THE English-Grammar:

OR,

The Inſtitution of LETTERS, SYLLABLES, and WORDS in the Engliſh-Tongue.

Conteining all Rules and Directions neceſſary to bee known for the judicious Reading, Right-ſpeaking, and Writing thereof.

Very uſeful for all, that deſire to bee expert in the foreſaid properties.

More eſpecially profitable for Scholars, immediately before their entrance into the Rudiments of the Latine-tongue.

Likewiſe to ſtrangers that deſire to learn our Language, it will bee the moſt certain Guide, that ever yet was exſtant.

Compoſed by *Fer. Wharton*, Mr of Arts.

SUETONIUS in libro de Illuſtribus Grammaticis. *Cura artis Grammaticæ ità increvit, ut nè clariſſimi quidem viri abſtinuerunt, quo minus & ipſi aliquid de eâ ſcriberent.*

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TO THE VIRTUOUS AND Truly-Noble-Gentleman, JOHN COULSON *Eſquire.*

SIR!

AS your ſolid judgment in conſultation, ſingular courteſie in converſation, and other noble endowments, have made you deſervedly honored, and beloved of all that know you: ſo your particular bountie, favor and good will towards mee, hath obliged mee to you in very great thankfulneſs and reſpect; and having an earneſt deſire, but no means otherwiſe to expreſs my acknowledgment thereof,

I have preſumed to preſent you with this ſmall Work; the rather for that I judged you had a twofold right to it above any other; for at the firſt undertaking it was chiefly intended for the uſe and benefit of ſom of your hopeful Off-ſpring; and alſo whilſt it was doing, I was moſt encouraged by your conſtant and continued reſpect: if therefore upon trial it ſhall bee found beneficial to the Education of Youth, or otherwiſe (as I ſtrongly hope it may), Vouchſafe that it may live under the ſhelter of your favorable protection. But however it bee eſteemed, let your deſerved good name and honor ſtill encreaſ more and more; which is and ſhall bee the conſtant Vote of, Sir,

Your humbly-devoted
ſervant

J. Wharton.

TO THE Courteous READER.

IT is the judgment of many learned, that in the Education of Youth, it ſhould bee the care of every Teacher, as well to accuſtom them to the exerciſe of good Engliſh, as of good Latine. And not without great reaſon: for our mother-tongue is likely in the practice to bee moſt uſeful, and is as capable of any Scholar-like expreſsions, as any whatſoever. Beſides the puritie and Elegancie of our own Language is to bee eſteemed a chief part of the honor of our Nation, which wee all ought to our utmoſt power, to

advance. Laſtly, becauſ for one that is trained up in the Grammar-Schools, to any perfection, fit for the Univerſities, or any learned Profeſsion, a hundred are taken away before; of whom the moſt, very ſhortly after, wholely in a manner, forget their Latine; ſo that if they bee not bettered in the knowledg of their Native Language, their labor and coſt is to little or no purpoſe. Upon this ground, and for theſe reaſons, I have compoſed this enſuing Treatiſe, entituled, *The Engliſh Grammar*: By the uſe whereof, any one may bee able 1. In the hardeſt Engliſh both to judg of other's Reading, whether it bee true or falſ, and alſo to juſtifie his own, 2. To do the ſame in Writing. 3. In any Engliſh Subject, to diſtinguiſh

ſtinguiſh every Part of Speech aſunder; the knowledg whereof is of great uſe to young Scholars, for the judicious Conſtruing, Parſing, and making of Latine. 4. From any Primitive or ſimple word to form all the Derivatives and Compounds that flow from it; and likewiſe to reduce any Derivative word to his Primitive; which propertie, as it will diſcover the elegancie of the Engliſh-tongue, together with the proper ſenſ and uſe of almoſt all pure Engliſh words, ſo will it bee a good model, ſo far as it extendeth, by which to learn any other exotick language. 5. Upon the ſight of any Engliſhed-Latine-word, perteining to the rules of Derivation ſet down herein, hee ſhall bee able preſently to turn it into

into Latine; though before hee never ſaw or heard of it before. Which book therefore will bee very uſeful for all that deſire to bee expert in the foreſaid properties; more eſpecially profitable for the youth of this Nation immediately before their Entrance into the Rudiments of the Latine tongue: becauſ the knowledg of their mother-tongue is moſt neceſſarie, both for the underſtanding of what they hear or read therein, as alſo the expreſsing of their conceit, in what they underſtand: And it is as commendable to give a warrantable rule or reaſon of their own, as of a forrein tongue. Beſides they will more eaſily comprehend the Rules and Terms of Art in that tongue, wherein they have been

ac-

accuſtomed from their infancie, then in the Latine, whereof they are altogether ignorant. Laſtly, it will bee a notable Preparative to the learning of the Latine, or any other Grammatized language; becauſe the Rules in *this*, for the moſt part may bee applied unto *that*. Moreover by them alſo, that are already entred into the Latine-tongue, it may profitably bee learned upon the By, without any hinderance to their other proceedings. Likewiſe to ſtrangers that deſire to learn our language, it will bee a ſpecial help; which they ſhall finde not to bee barbarous, confuſed, and irregular, (as the common ſaying is) but familiar, orderly and eaſie, equal to the Greek, and beyond the Latine for Compoſition, yea happie above them

them both in this; not that it cannot bee reduced to any: but that indeed it needeth little or no Grammar at all. For whereas in the Latine-tongue there are threeſcore Variations of the Terminations of Nouns, and ſix hundred of Verbs, and in the Greek that number almoſt dubbled; in the Engliſh there is little or no variation at all; and therefore needeth not any Declenſions of Nouns, any Conjugations of Verbs, any Rules of Concord or Conſtruction, wherein the difficultie of any language doth conſiſt, and which in the Latine and Greek coſt much labor and toil. Now if any here object, What need a Grammar for that language which all ſpeak of cuſtom, eſpecially for ours which is ſo eaſie: To this I anſwer,

anſwer, Even the ſame that made the nobleſt of the *Romans*, when their tongue was com to the higheſt pitch, to write ſomthing of the Grammar thereof, that by Rules and Precepts it may bee made yet more elegant, certain and permanent. And for this caul *Charls* the Great cauſed to bee ſet forth a Grammar for the *Teutonick* tongue, from which our Engliſh at firſt proceeded.

In like manner many worthie men of our own Nation have in their ſeveral ages compoſed books of this nature, from all which I acknowledg, more or leſs, I have received light and direction. What herein is performed more then formerly I leav to the judgment of others; not doubting, but that upon further con-

Mr *Mulcaſter.*
Mr *Coot.*
Dr *Gill.*
B. *Johnſon.*
Mr *Butler.*

conſideration and practice therein; it may bee reduced to a more perfect order then yet is don, which I ſhall endeavor to effect at the next going over; and in the mean time commend this, as it is, to thy courteous acceptance.

THere is another book ready to com forth, called, The Illuminator *of the Engliſh Tongue, which onely waiteth to ſee what enterteinment this ſhall have.*

The *Engliſh Grammar* conſiſting of Ten Chapters.

CHap. 1. *Of Letters and their force.*
Chap. 2. *Of ſyllables and how to divide them.*
Chap. 3. *Of* e *final and the uſes thereof.*
Chap. 4. *Of divers other letters not ſounded.*
Chap. 5. *Of words ſounded otherwiſe then they are written.*
Chap. 6. *Of Rules for reading and writing ſom words.*
Chap. 7. *Of the Parts of Speech.*
Chap. 8. *Of the Derivation of words.*
Chap. 9. *Of the Compoſition of words.*
Chap. 10. *Of Points to bee obſerved in reading and writing.*

To which is annexed,

A Collection of words Like and Unlike.

The labor of this Grammar is but ſmall,
But the fruit great, which by it reap you ſhall.

THE

THE
Engliſh-Grammar.

Cap. 1. *Of Letters.*

GRAMMAR is the Art of Writing, and Speaking well.

This conſiſteth in the inſtitution of Letters, Syllables, and Words.

There bee twentie-four Letters, which are written either with ſmall characters; as, *a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t u v w x y z*; or with great, thus; *A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z*, which are called Capital letters.

Theſe Capitals are uſed, 1. In the begining of any matter. 2. After a Period, or full point.

3. In the begining of a verſ. 4. In proper names of all ſorts, whether they happen in the begining, middle, or end. 5. In names of Arts, Offices or any other word of ſpecial note in a ſentence, though it bee not proper, but common. 6. In the perſonal Pronoun *I*. In other caſes the ſmall letters are to bee uſed.

The letters are divided into Vowels and Conſonants.

A Vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect ſound of it ſelf.

Vowels. There bee five Vowels, *a e i o u*, beſides the Greek Vowel *y*.

Of theſe coming together are made Diphthongs.

Diphth. A Diphthong is one ſound made of two vowels.

Diphthongs are either proper or improper.

Prop. Proper, wherein both Vowels are fully ſounded.

Of proper Diphthongs there bee eight, namely, *ai ei oi, au eu ou, ee oo*.

Ay ey oy are Diphthongs, and have the ſame ſound with *ai ei oi*, ſaving that theſe are commonly uſed in the beginning and middle of a word; thoſe in the end, as in theſe examples, *air, fair, either, heifer, oiſter, cloiſter*; but *ſay, may, whey, prey, joy, annoy*.

Aw ew ow are Diphthongs alſo, and have the ſame ſound with *au eu ou*, ſaving that *ow* is ſounded flat and ſoft; *ou* ſharp and ſhrill: and they

are

are all uſed indifferently in the begining or middle of a word; but in the end *aw ew ow* onely; as, *auger, awl, eunuch, ewer, out-gate, owner;* ſo *fraud, bawl, leud, jewel, cloud, knowledg;* but *law, ſaw, brew, chew, know, blow,* &c. except *thou, you, adieu,* and the words to bee reformed, *vid. Cap.* 5.

When any of theſe two Vowels com together in a word, they make a Diphthong, and muſt bee ſounded together; as in *faith, neither, join, aul, eunuch, trout, ſeed, ſood.* Rule.

Except in theſe words, *laïtie, Moſaïck-work, deïtie, Atheïſt, Stoïck, moïtie, doing, re-ënter, re-ëdifie, re-ëxtend, re-inform, re-iterate, pre-ëminence.* Except. 1. Dier.

Except likewiſe, for the moſt part in proper names throughout the Bible; as, Exc. 2.

ai in *Laïſh, Jaïr, Ephraïm, Sepharvaïm.*
ei in *Beth-bireï, Ceïlan, Edreï, Hakkoreïm.*
oi in *Chamoïs, Loïs, Toï, Zeboïm.*
au in *Arbelaïs, Emmaüs, Nicholaïs.*
eu in *Alphäus, Bartimeüs, Peültbaï.*
ee in *Azreël, Beerſheba, Bezaleël.*
oo in *Booz, Coës,* add *Boötes,* &c.

Yet in theſe proper names following, ſom of theſe two Vowels are ſounded together like Diphthongs; as in *Cain, Cainan, Theudas, Reüben, Euſtace, Zaleuchus, Beelzebub.* Lim.

Improper Diphthongs are ſuch, wherein one of the Vowels is but little, or not at all ſounded: of which ſort there bee onely three, *ea oa ie.* Diphth. Imp.

Examples of the two firſt, are theſe; *earth,*

wealth, boat, woad. In both which Diphthongs *a* is not ſounded; yet it ſerveth to draw the ſyllable long, which otherwiſe would bee ſhort, as in *beaſt, beſt; bread, bred; goad, god; coaſt, coſt; goat, got.*

And when either of theſe two Vowels com together in a word, they are not to bee parted, but ſound d together.

Except in *beätitude, creätor, creätion, reäl, theätre.*

Except likewiſe generally all proper names of men, women, cities and countries; as, *ea* in *Eleäza, Apameä, Ceſareä, Gibeäh*; *oa* in *Abinoäm, Bagoäs, Boänerges, Gilboäh.*

Examples of the Diphthong (*ie*) are theſe, *wield, ſhield, field, chief, kerchief, brief, relief, grief, griev's, reliev's, cavalier, caſhier, enterfier, ſiege, leige, ſhriev, Lievtenant, ſiev, atchiev, prieſt, friend, pierce, piece.*

In which words (i) is not ſounded, yet ſerveth to draw the ſyllable long: and this Diphthong (*ie*) is ſounded like (*ee*) Diphthong as *friend*, like *freend*, and *grief*, as *greef.*

Theſe vowels (*ie*) meeting together in otl er words whether proper or common, are uſually parted as in *Daniel, Ethiel*, ſo in *tied, eſpied*, except they happen in the end of a word as, *merrie, charitie*, for then they are ſounded together.

Æ œ are Latine, but no Engliſh Diphthongs, & therefore the Engliſh for them, do both write and

and ſonnd the ſingle *e*, as in *equitie, Ceſar, Egypt, female, Phenix, tragedie* ; of *æquitas, Cæſar, Ægyptus, fœmina, Phœnix, tragœdia.*

This was general : but now borrowed words of rare uſe, eſpecially proper names, begin to reſume theſe Diphthongs, for marks of their original ; as, *Æneas, Ætna, Eubœa, œconomie.* Note.

The French have two Triphthongs *eau* and *ieu*, as in *beau* and *lieu*, but wee make them Diphthongs by changing *u* vowel into *v* conſonant, either ſingle or dubble, as, *Lievtenant, vview, beawtie.*

A conſonant is a letter which maketh a ſound by the help of a vowel. Conſonant.

All letters beſides the vowels are called conſonants, ſom whereof are termed dubble, becauſ they have the force of two conſonants, as, *z* and *x* ; *z* of *d* and *s* : *x* of *c* and *s*.

To the conſonants may bee added j v and y when they are ſet before themſelvs or other vowels in the ſame ſyllable ; as,

J in *James, Jericho, Jimnah, Joſeph, Judas.*
V in *Valentine, velome, viands, voluptuous, vulgar.*
Y in *Yarmouth, yeerly, yoke.*

Here note that *j* and *v* beeing conſonants, have a different Character from the vowels, which in writing is diligently to bee obſerved, as in theſe Examples, *injoin, jointure, injunction*, ſo *valor, venom, vulgar.*

Likewiſe *j* and *y* beeing conſonants, differ in ſound ; as in *jet, yet, jew, yew, jeer, yeer.*

Uſe of y Con.

Being vowels they have the ſame ſound, and *y* beeing a Greek vowel, is rightly uſed every where in words originally Greek, as *Chryſtal*, 1. *Polypus*, *Apocrypha*, *Apocalyps*. 2. And common uſe hath allowed it in the end of other Engliſh words, inſomuch that *i* and *y* are in that place uſed indifferently, as *bountie* or *bounty*.

3. Alſo when two *ii* com together *y* hath commonly the place of the former, as *burying*, *ſaying*, *denying*: and ſomtimes when *e* followeth, as *marryeth*, *denyeth*.

Sometimes *j* doth ſo com betwixt two vowels, that it may bee taken indifferently for a vowel or a conſonant, as *Benai-ah*, or *Bena-jah*, *Micai-ah*, or *Micajah*, *Jehoi-akim* or *Jeho-jakim*, &c.

Note. Here is to bee noted that ſom conſonants have not alwaies the ſame ſound as *c ch g p ſ t th*.

C ſtrong *C* before *a o oo u* is ſounded ſtrong like *k*, as in *cat*, *coat*, *coot*, *cut*.

C weak. *C* before *e i y* and *ee*, is ſounded weak like *ſ*, as in *cenſer*, *cider*, *cypres*, *exceed*.

Ch. *Ch* in all pure Engliſh words, hath a peculiar ſound differing from other languages, both before the five vowels and after.

Before them as in *chance*, *cheap*, *chine*, *choke*. *churl*.

So the Latins found *Ch* as in *Charites*, *Chelys*, *Chiragra*, *Chorus*, *Chus*, *Chiros*. After them, as in *ache*, *reach*, *rich*, *roch*, *ſuch*.

But generally in all words derived of the Hebrew or Greek, it hath the ſound of *k*, in any part of the word.

Examples hereof in the firſt ſyllable before the five vowels. *Chara-*

Character, Chedorlaomer, Chios, Chorazin, Chuſhite

Examples hereof in the ſecond ſyllable.

Achan, Archelaüs, Lachiſh, Achor, Malchus.

Examples in the laſt ſyllable after the five vowels.

Berodach, Melchiſedech, Antioch, Baruch.

And in all other ſuch like names or words conteined in the Bible or elſwhere : except in theſe, *Rachel, Cherubim, Tychicus, Arch-Biſhop, Arch-Duke, Architect, Arch-enemie, Arch-pirate.*

G Somtimes hath it's own proper ſound, ſomtimes the ſound of *j* conſonant. *G*

Before *a o co* and *u* it hath its proper ſound, which is hard, as in *gad, god, good, gug.* And generally in Engliſh words before the other vowels *e* and *i*, as in *get, target, bragget, geld, anger, hanger, conger, linger, ringer, finger, dagger, bragger, ſtagger, ſwagger, beggar, vineger, hunger, eager, meager, monger, anger, beggar, geer, geeſ.* *g* *G* hard.

So before *i* as in *begin, biggin, giddie, gift, gig, giglet, gild, gimlet, Ginnie-hen, gird, girdle, girl, girth, Girton, giv, Gibbon.* And in the Derivatives of both ſorts ; ſo in *bangeth, banging, longeth, longing, belongeth, belonging, ſtringeth, ſtringing, ſwingeth, ſwinging*, of the Primitives ending in *g* ſtrong, *viz. bang, long, belong, ſtring, ſwing.* Except in theſe few, *genet, gellie, gemow, gin, gibe gibbet.* Except likewiſe in the deduced wotds of Primitives ending in *g* weak, as in,

ages		*age*	*verger*		*verge.*
ſtages		*ſtage*	*forger*		*forge.*
cages		*cage*	*urging*		*urge.*
barges	of	*barge*	*purging*	of	*purge.*
arges		*large*	*ranger*		*range.*
charger		*charge*	*granges*		*grange.*
twinged		*twinge*	*ſwinged*		*ſwinge.*
fringed		*fringe*	*plunged*		*plunge*, &c.

G ſoft. But before *e* and *i* in words derived of the Latine, *g* is ſounded ſoft like *j* conſonant, as in *Agent*, *George*, *gentle*, *gentilitie*, *gem*, *gentile*, *generoſitie*, *generation*, *gender*, *genealogie*, *genitor*, *Geneſis*, *Geometrie*, *geſture*. So *giant*, *ginger*, *clergie*, *imagin*, *gipſie*, &c. And in the Derivatives of all theſe.

Ph. *Ph* is uſed onely in words derived of the Greek or Hebrew, and hath the ſound of *F*, as in *Phariſee*, *Philoſophie*, *phyſick*, *triumph*, *Pharez*, *Epitaph*.

S *S* hath two characters, one long *ſ*, to bee uſed in the begining and middle of words; another ſhort *s*, which is commonly final, as in *ſiſters*, *ſeſsions*. *vid.* Chap. 6. *Rule* 9.

S between two vowels is alwaies ſounded as *z*, as in *eaſie*, *boſom*, &c. ſo in *as*, *was*, *is*, *his*, *phraſe*, *glaſe*, *graſe*, and many more words: alſo in theſe eight following, beeing Verbs *ſ* is ſounded as *z*, *viz.* to *abuſe*, *excuſe*, *uſe*, *muſe*, *refuſe*, *preſent*, *leaſ*, *greaſ*; but beeing Nouns, it is ſounded weak according to its

its propertie, as an *abuſe*; &c.

