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CRITICAL REVIEW

OF THE

ORTHOGRAPHY

OF

DR. WEBSTER'S SERIES OF BOOKS

FOR

SYSTEMATICK INSTRUCTION

IN THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

INCLUDING

HIS FORMER SPELLING-BOOK,

AND THE

ELEMENTARY SPELLING-BOOK, COMPILED BY AARON ELY,

AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE NAME OF NOAH WEBSTER, LL D.

BY LYMAN COBB.

"Society is directly benefited by the inculcation of truth, and the suppression of error;" therefore examine.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE PUBLICK.

THE importance of a correct and uniform system of orthography is universally admitted, and therefore requires neither argument nor elucidation. This subject has engaged the assiduous attention of the author of the following reviews, for the last twelve years; during which time, he has actually examined, compared, and marked the errors in nearly every publication upon this branch of our language, that has ever appeared either in this country or Great Britain. An important crisis has at last arrived, in relation to our elementary schools and seminaries of learning—a period when it becomes necessary for parents, and the great body of the American community, to decide whether they will continue to follow the systems of orthography and orthoepy hitherto in use, and based upon the analogies of the language, thereby promoting uniformity in the publications of our own and foreign countries; or will adopt a new and contradictory system of innovations, neither warranted by usage nor analogy, and calculated to “abolish the superstructure, and bring it back to the confusion in orthography, from which Johnson extricated it.”

It is the peculiar character of the American people, (a character formed from reading and habits of investigation,) to examine before they decide; and, in spreading before the republick of letters in the United States, these criticisms on the publications of Mr. Webster, the author only asks for that liberal indulgence and patient examination to which, from the importance of the subject, he believes them fully entitled.

It has been a primary object with Mr. Webster and his friends, to inculcate the belief, that the author, in publishing his former reviews of Mr. Webster's works, was actuated by personal feelings towards the author of the American Dictionary. The illiberality of this insinuation is only equalled by its want of candour; and, the author feels no reluctance in trusting the question of his motives, his rights, and the correctness and propriety of his strictures, with a nation of impartial and intelligent readers.

To those who are already wedded to the systems of orthography and orthoepy published by Mr. Webster, this publication will be important as an index to the disputable points, and the innovations and contrarieties of the American Lexicographer; and, to such as deem the uniformity and perpetuity of our vernacular language to be paramount to the private interests of an author, it will be useful in enabling them to form a correct estimate of the claims of those publications to the character of Standard Works.

In giving this review to the publick, the author has but one thing to regret; and that is, the necessity of communicating it, in many instances, through the medium of the Post Office, the only means of disseminating it over this widely extended republick. It is confidently believed, however, that a careful perusal will amply remunerate any individual for the trifling expense to which he may thus be subjected.

Respectfully,

THE AUTHOR.

* It may be necessary to state, that whenever a quotation is given in this review, from the writings of Mr. Webster, his publishers, or his friends, the original orthography has been observed.

INTRODUCTION.

THE faculty of speech may be justly considered the leading characteristic that distinguishes man from inferior animals, places him at the head of animated nature, and stamps him with the seal of immortality. The science of language, therefore, must ever hold a distinguished place in the catalogue of useful knowledge; and, to the labours of those who have devoted their time and talents to the cultivation of our vernacular tongue, the friends of science, and the community at large, are deeply indebted.

There are few classes of literary men from whose labours society has derived more important benefits than from the class of eminent philologists and lexicographers, who, during the last century, have contributed so largely to the cultivation of the English Language; thereby laying the foundation of those highly polished effusions of sentiment for which the writings of the present age are distinguished. The names of Bailey, Ash, Johnson, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Jameson, and Webster, will ever possess a distinguished niche in the gallery of literary men; and, their contributions to the stock of useful improvements will claim for them the appellation of fathers of English literature. But while I am thus ready and desirous to render to these the just tribute of gratitude for their eminent services in this department of learning, I am by no means disposed to concede the proposition, that their productions are to be exempt from the usual ordeal to which the writings of every other author are subjected, and which is the principal test of relative merit. I mean impartial and candid criticism.

