

and in the stress of voice with which the last syllable of the words *deliberate* and *moderate* are pronounced when verbs and when adjectives. All these orthoepists mark the *a* long in the last syllable of these words when used as verbs; Jameson and Smart also mark it long when they are adjectives; Walker shortens the *a* in the adjective *moderate*; Sheridan changes the *a* in both of the words, when adjectives, into short *e*. But there seems to be no advantage in changing the letter in such cases. It is but slightly pronounced, and has not the distinct sound of either short *e* or short or long *a*; and with respect to most of the instances in which the vowels in this Dictionary have a dot placed under them, they are so slightly pronounced that to mark them with a distinct sound, either *long* or *short*, would tend rather to mislead than to assist in pronouncing them. If the syllables on which the primary and secondary accents fall are correctly pronounced, the comparatively indistinct syllables will naturally be pronounced aright.

With respect to words variously pronounced, Walker says, "The only method of knowing the extent of custom, in these cases, seems to be an inspection of those dictionaries which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind that the general current of custom, with respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of orthoepists about the sound of words always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted." The method thus countenanced by Walker has been carried out in this Dictionary much more thoroughly than he had the means of doing it, inasmuch as the greater part of the works which are made use of as the principal authorities have been published since his time. With respect to many of these variously pronounced words, it is difficult to decide what method is to be preferred; and it is not to be supposed that the mode for which the compiler has indicated a preference will in all cases be esteemed the best; but, when it is not, the mode which the reader may deem preferable will be found included within the brackets, and supported by its proper authority.

It may be seen, with respect to words variously pronounced, that a preference is not always given to the mode which has the most support from or-

thoepists; yet in some instances, in deference to the weight of authorities, the compiler has given a preference to a mode which, in the exercise of his own judgment, independent of the authorities, he would not have preferred; for it would be unreasonable for him to make a conformity to his own taste, or to the result of his own limited observation, a law to those who may differ from him and yet agree with perhaps the more common usage.

In giving the authorities for pronunciation in this Dictionary, neither the respelling nor the notation of the orthoepists cited has generally been exhibited, as it was necessary to reduce them all to one system. Their precise difference is not always presented with exactness; yet the cases of failure are not important. The different editions of the authors used as authorities differ in various instances; and it is sometimes impossible to ascertain whether the intention of the writer has not been frustrated by an error of the press.

The English authorities most frequently cited in this volume are Sheridan, Walker, Perry, Jones, Enfield, Fulton and Knight, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, Reid, and Craig, all of whom are authors of Pronouncing Dictionaries. In addition to these, various other English lexicographers and orthoepists are sometimes brought forward, as Bailey, Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Barclay, Entick, Scott, Ogilvie, Boag, Clarke, Wright, Nares, and several others, besides the distinguished American lexicographer, Dr. Webster. The edition of Webster's Dictionary made use of is that of 1841, which is the latest that was published during the life of the author.

The different English orthoepists who are made use of as authorities are entitled to very different degrees of respect. There is no one of them who has obtained a higher and more widely extended reputation than Walker; and no one appears to have bestowed longer and more patient attention in studying the analogies of the language, and in ascertaining the best usage. But there has been considerable change since his time; and some who have succeeded him have corrected some of his mistakes, and made improvements on his system; and they may, in many cases, be considered better guides as to the present usage than Walker.

Of the successors of Walker, Mr. Smart appears to have given the most careful and discriminating attention to the subject; and he may therefore be regarded as the best single authority for present English usage.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

REMARKS—WITH RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. The orthography of the English language has been undergoing continual changes from the time of its first formation to the present day, although for a century or upwards it may be regarded as having assumed a comparatively settled form. If we look into books printed in the reign of Queen Anne, we meet with many words having an orthography different from that which is now in use. If we carry our observation back as far as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we find the difference in orthography greatly increased; and when, in our retrospective examination, we reach the age of Chaucer and Wicliffe, we find many words which, though they are now actually in use, are so disguised in their orthographical form, and are of so odd and uncouth an appearance, that they can hardly be recognized.

2. The early productions of English literature which are still much read, such as the works of Bacon, Hooker, Shakespeare, and the common version of the Bible, appear now in an orthography very different from that in which they were at first printed. The first four verses of the thirty-second chapter of Deuteronomy, in the first edition of the common version of the Bible, printed in 1611, stands thus: "Giue eare, O yee heauens, and I wil speake; and heare, O earth, the words of my mouth. My doctrine shall drop as the raine; my speach shall distill as the dew, as the smal raine vpon the tender herbe, and as showres vpon the grasse. Because I wil publish the Name of the Lord; ascribe yee greatnesse vnto our God. He is the rocke, his worke is perfect; for all his wayes are Iudgement: A God of trneth, and without iniquity, iust and right is he." In these few lines, which may be taken as a specimen of the whole, there are twenty-seven instances in which the words appear in an orthography different from that in which they are now printed. It is not uncommon to find the same word spelt in more ways than one on the same page, as is often the case with works even of the most distinguished writers printed in the early ages of English literature.

3. In adjusting the orthography of this Dictionary much care has been taken; in performing the work attention has been paid to etymology, analogy, and usage; and in cases in which good usage is divided, etymology and analogy have been consulted in deciding disputable points. But no in-

novation has been made with respect to those cases in which usage is invariable and settled.

4. With respect to orthography, the best usage in America differs very little from the best usage in England. There is a class of words ending in *or* or *our*, all of which, unless *Saviour* may be regarded as an exception, are commonly written in this country without the *u*; as, *error, favor, honor, terror, &c.* But although the greater part of the words ending in *or* or *our* are written in England without the *u*, yet there are a few of these words, of very frequent occurrence, most of them dissyllables, which are commonly written in England with the *u*; as, *favour, honour, &c.*

5. A numerous class of words formerly written with the termination *ick*, as *music, publick*, are now written, both in England and the United States, with the termination *ic*; as, *music, public.* But the verbs *to frolic, to mimic, to physic, to traffic, to bisouae*, though written without the *k* in the present tense, yet on assuming another syllable, in forming the past tense and participles, the *k* must be used in order to keep the *c* hard; as, *trafficked, trafficking.*

6. Verbs of one syllable ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel (as *plan*), and verbs of two or more syllables ending in the same manner, and having the accent on the last syllable (as *regret*), double the final consonant of the verb on assuming an additional syllable; as, *plan, planned; regret, regretted.* But if a diphthong precedes the last consonant (as in *join*), or the accent is not on the last syllable (as in *suffer*), the consonant is not doubled; as, *join, joined; suffer, suffered.*

There is an exception to the last clause of the preceding rule, with respect to most of the verbs ending in the letter *l*, which on assuming an additional syllable are allowed, by general usage, to double the *l*, though the accent is not on the last syllable; as, *travel, travelling, travelled, traveller; libel, libelling, libelled, libeller, libellous.* But the derivatives of *parallel* are written without doubling the final *l*; as, *paralleled, unparalleted.*—The nouns *petal, peril, novel, dial, and viol*, on assuming an additional syllable, do not double the *l*: as, *petalous, perilous, novelist, dialist, violist.*

The following list comprises the verbs ending in *l*, which, though they have not the accent on the last syllable, yet commonly double the final *l*:

apparel	dishevel	handsel	model	rival
bevel	drivel	hatchel	panel	rowel
bowel	duel	imperil	parcel	shovel
cancel	embowel	jewel	pencil	shrivel
carol	empanel	kennel	peril	snivel
cavil	enamel	label	pistol	tassel
channel	equal	level	pommel	trammel
chisel	gambol	libel	quarrel	travel
counsel	gravel	marshal	ravel	tunnel
cudgel	grovel	marvel	revel	unravel

The derivatives of these verbs are sometimes spelt with a single *l*; and this mode is more or less favored by some lexicographers; and although it accords with the analogy of the language, yet the prevailing usage is to double the *l*.

