one which you would not like him to do to you. Remember, the Scripture says, "Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

23. Some of your companions may perhaps be ill-tempered and rude to you; if you would punish them, laugh at their rage; but if you wish to show your own superiority, forgive and pity them.

24. Persons who have no curiosity, and who never stop to examine things, may be said to pass through the world with their eyes open, and yet see nothing in it.

25. Do not think yourself better than others; for if you do they will despise you, and do all they can to mortify your pride, and humble you.



26. If you know a person who is remarkable for piety and virtue, endeavor to become acquainted with him, learn his sentiments, and copy his example.

27. If your talents are not of the first order, they must be industriously applied; and by this means, they may be rendered quite as useful, as those of a more brilliant kind worse applied, or grown rusty through want of use.

28. Churches in Turkey are called mosks.\* Insted† of steeples and bells as in England, they have minarets or small towers with projecting galleries, from which proper persons call the people to worship.

29. Never promise any thing unless you have the power as well as the will to make good your engagement. It is better to perform without a promise, than to promise without performance. Those who are ready promisers are often slow performers.

30. Silent letters, which are very common in the English language, are a great plague to learners. If they could be rejected, it would be a very great advantage.

31. You should speak the truth on every

\* Mosks, *Bailey*, Rule 24.

† See page 9.



occasion, even when it may happen to bring down censure upon you. This will be honorable to your character, while others are despised for their ingenuity in concealing faults.

32. When a man attempts to confirm his opinion by a wager, it is evident that his arguments in support of it are too light, and so he throws in his purse to turn the scale in his favor.

33. We ought not to form a hasty judgment of persons from a slight acquaintance. A more correct knowledge of them might probably show us that some are worse, and others much better, than we thought them to be. To develop the true characters of men is no easy matter.

34. The errors of a bad speller are sometimes detected by those who are no better than he is; and who will not be the less severe upon his blunders for being blunderers themselves. This is very provoking, and none but a dunce can bear it with patience.

35. Boys will not learn, because they cannot spare time from play; men will not learn, because they are ashamed to be thought ignorant; aged persons cannot learn, because they are not disposed to

study, and if they were, they would want new memories.

36. We mistake if we suppose that the rich and great are the only happy persons in the world, and that the poor are the most miserable. The rich have troubles of which the poor have no conception; and the latter, particularly those of pious and virtuous habits, have comforts to which the rich are often strangers.

37. When you have children, you will be able to appreciate the care and anxiety with which your own parents are now laboring to promote your best interests, by instilling into your minds virtuous and honorable sentiments, and by having you instructed in every thing likely to be of service in your progress through life. You will know that they did not teaze\* you with advice, and check your levities, because they could not join in your pleasures, but because they were prompted by those feelings which none but parents can experience, and which none but children can treat with disrespect.

38. It is a great misfortune to be without employment. The mind is constantly in action, and, if not occupied in something

\* Teaze, *Bailey* and *Entick*; also *Johnson* and *Walker* under *vexation* and *vexatious!* and *Dyche* and *Barclay* under *torment!*

useful, it will be engaged with trifles, and trifling is unfriendly to virtue. Idleness opens the door\* to vice: industry guards the passage against the intrusion of improper thoughts and habits; willingly admitting those only which are favorable to the interests of wisdom and piety.

39. Many persons imagine that fine clothes, rich furniture, and expensive habits increase their consequence, and secure respectability† in the eyes of their neighbors. These people do not seem to be aware that the attempt to soar beyond their proper sphere, subjects them to the scrutinizing ordeal of envy; and they seldom discover the true state of the case, till pride and extravagance have reduced them to poverty, when respectability vanishes like a shadow, and their endeavor to shine is remembered only to their shame.

\* *D, o, r, e* is the proper spelling, and so written by good old authors. In *door* and *floor*, formerly written with a final *e*, *doore* and *floore*, the wrong letter was omitted. It should have been *dore*, omitting one of the intermediate *o*'s. These two and *brooch*, are all the words in which *oo* sounds like *o* long. *Blood* and *flood*, formerly *bloud*, *floud*, pronounced short like *ou* in *courage*, would have been better altered by leaving out the *o*, *blud*, *flud*, like *stud*, *spud*. These two are all in which *oo* has the sound of *u* short. It would be well to correct these anomalies. See *blood* in the Appendix.

† *Respectability* is not found in *Johnson* or *Walker*. It is however a good word, and found in *Todd* and *Webster*.

40. The beauties of the mind are not always united to those of the body. A handsome exterior often serves as a cloke\* to cover a weak or depraved understanding; and a plain face sometimes performs the office of a mask to a wise head, or a pleasing disposition. Beauties seldom take pains to be agreeable, because the incense of superficial observers feeds their vanity; while those who are cast in nature's plainer mold,† are more solicitous to improve their minds, that they may secure the approbation of the wise and the good.

41. We are very apt to judge favorably of our own merits, and to be blind to our faults. With a microscopic eye we examine the former, and that in the clearest light; but suffer the latter to pass without notice or observation. This might be productive of much evil, if it was not counterbalanced by the opinions of others, who examine us with less partial eyes, and who are always ready to pull us back, whenever we advance a step before them.

42. Some disputants argue for truth, but many for victory. He whose object is to propagate the truth from what he already knows of the subject in debate, ought never to turn a deaf ear to the arguments on the

\* Cloke. *Martin* and also *Johnson* under *mantle*.

† Mold, *Bailey*.

opposit\* side; because it is possible that they may throw additional light on it, or place it in such a point of view, as to convince him that his opinion had been hastily adopted; and in this case he would profit by the contest. On the other hand, he who disputes for the sake of victory, refuses to listen to reason and the evidence of facts; his object being not to elicit† truth, but to have the last word.

43. You wish to be wise,—to be learned,—to be a gentleman: but are you willing to take the trouble of performing the exercises and acquiring the requisits necessary to entitle you to such a character? Will you read books and study men, that you may become wise? and have you determined to labor in the fields of literature and science, till you merit the epithet, learned? When you have accomplished this, and added those blandishments which complete the character of the real gentleman, you may assume it when you please.—Some will tell you that all this is unnecessary, because you are rich; but riches alone, will not make a gentleman.

44. Modesty is amiable at every age, but particularly so in youth. Unaccustomed to comparison, and consequently

\* Opposite and deposit, *Bailey and Martin!*+

† Elicite and solicit, *Johnson!*+



ignorant of his rank in the scale of merit, the modest youth is less sensible of his own worth, than conscious of his imperfections; and is willing to decline the distinctions of one, for fear of exposing the other. As he courts no praise, he excites no rivalry, and every one is his friend. But time, the great unfold of events, places things in their proper light: the hidden talent can no longer be concealed; the diffident possessor of it is pressed into the service of the public; and, by the voluntary surrender of their pretensions, he becomes the general depository of secrets, the solver of difficulties, and the arbiter of the disputes of his youthful companions.

45. The hope of enjoying in the evening of life, those good things which industry and economy provide for that period, is a constant stimulus to action, and the primary cause of those exertions that produce so much wealth in this bustling world. These hopes are however frequently destroyed. Death, who spares neither the industrious nor the idle, sometimes calls prematurely, and transfers to the latter what was collected by the former; and declining health often takes away the power of enjoyment. Happy then are those, who, in the vigor of life, while making provision for the body, have not neglected to lay up treasure in heaven, of the enjoyment of which neither sickness nor death can deprive them.

## PART III.

*Exercises on Words of similar Sounds, but of different Spelling and Signification.*

## SECTION I.

1. *Abel* Smith is so *weak* that he is not *able* to come to town this *week*.

2. It is right to *accept* a present, *except* it is an improper one.

3. It is not easy to procure *access* to some great men, from the *excess* of pride and grandure\* with which they are surrounded.

4. *Thomas* has lost his *Accidence*, and also his dictionary : by these *accidents* he is deprived of the means of prosecuting his studies.

5. Frequent executions deeply *affect* the passions of spectators, but they have not the desired *effect* upon the actions of society at large.

6. I *advise* you to give due attention to the *advice* of your preceptor.

7. The *heir* to a large estate assumes an *air* of consequence among those who breathe

\* *Martin* prefers *grandure* which is English ; *grandeur* is French.



the same *air* with himself, and *are* his superiors in every thing but fortune.

8. A *hare* is a wild animal, covered with a kind of fur mixed with long *hair*.

9. You know the difference between the *arc* of a circle, and the *ark* in which Noah and his family were preserved from the flood.\*

10. *All* shoemakers use a tool commonly called an *awl*.

11. In ancient times it was customary to offer sacrifice upon an *altar*: this kind of worship was *altered*, and afterwards abolished on the establishment of the Christian religion.

12. Scholars ought not to be *allowed* to speak *aloud* to one another in the school.

13. *Anne* does not mind her work: she is *an* idle girl.

14. The sailors put an *anker* of brandy on board, and then weighed *anchor*, and set sail for Holland.

15. *I'll* shew you a monument in the south *ile* of this church, which has lately

\* See the Note on page 28.

been erected for a native of the *isle* of Ely, in Cambridgeshire.

16. In his late *reign*, Bonaparte rode over a rough *road*, in a storm of *rain*, and broke the *rein* of his *bridle*.

17. A quadruped has *four* feet. The two hind feet are called lower extremities, and the two *fore* feet upper extremities.

18. He went *forth* the *fourth* time late at *night*, and brought home a wounded *knight* whom *no* one could *know*. He was found in a grassy *lane*, where he had *lain* for several hours.

19. *Some* part is already gone from the *sum* of our lives, and the present *hours* only are *ours*.

20. He went to Rockaway to *see* the *sea*. Such a *scene* he had never *seen*.

21. Boards are made of *fir* trees, and hats of beaver's *fur*.

22. *Lair* is contracted for *layer*; *stair* for

*Staid*, like *paid*, *said*, *afraid*, is contracted from *stay-ed*, and the contracted form seems likely to prevail; tho some persons attempt a distinction between *STAI*D, sober, and *STAY*ED, the participle of *stay*. This distinction is useless.

*stayer*. *Prayer* is shortened in sound but not in spelling.

23. Don Quixote was a knight *errant* ; his companion Sancho was an *arrant* simpleton, and was sent on many a foolish *errand* by his master.

24. The *ascent* up the hill is so very steep that I can hardly *assent* to walk to the top of it.

25. The man fell from his horse and remained without any *assistance*, till a surgeon and two of his *assistants* arrived from town, and dressed his wounds.

26. The *attendants* on company at inns are obliged to be always ready in *attendance* when strangers arrive.

27. An *auger* is a carpenter's tool ; and an *augur* is one who pretends to foretel future events by signs.

28. The man was taken in the act of stealing a *bale* of goods, and would have been committed to prison, had not a friend become *bail* for his appearance at court.

29. While the man stopped to *bait* his horse at the inn, I inquired if he would *bate* any thing of the price he asked for him in the morning.

30. *Baize* is a kind of cloth; and *bays* is the imaginary crown of a poet.

31. *Barbara* Stockdale thought that the *barberry* tree had been brought from *Barbary* in Africa.

32. The little boy was *bare* headed, and could *bear* heat and cold without injury to his health. He was much pleased when he saw the *bear* dance.

33. The *manor* of the *baron* was not profitable, because the soil was *barren*, and it was cultivated in a negligent *manner*.

34. *Base*, in music, signifies *low*, and *base* conduct has the same general meaning. Many modern authors make no distinction between these words, but the former is sometimes written *b,α,ss*.\*

35. The Turkish *Bey* rode upon a *bay* horse, at the funeral of the *Dey* of Algiers, who died one *day* last week.

36. It must *be* a cruel act to murder a *bee* for its honey; and yet this is constantly done.

37. I took a walk on the *beach* where the

\* *Martin* prefers *base*.

prospect was dreary; and where neither hedge nor shady *beech* could be found to shield me from the burning rays of the sun.

38. Cesar Johnson has *been* in the field pulling *beans*. He thrashed them, and put them into a *bin*.

39. Eusebius began to *beat* Benjamin, because he refused to give him a piece of *beet* root which he was eating.

40. The *belles* and *beaux* were assembled at *bowbells*.

41. The Indian carried his *bow*, but would not *bow*.

42. *Beer* is a well known malt liquor: a *bier* was formerly used to carry the dead to the grave.

43. A *berry* is a kind of fruit: to *bury* signifies to inter the dead.

44. It is *better* to be a peacemaker than a *bettor* of wagers.

45. The wind *blew* so hard that Helen lost her bonnet, and also a *blue* handkerchief which she had on her neck.

46. It is common to *bore* a hole through the nose of a *boar*, and to put a ring in it.

47. Isaac Mason broke his leg, and was

*borne* to his house by three men on the day that his first child was *born*. This misfortune he has *borne* with the greatest fortitude.

48. Some of the rotten *boroughs* of England deserted by men, afford *burrows* for rabbits.

49. Christopher made a *bow* to his uncle, and as he was turning round to the company, his hat was snatched off by the *bough* of a tree.

50. When we arrived at *Brest*, my fellow traveler\* got a fall, and hurt both his arm and his *breast*.

51. The artillery men immediately applied themselves to the *breech* of the gun, and pointing it at the wall of the castle, soon made a *breach* in it.

52. A *Briton* is a native of the island of Great *Britain*.

53. *By* industry and economy, the man has saved as much money as will *buy* a cow.

54. The brewer takes care to *bruise* or grind his malt before he *brues*† his beer.

\* Traveler, *Perry*.  
Brew and imbrew, *Bailey*.  
*Walker, &c.* See Rule 12.

† Brue and imbrue, *Martin*,  
Brew and imbrue! *Johnson*,



## SECTION II.

1. It is not known whether *Cain* killed his brother *Abel* with a walking *cane* or some other weapon.

2. A *calendar*\* is a register of the months and days of the year: a *calender*\* is a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

3. A *canon* is a rule or law; and a great gun used in war is called a *cannon*.

4. Rome is the *capital* of Italy; and the *Capitol* is an ancient building in it.

5. The *sealing* of a letter and the *ceiling* of a room are differently spelled.

6. The man offered to *sell* his honey before it was drained from the *cells* of the combs.

7. A *censer* was a vessel in which incense was burned, and a *ensor* was an officer in Rome.

\* *Calender*, (a press,) *Martin*, the same as *Calender*, (a register,) *Martin*, *Webster*, *Lewis*. *Calendar*, J. Br. E. &c. *Callender*, *Webster*, under *almanac*. *Kalender*, *Webster*. *Kalendar*, J. B. M. Br. C. In *Lewis's History of Translations of the Bible*, the word is frequently and uniformly written *calender*.



8. The *cession* of Java to the Dutch was settled by an act of the last *session* of parliament.

9. The *chord* line of an arc of a circle resembles the *cord* of a bow.

10. From the *site* of the old castle, a delightful view bursts upon the *sight* at once.

11. The man was *cited* to appear before the magistrate, who, being a little short *sighted*, did not immediately know him.

12. Alexander *Clarke* had many debts owing to him, and he sent his *clerk* to collect them.

13. The *clause* of a sentence is not written like the *claws* of a bird.

14. Such is the *course* of things in this world, that the rich live sumptuously, and the poor on *coarse* and homely fare.

15. Do you know the difference between the *core* of an apple, and a *corps* of soldiers?

16. Many of my *correspondents* inform me that the country is in a disturbed state; and, from a *correspondence* with some friends

in Ireland, I learn that there are many disaffected persons in that country also.

17. The *Privy Council* is composed of ministers of state, who meet to give advice and *counsel* to the king of England.

18. Remember that a *courier* is a messenger, and that a *currier* is a dresser of leather, and also that they are differently pronounced.

19. The two ships *Astrea* and *Jason* sailed to *cruise* in the Mediterranean sea, but their *crews* becoming unhealthy, they were obliged to return.

20. *Minx* a pert wanton girl is sometimes confounded with *mink*, a small black quadruped, valued for its fur.

21. In the *culture* of this plant the farmers use a plow without a *culter*.

22. You have written *currant*,\* a fruit, instead of *current*, a stream of water.

23. *Eustace Williamson* *deserted* the table before the *dessert* was set upon it.

\* *Currant*, from *Corinth*, a city; like *Persicum*, a peach; *Cerāsus*, a cherry; *Damascene*, a damson; four names of fruits, which are merely the contracted, or corrupted names of the places from which they came.

24. *Dew* is drops of water upon grass and other vegetables in the fields; and a debt is said to be *due* when it ought to be paid.

25. There is a great *difformity* between the beauty of the one and the *deformity* of the other.

26. The *disease* was so violent that the man was not able to make his will before his *decease*.

27. The American *sailors* are active, and their vessels are fast *sailers*.

28. Arthur *Dunn* went to York, and when he had *done* his business there, he returned home on his *dun* mare.

29. Some mistake *e'er*, that is ever, for *ere*, before; and others for *ear* of the head.

30. Several manuscripts are still *extant* in the Museum; from a perusal of which, this history has been carried to a greater *extent* than was at first proposed.

31. You say you are *faint* and weak, which is only a *feint* to deceive us.

32. I would *fain* know why you *feign* to be sick, when you are really not ill.

33. We went to Doncaster *fair*, and saw

many gentlemen and many *fair* ladies: at dinner, we did not *fare* very well; so we ordered a chaise, paid the *fare*, and came home to tea.

34. Little Frank walked *farther* than his sister, who soon grew tired, and was carried in her *father's* arms.

35. The crazy girl had the floor of her room strowed with dazies\* and other *flowers*; and the table covered with *flour*,† like that of a bakehouse.

36. The water was very *foul* and muddy, but we found plenty of wild *fowl* near it.

37. Mr. *Francis* Johnson and Miss *Frances* Murray are cousins, and much alike.

38. *Fungous* flesh sometimes rises in wounds: a *fungus* is a mushroom.

39. Eliza met us at the *gate*: she has grown much, but her *gait* is very awkward.

40. The boat in *tow*, has passed the *tower*. When the clouds hang *low*, they are said to *lower*.

\* Dazy, *Martin*; dazied, *Johnson*.

† *Walker* says *flour*, more properly *flower*! o.u.r is better, See Rule 23.

41. The *jester* was a great mimic, and amused the company with his odd *gestures* as well as wit.

42. A member of the *guild* or corporation was employed to *gild* the ornaments within the room.

43. Picture frames are *gilt* with gold. Wicked men are often miserable : their *guilt* stares them in the face.

44. With all his *grandure*\* and state, Mr. Pemberton's house is *grander* than his.

45. The *grate* is large, and the fire is proportionably *great*.

46. They bent the *boughs* like a bow to form a *bower*. They could not *show* the fireworks on account of the *shower*.

47. This soldier looks very sad; he *grieves* because he has lost the *greaves* which protected his legs from danger.

### SECTION III.

1. THE park keeper killed one of the *deer*; it was a young *hart*, and instantly fell, being shot through the *heart*. The flesh of it was sold very *dear*.

\* *Grandure, Martin.*—

2. A well sheltered and secure *haven* is a kind of *heaven* to mariners after a storm.
3. Nathan's shoe has hurt his *heel*, and he has applied a plaster to *heal* it.
4. Come *here*, and you shall *hear* the organ.
5. *You* may go and see the *ewe* and lamb under the *yew* tree.
6. There was another tree of the same green *hue*, and *Hugh* Wright came and *hewed* it down with his ax.
7. Sibyl Anderson entertained *him* much by singing a *hymn*.
8. If we work hard, we shall have *our* liberty in about half an *hour*.
9. The heathens worshiped\* *idols*; and some who are called Christians are too *idle* to go to church.
10. The *impostor* escaped before the *imposture* was discovered.
11. Rebekah sat down *in* the house before she knew that it was an *inn*.

\* Worshiped, *Perry* and *Gilchrist*.



12. Sampson Russel has got a little *insight* into his trade, and this will *incite* his curiosity to a more extensive acquaintance with the subject.

13. Learned men *indite* letters ; and jurors *indict* felons.\*

14. We do not read in the Bible that trial by *jury*, as with us, was used in *Jewry* by the ancient inhabitants.

15. The fox was *killed* near the brick *kiln*.

16. Take care that you do not write the *nave* of a wheel for a cheating *knave*.

17. Phebe Watson *knew* not that Ursula Hill was a *new* scholar.

18. The farmer *mows* his hay and packs it away in his *mows* ; and *sows* his grain to feed his *sows*.

19. Phillis was *not* able to unty the *knot*, and so she cut it with a knife.

20. Little Joe's mother said to him, *lay* by your book, and go and *lie*† down on the bed ; Joe very willingly *laid* down his book, but took up a dish to *lade* water out of a tub in

\* See the Appendix.

Ly, *Martin*. Rule 7.



the kitchen. At length he grew tired and went to bed; and having *lain* about an hour, he got up and walked down the *lane* to seek his brother.

21. The man who *lacks* religion, is *lax* in his morals.

22. A *Latin* scholar should know that *latten* is a kind of brass, or thin plates of iron covered with tin.\*

23. The gentleman *led* me up the hill to see the *lead* mine. The ore is called galena.

24. With your permission, I will *leave* the horse, as I had as *lieve* walk.

25. A *legislator* is a member of the *legislature*.

26. The boy knew how to *lessen* his work, and accordingly said a very short *lesson*.

27. *Lettice* Agar would not eat salad with *lettuce* in it.

28. After the *levee*, the king proposed to *levy* a tax on ships employed in the Mediterranean sea.

29. A *liar* is not believed even when he speaks the truth. A *lier* in wait for others

\* *Lattin* or *latten*, *Johnson* and *Barclay* say "brass," *Bailey* and *Dyche* say "iron tinned over," *Martin* gives both.

is often detected. A *lyre* is a musical instrument.

30. The *lynx* broke two *links* of his chain, and finding himself *loose*, he escaped from his keeper, who was sorry to *lose* him.

31. The soup was *made* by Mrs. Aston's *maid*, who is a very good cook.

32. The king's champion wore a coat of *mail* at the coronation; and the *mail* coaches were decorated with ribands:\* the concourse of persons both *male* and female was immense.

33. The sailor, who was not accustomed to riding, seized the horse's *mane* as he would have done the *main* sail of a ship.

34. Indian corn, in Botany, *Zea mays*, is called *maize*. It does not grow in England, and the sight of our fields might *amaze* a stranger.

35. While the *rowers* were engaged in a *row* on shore, their boat which was not *tied* to the dock, was drifted away by the *tide*.

\* Riband, *J. A. D.* Ribband, *B. M. A.* Ribbon, *B. M. A.* Ribban, *A. D.* Ribon, *Practice.* Dr. Webster derives it from the Welsh, and says it should be *Ribin*.

36. *Martin* Graham did not know that the word *marten*\* is applied to an animal of the weazel kind, as well as to a species of swallow.

37. I cannot excuse your not knowing that a *matrass* is a vessel used by chimists,† and that a *matrice* is a letter mold; but you ought to know that a *mattress* is a quilted bed, and *matross* a soldier.

38. *Mead* is a liquor made of the honey collected by bees from flowers in the *meads*. These industrious insects receive no other *meed* for their labor than to be barbarously destroyed. In the country of the *Medes* the honey is not taken in the same way.

39. Elizabeth, take care of that *medal*, and do not let the child *meddle* with it.

40. The steward placed the *meat* before him, and proceeded to *mete* out the portion of every one present. A quantity of ale *meet* for such a company, was then brought in, of which every one took what was sufficient.

41. *Metal* signifies gold, iron, &c. but *mettle* means spirit, courage, or vivacity.

\* *Marten*, *Godman*. *Martin*, *Turton's Linnè*.

† *Chimist*, *Webster*, also WALKER says "y or its substitute i" among "all the nations of Europe."

42. The hay in the *mow* was cut by the *mower*.

43. When the clouds hang *low* they are said to *lower*. The boat in *tow* has passed the *tower*.

44. A microscope *might* show you a *mite* in the cheese you are eating.

45. The proprietor of the estate is a *minor* of seven years of age; and the colliery upon it has been let to a *miner* on lease for fourteen years.

#### SECTION IV.

1. ALICE Murphy was crossing the *moat*, to see the castle, when she got a *mote* into her eye.

2. The boat was filled with iron *ore*, and was rowed by four sailors with *oars*.

3. It is *our* intention to stay half an *hour* only.

4. Here comes Esther with her milk *pail*. She looks very *pale* and sickly.

5. Michael, you have broken two *panes* of glass, therefore you must order the glazier to repair them for your *pains*.

6. Here is a fine *pear*, Susanna, will you

*pare* it for me? Do, and I will lend you a *pair* of scissors.\*

7. This *palace* is too magnificent for a mortal. *Pallas*, the goddess of wisdom, might be content to reside here.

8. Samuel, there are three words that I think you can spell: viz. *palate*, the instrument of taste; *palet*, a painter's tool; and *pallet*, a little bed.

9. Mr. *Paul* Sandby was one of the *pall* bearers at the funeral.

10. Emanuel *Pole*, Esq. had more votes at the close of the *poll* than either of the other candidates.

11. A *pastor* is the minister of a congregation; it also signifies a shepherd who feeds his flock in a *pasture*.

12. The doctor's *patients* waited till the *patience* of some of them was exhausted.

13. After a little *pause*, the cat sprung forward and caught the mouse in her *paws*.

14. My companion was much *piqued*† at one of the guides who showed us the wonders of the *Peak* in Derbyshire.

\* Scissors. See the Appendix for this *sevenfold* word.

† Piqued is *French*; PEKED would be *English*; i translated is E, and QU, K.

15. The vicar received a visit at the *parsonage*, from the bishop of the diocese. This is the first time he has had the honor of entertaining so great a *personage*.

16. We walked over a large *plain*, and saw some fine sicamores or *plane* trees. On our return, we were accompanied by a joiner with a *plane* and other tools upon his shoulder.

17. The *plaintiff* had lost his trial, and in a *plaintive* voice was lamenting the uncertainty of the law.

18. The landry maid *plaits* linen; the silversmith makes silver *plate*; and the potter supplies us with *plates* for the table.

19. If you *please* we will attend the Court of Common *Pleas* to-morrow.

20. The wall stands quite *plumb*, and an Orleans *plum* tree grows against it.

21. Helen presented me with a volume of *poesy*, just published, and my little sister with a *posy* of flowers.

22. A *popular* speaker addressed the *populace*, who were assembled under the shade of some *poplar* trees near the town. As the



country is very *populous* the meeting was large.

23. The sublime *Porte* has laid a duty on every pipe of *port* wine imported into any of the Turkish *ports*.

24. The apothecary recommended a *po-tion* which he had prepared; but, being bitter, his patient left a *portion* of it in the cup.

25. To *practise* writing essays is extremely useful, and ought to be the regular *practice* of every school.

26. The robber *preys* upon the property of the public. He neither *prays* to God for pardon for his sins, nor does he *praise* him for the health he enjoys.

27. The first *President* of the United States was a man of great abilities, and left an excellent *precedent* for his successors to copy after.

28. The late *precenter* of the cathedral was very munificent; he was the *presenter* of the beautiful chandeleer\* which now adorns the church. This and some other valuable

\* Bailey and Walker spell this word *chandeleer*, which is right; *eer* is always to be preferred to *ier*, in variable words. *Eer* is English, *ier* is French.

*presents* arrived soon after the death of the donor, and were opened in the *presence* of the archbishop and the dean and chapter.

29. The *principles* of religion are unknown to the natives of the country, and this is the *principal* cause of the cruelty of their nature.

30. The *prophet* foretold the destruction of Jerusalem, and the dispersion of the Jews; but the people did not *profit* by his advice.

31. This is less excusable than writing *rabbit*, an animal, for *rabbet*, a joint in carpentry, which is sometimes done.

32. Winter not only deadens the appearance of the vegetable tribe, but threatens to *raze* them from the face of nature. Spring, on the contrary, brings new life, and the drooping plants begin to *raise* their heads, as soon as they become warmed by the genial *rays* of the sun.

33. There are three words which sometimes puzzle learners, viz. *raiser*, one who lifts any thing up; *razor*, to shave with; and *razure*, the act of taking out or obliterating an error in writing.

34. I have *read* the book with the *red*

cover, and think it a very entertaining one.

35. If you *read* the story of Pan, you will discover the original invention of the Pan-dean pipe of unequal *reeds*, now so much in vogue among musicians.

36. The boy threatened to *wrest* the whip from his brother, and could not *rest* till he had got it.

37. The *wretch* procured some poison, and mixed it in a pudding for her husband's dinner: the poor man had no sooner eaten of it, than he fell sick, and began to *retch* violently.

38. The man is a *rigger* of ships: he has caught cold, and from the *rigors* with which he is affected, a fever may be the consequence.

#### SECTION V.

1. James *Wright*, the wheelwright, who is too ignorant to *write* his name, has thought it *right* to attend to the *rites* and ceremonies of the church.

2. Margery began to *wring* her hands as soon as she discovered that her wedding *ring* was lost.

3. The gentleman mounted his horse and *rode* strait to York, from whence he took the *road* to Hull, and arrived there the same evening. The next day he embarked in a ship bound for *Rhode* Island.

4. *Rose* trees were planted in *rows* on each side of the garden.

5. The manners of modern gentlemen are not so *rough* as those of former times; nor do they, like them, wear large *ruffs* about their necks.

6. Mr. Nautilus is become a bankrupt, and the *sale* of his goods is advertised for Wednesday next. The stock is large, and consists of anchors, blocks, *sails*, masts, &c.

7. A gentleman threw himself into the river *Seine* a few days ago, and was drowned. For some time past it had been observed that he was not of *sane* mind.

8. A *satyr* among the heathens, was a horned monster, with the upper parts like a man, and the lower like a goat; a *satire* is a poem in which wickedness or folly is censured.

9. Richard is known to be a *saver* of money, but this transaction *savors* a little of parsimony.

10. The *scenes* in Covent-garden theater, are the most beautiful that I have any where *seen*.

11. The lady *sent* ten cents to the perfumer's for some orris root to *scent* her clothes.

12. Master Henderson was so *silly* as to believe that the *Scilly* islands are in America!

13. *Sculpture* is the work of a *sculptor*, or carver.

14. The cloth certainly did *seem* to be of one piece, for there was no visible *seam* in it.

15. To *sear* means to burn. A *seer* is a prophet. *Cere* is a part of a bird's beak.

16. This officer was the *senior* captain in the service of the Grand *Seignior*.

17. Susan has an eye as black as a *sloe*: she might be a clever girl, if she was not so *slow* in learning any thing.

18. Eagles are accustomed to *soar* aloft in search of prey. A *sore* is an ulcer or wound.

19. I borrowed a *sum* of money at the

bank in February, and intend to return *some* of it next week.

20. The *sun* was hot, and the old man grew faint, when his *son* requested him to repose, under the shade of a large oak that grew by the side of the road.

21. A beef *steak* and a hedge *stake*, tho written differently, are pronounced alike.

22. After he had traveled through several counties, he became *stationary*, and settled at Bristol, where he opened a shop for books and *stationery* goods of every description.

23. Several bars of *steel* were found in the possession of the prisoner; and tho he said he did not *steal* them, he could not prove the purchasing of them, and was, in consequence, committed to prison.

24. As the young *sucker* depends upon the parent tree for support, so does the soul look to the Universal Parent for *succor* in time of need.

25. First, weigh the box, and note down the gross\* weight; then take out the goods, and weigh it when empty; this latter weight will be the *tare*, which must be deducted

\* *Grose*; would be better English.



from the gross: afterward you may *tear* the box to pieces for fuel.

26. To mistake the word *tear*, which is water from the eye, for *tier*, a row, shows great want of attention to orthography.

27. This part of the country *teems* with sheep, and fine *teams* of horses.

28. After the conclusion of the revolutionary war, many persons with *their* families went into France; and some appear disposed to settle *there*.

#### SECTION VI.

1. **THIS** is the proper *time* for planting mint, and *thyme*, and many other herbs.

2. Give *to* your sister those *two* peaches; and, when your task is finished, you shall have some *too*.

3. When he was at Vienna, he compiled a *treatise* on the late war, which contained copies of all the *treaties* entered into between the two nations.

4. There are two ways of spelling *phial*, a small bottle; and both differ from *viol*, a musical instrument. *Vial* is correct.

5. Scholars frequently think so much of the *vacations*, that their minds are less employed in their respective *vocations*, than they ought to be.

6. The verb to *wane* means to decrease. A wagon is sometimes called a *wain*.

7. Samuel has torn the *waist* of his coat, which is almost a new one; he ought not to *waste* his clothes thus.

8. *Where* have you been to sell your *ware*? I think you *were* here last summer, and had on the same clothes you now *wear*.

9. The cabinet maker *would* not tell us whether the table was made of mahogany or Bay *wood*.

10. Charles, if you had not submitted your neck to the *yoke* of idleness, you could not have made a blunder about the *yolk* of an egg.

11. He wrote an *essay* on the art of *assaying* metals.

12. A *carat* is a weight of four grains; and a *carot* is a well known garden root; *caret* signifies wanting.

13. To *cede* signifies to give up the pos-

session of property; this word is written differently from *seed*, the organized particle which produces plants.

14. *Cole* is the old and correct spelling, and *colier* its regular derivative, but modern practice requires *coal* and *collier*.

15. The lady's jewels had, a few days before been carefully deposited in a *shagreen* case, and given to the care of a servant, who was no sooner in possession of the valuables than he absconded with them. The disappointment and *chagrin* occasioned by this loss were very great.

16. The dispute rose so high that Johnson in a fit of *choler*, struck Murray in the face; and then, taking him by the *collar*, threw him upon the floor.

17. The English *Chronicle* contains an account of a surprizing cure of a *chronical* disease, by the use of the Bath waters.

18. We are not told whether the first *cypress* trees introduced into this country, were brought from *Cyprus*, or elsewhere.

19. The officer was a *Dane*, and appeared not to notice the multitude, nor did he *deign* to return the salutes of those who approached him.

20. To *limn* means to paint, and a *limner* is a painter. His art is applied to the representation of a single *limb*, as well as the whole body.

21. The man had received very *serious* injury, and a few days after the accident, the discharge from his wound became *serous*, and his life was considered in danger.

22. It has already been *shown* that previous to the commencement of the eruption, the weather was remarkably fine; and that the sun *shone* very bright on the day preceding.

23. To *slight* means to despise or neglect. A juggler performs tricks by *sleight* of hand.

24. The doctor wrote a *tract*, in which he described the *track* of the ship Theseus, in her voyage to New Holland.

25. He was *wrapping* up the letter, when a loud *rapping* at the door announced the arrival of his friend to whom the letter was directed.

26. It is common for a robber to *flee* from his pursuers. Birds *fly* because they have wings. A *flea* leaps like a grasshopper.

27. The farmer was a strong and *hale* old man: his constitution was proof against the

heat of summer and the cold of winter; and the snow and *hail* of the latter season appeared to affect him no more than the genial showers of spring.

28. A horse will *neigh* when he sees his companions. *Nay* is a word of denial.

29. The *weight* of the bale of goods was so great, that the porter was obliged to *wait* for assistance before he could remove it.

30. The whole house was dirty; the chairs, tables, and furniture in general were not bright; nor was *ought* in order as it *ought* to have been.

31. The poor bird *flew* about the room some time; and, after many efforts to escape, it gained its liberty by going up the *flue* of the chimney.\*

#### SECTION VII.

#### *Elision of the H.*

1. Brian Wilson has bought a new *ax*, and now he *hacks* and hews every tree he comes near. These *acts* may one day subject him to punishment.

2. Ladies use light and *airy* dresses in summer, and warm clothing in winter. Many

\* Chimney, *Bailey*.

animals wear *hairy* coats both summer and winter.

3. The left *hand* would be much more useful if parents *and* nurses did their duty.

4. My *aunt* tells me that the houses in India are much *haunted* by a kind of insect called the white *ant*, which is very troublesome to the inhabitants of that country.

5. I *ate* some beef without any thing to it but bread, for I *hate* mustard. We were *eight* of us at the table.

6. Simeon pursued his studies with the greatest *ardor*, and made an astonishing progress; he was never idle, and wrought *harder* than any body in the school.

7. There is no *harm* in playing at marbles; but I have seen a boy break his *arm* while playing at cricket.

8. The boy laid down his bow and *arrow*, and went into the field to *harrow* some new sown corn.

9. The poor man told a very *artless* tale; he found few disposed to befriend him, and seemed quite *heartless* and cast down.

10. *Ash* trees are common in hedges.



Calf's head *hash* is a dish much esteemed.

11. Doors are sometimes fastened with a *hasp*. The *asp* is a kind of serpent.

12. One boy said he would *heat* his meat at the fire, and then *eat* it.

13. A fine thorn *hedge* extended along the *edge* of the hill.

14. Bartholomew Gibson wanted *higher* wages than usual, and showed a good deal of *ire* on finding himself disappointed; in consequence, his master would not *hire* him on any terms.

15. Lawrence *is* to have *his* new coat on Tuesday.

16. Poor *old* Isabel cannot walk without taking *hold* of Priscilla's arm.

17. Dogs *howl*, and *owls* scream in the night.

18. *Whether* it was owing to the inclemency of the *weather* or to some other cause, could not be ascertained; but the sheep, *wethers* as well as ewes, looked much worse than usual at this time of the year.

19. *When* the surgeon had examined the tumor, he found it to be a *wen*, and proceeded to remove it by the knife.

20. It was very *wet* and rainy all the way; and the road being bad, we were detained on our journey much longer than we expected. This served as a stimulus to *whet* our appetites for dinner, which had waited our arrival nearly two hours.

21. *Which* of you is silly enough to believe that the poor old woman is a *witch*?

22. Youth and beauty, like the leaves of trees, *wither* and decay: this may remind us of the grave *whither* we are all hastening.

23. The man began to *whine* and lament for the loss of his money, but when the *wine* appeared on the table, he became as cheerful as the rest of the company.

24. *Rime*, for similar sounds at the ends of verses, is authorized by *Bailey*, and so written by some of our best English books, particularly *Bosworth's Saxon Grammar*, and *Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons*. It is not so common as *rhyme*, but more correct.

## PART IV.

*Exercises on Words liable to be erroneously written by Learners: in which the Difficulty arises from a material Difference between the Pronunciation and Orthography; from Comparison or Contrast with similar Words; from the irregular Formation of the Derivatives; from unsettled or varied Spelling; and from other Causes.*

1. THE little *lambs* ran bleating after their *dams* with their ears *bleeding* from the wounds of the shepherd's knife in marking them; and *seizing* the mother's *teat*, they *seemed* to find in it an alleviation to their sufferings.

2. The man thought himself weatherwise, and began to *prophecy* in autumn respecting the ensuing winter: but tho his *prophecy* was not fulfilled, he did not appear to be convinced of his want of experience in the science of meteorology.

3. The carpenter *bored* holes through many of the *boards* of the ship's deck to ventilate or let air into the hold, which from the nature of the lading, had become filled with foul air, and threatened the health of the crew. This had the desired effect, and the sailors completed their voyage in good health and spirits.

4. A *breeze* is a light wind, and is very refreshing in hot weather.—To *carouse* is to drink.—To *cauterize* is to burn either with a hot iron, or with a caustic medicine.—To *civilize* signifies to improve in morals and manners.—To *colonize* is to plant colonies;—and to *compose* means to put together.—A *crozier* is the pastoral staff of a bishop.—An *enterprize* requires skill and courage to execute it.—*Cognizance* means knowledge;—and *confusion* want of method.—To *criticize* is to discover errors;—and to *crystalize* implies to freeze or congele.\*

5. A *plaid* is a kind of loose cloke worn by the natives of North Britain. The word is pronounced so as to rhyme with *bad*, *sad*, &c. but differently written.

6. The little girl could not *read* the book, and so her sister *read* it to her.

7. Some *vague* reports of the minister's *scheme* for raising the supplies, have found their way into some of the newspapers; but those prints which are thought to be more in the confidence of government, are quite silent, and throw no light upon the subject.

8. A sharper will look you in the face.

\* See Appendix.

while he *cheats* you: and tho you suspect a fraud, you can seldom mark the crime sufficiently to *impeach* him. Thus *villany*\* continues to prowl about the country in search of prey; and thus the *thief*, *shielded* from detection, continues to *steal*.

9. One of the girls was a pert minx, who did nothing but *jant* about from place to place, and *flant* with every fop within her reach; while the other, disgusted by the levity of her companion, *teazed* with her importunities, and wearied with traveling about, returned home to her friends.

10. The *dean* was *seen* in the middle of the procession when it passed along the *green*. Tho he has a *keen* eye, and a noble *mien*, his horse (which was very *lean*) made but a *mean* figure in the cavalcade.

11. Some farmers *house* their cattle in winter; others *choose* to expose them to the cold out of doors. In summer it is pleasant to *loose* them from confinement, and turn them out to *browze* among the trees in the shade. When the weather is hot, flies bite them so as to *rouse* their anger, and cause them to run about the fields like wild animals.†

\* See Letter 6.

† Tho the diphthongs *ou* and *ow* vary in sound from *oo*, it was not thought improper to introduce them in this exercise.

12. A countryman was returning from market one evening, when his horse took *fright* and threw him. He lay for some time in a sad *plight*, till a neighbor who happened to pass that way, discovered him by the *light* of the moon, which then shone very *bright*. On examining the unfortunate man, and finding that his *thigh* was broken, he tied a handkerchief *tight* about the limb, and then hastened to the next town for assistance to take him home.

13. It is *meet* and right to rise from your *seat* when strangers come into your room to *greet* or salute you. When upon your *feet* you should in a *neat* and pleasing manner offer them *meat* or drink, as the hour of the day or the *heat* of the weather may seem to require; and *repeat* your offer if you think them backward in accepting it.

14. The man took the little boy by the hand, and promised to *lead* him home; but after they had passed by the *lead* mines he *led* him into a wood, and there left him to find his way home as he could.

15. The *clown* stared when he awoke, and saw the *croud* which was about him. He still appeared a little *drowsy*, and it was easy to guess the cause of his being in his present situation. In short, he had gone into an inn to quench his thirst; and, the



day being *droughty*, he had been *thrown* off his guard, and had drunk a quart of ale at a draft. This done, he proceeded on his journey a little way, till the liquor so affected him, that he lay down by the side of the road and fell asleep.

16. The captain of the ship was so anxious to procure a sufficient freight,\* that some of the passengers, thinking the vessel would be overloaded, were in a sad *fright*. In the course of the voyage it was found that the ship was really too heavily *freighted*; and, a storm arising, the captain was as much *frightened*† as the crew.

17. A real friend will *advise* you for your good, and your *acquiescence* in his *advice* will be best shown by following it.

18. By care and industry the honest man will *try* to live; and will *vie* with his neighbor in the exercise of every virtue. He will *pry* into the errors of others for the purpose of avoiding them; and when he hears any one tell a *lie*, he will *cry* out with much concern, "O *fy!* How will you answer for this *my* friend, when you come to *die?*" ‡

\* The diphthong *ei* in this word has the sound of a long.

† *Fright*, *affright*, and *frighten* are used indiscriminately.

‡ *Dy*, *fy*, *ly*, *Martin*; *vy*, *Dilworth*. All the words in the language, formerly ending in *ie*, which when written, exceed *two* letters, have been corrected, and the above may be corrected on good authority independent of analogy.

19. The house was said to be *haunted*, and the report might have been believed by some of the family, had not a female servant, with *undaunted* firmness, offered to sit up all night if any one would accompany her. This proposal was not accepted, and the story soon lost its credit; but Molly did not hesitate to *taunt* one of her partners, who had on a former occasion spoken rather *vauntingly* of her courage.

20. An *accessary* is one who assists another in committing a crime. One thing is said to be *accessory* to another when joined so as to increase it. These two words are sometimes discriminated tho *Martin's Dictionary* does not allow a difference.

21. If we take a *peep* into the harvest *field*, we shall see how the mower's *sithe* cuts down the corn, *sweeps* it away, and *leaves* it laid in a row. From this row the binder collects a *heap*, and makes it into a *sheaf*. Afterwards, the *reapers* come running and *leaping* to gather the *sheaves* and make them into shocks to *keep* them from being *steeped* by the rain.

22. An *acid* has properties very different from those of an *alcaly*;\* yet when brought into contact in a state of solution, they in-

\* *Alcaly*, *Barclay*, Rules, 7, 13.

stantly unite; and, if the quantities have been duly proportioned, the properties of both the simples are completely changed, and lost in that of the compound. In the language of *chimistry*,\* the acid and alcaly become *neutralized* by the union.

23. *Anodyne* medicines are those which ease pain. Those called *antiscorbutics* are good against the scurvy; and *antiseptics* against mortification. Of a similar construction are the words *Antichrist*, against or opposed to Christ; *antimonarchical*, against government by a single person: and so are also *antedate*, to date before; *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antemeridian*, before noon; and many others.

24. Some people show a great *deal* of *zeal* for the public *weal* of their country, and are perpetually *appealing* to their own plans for proofs of their patriotism. But if the *keel* only of the state vessel should happen to want repairing, and if, to *heal* the wound, their private interests should be ever so little affected, they do not scruple to lift their *heel* against the public interests of the country, and thus sign and *seal* their own true character.

25. Jack Tar knew how to ply the *oar* and manage his *boat* as well as any water-

\* *Chimistry*, Webster and Walker. See page 49.

man at Whitehall; and could keep his vessel *afloat* when others were sinking. He sometimes *wrote* verses, could repeat many passages from the poets by *rote*, and has been heard to *quote* Shakespeare when giving his *vote* at a city election. Tho he *doted* on his wife and children, yet his economy was sometimes drowned in liquor; and his *coat* has occasionally been sold to buy a pot of porter over night; and a bank *note* exchanged the next morning in Wall-street, for a worse to supply its place.

26. In this enterprize the general *acheved*\* great honor, and completely *retrieved* a character of which he had been *bereaved* some months. His friends, however, tho *grieved* at the report of his defection, did not *believe* it, nor did they *leave* a stone unturned to have the subject properly investigated. These friends did (with great credit to themselves) *cleave* so close as to *heave* off the load of slander that had been heaped upon him; and finally succeeded in *undeceiving* the public, who, tho they did not *conceive* it at first, now began to *perceive* how much they had been abused.

27. The following words are sometimes written erroneously: namely, *coddle*, to boil slightly; *coddling*, a sort of apple sutable† for boiling; and *codling*, (from cod a fish, and

\* *Acheve*, *Bailey*, from *achever* French. There is no ; in the original.

† *Sutable*, *Martin*.

ling a diminutive,) a kind of fish. In the spelling of these words we derive little help from dictionaries.

28. Tom Jones the *brazier* is a quarrelsome *brazenfaced* fellow. He threw down my gun and broke the trigger; but I obliged him to *braze* it together again, (that is to *soder*\* it with brass,) which he did very neatly; for with all his faults, he is an excellent workman.

29. The first edition of the book was *incorrectly* printed, and the errors remained *uncorrected* in every edition but the last.

30. Charles said the word was *indeclinable*, and so it was left *undeclined* by every boy in the class.

31. The word *argillaceous* signifies clayey. Argillaceous earth is earth mixed with clay.—*Coriaceous* is leathery, or of a substance like leather.—*Fabaceous* plants are those of the nature of a bean.—*Cetaceous* fishes are those of the whale kind.—*Cretaceous* means chalky, or abounding with chalk.—*Crustaceous* is shelly, with joints. Crabs and lobsters are crustaceous fishes.—*Farinaceous* is mealy. Wheat is a farinaceous plant.

32. The soldier was employed as a *lier* in

\* *Soder*, *Ash*.—Isaiah, xli. 7. *Solder*, *Johnson*.—



wait to watch the motions of the enemy, when a stranger approached, and informed him that the Swedish army had gone another way. But he was a *liar*; and it was afterwards discovered that he was also a spy in the service of the Swedes, and had been trying his talents by an essay on the credulity of the English sentinel.

33. The failure of the *enterprize* was not attributed to the *driness* of the weather, nor the *shiness*\* of the birds, but to the want of *sliness*\* in the boy who set and watched the springe.

34. The shower was very heavy, and the rain fell in such torrents that all the grates were *choked* up, and the water made its way along the middle of the streets. It was an hour after the rain had ceased to fall, before the ground had *soked* up the water. A lady who was in the fields *botanizing*, was caught in the storm, and exposed to the whole of it, without either *cloke* or umbrella to shield her from its violence.

35. In writing letters to your friends you should take care to *indite* them properly, that the sense may be clear and intelligible to those who are to read them. Without this precaution, what you intend to com-

\* See the Appendix.



municate may not be understood, and then your labor will be lost. A good *inditer* is preferable to one who possesses the qualification of fine writing only.

36. Bad roads are *indictable*, and any person may be the *indicter* who can show cause to the Grand Jury. To *indict* is to accuse before a court of justice by a written accusation, called a Bill of *Indictment*.

37. The adjective *invalid* and the substantive *invalid* are pronounced differently, tho generally spelled alike. The former, which signifies of no force or efficacy, comes from the Latin word *invalidus*; and the latter, implying one disabled by sickness, is from the French *invalide*, anglicized by dropping the final *e*.

38. In frosty weather, the air is so cold as to *congele* water and to render it solid, so that the greatest weight may be conveyed over it, as has been several times witnessed on the Thames, where fairs have been held upon the ice. Water is much lighter in a state of *congelation* than when fluid. Alcohol is less *congelable* than water.

39. Colonel Godfrey died in the field of *honor*, combating the enemies of his country. His services had been acknowledged

by parliament, *and honorary* distinctions testified the approbation of his sovereign.

40. The countryman had no sooner left the bank, than his pocket was picked of a quantity of notes and a *draft* for fifty pounds. The thief however was at length discovered in a public house, where after calling for a *draft* of beer, and regaling himself with a beef steak, he had joined a party of Irish soldiers who were playing at *drafts*.

41. The servant *said* he was sorry for having *delayed* to return the balance, and *prayed* for pardon; adding that he had neither *played* at any game of chance, nor *laid* out a penny of the money but what he had *paid* on his master's account.

42. Our dictionaries contain the words *ambassy, ambassage, ambassador*; and *embassy, embassage, ambassador*; but of these only *embassy* and *ambassador* are in general use.—We may also observe that the verbs *amend, emend*, and the noun *emendation*,\* the first and last only are used: and altho' *amend* and *emend* are both derived from the Latin *emendo*, yet *amend* is without its corresponding substantive, unless it is amendment.

43. Such cattle as are more inclined to

\* Amend and amendment are preferable.

fatten than others, are said to be good *grazers*; these bear a higher price, and are in great estimation with the *graziers* who feed them.

44. *Fruментy* is made of wheat boiled in milk; and is a favorite dish with many people at Christmas. There are three spellings of this word, but *frumenty* is the most proper, being analagous to *frumentum*, the Latin word for wheat, from which it is evidently derived.

45. A small branch of a tree is called a *bough*, and a large one a limb.—Bread is called *dough* before it is baked; and when not baked *enough*, it is also said to be *dough* or *doughy*.—A *cough* is a mechanical effort of the lungs to discharge viscid or *tough* flegm,\* or other offending matter.—*Shock*† dogs are *rough* and shaggy.

46. It is not so easy to *foretel* the changes of the weather as some people imagine. This is proved by the frequent failure of their predictions; and yet they are not disconcerted by the want of success. The prognostics of these would-be-philosophers are generally drawn from various sources. The crowing of the cock on the *dunghil*, and the biting of a gnat in the evening, are

\* Flegm, *Chalmers*, Rule 14. † *Shough*, old spelling.

incidents equally productive of matter for fertile imaginations. But if you ask a reason for their opinions, they immediately bid *fare-wel* to argument, and, entrenched in mystery, convince you that their understandings are clouded; and that the principles of their science are enveloped in the mists of ignorance.

47. The word *pendant* is French, and signifies any thing hanging by way of ornament; as a jewel hanging in the ear; a small flag in ships. The pendulum of a clock is also called a pendant. The adjective *pendent* is from the Latin *pendens*, and signifies hanging; jutting over; supported from above. It is from this word that we have *dependent*, *dependence*, *dependency*, *independent*, &c. and therefore these words ought not to be written, as they sometimes are, with *a* in the last syllable; and the French word *pendant* should be anglicized by writing *e* rather than *a*.

48. A membrane is “a web of several sorts of fibers, interwoven together for the covering or wrapping up some parts of the body.” The wings of the bat are *membranaceous*.—The word *foliaceous* is used to describe substances that consist of thin layers or leaves.—Fruits of the *pomaceous* kind are those which partake of the nature of apples.—Fishes that have continuous,

not jointed shells, are of the *testaceous* kind. —Plants that are soft, not woody, are said to be *herbaceous*, and this appellative is sometimes also given to the animals which feed upon them.—*Papilionaceous* flowers are such as resemble a butterfly. The pea bears a papilionaceous flower.

49. On the morning of the feast of St. *Michael* the *archangel*, the French army was attacked by the *Archduke*, and driven from the field of battle; and on the following day, the combined fleet was defeated by the English in the *Archipelago*, when a cessation of hostilities ensued. In consequence of this event, the *archives* of the church, which had been plundered by the *archenemy* of the repose of Europe, were recovered; the *archbishop* was restored to his *archiepiscopal* dignity; and the *architectural* devastation of the cathedral repaired with all possible despatch.

50. Our reception at Rose Castle was very *gracious*; and the season for viewing the pleasure grounds (which were in a state of the greatest perfection) was most *propitious*. The rooms are uncommonly *spacious*, and their arrangement for the convenience of a family, in the highest degree *judicious*; but without that *ostentatious* display of grandure\* which astonishes at Grove Park.

\* Grandure, *Martin*.



The viands were exceedingly *nutritious*, the fruits *luscious*, and the wines *delicious*. The company was select, and tho one of the gentlemen was a little *sententious* in his conversation, the rest were very agreeable, and some of them remarkably *facetious*.

51. A *trough* is an open vessel or reservoir of stone or other materials for containing liquids, &c.—The *chough*, a bird mentioned by Shakespear,\* may be generally seen flying about the rocks by the sea side, *tho* not much noticed by modern poets.—The *hock*† is the joint of the hinder leg of a beast; above which is the tendon that Joshua was commanded to cut when he *hocked* the horses of his subdued enemies, and burned their chariots of war with fire; that he might not, by retaining, be tempted to confide in them, rather than in the arm of that Omnipotent Being, *through* whose assistance, he had just obtained so signal a victory.

52. The stranger appeared to be a *scholar* and a man of *science*; and tho his mind was fraught with *schemes* and inventions, yet in religion he was a *skeptic*. He produced a *schedule* of his discoveries; but the list did not exhibit any proofs that the world was made by chance; nor was he

\* The simple English, *shake* and *spear*, show the best spelling of this *fourfold* name.

† Hock and hocked, *Webster* and *Dyche*. Hough and houghed, old spelling.



disposed to enter into a *scientific* discussion of the subject. In short, he was no better able to describe the cause of his own thoughts, than to discover the source of a *scirrhus* or a cancer.

53. A *conduit* is an aqueduct or canal of pipes for the conveyance of water.—A *gild*\* is a society, fraternity, or corporation. The town hall of a corporation is sometimes called the *gild* hall.—The *juce*† of some sorts of *fruit* is sweet; of others, acid. Those of the latter kind *sute* better for baking, but they require more sugar.—The tract of country visited by the judges for holding assizes, is called the *circuit*. Sergeants, barristers, and attornies also travel the *circuit* in *pursute* of business; and are employed in preparing and pleading the causes tried before the judges at those assizes.

54. The lady was an experienced *coquet*, to whom the *etiquet* of *maskerades* was quite familiar. She could *burlesk* the gravity of a Spaniard, dance with a *harlequin*, or join a party at *picket*, or at *quadril* as occasion

\* *Gild*, *sute*, *sutable*, *Martin*, of course, *pursute*.

† *Juce* from the Latin *JUS*, *gravy* or *broth*. There is no *i* in the original, of course *ver-juce* and *juce* are right, according to Rule 24, and so they are found in *Webster's* 12mo. Dictionary.

offered. At one time she was seen toying with a *grotesk* figure in a hideous mask; and at another, casting *obliske* glances at a modern *antique* in an *opake* corner of the room. Upon the whole, her talents were so various, and her conversation and replies so *piquant*, as to arrest the attention of the whole company.\*

55. A *slough* is a miry place, and a *slough* signifies the cast skin of a snake or of a sore. Altho the orthography of these two

\* NOTE on the French words 53—4, from Dr. Johnson's preface to his great Dictionary, 31st paragraph. "The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion, or lust of innovation, I have *registered* as they occurred, tho commonly *only to CENSURE them, and WARN others against the FOLLY of naturalizing FOREIGNERS to the INJURY of the natives.*" He adds again, (fifth paragraph from the end,) "Let them endeavor with all their influence, to stop the license of translators whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to procede, will reduce us to **BABBLE a DIALECT OF FRANCE.**"

According to this most excellent remark, we ought to spell, *condit, gild, sute, sutable, pursute, frute, juce, anteke, piccant, and cirket*. I have inserted those only for which I have given the authority of standard Dictionaries.

\* Coquet, *B. M. Wb. A.* Etiquet, *Wb.*—Maskerade, *Rule 24.* *Ash* gives *masker*, from which comes regularly *maskerade*. *Burlesk, B. M. Wb.* *Quadril, Wb.* with *ll.* *Picket, M. D.* *Grotesk, B. M.* *Obliske, Wb.* *Opake, Wb. D.*

words is the same, yet their pronunciation is different, the former riming\* with *thou*, and the latter with *puff*.—*Borough* towns send members to parliament as well as cities and counties.

56. Tho the parliament assembled at an earlier period than usual, the business of the session was not finished till the middle of July. This delay was occasioned by the *intrigues*† of opposition, rather than by any neglect of the ministry or their *colleagues*. And notwithstanding the *fatigues* of office, and the efforts of a few *demagogues*, whose *tongues*‡ had been raised against them, the ministers persevered in the course they had adopted, to the conclusion of their labors, when the parliament was *prorogued* by the king in person.

57. The water of some springs is impregnated with iron from the ore of that metal with which some parts of the earth abound; this is called *chalybeate* water.—The *cameleon* is an animal said to have the power of changing its color to that of such objects as are near it.—A *capuchin* is a monk of the order of St. Francis.—The word *epoch* signifies “the time at which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates

\* Rime, *Bailey*, *Martin*, *Bosworth*, and *Turner*.

† *Intrigues*, *Martin*. ‡ *Tungs*, *Saxon*. *Wb.* 12mo.—

are numbered.”—A *distic* is a couplet, or a couple of lines in poetry; and a *hemistic* half a line.—A *chevalier* is a knight; and *chivalry*\* implies valor, or the qualifications of a knight.

58. The general character of the company was not of the most *auspicious* kind. Stanhope was so *captious*, that nobody could please him. Miller was very *loquacious*, and would scarcely allow any one to speak but himself. Grimston, on the contrary, was very *cautious* in speaking, and might have passed fair, had not his *vicious* principles been known. Craven was *officious*, and let nothing pass without interfering in the most *vexatious* manner; and it was not easy to say whether Rhodes or Denham was more *capricious*, for both were too whimsical to continue an hour in the same mind.

59. The late *archdeacon* of Cleveland was succeeded in the *archidiaconal* office by the Rev. Francis Wood Raper, vicar of Huntingford, a man of high attainments, and whose friend Dr. Dolben had filled the *archiepiscopal* chair, since the death of *archbishop* Sterne in 1680.

60. If we look around us, we shall be *surprized* to observe how little some people *prize* health, and how much pains they take

\* *Chevalry, Martin.*

to destroy it. One of the greatest blessings of life, without which no other can be enjoyed, is beneath their care, and unworthy of their attention. With these persons we may be *disposed* to *sympathize* during an *agonizing* fit of the gout, and yet we feel ready to *apprize* them of their danger, when insted of studying the rules of temperance, they begin to *devise* means for indulging the appetite, and for returning to that *gormandizing* system which has already produced such baneful effects; a system which, if persevered in, will not only render them unable to *gluttonize* as formerly, but disqualify them for every rational enjoyment of life.

61. Plays are divided into acts, and these are subdivided into *scenes*. A scene is also a painted curtain, behind which the actors retire when not performing. On the stage the different characters of mankind are *perzonized*: from the *sceptered* monarch to the beggar, all are occasional parties in this motly\* representation; and the orthodox as well as the *schismatic*, the *scholiast* and the *schoolboy*, are all made to "fret their hour" upon this "world in miniature."

62. Newly enlisted soldiers are called *recruits*.—A *sluice* is a floodgate or aperture, by which water is let into, or out of, a

\* Motly, *Bailey*, Rule 7.



canal or river.—*Biscuit* is a kind of bread used at sea, and for other purposes. It is hard and dry, and particularly adapted for long keeping. The word *biscuit* signifies twice baked. It is spelt *bisket* by Dyche according to Rule 24. A composition of flour, almonds, and sugar, formed into a long narrow cake, is also called biscuit.—*Guineas* were first coined in the reign of king Charles the Second. They continued in use till towards the end of the reign of George the Third, when they were superseded by Sovereigns.\* *Guineas* were so called because the gold of which they were made, was brought from Guinea, a country on the western coast of Africa.

63. The old man was born near *Lough Neagh*, in the province of Ulster, in the kingdom of Ireland. He was a *thorough* bred husbandman, and had followed the plow for fifteen years, when a war broke out, and he became a soldier. In this character, he has traveled *through* most of the countries of Europe, and is now on *furlough* at *Loughborough* in Leicestershire, visiting his friends.

64. *Pharmacy* is the art of preparing medicines.—A confused mass of many ingredients is denominated a *farrago*.—*Physic* signifies, in a general sense, the science of healing; and a *physician* is one who pro-

\* Worth 20 shillings sterling, C.



fesses the art of healing.—Natural *philosophy* is sometimes called *physics*.—A *fissure* is a cleft or narrow *chasm*. *Physiognomy* is an art that professes to discover the dispositions of persons, and to predict the future incidents of their lives, by the features of the face. The word *physiognomy* also implies the particular look of the face, as well as the face itself.

65. *Monarchy* is the government of a single person, whatever may be his title, whether emperor, king, &c.—The word signifies also an empire, a kingdom, &c.—A *hierarchy* is a sacred government. An ecclesiastical establishment is likewise denominated a hierarchy. A *heptarchy* is a government by seven persons. In the year 428, England was divided into seven distinct kingdoms, and governed by as many Saxon princes. This state of government was called the Saxon Heptarchy, and continued till 825, when Egbert united the seven kingdoms into a monarchy.—*Anarchy* means a want of government; a state in which no man is accountable for his actions, and in which rapine and murder are the ruling powers.

66. *Naphtha*, *petroleum*, and *asphaltum* appear to be the same mineral in different states of desiccation or driness. They are bituminous and inflammable; and are ap-

plied to various uses, particularly in the arts.—*Porphyry* is a species of rock, so hard that it is difficult to temper tools so as to *perforate* it. The ancient Egyptian sculptors, however had a method of cutting it, as their works testify; but their art is said to be lost.—A *telegraph* is an instrument by which information can be conveyed to a distance, through the means of signals observed by telescopes. Tho the use of signals is of great antiquity, the modern telegraph is a creature of the French Revolution.