Ti, before a vowel ſoundeth *ſi*, as in *Egyptian*, *patience*, *nation*, &c. *Ti.*

Except where it followeth *ſ* or *x*; as in *queſtion*, *combuſtion*, *beſtial*, *mixtion*. Exc. 1.

Or in the deduced, of words in *ti*, ſuch as are, *crafty*, *lofty*, *hearty*, *haughty*, *naughty*, *mighty*, *weighty*, *dainty*, *ſcanty*, *pity*, &c. as, *craftier*, *loftier*, *weightieſt*, *pittieth*, *daintier*, *daintieſt*, &c. Exc. 2.

Th, is commonly ſounded with a brisk air like the Greek Theta, and ſomtime with a more heavie and flat ſound. *Th.*

In theſe words following, it hath a flat ſound, *that*, *the*, *them*, *then*, *thence*, *their*, *there*, *theſe*, *this*, *thine*, *thou*, *though*, *thus*, *fatham*, *father*, *furtheſt*, *thither*, *worthy*, *brothel*, and generally in words of more then one ſyllable ending in *ther*, *thed*, *theth*, *theſt*, *thing*. This ſound was anciently written with the Aſpirat letter *d*.

In all other words, it hath a brisk air like the ſound of a Greek Theta, as in *thank*, *theft*, *third*, *thong*, *thumb*.

CHAP. 2. *Of Syllables and the Rules to divide them.*

OF Vowels and Conſonants are made Syllables.

A ſyllable is the comprehenſion of one conſonant or more with a vowel, pronounc'd with one

one breath, as, *if, the, ſtif, black, French, Knights, ſtrength.*

Any of the five vowels make a perfect ſound alone, and may bee reckoned as a ſyllable, as in *a-bate, e-very, i-vie, o-pinion, u-ſurie.*

So moſt of the Diphthongs as *au-ger, Eu-ſtace, ow, ai-der, ei-ther, oi-ſter, ea-ten, oa-ten-meal.*

Note. This particle *es* in the end of a word, ſomtimes is ſwallowed up in the ſound of the precedent ſyllable: ſomtimes it make's a ſyllable of it ſelf, and ſuch words ſo ending are commonly either Nouns of the plural Number, or Verbs of the third perſon ſingular.

In theſe following *es* is ſwallowed up.

Nouns.		Verbs.
A *hide*	*hides*	hee *hide's* himſelf.
A *drake*	*drakes*	hee *bake's* bread.
A *bile*	*biles*	hee *pile's* up wood.
A *name*	*names*	hee *name's* mee.
A *bone*	*bones*	hee *mone's* and weeps.
A *rope*	*ropes*	hee *cope's* with.
A *wire*	*wires*	hee *tire's* all men.
A *brute*	*brutes*	hee *ſute's* well with it.
A *waie*	*waies*	hee *ſtaie's* for mee.
An *eie*	*eies*	hee *lie's* in waic.
A *virtue*	*virtues*	hee *argue's* well.

In theſe it maketh a Syllable.

A *grace*	*graces*	hee *place's* all things.
A *Church*	*Churches*	hee *lurche's* Conies.

A *cage*	*cages*	hee *wage's* war.
An *hedg*	*hedges*	hee *judge's* none.
A *noſe*	*noſes*	hee *poſe's* ſcholars.
A *fiſh*	*fiſhes*	hee *refreſhe's* himſelf.
A *witneſs*	*witneſſes*	hee *oppreſſe's* the poor.
A *box*	*boxes*	hee *foxe's* his gueſts.
A *ſize*	*ſizes*	hee *freeze's* for cold.

So alſo in all proper names as *Maccha-bes, Phares, Mo-ſes*, &c. except *James*, and in ſom common as *aloës; Jubiles, Epitomes.*

There bee five rules for the dividing or ſpelling of any word, whereof the firſt is this: Rules 5.

1. If two Vowels com together in a word, both fully ſounded, and no Diphthong, they muſt bee divided; as in *qui-et, mu-tu-al, tri-umph, co-ëternal, co-ëqual.* Rule 1.

2. If the ſame Conſonant bee dubbled in the middle of a word, they muſt bee divided; as in *Abba, accord, adder, affect, aggravate*, &c. Rule 2.

Except ſuch Conſonants as are needleſsly dubbled in words of the plural number; as in *crabbes, roddes, cliffes, nagges, crummes, gunnes, croppes, curres*; for *crabs, rods, cliffs, nags, crums, guns, crops, curs, cuts*, and in all ſuch like words; which needleſs dubbling of the Conſonant, either in the plural or ſingular number, is in our writing altogether to bee omitted: for it is in vain to write a word with many letters, when it may bee written with few.

But

Lim. 1. But *s* is ſomtimes neceſſarily dubbled; namely, when the Vowel preceding ſitteth hard upon it; otherwiſe not; as in theſe examples doth appear.

Princes	*a Princeſs*	*Princeſſes*	*fines*	*fine-neſs.*
Purchaſe	*an aſs*	*aſſes*	*leanes*	*lean-neſs.*
Purpoſe	*a croſs*	*croſſes*	*promiſe*	*bliſs.*
Needles	*needleſs*		*his*	*hiſs.*
Brews	*Breweſs*		*excuſe*	*diſtuſs.*

Lim. 2. So *l* is commonly dubbled after a ſingle Vowel in the end of a word, as in *wall, well, ſtill, roll, full*; but not after a Diphthong, as in *mail, foil*, &c.

Lim. 3. Likewiſe I finde in ſom very good Autors *r* doubled in the end of a word, where the ſound reſteth long upon it, as in *abhorr, deterr, averr.*

Lim. 4. Laſtly the Conſonant is dubbled in theſe words following; *Anne*, a *canne*, *Inn*, *adde*, *pill'd*, *pinn'd*, *demurr'd*, *enterre*, to make a difference from words of the like ſound; as, *an*, *can in*, *ad*, *pil'd*, *pin'd*, *immur'd*, *enter*. But in all other words, a ſingle Conſonant is ſufficient in the end.

Rule 3. One Conſonant between two Vowels, is joined to the later; as in *a-vail*, *ba-boun*, *a-ma-zed*, *animate*, *de-li-ver.*

Exc. 4. There be four Exceptions from this rule.

1. Of certain words ending in *es.*
2. Of compounded words,
3. Of derivative words.
4. Of words wherein *x* is conteined.

There

There bee certain words of the plural number ending in *es*, which termination is ſwallowed up in the ſound of the precedent ſyllable, as before was ſhewed, which follow not this rule; as, *hides, drakes, biles, names, bones, ropes, wires, brutes*: ſo in all other Nouns and Verbs of like ſort and ending. Exc. 1.

A Compounded word is made of two ſimple words ſignifying ſomthing, wherein every ſimple word muſt retein its own letters, and the conſonant go with its part; as, Exc. 2.

trades-man	not	*tra-des-man.*
ſave-gard	not	*ſa-ve-gard.*
where-fore	not	*whe-re-fore.*
hence-forth	not	*hence-forth.*

an-other	not	*a-no-ther.*
un-arm'd	not	*u-narm'd.*
un-even	not	*u-neven.*
diſ-appoint	not	*di-ſappoint.*

A Derivative word is when the laſt part of a word is an addition onely to the Primitive, and ſignifie's nothing of it ſelf, wherein the Primitive muſt bee founded by it ſelf, and the Addition by it ſelf; as, *hope-leſs, lame-neſs, friend-ly, entice-ment.* Exc. 3.

Other Derivatives, whoſe Addition begin-neth with a Vowel, commonly follow the general rule aforegoing, touching Primitives; And if the Primitive alſo end in *e*, then *e* is ſyncopated; as *in*,

en-

en-ti-cing, en-di-ting, re-pi-neth } of { *en-tice, en-dite, re-pine.* | *re-qui-reth, en-qui-reth, a-ba-teth* } of { *re-quire, en-quire, a-bate.*

Exc. 4. *X* in any word muſt bee joined to the Vowel going before it, contrarie to the generall rule; as in *Ox-en, ex-ercise*: the reaſon is, becauſ *x* hath the ſound of two Conſonants, *c s*, which cannot begin a ſyllable.

Rule 4. Two Conſonants, which may bee joined in the begining of a word, are not to bee ſeparated in the middle; as, *a-gree, be-ſtow, re-frain, re-ſtore.*

The two Conſonants that may begin a word are thirtie.

Bl	as in *blame*	*Gn*	as in *gnat*	*Sl*	as in *ſlow*
Br	as in *bread*	*Gr*	as in *grace*	*Sm*	as in *ſmart*
Ch	as in *chaf*	*Kn*	as in *know*	*Sn*	as in *Snuf*
Cl	as in *cloud*	*Pl*	as in *play*	*Sq*	as in *ſquib*
Cr	as in *creep*	*Pr*	as in *praiſ*	*Sw*	as in *ſway*
Dr	as in *draw*	*Sc*	as in *ſcant*	*Th*	as in *that*
Dw	as in *dwell*	*Sh*	as in *ſhall*	*Tr*	as in *trap*
Fl	as in *flame*	*Sk*	as in *skin*	*Tw*	as in *twain*
Fr	as in *fret*	*Sp*	as in *ſpeed*	*Wh*	as in *when*
Gl	as in *glaſs*	*St*	as in *ſtand*	*Wr*	as in *wroth*

Other Conſonants are divided, as in *god-ly, wiſ-dom, wil-der-neſs.*

Rule 5. Three Conſonants that may bee joined in the beginning of a word, may not bee ſeparated in the middle; as in *con-ſtrain, en-thral, de-ſtruction.*

The

The three Conſonants that may begin a word are nine.

Sch, *Scr*, *Shr*	as in	*ſchool*, *ſcraps*, *ſhrink*	*Skr*, *Spl*, *Spr*	as in	*ſkrew*, *ſplit*, *ſpring*

Str, *Thr*, *Thw*	as in	*ſtroke*, *thrall*, *thwart*

Other Conſonants are divided, as in *im-ploy*, *king-dom*.

From theſe two laſt rules there is this Exception. In compounded words each ſimple word muſt retein its own letters, as in theſe examples, Exc.

miſ-take, *miſ-like*, *miſ-lead*	not	*mi-ſtake*, *mi-ſlike*, *mi-ſtead*	*diſ-lodg*, *diſ-cloſe*, *diſ-miſs*	not	*di-ſlodg*, *di-ſcloſe*, *di-ſmiſs*

So *tranſ-poſe*, not *tra-nſpoſe*, nor *tran-ſpoſe*; *cramp-ring*, not *cra-mpring*, nor *cram-pring*.

If theſe rules, for the dividing and ſpelling of words, ſeem too many, and too intricate; take this one general rule in ſtead of them all.

Syllables are ſo to bee divided in ſpelling, as they are in ſpeaking: and ſo conſequently in writing at the line's end; as in all the fore-cited examples may appear.

Cap. 3.

Cap. 3.

Of e final, and the uſes thereof.

Rule *E* Single, in the end of a word, is never ſounded.

Exc. 1. Except, *firſt* in theſe Monoſyllables, *the me be he ye we.*

Exc. 2 *Secondly* in ſom outlandiſh word; as *Feſſe, Zanche, Conge*, and the like.

Exc. 3. *Thirdly* in words derived of the Hebrew and Greek, as *Jeſſe, jubile, Mamre, Ninive, Abilene, Candace, Cloe, Daphne, Gethſemane, Penelope, Epitome*, and all words of the like ſort, except *Euſtace, Bernice.*

E ſilent. In other words wherein *e* final is not ſounded, there bee diverſ reaſons and uſes thereof.

Uſe 1. The firſt and chiefeſt is to draw the ſyllable long, which otherwiſe without it, muſt bee ſounded ſhort, as in theſe examples following may bee ſeen.

To curſ and *ban*, is children's *bane.*
Hee lanced my *bile* with the point of his *bil.*
Good boy let mee *bite* of thine apple one *bit.*
At Spring, Ile *bathe* my ſelf in a *bath.*
If I liſt I *can* break your pate with my *cane.*
A ſcolding *dame* duck't in a Mill-*dam.*
Meat that's taught *far* is Ladies *fare.*
A branch of *fir* good for the *fire.*

The

The Jailour will *giv* nothing but a cold *give.*

To have one *hop* I am out of *hope.*

With apples this *lad* I'le preſently *lade.*

Hee ſaith hee will *liv* as long as hee can ſee one *alive.*

Som ſay a Cat *liv's* full out nine *lives.*

Bad uſage hath *made* many a man *mad.*

Command your *man* to cut my horſ *mane.*

It's full two *mile* to the next *mill.*

Of debt, I will *quit*, and diſcharge you *quite.*

That the waie wee may *rid*, apace let us *ride.*

The poor will *ſcrape* up every *ſcrap.*

Som men will *ſtare* all night on a *Star.*

I got a *tun* of wine for the *tune* of a ſong.

Oft-times one *twin* about th' other doth *twine.*

A pint of good *wine* you doo not *win.*

A ſcratch with a *whin*, will make a boy *whine.*

To him I will *write* about ſending a *writ.*

As in the examples afore, *e* after one conſonant, draw's the ſyllable long: ſo after two divers conſonants, it ſomtime effecteth the ſame, as in *finde*, *minde*, *winde*, *rinde*, *binde*, *waſte*, *paſte*, *taſte*, *writhe*, *tithe*, *childe*; which otherwiſe ſhould bee pronounced ſhort.

But theſe words following have a privilege and cuſtom to bee pronounced long without *e* in the end, as *bold*, *cold*, *told*, *ſcold*, *bolt*, *colt*, *dolt*,

moſt, gheſt, both, Ruth : but it were better for learner and teacher, if *e* were written after them.

Uſe 2. The ſecond uſe of *e* final not ſounded, is to change the ſound of theſe two letters, *c, g*, Firſt it ſoftneth the ſound of *c*, as in *ace, place, lice, truce, juſtice* ; whereas otherwiſe it ſoundeth ſtrong like *k*, as in *ac-cept ac-count* ; and not onely alone, but joined with another conſonant, as in *chance, ſcarce*, &c.

Further, it ſoftneth the ſound of *g*, which otherwiſe would bee ſtrong, as *ag, age, ſtag, ſtage, cag, cage, hug, huge*, &c. alſo in *range, grange, ſtrange, twinge, ſwinge, fringe, plunge* ; whereas the like words without *e*, have a hard ſound, as *rang, ſwang, twang, long, ſtring, ſwing.*

Note. Note, that if *g* bee hard with a long vowel, *ue* is added, as *plague, rogue, Prague*, the *Hague, catalogue, decalogue, prologue, epilogue, dialogue, Synagogue, collogue, league, prorogue, tongue.*

But if it bee ſoft with a ſhort vowel, it hath *d* prefixed, as *badg, ledg, bridg, lodg, judg.*

Uſe 3. The third uſe of *e* final, is for beautie (as they ſay) rather then neceſſitie after *i, o*, and *u* ; as in *charitie, mercie, virtue, argue, toe, foe*, &c.

But here it altereth not the ſound at all, except that after *i*, it maketh it to ſound more gently like the diphthong *ee* as *charitie*, like *charitee.*

If *e* final bee uſed in any word, without any of the foreſaid reaſons, it is ſuperfluous and might better bee omitted.

Chap.

CHAP. 4. *Of divers other Letters not ſounded, and the reaſon thereof.*

A is not ſounded in *Iaacob*, *Iſaac*, *Caiaphas*, *Canaanite*, *Sabbaoth*, *Pharuoh*, beeing originally Hebrew. *a*

e, In *George*, deduced of *Georgius*. *e*

i, In *adieu*, *juice*, *purſuit*, *bruit*, *fruit*, *ſuit*, *bruiſ*, beeing originally French: yet in the five laſt it draw's the ſyllable long. *i*

o, Is not ſounded in *people*, *Yeoman*, *jeopardie*, *Feoffee*. *o*

u, Is ever put after *q*, with another vowel, as in, *quaf*, *queen*, *quick*, *quilt*, &c. which is here judged ſuperfluous and fit to bee omitted, for that *q*, hath the ſound of *cu*. *u*

u, Is alſo ſomtime added after *g*, with another vowel, yet never ſounded, as in *guide*, *gueſt*, *guile*, &c. to ſtrengthen it that it may ſound hard, ſo in *plague*, &c. *vid.* pag. 18.

u, Is not ſounded in *buy*, *build*, *conduit*, *circuit*.

b, In *lamb*, *climbe*, *kemb*, *comb*, *tomb*, *womb*, *thumb*, *debt*, *debtor*, *doubt*, *bdellium*; which is ſuperfluous, except in the four laſt. *b*

k, Is not ſounded in *back*, *deck*, *ſick*, *rock*, *ſuck*, &c. and the Latines make the ſame ſound with *c* alone, as *lac*, *nec*, *dic*, *hoc*, *duc*. And ma- *k*

ny of our beſt Autors begin to write words deduced of the Latin, with *c* alone, as, *public*, *catholic*, *rhetoric*..

g *g*, Is not ſounded in *ſign*, *reſign*, *aſsign*, *deſign*; *reign*, *arraign*, *ſovereign*, *diſdeign*, *ſlegm*.

b *b*, In *Chriſt*, *Chriſtopher*, *Thomas*, *Chryſtal*, *Chryſoſtom*, *Chronicle*, *Chronographie*, *chronologie*, *ghoſt*, *John*, *ſcholar*, *autoritie*, *Rhene*, *Rheniſh*, *Rhetorick*, *ſchedule*, *ſchiſm*.

N *n* Is not pronounc'd in *ſolemn*, *hymn*, *autumn*, *column*, *condemn*, yet it ſhew's from whence they are deduced.

s *ſ* is not ſounded in *Iſle*.

o *o* is not ſounded in *righteous*, *glorious*, *frivolous*, *victorious*, nor in any Engliſh word of the like writing.

o *u* likewiſe is not ſounded in *labour*, *favour*, *honour*, nor in any words of the like ending, beeing all derived of Latine words ending in *or* and now are ſo writen by the beſt Autors.

☞ Two reaſons there bee (beſides what was ſaid before) of this writing ſom letters not ſounded.

Reaſ. 1. One is to ſhew the Idiom of our Engliſh tongue, as when wee write *virtuous* and pronounce *virtuus*.

Reaſ. 2. Another is to ſhew the derivation of a word, as *b* in *debt*, *doubt*, *g* in *ſign*, *reign*. *ſ* in *Iſle*, *p*. in *pſalm*; becauſ they com of *debitum*, *dubium*, *ſignum*, *regnum*, *inſula*, *pſalmus*; and where there is no reaſon for writing a letter not

not ſounded, it is ſuperfluous and to bee omitted.

Cap. 5.

Of words ſounded otherwiſe then they are writen.

1. WEe write *firſt, third, bird, dear, ear, bear, heard.* Which vulgarly are ſounded *furſt, thurd, burd, deer, eer, beer, hard.* Here this *ſound* muſt bee reformed, and made agreeable to the *writing.* Sort. 1.

2. Wee write *he, be, me, ye, we, even, evill, devill*, with *e* ſingle: but ſound them as writen with *ee* Diphthong thus, *hee, bee, mee, yee, wee, eeven, eevill, deevil*: ſo alwaies in the prepoſitive particle *be* as in *begin, behold, beſeech*, it is writen with *e* ſingle, but ſounded like *ee* Diphthong. Sort. 2.