7. Some words having a secondary accent on the last syllable double the last letter on assuming an additional syllable. The verb *to kidnap* always doubles the *p* on assuming an additional syllable; as, *kidnap*, *kidnapped*, *kidnapping*, *kidnapper*;—also the following words: *compromit*, *compromitted*; *carburet*, *carburetted*; *sulphuret*, *sulphuretted*;—also various compound words; as, *half-wit*, *half-witted*, &c.

8. The verb *to bias* doubles the *s* on assuming an additional syllable; as, *biassing*, *biassed*, *biasser*; also the verb *to worship* commonly doubles the *p*; as, *worship*, *worshipping*, *worshipper*.

9. There is some diversity in usage with respect to several other verbs ending in *p*, which, although the accent is not on the last syllable, are sometimes allowed to double the last consonant when another syllable is added. But the more correct and regular mode is to write them without doubling the final consonant; as, *gallop*, *galloping*. The derivatives of a few words ending in *t* are sometimes erroneously written with the *t* doubled; as, *benefitted*, instead of *benefited*; *combatted*, instead of *combated*.

10. Most of the words in the English language which end in *ise*, and almost all which end in *ize*, are verbs; and with regard to a number of these verbs there is a diversity in the English dictionaries, as well as in common usage, in relation to this termination, the same verbs sometimes ending in *ize* and sometimes in *ise*. With regard to this termination, the following rule is generally, though not invariably, observed:

Verbs derived from Greek verbs ending in $\iota\omega$, and others formed after the same analogy, have the termination *ize*; as, *agonize*, *characterize*; but words derived from the French *prendre* have the termination *ise*; as, *apprise*, *surprise*, *enterprise*.

The following list comprises most of the English verbs which are generally written with the termination *ise*:

advertise	compromise	emprise	misprise
advise	demise	enfranchise	premise
affranchise	despise	enterprise	revise
apprise	devise	exercise	supervise
chastise	disfranchise	exorcise	surmise
circumcise	disguise	franchise	surprise
comprise	divertise	merchandise	

In relation to the following words—*catechise* or *catechize*, *criticise* or *criticize*, *patronise* or *patronize*, *recognise* or *recognize*—the dictionaries and usage are divided, though the most of the dictionaries give the termination *ise* to these verbs. There are other words with regard to which there is a want of uniformity in usage; as, *civilize*, *disseize*, *epitomize*, &c.

11. There are a few verbs which are derived from nouns ending in *th* hard or sharp, as in *thin*, and which have *e* added to *th*, making the sound of *th* soft or vocal, as in *this*. Such are the following: from *bath*, *bathe*; from *breath*, *breathe*; from *cloth*, *clothe*; from *loath*, *loathe*; from *sheath*, *sheathe*; from *sooth*, *soothe*; from *swath*, *swathe*; from *wreath*, *wreathe* and *inwreath*; but the following verbs are commonly written without a final *e*, viz., *to bequeath*, *to mouth*, and *to smooth*.

12. Verbs ending in *ie* change the *ie* into *y* on adding *ing*; as, *die*, *dying*; *lie*, *lying*; *tie*, *tying*.

13. Verbs ending with a single *e* omit the *e* when *ing* is added; as, *place*, *placing*; *relate*, *relating*.

The following words are exceptions: *dye* (to color), *dyeing*; *hoe*, *hoeing*; *shoe*, *shoeing*; and when *ing* is added to the verbs *singe*, *swinge*, and *tinge*, the *e* is properly retained; as, *singeing*, *swingeing*, and *tingeing*, in order to distinguish these participles from *singing*, *swinging*, and *tinging*.

14. All verbs ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, retain the *y* on adding *ing*; as, *spy*, *spying*; *deny*, *denying*; but when *ed* is added the *y* is changed into *i*; as, *spy*, *spied*; *deny*, *denied*; and when *s* is added *y* is changed into *ie*; as, *spy*, *spies*; *deny*, *denies*.

15. Verbs ending in *y*, preceded by another vowel, on adding *ing*, *ed*, or *s*, do not change *y* into *i*; as, *delay*, *delaying*, *delayed*, *delays*.

The following words are exceptions: *lay*, *laid*; *pay*, *paid*; *say*, *said*; *stay*, *stayed* or *staid*.

16. The greater part of verbal nouns end in *er*, as from *advertise*, *advertiser*; but many of them end in *or*, as from *imitate*, *imitator*; from *instruct*, *instructor*; and some are seen in both forms, as *visitor*, *visiter*. The verbal nouns from *beg* and *lie* are irregularly formed *beggar* and *liar*. From *peddle* the regular verbal noun would be *peddler*; but the noun is commonly written *pedler*, and sometimes *pedlar*.

17. There is a class of words ending in *tre*, as *centre*, *metre*, &c., which are by some written *center*, *meter*, &c.; but the former mode is supported by the prevailing usage.

18. There is a numerous class of English adjectives ending in *able* or *ible*, amounting to nearly a thousand, more than three-fourths of which end in *able*. A part of these adjectives are derived from Latin adjectives ending in *abilis* or *ibilis*; a few of them are adopted from the French; and many of them are of English growth; and these are chiefly derived from verbs, as from *allow*, *allowable*, from *move*, *movable*; sometimes from nouns, as from *action*, *actionable*, from *peace*, *peaceable*.

19. With respect to the orthography of those adjectives which are of English origin, it is difficult to give any general rule; and in some cases it is difficult to determine whether they should end in *able* or *ible*; and in a few cases usage is more or less variable; as, *addible* or *addable*, *conversable* or *conversible*, *referrible* or *referable*.

20. Latin adjectives ending in *abilis* are derived from Latin verbs of the first conjugation; as, *mutabilis*, from *mutare*; and from adjectives with this termination in Latin are formed English adjectives ending in *able*; as, *mutable*. Latin adjectives ending in *ibilis* are derived from verbs of the second, third, or fourth conjugation; as, *docibilis*, from *doceo*, *docere*; *legibilis*, from *lego*, *legere*; *audibilis*, from *audio*, *audire*; and from adjectives with this termination in Latin are formed English adjectives ending in *ible*; as, *docible*, *legible*, *audible*.

21. Derivative adjectives ending in *able* are written without an *e* before *a*; as, *blamable*, *moveable*, not *blameable*, *moveable*; except those of which the primitive word ends in *ce* or *ge*; in such the *e* is retained to soften the preceding consonant; as, *peaceable*, *changeable*.

22. Compound words formed by prefixing a word or a syllable to a monosyllable ending in *all* commonly retain the double *l*; as, *appall*, *befall*, *bethrall*, *downfall*, *forestall*, *fuzzball*, *headstall*, *install*, *inthrall*, *laystall*, *miscall*, *overfall*, *recall*, *saveall*, *thumbstall*, *waterfall*, *windfall*; but some of these words are very often, if not more commonly, seen with a single *l*; as, *appal*, *befal*, *bethral*, *inthal*, &c. *Withal*, *therewithal*, and *wherewithal* end with a single *l*.

23. A class of other compound words commonly retain the final double *l* which is found in the simple words; as, *bridevell*, *downhill*, *uphill*, *molehill*, *watermill*, *windmill*, *handmill*. With respect to *foretel*, *enrol*, and *unrol*, or *foretell*, *enroll*, and *unroll*, the authorities and usage are divided.

24. Nouns of the singular number ending in *ey* form their plural by adding *s* only to the singular; as, *attorney*, *attorneys*; *money*, *moneys*; *valley*, *valleys*. These plurals are often erroneously written *attornies*, *monies*, and *vallies*.