67. We ought to be careful how we *associate* with persons of doubtful morals, and whose characters will not bear the strictest scrutiny. Our new acquaintances should be minutely examined, that we may duly *appreciate* their merits before we permit them to *ingracciate* themselves too deeply into our favor. Without this precaution we may *negociate* friendships to injure our reputation, or *nauseate* us with absurdity before we can shake them off. And tho we make a public avowal of our separation, it will be no easy matter to convince others that we are not made worse by our late unpropitious connexion.\*

68. The young man *proceeded* to Bristol,

\* See Letters 20, 46, and 47.

and found that city so large, as to *exceed* his highest expectations. As he wanted a situation in a merchant's countinghouse, he applied to a friend who had promised to *intercede* for him, and had the good fortune to *succeed* agreeably to his wishes. His new masters were honorable men, and *conceded* every reasonable indulgence that was requested, and he seemed gratified and happy. In a little time, however, he began to *recede* from those moral principles in which he had been educated; his employers became dissatisfied, and he was eventually *superseded*, and his place filled by a person who had been intended to *precede* him, but whose friends would not then *accede* to his wishes.

69. The distinction between a *machine* and an engine is not clearly ascertained, notwithstanding in some acceptations of the words there is evidently a difference. When applied to instruments according to the principles of *mechanics*, the import of the words seem to be the same; but we do not apply the term machine to a person employed as an agent, tho we sometimes describe him as an engine used in executing the *schemes* and *machinations* of his principal. Such an engine is not moved by the common principles of *mechanism*.

70. Many errors in spelling have arisen

from imperfect pronounciation; thus, *housewife* has been corrupted to *huswife*; and *asparagus*, the delight of epicures, degraded to vulgar *sparrowgrass*. Some have been introduced by adapting the orthography to bad pronounciation; thus *hostler* has been mutilated to *ostler*; *hiccough* has assumed the spelling of its own convulsive sound *hickup*, which will, at least, prevent its being mistaken for the hooping or chincough; and the fundamental part of music, which has been denominated the *bass*, should be changed into *base*, the common application of that term to foundations in general.

71. In many cases the orthography has been corrupted and vitiated since the pronounciation was fixed; thus, *tho* is the proper spelling, and *though* a very cumbrous and aukward addition to the proper word. The same may be said of many others, all which it is hoped may be reformed. Thus we write *plow* rather than *plough*; *hock* to hamstring rather than *hough*, which is in danger of being pronouncied either *huff* or *hou* like *thou*. In every case in which good practice decides in favor of analogy, we should be careful to choose the simplest and easiest form of a variable word; for it is very evident that no letters really useful, are ever lost in practice.

72. Holdsworth was *heir* to a considera-

ble estate, and had improved his fortune by marrying an *heiress* of a very *honorable* family in the north. Tho' *humble* in his views respecting state policy, and no aspirant after literary fame, he possessed a nice sense of *honor*, and was facetious in company, if not actually a *humorist*. He was much pleased in the society of worthy and *honest* men in whatever station he found them; and has spent many an *hour* in the society of the invalids in *Chelsea Hospital*, inquiring, with the greatest good *humor*, the particulars of those actions in which they had acquired those *honorary* rewards that now ornamented their persons, and which shed such a luster over them as defenders of their country.

73. The word *orchester* (or, as it is usually written, *orchestra*) sometimes means a band of musicians, and sometimes the place wherein they perform.—An *aker* of land is the quantity of one hundred and sixty perches.—A *sepulcher* is a grave or tomb.—A *scepter* is an ensign of royalty.—The *center* of a circle is a point within it, equally distant from every part of its circumference.—*Luster* signifies brightness, and *lucre* is gain, or pecuniary advantage.—Plays are acted at the *theater*.—The poetical measure of verses is denominated *meter*.—The word *massacre* is frequently pronounced with the



final *e* long; but this is a vulgar error.\*—A *specter* is an apparition or ghost.

74. The word *complaisance* implies civility, or the desire of pleasing; and *complacence* means pleasure, satisfaction, or gratification. The latter word also is sometimes used to express civility; but as it does not always supply the place of the former, and as the two words are very differently pronounced, it would be better to limit them to the definitions here given. A shade of difference may be observed in the adjectives *complaisant* and *complacent*; the former being an active, and the latter a passive quality, if these terms may be allowed to be thus applied.

75. Some people indulge in such an habitual *absence* of mind, that one might imagine they have a *license* to *dispense* with the rules of good breeding, and to deal out

\* The words of this exercise have been too often spelt with the *e* after the *r* in the *French* form. “This is contrary to” Rule 24, and “the practice of the best authors of the last and preceding centuries, Newton, Shaftsbury, Dryden, Prideaux, Hook, Whiston, Bolingbroke, Middleton,” and others. Johnson condemned this class of words, and Dr. Webster has corrected them. The *two* ending in *cre* might be corrected by writing them *lucar* and *massacar*, with a *c*, like *vicar*; or *luker* and *massaker*, with a *k*, like *rebuker*. Either of these would be analogical, and English; and our language has been too long disgraced by its subservience to foreign and anomalous forms of words.



*nonsense* in the *presence* of every person doomed to hear them. *Acquiescence* in the sentiments of those orators, is like offering *incense* to their vanity, and cannot be done but at the *expense* of sincerity in those who hear them, and who, tho they may not make the discovery at first, cannot long remain in *suspense* as to the real character of those unprofitable companions. To attempt their *defense* would bring upon us a deserved *recompense*.

76. The *marchioness* is a woman of a most amiable *character*; and her affability and condescension do honor to her elevation of rank. The house, which is fit to be the residence of a *monarch*, stands on an elevated situation, and has an extensive prospect over a fine *champain*\* country. In the park are several goats of the *shamoy*\* kind, and also a vast number of deer, some of which were such as we had not seen before. After we had viewed the rooms, we sat down to a glass of excellent *champain*, a wine so called from the province of Champagne in France, where it is produced.

77. To *patronize*† signifies to support, to countenance, or protect.—To *harmonize* means to agree, or correspond. To *equalize*

\* Champain and Shamoy, *Martin*.

† See the Appendix for the words in this exercise.

is to make even, or equal. To *tantalize* signifies "to torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached."—Wares, or any things to be bought or sold are called *merchandize*.—To *authorize* is to establish by authority.—To *recognize* implies "to recover and avow the knowledge of any person or thing."—To *apologize* means to defend or excuse.—To *epitomize* is to contract into a narrow space.—To *journalize* is to enter an account of daily transactions.—To *signalize* means to make eminent; and to *demise* is to grant by will.

78. On a *superficial* view of our laws, as they occasionally affect individuals, we may be led to suppose that they are founded upon an *artificial* basis, and that they do not afford *substantial* justice to all classes of citizens. But on a nearer inspection we shall find, that the *judicial* proceedings\* of our courts are more specially calculated to administer *impartial* justice, than those of any court of law in Europe; and that, in consequence, we ought to look up to them with the most *reverential* regard, and be thankful that our lot has been *providentially* cast under their benign influence.

79. *Oker*† is a fossil earth combined with

\* Procedure and proceeding! Johnson. †  
Precede and proceed! Walker. †

† Oker, B. M. J. Ocher, Wb.

the oxid of some metal, particularly iron. It is much used in painting, and is naturally of a yellow color, but becomes red by calcination.—The *anchovy* is a small sea fish, found on the coasts of France and Spain, and pickled for the purpose of being used as sauce or seasoning. The *harpsicord*\* is a musical instrument of the stringed kind, with keys like an organ. It is at present little used, being superseded by the piano forte, an instrument of much greater variety of tone, and effect in the execution, than the harpsicord, of which it is an improvement. The *exchequer* is the court to which are brought all the revenues of the crown of England, and in which all causes concerning that revenue are tried.

80. A person who performs any business, or who signs a deed or other writing, is said to be the *executer* of such business, or of such deed. There does not appear to be any reason why this word should not be applicable to the person who is appointed to execute the will of a testator. Custom, however, has determined the point, and the *executor* of a will is neither written nor pronounced like its prototype.

81. *Rhubarb* is a very useful medicine. It

\* Harpsicord, *Dyche*. *Martin* spells it two other ways, and in both omits the *h*. See Appendix.

is the root of a plant common in Tartary, and now cultivated in Britain.—*Woad* is a plant raised in this country in considerable quantities. This and indigo are the only coloring matters used in dying blue.—*Spermaceti*\* is a substance extracted from whale oil, and used in the manufacture of candles. It is also applied to other purposes.—*Porcelane*† or china ware was first made by the Chinese; but now the English and other Europeans manufacture this article of an equal quality, and ornament it in a stile corresponding to the superiority of European taste over that of Asia.

82. Since the invention of gunpowder, bows and arrows have been laid aside, and musketeers substituted for *archers*.—The original from which any thing is made, is called an *archetype*.—The sister, or daughter of the *archduke* of Austria, has the title of *archduchess*; ‡ and the wife of the *archduke* of Tuscany is stiled in the same manner.—The word *architrave* is a term used in *architecture*.—*Archaiology* signifies a discourse or treatise on antiquities.

83. Words ending in *efy* or *ify*, are very

\* Spermacety, *English*.

† Porcelane, *Martin*.

‡ Dutchess and archduchess! *Johnson* and *Walker*. † So also chestnut and horsechesnut, in those and many other dictionaries!!

discordant in different authors. In all these words, *i* should be preferred to *e*. We meet such contradictions as these:—*calefy* and *clarify*, *arefy* and *scarify*, *rarefy* and *narrify*, *tumefy* and *ramify*, *torrefy* and *terrify*, *liquefy* and *typify*, *labefy* and *rubify*, *tabefy* and *edify*, *putrefy* and *purify*; and others, which disgrace the pages of our Dictionaries. *Arid*, *calid*, *tumid*, *torrid*, *tabid*, *liquid*, and *putrid* are always with *i*, and the derivatives are regularly formed, by dropping *d*, and adding *fy*.

84. Words ending in *eer* or *ier*, are variable: *pionier* and *pioneer* are both found in Johnson's Dictionary, the first in his preface, the second in his stock. In all words of this class which are variable, (and they are nearly all so,) we should choose the English *ee*, rather than the French *ie*. *Brigadeer*, *grenadeer*, *bombardeer*, *halberdeer*, *gondoleer*, *cannoneer*, *carbineer*, are better with *eer*; for if spelt with *ier*, they might be confounded with such words as *multiplier*, and *occupier*.

85. There is a small class of words in *ew* or *ow* that are frequently found at variance, even in the most accurate writers. Mr. Walker has written *shown* on his title page, and *shewn* on the second page of his preface. The combination *ew* is going out of use, being superseded in one case by *ue*, and in the other by *ow*. Thus we write *clue* rather than *claw*, and *show* and *strow*



rather than *shew*, *strew*. In these and other cases, the pronunciation guides the spelling.

86. The number of variable words is nearly two thousand, all or nearly all of which, come under the Rules given at pages 19 and 20, or under the foregoing three sections. These Rules and observations are drawn from the best modern practice, as observed in works of the highest character, by the best authors. They will be found very useful in doubtful cases, and the Appendix may be consulted wherever a word seems, at first view, to show an orthography, different from that to which we have been accustomed.

87. Smith was a most *eccentric* character, and tho not guilty of any *hainous* crime, he lived without credit, and died unregretted. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a *grocer*, but having *surfeited* himself with raisins, he grew sick of trade; and was placed under a *surgeon*. His new master was no stranger to his instability, and accordingly entered upon an *explicit* enumeration of the duties of his apprentice, declaring that he always required *implicit* obedience to his orders, and should not hold him *excusable* for any neglect or breach of them. Under the steady eye of this gentleman, Smith struggled through the



stated period of his servitude, and then entered as a *sergeant*\* in the *militia*. In this new character he was sent into the country to watch the *illicit* traffic of some smugglers; and here he became *fascinated* with the charms of an Irish girl, who persuaded him to marry her. Our dreams of happiness are short-lived. Before the expiration of the honey moon, the bride grew tired of acting the *hypocrite*. Her brain was in a state of *effervescence* from repeated doses of whisky; † and she heroically threw off the mask. In a state of mind bordering on despair. Smith now had recourse to the expedient of drowning sorrow in liquor, and at last ended his days in a work-house, where his wife had died a short time before.

38. Sheets of paper *once* folded, and making *two* leaves, are called *folios*; ‡ in four

\* Sergeant, See Note in the Appendix. † Whisky, *Wb*.

‡ Nouns ending in *o* have sometimes *es*, and at other times *s* in the plural. Thus we see *folios, olios, nuncios, punctilios, seralios, banios, ratios, twos*, uniformly with *s*, but *echoes, heroes, haloes, woes, cargoes, potatoes*, with *es*; which seems to indicate this rule; namely, when another vowel comes before *o*, add the *s*; and when a consonant comes before *o*, add *es*; which rule applies also to verbs in the second person singular, as, *woo, woos; go, goes; do, does*. From this rule *octavos, quartos, &c.* are exceptions. All words that end in *ow* long, might advantageously drop the *w*, and then *glo* and *gro* would be analagous to *fro*, and *go*; and the second person would be *gloes, groes*, like *goes*.

leaves they are *quartos*, in eight leaves, *octavos*, in twelve leaves, *duodecimos*, in eighteen leaves, *octavo-decimos*, in twenty-four leaves, *vigesimo-quartos*. The latter two are also called eighteens and twenty-fours.—*Heroes* are great men.—*Nuncios* are messengers.—*Negro* is the Spanish form of the Latin, *niger*, black, and the plural is *negroes*.—*Manifestoes* are public proclamations.—*Unios* are fresh water shells, vulgarly called, fresh water clams.—*Potatoes*, are the roots of the *Solanum tuberosum*.—*Tomatoes* are the fruit of the *Solanum lycopersicum*.

## PART V.

*Exercises on various Subjects, in the form of Essays, Anecdotes, &c.*

1. *Genius and Economy.*

GENIUS and economy seldom unite in the same person. The man of genius soars above the consideration of the utility of shillings and pence, tho' their presence may be necessary for procuring to-morrow's dinner; while the economist will not enjoy his meal to-day, without considering whether he can dine to-morrow.

2. *Shrub.*

SHRUB is a spirituous\* liquor, made by mixing sugar and the juice of lemons with rum or brandy. It is pleasant to the palate; but, like a flatterer, it deceives while it pleases; and the unwary often pay for their gratification by a temporary suspension of their reason.

3. *Wagers.*

ABOUT forty years ago a person stated to me a proposition which I thought disputable, and expressed my opinion accordingly. He then offered to bet a wager of a shilling on

\* See Appendix.

the truth of it, which I accepted, and lost. The winner knew the positive fact beforehand, and refused the money; but I insisted on paying, and have never been concerned in wager since. Here the loss of one shilling has probably saved a thousand.

#### 4. *Wafers.*

“WAFERS are composed of flour, isinglass, and a very small proportion of yeast. This mixture is colored, and then spread into very thin cakes, on tin plates; dried on a stove, and then cut into wafers.”

#### 5. *Isinglass.*

“ISINGLASS is a substance composed of the sound, that is, the air bladder, of fish. The coarser kinds are made from the intestines of fish. The preparation is simple; after cleansing the sounds from the seawater, they are put, for a few minutes, into lime-water, that all the oily parts may be absorbed. They are then again washed, cleansed, and rolled into round forms of the thickness of the finger, dried in this state, and being pulled off in little strips, appear as we usually see the isinglass.” The mineral named *Mica*, is sometime called isinglass, but very improperly.

#### 6. *Camphor.*

CAMPHOR is a concrete juice found in the *Laurus Camphora*, a large tree growing in

the Islands of Sumatra and Borneo. It is picked out with knives from the center of the oldest trees, through the trunk of which it runs in perpendicular veins. But the most general method of extracting it, is by the aid of fire. It is used for medicine, perfume, and rockets.

### 7. *Ambergris.*

AMBERGRIS is found floating in the sea, but more commonly in the intestines of a whale. (*Physeter macrocephalus.*) It is most probably caused by a sickly state of the animal, as those that contain it are lean and appear diseased. The origin of ambergris has been a fruitful source of conjecture, but this appears the most probable. It is used for perfume, and is much valued.

### 8. *Precious Stones.*

The diamond is the most precious of all gems. It is extremely hard, and when cut and polished, shows a surprizing brilliancy and luster. They are found in Brazil, and obtained by washing the earth, raked out of a small stream called Mielho Verde. The sapphire is remarkable for its soft blue color. The topaz for its transparent yellow. The emerald for its dark green. The amethyst for its rich purple. The ruby for its varied red. Cornelians are commonly some shade of red. They take their name from *cornel*, a cherry, because when polished, as we usu-



ally see them, in small round masses, they resemble cherries.\*

### 9. *Ancient Customs.*

THE attachment of country people to ancient customs is very remarkable. When these customs stand recommended by utility as well as antiquity, it would be wrong to lay them aside. But there are some which put morality to the blush, and others at which common sense recoils; and these are kept up because our grandmothers did the same, and our neighbors follow the example! Thus silly and wicked customs become entailed upon mankind, because superstition and ignorance introduced, and folly retains them.

### 10. *Reviewing Books.*

WHILE authors are employed in writing books for fame, for profit, or for enlightening the public, reviewers are no less busy in analyzing† those already printed. In the early practice of reviewing, the character of a book was summed up in a few words, and the reader understood at once, whether a new book deserved praise or censure. By the critical analysis now in use, reviewing is become an extensive source of book-making; and many readers think that by an enlarged perusal of these periodical

\* See the Appendix.

† Analyze, *Bailey*.



works, they obtain a general acquaintance with literature and science. About fifty years ago, Dr. Kenrick was bold enough to put his name to the London Review; but modern critics are anonymous.

### 11. *Eclipses.*

AN eclipse of the sun is occasioned by the passage of the moon between the earth and the sun, and can never happen except at the time of new moon; for then only can they be in the situation to cause an eclipse of the sun. In an eclipse of the moon, the earth is between the moon and the sun; and therefore the moon passes through the earth's shadow, and is then deprived of the sun's light by the interposition of the earth's dark body between them. This can happen only at the time of full moon. When the centers of the sun, moon, and earth are in a line, the eclipse must be total.

### 12. *Advertisements.*

THE advertisements of tradespeople and others in the newspapers, sometimes afford us amusement in a vacant hour; while the anxiety of the brazier to sound the praise of his goods, of the glazier to return thanks for past favors, and of the grazier to vary the market price of cattle, shows the hopes and wishes of the advertisers. But we gaze upon the addresses of advertising quacks, with horror and amazement, when we con-

sider the great success of their impositions; and can hardly avoid expressing a wish to see them erased from the pages of every public print in the country.

### 13. *Lying.*

WHEN a man swears to the truth of his tale, he tacitly acknowledges that his bare word does not deserve credit. A swearer will lie, and a liar is not to be believed even upon his oath; nor is he believed when he happens to speak the truth. This is a hard saying, but it does not require an oath to prove the truth of it.

### 14. *Respectability of Trades.*

THERE is a singular inconsistency displayed in the ideal respectability and contempt attached to different trades. If we notice a few of the artizans concerned in the clothing of our bodies only, we shall find that some of those who contribute most to our comfort and necessities are thrown into the shade; and, like a blade of grass, laid down and exposed to the sun, they wither and fade at the approach of others of far less moment, but who are of greater fame and better paid. From what a height does the jeweler\* look down upon his shoemaker, while the son of St. Crispin, afraid to raise his eyes, trembles as he measures the foot of the

\* Jeweler, *Perry and Webster.*

great man who has condescended to employ him! Perhaps we cannot exhibit a greater anomaly in this line, than is furnished by the unjustly despised tailor. He, who clothes the lords of the creation, is degraded below his rank in society, for no reason known by any member of it, unless it is to increase the honors and distinctions of dressmakers and milliners, who might otherwise be considered a step lower than their masculine competitor for fashionable fame.

### 15. *Singularity.*

SOME persons of very moderate parts affect singularity as a passport to fame. Others scruple not to continue in the regular habits of vice and folly, that they may not be thought singular. The former court singularity for the purpose of making themselves conspicuous: the latter shrink from the practice of virtue and benevolence, to avoid the observation of their companions. Thus both parties procede, till the delusions of vanity, and the shame of doing good, are set in their proper light, by the reasonings of an enfeebled constitution, or the strong arguments of a death-bed.

### 16. *Circumcision, Baptism, Catechizing, and Canonization.*

THE rites of circumcision, baptism, and canonization are not of equal antiquity. The Patriarch Abraham was the first who

was circumcised, and this was nearly nineteen hundred years before the birth of Christ. John the Baptist began his ministry about thirty years after the birth of Christ, when our Lord himself, and great multitudes of people were baptized by him in the river Jordan. It is not certain at what period catechisms were introduced, nor who were the first to catechize\* the children of the primitive Christians. Canonization has been practised by the Catholics since the tenth century, and many saints have thereby been added to the Roman calendar.† Fewer, however, have been canonized of late than formerly.

### 17. *The Rook.*

A BOY, whose curiosity and attention to the wonders of nature were greater than those of some older persons, observed a rook one day busily employed in digging a hole in the ground with its beak, and filling it up again. Anxious to know what it was doing, he approached the place, and disturbed the bird before it had finished its work, which it seemed to leave with reluctance. On examination it was found that the rook had dug a conical hole in the ground, deposited an acorn in the bottom, and covered it up.

\* Catechize. The derivation from the Greek requires z, and as this obviates an anomaly, it is to be preferred.

† Calender, *Martin*.

The earth had been replaced with the greatest care, and most of the grass rooted up in making the hole, was planted at the top in the most exact manner: so that had it been suffered to complete its operation, no traces of the work of this winged planter of forests would have been visible.

### 18. *Present and Future.*

THERE are two sorts of people in the world; one is determined to enjoy the good things of life at the present moment; the other is content to wait till a future opportunity. The difference is this;—the former are frequently overtaken by declining years, when all the good things are spent, and when little remains but the honors of the gout, or the approach of want; while the latter arrive at the same period of life with constitutions unimpaired by excess, and the prospect of that plenty which a life of temperance and economy has provided for them.

### 19. *Gold.*

GOLD is the most perfect of all metals. Tho very soft and ductile, it neither wastes in the fire, nor rusts by exposure to the air, like other metals. It is nearly three times as heavy as iron, and of four thousand times its value. The alchemists\* of old labored

\* See the Appendix.



hard to transmute the other metals into gold, and by this means to enrich themselves, without considering that its value would be diminished in proportion as it became plentiful. Happily they did not succeed; and this beautiful metal has not been degraded by becoming too common. When it ornaments the palaces of the great, or is used in exchange for the necessaries of life, it is properly applied; but it would make bad files, hammers, and edge tools; and a golden plow would be both unserviceable\* and unwieldy.

#### 20. *The Storm of 1703.*

THE most dreadful storm on record is that of Nov. 27, 1703, which was general throughout Europe. It is said that in London and the neighborhood, eight hundred dwelling houses, and two thousand stacks of chimnies were blown down; and the lead of one hundred churches rolled up, and thrown to great distances. The number of trees torn up by the roots was incalculable; and not fewer than fifteen thousand sheep were driven from an extensive plain on the banks of the Severn, into that river, and drowned. Three hundred ships were completely destroyed; among which were fifteen of the royal navy, containing two thousand seamen. The total loss of property was computed at four millions of pounds sterling!

\* See Note on Letter 33.



21. *The Steam Engine.*

THE power of steam engines is described by comparing it with the strength of horses; thus, an engine of sixty horse power is deemed of equal force with a team of sixty horses. The steam is raised by a large boiler, passes into the cylinder, raises the piston, and is, by the injection of a stream of cold water, condensed or converted again into its original element, when the piston falls. By these alternate changes of water into steam, and of steam into water, a beam at the top is made to vibrate like that of a balance, and thus gives motion to various kinds of machinery; some parts of which, being in apartments at a considerable distance, seem to move of their own accord.

22. *Examine both Sides of the Question.*

Two men in an inn were one day disputing very warmly about an inscription on the obelisk in Castle Howard Park. One said it was Latin; the other was positive that it was in English. Both declared that they had read it; and no assertion of one, however positive, was sufficient to convince the other that he was wrong. From words they would probably have proceeded to blows, had not a stranger who sat near, said they were both right! This seemed impossible; and the angry disputants were not more dissatisfied with each other, than with the stranger, who, smiling at their rage,

calmly advised them never to decide on a question without examining both sides of it; adding, that if they had used this caution in the present case, they would have known that the obelisk contains a Latin inscription on the one side, and an English one on the other.

### 23. *New Wine and Old Bottles.*

THE parable of the new wine and old bottles in the ninth chapter of St. Matthew's gospel, is not altogether intelligible to readers who imagine that the bottles of those days were made of glass, a material upon which age has no effect. But the difficulty vanishes when we learn that glass was the discovery of a later period; and that the bottles of the ancients were of leather; which when hard and dry with age, were not proof against the fermentation of new wine; tho' they might contain that which was old without bursting.

### 24. *Mustard.*

IT would puzzle a philosopher to account for the obliquity of taste which first brought this article into use as a condiment to our food. To common palates, unaccustomed to it, mustard is very acrid and disagreeable; and it requires a considerable degree of resolution and perseverance to reconcile the taste to it. But imitation recommends, and habit produces a relish for that pungency

and bitterness, which, tho they would distort every muscle in the face of an apothecary's patient, give sensations of the most pleasurable piquancy to the appetite of the confirmed epicure.

In a way perfectly analogous, we may trace the progress of innocence to the habits of vice. We shall find, that, in general, youth uncontaminated, have no natural relish for immorality; till, seduced by example, they break through the restraints of virtue; and the mind becomes so depraved by repetition, as to look with complacency upon practices which formerly it contemplated with disgust.

### 25. *Antediluvian Forests.*

IN the early ages of the world, and while the number of its inhabitants was comparatively small, much of it was covered with forests. This is shown by the great quantities of wood discovered in bogs and other situations under the surface of the earth. Trees, leaves, and fruit, particularly that of the hazel, are often found at considerable depths, where they have probably lain ever since the deluge. Admitting this to be the case, it is easy to infer that the flood happened in autumn, when those fruits were ripe; and that the trees had been torn up by the torrents of water, and carried into hollow places, where they became buried under the vast beds of earthy matter brought over

them by the motion of the water, when retiring from the land into the sea.

### 26. *Velocity of the Wind.*

THE velocity of the wind is sometimes very great. When Monsier Garnerin ascended in his balloon on the 30th of June, 1802, he was carried from Ranelagh Gardens near London, the place of his ascent, to the sea side, about four miles from Colchester in Essex, in three quarters of an hour, notwithstanding the distance is about sixty miles. The wind was strong, tho not impetuous, and yet its celerity must have been at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

### 27. *Galls.*

GALLS are not a fruit, but an excrescence produced by a species of oak in the East. A small winged insect perforates the under side of the leaf, and deposits an egg in the wound. The sap oozes out, and soon forms a ball in which the egg is enveloped, and while the ball increases in size, the egg within changes first to a worm, and afterwards to a fly. Similar excrescences may be found on the leaves of our oaks, but they are of a much smaller size than those of Aleppo, and the south of Europe. Galls are used in dying, tanning, and in making black ink.

### 28. *The Moon.*

ANY thing new, however trifling in its

nature, attracts our attention. Curiosity is readily excited to see and examine a new house, a new fashion, or a new invention; but a new moon, as it is called, may appear monthly without a single inquiry into the cause of the phenomenon. And yet how infinitely inferior are all the inventions of man to the works of the Great Architect of the universe, as displayed in this luminary only.

### 29. *Coal.\**

IT is thought by geologists that the immense beds of coal within the earth have been produced by the remains of the forests of the antediluvian world; and that by a kind of bituminous fermentation the wood has been transmuted into coal. There is something in this hypothesis so consistent with the omniscience of the Deity, that it is not easy to withhold our assent to it. That the superfluous produce of the earth before the flood was, by that event, buried in its bowels, and preserved as in a storehouse, till the multiplied wants of man required it, is a reflection that must increase our admiration of the infinite wisdom of that Being who created and governs the world.

### 30. *Influence of Habit.*

IT has been said that man is a bundle of habits, and when we consider how much

\* Cole, *Sir Thomas More*.



his words, thoughts, and actions are influenced by them, we shall not feel inclined to dispute the assertion. Yet we cannot deny that this bundle is frequently composed of materials of the most heterogeneous nature, and that it is no uncommon thing for those that are good to wear out, or to give way to others of a worse quality; and thus the man of good habits in early life, sometimes becomes a man of evil ones, at a period when the former ought to have ripened into wisdom and virtue. But wisdom and virtue are soon extinguished by vicious habits, and even good ones (if any are left) are thrust out to make way for those which are no sooner admitted, than they begin to increase and multiply.

### 31. *Purity of Sea Water.*

THE saltness of the sea seems to be the means devised by the Creator for preserving it pure. In the torrid zone, where, from excess of heat, the danger of putrifaction\* is greatest, the sea water contains most salt; in the temperate zones the saltness diminishes; and near the poles the water is comparatively fresh. But it is believed that salt alone would not be sufficient, and that motion also is necessary. Hence we may see

\* Putrid, putrify, putrifaction; petrify, petrification; stupid, stupify, stupifaction, &c. All the words of this form have properly *i* before *fy* and *faction*. See page 98 and 99.



the use of winds, tides, and currents in assisting to prevent that putrefaction, which, as Sir Robert Hawkins says, would corrupt all the world.

### 32. *Drunkenness.*

DRUNKENNESS and cancers are seldom cured. If checked for a time, they break out again with renewed force, and death at length puts a stop to their career. A liking for liquor increases with the practice of indulging in it; and so long as the means of procuring it are at hand, and the ability to take it in excess continues, the drunkard proceeds in his course; and it is perhaps not too much to acknowledge, that something more than human is required to arrest his progress, and to root out that propensity which is at once his delight and his shame.

### 33. *Trade no Degradation.*

IT is very common for persons whose rank places them above the toils of business, to despise those who are engaged in it; when a slight inspection of their own pedigree might perhaps enable them to trace their present elevation to the fortunate speculations of some plodding alderman, the scientific researches of an industrious manufacturer, or the ingenious inventions of a common mechanic. And yet such is the perversion of judgment among men, that the very means which raised them to eminence be-

comes the object of their derision; and the prodigal squanderer of a patrimony is honored, while the memory of the creator of it is consigned to ignominy, because he had been a man of business!

#### 34. *Coffee.*

THE coffee tree was brought into Europe from Arabia, of which country it is a native. It grows to the height of twelve feet, and produces a berry containing two seeds; these, when properly prepared by roasting, constitute the coffee usually sold in the shops. As an article of food, coffee contains little nutriment; and, in this respect, it seems upon an equality with tea, "both being rather the vehicles of nourishment than nutritious of themselves. The most that can be expected from them in general is, that they are grateful, and very little injurious." In its medical character, coffee does not rise so high as some other articles of eastern produce; yet we are told that persons afflicted with asthma have experienced great relief, and even a cure by drinking strong coffee. The head-ake too, is frequently relieved by a cup of coffee; and drowsiness may be prevented by the same means.

#### 35. *Literary Vanity.*

THERE are coxcombs in literature as well as in dress. The acquirements of the sound scholar, like the dress of the man of sense,

recommend themselves to the rational part of mankind for their utility; but utility is not the object of the would-be-learned fop. He studies that he may be admired; and for this end he affects to despise what is useful, because it is common and known to others; and becomes a shining professor of what no one pretends to but himself. In this way he procures the applause of the many, who always admire what they do not understand; and obtains the contempt of the few, who can justly estimate the value of his pretensions to literary fame.

### 36. *The Use of Mountains.*

MOUNTAINS and hills are of great importance in the economy of nature, and display the infinite wisdom of the Great Architect of the universe. The clouds, which consist of watery exhalations from the sea and land, after floating some time in the atmosphere, are attracted by the mountains, upon which they descend in rain. This sinks downwards, and after being collected into reservoirs, breaks out on their sides in springs, which by uniting, form brooks and rivers. Thus the hills are storehouses for water, whence we are supplied with that most valuable fluid; while the superabundant streams, when collected into rivers, not only water countries or districts where springs do not abound, but become useful for the purposes of navigation, in the conveyance

of the necessaries of life from one place to another.

### 37. *Indolence.*

To the young student there is hardly a greater enemy than indolence. It matters not what are his abilities, if he will not exercise them; nor who is his preceptor, when he will not take the trouble of learning. However bright his parts, they grow rusty through the want of use; and force is not always successful in attempting to bring them into action. Perhaps the best remedy for this disease is extra labor; and when this can be supplied as a consequence arising out of the complaint, it seldom fails in effecting a cure.

### 38. *Smoking.*

THIS is a more expensive habit than some people are aware of. A professed smoker will consume an ounce of tobacco daily; this, at fourpence per ounce, is two shillings and fourpence a week, or six pounds, one shilling and four pence a year. But this is not the whole cost. If we may believe Dr. Franklin, time is worth money, and hence it would not be difficult to show that the time spent in smoking a pipe is, or ought to be, worth as much as the tobacco; and therefore the expense becomes doubled. This is the case as it stands with dry smokers. There are some, however, who improve upon this

practice, by washing down the smoke with a glass of beer once or twice a day, which will not cost less than the tobacco; so that the general account will stand thus.

	£.	s.	d.
Tobacco, . . . . .	6	1	¼
Time, . . . . .	6	1	¼
Beer, . . . . .	6	1	¼
Total	18	4	0
	18	4	0

If any one should think this calculation too high, he must be told that neither the expense of pipes, nor the extra consumption of tobacco, beer, and time, on account of social intercourse, is included in it.

### 39. *Opium.*

THE opium of commerce is prepared from the *papaver somniferum*, or white poppy. It is obtained by making incisions in the capsules every evening, and in the morning the sap, which has distilled from the wound, and become thickened, is scraped off, worked by hand in the sunshine, and formed into cakes of about four pounds each. Six hundred thousand pounds are said to be annually exported from the Ganges alone. Opium allays pain, lightens sorrow, diffuses a pleasing languor over the frame, and gives unusual serenity to the mind, dispelling every apprehension of sublunary evil, and steeping it in scenes of elysium. But it is only for a time, and the charm being dissolved, the



soul awakes from its trance only to experience aggravated wo, in those who have fallen into the habit of using this drug. If there is on earth a misery that may be supposed to approach to the sufferings of future punishment, it is the state of the opium eater, after the action of his dose has subsided,—unhappy and trembling, his head confused, and his stomach sick, remorse at his heart, but his resolution too feeble to attempt a reformation; feeling as an outcast from every thing that is good or great, he returns despairing to a repetition of his dose, and every repetition adds confirmation to his evil habit. His constitution becomes exhausted in the course of a few years; he grows prematurely old, and dies of palsy, dropsy, or some disease as fatal; he dies, having by his own weakness and imprudence lived a life of wretchedness in this world, and looking forward at his exit, to the darkest scenes of misery in the next. How often does man turn the greatest blessings into the greatest curse!

#### 40. *Sugar.*

THE sugar cane is said to be a native of Africa, the southern parts of Asia, and also of the West Indies, where its cultivation is carried on to a vast extent. Sugar is made by mixing the juce of the cane with a due proportion of lime, or potash, and then boiling it till it crystalizes. After separating



the molasses or uncrystalized part, the rest (which is raw sugar) is sent into Europe, to be refined or made into loaf or lump sugar.

Much has been said and written on the properties of sugar.—The physicians of the sixteenth century recommended it as wholesome; those of the seventeenth condemned it; but the experience of the moderns has enabled them to bear testimony to its virtues in a medical point of view; and to prove that as a part of diet, it is highly nutritious.

#### 41. *Antidiluvian Remains.*

IN July, 1821, a cavern of considerable extent was discovered in a limestone rock in Kirkdale near Kirkby Moorside, Yorkshire. The bottom was strowed with bones and teeth imbedded in earth; these were the remains of a variety of animals, many of which are now extinct in this part of the world. The authors of the "Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast," were of opinion that the bones had been floated in by the waters of the universal deluge; and that the mouth of the cave had been warped or stopped by the same cause. But Professor Buckland, in a most valuable and elaborate memoir on the subject, in the "Philosophical Transaction," (which has been honored with the Royal Society's gold medal,) has shown by reasoning which will not be easily controverted, that the cavern had been a den of hyenas previous

to the flood; and that the bones of their prey, with the hyenas themselves, had been intombed within it by the event. In either case, they must have been buried above four thousand years.

#### 42. *Caoutchouc, or Indian Rubber.*

THIS substance is the dried juice of a large tree in South America, which rises to the height of fifty or sixty feet. The caoutchouc is sent here in various forms, and frequently in the shape of bottles. These are made by covering a core or model of clay with the juice or sap of the tree, and repeating the operation by additional coverings as the former become dry, till the bottle is of the thickness required; and when dry, the core is moistened with water and picked out. In this manner the Indians make a kind of boots, which, from the peculiar nature of the gum, are remarkably elastic. They use it also for candles and torches, which give a very dazzling light, without producing any smoke.—The caoutchouc is particularly serviceable to artists and writers, from its property of erasing the marks of black lead; and from this property it seems to have acquired the name of Indian Rubber.\*

\* Five species of trees are known to produce caoutchouc, *Haevia caoutchouc*, *Jatropha elastica*, *Ficus indica*, *Urceola elastica*, *Artocarpus integrifolia*.

43. *Pepper.*

BLACK pepper is the berry or seed of a jointed shrubby plant, which sometimes climbs upon others, and sometimes creeps on the ground. In the latter state it sends out roots at every joint. In some parts of the East Indies it grows wild; but in Java and Malabar it is much improved by cultivation. "White pepper," Dr. Thornton says, "is the fruit of the same plant, gathered after it is fully ripe, and freed of its external coat by maceration in water. It is smooth on the surface, and less pungent than the black pepper." Pepper is occasionally used in medicine, but the principal consumption of it is as a condiment in cookery. According to the same physician, it has a warm and cordial effect upon the stomach, invigorating the powers of digestion, without inflaming the blood.

44. *Mistaken Charity.*

EVERY parish in England is obliged, by the laws of the country, to maintain its own poor; and scarcely any circumstance can arise sufficient to authorize a person to ask charity elsewhere. These laws, which are founded in reason and justice, forbid our giving to strangers unknown, what is due to the necessities of our poor neighbors around us; and if we were wise enough to yield implicit obedience to them in this respect, the cause of those disorderly habits,

which are the result of vagrancy, would be removed; for vagrancy will cease when we cease to encourage it by serving beggars. But this injunction, tho' coupled with a penalty, is very generally disregarded by the ignorant and inconsiderate, who are not aware that under the mistaken idea of indulging their humane feelings in dispensing charity, they are contributing to the support of almost every vice of which human nature is capable.

#### 45. *Vagrancy.*

THIS has long been an increasing evil in England, tho' much has been done to check it in the metropolis. The Vagrant Offices recently established in large towns, bid fair to abate the nuisance\* in those places; and a late act of Parliament contains provisions, which, if duly enforced, would go far to put down vagrancy altogether. Hitherto, however, a numerous class of people have experienced no relief. Banished from large towns, the vagrants infest the smaller country places more than ever; and partly from ignorance of the law; partly from charitable motives, excited by the imposing tales of lying mendicants; and partly from personal fear, the unwary inhabitants seldom refuse their alms. Thus the system is kept up in spite of every endeavor to destroy it; and thus a

\* Nuisance, *Bailey, Martin, Ash, Webster, Blackstone.*

hord\* of beggars is continued in the country, sufficient to employ the Vagrant Offices by their partial wanderings, and—should those offices relax in their exertions,—to deluge the very towns in which they are now so efficiently established.

#### 46. *Industry.*

IT requires no great knowledge of human nature to be convinced that man is formed for industry. His hands and his limbs are peculiarly and mechanically adapted to every kind of work; and the mind is capable of directing them in all their operations. The mind can also work independently of the hands, and is so constructed, that our highest pleasures arise from its employment. This, one would imagine, must be such an incitement to industry, both bodily and mental, as, in a great measure, to prevent the loss and misapplication of time. But it is not so; for what a waste of life do those suffer, who spend half their time in the arms of Morpheus; whose evening devoirs are regularly paid at the shrine of Bacchus; and whose meridian sun is superseded by the midnight lamp of revelry and dissipation!

#### 47. *Economy and Parsimony.*

SPENDTHRIFTS generally confound the ideas naturally attached to these words. With them, every prodigal is liberal, and every

\* Hord, *Bailey*. Rule 11.



economist parsimonious. They do not understand how a person can attend to the regular management of his affairs without being covetous; nor how he can absent himself from the haunts of pleasure without being penurious. They have no idea of the practice of adjusting expenditure to income, nor of laying by something for future exigencies and certain wants. These dull pursuits\* are left to the economist, who with "Waste not, want not," for his motto, is perhaps privately feeding the poor out of his savings, and exercising a benevolent generosity among his friends and neighbors.

#### 48. *Tobacco.*

THIS narcotic and poisonous plant was first brought into Europe from the island of Tobago, by a Spaniard, about the year 1560, in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. From Spain it was carried into France, and from thence into Great Britain, where it was cultivated previous to 1570. In 1624 (23d James I.) the cultivation of tobacco in England was prohibited, and in 1685 a tax was imposed upon that imported into the country. From the increased consumption of the article, the duty upon it now yields a considerable revenue to the state; and this is certainly its principal recommendation; the others being mostly

\* See Note page 83.



such as are always at hand when we would apologize for habits that are neither useful nor necessary; and which in our reasoning moments we privately condemn.

49. *Prince Rupert's Drop.*

THIS singular production is made at the glass houses, by dropping a small quantity of melted glass into a vessel of cold water. In its descent, the melted metal assumes a form somewhat like that of a tadpole, except that the tail is round and tapering till it becomes capillary and crooked. The head or thick end of the drop will sustain a smart stroke from a hammer without injury, while a very small part broken off its tail causes an immediate explosion of the whole drop, which is reduced to atoms in a moment; and a considerable shock given to the hand that holds it. This phenomenon has not hitherto been satisfactorily explained, tho the ablest philosophers have attempted it.

50. *Generosity.*

THIS term is frequently misapplied when used as a contrast to selfish avarice. Simple, unsophisticated generosity is a scarce article; the spurious kinds are very common. To give to those who have given to us, is the payment of a debt—this is not generosity. To give to those from whom we have expectations, is bribery—and not generosity. To give to others what is of no use to our-

selves, relieves us from an incumbrance, and may be charity, but not generosity. To give to others what is not useful to them, is waste, and not generosity. To give indiscriminately, is prodigality,—it may be ostentation, but not generosity. To give what we cannot afford, may deceive the world—may deceive our creditors—but it is not generosity.

### 51. *Modern Romance.*

THE historical plays of the inimitable Shakespear have been the means of extending the knowledge of history among many persons who might otherwise have remained ignorant of it for life. These plays were generally historical facts versified and adapted to scenic representation, with as little distortion as the nature of the composition admitted. Still, the *poetic license* did not enhance the value of history, but made it more palatable to the tastes of those who had no natural relish for it as a study. The refinements of modern taste have, however, rendered this “Help to History” a little stale; and we are now to be introduced to an acquaintance with Clio through the intervention of Modern Romance, and to toil through three or four volumes before we can acquire the information contained in half as many pages of real history! This course of reading may bring pecuniary advantages to authors and booksellers, but it will not be profitable to the student.

52. *Printing.*

THIS art, which is very properly stiled “the nurse and preserver of the arts and sciences,” was invented at Mentz in Germany, and soon after brought into England, by William Caxton, whose work intituled “The Game at Chess,” with the date 1474, was the first book printed in England.

The matter of the first printed books, compared with that of those of the present day, and the contracted state of human knowledge previous to the introduction of printing, with the universal diffusion of it in our time, show the progress and effects of this sublime discovery in the last three hundred and fifty years; a period in which millions have been raised from the grossest ignorance and barbarity, to the contemplation of the most abstruse sciences; and in which the inspired writings have been disseminated to the most remote corners of the earth.

53. *Asbestos.*

THIS is the mineral of which the ancients made the incombustible cloth in which they wrapped the bodies of their dead previous to burning them. By this means the ashes of the dead body were preserved from mixing with other matter, and were inclosed in an urn or vessel of burnt clay. Many of these urns have been dug out of the small circular hills, called also barrows, and cairns, that are still to be seen in diffe-

rent parts of England. The substance of which the cloth was made was that variety of asbestos called amianthus, consisting of fine white silky filaments or threads of a beautiful silvery white. This was mixed with flax or wool, and formed first into threads, and then into cloth in the loom; after this the wool or flax was dissipated in the fire by burning the cloth, which remained unhurt by the operation.

#### 54. *Charcoal.*

CHARCOAL is made from the branches of oak, chesnut, pine, alder, and other kinds of wood, by burning them in piles, and covering them up, at a certain period of the process, in such a way as to check the combustion without putting out the fire; the object being to char the wood only, and not to reduce it to ashes. Charcoal is nearly incorruptible; and on this account the bottoms of stakes and posts are frequently charred\* before they are fixed in the ground, to make them durable. It is used in the composition of gunpowder, and in the purification of whale oil for burning in lamps. On many occasions it is used instead of pitcoal, but not without danger; the vapor arising from it when burning being so extremely suffocating, that many lives have been lost from want of caution in this respect. Tho' it does not yield a visible smoke, it should never be burnt but under a chimney.†

\* Charred, *Ash.*—

† Chimney, *Bailey.* Chimnies, *Practice.* Rule 9.

55. *The Andes.*

THE Andes or Cordilleras, are the highest and most extensive chain of mountains on the globe. They run in a direction parallel to the South Pacific Ocean, and at no great distance from it; nearly the whole length of South America, from the Isthmus of Darien on the north, through Peru and Chili to the Straits of Magellan in the south, a distance of five thousand miles. The height of Cotopaxi, one of these mountains, has been measured, and found to be 6252 yards, or something more than three miles and a half above the level of the sea. Mountains of such immense size naturally give rise to rivers of proportionate magnitude, and accordingly, those of South America are the largest in the world. These are frequently swelled into the most dreadful torrents, from the sudden thawing of the snow with which the summits are covered, and which is suddenly melted by eruptions of volcanoes, here very numerous. When these floods descend into the plains, they cause the greatest devastation, deluging the land, and involving the inhabitants and their flocks in one common ruin.

56. *Importance of rejecting Silent Letters.*

IF the English language could be reformed, as the Spanish has been, it would be an incalculable benefit to the American nation. For, suppose our population to be ten mill-



ions, then one million will be school children, and each one must learn the same letter. Suppose it a silent and useless one like *e* in the end of *ransome* or *elicite*, [JOHNSON] and suppose that the learning of this, costs one minute of time, then one million of minutes is almost two years of time lost in learning a useless letter. Suppose again that of 40,000 words in our language, one eighth part should contain a useless letter; then 5000 multiplied by two years, makes 10,000 years, of time totally lost by one generation of children, in learning that which a very small share of good sense and moral courage in our people would correct. But our population doubles in twenty-five years, therefore besides the 10,000 years lost to the present generation, 300,000 would be lost in the next century. How vast an amount of useful learning might be acquired in the time thus lost!

### 57. *Progress of our Language.*

THE English language is constantly improving, and will continue to improve. No human force can stop its silent, but efficient advances. Three centuries ago, almost every word ended in a final *e*. *Sixe* and *fixe* would not now be tolerated, but yet the *e* in hundreds of words is just as useless as in those two: for instance, all the words ending in *ve* pronounced *short*, have a useless *e* at the end, which is rejected in compounds, as, *hav-ing*,



*liv-ing, giv-ing, lov-ing.* It is hoped that good sense will prevail over prejudice, and that we shall be permitted to spell as we ought. Could we be allowed only to spell the same word uniformly, in the same way, (and surely this seems a reasonable request,) we should secure a very great improvement. Why is it necessary to spell *will* and *full* with *ll*, and then, when they are put together, to spell both of them differently? Why not reject the useless final letters, and spell according to the primitive and correct orthography *wil, ful, shal*? Double *l* in the end of words is always useless, for even in *all*, one *l* only is sounded, and in the compounds, one *l* is always rejected, as *al-so, al-most, al-ways*.

58. *A Specimen of English in the year 1560, from an old History of Queen Elizabeth.*

A MONSTROUS FISH.—The ninth of July, at sixe of the clocke at night, in the isle of Thanet besides Ramesgate in the parish of Saint Peter vnder the clift, a monstrous fish or whale of the sea did shoot himselfe on shore, where for want of water, beating himselfe on the sands, he died about sixe of the clocke in the next morning, before which time he rored, and was heard more then a mile on the land. The length of this fish was two and twentie yards, the neather iaw twelue foote the opening, one of his eyes being taken out of his head, was more then sixe horses in a cart could draw, a man stood vp-

right in the place from whence the eye was taken, the thicknesse from the backe whereon he lay, to the top of his belly (which was vpward) was fourteene foote, his taile of the same breadth, betweene his eyes twelue foote, three men stood vpright in his mouth, some of the ribs were sixteene foot long, his tounge was fifteene foot long, his liuer two cart loades, into his nostrils any man might haue crept: the oile being boyled out of the head was parmacetic, the oile of his body was whitish, and sweet of tast.

### 59. *Procrastination.*

“Procrastination is the thief of time.”

How often do we hear these words repeated, and how seldom do we profit by them! Life is short; and yet we do not scruple to waste the time of which it consists, in neglecting to employ it properly. It is true, we propose to change our system hereafter; and to atone for every delay, when we are a little older, and when our engagements with the world, or attachments to its pleasures, press us less closely; but the convenient opportunity does not arrive, and we wait for its appearance. Thus man goes on from day to day, and from year to year, making resolutions to “redeem the time,” and fulfils them by new ones, to be superseded by others in the same manner. Thus he

“Pushes his prudent purpose to resolve;

“In all the magnanimity of thought

“Resolves, and re-resolves; then dies the same.”

YOUNG.

## PART VI.

*Exercises in the Form of Letters, on Orthographical and other Subjects.*

## LETTER 1.

Dear James, York, May 7, 1822.

FROM the inquiries in your last letter, I find you are desirous of improving yourself in English Grammar, and particularly in Orthography. This is a proper and necessary resolution, as your letter exhibits some proofs of a want of attention to the subject.—The best way to become a correct speller is to write down sentences or passages from books as they are read or dictated to you by another person, not rapidly, but by a few words at a time; and when this is done, your errors should be marked, and then corrected and copied into a book kept for the purpose, that they may be committed to memory the first opportunity. A page of these words should, at a future time, be dictated to you, and, if no errors are committed, you have done with that page; if otherwise, it must be learned by heart, and dictated to you again the second or third time, till you do it correctly. I intend to write again on this subject, and am, in the mean time,

Your sincere friend,  
Theophilus Wright.

## LETTER 2.

Dear James,

York, May 16, 1822.

My last letter in answer to yours on the means of improvement in spelling, described the practice of Dictating as the best method of accomplishing your purpose. I will now resume the subject, under the idea that you are as eager to pursue it, as I am to assist you.

If you wish to become a correct writer, as well as a correct speller, (for there are other requisits besides that of forming words,) the person who dictates to you must mention the different stops and marks as he proceeds; the names and characters of these, with the use of capitals, and various other matters, you must learn from a good English grammar, without the study of which, your endeavors to acquire a proper knowledge of this and the other parts of grammar, will be in vain. The subject at large is too extensive for a letter, but should you meet with any difficulties, do not hesitate to mention them, that I may enjoy the pleasure of being useful to you, for I am, dear James,

Most sincerely yours,

Theophilus Wright.

## LETTER 3.

Dear James,

York, May 30, 1822.

WHEN you have made some progress in grammar, and have grown expert at dictating

in the usual way, you may ask some person to read to you, in a slow and deliberate manner, a short anecdote or tale, or passage from history, and after he has done, you may write down as much of it as you can recollect. Repeat this kind of exercise, with various passages, till your copies agree with the originals, or nearly so. This practice will strengthen your memory, and enable you to relate a story, or the particulars of an incident, either in conversation or on paper, with so much accuracy as to secure you the attention of your hearers or readers. If no one is at hand to dictate it, you may read the passage yourself, and then, after putting the book aside, procede to the writing of it from memory, as above described.

I remain, affectionately yours,

Theophilus Wright.

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LETTER 4.

Dear James, York, Sept. 4, 1822.

IT is so long since the date of my last letter that I presume you have, ere this, become pretty well acquainted with the rules of your grammar; that etymology, syntax, and prosody are as familiar to you as orthography; and that your memory has been sufficiently strengthened by dictating in the manner pointed out in my last. I will now, therefore, recommend another kind of dictating, to exercise your understanding, as the



last did your memory. In this case, whether the piece is read to you by another person, or perused by yourself, you must, instead of writing down the identical words of the original passage, (as in the exercises of memory,) express the sense and meaning of it in your own language. When it is finished, you may compare your copy with the sense of the original, and judge of your success. This practice, if persevered in, will improve your compositions, and qualify you to speak and write with fluency and elegance.

That complete success may be the result of your endeavors, is my ardent wish.

Your cordial friend,

Theophilus Wright.

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LETTER 5.

Dear Son,

Bawtry, Jan. 17, 1822.

I found some difficulty in reading your last letter, and the vexation arising from spending so much time over it, was not abated by the hacknied plea of "haste." Such an apology may be a convenient one to a bad writer; but a good penman (as you are) is always inexcusable whenever he writes illegibly. Whatever may be thought to the contrary, there is really no saving of time in an unintelligible scrawl; it is the effect of custom, and a better custom would have produced better writing in less time. But if, for the sake of argument, we admit the plea of



saving time as an excuse for writing a scrawling letter, we cannot deny that much more may be lost in deciphering a scrawling answer to it. There is, however, one case in which this mode of writing is really useful; that is, when it serves as a cloke\* to conceal bad spelling; and there is reason to believe that this is the true, tho disguised cause of its being fashionable.

Let me beg of you to write no more "in haste."

Your affectionate father,  
Edwin Sampson.

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LETTER 6.

Dear James, York, Oct. 7, 1822.

IT affords me much pleasure to find that you are acquiring a taste for analyzing words. You remark that *villain* and its derivatives *villanage*, *villanous*, *villany*, &c. do not follow the same rule in spelling; and that this irregularity, for which you can see no necessity, creates a difficulty that might have been avoided by forming the derivatives after the primitive *villain*.—Analogy, or "the agreement of several words in one common mode," has already decided as you have done, and decided rightly; but the taste for foreign etymologies has in this, as in many other instances, substituted intricacy for sim-

\* Rule 9th.

plicity, and confusion for analogy. This is not the only difficulty of the kind that you will have to encounter in your progress ; and it will call for your strictest attention to surmount them ; for you will remember that where rules fail, memory must supply the deficiency. This error may be corrected by writing *v, i, l, l, a, n*, which wants nothing but authority to make it right.

I am, dear James,

Yours very truly,

Theophilus Wright.

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LETTER 7.

Bradford, Wilts. Mar. 21, 1822.

Dear Brother,

I am delighted with the idea of your resolution to study Geology, and shall reckon upon your company in the vacation, when we shall ramble over hills and vallies, clambering upon rocks, and exploring caverns, in search of those curiosities of nature which neither the divine nor the philosopher can contemplate with indifference. This study will be an additional source of pleasure to you. It will enlarge your ideas by making you acquainted with new things, and by introducing a new language to which you would otherwise have been a stranger ; for you must observe that every science has a language of its own ; that is, it employs words

and terms peculiar to itself, many of which being derived from the learned languages, your Latin and Greek will be called into service, and be found not only useful, but highly entertaining.

Go on, my dear George, and rest assured of my best wishes.

Your affectionate brother,  
Adrian Tooke.

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LETTER 3.

RICHARD BENTLEY sends his respectful compliments to Master Howard, and requests the favor of his company on Friday afternoon, to join a select party of friends, in a walk to see the ruins of Rivaulx Abbey,\* with the grandure † of which, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, he believes they will be highly delighted.

R. B. makes use of the present opportunity to comply with Master Howard's injunction, and informs him accordingly, that his last letter contained a slip of the pen, which, tho of little moment, is still an error, and deserves that attention which all who are desirous of writing correctly, must give to their compositions. The mistake was in using the word *relic*, signifying that which remains, for *relict*, a widow.

Helmsley, Tuesday morning.

\* Abby, D. C.

† Grandure, *Martin*.

## LETTER 9.

York, Nov. 12, 1822.

YOUR letters, my dear James, give me great pleasure, as they afford convincing proofs of your regular advancement in grammatical knowledge. I have no doubt of your proficiency being a cause of satisfaction to yourself also, nor of the increase of that satisfaction as you procede. The more we become acquainted with any science the better we like it: our views expand, and obstacles which at first appeared insurmountable, dwindle to insignificance as we approach them. It is not that the rudiments of knowledge contain the greatest difficulties, but that our resources for overcoming them are then the most scanty, which retards our progress in a new study, and renders it dry and irksome. I mention this, that you may be encouraged to go on with spirit in whatever you undertake to learn, after satisfying yourself that your new acquisition will repay your time and labor. Remember that there is no art so hard to learn, no science so abstruse, as not to be within the reach of a fixed resolution to acquire it.

I am yours, &amp;c.

Theophilus Wright.

## LETTER 10.

Dear Sister,

Denbigh, Jan. 24, 1823.

You observe that the word *stile* is dif-

ferently spelt, by different authors, some having *i* and some *y*. The same happens in many other words, such as, *tiger*, *tyger*, *cider*, *cyder*, *cist*, *encysted*, *cipher*, *cypher*, in all of which the *i* is better than *y*. *Y* was formerly used abundantly in spelling, but has, in the progress of the language, been replaced by its substitute *i*, which being shorter and easier to write, should always be preferred in the middle of words; and *y* should be preferred to *i* in the end of words, as *demy*, *anthropophagy*, &c. which are found in this form in Chalmers's Dictionary. Some have supposed that there is a difference between *stile* and *style*, the former denoting the steps into a field, and the latter a manner of writing. Many good authors do not observe this distinction, and several dictionaries expressly prefer the *i* in *stile*, a manner of writing, which comes from *stilus* or *stylus*, *Lat.* an iron pen. The Latin word like the English is variable, as many others are, but by the help of your 6th Rule, you will always have a guide to the most modern, correct, and convenient form. I hope you will attend to these rules with care, as they have been deduced from the great body of the language, and are a general guide to the spelling of the numerous words, that are found in several forms in even the best authors.

Your truly affectionate brother,

Philip Julius West.



## LETTER 11.

Leicester, Jan. 26, 1823.

YOUR letter, my dear Frank, is just received, and your sisters are laughing at the history of your blunders at Melton. Richard is quite angry with you, and says it is well he was at home, as he should have been entirely out of countenance, by the thoughtless impropriety of your conduct in the company of strangers. You say that one of the young gentlemen was so unpolite as to *tease* you; but was it not to be expected that your own forgetfulness of the rules of good breeding should induce him to indulge in liberties that he would not have taken with one of more correct behavior?

Another blunder, which you have not mentioned, is displayed in the letter.—You have written the word *tease*\* with a *z*, and I should not have been surprized, if you had adopted the still worse spelling of some of our female novel writers, *t, e, i, z, e*; because there is no end to the mistakes of those who write and speak without thinking.

Your mother unites in the most ardent

\* *Teaze, please, ease*, are analogous, but Walker writes *tease* under *plague*, and *teazing* under *vexation* and *vexatious*. This contradiction is faithfully copied from *Johnson*, and *Johnson* copied from *Bailey* and *Martin*, who preferred the *z* in *teaze*. So little attention have authors paid to consistency in their works! *Teaze* is the better spelling according to Rule 15. This censure would have been avoided, had the writer looked a little further.



wishes for your reformation, with, my dear Frank,

Your affectionate father,  
Vincent Thompson.

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LETTER 12.

Dear James, York, April 17, 1823.

I received yours of the 12th inst. and think you do wisely in spending an hour every morning in the garden. This will have a tendency to improve your health and invigorate your mind. But to enjoy these benefits in greater perfection, I would recommend the study of botany. This will excite an interest in the knowledge of plants with which you are yet unacquainted, and afford a pleasure in your walks that you little expect. You will never want company while traversing the fields, for in every plant and flower that you stop to notice, you will recognize an old acquaintance, or discover a stranger whose name and family will become the object of your most sedulous inquiries.

Pray favor me with your sentiments on this subject; and if I can assist you, let me not be denied the pleasure of doing it.

I am, my dear James,

Your sincere friend,

Theophilus Wright.

## LETTER 13.

Bradford, Feb. 2, 1823.

My Dear George,

I am sorry to hear that your old friend Smith has been arrested, and to suppose that he is gone to prison. I employ the word *suppose*, because your letter says he is gone to the *goal*, and I am not certain whether you meant to write *g, a, o, l*, a prison, or to inform me that Smith was gone to some races; *g, o, a, l*, the word you have used, signifying a starting post. As it is, however, not very likely that he would be arrested for the purpose of being sent to the races, I fear the poor fellow is really in limbo.

If you use the word *j, a, i, l*, for a prison, as is now generally done, you will not again be liable to a similar mistake. *Gaol* is a monstrous word which every correct writer will avoid.

Your affectionate father,

Robert Sutton.

## LETTER 14.

Dear Brother,      Edgware, Feb. 13, 1823.

I am happy to hear that your mineralogical pursuits afford you so much pleasure, and should like to join in your researches, did not the distance at which we are placed forbid it. But tho not permitted to share in your excursions, I can accompany you on

paper, and sometimes call your attention from mountains to words; on one of which I shall now take the liberty of offering a remark. In mentioning the mineral called Muscovy *talc*, you write it like the verb *talk*, to speak. Your dictionary certainly authorizes both spellings, but as they are pronounced alike, and with the sound of the vowel *a*, as in *talent*, we are reduced to the dilemma of applying a two-fold pronunciation to the letters *t, a, l, k*, according as they happen to be employed in mineralogy or in speech. This difficulty is avoidable by adopting the French original *t, a, l, c*, which is the spelling used by

Your affectionate brother,  
Sampson Bird.

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LETTER 15.

Dear James, York, April 25, 1823.

WHEN you write to a member of parliament, you should *envelop* your letter in an *envelope*; that is, you should inclose it in a cover. This will not subject the receiver to the charge of double postage, if you add the letters M. P. after the gentleman's name and title; members of parliament being not only privileged to send their own letters franked, but to receive those of their correspondents free of postage. This indulgence is granted on account of the extensive correspondence between them and their constitu-

ents, which their duty as senators naturally imposes. They are also allowed to frank the letter of a friend; but in this as in all other cases, the superscription must be in their own hand writing.

I send this in answer to your inquiry, and trust you will be able to understand the subject.

Your sincere friend,  
Theophilus Wright.

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LETTER 16.

Dear Sir, Ipswich, Mar. 4, 1823.

YOUR letter dated Feb. 26, did not arrive till yesterday; and as you appear to be under a mistake, I hasten to answer it. Like many others unacquainted with history, you attribute the destruction of all the ancient edifices of England now in ruins, to Oliver Cromwell. This is an act of injustice to the memory of a man whose real faults want no addition. The ruins you mention are of three kinds, namely, religious houses, royal castles, and the mansions of the nobility. The religious houses were called Abbeys or Priories according as they were under the government of an Abbot or Abbess, or that of a Prior or Prioress; and, generally, Monasteries or Convents, whether inhabited by Monks or Nuns. The revenues of all these houses were sequestered in the reign of Henry VIII., and the buildings have, of course, fallen to decay.





the short sound of the vowel *o* in the first syllable, has done much towards establishing the former spelling; while etymology puts in a stronger claim for the latter, as coming more directly from the Saxon original.

I hope to hear from you again on a similar subject, and am, in the mean time,

Sincerely yours,  
Theophilus Wright.

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LETTER 18.

Hartford, May 3, 1823.