With reference to works designed for elementary instruction, it is particularly important that this right should be admitted and sustained; since errors widely disseminated by these, have an influence more pernicious in itself, and more difficult to be counteracted, than when found in books adapted to mature minds. It has been supposed, however, that this right of examination is not common to every class of citizens—that one at least is and ought to be excluded from this right, though perhaps better qualified from taste, habit, and experience, than most others, for doing justice to the subject. This class comprehends *authors, compilers, and teachers*.* While in the ordinary affairs of life, we daily resort to mechanical or professional men for their opinions in matters relating peculiarly to their business or profession, as the best evidence for forming a correct judgement, it is not a little surprising, it should for a moment be urged that in matters of science we should not credit the evidence, nay the undeniable facts, produced by an individual who “has had the misfortune” of writing and publishing upon the same subject, and, therefore, *may reasonably be supposed to know something about it*.

I trust I shall be excused for premising thus much in answer to what has already been urged, and will doubtless be reiterated, by Mr. Webster and his friends—that “I am the author of a Spelling-Book and School Dictionary, and am, therefore, incapacitated for doing justice to his literary productions.” But

* The Publisher of Webster's Dictionary, in a communication addressed to the Editor of the Boston Courier, and published in that paper, Sept. 28, 1829, makes the following *liberal* appeal to the publick, relative to the criticisms then recently published.

“Dear Sir,—Some twenty or thirty days since, I believe, I was looking over a file of your paper, and fell upon a notice of some criticisms on Webster's Dictionary, which have appeared in the Morning Herald, in this city. As I am interested as Publisher of this work, any review which I might give of it, would be out of place. But while I leave others to review the work, it is but justice to the public, as well as to myself, to state the facts concerning these criticisms. They appeared under the signature *Inquirer*. The author is a person by the name of Cobb, recently a schoolmaster, in one of our western villages, who has had the misfortune to compile a Spelling-Book, and small Dictionary.”

without attempting to exonerate myself from this imputation, and without further remark relative thereto, I shall assume the right, and leave the result of my examinations to the intelligence and judgement of a discriminating community, to whose unerring decision, whether of condemnation or justification, I shall most cheerfully and readily submit.

Before entering upon the examination of the several works of Mr. Webster, it may not be impertinent to give a succinct chronological history of the causes and circumstances which have contributed to place the adherents of Walker and Webster in opposition to each other; and which have rendered this publication not only justifiable, but indispensable to the promotion of truth, and the protection of individual character and enterprise.

In detailing these, I shall commence at that period, when from experience in the use of Mr. Webster's Spelling-Book and School Dictionary in instructing, I became familiar with the "multitudinous errors," contradictions, and inconsistencies contained in them; and seeing the importance and necessity of a uniform standard, more particularly in orthography, I resolved both to give the result of my investigations to the publick in the way of criticism, and to employ my experience thus acquired, in the compilation of a work for elementary instruction. The former, so far as it relates to the then existing publications of Mr. Webster, was published in a series of numbers in the Albany Argus in 1827-8, and is now re-published in this general review. The result of my labours in the latter, has already been several years before the publick, from whom I have received many flattering evidences of a favourable opinion.

Whether that examination of the former works of Mr. Webster, was either ill-timed or unimportant, is left for others to determine; with this single remark—that it is confidently believed Mr. Webster himself will admit, that if those criticisms had never appeared, the recent compilation of the *Elementary Spelling-Book* would never have been deemed necessary.*

In my examination, I had demonstrated the orthography of Webster to be far less uniform and analogous, than that of Johnson; and Walker's system of pronunciation, which was introduced into this country as early as 1800, had been very generally received, and was already becoming the Standard, in this branch of Philology. Hence it became manifest to the publishers of Webster, that some device must be resorted to, to induce apathy in the publick mind, and thereby procrastinate the inevitable crisis which they foresaw was approaching; the expulsion of his elementary works from our primary schools.