3. Wee write *o* ſingle in theſe words following; but after the French manner ſound it as *oo* Diphthong or *u*, Sort. 3.

afford	is pronounc'd	*affoord*	*brother*	is pronounc'd	*broother*
monday		*moonday*	*ſmother*		*ſmoother*
force		*foerce*	*ſom*		*ſoom*
worth		*woort*	*com*		*coom*
worthie		*woorthie*	*dom*		*doom*
mother		*moother*	*don*		*doon*

doe	is pronounced	*doo*	*to*	is pronounced	*too*
doeſt		*dooeſt*	*two*		*twoo*
doth		*dooth*	*word*		*woord*
womb		*woomb*	*ſword*		*ſwoord*
woman		*wooman*	*hord*		*hoord*
wonder		*woonder*	*worm*		*woorm*
wont		*woont*	*ſorm*		*ſoorm*
ſon		*ſoon*	*work*		*woork*
month		*moonth*	*love*		*loove*
honie		*hoonie*	*glove*		*gloove*
monie		*moonie*	*move*		*moove*
moved		*mooved*	*worſ*		*woorſ*

Sort 4. 4. Wee write *ou* diphthong in theſe words following, but after the French manner ſound it as *oo* diphthong, or *u* ; as for *ſloud, courage, flouriſh, would, could, ſhould*, wee pronounce, *blood, flood, coorage, flooriſh, woold, coold, ſhoold.* So *ſcourge, nouriſh, young, youth, double, trouble*, wee pronounce, *ſcurge, nurriſh, yung, yuth, dubble, trubble.*

In all which, whether our *Writing* ſhould bee reformed, and made agreeable to the *ſound*, I leav to the judgment of the Learned.

Sort 5. 5 Wee write *a* ſingle before *l*, but pronounce it as *au* diphthong in all theſe words following; as,

all

all	wee pronounce	*aul*
ball		*baul*
call		*caul*
fall		*faul*
gall		*gaul*
hall		*haul*
ſtall		*ſtaul*
tall		*taul*
wall		*waul*
ſhall		*ſhaul*

admiral	wee pronounce	*admiraul*
ſeveral		*ſeveraul*
alſo		*aulſo*
palſie		*paulſie*
falſ		*faulſ*
altar		*aultar*
alter		*aulter*
halter		*haulter*
ſalt		*ſault*
malt		*mault*
bald		*bauld*
ſcald		*ſcauld*

calf	wee pronounce	*cauf*
half		*hauf*
ſtalk		*ſtauk*
ſalv		*ſauv*
calvs		*cauvs*
halvs		*hauvs*
walk		*waulk*
talk		*tauk*
balk		*bauk*
chalk		*chauk*
calkin		*caukin*

falcon	wee pronounce	*faucon*
falchon		*fauchon*
folk		*fouk*
alms		*aums*
almond		*aumond*
balm		*baum*
calm		*caum*
palm		*paum*
pſalm		*pſaum*
ſhalm		*ſhaum*
malmſey		*maumſey*
qualm		*quaum*

In the two laſt columns of which words, *l* is ſwallowed up. Note:

And this ſound remaineth in the Compounds and derivatives of theſe words; as in *Almightie, recall, downfal, almſdeeds, walking, talking, calmeſt, palmeſtrie, talneſs, falleth*, &c.

Here our Writing need not bee altered, becauſ *a* before *l* beeing generally ſo ſounded, it may paſs for an *Idiom* of the Engliſh-tongue.

Exc. Except that in theſe few words following it hath a ſingle ſound; as in *Ale, gale, gallant, ſcale, ſcal'd, ſhale, wale, wallet, mallet, fallow, hallow.*

Sort 6. *gh* is writen in many words, but little ſounded; in theſe following it is ſounded like *f*; and the diphthong in them looſeth one of the vowels: as for *laugh, cough, tough, enough,* wee commonly ſay, *laf, cof, tuf, enuf*: but in theſe, howſoëver they bee pronounced, yet the writing is true, and to bee continued.

Sort 7. Wee write theſe words following with *ow*, but ſound them ſharp, as *ou* in *thou*; namely, *mow, now, cow, ſow, bow, bow, vowel, flower, power, fowl, crown*: again, on the other ſide wee write ſom with *ou*, and ſound them flat; as *ow* in *know*; viz. *four, ſoul, ought, drought, trough,* &c. But for writing *ou* and *ow* this is the rule, if reaſon may take place of corrupt cuſtom.

Whenſoëver the ſound is ſoft and flat, in the begining, middle, or end of a word, *ow* is to bee uſed: but where it is ſharp and ſhrill, *ou*; as,

My father's *low* I want ſtrength to *bou.*
The mowers will *mow* to fill the great *mou.*
Som peaſ I'le *ſow* to fat the *ſou.*
Hou can I pare the ground without a *how.*

Here

Here by this means the words are diſtinguiſhed, which before, under one and the ſame manner of writing, had a dubble ſound.

Chap. 6.

Of certain Rules for the better reading and writing of ſom words.

Rules for Reading.

THeſe Diſſyllables following, beeing both Nouns and Verbs, are writen after the ſame manner, and diſtinguiſhed in ſound by the Accent onely: the Verbs having it in the laſt, the Nouns in the fore-laſt ſyllable; as, Rule 1.

If there bee no *áccent*, how ſhall hee *accént*.
If my maſter bee *ábſent*, my ſelf I'le *abſént*.
I'le offer *ábuſe*, if mee you *abúſe*.
If hee'l follow my *advice*, my brother I'le *adviſe*.
To Newcaſtle with a *Cónvoy*, the Captain did us *convóy*, or *convey*.
Of ſimples is made a *cómpound*, by him, that can *compoúnd*.
Hence every good *cóllect* I will quickly *collect*.
This make's a good *Cónvert* from naught to *convért*.
To make up our *cónſort*, wee want a *conſórt*.

Hee

Hee ſhould live in a *déſert* if hee had his *deſért.*
Without a *cóntract*, two cannot *contráct.*
Som wittie *dévíſe*, I'me about to *devíſe.*
Much harm doth *énvie*, therefore do not *envíe.*
With ſom prettie *éxcuſe*, my ſelf I'le *excúſe.*
The wicked man's *incenſ*, the Lord doth *incénſ.*
Againſt ſuch an *óbject*, I have nothing to *objéct.*
The *prémiſs*, or *prémiſſes*, forget not to *premíſe.*
With ſom rich *préſent*, my Lord I'le *preſént.*
Your gift is *réfuſe*, therefore it I'le *refúſe.*
Hee is a *rébel*, againſt his Lord to *rebél.*
Take heed of a *rélapſ*, it's dangerous to *relápſ.*
With very great *tórment*, they did him *tormént*

So theſe two Triſſyllables.

With a very great *óverthrow*, his enemies hee did *overthrów.*
With ſom ſmal *récompenſ*, I will him *recompénſ.*

Rule 2. Theſe Monoſyllables following, beeing both Nouns and Verbs, are writen after the ſame manner, and diſtinguiſhed in ſound by the Accent onely, the Nouns with a Grave, the Verbs with an Acute Accent, as,

The great town-*clòſe*, on every ſide *clóſe.*
Or *giv.* The Jailor nought *gives*, but cold iron *gives.*
I'le cónſult with my *mèſe*, and no longer *méſe.*

Believ

Believ mee in *ſooth*, I love not to *ſóth*.
Get quickly out of *hous*, and the cattel *hous*.
If hee take any *uſe*, his monie I'le not *uſe*.
A Cat *liues* nine *lives*, but a woman nine times nine. Or *lives*.

Theſe words following, beeing mark't with the note of Apoſtrophus, are pronounced long, as, Rule 3.

Advis'd, fin'd, immur'd, tun'd, ſcal'd, admir'd, fir'd, occupi'd, tir'd, undermin'd, chas'd, hir'd, pin'd, Tam's, bor'd, lin'd, perjur'd, through-pac'd, cas'd, mir'd, repos'd, tri'd, eſpi'd, manur'd, ſtor'd, ſow'd, &c.

Theſe three, *pinn'd, pill'd, demurr'd*, are written with a dubble conſonant, and ſound ſhort, to make a difference from *pin'd, pil'd, immur'd*, which are long.

Rules for true Writing.

A Short ſyllable in the middle, dubbleth the conſonant, as in *Abbot, accord, adder, chaffinch, follow*, &c. Rule 1.

But *k* is dubbled by *c*, beeing a letter of the ſame force, as *packet*, not *pakket*. Exc. 1.

G ſoft and *ch* are never dubbled, but to ſhorten the ſyllable. *d* before *g*, and *t* before *ch* ſerveth in ſtead of a dubble conſonant, as, *bodger, patcheth*. Exc. 2

K as well in force as in form, is like the Greek *Kappa*, which hath one and the ſame Rule 2.

ſound

ſound before all the Vowels. But becauſ *c* hath the force of *k* before *a*, *o*, *oo*, and *ou*, and before *l* and *r*; therefore the uſe of *k* is onely before the other Vowels, and before *n*, as in *key*, *keep*, *kill*, *knit*, *knight*. Wherefore wee ſhould write, *Calendar*, *Catherine*, *Catholick*; not *Kalendar*, *Katherine*, *Katholick*, though the two laſt of theſe com of Greek words writen with *Kappa*.

κάθαρος. καθολικός.

Rule 3. *Sce ſci*, *ce ci*, *ſe ſi*, are of like ſound, and therefore in writing, are often miſtaken the one for the other; for preventing whereof in the begining of a word, Note, that very few words begin with *ſce ſci*, as theſe onely, *Scepter*, *ſcience*, *ſciatica*; to which may bee added, *ſchedule*, *ſchiſm*, of the like ſound.

And becauſ moſt of the other words of this ſound are begun with *ſ*, I will here ſet down all thoſe that begin with *c*, as, *Ceaſ*, *celebrate*, *celeritie*, *celeſtial*, *cell*, *cellar*, *cement*, *cenſer*, *cenſour*, *cenſure*, *center*, *centurion*, *ceremonie*, *certain*, *certifie* *ceruſe*, *ceſs*, *ceſtern*, *cich*, *cider*, *cinque*, *cinnamon*, *cipher*, *circle*, *circuit*, *citron*, *cite*, *citie*, *cittern*, *civet*, *civil*, *circumſtance*, *cymbal*, *cypers*, *cypreſs*, and in all the Derivatives and Compounds of theſe. The reſt of this ſound begin with *ſ*, as *ſea*, *ſenate*, *ſick*, *ſigh*; &c.

Rule 4. Theſe ſyllables *ſi*, *ti*, before *on*, in the end of a word, are of like ſound, which kinde of words are all originally Latine Verbals, derived of the Supine; which if it end in *tum* wee write

write *tion*; if in *ſum*, *ſion*, as in theſe examples.

Ambition	of	*Ambitum*
Apparition		*Apparitum*
Attention		*Attentum*
Benediction		*Benedictum*
Declamation		*Declamatum*

Alluſion	of	*Alluſum*
Apprehenſion		*Apprehenſum*
Averſion		*Averſum*
Confeſſion		*Confeſſum*
Effuſion		*Effuſum*

Words ending in *ance*, *ence*, *ince*, *once*, *unce*, *ancie*, *encie*, are uſually writen with *c*, not *ſ*, as in *Countenance*, *prudence*, *quince*, *ſconce*, *continencie*; not *countenanſ*, *prudenſ*, *quinſ*, *ſconſ*, *ounſ*, *vigilanſie*, *c ntinenſie*. Rule 5.

Except in the Compounds with the Prepoſition *trans*, as *tranſlate*, *tranſlate*, &c. Exc. 1.

Except likewiſe one Verbal in *enſ*, as *ſenſ*.

Words ending in the ſound *ace*, are for the moſt part written with *c* not *ſ*, as in *face*, *grace*, *ace*, *mace*, *pace*, *ſpace*, *Euſtace*; except in *caſe*, *baſe*, *chaſe*, or when *ſ* is ſounded like *z*, as in *amaſe* or *amaze*. Rule 6.

Som few Engliſh words are derived of Latine ending in *licus* or *liquus*: thoſe are written with *lick*, theſe with *lique*, as *publick* of *publicus*, *catholick* of *catholicus*, &c. But *oblique* of Rule 7.

obliquus

obliquus, *relique* of *reliquus*, *antique* of *antiquus*: And *fabrique*, *traffique* of the French.

Rule 8. Theſe words following are commonly ſpoken ſhorter, then originally they are writen; as,

Aumner	for	*Almoner*
Vittels	for	*Victuals*
Surgeon	for	*Chirurgeon*
Potecarie	for	*Apothecarie*
Ill	for	*Evil.*
Spittle	for	*Hoſpital.*
Medcine	for	*Medicine.*
Purtenances	for	*Appurtenances.*
Sumner	for	*Summoner.*
Venturer	for	*Adventurer.*

So,

ſcape	*eſcape*	*to eſpouſe*	*Verbs.*
ſpecial	*eſpecial*	*to eſtrange*	*Verbs.*
ſpie	*eſpie*	*ſpouſe*	*Nouns.*
ſquire	*eſquire*	*ſtrange*	*Nouns.*
ſtabliſh	*eſtabliſh*	*ſample* for *example.*	
State	*eſtate.*	*ſcuſe* for *excuſe.*	

Rule 9. Whereas pag. 8 it was taught, that the long *ſ* is to bee uſed in the begining and middle of a word, and the ſhort *s* in the end; Note here, that the long *ſ* is to bee uſed even in the end of thoſe words, that are any waies alterable; *viz.* Nouns ſingular into plural, or Verbs into another perſon, as *verſ verſes*, *cauſ cauſes*: ſo, *diſburſ diſburſeſt*, *diſburſeth*, &c.

When

When you are to write any long hard word, mark how many ſounds or ſyllables it hath, as if you were to write *diſdainfulneſs* or *univerſalitie* or the like, before you write it, ſay thus to your ſelf, *diſ-dain-ful-neſs*, *u-ni-ver-ſa-li-tie*, and you ſhall hardly miſs in writing thereof. Rule 10.

Laſtly, whereas there bee many words, wherein the beſt Dictionaries and Autors differ more or leſs in writing of them; it were much to bee wiſhed, that they were all reduced to an uniformitie, which in the learned languages (as a ſpecial grace and ornament) is preciſely obſerved: for ſo certain is the Orthographie of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latine, that all nations (though never ſo far diſtant in place and different in ſpeech) do write them alike. Whereas many words in our language are written diverſly, even at home, whereof theſe following bee ſom. Rule 11.

Aier air, airi eri, awl aul, alley allie, bauble bable, licoriſh licouriſe, battel battail, conic cunnie, burrow beri, bottle bottel, ſepulker ſepulchre, acceſſarie acceſſorie, frumentie, furmentie, corpſ corſ, key kay, ceſs ſeſs, cellar ſellar, col-wort cole-wort, bittor bittern, acorn akorn, devil divil, jail gaol, jerk yerk, dearling darling, bankerout bankerupt, &c.

Cap. 7.

Cap. 7.

Hitherto of Letters, Syllables, and Words, as touching their Sound, and manner of Writting; now I ſhall ſpeak of Words as they are parts of the Engliſh Speech.

IN the Engliſh tongue (like as in the Latine) there bee eight parts: *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle; Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, Interjection.*

Of a Noun.

A Noun is a word that ſignifie's a perſon or thing, as *an author, a book, learned, gilded.*

It is either a Subſtantive, or an Adjective.

A Subſtantive is a word that ſtandeth by it ſelf in ſignification, and ſignifie's the perſon, or thing it ſelf, as *an Autor, a Book.*

An Adjective is a word that ſignifi's a qualitie belonging to ſom Subſtantive, as *learned, gilded.*

A Subſtantive commonly hath the Article *a* or *the* before it, as *a book, the book.*

n needeth not where *b* is ſounded, as *a borſ, a bichous beaſt.*

But if it begin with a Vowel, or *h*, *a* taketh *n* to it; as *an Autor, an honor.*

Alſo *a* agreeth onely to the ſingular, *the* to both

both numbers, *the man, the men.*

An Adjective cannot have *a* or *the* before him without a Substantive, as, *A good man, the wise man, the godlie, the wicked*; understand *men.*

A Substantive is either Proper or Common.

A Substantive Proper, is a name proper to the person or thing that it betokeneth, as *Henry, England, Gabriel.*

A Substantive Common, is a name common to all things of the same kinde, as *a man, a land, an angel.*

Numbers.

NUmbers bee two, the Singular and the Plural.

The Singular Number speaketh but of one, as *an autor, a book.*

The Plural Number speaketh of more then one, as *Autors, books.*

The Plural Number is made of the Singular generally, by adding to it *s*, as *web webs, robe robes, rod rods, hide hides, tree trees, key keys, flie flies, toe toes, virtue virtues, book books, buck bucks, bell bells, ram rams, game games, bone bones, bar bars, seal seals, care cares, siev sievs, dove doves, law laws, ew ews, bow bows, bough boughs, lath laths, moth moths, mill mills, mile miles, tun tuns, tune tunes, cur curs, cure cures, gag gags, gage gages, ache aches, place places, close closes,* Rule.

whereof the four laſt encreaſe a ſyllable.

Except. 1. But if the ſingular number end in *ch, tch, dg, ſs, ſh, ſs,* or *x*, the plural is made by adding *es*, which increaſeth a ſyllable, as *Church churches, match matches, hedg hedges, horſ horſes, fiſh fiſhes, croſs croſſes, witneſs witneſſes, box boxes.*

Except. 2. Theſe ſingulars following beeing plurals, change *f* into *v*, as *beef beevs, calf calvs, knife knives, life lives, wife wives, loaf loavs, leaf leavs, ſheaf ſheavs, ſhelf ſhelvs, Sherif Sherives, ſtaf ſtaves, theef theevs, turf turvs, wolf wolvs.*

Exc. 3. Theſe ſingulars are made plurals, by adding *en*; as, *ox oxen, chick chicken, brother bretheren* contracted into *brethren, child, r* put between, *children, man mannen* contracted into *men, houſ houſen, hoſe hoſen*; to which may bee added *mouſ* or *ſou cou. mice, louſ lice, die dice, ſow ſwine, cow kine, pennie pence, gooſ geeſ, tooth teeth, foot feet.* Theſe two *ſheep* and *mile* are both ſingular and plural; as, *one ſheep, ten ſheep; one mile, twenty mile* or *miles.*

Caſes.

There bee ſix caſes in either number in the Latine tongue: The Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accuſative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

Note. But in the Engliſh Tongue there is no variation of Nouns by Caſes, but only by Number as above, and ſigns of the caſes as followeth:

Singu-

		Singularly,	Plurally,
N.		*a book,*	*books,*
G.		*of a book,*	*of books,*
D.		*to a book,*	*to books,*
A.		*the book,*	*the books,*
V.		*ô book,*	*ô books,*
Ab.		*in a book.*	*in books.*

		Singularly,	Plurally,
N.		*an autor,*	*autors,*
G.		*of an autor,*	*of autors,*
D.		*to an autor,*	*to autors,*
A.		*the autor,*	*the autors,*
V.		*ô autor,*	*ô autors,*
Ab.		*in an autor.*	*in autors.*

An Example of a Subſtantive and Adjective.