My Dear Edward,

FROM the tenor of your letter of the 27th ultimo, it appears that you are surprized at the change in the affairs of Mr. Nimrod. When you have acquired more knowledge of the world you will understand that such changes are the natural consequence of thoughtlessness and expensive habits; that every family is under the influence of economy, or of waste; and that "wilful waste makes woful want." If you consider these principles, and apply them in the present instance, your wonder will cease, and you will perceive nothing in the event but what might have been anticipated by any rational person acquainted with the circumstances. But you will probably ask why Mr. Nimrod himself could not foresee and prevent his own downfall? To this I answer, that mankind are divided into two classes; that those of one

class calculate and proportion their expenditure to their income; and that the others give themselves no trouble about the matter.—Need I add that the event shows Mr. Nimrod to have been one of the latter class?

I am, my dear Edward,  
 Your affectionate uncle,  
 John Adams Mason.

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LETTER 19.

Sir, Louth, May 30, 1823.

I have just returned from Keswick, after spending a month among the mountains and lakes of Cumberland. Of the enchanting beauties of this country you will have a verbal account from my friend and fellow traveler Mr. Arlington, whose sketchbook also will contribute much information respecting scenery, which words alone fail in describing, and to which even the pencil cannot do justice.

From Keswick I made an excursion into the romantic vale of Borrodale, and saw the mountain in which are the mines that supply the principal part of the world with plumbago or black lead.\* I had not an opportunity for seeing in what manner this singular and valuable mineral is extracted from the mine; and therefore can give you no further account of the process, than that it is said to

\* Carburet of Iron.

be carried on occasionally, with considerable intermissions, as the demands of the market and the interest of the proprietors require. With this I transmit a dozen of black lead pencils which I bought at Keswick, under the idea that they must be genuine; your acceptance of them will oblige, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Vincent Newton.

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LETTER 20.

Dear James,

York, May 14, 1823.

You are probably not aware that your last letter contains a word not authorized by your dictionary, which I know to be that of Mr. Walker; neither is it to be found in Mr. Chalmers's Abridgment of the Rev. Mr. Todd's edition of Johnson, nor in several others.—The word in question is *connection*, which you have written as derived from the verb *connect*, insted of *connexion*\* from *connex*. There does not, however, appear to be any good reason why *connect*, a verb in common use, should be superseded in its derivative by *connex*, as that verb is not used; and your error, notwithstanding the omission of the word by most of our lexicographers, is certainly a pardonable one. I shall write again on this subject and explain it more fully.†

\* Rule 22.

† See Letters 46 and 47.

With sentiments of sincere regard, I remain, my dear James,

Cordially yours,  
Theophilus Wright.

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LETTER 21.

Monmouth, Nov. 21, 1816.

Dear Newton,

WE were all up in good time on Tuesday morning last, to see the eclipse of the sun, which, we were told, would be such a one as we had never seen. The morning was frosty, and we waited with anxious expectation for the clearing away of the fog, which seemed to envelop the town only. About the middle of the eclipse the mist grew a little thinner, and we obtained an imperfect view of the sun's disk,\* which resembled the moon when about four days old. Soon after this, the fog became general, and our hopes vanished. I shall be glad to hear that you were more favored, and to receive your description of this phenomenon when you have leisure to write.

Edmund Halley.

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LETTER 22.

Dear Edmund, Orford, Nov. 23, 1816.

I am happy to inform you that we had

\* Disc, *Dyche*.

a most beautiful view of the solar eclipse on the 19th instant. The clouds which so enviously obstructed your view, were more propitious here, and kept out of the way. Having converted my telescope into a helioscope for the occasion, I was enabled to observe both the beginning and end of the eclipse, with a degree of exactness far superior to what could be done with the naked eye. The moon first appeared to touch the upper part of the sun's limb to the right hand, and on passing downward, covered so much of it as to give it the appearance mentioned in your letter, viz. of a new moon with its back downward. In a little time the back was toward the right hand, and afterward, toward the upper side; and finally, the moon went off a little to the left hand of the sun's lower limb. It was a most interesting sight, and I enjoyed it with the highest satisfaction. I made some other observations at the time, which shall be shown to you on your first visit to, dear Halley,

Yours truly,

Isaac Newton.

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LETTER 23.

Dear James,

York, May 25, 1823.

YOUR letter of the 9th inst. contains proofs of industry in the prosecution of your studies. It is not however perfectly free from errors, tho nearly so. You tell me your



sister *staid* so long in Bristol that she could not accompany you to Shrewsbury, without perceiving that you have used the adjective *staid* for the verb *stayed*.\* This is a slip of the pen which might have happened to a writer of more experience than yourself; and tho it reflects no great discredit, yet you must be upon your guard against a recurrence of the mistake.

I go to Aylesbury to-morrow, where your letters may probably find me for three weeks to come. I am, my dear James,

Yours, with sincere regard,  
Theophilus Wright.

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LETTER 24.

Dear Sam,                      Newport, May 27, 1823.

YOUR apology for a letter is received, and I can assure you it made me laugh heartily. It seems you take more pains than I should like to do, in composing letters; and I am of opinion that if you were less industrious in asking the help of others, you would find the task more easy. I wish you would learn to use your own abilities, which are abundantly sufficient for the purpose, and then you would not want to borrow those of your friends. If you will make the experiment, I am persuaded that you

\* *Staid* is the contracted form, which will probably prevail. See Note at page 34.

will find no more difficulty in talking on paper to your absent friends, than in personally addressing those who are present.

I will conclude by requesting that you will place more confidence in your own talents and exertions, and by begging to be favored with the first fruits of your genius in letter writing as soon as possible. In the mean time, believe me to be,

Your faithful friend,

John Eustace Bailey.

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LETTER 25.

Plymouth, June 12, 1817.

Dear Bernard,

WE had a most dreadful thunder storm on Tuesday last about noon. The rain, which fell in torrents, was mixed with hail-stones of such a size that many windows were broken, trees rent in pieces, and half the goslings in the neighborhood killed. But this is not the worst:—a poor man who was working upon the highway was struck dead, and another at a little distance much scorched. A cottage at the end of the town was set on fire, but happily it was not inhabited. Much damage has been done in different places by the flood, but I do not hear of any other lives being lost. When you write, which I hope will be soon, I beg you will say if the storm reached you.

Pray mention me in a respectful manner to your parents, and convey my grateful acknowledgments to your sister for her very acceptable present.

I am, my dear Bernard,  
Sincerely yours,  
Owen Williamson.

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LETTER 26.

Dear James, York, June 13, 1823.

IN your letter of the 28th ult. you have written the word *vitiare*\* with a *c*, which is consonant to analogy, but contrary to the practice of some authors. After forming *vice* from the Latin *vitium*, our etymologists seem to have given up the primitive, and returned to the Latin for its derivatives, which are in consequence too often written with *t* insted of *c*, except *vicious*, in which *c* is commonly retained. This mode of forming derivatives is familiar to those who are acquainted with the learned languages, but it is a source of perplexity to the mere English scholar, who sees no reason why he should depart from the natural rule of analogy for the sake of adopting an irregularity, which, on every lapse of memory,

\* *C* is always to be preferred to *t* in such cases: *viciate* is better than *viriate*, *negociate* better than *negotiate*, *ancient* is better than *antrient*, and so in all similar cases, according to Rule 19, which prefers *s* or *c* to *t* soft.

must be superseded by a recurrence to the primitive.

Your friend,  
Theophilus Wright.

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## LETTER 27.

Exeter, June 5, 1823.

My dear young Friend,

I have just been informed that you intend to quit the service of your employer and go to Jamaica, and that your parents, as might have been anticipated, are much distressed in consequence. You are no stranger to the warm attachment I have long entertained for them, and can hardly be ignorant of the interest I have taken in every thing that concerns yourself; any apology for thus addressing you is therefore unnecessary.

Your views in thus leaving your native country have not been fully explained to me, but I understand your plan is, like that of others, to gain a fortune, and return home to enjoy it. Before you go, however, I beg to be favored with your answers to the following questions. Are you prepared to support with fortitude, all the disappointments that may intervene betwixt your present state and the affluence you seek? Have you considered the climate of the West India islands, and its effects upon the

constitutions of northern men? Do you think you will know how to enjoy your good fortune at home, after sacrificing your health in a foreign clime? And have you reflected on the great probability of your never returning? These are matters submitted to your most serious consideration.

Yours faithfully,  
Arthur Mortimer.

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## LETTER 28.

Exeter, June 12, 1823.

My dear young Friend,

YOUR letter in answer to mine of the 5th inst. gives me great pleasure; and I am sure your parents will be still more gratified than myself with your proposal to relinquish the idea of making a fortune in Jamaica. Encouraged by the attention with which you have honored my former letter, and anxious to promote your best interests, I feel a wish to add a few words on the subject of your leaving Mr. Jones, who is considered a kind master, tho I am not able to prove it from facts. But I think you may form a correct judgment respecting the cause of the misunderstanding between him and you, if you will take the trouble of asking yourself the question, whether the general tenor of your conduct towards Mr. Jones has been such as you would have approved,



had you been in his place? This question will be easy to answer when you have been ten years a master, and may be done now by putting your candor fairly to the test. If after this trial you stand acquitted, I would advise you to attempt the reformation of your employer, by increased attention to his interests; for he is a hard master indeed who cannot be improved by a faithful servant; and remember, that the best way of exchanging an unpleasant situation for a better, is, to conduct yourself in the former in such a manner as will ensure a recommendation to the latter.

You will perceive that I am calculating upon the probability of your continuing a little longer in your present situation, and on your ability to render it comfortable. With every good wish for your happiness, I remain, my dear Andrew,

Affectionately yours,

Arthur Mortimer.

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LETTER 29.

My dear Boy,      Worksop, June 16, 1823.

I understand from your last letter that you are in a strait respecting Master Tanced; who, it appears, is a great money borrower. By the exercise of a little ingenuity, I have ascertained the fact that his supplies from home are more than sufficient

for all his wants, and that he has no occasion whatever to borrow of his schoolfellows; to most of whom, as well as to yourself, I find he is indebted. To his next solicitation for money it may not be improper to answer, that when he returns the sum he already owes, you will lend it to him again; and that to accomodate him you will endeavor to do a little longer without those superfluities which you are sorry to find are necessaries to him; but that you have resolved not to lend any more money to those who think as little about the prudent application of it as they do about the day of payment.

I will not undervalue your judgment by supposing you insensible to the humiliating circumstances in which Master Tancred's folly and extravagance have placed him; nor will I imagine that the example of his degradation will be lost upon his companions, who, no doubt, look down upon him as other creditors do upon their thoughtless and prodigal debtors.

That you may suffer no loss, I inclose a bank note to replace that lent to Master Tancred, and am, my dear Francis,

Your affectionate mother,  
Helen Anne Brook.

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LETTER 30.

Tuxford, June 18, 1823.

YOUR letter, my dear Harry, found me

at Chatham, where I had been on a visit for three weeks. Your uncle was much pleased with your account of the school, and with the detail of your studies. He said the writing does you credit, and the language is better than could be expected at your age. He considers the delight with which you mention those of your schoolfellows who are behind you, as a token of superiority, and a proof of rising merit. But your aunt, who is a very shrewd woman, shortly observed, that if her nephew would begin to emulate those before him, instead of comparing himself with those who are behind, she should have better hopes of him. To this remark your uncle made no reply; and I communicate it that you may examine, and apply it to practice.

Your mother and Sophy are very well; and so are also James and Elenor; they all unite in sentiments of affectionate regard, with,

Your brother and friend,  
Stephen Owen Langton.

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LETTER 31.

Coleshill, Berks. June 24, 1823.

Dear Sister,

I received your letter of the 17th, requesting my opinion on the volume accompanying it. As you are already acquainted

with my sentiments on the subject, I can scarcely guess your motive for making this request, unless it is that your own opinion is in favor of the work, and that you ask for mine to sanction it. In short, I feel inclined to suspect that some way or other, you have lately acquired a taste for novel reading. If this conjecture is right, you can perhaps inform me what advantages you expect to derive from this new acquisition. Do you propose to improve your relish for truth by volumes of fiction? Is your knowledge of history, of geography, of every thing useful and necessary, to be drawn from this source? It is true that, in this book-making age, we have witnessed some well meant attempts to introduce sentiments of morality and religion, in the disguise of novels, to the notice of readers who have not a natural liking for simple facts and plain reasoning; but is it not to be lamented, that the disguise of fiction is become necessary for the adaptation of truth to the perverted taste of the present day?

I return the volume unread, that my resolution to resist the temptations of novel reading may not be put to trial; and conclude with the hope that my dear Lydia is possessed of as much fortitude as her most affectionate brother,

Roger Thoresby.

## LETTER 32.

Dear James,

York, June 16, 1823.

THE irregularity alluded to in your letter of Tuesday cannot perhaps be reconciled to analogy so perfectly as you seem to wish; yet some light may be thrown on the subject by a little examination. You will observe that agents coming from verbs, commonly form the masculine gender by the addition of *er* or *or* to the verb, as *actor*, *chanter*, *conductor*, &c. from the verbs to *act*, to *chant*, to *conduct*; and the feminine by changing the masculine terminations *er* and *or* into *ress*, as *actress*, *chantress*, &c. or into *ess* where the verb ends with a letter that does not admit *r* after it, as *govern*, *governess*. Some masculines also, with similar terminations, tho not formed immediately from verbs, make their feminines in the same manner, as *arbiter*, *arbitress*, *master*, *mistress*; *embassador*, *embadress*; *traitor*, *traitress*; &c. Words in which the masculine termination is preceded by *er* or *or* make their feminines in *ess* to avoid the duplication of the letter *r*, as *adulterer*, *adulteress*; *caterer*, *cateress*; *emperor*, *emperess*; *sorceror*, *sorceress*. Many of these are contracted in common practice, as *empress*, *adultriss*. The contracted form is to be preferred in practice, in general, on account of the saving of time in writing and printing, as well as the ease of pronunciation. Many form the



feminine by the simple addition of *ess* to the masculine, as *baron, baroness; heir, heiress; host, hostess; lion, lioness; mayor, mayoress; poet, poetess; &c.* and others are irregular. Feminines in *ix* are Latin, as *executrix, administratrix.*

I am, my dear James,  
Sincerely yours,  
Theophilus Wright.

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LETTER 33.

Dear James, York, June 21, 1823.

You have noticed many irregularities in the spelling of primitive and derivative words, but I do not recollect your having made any remarks on those with the terminations *able* and *ible*. Dr. Johnson retained the silent *e* in *movable* and omitted it in *immovable*. Mr. Walker retained it in both words, but his reason for so doing is insufficient; and his spelling of *blamable* with that letter, cannot be defended on the principles of analogy. Mr. Todd has given these words correctly without the *e*; and you will find the ninth of Mr. Murray's Orthographical Rules applicable to the case.

In all such cases the *e* is to be omitted except after *c* and *g*, as *chanceable, changeable*, which would otherwise be *chan-ca-ble* and *chan-ga-ble*. It would be a useful improvement to change this *c* into *s*, and *g* in-

to *j*, and then the rule would be without exception to omit the final *e* before *able* or *ible*. Or they might assume *i* as in *reducible*, *frangible*, *tangible*, *fencible*, *invincible*.\* It is to be remarked, that *able* is in general to be preferred to *ible*, as *conversable*, *reversable*, are better than *reversible*; *referable* like *preferable*, is better than *referrible*.

Anomalies of this kind are numerous, and require that attention which I trust you will continue to devote to the subject. In a few days I may probably meet you at Salisbury; and am in the mean time as ever,

Your sincere friend.

Theophilus Wright.

\* The use of *ible* rather than *able*, in any case, seems to have originated in the necessity of keeping the soft sound of *c* and *g* in the derivatives; and if *ible* was confined to that use, it would be an easy and simple rule. The following words which have not yet conformed to the general rule might soon become familiar in their corrected form.

peaceable	peacible	like	forcible
traceable	tracible	:	reducible
undefaceable, <i>M.</i>	undefacible		
serviceable	servicible	:	miscible
impierceable	impiercible	:	coercible
pronounceable	pronouncible	:	fencible
marriageable	marriagible	:	corrigible
damageable	damagible	:	elegible
manageable	managible	:	intelligible
advantageable	advantagible	:	refrangible

unvoyageable	unvoyagible	like	regible
allegeable	allegible	:	legible.
changeable	changible	:	tangible
vengeable	vengible	:	frangible
chargeable	chargible	:	incorrigible

These are nearly, if not quite all of these anomalies, and analogy as above shown, would correct them all. They ought to be corrected. As to *chastiseable*, *titheable* *saleable*, *unshakeable*, *mistakeable*, *tameable*, *blameable*, *reconcilable*, *hateable*, *abateable*, *sizeable*, *moveable*, and *proveable*, with their compounds and derivatives, the spelling of them with the *e* is wrong. They are contradictory in every dictionary.

The rule then is general that the final *e* is rejected before *able*, and *a* in *able* is changed into *i* after *c* and *g* soft.

*Solvable*, *vendable* and *tenable*, are better with *a*, and the perpetual contradictions of the same or like words, in all the books, show that the authors had no distinct idea of what is right, and what is wrong. For instance, *fencible* and *defensible*; *preferable* and *referrible*, and *inferible*; *conversable*, and *reversible*; *defendable* and *descendible*; *emendable* and *extendible*; *bendable* and *vendible*; *dividable*, *divisible*, and *corrodible*; *exhalable* and *saleable*; *returnable* and *discernible*; *indispensable* and *responsible*; *advisable*, *fusible*; *respectable*, *disputible*, *delectable*, and *collectible*; *un-comestible*, [JOHNSON] and *incompatible*; *taxable* and *flexible*: and many others in Johnson and Walker, without any apparent reason.

## LETTER 34.

Dear James,

York, July 4, 1823.

You ask whether you are to retain or omit the mute *e* in the word *judgment*, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *lodgment*, *adjudgment*, and *prejudgment*. The solution of this question has been a stumbling block to many, the custom seems determined to remove it. Dr. Johnson left out the *e* in those words, and has been followed by Mr. Walker and Mr. Murray, All our dictionaries are contradictory in these six words. The use of the *d* is to soften the *g*, and therefore the final *e* in compounds is unnecessary. If we could do, as Fenning's Dictionary suggests, substitute *j* for *g* soft, then both *d* and *e* might be spared, and we should write simply *juj*, insted of *judge*, saving two letters and avoiding many anomalies; but as no Lexicographer has ventured to write them in this manner, we yet pursue the old way, until we can find a better.

With sentiments of regard I subscribe myself,

Your sincere friend,

Theophilus Wright.

## LETTER 35.

Worcester, Sept. 13, 1823.

My dear Sophia seems to think that her mother is as fond of dress as herself, other-

wise she would not have filled her last letter with a long description of the fashions of the day, to the exclusion of every thing else. This was not wisely done. Other information was at hand which might have been more amusing to your father and myself. I do not wish you to be altogether inattentive to the modes of dress, because I should not like you to appear singular; but I certainly should be sorry to find you aspiring to the distinction of a leader of fashion. This is a vain pursuit;\* for notwithstanding you might rise till your head grew giddy with the fancied elevation, yet somebody would be above you; and after all, if the object of your wishes was attainable, it would not be worth possessing.

I am, my dear Sophia,

Your truly affectionate mother,

Lucy Anderson.

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LETTER 36.

Dear James,

York, Sept. 13, 1823.

In your last letter I observe that you have written the word *counseled* with one *l* only. This is agreeable to the latter part of the fifth rule of orthography in your grammar, and is perfectly right, but custom, which is not always governed by rules,

\* Sute, sutable; *Martin*; of course pursute is correct  
Rule 18.



claims for the letter *l* the privilege of being doubled in words like the above, wherein the accent does NOT fall on the last syllable. Hence we see *enamelling, equalled, libeller, marvelled, quarrelling, traveller, &c.* written with the *l* doubled, tho the last syllable in the primitives *enamel, equal, libel, &c.* is without the accent. All this is wrong, judging by the best authorities and the best practice. Take for instance the two following testimonies of Walker and Perry.

Mr. Walker in his *Rhyming\* Dictionary* declares for an expulsion of this *l*; his words are these: "Why we should write *libelling, levelling, revelling, and yet offering, reasoning, suffering, I am totally at a loss to determine, and unless l can give a better plea than any other letter in the alphabet for being doubled in this situation, I must, in the stile of Lucian in his trial of the letter τ, declare for an expulsion."* (p. x.)

Mr. Perry says "We would now ask what stronger evidence can be adduced to prove the erroneousness of doubling the final consonant, in cases stated as above, of words consisting of *two* or more syllables, whose *accent* is upon the FIRST syllable. Thus from the verb to *quar'rel*, we have analogically written *quar'reling, quar'releth*, and the substantive *quar'reler*; from to *vic'tual*, *vic'tualing*,

\* Rime, Bailey—Turner's History, and Bosworth's Saxon Grammar.

*vic'tualeth*, and the noun *vic'tualer*; from to *wor'ship*, *wor'shiping*, *wor'shipeth*, *wor'shiper*; and from the substantive *jew'el*, we write by analogy *jew'eler*. Insted of the above correct spelling of the words, all our lexicographers\* have erroneously spelt them with *ll*; as, *quarrelling*, *quarreller*; *victualling*, *victualler*; *worshipping*, *worshipper*, and *jeweller*." 8vo. Dict. p. xv.

Adieu, my dear James, and believe me to be, with increasing solicitude for your happiness and success,

Yours most sincerely,  
Theophilus Wright.

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LETTER 37.

Dear Harry, Ipswich, Sept. 13, 1823.

YOUR uncle Kingston was here yesterday, and delivered your letter. He says you look extremely well, and have grown much since you went to school. He mentioned an indulgence that has been granted to one of your schoolfellows, which he thinks might be extended to you; and begged me (probably at your request) to write to Mr. Wilson on the subject. I have no objection to your enjoying any reasonable

\* Except Dr. Ash, who has given the correct orthography to two words only of this numerous class, namely, *victualed*, and *victualing*; but spells *victualler* and all the rest with *ll*. Dr. Webster's new dictionary will correct these words.

indulgence not likely to be abused; but before I can take one step in the business, I must know whether the indulgence was granted as a reward for superior merit in the boy; or was extorted from Mr. Wilson by the parents of a spoiled child, against his wish, and in opposition to the rules of his school.

When you have cleared up this matter, which may be done in your next letter, I shall know how to act; and am, in the mean time, my dear Harry,

Your affectionate father,

Joseph Greenwood.

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LETTER 38.

Dear Jane,      Camberwell, Sept. 15, 1823.

I received your letter of the 10th instant, requesting my consent to your proposal for working a hearth-rug, which you say you can finish in six months. I am not disposed to undervalue your work, nor to doubt of its being neatly executed; but I think your time might be better employed than in learning to make an article with which a manufacturer can furnish you at a much smaller expense, because he can make fifty before you can produce one. Besides, my dear, you seem not to recollect that you are not intended for a hearth-rug manufacturer; and that you have many things to ac-

quire before you can be properly qualified to undertake the management of a family, and to acquit yourself with credit in sensible and respectable company. Your father says you do not write very legibly, and he has also discovered that your spelling is not good, and that your knowledge of grammar is very defective. You know his kind intentions, and that he does not want to spare any expense in your education; but he wishes that expense to be applied in the acquisition of practically useful knowledge. He unites in sincere love to you, with

Your truly affectionate mother,  
Theodosia Maynard.

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LETTER 39.

Pickering, Sept. 17, 1823.

My dear Charles,

I visited Mr. Anderson yesterday, when he showed me a letter from you, in which I was sorry to see that you had not addressed him in a way suited to the occasion. I certainly do not wish you to lay aside the commercial manner of writing, any more than I should wish you to lay aside the character and pursuits that require it; but I do wish you to discriminate between the common language of business and that of general intercourse with your friends. To begin a letter with "Mr. Anderson,

Sir," may pass between one tradesman and another; but you seem to have forgotten that you were writing to a gentleman and a scholar, who cannot be much gratified by the letters of a correspondent, who can use no other stile than that of the shop and the warehouse. It may be convenient for the man of business, when writing several letters at one sitting, to begin with the name of the person he addresses, by way of preventing mistakes; but the man of education does this by writing the name of his correspondent below the conclusion of his letter, at the left hand corner of the page; and this leaves him at liberty to use any mode of address which rank or circumstances may require.

I trust you will profit by this hint from  
 Your affectionate father,  
 John Alfred Easton.

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LETTER 40.

New-York, Nov. 22, 1827.

My dear Son,

You inquire whether you shall write *inquire* or *enquire*? Many have asked the same question, and a reference to Johnson, or some one of his particular admirers, has often satisfied those who look at the subject hastily, and determined them in favor of the *i* rather than the *e*. But modern practice is



pretty uniform in adopting the *e*, and on reference to the great dictionary, I find that Johnson wrote *enquire* and *enquiry*; and tho this form is not found in his stock words, yet the remarks under *inquire* that it is more commonly written *enquire*. In many words the same doubt will occur, as, *inclose*, *enclose*, &c. for a catalogue of which you may consult the Appendix of "Practical Orthography." You will observe that the old form was *i*, which Martin uniformly prefers, in this whole class of words; but the modern form is *e*, and the case is often, like *s* insted of *z*, determined by mechanical convenience in writing, rather than any other good reason that can be assigned.

I hope you will continue to inquire until you are fully satisfied, not on this point only, but on many others. Our orthography has been too little studied. It has been too much left to chance or caprice, and it needs, at this moment, a great reformation to bring it back to that simplicity which its derivation would indicate, and the practice of good authors would justify.

Your affectionate father,  
Henry Markman.

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LETTER 41.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1827.

My dear Lambert,

You have observed that I write *procede*

and *precede*, *accede* and *excede*, *secede* and *succe**de*, &c. alike, tho in some of our dictionaries, *three* of them are spelt with double *ee*. They were formerly all spelt *ceede* with three *e*'s, but as this was perceived to be unnecessary, the words were abridged by omitting one *e* at the end of these three, and from the middle of all the others—a palpable mistake which ought to be corrected. They all come from the Latin *c, e, d, o*, and the the English *cede*, and ought, for every reason, except vicious practice, to be spelt alike. If you have courage enough to do right, I advise you to spell them all uniformly *ede*, according to Rule 9th. This will economize the use of letters in the derivatives, and prevent such glaring inconsistencies as *procedure* and *proceeding*. Pursue your search, and you will find many things of this kind that ought to have been corrected, and would have been, if our lexicographers had done that for which many people give them credit. But the work yet remains to *be* done, for no dictionary of our language, has yet been published which is consistent with itself, even in a tolerable degree. Mr. Walker has noted some things of this kind, but many more escaped his observation; and it is to be regretted that he did not make the corrections which he has said were necessary. He saw and noticed Johnson's mistakes, but says he did not *dare* to correct them. Mr. Chalmers has, however,

done a very acceptable service in correcting many of them. Where he has failed to observe them, other authors may be consulted, particularly *Perry*, *Barclay*, *Martin*, and *Ash*. For example, nearly all the authors have overlooked the contradiction of spelling *d, a, u, b* and *be, d, a, w, b*; but this is corrected by *Perry* and *Barclay*; according to Rule 8th, which directs in such cases to prefer *u* to *w*; and this again comes under the canon of preferring the shortest, if equally authorized. I thank you for the inquiry, and shall ever be happy to assist you.

Your faithful friend,

John Saxon.

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LETTER 42.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1827.

My dear Son,

I perceive you spell the word complete, *compleat*. This I own is on the title page of *Bailey's Dictionary*, a work which I very highly esteem; but it is not the best practice of the present day. We now write this word with *e* final, according to Rule 9th, and *cheerful* with double *e*, rather than *ea*, by Rule 10th. While on this subject, permit me to remark, that a careful observation of these rules will prevent many mistakes, and reconcile many discrepancies of orthography. You will find that they all

tend to this point; namely, TO MAKE THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL USE OF OUR PRESENT ALPHABET. Some well-meaning men have desired to make new characters for orthography. That is impossible, and would be nearly useless if it could be done. All that seems desirable is very easy; namely, to use the powers we have to the best advantage; but this will give me an opportunity of writing again to explain the subject more fully.

Adieu, and believe me ever,

Your most affectionate father,

Fitzwilliam Childs.

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LETTER 43.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1827.

My dear Son,

THE twenty-fifth of November is annually celebrated in New-York by a military parade, in commemoration of the evacuation of this city by the British, at the close of the revolutionary war. Once in twenty-eight years the 25th day of the month will be on Sunday, and then we celebrate the next day. That happens the present year, and to-day is the celebration. This period of twenty-eight years, when the days of the week return to the days of the month, in the same order, is called the *Solar Cycle*. The *Lunar Cycle* is a period of nineteen years, at which the lunations return to the

same days, and very nearly to the same hours. When the year is divided by 19 the excess is called the golden number. We must remember, however, always to add one before we divide the current year, as,  $1827+1=1828\div 19=96$  cycles since the birth of Christ, and 4 over, which 4 is the golden number. You should look into Chronology a little, and be able to read the almanac.

Your affectionate parent,

JAMES Ethelbert.

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LETTER 44.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1827.

My dear Son,

I promised you another discussion of the topic of the *economical use of the powers of our present alphabet*. We want no *new* characters, but it would be of no small advantage to learners, if the same sound was always represented by the same letter. In *fantom* and *frenzy*, you are taught to prefer *f* to *ph*. This is right. *Gulf* is gained from *gulph*, and many others, and it is hoped the time will come when we shall *dare* to write *alfabet*, *orthografy*, and all the other words which have *ph* in the same manner. *J* has taken the place of soft *g* in some words, as *jill*, *jennet*, *jail*; and to substitute it universally would save an additional letter, namely, *e*, which must come after the *g*, to show its soft sound.



This reminds me of a singular circumstance, that a misprint in some old dictionary has been copied by more than twenty authors of dictionaries without correction. It is in the word *sergeant*, which every dictionary spells with *g*, and every dictionary, which I can find, spells the same word with *j* in the definition of *coif* or *quoif*. Ash may be excepted under *quoif*, where he has *sergent*, evidently a misprint, but under *coif* he has like the others, *serjant*, which is certainly wrong; for if the *j* is used, *e* must be omitted, as it was put in to soften the *g*. *Serjant* like *servant*, would be a good form. Dyche is the only author who has noticed that this word is variable.

Misprints in Johnson have been often copied, even those that Johnson afterwards corrected, such as *falchin* and *witherrung*. This last is overlooked by Mr. Walker, tho it was corrected by Johnson himself in his fourth edition of the great dictionary.

But to return. Economy would direct to use *c* insted of *ck*, and always to place it before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant, and to use *k* where *c* would indicate a wrong sound; that is, before *e*, *i*, and *y*. *K* appears to have originated in our language, with the Norman conquest, and to have been made by putting a strait mark behind the *c*, to show its hard sound. The *k* is changed into *c* correctly and analogically in *invoke*, *invocation*, *convoke*, *convocation*; *embark*, *embarcation*. Not under-

standing this principle, has caused some to suppose that *embarcation* with *c* was a mistake. It is not, but according to a general rule laid down by Fenning, in the preface to his dictionary, published in 1761. He says "C before *a, o, u, l,* and *r,* and at the end of words, is sounded hard like *k,* as in *can, cost, cub, class, crust, public.* It should be observed, it has been the custom to add a *k* to *c* at the end of words, but as this destroys their analogy, and renders their etymology uncertain, the moderns have justly omitted the *k.*" Martin, in 1748, says it was the best practice in his time to omit the *k,* and yet some modern authors have attempted to revive it. This practice should not be encouraged, on the principle of economy, which requires the shortest and simplest form.

But I find it necessary again to postpone the conclusion of this subject. I remark, however, that you should, as much as possible, examine different authorities before you decide doubtful cases.

Your ever affectionate father,  
Fitzwilliam Childs.

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LETTER 45.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1827.

My dear Son,

ECONOMY in spelling would require the dropping of all double final consonants ex-

cept *s*, and this would be according to the Saxon parent, and ancient practice. We generally drop one *l* in compounds, when the simples end in double *ll*. This is right, and if the simples could be corrected, it would be a gain to the language. Why we should write *till* and *until* would be difficult to say. It is a bad practice, and contrary etymology. Wicliffe, and other early writers use one *l* in all such words as, *shal*, *wil*, *al*, *fal*, &c. the same that we use in compounds.

Modern practice has too often omitted *z*. It ought to be much more used than it is. All our dictionaries insert it in many words where it is too often omitted by those who are not particular to write correctly. *Enterprize* and all words of that form, are better with *z*, because it is the most natural sound, and that which is denoted by the name of the letter which is *s* hard, *ezzard*, *zed*, or *ze*.

Yours ever and most truly,  
John Saxon.

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LETTER 46.

New-York, June 6, 1827.

Dear Charles,

THE remark on the word *connexion* in my late letter reminds me that I owe you an explanation. This word is often spelt with

*ct*, which is wrong, tho not for the reason commonly assigned, viz. that it is not in the dictionaries, for it is found in several of them, particularly in Ash's, that great and valuable storehouse of knowledge, which contains about three times as many words as others. *Xion* and *ction* are variable in many words, as, *inflection* and *genuflexion*, but *x* is always better than *ct*, because a shorter and a more natural way of making the round in question. In all such words *t* has the sound of *s*, and *i* of *y*, and thus *fiction* is pronounced *fix-yun*. If our language could be reformed, we might very well spare *tion* out of the vocabulary, by substituting *c* or *x*; *suspicion* and *contricion* might be alike; *nation* might take *c*, *nacion* as in *Spanish*, and wherever *ct* occur, they might be changed to *x*. This would save a vast amount of labor in teaching and learning.

It is hoped that the use of *x* and *z* may be increased rather than diminished; which last seems to be the present disposition of printers.

Your cordial friend,

David Graham.

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LETTER 27.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1827.

My dear Son,

You remark justly that you find the dif-

ferent compounds of the same word differently spelt. That is a great disgrace to our language, and shows how little attention has ever been paid to our orthography. No author except Perry and Webster have *dared* to correct gross and palpable blunders. The fear of being singular, keeps many persons from doing that which it would be a very great public benefit to have done. But I hope you will ever dare to do right, tho it should not be fashionable. *Genuflexion* has *x*, but *inflection* and *reflection* have often *ct*: *x* is better by Rule 22; and wherever we find a word variable we should fix it on the right side. Then we may hope that in time, our language will assume something like correctness and regularity.

Your affectionate father,

John Saxon.

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LETTER 48.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1827.

My dear young Friend,

You remark that you find a diversity in the spelling of words ending in *ey* or *y*, and that the derivatives do not agree with their primitives. That is often the case, and has been often remarked before. In many of these words the plural has assumed a different form from the singular, as, *chimney*, *chimnies*, *valley*, *vallies*. This has been expressly



condemned by good authors, and yet the anomaly continues. It can easily be corrected by rejecting *e*, and spelling *mony*, *monies*, *monied*; *hony*, *honied*; *chimny*, *chimmies*; *attorney*, *attornies*; *vally*, *vallies*, and so of all others, rejecting *ey* in every case, for it is always useless; and then we should not see such very awkward looking words as *moneyed*, which scarcely differs from *moon-eyed*. *Honeyed* is not often seen, and it is hoped it may not be introduced, as the other has been, from a zeal for correctness, which is not according to knowledge. If we should spell *they*, *THAY*, as it ought to have been, and other words of the same sum in the same manner, and omit the *e* in *abby*, *jocky*, &c. there would not be any necessity of using *ey*, *eys*, or *eyed*, except in about half a dozen words, and even these would be better in a different form. *Key*, *eye*, and *clayey*, might all be reformed advantageously; and then *kee*, like *bee*, and *kees*, like *bees*, *ey* and *eies*, *claiy*, *skiy*, would be correct and analogical. It is hoped that some able genius will arise, and reduce to order the chaos of English spelling. It would be a great blessing to the nation, saving a vast amount both of time and money to the rising generation.\*

Your cordial friend,

Henry Hartshorn.

\* See page 136.—7.

## LETTER 49.

Dear Sir,                      New-York, May 16, 1827.

YOU ask my opinion on the correct orthography of words derived from the French, and ending in *on*, I answer that practice is variable, but the rule is plain. They should all come into English with *oon*, and a single consonant in the middle, is in general preferable to a double one, as, *racoon*, *dragoon*, *cocoon*, *baboon*, *shaloon*; *f*, *l*, and *s*, are doubled but no others, except by mistake, as, *buffoon*, *balloon*, *bassoon*; but even in these the double letter is sometimes omitted, as, *shaloon*, *basoon*, and *basoon*, *B.*; and the rule ought to be general. It would tend to order and simplicity, which are, of all things, most desirable in language.

Yours, ever and truly.

Warren Kirby.

## LETTER 50.

Dear Sir,                      New-York, Dec. 1, 1827.

ANALOGY is one of the surest guides to correct spelling, and it should ever be observed when it is possible, without doing great violence to established usage. This remark is elicited by observing the word *vermilion* in your letter with one *l*, and not, as in too many cases, we see it with two *l*'s. I can give you a general rule for this, derived,

like all good rules, from the best practice of the greater part of those who understand the propriety of the language. It is this; *F, L, N, S, T, or V*, followed by *i* sounded like *y*, is preceded by a single consonant, as, *bilious, pinion, evasion, nation, savior*. So also *rufian* might be corrected and the rule might be made general that *any consonant followed by i sounded like y should be single*. *Briliant* and *cotilion* would soon become familiar, and the numerous errors now made in these words would be avoided. Why should we spell *incision*, and *decision*, and *abscission*, and *rescision*? The true answer is, analogy has been neglected. Johnson says he writes “*inveigh* and *convey* in compliance with a numberless majority.” The majority is however wrong, for the *same word* ought to be spelt in the *same way*; and that uniformly. If this was done, we should avoid many errors, and bring back our language to its primitive simplicity. Many, very many absurdities may be avoided by a reference to the Saxon, which is the mother tongue\* of English, and deserves to be better known than it has hitherto been. In almost every instance where the commonly received pronunciation differs from the spelling, it is owing to a vicious corruption of the orthography, since the pronunciation was fixed.

\* *Tung*, Saxon, like *lung, rung, sung, yung*.

But of this subject I shall treat in another letter.

In the mean time farewell,

Yours, ever and truly,

Henry Hobart.

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LETTER 51.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1827.

My dear Friend,

IN my last letter I intimated an intention of returning to the subject of corruptions in spelling, which may be corrected by a reference to the orthography of our Saxon ancestors. The pronunciation, of common words, such as *man*, *much*, *tell*, *bad*, &c., and indeed of nearly all the Saxon stock of our language, which is much the greater part of the whole, is very little liable to change, and probably has not changed, in any considerable degree, since the invention of printing, or even during the last eight hundred years, which brings us back to a period when the Saxon language was spoken in England, tho mixed with other dialects. The common pronunciation then will show us in general what words have been altered by time and caprice, or by the prevalence of foreign idioms. This class of words is numerous, and important. Why do we pronounce *busy*, *bisy*? Because the old spelling was *y*, or its substitute *i*, *bysy* or *bisy* is the ancient

spelling. Again *love* is always pronounced *luv*, which is the old and correct spelling; the same may be said of *whare*, *thare*, *sun*, (*son*,) *yuth*, *vis*, *wulf*, *munk*, *gilt*, (*guilt*,) *bin*, (*been*,) *tung*, *shuv*, *eny*, *meny*, *cum*, *git*, (*get*,) *sum*, (*some*,) and a multitude besides; all of which might be very advantageously corrected, if we had *sufficient* authority; and as the Saxon begins to be more cultivated than it was formerly, the reformation may perhaps take place at some future period.

Your cordial friend,

John Saxon.

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LETTER 52.

New-York, June 12, 1827.

My dear Friend,

WHETHER we should write *acetose* or *acetous*, our dictionaries do not inform us. The number, of this class of variable words, is about thirty. It would be a good thing to omit the final *e*, as in *verbose*, (*verbos*,) and the *u* in *verbous*, (*verbos*,) by which both these forms would be reduced to one, and then also the primitive and derivative would follow the same rule. *Verbos*, *verbosity*; *animos*, *animosity*; *gēneros*, *generosity*. This class of words would then be analagos to the class in *or*, as, *labor*, *laborios*, *honor*, *honorary*: and also to those in *on*, as, *station*, *stationer*, *nation*, *national*. To omit the final *e* in adjectives ending



in *ile, ive*, would give the same result. That is, the primitives and derivatives would not contradict each other as they do at present: *activ* and *activity* would be analagos to *steril, sterility, fatal, fatality*. These words were formerly pronounced long, *active* like *alive*; *fertile* like *revile*; but since the pronunciation has been altered, the spelling *should*, and and sooner or later, *MUST* follow. Thousands of final *e*'s have been retrenched within the last two hundred years; and thousands yet remain that are not only useless, but a very great injury to every man who must learn, or practise reading, writing, or printing. Within two hundred years we have dropt full one sixth part of all the letters formerly used in spelling, and the reformation is still going on silently but efficiently. The evident and constant course of the language is toward *simplicity* and *uniformity*. It is now recommended by a bold and free writer of London, to drop all silent letters, to spell simples and compounds alike, and in short, to make the best and most economical use of the alfabet, which is the grand rule of orthografy. The Spanish have made a most useful reform in their language, and it is approved by all the world; but the English seem unwilling to profit by that good example.

Yours most cordially,

John Saxon.

## LETTER 53.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1827.

My dear Friend,

MANY of the present anomalies of our language were brought in by the Normans, who came to England in the year 1066. One of the most prominent is the inserting of a *t* before *ch*. The French sound of *ch*, is like our *sh*, and to prevent this sound, a *t* was inserted, but you can observe the old and correct form remaining in *detach*, *attach*, *lecher*, *rich*, *which*, *Rochester*, *such*, *much*, and wherever two vowels come before the *ch*, as, *teach*, *speech*, *touch*, (which should be *tuch*,) *treachery*, *roach*, *brooch*, *crouch*. In these and similar forms the *t* has not crept in, and why it should be retained in *witch*, *switch*, and not in *which*, *rich*, is not easy to say, on any principle of analogy, or consistency. To reject *t*, in all cases before *ch*, would be to return to primitive correctness; and, as in other cases, would save time and money in teaching and learning. The benefit of a reform becomes more apparent, when we consider the multitude of people, from Alaska to New Holland, that will in a few years speak the English language. They will soon amount to a hundred millions, and to each individual the advantage would be equally important.

Very sincerely your friend,

John Saxon.

## LETTER 54.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1827.

My dear Friend,

THE termination *s, o, m, e*, in English, as has often been remarked, is not the word *some*, but the Saxon *s, u, m*, or *s, o, m*, and the final *e* has been added by mistake. Bailey's folio Dictionary, that great and learned work, omits the final *e* in sixteen adjectives of this class, such as, *burdensom, cumbersom, fulsom, gladsom, irksom, lothesom, noisom, quarrelsom, wearisom*. The final *e* is commonly omitted in *buxom, (buck-som, M.) transom, ransom*; tho Johnson spells *ransome* with the *e*. In this he is not generally followed, but expressly condemned by some of the best lexicographers. With equal reason they might object to the *e* final in every word of this class, and it is to be hoped that Bailey's authority may prevail; and that the useless final letter, which has crept in by mistake, contrary to etymology, may be rejected from the whole class. Every thing that abridges the labor of the PEN deserves attention, and if on a careful examination it is found to be right, it should be adopted. The maxim of FRANKLIN, that "*Time is money*," seems to be forgotten, while we are perpetually writing a multitude of useless letters. But it is said that Johnson's Dictionary has fixed the form of our language, and that we ought not to alter. That is a mistake. No living lan-

guage ever was or can be fixed. Language is constantly progressing, and a multitude of words are spelt at present differently from Johnson's Dictionary. The final *k* was rejected in Martin's Dictionary before Johnson wrote, and is at present scarcely ever found, except in monosyllables, in "a numberless majority" of good publications; and thousands of common and useful words have come into use since Johnson's time. Johnson did not attempt to fix the orthography, or suppose he had done so. He says expressly that he *left every author's spelling as he found it, that the public might balance suffrages, and judge between them.* What is right ought to be preserved, what is wrong ought to be rejected. We ought to cultivate our language, to supply its defects, and prune it of its redundancies. Nothing so much opposes useful improvements as a blind adherence to customs long established, and often wrong. Every one complains of the difficulty, and even absurdity of our orthography, and yet few, if any, have courage enough to spell right, even when they know what right is. We should, to be sure, be very careful not to do too much, but a constant and efficient improvement is silently reforming our language, and we may hope to see it, at some future time, much improved.

Your faithful friend,

Arthur Stevenson.

## APPENDIX.

Containing Collections of Words of difficult, irregular, and variable Spelling. With Notes.

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Of Words with the Prefixes *en*, *in*, and *un*.

THE uncertainty and confusion occasioned by the promiscuous use of *en* and *in*, with their substitutes *em* and *im*, are the cause of much perplexity to the English scholar, from which our lexicographers have done little to relieve him. To the convenience of the poets we are indebted for the liberal application of them to verbs; and to our taste for French etymologies we owe the choice of *en* and *em* in preference to *in* and *im*. The same unsettled use of *in* when applied in a negative sense before adjectives and adverbs, and contrasted with *un*, is also an additional source of confusion; and this is increased by the almost unlimited use of the latter, compared with the more restricted employment of the former. Thus, without either analogy or established usage for his guide, the learner is left to grope his way in the dark. With a view, therefore, of drawing his attention to the subject, so that he may feel his ground, rather than of attempting to give him a description of the road, the following list of words has been collected, and exhibited in such a way as to be at least a practical comment on these remarks.



In this list, as well as in the general collection of words of variable spelling, the words that are *obsolete*, or least in use, are printed in the Italic character: but in marking the distinction, the author has not always decided according to his own judgment; being less inclined to exercise his individual opinion than to balance the discordancies of the authorities which he consulted; where those were equal, the two words in dispute are generally both printed in the Roman character.

Mr. Booth, in his ‘Introduction to an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language,’ says, “*In* and *en* are often confounded. The Greek and French preposition *en* corresponds with our *in*, but in English the words ought to be distinguished, which can be done with accuracy and ease. *In* signifies *situation*, and originally must have meant the particular *spot* where a thing was *situated*. In this sense it may always be explained by the word *place*, which without injury to the meaning of the sentence, may be substituted in its stead. *In* is also used to signify *time*, and when so used, the word *time* will always be completely equivalent. From these definitions, the distinction between *in* and *en* will be evident. To *inclose*, will signify *to close in*, or *to close a place*, and *to enclose*, will be simply *to make close*; *to inquire*, will be *to seek in*, or *to search the place*, and *to enquire*, will be *to make search*. This distinction is, however, not attended to by the generality of writers, as they use indifferently either the *in* or *en* prefixed to verbs.

“*In*, as a prefix, also marks *negation*. It was used by the Romans in this privative manner, when joined to nouns or participles, and is equivalent to the word *not*; as *indecent*, is *not decent*, *intemperate* is *not temperate*, and so of others.

“Synonymous with the negative *in* is the prefix *un*. When *in* or *un* is annexed to verbs, it does not only signify that the action is *not* performed, but that it is *reversed*. To *ravel* is to twist and confuse; to *unravel* is to separate what has been *raveled*.

“*En* is sometimes, in composition, spelt *em*, and *in* is spelt *ig*, *il*, *im*, or *ir*, according to the various initials of the words to which the prefix is joined; and these irregularities depend on the supposed ease in pronunciation, from a more pleasing coalescence of sounds: Thus *embattle*, *ignoble*, *illegal*, *improper*, and *irresolute*, are used for *enbattle*, *innoble*, *inlegal*, &c.”

Martin always prefers the *in* and *im* in these prefixes. Modern practice commonly chooses *en* and *em*, probably from the ease of writing an *e* rather than an *i*, which always requires the pen to be lifted, before the letter is finished. The same reason that has nearly deprived us of the useful *s* hard, *ezzard*, *zed*, or *ze*. Several of these words are found only in *Martin* and *Ash*. Those which are clearly from the *Latin*, have *in* in preference to *un*, and those from the *Saxon*, *un* rather than *in*.

Words with the prefixes *en*, *in*, and *un*.

EN	IN	UN
Enable	<i>Inable, M.</i>	Unable
	Inability	<i>Unability, M.</i>
	Inaccessible, <i>M.</i> —	Unaccessible
	Inaccurate	<i>Unaccurate</i>
	Inactive, <i>M.</i> —	Unactive
	Inactivity	
	Inadmissible	
	<i>Inaffectedly</i>	Unaffectedly
	<i>Inalienable</i>	Unalienable
	<i>Inalterable</i>	Unalterable
	<i>Inamiable</i>	Unamiable
Enamor	<i>Inamor, M.</i> —	
	Inanimate	Unanimated
	Inapplicable	Unapplicable
	Inapposite	
	Inarticulate	
	Inartificial	Unartificial
	Inattentive	Unattentive
	Inaudible	
	Inauspicious	Unauspicious
Encage	Incage	
	Incalculable	
Encamp	Incamp, <i>M.</i> —	
	Incapable, <i>M.</i>	<i>Uncapable, M.</i>
	Incapacious	
	Incapacitate	
	Incapacity	
	Incarcerate	
<i>Encase</i>	Incase	<i>Uncase, M.</i>
	Incautious	<i>Uncautious</i>
	<i>Incertain</i>	Uncertain
	Incertitude	Uncertainty
	Inchamber	
Enchain	Inchain, <i>M.</i> —	
Enchant	Inchant, <i>M.</i> —	
Dis-enchant	Dis-inchant, <i>M.</i> —	
	<i>Incharitable</i>	Uncharitable
Enchase	<i>Inchase, M.</i> —	
Encircle	Incircle, <i>M.</i>	

Encisted	<i>Incisted</i> <sup>1</sup>	
	Incivil	Uncivil
	Incivility	Uncivility
<i>Enclasp</i>	Inclasp	Unclasp
<i>Encline</i>	Incline	
<i>Encloister</i>	Incloister, <i>M.</i> —	
Enclose	Inclose, <i>M.</i> —	Unclose
Enclosure	Inclosure, <i>M.</i> —	Dis-closure
	Include	
	Inclusive	
	Incommode	
	Incommodious	
	Incommunicable	Uncommunicated
	Incompact	Uncompact
	Incomparable	
Encompass	Incompass, <i>M.</i>	
	Incompassionate	Uncompassionate
	Incompatible	
	Incomplete	<i>Uncomplete</i>
	<i>Inconditional</i>	Unconditional
	<i>Inconformity</i>	Unconformity
	<i>Inconscionable</i>	Unconscionable
	<i>Inconscious</i>	Unconscious
	Inconstant, <i>M.</i>	Unconstant
	<i>Incontrolable</i>	Uncontrolable <sup>2</sup> <i>M.</i>
	Incorrect	Uncorrected
	Incorrupt	Uncorrupt
Encounter	<i>Incouter</i> , <i>M.</i> —	
Encourage	<i>Incourage</i> , <i>M.</i> —	Dis-courage
<i>Encrease</i>	Increase	De-crease
	<i>Increated</i> , <i>M.</i> —	Uncreated
Encroach	<i>Incrouch</i> , <i>M.</i> —	
<i>Encrust</i>	Incrust	
Encumber	Incumber	Dis-encumber
Encumbrance	Incumbrance	
	Incur	
Endamage	<i>Indamage</i> , <i>M.</i> —	
Endanger	<i>Indanger</i> , <i>M.</i> —	

<sup>1</sup> See *cist* in the general collection of variable words.

<sup>2</sup> The primitive of this word has eight forms, *controle*, *controul*, *control*, *controll*, and *comptrole*, *comptroul*, *comptrol*, *comptroll*. The first is best, and from it Martin gives *controlable* and *uncontrolable*.

Endear	<i>Indear, M. —</i>	
Endearment	<i>Indearment</i>	
Endeavor	<i>Indeavor, M.</i>	
	Indeclinable	Undeclined
	<i>Indemonstrable</i>	Undemonstrable
	Indeterminable	Undeterminable
	<i>Indevout</i>	Undevout
	Indeterminate	Undeterminate
<i>Endict</i>	<i>Indict, M. —</i>	
to accuse before a court of justice.	to accuse before a court of justice.	
<i>Endicter</i>	Indicter	
an accuser.	an accuser.	
<i>Endictment</i>	Indictment	
an accusation.	an accusation.	
Endite	Indite	
to draw up, or compose.	to draw up or compose.	
Enditer	Inditer <sup>3</sup>	
a composer, a writer.	a composer, a writer.	
	Indistinct	Undistinguished
	<i>Individed</i>	Undivided
	Indivisible	
	Indorse, <i>M. —</i>	
	<i>Indow, M. —</i>	
	Indue	
	<i>Indure, M.</i>	
	Inedited	
	Ineffectual	Uneffectual
	Inefficacious	
	Ineloquent	
	Inelegant	
	Inelastic	Unelastic -
	Inept	Unapt
	Ineptitude	Unaptness
	Inequal	Unequal
	Inequality	
	Inequitable	Unequitable
	Inerringly	Unerringly
	Inexcusable	Unexcusable

<sup>3</sup> This arrangement may be useful in settling the orthography and application of these words, which appear to have been little attended to in our Dictionaries.



	Inexhaustible	Unexhausted
	Inexpected	Unexpected
	Inexpedient	Unexpedient
	Inexperienced	Unexperienced
	Inexpert	Unexpert
	Inexpiable	Unexpiated
	Inexplicable	Unexplicable
	Inexpressible	Unexpressible
	Inexpressive	Unexpressive
	Inextinguishable	Unextinguishable
Enfamish		
Enfeeble	<i>Infeeble</i>	
Enfeoff	<i>Infeoff</i>	
	Infertile	Unfertile
	Infertility	
Enfetter		
	Infix	Unfix
<i>Enflame, M.</i>	Inflame, <i>M.</i> —	
	Inflate	
Enfold	Infold	
Enforce	Inforce, <i>M.</i> —	
<i>Enform, C.</i>	Inform	
	<i>Infortunate, M.</i>	Unfortunate
Enfranchise	<i>Infranchise, M.</i>	
	Infrequent	Unfrequent
Engender	<i>Ingender, M.</i> —	
Engage	<i>Ingage, M.</i> —	
Engine	<i>Ingine</i>	
Engineer	<i>Ingineer, B.</i>	
Engird		
Engirt		
Engorge	Ingorge, <i>M.</i>	
Engraft	Ingraft <sup>4</sup>	
Engrapple		
Engrain	Ingrain	
Engrave	Ingrave, <i>M.</i> —	
Engross	Ingross, <i>M.</i> —	
Engulf	Ingulf <sup>5</sup> <i>M.</i>	

<sup>4</sup> See Mr. Walker's Dictionary, on *graff* and *graft*.

<sup>5</sup> Chalmers and Walker are both inconsistent in the spelling of this word and its primitive. See Rules page 18.

	Inhale	
Enhance	<i>Inhance</i>	
	Inhold	
	Inhospitable, <i>M.</i> —	<i>Unhospitable</i>
Enjoin	<i>Injoin, M.</i> —	
Enjoy	<i>Injoy, M.</i> —	
	Injustice	Unjust
Enkindle	Inkindle	
Enlard	<i>Inlard</i>	
Enlarge	<i>Inlarge, M.</i>	
Enlighten	<i>Inlighten</i>	
Enlist	<i>Inlist</i>	
Enliven	<i>Inliven</i>	
Enmesh	<i>Immesh</i>	
	Innavigable, <i>M.</i>	Unnavigable
Ennoble		Unnoble, <i>C.</i>
	Innoxious	Unobnoxious
	Inobservant	<i>Unobservant</i>
	Inobservable	<i>Unobservable</i>
	Inoffensive	<i>Unoffensive</i>
	Inoperative	<i>Unoperative</i>
	Inorganic	
	Inorganized	Unorganized
	<i>Inquiet</i>	Unquiet
	Inquietude	Unquietness
Enquire	Inquire <sup>6</sup>	
Enquiry	Inquiry	
Enrage	<i>Inrage, M.</i> —	
Enrich	<i>Inrich, M.</i>	
Enrobe		Unrobe
Enrole	<i>Inrole, M.</i> —	Unrole
Enrolement	<i>Inrolement</i>	
	Immeasurable	<i>Unmeasurable</i>
	Immovable	<i>Unmovable</i>
	Immethodical	<i>Unmethodical</i>
	Immask	Unmask
	Immingle	Unmingled
	Imparadise	Unparadise

<sup>6</sup> Johnson's Dictionary has *inquire*, but he remarks that the more usual form is *enquire*, and so, in his preface, he writes it uniformly and frequently.

Ensample	Impolite	<i>Unpolite</i>
Ensanguine	Insecure	<i>Unsecure</i>
	Inseparable	<i>Unseparable</i>
	Inshelter	<i>Unsheltered</i>
Enshield		<i>Unshielded</i>
Enshrine	<i>Inshrine</i>	
	Insignificant	<i>Unsignificant</i>
Enslave	<i>Inslave, M. —</i>	
	Insincere	<i>Unsincere, M.</i>
	<i>Insociable, M.</i>	<i>Unsociable</i>
Ensnare	<i>Insnare.</i>	
	<i>Instable</i>	<i>Unstable</i>
<i>Enstal</i>	Instal	
Ensue	<i>Insue</i>	
	Insufferable	<i>Unsuperable</i>
	<i>Insutable</i>	<i>Unsuperable,<sup>8</sup> M.</i>
Ensurance	Insurance <sup>7</sup>	
Ensure	<i>Insure, M.</i>	
	Insusceptible	<i>Unsuperceptible</i>
Entail	<i>Intail, M. —</i>	
Entangle	<i>Intangle, M.</i>	
	<i>Intangible</i>	<i>Untangible</i>
	<i>Intenable</i>	<i>Untenable</i>
<i>Entendment</i>	Intendment, <i>M.</i>	
<i>Enterchange</i>	Interchange	
<i>Entercourse, M.</i>	Intercourse, <i>M. —</i>	
<i>Enterlace</i>	Interlace, <i>M. —</i>	
<i>Enterline</i>	Interline	
<i>Enterplead</i>	Interplead	
Enthral	Inthral	
Enthroned	<i>Inthroned</i>	
Entice	<i>Intice</i>	
Entire	<i>Intire</i>	
Entitle	<i>Intitle</i>	<i>Untitled</i>
Entomb	<i>Intomb, M. —</i>	
	<i>Intractable</i>	<i>Untractable</i>

<sup>7</sup> *Insure* and *insurance M.* are not in Walker's Dictionary.

<sup>8</sup> Martin writes these words without the *i*.

Entranse, <i>Wb.</i>	<i>Intrance</i>	
Entrap	<i>Intrap, M. —</i>	
<i>Entreague</i> <sup>9</sup> <i>M.</i>	<i>Intrigue, M. —</i>	
Entreat	<i>Intreat, M. —</i>	
Entrench	<i>Intrench, M. —</i>	
Entrust	<i>Intrust, M. —</i>	
Entwine	<i>Intwine</i>	
Entwist	<i>Intwist</i>	Untwist
Enumerate	Innumerable	Unnumbered
	<i>Invaried</i>	Unvaried
<i>Enveigle</i>	Inveigle	
Envenom	<i>Invenom, M. —</i>	
Envelop	<i>Invelop</i>	<i>De-velop</i>
Environ	<i>Inviron, M. —</i>	
<i>Envite</i>	Invite, <i>M. --</i>	
<i>Enure</i>	Inure, <i>M.</i>	
<i>Envoice</i> <sup>10</sup> <i>M.</i>	Invoice	
	<i>Inutterable</i>	Unutterable
	Invulnerable	<i>Unvulnerable</i>
Enwrap	Inwrap	
Enwreathe	Inwreathe	Unwreathe <sup>11</sup>

<sup>9</sup> *Entreague, intreague, intrigue, Martin.*

<sup>10</sup> *Envoyce, Martin.*

<sup>11</sup> See Walker's principles of pronunciation, under the letter *th*.  
See Letter 20 on this class of words.

## REMARKS.

This is the most difficult chapter in orthography. Opinions are various and practice is discordant: more of these words are therefore left in the Roman character than the editor, independent of his authorities, would have chosen, but this perspicuous arrangement will enable the reader to choose for himself.

Words with the Prefixes *em* and *im*.

Embale	<i>Imbale</i>
Embalm	<i>Imbalm</i> , M. —
<i>Embank</i>	<i>Imbank</i> , M. —
Embarras	
Embargo	<i>Imbargo</i> , M. —
Embark	<i>Imbark</i> , M. —
Embase	<i>Imbase</i> , M. —
<i>Embathe</i>	<i>Imbathe</i> , C. —
Embattle	<i>Imbattle</i> , M. —
Embay	<i>Imbay</i>
Embedded	Imbedded
Embellish	<i>Imbellish</i> , M.
Embezzle	<i>Imbezzle</i> , <sup>1</sup> M.
<i>Embibe</i>	<i>Imbibe</i> , C. —
<i>Embitter</i>	<i>Imbitter</i> , M.
Emblazon	<i>Imblazon</i>
Embody	<i>Imbody</i> , M. — C. —
<i>Emboil</i> , C.	<i>Imboil</i> , C. —
Embolden	<i>Imbolden</i> , M. — C. —
Emborder	<i>Imborder</i> , M. —
<i>Embosk</i>	<i>Imbosk</i> , C. —
Emboss	<i>Imboss</i> , M. —
Embosom	<i>Imbosom</i>
Embottle	<i>Imbottle</i>
<i>Embound</i>	<i>Imbound</i> , C. —
Embowel	<i>Imbowel</i>
Embower	<i>Imbower</i>
<i>Embox</i>	<i>Imbox</i> , C. —
Embrace	<i>Imbrace</i>
Embrocate	<i>Imbrocate</i>
Embroider	<i>Imbroider</i>
Embroil	<i>Imbroil</i>
<i>Embrown</i>	<i>Imbrown</i> , C. —
<i>Embrue</i>	<i>Imbrue</i> , M. C. —
Embryon	<i>Imbryo</i>
<i>Embue</i>	<i>Imbue</i>
<i>Emburse</i>	<i>Imburse</i> , C. —
Emerge	<i>Immerge</i>

<sup>1</sup> Imbezel and imbezle, *Martin*.



Emersion	Immersion
Emigrate	Immigrate
Emission	Immission
Emit	Immit
Empair	Impair, <i>M.</i>
Empale	<i>Impale, M.</i>
Empannel	Impannel, <i>M.</i> —
Emparadise	Imparadise
<i>Empark</i>	Impark, <i>M.</i>
Emparlance	Imparlance
<i>Empassion, C.</i>	Impassion
<i>Empassioned</i>	Impassioned
<i>Empeach</i>	Impeach
<i>Emplead</i>	Implead
Employ	<i>Employ, M.</i> — <i>A.</i>
Emploiment <sup>2</sup>	<i>Emploiment, PEARSON.</i>
Empoison	<i>Impoison</i>
Empoverish	Impoverish
Empower	<i>Impower</i>
Empress	Impress
<i>Emprison</i>	Imprison, <i>C.</i> —
<i>Emprove, M.</i>	Improve
Empurple	Impurple, <i>M.</i>
Dis-embogue	<i>Dis-imbogue, M.</i> —

<sup>2</sup> Emploiment—Pearson (*on the creed in 1662*) spells this word *imploiment*. Analogy requires *i* and not *y* in *emploiment* and *enjoiment*. Raiment with *ay*, (*rayment*) would look very antiquated, but it is quite as good as *payment*, (*paiment*) *Enjoiment*, *raiment*, *merriment*, *compliment*, *accompaniment*, *hardiment*, and many others with *i*, show the rule with sufficient clearness. *Rejoice* and *invoice* have lost the *y*, tho they formerly had it, and *y* is rapidly yielding to its substitute *i*, in the middle of words, in general practice. It is well that it is so. It would be a good rule NEVER TO USE Y IN THE MIDDLE OF A WORD. Y will finally be omitted entirely in such cases, except perhaps before *ing*, as in *delaying*, *dying*. Two *ii* never come together in English, tho there seems no good reason for the prohibition; for if we were accustomed to them, they would be better than our present form. Such words as *saing*, *delaing*, *displaing*, if authorized, would be as good as *going*, *being*, *suing*; and the orthography of this numerous class of words would be simplified by omitting *y* altogether, in derivatives.