25. Nouns ending in *o*, preceded by another vowel, form their plural by the addition of *s*; as, *cameo*, *cameos*; *folio*, *folios*; but if the final *o* is preceded by a consonant the plural is commonly formed by adding *es*; as, *cargo*, *cargoes*. The following nouns, however,—*canto*, *cento*, *grotto*, *junto*,

portico, *rotundo*, *salvo*, *solo*, *tyro*, *duodecimo*, *octavo*, *quarto*, and some others,—commonly have their plural formed by the addition of *s* only to the singular; as, *canto*, *cantos*. Yet with respect to the plural of some of these words usage is not uniform; as the plural of *quarto*, for example, is sometimes seen written *quartos* and sometimes *quartoes*.

26. There is a class of words which have in their derivation a twofold origin from the Latin and French languages, and are indifferently written with the first syllable *eu* or *in*, the former being derived from the French and the latter from the Latin. With respect to some of these it is difficult to determine which form is best supported by usage; as, for example, *inquire* or *enquire*, *insure* or *ensure*. A few of this class of words are found in the following Vocabulary.

27. There is a small class of words ending in *ped* or *pede* (L. *pes*, foot); as, *biped*, *centiped*, *milleped*, *multiped*, *palmiped*, *plumiped*, *quadruped*, *soliped*, and a few others. Of these words, *biped* and *quadruped* are always written without the final *e*, but with respect to the others the dictionaries and usage are divided; and although it has heretofore been the more common mode to write most of these words with a final *e*, yet there seems to be no good reason why they should not all be conformed to the same rule.

28. There is a class of chemical terms many of which signify that which contains the essence of the kind as an extract, and which are variously written with the termination *ine* or *in*; as, *asparagine*, *chlorine*, *olivine*, or *asparagin*, *chlorin*, *olivin*; but the prevailing usage with respect to most of these words favors the use of the final *e*; as, *asparagine*, *chlorine*; but *tannin* and some others are written without a final *e*.

29. The following words are generally written without an *e* after *g*; *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, and *judgment*; though many write them with it,—*abridgement*, *acknowledgement*, and *judgement*,—as Johnson and other lexicographers spell *lodgement*.

30. In some cases words are so variously affected by etymology, analogy, and general usage that it is difficult to determine what orthography is best supported; as, for example, *connection* or *connexion*, *despatch* or *dispatch*, *hinderance* or *hindrance*, *jail* or *gaol*, *preterite* or *preterit*, *recognizance* or *recognisance*, *shew* or *show*, *sceptic* or *skeptic*, *thrash* or *thresh*, and various others.

VOCABULARY OF WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

The following Vocabulary contains only a few of the words which belong to the several classes referred to in the preceding remarks; but, with the exception of these classes, it comprises nearly all the English words with regard to which a diversity of orthography is now often met with.

The orthography in the left-hand column is deemed to be well authorized, and in most cases preferable; but with respect to the authority of

that in the right-hand column there is great diversity. In some cases it is nearly or quite as well authorized as that on the left hand, and in some it has but a very feeble support. Both orthographies of some of the words are right, the words being differently spelt when used in different senses; as, *draught* or *draft*, *forte* or *fort*, *subtle* or *subtile*, *abetter* or *abetlor*, *canvass* or *canvas*, *caliber* or *calibre*, *controller* or *comptroller*, &c.

Abettor, and	Abetter	Amercement	Amerciament
Abnormal	Anormal	Amiability	Amability
Abrevoir	Abbrevoir	Amice	Amess
Abridgment	Abridgement	Amortise	Amortize
Accessory, and	Accessary	Anademe	Anadem
Accountant	Accomptant	Ananas	Anana
Acetimeter	Acetometer	Anapest	Anapeest
Achieve	Atchieve	Anapestic	Anapestic
Acknowledg-	Acknowledg-	Anbury	Ambury
ment	ment	Ancestral	Ancestrel
Acronycal	{ Achronychal	Ancient	Antient
	{ Aconical	Ancientry	Anchentry
Addible	Addable	Andiron	Handiron
Adipocere	Adipocire	Anemone	Anemony
Adjudgment	Adjudgement	Angiography	Angeliography
Admittible	Admittable	Angiology	Angeiology
Adscititious	Ascititious	Angiotomy	Angieotomy
Adulteress	Adultress	Ankle	Ancle
Advertise	Advertize	Annotto, Ar-	*Annotta, Ar-
Advoutry	Avoutry	notto	notta
Advowee	Avowee	Antechamber	Antichamber
Adze	Adz, Addice	Antelope	Antilope
Aerie	Ayry, Eyry	Antiemetic	Antemetic
Æsthetic	Esthetic	Apostasy	Apostacy
Æsthetics	Esthetics	Aposteme	Apostume
Ætiology; see	Etiology	Apothegm	Apophthegm
Affector	Affecter	Appanage }	Appenage }
Affiliate	Adffiliate	Apanage }	Appenage }
Affiliation	Adffiliation	Appraise	Apprize
Aghast	Agast	Appraisalment	Apprizeement
Aide-de-camp	Aid-de-camp	Appraiser	Apprizer
Aisle, church	Isle	Apprise	Apprize
Ajutage	Adjutage	Arbitrament	Arbitrement
Alchemical	Alchymical	Archæological	{ Archeological
Alchemist	Alchymist		{ Archeaiological
Alchimy	Alchymy	Archæology	{ Archeology
Alcoran	Alkoran		{ Archeaiology
Alexipharmic	Alexipharmac	Archduchess	Archdutchess
Alkahest	Alcahest	Argol	Argal
Allocution	Adlocution	Arquebuse	{ Arquebus
Alloy	Allay		{ Harquebuse
Almacantar	Almucantar	Arrack	Arack
Almanac	Almanack	Artisan	Artizan
Almonry	Almry, Ambry	Asbestos, or	Asbestus
Amassment	Amassment	Ascendency, or	Ascendancy
Ambassador	Embassador	Ascendent, or	Ascendant
Ambergris	Ambergrise	Askew	Askue
Ambs-ace	Ames-ace	Assafœtida	Asafœtida

Assize	Assise
Assizer	Assiser
Assuage	Asswage
Athenæum	Atheneum
Auger	Augre
Aught	Ought
Autocracy	Autocrazy
Avoirdupois	Averdupois
Awkward	Aukward
Awn	Ane
Axe	Ax

B.

Baccalaureate	Baccalaureat
Bachelor	Batchelor
Bade, from bid	Bad
Baldrick	Bawdrick
Balk	Baulk, Bauk
Ballister	Balister
Baluster	Banister
Bandanna	Bandana
Bandoleer	Bandolier
Bandore	Pandore
Bandrol	Bannerol [yan
Banian	Bannian, Ban-
Banns	Bans
Barbacan	Barbican
Barbecue	Barbacue
Barberry	Berberry
Bark	Barque
Barouche	Barouch
Baryta	Barytes
Barytone	Baritone
Basin	Bason
Bass, Mus.	Base
Bass-viol	Base-viol
Bastinado	Bastinade
Bateau	Batteau
Battledoor	Battledore
Bawble	Bauble
Bazaar	Bazar
Beaver	Bever
Befall	Befal
Behoove	Behove
Bellflower	Bellflower
Belligerent	Belligerant
Bellman	Belman