		Singularly,	Plurally,
N.		*a learned autor,*	*learned autors,*
G.		*of a learned autor,*	*of learned autors.*
D.		*to a learned autor,*	*to learned autors,*
A.		*the learned autor,*	*the learned autors,*
V.		*ô learned autor,*	*ô learned autors,*
Ab.		*in a learned autor.*	*in learned autors.*

Note that *a* is not alwaies a ſign of the Nominative caſe, or *the* of the Accuſative, but that uſually it is ſo, and there is no better way to diſtinguiſh them in declining. Note 1.

Note alſo, that it is an Idiom of the Engliſh tongue to ſet the Genitive caſe before the Subſtantive that governeth it; as, *My father's houſe.* i. *the houſe of my father.* *My Maſter's ſon.* i. *The ſon of my Maſter.* And it is the ſame in both Numbers with the Nominative plural: except the Note 2.

Nominative plural end in *n*: for then the Genitive plural is made by adding *s* to *n*; as, *Children's bread* i. *the bread of children*: except alſo, when the plural hath changed ſom letter of the ſingular; as, *a knif's edg, knive's edges.*

Note 3. Note laſtly, that an Adjective is not varied at all, either in number or caſe.

Genders.

GEnders of Nouns in Latine bee ſeven; but the conſideration of them in Engliſh is uſeleſs; but onely to obſerv, that ſom words do ſignifie Males; ſom females; and ſom neither; and that of the firſt wee muſt ſay *hee*; of the ſecond *ſhee*; of the third *it*: as,

Eſau could not obtain his father's bleſſing: though *hee* ſought it with tears.

Jezabel was a wicked woman; for *ſhee* ſlew the Lords Prophets.

An *Idol* is no God; for *it* is made with hands.

In the plural number *they* ſerveth for all genders; as, *They*, that is, *Eſau, Jezabel, and the Idol were all naught.*

Compariſon of Adjectives.

COmpariſon belongeth to Adjectives, whoſe ſignification may bee encreaſed or decreaſed.

There bee three degrees of compariſon, the Poſi-

Poſitive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Poſitive ſetteth down the qualitie abſolutely; as, *hard.*

The Comparative raiſeth the ſignification of the Poſitive in compariſon of ſom other; as, *harder.*

The Superlative exceedeth his Poſitive in the higheſt degree; as, *hardeſt*, or, *moſt hard.*

The Comparative is formed of the Poſitive, by putting to *er*, and explained by *more.*

The Superlative by putting to *eſt*, and explained by *moſt*; as,

hard, harder or *more hard, hardeſt* or *moſt hard.*
ſoft, ſofter or *more ſoft, ſofteſt* or *moſt ſoft.*
high, higher, higheſt. low, lower, loweſt.

Irregular compariſon.

From theſe general rules are excepted theſe that follow.

good, better, beſt. ill, bad, naught worſ worſt.
many, more or *moe, moſt. little, leſs, leaſt.*
nigh, nigher, nigheſt or *next. neer, neerer, neereſt.*
far, farder or *farther, fardeſt* or *fartheſt.* So *fur, furder* or *further, furdeſt* or *furtheſt. inner, innermoſt* and *inmoſt. outer, outermoſt* and *outmoſt. utter, uttermoſt* and *utmoſt. upper, uppermoſt*, and *upmoſt. under, undermoſt. nether, nethermoſt. former, formoſt* and *firſt. hinder, hindermoſt* and *hindmoſt.*

Where thoſe that end in *er* are poſitives (not comparatives derived of Adverbs *in, out, up, under, beneath, behind*: except *former* which is com-

parative, whoſe poſitive *fore* of *before* is found onely in compoſition as the *foreman*, a *forehorſ*, the *forehead*, but commonly pronounced ſhort *forman*, &c.

Beſides this way of increaſing the ſignification of the Poſitive by the Comparative and Superlative degrees; there is another way of decreaſing it by the Diminutive & Privative degrees.

The Diminutive decreaſeth the ſignification of his Poſitive in part, in part reteining it.

The Privative decreaſeth it altogether.

Diminutive. The Diminutive is formed of his Poſitive by putting to *iſh*, and explained by *ſomwhat* or *a little*; as of, *white whitiſh*, that is *ſomwhat white*, or *a little white*: ſo of *black blackiſh*, *ſweet ſweetiſh*, *ſowr ſowriſh*, &c.

Privative. The Privative is formed of his Poſitive by putting to *un*, and explained by *not* or *no whit*; as of *godly*, is formed *ungodly*, that is *not godly*, or *no whit godly*: ſo *wiſe unwiſe*, *thriftie unthriftie*, *happie unhappie*, &c. Likewiſe *in* compounded with Adjectives derived of the Latine hath the ſame ſenſ with *un*; as of *temperate intemperate*; that is, *not temperate*, or *no whit temperate*: ſo *impenitent*, *inexcuſable*, *immortal*, &c.

Note. Note here, that many Poſitives have neither of theſe decreaſing degrees formed of them, by the particles *iſh* or *un*: as *glad*, *bold*, *nimble*, &c. and few do uſually admit both, as *pale paliſh*, but not *unpale*: *bitter bitteriſh*, but not *unbitter*:

bitter: ſo *true untrue*, but not *truiſh*: *juſt unjuſt*, but not *juſtiſh*.

Of a Pronoun.

A Pronoun is a part of Speech much like to a Noun, and always ſpoken of a Noun.

A Pronoun is of three ſorts, { 1 Perſonal, 2 Demonſtrative, 3 Relative.

Perſonals are three; *I*, *Thou*, *Hee*, which are varied with number and caſe, as followeth,

Singularly,	N.	*I.*	Plurally,	*Wee.*
	G.	*of mee.*		*of us.*
	D.	*to mee.*		*to us.*
	A.	*towards mee.*		*towards us.*
	V.	is wanting.		is wanting.
	A.	*from mee.*		*from us.*

Singularly,	N.	*Thou.*	Plurally,	*Yee.*
	G.	*of thee.*		*of you.*
	D.	*to thee.*		*to you.*
	A.	*towards thee.*		*towards you.*
	V.	*ô thou.*		*ô yee.*
	A.	*from thee.*		*from you.*

	N.	G.	D.	A.	Ab.
Sing.	*Hee.*	*him.*	*him.*	*him.*	*him.*
	Shee.	*of her.*	*to her.*	*by her.*	*with her.*
	It.	*it.*	*it.*	*it.*	*it.*
Plur.	*they*	*of them*	*to them*	*by them*	*with them.*

Note. The Genitive caſe of the poſſeſſor is ſupplyed by the Poſſeſſive; as, for *the life of thee, thy life*, ſo *my houſ, his land.*

Poſſeſſives. Of theſe three Perſonals are derived Poſſeſſives, which (like other Adjectives) have no variation either in number or caſe.

Sing.	1	*my*	Plur.	*our*	Sing. 3.	*his*	Plur	*their.*
	2	*thy*		*your.*		*her*			
						its.			

For *my* and *thy* are uſed *mine* and *thine*; and to thoſe that end in r is added *s*, when they are put without Subſtantives; as, *whoſe horſ is this? it is mine*, not *thine*: it is *hers* or *ours*, not *yours* nor *theirs*.

Alſo *mine* and *thine* may bee uſed before a Vowel, as *my* or *mine* arm, *thy* or *thine* arrow.

Compounds. Theſe Perſonals and Poſſeſſives are ſomtime compounded with *ſelf*.

1 Sing. { *my ſelf* / *I my ſelf* / *my own ſelf.* } Plur. { *our ſelvs.* / *wee our ſelvs.* / *our own ſelvs.* }

2 Sing. { *thy ſelf* / *thou thy ſelf* / *thine own ſelf.* } Plur. { *your ſelvs.* / *you your ſelvs.* / *your own ſelvs.* }

3 Sing.

3 Sing. { *him ſelf*, *her ſelf*, *it ſelf* } Plur. *themſelvs.*
{ *hee himſelf*, *ſhee herſelf* } Plur. *they themſelvs.*
{ *his own ſelf*, *her own ſelf*, *its own ſelf* } Plur. *their own ſelvs.*

Pronouns Demonſtratives are three. 2 Demonſtratives.

Sing. { *this*, *that*, *the ſame.* } Plur. { *theſe*, *thoſe*, *the ſame.* }

The laſt may bee compounded with *ſelf*, as *the ſelf ſame.* the other two with *ſame* or *ſelf-ſame.* as *this ſame*, *this ſelf ſame*, *that ſame*, *that ſelf ſame thing*; *theſe ſame*, *theſe ſelf ſame*, *thoſe ſame*, *thoſe ſelf ſame things.*

When *this* and *that* are referred to two preceding Subſtantives: *this* is referred to the laſt and neereſt, *that* to the firſt and furtheſt off; as, Note.

Drunk'neſs and Love are like: for both doo blinde,
Th' eys of the bodie that, *this of the minde.*

Relatives are likewiſe three, *who*, *which*, and *that.* 3. Relatives.

Who, is referred onely to Perſons (*men and ſpirits.*) *which*, and *that*, indifferently to any thing: as, *the man, which ſpake to mee; the man, that ſpake to mee: the horſ, which I ſaw; the horſ, that I ſaw.*

Who,

Who, is varied thus, *Who*, of *whom*, to *whom*, towards *whom*, from *whom*: hence alſo the Poſſeſſive *whoſe*; as, *Whoſe book is this?*

Which and *that* are not varied: And theſe all are uſed in both numbers.

That ſomtime importeth as much as *that which*; as, *I gave you, that you ask*; for *I gave you, that which you ask*. And ſo is *what* uſed; as, *I gave you, what you ask*: *hear, what I ſay.*

Where, with certain Prepoſitions following it; as, (*about, at, by, in, of, unto, with.*) is put for *which*, with the ſame going before it; as, *wherein* for *in which*: And ſo may *here* and *there* bee uſed for *this* and *that*; as, *herewith, therewith*, for *with this, with that.*

Interog. *Who, which*, and *what* are alſo Interrogatives; as, *Who cometh? which is the way? what do you ſay?*

Of a Verb.

A Verb betokeneth the dooing, ſuffering, or beeing of a thing with difference of time.

There bee three kinds of Verbs, Active, Paſſive, and Neuter.

A Verb Active betokeneth dooing; as, *I love.*

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

A Verb Neuter betokeneth Beeing; as, *I am.*

Moods.

Moods.

There are four Moods, or Manner of ſignifyings in Verbs. Moods 4.

The Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential, and the Infinitive.

The Indicative declareth; as, *Thou loveſt*: or elſ demandeth, or doubteth; as, *Doeſt thou love*?

The Imperative commandeth, intreateth, exhorteth, or permitteth; as, *Love thou*, or *let him love*.

The Potential mood ſignifieth a power, duty, or deſire, and hath one of theſe ſigns, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *ſhould*; as, *I may love*.

The Infinitive mood followeth another Verb, or an Adjective, and commonly hath this ſign *to*; as, *I deſire to learn*. *Worthy to bee praiſed*.

Tenſes. Tenſes.

There are five Tenſes, or diſtinctions of time; the Preſent tenſ, the Preter-imperfect tenſ, the Preterperfect tenſ, the preterpluperfect tenſ, and the Future tenſ.

The Preſent tenſ ſpeaketh of the time that now is; as, *I love* or *do love*.

The Preterimperfect tenſ ſpeaketh of the time not perfectly paſt; as, *I loved*, or *did love*.

The Preterperfect tenſ ſpeaketh of the time more then perfectly paſt; as, *I had loved*.

The Future tenſ ſpeaketh of the time to com with theſe ſigns *ſhall* or *will*; as, *I ſhall* or *will love*.

Signs

Signs of theſe five tenſes in the Active voice bee, *Do, did, have, had, ſhall* or *will.*

Signs of the Paſſive voice bee, *Am, was, have been, had been, ſhall* or *will bee.*

Note. Theſe ſigns of the five tenſes in both voices, as likewiſe the ſigns of the Potential mood, when they are alone, bee perfect verbs themſelves; as are in Latine, *ago, habeo, volo, debeo, ſum, poſſum.*

Perſons. *Perſons.*

In Verbs there are three perſons ſingular, and three perſons plural, anſwering to the perſons of the Pronouns, *I, thou, hee,* Sing. *wee, yee, they,* Plur.

Active. A Verb Active with his Moods, Tenſes, Perſons.

Indicative mood.

Tenſ.

- Preſent. *I love* or *do love, Thou loveſt* or *doeſt love, Hee loveth* or *doeth love,* Plur. *wee, yee, they* | *love* or *do love.*
- Imperf. *I loved* or *did love, Thou lovedſt* or *didſt love, Hee loved* or *did love,* Plur. *wee, yee, they* | *loved* or *did love.*
- Perfect. *I have, Thou haſt, Hee hath* | *loved,* Plur. *wee, yee, they* | *have loved.*
- Pluperf. *I had, Thou hadſt, Hee had* | *loved,* Plur. *wee, yee, they* | *had loved.*
- Future. *I ſhall* or *will, Thou ſhalt* or *wilt, Hee ſhall* or *will,* Plur. *wee, yee, they* | *ſhall* or *will love.*

Imperative

Imperative mood.

1. *Let mee love,*
2. *Love thou* or *do thou love,*
3. *Love hee* or *let him love,*

plural,

1. *Love wee* or *let us love,*
2. *Love yee* or *do yee love,*
3. *Love they* or *let them love.*

Potential mood.

Tenſ

Preſ. *I may* or *can* / *Thou mayſt* or *canſt* / *Hee may* or *can* *love,* plur. *wee* / *yee* / *they* *may* or *can love.*

Imperf. *I might / could / would / ſhould love,* &c.

Perfect. *I might / could / would / ſhould have loved,* &c.

Future | *I may or can love hereafter,* &c.

The Preterpluperfect tenſ is wanting in this mood.

Preſent, Perfect, Future, to *love. have loved. love hereafter.*

There

There are beſides belonging to the Infinitive mood three Gerunds; as,

1. *Of loving.*
2. *In loving.*
3. *To love.*

A Verb Neuter with his Moods, Tenſes, and Perſons.

Indicative mood.

Preſent { * *I am* / *Thou art* / *Hee is* } plur. { *wee* / *yee* / *they* } *are* or *bee.*

Imperf. { † *I was,* / *Thou waſt,* / *Hee was.* } plur. { *wee* / *yee* / *they* } *were.*

* Note that after the Conjunctions *if, though, although, unleſs:* and words of wiſhing, as *I pray God, God grant.* for *am, art, is,* are uſed *bee, beeſt, bee.* † And after the ſame Conjunctions, or like Adverbs of wiſhing; as, *I would, I wiſh, would to God, I had leiſer.* For *was, waſt, was,* are uſed *were, wert, were:* As, *if you bee wiſe, I pray God you bee good. I had leiſer, you were honeſt, than rich.*

Perfect. { *I have* / *Thou haſt* / *Hee hath* } *been.* plur. { *wee* / *yee* / *they* } *have been.*

Pluperf.

Pluperf. { *I had* / *Thou hadſt* / *Hee had* } *been.* plur. { *wee* / *yee* / *they* } *had been.*

Future. { *I ſhall* or *will* / *Thou ſhalt* or *wilt* / *Hee ſhall* or *will* } plur. { *wee* / *yee* / *they* } *ſhall* or *will bee.*

Imperative.

Let mee bee, / *Bee thou,* / *Let him bee.* plur. *Let us bee* or *bee wee,* / *Bee yee,* / *Let them bee* or *bee they.*

Potential.

Preſent, | *I may* or *can bee,* &c.

Imperfect. | *I might could would ſhould bee,* &c.

Perfect. | *I might could would ſhould have been,* &c.

Future. | *I may* or *can bee hereafter.* &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent, Perfect, Future, } to { *bee.* / *have been.* / *bee hereafter.*

A Verb Paſſive.

A Verb Paſſive is the ſame throughout all Moods and Tenſes with a Verb Neuter, with the Imperfect or perfect tenſ of the Active voice added thereunto; as,

Indicative

Indicative.

Preſent. { *I am* / *Thou art* / *Hee is* } *loved.* plur. { *Wee* / *Yee* / *They* } *are loved*, &c.

Note: Note, that in Verbs Active and Paſſive, there is generally but one variation of all the tenſes from the Preſent; as of *love*, *loved*; and of theſe two, are made all the reſt of the tenſes, both Active and Paſſive, with addition of the ſigns of the tenſes. Neither is there any variation of the Perſons; but in the preſent tenſ ſingular; as, *love*, *loveſt*, *loveth*. And in the preterimperfect tenſ ſingular; as, *I loved*, *thou lovedſt*. But if the ſigns bee added to the Verbs, there is no change at all; as, *I do love*, *thou doſt love*, *hee doth love*, ſo *I did love*, *thou didſt love*.

Rule. The Imperfect tenſ, (whereof is made moſt of the tenſes in the Active, and all of the Paſſive) is generally formed of the Preſent tenſ by adding thereto *ed*, and ſom *en*; as, *love loved*, *confeſs confeſſed*, *fall fallen*: But ſomtime *e* is ſyncopated; as, *lov'd*, *fal'n*, and then *d* after the ſingle *s* is turned into *t*; as, *confes't*, *bles't*, *dres't*, *oppres't*; for *confeſſed*, *bleſſed*, *dreſſed*, *oppreſſed*.

From

From this general rule many Verbs are excepted, for of

make	is formed	*made*	*ſpend*	is formed	*ſpent*	
lead		*led*	*wend*		*went*	
read		*red*	*lean*		*lent*	
ſpread		*ſpred*	*mean*		*ment*	
mete		*met*	*ſel*		*ſold*	
ſweat		*ſwet*	*tel*		*told*	
leav		*left*	*ſlide*		*ſlid*	
bereav		**bereft*	*ſtride*		*ſtrid*	**bereaved* 3
bleed		*bled*	*pitch*		**pitht*	**pitched* 3
breed		*bred*	*catch*		*caught*	
feed		*fed*	*teach*		*taught*	
ſpeed		*ſped*	*fetch*		*faught*	
flee		*fled*	*ſeek*		*ſought*	
meet		*met*	*beſeech*		*beſought*	
feel		*felt*	*bring*		*brought*	
ſpil		*ſpilt*	*think*		*thought*	
ſmel		**ſmelt*	*work*		*wrought*	**ſmelled* 2.
keep		*kept*	*buy*		*bought*	
creep		*crept*	*gird*		**girt*	**girded* 3.
weep		*wept*	*miſ*		*miſt*	
ſleep		*ſlept*	*kiſ*		**kiſt*	**kiſſed* 3.
ſweep		*ſwept*	*wiſ*		*wiſt*	
bend		*bent*	*binde*		*bound*	
lend		*lent*	*finde*		*found*	
rend		*rent*	*grinde*		*ground*	
ſend		*ſent*	*winde*		*wound*	
ſhend		*ſhent*	*ſtand*		*ſtood*	

* loſt.						
ſit	is formed	*ſate*	*loſe*	is formed	*leeſe	* loſt.
hang		*hung*	*looſ*		*looſed*	
ſting		*ſtung*	*ſhoo*		*ſhod*	
ſtring		*ſtrung*	*ſhoot*		*ſhot.*	
wring		*wrung*				

Except. 2. Som Verbs have two or more Variations: one uſed ondly in the Imperfect; as *I took, thou tookeſt, hee took*, and noted with 1. Another of the perfect tenſ, as *hee hath taken, hee is taken* and noted with 2. and ſom are uſed both ways, which are here therefore noted with 3. as in example.