Words with the Terminations *ant*, *ance*, or *ancy* ;  
*ent*, *ence*, or *ency*.

THE spelling of words of this class can seldom be determined by the pronunciation; and it was thought that a collection of the most useful of them arranged alphabetically, might be of service. It is hardly necessary to say that the substantive generally follows the orthography of the adjective, as, *Aber-rant*, *Aberrance*, *Aberrancy*; *Brilliant*, *Bril-liancy*, &c. To include them would enlarge the collection without adding to its utility.\*

Words in *ant*, *ent*, &c.

Aberrant	Affluent	Ascendency
Abhorrent	Antecedent	Aspirant
Absorbent	Apparent	Assailant
Abstinent	Appealant <sup>1</sup>	Assistant
Abundant	Appellant	Attendant
Accordant	Appearance	Audience
Acescent	Appertinent <sup>2</sup>	Benevolent
Acquiescent	Appertinence	Brilliant
Adherent	Applicant	Buoyant
Adjacent	Appurtenant	Cadence
Admittance	Arborescent	Circumambient
Advertence	Ascendant <sup>3</sup>	Circumfluent

\* "The Latin *ens* signifies being; *the it or thing* which exists. Hence it was used to form the present participle in that language, as *docens* and *amans*, which express *existing*, or *being*, in the state of a teacher or a lover. Our words in *ent* or *ant*, and *ence* or *ance*, are from this source. Both denote *being* or *state*; the former being applied to constitute adjectives, and the latter substantives. Thus *abundant* is the *quality* of existing in *abundance*, which is the name given to such a state of existence." *Booth's Introd.*

1 *Appealant*, tho more agreeable to analogy, is less in use than *appellant*.

2 *Appurtenant* and *appertinence* are irregular. See general list.

3 *Ascendant* and *ascendency* are also anomalous.

Claimant	Couchant	Eminent
Clement	Covenant	Emollient
Cognizance	Countenance	Equivalent
Coherent	Credent	Errant
Coincident	Crescent	Esculent
Combatant	Currant, <i>a fruit.</i>	Evanescent
Competent	Current, <i>a stream.</i>	Evident
Complaisant	Decumbent	Excrescent
Complacent	Defendant	Existent
Compliant	Deference	Exorbitant
Concomitant	Defiance	Expectant
Component	Deficient	Expedient
Concordant	Delinquent	Extant, <i>now in</i>
Concurrent	Demulcent	<i>being.</i>
Condolence	Deobstruent	Extent, <i>space.</i>
Conference	Dependence	Exuberant
Confidant <sup>4</sup> <i>s.</i>	Dependance, <i>J.—</i>	Feculent
Confident <i>s. &amp; a.</i>	Dependent	Fervent
Conflagrant	Deponent	Flagrant
Confluent	Descendent <sup>5</sup>	Flatulent
Congruence	Descent	Flippant
Connivance	Despondent	Fluent
Conscient	Different	Fragrant
Consentient	Diffident	Fraudulent
Conservant	Discordant	Governance
Consistent	Discutient	Herbescent
Conspirant	Disobedient	Ignorant
Consonant, <i>a letter</i>	Disputant	Immanent
Consonant,	Dissonant	Imminent
<i>agreeable.</i>	Distant, <i>remote.</i>	Impatient
Constituent	Distent, <i>breadth.</i>	Impellent
Continent, <i>the</i>	Disturbance	Impendent
<i>main land.</i>	Dominant	Impenitent
Continent, <i>chaste.</i>	Dormant	impertinent
Convalescent	Efficient	Important
Convenient	Efflorescent	Impotent
Conversant	Effluent	Improvident
Corpulent	Emigrant	Imprudent
Correspondent	Emanent	Impudent

<sup>4</sup> This word is anglicized from the French. It has no derivatives.

<sup>5</sup> Descendant and its derivatives are a redundancy.

Inadvertent	Jurisprudent	Poignant
Incessant	Lieutenant	Potent
Incident	Luxuriant	Precedent, <i>a rule.</i>
Incipient	Maintenance	Precedent, <i>going</i>
Incoherent	Malevolent	<i>before.</i>
Incompetent	Malignant	Precipitant
Incongruent	Mellifluent	Predominant
Inconsistent	Militant	Pre-eminent <sup>4</sup>
Inconstant	Mollient	Pre-existent
Incontinent	Obedient	Preference
Inconvenient	Observant	Pregnant
Incumbent	Occident	Preponderant
Independent	Occurrence	Prescience
Indifferent	Omnipotent	Presence
Indignant	Omnipresent	President, <i>a gover-</i>
Indolent	Omniscient	<i>nor.</i>
Inefficient	Opponent	Prevalent
Inexistent	Opulent	Proficient
Inexpedient	Ordinance	Prominent
Inference	Orient	Protestant
Influence	Ornament	Protuberant
Ingredient	Participant	Provident
Inhabitant	Patent	Prudent
Inherent	Patient	Pubescent
Inheritance	Peasant	Puissant
Inobedient	Pedant	Pursuivant
Insolent	Pendant, <i>a jewel.</i>	Purulent
Insolvent	Pendent, <i>hanging</i>	Putrescent
Instant	<i>down.</i>	Quadrant
Insufficient	Penitent	Quiescent
Integrant	Permanent	Quintessence
Intendant <sup>6</sup>	Perseverance	Quittance
Intermittent	Pertinent	Quotient
Intolerant	Pestilent	Radiant
Irrelevant	Petulent	Raiment
Irreverent	Piquant	Rampant
Itinerant	Pleasant	Recipient
Jacent	Pliant	Recumbent

<sup>6</sup> *Intendant* and *superintendent* are anomalous. Better *intendent*.

<sup>7</sup> *Pre-eminent* and *Pre-existent* are hyphenated in Walker, as a guide to the pronunciation.

Recurrent	Servant	Torrent
Recusant	Sextant	Transcendent
Redundant	Silent	Transient
Reference	Solvent	Translucent
Refluent	Stagnant	Transparent
Regnant	Stimulant	Transplendent
Relevant	Student	Trident
Reluctant	Subjacent	Triumphant
Remembrance	Subsequent	Truant
Remittance	Subservient	Turbulent
Repellent	Subsistent	Unguent
Repentant	Succulent	Utterance
Repugnant	Sufferance	Vagrant
Resident	Sufficient	Valiant
Resistance	Superabundant	Vehement
Resolvent	Supereminent	Verdant
Resonant	Superincumbent	Vicegerent
Resplendent	Superintendent <sup>9</sup>	Vigilant
Respondent	Supernatant	Violent
Reverent	Suppliant	Virulent
Riddance	Sustenance	Visitant
Ruminant	Sycophant	Volant
Sapient	Temperance	Warrant
Semblance	Tenant	
Sergeant <sup>8</sup>	Tolerant	

<sup>8</sup> Sergeant. In Baley's folio Dictionary, about a hundred years ago, a misprint crept into the definition of *coif* or *quoif*, "the cap of a serjeant at Law," and this has been faithfully copied by nearly or quite every dictionary since printed. If it is to be spelt with a *j*, then there is no use of the *e*, which was put in to soften the *g*. *Serjant* would be a good form of the word, analogous to *servant* which was, according to GILCHRIST, originally the same word.

<sup>9</sup> See note on *intendant*.



Words with the terminations *ceous*, *cious*, and *tious*.

THE pronunciation of these terminations is uniformly *shus*, and therefore the spelling of the words compounded with them cannot be determined by the ear. Those which are most in use are here collected; and of them it may be observed, that *ceous* relates to the nature and properties of things: as *cetaceous*. (*cete*, Lat. a whale,) of the whale kind; *micaceous*, (*mica*, Lat. a genus of a minerals,) of the nature of mica, easily separable; *saponaceous*, (*sapo*, Lat. soap,) having the properties of soap. *Cious* and *tious* commonly refer to actions or affections of the mind; as, *avaricious*, *facetious*, *officious*, *superstitious*. &c.

Adscititious	Cilicious, <i>hairy</i> .	Filaceous
Adventitious	Contentious	Flagitious
Ambitious	Contumacious	Ferocious
Arenaceous	Coriaceous <sup>1</sup>	Foliaceous
Argillaceous	Cretaceous <sup>1</sup>	Fruentaceous <sup>1</sup>
Audacious	Crustaceous	Fugacious
Auspicious	Delicious	Gracious
Avaricious	Disputations	Herbaceous
Butyraceous	Efficacious	Irreptitious
Capacious	Fabaceous	Judicious
Capricious	Facetious	Licentious
Captious	Factionous	Loquacious
Carbonaceous	Factitious	Linguacious
Cautious	Fallacious	Luscious
Cetaceous, <i>of the</i>	Farinaceous	Malicious
<i>whale kind.</i>	Factitious	Membranaceous

Johnson, Walker, and Chalmers spell several of these words *cious*, contrary to analogy.

Meretricious	Propitious	Superstitious
Micaceous	Pugnacious	Supposititious
Nutritious	Rapacious	Surreptitious
Officious	Rosaceous	Suspicious
Ostentatious	Sagacious	Tenacious
Papilionaceous	Saponaceous	Testaceous
Pernicious	Seditious	Veracious
Perspicacious	Sententious	Vexatious
Pertinacious	Setaceous, <i>bristly</i> .	Vicious
Pomaceous	Siliceous, <sup>2</sup> <i>flinty</i> .	Vivacious
Precious	Spacious	Voracious
Precocious	Specious	

<sup>2</sup> In their respective places in the dictionaries of Walker and Chalmers, we find in the former,

“*Cilicious*, made of hair;” and “*Silicious*, made of hair;” and in the latter,

“*Cilicious*, made of hair;” and “*Silicious*, made of hair. *Flinty*, full of stones.”

The present state of science, however, seem to claim a little more distinction for a derivative of *silex*; and for this reason, as well as to avoid confusion, the above spelling, sanctioned by the writers on chemistry, has been adopted.

For a full catalogue of these words, see Walker’s “*Rhyming Dictionary*;” a much more useful work, both for orthography and pronunciation, than his pronouncing dictionary.

Words with the terminations *ize* and *ise*.

AUTHORS and lexicographers vary so frequently in the orthography of words with these terminations, that chance is substituted for settled usage, and confusion supplies the place of analogy. A collection of words in *ize* and *ise*, from the standard dictionaries, has therefore been made, for the double purpose of showing where these authorities differ, and of exhibiting the most useful of this class of words in a connected series, for the accommodation of the student. Corrections proposed, are marked with an interrogation point, thus, comprize?

## IZE.

Agatize, WB.  
 Aggrandize, B. D. J. W. PY.  
 Agnize, B. D. J. W. C.  
 Agonize, B. D. J. W. PY.  
 Alchymize, c.  
 Alchimize, WB.  
 Alcalize, WB.  
 Alcoholize, B. BR. F. W. C.  
 Allegorize, B.M.D.J.W.PY.  
 Americanize, WB.  
 Amortize, B. J. H. PY. JS. F. .

## ISE.

Advertise, B. J. C. W.  
 Advise, B. J. C. W.

*Amortise*,<sup>1</sup> w.

<sup>1</sup> Amortise and amortization! Walker. †

This word was printed in Johnson's *first abridgment* *amorise* without the *t*. The *s* was a misprint also, as appears from the position of the word, *s* after *z*. This error was corrected by JOHNSON in his revision of his own work, but the small book being more convenient for a copier to handle than the large ones, no notice was taken by *Mr. Walker* of Johnson's correction, in this and several other instances. None of the editions of Johnson's *Abridgment* appear to have been collated with his own final revision of the great Dictionary, the quarto edition of 1777, which is the authority marked *J* in this book.

Anacephalize, B. D.	
Analogize, J. W. PY. BR.	
Analyze, <sup>2</sup> B. J. H. W. PY. WB.	<i>Analyse</i> , D.
Anatomize, B. D. J. W. PY. C.	
Anagrammatize, B. D. J. W. PY.	
Anathematize, B. D. J. W. PY.	
Anglicize, WB.	<i>Anglicise</i> , c.
Animalize, WB.	
Annalize, c. WB.	
Antagonize, B. J. W.	
Apologize, B. D. J. W. PY. C.	
Apostatize, <sup>3</sup> B. J. W. PY. C.	<i>Apostatise</i> , D.
Apostrophize, B. J. W. C.	
Apothegmatize, c.	[C. F. PY.]
Apprize, <i>to value</i> . WB.	<i>Appraise, to value</i> . B. D. J. W.
Apprize, <i>to inform</i> . B. J. D. PY. C.	<i>Apprise, to inform</i> . WB.
[W.]	
	<i>Arise</i> , B. J. C. W.
Aromatize, B. J. W. PY.	
Assize, <sup>3</sup> B. D. J. W. PY. C.	<i>Assise</i> , M.
Astrologize, J. W. PY. C.	
Astronomize, c.	
Atticize, WB.	<i>Atticise</i> , B. W. C.
Australize, J. D. PY. C.	
Authorize, <sup>4</sup> B. J. W. F. C.	<i>Authorise</i> , M. WR. †
Avize, WR. W. C.	<i>Advise</i> , C. WB.
Baptize, B. M. D. J. W. PY. C. WB.	
Barbarize, PY. W. C. WB.	
Botanize, <sup>5</sup> WB.	
Brutalize, D. PY. W. C. WB.	
Buffoonize, c.	
Canonize, B. M. D. W. PY. C.	
Cantonize, B. M. D. J. W. C.	
Capsize, WB.	

<sup>2</sup> Analyze, B. folio, and paralyze, W b. 12 mo. are preferable by Rule 15. Analyze and analyser! *Harwood*. †

<sup>3</sup> See Rule 15.

<sup>4</sup> Authorize and disauthorise, and unauthorised, *Walker's Dictionary*. This contradiction, like many others, is copied from *Johnson*. Authorise, W. Rhyming Dictionary. †

<sup>5</sup> Botanize is neither in *Walker* nor *Chalmers*.

Carbonize, <sup>6</sup> WB.	
Carnalize, WB.	
Catechize, BA. A.	<i>Catechise</i> , B. M. D. J. W.
Cauponize ?	<i>Cauponise</i> , WB. C.
Cauterize, B. M. D. J. W. C. WB.	
Chameleonize, WB.	
Characterize, B. D. J. W. PY.	<i>Characterise</i> , C.
Chastize, B. J. <i>abridgment</i> .	<i>Chastise</i> , B. J. W. PY. C. WB.
Christianize, J. W. WB.	
Cicatrize, B. M. D. J. W. C.	
Circumcize	<i>Circumcise</i> , B. J. W.
Citizenize, WB.	
Civilize, <sup>8</sup> B. M. D. J. W. C. WB.	<i>Civilise</i> , A = PY.
Colonize, <sup>9</sup> BR. PY. C.	<i>Colonise</i> , J. — W.
Colaphize, B.	
Comprize ? <sup>10</sup>	<i>Comprise</i> , B. J. C. W.
	<i>Compromise</i> , B. J. PY. C. W.
Contemporize, <sup>11</sup> BR.	<i>Contemporise</i> , D. J. PY. W. C. JS.
Criticize, B. folio.	<i>Covetise</i> , J. [CH. WB.]
Crystalize, WB.	<i>Criticise</i> , J. W. PY.
Crystallize, <sup>11</sup> D. W. PY.	
Dastardize, BR. WB.	<i>Dastardise</i> , B. J. W. PY.
	<i>Demise</i> , B. J. W.

<sup>6</sup> Carbonize, theorize, emphasize, and many other good words are found only in Webster.

<sup>7</sup> Chastize, Johnson's abridgment: Chastise Johnson's quarto.

<sup>8</sup> Civilize and civilisation! Fenning. +  
Turner's History has this word with *z*, through several pages, and then with *s*, and so alternately!

<sup>9</sup> Johnson prefers *s*, but all his authorities have *z*! Such is often the case.

<sup>10</sup> Comprize with *z*, I do not find tho Bearcroft prefers it, on the authority of *Chalmers*. My copy, has *s*, but *z* is better in every case, where there can be a doubt.

<sup>11</sup> Messrs. Dyche, Johnson, Perry, Sheridan, Churchill, Jones, Walker, Chalmers, Entick, and Browne spell *temporize* and *extemporize* with *z*, and *contemporise* with *s*! Scott and Fenning avoid the contradiction by omitting *contemporize*, and Allinson has *temporise* and *contemporise* with *s*, and *extemporize* with *z*! Barclay has uniformly *z*, and in this, as in many other cases, shows his superior tact.

<sup>12</sup> In crystalize, equalize, franquilize, &c. one *l* is better. See Perry's Rule and Webster's 4to.



Demephitize, WB.  
 Denarcotize, WB.  
 Denationalize, C. WB  
 Deputize, WB.  
 Detonize, D. J. W. C. PY. WB.

Dialogize, WB.  
 Disauthorize, BR. WB.

Documentize, M.  
 Dogmatize, B. J. W PY. WB.  
 Dramatize, WB. <sup>16</sup>  
 Economize, C. WB. not in W.  
 Egotize, W.  
 Electrize WB.  
 Emphasize, WB. only !  
 Endenize, D. W. WB.  
 Energize, C. W.

Enterprize, B. D. A.  
 Epicurize, C.  
 Epistolize, C.  
 Epitomize, B.  
 Equalize, B. BR. WB.  
 Eternalize, B. W. C.  
 Eternize, B. J + BR. W. C.  
 Eulogize, C. not in W. !  
 Evangelize, B. D. C. W.

Exercise, B. folio *under cap*  
*verses.*

Despise, B. J. W.

Devise, B. J. W.

Disauthorise, W. + J. +  
 Disfranchise, <sup>13</sup> W.  
 Disguise, B. J. W.  
 Divertise, <sup>14</sup> W. C.

*Dogmatise*, <sup>15</sup> C.

*Economise*, PY.

*Electrise*, C.

Enfranchise, <sup>13</sup>

*Enterprise*, M. J. WR. W. WB.

*Epitomise*, D. J. WR. W.

*Equalise*, D. WR. W.

*Eternalise*, <sup>17</sup> J. + WR. +

*Eternise*, WR. +

Excise, B. J. C. W.

Exercise, B. J. C. W.

<sup>13</sup> The last syllable is short, and the final *e* might be spared as in *emphasis*, and more than a hundred others.

<sup>14</sup> The last syllable is short in *Walker*, but accented, and consequently long in *Chalmers*.

<sup>15</sup> *Dogmatise* and *dogmatizer* ! *Chalmers*. +

<sup>16</sup> *Dramatise* is not in *Walker* or *Chalmers*.

<sup>17</sup> *Walker* has *eternalize* and *eternize* with *z*, in his *Pronouncing Dictionary*, and with *s*, in his *Rhyming Dictionary* !

Exorcize, M.  
 Extemporize, <sup>18</sup>  
 Familiarize, D. J. W. PY. C.  
 Fertilize, D. J. W. PY. C.  
 Formalize, B. D. J. W. C.  
  
 Fraternalize, C.  
 Gallicize, P.  
  
 Galvanize, P.  
 Gargarize, D. J. PY. W.  
 Genealogize, P.  
 Generalize, C. W. PY.  
 Gentilize, C.  
 Geometrize, W. C.  
 Gluttonize, B. F. A. PY.  
 Gormandize, <sup>20</sup> D. J. W. PY.  
 Grammaticize, WB.  
  
 Harmonize, D. J. W. PY.  
 Heathenize, C.  
 Heavenize, C.  
 Herbalize, D. WB.  
 Herbarize, C.  
 Herborize, WB. *Gray*.  
 Humanize, B. D. J. W.  
 Idolatrize, D. W. PY. WB.  
 Idolize, B. D. J. W. PY.  
 immortalize, B. D. J. W. PY.  
 Italianize, A. C. PY.  
 Italicize, WB. not in w. !  
 Journalize, D. C. not in w. !  
 Judaize, D. J. W. PY.  
 Latinize, D. J. W. PY.  
 Legalize, D. J. W. PY.  
 Liberalize, PY.  
 Magnetize, WB.  
 Mainprize, B. = M. = H. W.

Exorcise, B. J. W. PY.

Franchise, <sup>16</sup> W.

Galliardise, B. W.

*Gluttonise*, D. J. W. C.

*Grammaticise*, C.

Guise, B. D. J. C.

*Italicise*, C.

*Mainprise*, C. A. PY.

<sup>18</sup> See note on Contemporize.

<sup>19</sup> See note on Disfranchise.

<sup>20</sup> Also gourmandize, *gourmand*, Fr. a glutton, *Chalmers*.

Materialize, w. c. PY.  
 Melancholize, c.  
 Memorize, w. PY. WB. [Todd.  
 Memorialize,<sup>21</sup> WB. not in  
 Melodize, not in Todd.  
 Merchandize, B. M.  
 Meteorize, B. C.  
 Methodize, B. M. J. C. F.  
 Mercurialize, c.  
 Mineralize, WB.  
 Miniardize, c.  
 Modernize, BR. W.  
 Monarchize, WB.  
 Monopolize, B. D. J. W. C. PY.  
 Moralize, B. D. J. W. PY.  
 De-moralize, c + WB.  
 Myste<sup>r</sup>ize, D. J. W. PY.  
 Mythologize, J. W. PY.  
 Nationalize, c.  
 De-nationalize, WB.  
 Naturalize, B. D. J. BR. W. C.  
 Organize, B. D. J. W. PY.  
 Dis-organize, c. not in w. !  
 Re-organize, P. not in w. !  
 Oxidize, P.  
 Panegy<sup>r</sup>ize, B. D. W.  
 Paralyze, w. PY.  
 Paralogize, B. M. D. W.  
 Partialize, w. PY.  
 Particularize, B. D. J. W. PY.  
 Patronize, B. M. F. A. WR.  
 Peculiarize, c.  
 Pedantize, c.  
 Personize, c.  
 Philologize, PY. C.  
 Philosophize, B. D. J. W. C. PY.

Manumise, WR. W.

*Melodise*, WB: 12 mo.

*Merchandise*,<sup>22</sup> W. + PY.

*Methodise*, D. J. + W. PY.

*Modernise*, J. PY C.

*Monarchise*, J. W. C. A. PY.

*Moralise*,<sup>23</sup> C +

*Naturalise*, WR.

*Patronise*, D. J. BR. W. —

*Pedantise*, B.

<sup>21</sup> Though this word is not found in Chalmers and Walker, yet a valiant officer in the army or navy would not like to lose his privilege of *memorializing* his sovereign, as a preliminary to his promotion for past services.

<sup>22</sup> Merchandize Walker with *s*, and under *trader* with *z* !

<sup>23</sup> Moralise and demoralize ! *Chalmers*.

Phlebotomize, D. J. C. PY.

Plagiarize, P.

Platonize, C. WB.

Poetize, D. J.

Polarize, P.

De-polarize, WB.

Prize, B. D. J. W.

Prophetize, J. W.

Pulverize, J. WR. PY. C.

Puritanize, C.

Pyritize, P.

Realize, J. W. PY.

Recognize, B. M. WB.

Reprize, B. A.

Revolutionize,<sup>25</sup> WB.

Rhetorize, C.

Romanize, D. J. W.<sup>5</sup> C.

Royalize, D. J. WB.

Satirize, D. J. BR. PY. WR.

Sanctuarize, C. WR.

Saxonize, *Bosworth*.

Scandalize, B. D. J. W. PY.

Schismatize, B. J.

Scrutinize, B. D. J. W.

Secularize, B. D. J. PY. W.

Sensualize, D. J. PY. W. C.

Sentimentalize, P.

Sermonize, B. D. W. PY.

Severalize, C.

Signalize, B. D. J. PY. W.

Singularize, J. PY.

Sirenize, C.

Size, B. D. J. PY. W.

Solemnize, B. D. J. W. PY.

*Phlebotomise*, B. W.*Poetise*, B.

Premise, B. J. W.

*Prophetise*, C.*Pulverise*,<sup>24</sup> W. +*Recognise*, B. D. J. BR. PY.

Revise, B. J. W.

Rise, B. J. W.

*Reprise*, F. W.*Royalise*, W.*Satirise*,<sup>26</sup> W. +*Sanctuarise*, WR. W. PY.

24 Pulverize, WR. pulverise, w. and pulverization, w!

25 This antimonarchical word is not in Todd.

26 Satyrize, *Bailey*.

Sovereignize, C.  
 Specialize, C.  
 Spermatize, WR. W. C. PY.  
 Spiritualize, B. D. J. PY. W.  
 Sterilize, D. J. W.  
 Stigmatize, B. D. J. PY. W.  
 Subsidize, C.  
 Subtilize, B. D. J. W. C. PY.  
  
 Surprize,<sup>27</sup> B. M. D. PY.  
  
 Sycophantize, B. M. D.  
 Syllogize, B. J. PY. C. W.  
 Symbolize, B. D. J. M. PY. C. W.  
 Symmetrize, W.  
 Sympathize, B. D. J. PY. W. C.  
 Symphonize C.  
 Synonomize?<sup>28</sup>  
  
 Synchronize, C.  
 Syncopize, C.  
 Systematize, W. C. PY.  
 Systemize, WB.  
 Tantalize, B. D. J. PY.  
 Tartarize, B. D. J. W.  
 Temporize<sup>29</sup> D. J. W.  
 Thesaurize, B.  
 Theorize, WB. only !

Supervise, B. D. J. W.  
 Surmise, B. D. J. W.  
 Surprise, M. = J. W.  
 Survive, C.  
 Sycophantise, D. BR. C. PY.

Synonomise, J. H. S.  
 Synonymise, B. D. W. PY. C. CH.  
 [A. JS.]

Systematise, D.

<sup>27</sup> Johnson's Dictionary has *s*, but he wrote *z* in *surprize*.

<sup>28</sup> Synonomize. None of the dictionaries have *z* in this word, tho it evidently ought to be in it, if in any word derived from Greek. The authors differ between *o* and *y*, in the third syllable. FENNING gives synonymous, synonyma. JOHNSON has synonymes in his preface. Both sinonimous and anonimous, and all their cognates, would be better with *i*, by the 6th Rule. The spelling with *o*, insted of *y* was a misprint in Johnson, as appears by the position of the word, *o* being placed *after y*, and this like many other mistakes, has been often copied. No authors are free from errors of this kind. *Martin, Bailey, Ash, and Perry* have done much towards correcting the language, but much more remains to be done. Dr. Webster will do more than all his predecessors.

<sup>29</sup> See note on Contemporize.



Tranquillize, A. C. notin w.	
Tranquillize? Perry's Rule.	
Tyrannize	<i>Tyrannise</i> , B. D. J. W. C.
Uncivilize, w.	
Vaporize, WB.	
Verbalize, B. D. PY. W.	
Villanize, B. J. PY. W.	
Vocalize, c.	<i>Vocalise</i> , w.
Volatilize, B. J. PY. W. C.	
Vulgarize, c.	
Warrantize, B.	Warrantise, J. W. C. WR. PY.
	Wise, w.
Womanize	Womanise, w.
CE like ZE.	
Sacrifice	Sacrifise, o. <sup>30</sup>
Suffice	Suffise, o.

<sup>30</sup> The old spelling is less anomalous, according to the pronunciation, than the modern.

From this review of these terminations, it appears that the great majority of words have *z*, which is to be preferred in doubtful cases. Most of the authors seem not to know which form is right, or which is wrong. Out of three hundred, there are only thirteen or fourteen that are not better spelt with *z*, and it would be a useful improvement to use *z* invariably. This class of words is constantly increasing, and almost every periodical publication shows us new forms, especially as this termination is so frequently used in the popular sciences of Chemistry and Mineralogy; where many may be found, which are not yet collected into dictionaries.

The above list is nearly double of the original, and more might be added. Wherever *Walker's* authority is not quoted, the word is not in his book. A glance at these will show, how extremely defective is that work, which many suppose to be a perfect standard. More than ninety of these words will be sought in vain.

Words in which the final consonant is often improperly doubled. These words are corrected, by Rule 26, on the authority of WALKER, PERRY and WEBSTER, as explained in Letter 36. N.B. Where the words in the second and third columns are different, each one may be repeated.

Primitives.	Regular Derivatives.	Improper Forms.
un-apparel	apparel ed	apparel l ed
barrel	barrel ed	barrel l ing
bevel	bevel ing	bevel l ed
em-bowel	bowel ed	bowel l ing
un-cancel	cancel ed	cancel l ing
	cancel ated	cancel l ation
carol	carol ed	carol l ing
cavil	cavil ed	cavil l ing
	cavil er	cavil l ation
	cavil ous	cavil l ous
channel	channel ed	channel l ing
chizel <sup>1</sup>	chizel ed	chizel l ing
council	council or	council l or
counsel	counsel ed	counsel l able
	counsel ing	counsel l or
cudgel	cudgel er	cudgel l ing
crystal <sup>1</sup>	crystal ine	crystal l ite
	crystal ine	crystal l ized
	crystal ization	crystal l izable
	crystal ography	crystal l ographer
dial	dial ing	dial l ist
dishevel	dishevel ed	dishevel l ing
drivel	drivel er	drivel l ing
duel	duel ing	duel l ist
	duel ed	duel l er
em-pannel	em-pannel ed	em-pannel l ing
en-amel	en-amel ed	en-amel l ing
	en-amel ar	en-amel l er
co-un-equal	equal ed	equal l ing

<sup>1</sup> Many of these, being in other respects variable, are repeated in the general list, to show the authorities, which the reader is desired to consult.

Primitives.	Regular Derivatives.	Improper Forms.
	equal ize	equal lity
gambol	gambol ed	gambol ling
gospel	gospel er	gospel led
gravel <sup>2</sup>	gravel ly	gravel ling
grovel	grovel er	grovel ling
hansel	hansel ed	hansel ling
hatchel	hatchel ed	hatchel ling
hovel	hovel ed	hovel ling
housel	housel ing	housel led
jewel	jewel ed	jewel ling
	jewel er	jewel ler
	jewel ery	jewel lery
	jewel ry	jewel lry
un-kennel	kennel ing	kennel led
kernel	kernel ed	kernel ling
label	label ed	label ling
laurel	laurel ed	laurel led
level	level er	level ling
libel	libel er	libel ling
	libel ous	libel led
marshal	marshal ing	marshal led
	marshal er	marshal leth
marvel	marvel ous	marvel led
	marvel ing	marvel ler
new-model	model er	model led
	model ed	model ling
nousel	nousel ed	nousel ling
parcel	parcel ing	parcel led
pencil	pencil ed	pencil ling
pistol	pistol ed	pistol ling
postil	postil ed	postil ling
	postil er	postil lion
pulvil	pulvil ed	pulvil ling
pummel	pummel ing	pummel led
quarrel	quarrel er	quarrel ling
	quarrel ed	quarrel leth
un-ravel	ravel ed	ravel ling
revel	revel er	revel led

<sup>2</sup> In gravel-ly and grave-ly, the *termination* is simply *added* to the *end* of the words, as in all other cases.

Primitives.	Regular Derivatives.	Improper Forms.
	revel ing	revel l eth
	revel ry	revel l ry
re-victual	victual er	victual l ing
	victual ed	victual l eth
un-rival	rival er	rival l ed
	rival ry	rival l ing
rivel	rivel ed	rivel l ing
rowel	rowel ed	rowel l ing
shovel	shovel er	shovel l ing
	shovel ed	shovel l eth
shrivel	shrivel ing	shrivel l ed
snivel	snivel ing	snivel l er
	snivel ed	snivel l eth
tassel	tassel ed	tassel l ing
tinsel	tinsel ing	tinsel l ed
un-trammel	trammel ed	trammel l ing
tranquil	tranquil ize	tranquil l ity
travel	travel er	travel l ed
	travel ing	travel l eth
tunnel	tunnel ed	tunnel l ing
wool	wool en	wool l en
	wool ed	wool l ed
	wool ly	
worship	worship er	worship p er
	worship ed	worship p ed
	worship ing	worship p ing
	worship eth	worship p eth
bias	bias ed	bias s ed
un-bias	bias ing	bias s ing
canvas <sup>1</sup>	canvas ed	canvas s ed
un-canvas	canvas ing	canvas s ing
carcas <sup>1</sup>	carcas es	carcas s es
cutlas	cutlas es	cutlas s es
compas <sup>1</sup>	compas ed	compas s ing
	compas er	compas s eth
trespas <sup>1</sup>	trespas ing	trespas s er
atlas	atlas es	
embarras w.	embarras ing	embarras s ed
	embarras ment	embarras s ment

Primitives.	Regular Derivatives.	Improper Forms.
wagon	wagon er, J.	wagon n er, J. ab.
benefit	benefit ed, WB. benefit ing	bene fit t ed benefit t ing
bigot	bigot ed, J.W.	bigot t ed
buffet	un-bigot ed buffet ed buffet ing	un-bigot t ed, J. w. buffet t ed buffet t ing
camlet	camlet ed, WB.	camlet t ed, c.
carburet	carburet ed	carburet t ed
closet	closet ed	closet t ed
rivet	rivet ed rivet ing	rivet t ed rivet t ing

3 Unbigot-ted. This is one of the errors in Johnson, which *Walker* condemned, and yet—retained! It also is in the New-York Stereotype, and Chalmers.

4 Benefit. The reason of dropping the *t* of *fitted*, when compounded with *bene*, is that the accent is changed to the first syllable.

5 Wagon-ner, Johnson's Abridgment. This is one of the misprints which Johnson corrected in his great dictionary, fourth edition, but which *Walker* overlooked, and inserted the misprinted form in his dictionary, where it still stands even in the New-York stereotype edition.

prefer	preferable, B. J. W. E. C.	
refer	referable, H. C. WB.	referrible, B. J. D. J. S. E. referible, WR. [BR. W. C.]
infer	inferible, U. C. WB.	inferrible, W. J. S. MC. inferible, J. F. E. BR. C.
transfer	tranferable, W. WR. C. untranferable, c.	transferrable, E. WB. untransferrable, E. WB.
suffer	sufferable, B. J. E. BR. W.	[12mo.]

These five words are all found in their proper form in Chalmers, but other authors appear to have copied from Bailey, and from each other, without attention to analogy. Of the *four* forms, *one* only can be right. Mr. Walker has three of them right, and Chalmers and Webster have corrected the other two; Johnson, Chalmers, Barclay and Entick have *three* forms, and Entick and Webster's 12 mo. have the fourth; Mr. Walker has three forms, he altered one of Johnson's for the worse, and one of Entick's for the better. See his note on TRANSFERABLE, and Entick's Dictionary.

## REMARKS.

More might easily be added to this list, but these are sufficient to illustrate the rule. It will be observed that the words in the third column are corrected by omitting the superfluous letter between the spaces.



Words in which the letters F, L, N, S, are improperly doubled before *i* having the sound of *y*, or *y* consonant, as it is sometimes called. See Rule 23, and Letter 50.

Primitives.	Regular Derivatives.	Improper Forms.
ruf, <i>Saxon</i> .	ruf ian	ruf f ian
battel, <i>old form</i> .	battal ion, WB.	battal l ion
rascal	rascal ion, J. PY.	rascal l ion
gai or gala	gal iard	gal l iard
hale or haul	hal iards	hal l iards
ramp	rampal ion	rampal l ian, <sup>2</sup> J.
scalogna, <i>Italian</i> .	scal ion	scal l ion
medal	medal ion	medal l ion
stalon, <i>French</i> .	stal ion	stal l ion
rebel	rebel ion	rebel l ion
ball and yard	bil iards	bil l iards
bis-mille, <i>Lat</i> .	bil ion	bil l ion
— <i>French</i> .	bril iant	bril l iant
postil, post, <i>Lt.</i> after	postil ion, PY.	postil l ion
— <i>French</i> .	cotil ion	cotil l ion & on
mille, <i>Lat</i> . 1000	mil ion	mil l ion
tris-mille, <i>Lat</i> .	tril ion	tril l ion
— <i>French</i> .	pavil ion, PY.C.	pavil l ion
pilus, <i>Lat</i> . hair	pil ion	pil l ion
model	modil ion, D. J.	modil l ion & on
vermil	vermil ion, PY. C.	vermil l ion
cole or coal	col ier	col l ier
— <i>French</i> .	bul ion	bul l ion
coglione, <i>Italian</i> .	cul ion	cul l ion
sculier, <i>French</i> .	scul ion	scul l ion
— <i>Gentoo</i> ?	ban ian, WB.	ban n ian, c.
panis, <i>Lat</i> . bread	pan iers	pan n iers
rogne, or royne, <i>Fr</i> .	run ion	run n ion
trognon, <i>Fr</i> .	trun ion	trun n ion
— <i>Lat</i> .	abcis ion <sup>1</sup>	abcis s ion
— <i>Lat</i> .	recis ion, <sup>1</sup> M.J.	rescis s ion

<sup>1</sup> See General List.

<sup>2</sup> *Ion* would be a more analogical form of this word.

Words in which the *e* final of the primitive, is properly rejected in derivatives before *able*. N.B. For those which have *c* and *g*, see note on Letter 33, page 170.

Primitives.	Regular Derivatives.	Improper Forms.
tithe	tithable, B. M. C.	titheable, J. W.—
shake	shakable, AN. un-shakable, <sup>1</sup> W.—	shakeable un-shakeable, C. A.
rebuke	rebukable, C. un-rebukable, B. C. A. M.	rebukeable, un-rebukeable
sale	salable, <sup>1</sup> W.— unsalable, <sup>1</sup> W.—	saleable, B. M. J. C. unsaleable, M. C.
reconcile	reconcilable, C. irreconcilable, B. J. C. irreconcilably, W.— C. unreconcilable, W.— C. reconcilableness, C. irreconcilableness, B. C.	reconcileable, B. J. C. irreconcileable, B. M. F. irreconcileably, B. unreconcileable, J. M. reconcileableness, B. C. irreconcileableness
inflame	inflammable, AN.	inflameable, B. J. inflammable, J.
blame	blamable, J. WB. unblamable, J. C. WB. blamably, J. C. WB. blamableness, C. WB.	blameable, B. M. WR. unblameable, M. B. R. F. blameably blameableness, B.
tame	tamable, W.— untamable, M. † W. untamableness	tameable, <sup>2</sup> M. J. C. untameable, J. C. † untameableness, A.
tune	tunable, B. J. WB. untunable, J. WB.	tuneable, M. untunable, M.
desire	desirable, D. J. BR. undesirable, J. B.	desireable undesignable
measure	measurable, J. WB. immeasurable, J. WB. unmeasurable, A. B.	measureable [12 mo. immeasurable, WB. unmeasureable,
pleasure	pleasurable, A. pleasurableness, A.	pleasureable, B. pleasureableness

<sup>1</sup> See Walker's Rhyming Dictionary, p. xv.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Chalmers has forgotten his rule in tameable, hateable, chastiseable, appeaseableness, saleable, unsaleable unshakeable and loseable.

Primitives.	Regular Derivatives.	Improper Forms.
appease	appeasable, <sup>2</sup> B. C. WB. appeasableness, B. WB. unappeasable, J.	appeaseable appeaseableness, C. F. unappeaseable
purchase	purchasable, A.	purchaseable
advise	advisable, B. J. WB. unadvisable, C. advisableness, B. WB.	adviseable, B. M. F. unadviseable adviseableness
devise	devisable, C.	deviseable
excise	excisable, <sup>3</sup> M. C.	exciseable, E.
demise	demisable, WB.	demiseable
despise	despisable, B. BR. J. E. despisableness, B.	despiseable, D. despiseableness
chastise	chastisable, WB.	chastiseable, C.
lose	losable, <sup>4</sup> AN.	loseable, J. WR. C. A.
dispose	disposable, C.	disposeable
oppose	opposable, P. Nat. His.	opposeable
impose	imposable, C. WB.	imposeable, D. J.
suppose	supposable, B. M. J.	supposeable
excuse	excusable, B. inexcusable, B. J. excusableness, B. C.	excuseable, M. inexcuseable excuseableness
accuse	accusable, B. J.	accuseable
refuse	refusable, C.	refuseable
bate	batable, B. BR. WB. abatable, WB. debatable, J. WB.	bateable abateable, wb. small. debateable
hate	hatable, AN.	hateable, C.
palate	palatable, C. unpalatable, C.	palateable unpalateable
rate	ratable, J. PY. C.	rateble
dilate	dilatable, WB.	dilateable
taste	tastable, C.	tasteable
sute, M.	sutable, M.	suitable, J.
converse	conversable, J. B.	conversible,

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Chalmers has appeasable and appeaseableness which he defines reconcileable and reconcileableness, making three contradictions!!!

<sup>3</sup> Excisable and chastiseable! *Chalmers.*+

<sup>4</sup> Loseable and provable! *Chalmers.*+

<sup>5</sup> Hateable and ratable! *Chalmers.*+

Primitives.	Regular Derivatives.	Improper Forms.
reverse	reversible, AN.	reversible, J. B. reverseable, M.
move	irreversible, AN. movable, <sup>7</sup> c. wb. movably, c. movableness, c. immovable, J. C. immovably, J. C. immovableness, c. immovability, c. irremovable, c. removable, J. w. c. unremovable, w. c. unremovableness, c. unremovably, c. unmovable, c. amoval, c. wb. removal, J. c. w.	irreversible, B. M. J. moveable, B. J. W. moveably, J. W. [BR. moveableness, B. J. W. immoveable, B. W. immoveably, B. W. immoveableness, B. immoveability irremoveable, J. W. removeable, B. unremoveable, J. W. unremoveableness unremoveably, J. unmoveably, J. M. amoveal removeal
prove	provable, c. wb. provably, c. approvable, J. wb. improvable, J. w. c. improvably, J. w. c. improvableness, J. w. c. improvability, c. irreprovable, c. irreprovably, c. reprovable, J. w. unimprovable, J. w. unimprovableness, J. unreprovable, J. w. M. unreprovableness, AN. approval, c. approvance, c. wb. disapproval, wb.	proveable, J. W. PY. proveably approveable, F. improveable, B. improveably improveableness improveability irreproveable, B. J. W. irreproveably reproveable, B. unimproveable unimproveableness unreproveable, B. unreproveableness, B. approveal approvance disapproveal

6 Conversable and reversible! *Johnson*. † copied from *Bailey*.

7 The words movable, provable and their compounds are contradictory in nearly all the Dictionaries. *Chalmers* has uniformly omitted the *e*, *Bailey* and *Martin* usually retain it, *Johnson* and *Walker* are about equally divided, having made as many contradictions as possible. *Walker* expressly approves of the *e*, in his Pronoun-

Primitives.	Regular Derivatives.	Improper Forms.
seize	seizable, <sup>8</sup> M. C. A.	seizeable
size	sizable, M. C. W.-	sizeable, B. J. C. PY. W.
	sizableness, AN.	sizeableness, PY. A.

cing Dictionary, and disapproves of it, in his Rhyming Dictionary, where he has drawn out Dr. Johnson's contradictions, *ten* on one side, and *nine* on the other, and says he did not dare to alter them! Johnson's authority is, therefore, the same as Walker's, where W. is not quoted.

<sup>8</sup> Sizeable and seizable! Dictionaries. †



A General Collection of Words of variable spelling, in which those of the best usage, are printed in Roman character, and those which are preferred, are placed in the first column.

Abay, B. A. Rl 4.	<i>abey</i> , B. =
abayance, B.	<i>abeyance</i> , B. =
abbot, B. M.	<i>abbat</i> , B. = M. =
abby, D. C. Rl 7.	<i>abbey</i> , D. = wb.
abetter, J. C. Rl 18.	<i>abettor</i> , B. wb.
	<i>abetor</i> , M.
abridgment, B. M. J. W. wb.	abridgement, c.
acknowledgment, B. J. W. C. wb.	acknowledgement, TODD.
adjudgment, wb.	adjudgement, c. †
judgment, B. J. C. Rl 23.	judgement, B. † W. †
misjudgment, c.	misjudgement
prejudgment, AN.	prejudgement, c.
lodgment, M.	lodgement, c. † J. † W. †
abscision? Rl 23.	abscission, J. Wb.
recision, <sup>3</sup> M. J. W.	rescission, M. Br. PY.
	recission, H. =
	rescision, M =
abyss, J. Wb.	abys, M.
accessory, <sup>1</sup> B. D. J, Wb.	accessary, M. D. - B. = J. =

<sup>1</sup> I do not find acknowledgement with the *e*, in any dictionary but Todd's, tho Bearcroft prefers it. See Letter 34.

<sup>2</sup> Johnson has corrected *recision*, and *abscision* ought to follow analogy, as con- de- ex- in- pre- re- inter- circum- cision. See Letter 50.



accooter, wb. 12 mo.	accouter, wb. 4to.
account, B.- J. c. Rl 24.	accoutre, Fr.
accrue, M. B. J. Rl 12.	accompt, J.=
acheve, <sup>2</sup> B. Rl 24.	accrew, B.=
achievement, <i>Analogy</i> .	achieve, B. wb.
acronical, <sup>3</sup> M. BUC. wb. Rl 23.	atchieve, B.=
acronically, AL. wb.	achievement, J.
acrostic, M. wb. PY. BUC. WR.	atchievement, Br.
distic, AN. Rl 2.	acronycal, J.
hemistic, wb. PY. WR.	acronychal, B. F. D.
hexastic, PY. WR. D.	acronychally, F.
pentastic, WR.	acronycally, A. C.
monostic, AN.	acrostick, B.+ J.+ H.+
actress, B. C. Rl 23.	distich, C.+ J. X B. X H. X PY. X
ado, M. adoo ?	hemistich, H. X [Br.
adultriss, D. Rl 23.	hexastich, H. X
advoutry, J. c. wb. Rl 8.	hexastick, B. X C. X
advouzen, A.	pentastick, H. X
advouson, <sup>5</sup> A. Rl 8.	monostich, <sup>4</sup> PY. X WR.
adz, wb. c. Rl 23.	actress
afraid, J. c. Rl 23	adoe, M.=
agast, <sup>1</sup> B. M. J. A. wb. Rl 23.	adulteress, J. C.
	advowtry, B.-
	advoutrie, B.
	avowtry, B.
	advowsen, B.= Br.=
	advowson, J. C.
	adze, B. M.
	addice, B. M. J.
	affraid, B.
	aghast, B.= C.
	agazed, A.=

<sup>1</sup> The distinction, sometimes attempted between the two forms of this word, is unauthorized and useless.

<sup>2</sup> *Acheve*, from the *Fr. achever*, is the proper spelling of this word, tho not the usual form. There is no *i* in the original.

<sup>3</sup> Omitted by S. W. Js. !

<sup>4</sup> It will be observed that all these authors contradict themselves in this class of words.

<sup>5</sup> Ash spells this word five ways *advouson*, *advouzen*, *advowson*, *advowsen*, *advowzen*.

- agouty, B. C. BR. wb. Rl 6. | agouti, P  
 agoty, wb.  
 agen, J. C. (*Saxon.*) Rl 23. | again, B. C. wb.—  
 aggroop, wb.— Rl 24. | aggroup, J. C. wb.  
 | *aggroupe*, B.  
 groop, wb.— | group, wb.  
 ail, B. Rl 5. | *ayl*, B. 24th edition.  
 ailing, B. | *ayling*, B.  
 airy, *hawk's nest*, B. M. D. BR. C. | *aerie*, BR. *aire*, B.  
 | *eyry*, J. D. BR. *eyrie*, B. M.  
 | *ayry*, B. J.  
 aile, D. wb. *Lat.* ala, *a wing*. | *aisle*, J. C. D. = wb.  
 ile, J. BR. D. Rl 23. | *isle*, B. J. D.  
 ake,<sup>2</sup> so headache, heartake | *ache*, J. X C. X  
 toothake, boneake. | *ach*, D. =  
 aker, B. wb. | *acre*, J. wb.  
 alarm, B. C. | *alarum*, B. =  
 alas, B. C. | *alass*, WAKEFIELD.  
 alcade, B. wb. Rl. 9. | *alcaid*, C. *alcalde*, B.  
 alcaly,<sup>3</sup> BR. F. Rls 6, 13. | *alcali*, B. M.  
 | *alkaly*, M. BUC.  
 | *alkali*, J. C. wb.  
 caly, AN. Rl 17. | kali, C.  
 alkaline, B. Rl 17. | alkaline, C.  
 alcalize, B. A. 17. | alkalize, wb.  
 alcalizate, B. | *alkalizate*, C. B. = wb.  
 alcahest, B. C. wb. Rl. 17. | *alkahest*, B. = M. wb.  
 | *alchaest*, H.  
 | *alkanet*, C. wb.  
 alcanet, AN. Rl 17. | *alkannet*, BS. ENCY.

1 The omission of silent *h*, in this word is right, and will authorize the correction of the following words of the same family. There is no *h* in the Saxon original. *Gastful*, *gastfully*, *gastly*, B. *gastliness*, *gastness*, B. *gost*, B. *gostly*, *gostliness*, *gostlike*, *gasted*.

2 Walker specially prefers *ake*, (see *k* in his preface,) and gives *headach*, *heartach*, *toothach*, *bellyachæ*, following Johnson. [ ] Let it be remembered that I quote Mr. Walker's *own* Dictionary, for in the reprints these words vary. In Chalmers they stand thus, *headach*, *heartachæ*, *toothachæ*, *boneachæ*, *bellyachæ*. *Dyche* follows Johnson, but omits *bellyache*. Such specimens of inconsistency are very frequent in all our Dictionaries. We hope for better things when Dr. Webster's great work appears.

3 *Al* an Arabic particle, Bailey.

alcanna, wb. Rl 17.	alhenna, wb.
alchemy, wb.	alkenna, wb.
alchemist, wb.	alchymy, J. C.
alchemy, wb.	alchemy, A.
alchemist, wb.	alchymist, J. C.
alchemy, wb.	alchemist, H.
alchemical, wb.	alchymistry, J. W.
alcohol, B. wb. Rl 17.	alchemistry, P.
	alchymical, J. C.
	alchemical, P.
	alcahol, B.
	alcohol, M.
	alkohol, <sup>2</sup> ENCYC.
	alchoran, M.
	alkoran, ENCYC. wb.
	koran, c. wb.
	alembick, <sup>4</sup> C.
	limbeck, J.
	aliene, B. wb.
	alipede, B.
	capripede, B.
	bipede, o.
	quadrupede, o.
	solipede, wr.
	centipede, wr.
	millipedes, J.
	palmipede, wr.

<sup>1</sup> So also *chimist*, *chimistry*, &c Wb. These Arabic words should assume an English dress, which requires *c* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *k* before *e*, *i*, *y*. Al-chimistry with *i* is given on the authority of Dr. Webster, but not his *old* dictionary. In French and other languages of Europe it is *i*, and this nearly agrees with Johnson; *i* and *y* being substitutes for each other. See Walker on *Chymist*. The *ch* in these words would have been better *k*, *kimist*, *kimistry*, like al-kermes, al-kekengy.

<sup>2</sup> Brewster's Encyclopedy.

<sup>3</sup> Many dictionaries have *al-coran* and *koran*, *al-caly* and *kali* † Such errors should be corrected without hesitation.

<sup>4</sup> It is to be observed that no notice, in general, is taken, in this list, of the antiquated final *k*. A dozen of our best dictionaries reject it, and among them Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.

<sup>5</sup> MILLIPED, Wb. Walker corrects this word and recommends *Milliped*, as above.

plumiped, wb.	<i>plumipede</i> , wr.
multiped, <sup>1</sup> wb.	<i>mutlipede</i> , wr.
allege, J.	alledge, wb.
alloy, B. wb.	<i>allay</i> , of metals B.
allegany, wb. 12mo.	alleghany, wb.
allunge, AN. R. 8.	<i>ullonge</i> , B. C.
lunge, wb.	<i>longe</i> , c.
ally, M. = C.	<i>allie</i> , M. -
almanac, B. BR. D. E. WR.	almanack, J. C. wb.
altho, wb.	although, J.
alum, M. C. B. wb.	<i>allum</i> , <sup>2</sup> H.
aluminous, B.	<i>alluminous</i> , H.
always, J. C. wb.	<i>alway</i> , wb.
amasment, J.	amassment, wb.
ambergris, w. wb.	<i>ambergrise</i> , M.
	<i>ambergreess</i> , M.
	<i>ambergrease</i> , A. B.
	<i>ambergreece</i> , A.
	<i>ambre-gris</i> , Fr. B.
so verdigris, w. py.	emend, c.
	emendation, c.
amend, wb.	amidst, wb. amongst, wb.
amendment, wb.	amour, Fr. J. C. wb.
amid, wb. among, wb.	<i>amphitheatre</i> , c.
amoor, wb. 12 mo. Rl 24.	<i>theatre</i> , c.
amphitheater, wb. Rl 24.	analyze, c.
theater, wb. M. = B. - Rl 24.	paralyze, c.
analize, <sup>3</sup> B. folio.	<i>anastrophe</i> , <sup>4</sup> wr.
paralize, wb. 12 mo.	<i>catastrophe</i> , wr.
anastrophy, wb.	<i>apostrophe</i> , wr.
catastrophy, wb.	<i>strophe</i> , wb. wr. ×
apostrophy, wb.	<i>antistrophe</i> , M.
strophy, AN.	
antistrophy, wb. wr.	

<sup>1</sup> Walker prefers these words without the *e* final. See his notes on centiped,

<sup>2</sup> One of many instances in which B. folio is superior to the abridgments, tho H. intended to correct the errors of the common editions, and says he has done it.

<sup>3</sup> There is a prevailing disposition to change *y* into *i*, hence JONKS has *dialisis*. *Analysis*, and *paralis* will probably follow.

<sup>4</sup> All these Greek words should end in *y*, or reject *e*.

<sup>5</sup> Walker's Rhyming Dictionary spells only one of these words with *y*, and Webster only one with *e*!

anagraph, AN.	<i>anagraphe</i> , B. A.
epigraph, C.	<i>epigraphe</i> , B. X D. X J. X WR. X
paragraph, D. J. WR. Rl 24.	<i>paragraphe</i> , B.
autograph, J. WR. W.	<i>autography</i> <sup>1</sup>
monograph, P.	<i>monography</i>
apograph, D.	<i>apographe</i>
ancestral, F. C.	<i>ancestrel</i> , B. J.
	<i>anachoreta</i> , B.
anchoret, B. M. J. A.	<i>anchorete</i> , H.
	anchorite, J. A.
	<i>anachoret</i> , D.
	<i>anachorete</i> , J.
	<i>anachorite</i> , J.
ancient, B. = Rl 19.	<i>antient</i> , D. = <i>anshent</i> , B.
ancientry, B.	<i>anchentry</i> , J. = W. =
antic, M. - wb. Rl 24.	<i>antique</i> , J.
ancl, B. = M. Rl 17.	<i>ankle</i> , J. F. -
uncle, J.	<i>unkle</i> , J. =
antechamber, B. A. wb.	<i>antichamber</i> , B. = J. M.
antilope, <sup>2</sup> B.	<i>antelope</i> , B. = D. = C.
antitype	<i>antitype</i>
anterior, <sup>3</sup> wb. wr.	<i>anteriour</i> , J. X W. X
posterior, J. WR. W.	<i>posteriour</i>
exterior, J. WR. W.	<i>exteriour</i>
interior, WR. WB.	<i>interiour</i> , J. X W. X
superior, <sup>4</sup> WR. W.	<i>superiour</i> , J. X
inferior, WR.	<i>inferiour</i> , J. X W. X
citerior, AN.	<i>citeriour</i>
ulterior, WB.	<i>ulteriour</i>
apostasy, J. A. Rl 20.	<i>apostacy</i> , B.
Rl 24.	<i>apostasis</i> , B. A.
apostem, D.	<i>aposteme</i> , <sup>4</sup> B. = J. wb.

<sup>1</sup> Autography, B. and M.

<sup>2</sup> Antilope, Turton's Linne and Cuvier.

<sup>3</sup> See note at the end of A. in this list.

<sup>4</sup> Johnson has *two* of these words in *or*, and *four* in *our*! Walker has *three* in *or*, and *three* in *our* thus contradicting himself as much as possible!!

<sup>5</sup> These words afford an example of that discrepance between the different parts of Johnson's Dictionary which very often occurs.



apostemate, wb.  
 apostemation, J.  
 apozem, B. c. Rl 15.  
 apothem,<sup>1</sup> wb. Rl 24.  
 appal, A. PY.  
 appalment, F.  
 appalement, B. w.  
 appareled, A. PY. Rl 26.  
 apposit, wb. 12 mo. Rl 11.  
 apprize, *to value*, wb.  
 apprise, *to inform*. wb.  
 apprizer, wb.  
 apprizement, wb.  
 apricot, J.

appertinent, J.  
 so also *pertinent*  
*impertinent*  
*abstinent*  
*continent*

appertinence,<sup>4</sup> AN.  
 like *pertinence*  
*impertinence*  
*abstinenence*  
*continenence*

*apostume*, B. J. X  
*apostema*, B.  
*aposthume*, D. =  
*impostume*, B. M. C.  
*imposthume*, J X D.  
*imposthumate*, J. X  
*imposthumation*, J. X  
*aposem*, w.  
*apothegm*, D. -  
*apophthegm*, A. -  
 appall, wb. *appale*, B.

*apparelled*, Bible.  
 apposite, J.  
*appraise*, J.

*appraiser*, J.  
*appraisement*, J.  
*apricock*, J. =  
*abricot*, J.  
*abricock*, c.  
 appertinant, 1 error  
 appertenant, 2 errors  
 appertenent, 1 error  
 appurtenant, 2 errors  
 appurtenant,<sup>3</sup> c. 3 errors  
 appurtinant, 2 errors  
 appurtinent, 1 error  
 appertinance, B. 1 error  
 appertenance, J. 2 errors  
 appertenence, 1 error  
 appurtinence, 1 error  
 appurtinace, 2 errors

<sup>1</sup> So *phlegm* and *diaphragm* anglicized might be *phlem* or *flem* and *diaphram* or *diafram*, Rule 14.

<sup>2</sup> *Prize* and *apprise*, *to value*, contradict, *z* would be better and so Mr. Webster's Dictionary will show these words.

<sup>3</sup> Three mistakes, all that can be, are found in Chalmers.

<sup>4</sup> *Impertinence* and *appertinence* are analogous, but no author has spelt the latter as it should be, with *e*, *i*, *e*, from Lat. *per-tin-ēo*.

arabesk, B. M. Rl 24.	appurtenence, 2 errors
burlesk, B - M. Rl 24.	appurtenance, B. C. D. 3 errors
grotesk, B. M. wb.	purtenance, J. D. 3 errors
picturesk, AN. Rl 24.	purtnance, Bible. 2 errors.
mosk, B.	arabesque, Fr. M.
cask, a head piece. B. M.	rebesk, M.
risk, B. J. M.	burlesque, Fr.
sea-risk, PY.	grotesco, B. grotesque, B. W. R.
moresk, M.	picturesque, C. Wb.
arc, wb.	mosque, B. moschey, M.
argil, B. J.	casque, B. = W. R.
artizan, M. Rl 15.	risque, B. W. R.
partizan, M.	sea- <i>risque</i> , J. X PY.
courtezan, B.	moress, B. morisco, B.
denizen, J. - H. B. Br.	ark, of a circle. B.
archduchess, <sup>1</sup> J. C. W. PY.	argill, wb.
duchess, B. wb.	artisan, J.
duchy, B. wb.	partisan, J.
arras, B. wb.	courtesan, B.
arrac, D. F.	denisen, J.
arrain, An.	denison, J. H. C. Br.
derain, Br. S. D. wb.	denizon, B. M.
arret, C. F.	archdutchess
arretted, <sup>4</sup> C.	dutchess, M. D. J. X PY. W. X C.
anotta, wb. -	dutchy, B. - M. W.
arquebus, J.	arrass, H.
	arrack, J. arack, J. rack, D.
	arac, D. F.
	arraign, B. Br.
	deraign, B. deraine, H. dereine
	deraigne, H. dereigne, B. [B.
	arrette, Fr.
	arreted, F.
	arnotto, C. wb.
	annotto, D.
	arnatto, C. =
	arquebuse, J. = Br. C. wb.

1 Dutchess and archduchess! B. J. W. Js. S. & C. Wb. is correct.

2 Pronounced *rack*, and so spelt by Dyche.

3 Arretted doubles the *t* because it is under the accent.

arquebusier, J.— F. H. WB.  
 arquebuseer? AN.  
 asa-fetida, wb. Rl 24.

asbestos, B. C. wb. Rl 24.  
 ashler<sup>1</sup>  
 askance, M. J. Rl 3.  
 askant, M.  
 askue, J. (under skue) Rl 12.  
 skue, J. Rl 12.  
 aslant, M. J. Rl 3.  
 asparagus, J. B.  
 assess, wb.  
 assessment, wb.  
 attain, B.  
 attorney?<sup>2</sup> Rls 7. 8.

attornies?

avant, M. B. Rl 3.

arquebuss, D. B. *harquebus*, H.  
*harquebuse*, M. = wb.  
*harquebuss*, B. M. F. J. WB.  
*haquebut*, B.  
*haque*, B. H.  
*hage*, C.  
*haguebut*, C.  
*harquebussier*, J.

*assafoetida*, J.  
*asafoetida*, C.  
*asafetida*, wb. 12 mo.  
*asbestus*, wb. W. =  
 ashlar, B.  
*askaunce*, B. J. = *askaunse*, B.  
*askaunt*, J.  
*askew*, B. J ×  
*skew*, B.  
*aslaunt*, O.  
*sparrowgrass*, W.  
*cess*, J. *sess*, J.  
*cessment*, J. *cense*, J.  
*atteint*, H. FR.  
*attorney*, B. J.  
*attorny*, B.  
*attorney*, B.— J —  
*attornies*, P. Rl 6.  
*attorneys*?  
*avaunt*, B. = C. PY.

1 Ashlar and ashlering! Dictionaries ×

2 This word is variable both in the singular and plural; the latter being more commonly, and I think more correctly written *attornies* than *attorneys*. These *eyes* are obsolescent, and ought to be entirely rejected. Bailey, as will be seen above, authorizes both corrections, and the word's being derived from *turn*, as well as the uniform pronunciation, indicates *u* rather than *o*, in the second syllable. O and *ou*, *Fr.* sounded *u* short in English, ought to be corrected. It is not expected that the above form will be immediately adopted. Prejudice is too inveterate to yield to right; but the plural in *ies* is pretty well established, and the singular *attorny*, B. ought to follow; accordingly Bailey has *attorniship*, which is according to Rule 6, and analogous to *penniless*, *merrimake*, &c.

3 Some have supposed these different words: *avant* contracted *vann*, *front*, and *avaunt*! *be gone*. Bailey decides them to be the same.

auburn, B. Rl 11.

aukward, B. M. F. J. Rl 8.

auger, B. Rl 18.

author,<sup>1</sup> J.† in stock.

|auburne, J.

|abburn, B. abridgment.

|awkward, J.—

|augar, B.=

|authour, J. (in preface.)