Benumb	Benum	Burlesque	Burlesk	Cauliflower	Colliflower
Bequeath	Bequeathe	Burr	Bur	Causeway, or	Causey
Bergamot	Burgamot	Buzz	Buz	Cavazion	Cavation
Bergander	Birgander	By. n.	Bye	Caviare	Caviar, Caviar
Berth, in ship	Birth			Cayman	Caiman
Bestrew	Bestrow			Cedilla	Cerilla
Betel	Betle			Ceiling	Cieling
Bevel	Bevil			Celt	Kelt
Bezan†	Byzant			Celtic	Keltic
Biassed	Biased			Centiped	Centinède
Bilge	Bulge			Cess	Sess
Billiards	Balliards			Chalcedony	Calcedony
Billingsgate	Bilingsgate			Chaldron	Chalder
Binnacle	Binacle, Bittacle			Chalice	Calice
Bistre	Bister			Chameleon	Camele n
Bivouac	Biovac			Chamois	Shamois
Blanch	Blench			Champaign	Champain
Blende (Min.)	Blend			Champerty	Champarty
Blithely	Blithly			Chant	Chaunt
Blitheness	Blithness			Chap	Chop
Blithesome	Blithsome			Calotte	Callot
Blomary	Bloomary			Caloyer	Kaloyer
Blouse, Blowze	Blowze			Caltrop	Calthrop
Bodice	Boddice			Calyx	Calix
Boil, a tumor	Bile			Cameo	Camaieu [let
Bolt	Boult			Camlet	Camblet, Came-
Bombard	Bumbard			Camomile	Chamomile
Bombast	Bumbast			Camphor	Camphire
Bombazette	Bombazet			Canal, Cannel	Candle, Kennel
Bombazine	{ Bombasin			Cannoneer	Cannonier
	{ Bombasine			Canoe	Canoa
Borage	Burrage				{ Cantilliver
Bourgeois	Burgeois				{ Cantaliver
Bourne	Borne				{ Canteliver
Bourse	Burse			Canvas, and	Canvass
Bouse	Boose			Capriole	Cabriole
Bousy	Boosy, Boozy			Car	Carr
Bowler	Boulder			Carabine	Carbine
Bowspit	Boltsprit			Carabineer	Carbineer
Brahman }	{ Brachman			Carat	Caract, Carrat
Brahmin }	{ Bramin			Caravansary	{ Caravansera
Brakeman	Breakman				{ Caravanseral
Brawl	Broil			Caravel	Carvel
Brazen	Brasen			Caraway	Carraway
Brazier	Brasier			Carcass	Carcase
Brazil	Brasil			Carle	Carl
Brier	Briar			Carnelian	{ Carnelion
Bronze	Bronz				{ Cornelian
Brooch	Broach, Broche			Carolytic	Carolitic
Brunette	Brunet			Cartel	Chartel
Bryony	Briony			Cartridge	Cartrage
Buccaneer	Buccanier			Cassada, Cas-	{ Casava, Cassavi
Buffalo	Buffaloe			sava	
Buhrstone	Burrstone			Cassimere	Kerseymere
Bulimy	Boulimy			Caste, class	Cast
Bumblebee	Humblebee			Castellan	Castellain
Bunn	Bun			Caster	Castor
Bunyon	Bunion			Castlery	Casteltry
Burden	Burthen			Castrel	Coistrel, Kestrel
Burdensome	Burthensome			Catchpoll	Catchpole
Burganet	Burgonet			Catchup	Catsup, Ketchup
Burin	Burine			Catechise	Catechize

Cocoa, <i>and</i>	Cacao	Cue	Queue
Coddle	Codde	Cuerpo	Querpo
Cœliac	Celiac	Cuish	Cuisse
Coif	Quoif	Cuneiform	Cuniform
Coiffure	Quoiffure	Cupel	Cuppel, Coppel
Coke	Coak	Curb	Kerb
Colander	Cullender	Curb-stone	Kerb-stone
Colic	Cholic	Curtain	Courtine
Colliery	Coalery	Cutlass	Cutlas
Colter	Coulter, Culter	Cyclopædia	Cyclopedia
Comfrey	Cumfrey	Cyst	Cist
Commandery	Commandry	Czar	Tzar, Tsar
Commissariat	Commissariate		
Compatible	Competible		
Complete	Compleat		
Concordat	Concordate		
Confectionery	Confectionary	Dactyl	Dactyle
Confidant, <i>n.</i>	Confident	Daily	Dayly
Congealable	Congelable	Damaskeen, <i>v.</i>	Damaskin
Connection	Connexion	Damson	Damascene
Connective	Connexive	Dandruff	Dandriff
Consecrator	Consecrater	Danegelt	Dangelt
Contemporary	Cotemporary	Daub	Dawb
Contra-dance	Country-dance	Dawdle	Daudle
Contributory	Contributory	Dearn	Dern
Controller	Comptroller	Debarcation	Debarcation
Conversable	Conversible	Debonair	Debonnair
Cony	Coney	Decrepit	Decrepid
Coomb, <i>4 bush.</i>	Comb	Defence	Defense
Copier	Copyer	Deflection	Deflexion
Coping	Caping	Deflower	Dullness
Copse	Coppice	Delft	Delf, Delph
Coquette, <i>n.</i>	Coquet	Delphine	Delphin
Coranach	{ Coronach Coranich	Demain }	Demean
Corbel	Corbeil	Demarcation	Demarkation
Cordovan	Cordwain	Dependant, <i>n.</i>	Dependent
Corpse	Corse	Dependence	Dependance
Correlative	Corelative	Dependent, <i>a.</i>	Dependant
Cosey	Cosy, Cozey	Deposit	Deposite
Cot	Cott	Desert, <i>n.</i>	Desart
Cotillon	Cotillion	Desolater	Desolator
Counsellor, <i>and</i>	Councillor	Despatch	Dispatch
Courant	Corant, Couranto	Detector	Detector
Courtesan	Courtezan	Detorsion	Detortion
Courtesy	Curtesy	Detractor	Detracter
Covin	Covine	Develop	Develope
Covinous	Covenous	Development	Developement
Cozenage	Cosenage	Devest, <i>or</i>	Divest
Crawfish	Crayfish	Dexterous	Dextrous
Creak, <i>v.</i>	Creek	Diadrom	Diadrome
Crier	Cryer	Diaresis	Dieresis
Croslet	Crosslet	Diarrhoea	Diarrhea
Crowd	Croud	Dike, <i>or</i>	Dyke
Crowfoot, <i>or</i>	Crow's-foot	Diocese	Diocess
Cruet	Crewet	Disfranchise	Diffanchise
Crumb	Crum	Dishabille	Deshabille
Crunch	Crunch	Disinthrall	{ Disinthrall Disinthal
Crusade	Croisade	Disk, <i>or</i>	Disc
Cruse, <i>cruet</i>	Cruise	Dispatch, <i>or</i>	Despatch
Cucurbit	Cucurbite	Disseize	Disseise

D.

Disseizin	Disseisin
Disseizor	Disseisor
Dissolvable	Dissolvable
Distention	Distension
Distil	Distill
Distrainor	Distraîner
Diversely	Diversly
Divest, <i>or</i>	Devest
Decket	Doquet
Doctress	Doctress
Dodecahedron	Dodecaedron
Doggerel	Doggerl
Domicile	Domicil
Dory, Doree	Dorey
Dote	Doat
Doubleon	Doublou
Dowry	Dowery
Downfall	Downfal
Drachm, <i>or</i>	Dram
Dragoman	{ Drogoman Druggerman
Draught, <i>or</i>	Draft
Dreadnaught	Dreadnought
Driblet	Dribblet
Drier	Dryer
Drought	Drowth
Dryly	Drily
Dryness,	Driness
Duchess	Dutchess
Duchy	Dutchy
Dullness	Dullness
Dungeon	Donjon
Dunghill	Dunghil
Duress	Duress
Dye, <i>color</i>	Die
Dyeing, <i>coloring</i>	Dying

E.