Expergefacio. *wake* or *waken.* 1 *wak't* or *awoke.* 2 *waken'd*
Expergiſcor *wake* or *awake* 1 *awaked* or *awoke.* 2 *awaked.*

take	1 *took*	2 *taken*	
ſhake	1 *ſhook*	2 *ſhaken*	
fall	1 *fell*	2 *fallen*	
ſlay	1 *ſlue*	2 *ſlain*	
dare	1 *durſt*	2 *dared*	
beat	1 *beat*	2 *beaten*	
eat	1 *ate*	2 *eaten*	
help	3 *helped*	or *helpt*	2 *holpen*
tread	3 *trod*	2 *trodden*	
ſeeth	3 *ſod*	2 *ſodden*	
ſhed	3 *ſhod*	2 *ſhodden*	
break	1 *brake*	2 *broken*	3 *broke*
ſpeak	1 *ſpake*	2 *ſpoken*	3 *ſpoke*
ſteal	1 *ſtale*	2 *ſtolen*	3 *ſtole*
heav	3 *hove*	2 *hoven*	3 *heav'd*

weav

weav	3 *wove*	2 *woven*	3 *weav'd*
wear	1 *wore*	2 *worn*	
ſhear	1 *ſhore*	2 *ſhorn*	
ſwear	1 *ſware*	2 *ſworn*	3 *ſwore*
bear	1 *bare*	2 *born*	3 *bore*
tear	1 *tare*	2 *torn*	3 *tore*
cleav	1 *clave*	2 *cloven*	3 *cleft*
get	1 *gat*	2 *gotten*	3 *got*
beget	1 *begat*	2 *begotten*	3 *begot*
forget	1 *forgat*	2 *forgotten*	3 *forgot*
ſee	1 *ſaw*	2 *ſeen*	
ly	1 *lay*	2 *layn*	

But *lie* *lied* is regular *Facio. Mentior.*

fly	1 *flew*	2 *flown*	
bid	1 *bad*	2 *bidden*	3 *bid*
bide or *abide*	1 *abode*	2 *bidden*	3 *bid*
chide	1 *chod*	2 *chidden*	3 *chid*
hide	3 *hid*	2 *hidden*	
bite	3 *bit*	2 *bitten*	
ſmite	1 *ſmote*	2 *ſmiten*	3 *ſmit*
write	1 *wrote*	2 *writen*	3 *writ*
ride	1 *rode*	2 *ridden*	3 *rid*
riſe	1 *roſe*	2 *riſen*	
ſhine	1 *ſhone*	3 *ſhined*	
ſtrike	1 *ſtrake*	3 *ſtricken*	3 *ſtrook*
ſpet or *ſpit*	1 *ſpat*	2 *ſpit* or *ſpitten*	
giv	1 *gave*	2 *given* or *giv'n*	
drive	1 *drave*	2 *driven*	3 *drove*
ſtrive	1 *ſtrove*	2 *ſtriven*	3 *ſtrived*

	thrive	1 *throve*	2 *thriven*	3 *thrived*
	drink	1 *drank*	3 *drunk*	
	ſtink	1 *ſtank*	3 *ſtunk*	
	win	1 *wan*	3 *wun*	
	ſpin	1 *ſpan*	3 *ſpun*	
	ſwim	1 *ſwam*	3 *ſwun*	
	ring	1 *rang*	3 *rung*	
	ſing	1 *ſang*	3 *ſung*	
	fling	1 *flang*	3 *flung*	
	ſling	1 *ſlang*	3 *ſlung*	
	ſpring	1 *ſprang*	3 *ſprung*	
	ſwing	1 *ſwang*	3 *ſwung*	
	draw	1 *drew*	2 *drawn*	
	blow	1 *blew*	2 *blown*	
	crow	1 *crew*	2 *crown*	
	grow	1 *grew*	2 *grown*	
	know	1 *knew*	2 *known*	
	throw	1 *threw*	2 *thrown*	
	ſnow	1 *ſnew*	2 *ſnown*	3 *ſnowed*
Sero 2.	*ſow*	1 *ſew*	2 *ſown*	3 *ſow'd*
Suo 2.	*ſow*	*ſowed* or	*ſew*	*ſewed.*
	mow	3 *mow'd*	2 *mown*	
	doo	1 *did*	2 *done*	
	com	1 *came*	2 *com*	
of Wend.	*go*	1 *went*	2 *gon*	
	run	1 *ran*	3 *run*	
	chooſ	1 *choſe*	2 *choſen*	

In theſe Irregular Verbs, which have two or more Variations; the Tenſes of the Paſſive voice

voice are formed of the Preter; not the imperfect tenſ, with the Verb Neuter premiſed.

Som alſo there are, which have no variation at all: but the preſent tenſ ſerveth for all, as *caſt, hurt, rid, fet,* for *fetch, let, ſet, hit, knit, ſlit, cut, put, ſhut.* Except. 3.

Of Defectives.

Unto theſe Irregular Verbs, you may add certain Defectives failing in Moods, and Tenſes; as *wis* and *wot, trow, quoth, muſt, hight, hail,* which are thus formed, Defectives

Preſent { *I wis* / or *wot* } *thou woteſt, hee, wee, yee, they* } *wot.* | Imperfect { *I, thou, hee, wee, yee, they* } *wiſt.* | Infinitive. *to wit.* *Wit & wot.*

I trow, trow'ſt thou, hee trow's } plur. { *wee trow, trow yee, they trow.* *Trow.*

Preſent. | *Quoth* { *I, hee* } plur. *quoth* { *we, they.* *Quoth.*

Preſent. *I, thou, hee, wee, yee, they. Muſt.* *Muſt.*

Preſent. { *I hight, thou higheſt, hee hight* } plur. { *wee, yee, they* } *hight.* *Hight.*

Sing. & plur. { *hail* / *all hail* } *i. e.* ſalve ſalvete, *health* or *hail* bee unto you. *Hail.*

Though *hail* bee alſo an Adjective; as, a *hail* (that is, an healthful) bodie.

Imperſonals.

Of Imperſonals.

The third perſon ſingular of certain Verbs, with the Nominative *it* ſet before it, is uſed Impersonally: as, *It rain's, it ſnow's, it lighten's, it thunder's; it chanceth, it becometh, it delighteth, it is ſaid, it is certain, it is meet*, &c. The which is formed in all Moods and Tenſes; as, *it did rain, it hath rained, it had rained, it will rain, let it rain, it may rain: It doth becom, it did becom*, &c.

Participle

Of a Participle.

A Participle is a word derived of a Verb, from which it hath ſignification of time preſent, paſt, or to com.

There bee four kindes of Participles.

1 A Participle of the Preſent tenſ.
2 A Participle of the Preter tenſ.
3 A Participle of the Firſt Future tenſ.
4 A Participle of the Second Future tenſ.

A Participle of the Preſent tenſ ſignifieth the time preſent, and endeth in *ing*; as, *loving, teaching, reading, hearing.*

A Participle of the Preter tenſ ſignifie's the time paſt, and always end's in *d, t*, or *n*; as, *loved, taught, ſlain.*

A Participle of the Firſt Future tenſ ſignifies the time to com, like the Infinitive Mood as, *about* or *readie to love.*

A Participle of the ſecond Future tenſ ſignifie's the time to com, like the Infinitive Mood Paſſive; as, *to bee loved, to bee taught.*

Of an Adverb.

Adverb.

AN Adverb is joined to a Verb, or a Noun, to expreſs ſom circumſtance or qualitie.

There bee many kindes of Adverbs according to their ſeveral ſignifications.

Som bee of Time; as, *Then, when, now, never, ever, always, to day, to morrow, yeſterday, the other day, betimes, late, newly, lately, long-ago, out of hand, by and by, anon.*

Som bee of Place; as, *Here, there, where, hither, thither, whither, ſom where, no where, elſwhere, hence, thence, upwards, downwards, this way, that way.*

Som bee of Number; as, *Once, twice, thrice, four times, fourtie times, an hundred times, a thouſand times.*

Som bee of Order; as, *Afterwards, furthermore, firſt of all, laſt of all, at length, ſecondly, thirdly.*

Som bee of Asking; as, *When, where, whence, why, wherefore, whether.*

Som bee of Denying; as, *No, not, not at all, in no wiſe, by no means.*

Som bee of Affirming; as, *Yes, yea, ſurely, truly, verily, in good ſooth, in faith, in good truth.*

Som bee of Exhorting; as, *Well, go to.*

Som bee of Wiſhing; as, *Would to God, God grant, I pray God, O that, O if.*

Som bee of Gathering together; as, *Together, altogether, joyntly, univerſally.*

Som bee of Parting aſunder; as, *Aſunder, ſeverally, particularly, door by door.*

Som bee of Diverſitie; as, *Elſe, otherwiſe.*

Som bee of Chooſing; as, *Rather, nay rather, yea rather.*

Som bee of a thing not Finiſhed; as, *Well-nigh, almoſt, ſcarcely, hardly.*

Som bee of Shewing; as, *Lo, ſee, behold, this.*

Som bee of Doubting; as, *Haply, peradventure, perhaps.*

Som bee of Chance; as, *By chance, as it fell out, as it chanced.*

Som bee of Likeneſs; as, *So, even as, like as.*

Som bee of Compariſon: as, *As well as, ſo, as, more, leſs, eſpecially.*

Som bee of Quantitie; as, *Much, little, moſt of all, leaſt of all, very much, very little.*

Som bee of Qualitie; as, *Well, ill.* And thoſe that are made of Adjectives by adding *ly*; as, *learnedly, valiantly, happily,* &c.

Many Adverbs increaſing the ſignification of their Poſitive are compared by Signs, or Termination. By Termination; as, *Well, better, beſt. Ill badly, worſe, worſt. Little, leſs, leaſt.*

By Termination, and Sign alſo; as, *Oft, ofter,* or *more oft, ofteſt*; and *often, oftener,* or *more often, oftener*

oftener or *moſt often*. *Seldom*, *ſeldomer* or *more ſeldom*, *ſeldomeſt* or *moſt ſeldom*. *Soon*, *ſooner*, or *more ſoon*, *ſooneſt*. But the multitude of Adverbs in *ly* are compared altogether by the Signs; as, *Wiſely*, *more wiſely*, *moſt wiſely*. *Learnedly*, *more learnedly*, *moſt learnedly*. &c.

Of a Conjunction. Conjunct.

A Conjunction is a part of ſpeech joining words, and ſentences together.

Conjunctions are either ſingle or dubble.

Of ſingle Conjunctions there bee many kindes.

Som bee Copulatives; as, *And*, *alſo*, *neither*, *both*.

Som bee Disjunctives; as, *Or*, *either*.

Som bee Diſcretives; as, *But*.

Som bee Cauſals; as, *For*, *becauſe*, *ſince that*, *ſith that*, *ſeeing that*, *foraſmuch as*, *inaſmuch as*, *beeing that*.

Som bee Conditionals; as, *If*, *if that*, *ſo that*, *if ſo bee that*.

Som bee Interrogatives; as, *Whether*, *whether or no*.

Som bee Illatives; as, *Wherefore*, *therefore*.

Som bee Adverſatives; as, *Though*, *although*, *albeit*.

Som bee Redditives; as, *Notwithſtanding*, *yet*, *nevertheleſs*, *for all that*.

Som

Som bee Electives; as, *How, as, then.*
Som bee Diminutives; as, *At leaſt.*

Dubble Conjunctions are, as follow,

Both,	*and.*	*The more,*	*the leſs.*
Not onely,	*but alſo.*	*Where,*	*there.*
As well,	*as.*	*When,*	*then.*
Either,	*or.*	*If,*	*than.*
Neither,	*nor.*	*More,*	*rather.*
Although,	*yet.*	*Sooner,*	*than.*
Becauſ,	*therefore.*		
By how much the more,	*By ſo much the more.*	Or any other Comparative.	

Prepoſit.

Of a Prepoſition.

A Prepoſition is a part of ſpeech ſet before other parts; either in Appoſition, or Compoſition.

Prepoſitions in Appoſition are theſe:

Above	*At*	*beneath*	*nigh* or	*through*
About	*Before*	*by*	*nigh to*	*thorow*
After	*behinde*	*concer-*	*of*	*thorowout*
Againſt	*beſide* or	*ning*	*on* or *upon*	*under*
Amid or	*beſides*	*for*	*on-this-ſide*	*untill*
Amidſt	*behether*	*from*	*on-that-ſide*	*with*
Among	*beyond*	*far-from*	*to* or *unto*	*within*
or	*between*	*in*	*touching*	*without*
Amongſt	or	*into*	*toward* or	
Anent	*betwixt*	*mauger*	*towards*	

Prepo-

Prepoſitions in Compoſition are,

A,	as in	*a-part.*	*fore,*	as in	*fore-tell.*
ad,		*ad-journ.*	*from,*		*from-above.*
above,		*above-board.*	*fro,*		*fro-ward.*
after,		*after-noon.*	*mis,*		*miſ-fortune*
be,		*be-ly.*	*out,*		*out-law.*
de,		*de-fame.*	*over,*		*over-throw*
beyond,		*beyond-ſea.*	*per,*		*per-uſe.*
diſ,		*diſ-grace.*	*re,*		*re-turn.*
en,		*en-cloſe.*	*thorow,*		*thorow-fare*
in,		*in-cline.*	*un,*		*un-don.*
enter,		*enter-line.*	*under,*		*under-prop.*
inter,		*inter-poſe.*	*up,*		*up-lands.*
for,		*for-ſwear.*	*with,*		*with-ſtand.*

Of An Interjection.

Interject.

AN Interjection is a part of Speech expreſſing ſom ſudden paſſion of the minde.

There bee ſeveral ſorts of Interjections, according to the ſeveral paſſions of the minde.

Of Mirth; as, *Heyda, ô brave.*

Sorrow; as, *Ah, alas.*

Crying out; as, *Oh.*

Marvelling; as, *O ſtrange! ô wonderful!*

Dread; as, *Hah, out alas.*

Prayſing; as, *Well-don.*

Shunning; as, *Hence, bee-gon.*

Calling; as, *Hó, hark, ſirra.*

Mocking; as, *Hoe.*

Laughing;

Laughing ; as, *Ha-ha-he.*
Scorning ; as, *Fob.*
Threatning ; as, *Wo.*
Commanding ſilence ; as, *Iſt*, or *whiſt.*

Here ſhould follow the Rules of Concord, and Conſtruction : but becauſ there is little, or no variation in the parts of the Engliſh tongue : they are altogether needleſs. Next therefore ſhall follow the Rules of Derivation, and Compoſition.

Derivat.

Chap. 8. *Of Derivation.*

IN reſpect of Derivation a word is ſaid to bee Primitive, or Derivative.

A Primitive word is that, which floweth from no other ; as, *man.*

A Derivative is that, which floweth from its Primitive ; as, *manly.*

Subſt. of Subſt.

Of Primitive Subſtantives are formed other Subſtantives three manner of ways.

Of certain Subſtantives ſignifying the matter, by adding one of theſe particles *er*, *yer*, or *ſter*, are formed other Subſtantives, denoting the Agent imployed about that matter ; as, of

Hat	*Hatter*,	*Law*	*Lawyer*,
Glove	*Glover*,	*Bow*	*Bowyer*,
Garden	*Gardener*,	*Game*	*Gameſter*,
Gun	*Gunner*,	*Tap*	*Tapſter*,
Forreſt	*Forreſter*,	*Seam*	*Seamſter*, &c.

Of

Of certain Subſtantives ſignifying the perſon, by adding this particle *ſhip* are formed other Subſtantives, which hath the force of dignitie, or ſtate, ſet before the Primitive; as, *Apoſtle, Apoſtleſhip.* i. the dignitie of an Apoſtle; *Apprentice, Apprenticeſhip,* i. the ſtate of an Apprentice: So *Admiral, Captain, Lievtenant, Baylie, Steward, Chancellor, Proctor, Doctor, Maſter, Fellow, Scholar, Tutor, Lord, Knight, Burgeſs, Elector, Conſtable, Friend, Suretie* &c. Rule 2.

So this particle *hood* beeing added to ſom Subſtantives hath like ſignification; as, of *Father Fatherhood,* i. the dignitie of a Father. *Child Childhood,* i. the ſtate of a Child. So *brotherhood, falſhood, manhood, womanwood* &c.

Of certain Subſtantives are formed Diminutives by adding one of theſe particles *et, rel, lock, ling, kin,* which have the force of *little* or *pettie* ſet before the Primitive; as, of Rule 3.

cuſhen, cuſhenet, i. *a little cuſhen.*

cabin, cabinet, i. *a pettie cabin.* So *cask casket, capon caponet, lanner lanneret, eagle eaglet, mall mallet, crown crownet, trump trumpet, piſtol piſtolet, oke oket, pack packet, poke poket, ham hamlet, boul bullet.*

Of *hog, pike, cock, ſoar; hogrel, pikerel, cockrel, ſoarel.*

Of *hill bull: hillock bullock.*

Of *duck, gooſ, cat, pork, ſhield, ſtare: duckling, goſling, kitling, porkling, ſhilling, ſtarling:* Although commonly *ling* beeing compounded

pounded with a word importing ſom Adjunct ſignifieth the Subject thereof: as, *dearling*, *wearling*, *fondling*, *bireling*, *ſhaveling*, *ſtripling*, *worldling*, *changling*, *ſuckling*, *titling*, *knotling*, *yearling*, *youngling*, *grotling*, *ſhorling*, *fatling*, *ſtarvling*, *underling*, *ſapling* &c. like as *let* joyned to a word importing a Subject, ſignifieth an Adjunct thereof: as, *coiflet*, *chaplet*, *frontlet*, *braceler*, *partlet*, for attire or furniture of the body; of the *head*, the *forehead*, the *arm*, the *neck* (which is the parting of the head and body:) though ſomtime for better ſounds ſake *l* bee omitted; as, *gorget* not *gorgelet*.

Of *lam*, *dwarf*, **nappe*: are formed *lamkin*, *dwarfkin*, *napkin*.

*in French *a table-cloth.*

Adject. of Subſt. Subſtantives are ten ways made Adjectives according to the rules following.

Rule 1. Theſe Subſtantives following are made Adjectives by adding this particle *full*, which importeth plentie of that which the Subſtantive doth ſignifie; as, *beautie beautiful*, that is, *full of beautie*; ſo *Bane*, *Behoof*, *Bountie*, *Deceit*, *Delight*, *Diſdain*, *Diſtruſt*, *Dutie*, *Dole*, *Dread*, *Health*, *Man*, *Minde*, *Miſtruſt*, *Pain*, *Plentie*, *Power*, *Shame*, *Skil*, *Sloth*, *Sorrow*, *Spite*, *Sport*, *Succeſs*, *Watch*, *Will*.

Rule 2. Theſe are made Adjectives by adding *leſs*, which importeth want of what the Subſtantive doth ſignifie; as of *Beard*, *beardleſs*, that is, *without a beard*; ſo *Blame*, *blood*, *boot*, *bottom*, *bound*, *brain*,

brain, breath, cauſ, end, danger, father, fault, friend, God, ground, guilt, Heart, head, hap, match, money, name, number, pennie, Peer, praiſ, queſtion, remedie, reſt, Senſ, ſhape, ſpeech, ſpot, tooth, troth, weapon, wit.

Theſe are made Adjectives both ways, by adding *full* and *leſs*, as of *bliſs, bliſsful, bliſsleſs*: ſo *Care, chear, faith, doubt, fear, fruit, grace, harm, heed, help, hope, hurt, joy, law, liſt, mercie, need, pitie, ruth, ſhame, uſe.* So of *comfort*, wee ſay *comfortleſs*; but not *comfortful*, rather *comfortable.* Rule 3.