<sup>1</sup> *Author, authour*, Johnson. Little notice has, thus far, been taken of this antiquated and very improper mode of spelling words of this form. The *u* is rejected by Ash and Webster, and the best and most extensive modern practice. *Cleveland's Mineralogy*, printed at the University Press, Cambridge, shows *odor, color, &c.* Walker decides in favor of *honor* and *favor*. Gilchrist decides in the same way for the whole class. See his *Dict.* This form makes the simples and derivatives follow the same rule, as *labor, laborious*. OR, OS, OM, ON, are proper English terminations, as *tutor, asbestos, ransom, criterion*, and they should, in all cases, be preferred. From polysyllables the *u* is generally rejected, except *endeavor, demeanor*, and a few others. The following are the dissyllables. They are corrected by the 1st Rule, on the authorities abovementioned.

achor, w.	favor, w.—	licitor, w.	seignior, w.
actor, w.	fautor, w.	liquor, w.	senior, w.
algor, w.	fervor, w.—	major, w.	<i>splendor</i>
anchor, w.	fetor, w.	manor, w.	sponsor, w.
<i>arbor</i>	flavor, w.—	mayor, w.	squalor, w.
<i>ardor</i>	flexor, w.	minor, w.	stupor, w.
<i>armor</i>	fluor, w.	mirror, w.	<i>succor</i>
author, w.	fragor, w.	motor, w.	<i>labor</i>
bettor, w.	<i>fulgor</i>	<i>neighbor</i>	tailor, w.
<i>candor</i>	grantor, w.	<i>odor</i>	tenor, w.—
captor, w.	<i>harbor</i>	<i>parlor</i>	tepor, w.
castor, w.	hector, w.	pastor, w.	terror, w.
cessor, w.	honor, w.—	pretor, w.	torpor, w.
<i>cessor</i>	horror, w.—	proctor, w.	traitor, w.
<i>clangor</i>	<i>humor</i>	<i>rancor</i>	<i>tremor</i>
<i>clamor</i>	ichor, w.	rector, w.	<i>tumor</i>
<i>color</i>	junior, w.	<i>rigor</i>	tutor
cremor, w.	juror, w.	<i>rumor</i>	<i>valor</i>
debtor, w.	<i>labor</i>	sailor, w.	<i>vapor</i>
doctor, w.	languor, w.	<i>savor</i>	victor, w.
<i>dolor</i>	lector	<i>savior</i>	<i>vigor</i>
donor, w.	lensor, w.	sapor, w.	visor, w.
error, w.—	lessor, w.	scissors, w.	warrior, w.—
factor			

These are nearly all, and of these, some are never variable; indeed the majority of them are never written *our* by any scholar. It thus appears that the words, of two syllables, of this class, are nearly a hundred, of which, according to Walker, *thirty-seven* only admit the *u*, under any circumstances of which number he corrects *eight, error, fervor, flavor, favor, horror, honor, tenor, warrior*. It must be observed that these words are taken from Walker's *RHYMING Dictionary*, where, on account of the similar terminations being arranged together, there is no danger of typographical errors. It will be remarked that, in these very words, the *u* has been retained on Mr. Walker's autho-

aw, B.— M. Rl 11.	awe, B. J.	
ax, B.— M. Br.		axe, B. J.
ay, (yes,) B. J. w. wb. Rl 11.		aye, WB.
aye, (ever) B. J. W. WB.		

rity. Those to whom that was any argument, may now change for the same reason. The whole number, of words in *or*, in the language, is about *three hundred*, of which the abovementioned *thirty-seven*, and the following *fourteen* polysyllables, omitting compounds and those of a different pronunciation, as, *paramour*, are all that I can find spelt with *our* in Johnson and Walker.

inferior <sup>1</sup>	behavior	emperor	intercessor
superior	enamor	cognisor	ostentator
interior	demeanor <sup>2</sup>	successor	endeavor
exterior	governor		

<sup>1</sup> For the contradictions of these words, see page 233.

<sup>2</sup> *Demeanour* and *misdemeanor*! Johnson and Walker.

NOTE — Walker's *Rhyming Dictionary* is a performance of much more merit and utility than his *Pronouncing Dictionary*. It is better both for orthography and pronunciation, and a revision and correction of it, might make it one of the most useful books in the language, to students, writers, and printers.

The class of words in *ic* or *ick* are corrected by the 2d Rule, on the authority of the thirteen following dictionaries, namely: Martin, Ash; Fenning, Entick, Browne, Barclay, Dyche 17th edition, Scott, Perry, Buchanan, Macredie,\* Webster, and Walker. The latter rejects the *k* in his writings, in his notes especially, and above all, in his *Rhyming Dictionary*, where the thing is specially noticed, and the words placed in the alphabetical series under *c*, and a particular reference under *k*, as follows, namely.

“For those words from the learned languages, formerly written with *k*, as *critick*, *publick*, *musick*, &c. see *critic*, *public*, *music*.”

Here again after our servile imitators of European absurdities have been endeavoring to keep up an antiquated, cumbrous, and vicious orthography, the very authority on which they chiefly depended is found to be *exactly on the other side*. Ignorant subservience to foreign authorities, and blind imitations of prescriptive errors is criminal in those who have the means of better information. Dr. Webster, for his great and long continued exertions in the cause of reform, deserves, and will no doubt receive, the lasting gratitude of his countrymen.

\* A neat little book without a name, made by a society of teachers in Scotland. The printer's name is Macredie.



Babler, M. <sup>1</sup>	babbler, J. F. wb.
bafier ? An.	baffler, J. wb.
bachelor, B.	bachelor, M.—F. wb.
	<i>bachelour</i> , M.
	<i>batchelor</i> , B. M.
	<i>batchelour</i> , M.
bailif, c.	bailiff, J. Br. F. wb.
balif ?	baliff, wb.
bagatel ?	<i>bagatelle</i> , B. W. Fr.
bailer, wb. Rl 18.	bailor, wb.
bailiwic, F. Buc. U.	bailiwick, J. wb.
balad, B. Rl 23.	<i>ballad</i> , B. M. wb.
balance, B.—wb.	ballance, B. M. J.
balast, B.	ballast, B.—M.—J. wb.
baldric, B. wb. 12 mo.	<i>bauldrick</i> , A. J.
balk, M.—H. J. wb.—	baldrick, wb.
baluster, Br. wb.	<i>baulk</i> , M. B.
banister, M.	<i>balluster</i> , M. B.
	<i>ballister</i> , M.—B.
	<i>bannister</i> , wb.
balustrade, Br. wb. Rl 23.	<i>ballustrade</i> , B.
bandit, J. Pope. c. wb. Rl 24.	banditto, J. =
bandits, wb.	banditti, M. Br.
bandlet, wb.	bandelet, wb.
banian, M. D. Br. wb. Rl 23.	<i>bannian</i> , C. B. W.
	<i>banyan</i>
	<i>bannyan</i>

<sup>1</sup> *Babler*; words of this form properly drop one consonant when another is added. They were formerly spelt without a final *e*, that is *apl*, *setl*, were the Saxon forms, and when the *e* was put in to sound the *l*, it was before the *l*, thus *apel*, but as this might lead to a wrong sound namely *a-pel*, the *p* was doubled to keep the vowel short,—a reason which no longer exists when another consonant is added. These words, with three consonants together, have such a crowded appearance, that there is a general disposition to drop one letter, and as many of them stand upon good authority, the whole are put down in that form, quoting the authority, or, when that is wanting inserting analogy.

Mr. Walker under *codle* decides otherwise; and there is apparent reason in what he states, but practice seems to be going against him, and even his own practice was, in many cases, against his own decision. See *giglet*, *pedler*, &c.

2 *Baliff*, wb. *bailif*, c. both syllables variable; prefer the shortest, and we shall have *b,a,l,i,f*, which is really all that is needed.

bandoleers, B. J. wb. c.	<i>bandileers</i> , B.
	<i>bandeliers</i> , M.
	<i>bandaleers</i> , F =
	<i>bandolers</i> , A.
bandrole, An. banderole, Fr.	<i>bandrol</i> , J. F. B. Py. Js. wb.
	<i>bandroll</i> , wb. 12 mo.
	<i>banderol</i> , M. Br. F.
	<i>bannerol</i> , wb.
bar, M.— Rl 23.	<i>barr</i> , M.
baize, M. J. F. A. C. wb.	<i>bayze</i> , M. F. <i>bayes</i> , M.
	<i>baise</i> , <i>bays</i> . D. B. <i>bayz</i> , B.
bargainer, B. J. wb. Rl 18.	<i>bargainor</i> wb. 12 mo.
baritone, wb.	barytone, wb.
base, <i>in music</i> , M. B. Py. wb. J. Br.	<i>bass</i> , J. = M. =
baseviol, J. wb.—	<i>bassviol</i> , J. = Br. =
bason, F. D. Br. = B. wb. =	basin, J. wb. D. = A—
like mason	
batlet, J. S. E. Js. wb.	<i>battlet</i> , An.
battle-ax, wb. Rl 23.	battleaxe, wb.
battledore ?	battledoor, J. D. Br.
battalion, B. J. wb.	<i>batallion</i> , B.
bateau, wb.	<i>batteau</i> , Fr. <i>battoe</i> , wb. 12 mo
bauble, B. M. Br. F. Rl 8.	<i>bawble</i> , M. J. S. D. A.
baud, B. M. A.	<i>bawd</i> , B. M. A. F. D. wb.
baudily ? An.	<i>bawdily</i> , B.
baudiness ? An.	<i>bawdiness</i> , B.
baudry ? An.	<i>bawdry</i> , B.
baudy, M.	<i>bawdy</i> , M. Js.
baul ? An.	<i>bawl</i> , Br. D.
	<i>ball</i> , M. =
beadrole ? An.	<i>beadroll</i> , M. A. Br. wb.
	<i>bedroll</i> , M. B.
duty	
<i>buty</i> <sup>1</sup>	beauty
duteous } Rl 24.	
<i>buteous</i> } An.	beauteous
dutiful	
<i>butiful</i>	beautiful

<sup>1</sup> French words should be Englished. In cases where no authority is given, we only show what *ought* to be, not what is in use.

bedlam, wb. contracted for bedsted, Br. wb. brestings, M.	bethlehem, a hospital <i>bedstead</i> , Br. J. A. wb. breastings, B. <i>biestings</i> , Br. C. wb. <i>beestings</i> , B. C. wb. <i>bedawb</i> , J. × B.— <i>dawb</i> , B.— wr.
bedaub, <sup>1</sup> Br. wb. Rl 8 daub, J. × wb. &c. befal, B. Mac. wr. py. E. Rl 15 overfal, J. wr. C. × windfal, J. wr. wb. waterfal, J. wr. downfal, J. wr. C. D. A. py. havior, An. Rl 1 behavior, wb. misbehavior, wb. behoove, <sup>2</sup> B. F. A. Br. wb. belabor, E. wb. belam, C. B. A. Rl 2 3 lam ? beldam, B. M. wb. py. Br. A. Rl 25	<i>befall</i> , Br. C. M. J. × wb. × <i>overfall</i> , D. wb. [wb. <i>windfall</i> , Br. wr. C. × D. × py. <i>waterfall</i> , Br. C. py. × D. + <i>downfall</i> , B. wb. <i>haviour</i> , J. <i>behaviour</i> , J. D. <i>misbehaviour</i> , J. D. <i>behoove</i> , M. Js. wb. 12 mo. = <i>belabour</i> , J. S. A. <i>belamm</i> lamm, C. + B. × A. <i>beldame</i> <i>belldame</i> <i>bellfry</i> <i>bell-flower</i> , Br. wb. <i>bell-founder</i> , Br. wb. <i>bell-man</i> , Br. wb. <i>bell-metal</i> , Br. wb. <i>bell-ringer</i> ,
belfry, J. py. wb. belflower, J. C. belfounder, J. py. belman, J. py. Js. S. A. W. belmetal, J. py. Js. A. S. W. belringer, C. belwether, J. E. py. F. Js. W. wb. belfashioned, An. belshaped, An. bely, Br. M. B. Rl 7 benum, J. + A. W. wb. Rl 23 num, wb.— unbenum. M. benzoin, M. wb. bergamot, B. M. J. Br. E. wb.	<i>bell-fashioned</i> , py. × A. <i>bell-shaped</i> , wb. × <i>belie</i> , J. py. wb. <i>belye</i> , Br. <i>benumb</i> , Br. A. E. <i>numb</i> , J. + <i>unbenumb</i> <i>benjamin</i> , M. corruptly <i>burgamot</i> , J.

<sup>1</sup> Daub and bedawb ! All dictionaries except Br., Macredie and Wb.

<sup>2</sup> The reason for preferring *oo*, is that it obviates one more anomaly. Every one dismissed is a gain to the language.

- beril ?<sup>1</sup>  
 beriline ?  
 beside, J. wb.  
 besom, J. wb.  
 bespue, M.  
 spue, M.  
 bestrow, An.  
 strow, J.  
 show, J.  
 bethral, J. Br. wr. c. Rl 25  
 inthral, B. - wr. Br. c. -  
 enthral, B. wr. c.  
 disenthral, wr. J. Br. c.
- betraye, J. wb.  
 between, J. wb.  
 bevel, J. - Br. - M. wb.  
 like level  
 bezel, M. - B. J. wb.  
 bibler, wb. a tipler. wb.  
 bias, M. J. × B.  
 unbias, wb.  
 biased, wb.  
 bigot, M. [s. × Js. E. wb.  
 bigoted,<sup>2</sup> c. + w. × Al. + J. ×  
 unbigoted. py. Js. E. wb.  
 bile, *bilis*. lat. B. J. H. F. -  
 bite, *a turn*. wb. 12 mo.  
 bilious, *habit*. J. Let. 50.  
 biliary,<sup>4</sup> *ducts*. J.  
 biliards ?  
 haliards ?  
 laniards, c.  
 bilions ? milions ? trillions ?<sup>3</sup>  
 bigamy, B. J. wb. -  
 bin, D. wb. Rl 23
- beryl, J. E. w.  
 beryline, berylline, wb.  
 besides, J. wb.  
 beesom, B. M.  
 bespew, J. wb.  
 spew, J. -  
 bestrew, J. M. wb.  
 strew, J. = M. W.  
 shew, J. w.  
 bethrall, wb.  
 inthrall, M. wr. × J.  
 enthrall, M. D. wb.  
 disenthral,  
 disinthrall, wb.  
 bewrayer, J. wb.  
 betwixt, J. = wb.  
 bevil, J. Br.
- bevil, M. B. J.  
 bibbler, *tippler*  
 biass  
 unbiass, J. × Br.  
 biassed  
 biggot  
 bigotted  
 unbigotted, J. × c. × w. × Al. <sup>s. ×</sup> ±  
 boil, D. py. H. = B. -  
 bight, wb.  
 billious  
 billiary  
 billiards, M. w.  
 halliards, B. see page 229  
 lanniards  
 billions  
 digamy, wb.  
 binn, D.

<sup>1</sup> The etymon of this word requires i according to Rule 6.

<sup>2</sup> The words afford a fair sample of our lexicographers. Several of them have omitted *unbigoted*, and so escaped the contradiction.

<sup>3</sup> Billiards, billions, millions, &c might be corrected by a general rule, and be biliards, bilions, milions. See Letter 50, and page 229.

binacle, wb.- BR.

bishopric, wb. Rl 2

bisk, B. J. Rl 24

basket, B. D. C.

bissextil ?

blanket, J.- wb.-

blest, J. C.

blite, *to blast*, A.

bloomer, B.

bloomery ?

blomary, wb.

blote, B. M. wb. Rl 9

blud ?<sup>1</sup>

flud ?

blue

bluly, w.- wr. aphorism 8.

truly, J. duly, J.

ruful, w. woful, J. awful, J.

bluness, w.-

truness, w.-

blur, B. Rl 23

bole, B. J. D.

bogler ?<sup>2</sup>

bolster, M. BR. H.-

bolt, C.- F.-

bombard, B.

bombardeer, B.

bombizene ?

*binacle*, w.

*bittacle*, J. W. C.

*bishoprick*, J. C.

*bisque*, B. =

biscuit, D. = FR. *bisquet*, B.

bissextile, wb.

*blonket*, B. wb. C.

blessed, J. C.

blight, J.

bloomary, wb. 12 mo. B. +

*bloat*, M. = J. A.

*bloud*, B. = M. =

blood, B. M. J.

flood, B. M. J.

*blew*, O.

*bluely*, J. †

*truely*, *duely*

*rueful*, J. *woeful*, *aweful*.

blueness, J.

trueness, W. J.

*blurr*, B.

boll, J.

boggler

*boulster*

*boult*, C. F.

*bumbard*, C. J.

*bombardier*, J.

*bombarder*, H.

*bombazine*, P.

<sup>1</sup> These words are not at present variable, but they are anomalous, and might advantageously be corrected according to etymology, as they stand above, and as they are invariably pronounced with *u* short. *Blud* and *flud* Teutonic; *fluo*, Lat, from which we have regularly *blud* and *flud*, i. e. *fluid*; *blush* and *flush*. This would be *right*, but wrong too often prevails, and must be suffered when it has become inveterate. We have no present expectation that the *question* ? will be answered affirmatively. See note p. 23.

<sup>2</sup> Bogler, see the note on babler, page 244.



bombasin, <sup>1</sup> J. C. F. D. Br. wb.	<i>bomby sine</i> , A.
	<i>bombycine</i> , B.
	<i>bombasine</i> , M. = A.
	<i>bumbasin</i> , B. M. A.
bombast, B. C.—	<i>bumbast</i> , B. J.
boulder, D. F. C.	bowlder, D. = F. C.
boose, A. wb. Rl 24	<i>bouse</i> , B. J. F.
boosy, M. wb.	<i>bousy</i> , J. F. <i>bowsy</i> , B.
	<i>bowze</i> , M.
	<i>bowse</i> , B.
borne, wb.—	bourn, J.
bots, M.	<i>botts</i> , M.
booge ? Rl 24	bouge, J. B. <i>bouch</i> , c.
boogy ?	bougie, Br. D.
braze, Br. J.	
brazier <sup>2</sup> F. J. Br. D.	<i>brasier</i> , J.—
breeze, <i>a fly</i> , A. F.	breeze, B.
breeze, <sup>3</sup> <i>wind</i> , M. J.	<i>breez</i> , B.
breze ? An.	<i>brieze</i> , M. <i>briez</i> , B.
brue, M. Rl 12	<i>brew</i> , J. + B.
imbrue, <sup>4</sup> J. + F. M. &c.	<i>imbrew</i> , c. B. (see page 38.)
bruer ?	
bruery ?	
bruing ?	

4 *Brew* and *imbrue* ! Dictionaries.

1 This word, in English, ought to be spelt Bombazene, or Bombizene. Its French dress is awkward, in English company, The *I* is from *y* in *Bombyx*, a silk worm.

2 Johnson's inconsistency has been faithfully copied by Walker in *brasier* with *s*, and *glazier*, *grazier* with *z*, and followed by the original author of this book.

3 Breeze. It seems a little remarkable that certain letters, such as *c*, *g*, *s*, *th*, *v* and *z* should still, in most cases, retain the old form of *three* vowels, when one of those vowels has been rejected from all words of other terminations.

*Freze*, *chese*, *gese*, *grese*, *flece*, *theve*, *brethe*, would, as soon as we should become accustomed to them, appear as well as *these*, *obese*, *eve*, *Chersonese*, *reve*, (a Baliff) *clothe* ; and we should be spared the great, and to many persons, unconquerable labor of learning and remembering this very difficult part of our spelling. Let us see what might be done with this most troublesome class of words, and how very easily they might be simplified. Most, or even all of them, would be more agreeable, both to etymology and analogy, in their simplified form, than they are in their present tortuous shape.

fleece	fleece	shethe	sheathe
grece	greece	methe	meathe
nece	niece	brethe	breathe
pece	piece	wrethe	wreathe
place	plaice	bequethe	bequeathe
pece	peace	benethe	beneath
sluce	sluice	lothe	loathe
juce, wb.	juice	This last is gained in its corrected form like <i>clothe</i> .	
verjuce, wb.	verjuice	retreve	retrieve
lege	liege	siv	sieve
sege	siege	deceve	deceive
cruse	cruise	receve	receive
gise	guise	conceve	conceive
bruse	bruise	perceve	perceive
ese	ease	heve	heave
cese	cease	leve	leave
decese	decease	cleve	cleave
surcese	surcease	reve	reave
lese	lease	bereve	bereave
relese	release	greve	greave
plese	please	weve	weave
displese	displease	sleve	sleeve
pese	pease	reve	reeve
appese	appease	acheve B.	achieve
crese	crease	theve	thieve
decrease	decrease	leve	lieve
increase	increase	beleve	believe
grese	grease	releve	relieve
tese	tease	greve	grieve
disece	disease	repreve	reprieve
gese	geese	baze	baize
chese	cheese	seze	seize
phese	pheese	teze	tease
lese	leese	wheze	wheeze
brese	breese	sneze	sneeze
chase	chaise	breze	breeze
rase	raise	freze	freeze
frase	fraise	greze	greeze
prase	praise	squeze	squeeze
apprase	appraise	freze	frieze
disprase	dispraise		

The analogy already stands in favor of this alteration, as *frezze*, froze, frost; *reve*, rest; *berewe*, bereft; *cleve*, cleft; *theve*, theft; *leve*, loft; *siv*, sift; *deceve*, deception; &c., *benethe*, nether; *cruse*, refuse; *cruse*, obtuse; *baze*, raze, graze; *gise* rise; *plese*, these; *sluce*, truce; *juce*, spruce. Etymology requires *acheve* from *achever*, Fr. *releve* from *relever*, Fr. *deceve* from *deceptum*, Lat. *cese* from *cedo*, Lat. *decese* from *decreasco*, Lat.

If the simple improvement here proposed could be adopted, it would save millions, in time and money, to our nation, and to the countless multitudes who will, in some future time, speak English in America, Europe, Africa, New Holland, and the islands of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans,

bridewel, Rl 25	bridewell, J. (St. Bridget's well.)
brier, J. F. BR. BY. C. -wb. Rl 18	briar, F. B. C. -
brigadeer, M.	brigadier, A. W. C. BR. D. wb.
brindled, wb.	brinded.
Britany ?	Britanny, <i>Bretagne</i> Fr.
Britan ?	Britain
Britanic ? <sup>1</sup>	Britannic
briony, M. - A. Rl 7	bryony, J. C. F. BR. wb.
broche, A. wb. Rl 9	broch, B. A. brouch, wb.
	brooch, J. D. BR. C. PY.
brocoly, Rl 7, 24	brocoli, D. C.
	broccoli, A. BR. F. wb.
brocage, BR. PY. Rl 13	brokage, M. D. A. F. wb.
	brokerage, J. D. F. wb.
brunet wb.	brunett, wb. 12 mo.
like cadet, orevet, coquet,	brunette, A. PY. Fr.
bucaneers, <sup>2</sup> wb. Rl's 10 & 23	bucaniers, B. - PY. J. wb.
	buccaneers, B. M.
	bucanneers, wb. small
	buccaners, F.
	buckaneers, M. =
buffoonry, B. abridgment.	buffoonery, J. B. folio.

In this view, there is scarcely any thing more important than the judicious simplification of our orthography; and as this begins to be felt both in England and America, we may perhaps hope that a useful reformation will be accomplished. The difficulty is that no man of letters, (and no other can do it,) has dared to set the example, in any popular work. There are thousands now ready and willing to join in the work of reformation, as soon as it can be done with safety.

<sup>1</sup> *Britanic*. The *i* in the second syllable of *Britain* has crept in by mistake, as it is not found in the primitive; and of the numerous class of words of this form, *four* only double the letter under the accent. The analogy, and of course the rule, requires these to be corrected.

tyrant	tyrannic	barbar-ous	barbaric
ocean	oceanic	pulmo-nis	pulmoni
talisman	talismanic	didascal-os	didascalic
botany	botanic	medal	medallic
Britain	Britannic	cephal-e	cephalic
satan	satanic	metal	metallic

<sup>2</sup> *Bucaneers*. For the spelling of the 1st and 2d syllables, *Johnson*, *Bailey* and *Perry* are authority; and for the spelling of the 3d syllable *Bailey*, *Martin* and *Webster*; and for the whole, *WEBSTER*.

bullis		<i>bullace</i> , M. J. wb.
bulbaiting	} Rl 25.	<i>bullice</i> , wb.
buldog		bull-baiting, wb.
bulfinch		bull-dog, wb.
bulfrog		bull-finch, wb.
bulhead		bull-frog, wb.
bulrush, J. Py. wb.		bull-head, wb.
bulwark, J. Py.		bull-rush,
bun, M. Py. wb.		<i>bull-wark</i>
bumblebee, C. wb.		<i>bunn</i> , C. wb.
bumkin, M.		humblebee, J. wb.
burden, <sup>1</sup> J. C.—		<i>bumpkin</i> , C. wb.
disburden, J.		<i>burthen</i> , C.
unburden, An.		<i>disburthen</i> , B.
overburden, J.		<i>unburthen</i> , J. × wb. ×
burly, B. J. Rl 7		<i>overburthen</i>
burlesk, wb. see arabesk		<i>burley</i> , B.
burser, M. Rl 18		<i>burlesque</i>
buxom, <sup>2</sup> J. B.— wb.		<i>bursar</i> , D.
		<i>buxum</i> , B. folio.
		<i>buxome</i> , B.
		<i>bucksom</i> , M.
		<i>buck some</i> , B.
butteris, wb. C.		<i>buttrice</i> , B.
		butress, B.— J.
		<i>butteress</i> , M.
Cabin, J. wb.		<i>cabbin</i> , B.
caboose, wb.—		<i>camboose</i> , <i>coboose</i> , wb.
cady, Rl's 7 & 24.		cadi, J. wb.
		<i>cadec</i> , M.
cag, J. wb. Rl 13		kag, B.
	[ <i>calif.</i> ]	keg, B. J.
caitif, B. C. better <i>catif</i> like		caitiff, J. wb.
calamin, M. wb. Rl 11		calamine, B. wb.

<sup>1</sup> The rejection of the Saxon *Thorn*, aspirated *d* and *t* (*TH*) is a loss to the present language, and has caused such discrepant forms as *burthen*, *burden*, *further*, *furder*, *murther*, *murder*, in the choice of which custom has capriciously decided, for while the first *two* are in use, *furder* is vulgar, and *murtner* obsolete.

<sup>2</sup> A useful contraction and correct ending. All words in *some* are contrary to *Saxon*, and ought to be corrected. Bailey has corrected most of them.

- caiman, J. wb. Rl 6  
 calamanco, J. wb. Rl 23  
 calice, c.  
 calico, J. wb.  
 caldron, wb. Rl 3  
 chaldron, B. M. J.  
 calash, wb. Rl 24  
 calcedony, wb.  
 calcography, c.  
 cale, D.  
*cawl*, cabbage Saxon  
 calendar,<sup>1</sup> J. wb.  
 a register  
 calender, M. wb. and others.  
 caligraphy, c.  
 calify? Prefer *ify* to *esy*, in  
 all cases. see p. 98-9  
 calif, J. Br. wb. Rl 23 & 13  
 califate, wb. Rl 13 & 14  
 caliber, J. w. wb.  
*bore of a gun*  
 calipers, B. wb. Rl 23  
*compasses*  
 calk, J. B. wb. Rl 3  
 calix, J. B. wb. Rl 6  
 camelopard, wb.  
 cayman, B. M. wb.—  
*callimanco*, B. M.  
*calimanco*  
 chalice, c.  
*calicoe*, B. M. *callico*, c.  
*cauldron*, B. M.  
*chauldron*, M. *chalder*, J. B.  
*chaldern*, M. B.  
*chaudron*, J.  
*chalduer*, D. *chadron*, D. B.  
*caleche*, Fr. wb.  
 chalcedony, wb.—  
*chalcography*, c.  
*cole*, c. wb.  
*kail*, c. *kale*  
*kalender*, wb.  
 kalendar, J. B.  
 calender, M. Lewis  
*callender*  
 to press cloth  
 calligraphy, c.  
 calefy, wb.  
*califf*, B. *kalif*, wb.  
 caliph, J. wb.  
*caliphate*, wb.  
*kalifate*, wb.  
*khaliphate*, (Henderson.)  
*caliper*, B. originally the  
*caliver*, B. J. F. wb. [same  
*calliber*, B. *callibre*, B.  
*callipers*, J. wb.  
*cannipers*, w.  
*caulk*, wb. *cauk*, B.  
 calyx, B. *calice*, B.  
 camel leopard, wb.  
*cameleopard*, *camelopardus*  
*camelopardalis*, B.  
 camel leopard

<sup>1</sup> There seems to be no use in a different spelling of these words. Martin spells them alike. Lewis spells the first always with *e*.



- calot, M. Rl 23 & 24
- cameleon, B. F. wb.
- cameo, wb.
- camlet, B. J. D. wb. C.
- canimoc, A. D. wb.
- camous, C.
- camomile, M. wb. C.
- campaign, M. B. wb.
- champagne, wb.— wine
- champaign, B. wb. level
- camphor, M. J. Py. P. wb.
- candify, C. see page 98.
- can, J. Py. wb. Rl 23
- cannel-coal, wb.
- candle-coal, wb.
- canail, wb. Rl 24
- canhook, wb. from can, a
- cancelated, Py's. Rl. wb. [cask
- cancelation, Py's. Rl wb.
- canceled, Py's. Rl wb.
- canceling,<sup>1</sup> Py's. Rl wb.
- candlemas,<sup>2</sup> J. Py. wb.
- cangaroo? Rl 13
- canister, B. wb. Rl 23
- cannoneer, B. A. wb.
- cano, B. M. wb. Rl 24
- canvas,<sup>3</sup> M. Py. wb. Rl 23
- callot, C.
- calotte, J. B. calote, wb.
- chamæleon, B.
- chamelion, B.
- camelion, M.
- chameleon, J. B. wb.—
- camaieu, wb.
- camayeu, wb. camæa, A.
- chamblot, B. chamelot, B. C.
- camlot, camelot, J. C.
- chamlet, M. J. camelet, B.
- chamblet, J. M. C.
- camblet, C. five ways
- cammock, B. camock, B.
- camoys, C.
- chamomile, B. J.
- campaign, Py. wb.
- champagne, wb.
- champaign, Py. champion, B.
- camphire, Py. B.
- candefy, B.
- cann, M. = canne, M.
- canal-coal, C.
- canaille, Py. B. J.
- cannhook, B. canthook, P.
- cancellated, J. Py.
- cancellation, J. Py.
- cancelled, A.
- cancelling, A.
- candlemass, B. M.
- kangaroo, wb.
- kanguroo, Turton, Lin. Cu-
- cannister, B. A. [vier
- cannonier, J. Py. A. wb.
- canoe, J. Py. wb. canoa, J. Py
- canvass, J. B.

<sup>1</sup> Perry, like other authors, sometimes loses sight of his own Rule.

<sup>2</sup> All the words compounded with *mass* are variable. One *s* is better by Rules 23 and 25.

<sup>3</sup> Two forms of this word are unnecessary.

- canibal, M.  
 capapy? Rl 24  
  
 capriped, wb. Rl 23  
 caravansary, J. wb. Rl 24  
 carcanet, A. wb.  
  
 carbine, B. wb. Rl 23  
 carbineer, Rl 24  
  
 caracol, B. wb.  
 carcass<sup>1</sup>  
  
 career, B. wb.  
 cariboo, wb -  
 carmin, wb 12 mo  
 carvel, B. = wb.  
 cardamom, wb.  
  
 carnival, B. = A. wb.  
 carat, M. J. D. wb.  
 caraway, C. -  
 capital, M. J.  
  
 capstan, B. wb.  
 carack, C,  
 carot, M. A. B. carota, *Lat.*  
 caroty, M. B. A.  
 carion, M. = like clarion  
 cartel, J. A. wb.  
 cartoon,<sup>2</sup> B. wb.  
 cartridge, J. B. D. wb.  
  
 cannibal, J. A. Py. wb.  
 cap a pie, Fr. J. wb.  
 capapee, B.  
 capape, M. J. B.  
 capripede,  
 caravansera, A. = B.  
 carkanet, B.  
 carknet, B.  
 carabine, B. J. = A. - wb.  
 carbinier, wb.  
 carabineer, B. wb.  
 carabinier, A. J.  
 caracole, J. B.  
 carcasse, A. B.  
 carcass, A. J. wb.  
 carreer, B.  
 cariboo, wb.  
 carmine, J. wb.  
 caravel, J. = wb.  
 cardamon, B.  
 cardamum, B.  
 carnaval, A. = B. = wb.  
 carrat, B. M. *Caract*, M.  
 carraway, C.  
 chapital, M.  
 chapter, J. different words,  
 capstand, B. capstern, B. [wb.  
 carrack, C.  
 carrot, J. A. Py. wb. *carote*, Fr.  
 carroty, J. A. wb.  
 carrion, B. A. wb.  
 cartelle, Fr.  
 carton, B.  
 cartage,<sup>3</sup> J. Ab.  
 cartrage, J. A.  
 cartouch, wb. *cartoose*, B. =  
*cartouche*, M. = A. *cartouse*, A.

<sup>1</sup> The variation is here in the final letter, which is useless, and being rejected, makes the two forms agree in that one which is right, according to general rules. Such is often the case.

<sup>2</sup> See Letter 49.

<sup>3</sup> A misprint copied many times.

cashier, noun, B. M.	cashier, J.
cashire, verb, B. M.	cashier, J. erroneous
cash- <i>yer</i> , cash- <i>man</i> , or cash-	cashire, to make <i>cassum</i> ,
cask, M. J. wb. [keeper.	<i>casque</i> , J. <i>casquet</i> , c. [void.
cassoc, U.	cassock, B. wb.
cassowary, D. wb.	<i>cassaware</i> , B. M. C.
	<i>cassiowary</i> , J. C. Py.
castrel, B. wb. R1 13	<i>kastrel</i> , B. <i>kestrel</i> , wb.
catalog ? <sup>1</sup> R1 24	catalogue, Fr.

<sup>1</sup> Catalog. French words should, in all cases, be Anglicized. Nothing but a very reprehensible deference to French, can make us continue to write the worse than useless termination *ue*, when it is contrary both to etymology and analogy, in such words as feague, league, teague, plague, vague, intrigue, fatigue, harangue, tongue, disemboque, pedagogue, demagogue, synagogue, mystagogue, decalogue, dialogue, triologue, catalogue, theologue, epilogue, collogue, monologue, prologue, rogue, brogue, prorogue, fuge, exergue, in writing which, we are compelled to be singular, or to write *fifty one useless letters*. Let us see how these words might be reformed, and approach nearer to their originals than they are in their present shape.

feag	} like tweag.	decalog	} like log, flog
leag		dialog	
teag		trialog	
plage, or plaig		catalog	
vage, or vaig		theolog	
intreeg, or intrege		epilog	
fateeg, or fatege		collog	
harang, like bang, clang		monolog	
tung, like sung, rung		prolog	
disemboqe		roge	
pedagog	} like gog and magog.	broge	
demagog		proroge	
synagog		voge	
mystagog		fuge and exerg	

In those words in which the pronunciation has shortened the termination, it is a very great absurdity to continue the *ue*, inasmuch as the use of the *u*, was to harden the sound of *g*, and the *e* denoted a *long* sound. *Dogue* is just as good for *dog*, or *drogue* for *drug*, as any in this list.

Those which have the termination *long* may be corrected by simply rejecting the *u* and keeping the *g* hard, or by putting *two* vowels before the *g*.

We ought in fact, to distinguish hard *g* from soft *g*. It may be very easily done by writing soft *g* with a point over it, and a strait side, like the script type, and hard *g* in its present form; or, what would be still better, is to accept *Fenning's* recommendation, and write *j* in such cases, and keep *g* always hard: then lege, fege, plage, vage, fatege, intrege, disemboqe, roge, broge, proroge, voge, fuge, would be analogical and correct.

Fugue is often pronounced *fuge*; in that case the *u* is strangely wrong, and *fuge* right.

catar ? Rl 24	<i>catarrh</i> , B. wb.
like guitar, debar, &c.	
catastrophy, wb. see apostro-	
catcal, J. wb. Rl 25	[phy] catcall, B. wb.
catch, J. wb.	<i>ketch</i> , A. D. common pronun-
	bombketch, A. [ciation]
	jack ketch, A.
catnip, see Nep	catmint, wb.
caterwaul, J. ± wb.	caterwawl,
waul, An.	wawl, J. × D. wale, M. wail, F.
	<i>catterwawl</i> , B. M.
	<i>catterwaul</i> , M.
catsup, J. wb. i. e. cate sup	<i>catchup</i> , C. wb.—
	<i>ketchup</i> , wb.
causey, B. J. w. wb.	<i>causway</i> , B. M.
	<i>causeway</i> , J. B. W.
	<i>coosway</i> , B.
cavaleer, B. Rl. 24.	cavalier, B.— J. Py. w. wb.
caveer, B. M. Buc.	<i>caviar</i> , wb. <i>cavier</i> , A.
	<i>caviare</i> , J. cavear, w. John-
	<i>caviary</i> , B. M. [ston]
cavezon, wb.	cavesson, w. wb.
cauk, w. wb. Rl 8	<i>cawk</i> , wb.
cauf, A. w. wb. Rl 23	<i>cauff</i> , B.
caul, M. J. w. wb. Rl 8	<i>cawl</i> , M.
cauliflower, J. w. wb.	<i>colliflower</i> , J. =
	<i>collyflower</i> , B.
	<i>kaw</i> , B. = wb. =
caw, B. J. wb. Rl 13	<i>cassimere</i> , Br.
cassimer, Br. wb.	<i>kerseymere</i> , P. wb. 12mo
	<i>cazique</i> , J. Fr.
cazic, wb. =	<i>cassique</i> , B. A.
	<i>ceede</i> , old form.
cede <sup>1</sup>	<i>ceed</i> , P. in compounds

<sup>1</sup> So antecede, accede, concede, intercede, decede, excede, precede, procece, recede, retrocede, secede, succede, 12 in all; of which three are often spelt wrong. Johnson and his followers have precede, proceed, accede, exceed, secede, succeed, directly contradictory. They all had formerly ceede, and in the progress of the language were abridged differently. See Letter 41.

cele ? Rl 24	ceil, J. ciel, B. M.
celing ? Rl 24	ceiling, B.—J.—F.—Br.—
	cieling, F. B. H. J. Br.
celery, J. B. a <i>sallet</i> !	<i>sellery</i> , B. M. a <i>sallet</i>
wb. a salad, M. A. a <i>sallad</i>	<i>celeri</i> , wb.
center, B. M. wb.	<i>centre</i> , Fr. J.
cere, wb.	<i>sere</i> , B. J.
chamfer, B. Br.	<i>chamfret</i> , B.
chamoy, B. wb. shammy, B.	<i>chamois</i> , Fr. wb.
chandeeler, B. w. Rl 24	chandelier Fr. J. Py.
chant, J.—wb.	<i>chaunt</i> , O.
chantry, J. wb.	<i>chauntry</i> , B.
chanticlear, J. wb. Rl 10	<i>chanticlear</i> , B.
chase, B. J. Py. wb. Rl 20	<i>chace</i> , B. = M. =
char, J. wb.—to burn	<i>charr</i> , B.
	chark, B. Py. A.—wb.
char, <sup>1</sup> B. a <i>small job of work</i>	<i>chare</i> , B.
charioteer, B. J. Py. wb. Rl 24	chariotier, Fr.
charloc ?	charlock, J. wb.
chastely, Py. w.—	<i>chastly</i> , B. J.
chasteness, Py. w.—	<i>chastness</i> , B. J. F.
cheer, B. Rl 24.	<i>chear</i> , B.
cheerful, M. J.	<i>chearful</i> , B.
check, M. Rl 10.	<i>cheque</i> , M. O.
checker, M. J.	<i>chequer</i> , J.
chesnut, B. Buc. Rl 23.	<i>chestnut</i> , M. J. + W. + wb.
horse-chesnut, <sup>2</sup> J. w. &c.	<i>horse-chestnut</i>
chesapeake, wb.	<i>chesopeak</i> , wb. old.
chevaleer, Rl 24.	chevalier, M. J. Fr.
chew, B. M.	<i>chaw</i> , <sup>3</sup> B.
chego ? Rl 24.	<i>Chegoe</i> , wb. <i>chiego</i> , B. M. <sup>4</sup>
chicanery, wb.	<i>chicanerie</i> , Buc.
	<i>chicanry</i> , B.

1 Still used in the Northern States, and pronounced *chore*, wb.

2 These words contradict in nearly all the dictionaries.

3 The last is a common pronunciation among the vulgar.

4 Both syllables are authorized here, and choosing a syllable from each, makes a simple English word.



chilblain, M. J. B. wb. Rl 25	<i>chillblain</i>
chilness, J. Rl 25.	<i>chillness</i> , wb.
childermas, B. M. Py. Rl 23.	<i>childermass</i> , B. J. U.
chimist, wb. <i>see alchemist</i> .	chymist, J. W.
chimny, B. Rl. 7. [Rl 6.	chimney, M. J.
chimnies, P	chimneys, P.
chincapin, <i>Mx. sylva.</i>	chinkapin, wb. chinquapin, P.
chints, Buc. wb.	chintz, P.
chivalry, B. M.	<i>chevalry</i> , B.
choir, M J. Rl 17.	<i>quire</i> , B.
chorister, J. Buc. Rl 17.	<i>quirister</i> , B. J.
christmas, Buc. wb.	<i>christmass</i>
chizel, M.	<i>chizzel</i> , B. H. <i>chissel</i> , Buc.
under <i>punchion</i> .	chisel, B. M. wb.
cives, M. = wb. A.	<i>chives</i> , J. M.
	<i>chieves</i> , B.
choke, B - M. J. wb. Rl 9.	<i>choak</i> , J.
colic, <sup>1</sup> M.- B. Rl 23.	<i>cholic</i> , M. B.
choose, B.- J.	<i>chuse</i> , M. B. Buc.-
cord, J. Rl 23.	<i>chord</i> , J.
chouder ? Rl 8.	chowder, wb.
crism, M. Rl 23.	<i>chrism</i> , J. <i>chrisom</i> , B. J.
	<i>crisom</i> , B.
cider, B. J. Br. F. A. wb. Rl 6.	<i>cyder</i> , M.- Br. J. W. C.
sider, B. M. J. Rl 20.	<i>syder</i> , B. M.
churn, B.	<i>chern</i> , B. C.
cinnabar, M. B. Py. C. wb.	cinabar, P.
succory, B. A. C.	<i>cicory</i>
	<i>cichory</i> , B. A.
cimbal, M. wb. Rl 6.	<i>cymbal</i> , J.

<sup>1</sup> The omission of *h* in *colic*, *crystal*, *crism*, *cameleon*, *calcedony*, &c. should be followed in all words, of the same form, derived from the GREEK. In English we ought to use *c*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and *k* before *e*, *i*, *y*. *K*, at the end of words, should be replaced by *c*, as in the original SAXON: examples, *invoke*, *invocation*; *cat*, *kitten*; *embanc*, *embarc*, *embarcation*, *skeme*, *scool*, *mecanic*. This would make our orthography simple and easy; and it would also restore its purity and make it true to etymology.

Colic and melancholic! Johnson. X

cimeter, B M J.E.A.F.H.JS.W.  
 W. C. D. S. Py. <sup>1</sup> Br. U. Al.  
 This is most common.

cimiter, wb. great dictionary.  
 This form is preferred,

cinara, B.  
 cion, B. M. D. J. wb. H. Rl 6.

cifer? An. Rl 14.  
 cipher, M. J × wb. B. A  
 decipher, J × wb. M.  
 deciphered, wb.  
 undecipherable  
 ciperus, B. M. Rl 6.  
 circ, c. wb.  
 circus, *Lat.* J. py. c. wb.  
 cist, B. † J. † wb. C.  
 cisted, B. † J. × C. × PY † wb.  
 encisted? An.  
 cistic, wb. Rl 6.  
 encistic, An.  
 citadel, M.  
 clerk, M. F. -  
 clam, c. wb.  
 clergiable, wb. 12 mo. Rl 7  
 click, B. J. Rl 13.  
 cliff, B. C.  
 cliuch, B. M. = C. wb. -

cimetar, W. D, S. F. U.  
 cymeter, J. C. JS. S. A.  
 cymetar, J. C. A.  
 simeter, F. scimeter, B. E.  
 simiter, M. scimiter, M.  
 simitar, B, J. M. S. JS. W. D. B. C.  
 scimitar, B. M. JS. F. S. W. D. C. J. U.  
 scimeter, B. F. S. Al. H, Br. W.  
 scymetar, B. H. C.  
 scymeter, F. B. W.  
 scymitar, B. F,  
*cynara*, B.  
*cyon*, B. M. = D. = C.  
*scion*, wb. B. Fr.  
*chifre*, Fr.  
*cypher*, B. D. J. × wb. ×  
*decypher*, J × wb. M.  
*undecyphered*, wb.  
*undecypherable*, wb.  
*cyperus*, B.  
*cirque*, Fr. Wl. py. C.  
*cyst*, C. wb. - *cystis*, B. J.  
*cysted*, *cystus*, Br.  
*encysted*,<sup>2</sup> J. × C. × &c.  
*cystic*, D.  
*encystic*, D  
*cittadel*, M.  
*clark*, M. F.  
*clamm*, J.  
*clergyable*, c. wb.  
*klick*, C.  
*clift*, B. *cleft*, C.  
*clench*, J. = B. = BUC.

<sup>1</sup> PERRY is uniform and consistent with himself. *Walker* spells the word SIX ways! *Johnson* FIVE! *Bailey* and *Chalmers* SIX! and other authors increase the number to FIFTEEN at least!! This is a precious specimen of English Dictionaries. The etymon is also various, from the Spanish, Italian, Turkish, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Nearly every Dictionary gives *cisted* with *i*, and *encysted* with *y*. Such contradictions are very frequent, especially in *Johnson* and *Walker*.

elister, M, Rl 6.

eloister, B. J. wb. Rl 7.

roister, J.

oister, B.-

cloke, M.- J. B. C. wb.-

cloth, J. wb.

clothe, B. J. X wb. Rl 9.

unclothe, PY.

clothing, PY. wb.

bedclothes, C. wb.

bodyclothes, C. wb.

graveclothes, C. wb.

cradleclothes, C. wb.

clue, M. wb. Rl 12.

cobler, B. M. BUC.

kobler, *Danish*.

coax, J. Rl 22.

coxe, M. Rl 9.

condolence, wb.

coke, B. PY. C.- W.-

cockerel, J. wb.

cole,<sup>2</sup> *Sir Thomas More*.

colier, AN.

colliery ? AN.

cope, M.- Rl 9.

cockny ? Rl 7.

cocknies ?

cocoa, J. wb.

coco, M. A. coca, C.

coddle, B. wb.

codlin, an apple, B. wb. M.

codling, an apple, C.

*clyster*, B. M. J. wb. BR.

*glister*, B. J. M.

*glyster*, B.

*cloyster*, M. =

royster, A. W. Irving.

oyster,<sup>1</sup> J. P.

*cloak*,<sup>2</sup> B. J. X

*cloath*, B. J.

*cloathe*, B.

*uncloath*, J. X

*cloathing*, J.

*bedcloaths*, J.

*bodycloaths*, J.

*gravecloaths*, J.

*cradlecloaths*, J.

clew, J. B. wb.

cobbler, B. J. wb.-

*coaks*, B. M.

coax, J.

*condolance*, M.

*coak*, C.

cockrel, B. M. BUC.

coal, J. and others.

collier, J. wb. *coallier*, wb.

*coalier*, wb. *coalery*, C.

colliery, J. collery, M.

*coap*, M.

cockney, J. wb.

cockneys

*cacao*, B. C.

*cacao*, D C.

codle, J. WB.

codling, a young codfish.

coddling, see p. 74. [B.wb.]

<sup>1</sup> *Oister*, Bailey prefers *i*. Rule 6. This is one example, among many, in which common practice differs from the best authority.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Thomas More wrote a letter with a COLE. See Johnson's Dictionary. *Coal* and *collier* are anomalous. Neither is analogically correct. Col is the Saxon, and final *e* in English, makes the long sound. Kole is *Teutonic*.

cognizance, B. BR. wb.

recognizance, B.— M.  
coins, B. J. M.

coif,<sup>1</sup> B. J. Rl 17.

coiffure, J.

coil, B. J.

coits, M. BUC.

colonade,<sup>2</sup> B. Rl 23.

collet, J. = M.—

colofony? Rl 14.

colofony, Rl 24, 14.

colofony,<sup>3</sup> Rl 23. 24.

colter,<sup>4</sup> M. B. RR. wb.

cumber, M. Rl 8.

compas?<sup>5</sup> Fr. Rl 23.

like canvas, which see.

connizance, M.

cognisance, B. M.

recognisance, BR. X

coigne, C.

quoins, B. C.

quines, M. BUC.

quoif, B.

quoiffure, J.

quoil, D. C.

quoits, M. BUC.

colonnade, B. J.

colet, B. M.

colophony, B. J.

colophonía, B.

colofonia, B.

coulter, J. M. =

culter, J.

comber, M.

compass,<sup>4</sup> M. J.

<sup>1</sup> See pages 184 and 213.

<sup>2</sup> Like lemonade, promenade, serenade, cavalcade.

<sup>3</sup> In this word, as in many others, choosing a syllable from two or more variations makes the whole word right, according to general rules, tho the whole word thus corrected, is not found in the books. *Johnson* gives the final *y* which is English, and *Bailey* gives *f* instead of *ph*, which ought to be corrected through the whole language. It is gradually gaining: *fantom*, *frenzy*, *gulf*, and others are established, and it is hoped that we may yet see *orthografy*, *geografy*, and that numerous class of words, simplified in the same manner. The Spanish have done so, and all the world applauds.

<sup>4</sup> Common pronunciation gives this word with long *o*, but its derivation requires *u*. *Cultor Saxon*, *culter Latin*, a knife.

<sup>5</sup> ASS in the end of words, when not under the accent, should be rejected as it is generally contrary to the etymon, and tends to a false pronunciation, as *compass* instead of *compas*. Nearly every one, of this class of words, is variable. Let us see how they would look when corrected.

canvas	compas	dowlas	hippocras
cutlas	bias	trespas	christmas
atlas	haras	embarras	sassafras

Six of these are written, according to Dictionaries, with single *s*, and six with double *ss*. Let the erudite reader determine *which and why?*

complexion, B. M. J. Py. Rl 22	completion
connexion, <sup>1</sup> B. J. X w. Buc.	connection, A. B. wb.-
inconnexion, An.	inconnection, J. Hist. in his
complete, B. M. J. Buc.	<i>compleat</i> , B. Buc. M. [Dict.
compromited, wb.	compromitted, P.
compromiting, wb. see p. 228	compromitting, P.
comrad ? [note 4.	comrade, J.
	<i>comarade</i> , M. B.
	<i>comerade</i> , M. <i>camrade</i> , B.
	<i>conn</i> , M.
con, J. Br.	condolance, M:
condolence, wb.	condyle, P.
condyl, wb.	congeal, J. +
congele ? An.	<i>congealation</i>
congelation, J. X B.	<i>congealable</i> , B. J.
congelable, c.	congealment, J.
congelement, An.	<i>conster</i> , B. M.
construe, B.- M.	controllable, J. Br.
controlable, M. see p. 202	uncontrollable, wb.
under uncontrolable, M.	uncontroulable, B.

<sup>1</sup> See Flexion and its compounds. The state of these words, in all our dictionaries, shows how very little attention has been paid by lexicographers to orthography. They have often blindly copied, and added their own, to the errors of their predecessors, until the whole needs a thorough revision; which it is hoped some able hand will undertake. It would be very useful to substitute *x* for *ct* wherever this combination occurs. It would be simply incorporating the two letters, for *t*, in all such cases, has the sound of *s*, and *cs* contracted is *x*. If many persons of education cannot tell whether they should write *ct* or *x*, it would be doing no great violence to write *x* uniformly, and at the same time economize the labor of the PEN, which occupies so great a portion of the time of such multitudes of men, in every civilized community. If he is a public benefactor who can make two spears of grass grow in the place of one; surely, he who should abridge the enormous labor of perpetually writing a multitude of useless letters, will deserve his share of gratitude. But when the labor of *learning* is considered, the consideration rises in importance, and becomes in fact, *immense* and almost *INFINITE*. No man can calculate the millions that might be saved in time and money, by a judicious simplification of our orthography.

<sup>2</sup> *CONGELE*, from *gelu* frost, *Lat.* *GELID*, *GELABLE*, &c all with *x* only. These anomalies are mere blunders which should be corrected. Johnson is *once* right and *three* times wrong in these four words.



controle ? <sup>1</sup> An.	control, B. J. D. A. wb.
	controll, B. wb.
	controul, <sup>2</sup> P.
	comptrol
	comptroll, J. Wf.
	counter roll, B.
	counter rol, C.
controler ? An	controller, B. M. J. D. Br.
	comptroller, M. D. J. Br.
controlership ?	controllership, wb.
controlement ?	controlment, B. D. J. Br. wb.
	controllment, wb.
	counterrolment, C.
convent, B. Br. C.	covent, B. D. C.
cony, <sup>3</sup> B. A. D. Br. J. Py.	coney, B. A. wb.
conies, wb.	coney
pony, W. Br. M. J. B. Rl 7.	poney, O.
crony, W. Py. J.	croney, O.
hony, B. underbee. honied, J.	honey, B. J. honeyed, A.
mony, B. monied, C.	money, B. J. moneyed, J. C.
copse B. Br. M. J. D. Rl 23.	coppice, M. = D. J. B. Br. wb.
copier, J. Py. A. wb. Rl 3.	copyer
copist, B. M. Py. J. wb.	copyist, wb.
	cocquet, M. A.
coquet, B. M. D. S. wb.	coquette, B. C. A. Fr.

<sup>1</sup> See page 202, Note 2. From the French *contrôler*, both etymology and analogy require final *e* and one *l*. This is according to the great analogy of final *e* lengthening the foregoing vowel. *OLL* might be rejected entirely without loss, and with advantage, *DOLL* and *LOLL* are short and might drop one *l*, *dol*, *lol*. *BOLE*, *POLE*, *KOLE*, *SCROLE*, *DROLE*, *STROLE*, *TROIE*, *TOLE*, *ENROLE*, *UNROLE*, *MUSROLE*, *PATROLE*, *PE-TROLE*, like *console*, *cajolè*, *condole*, *pistole*, *parole*. Some of these words are corrected, and others are variable, and analogy ought to prevail over vicious practice, and contradictory cacography.

<sup>2</sup> *CONTRoul*, This form is often seen in books and newspapers. It is worse than *ol* or *oll*. *OU* should be *ou* like *THOU*; and *OW*, long like *OWE*. *Soul* is from the saxon, more correctly *SOWL* like *bowl*. By observing these two simple rules, a multitude of anomalies might be corrected. They appear to be authorized by the Saxon.

<sup>3</sup> *CONy* is sounded short like *honey* and *money*; and has lost the *e*, like a multitude of others; and in the derivatives of *money* and *honey*, *MONIED* and *MONIED*, the *RY* is changed to *i*, as it ought to be in all the words of that form in the language. *EY* is useless and obsolescent.

coquelico, wb. Rl 23.	coquelicot, wb.
contemporary, <sup>1</sup> D. Br. B. wb.	<i>cotemporary</i> , J. Br. D. B. =
coraline? An.	coralline, wb.
cordwainer, B. M. D. J.	<i>cordiner</i> , B. D. J.
coroner, <sup>2</sup> M. Py. Br. A.	crowner, M. A.
cornelian, <sup>3</sup> B. M. F. J. A.	carnelion, J. Py.
cornelion	carnelian, J. † A. C. wb.
cornice, B. Br. M. J. wb.	cornish, B. M.
corslet, B. D. M. Rl 23.	<i>corselet</i> , M. D. J. Br.
cottage, B.	<i>cotage</i> , B.
cotilion? <sup>4</sup> An.	cotillon, C. A. Br.
	<i>cotillon</i> , C. Py. wb. A.
cotery? An. Rl 24.	<i>coterie</i> , B. Br. Fr. wb.
like revery, B. W. J.	<i>reverie</i> , Br. Fr.
coul, B. M. Rl 8.	<i>cowl</i> , M. — J.
coulstaff, B.	<i>cowlstaff</i> , J. wb. colstaff, wb.
cot, a bed or house, B. M. D. J.	cote, B. J. coat, J. Br.
	<i>cott</i> , A. wb.
cozen, to cheat, M. — Br. D. J.	<i>cosen</i> , B. M. A.
	<i>cousen</i> , A. COZIN, M.
cousin, a relation, J. D. Br.	<i>cosin</i> , B. <i>cosen</i> , B.
	<i>cozen</i> , B. <i>cousen</i> , B.
could, <sup>5</sup> B.	cood, O.
coverlid, B. A.	coverlet, J. B. A.
councilor, Py's R. wb.	councillor, a member of a
	counsellor, A. [council. wb.
counselor, Py's R. wb.	counselor, B. D. J. Br.

<sup>1</sup> In all words from the Latin, compounded with *con*, we write *co*, before a vowel, and *col*, *com*, *con*, *cor*, before consonants, as, *co-agulate*, *co-eternal*, *co-incide*, *co-operate*, *co-urgent*, and *collate*, *compose*, *conmate*, *correct*.

<sup>2</sup> *Corona Lat.* a crown; coroner or crowner, an officer of the crown; but in America we use *coroner* for an officer who inquires into the cases of accidental death.

<sup>3</sup> Not from *carnis*, of flesh *Lat.* but from *cornel*, a *cherry* from the resemblance of the polished stones, to cherries. Webster's 4to distinguishes *carnelian*, a stone, from *cornelian*, a tree. See page 105.

<sup>4</sup> See Letter 50, and page 229.

<sup>5</sup> Gerard's Herbal gives COOD, WOOD, and SHOOD, for *could*, *would*, and *should*.

<sup>6</sup> *Martin* does not distinguish these two words, he gives *council*, an assembly, and *council*, *consel*, B. *counsellor*, one that pleads at the bar. *Counseled*, *counseling*, *counselable*, WB. 4to. See page 225.

counterpoize  
 poize,<sup>1</sup> J. X D. = F. A. C.  
 avoirdupoize ? An.  
 equipoize, D.  
 overpoize, An.  
 cumfry, Buc. Rl 7.  
 cumfry, Buc. Rls 8 & 7.  
 curmudgeon,<sup>2</sup> D. Br. J.  
 colander, M. D. J. C. wb.

COVY,<sup>3</sup> B. - A. - Rl 7.  
 couhage, D. C. Rl 8.

COVIN, J. WB.  
 crafish ?<sup>4</sup>

counterpoise, J. X M. F. A. Wb  
 poise, M. C.  
 avoirdupois, J. + M. D. A. Wb.  
 equipoise, J. X M. F. A. Wb.  
 overpoise, J. X M. D. F. A. C.  
 cumfery, M. cumfrey, B. W. Wb.  
 comfrey, M. B. W. comfry, Wb.  
 cormudgeon, B. M.  
 cullander, B. = M. - Buc.  
 cullender, P.  
 covey, J. Br. Wb.  
 cowhage, *Eaton's Botany*. Wb  
 cowitch, D. Wb. vulgar,  
 covine, J.  
 crawfish, J. Wb. Br. D.

<sup>1</sup> Murray's Grammar has an exercise specially designed to teach us to spell *poize* with *z*. This is right; and of course all the compounds must have *z*. Walker altered Johnson's orthography, but forgot to change the position of the word, and so *S* now stands, in this word, after *T*, thus, POISON, POITREL, POISE!! *Z* is preferred by Rule 15, and *avoirdupoize*, from the same root, (*poids*, Fr.) ought certainly to have the same spelling. *P, o, i, z*, would be the best form.

<sup>2</sup> *Curage, scourge, &c.* with their compounds should be spelt in the same manner by Rl 8. but Johnson has given *UR* in *curmudgeon*, and *OUR* in other words, all derived from the French *cœur*, heart.

Ash has made a ludicrous blunder on this word. Some person wrote to Johnson that *curmudgeon* was "a vicious manner of pronouncing *cœur mechant*, French;" and did not give his name. Johnson therefore gives credit, for the information, to "an unknown correspondent." Ash, not understanding French, or Johnson's English, in the present case, puts "CURMUDGEON, (*s from the French cœur, unknown, and mechant, a correspondent*) a miser, a churl, a griper." See Johnson and Ash."

<sup>3</sup> AGE is a frequent termination of the names of plants, as *borage*. *smallage*, *lovage*, *cabbage*, *spinage*, *Wr.* or *spinach*; *orage* or *orach*; *sumach*, *lilach* *Wr.* or *lilac*.

Couhage or cowhage. The Saxon *U* comes into *OU* or *OW* in English, as *cu*, cow; *thu* thou, and many others. It would be a great benefit if this analogy could be uniformly observed. See note on *control*. It would purify the language from a multitude of hateful anomalies, such as *bow* to bend, *bow* to shoot with, *sow* and *sow*, *mow* and *mow*, *row*, *row*, *now*, *know*, *tower*, *rower*, *bower*, *blower*, &c. &c. *O* are OE should be long *O*, like *go*, *foe*; *goes*, *foes*: and *ou* should in all case be *OU*, as in *thou*.

<sup>4</sup> An established corruption, but neither *w* nor *y* belong to the word.

(*ecrevice*, Fr. a *crab*.)

cranch, A.  
 or scran<sup>ch</sup>, J. B.  
 crier, wb. Buc. Rl 6.  
 creek, B. Rl 10.  
 cressent,<sup>1</sup> B. Rl 24.  
 croke, B. M. Buc. Rl 9.  
 crisis, E.  
 critic, wb.  
 croud,<sup>2</sup> M. J. wb. Rl 8.  
 uncrouded, J. w.  
 cruel? An. Worsted.  
 cruet, a small bottle, B. M. J.  
 cruse, B. M. A. wb.  
 crozier, A. Rl 15.  
 cruise, a voyage. wb.  
 to cruize, wb. Rl 15.  
 cruizer, wb.  
 crum, B. M. J. C. Br. wb.  
 croop,<sup>2</sup> B. M. wb.— Rl 24.  
 crooper, B.  
 croopade, wb.  
 crusade, B. A. D. Br. C. J. wb.

crayfish, J. D. Br. wb.  
*crevice*, H. B. Buc.  
*crevis*, C.  
*crevisse*, C.  
*crevize*, B.  
*craunch*, D. J. Br. wb.  
*scraunch*, wb. crunch, M.  
*cryer*, wb.  
 creak, to make a noise, J.  
 crescent, J. B.  
 croak, J. D. Br. wb.  
*crise*, E.  
*critique*, Fr.  
 crowd, J. † M. D. W. †  
 uncrowded  
 crewel, B. J. C. Br. wb.  
*crewet*, B. M. *crevet*, B.  
*creuet*, B.  
 cruise, J. Br. D.  
*croisier*, B.  
*croizier*, B. *crossier*, A.  
 cruise, B. D. Br. J.  
 cruiser, B. D. Br. J.  
 crumb, J. = Br. D.  
 croup, B. D. J.  
 crouper, B. M. J.  
 crupper, D. Br. wb.  
 croupade, wb.  
*crusado*, B. Br. J. C.  
*croisade*, J. B. A. D. Br.  
*croisado*, J. *crusade*, A.