Eavesdropper	Evesdropper
Eccentric	Excentric
Echelon	Echellon
Economics	Æconomics
Ecstasy	Ecstasy, Extasy
Ecstatic	Extatic
Ecumenical	Æcumenical
Edile	Ædile
Embalm	Imbalm
Embank, <i>or</i>	Imbank
Embankment	Imbankment
Embargo	Imbargo
Embark	Imbark
Embarkation	Embarcation
Embase	Imbase
Embassy	Ambassy
Embed, <i>or</i>	Imbed
Embedded, <i>or</i>	Imbedded
Embezzle	Imbezzle
Embezzlement	Imbezzlement
Emblazon	Imblazon
Embody	Imbody

Embolden	Imbolden
Emborder	Imborder
Embosk	Imbosk
Embosom, <i>or</i>	Imbosom
Emboss	Imboss
Embowel	Imbowel
Embower	Imbower
Embrasure	Embrazure
Empale	Impale
Empanel, <i>or</i>	{ Empanel Impanel
Empoison	Impoison
Domicil	Domicil
Empoverish, <i>or</i>	Impoverish
Empower	Impower
Empress	Empress
Encage, <i>or</i>	Incage
Encenia	Encœnia
Enchant	Inchant
Enchase	Inchase
Encircle	Incircle
Enclose, <i>or</i>	Inclose
Enclosure	Inclosure
Encroach	Incroach
Encumber	Incumber
Encumbrance	Incumbrance
Encyclopædia	Encyclopedia
Endamage	Indamage
Endict; <i>see</i>	Indict
Endite; <i>see</i>	Indite
Endorse, <i>or</i>	Indorse
Endow	Indow
Endue, <i>or</i>	Indue
Enfeeble	Infeeble
Enfeoff	Infeoff
Enfranchise	Infranchise
Engender	Ingender
Engorge	Ingorge
Engrain	Ingrain
Enhance	Inhance
Enjoin	Injoin
Enlard	Inlard
Enlarge	Inlarge
Enlighten	Inlighten
Enlist	Inlist
Enquire, <i>or</i>	Inquire
Enquiry, <i>or</i>	Inquiry
Enroll	Enrol, Inrol
Enrolment	Inrolment
Enshrine	Inshrine
Ensnare, <i>or</i>	Insnares
Ensure, <i>or</i>	Insure
Entail	Intail
Entangle	Intangle
Enterprise	Enterprize
Enthroned	Anthrone
Enthymeme	Enthymem
Entice	Intice
Entire	Intire
Entirety	Intierty
Entitle	Intitle, Intitule
Entomb	Intomb
Entrance, <i>v.</i>	Intrance

Entrap	Intrap
Entreat	Intreat
Envelop, <i>v.</i>	Envelope
Envelopement	Envelopement
Epaulet	Epaulette
Equerry	Equery
Equiangular	Equangular
Equivoke	Equivoque
Era	Æra
Eremit	Heremite
Escalade	Scalade
Shalot	Shallot
Eschalot	Shallot
Escutcheon	Scutcheon
Estatette	Estatet
Esthetics, <i>or</i>	Æsthetics
Estoppel	Estopple
Etiology	Ætiology
Exactor	Exacter
Expense	Expence
Exsanguious	Exanguious
Exsect	Exect
Exsiccate	Exiccate
Exsiccation	Exiccation
Exsiccative	Exiccative
Extrinsical	Extrinsecal
Exudation	Exsudation

F.

Faces	Feces
Fagot	Faggot
Fairy	Faery
Fakir	Faquir, Faqueer
Falchion	Faulchion
Falcon	Faulcon
Fantasy	Phantasy
Farther, <i>or</i>	Further
Farthest, <i>or</i>	Furthest
Farthingale	Fardingale
Fattener	Fatner
Fearnaught	Fearnought
Fecal	Fæcal
Felly	Felloe
Felon	Fellon
Felspar	Feldspar
Ferrule, <i>or</i>	Ferule
Feud	Feod
Feudal	Feodal
Feudality	Feodality
Feudatory	Feodatory
Feuillemort	Fueillemorte
Fie	Fy
Filanders	Felanders
Filbert	Filberd
Filigrane	{ Filigrane Filagree
Filigree	{ Filagree Filligree
Fillibeg	Filibeg, Philibeg
Filly	Filley
Finery, <i>a forge</i>	Finary

Firman	{ Firmeun Phirman
Fizgig	Fishgig
Flageolet	Flagelet
Fleam	Phleme, Flem
Fleur-de-lis, <i>or</i>	Flower-de-luce
Flier	Flyer
Flotage	Floatage
Flotsam	Floatsam
Flour, <i>meal</i>	Flower
Fluke	Flook, Flowk
Fluoride	Fluorid
Fœtus	Fetus
Forestall	Forestal
Foretell	Foretel
Forry	Foray
Forte, <i>strong side</i>	Fort
Fosse	Foss
Foundery, <i>or</i>	Foundry
Franc, <i>coin</i>	Frank
Frenetic	Phrenetic
Frenzy	Phrensy
Frieze	Frize
Frigate	Frigat
Frit	Fritt
Frizzle	Frizle
Frowzy	Frouzy
Fru mentaceous	Fru mentacious
Fru menty	{ Furmenty Furmety
Frustum	Frustrum
Fuel	Fewel
Fulfil	Fulfill
Fulfilment	Fulfillment
Fulness	Fullness
Furlough	Furlow
Further, <i>or</i>	Farther
Furthest, <i>or</i>	Farthest
Fusee	Fusil
Fusileer	Fusilier
Fuze, <i>n., or</i>	Fuse

G.

Gabardine	Gaberdine
Galiot	Galliot
Gallipot	Galipot
Galoche	Goloche
Gamut	Gammut
Gangue, <i>in ore</i>	Gang
Gaol, <i>or</i>	Jail
Garish	Gairish
Garreteer	Garretteer
Gauge, <i>or</i>	Gage
Gauger	Gager
Gault	Galt, Golt
Gauntlet, <i>glove</i>	Gantlet
Gayety	Gaiety
Gayly	Gaily
Gazelle	Gazel
Gelatine	Gelatin

Gelly; *see* Jelly
Genet Ginnet, Jennet
Gerfalcon { Gyrfalcon
 { Jerfakon
Ghyll, *ravine* Gill
Gibe Gybe, Jibe
Giglot Giglet
Gimlet Gimblet
Gimmel Jymold
Gingle; *see* Jingle
Girasole Girasol
Girth, *or* Girt
Glave Glaive
Glazier Glasier
Gloze Glose
Gnarled Knarled
Gneiss Gneis
Good-by Good-bye
Gore Goar
Gormandize Gourmandize
Gourmand, *or* Gormand
Governante Governant
Graft Graf
Grandam Granam
Granddaughter Grandaughter
Grasshopper Grasshopper
Gray, *or* Grey
Grenade Granade
Grenadier Granadier
Greyhound Grayhound
Griffin, Griffon Gryphon
Grizzled Grised
Grocer Grosser
Grogram { Grogram
 { Grogran
Grottesque Grotesk
Groundsill Groundsel
Guarantee, *or* Guaranty
Guild, *or* Gild
Guilder, *or* Gilder
Gulf Gulph
Gunwale Gunnel
Gypsy Gypsey, Gipsey

H.