Theſe are made Adjectives by adding *ous, eous* or *ious*, which addition may bee explained by *full*; as of *courage*, *courageous*, that is, *full of courage*; ſo *Adventure, clamor, cautel, court, danger, dolor, envie, fame, gorge, grace, grief, harmonie, humor, lecher, malice, marvel, miſchief, monſter, outrage, plentie, poiſon, raven, right, rigor, riot, ſcandal, valor, venture, veneme, virtue, vice, wonder, zeal:* but *adulterous* of *adulterie*, alſo *hainous, hideous* of Subſtantives unknown, or unuſed in the Engliſh tongue. Rule 4.

Theſe are made Adjectives by adding *ly*, which addition may bee explained by *like*; as of *beaſt beaſtly*; that is, *like a beaſt*: ſo of *bodie, brother, coſt, coward, day, earth, fleſh, friend, *gaſt, God, heaven, home, king, life, love, niggard, order, Prince, prieſt, ſloven, ſtate, ſummer, time, traitor, yeer.* Rule 5. * ſpirit

Theſe are made Adjectives by adding *y* or *i* with Rule 6.

with *e* ſilent, which addition may bee explained by *having*; as of *blood bloody* or *bloodie*, that is, *having blood*; ſo *clay, cloud, craft, crag, durt, eaſ, filth, graſs, greaſ, guilt, hair, band, hap, haſte, head, heart, hunger, ice, loft, louſ, luck, luſt, mange, might, moſs, mould, mud, naught, need, pith, purſ, ſand, ſap, ſauce, ſavor, ſlime, ſlipper, ſore, ſtead, ſtone, ſtorm, ſweat, thrift, truſt, weight, wind, wit, worth, leaf, fire, baud.* But *merrie* of *mirth.*

Rule 7. Theſe are made Adjectives by adding *iſh*, which may bee explained by *like* as, of *ague aguiſh*, that is, like an ague. So *Ape, Block, book, boy, brute, childe, ehurl, cloun, colt, devil, dowlt, dregs, fool, heathen, hog, knave, licoris, lump, ram, ſalt, ſot, water, whore, woman.* But this particle *iſh*, beeing added to Adjectives, diminiſheth their ſignification; as before was taught in the compariſon of Adjectives.

Rule 8. Theſe are made Adjectives by adding *ſom*; as of *burden burdenſom*; that is, *having a burden*: ſo *cumber, game, hand, light, tooth, trouble, quarrel.*

So *buxom, fulſom, holeſom, loneſom, lothſom, noiſom, weariſom*, of Subſtantives unuſed; but *ranſom* a Subſt. of it ſelf.

Rule 9. Theſe are made Adjectives by adding *able*, which may bee explained by *fit for* or *worthy of*, as of *ſeaſon ſeaſonable*, that is, *fit for the ſeaſon. blame blameable*, that is, *worthy of blame.* So *Anſwer, approach, change, cure, favor, marriage, match, meaſure, medicine, memorie, merchant, note, pardon, peace,*

peace, profit, proportion, queſtion, reaſon, ſale, ſail, ſearch, ſervice, ſute, tune.

Theſe are made Adjectives by adding to them *all, call,* or *icall,* which addition is explained by, *belonging to*; as, of *Rhetoric rhetorical,* that is, *belonging to Rhetoric*; ſo, of *Accident, allegorie, angel, arithmetic, canon, geometrie, hiſtorie, logic, method, muſic, nature, perſon, prejudice, ruſtic, ſatyre, ſciſmatic, venerie,* But *Grammar* and *Tyrant,* form *grammatical; tyrannical.*

Thus are Adjectives derived of Subſtantives: Now I ſhall ſhew how Adjectives are again made Subſtantives two ways. Subſt. of Adject.

Moſt of the Derivative Adjectives aforemen- tioned ending in *ful, leſs, ous, ly, y,* or *je, iſh,* and *ſom,* are again made Subſtantives by adding to them *neſs*: Rule 1.

In *ful*; as of *beautiful, beautifulneſs,* &c.
In *leſs*; as of *retchleſs, retchleſsneſs,* &c.
In *ous*; as of *righteous, righteouſneſs,* &c.
In *lie*; as of *friendlie, friendlineſs,* &c.
In *y* or *ie*; as of *craftie, craftineſs,* &c.
In *iſh*; as of *childiſh, childiſhneſs,* &c.
In *ſom*; as of *lightſom, lightſomneſs,* &c.

In like manner all other Primitive Adjectives are made Subſtantives by adding to them *neſs*; as of *apt aptneſs, dul dulneſs, happie happineſs, wretched wretchedneſs,* &c.

Theſe Adjectives following, being derived to us from the Latine by the French, are made Subſtantives by adding to them *tie* or *itie* after Rule 2.

the French manner; as of *caſual caſualtie, certain certaintie, chaſte chaſtitie, cruel crueltie, ſcarce ſcarcitie.*

All the Adjectives afore-mentioned, whether Primitive or Derivative, except ſom few, are made Adverbs, by adding this particle *ly*, as, *careſull careſully, careleſs careleſsly, glorious glorioußly, childiſh childiſhly, accidentall accidentally, wretched wretchedly, cruel cruelly*, &c.

Except thoſe Adjectives that end in *ly*, for they without any alteration will ſerv for Adverbs, as *friendly.*

Here follow certain Examples of all the Derivations together:

Dutie dutiful dutifulneſs dutifully.
Heart heartleſs heartleſsly.
Care { *careful carefullneſs carefully.*
{ *careleſs careleſneſs careleſsly.*
Right righteous righteouſneſs righteouſly.
Love lovelie lovelineſs lovely.
Thriſt thriſty thriftineſs thriftily.
Fool fooliſh fooliſhneſs fooliſhly.
Hand handſom handſomneſs handſomly.
Peace peaceable peaceably.
Rhetorick rhetorical rhetorically.
Apt aptneſs aptly.
Dull dulneſs dully.
Caſual caſualty caſually.

Subſt. of Verbs. From moſt Verbs there are two Subſtantives ordinarily derived one of the Agent or dooer: another of the Action or dooing, beſides

ſides the two participle-adjectives: as, of *To*
Love, a lover, a loving, loving, loved.
Teach, a teacher, a teaching, teaching, taught.
Read, a reader, a reading, reading, read.
Hear, a hearer, a hearing, hearing, heard.

Yet ſom Subſtantives of the Agent ſo derived end in *or* not *er*; as of *To* Except. 1.
Abet, an abetttor, an abetting.
Confeſs, a confeſſor, a confeſſing.
Survey, a ſurveyor, a ſurveying.
Govern, a governor, a governing. &c.

Again ſom Subſtantives of the Action or dooing ſo derived in ſtead of *ing*, add *ment*, or *ance* after the French manner; as of *To* Except. 2.
Amend, an amender, an amendment.
Nouriſh, a nouriſher, a nouriſhment.
Allow, allower, an allowance
Accept, an accepter, an acceptance.

Of Latine Subſtantives are many Engliſh Subſtantives derived ſeveral ways. Engliſh Subſt. of Lat.

1. Engliſh Subſtantives ending in *ion* are made of Latine ending in *io*; as, *opinion, religion, queſtion, ſolution*; of *opinio, religio, quæſtio, ſolutio*, &c.

2. Engliſh Subſtantives ending in *our* are made of Latine in *or*; as, *labour, honour, favour, coadjutour*; of *labor, honor, favor, coadjutor*, &c. But now the beſt Autors write this kinde of words without *u*.

3. Engliſh Subſtantives in *tie* or *ty*, are made of Latine in *tas*; as, *Charitie, liberalitie, nobilitie,*

puritie; of *charitas*, *liberalitas*, *nobilitas*, *pulritas*, &c.

4. Engliſh Subſtantives in *ance* are made of Latine ending in *antia*; as, *abundance*, *ignorance*, *temperance*, *obſervance*; of *abundantia*, *ignorantia*, *temperantia*, *obſervantia*, &c.

Yet ſom of this ending derived of Verbs in *ance*, after the French manner, as before was declared, are not anſwered in Latine by *antia*, as *acceptance*, &c.

5. Engliſh Subſtantives in *ence*, are made of Latine in *entia*; as, *Abſence*, *patience*, *benevolence*, *confidence*; of *abſentia*, *patientia*, *benevolentia*, *confidentia*, &c.

6. Engliſh Subſtantives in *ancie*, are made of Latine in *antia*; as, *Conſtancie*, *infancie*, *arrogancie*; of *conſtantia*, *infantia*, *arrogantia*, &c.

7. Engliſh Subſtantives in *encie*, are made of Latine in *entia*; as, *incontinencie*, *indifferencie*, *indigencie*; of *incontinentia*, *indifferentia*, *indigentia*, &c.

8. Engliſh Subſtantives in *tude* are made of Latine in *tudo*; as, *Multitude*, *gratitude*, *fortitude*; of *multitudo*, *gratitudo*, *fortitudo*, &c.

9. Engliſh Subſtantives in *ture* are made of Latine in *tura*; as, *Stature*, *conjecture*, *fracture*; of *ſtatura*, *conjectura*, *fractura*, &c.

10. Engliſh Subſtantives in *cian* are made of Latine in *cus*; as, *Muſician*, *Logician*, *Arithmetician*; of *Muſicus*, *Logicus*, *Arithmeticus*, &c.

11. Engliſh Subſtantives in *iſt* are made of Latine

Latine in *iſta*; as, *Alchymiſt, Evangeliſt, Baptiſt*; of *Alchymiſta, Evangeliſta, Baptiſta*, &c.

12. Engliſh Subſtantives in *ment*, are made of Latine by Eliſion of *um*; as, *argument, inſtrument, monument*; of *argumentum, inſtrumentum, monumentum*, &c.

Yet ſom in *ment* derived of Verbs after the French manner, as before was declared, do not follow this Rule, as *nouriſhment*, &c.

13. Many other Engliſh Subſtantives, which have no general termination are made of Latine by Eliſion. 1. of *a*, as *planet, muſic, ſchiſm, hiſtorie*; of *planeta, muſica, ſchiſma, hiſtoria*. 2. of *um*, as *abſtract, Presbyterie*; of *abſtractum, Presbyterium*. 3. of *us*; as, *angel, orphan*; of *angelus, orphanus*, &c.

In like manner of Latine Adjectives are many Engliſh Adjectives derived ſeveral ways.

1. Engliſh Adjectives ending in *ant* or *ent* are made of Latine in *ans* or *ens*; as, *Conſtant, fragrant*; of *conſtans, fragrans*: ſo *abſent, eloquent*; of *abſens, eloquens*.

2. Engliſh Adjectives in *ous* are made of Latine in *us* or *oſus*; as, *proſperous, pious*; of *proſperus, pius*: So *curious, generous*; of *curioſus, generoſus*, &c. except ſom few of this ending, derived of Engliſh Subſtantives, as before pag. 63. Rule 4.

3. Engliſh Adjectives in *able* or *ible* are made of Latine in *abilis* or *ibilis*: as, *culpable, durable*; of *culpabilis, durabilis*: ſo *contemptible, docible*; of *contemptibilis, docibilis*, &c.

4. Engliſh Adjectives in *cal* are made of Latine in *cus*; as, *comical, typical, canonical*; of *comicus, typicus, canonicus*, &c.

5. Engliſh Adjectives in *al* are made of Latine by Eliſion of *is* final; as, *general, ſpecial, artificial*; of *generalis, ſpecialis, artificialis*, &c.

6. Engliſh Particip. Adjectives in *ed* are made of Latine in *us*; as, *accepted, addicted, abuſed, annexed*; of *acceptus, addictus, abuſus, annexus*: ſom few in *ſhed* of Verbs in *iſh*, turn *ſhed* into *us*; as, *admoniſhed* of *admoniſh*, &c.

7. Engliſh Adjectives in *ive* are made of Latine ending in *ivus*; as, *attentive, active*; of *attentivus, activus*, &c.

8. Many other Engliſh Adjectives which have no general ending are made of Latine by Eliſion of *us*; as, *juſt, honeſt, apt*; of *juſtus, honeſtus, aptus*, &c.

All theſe Adjectives derived of the Latine are made Adverbs by adding this particle *ly*; as *Conſtant, conſtantly* &c. except thoſe that end in *able* and *ible*, for they onely change *e* ſilent into *y*; as, *honorable, honorably*; *contemptible contemptibly*.

Moreover of Latine Verbs are many Engliſh Verbs derived.

1. Engliſh Verbs ending in *ate* are all made of Latine in *o* as, *recreate, abrogate, accommodate*; of *recreo, abrogo, accommodo*, &c.

2. Many other Engliſh Verbs which have no general termination are made of Latine by Eliſion

ſion of *o*; as, *affirm, adopt, acquire, adore,* of *affirmo, adopto, acquiro, adoro,* &c.

Theſe few rules of Derivation (from which there are not many words excepted) will prompt to a Learner ſom thouſands of Latine words upon the firſt ſight of their Engliſh, though before hee never ſaw or heard of them in Latine.

Chap. 9. *Compoſition of words.*

IN reſpect of Compoſition, a word is ſaid to bee ſimple or compounded.

A Simple word is that, which is not compounded; as, *grace.*

A Compound word is that which is made of two ſimples; as, *diſgrace.*

In Compoſition, our Engliſh tongue is above all other, very hardie, and happie, joining together after a moſt eloquent maner ſundrie words of every kinde of Speech; as,

Two Subſtantives are compounded together; as, *rain-bow, ey-ſore, hand-kerchief.* Comp. 1.

Somtime three Subſtantives; as, a *tenis-court-keeper,* a *foot-ball-player,* a *clove-gilli-flower.* 2.

Somtime a Subſtantive and an Adjective; as, *praiſ-worthy, blame-worthy.* 3.

Somtime two Subſtantives with an Adjective in the middle; as, *roſe-finger'd-morn, heart-eating-grief, ey-pleaſing-flower, taſte-pleaſing-fruit.* 4. 5.

Somtime an Adjective and Subſtantive; as, *New-ton, handi-craft, twi-light.*

Som-

6 Somtime two Adjectives onely; as, *None-ſuch.*

7 Somtime a Pronoun, and a Subſtantive; as, *ſelf-love.*

8 Somtime a Pronoun and a verb; as, *ſelf-do, ſelf-have.*

9 Somtime a Subſtantive and a Verb; as, *wood-binde, back-bite.*

10 Somtime a Verb and a Subſtantive; as, *break-faſt, draw-bridg, cut-purſ.*

11 Somtime an Adverb, and a Subſtantive; as, *down-fall, up-riſing, down-lying.*

Beſides all theſe ways, Prepoſitions are ordinarily compounded with Nouns and Verbs, as before was in part declared in a Prepoſition.

But theſe Compoſitions following with *con, counter, dis, en, enter, fore, over, pre, re,* and *ſur,* are moſt generall and moſt remarkable.

Con compounded with theſe words following ſignifying an acting of two or more perſons, or things together; as,

Conclude to ſhut up divers matters together.

Concord the agreement of two or mo together.

Concourſ a running together.

Concur to run together.

Condole to griev together with others.

Confection a mingling together of divers things.

Confederate to join together by oath or promiſe.

Cõfederate one ſo join'd.

Conſer

Conſer to talk together.
Conference a parly together.
Confluence a flowing together of waters into one place.
Confound to mix together.
Conglutinate to glue together.
Congratulate to rejoice together with another for ſom good hap.
Congregation a flocking together of people.
Congreſs a joining together as of two armies.
Conjoind joind together.
Connection a knitting together.
Conſpire to breath as it were into one action.
Contract to draw together.
Contraction a ſhrinking together.
Contribute to give together with others.
Coventicle a little meeting together; uſed in the worſt part.
Converſ to live together.
Convocation a calling together.
Convulſion a drawing together of the ſinewes, as in the cramp.
Cooperate to work together.

Counter.

Words compounded with *counter* (if they bee *Nouns*) ſignifie ſomthing againſt the Names of the *ſimple* Word: (if they bee *Verbs* to do ſomthing againſt the ſenſ of the *ſimple Verb.*

1 *Of Nouns.*

Counterband one band againſt another.
Counterchange a croſs-exchange.

Counter-

Counterfeit a picture made by a ſample, pattern or mould laid againſt it.

Counterpane of a deed, in a pair of Indentures, one is the Counterpane to the other; and is produced againſt the other as occaſion may bee.

Counterpoint is the back ſtitch or quilting ſtitch, where one point is oppoſite to another.

Counterround when one round goeth one way, and another another way.

Counterſcarf a mount or bank caſt up againſt the citie wall for more ſafegard.

Countermure one wall built againſt another.

2 So in *Verbs.*

Counterbalance to weigh one thing againſt another.

Countercheck to give one check for another.

Counterfeit to frame or mould one's ſelf in any thing like another though indeed hee bee not ſuch.

Countermine to make one Mine againſt another.

Counterpoiſ to weigh one thing againſt another.

Countervail to bee of equal value againſt another thing.

Dis.

Dis in words compounded with it for the moſt part implie's

either

either a Privation or Negation of the thing ſignified thereby; ſomtime a Separation of it.

1 Privation.

Diſable to take away ability.
Diſanull to make nothing.
Diſappoint to deceiv one of his expectation.
Diſarm to take away arms.
Diſarray to put out of array.
Disburden to take of a burden.
Diſburſ to bee out of purſ.
Diſchamp to remove the camp.
Diſcharge to free from a charge.
Diſcomfort to take away comfort.
Diſcover a ſecret.
Diſcredit to take away credit.
Diſeaſ to take away eaſ.
Diſfavor to take away favor.
Diſfigure to take away the good ſhape or figure.
Diſfranchize to take away freedom.
Diſgorge to rid the ſtomack.
Diſgrace to take away grace.
Diſguiſ to alter the ſhape.
Diſhearten to take away the heart.
Diſinherit to take away an inheritance.
Diſhonor to deprive of honor.
Diſlodg to put out of lodging.
Diſmaied deprived of courage and ſpirit.
Diſmantle a foretreſs by pulling down the wall &c.
Diſmember to deprive of ſom member.
Diſmount to unhorſ.
Diſorder to put out of order.

Diſpa-

Diſparage to diſgrace any way.
Diſpark to break down the incloſure.
Diſplace to put out of place.
Diſpoſſeſs to take away poſſeſſion.
Diſpraiſ to take away praiſ.
Diſprofit to take away profit.
Diſprove to take away proof.
Diſpute
Diſrank to put out of rank.
Diſquiet to take away quiet.
Diſunite to break union.

2 Negation.

Diſaccuſtom not to accuſtom.
Diſadvantage no advantage, hindrance.
Diſagree not to agree.
Diſallow not to allow.
Diſappear not to appear.
Diſclame to denie one's right to a thing.
Diſcomfort no comfort.
Diſconſolate not comfortable. ſad.
Diſcontent no content.
Diſcõtinuance lack of uſe
Diſcord no agreement.
Diſeaſ no eaſ.
Diſhoneſt not honeſt.
Diſhoneſtie no honeſtie.
Diſhonor no honor.
Diſhonorable not honorable.
Diſobey not to obey.
Diſobedience no obedience.
Diſpleaſ not to pleaſ.
Diſproportion no proportion.
Diſſention no concord,
Diſſwade to perſwade from.
Diſtaſte no taſte.
Diſtempered not tempered.
Diſtruſt not to truſt.
Diſuſe not to uſe.