<sup>1</sup> Cressent, this word with double *ss*, insted of *sce*, is put down by Bailey repeatedly, as of undoubted authority. If we could correct all the words in *sce* to *ss*, it would give simplicity and beauty to this part of the language as coales, acquies, effervess; like express, confess, distress, bless, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Crowd and un-crouded! Johnson and Walker. †

<sup>3</sup> From *croupe* Fr. and should have the same form as troop, trooper, from *troupe*, Fr. OU in French is OO, in English, and ought always to be so translated. Dr. Johnson indignantly condemns all French words. See page 84.

crystal, M. J. wb. cristal ?	<i>chrystal</i> , M. P.
crystalline, Py. wb. A. F. X	<i>crystalline</i> , F. X M.
crystalization, Py. wb. A.	<i>crystallization</i> , F. † D. †
crystalize, <sup>1</sup> Py. wb. A. F. D.	<i>crystallize</i> , J. Br.
	<i>chrystallize</i> , P.
	<i>chrystallise</i> , P.
	<i>crystalise</i> , P.
	<i>crystallise</i> , P.
	<i>chrysalize</i> , P.
	<i>chrystalise</i> , P.
	<i>christallize</i> , P. &c. &c.
crystalography, wb.	crystallography, P.
cue, M. D. J. C. Rl 12.	<i>queue</i> , C. <i>kue</i> , B.
cuerpo, J. — M.	<i>querpo</i> , J.
cuckoo, B. M. BUC.	<i>cuckow</i> , B. M. BUC.
cucumber, B. M. J.	<i>cowcumber</i> , M. =
curb, B. D. BR. wb. J. Rl 13.	<i>kerb</i> , B. M. D. A.
	<i>kirb</i> , D.
cupel, B. wb.	<i>cuppel</i> , B. M. D. J.
	<i>coppel</i> , B. M. D. J. BUC.
	<i>copel</i> , B. =
currants, M. BUC.	currans, M. BUC. see p. 41.
corinths	
cur, A. Rl 23.	<i>curr</i> , B.
curtain, H. D. J. M. Rl 8.	<i>courtine</i> , J. M.
curtin ? <sup>2</sup>	<i>courtin</i> , B. M. cortin, M.
custard, M. Rl 8.	costard, M.
	<i>cutlass</i> , BR. D. J. A. M
	<i>cutlash</i> , A.
cutlas, B. Rl 23.	<i>cutlace</i> , B. M. A.
	<i>curtlass</i> , M.

<sup>1</sup> Ignorance or negligence has given to this common word, 16 different forms. PERRY is right, and this is one of a thousand examples, that might be produced, to show the superiority of his work, over that of Johnson, Walker, Sheridan, or Jones. The *h* is rejected by common consent, as it ought to be from all similar words.

<sup>2</sup> A selection, from these variations, would make a proper word *curtin*. The termination AIN when sounded short, might advantageously be replaced by IN, as *certin*, *certinly*; *mountin*, *mountinous*. AI being a regular form of the long sound of A, would not then be equivocal.



cyclopedy, J. Rls 5 & 7.  
 encyclopedy, J.  
 cyclopedia, D. J.  
 encyclopedia, J.

*curtle ax*, M. A.  
*courtlass*, B. *cutle ax*, A.  
*curtel ax*, BR.  
*curtelasse*, BR.  
*cyclopædia*, B. J.  
*encyclopædia*, Brewster.  
*cyclopædy*, B.  
 cyclopede, C.—wb.

## REMARKS.

All words beginning with CY or SY will probably follow the prevalent mode of substituting I for Y. It is not however to be supposed that any change in language, however useful, can be at once effected. All we can do is to observe the course and tendency of the language, and adopt those little and almost insensible improvements that spring up from time to time, nobody knows how or whence. The course of the language is towards SIMPLICITY and REGULARITY, and the present effort is to ascertain in detail the exact bearing of that course. The discussion cannot but be useful, whether the authors views (vues) are approved or not. He gives to the inquirer a key which will enable him to open the archives and examine for himself.

Dabchick, wb. c. w.

*dobchick dopchick*

dabler ?

*dipchick*, wb. c.

dactyl, J. BUC.

*dabbler*, w.

daffodil, wb. PY. B. M. BUC.

*dactyle*, B. M. W.

*daffodilly*, C. PY. *daffodill*, C.

*daffodown dilly*, PY. W. =

*daffy down dilly*, B. M.

*daffadilly*, C.

*daffadowndilly*, C.

daily, M. W. WB.

*dayly*, WB.—

dain, B. (a in Fr.)

*daign*, M. *deign*, J. B.

dandiprat, J. B. D. C.

*dandeprat*, B. *dandepart*, M.

damask, BUC. W. WB.

*damascene*

damson, , wb. w.

*damascene*, J. C.

*damsin*, B. M.

dandruff, w. wb.

*dandriff*, B. = M. = PY. BUC.

*dandraff*, M. = 3 ways.

<sup>1</sup> One *f* would be better, as in *Saxon*, *dandrof*.

darksom, B.	darksome, J. C.
daub, J. X D. X Br. w. wb.	dawb, B.- M.
bedaub, Br. wb. mc.	bedawb, J. X B. D. X and others
dazy, M.	daisy, † Br. wb. M. J.
dazied, J. wb. A. w. Rl. 15.	daisied, wb.
dazzle, M. J. wb.	dazle, M. =
deboshee, M. B. Rl 24.	debauchee, M.- J. D.
debark, M. w. Rl 17.	debarque, M.
bark, M.	barque, Fr.
defense, B, J. wb. Rl 20.	defence, J. B. D. BUC. w.
defy, wb. w. Rl 7.	defie, o.
defier, B. D. J. X wb.-Rl 6.	defyer, wb.
denier, B. wb. w.	denyer, J. X
delf, B. D. J. wb. Rl 23.	delph, B. J. delft,
	delfe, J.
demon, J. B. D. Br. Rl 5.	dæmon, Br M.- BUC.
demeanor, <sup>2</sup> wb.	demeanour, D. J. Br.
demy, <sup>3</sup> B. C. Br. W. C. A. wb.	demi, B. = J. A.-
demain, M. D. B. J. wb.	domain, J. Br.
	demesne, M. D. J. Br.
	demean, J. Br.
deposit, D. wb.	deposite, M. J. Br. W.
denizan, wb.	denison, M. see artizan

<sup>1</sup> Bailey spells these words following without the final *e*, which is agreeable to analogy, and nearer the original Saxon *sum* or *som*, than the present usual termination *some*, and ought to be preferred. *Adventure*som, *blithes*som, *burdens*som, *bux*som, *cumbers*som, *fuls*som, *game*som, *glads*som, *humors*som, *irks*som, *lothes*som, *mettles*som, *nois*som, *play*som, *quarrels*som, *ransom*, *trans*som. These seventeen, from different parts of the book, show what Bailey intended. If a few are spelt with *e* final, we must suppose it was an oversight. This correction might well be extended to all words of this class. Blossom, bosom, chessom, besom, &c. are without *e* final, as they should be; and why half of these words end in *some*, and the other half in *son*, would be hard to say, unless we suppose that our lexicographers have delighted in contradictions and inconsistencies.

<sup>2</sup> Webster has corrected this long-continued and often-repeated contradiction. B. is consistent, but wrong; Br. and Macredie have the words right, with *u* rather than *w*, according to Rule 8. ☞ Let it be understood that Walker professes to follow Johnson, even where he sees and declares that he is wrong. See the word *CODLE*.

<sup>3</sup> Demeanour and misdemeanor!! J. W. Br. †

<sup>4</sup> Defier and denyer, J. †

<sup>5</sup> *Demi*, in compounds, is correctly spelt with I, but *demy* with Y.

dervis, D. J. BR. D. wb.	<i>dervise</i> , BR.
destin, B.	<i>derves</i> , BR.
desert, M. W.	destine, D. J. BR. W.
despot, D. J. BR. wb.	desart, J. M. BUC.
determin, wb. 12mo. Rl	<i>despote</i> , B. M.
detracter, J. BR. Rl	determine, B. D. BR.
develop, D. J. BR. W. Rl 23	detractor, wb.
development, wb.	<i>develope</i> , C.
envelop, W. WB.	<i>developement</i> , C.
envelopment, wb.	<i>envelope</i> , D. B. C.
dextrous, <sup>1</sup> B. = wb.	<i>envelopement</i> , C.
sinistrous, D. B. J. W.	<i>dexterous</i> , D. BR. J. M. W.
dextrously, wb.	<i>sinisterous</i> ,
dial, M.	<i>dexterously</i> , B. BR. J. W.
diaphragm? Rl 24	<i>dyal</i> ,
dialist, J. W. WB.	diaphragm, wb. <i>Greek</i>
dialing, <sup>2</sup> Py. BR. M. W. WB.	<i>diallist</i> , P.
dicker, B. C. not in W.	<i>dialling</i> , J. D. see p. 225.
dier, wb.	<i>dicher</i> , J. <i>daker</i> , BUC.
dinuity, J. D. BR.	<i>dyer</i> , wb.
dime, wb.—not in W.	<i>dimitty</i> , M. B.
diocese, <sup>3</sup> BR. M. D. WB. dioce-	<i>disme</i> , B. J. BR.
diphthong, <sup>4</sup> P. [san, J †	diocess, J. † D. W.
triphthong, P.	diphthong, J. BR. WB.
disciplin, wb. 12mo	triphthong, D. J. BR. WB.
dispatch, BR. WB.—	discipline, wb. † to
discrete, <sup>5</sup> J WB.	<i>despatch</i> , D. J.
deshabil, wb.—	discreet, wb. J.
	dishabil, wb.
	<i>dishabelle</i> . M. J. D.
disinter, J. D. BR. W. WB.	<i>disinterr</i> , B. M.

1 These words are discrepant in nearly all the Dictionaries. *Dexterous* with the *e* and *sinistrous* without it. So Walker and Johnson. †

2 Dialist and dialling! *Johnson*. † Walker is right.

3 "*Diocess*, the circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction."—Walker and Chalmers's dictionaries.

"Bishoprick, the *diocese* of a bishop."—*Ibid*

"Diocesan, pertaining to a *diocese*."—Chalmers

4 *Diphthong* and *triphthong* are better.

5 The distinction in these words is useless; and *e* final is better, by Rule 9.

inter,<sup>1</sup> D. Br. J.

disc,<sup>2</sup> D. wb.

dis-re-gard, w.

gard,<sup>3</sup> B. M. D. J. W.

garden, Br.

belgard, c.

garden, J. w.

vanguard? An.

countergard? An.

garanty? An.

garanter? An.

waranty? An.

warrant? M.

yard, w. ward, Br. w.

warden, M.

wardrobe, Br.

wardship, Br.

gardship?

disseize, B. Br. J. W.

seize, J.

seizin,<sup>4</sup> B. J. S.

disenterre, J. X W. X Fr.

enterr, B.

disk, Br. J. W.

dis-re-guard,

guard, B. M.— &c.

guardian, D. wb.

vanguard, C. M. J. W.

counter guard, c. wb.

guaranty, D. Br.

guaranter, D. Br.

guarantor, wb.

warranty, Br.

warrantry, Br.

guardship, D.

disseise

sease, B.

dis-seisin, B. M. Br. J. + W.

<sup>1</sup> Inter, disinter, and disenterre! Walker.

<sup>2</sup> Note. C being the original and proper letter, is always to be preferred before a, o, u, and consonants; and also at the end of words; and if all the final *k*'s should be rejected, it would be a great gain. C before a, o, u, and *k* before e, i, y, should be universal. *Ch*, having the sound of *k*, might drop *h*, in the former case, and substitute *k* in the latter. In *ck* before *l*, the *k* might be dropped, as in *anckle*, *uncle*, *carbuncle*, *caruncle*, *icicle*, *seckle*, *hackle*, *macckle*, *cackle*, and *zinc*, *thinc*, *disc*, *fisc*, *blanc*, *thanc*, *arc*, *harc*, *wic*, *thic*. *Ck* or *c* final before a vowel might reject *c*, or assume *k*, as in *blanc*, *blanket*; *traffick*, *trafficking*. The Saxon C will eventually claim its right.

<sup>3</sup> *Gard*, *yard*, and *ward*, were originally the same word. In the Saxon, *g*, *w* and *y*, were frequently interchanged; but we ought by no means to use *g* and *w*, or *u* in the same word, as in *guard*. Further, our word *gard*, is immediately from the French *garde*, without the *u*, for the *g* must be hard of course before *a*, and the *u* is useless. Nothing but ignorance, or inattention, could have produced and retained *guard* and *re-gard*, *garden* and *guardian*. Such words disgrace the language, and increase manifold, the difficulty of learning.

<sup>4</sup> *Seizin* with *z*, and *dis-seisin* with *s*! Walker. X Johnson has these words all with *z* except one! Z is right, but the puzzling digraph *ei* should be rejected. See page 250.

dis-seizor, B. Br. J. S. W.	
dis-seizee, B. J. S.	
distil, Br. M. J.	distill, B. wb.—
distilment, J. W.	distillment, wb.—
distilation ?	distillation, w. wb.—
divest, D. Br. J. wb.—	devest, B. M. D. J.
docil ? An	docile, J. + Br. B.
indocil, <sup>1</sup> J. Br.	indocile, B. Br.
doctrin, wb. 12 mo	doctrine, J.
docket, Br. wb.—	<i>doquet</i> , J. = wb.
doggerel, w. wb.	<i>doggrel</i> , B. M. H.
dogerel ?	<i>doggerell</i> , wb. small
dolphin, wb.	<i>dauphin</i> , Fr.
dor, M.	<i>dorr</i> , J.
dossil, C. J. Br. wb. Buc. w. a	<i>dosil</i> , B. <i>dossel</i> , B.
like fossil [pledget	<i>dozel</i> , B. M.
dorsel, B. M. Br. Buc. a cur-	<i>dorsale</i> , B. <i>dossale</i> , B.
dorse, wb. [tain	<i>dosel</i> , B. M. Buc.
dosser, <sup>2</sup> M. wb. a bundle	<i>dorser</i> , M. w. <i>dorsel</i> , w. wb.
dotterel, J. Br. wb.	<i>dotterell</i> , o.
douse, wb. J. Br.	<i>dowse</i> , M.
dower, wb.— J. B. Buc.—	<i>dowry</i> , J. Br. Buc.
	<i>dowery</i> , J. Br.
flour, <sup>3</sup> wb.	flower, J. w. see p. 43 note.
downfal, J. Rl 26	downfall, wb.
downhil, <sup>4</sup> J.	downhill, w. wb.
uphil ? An Rl 26	uphill, J. X
draft, J. X wb Rl 23	<i>draught</i> , <sup>5</sup> J. Br. w.—

<sup>1</sup> Docile and *indocil* ! Johnson and Walker. +

<sup>2</sup> These words are much confused in the dictionaries, and may perhaps be all wrong, and all mean the same thing, in the general idea of *back*; as a *back* load, a *back* curtain, a basket carried on the *back*, and a dressing for the *back* of a wound. If this conjecture is right, the proper word is DORSAL, and the words *basket*, *curtain*, *dressing*, and *burden*, are understood.

<sup>3</sup> The progress of the language indicates a general change of this *w* to *u*, when under the accent, and sounded *ou* as in *thou*. This is right.

<sup>4</sup> Up hill with two l's and downhil with one ! Johnson. X

<sup>5</sup> *Drafts* and *checks* are of so much importance in commerce, that it is in vain to attempt the suppression of their names. Future lexicographers will probably find it necessary to give that rank to these two words which has hitherto been denied them.



drafts, wb. — *a game*  
 draff, wb. BUC.  
 dozen, M. J.  
 dram, B. J. BUC. — wb.  
 draul, B. Rl  
 drazzle, M.  
 drizzle, M. J. wb.  
 dazzle, J. BR. wb.  
 driblet, J. BR.  
 drole,<sup>1</sup> BR.  
 drolery ? AN  
 drouth, wb.  
 drouthy  
 drily, B. † A. Rl 6  
 driness, B. X  
 shily, J. D. E. A.  
 shiness, J. D. E.  
 slily, C. E.  
 sliness,<sup>2</sup> J. D. B. E. A. C.  
 drier, wb.  
 dried, wb.  
 drousy, B. M. Rl  
 drousily, B.  
 drousiness, B.  
 drouse, AN.

*draughts*  
*draugh*, J. W.  
*dosen*, M.  
*drachm*, BUC. Greek  
*drawl*, J. BR.  
*drazel*, J. BR. wb.  
*drisle*, M.  
*dazle*, M.  
*dribblet*, B. M. wb.  
*droll*  
*drollery*, J. BR.  
*drought*, J. BR.  
*droughty*, J. BR.  
*dryly*, J. X BR. D. E. C. wb.  
*dryness*, J. D. BR. E. A. C. wb.  
*shyly*, C.  
*shyness*, BR. B. A. C.  
*slyly*, J. X A.  
*slyness*, no author.  
*dryer*, D. BR. J.  
*dryed*, wb.  
*drowsy*, M. — J. D. BR.  
*drowsily*, J. BR.  
*drowsiness*, D. B. J.  
*drowse*, J. D. BR. wb.

<sup>1</sup> *Drole*. All words of the form *oll* sounded long, should be spelt with final *e*, like this in *Barclay*. See *enrole* and *controle*.

<sup>2</sup> No dictionary, which I have yet seen, is consistent with itself; nor do they all agree upon any *one* of these words, except *sliness*.

*Bailey* has drily driness shyness sliness!  
*Dycke* has dryly dryness shily shiness sliness  
*Entick* has dryly dryness shily shiness slyly or slily sliness  
*Ash* has drily dryness shily shyness slyly sliness, and in  
 definition shiness.

*Chalmers* has dryly dryness shyly shyness slily sliness, 4 and 2

*Johnson* has dryly dryness shily shiness slyly sliness!!!

Six words, and THREE contradictions! and in this he is followed by WALKER, SHERIDAN, JONES, ALLINSON, &c. &c.

*Fenning* has dryly dryness shily shiness slyness

He follows *Johnson* in *four*, omits *one*, and misspells *one* which *J.* had spelt right. Who can hereafter have any confidence in English Lexicographers?

If WALKER saw these contradictions, why did he not mention them? If he did not see them, what will be thought of his sagacity?

dredge, B. wb. <i>to sprinkle flour</i>	<i>drudge</i> , J. Br.
dredging box, w.— [ <i>on meat</i> ]	<i>drudging box</i> , J. Br.
duchess, wb. see arch duchess	<i>dutchess</i>
ducat wb.	<i>ducket</i> , M.
ducatoon, Br. wb.	<i>duckatoon</i> , M.
duce, M.	<i>deuce</i> , D. Br.
duse, wb.	<i>dewce</i> , M. <i>dewx</i> , B.
duckingstool, J. D. wb.	<i>cuckingstool</i>
	<i>duckingstoll</i> , B. Br.
	<i>cuckingstoll</i> , B.
dueling, wb. see p. 225	
dulhead, J. D. Rl 25	<i>dullhead</i> , wb.
dulbrained, J. wb.	<i>dullbrained</i> , wb.
dulness, D. J. Br. w.	<i>dullness</i> , wb.
dum ? An.	<i>dumb</i> , J. wb.
dumly ? An.	<i>dumbly</i> , J. wb.
dumness ? An.	<i>dumbness</i> , D. J. wb.
dumfound, wb.	<i>dumbfound</i>
dunghil, J.	<i>dunghill</i> , B. wb.
dier, J. D. wb. Rl 6	<i>dyer</i> , wb.—
dy, M. dying, <sup>1</sup> M. w.	<i>dye</i> , J. wb. <i>dyeing</i> , wb.
died, P.	<i>die</i> , C. D. <i>dyed</i> , wb.
dike, D. J.	<i>dyke</i> , J.

<sup>1</sup> *Dying*, expiring, and *dying*, coloring, are alike in Martin, as they ought to be everywhere. Martin makes no distinction in any form of the two words. He has *dy*, *dye*, and *die*, to expire, and to color.

NOTE. Five hundred words begin with DIS, and ten only with DYS. These last might advantageously conform to the general analogy; thus, *discrasy*, *disentery*, *disodile*, *disorexy*, *dispepsy*, *dispeptic*, *disphony*, *dispnoea*, *disury*, and the mineral, *disluite*.

Echo, B. H.	<i>eccho</i> , B. H.
ebon, J. Br.	<i>eben</i> , B. Br. J.
economy, D. Br.	<i>œconomy</i> , Br.
ecumenical, wb. Rl. 5	<i>œcumenical</i> , J.
est, A. J. D. B. wb.	<i>eff</i> , wb.
evet, J. M. wb. Buc.	<i>ebbet</i> , Rafinesk
eilethole, B. M. Rl 6	<i>eyelethole</i> , J. wb.
	<i>oylet</i> , B. <i>eylet</i> , w. wb.
	<i>oilet</i> , B. M.

- eke, wb.— Rl 9
- electer, wb. Rl 24
- elflock, J. wb.
- elicit, D. BR. W. WB.
- eloin, M.
- embassador, B. D. J. BR. BUC.
- embassy, D. J. BR. BUC.
- embarrasment, B.
- embarass, M. see p. 5
- embarras,<sup>1</sup> w.
- embarcation,<sup>2</sup> J. D. C. Rl 13
- debarcation? Rl 13
- demarcation, C.
- embark, M.
- embezzle, J. WB.
- embrion? Rl 6
- hemorrhoids, M.
- hemeroids?
- empannel, B. D. J. BR. F. PY.
- pannel, B. M. D. J. BR. F.
- like channel, flannel, scrannel
- impannel, B. M. WB. BUC.
- empress, wb.
- endeavor? GERARD
- endeavor, wb.
- engineer, B. J.
- enhance, B. M. D. J. BR.
- enrole? AN. ROLE, B. H.
- enrolement? AN
- eek, wb.
- electrum, BR.
- electre, J. BR.
- elveslock, J.
- elicite, J.
- eloigne, BR. *eloign*, M.
- embassadour, BR.
- ambassador, B.
- embassage, D. J. BR.
- embarassment
- embarrassment, J. W.
- embarrass, J. D. BR. WB.
- embarkation, B. BR. WB.
- debarcation, wb.
- demarkation, wb.
- embarque, FR.
- embezle, M. *imbezel*, M.
- embryon, J. BR. WB.
- embryo, J. D. BR. WB.
- haemorrhoids, M.
- hemorrhoids, J. BR.— WB.
- emerods, M. D. J. BR.
- emeroids, M. D. J. BR.
- emrods, M. WB.
- empanel
- panel, D. J. BR. JS. W. S. A. C.
- impanel
- emperess, J. W.
- indeavour, M.—
- endeavour, J.
- ingineer, B.
- enhaunce, B. M.
- enroll, B. M. J. A. roll, B.
- inroll, M. inrol, B. H. A.
- enrol, D. BR. BUC.
- enrollment, wb.
- enrolment, B. X D. J. BR. A.

<sup>1</sup> Einbarras, and embarrassment! Walker. X

<sup>2</sup> So also invoke, convoke revoke avoke c.  
 invocation convocation revocation avocation, Rl 13

enroller ?  
 enstal, B.  
 instal, M.  
 enstalment,<sup>1</sup> B.  
 instalment, J.  
 eolipile, wb.  
  
 epaulet, B. wb.  
 epitomy, wb. Rl 24  
 epoc ? Rl 23  
 epoch, B. M. J. Buc. wb.  
 eringo, Br. B. wb.  
 eraze ? An.  
 raze, C. W.—  
 razure, C. †  
 erazure ? An.  
 ere,<sup>2</sup> B. M. D. J. Br.  
 ermin, wb. Rl 11  
 error,<sup>3</sup> B. M. D. Br. Buc. wb.  
  
 escape, B. D. J. Br. wb.  
 escalade, B. M. J. D. Br. wb.  
  
 eschalot, D. J. W. wb.  
 escalop, B. wb. D. C. J. Br. W.  
  
 escar, B. M.  
 eschar, B. M. J. D. Br. W. wb.  
  
 escritoir, B. D. J. Br. W. wb.  
 escutcheon, B. W. wb.  
 escocheon, C. wb.

inolment, B. X H. A.  
 inrollment  
 enroller, J. wb.  
 enstal, M.  
 install, D. J. M.  
 enstalment  
 installment  
 eolipyle, B.  
 aeolipyle, M.  
 aeolipylae, M.  
 epaulette, Br. Fr.  
 epitome, B. Buc. wb.  
 epock, O. epoca, B. A.  
 epocha, B. M. Buc.  
 eryngo, Br.—wb.—  
 erase, B. Br. J. D. C. W.  
 rase, W. C. see W. dictionary  
 rasure, C.  
 erasure, C. X wb.  
 eer  
 ermine, B. wb.  
 erroure, J. B.  
 errata, D. J. Latin  
 scape  
 scalade, M. D. J. Br.  
 scalado, J. B.  
 shalote, wb. shalot, B. M.  
 scallop, C.—J.  
 scalop, Br. scollop, C. wb.  
 scar, B.  
  
 scrutoire, B. scrutore, M.  
 scrutoir, B. M. scritore, B.  
 scutcheon, C. B.

<sup>1</sup> Bailey generally omits one letter in such derivatives as *enstalment*, *enrolment*, *amasment*, *embarrasment*, *appalment*, &c.; and in this he is often copied by Johnson.

<sup>2</sup> This word is from *Sax.* *æ*, early time; *aer*, or *eer*, before; *erst*, first.

<sup>3</sup> See the list of these words at the end of *A*, page 242.

espousals, B. D. J. Br. W.	spousal, B.
especial, B. W. wb.	special, B.
espouse, verb, B. D. J. Br. wb.	spouse, noun, B.
espinel, wb.	spinel, wb.—
espy, B. M. D. Br. J. wb.	spy, B. wb.
esquire, B. D. J. wb.	squire, B.
estrangle, verb, B. D. J. Br. wb.	strange, adj. B. wb.
estray, Br. B. M. wb.	stray, Br. B. wb.
astray, J. M.—	
establish, B. J. D. Br.	<i>stablish</i> , M. B.
example, B. J. D. Br.	<i>ensample</i> , D. J. Br.
sample	sampler, J.
exemplar, wb.	exemplar, Buc. exemplar, wb.
exemplary, J. Br. wb.	exemplary, D. J. Br. wb.
exchange, B. D. J. Br. W.	change, B.
exchecker ? An	checker, B.
exchequer, B. Br. D. J. W.	<i>chequer</i> , J.
check, B.	<i>cheque</i> ,
excede ? An	<i>exceed</i> , D. Br. J.
exergue, B. C. wb.	<i>exergum</i> , B.
expunge, <sup>1</sup> W.	sponge, B.
excentric, B. C. M.—H. A. Buc.	eccentric, B. C. M. D. H. A. W. wb.
etiket ? etiquette, wb.	<i>etiquette</i> , w.
eves, Buc.	eaves, Buc. wb.
evesdrop, wb.	eavesdrop, wb.=
expense, M. J. Br. W.	<i>expence</i> , B. M. Br.
expenseful, D. J. W. wb.	<i>expenceful</i>
expenseless, D. J. Br. W.	<i>expenceless</i>
exsiccate, w.—wb.	exsiccate, w. see his note
extasy, <sup>2</sup> B. M. Rls 19 & 22	<i>ecstasy</i> , B. M. <i>extacy</i> , B. M.
	ecstasy, C.—
extatic, B. M.	ecstatic, B.
extreme, M. W.	extream, M.

1 Custom appears to have decided capriciously in some of these words, beginning with *es* or *s*, from *escape* to *expunge*.

2 Our dictionaries are in a state of utter confusion with respect to this word and its derivatives. *Ecstasy*, *ecstasy*, *extasy*, and *extacy*; *ecstasied*; *ecstatic*, and *extatic* are the changeable materials out of which learners have to make their election. Perhaps it may assist them to point out *ecstasy*, *ecstasied*, and *ecstatic*, as the spelling most conformable to the original Greek, and to remark that *es* in contraction is *æ*.



eye, M.—  
 ey ?  
*eyry*,<sup>1</sup> wb. *aerie*, see airy  
 y, B.—

ie, M.  
 ey, B.

<sup>1</sup> Bailey remarks that “*ey* formerly written at the end of words, is now more generally and better written with a single *y*.” This is right. EY should be rejected. See Letter 48.

Fag, C. B. W.  
 fake, B. wb.  
 fagot, M. D. J. Br. W.  
 faign, B.  
 fait, B.  
 fakir, B. wb.  
 falchion, B. M. D. Br. J.  
 falchon, M.  
 falcon, B. D. Br. J.  
 falter, Br. J. B.  
 false, B.  
 falt ? An. like salt, malt, halt  
 falsehood, J. B. W.—  
 famous, B.  
 fanatic, D. J. Br. M. Rl 14  
 fancy ? An  
 fantasy, M. J. D. Br. wb.  
 fantastical, D. J. W.  
 fantasm, M. Br. D. J. B. W.  
 fantom, M.— Br. C. wb.  
 farewel, M. Rl 25  
 farther, B.— wb.  
 farse, M. Rl 20  
 fathom, B. M. D. J. Br.  
 faucet, B. M. D. J. Br. wb.

*feag*, M. *feague*, C.  
*fac*, B. *fack*, B.  
*faggot*, B.  
 feign, B.  
*fete*, Fr.  
*faquir*, B. wb.  
*fauchion*, B. J. Br. *faulchion*, B.  
*faulchon*, M. J. FALCHIN, <sup>1</sup>J. Ab  
*faulcon*, M. J.  
*faulter*  
*faulse*, Br.  
 fault,<sup>2</sup> B. J.  
*falshood*, M. B. J.  
 famose, B.  
 phanatic, D. M.  
 fancy, D. J. Br. B.  
*phantasy*, Br.  
*phantastical*, M. D.  
*phantasm*, J.— M. D. Br.  
*phantom*, M. D. J. Br.  
 fantome, B: M. H.  
*farewell*, B. J. Br. D. W.  
 further, B. wb. =  
 farce, M. D. Br. wb.  
*fadom*, B. M.  
*fawcet*, M. *fasset*

<sup>1</sup> *Falchin*, in Johnson's 1st and 2d editions of the great dictionary, and in the abridgments of the same, is a misprint, which is corrected in Johnson's revision of his own work ; and yet this mistake is faithfully copied by Sheridan, Mavor, and others. Witherwring was without the second *w*, and was also corrected by Johnson, but retained by Jones, Walker, and others. See p. 228.

<sup>2</sup> *Fault*, *false* and *falter*, are anomalous.

feat, B.	fauset, D.
felly, M. D. C. wb.-	fait, B <i>fete</i> , B.
felon, B. M. D. Br. J. wb.	<i>felloe</i> , D. J. Br. C.
felness, Rl 25	<i>fellow</i> , M.
felwort, Br.	fellon, <sup>1</sup> M. wb. <i>a crime, a</i>
fennel, B. D. J. Br. wb.	fellness, B. wb. [ <i>whitlow</i>
felspar, wb. <i>feldspar</i> , wb.	fellwort
fief, wb. B. Br. D.	fennil, M.
fee, P.	<i>felspath</i> , wb, <i>feldspath</i> , wb.
feef?	feoff, Br. wb.
feefee? <sup>2</sup> or feffee?	fides, <i>Lat. fe, Spanish</i>
feefer? or feffer?	feoffee
infeef? or infef?	feoffer, Br.wb. feoffor, wb.
enfeef? or enfef?	infeoff, Br. wb.
infeefment? or infefment?	enfeoff, Br. wb.
enfeefment? or enfefment?	infeoffment
feefment? or fefment?	enfeoffment, Br. wb.
	feoffment, Br.

<sup>1</sup> Webster, Johnson and Martin do not distinguish these words.

<sup>2</sup> Barclay pronounces these words long, as we generally hear them. So Mr. Walker was directed by his *ear*, which was doubtless more correct than the Lawyers whom he consulted. See feoff, in his pronouncing dictionary.

This class of monsters ought to be reformed and made English. If they should follow the pronunciation, they would be better, but still there would be duplicates, in the feodal (feodal) system of Burke, and the fudal (feudal) system of others; and in the feef (feoff) of Barclay, and the enfef (enfeoff) of Walker and others.

FEE is a well known term for a reward of services rendered. When princes gave lands as rewards, they were *fees*, and thus the lands were *fee-ed* (*fe-od*) and the tenure was *fee-dal* (feodal, feudal) by which they held their *feefs* (fiefs, feoffs, feods, feuds) or possessions. We use the word *fee* for the same general idea of property "in fee simple."

FEUD, a quarrel, should be spelt *fude*. It is from the same root as *right*, with the radicals *f*, *t*, or *f*, *d*.

The other irregular sounds of EO might be reformed thus, in *people*, change O into E; in *Leonard*, *leopard*, *jeopard*, reject O, and in *yeoman*, reject E. They would then be simple and analogical, thus, *people* like *steeple*; *Lenard* like *renard*; *lepard*, *jepard*, like *Shepard*; and *yoman* like *Roman*.

The words above, like all those in this list, for which no authority is given, are proposed for consideration. All liberal discussion is useful; and those whose views may differ from the author's, will be benefited by having the subject fairly presented, and by seeing the different authorities shojoined.

- fude ?  
 fudal ?  
 fudality ?  
 fudary ?  
 fudatory ?  
 fude ? *a quarrel*  
 fennigreek, B. M.  
  
 ferrel, M. *an iron ring*  
  
 ferule, wb  
 fether, wb.—  
 fetid, J. Rl 24  
 fetus, J.  
 feverfue, D. Br.  
  
 febrifuge  
 filbert, D. J. Br.  
 fidler, wb. s. d. scraper  
 fiber, B. M. wb.  
 fillet, B. M. C. D.  
 fibrin, wb.  
 filter, B. M. J. D. Br. wb.  
  
 fishgig, wb.  
 finery, B. M. Br. D. wb.  
 fir, B.  
 financier, M. F.  
 finess, wb.  
 filigrane, B. wb.  
 filigree, Br.  
 flagelet, M. J. D. Br. wb.  
 flamboy, B. M.  
 flant ? An  
 flanting, B.  
 flegm, B.  
 fleme ? Rl 14  
  
 flier, wb.  
  
 feud, D. Br. wb. *feude*, B.  
 feod, B. D. J. Br.  
 feudal, Br. wb. feodal, D. J. Br.  
 feudality, Br. wb. feodality, wb  
 feudary, Br. wb. feodary, B.  
 feudatory, Br. wb. feodatory,  
 feud, Br. wb. [B. wb.  
 fenigreek, B.  
 fenugreek, B.  
*ferrule*, M. D. J. wb.  
*verrel*, B. M. *verril*, B.  
 ferula, B. M.  
 feather, J. wb.  
*foetid*, Lat.  
*foetus*, Lat.  
 feverfew, M. J. Br. wb.  
*featherfew*, J.  
*fetherfew*, wb.  
*filberd*, M.  
 fiddler, J. D. Br. wb.  
*fibre*, B. J. Br. D. M.  
*filet*, M. B.  
*fibrine*  
*filtre*, *philtre*  
 philter, B. J. wb.  
*fizgig*, B. M. wb.  
 finary, B. M. Br. wb.  
 firr, B.  
 financier, D. J. Br. wb.  
*finesse*, wb. Fr.  
*filligrane*, B. *filligram*, B.  
*fillagree*, Br. *fillegreen*, B.  
*flageolet*, M. =  
*flambeau*, B. Fr. wb.  
 flaunt, B. M. J. D. Br. wb.  
*flaunting*  
 phlegm, B.— *fleam*, B.  
*phleme*, M.  
*fleam*, D. J. Br.  
 flyer, wb.—

flexion,<sup>1</sup> B. M. wb.  
 deflexion, M.  
 inflexion, B.  
 genuflexion, B. D.  
 reflexion, B. D. M.  
 flirt, B. M. J. D. Br. wb.  
 spirt, M. Br.  
 flote, D. Br. Rl 9  
 flotson, M. wb.  
 flore ? see p. 28 Rl 9  
 florin, B. D. Br.  
 flud ? see p. 28 Note  
 flue, B.  
 flourish ?  
 flour, B. wb.  
 deflour, M. J. Buc. wb.  
 fluke, B. D.  
 flummery, B. M. D. J. Br.  
 fluorin, wb.  
 fluxion,<sup>1</sup> B. wb.  
 foist, B. M. D. J. Br.  
 sole, B.— M.  
 fome, B.— M.  
 forage, B. M. Br.  
 fulscap, see p. 6 Note  
 forin ? would be better  
 and so also  
 suvrin ?<sup>2</sup>  
 sovereign, B. H.  
 forçlock, B. J. Br. C.  
 forestal, D. J. Rl 25  
 foretel, J. D. Rl 25

*flexion*, wb.  
 deflection, B. D. J.  
 inflection, B. D. J. M.  
 genuflexion, J. B.M.Br.C.wb.  
 reflection, D. M.  
 flirt, M.—  
 spurt, M. Br.  
 float, D. J. Br.  
 flotsam, wb. flotzam, M.  
 floore, o. floor, D. J. Br.  
 floren, B. D. J.  
 flood, J. Br. floud, o.  
*flew*, B.  
 flourish, D. J. Br.  
 flower, D. J. W.—  
 deflower, B.= D Buc.  
*flook*, B. J. flouk, B.  
*flommery*, o.  
 fluorine, wb.  
*fluction*  
 foyst, M.  
 foal, J. Br.  
 foam, J. Br.  
 forrage, B.  
 fools-cap, wb.  
 foreign,<sup>2</sup> D. J. Br.  
 foraign, o. forreign, M. J.  
 sovereign, o. sovran, Aken-  
 soveraign, o. [side  
*foretop*, M. D. C.  
 forestall, B. M. Br.  
 foretell, B. M. Br.

<sup>1</sup> *Fluxion*, and its compounds are invariable, having always the X which is recommended for *flexion* and its compounds. Rl 22.

<sup>2</sup> If these Norman words could be reformed and take an English dress, they would stand thus, *forin*, *foriner*, and *suvrin*, *suvrinty*. EI when translated, is AI; the G is a useless intruder, and ought to be rejected; then these words would end in *ain*, sounded short, like *curtain*, *certain*, *mountain*, *fountain*, in which the I only is sounded, and it only ought to be written, thus, *certin*, *certinty*, *mountin*, *moun-  
tinous*. The Norman corruptions are the worst part of the anomalous words in the language.

forfit ? <sup>1</sup> Rl 24	forfeit, D. J. Br. Fr.
fortunetel ? Rl 25	fortunetell, J. †
form, M. D.	<i>fourm</i> , M.
forest, B. M. J. Br.	<i>forrest</i> , M.
foss, M. D.	<i>fosse</i> , M.
fother, B.	<i>fodder</i> , B.
fragil, M.— Rl 11	<i>fragile</i> , M. D. J.
freight, B. M. better <i>frait</i> ,	<i>freight</i> , B. M. D. Br.
frantic, B. M. J. [like <i>strait</i> ]	<i>frenetic</i> , M.—
freeze, M. B.—	<i>frieze</i> , M. J.
freze ? see p. 249—50	<i>frize</i> , B. M. J.
freewil, J. Rl 25	freewill, D. Br.
frenetic, D. J. Br. <i>frenetic</i> , M.	<i>phrenetic</i> , B. Br. <i>phrenetic</i> , D. Br.
frenzy, M. D. J. X Br.	<i>frensy</i> , M. <i>phrenzy</i>
frenzied, Rl 14	<i>phrensy</i> , B. Br. M. D. J. X
fricasee, M.	<i>fricassee</i> , J. wb. <i>fricassy</i> , M.
frigate, B. J.	frigate, Py. wb.
frier, M. Rl 6	friar, M. D. J. Br.
	<i>fryer</i> , <i>fryar</i> , O. <i>frere</i> , Fr.
frippery, Buc. wb.	<i>fripery</i> , M.
frith, M.— Rl 6	<i>fryth</i> , M. <i>firth</i> , P.
frizzle	<i>frizle</i> , B. M. D. J. <i>frisle</i> , M.
frizler, J. Br.	<i>frizzler</i> , see <i>babler</i>
froise, B.	<i>froyse</i> , B.
frolic, D. wb.	<i>frolick</i> , Br.
frontier, D. M. D. Br.	frontire, M.
frowzy, M. D. J. Br. wb. A. Rl 8	<i>frowsy</i> , <i>frowy</i> , A.
frute ? see p. 84	fruit, French form, J. wb.
frumenty, B. J. Br.	<i>furmenty</i> , M. <i>furmety</i> , B. J. M.
fuge, D.	fugue, B. M. J. Br. <i>fugha</i> , B.
fuel, B. D. J. Br.	<i>fewel</i> , B. J. D. Br. <i>feuel</i> , M.
fulness, B. Rl 25	fullness, wb.
fulfil, B. M.	fulfill, wb. <i>fullfill</i> , O.
fulsom, B.	fulsome, D. J. Br.
fumous, B. see Let. 52	fumose, B.
funnel, B. M. D. J. Br.	tunnel, B.
furbeloe, <sup>2</sup> M. Br. Buc.	furbelow, M. J. D. Br.

<sup>1</sup> *Counterfit*, *comfit*, *benefit*, *forfit*, *surfit*, &c. should all end alike,

<sup>2</sup> Reject the variable letter in each, and both words are right. See page 101, Note, and *gibbous* in this list.



further, B. J. wb.	farther, B. J. wb.
furz, B. M. wb.	furze, M. J. H.
fuse, <i>to melt</i> , J. BR.	
fuse, <i>a match</i> , B. M.— H.	fusee, B. BR. J. H. fusil, M.
[M. J. H. BR. wb.]	
fusee, <i>part of a watch</i> , B. PY.	fusil, M. BR. fusy
fusil, <i>a light gun</i> , B. M. D. J. BR.—	fusee, B. M. BR. J. H. PY. WB.
[py. wb.—	
fusable? <i>capable of being</i>	fusible, M. B. J. H. BR. wb.
fusil, J. wb.	fusile, B. H.
fusee, <i>track of a buck</i> , J.	
fusil, <i>a figure in heraldry</i> , H.	
fusileer, B. wb.	[J. wb] fusilier, D. J. BR. PY.
	fuselier, M.
fuz, PY.	fuz, B. M. D. J. BR. wb.
fuzball, PY.	fuzball, B. M. J. wb.
fy, B. D. J. M. PY. e. Rl 9.	fie, B. e.

<sup>1</sup> *Fusil*, a gun, *fusee*, part of a watch, and *fuse*, a match, are confounded in most of the dictionaries, as above in Johnson and Barclay.

Gabardin, M.	gabardine, J. B.
gabler?	gabbler, J.
gage, B. = D. J. BR.	gauge, J.— BR. wb.
gaging, Wb.	gauging, D. BR. wb.
gaiety, M. BR. B. D.	gayety, J.— BR. D. wb.
gaily, J.	gayly, J. + D. BR. wb.
gainess?	gaieness, B.
	gayness, J. wb.
gaiters, wb.	guetres, Fr.
galeon, M.—	galleon, B. D. J.
	gallion, D. M. BR.
galiot, D. J. BR. wb.	galliot, M. wb. galleot, wb.
galiard,?	galliard, D. B. J. p. 229
like haliards, c.	halyards
gally, wb. =	galley, D. M. J. BR.
galipot, wb.	galletyle, J. wb.
gallipot, wb. J.	gallypot, Ad. galleypot, Ad.
gairish, D. J. BR. wb.—	garish, M. wb.
gamboge, D. J. BR. wb.	gambodge, J. 1st ab
	gamboidea, B.

gambrel, J. wb.	<i>chambrel</i> , B.
ganch, J. B.	<i>cambren</i> , B. <i>cambrel</i> , B.
gang, wb.	<i>gaunch</i> , B. =
gant, wb.	<i>gangue</i> , wb.
gantlet, M.— J. D. wb. <i>a glove</i>	<i>gaunt</i> , J. Br. D. wb.
gantlet, J. B. <i>a punishment</i>	<i>gauntlet</i> , M. D. J. Br. wb.
	<i>gantlop</i> , M.
	<i>gantlope</i> , M. B. wb.
	<i>gantelope</i> , D. Br. J.
gast, B. J. D.	<i>ghast</i>
gastly, M. D.	<i>ghastly</i> , D. J.
gasted, B.	<i>ghasted</i>
gastness, B.	<i>ghastness</i>
gaud, wb.	<i>gaude</i> , J.
gaudy, J. D. E. wb.	<i>gawdy</i> , M.—
gauz, M.	<i>gauze</i> , D. J. Br. wb. <i>gause</i> , D.
	<i>gawz</i> , M. B. <i>gawse</i> , M. D.
gazel, M. Br.	<i>gazell</i> , <i>gazelle</i> , Fr.
gazet, w.	<i>gazette</i> , J.
geer, M. Rl	<i>gear</i> M. D. J. Br.
gard, D.M.B.J. see <i>disregard</i>	<i>guard</i> , M.— D.
geminy, J. wb. Rl 24	<i>gemini</i> , D. Br. wb. <i>Lat</i>
gelable, D. J. wb. see <i>congele</i>	<i>gealable</i>
congelable, c.	<i>congealable</i> , D. J. B.
gelatin, wb.	<i>gelatine</i> , J.
germ, D. wb.	<i>germe</i> , J. Br.
germin, <sup>1</sup> J.	<i>germen</i> , B. wb.
gibe, J.— M. Br. D. C. Rl 6	<i>gybe</i> , J.
gibbose, <sup>2</sup> D.	<i>gibbous</i> , D. wb.
gibbosity, wb.	
giblet, J. B. D. H. wb. see <i>babler</i>	<i>gibblet</i> , B.
giglet, J. Br. H. wb.	<i>gigglet</i> , w.—

<sup>1</sup> *Germin* is more common, but *germin* more correct, according with its derivatives, *germinate*, *germination*, &c.

<sup>2</sup> In all words of this form, and there are many, if we reject the variable letters in both forms, the letters remaining will show that form of the word, which agrees with the derivatives; and which might, with great advantage, be uniformly adopted; as, *gibbos*, *gibbosity*, *generos*, *generosity*, *verbos*, *verbosity*, &c. OUS when not accented, is analagous to OUR, in *honour*, *favour*, &c, all which are now corrected on the best authority. See Let. 52, and p. 242.

- gigler, H.  
 gib, wb.  
 gibcat, J. wb.  
 gibbet, D. wb.  
 gimlet, B. D. BR. J. C. M. W.  
 gipsy, M.—D. J. C. W. Rl 67  
 gimcrack, D. J. BR.  
 gire, C. J. W. Rl 6  
 girt, M. W. wb. =  
 guitar, D. M. J. wb.  
 gist, w.  
 glede, D. J.  
 gladsom, B.  
 glout, J. D. B. wb.  
 gizzard, D. J. BR.  
 glair, H. wb.  
 glazier, J. BR. W. wb.  
 grazier, J.—B. D. W.  
 brazier, w.  
 glisten, M. J. BR. wb.—  
 glitter, M. J. wb.  
 glucin, wb.  
 glue, M.—J. D. wb.—  
 globose, D. W. see gibbose  
 gloze, w. wb.  
 gnar, D. J. BR.  
 gnarled, J. BR. W. wb.  
 giglot, B. C. wb.  
 giggler,<sup>1</sup> J. BR. wb.  
 gibbe, J. X BR. D.  
 gibbe cat  
 gibe, D. FR.  
 gimblet, D. wb.  
 gypsy, C. wb. *gypsey*, wb.  
 gipsey,<sup>2</sup> W. R. wb.  
 gimcrack  
 ginocrack, B.  
 gincrack, H.  
 gyre, BR. C. W.  
 girth, M. BR. D. J. wb.  
 ghittar, B. H. *cittern*, G.  
 guitare, B. *ghitter*, M.  
 guittar, B. *cithern*, PY.<sup>2</sup>  
 ghittern, B. M. H. *gittern*, wb.  
 gest, J. wb. *gite*, FR.  
 glead, B. D. BR.  
 gladsome, D. J. B.  
 glowt, M.—B. D.  
 ghizzard, B.  
 gizzern, D.  
 glaire, J.  
 glasier,  
 grasier, J. B. D. W.  
 brasier, w.—  
 glister, M.  
 glucine, P.  
 glew, M. J. wb.  
 globous, D. W.  
 glose, w = wb. [gnarl, wb  
 knur, J. knurl, wb. gnarr, B.  
 knurled, knurle, J,

1 Giggler and giglet, *Johnson!* These words, among a multitude, show that our Lexicographers have had no settled principles to direct them, in reference to the right spelling. See Note on *babler*.

2 Such are the caprices of orthography, when rules are wanting.

3 Walker prefers *brasier* with *s*, and *glazier* with *z*!

gnarly	knurly, wb.
gnarl, <sup>1</sup> D. J. Br. W.	knarl, wb. knarly, wb.
goblet, M. D. J. Br: B.	<i>gobblet</i> , w.— see <i>babler</i>
goslin, M. B.	gosling, <sup>2</sup> J. D. wb.
gore, M. B. <i>blood, or cloth cut</i>	<i>goar</i> , J. D.
gondoleer, M: [ <i>widening</i> , wb]	<i>gondolier</i> , D. J. Br.
gorse, w. wb.	<i>gors</i> , H. <i>gorze</i> , <i>goss</i> , H, wb.
	<i>gorz</i> , B. <i>gorss</i> , wb.
	<i>gossomer</i> , B. H. <i>gossamor</i> , Br.
	<i>gosemore</i> , H.
	<i>graff</i> , M. D. Br.
	<i>grandity</i> , D. wb.
	<i>grandeur</i> , <sup>3</sup> J. Br. Fr. wb.
	granite, B. J. W. wb.
	granate, D. J. Br. B. W. wb.
	<i>crapnel</i> , Br. wb.
	<i>grappling</i>
	granulous
	grass-plot
	<i>grey</i> , D. J. Br.
	<i>greyhound</i> , J. Br. D.
	<i>greyness</i>
	<i>greybeard</i>
	<i>greeze</i> , W. R. J. Br.
	<i>grease</i> , <i>grise</i> , W. R.
	<i>grenado</i> , Br. D.
	<i>granade</i> , D.
	<i>granado</i> , D. B.
	grenadier, M. D. J. Br. W.
	<i>granadier</i> , B. D.—
	<i>griffon</i> , Br. D. J. W. wb.
	<i>gryphon</i> , C.
grandure, M.	
granit, wb.—	
garnet, <sup>4</sup> wb.—	
grapnel, J. W. wb.	
grapling, wb.	
granulose, see gibbose	
grass-plot, J. Br. W. wb.	
gray, J.— D. Br. W.— wb.—	
grayhound, B. = wb.—	
grayness, D. J. Br. B.	
graybeard, D. J. Br.	
greece, Br. W. wb.	
grese, wb.—	
grenade, D. Br. W. wb.	
grenadeer ?	
griffin, M. D. J. Br. W.	

<sup>1</sup> It is somewhat difficult to determine which form is to be preferred, both are very *knotty*.

<sup>2</sup> The diminutive termination LIN or LING, as in *codlin*, *goslin*, *goblin*, is better without the *g*; at least in many cases: as also EN, which has been mistaken for *ing* in *stocken*, like *mitten*; and *ticken*, like *chicken*.

<sup>3</sup> Johnson, in addition to his strong condemnation of all French words, particularly marks this which Martin had corrected.

<sup>4</sup> Dr. Webster prefers *garnet* to *granate*! Different words.

grizzly, D. BR. J. wb.	<i>gray</i>	grisly, M. for both
grizly ? <sup>1</sup>		
grisly, M. J. BR. WB.	<i>frightful</i>	
grizzled, D. W.		
grogram, D. M. J. BR. W.		<i>grogerum</i> , W.
		<i>grogeram</i> , J. BR. <i>grogran</i> , BR.
gromwel, wb, sm. Rl 25		<i>gromwell</i> , D. J. BR. WB.
		<i>grummel</i> , W.
		<i>gromill</i> , D. <i>gromil</i> , WB.
grotesk, B. WB.		<i>grotesque</i> , D. J. BR. WB.
groop, wb. — Rl 24		<i>groupe</i> , B. group, D. J. BR.
grous, D.		<i>grouse</i> , D. J. BR. WB.
		<i>growse</i> , B.
grout, J. BR. D. M. head		<i>growt</i> , J. WB
groundsil, B. WB.		<i>groundsell</i> , WB.
		<i>groundsel</i> , B. D. BR. J. W.
		<i>grounsel</i> , M.
		<i>grunsel</i> , B. D. J. W. <i>grundsel</i> , WB
grudge, D. J. BR. W.		<i>grutch</i> , B. J = W =
guaiacum, W. WB.		<i>guiacum</i> , W.
guelf, wb. —		<i>guelph</i> , WB.
guess, <sup>2</sup> J. D. BR. WB.		<i>ghess</i> , J. WB.
gild, B.		<i>guild</i> , B. WB. <i>geld</i> , B.
gulf, M. BR. D. J. WB.		<i>gulph</i> , M. J. BR.
engulf, wb.		<i>ingulph</i> , W.
		<i>ingulf</i> , J. <i>engulph</i>
gunnel, D. J. BR. W. WB.		<i>gunwale</i> , J. — BR. D. W — WB.
like trunnel, which see		<i>gunnale</i> , B.
gugaws, M.		<i>gewogaws</i> , J. WB.
gurgle, wb. —		<i>guggle</i> , W =
gutter, D. J. BR.		<i>guttur</i> , Lat.
guttural ?		<i>guttural</i> , M. D. BR.
gherkin, <sup>3</sup> D. W.		<i>guerkin</i> , D.

<sup>1</sup> There is the same reason *for* and *against* omitting a *z* in this word, as for *d* in *sadler*, *fidler*, *pedler*, &c. See Note on *babler*.

<sup>2</sup> The Normans inserted *u* or *h* after *g* to keep the *g* hard, as *guerdon*, *gheikin* but putting *u* after *g* before *a* as in *guard*, was a blunder, for even the *French* have it *garde*. So also *u* after *b* and *g*, as in *buil*, *buy*, *guild*, *guy*.

<sup>3</sup> So also *ghess* and *guess*. If we had *g* hard, both *h* and *u* might be spared. In *gherkin* *h* has prevailed, and in *guess* *u* is more common. Custom is capricious.



guzler ? <i>see babler</i>	guzzler, D. J. Br. w.
gypsum ?	gypsum, wb.
gipseous, A.	gypseous, D. wb.
gipsine ?	gypsine, D.
Habergeon, D. B. Br. J.	<i>habergion</i> , M. = B. =
habiliment, B. J. D. Br. C.-	<i>abiliment</i> , C.
	<i>habilement</i> , M.
hackny ?	hackney, wb.
hacknied ?	hackneyed, wb.
haddoc ?	haddock, M. D. J. Br.
hagard, <sup>1</sup> B. M. D. J. wb.	<i>haggard</i> , D. J. Br. C. w.
hackle, D. Br. C.- w.	<i>heckle</i> , C.
hagler ? <i>see babler</i>	haggler, J. Br. hegler, B.
harebel, J. Rls 9 & 25	<i>harebell</i> , Br. w. wb.
	<i>hairbel</i> , J. C.
	<i>hairbell</i> , D. Br. w. = wb.
hainous, M.- B.- wb.-	<i>heinous</i> , C.- D, Br. w.
hacketon ?	<i>haketon</i> , B. <i>haqueton</i> , J.
	<i>hacqueton</i> , J. = wb. <i>hecqueton</i>
hake, D. J. w. wb.	<i>haak</i> , M. = w. = wb.-
halberd, B. J. wb.	<i>halbert</i> , D. <i>halbard</i> , M. D. B.
halberdeer, B.	<i>halbardier</i> , D.
	<i>halberdier</i> , J. C. B.
halcion ?	halcyon, M. D. J. Br. <i>alcyon</i> , M.
haliards, C.	haliards, D. B. Br. halyards, B.
hallo ? <sup>2</sup>	halloo, B. J. D. Br. w. wb.
qu. from hail, o	hollow, C. holla, w.
	hollo, wb. 12 mo.
halser, B. w. wb.	<i>hawser</i> , B. D.
	<i>hauser</i> , <i>haulser</i> , C.
halimas, B.	<i>halimass</i> , J. C. w.
	<i>halmass</i> , J. <i>hallowmas</i> , C.
holidam, C. H. wb.	<i>holidom</i> , B. <i>halidome</i> , H.
	<i>halidom</i> , C.- B. wb.
hammoc, D. wb.	hammock, J.
like mamnoc, wb.	<i>hamack</i> , C.
and canmoc, wb.	

<sup>1</sup> Hagard, haggardly ! Johnson. †

<sup>2</sup> This common word is spelt four ways in Johnson and Walker.

<sup>3</sup> OO for o long is not according to English analogy.

hames, B.	<i>haumes</i> , B. = C.
hamper, B. M. D. Br.	<i>hanaper</i> , D. M. J.
hanch, B. M. D.	<i>haunch</i> , D. J.
handkerchef? Rl 24.	handkerchief, D. J. Br.
kerchef?	<i>handkercher</i> , M. B.
neck kerchef?	neckerchief, J. <i>neckatee</i> , J.
kerchief, B.	kercheif, <sup>1</sup> D. J. Br.
handmil, J. Rl 25.	handmill, Br. wb.
handsel, B.- D. J. Br. w.	<i>hansel</i> , M.
harem, C.	<i>haram</i> , C.
harang, Eng. like hang	<i>harangue</i> , Fr.
harass, M. D. J. w. see p. 5	harrass, Br.
haras?	harras? like arras
harpooner, w. wb.	<i>harponeer</i> , D. J. B.
	<i>harponier</i> , M.
	<i>harpooneer</i> , B.
	<i>harpineer</i> , B.
harpsicord, B. D. J. see p. 97	<i>harpsichord</i> , w.
	<i>harpsecord</i> , M.
	<i>harpsecol</i> , M. <i>harpsicol</i> , B.
	<i>harnes</i> , <sup>2</sup> B. =
harness, B. C.	<i>harier</i> , M. J. W.
harrier, B.- D.	<i>hariot</i> , M. D. <i>harriot</i> , M.
heriot, M. D.	<i>herriot</i> , M. <i>herit</i> , B.-
	<i>haslet</i> , J. = Br. w.
harslet, D. Br. J. w.	<i>hitchel</i> , B. D. J. <i>hetchel</i> , wb.
hatchel, B. D. J. w.	<i>hackle</i> , B. J. <i>heckle</i> , B. D.
	hassock, D. J. Br.
hassoc, wb. 12 mo	haddock, D. J.
hattoc?	havock, D. J.
havoc, wb.	cassock, D. J.
cassoc, wb. 12 mo	mattock, J. w.
mattoc, D.	heark-en, D. J. Br.
hark, D. J. Br.	<i>hashe</i> , B. <i>hach</i> , B.
hash, B. D. J. Br.	<i>hapse</i> , B. M.
hasp, B. D. J.	<i>hale</i> , D. Br. w.
haul, M. J. Br. w. wb.	<i>haulm</i> , B. <i>halm</i> , B. w.
haum, D. J. Br. w. <i>hawm</i> , D.	

<sup>1</sup> Kercheif. This is one instance, among many, of the careless copying of misprints.

<sup>2</sup> Double ss must be retained, or *caress* would be *cares*; *finess*, *fines*; and *princess*, *princes*, changing both number and gender.

- hazel, J. B. D. W.  
 hawk, M. under screation  
 hayward, M. D. C.  
 headache, see *ake*  
 heartake  
 headstal, M. J. ab.  
 hede, O. B.  
 hele, H. O.  
 hectic, D. M.  
 hemloc ?  
 hepe, O. B.  
 hero, D. J. Br. heroin, M=B.  
 herse, J. C. wb.  
 heron, M. J.  
 hest, c. wb.  
 herbalize, D.  
 herbarist, D. C.  
 herbarize, D. C. see p. 220.  
 hemorrhage, D. J. Br.  
 hermit, Br. B.  
 hermitical, B. wb.  
 hermitage, B. wb.  
 heteroscians, J. Br.  
 hexaped, wb. see p. 236  
 hibernal, B. J. Br. C.  
 hibernate, wb.  
 hibernation,<sup>1</sup> wb.  
 hibernacle, wb.  
 hibrid ?  
 hibridous ?<sup>2</sup>  
 hide, B. J.  
 hickory, wb.  
 hiemal  
 higler, B. M. see babler  
 hip, J. C.
- hazle, J.  
 hasle, B. *hasel*, B.  
 hawk, M.  
 heyward, C.  
 headach, D. J. Br.  
 heartach, J. Br.  
 headstall, D. Br. W. J.  
 heed, D.  
 heal, H.  
 hectick, J.  
 hemlock, D. J. Br.  
 heap, P.  
 heroe, M. = heroine, D, J. Br.  
 hearse, B. D. J. C.  
 hern, M. Br.  
 heast, c.  
 herbalist, D. B.  
 herborist, C. B.  
 herborise, c. herborize, wb.  
 haemorrhagy, J. Br.  
 eremite, D. J. Br. C.  
 eremit, wb. heremite, c.  
 eremetical, D. J. Br. C.  
 heremetical, c.  
 heremitage, c.  
 eremitage, c.  
 heteroscii, P. Lat.  
 hexapod, Br. A. *hexapede*  
 hybernal, B. = H.  
 hibernate, wb.  
 hybernation, Br. wb.  
 hybernacle, wb.  
 hybrid, D. J. Br. A.  
 hybridous, wb.  
 hyde, B.  
 hecharry, A.  
 hyemal, A. B. M.  
 higgler, J. hegler, M.  
 hyp, B. D. J.

<sup>1</sup> Hibernal and hybernation! Barclay. X

<sup>2</sup> These words have often *i* in *Latin*.

hippish, J. C.	<i>hyppish</i> , P.
hipothenuse, B. M.	<i>hypotenuse</i> , J. D. W.
	<i>hypothenuse</i> , B.
hippogriff, Br. C.	<i>hoppogriff</i> , O.
hippocras, Br. C.-M.	<i>hypocras</i> , C.
hipocras, B. folio	<i>hippocrass</i> , J.
hickup, D. B. J. M. A.	<i>hicket</i> , M. B. H. <i>hiccough</i> , A. D.
hindrance, C.	<i>hinderance</i> , J. W.
hilloc, wb.	hillock, J. A.
hiss, w. wb.	<i>ciss</i> , wb.
hippopotamy, wb.	hippopotamus, B. W.
hithe, <sup>1</sup> M.-	<i>hythe</i> , M. <i>hyth</i> , M.
hobler ?	hobbler, B.
hoboy, M. B. D. C.	<i>hautboy</i> , M. D. J. Br.
	<i>hautbois</i> , B. <i>oboy</i> , B. <i>oboe</i> , B.
hoggerel, w. C. wb.	<i>hoggrel</i> , B. H.
hogerel ?	<i>hoggel</i> , B. H.
hoe, <sup>2</sup> B. M. J. Br.	how, B. M.-J.
hogo, C. B.	hogoo, M. B.
	<i>haut gout</i> , C. B.
	hogoe, B. A.
holster, M, C- w.	<i>holdster</i> , J. C.
so bolster	<i>boulster</i> , O.
hoiden, B. M. J. Br. × W.	<i>hoyden</i> P.
hoidening, An.	<i>hoydening</i> , Br. ×
hoist, B. J. Br- W.	<i>hoise</i> , M. Br. B. W.
	<i>hoyst</i> , Br. <i>hoyse</i> , Br.
holibut, B. wb.	<i>halibut</i> , J. W.
	<i>hallibut</i> , B. M.
	<i>holybut</i> , B. <i>hallibot</i> , B.
holiday, Br. C. wb.	<i>holyday</i> , D. J. B. C. -
holihock, B.	<i>holyhock</i> , J. B.
	<i>hollyhock</i> , Br. D. J. W.

<sup>1</sup> All words beginning with *hy* might substitute *i* with advantage, as the words above written, have done.