Haggard Hagard
Haggess Haggis
Ha-ha Haw-haw
Hake Haick
Halberd Halbert
Hale, *healthy* Hall
Halibut Holibut
Halloo Hollo, Holloa
Halyards Halliards
Hame, *or* Haum
Handiwork Handywork
Hards Hurds
Harebell Hairbell
Harebrained Hairbrained
Harem Haram

Harrier Harier
Harslet Haslet
Hatchel, Hackle Hetchel, Heckle
Haul, *to drag* Hale
Haum Halm, Hawm
Haunch Hanch
Haust, *cough* Hoast
Hautboy Oboe
Havoc Havock
Hawser Halser
Hazel Hazle
Headache Headach
Hearse Herse
Heartache Heartach
Height Hight
Heighten Highten
Heinous Hainous
Hemistich Hemistick
Homorrhoids Emerods
Heptamerede Heptameride
Herpetology Erpetology
Hexahedron Hexaedron
Hibernate Hybernate
Hibernation Hybernation
Hiccough, *or* Hickup
Hinderance, *or* Hindrance
Hip, *v.* Hyp
Hip, *n.* Hep
Hippocras Hippocrass
Hodge-podge Hotch-potch
Hoiden Hoyden
Holiday, *or* Holyday
Holloo, Halloo Holloa, Hollow
Holster Holdster
Hominy { Homony
 { Homonymy
Homonyme, *or* Homonym
Hone Hoane
Honeyed Honied
Hoop, *or* Whoop [cough
Hooping-cough Whooping-
hoot Whoot
Horde Hord
Horehound Hoarhound
Hornblende Hornblend
Hostler Ostler
Household Houshold
Housewife Huswife
Hub, *or* Hob
Hurrah Hurra
Hypothenuse Hypotenuse

I.

Illness Illness
Imbank; *see* Embank
Ibitter Embitter
Imbody, *or* Embody
Imborder Emborder
Imbosom Embosom
Imbound Embound

Imbrue Embrue
Impanel Empanel
Imparlance Emparlance
Impassion Empassion
Implead Emplead
Imposthume Impostume
Impoverish, *or* Empoverish
Incage Encage
Incuse Encuse
Inclasp Enclasp
Incloister Encloister
Inclose, *or* Enclose
Inclosure, *or* Enclosure
Incondensable Incondensible
Indefeasible Indefeisible
Indelible Indeleble
Indict Endict
Indictment Endictment
Indite Endite
Inditer Enditer
Indocile Indocil
Indorsable Indorsable
Indorse Endorse
Indorsement Endorsement
Indorsor Endorsor
Indue, *or* Endue
Inferrible Inferable
Inflection Inflexion
Infold Enfold
Infoliate Enfoliate
Ingraft Ingraff, Engraft
Ingrain Engrain
Ingulf Engulf
Innuendo Ennuendo
Inquire, *or* Enquire
Inquirer, *or* Enquirer
Inquiry, *or* Enquiry
Insnares, *or* Ensnares
Install, *or* Instal
Instalment Installment
Instil Instill
Instructor Instructer
Insurance Ensurance
Insure Ensure
Insurer Ensurer
Intenable, *or* Intenible
Interlace Enterlace
Interplead Enterplead
Interpleader Enterpleader
Inthrall Inthral, Enthral
Intrinsic Intrinsecal
Intrust Entrust
Intwine Entwine
Inure Enure
Inurement Enurement
Invalid, *n.* Invalide
Inveigle Enveigle
Inventor Inventer
Inwheel Enwheel
Inwrap, *or* Enwrap
Inwreath Enwreath
Isle Ile

J.

Jackal Jackall
Jacobin Jacobine
Jag Jagg
Jail, *or* Gaol
Jailer, *or* Gaoler
Jalap Jam, Jaum
Jamb, *n.* Janissary
Janizary Janissary
Jaunty Jaunty
Jasmine Jessamine
Jaunt Jant
Jelly Gelly
Jenetting { Geniting
 { Juneating
Jewellery Jewelry
Jiffy Giffy
Jingle Gingle
Jointress Jointress
Jole, *or* Jonquille
Jonquille Julap
Julep Juncate
Junket, *or* Joust
Just, *n.* Joust
Justle, *or* Jostle

K.

Kale Kail, Cail
Kamsin Khamsin
Kayle Keel
Keelhaul Keelhale
Keelson Kelson
Keg, *or* Cag
Kerseymer Cassimere
Khan Kan, Kann
Knarled, *or* Gnarled
Knell Knel

L.

Lackey Laquey
Lacquer Lacker
Lair Lare
Lambdoidal Lamdoidal
Lance Launce
Landscape Landskip
Landsman Landman
Lantern Lanthorn
Lanyard Laniard
Launch Lanch
Laundress Landress
Laureate Laureat
Lavender Lavendar
Lea, *a plain* Lee, Ley, Lay
Leach, *or* Leech, Letch
Leaven Leven
Ledger Leger
Legging Leggin
Lettuce Lettice

License Licence
Lickerish Liquorish
Licorice Liquorice
Lief Lieve, Leef
Lilac Lilach
Lily Lilly
Linguiform Lingueform
Lintstock Linstock
Llama, *animal* Lama
Loadstar Lodestar
Loadstone Lodestone
Loath, *a.* Loth
Loathe, *v.* Lothe
Lode, *a vein* Load
Lodgement Lodgment
Lower Lour
Luff Loof
Lustring, *or* Lutestring
Lye, *from ashes* Lie, Ley

M.

Maggoty Maggoty [hem
Maim, *or* Mayhem, Mai-
Maize Maiz
Malanders Mallenders
Maleadministra- Maladministra-
tion, *or* tion
Malecontent Malcontent
Malefeasance Malfeasance
Malepractice Malpractice
Malkin Maukin
Mall Maul*
Maltreat Maletreat
Mameluke Mamaluke
Mandarin Mandarine
Mandatary Mandatory
Mandrel, *and* Mandril
Manifestable Manifestible
Manikin Mannikin
Manœuvre Maneuver
Mantle, *or* Mantel
Mark Marc
Marque, *license* Mark
Marquee Markee
Marquis, *or* Marquess
Marshal Marshall
Marten, *or* Martin
Martingale Martingal
Mask Masque
Maslin, Meslin Mastlin, Mislin
Mastic Mastich
Matins Mattins
Mattress Matres, Mattress
Meagre Meager
Mediaeval Medieval
Menagerie Menagery
Merchandise Merchandizo
Mere, *a pool* Meer
Metre, *and* Meter
Mew Meaw

Mewl Meawl
Mileage Milage
Milleped Millepede
Millrea Millree, Millreia
Miscall Miscal
Misle, Mizzle Mistle
Misspell Mispell
Misspend Mispend
Mistletoe { Mistletoe
 { Misseltoe
Misy Misy
Mitre Miter
Mizzen Mizen
Moccason { Moccasin
 { Moggason
Mocha-stone Mocho-stone
Modillion Modillon
Molasses { Molasses
 { Molosses
Moneyed Monied
Monodrame Monodram
Mood, *or* Mode
Moresque Moresk
Morian Murrion
Mortgageor Mortgagor
Mosque Mosk
Mosquito { Moscheto
 { Moschetto
 { Musketo
 { Musketto
Musquito Musketto

N.

Nankeen Nankin
Naught Nought
Negotiate Negotiate
Net, *a., clear* Neat
Nib Neb
Nobless Noblesse
Nombres Numbles
Novitiate Noviciate
Nozle Nozzle, Nosle
Nuisance Nusance

O.

Oblique Oblike
Octahedron Octaedron

Economics; see Economics
 Ecumenical Ecumenical
 Offence Offense
 Offuscate Obfuscate
 Olio Oglio
 Opaque Opake
 Orach Orache
 Orison Oraison
 Osier Ozier
 Osmazome Ozmazome
 Osprey Ospray
 Ottar Otto
 Oxidate Oxydate
 Oxidation Oxydation
 Oxide Oxyde, Oxyd
 Oxidize Oxydize
 Oyes Oyez

P.