3 Seperation

Separation.

Diſcard, to deal away the cards.
Diſjoin, to ſeparate.
Diſlocate, to unplace.
Diſperſ, to ſcatter abroad.
Diſſolv, to melt or pull aſunder.
Diſmiſs, to ſend away.

En and *Enter*.

Are French particles, anſwering the Latine *in* and *inter*, and are uſed in words borrowed of the French.
En in compoſition with Verbs implieth an action don in a place, as,
Encloſe, to cloſe in.
Encourage, to courage in.
Endure, to dure-in.
Entrench, to trench-in.
Empriſon, to priſon in, &c.

Enter in compoſition implieth ſom thing don or put betwixt two other things; as,
Enterline to write a line betwixt two other.
Enterlace to put a lace between.
Enterprize to take between the hands, or undertake.
Enterfier to ſmite between the heels. *&c.*
But words immediately derived to us from the Latine keep *in* and *inter*; as,
Include to ſhut in.
Increaſ to grow in.
Imply to bring in.
Import the ſame.
Interpoſe to put between.
Intercede to go between two perſons.
An *interceſſor* or mediator betwixt two, &c.

Fore.

Fore in compoſition ſignifieth

ſignifieth the ſame with *before*, or *before-hand*; as,

Forearm, to arm before.

Forecaſt, to caſt before hand.

Fore-door, a door before the houſe.

Fore-tokens, tokens before, &c.

Miſ.

Mis in Compoſition is interpreted by *ill*, as

Miſapplie, to applie ill.

Miſadventure ill adventure.

Mis-becometh it ill becometh.

Mis-fortune ill fortune. &c.

Over.

Over in Compoſition for the moſt part implie's an *exceſs*, and may bee interpreted by *too much*; as,

Over-aw, to aw too much.

Over-bold too bold.

Overcharge to charge too much.

Over-haſtie too haſtie.

Over-burden to burden too much.

Overheat to heat too much.

Over-long, too long.

Over-much too much.

Over-ſeeth to ſeeth too much.

Over-plus more then enough.

Over-value to value too much.

Over-ween to ween too much.

Over in theſe three is interpreted by *beyond*; as,

Over-live, to live beyond.

Over-reach, to reach beyond, or cozen.

Over-weigh, to weigh beyond.

In other words it hath its proper ſignification; as,

Over-flow, to flow over.

But *Over-ſee* is taken two waies.

1. To ſee or take care over

over any perſon or thing,
2. To over-ſlip or omit any matter.

Out.

Out in Compoſition with theſe words is interpreted by *beyond*; as,
Out-bid, to bid beyond.
Out-go, to go beyond.
Out-learn, to learn beyond.
Out-live, to live beyond.
Out-ragious, ragious beyond.
In other words it hath its own proper ſignification; as in
Out-caſt, the caſting out or refuſe of a thing.
Out-crie, or a crying out &c.

Pre.

Pre in compoſition is uſually interpreted by *fore*, or *before*; as,

Preamble, a flouriſh, profer, or voluntarie plaid before the ſong begin.
Precaution, a caveat before hand.
Precede, to go before.
Precedencie, place before another.
Precedent, a pattern or example going before.
Precogitate, to forethink.
Precontract, a former bargain.
Predeceſſors, men that have gon before in place or office.
Predeſtinate, to foreappoint.
Predeſtination, fore-appointment.
Prediction, a fore-telling.
Predivine, to gueſs beforehand.
Predominant, bearing ſway before others.
Preëminence, excellencie, above or before others.

Preamble,

Preface, a ſhort ſpeech before any matter.
Prefer, to put one before another.
Preferment.
Prefigure, to repreſent before.
Prefix, to appoint a time before.
Prejudicate, to judg a cauſe before it bee heard.
Prejudice, a judging beforehand: otherwiſe to harm; and ſo *prejudicial*, harmful.
A Prelate, a Clergie-man in dignitie above others.
Premeditate, to think of a thing before-hand.
Premeditation, a muſing before.
Premiſe, to ſend before.
Premiſſes, matters mentioned before.
Premoniſh, to warn beforehand.
Premonition, a forewarning.
Premunition, a forearming.
Preoccupate, to ſeiz before.
Preoccupation, a taking before.
Preordain, to order beforehand.
Prepare, to make ready before-hand.
Preparatorie, ſerving to prepare.
Preparation a making ready before hand.
Propoſterous out of order, implying that to bee laſt, which ſhould bee before.
Prepoſitive ſet before.
Prerogative a privilege before others.
Preſage to foretell.
Preſaging a foretelling.
Preſident a govenor, who ſitteth above or before others.
Preſume to take a thing for given and granted before it bee ſo.
Preſumption Boldneſs.
Preſuppoſe to ſuppoſe before hand.

Pretend

Pretend, to hold before one, or make a ſhew.
Prevent, to bee beforehand.

Re.

Re in compoſition is interpreted by *back*, or *again*.
Reaſſume, to take again.
Rebaptize, to baptize again.
Rebel, to war again.
Rebound, to bound back.
Rebuild, to build again.
Recall, to call back.
Recant, to call back a ſaying.
Recapitulate, to rehearſ again.
Recharge, to charge again.
Recite, to ſay again.
Reclaim, to call back.
Recoil, to go back.
Recommence, to commence again.
Recompence, to make amends again.
Reconcile, to make friends again.
Recover, to get goods again.
Recollect, to gather again.
Recourſ, a place to run back to.
Redeem, to buy again.
Redound, to return back
Redubble, to dubble again.
Redreſs, to help again.
Reduce, to bring back.
Reduction, a bringing back.
Re-ëdifie, to build again
Re-ëntrie, an entrie again.
Re-ëxtend, to extend again.
Refection, a meal to refreſh the ſpirit again.
Refer, to carrie back.
Reference, a carrying back of one matter to another.
Refiner, a finer again.
Reflect, to bend back.
Reform, to faſhion again.
Refrain, to hold back.
Refreſh, to renew again.

Refrigorate, to cool again.
Refuge, a place to flee back to for ſafety.
Regard.
Regenerate, to beget again.
Regrater, one that buy's and ſell's again in the ſame market.
Regreſs, a going back.
Reject, to caſt back.
Rejection, a caſting back.
Reinform, to inform again.
Rejoin, to join again.
Reïterate, to iterate again.
Relapſe, a falling back in ſickneſs.
Relation, a telling again of any matter.
Releaſe, to looſe again.
Remonſtrance, a reaſon ſhewed back again.
Remedie, a means againſt a diſeaſe.
Remove, to ſet back.
Remunerate, to requite again.
Remount, to mount again
Reparation, a making new again.
Repay, to pay again.
Repeal, to call back a Law.
Repeat, to ſay again.
Repell, to put back.
Repercuſſion, or beating back.
Repleniſh, to fill again.
Replie, to anſwer again.
Repriev, to take back again.
Repulſe, a driving back, or a denial of a requeſt.
Reſign, to yield up again.
Reſound, to ſound again.
Reſtie, drawing back.
Reſtitution, a reſtoring back.
Reſtore, to give back again.
Reſtriction, a holding back.
Reſult, to leap back.
Reſume, to take again.

Reſur-

Reſurrection, a riſing again.
Retaliate, to return like again.
Retein, to hold back.
Retire, to go back.
Retort, to wreſt back.
Retract, to draw back.
Retreat, a going back.
Retribute, to give again.
Retribution, a giving again.
Retrive, to finde again.
Retrogade, going back.
Return, to turn back
Reverberate, to beat back again.
Revert, to turn again.
Reveſt, to apparel again.
Review, to look over again.
Reviſe, the ſame.
Reviſit, to go to ſee again.
Revive, to give life again.
Revocation, a calling back.
Revolt, to turn back from a ſide.
Reunite, to unite again.
Revolv, to turn often over again and again in the minde.
Revolution, a turning back.

Sur.

Sur in Compoſition may for the moſt part bee interpreted by *Over* or *Upon*; as,
Surbating, an overheating.
Surceaſe, to give over a thing.
Surcharge, to overcharge.
Surcingle, a girdle over
Surface, an upper part of any thing, as of a Table.
A Surfet, an over-eating or drinking.
Surmiſe, to think upon a thing.
Surmount, to excel over another.
Surname, a name added over and above to

the name of our parents and family for ſom memorable Act or otherwiſe.

Surpaſs to overpaſs or excel.

Surplice an holy garment to bee worn over other garments.

Surplus ſurpluſſage or overplus.

Surprize to com upon a place or perſon on a ſudden.

Surrender to give up or over a right in land.

Surround to overflow.

Survey to overſee. A Surveyor.

Survive to overlive.

Surviver one that overliveth.

Chap. 10.

Of Points to bee obſerved in reading and writing.

POints ſerving for the better diſtinguiſhing of Words are either Primarie, or Secundarie.

Primarie Points which ſhew the riſing or falling, the ſtraining or ſlacking and pauſes of the voice are ſix.

1 A *Comma* } noted thus { , } 4 An *Eroteſis* thus ?
2 A *Colon* } noted thus { : } 5 An *Ecphoneſis* thus !
3 A *Period* } noted thus { . } 6 A *Parentheſis* thus ( )

A *Comma* is a note of imperfect ſenſ, where the voice muſt bee ſtaied: but the tenor of it ſtill kept up.

A *Colon* is a note of perfect ſenſ: but not of perfect

perfect ſentence, where the voice muſt bee ſtaid ſom what longer, and the tenor of it let fall a little.

Som hereunto add a Semi-colon, which differeth very little from a Colon; noted thus[;]

A *Period* is a note of perfect ſence and perfect ſentence, where the voice muſt bee ſtaid longeſt, and the tenor of it at the laſt word fall low.

An Example of theſe points as,

4. Phil. v. 8. *Finally, brethren, whatſoever things are true, whatſoever things are honeſt, whatſoever things are juſt, whatſoever things are pure, whatſoever things are lovely, whatſoever things are of good report: If there bee any virtue, and if there bee any praiſ, think on theſe things.*

Another example out of the 1 Cor. 13. v. 1. 2. 3.

Though I ſpeak with the tongues of men and of Angels, and have not charity: I am becom as ſounding braſs, or a tinkling cymball.

And though I have the gift of prophecie, and underſtand all myſteries, and all knowledg: and though I have all faith, ſo that I could remove mountains; and have no charitie, I am nothing.

And though I beſtow all my goods to feed the poor; and though I give my body to bee burned: and have no charitie; it profiteth mee nothing.

Eroteſis is a note 1. of Asking: as, Mat. 18. 21. *How oft ſhall my brother ſin againſt mee, and I forgive him? till ſeven times?*

2. Of Urging or inſtance in reprehenſion; as,

Mark. 9. 19. *O faithleſs generation! how long ſhall I bee with you? how long ſhall I ſuffer you?*

3. Of earneſt avouching the contrary; whether the Interrogation bee affirmative or negative; as, Luk. 6. 39. *Can the blinde lead the blinde? ſhall they not both fall into the ditch?* that is they cannot, they ſhall.

Eroteſis if it bee pure raiſeth the common Tone or tenor of the voice in the laſt word.

But if it begin with a word Interrogative; as, *who, what, how, where, when, why,* &c, it falleth as a period, and raiſeth the tone of the voice in the Interrogative; as, Luke 17. 17. *Were there not ten cleanſed? But where are the nine.*

This point in the two laſt uſes thereof, ſtraineth the ſound of the voice throw-out the whole Interrogation.

Ecphoneſis is a note of exclamation; when ſom great paſſion of the minde is pathetically uttered, whether it bee in Admiration, Lamentation, Commiſeration; or the like.

Ecphoneſis falleth as a period, and raiſeth the tone in the particle of Exclamation [*o, oh, ah, alas,*] or for want of ſuch, in ſom Emphatical word; and always requireth a louder ſound; and when it maketh perfect ſenſ, pauſeth as a period; as, Rom. 11. 33. *O the depth of the riches, both of the wiſdom and knowledg of God! how unſerchable are his judgments, and his waies paſt finding out!*

So

So Rom. 7. 24. *O wretched man that I am! who ſhall deliver mee from the body of this death.*
And Numbers 24. 23. *Alas! who ſhall live when God doth this!*

Parentheſis is two ſemicircles encloſing one or more words of perfect ſenſ, in a ſentence, for perfecting thereof: without which yet, the ſenſ is perfect; as, Epheſ. 6. 1, *Children obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right: Honor thy father, and thy mother: (which is the firſt commandement with promiſs) that it may bee well with thee, and that thou mayſt live long on the earth.*

Parentheſis is wholy ſounded with a lower voice, and always endeth as a Comma: unleſs the part precedent of the ſentence bee noted with ſom other ſimple point: for then it endeth according to that point.

Of Secundary points.

Secundary points are four.

Apoſtrophus thus ['] *Diëreſis* thus [··]
Eclipſis thus [-——] *Hyphen* thus [-]

Apoſtrophus ſignifieth the Eliſion of a Letter in any part of a word, whereby two ſyllables are contracted into one. Somtime of a Vowel, as *Th'almightie*, *learned'ſt*, *is't*, *it's*. Somtime of a Conſonant, as *i'th* for *in the*. Somtime of a Conſonant and Vowel together, as *ne're* for *never*, *o're* for *over*, *I'le* for *I will*.

Eclipſis ſignifieth the Eliſion of words in the begining or ending of a Verſ or Sentence, cited in our writing; as,

Chaucer. ——— *There Chaunticleer the fair*
Was wont, and eke his wife to repair.
Gower. *My brother hath us ſold*
To them of Rome. ———

Diëreſis is a note of parting two Vowels, which otherwiſe might ſeem to make a Diphthong, as *Laïs*, *Gilcäd*, *Timotheüs*, *Bagoäs*, *Capernaüm.*

Hyphen is a note of joining two ſyllables in one word, which otherwiſe might ſeem to bee parted: namely, when the firſt is the laſt of the former line; and the other is the firſt of the line following; as in example, ——— *teaching.*

But if the word bee compounded, whoſe parts may ſeem ſeveral words; then is hyphen always to bee ſet between them; as a *ſea-man*, *fiſh-monger*, *cart-load*, *free-man.*

An End.

A COLLECTION OF

Certain words Like in *Sound*, but Unlike in *Signification* and manner of *writing*; which beeing brought together into one ſhort Sentence, the difference betwixt them is more eaſily and certainly diſcerned, and conſequently their true manner of Writing.

ADAM's ſin did both *abaſh*, and *abaſe* him in the ſight of GOD. *Abel* was not *able* to reſiſt the violence of his brother Cain. *Ai mee*, i.e. wo is mee, might Cain then ſay, I am undon for *ay*, that is, for ever. Though you *adviſe* mee to repent, I have not grace to follow your *advice*.

A whole

A whole *aker* of ground this year, will not afford one *acorn.*

My kinſman or *allie*, uſeth to *allay* his wine with ſugar, when hee is in the bowling-*alley.*

Every faithful Chriſtian muſt *alter* and change his revengeful minde, and bee in charitie with his brother, before hee may com to the *Altar* of the LORD.

Hee that hath *a loud* voice muſt not bee *allowed* to ſpeak *aloud* in the School.

I will not *aſſent* or agree, that any of my Scholars ſhall clime the *aſcent* or riſing of that hill.

My ſon *aſſaie's* or trie's to read over Mountain's exerciſes or *eſſaies.*

Som ill husbands of the Gentle-craft ſpent *all* in good *ale*, which they get with their *awl.*

I would give an *angel* for an *angle* to *angle* in this *angle* or corner of the river.

In March *Ariës* the celeſtial ſign uſeth to *ariſe.*

My *aunt* to day was ſtung with an *ant.*

The *Acts* and Monuments of the Church, written by Mr Fox, were cut in pieces with an *Ax.*

B

This fool doth *babble* of his *bable*, like to the builders of the Tower of *Babel.*

I brought a *Barberrie*-tree, out of the land of *Barbarie*, for my ſiſter *Barbara.*

My

My ſon hath caught five fiſhes called *Barbels*, but my cattle have got a diſeaſ called, the *Barbles.*

At Chriſtmas I had rather have my clothes well lin'd with *Baiz*, or fine freez, then my windows with *Bays* or Laurel.

Where any great *battel* is fought, there the ground a long time after becometh fruitful or *battle.*

John *Ball* was hit on the *ball* of the eie with a Tennis-*ball*, which made him to *bawl* and crie like one of the Prieſts of *Baal.*

Poor folks live *barely*, feeding oft-times on *barley*-bread.

A *Bareſter* or Counſellor at Law, did plead againſt a notorious *Barrettor*, as a *Bar-troubler.*

A *bearn* or childe is ſomtimes found left in a *barn.*

Been or *bees* oft have *been* kept all Winter in a hutch or *bin.*

To fill his *bellie* his father hee will *belie.*

A *Bear* once drunk *beer* out of my *bare* hand.

It is uncertain whether Venerable *Bede* in his praiers ever uſed a *bead.*

I have received a *billet*, ſcrole or little bill for the quartering of three ſouldiers; but have not one *billet* or ſhive of wood to make them a fire.

A *Bittor* or *Bittern* is a fowl whoſe fleſh is *bitter*, which fixing his beak in the mariſh ground uttereth the ſound of a Bull.

Whilſt

Whilſt two maids the one *black*, the other *bleak*, did *bleach* or whiten their linnen; the winde *blew* away both their *blue* Waſt-coats.

The *blinde* can never *blend* or mingle things rightly.

A Collier and a Fuller cannot dwell together, for the one doth *blache*, or make black, the other doth *bleach* or whiten.

Hee is ready to *breath* out his laſt *breth*.

A Brewer *brew's* good beer, a Cook make's good *brewis*, a Surgeon heal's a *bruiſ* well.

I had rather ſtudie my *book* then hunt a *Buck*.

Cattel do ſomtimes *browſ* on ſhrubs growing upon the *brows* of hills.

There is a *bruit* or fame that *Brute* from Troy firſt inhabited this Iſland, before whoſe time there was in it nothing but *brute* beaſts.

I eat good ſtraw-*berries* at S^t^ Edmund's-*bury*.

A wiſe childe will *buy* nothing but *by* his father's appointment.

With an *awl* you may *bore* the *Boar* through the ſnout.

Boies I charge you let no hole bee *bor'd* through this *board*.

Maid *bolt* the door, and then *boult* the meal.

This youth is of a good *breed*, and well *bred*; though hee eateth little *bread*.

I will go to the *bourn*, or ſpring of water to drink, becauſ I *burn* with heat.

C

Callis a citie of France; *Cales* of Spain.
I *can* drink ſack out of a *cane* as well as beer out of a *cann.*
When *cannons* are roring, *canons* or rules bear no ſway.
The letter-*carrier*, put his horſ on a round pace or *career.*
A wrangling *caviller* is not worthie to ſpeak to a noble *Cavalier.*
The *cenſor* or reformer of manners, gave *cenſure* or judgment upon one for letting fall the *cenſer*, wherein incenſ was burned.
Sitting in a *chair* hee eateth good *chear.*
When glaſſes you *carrie* you had need bee *charie.*
I will play with you at *cheſs* for a *Cheſhire cheeſ.*
In winter a *childe* may ſoon bee *chill'd.*
I have often ſeen *cypres*; but ſeldom a *cypreſs*-tree.
A *cluſter* of grapes is more acceptable then a *clyſter* or waſhing purgation.
Som that pretend to bee preachers, are more fit to bee ſent to a ſheep-*cote* in a frize-*coat*, then to *quote* Scripture.
I had rather hear the *clauſ* of a ſentence then feel the *claws* of a Lion.
When I had got the *Collier* by the *collar*, I ſoon aſſwaged his *choler.*
I will *chooſ* this ſheep that now *chew't* her cud.