<sup>2</sup> Hoē from how, shows the progress of this class of words toward simplicity. The next step will be to reject *e* final, as in *go*, *wo*; which is the simplest form, and having no superfluous letters, cannot be shortened, and probably will never be altered. How is analogous to *bow*, *mow*, *sow*; *hoe* is analogous to *foe*, *toe*, *soe*, (a brewer's tub) and *ho* would be analogous to *go*, *wo*, *no*, *lo*.

hole, <sup>1</sup> H. C.	<i>whole</i> , c.
holm, M. D. J.	<i>holme</i> , D. <i>home</i> , o.
homestal Rl 15.	homestall, c.
homested, wb.	homestead, J. Br.
hommoc	hommock, wb.
hone, c- J.	<i>hoane</i> , c.
hominy, P.	<i>hommony</i> , wb.
hoop, B. J.	<i>whoop</i> , B. M. J.
hoopingcough, B. M. D. J.	<i>whoopingcough</i>
honied, <sup>2</sup> D. J. W.	<i>honeyed</i> , A.
hony, B. the Saxon has no e.	honey, B. J.
so mony, <sup>3</sup> B. folio	money, J.
monied, c.	<i>moneyed</i> , J.
hord, B.	horde, c. w.
horehound, B. M. wb.	<i>hoarhound</i> , J.
hore, <i>Chaucer</i>	hoar, P.
hory ? An. <i>gray headed</i>	hoary, c. w.
horizon, B. J.	<i>horison</i> , B.
hozier ?	hosier, J. W.
ozier, <sup>4</sup> B. M. wb.	<i>osier</i> , B. wb.
hospitaler, B. py.	<i>hospitaller</i> , J.
household, D. J. w-	<i>houshold</i> , <sup>5</sup> B.
falsehood, w-	<i>falshood</i>
housel, B. J.	<i>howsel</i> , B.
hoch, B. C. wb.	<i>hough</i> , B. J.
hoh, <i>Sax.</i> no u or g	<i>hox</i> , c. <i>hockle</i> , wb.
hotel, c-	<i>hostel</i> , J. C. <i>hostelry</i> , c.
hostler, C. B. D. M-	<i>ostler</i> , C. B. J. <i>hosteler</i> c.
hostlery, M.	<i>ostlery</i> , J. B, <i>hostry</i> , M. B.
housewife, M-	<i>houswife</i> , <i>huswife</i> , B. J. M.
hub, wb. <i>nave</i>	<i>hob</i> , wb.
hue, B. M- D. <i>color</i>	<i>hew</i> , B. M. C.
hue ? <i>to cut</i>	<i>hew</i> , c.

<sup>1</sup> *Hole* and *holsom*, B. are from the same root as *hale*; there is no *w* in the *Saxon*, and no need of it in English.

<sup>2</sup> *Moneyed* and *honeyed* are monsters.

<sup>3</sup> Like *cony*, *crony*, *bony*, *drony*, *pony*. See *cony*.

<sup>4</sup> Like *brazier*, *glazier*, *grazier*, &c.

<sup>5</sup> Omitting the *e*, renders these words liable to a wrong pronunciation, as *hou-shold*, *fal-shood*.



humpback, c. w.	<i>hunchback</i> , c. w.
hungered, D. J. W.	<i>hungred</i> , D. C-
hudler ? German	huddler, c.
hurlbat, J. W.	<i>hurlibat</i> , M.
	<i>whorlebat</i> , M.
hurlwind, c.	whirlwind, P.
hurricane, B. J. M. W.	<i>hurricano</i> , W.
	<i>herrricane</i> . B.
hurst, D. J.	<i>herst</i> , D. J. <i>hyrst</i> , D. J.
hurtleberry, J. W.	<i>whortleberry</i> , J. =
	<i>whurt</i> , J.
hiacinth, <sup>1</sup> A. B.	hyacinth, J. W.
jacinth, J. W.	
hy, <sup>2</sup> B. M.	<i>hye</i> , B. <i>hie</i> , B. J.
hyena, w.	hyen, w.

<sup>1</sup> *Hiacinth* becomes *jacinth* by omitting the *h*.

<sup>2</sup> This word shows the process of reformation, which is constantly and silently going on, in this class of words. *Hye* was the old spelling, then *hie*, and then *hy*, as above. *Dy* and *ly* have the same form in their derivatives *dying*, *lying*, as *Martin* assigns to them, in their primitives. See p. 71,

Icicle, J. C.	<i>isicle</i> , B. C.
ilnes ? R1 25	illness, J.
imagin, wb. 12 mo	imagine, J. wb.
imposter P.	impostor, wb.
inckle, B. H.	inkle, M.
indigo, M.	<i>indico</i> , M.
inrode, M. H. A.	inroad, M. H. A-
instal, B.	install, D. J+ wb.
instalment, J.	installment, wb.
instalation ? An.	installation, wb.
insted, wb. stedfast, B.	instead, J. wb. see p. 9.
instil, B. D.	instill, J. wb.
instilation ? An.	instillation, B. py. wb.
instituter, J. C+	institutor, J. X wb.
instructor, J. C. X	instructor, J. X wb.
inter, B.	<i>enterre</i> , Fr.
disinter, B.	disinterr, B. M.
	<i>disenterre</i> , J. c. Fr.
intendent, w. R.	intendant, B. wb.

superintendent, wb-	superintendant, n.
interest, J.	<i>interest</i> , J.-
intermedler ?	intermeddler, J.
interreign, B. J.	interregnum, B. J. Lat.
inthal, B.	inthrall, J. × wb.
inthalment, J. B. Br. C.	inthrallment, wb.
invalid, J. <i>sick</i>	<i>invalidé</i> , Fr.
invalid, <sup>1</sup> J. <i>not binding</i>	
intreage, B. M.	intrigue, B. J.
invay ? Rl 24.	inveigh, J. †
convay ?	convey, J. †
survay ?	survey, J.
purvay ?	purvey, J.
inveagle ?	inveigle, J.
inventer, wb.	<i>inventor</i> , J.
irrevocable, J. wb.	<i>irrevokable</i> , wb. 12 mo
invoice, M.	<i>invoyce</i> , o.
inwal ? Rl 25	inwall, J.
iron, J. <sup>3</sup>	<i>iern</i> , old spelling
iland, wb. ieland, wb.	island, J.

1 Johnson is clearly correct in spelling these words alike, originally the same, meaning *not strong*, as applied to the *body*, and to a *contract*.

2 These Norman corruptions should be reformed. *Ai*, or *ay*, is the regular form of long *a* as in *day*, *daily*; and to change all the words that have *ie*, *ei*, or *ea*, for the sound of long *e*, into double *ee*, would be of vast importance, to the learners of English. Those that have a final *e*, might reject *i*; then the regular forms would be, *intreeg*, *seze*, *seel*, *beleve*, *deceve*, &c. See p. 250.

3 The pronounciation, of this and many other words, was fixed, before the spelling was corrupted; for example, *bisness* is better, according to old authors, than *business*. The vowel that follows *r*, is transposed, in pronouncing this and other words.

4 That is *ea-land*, water land. *Island* is a bad corruption.

For the variable words beginning with *in*, see the list of words with the prefixes *en*, *in*, *un*.

Jackal, J.	jackall,
jag, J.	jagg, <sup>1</sup> J.
jail, B. J. wb.-	gaol, <sup>2</sup> B. M. D. J.

1 No letter should be doubled, in the end of words, except *S*.

2 Gaol. This word is a monster.

jailer, J.

jam, B. M.

janty, B. D. M. J.

jant? An.

jantiness? An.

jessamin, B. M. wb.

jar, M. J.

jandice?

jelly, J. D. wb. Rl 16

jellied, D.

jennet, B. M. D. J. C.

jenneting, J. wb.

jill, C. M.

jerfalcon, D.

jereagle, J.

jerk, B. J. wb.

jet, M.

jeweler, Py.

jewelry,<sup>1</sup> Rl 23.

jilliflower, P.

jingle, wb.

job, M.

jocky? Rl 7.

jocund, J.

jocundity, J.

joke, M.— B. J. Rl 9.

jole, J. Rl 9.

joiance, B. Rl 6.

joiful? An. Rl 6.

*gaoler*, D. J. Br. w. disapproved

*jailor*, P.

*jamb*, J. *jaumb*, B.

*jaunty*, B.

*jaunt*, B. J.

*jauntiness*, J.

*jessamine*, J.

*jessemin*, B. M.

*jasmine*, J. *jasmin*, B. M.

*jarr*, B. M.

*jaundice*, J.

*gelly*, M. D. J. Br. wb.

*gennet*, J.

*genet*, D. J. C.— wb.

*ginnet*, J. Br. C. wb.

*juneting*, J. *junetin*, B.

*genneting*

*geniting*, M. D. J. Br. C.

*gill*, J. D. Br.

*gyrfalcon*, B. wb.—

*gerfalcon*, B. wb.

*giereagle*, J. wb. Bible

*yerk*, J. X B.

*jeat*, M.

*jeweller*, B. J.

*jewelry*, *jewellery*, *jewelery*,

*july-flower*, D.

*gilly-flower*, D. J. Br. wb.

*gingle*, wb.

*jobb*,<sup>2</sup> B.

*jockey*, B. J.

*jucund*, B. *joconde*, E.

*jucundity*, B.

*joak*, M.

*jowl*, B. *joll*, J.

*joyance*, J.

*joyful*, wb.

<sup>1</sup> These four forms are often seen on signs; in some places, two of them on one house!

<sup>2</sup> However strangely this now looks; it is just as good as *ebb*.

joint, J. B.  
 jointure, B.  
 joist, B.  
 jonquil, B. M. D.  
 jouler ? Rl 8.  
 jurny ? Rls. 7, 8 & 24.  
 judgment, B. J. Rl 23.  
 jugler ? Rl 23.  
 juce, wb. Rl 24.  
 verjuce, wb.  
 julep, B.  
 juncate, J. - D.  
 just, B. M. J. Rl 8.

*joynt*, M.-  
*joynture*, M.  
*joyst*, M.  
*jonquille*, J.  
 jowler, B. J.  
 journey,<sup>1</sup>  
 judgement see p. 233  
 juggler, J.  
 juice, B. J. wb.  
 verjuice, B. J. wb.  
*julap*, B. = J.  
 junket, B. M. D. J.  
*joust*, J.

<sup>1</sup> *Journey*, translated into plain English, is *jurny*. The plural is often seen in *ies*, as *journies*, then the singular must of course be *y*, and not *ey*.

Keelhaul, wb.  
 keelson, B. D. J.  
 keltic, Turner. Bosworth.  
 kelts, Turner. Bosworth.  
 kern, J.  
 key, M. J.  
 keyage, D. J.  
 kickshaw, J.  
 kidney ?  
 kidnies ?  
 kill, B. M.  
 a-kimbo, P. kimbo, H. C.  
 kink, wb.  
 kintal, B. M. C.  
 knapsac, J. haversack, wb.  
 knel, J. H.  
 knob, D. J.  
 ky, C.

*keelhale*, B. J.  
 kelson, J. C.  
 celtic, P.  
 celts, P.  
*quern*, J. *kirn*, C.  
*kay*, B. M. *quay*, B. J. wb.  
*kayage*, B. *quayage*  
*quelque chose*, J. Fr.  
 kidney, B. J.  
 kidneys  
 kiln, B. J. *kell*, B.  
*kembo*, B.  
*kenk*, B.  
*quintal*, B. C. M. wb.  
 kentle, wb.  
*snapsack*, M. - J.  
*knell*, B. wb. *knoll*, C. wb.  
 knop, D. Bible.  
 kye, H.

## REMARKS.

K and G before N, at the beginning of words, might very well be spared, *nife*, *nomon*, *nack*, *nap*, *nab*, *narl*, *nurl*, &c. would all be improved by the change.

- Laboratory, M.  
 labify ?  
 lacrimal ? Rl 24.  
 lacky ?  
 lackluster, wb.  
 lair, B. J. *a place of lying*.  
 lamel, wb.  
 lamelate, py's R.  
 lamelar, py's R.  
 lam ?  
 lamin, B. M.  
 lamens, wb.  
 lamma, M.  
 lampers, B. M. wb.  
 lampry ?  
  
 lancer, P.  
 lanch, B.- J.- W.-  
 landfal Rl 25  
 landscape, B. J.  
 lantern, C. wb.  
 laniards,<sup>1</sup> wb. 12 mo  
 landress, B.- M. H.  
 landry, B.- M. H.  
 langrel, M. wb.  
 lattan, B. J. M. see note, p. 47.  
 laystal ? Rl 25.  
 laun ? Rl 8.  
 lee, J. *a field*.  
 lether, wb.-  
 lethern, wb.-  
 leven, J.  
 lecher, M.  
 lecherous, J.  
 lechery, M.  
 leger,<sup>2</sup> J.  
 leming, P.  
 lentil, M. J. C. wb.
- elaboratory, M.  
 labefy, J.  
 lachrymal, B. J.  
 lackey, B. J. laquey, Fr.  
 lacklustre, J.  
 layer, B.  
*lamella*, py. Lat.  
 lamellate, J. wb.  
 lamellar, wb.  
 lamm, J. see *belam*  
*lamina*, J. Lat.  
  
*lammass*, O.  
*lampass*, M. J.  
 lamprey, M. J.  
*lampron*, wb.  
 lancier, M.  
*launch*, B. *launce*, B.  
 landfall, J.  
 landskip, M. A.  
 lanthorn, B. M. C.  
*lanniards*, B. H. *lanniers*, B.  
*laundress*, J. *lavandress*  
*laundry*, J. wb. *launray*, wb.  
 langrage, wb.  
 latten, B. = M.  
 laystall, J.  
 lawn, J. *laund*, B.  
*ley*, J. *lay*, J.  
 leather, J. W.  
 leathern, J.  
 leaven, B.  
 leacher, O.  
 leacherous, B. M.  
 leachery, M.-  
 ledger, B. M.  
 lemming, wb.  
 lentile, P.

1 The reference to this word, C, at page 247, should have been wb.

2 The *g* is softened by *e*, and *d* is useless.



leopard, wb.	leopard, J. wb.
lerry, M. J.	lere, B. J.
lettice B. wb.—	lettuce, J. <i>letuce</i> , B.
lever, M.	leaver, M.—
lude ? <sup>1</sup> Rl 12.	lewd, J. M. —
libertin, wb.	libertine, J.
license, J. wb.	<i>licence</i> , B.
licorice, J. wb, <i>a root</i>	<i>licorish</i> , B. <i>lickorish</i> , <sup>2</sup> B.
	<i>liquorish</i> , B. <i>liquorice</i> , wb.
ly, M. <i>falsehood</i>	<i>lye</i> , B. lie, J.
lue ? <sup>3</sup> lutenant ?	<i>lieu</i> , Fr. <i>lieutenant</i> , Fr.
linen, wb.	<i>linnen</i> , M.
linsy woolsy, M. Rl 7.	linsey woolsey, J.
lilac, wb.	lilack, M. lilach, J.
lily, M. wb.	<i>lilly</i> , B. M.
lilied, F.	<i>lillied</i> , wb.
limegal ? Rl 25.	limegall, wb.
liquify ? An. liquid	liquefy, B. J.
lodestar, J.	loodstar, J.
lode ? Rl 9.	load, J.
lodestone, J.	loadstone, J.
loch, J.	<i>lough</i> , J.
lome, B.	loam, B. J.
loth, B.	<i>loath</i> , B. J.
lothe, B. M.	<i>loathe</i> , B. M.— J.
lothesome, B. see note on	<i>loathsome</i> , J. W.
lothsom, B. folio [darksom	<i>loathsom</i> , B.
lothesomeness, H.	<i>loathsomness</i> , B.
	<i>loathsomeness</i> , J. W.
loiter, B.	<i>loyter</i> , B. M.
loial ? <sup>4</sup> An. from <i>loi</i> , Fr.	loyal, J.
roial ? An. from <i>roi</i> , Fr.	royal

<sup>1</sup> From the Lat. ludus ? play. This conjecture is about as probable as the several others given in Bailey and Johnson. If it is right, *lude* would be the correct spelling, like *crude* from *crudus*, *rude* from *rudis*.

<sup>2</sup> Lickerish, *delicate*, is a different word.

<sup>3</sup> Like sue    rue    true    blue    *vue*?    subdue    pursue  
           suing    ruing    truly    bluing    *vuing*?    subduing    pursuing  
           issue    *purvue*?    rescue    value  
           issuing    *purlue*?    rescuing    valuing

<sup>4</sup> Both etymology and analogy require *i* in these words.

lorimer, M. J.	loriner, M. J.
lout, B. M. J.	lowt, B.
lour, M.	lower, M.-J.
lu, J.	loo, J.
luff, B.	lough, B.
luker, <sup>1</sup> see p. 94 & 84.	lucre, Fr. B. J.
luff, B. see term	loof, J.
luncheon, J.	nuncheon, J.
lunch, B. J.	nunchion, B. M. J.
lunet? lunett, wb. 12 mo	lunette, B. M. J. Fr,
brunet,wb. brunett,wb.12mo	brunette, Fr.
lupin, wb.	lupine, J.
luster, B.	lustre, J.
lustring, M. B. J.	lutestring, B. M.
i. e. <i>lustering</i> , silk with a	[luster
ly, M. <i>lixivium</i>	
linage, M.	lye, B. wb. lie, J. ley, Br. P.
linx, Fr. like minx.	lineage, B.
	lynx, J. B.

All words beginning with *ly*, might advantageously substitute *i* for *y*.

Mackerel, M. J.	<i>mackarel</i> , B. mackrel, D.
magot?	maggot, B. J.
like fagot, M. J. B. D.	magget, M.
magpy, M.	maggie, B. J.
mahomet, <sup>1</sup> B.	mohamed, P.
mohammed, wb.	muhammed, P.
mainprize, B. M.	<i>mainprise</i> , w.
maiz, M. wb.	maize, B. J. w.
	<i>zea mays</i> , Botany
maladministration, M.	maleadministration, J.
malcontent, P.	malecontent, w.
manchineel, J.-	<i>manchineol</i> , J.
mandarin, B. J. w. wb.	<i>mandarine</i> , P.
manoover? English, An.	<i>manoeuvre</i> , P.
	<i>maneuver</i> , wb. small

<sup>1</sup> The people of Tunis, who speak Arabic, accent this word on the second syllable, and end with the d. Cowper accents the first. "Thus Mahomet's mysterious charge."

- mantow, M. Buc.  
 mantowmaker, M.  
 manto? English, An.  
 mantoe, B. Elphinstone,  
 mantoemaker, Elp.  
 many, P.  
 any, P.  
 mar, W.  
 margin, B.  
 marshal, B. J.  
 markee, wb.  
 marmalade, J.  
 maroon, wb.  
 martin,<sup>2</sup> *a bird*, W. B.  
 marten, *a quadruped*, B. W.  
 martingal, B. J. W.  
 farthingal? An.  
 martinmas, M. J.  
 mask, J.  
 masker,<sup>3</sup> J. W. wb.  
 maskerade? An.  
 massive, M.  
 massaker<sup>4</sup>  
 mastic, M.  
 mastif, M.  
 matins, M. W.  
 matras, H. *a chymical vessel*  
 matros? *a soldier*  
 matrice, M. *a mold*
- manteau, Fr.  
 manteaumaker  
 mantua, B. W.  
 mantuamaker, W.  
 see Walker on the word  
 meny,<sup>1</sup> Saxon  
 eny, Saxon  
 marr, M. B.  
 margent, B. O.  
 marshall, B. *mareshall*, B.  
*marque*  
 marmelade, M.  
 marmalet, B.  
 maron, Fr.  
 marten, J. =  
 martern, B. = M.  
 martingale  
 farthingale, D. J. Br.  
 fardingale, M.  
 martinmass, B.  
 martlemas, M. *martlemass*, B.  
 masque, Fr.  
 masquer  
 masquerade, B. J. X W.  
 mascarade, M.  
 massy, M.  
 massacre, J. Fr.  
 mastick, J.  
 mastiff, J. *masty*, M.  
 mattins, M. *matines*, M.  
 matrass, B. M. J.  
 matross, J. *montross*, M.  
 matrix, M.

<sup>1</sup> This is one of very many instances in which the orthography has been corrupted, since the pronunciation was fixed.

<sup>2</sup> See No. 36, p. 49. These words are not commonly distinguished.

<sup>3</sup> Masker and Masquerade! Walker. X

<sup>4</sup> See note at p. 94.

matress ? <sup>1</sup> <i>a bed</i>	mattress, J.
maukish ?	mawkish, B. J. M.
mazard, J.	mazzard, B.
meazles, B. M.	measles, B. M. J.
medler ?	meddler, B. J.
medly, B.	medley, J.
meen, B.- M.-	mien, B. M.
mere, M. W.- <i>only</i>	meer, M.-
mere, B. W. <i>a lake,</i>	meer, M.- <i>mear,</i> B, BUC.
melasses, B. M. = BUC. wb.	molasses, C. W.
	molosses, M. W. C.
meliorate, M.	ameliorate
mencar, P.	menker, B. M.
merchandize, M.	merchandise, B.
	mercandize, B.
meslin, B. M. D. BUC.	mescelin, M. B.
	maslin, M. B. BUC.
	mesling, B. mislen, D.
	mastlin, J.
metallic ? An.	metallic, B. M.
metaline, Py.	metalline, B.
metalist, Py.	metallist, B. M. X W. X
mineralist, <sup>2</sup> M. W.	minerallist
metalography <sup>3</sup>	metallography, M.
metalurgist, Py.	metallurgist
metalurgy, Py.	metallurgy, M.
metaliferous ? An.	metalliferous, Py.
meter, B. M. wb.	metre, B. M.
mildew, B. J.	meldew
millener, M. B.	milliner, F. C. <i>milaner</i>
mimicry, wb.	mimickry, J.

<sup>1</sup> These four words should be carefully distinguished. ASS and OSS might spare an S, and *mattress* might spare a T, and thus conform to the analogy of the others.

<sup>2</sup> Mineralist and Metallist! Martin, X Walker. †

<sup>3</sup> *Metalography* is like *crystalography*, which Webster has with one l in his 4to Dictionary. *Metalic*, *cephalic*, and *oxalic* are analogous, and two of them are always with one l; why should the other have two? Perry has corrected *four* of these words, and forgot to correct the *fifth*.

minion, <sup>1</sup> J.	<i>minnion</i>
milion? <sup>1</sup>	million, B. J.
minew, B.	<i>menow</i> , B. M. H. minnow, w. wb.
minstrely, B. BUC.	minstrelsey, w. wb. 12 mo
	<i>minstralsy</i> , B.
ministry, w. B.	<i>ministry</i> , B.
mink, wb. <i>a quadruped.</i>	<i>minx</i> , Harlan
minx, M. <i>a girl</i>	<i>minks</i> , M. =
minuet, B. J.	<i>menuet</i> , M. B.
mirror, B. J. W.	<i>mirrour</i> , M. B.
misbehavior, E. wb.	<i>misbehaviour</i> , J.
miscal, J. C.	<i>miscall</i> , M.
miter, J. M. D.	<i>mitre</i> , J. M. D.
misdemeanor, J. W. E. wb.	<i>misdemeanour</i> , M.
demeanor, E. wb.	<i>demeanour</i> , <sup>5</sup> J. W. X
misprision, B. J. M.	<i>misprison</i> , B. folio
mizzle, M.	<i>misle</i> , M. - H. BUC.
mis-spel <sup>2</sup>	<i>mispel</i> , D. C. PY.
mis-spell	<i>mispell</i> , w. wb.
mis-speak, J. C. PY. wb.	<i>mispeak</i> , w.
mis-spend, M. BUC.	<i>mispend</i> , J. D. W. C. wb.
mis-spender, AN.	<i>mispende</i> , J. wb.
misselto, A.	<i>misseltoe</i> , B. A. D.
	<i>misseldine</i> , B. A. H. D.
	<i>misletoe</i> , M. D. C. wb.
	<i>missletoe</i> , B. H.
	<i>misletoe</i> , BUC. <i>mistleto</i> , PY.
	<i>misleto</i> , Gregory's Dict.
	<i>mistletoe</i> , A. - J. D. W. C.
mistery, M. A. - F. <sup>3</sup> Rl 6.	mystery, M. <i>a trade</i>
com mixion, <sup>4</sup> w.	mixtion, w. B. <i>miston</i> , B. F.
mizzen, D. - W.	<i>mizen</i> , D. <i>missen</i> , D. <i>misen</i> , D.
mone, M. - B. - Rl 9.	moan, J.
mote, B. M. D.	moat, B. M. -

1 Why should L have a privilege denied to N?

2 Mis-spel is *mis-spelt* in every Dictionary which I have seen. One *l* is according to rule 25; but one *s* seems to be a mistake.

3 Fenning remarks on *mystery*, a trade, with *y*, and says it is improper.

4 Mixtion and com-mixion! w. †

5 Demeanour and misdemeanor! Johnson and Walker. †



- mohawk, D.  
 mold, B. BUC. wb - *shape*  
 molder, AN.  
 moldiness, wb.  
 molding, wb.  
 mole, M. D.  
 molehil? Rl 25.  
 molt, B. wb.  
 mony,<sup>1</sup> B. D.  
 monied, M.  
 morel, M. D. wb.  
 moresk, B. J. C.  
  
 mortar, B. Rl 18.  
 morris, B. M. J. W. Rl 20.  
 mosk, B.- D.- BUC. wb.  
  
 motly, B. M.  
 moslem, P.  
 mue, M. Rl 12.  
 muffler?  
 mulatto, M. wb.  
 muleteer, J. wb.  
 mullen, B. M. wb.  
 mum,<sup>2</sup> B.  
 mummery, B. J. M. D. W. wb.  
 munday, M.  
 mungrel, M. D. W. wb.  
 murder, B. M. see p. 252.  
 muscatel, wb.  
  
 musketeer, J. D. wb.  
 musket, J. wb.  
  
 musketo<sup>3</sup>
- mohock*, D.  
*mould*, B.- J.  
*moulder*, J.  
*mouldiness*, C.  
*moulding*, C.  
*mold*, B.  
*molehill*  
*moult*, B.  
*money*, J. D. B.  
*moneyed*, B. J. D. C.  
*morille*, M.  
*moresque*, Fr. *mores*, B.  
*morisk*, B. *morisco*, B.  
*mortar*, J.  
*morrice*, B. *morisco*, B.  
*mosque*, J. D. wb.  
*moschey*, M. =  
*motley*, F.  
*mussulman*, B. J. M.  
*mew*, M.-  
*muffler*, B. J.  
*mulattoe*,  
*muletier*, B. *muletto*, B.  
*mullein*, J. D.  
*mumm*, D.  
*mommery*, C. U. wb.  
*monday*, M.-  
*mongrel*, M.- D.  
*murther*, B. M.  
*muscadel*, M. *muscadin*, wb.  
*muscadine*, M.  
*musqueteer*, B. M. *musketier*,  
*muskit*, B. [BUC.  
*musquet*, B.  
*musketoe*, wb. *muskitto*, c.

<sup>1</sup> Bailey uses this form repeatedly, as of undoubted authority.

<sup>2</sup> All such words show the progress of the language towards simplicity.

<sup>3</sup> This word may have about fifty different forms. In Sparks's life of Ledyard, the plural occurs in *three* different forms. So little attention do our best writers pay to consistency and uniformity.

musketoon, J. D.  
 muslin, B. M. J. D.  
 mussel, B. = *a shell fish*  
 mustaches, M. J. D. W. Wb.  
 muster-role ? An.  
 Naker, B. Am. Jr.  
 nankeen, Wb.  
 nag, B.  
 narwal, Godman, Wb.  
 nave, J.  
 neal, M. J.  
 nectarin, B. Wb.  
 neck-cloth, Wb.  
 negro, Wb.  
 nedeful, B.  
 nep, B. J. M. Wb.  
 catnep, Biglow's Botany.

parsnep, J. D. B. M. S. J. S. Turton  
 turnep,<sup>1</sup> B. D. A. Turton's Lin.  
 B. folio, under *naphew*  
 neeptide, B.  
 net, B. M.  
 nib J. B.  
 nibler ?  
 neece, B.  
 nuel, B. M. J.  
 ny, o. Thos. More.  
 nich, Wb.  
 niter, Wb.  
 noisom, B.  
 noisomness, B.  
 nole, B.

*musquitto*, C. *muschetto*, B. fol.  
*muschetto*, B. M. *moschetto*  
*moschetto*, B. M. S. U. W.  
*moschetto*, Py. *musqueto*  
*musquito*, Sparks. *musquetoe*  
*musquetoon*, M. B.  
*musselin*, B. M.  
 muscle, Py. J.  
*mustachoes*, Wb.  
 muster-roll, B. J. Wb.  
*nacre*, B. *nacker*, B.  
 nankin, P.  
*nagg*, B.  
*narwhale*, J. *narewhale*, J.  
*nef*, J.  
 anneal, J. - M. -  
 nectarine, M. J.  
 neck-cloath, J.  
*neger*, Wb. *niger*, B.  
 needful, B. J.  
 nip, B. =  
 catnip, Wb. 12 mo  
 catmint, J. B. Wb.  
*cat's-mint*, M.  
 parsnip, B. M. W. F. Wb.  
 turnip, B. D. J. W. J. S. B. F. Wb  
*nepe*, B.  
 neeptide, B.  
*neat*, J. *nett*, Wb.  
*nip*, B. *neb*, J. B. -  
 nibbler, J.  
*neice*, B. J. niece, B. M.  
*newel*, J. -  
 nigh, J.  
*niche*, J. *nice*, B.  
*nitre*, B. J.  
 noisome, J.  
 noisomeness, J.  
*noul*, B. J. *noll*, J. - B.

<sup>1</sup> NÆP, Saxon, is RAPA, Lat.; and turnep is, according to the derivation, more correct than turnip.

jobbernole ?  
 nozzle, wb.  
 nubble,<sup>1</sup> J.  
 num, wb.—  
 nuisance, B. M. wb.—  
 numness, Buc. wb.  
 numscul ? Rl 25.  
 numscull, J. D.

nutgal ? Rl 25.  
 nutshel ? Rl 25.  
 nuzzle, B. J.  
 nursel, B. M.

nowl, M.  
 jobbernowl, B. J. Py.  
 nozle, J. F. nosle, B. F.—  
 knobble, B.—M.  
 numb, J. C.  
 nuisance, J. B. C. D.  
 numbness, J. D.  
 numbscull  
 numskull, J. W. C. Py. wb.  
 numbskull, numskul, H.  
 nutgall, J. wb.  
 nutshell, J. wb.  
 nustle, B. J. nousel, J.  
 nursle, J. nousle, B.

<sup>2</sup> In the same way, *k* before *n* should be universally rejected, as in this word by Johnson.

Oaf, B.

oke,<sup>1</sup> O.  
 ore, B. J. metal  
 ore, M. to row with  
 obay, B.  
 obaisance, An.  
 oblike, wb.  
 oker, B. M. J. H. Rls. 23 & 24  
 okerous ? An.

ochimy,<sup>3</sup> J.  
 cac-ochimy  
 odly, B. Rl 25.  
 odness, B.  
 offense,<sup>4</sup> wb.

auff, B. M. elf, B. M.  
 ouphe, J. C. ouph, F.  
 oak, J.  
 oar, B. M.  
 oar, J.  
 obey, B. M. J.  
 obeisance, M. J.  
 oblique, B. M. J.  
 ocher, wb. ochre, B. J.  
 ochreous, J. ocherous, wb.  
 ochrey, J. ochery, wb.  
 ochraceous, Say.  
 ochymy, ockamy, B.  
 cac-ochymy, J. †  
 oddly, wb.  
 oddness, wb.  
 offence, J. M. W.

<sup>1</sup> This is the only word that remains to be corrected, of all that were formerly spelt *o*, *a*, *k*; and this might yield to analogy, if *oak* was not too stiff to bend.

<sup>2</sup> *Od*, *odd*; *eg*, *egg*; *ad*, *add*; *eb*, *ebx*, &c. should follow *nag*, *nagg*; *jar*, *jarr*; *fur*, *furr*; *mar*, *marr*; *bun*, *bunn*; *bur*, *burr*, &c.

<sup>3</sup> *Ochimy* and *cac-ochimy*! Johnson and Walker. †

<sup>4</sup> *Offensive*, J. W. and *offence*, J. W. †

oil, J.  
oleander, J.  
olio, B. J. BUC. wb.  
okum ?

omber, B. M.  
ooze, J. × D. - wb.

sea-ooze, Py.  
oozy, B. wb.  
opaque, wb.  
opposit, wb. 12 mo  
deposit, wb. 4 to  
apposit, wb. 12 mo  
composit, wb. 12 mo  
reposit, wb. 12 mo  
exquisit, An.  
requisit, wb. 12 mo  
prerequisite, wb. 12 mo  
perquisit, wb. 12 mo  
ophthalmy, J. w.

orage,<sup>2</sup> B.

orgillous, B. - J. C.  
orison, B. M. C. W. wb.  
ordeal, M. B. C. W.  
orchester, wb.

orpin, B. M.  
ostrich, M. B. J. D. C.

ounce, B. C. *a beast*  
ozier, B. M. - wb.  
ospray, J. C. W.  
otherguise, C. W. wb.

*oyl*, J. M. O.  
*oliander*, wb.  
*oglio*, B. J.  
*oakum*, B. J. W. H. *oakham*, B. H.  
*okham*, B. oakam, B. H.  
*ombre*, B. J.  
*oose*, J. *owze*, B.  
*ouse*, D. J. *owse*, M. D. wb.  
*ouze*, B. M. *oaz*, B.  
*sea-oose*,<sup>1</sup> J. † w. †  
*ousy*, B. *oazy*, B. M.  
*opaque*, B. J. *opacous*, B. Lat.  
*opposite*, J.  
*deposite*, J.  
*apposite*, J.  
*composite*, w.  
*reposite*, w.  
*exquisite*, wb. 12 mo  
*requisite*, w.  
*prerequisite*, w.  
*perquisite*, w.  
*ophthalmie*, J.  
*ophthalmia*, B.  
*orrage*, C. erach, B. J.  
*orrach*, B. J. *orach*, H. B.  
*arrach*, B. *arrack*, J.  
*orgallous*, B.  
*oraison*, J.  
*ordael*, M. =  
*orchestre*, B. C. W.  
*orchestra*, B. C. W.  
*orpine*, J. C. W.  
*ostridge*, B. H. *ostrige*, M.  
*estrich*, A. C. O. *estridge*, C.  
*once*, D. = *onca*, Fr.  
*osier*, B. M. C. W.  
*osprey*, B. M.  
*othergates*, C. W.  
*otherguess*, C.

<sup>1</sup> Ooze and sea-oose! Johnson and Walker. ×

<sup>2</sup> See note on Couhage.

ouch, M. B. C.  
 overaw? aw, M.  
 overfal, J. C.  
 overhaul, M. C.  
 overspred, Wakefield  
 overvail, An. Rl 4.  
 vail, J.  
 unvail, J. W.  
 oul?  
 outlet? *houlet*, M. J.  
 oxid, P. Rls 6, 11. oxide, P.  
 oxigen, P. Rl 6.  
 oxidize,<sup>1</sup> P.  
 oister,<sup>2</sup> B.—A. M. BUC. H.—  
 roister, M. J.

*owch*, B.  
 overawe, J. C. W. awe, M.  
*overfall*, W.  
*overhale*, C. B. W.  
*overspread*, J.  
*overveil*, J. X W.  
 veil, =  
*unveil*, J. = W.  
 owl, B. J. M. C.  
 owlet, J. C. howlet, M.  
 oxyd, wb. oxyde  
 oxygen, C. *oxygene*  
 oxydize  
*oyster*, J.  
*royster*, A. Irving

1 So also oxidate, oxigenation, oxidation, oxidable, &c.

2 Like *boisterous*, hoist, foist, joist, moist.

Packet, J. C. B.  
 painim, B. W.  
 palankin, wb. O.  
 palet, wb. 12 mo  
 palish, M. C.  
 palfry, B. wb. 12 mo  
 palisade, J. B. C.  
 palmetto, J. C. wb.  
 palmister, B. M. A.—C.  
 palmistry, B. M. J. A.—C.  
 palsy, B. M. J. C.  
 palsied, B. J. C.  
 paltry, B. J.  
 pannel, B.  
 pansy, M. B. J. C. W.  
 tansy, M. D.  
 pantaloons, M.  
 pantoofle? Rl 24.  
 paradisical, wb.

*paquet*, M.—B.  
*paynim*, B.  
*palanquin*, B. M. J. C.  
*palankeen*  
*palette*, J. C. Fr.  
*paleish*, B.  
*palfrey*, B. M. J. C. W.  
*palisado*, J. = C.  
*palmeto*, H.  
*palmester*, A.  
*palmestry*, A.  
*palsey*, O.  
*palseyed*, O.  
*paultry*, B.  
 panel, J. C. see empannel  
*pancy*, B. J. C. W.  
 tanzy, D.  
 pantaloon, M. J. W. C.  
*pantoufle*, M. Fr. *pantoffle*, B. H.  
*pantofle*, M. BUC. C. W.  
*paradisaical*, P. Henderson  
*paradisiacal*, J. C. W.



parhelion, M. J. C. W.	<i>parelium</i> , M.— BUC. H.
parly ? like merry Rl 6.	<i>parhelium</i> , M. BUC. H.
parliment, like merriment	parley, B. J. W.
parsnep, see nep. M. J. BUC. C.	parliament, C. W.
parsly, B.	parsnip, M. BUC. W.
partridge, M.	<i>parsley</i> , B. J. C.
partare ? English	<i>partridge</i> , B.
partizan, M.	<i>parterre</i> , B. J. Fr.
pashaw, wb.	<i>partisan</i> , M. B. J. C.
pashawlic, wb.	bashaw, J. wb.
patacoon, M. J. B.— C. W.	pacha, P.
paten, C.—	<i>pattacoon</i> , M. B.
patteh, M. J. C.	<i>patin</i> , C.
parole, J. W.	<i>pattin</i> , M.
patrole ? An.	<i>parol</i> , C.
petrole ? An.	patrol, J. W. <i>patroul</i> , B.
pistole, <sup>1</sup> M. <i>a coin</i>	petrol, C. wb. <i>petroleum</i> , W.
panch, A.	<i>petroleum</i> , Lat. C.
paver, C. wb.	pistol, <i>a small firelock</i>
perch, B. M. J. C.	paunch, C.
peccary, wb.	<i>pavier</i> , B. J. M. C. <i>paviour</i> , O.
pedler, B. J. W.	<i>pearch</i> , M.—
peep, J.	<i>peccari</i> , P.
peer, B. C.—	<i>peddler</i> , W.— pedlar, M.
pelmel ? Rl 25.	<i>piep</i> , M. B.
penniless, B. J. C. W.	pier, C. <i>pear</i> , C.
pennipost	pellmell, B. J. C. W. wb.
penniroyal	<i>pallmall</i> , C. W.
penniweight, <sup>2</sup>	<i>pail mail</i> , W.
pensil, <sup>3</sup> B.	<i>pennyless</i> , P.
	penny-post, B.
	penny-royal, B. J.
	penny-weight, J.
	<i>pensile</i> , J. C. W.

<sup>1</sup> The *e* final is necessary, in these words, to preserve the true sound, and prevent *pistole* from becoming *pistol*.

<sup>2</sup> Like merciful, merciless, hardihood, &c. If these are written together, they should have *i*; if separate, *y*, as above.

<sup>3</sup> All words ending in *ile* pronounced short, might well spare the *e*, as *steril*, J. B. *indocil*, J. The omission of the *e* would prevent such contradictions as *docile* and *in-docil*! Johnson and Walker. †

peony, B. M. J. C. W.	<i>piony</i> , B. M. = C. W. <i>pinny</i>
peruke, B. BR.	<i>perruke</i> , B. M.
persimon, MX. sylva	<i>persimmon</i> , wb.
periscians, B, M. C.	<i>periscii</i> , B. C.
petrify, B. BR.	<i>petrefy</i> , <sup>1</sup>
petty, B.	<i>petit</i> , B. J. Fr.
phiz, B. D. C.	<i>phyz</i> , B. M. D. C.
phenix, D. C. W.	<i>phoenix</i> , B.
picaroon, J. D. C. W.	<i>pickaroon</i> , B. <i>pickeroon</i>
pickax, B.	<i>pickaxe</i> , J. BR. C. W.
pickeer, C.	<i>picqueer</i> , C.
picturesk, wb.	<i>picturesque</i> , D. wb.
pigmy, B.— J. C. W. wb. R16.	<i>pygmy</i> , B. wb. <i>pygme</i> , A.
pioneer, B. J. BR. C, W.	<i>pionier</i> , J. X B.
peek, B.	<i>pique</i> , Fr. B. M. J.
picket, B. M. D. C.	<i>piquet</i> , B. M. J. D.
pipperidge, D. wb.	<i>piperedge</i> , B. M.
	<i>piperidge</i> , BR.
pistach, D.	<i>pistacho</i> , M.
	<i>pistachio</i> , BR. J. B. C. W. wb.
	<i>pistachia</i> , D.
	<i>pistacchi</i> , Ital. <i>pistache</i> , Fr.
pix, D. BR. C. wb.	<i>pyx</i> , D. BR. M.
placard, D. M. B. J. BR. C.	<i>placart</i> , D. B. J. BR. C.
	<i>placaert</i> , B.
placket, B. M. J. D. C. W.	<i>plaque</i> , Fr. C.
plad, M.	<i>plaid</i> , J. C.
plane, <sup>2</sup> B.	<i>plain</i> , B.
	<i>plaine</i> , old form
plaster, M. D.— J. B, D. C.	<i>plaister</i> , B. D.
plot, J. D. <i>level</i>	<i>plat</i> , J. C.
platen, <sup>3</sup> B. M. J. D. B. C. wb.	<i>plattin</i> , P. <i>platine</i> , B. M.
pleasurable, J. see p. 230.	<i>pleasureable</i> , B.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 98 and 99.

Peripnumony, plurisy, pnumatics, and rumatism may drop the use-  
less *e* by Rule 24.

<sup>2</sup> These two forms are derived from the old form by omitting the *i*  
in one, and the *e* in the other. The case is similar with a very large  
number of words.

<sup>3</sup> The Printer's Grammar, published in New-York, by C. S. Van-  
Winkle, in 1818, has this word five times on page 160, spelt *plattin*;  
and five times on the opposit page, spelt *platen*!

pleget, B. M.	<i>pledget</i> , B. Br. D.
plethory, D. C.	<i>plethora</i> , D. C.
pliers, J. Br. D.—C.	<i>plyers</i> , B. C.
plow, <sup>1</sup> B.Br.D. wb. plou? Sax.	<i>plough</i> , Br. D. J.
unplowed, <sup>2</sup> J.	<i>unploughed</i>
plum, Br.—D. B. J. <i>a fruit</i>	<i>plumb</i> , B.=
plummer, D. B. C.	plumber, D. B. J. C.
plummet, D. J. C. wb.	plumb, D. <i>plumbet</i>
ply, D. Br.	<i>plie</i> , O.
poinant, M. B. Rl 24.	poignant, B. J. C.
poinancy, M. poinantness, B.	poignancy, J. C.
poize, <sup>3</sup> D. J. Br. C. see p. 266	poise, D.= B. W. C.
pole? <i>the head</i>	poll, B. J.
pole evil, B.	pollevil, D. J.
pole-ax, B.	pole-axe, C.
poltron, Br. D.	<i>poltron</i> , M. J. D.= W.
poltroonery	<i>potronry</i> , C. <i>poltronery</i> , M.
pontif, M. <sup>4</sup>	pontiff, B. J. C.
porringer, D. J. Br. C.	<i>porrenger</i> , M.
pontoon, <sup>5</sup> Br.	<i>ponton</i> , B. M. J. Br.= W.
porphyry, J. C. wb.	<i>porphyre</i> , J. C.
portmantle, M. D.	<i>portmanteau</i> , D. B. J. C. wb.
porcelane, M.	<i>porcelain</i> , B. J. W. C.
	<i>porcelan</i> , B.
porpus, D. Br. C.	<i>porpoise</i> , D. Br. J. C. <i>porpess</i> , wb
portray, B. J. D. C. wb.	<i>pourtray</i> , B. C.
portcullis, <sup>6</sup> J. D. C.	portcluse, J. D. C. <i>portcullice</i> , M

<sup>1</sup> The *gh* should be universally rejected, as an odious corruption, - but the *u* final would be better, as in *thou*; because *w* final is often merely the mark of long *o*, as in *know*. PLOU is right, if practice would permit.

<sup>2</sup> *Plough* and *unplowed*! Johnson and Walker, with their usual inconsistency!

<sup>3</sup> See counterpoize.

<sup>4</sup> Pontiff and pontificate, &c. contradict: altho the accent is on the *f*, in the derivative, one *f* of the primitive is rejected. This absurdity may be avoided by adopting the spelling of the excellent and judicious *Martin*, which is also in accordance with Rule 23.

<sup>5</sup> In all words of this form, OON is preferable. See Letter 49.

<sup>6</sup> PORTA, *a gate*, and CLUDO, i. e. CLAUDO, *I shut*. show the meaning of this word, and indicate the proper, tho not the common spelling.

posy, B. M. D. J. C.	<i>posey</i> , M.
postilion, B.	<i>postillion</i> , B. M. J. Br.
pottage, J. D.	<i>potage</i> , M. D.
potato, M. J. D. Br. C.	potatoe, B.
poultis, B. M. D.	<i>poultice</i> , J. B. C.
pouch, B.— Rl 8.	<i>powch</i> , B.
pouder, M. B. Rl 8.	powder, B.— J. <i>poulder</i> , c.
poze, J. C.	<i>pose</i> , Br: C. wb.
prance, B. J. D. C. Rl 3.	<i>praunce</i> , B. M.
prairy, wb.	<i>prairie</i> , Fr.
pratic, B. wb.	<i>prattic</i> , D. <i>pratique</i> , B. M. C.
preferable, B. J. B. H. see p.	<i>prattique</i> , D.
pretense, wb. [228	<i>preferrable</i> , B. Ab.= H.=
preterit, J. wb.	<i>pretence</i> , D. W.
primmer, B.	<i>preterite</i> , A.
like glimmer, simmer,	<i>primer</i> , <sup>2</sup> B. J. wb.
privilege, B. M. J.	<i>priviledge</i> , M.
prize, B. D. J. M.—	<i>prise</i> , B. D. M.
apprize, D. B.	<i>apprise</i>
comprize? An.	<i>comprise</i> , D. B.
reprize, B.	<i>reprise</i> , D. B.
surprize, B.	<i>surprise</i> , D. B.
enterprize, D. B.	<i>enterprise</i> , w.
overprize, w.	<i>overprise</i> ,
procede, An.	<i>proceede</i> , B. J. <i>proceede</i> , o.
procedure, B. J.	<i>procedure</i>
proceeding? An.	<i>proceeding</i> , J. †
precede <sup>3</sup>	<i>preceede</i>
preceding, P.	<i>preceeding</i>

<sup>1</sup> Primer, linen, polish, &c. show that in English, we are chiefly guided by accent, and not by quantity depending on single or double letters.

<sup>2</sup> Nothing is more evident than that all these words should follow the same analogy; and yet no Lexicographer has written them all either with z or s. Z is to be preferred in all words, where the sound requires it; otherwise we lose the use of this letter in the very case for which it was designed, i. e. *s hard*, *ezzard*, *zed*, or *z*.

<sup>3</sup> Ignorance has done all that it could do, to viciate our spelling, and produce contradictions without number and without reason. Witness the words above, and the others of the same family; but so glaring an error as *proceed* and *preceed*, *proceeding* and *procedure*, one would have thought might have been seen and avoided; and yet no Lexicographer has even appeared to know the fact. See *cede*.

profane, M.— B. J. wb. Rl 14	<i>prophane</i> , M.
profile, B. W. wb.	<i>pourfil</i> , B. M.
	<i>purfile</i> , B. <i>purfil</i> , A.
protractor, M. J. wb. Rl 18.	protractor, B. M.
puet, M. D. E. W. Rl 12.	<i>pewet</i> , M. J. D.— C. W.
pumpkin, B. M. D. Br.	<i>pompion</i> , B. D. C.
pumkin, wb. bumkin, M.	<i>pumpion</i> , J. D. Br.
pummel, B. Br. wb.	<i>pommel</i> , B. M. D. Br.— W.— C.
puny, B. J. wb. Rl 24.	<i>puisne</i> , B. J. wb.
purblind, M. C. wb.	<i>poreblind</i> , C. wb.
puncheon, B. J. D. wb.	punchion, B. M. D.
	<i>punchin</i> , B.
	<i>pourlieu</i> , <sup>1</sup> C.
	purleu, B. <i>purlieu</i> , Fr. B. wb.
purvue? vue? Rls 12 & 24.	purview, M. J. B. <i>purvieu</i> , M.
purslane, M. Rl 9.	<i>purslain</i> , B. M. J.
pur, C.	<i>purr</i> , D. J.
pursevant, B. M. Rl 24.	<i>pursuivant</i> , B. Wb. F.
purify, wb.	<i>purefy</i>
putrify, B. M. wb.	<i>putrefy</i> , M. J. wb.
pustle, B. M.	pustule, wb.
py, Rl 7.	pye, M. W. <i>pie</i> , B. J. wb.
seapy, Rl 7.	seapie, seapye, wb.
pybald, M. A.	<i>piebald</i> , J. W. C. wb.
	<i>pyebald</i> , C.

P before *s* and *t*, at the beginning of words, might advantageously be rejected. *Salm*, *tisan*, and *tisic*, would be better than the present strange and foreign forms of these, and the other words of the same family. Indeed *tisic* and *tisical* stand fairly in Johnson, and are for every reason to be preferred.

Gilchrist recommends the dropping of all superfluous letters.

<sup>1</sup> These words ought to be anglicized.

Quadril, wb.	<i>quadrille</i> , B. J. <i>quadrill</i> , wb.
quadruped, J. wb.	<i>qnadrupede</i> , B. M.
quarantin, wb.	<i>quarantine</i> , J. C.
	<i>quarantain</i> , J. C.
	<i>quarantaine</i> , B.
quaint, J. C.	<i>queint</i> , M.
quarterage, B.— J.	<i>quarteridge</i> , B.
quarry, C.	<i>quar</i> , C. <i>quarre</i> , C.
quarto, B.	<i>quarta</i> , B. =



queme, B. J. C.  
 query, J. C.  
 quinsy, J. C. wb.

quirk, J. B. C.  
 quota, J.

queem, B.  
*quære*, B. C. *quæry*, B.  
*quinsey*, B. M.  
*squinancy*, M. *squincy*, M.  
*querk*, M.— B.—  
*quoto*, O.

## REMARKS.

In words of variable spelling, *c* or *k* is always to be preferred to *qu*, because either of them is simpler than the aukward double character expressing a single sound. In orthography, simplicity and regularity are of all things most desirable. *Q* is little used, and of that little a part is obsolescent. Its use should be discouraged in every case, in which it is not quite necessary.

Rabbet, B. M. J. C. *a joint.*

rabbit, D. J. C. *a hare*  
 radish, J. Py. B. C.  
 racoon, ASH

ragoo, B. M. wb.  
 rally, B. rale? An.  
 rallery, B. M. wb. rallery?  
 rampart, wb.  
 ramparteer?  
 ranedeer, wb.—

ransom, B. M. wb.

rapter, c.

rareripe, wb.

rare, B. J. wb. *slightly cooked*

rarify? see p. 98 & 99.

ratlins, D.

rasberry, B. M. C. BUC.

raze, B. M. wb. see eraze

razure, c.

race, w. *to run*

razor,<sup>2</sup> M. B. W. BUC.

ratoon, wb.

recal, BUC.

*rabbet*, B. M. for both

*raddish*, wb.

*raccoon*, wb.

*rackoon*, M. B. W. C.

*ragout*, J. wb.

rail, B. railing, B.

railery, B. wb. *raillery*, J. W. Py

*rampert*, B. *rampire*, B.

*ramperteer*, B.

*raindeer*, D. C. W. wb.

*reindeer*, wb.

*ransome*,<sup>1</sup> J. W.

raptor, c.

rathripe, B. C.

*rear*, B. W. C. *rere*, B. J.

*rarefy*, w. *rarefie*, B.

*ratlins*, B. *rattlings*, B.

*ratlings*, B.

*raspberry*, J. C. *raspis-berry* M

*rase*, c. wb.

rasure, c.

rase, B.

*razor*, M.— B. BUC.

*ratoon*, B. W.

*recall*, B.

<sup>1</sup> Ransome and transom! Johnson.

<sup>2</sup> Razor and razourable! Johnson. X

rere, B. <i>hindmost</i>	rear, B.
reremouse, B. M. Py.	rearmouse, J. W. C.
rereward, B. J.	reermouse, J. F.
real, M. C. <i>a coin</i>	rearward, J. C.
reckless, J. wb.	<i>rial</i> , B. M. <i>ryal</i> , M.
recompense, w. c. wb.	<i>rechless</i> , B. <i>retchless</i> , B.
reconnoiter, c. wb.	recompence, B.
rede, B. J. C. <i>advice</i>	reconnoitre, B.
reddle, J. B. C. "a craon," B.	read, B. J. C.
redout, wb.—	<i>ruddle</i> , B.
reinstal, w.	redoubt, B.
rely, B. wb. ly, M.	reinstall, wb.
relic, M. A. wb.	<i>relie</i> , o. <i>lie</i> , <i>lye</i> , o.
renard, B. J. W. wb.	<i>relique</i> , M. B.
rencounter, J. B. A. wb.	<i>reinard</i> , B. BUC. <i>reynard</i> , o.
rendavoo? Rl 24.	<i>rencontre</i> , B. Fr.
renegade, B. w.	<i>rencountre</i> , A.
rennet, M.— B. W. wb.	rendezvous, wb. BUC. Fr.
repete, BUC.— compete, wb.	rendevous, B. BUC. A. M.
replier? An. denier	renegado, B. w.
reptil, <i>Lat. reptil-is</i>	<i>runagate</i> , w. wb.
republic, M.	runnet, B.— M. W.— wb.
resin, <sup>1</sup> BUC.— J.— C.—	repeat, BUC.
respit, B.— M. wb.	<i>replyer</i> , w. c. wb.
retale, detale, <sup>2</sup>	reptile, J. B.
	<i>republique</i> , M.=
	rosin, BUC. J. C.
	respite, M. B. W.
	retail, B. J. detail

<sup>1</sup> These two words have assumed a slight shade of difference in common practice. *Rosin* from the Pine, and *resin* from trees in general.

<sup>2</sup> This word is not introduced here as one in use, but as one that ought to be so. *Tale*, signifying a numeral account, reckoning, or number reckoned, is a Saxon noun from the verb *tellan*, to count. Hence to *retale* is to recount or reckon over again, as small dealers do with those articles which they purchase by *tale* and not by weight. To *retail*, (*retailer*, Fr.) means in English literally, to renew or replace 'that which terminates the animal behind!' *Detail* is under the same predicament. *Detale* [*de* and *tale*, from *tellan* to *tell*, Sax.] would be better.

N. B. This is plausible, but not correct. TAIL is from French *Tail-ler*, to *cut*. To *retail* is to sell by *cutting*, and a tailor is a *cutter* of clothes. Ed.

reve, B. F. W.	reeve, J. F.—
bereft, rest, reve, B. to be-	reave, J.
revelry, J. W. wb. [reave	revelrie, Fr.
restive, D.— B. BUC. wb.	restiff, <sup>1</sup> C. W. wb.
	resty, B. W. BUC. wb. raisty, B.
revery, D. J. W. wb.	reverie, D. Fr.
	resvery, M. BUC. BR. PY.
reversible, B. H. BUC.	reversible, D. J. C. F. PY. W.
conversible, J. D. C. F. B. PY.	reverseable, M. †
irreversible, <sup>2</sup> see p. 232.	irreversible, M. † B. † J. X D. X C. † H. X F. X PY. † BU. X
revocable, B.	revokeable, wb.
rapsody, <sup>3</sup> B. M. BUC. [worth	rhapsody, B.
rime, B.—M. wb. Turner, Bos-	rhime, B. M. BUC. rhyme, B. J.
ribbon, B. M. BUC. PY. D. W. wb.	riband, PY. D. J. A. W. wb.
see p. 48.	ribband, B. M. BUC.
	ribon, P. ruban, Fr.
riggle, <sup>4</sup> B. J. W. wb.	ribban, A. D.
rinse, M. J.	wriggle, J. W.—
risk, <sup>5</sup> J. W, BR. D.	rince, Fr.
ro, like go, to, no, so	risque, B. D. sea risque, J. X W.
	roe, W.

<sup>1</sup> Restiff and restifness! Walker. †

<sup>2</sup> This is a fair sample of the negligence of our Lexicographers, who all spell *conversible* right, and *irreversible* wrong, and contradict each other on the word *reversible*.

<sup>3</sup> Rh from the Greek ρ, could very well spare h, in every instance, as in *rapsody*. *Rime* is from the Saxon, and never had h. Ignorance confounded this word with the Greek ρυθμος, *rythmus*, but *rime* and *rhythm*, are different things. That very excellent work, the History of the Anglo Saxons, by Sharon Turner, gives R, I, M, E, and is followed by Bosworth's Saxon Grammar, which is also a work of the very highest character. *Retic*, *rumatism*, *rubarb*, *rinoceros*, &c. would soon become familiar, and appear better than the present forms.

<sup>4</sup> All words beginning with *wr*, might well follow the leading of this, and reject the *w*, as worse than useless, and a relic of barbarism. The early *riters* of the English language, as Chaucer, *rote* these words without W.

<sup>5</sup> Risk and sea-risque! Johnson and Walker. †

robin, PY, W.  
 rore, O. see p. 137.  
 ROLE, H. B. folio  
 roler, AN.  
 rocklo,<sup>1</sup> English  
  
 rost,<sup>2</sup> B. BUC.  
 rout, W. B. D. for both  
 rou, B. A. like *thou* Rl 8.  
 rouze, B. Rl 15.  
 roial ?  
 roialist ?<sup>3</sup>  
 ruful, W.— ru ? AN.<sup>4</sup>  
 rumb, B.— BUC.  
 rummage, C.—  
 runlet, B. wb.  
  
 runion ? AN.  
  
 runt, J.  
 rhyncops,<sup>5</sup> L. table  
 rincops ?

robbin, PY. †  
 roar, W. roor, B. roore, O.  
 roll, J. roul, B.  
 roller, B. J. rouler  
 roquelo, D.  
 roquelaure, D. Fr.  
 roquelaure, wb.  
 roast, B.— BUC.  
 route, A. & W. distinguish  
 row, C.  
 rowze, M. rouse, M. W. Rl 8.  
 royal, J.  
 royalist, &c.  
 rueful, J. W. wb. rue, J. W.  
 rhumb, B. BUC. rhomb, B.  
 rumage, C.  
 rundlet, B. C. D. wb.  
 roundlet, B.  
 runnion, B. D. C.  
 ronion, J. B. Ab. C.—  
 ront, J.  
 rynchops, L. TURTON, D. wb.  
 rhynchops, CUVIER

1 If this word is used, it should be translated, but the *cloke* is out of fashion, and if the word was not in our spelling books, it might be dropped entirely. It is no part of our language.

2 Like *post, most, host, gost*.

3 There is no good reason why the antiquated *y* should be retained in these words. We might as well write *rejoyce, invoyce*, as *loyal* and *royal*. The *y* is no longer used in the French original. See note, p. 209.

4 The only reason why we do not write AW, OW, EW, AX, AY, EY, RU, RO, RY, LY, and many others, instead of *owe, ewe, eye, rue, roe*, &c. is that the words thus written, would look too short! AW, AX, AY, WO, and others are found in good authors, and indeed begin to be common. Success to the whole, and a rapid progress in the high road of simplification!

5 Rhyncops. Linne printed this word right in his *table*, and wrong in his description; and the misprinted form is copied by Dr. Turton, Webster and others. *ριζ κοπτω*, razor bill is the etymon; and besides the misprinted form leads to a false pronunciation of the second syllable, like *chops*. A better spelling would be RINCOPS, omitting the *h* altogether, which Cuvier repeats. See CUTWATER in Webster's 4th Dictionary.

ry<sup>1</sup>  
ry-grass ?

rye, J. M. *rie*, J.  
rye-grass

<sup>1</sup> Y is the proper terminating letter insted of IE or YE, I, OE or EY. Rls 7 and 11.

sachel,<sup>1</sup> J. wb.  
sadler ? An. pedler, w.  
saffron, B. J. wb.

sailer, J. = wb. Rl 18.  
sanfoin, P.

salad, J. - H. wb.

salic, wb.  
saphire, M.  
silic, Eng.  
salep, c. - wb.  
salsify, J. D.  
saltpeter, wb.  
sassafras, wb.

sampler, w. wb.  
see example  
sandarac, wb.

santer, B. -  
sarse, B. M. J.  
sarsenet, B. M. .  
satire, J. BUC.  
satirical, J.  
satirize, J.  
satirist, J.  
satin, B. M. J.  
savanna, J. Py. B. wb.  
savans,<sup>2</sup> P.

satchet, B. J. M. wb.  
saddler, B. wb. see babler  
*saffurn*, o. *safforn*, B. fol.  
*zaffren*, B. *zafren*, B.  
sailor, B. wb.  
*sainfoin*, M. J. wb.  
*saintfoin*, B. *sainfain*, s. wb.  
sallad, B. M. *sallet*, o.  
*sallet*, B. M. D. J. H.  
*salique*, Fr.  
sapphire, J.  
*silique*, Fr.  
*saloop*, c. wb.  
salsifie, B.  
saltpetre, J.  
*saxafras*, B. M. BUC.  
*saxifras*, M. BUC. *saxifrage*, M  
*samplar*  
*exemplar*  
sandaric. BUC. *sandarack*, H.  
*sandarak*, D. J. *sandarach*, D  
*saunter*, J. M.  
*sarce*, M. *serse*, B. *seurse*, B.  
sarcenet, M. J.  
*satyr*, B. - BUC.  
*satyrical*, B.  
*satyrize*, M. *satyrise*, B.  
*satyrist*, B.  
sattin, B. BUC. *satten*, B. M.  
*savannah*, P. *savana*, M. B.  
*sçavans*, B.

<sup>1</sup> T before *ch* is a Norman corruption which deserves to be purified, as in *attach*, *techy*, *rich*, *such*.