Pacha Pasha, Bashaw
 Packet Paquet
 Painim Paynim
 Palanquin Palankeen
 Palette, or Pallet
 Palmiped Palmipede
 Pandore, or Bandore
 Panel Pannel
 Pansy Pancy
 Pantagraph } Pentagraph
 Pantograph }
 Pappoose Papoos, Papoose
 Paralleloiped Parallelepiped
 Paralyze Paralyse
 Parcenary Parcenery
 Parol, a. Parole
 Paroquet Parrakeet
 Parral Pretence
 Parsnip Parsnep
 Partisan Partizan
 Patin Patine
 Patrol Patroll, Patrole
 Paver Pavier, Pavior
 Pawl Paul
 Pedler Peddler, Pedlar
 Pedlery Peddlery
 Peep Pip
 Penance Pennance
 Penniless Pennyless
 Pentahedral Pentaedral
 Pentahedron Pentaedron
 Pentile Pantile
 Perch Pearch
 Persimmon Persimon
 Persistence Persistence
 Pewit Pewet
 Phantasm Fantasm
 Phantom Fantom
 Phenomenon Phænomenon
 Phial, or Vial
 Phillibeg; see Füllibeg
 Philter Philtre

Phoenix Phenix
 Picked, or Piked
 Picket, and Piquet
 Pie Pye
 Piebald Pyebald
 Pimento Pimenta
 Pincers Pinchers
 Placard Placart
 Plain, and Plane
 Plane-sailing Plain-sailing
 Plaster Plaister
 Plat, or Plot
 Pleurisy Plurisy
 Pliers Plyers
 Plough Plow
 Ploughman Plowman
 Ploughshare Plowshare
 Plumber Plummer
 Plumiped Plumipede
 Pluviometer Pluviometer
 Poise Poize
 Poltroon Poltron
 Polyanthus Polyanthos
 Polyhedral Polyedral
 Polyhedron Polyedron
 Pomade Pommade
 Pommel Pummel
 Pontoon, and Ponton
 Poney Poney
 Porpoise Porpus, Porpese
 Portray Pourtray
 Postilion Postillion
 Potato Potatoo
 Pottage Potage
 Practise, v. Practice
 Præmunire Premunire
 Premise Premiss
 Pretence Pretense
 Preterite, or Preterit
 Pretor Pretor
 Prison-base Prison-bars
 Probate Probat
 Profane Propbane
 Protector Protector
 Protractor Protractor
 Prunello Prunella
 Pumpkin } Pmpion
 } Pmpion
 Puny, and Puisne
 Pupillary Pupillary
 Purlin Purline
 Purr Pur
 Purslain Purslane
 Putrefy Putrify
 Pygmean Pigmean
 Pygmy Pigny
 Pyx Pix

Q.

Quarantine { Quarantain
 } Carentane

Quartet Quartett
 Quaterousin Caterousin
 Quay, a mole Key
 Quinsy { Quinsey
 } Squinancy
 Quintain Quintin
 Quintal Kental, Kentle
 Quoit Coit

R.

Raccoon Racoon, Rac-
 Ransom Ransome [koon
 Rarefy Rarify
 Ratafia Ratifia, Ratafee
 Rattan Ratan
 Raven, prey Ravin
 Raze Rase
 Razure Rasure
 Rear Rere
 Rearmouse Reremouse
 Rearward Rereward
 Recall Recal
 Recognizable Recognisable
 Recognizance Recognisance
 Recognize, or Recognise
 Recognizee Recognisee
 Recognizer Recognisor
 Recompense Recompence
 Reconnoitre Reconnoiter
 Redoubt Redout
 Redoubtable Redoutable
 Reinforcement Reinforcement
 Referable } Referible
 } Referrible
 Reflection Reflexion
 Reflective Reflexive
 Reinstall, or Reinstal
 Relic Relique
 Renard, or Reynard
 Rennet, or Runnet
 Reposit Reposite
 Resin, or Rosin
 Resistance Resistance
 Restive, or Restif
 Restiveness Restiffness
 Retch, to vomit Reach
 Revery, or Revery
 Reversible Reversable
 Rhomb, and Rhumb
 Ribbon { Ribband
 } Ribband
 Rider Ryder
 Rinse Rince
 Risk Risque
 Robbin Robin
 Rodomontade Rhodomontade
 Route, course Rout
 Rummage Romage
 Runnet, or Rennet
 Rye Rio

S.

Sabianism, or Sabaism
 Sag, or Swag
 Sainfoin Saintfoin
 Salic Salique
 Saltoellar Saltseller
 Sandarach Sandarac
 Sandiver Sandever
 Sanitary Sanatory
 Sarcenet, and Sarsenet
 Sate Sate
 Satchel Sachel
 Satinet Satinett
 Savin Savine, Sabine
 Saviour, or Savior
 Scallop Scollop
 Scath Scathe
 Scenery Scenary
 Sceptic Skeptic
 Sceptical Skeptical
 Scepticism Skepticism
 Schist Shist
 Schistose Shistose
 Scholium Scholion
 Schorl Shorl
 Sciagraphy, or Sciography
 Sciomachy, or Sciamachy
 Scion Cion
 Scirrhosity Skirrhosity
 Scirrhous Skirrhous
 Scirrhus { Schirrhus
 } Skirrhus
 Scissors { Cissors
 } Cizars
 } Scissars
 Sconce Skonce
 Scotfree Shotfree
 Scow Skow
 Scrofula Scrophula
 Scymitar; see Cimeter
 Scythe Sithe, Sythe
 Seamstress { Sempstress
 } Semstress
 Sear Sere
 Secretaryship Secretariship
 Seethe Seeth
 Seignior Signior, Signor
 Seine, a net Sein, Seen
 Seisin Seizin
 Sellenders Sellanders
 Selvage Selvedge
 Sentinel Centinel
 Sentry Sentery, Centry
 Sequin { Chequin
 } Zechin
 Sergeant, or Serjeant
 Sergeanty, or Serjeanty
 Sess, or Cess
 Sesspool, or Cesspool
 Sevensnight Sennight
 Sprightful Spriteful

Shard Sherd
 Shawm Shalm
 Sheathe, v. Sheath
 Sheer, pure Shear
 Sheik Sheikh, Sheick
 Shemitic, or Semitic
 Sherry Sherris
 Shorling Shoreling
 Show Shew
 Showbread Shewbread
 Shrillness Shrilness
 Sienite Syenite
 Silicious, or Siliceous
 Sill Gill
 Sillabub Syllabub
 Simar Chimere, Cymar
 Siphon Syphon
 Siren Syren
 Sirloin, or Surloin
 Sirocco Scirocco
 Sirup Syrup, Sirop
 Sit, to incubate Set
 Site Scite
 Size, glue Cize, Cise
 Skate Scate
 Skeptic; see Sceptic
 Skillful Skillful
 Skulk Sculk
 Skull Scull
 Slabber Slobber
 Slake, to quench Slack
 Slight Slight
 Sley, a reed Slay, Slaie
 Sluice Sluce, Sluse
 Slyly Sliily
 Slyness Sliness
 Smallness Smalness
 Smirk Smerk
 Smooth, v. Smoothe
 Socage Soccage
 Socle Sokle, Zocle
 Solan Soland, Solund
 Solder, or Soder
 Soldier Souldier
 Soliped Solipede
 Solitaire Solitair
 Solvable Solvible
 Somerset } Somersault
 } Summersault
 Sonneteer Sonnetteer
 Soothe, v. Sooth
 Sorrel Sorel
 Souse Sowse
 Spa Spaw
 Spew Spue
 Spicknel Spignel
 Spinach Spinage
 Spinel Spinelle, Spinell
 Splice Splise
 Sponge Spunge
 Spungy Spungy
 Spright Sprite

T.