I could

I *could* not quite vanquiſh him, but I *cool'd* his courage.

It is a *common* thing for friends to *commune* or talk together.

The cock *crew* when the *crue* of ſouldiers entred.

Theſe wicked *crues* have not left us a *cruſe* to drink in.

A *carol* is a Chriſtmas ſong, but *coral* is a green ſhrub under water in the Sea which beeing taken out hardneth and becometh red.

Som had rather lie on a *couch* then ride in a *coach.*

Hee that needeth *counſel* or advice, let him repair to the *councel* houſ.

Som *coſen* and beguile thier neighbors under the ſhew of a *coſin.*

Currans or ſmall raiſons are very dear and cannot bee bought without *currant* monie.

I had rather have a *crick* in my neck, then bee in a *creek* or gulf of the Sea.

D

A fat *Deer* is a *deer* preſent, fit onely for a *dear* friend.

A *demure* ſhamefaſt man may ſomtime *demurr* or pauſ in a ſeemly purpoſe.

Thanks is *due* to God for every ſweet morning *dew*: but becauſ they quickly bid the ground *adieu.*

Without

Without ſom rain all the *dews* at laſt will not bee worth a *dewce.*

The champion went away as much *diſcomforted* as *diſcomfited.*

There hath been much *diſſention* about Chriſt's *deſcenſion* into hell.

This *diſeaſ* I fear will *diſſeiſ* or throw my ſoul out of its tabernacle.

Your cake will bee *dough* or *dow,* if you *doo* not ſet a ſwifter greyhound to run after the *Doe.*

The Surgeon will take away the *dolor* or pain of the wound for a *dollar.*

The *dor* or drone-bee ſitteth at the *door* but is no *doer* or gatherer of honey.

My *Dragoons* all fought like *dragons.*

Apollo pul's the husbandman by the *ear* and adviſeth him not to *eare* his ground every *year.*

Now the winde is *Eaſt* I have good ſtore of *yeaſt.*

Hee is a gentleman both *elegant* and fine in apparrel and *eloquent* in ſpeech.

Eminent men of great note are now a days moſt ſubject to *imminent* dangers.

I had rather have a wife *endued* with virtue wanting a portion, than one *endowed* with a portion wanting virtue.

If the prieſt will *entérr* the corps, I will *énter* the Church.

The Parlament ſent an *errand* or meſſage to the Judges or Juſtices *errant* or itenerant, which ride

rid the circuit concerning the tryal of an *arrant* knave.

The *executioner* or hangman for the moſt part is the priſoner's *executor.*

Poor people *earn* their bread hardly with ſpinning of *yarn.*

F

Subtil men *feign* good will & give good words, which make fools glad or *fain.*

I ſaw a *falconer* with a *falcon* on his fiſt, and a *falchon,* or ſhort ſword by his ſide.

Thoſe that are well *fee'd,* or take good *fees* may *feed* high.

Hee that let's a *fiſt* at a *feaſt* deſerveth to bee buffeted with the *fiſt,* and ſent away in a *foiſt* or pinnace.

Men *flee;* but birds *fly.*

When it begineth firſt to *freez,* then preſently I clothe my ſelf in *frize.*

Fiend and *friend* are alike in ſound: but contrary in ſenſe: for *fiend* in the ancient Saxon-tongue ſignifie's an enemie, and the Devill is called the *fiend* of hell, that is, the enemie of hell.

That wheele-wright is a bungler which cannot make the *felloes* of a wheel *fellows.*

My brother *Philip* gave mee *a fillip* on the noſe.

If the Jailor *finde* not the loſt priſoner, hee wil bee deeply *fin'd.*

Fine *flower* is not fit to ly on a barn-*floor*.
Lets pay the waterman his full *fare*, fraught, hire, becauſ hee hath carried us to a *fair*, where wee had very good *fare*.
In winter I would have my gown well lin'd with *furs*, and my heaſ well ſtored with *furz*.

G

The Arboriſt was vexed at the *gall*, becauſ his chiefeſt tree received a *gaul* or chafing by a ſudden *gale* or blaſt of winde.
If a Jew had been *gentle* hee would not have called every man beſide his own nation a *Gentile*. But a *gentil* is a maggot.
I *gueſs* I ſhall have a *gueſt* to night.
I will not preſumptuouſly draw upon mee the *guilt* of one ſin for the gaining of ten *gilt* cups.
Rhetoricians by proverbs and ſimilitudes give a fine *gloſs* to a ſpeech: but cheaters *gloſe* and flatter.
As the ſtars in the firmament *gliſter:* ſo Kings-courts with rich hanging of Tapeſtrie do *glitter*.
In *Greece* upon a ſtair or *greeſ* I once found a pot of *greaſ*.
The fox running over the *green* was caught in a *grin*.
Cooks uſe to *gild* march-pane and other things againſt the *Guild*.

Seamen, when they are arrived ſafe in the *haven*, think themſelves as it were in *heaven.*

Hale this fellow out of the *hall*, and thruſt him out of doors, though it *hail.*

A haggard or untamed *hawk* is uſually very untoward, and *awk.*

Haply hereafter in Ireland, a man may live *happily.*

Wee caught a dozen of conies in a *hey*-net coming to feed on the *hay*-ſtack.

My ſon and *heir*, as I *hear*, walking forth to take the *aier*, by chance caught a *hare* with a gin of *hair.*

My father *heard* mee read two *hard* chapters, whilſt I kept the *herd*: and *here* (if you pleaſe) you may again *hear* mee.

I will *hire* a horſe, that ſhall bee *higher* than yours.

For one to *hiſs* at *his* friend is uncivil.

One *hoſt* is not able to entertein a whole *hoaſt* or Army of ſouldiers.

Hee is grown *hoarſe* ſince hee rode forth on his *horſe.*

Ho boy! you take no *hoa*, or care, *how* I ſhall get a *how* to pare the ground.

Hore is not more pernicious to corn, then a *whore* to a man.

Wee muſt pray that wee may have a *holy* minde in a *whole* body, that ſo wee may bee *wholly* happy.

Idle

Idle boies, when they ſhould *hallow* the Lord's day, whoop and *hollow* in a *holly*-tree.

Hugh was of a pale *hew*, when the *hue* and Cry overtook him.

I

Som hold that it is cheaper lying in an *Inn*, then *in* a Gentleman's houſe.

It is an *idle* thing to regard any *Idol*.

It is a paſtime to hear wittie *jeſts*, but it is more ſolid content to read of the *geſts* and noble acts of Princes.

A *joice* is a ſlight ſquare piece, joined to the Summer, but *juice* is the ſap of any thing.

A *jointer* or long plane, which ſtreighteth bords edges to make a cloſe joint, differeth from a *jointure*, i.e. lands made over or joined to a woman in marriage, during her life.

L

I would give all my *latten*-mettal, ſo that I could ſpeak pure *Latine*.

A ſouldier cut the cable with his *lance*, that hee might preſently *lanch* into the deep.

It is reported of Ariſtaxenes Cyreneüs that hee watered his *lettice* or *lettuce* with Mede, to make them bigger and ſweeter; and then leſt they ſhould bee ſtol'n, watched them through a *lattiſe*.

Hee is a *liciriſh* fellow; for hee loveth *licoris.*
The *Leper* beeing cured, for joy became a *leaper.*
I have let a *leaſ* of my paſtures or *leaz* for ten pounds and a *leaſh* of hounds yearly.
Of evils chooſe the *leaſt*, *leſt* afterwards you repent it.
If you *looſe* or unty your purſe you will ſoon *loſe* your money.

M

Few men are able, in any good *manner*, to *manure* half the land belonging to their *manour.*
Many of the *meiny*, or multitude.
It is meet a Lord *Marſhal* ſhould bee a *martial* man.
One of a *manual* occupation, found my little book or *manuel.*
The *Major* of a Regiment hath more command then the *Mayor* of a Town.
A wet *mantle* will bee ſoon dry, if it bee hanged on the *mantel* of the chimney.
My ſiſter *Marie* is very *merrie*, for ſhee is like to *marrie*, as thinking that *Marriage* is a *merriage.*
In this pleaſant *meddow* or *mead*, let us drink off our ſweet *mede.*
It is very *meet* that a glutton's *meat* ſhould bee *mete* out to him.
I have received a *meſſage* from my Landlord about a *meſuage* or Tenement in our town.

The

The widdow's *mite* or two caſt into the treaſurie, *might* haply bee better accepted of, than all the great gifts of rich men; becauſ they gave but of their ſuperfluitie, but ſhee caſt in all her ſubſtance.

My man *Maurice* is a fine dancer of the *morrice.*

By the end of *March* the ſouldiers may well *march* over the *marſh.*

A *medlar* is *a* pleaſing kinde of fruit; but a *medler* or a buſie-bodie is to bee avoided.

Here lie's *More*, and no *more* but hee,
More and no *more*, how can that bee.

In the *moor* there is not one *moar* to bee found *more.*

Moſt of the daies of this week have been *moiſt.*

In Northfolk the *mother* call's her young daughter *modder.*

A *moth* that eateth garments is ſmal: a *mote* in the ſun ſmaller: yet either can flie over the *moat.*

A *muſtar* is of ſouldiers: *muſtard* is a ſauce. Som are fitter to bee *muſtard*-makers, then *muſter*-maſters.

In two great *mows* or *mou's* I found not one *mouſ.*

N

The *nave* is the middle of the cart-wheel, as the *navel* is in the middle of the bellie.

None of the ſcholars were preſent at *noon.*

Nay it is my horſ that doth *ney.*

Every *one* that is wiſe will bee willing to go *on* in learning the Grammar of his *own* mother-tongue.

Oh! it is my grief that I *ow* any thing to any man but love.

My husbandman hath laid the *ordure* or dung in very good *order*.

Every *hour* is to bee well ſpent, becauſ*our* life is ſhort.

Let each man take an *oar* and fetch over the ſilver-*ore*.

An *Ordinance* of Parlament is as Prevalent in time of peace, as the great *Ordnance* in time of War.

I took an *ounce* of ſyrup of Violets at *once*.

P

Maids are ſeldom *pale* which uſe the milk-*pail*.

I was in *pain* to ſee the *pane* of glaſs broken with a braſs-*pan*.

A *Peer* of the realm gave mee a *pair* of gloves, to *pare* him one *pear*.

Since I took this boie's *part*, hee is very wittie and *pert*.

Meat *parboiled*, i. e. a little boiled, is hard of digeſtion: but *perboiled*, i.e. throughly boiled, it is eaſie even to the ſick.

An il-favored *perſon* is not fit to bee a *Parſon*: nor to have a *Parſonage*, except hee have a *perſonage* anſwerable.

A *Perch-*

A *perch*-fiſh is ſeldom taken with a *pearch*.
A *patent* for Tobacco is not worth a *paten* or wooden-ſhoo.
I will rather *pauſ* here a while, then fall into the Lion's *paws*.
I will give a buſhel of *peaſ*, and a *piece* of cloth, to make my *peace*.
I thruſt up the *palate* of his mouth, as hee lay upon a *pallet*.
The Apoſtle *Paul* ſcarce ever wore a Biſhop's *pall*.
I can buy ten *pens* for two *pence*.
Som that pretend to bee *pillars* of the Common-wealth, are indeed cater-*pillers* thereof.
I can eaſily *pearce* or bore through your book; but I cannot *parſ* or examine it.
Mr *Pierce* will *pearce* his rundle of ſack for the Nobles or *Peers*.
Pettie things for the moſt part are *prettie*.
Wee ſhall never catch any *plaiſ* in this *place*.
Hee that ſhew's little *pitie* to a man, hath leſs *pietie* towards God.
Scholars hold it a good *plea* for *play*, if it bee fair.
I will trie my title if you *pleaſ* in the Court of Common-*Pleas*.
Men of *power* and autoritie ſhould *pour* in their alms into the laps of the *poor*.
A thief hath more minde to his *prey* then to *pray*.
A covetous man *prey's* more upon the poor then hee *pray's* unto God.

There is a *preaſ* or throng of people every day at the Printer's *preſs.*

Pride when it is *pry'd* into will ſoon have a fall.

In running of a race hee wan a *prize* of very great *price.*

A true *Prophet* to his Countrie bringeth much *profit.*

Som great Ladies wear garments enirched of *purl* and *pearl.*

Q

I ſhall never bee *quiet* in minde untill you *quite* and clean diſcharge or *quit* mee of the debt.

There was a *quarel* about a *quarrel* of glaſs.

R

Let us run a *raſe* for a *race* of Ginger.

The enemie will take and *raſe* the citie if wee do not ſpeedily *raiſ* the ſiege; for hee is of a cruel *race*, ſtock, or linage.

That *raddiſh* is beſt, which is *reddiſh.*

Rey or Darnel is beſt pickt out of *Rie* in a *ray* of the Sun.

In the late King's *reign* there fell ſuch a *rain*, that I was not able to *rein* my horſ.

A glutton will *ravin* like a *raven.*

In the *realm* of England a *ream* of paper conteineth twenty quires.

A *reaſon* may bee given why a *raiſin* is better then a *curran* or *current.*

If

If you can *redd* this chapter well, I will give you my *red* cane or *reed*.

As I went to *Rome*, lying in a damp *room*, a *reum* fell into my eies.

The *rime*, or frozen miſt was ſo great, that the Poëtaſter had no minde to *rhime*.

The price of *Rice* will *riſe*.

The *rine* wherein the brain lieth, differeth from the *rinde* or bark of a tree, and from the river *Rhine*.

The *rood* of land lying next the *rode* or ſtation for ſhips, I meaſured with a pearch or *rod*.

I ſaw a *Roe* running upon a *rough* way, by a *row* of trees.

S

Merchants ſomtimes have wares that are *ſaleable*, when the ſeas are not *ſailable*,

But they uſe to *ſlight ſlighty* wares, that are not wrought with *ſleight* and cunning.

This *ſcion* or graff came from *Sion*-houſe.

As ſoon as the ſtorm upon the *ſeas* ſhall *ceaſe*, I will *ſeize* upon the ſhip for the fine, that the State ſhall *ſeiſe* or *ceiſe*.

Great ſtore of *ſedg* is carried to the *ſiege* of Newcaſtle.

The *ſcars* of my wounds are *ſcarce* ſeen.

Scout and frown upon your ſon, and hee will run to *ſchool*.

Scholars willingly *ſever* themſelvs from maſters that are *ſevere*.

A *Ceilar* is very convenient for a *ſeller* of wine: not ſo a *ſolar*.

Wee *ſear* or cauterize fleſh with a *ſearing*-yron.

We *cere* the joints of woods with a *cering*-candle.

It is not lawful to carry any *ſheep* beyond Sea in a *ſhip*.

I will *ſhear* all my ſheep in Warwick-*ſhire*, whereof I hope to make for my own *ſhare* an 100 l. in *ſheer* gold.

At the laſt *Siſe* or *aſſiſe* I won a pair of ſhoos of a large *ſize*, with throwing a *ſice*.

The heron beeing *ſore* diſtreſſed by the goſhawk did *ſoar* aloft.

The *ſite* or placing of the houſ is pleaſing to the *ſight*

Sparowgraſs is *ſodden* on a *ſudden*.

A *Souldier* ſomtimes for want of lead make's bullets of *Solder* or ſodder.

It is a *ſign* hee is guiltie of *ſin*, that is oft *ſeen* in bad company.

Ile *ſow* ſom oats to fat the *ſou*: for the *ſou's* ears will make good *ſouce*.

There is no *ſtatute* againſt making a *ſtatue* of any *ſtature*.

There is the *ſole* of the foot, the ſhoo-*ſole* and the *ſole*-fiſh, which three have ſom reſemblance one of another: but the *ſoul* of man is inviſible.

It's too late in the *ſpring*, for birds to ſet a *ſpringe*.

To ſee a *ſtear* climb up a *ſtair*-caſe, would make one *ſtare*.

There

There is no *ſuccor* to bee hoped for, from ſuch a blood-*ſucker*.

I won a new *ſuit* of apparel at one *ſhoot*, whereat the people gave a great *ſhout*.

Som gameſters play for a great *ſum* of money.

At the *ſound* of a Canon many women are ready to ſwoon or *ſwound*.

My *Son* riſeth *ſoon* after the *ſun*-riſing.

Bread gotten by *ſweat* is very *ſweet*.

I new *ſol'd* my boots, and then *ſold* them.

This gelding ſhall ſerv in *ſtead* of a great horſ or *ſteed*.

A ſhip ſomtime may *ſink* in one of the *cinque*-ports.

T

I bought a *teal* without a *tail* for a *tale* of a *tall* woman.

There is no *tax* or exciſe laid upon hooks and *tacks*.

Tide and time is *ti'd* to no man.

There was one of *their* acquaintance.

There is many a *tare* in my wheat, which make's mee *tear* my hair, and ſhed many a *teer*.

They ſmote thee upon *thy thigh*.

This *tow* is *too* tough *to* binde *to* your *toe*.

The herb *tyme* is pretious to bees, *time* more pretious to men.

The Sheriffs office in Corporations is cõmitted *to two* men.

A King ſomtime is *thrown* out of his *throne*.

Hee gave a jewel called a *Turkoiſ* for two *tur-*

There

There is lately com forth a *treatiſe* concerning certain *treaties* of peace.

V

It is *vain* to let bloud in a wrong *vein.*

It is no diſparagement to a maid in a *veil* to carrie a joint of *veal.*

The *vate* was ſo large, that it reached the *vault* or arched roof.

I will give a *vial* of roſe-water to hear one leſſon on the *viol.*

A *vallie* is of greater *value* then the hills about it.

The *viſage* of the *vizzard* was diſguiſed with a *viſard*: But a *viſer* is the ſight of an helmet.

W

Mr *Walter* Devereux went by *water.*

Waits in a citie are better then falſ *weights* in a ſhop.

The *wain* or wagon came by in the *wane* of the moon.

I will *weigh* my gold by the *way.*

If you *were* careful, you would not ſo faſt *wear* out your clothes.

To day the Mayer will *wait* upon the bakers touching their *weight* of bread.

Theſe watch-candles have ſo ſmall a *wick*, that they will laſt, while you bee *weak*, though it bee a whole *week.*

With

With turning of the *wheel* I have a bliſter or *wheal.*

The ferret brought the rabbit *whole* out of the *hole.*

Whom will you have to go *home* with you.

I know not *whoſe hoſe* this is.

Hee can brandiſh or *wield* a ſword: though hee bee *wilde.*

When men *woo* they are ſomtimes full of *woe.*

Where *wreak* or revenge takes place all things go to *wreck* or ruine.

A *wurt* in my garden and *wort* in my tub is better then a *wart* on my hand.

The Surgeon did *wreſt* my *wriſt*, ſince which time I had no *reſt.*

Mr Cart-*wright* will *write* to mee concerning this *rite* or ceremonie, whether it bee *right.*

All our bread is *vinnowed*, therefore I muſt have ſom more corn *winnowed.*

You can now hardly get a bow made of *yew*, but eaſily an *ew* ſheep.

In your communication, *yee* muſt only uſe *yea* and nay.

Sir when you have brought *your* Scholar in *ure* to uſe this book, I will give you a Baſon and *Ewer.*

An End.