<sup>2</sup> Bailey's folio gives *sçavans* as we now use it. I have not found it in other dictionaries.



sausage, M. B.	<i>saucidge</i> , B. M.
savior, wb.	<i>saviour</i> , M. B.
savor, wb. wb. see p. 250.	<i>savour</i> , M. B.
sawyer, <sup>1</sup> wb.	<i>sawer</i> , J.
scalade, wb.	scalado, B. escalade
scallop, J. C. Py. see escalop	scollop, C. B. Py.
scate, J. B.	<i>skate</i> , J.
scepter, M. B.	<i>sceptre</i> , J.
skeleton, M.	<i>sceleton</i> , M. B. <i>sceletus</i> , B.—
skeptic, J.—M.	sceptic, M.—J.
skedule ?	schedule
skeme ?	scheme
skirrous, wb.	<i>schirrus</i> , B Py. <i>scirrhous</i> , C. B.
	<i>schirrous</i> , Py. <i>schirrhus</i> , BUC.
	schirrosity, Py.— <i>scirrosity</i> , Py
skirrosity ?	scissars, J. C. scissor, J. C.
scissors, <sup>2</sup> Py.	sizers, J. C.
	<i>cissor</i> , C. <i>cisers</i> , B.
	<i>cizar</i> , C. <i>cisars</i> , B.
sconce, Py. B. J. wb. Rl 13.	<i>skonce</i> , J.
scot, wb. <i>to stop a wheel</i>	<i>skatch</i> ; J. M. BUC. <i>skotch</i> , BUC.
	<i>scoat</i> , Py. <i>scotch</i> , Py.
scoul, B. M. BUC.	<i>scowl</i> , B. M. BUC.
scouling, B.	<i>scowling</i>
scour, B. M.	<i>scowr</i> , B. M.
scranch, B.	<i>scaunch</i> , O.
rather cranch	<i>craunch</i> , O.
scraul, BUC.	<i>scrawl</i> , B. M. J BUC. <i>scrall</i> , B. M.
scrauler, An.	<i>scrawler</i>
scream, M. B. Rl 13.	<i>skream</i> , B. M.
screen, B. M. J. = Rl 13.	<i>skreen</i> , B. M. J.
scrofula, B. J. Py. Rl 14.	<i>scrophula</i> , B. = [evil.
scrofulous, Py. M. wb. small	<i>scrophulous</i> , wb. under kings-

1 Like lawyer and bowyer.

2 The worst way is the most common in practice. Rules 20, 15 18 require *sizers*, which Johnson gives. If it is said that this spelling will confound it with *sizers*, with *i* long, we may reply that the accent determines the meaning, which is always known to a speaker, and consequently may be to a reader. The letters p, o, l, i, s, h are never mistaken in a phrase or sentence. Thus we may say, 'The *polish* of the *sizers* is high. The *Polish* universities have no *sizers*. The *sizers* cut well. The *sizers* serve tables.'

scrole, An. Rl 13.	scroll, B. M. Py.
sculk, B. J. M. Py. Rl 13.	<i>skulk</i> , B. J. = Py.
scull, <sup>1</sup> B. M. J. Py.	<i>skull</i> , B. J. = M. Py.
scullcap, wb.	<i>skullcap</i> , J. = Py.
sculcap, Rl 25.	<i>skulcap</i>
scullery, B. M. Py. wb.	<i>skullery</i>
to scum, J.—scummer, M J.	to skim, J. skinmer, M.
scurrilous, B. M.	<i>scurrillous</i> , N.
searisk, Py. E.	searisque, J. × Py. risk, J. +
sea-ooze, Py. E.	sea-oose, J. × ooze, J. †
searcloth, M.	<i>searcloath</i> , J.
secresy, M. Buc. Rl 20.	<i>secrecy</i> , E.
segar, English, P.	<i>cigar</i> , Spanish, wb.—
senior, E. A. wb.	seignior, M.
seniorage, A. wb.	seigniorage, M E.
seniory, E. A. wb.	seigniory, M. E. signory, J E.
seize, <sup>2</sup> B. J. C. Buc. seizin, J. C.	<i>sease</i> , B. <i>seise</i> , Buc. <i>seisin</i> , B. E.
seizure, B. Buc. seized	<i>seisure</i> , Buc. <i>seised</i> , B.
selander, B. M. Buc.	sellander, M. selliander, M.
	solander, M. sellender
senā, B. Buc.	senna, B. E. A. <i>senie</i> , A.
seneca, A. Rl 13.	seneka, wb. sm. <i>senega</i> , A.
sentinel, B. J. w.—	centinel, B.
	<i>centry</i> , B. J. <i>sentry</i> , B. J.
sepulcher, wb. 12 mo.	sepulchre, B.
sepulker ?	
seralio ? Rl 24.	seraglio, B. E.
sere, <sup>3</sup> E. <i>dry</i>	seer, C.
sergeant, <sup>3</sup> w. serjant ?	serjeant, w. under <i>quoif</i>
shab, <sup>4</sup> A. eb ? ad ?	shabb, M. ebb, P. add, P.
shaddoc	shaddock, wb.
sheathe, <sup>5</sup> M. A. w. wb.	sheath, w, wb.

1 Scull. In all dictionaries both ways, with the same definition.

2 Seize and seisable! Bailey folio.

3 See note at p. 213, and Letter 44.

4 Words of more than THREE letters, often drop the double finals. All these double letters are useless, and nearly all that exceed THREE LETTERS are corrected in general practice.

5 The *e* is necessary to soften the sound of *th*, but I do not find *un-sheathe* in any dictionary except Ash. See *wreathe*.

- unsheathe, A.  
 sherd, A.  
 shamade, BUC.  
 shamoy, M. B. BUC.  
  
 shanker, B. M. J.  
 sheer, B. J.  
 sheers, J. C.  
 shark, M. A.  
 sheet, M. A. *a rope*  
 sheriffalty, M.  
 show, J. — E. —  
 shipwrack, M.  
 shock, J. A.  
 shore, B. M. E. BUC.  
 shole, Saxon, BUC.  
 shote, A. wb.  
 shoveler, B. M. A. wb. see p. 225  
 shred,<sup>1</sup> M. J. E. A.  
 shriek,<sup>2</sup> A.  
 shrilness, Rl 25.  
 shroud, B. J. E. A.  
 shrude? An.  
 shuttlecork?<sup>3</sup>  
  
 sibilant, Py. J.  
 sibilation, Py. B. J.  
 sicamore, A. J.  
  
 sillabub, B. M. C.  
  
 simily Rl 24.  
 sinar, M. B. J. — F. C. E.  
  
 unsheath, J. W. A. M. wb.  
 shard, J. M. sheard, B. J.  
 chamade, BUC. —  
 chamois, J. A. shamois, J. M.  
 shammy, A. E.  
 chancre, J.  
 shear, B. M. J.  
 shears, B. J. X M. C.  
 shirk, M. A.  
 sheat, A.  
 shrievalty, B.  
 shew, J. E.  
 shipwreck, A. E.  
 shough, J. wb.  
 shoar, M.  
 shoal, J.  
 sheat, B. A. shoot, M. saut, B.  
 shoveller, J. M.  
 shread, B. M.  
 shrike, A.  
 shrillness, E.  
 shrowd, M. E. A.  
 shrewd, M.  
 shuttlecock, M. E. *skittlecock*,  
 shittlecock, M. J. E. [J.  
 sibillant, N.  
 sibillation, N.  
 sycamine, J. *sycamore*, B.  
 sycamore, J.  
 syllabub, J. *sillibub*, B. M. J. —  
 sillibauk, B.  
 simile, B. E.  
 symar, P. *samar*, H. M.  
 chimmar, B. M. *cymar*, B. F. C.  
 chimere, C. *simarr*, M. [J. W.

<sup>1</sup> All words in *ea* sounded short, should be corrected like shred, ded, red, led, tred. Nothing but courage is wanted, for old books are abundant authority, for this correct spelling.

<sup>2</sup> *Shreke* would be preferable.

<sup>3</sup> Shuttlecock. Under this word ASH spells *battledore* with the final *e*, as suggested at page 245.

simnel, J. BUC. wb.  
 simonical, BUC. wb.  
 siphon, B. M. J. wb.  
 sirloin, A. J. W.  
 sirname, M. B. BUC. i. e.  
 sire name, M.  
 siren, B. J. A. wb.  
 sirius, B. J. A. wb.  
 sirup, B. J. wb.  
 sithe,<sup>1</sup> B. M. J. BUC. A.—  
 site, M. J.  
 skain, B. M. wb. scane?  
  
 skue, M. J. A. Py. wb.  
 skilful, M. Py. wb.  
 skillet, M. Py. wb.  
 skink, B. M.  
  
 skir, B. A.  
 slant, B. J.  
 slat, A. wb.  
 slavonian, wb.  
 slay, M. J. BUC. *in weaving*  
  
 slazy?  
  
 sled, B. J.<sup>2</sup>  
 sley, wb.  
 slick, B. A.  
 sliness,<sup>3</sup> B. J.  
 slobber, M. J. wb.  
 sluice, B. M. wb.  
 smallage, B. M. J.  
 smalness, J.

*cimar*, C. BUC. *samarr*, M.  
*simare*, B. E.  
 cimnel  
 simoniacal, A. J.  
*syphon*, J. wb.  
*surloin*, P. N.  
 surname, J. A. M.  
  
*syren*, A.  
*syrius*  
*syrup*, B.—A. *sirop*, J. A.  
*sythe*, M. BUC. *scythe*, B. M.  
*scite* N.  
*skain*, B. M. J. wb.  
*skegn*, B. *skaine*, B.  
*skew*, M. A. Py. wb.  
 skillfull, O.  
*skellet*, M. BUC.—  
*scincus*, Lat.  
*skinc*, *scink*, *scinc*  
*skirre*, J. A. *skirr*, A. wb.  
*slaunt*, O.  
*sloat*, B. J. A.  
 sclavonian, P.  
*sley*, B. J. A. wb. *slaie*, B. J. wb.  
*sleave*, J. wb.  
*sleazy*, B. M. J. A. wb. *sleezy*, J.  
*sleasy*, A. SILESIA  
 sledge, B.  
 sleigh, P.  
 sleek, J. A.  
 slyness, F.  
 slabber, M. J. *slaver*, M. J.—  
 sluice, J. wb.  
 smellage, wb.  
 smallness, B.

<sup>1</sup> Johnson specially prefers *sithe*.

<sup>2</sup> In *sledde*, the original Belgic word, there is no g.

<sup>3</sup> An error occurred in this word at page 274. Strike out the words "no author," and "except sliness." The addition of Fenning's authority, makes the correction necessary.

- smirk, B. J. wb.  
 smirky  
 smoke, B. M. J. A.  
 snath, wb. *a sithe handle*  
 sneeze, B. A. J. sneze? p.250.
- snub, M. H. J.  
 so,<sup>1</sup> B. *a pail or tub*  
 socage, M. wb.  
 sole, M. Buc.  
 soke, B.- M.-  
 sope, B.- M.- J. Buc.-  
 soder, A.- J. Bible
- soil, B. J.  
 soop, B.- M. wb. Buc. Rl 24.  
 soot, B. Py. wb.  
 sooty, Py. wb.  
 to southe, Py.  
 sophomore, P. soph, Py. J.  
 sorel, M. Py. *a buck*  
 to souse, J. souze?  
 souse, J. the noun  
 sour, M. J.  
 sowl, *Saxon*  
 soe, wb. sow, M. J. *to stitch*  
 spacious, M. J.  
 specter, wb.  
 spermacety? Rl 24.  
 spigot, J. wb. like bigot  
 spue, M. A.  
 spinage, B. M. J. Buc. wb.  
 spinel, J. wb.- spinell, P.  
 spinnet, J. wb.  
 spiritous,<sup>2</sup> J. wb.  
 splint, M. J.
- smerk*, B. M. J. wb.  
*smerky*, J.  
*smoak*, A. O.  
*snead*, B. *sneath*, B.  
 snese, A. C: *sneese*, J.  
*neeze*, A. *neese*, J. A.  
*snib*, J. *sneb*, J. *sneap*, J.  
 soe, J. *soa*, B. *sow*, M.  
 soccage, M. J. wb.  
*soal*, O.  
*soak*, J.  
 soap, J.= see J's preface.  
 sodder, B. M. Buc. wb.  
 solder, J.-B. M. Buc. wb. unsol-  
*soyl*, B. M. [der, M.  
 soup, Fr. wb.  
*sut*, wb.  
*sutty*, wb.  
*sooth*, B. Py.  
 sophimore, wb. 12 mo  
 sorrel, M. Py. *a plant*  
*sowce*, J.  
*souce*, B. M.  
*sowr*, M. J.  
 soul, P.  
*sew*, M.- J.-  
*spatious*, M.  
*spectre*, J. H.  
 spermaceti, *parmacety*, C.  
 spiggot, M. H. Buc.  
*spew*, M. J. wb.  
 spinach, J.=  
 spinelle, P. *espinel*, wb.  
*spinet*, J. M. Buc.  
 spirituous, J. wb.  
 splent, M.

<sup>1</sup> See note on *hoe*.

<sup>2</sup> To the euphony of *spiritueux*, we seem to owe this word, which, after all has nothing to recommend it in preference to our English derivative *spiritous*.



spirt, <sup>1</sup> M. J. wb. like squirt	spurt, M. J. wb. =
sponge, B. M. J. = Buc. wb. -	sponge, J. A. wb.
spunk, M. J. = A. wb.	sponk, J. A. wb.
spred, - Wakefield, o.	spread, J.
sprite, J. wb.	spright, M. J. wb. sprete, A.
spite, M. J.	spight, J. spyte, J. o.
despite, <sup>2</sup> M. wb.	despight, M.
springhalt, J.	stringhalt, J.
sprout, wb.	sprowt, o.
sprue, wb.	sprew
spue, B.	spew, B. W.
squobble, B. A.	squabble, M.
squall, M. J. A.	squawl, M. J. A. squeal, wb.
squamous, J.	squameous, M. squamose, A.
squeel	squeal, M. J.
squil, M.	squill, J.
stadle, J - see babler	siaddle, J.
stale, J. a handle	stele, C. J. steale, B.
staid, M. J. sober	stayed, M. J.
staid, J. wb. participle	stayed, <sup>3</sup> P.
stair, <sup>4</sup> J.	stayer, o.
stake, Buc. wb.	steak, B. Buc. J.
stanch, B. J. C, wb.	staunch, o. C. J.
unstanchd, M.	unstaunched, J.
stationery, see p. 58.	stationary
stedfast, B. M. J. Buc. wb.	steadfast, J. wb.
stedfastness, W. R. J. wb.	steadfastness, J. wb.
sted, J. wb.	stead, J. wb.
unstedfast, An.	unsteadfast, M. X J.
steddy, wb. Creech, p. 177.	steady, wb.
stelth, wb.	stealth, wb.
step ? a plain	stepp, wb. steppe, P.

<sup>1</sup> A small class of words vary between *e, i, u, o*, before *r* and another consonant, as spirt, spurt; whirl, whorl; smirk, smerk; quirk, querk; sturk, stirk. I have preferred the *i*, which will unite most of these words in one form.

<sup>2</sup> *Ight* is obsolescent: *ite* is better.

<sup>3</sup> These two words are the same.

<sup>4</sup> See note at page 34, No. 22.

steril, <sup>1</sup> B. M. J. A. wb.	sterile, P.
stint, B. M.— J. wb.	<i>stent</i> , M. P.
stigian, A.	stygian, B. A.— wb.
stile, B. M.—J.A. <i>a passage</i>	style, M.
stile, <sup>2</sup> B.— M.J.A. <i>a manner</i>	style, J.— M.—
steelyard, A.	stilliards, A.
stilness, M.	stillness, J.
stiptic, M. stiptick, J.	styptic, B. <i>styptick</i>
stirk, A.	<i>sturk</i> , M. J.
stirup ? like sirup	stirrup, B. M. J. <i>stirrop</i> , A.
stote, B. M. Py.	stoat, B. M. J. Py. wb.
stomp, wb. <i>of the foot</i>	stamp, <i>a print</i>
stony, wb.	stoney, wb.
strait, M. c. wb.— J.	straight, <sup>M.B.J.</sup> wb. <i>streight</i> , <sup>M.</sup>
straitway, M. wb.	straightway, J.
strap, J. wb.	<i>strop</i> , A. wb.
streke, M. J. wb.	<i>streak</i> , P. J.
stroke, M. BUC. J.	<i>stroak</i> , B. M. BUC. A.
strole, B.	<i>strowl</i> , J. <i>stroll</i> , M. J.
strow, J. wb.	<i>strew</i> , M. J. <i>straw</i> , J. wb.
stupify, <sup>3</sup> J. wb.	stupefy, wb.
subtract, B.— M.— J.	<i>subtract</i> , M. W.— J.— wb.—
subtraction, M.—	<i>subtraction</i> , M. J. prefers
subtil ? An.	subtile, B. = M. J. wb.
subtilly, wb. subtly, J.	subtle, B. M. J.
subtilty, J.	subtilely, J. wb.
succedent, B. X	subtlety
succede ?	succedent, An.
succedaneous, J.	succeed, B. X J. X <i>succede</i> , o.
suction, <sup>4</sup> J. wb.	sucktion, suck

<sup>1</sup> This word has not had the *e* final for a century, till some late authors attempted to revive it. It is better omitted, in all this class of words, and then the *primitivus* and *derivativus* will agree, as fertil, fertility; steril, sterility; activ, activity; civil, civility.

<sup>2</sup> There is no need of a distinction in these words; but if any is admitted, it should be *style*, steps into a field, from *στολος*, a pillar, and *stile*, a pen, or manner of writing, Lat. *stilus* or *stylus*. Johnson does not distinguish these two forms, but prefers *style*, for the steps into a field.

<sup>3</sup> Stupify and stupefaction! Johnson. X

<sup>4</sup> K might be universally rejected, in compounds before a consonant, as here in *suction* from *suck*; so *sucling*, *tacling*; *sucle*, *tacle*.

- suet, M. J. wb.  
 sue, M. wb.  
 sugary, w.  
 sum, B. M.  
 suiter, J. wb.  
 sute, B. M. A. H. C. Rl 24.  
 suitable, M.  
 unsuitable, M.  
 sulfur? *Lat. Virg.*  
 sumac, wb.  
  
 summer, wb.  
 summerset, J. wb.  
 superintendent, C. Py.  
 superviser, M.  
 supreme, B. M. wb.  
 surfit? Eng.  
 surfiter?  
 surcingle, M. C. Py.  
 surprize, B. M. J. wb.  
 surtoot, B. M. Rl 24.  
 surveyer, M. Rl 18.  
 survue? Rl 24.  
 suspense, C. Py. wb.  
 sutler, B. J. Py. wb. see babler  
 swadling, M. see babler  
 swob, wb.  
 swobber, B. J. C. wb.  
 swale, B. M. J. C.-  
 swath, Py. C. wb.  
 sward, Py. wb.  
 swomp, M.  
 sweetbrier, Py. wb.  
 brier, J. wb.  
 swosh, wb.  
 swepe, B. M. *well-pole*  
 swop,<sup>2</sup> B. M. J. C.- Py. wb.
- sewet*, M.  
*sew*, O.  
 suggary!<sup>1</sup> J. 1st abr. fol. & q.  
*summ*, B. M.  
*suitor*, M. J. wb.  
*suit*, J. M.  
*suitable*, M.  
 unsuitable, J.  
 sulphur, wb. *Lat.*  
 sumack, B. sumach, J.  
*summage*, M.  
*sommer*, O.  
 somerset summersaut, J. J. =  
 superintendant, wb.  
 supervisor, M. Py. wb.  
*supream*, O.  
 surfeit, M. Py. Fr.  
 surfeiter, Py. wb.  
*sursengle*, M.  
*surprise*, M. Py.  
 surtout, M. J.  
 surveyor, M. wb.  
 survieu, J.  
*suspence*, B.  
*suttler*  
 swaddling, C. Py.  
 swab, C. Py. wb.  
 swabber, B. M. J. C. Py.  
 sweal, B. = M. = J. = wb.  
*swarth*, B. *swatch*, Py. C.  
 swerd, B. M. sord, wb.  
 swamp, J. M. = Py. C.  
 sweetbriar, J. X C.  
 briar, wb.  
 swash, J. Py. C.  
 swipe, M. sweep, wb.  
 swap, B. M. J. C. Py. wb.

<sup>1</sup> This strange word is not a misprint, for J. quotes *Spenser* as his authority for doubling the g, and gives no other form.

<sup>2</sup> After W, a often assumes the sound of o; and the instances above, show that spelling follows pronunciation, and tends to obviate anomalies.

silph, B. Rl 6.	<i>sylph</i> , C. Py. wb.
silvan, c. py. Rl 6.	sylvan, c. py.
syncopy ? Rl 24.	syncope, M.
synonims ?	synonymes, c. CRABBE
sinonims, <sup>1</sup>	synonimes, J. preface
	synonyms, wb. TAYLOR
	synonima, F.
synonimy	synonymy, C. Py. <i>synonym</i> , c.
synonimous, F, w. under hum	synonymous, Py. <i>synonimous</i>
<p><sup>1</sup> Sinonim, sinonimous, sillable, sistem, &amp;c. want nothing but authority to make them better than the present forms. It is hoped that the good sense of scholars will follow the leading of general practice, and substitute I for Y generally, in the middle of words. The simplest form will ultimately prevail.</p>	
Tabify, M. T.	<i>tabefy</i> , B. Py.
tabret, M. P. C. wb,	taber, M. taboret, wb. taborine
	tabor, M. wb. taborin, wb. [F.
	tabour, M. Py. tabourine, Py. c.
tabard, M. Py. c.-	taberd, M. Py. c.
tacmahac	tacamahaca, B.
	tacamahac, M. wb.
tabelion ?	tabellion, M. F.
tach, M. Py. D. wb.	tache, B. Py. M. H. wb. <i>tatch</i> , B. Py
attach, w. detach, w.	<i>attatch</i> , <i>detatch</i> N.
tafrail ? <i>the aft rail</i>	tafferel, B. M. J. C. wb.
	taffarel, A.
taffety, B. M. wb.	<i>taffeta</i> , Py. c. wb.
	<i>taffata</i> , c. <i>taffyte</i> , F.
tailor, B. M. C. wb.	taylor, wb.
talc, c. wb.	talck, wb. talk, c.
talcose, P.	talky, c. talcky, wb.
talness, c.	tallness, B. wb.
tamborin, wb.	tambarine, B. M. H. D.
	tamborine, tambourine, c.
	tambourin, D.
tan, M. wb.	<i>tann</i> , M.
tomkin, B. M.	tampkin, F. tamkin, c. wb.
	tampin, M.
tapistry, M. B.	tompion, B. M. F. <i>tampion</i> , M. F.
	tapestry, M. B. F. C. wb.

- tar, M. F. wb.  
 tartar, M. B. wb.  
 tarif, wb.  
 tarpaulin, B. H.  
  
 tarve, wb.  
 tarsel, B. C. wb.  
  
 tassel, B. M. C. F.— D. wb.  
 tatler, D. U. P. R1 25.  
 tatterdemalion, c.  
 tant? An. like pant, chant  
 taudry, B. M.— H.  
 teaze, B. M. wb.  
 teasing, E.  
 teazel, M.  
  
 techy, B. M. C. wb.  
 ted, M. wb.  
 tenant, B.— M. wb.  
 tether,<sup>2</sup> B.— F. wb.  
 terras, M.  
  
 tint, F. wb.  
  
 tenet, F. wb.  
 tension, M. BUC. H. WR.  
 contension, M.  
 in-attension
- tarr, M.  
 tartre, M. Fr.  
 tariff, M. F. wb.  
 tarpawling, B. M. H. F.  
 tarpauling, M.  
 tave, wb.  
 tassel, B. M. C.— D. tercel, c.  
 tiercel, B. M. D.  
 tossel, Br. F.  
 tattler, H.  
 tatterdemallion, M. wb.  
 taunt, B. M. wb.  
 tawdry, B. M. F. C. wb.  
 tease, B. M. E. X wb.  
 teasing  
 teasel, M. C. wb.  
 tassel, B. D. C.  
 teasil, B. tazel, c.  
 tetchy, F. touchy, F.  
 tede, M.  
 tenent, B. M.  
 tedder, B. F.— wb.—  
 tarrace, D. M.  
 terrace, B. M. H. C. wb.  
 tarras, B. D. H. terrass, B. M. H.  
 tarrass, M.  
 teint, B. M. wb. teinte, Fr.  
 tinct, Br. F. taint, c.<sup>3</sup>  
 tenent, M.  
 tention  
 contention, M. BUC. C. WR.  
 in-attention, H. WR. C.

<sup>1</sup> In all variable words of this form, *z* or *s*, the *z* is preferred by Rule 15. Most of those dictionaries which insert *s* in the stock, show *z* under other words. See note at page 27, for a small sample of these very common inconsistencies.

<sup>2</sup> This is like *burden*, *burthen*; *murder*, *murther*, and the vulgar *furder*, *further*; the Saxon *THORN* comes into English with *th* or *d*.

<sup>3</sup> Here again, as in many other cases, leaving out the variable letters of three different forms, makes the word write according to general rules.



distension, c.	distention, M. BUC. C. WR.
co-extension, M. BUC. H. C. BR.	extention
retension? An.	retention, M. H. C. WR. WB.
intension, M. BUC. H. C.	intention, M. WR.
detension, M.	detention, M. BUC. H. C. WR.
sustension?	sustentation, P.
pretension, C. M. BUC. H. WR.	pretention
portension, C. WR.	portention
abstension, An.	abstention, WR. C.
obtension, WR.	obtention
tenon, F. C. WB.	<i>tennon</i> , WB.
tendril, c.	<i>tendrel</i> , M.
terce, M. F. C.	tierce, M. J. F. C. <i>teirs</i> , M.
terrier, B. F. C. WB.	<i>tarrier</i> , B. F. C.
terrify, <sup>1</sup> B. M. C. WB.	<i>terrefy</i> , B.
tesselated, B. F.	<i>tessellated</i> , J.
theater, B. M. WB.	<i>theatre</i> , B. M.
theocracy, M. Rl 20.	<i>theocracy</i> , M.
thil, B. Rl 23.	<i>thill</i> , M.
thime, F.	thyme, F.-
tho, M. WB. Rl 23.	<i>though</i> , M. WB.
thole, C. WB.	<i>thowl</i> , B. M. C.
thraldom, B. M. D J BR. C. Rl 25	thralldom
thrash, M. F.- C. WB. Rl 24.	<i>thresh</i> , B. M. F. C.
thred, WB. Rl 23.	thread, M. F.
thret, WB. Rl 23.	threat, M. F.
throster, M.	throwster, M. F. C. WB.
throte? An. Saxon	throat, M.
throttle, M. F.	throatle
thru?	through, M.
thrum, M. C. WB.	<i>thrumb</i>
thum, WB.	thumb, M. C. WB.
ticken, F. WB. so stocken	ticking, F. WB. stocking
tiger, M. C.- WB.	<i>tyger</i> , c.
ty? An.	tye, M. tie, M. WB.
unty, c. J.	untie, J. =
tiny, F. C.-	tyny, F. C.
tire, C.-	tyre, c.
tere? An.	tire, WB. tier, c. WB.
tidbit, c.	titbit, c. WB.

<sup>1</sup> See page 98, No. 83.

- til ? An.  
 until, M. J.  
 tinsel, J. C.  
 tipler, wb.  
 tistic, M. J.  
 tistical, J. C.  
 tithe, F. C.—  
 titilate, py.  
 titilation, py.  
 tobacco, B. M. C. wb.  
 tole, B. F. wb.  
 toilet, B. M.  
 tost, M.— like post, host  
 rost, B. most, gost  
 tun, B. M.— F. C.  
 tunnage, B. Br. M.— F.  
 tung, wb. Saxon  
 torrify, B. M. J.  
 torrifaction, An.  
 torsion, B. J. M. C. wb. Rl 19,  
 contorsion, B. M. wb.  
 distorsion, B. M. wb.  
 extorsion, M.  
 detorsion, B. wb.  
 intorsion, wb.  
 turmalin, wb.  
 turny ?  
 turniment ?  
 tournament, B. M. J.  
 turniquet ?  
 turnsole, B. wb.  
 toor, wb.  
 touze, B. M. Rl  
  
 toward, F. M.  
 towr, B. M. *to fly high*  
 tragacanth, B. M. C.  
  
 till, M. J. X  
 untill  
 tinsil, M. *tincel*, M.  
 tippler, M. C.  
*phthisick*, B. *Greek*. *tisick*, J. C.  
*tissick*, B.  
 tythe, F. C.  
*titillate*, C. wb.  
*titillation*, M. C. wb.  
 tabacco, B. M.  
 toll, B. M. wb.  
*toylet*, B. M.  
 toast, M. J.  
 roast, J.  
 ton, B. M. F.  
*tonnage*, B. M. F.  
*tongue*, B. Norman  
 torrefy, wb.  
 torrefaction, M. X B +  
 tortion, J.  
 contortion, wb.  
 distortion, J. B. M.  
 extortion, B. M. wb.  
 detortion  
 intortion  
 tourmaline, P.  
 turney. B. J.  
*tourney*, J.  
*tournament*, M. J. wb.  
 tourniquet, M. C. B.  
*tornisol*, M. *turnsol*, C.  
 tour, B. M. *Fr*.  
 touzle, B. *touse*, B. J. C. *towse*  
*towze*, M. *towz*, B.  
 towards, F. wb.  
 tower, F. C. *tour* ?  
*adragacanth*, F.  
*gum dragon*, P.

1 Webster spells *torsion* and all its compounds with *s* except *extortion*. Why should that be excepted? Martin spells it with *S*. and *T*.

traffic, M.	<i>traffick</i> , c. wb.
trafficking ?	<i>trafficking</i>
traffiker ?	<i>trafficker</i> , wb.
trapes, B. M. J. C. wb.	<i>traipse</i> , J. A. wb.
tranquility, Wr. D.	<i>tranquillity</i> , M. B. wb.
transom, B. M.	<i>transome</i>
ransom, B. M.	<i>ransome</i> , J.
handsom ? An.	handsome
transe, J. C. A. wb.	<i>trance</i> , c.—
tranquilize, Rl 23.	<i>tranquillize</i> , M. C.
traitor, M.— F.	<i>traytor</i> , M.
tramel, B. F.	trammel, M. F.
travel, B.	travail, c.
travested, M.	<i>travestie</i> , P.
treble, M. J.	<i>trebble</i> , M.
trecherous, wb.	<i>treacherous</i> , B. C.
tred, wb.—	tread, B.
tredle, M.	<i>treadle</i> , M. B. J. <i>treddle</i> , B. wb.
tressel, M. C.	<i>trestle</i> , M. J. C.
trespas ? Rl 23.	trespass, B. M.
trespaser	trespasser, B.
tret, F.	trett
true, <sup>2</sup> B. truly, J. X	trew, B. <i>bluey</i> , J. X
triplet, F.	triblet, B. tribblet
trial, F.	<i>tryal</i> , F.
triers, M.	<i>trious</i> , B.
trivet, B. M. J. F. C.	<i>trevet</i> , B. M. J. C.— F.—
tripoly, B. M. J. C. Rls 7&24	tripoli, P.
trole ? An. Rl	troll, B. M. C.
	<i>troul</i> , B. C. F. <i>trowl</i> , B. C.
truble ? Rl 24.	trouble, trubble, wb. 12 mo
trophy, M. J.	trophe, gr.
strophy, see p. 237.	strophe, gr.
trousers, c.—	trowsers, c. trouse, c.

1 Tranquility. We have more than six hundred words of this form and analogy, of which tranquility is the only one that doubles the consonant, except after *o* and *u*, as *jollity*, *nullity*. Wr. corrects the *ll*.

2 The compounds of *true* and *blue* should drop the final *e*, as *truly*, *bluly*; *truness*, *bluness*; *truism*, *truborn*, *trubred*; or be separately written, as *true hearted*. The proper form will be ascertained by determining whether the compound is *one* word or *two* words.

truncheon, F.	trunchion
trunchon, <sup>1</sup>	
trunnel, B. F. c. wb.	trannel, C. J. Py. A. trennel, C. A.
	trenel, B. M. treenel, B. M. A.
tumbrel, B. M. J. F.	treenail, Py. A. wb.
tumify	tumbril, wb.
turbot, J. C.	tumefy, c.
turban, B. J. F. C.	turbut, M. B.
turcois, J. C. B.	turband, J. F. turbant, B. M. J. F.
	turquoise, M.
turky, B. wb. turkies, An.	turquoise, J. C. B. turkois, C. -
tunny, c. A. wb.	turkey, M. J. turkeys
tunnel, J. W.	thunny, tunney, B.
tunneler, A. see p. 225.	funnel, J. W.
turmeric, B. M. J. C.	tunneller, B. M.
tuz, B. wb. c.	tumeric, P.
tweak, F. c.	tuzz, wb.
	tweag, F. c. tweake, F.
tusks, <sup>2</sup> M. J.	tweague, F. c.
twibil, c. Rl 25.	tushes, M.
unchaste, F.	twibill
chaste, M.	unchast, M.
unbonneted, Py.	chast, o.
undersel, Rl 25.	unbonneted, J.
unlicensed, J. 20,	undersell, J.
	unlicenced

<sup>1</sup> Words ending in *cheon*, or *chion*, are variable. To omit both *e* and *i*, would be better, as *trunchon*, *falchon*, *lunchon*, *nunchon*, *punchon*. So also *fashon*, wb. and *cushon*. *Geon*, or *gion*, also variable. would, as before remarked, be better by substituting *j* for *ge* or *gi*. thus *dunjon*, i. e. *noxjon*, *relijon*, *haberjon*, *pijon*, *widjon*, *surjon*. So also *serjant*, *pajant*, *curajos*, *outrajos*, &c. This would eminently combine utility, and correctness. As they are, EON is preferred to ION, as *puncheon*, *habergeon*, are better than *punchion*, *habergion*.

<sup>2</sup> In Saxon *fisc* is fish. The proper name is *Fisk*, or *Fish*, and from this analogy comes the double form of the word, *tusks*, *tushes*. The latter is common among unlearned people, who generally have better reason on their side than ignorant hypercritics are willing to allow. Indeed no word can become very common without some reason, which critics will respect, exactly in proportion to the soundness of their learning, and the extent of their researches.

<sup>3</sup> *Chaste*, *haste*, *waste*. Final *e* lengthens the sound after two consonants, as in *lothe*, *clothe*, *strange*, *change*.

license, J.  
 unparalleled, J.  
 unparaleled ?<sup>1</sup>  
 unshakle,<sup>2</sup> J.  
 shacle ?

licence, J. † w.  
 unparallelled, J. in ref.  
 unparaelled  
 unshackle, M.  
 shackle, J.

<sup>1</sup> From *Gr.* παρα αλληλων by each other. Altho there are two λλ in the Greek, yet as one only is sounded, it would be well to choose this simplest form.

<sup>2</sup> This might be supposed to be a misprint, if the order of the Alphabet did not show the author's intention. Every useless letter dropt is so much gain, but if this word and its cognates are to be altered, they should drop the *k* and retain the *c*, as, *shackle* like *macle*.

Vacilate ?  
 vail, J. py.  
 unvail, M.  
 vally ? Rl 7.  
 vallies, P. Rl 7.  
 vane ? *Lat.* vanus  
 vain ? *Lat.* vena.  
 vane, B. F. *Lat.* vannus.  
 vagary, F.  
 valance, F.

balance, J.  
 valt ? like halt, salt,  
 vat, B.  
 veneer, F. M.

vant, wb.  
 velom, D.

vassalage, py.  
 vender, M. J.  
 venomous, J. F. M.  
 venue, B.—M. Rl 24.  
 vergaloo  
 vermin, B. M.—wb.

vacillate, B. J.  
 veil, J. =  
 unveil, Py.  
 valley, B. J.,  
 valleys  
 vain, J.  
 vein, P.  
 fane, B.  
 fegary, B. M. figary, M.  
 vallance valence, B. M.  
 vallens, M.  
 ballance, B.  
 vault, M.  
 fat, B.  
 fenier, M.  
 vaneer, M.  
 vaunt, B. J. M.  
 vellum,, M. J. vellam, M.  
 vellan, B. fol.  
 vassallage, J.  
 vendor, B. M.  
 venemous, J. =  
 venew, B.  
 vegaloo, wb. vergaloue, P.  
 vermine, M. J.

<sup>1</sup> Most of the dictionaries give *vail*, *veil*, *unveil*. Martin is correct and consistent in giving *vail* and *unvail* only.



verjuice, wb.  
 juice, J. wb. juse, wb.—  
 vermil, wr.  
 vermilion, B. J. wb. M.  
 verrel, F. M. see ferrel  
 verteber, wb.  
 vervain, J.  
 vervane? *Lat.* verbena  
 vial, J. wb. F.  
 vicount, M.  
 victual  
 viciate, B.—  
 vicious, M. C.  
 viciously, C.  
 viciousness, C.  
 vigilance, J.  
 vignet, wb.  
 villan? *An.* villan-us, *Lat.*  
 villany, J. B.  
 villanage, B. J.  
 villanous, J. C.  
 villanously, C.  
 villanousness, C.  
 villanize, J. C.  
 vinyard, wb.  
 violater, M.  
 vue? <sup>1</sup> *An.*  
 revue?  
 vuing? *An.*  
 virtuoso, B. M.  
 virtue, B. M.  
 visiter, M. wb.  
 vizard, M.—  
 vizier, B. M.  
 vulcan, wb. F. M.  
 vulcanic, wb. Rl 24.  
 vulcano, J. B.— M. C.  
 volly? <sup>2</sup> *An.* Rl 7.

verjuice, J. M.  
 juice, wb. jus, *Lat.*  
 vermeil, *Fr.*  
 vermillion, J. F.  
 verril, M. verrol, <sup>1</sup> *F.*  
 vertebra, *Lat.*  
 vervine, J.=  
 vervan, wb.  
 phial, J.= B. M.  
 viscount, M.  
 vittle, wb.  
 vitiare, B.  
 vitious, wb. C. M.  
 vitiously, C.  
 viceousness, C.  
 vigilance, J.=  
 vignette, C. vinnet, M.  
 villain, J.  
 villainy, C.  
 villenage, B. M.  
 villainous, B. C.  
 villainously, B.  
 villainousness, B.  
 villainize  
 vineyard, B. J. F.  
 violator, M.  
 view, J. B.  
 review, B. J.  
 viewing, B. J.  
 virtuoso, B. M.  
 vertue, B. M.  
 visitor, M. wb.—  
 visard, visor, F.  
 viziar, J. visier, B. M.  
 volcan  
 volcanic, wb.  
 volcano, J.=  
 volley, M. J. † wb.

<sup>1</sup> *VUE* is exactly the original French, and the most regular English of this word; and we have thus a double reason for reforming the spelling which now stands on a level with *niew* for *new*.

<sup>2</sup> Volley and vollied! Johnson and Walker.

- vollied, J. C.  
 vulpine,<sup>1</sup> J. B.  
 vy? An. Rl 7.  
 wafer, wb.  
 wagon, J. W. D.— C.  
 wagoner, J. C. Rl 23.
- waiwardly, B.  
 waiwardness, B.  
 waiward, M. B. Rl 6.  
 walnut, B. M. F, C. Rl 25.  
 walflower?  
 w hale, wb. wale, c. to mark  
 [or stripe.  
 werk,<sup>2</sup> B. M.  
 warloc?  
 wassel, B. M. BUC,  
 wassellers, B. M. BUC.
- volleyed*, J. in ref.  
*vulpin*, M.  
 vye, B. M.— vie, M. J.  
 waffle, wb.  
*waggon*, B. M. D. F. C.  
 wagonner, J.! w. see p.228,  
*waggoner*, B. M. F.  
 waywardly, J.  
 waywardness, J.  
 wayward, M.  
 wallnut  
 wallflower, B. J. M. C.  
 weal, c. welk, c.  
 wheal, B. C. whelk, B. C. wb.  
*warch*, B. work, wark, B. M. C.  
 warlock, J. D. *warluck*, D.  
 wastel, B. M. wassal,  
 wassail, B. J. wb.  
 wassellers, B.  
 wassailer, py. wb,

<sup>1</sup> So also canine, cervine, feline, cedrine, equine, anatine, assinine, anserine, supine, leonine, leporine, vaccine, vituline. bovine, agnine, columbine, passerine, ovine, serpentine. All adjectives of this kind, describing animals, of various genera, are long, and should retain the *e* final,

<sup>2</sup> Werk or wurk is the correct spelling of this word. Fenning gives us the origin of *a* after *w* as follows. "W. this letter is borrowed from the Gothic or Saxon, and receives its name improperly, from its shape, not from the sound. Had we retained WEN the Saxon name, it would have facilitated the understanding of its power. It is used before vowels except *u*. This exception" originated "when the Gallic *uu* were introduced, insted of the Saxon" character which nearly resembles our *y*, "for it seems odd to have three *uuu* together. In the Saxon *u* follows the *w* as often as an other letter as" wun, wurt, wurth, wunder. "As we write *w* as one letter and not *uu* we might have *u* after *w* as well as formerly; but being too strict imitators of Gallic nicety, and at the same time forgetting the sources of our language, the *u* which follows the *w* in the original wurd, has been changed into *o*, *ou*, *oo*, and we have done all we can to render the derivation of our wurd impracticable. At first indeed writers and printers were content with *uu*, in such wurd, writing uunder, from the Saxon wundor; but afterwards thinking a vowel was still wanting, when the *uu* were" joined in "w, they thought it necessary to add another vowel to supply the seeming omission, and produced the wurd wonder." See Note on Y.

wasseling, M.  
 waterfal, J.<sup>1</sup> Rl 25.  
 warrior, M.  
 waste, M. F.  
 wave, B. W. Wb. Buc. to put off  
 waul,<sup>2</sup> Wb. 4to.  
 wearisom, B.  
 wearisomness,<sup>3</sup> B.  
 welsh-rare-bit  
 welsh, C.  
 weezel, J. D.

wezon, B.

wevil, B. M. F.  
 wether, B. M. Wb. F.  
 welkin, M. D. F.  
 wensday,<sup>4</sup> O.  
 wale, B.  
 welcome, J. F. Rl 26.  
 unwelcome, M.  
 wel?<sup>5</sup>  
 unwel?  
 welaway, B. C.  
 welbeing?  
 welfare, F.  
 wheelk, M. - B. - J. a shell

wasselling  
 waterfall. B.  
 warrior, B. M. warrior, B. M.  
 wast, M. O.  
 waive, B. O. weive, C. O.  
 wawl, J. + B. Wb.  
 wearisome, M.  
 wearisomeness, P.  
 welsh-rabbit, P.  
 welch, P.  
 weazel, D. weesel, B. M. Buc.  
 weasel, B. J. Buc. C.  
 wezand, J. C.  
 weasand, B. M. Buc. F.  
 weazon, Wb. wesil, J.  
 weevil, J. M. Buc. D.  
 weather, M. -  
 wilking, M.  
 wednesday, P.  
 waile, B. wail, B.  
 wellcome  
 unwellcome  
 well, P.  
 unwell, Wb.  
 wellaway, B.  
 wellbeing, J.  
 wellfare  
 whilk, M.  
 welk, B. M. J. wilk, B. M.

<sup>1</sup> Waterfal and windfall! Johnson's 4to+ In Johnson's *first* abridgment they both have single *l*, and in Walker *ll*.

<sup>2</sup> Wawl and caterwaul! Johnson and Walker.+

<sup>3</sup> Bailey's folio has wearisom, defined tiresome, and wearisomness! tiresomeness! A double contradiction.

<sup>4</sup> Formerly this word was written as it is pronounced.

<sup>5</sup> The *ll* is useless and contrary to the etymon.

<sup>6</sup> The other compounds of *well* might reject the superfluous *l* by Rule 25, page 20.

- wield,<sup>1</sup> B. M.  
 whay, M.  
 whirligig, M.  
 whirl, B. M. J. C.  
 whimsy, B. M.  
 whir, C.  
 whur, B. M. J. wb.  
 whurring, B.  
 whiz, F. wb.  
 wic, D.— F. C.—
- wick, B. M. *of a candle*  
 wiry, C. spiry, wr. c.  
 fry, CARDELL  
 miry, wb.  
 widgeon, B. M.  
 wince, B. M. J. F.—
- windfal. J. wb. R1 25.  
 windmil?  
 windgal?  
 wingshel?  
 winterkil?  
 withal, F. C.  
 windlas, R1 25.
- wich?<sup>3</sup>  
 which, J.  
 wiseaker? weis sager, GER.  
 with?
- weild*, B. M.  
 whey, B. M. F.  
 whirly gig, M.  
 whorle, B. whirle, B. folio  
*whimsey*, J. M.  
 whirry, C.  
*whurr*, J.  
 whirring, J. B.  
*whizz* whuz, B.  
*wych*, D. *wyche*, D.  
 wich, F. C. D.  
 week, B. M.  
 wiery,<sup>2</sup> C.— J. wr. wire  
 fiery, C. fire  
 miery, mire<sup>1</sup>  
 widgin, B. M.  
*winch*, J. B. M. *quinch*,  
*quich*, C.  
 windfall, F.  
 windmill, J.  
 windgall, J.  
 wingshell, J.  
 winterkill  
 withall  
 windlass, J. B. winch, H. C.  
 windless, B. M.  
 witch. J.  
*whitch*, N.  
 wiseacre, F.  
 withe, C. withy, B. M.  
 withz, H.

<sup>1</sup> When several respectable authors of dictionaries cannot tell how to spell such words as this, and *cieling*, *ceiling*; not only may common people be excused for occasional mistakes, but all would be benefited by a reform of the whole of this tortuous and torturing class of words. If we should adopt the rule of putting DOUBLE VOWELS before DOUBLE CONSONANTS, and SINGLE VOWELS before SINGLE CONSONANTS, the whole would be easy and simple, and no one would mistake the regular forms of *weeld*, *yeeld*, *feeld*, *sheeld*, and *celing*, *theiving*, *receiving*, *seizing*.

<sup>2</sup> This transposition *ce* and *r* often occurs in Saxon and English.

<sup>3</sup> T before *ch* is a Norman corruption, which should be reformed:

wily, J. slily, shily, drily. p274	wyly, dryly, shyly, slyly
wizard, B. M. J. F. C.	wizzard, J. † wisard, B. C.
witherwring, <sup>1</sup> J. 4to M. D.	witherung, A.
	witherrung, J. ab. & folio
wo, <sup>2</sup> B. M. F. wb.	woe, M. F. wb.
woad, C. B.	wood, B. wad, B.
wulf, <i>Saxon</i>	wolf, P.
wun, B. <i>Saxon</i>	won, P.
wunder, <i>Saxon</i>	wonder, P.
wunt, <i>Saxon</i> see note on <i>werk</i>	wont, P.
wood, GERARD	would, P.
woodbine, C. B. 'a <i>hony-suckle</i> '	woodbind, B. M. J. C.
wooden, B. F.	woodden, N
woolen, <sup>3</sup> wb. see p. 227	woollen, B. J. M. PY. N.
woosted, B. M.	worsted, M. B.
wrath, B.-	wroth, B.
rack, <sup>4</sup>	wrack, B. wreck, B.
wreathe, <sup>5</sup> A. Br. PY. F. E.	wreath, B. M. C. J. PY. E.
unwreathe, PY.	unwreath, J. A. C. E.
inwreathe, J. PY. E.	inwreath, C.
ring ? <sup>4</sup>	wring, P.
ritten ? CHAUCER	written, P.

<sup>1</sup> This word, like *falchion*, shows the extreme carelessness of Lexicographers, and their servile copying of each other, whether right or wrong. Johnson's *folio* omitted the *w* by mistake, and the abridgment, published the next year, had the same error; which is faithfully copied by JONES, *Sheridan*, WALKER, *Mavor*, and *Browne*. Johnson corrected the error, in the 4th edition of his great dictionary, and it is right in Martin and Dyche, who preceded Johnson; and in Perry, Buchanan and Chalmers. See note on *falchion*.

<sup>2</sup> All words ending in OE or OW might be corrected, like *wo*. See note on *hoe*. The *e* final is useless and obsolescent.

<sup>3</sup> On this word Perry has not exercised his usual vigilance.

<sup>4</sup> See note on *riggle*.

<sup>5</sup> WREATH. Dr. Johnson spelt inwreathe with *e* final, and wreath and unwreath without it; and in this, he has been blindly copied by a dozen different Lexicographers. WALKER pointedly condemns, and yet adopts the same absurdity!

yar, C.  
yot ? Rl 24.  
yeau, D. B.

yarr, D.  
yacht, B. D. yatch, M. D. B.  
ean, M.- B.



yern, W. F.	yearn, W.- F.
yest, M. D.- W.-	yeast, M.- D. W.
yex, D.- B.	yux, D.
yelk, B. M.- J.- D.- W.	yolk, B.- M. W.
yerk, see jerk	
yoke, B. M.- D.-	yoak, B. M. D.
yunder ? Saxon	yonder, P.
zung ? jung, GERMAN	young, D.
yure ? yu ?	your, P. you, P.
yule, B. M.	jule, TURNER
yuth ? <sup>1</sup> like truth	youth, P.

<sup>1</sup> In yule, Y comes before U without any offense, and so it might in other words; and zung, yunder, yu, yuth, yure, are more correct, independently of vicious practice, and Norman corruptions, than the present forms of these anomalous words. Y in this respect, like double u, has been deprived of its proper right, without any apparent reason. The German is correct, and our scholars, on trial, will find that language of vastly more importance to the knowledge of English, than Latin and Greek.

zigzag, w.	ziczac, DILLWYN
zinc, py. w.	zink, M. Wb. zinck, B.
zocle, D.	socle, D. zoeco, D.

<sup>4</sup> Zinc and zinziferous are to be preferred: indeed wherever we can reclaim the original letter to its proper place and use, it ought to be done, because it is simpler, easier, and more correct, according to the original Saxon, in which k was scarcely ever used until the language of Britain was corrupted by the Normans.

## REMARKS.

From this review, it appears that nearly FOUR THOUSAND words are variable in our best dictionaries; and that common practice is often at variance with the highest authority, discordant with the clearest analogy, and contradictory to the most obvious and undoubted etymology. Such is the present state of our language, the most persons suppose that "*Johnson's Dictionary has fixed its external form.*"

Words with the termination *ough*.\*

THE orthography and pronunciation of words of this class differ so widely, that the errors of learners in writing them are excusable. The following arrangement of them, according to their pronunciation, may be useful.

Bough	Bou
Clough, a cliff	Clou
Plough, better plow	Plou
Slough, a miry place.	Slou
Sough, w.†	Sou
Through	Thru
Dough	Do?
Furlough	Fu'lo
Though	Tho
Although	Altho
Borough	Burro
Thorough	Thurro
Enough	Enuf
Rough	Ruf
Slough, the cast skin of a snake or sore	Sluf
Chough	Chuf
Tough	Tuf
Clough, an allowance in weight, now general-ly and better written cloff.	} Clof
Cough	Cof
Sough, ry.†	Sof, ry.
Trough	Trof
Hough	Hoc
Lough	Loc
Shough	Shoc

\*This barbarous termination might very well be spared from the language, and the words spelt as they are pronounced, in the second column.

† Walker says "rhymes now," and Perry spells the pronunciation *sof*.

Monosyllables in which the terminations *ie* and *y*, are either transposed or changed in some of their derivatives.

Cry, crier, cried, crieth, crying  
 Die, diër, died, dieth, dying  
 Dry, drier, dried, drieth, drying, drily, driness  
 Fly, flier, flieth, flying  
 Fry, frier, fried, frieth, frying  
 Hie, hied, lieth, hying  
 Lie, *to rest*, liar, lieth, lying  
 Lie, *to fib*, liar, lied, lieth, lying  
 Ply, plier, plied, plieth, plying  
 Pry, prier, pried, prieth, prying  
 Shy, shily, shiness  
 Sly, slily, sliness  
 Spy, spier, spied, spieth, spying  
 Tie, tier, tied, tieth, tying  
 Try, trier, tried, trieth, trying  
 Vie, vied, vieth, vying

IE in these words should be changed into Y, as has been done in all words that exceed three letters. Dy, hy, ly, ty, vy, tho short words, would look as well as my, by.

Final *y*, when under the accent, is changed into *i* before a termination beginning with a consonant, as *dry*, *drily*, *driness*; *shy*, *shily*, *shiness*.

In Mr. Walker's dictionary we have *dryly* and *driness*; *shily* and *shiness*; *slyly* and *sliness*!

Compound words should retain the spelling of their simples, and be coupled by a hyphen, as *dry-nurse*, *dry-shod*, *fly-blow*, *fly-catcher*, *sly-boots*. But whenever the two words coalesce into one, the *i* takes the place of *y*, as *mercy*, *merciless*; *penny*, *penniless*. The termination *ey* is sometimes retained, as *moneyless*, and often dropped, as *obey*, *obeisance*; *honey*, *hoxied*; *money*, *monied*; *volley*, *vollied*. Bailey spells *money*, *mony*; of course *moniless* would be regular and analogous to *peniless*, and the course of our language strongly tends to the rejection of EY final.

Anomalies that need to be altered in a slight degree to make the primitive and derivatives correspond.

explain	explare	explanation
prevail	prevale	prevalence
reveal	revele	revelation
speak	speek	speech
repeat	repete, Buc.—	repetition like
	compete	competition
redeem	redeme	redemption
acclaim	acclame	acclamation
exclaim	exclame	exclamation
proclaim	proclame	declamation
reclaim	reclame	reclamation
declaim	declame	declamation like
	defame	defamation
repair	repare	reparation
compare and	prepare	preparation like
	declare	declaration
congeal	congele	congelation
proceed	procede	procedure
succeed	succede	succession like
	precede	precession
exceed	excede	excess
relieve	releve	relevant
reave	reve, B.	reft
bereave	berewe	bereft
thieve	theve	theft
sieve	siv	sift
give	giv	gift
have	hav	haft
sleep	slepe	slept
keep	kepe	kept
feel	fele	felt
steal	stele	stelth
weal	wele	welth
heal	hele	helth
deal	dele	delt
spell	spel	spelt

will	wil	wilt
shall	shal	shalt
vain	vane	vanity

Almost all words that have *ee* or *ea*, *ie* or *ei*, had formerly three vowels, and would have been better abridged, by omitting one of the intermediate vowels, and retaining the final vowel. Inattention to this fact has brought in such contradictions as *repair* and *prepare*; both of which were formerly spelt with *three* vowels and alike, as *repaire*, *prepaire*, and both ought to be as above suggested. This would make the spelling of these words simple and correct.

*Arch* pronounced like *artsh*.

Arch	Archbishopric	Archenemy
Arched	Archchanter	Archfiend
Archeth	Archdeacon	Archprelate
Arching	Archdeaconry	Archphilosopher
Archer	Archdeaconsnip	Archpresbyter
Archery	Archduke	Archtraitor
Archbishop	Archduchess <sup>2</sup>	Archwise.

*Arch* pronounced like *ark*.

Archaologic	Archetype	Architectonic
Archaiology	Archidiaconal	Architectural
Archaism	Archiepiscopal	Architecture
Archangel	Archipelago	Architrave
Archangelic	Architect	Archives.

<sup>1</sup> See Walker's Principles of Pronunciation, p. 54.

<sup>2</sup> In the dictionaries of Messrs. Chalmers and Walker we find *dutchess* and *archdutchess*! See page 240.



## Words ending in OON.

The accented termination *on* of the French, is properly *oon* in English. The words marked with an asterisk, are found also in *on*; and those marked with an obelisk, sometimes double the middle consonants.

Baboon	picaraon
cacoon	macaraon
racoon, B. Py. A. †	maroon
cocoon	quadroon
pucoon†	ceroon
chacoon	monsoon
patacoon	basoon* †
cardoan*	casoon* †
larcoon	gossoon
rigadon	festoon
buffoon	poltroon*
tifoon† or tuffoon	platoon*
dragoon	batoon†
sashoon	ratoon†
saloon	bretoon*
shaloon* †	poutoon*
pantaloan	spontoon*
doubloon†	cartoon*
baloon* †	melacotoon
lampoon	musketoon
harpoon	pupetoon* †

Adjectives in OUS and OSE, might be spelt uniformly in OS, like nouns in OR, and thus the primitive and derivative would be similar. Adjectives that have *e* mute in the end, might omit the silent letter.

Aquose	aquos	aquosity
acetose	acetos	acetosity
verbose	verbos	verbosity
animose	animos	animosity
globose	globos	globosity
jocose	jocos	jocosity
pilose	pilos	pilosity
generous	generos	generosity
curious	curios	curiosity
leprous	lepros	leprosimony
carious	carios	carosity
porous	poros	porosity
glebous	glebos	glebosity
monstrous	monstros	monstrosity
carnous	carnos	carnosity
crinous	crinos	crinosity
active	activ	activity
passive	passiv	passivity
festive	festiv	festivity
captive	captiv	captivity
native	nativ	nativity
ductile	ductil	ductility
fertile	fertil	fertility like
	steril	sterility
futile	futil	futility
facile	facil	facility
fragile	fragil	fragility
facile	facil	facility
imbecile	imbecil	imbecility
puerile	pueril	puerility
virile	viril	virility
senile	senil	senility

These terminations were formerly sounded long, but the pronunciation being altered, the orthography should follow.

## REMARKS.

It may not be improper here to add a few words on the omission of the letter *k*, at the end of words of two or more syllables; and this is the more necessary because several of the dictionaries used in compiling the work, retain it.

Mr. Chalmers tells us that 'the English [should] never use *c* at the end of a word.' And Mr. Walker in his Principles of Pronunciation, says, 'it has been a custom within these twenty years to omit the *k* at the end of words when preceded by *c*.\* This has introduced a novelty into the language, which is that of ending a word with an unusual letter, and is not only a blemish in the face of it, but may possibly produce some irregularity in future formatives; for *mimicking* must be written with the *k*, though to *mimic* is without it. If we use *colic* as a verb, which is not uncommon, we must write *colicking* and *colicked*; and though *physicking* and *physicked* are not the most elegant words, they are not out of the line of formation. This omission of *k*, is however too general to be counteracted even by the authority Johnson: but it is to be hoped it will be confined to words from the learned languages: and indeed, as there is not the same vanity of appearing learned in the Saxon, as in the Latin and Greek, there is no great fear that *thick* and *stick* will lose their *k*, though they never had it in the original.'

Notwithstanding the retention of the *k* in the body of of his dictionary, in conformity to Johnson, it appears that Mr. Walker was in the habit of bending to necessity in his common practice, wherein we find him writing *cubic*, *gigantic*, *music*, *philippic*, and other words from the Latin and Greek, without the *k*.

It has been already remarked that the compiler of this work is more solicitous to balance the discordancies of the authorities which he consulted, than to exercise his own individual opinion. In a few instances, however, he has ventured to put in a claim for etymology, and in others for analogy, while custom pleaded the right of possession. He is fully aware that the attempt to render a service to the instructors of youth may expose

him to censure, not only for the little he has done, but for the imperfect manner in which that little is executed. He is aware also, that he may be accused of making too free with the errors of others, and being insensible to his own. To this he has no better defense, than that the nature of the work imposed upon him the task of noticing such errors; and that if his labors fail of success, he will be content to plead guilty, in having attempted to do that for which a good intention was his only qualification.

[“Some of the British Lexicographers afford a remarkable illustration of the fact, that if a man has not in early life been well taught in his mother tongue, and acquired a habit of attending to its orthography, hardly any extent of after reading will supply this defect.” Martin, Buchanan, Ash, Entick, Fenning, Barclay and PERRY, are better than Johnson, Sheridan, Jones, Todd, Chalmers and WALKER.

In pronunciation, and generally in orthography, Perry is by far the most accurate of all the British Lexicographers. In the former, I have never found him wrong, according to the best practice of this country; and in the latter, he has excelled all his predecessors, in consistency and uniformity.

At the time of writing this note, Dr. Webster's great Dictionary is one half printed, and it is quoted in the foregoing list, through the letter I. The reference wb. since that, is generally from the 12mo of 1806, and the small book of 1817; both of which are far superior to any foreign Dictionary previously published.] ED.

### CORRECTIONS.

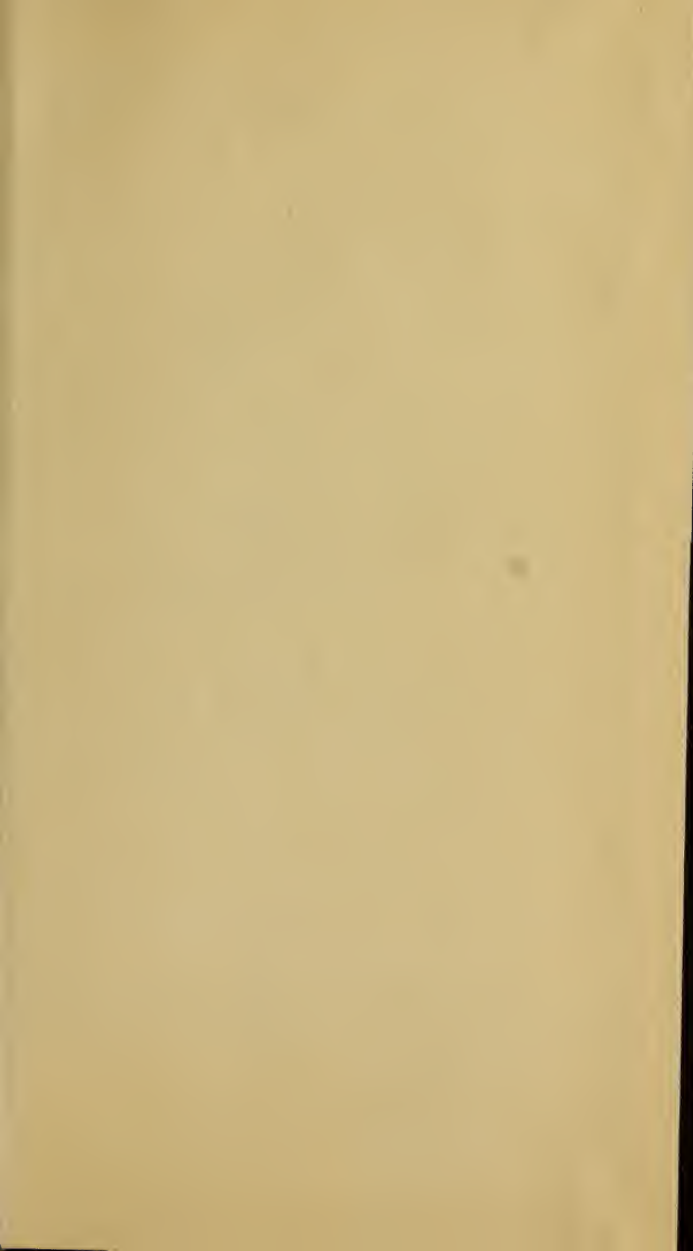
Page.

- 10, last line, dele *and Martin*, and read *prefers* for *prefer*.  
 20, Rule 19, insted of *prefer s to soft t*, read *prefer s or ç to soft t*.  
 Rule 25, for *except ss.* read *except ess*.  
 41, No. 22, read *insted* for *instead*.  
 68, No. 5, *rime* is better than *rhyme*.  
 83, No. 53. *Juce.* Wb 4to has *juse*.  
 104, No. 5, 13th line, for *sometime*, read *sometimes*.  
 187, Letter 27 should be 47.  
 214, last line, for *factitious*, read *ficitious*.  
 215, 7th line of Note, for *seem*, read *seems*.  
 216, 2d, line from the bottom for *tbe*, read *the*.  
 221, 1st line of Note, for *though*, read *tho*. 3d line, for *menorializing*,  
 read *memorializing*.  
 225, 5th line. *fir may*, read *may*.  
 228, 24th line, 3d column, add *Preferrable*, H. = 27th line, 2d col-  
 umn, for *inferible*, read *inferable*.  
 247, for *laniards. c.*, read *laniards, wb*.  
 274, line 19, dele *no author*, and 4th line of Note, dele *except sliness*.  
 See Note 3 p. 322.

In the multitude of references, mistakes are most likely to occur. Some of the references are to the words as used by the authors, in their definitions tho not in their stock.

N. B. No two editions of a book are exactly alike, and the same edition is often found with a different spelling, where alterations have been inserted in the stereotype plates, or corrections made while striking off.





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