Tabard Taberd
 Taffety Taffeta, Taffata
 Taffrail Tafferel
 Taillage Tallage
 Talc, a stone Talk, Talck
 Tallness Talness
 Talmud Thalmud
 Tambour Tamborin
 Tambourine Tambourin
 Tarpauling { Tarpawling
 } Tarpanlin
 Tartan Tartane
 Tassel Tassel
 Tawny Tawney
 Tease Teaze
 Teazole, Teasel Tassel, Tazel
 Tenable Tenible
 Terrier Tarrier
 Tether Tedder
 Tetrastich Tetrastick
 Theodolite Theodolet

Thraldom Thralldom
 Thrash, or Thresh
 Threshold Threshold
 Throe, a pang Throw
 Thyine, wood Thine
 Thyme Thime
 Ticking, or Ticken
 Tidbit Titbit
 Tie Tye
 Tier, a row Tira
 Tierce Terce
 Tincal Tinkal
 Tint Teint
 Vaudevil Vaudeville
 Tiny Tyny
 Tippler Tipler
 Tithe Tythe
 Toilet Toilette
 Toll, to allure Tole
 Tollbooth Tolbooth
 Ton, or Tun
 Tonnage Tunnage
 Tormentor Tormenter
 Touchy, or Techy
 Tourmaline Tourmalin
 Trance Trance
 Tranquillity Tranquillity
 Tranquillize Tranquillize
 Transferable Transferrible
 Transference Transference
 Treadle Tredde
 Treenail Trenail, Trunnel
 Trellis Trellice
 Trentals Trigintals
 Trestle Tressel, Trussel
 Trevet, or Trivet, Trevit
 Trousers Trowsers
 Truckle-bed, or Trundle-bed
 Tumbrel, and Tumbrel
 Turkey Turkey
 Turkois Turquoise
 Turnip Turnep
 Turnsole Turnsol
 Tutenag Tutenague
 Twibil Twibill
 Tymbal Timbal
 Tyro Tiro

U.

Umblés Humbles
 Unbiassed Unbiased

Unbigoted Unbigotted
 Unroll Unrol
 Until Untill

V.

Vaivode Waiwode
 Vales, money Vails
 Valise Vallise
 Vantbrace Vanbrass
 Vat, a vessel Fat
 Vaudevil Vaudeville
 Vavasor { Vavasour
 { Valvasor
 Veil, cover Vail
 Vender, or Vendor
 Veneer Fineer
 Venomous Venemous
 Verdigris { Verdigrise
 { Verdigrease
 Vermilion { Vermillion
 { Virnilion
 Vermin Vermine
 Verst Berst, Werst
 Vertebra, or Vertebre
 Vervain Vervane
 Vial, or Phial
 Vice, a screw Vise
 Vicious Vitious
 Villain, and Villein, Villan
 Villanous Villainous
 Villany Villainy
 Visitatorial Visitorial
 Visitor Visiter
 Visor Vizor
 Vitiate Viciate
 Vizier Vizir, Visier
 Volcano Vulcano

W.

Wagon, or Waggon
 Waif Waift
 Waive, to defer Wave
 Wale Weal
 Walrus Walruss
 Warranter, and Warrantor
 War-whoop War-hoop
 Waul Wawl
 Wear, v. Ware

Wear, n. Weir, Wier

Weasand { Wesand
 { Wezand
 Welsh Welch
 Whang Wang
 Whelk Welk
 Whippletree Whiffletree
 Whippoorwill Whippowill
 Whiskey Whisky
 Whiteleather Whiteleather
 Whoop Hoop
 Whooping- } Hooping-cough
 cough }
 Widgeon Wigeon
 Wilful Willful
 Windlass { Windlace
 { Windlas
 Wintry Wintery
 Wiry Wiery
 Witch-elm Wych-elm
 With, n. Withe
 Withal Withall
 Wizard Wizzard, Wisard
 Woe Wo
 Woful Woeful
 Wondrous Wonderous
 Woodbine Woodbind
 Woodchuck Woodchuk
 Woolen Woolen
 Wreathe, v. Wreath
 Wreck Wrack
 Wriggle Riggle

Y.

Yawl Yaul
 Yearn Yern
 Yeast Yest
 Yelk, or Yolk
 Yerk Yark
 Yew Eugh
 Yowe; see Ewe

Z.

Zaffre Zaffir
 Zebec, and Xebec
 Zechin; see Sequin
 Zinc Zink
 Zymology Zumology

FORMATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE Saxon or Anglo-Saxon language, which is a branch of the Teutonic, is the parent language of the English. Some of the other north European languages of the Teutonic family which have contributed to enrich the English tongue are the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, German, and Dutch. The south European languages which have furnished the largest contributions are the Greek, Latin, and French; especially the Latin, through the medium of the French or Norman French; also, the Italian, Spanish, and various other languages have afforded more or less. "Suppose," says Dr. Trench ("English Past and Present"), "the English language to be divided into a hundred parts; of these, to make a rough distribution, sixty would be Saxon, thirty would be Latin (including of course the Latin which has come to us through the French), five would be Greek; we should then have assigned ninety-five parts, leaving the other five—perhaps too large a residue—to be divided among all the other languages from which we have adopted isolated words."

The term *Anglo-Saxon* is derived from the Angles, a branch of the Saxons of Lower Germany, who invaded England in the fifth century and established their authority in the country. The Anglo-Saxon dynasty, after having continued about six hundred years, was terminated in 1066 by the invasion of William, Duke of Normandy, commonly called the Conqueror. The Norman French now became the language of the court and upper classes, while the late Anglo-Saxon, or Early English, continued to be the only speech of the common people or peasantry. These two languages were gradually blended into one, and became the basis of the present English. The commencement of the English language is, by most of the older authorities, fixed at about the middle of the thirteenth century, what was written in England after that time having much resemblance to the present English; but many late writers on the subject regard the Anglo-Saxon of literature as being the only language entitled to the name of Old English. These writers give the name of Middle English to the language which immediately succeeded the Anglo-Saxon.

The Anglo-Saxon is the language to which the English owes its general form and structure, all the particles on which its syntax depends, all its pronouns and conjunctions, nearly all its prepositions, most of its monosyllables, and, indeed, all the words that are most frequently repeated on

the same page. Of the words commonly found on the same page of an English book, a very much larger proportion are Anglo-Saxon than of the words found in an English Dictionary. "The Anglo-Saxon," says Dr. Trench, "is not so much one element of the English language as the foundation of it—the basis. All its joints, its whole articulation, its sinews and its ligaments, the great body of articles, pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions, numerals, auxiliary verbs, all smaller words which serve to knit together and bind the larger into sentences,—these, not to speak of the grammatical structure of the language, are exclusively Saxon. The Latin language may contribute its tale of bricks, yea, of goodly and polished hewn stones, to the spiritual building, but the mortar, with all that holds and binds these together and constitutes them into a house, is Saxon throughout."

The predominance of Anglo-Saxon will readily be seen by analyzing a passage in any common English writer. Take, for example, the common English version of the Lord's Prayer, which contains sixty-six words, of which all except the following five, namely, *debt, debtor, deliver, glory, and temptation*, are Anglo-Saxon. In the first chapter of the common English version of St. John's Gospel there are one thousand and three words, of which, excepting fifty-three proper names, there are only fifty-five words that are not Anglo-Saxon.

The following are the principal *Anglo-Saxon prefixes*, namely, *a, be, em, en, fore, im, mis, out, over, un, and under*; *as, ahead, befriend, embody, enable, forebode, imbosom, misdeed, outdo, overact, unbind, unlike, and undergo*.

Some of the common *Anglo-Saxon terminations* are the following, namely, *er, ful, hood, less, ly, ness, ship*; *as, writer, mindful, childhood, helpless, justly, goodness, partnership*.

The contributions of the *Latin language* to the English are next in importance and amount to those of the Anglo-Saxon; and these contributions came chiefly through the medium of the French, or Norman French, in consequence of the Norman conquest. It has been stated by some philologists that the English language is indebted to the Latin for the larger part of its vocabulary. This, however, is a greatly exaggerated statement; yet the contributions from that language are great and important, and they enter extensively into the formation and etymology of English words. The Latin has furnished a large portion of the abstract and general terms, especially in the departments