To prevent this, the author of the *American Spelling-Book* was despatched to England, that from "*personal observation*," he might be able to ascertain, or at least on his return to *assert*† that "Walker was wholly unknown," or if known at all, only in the circles of the vulgar: and, it was about the same

* This inference will not be thought unreasonable, notwithstanding the allegation of Mr. Webster in his pamphlet, recently published, (page 9) that the *American Spelling-Book* "is to be suppressed," especially when taken in connexion with the fact, that most of the publishers of his Spelling-Books have reserved to themselves the privilege of publishing either, as shall be found most advantageous to their interests.

† It is truly amusing to observe the arguments advanced by Mr. Webster and his friends, to prove that Walker's Dictionary is *not* the Standard in England. At one time we are told that "*Walker is not known in England*;" at another time, that Mr. Webster "has made a visit to England to ascertain the real state of the language," where he found that "Walker's pronunciation was not used in any *decent* society in that country." Again; we are told by Mr. Webster that "Walker's Dictionary is full of inconsistencies from beginning to end; and the attempt to make it a Standard, has done more to corrupt the language than any event which has taken place for five hundred years past. No book is taken as an ultimate Standard in England; and Walker's pronunciation is so erroneous, that no less than *three dictionaries* have been published to correct it; all of them approaching much nearer to actual usage than Walker's."

Let us for a moment examine the *inconsistency and deception* in the above statement. First; if Walker be "*not known in England*," how could his pronunciation have so "*corrupted the language*?" Secondly; if Walker's Dictionary be *not* the Standard in England, why have "three dictionaries been published to correct it?" What evil could arise from the existence of the work, if it were not known or followed?

The fact is, Mr. Webster and his friends know that Walker's Dictionary is popular, and in general use in this country; and, unless they can divert the publick mind from this work, Webster's Dictionary must remain on the shelves of the booksellers. Thus they (Webster and his friends) endeavour to convince the *American* people that Jameson, a later writer than Walker, is more correct, because, forsooth, his work is not known, or in use in this country! But Jameson's Dictionary, which was "published to correct Walker's," (as stated by Mr. Webster,) contains *twice* as many *contradictions and inconsistencies* as Walker's; and I challenge Mr. Webster or his friends to show that this statement is untrue.

time announced in the journals of the day, that Mr. Webster would soon publish a Dictionary that would contain a specifick for all the deficiencies, discrepances, and anomalies, not only in the former works of Mr. Webster, but of all other authors, and would form an *unvarying* STANDARD of the orthography and orthoepy of the English language. Nor was this all that was fondly anticipated from the promised labours of the American Philologist. A new series of Elementary Works for the use of schools was immediately to emanate from this immutable Standard, which should be divested of the inaccuracies, contradictions, and absurdities of *Johnson, Walker, Jameson*, and others—publications which should correspond in their orthography and pronunciation with the Standard and with one another, and thereby produce what is universally admitted to be a desideratum—uniformity in this department of Philology.

In order more emphatically to forestall publick opinion in relation to this forthcoming work, the friends of Mr. Webster re-published in this city under the title of Red Book, (originally an English publication,) Bencroft's Practical Orthography; in which the unpublished Quarto Dictionary of Mr. Webster was lauded with fulsome and extravagant praise, although the panegyrist admitted "that he had seen only the introductory part of the work."*

The effect of these measures was such as might naturally be expected. All further competition and investigation were for a time arrested, while his friends waited with sanguine confidence the appearance of the promised Standard. The literary qualifications of its author became generally admitted—the works of the great English lexicographers, with their "palpable inconsistencies and preposterous anomalies," were spread before him; a long and liberal patronage had relieved him from those pecuniary embarrassments,† which he had attributed to Johnson as a profick source of error; and the favourable opinion every where entertained of his judgement and experience combined to secure a general acquiescence in the belief, that all these important considerations would be realized in the Quarto Dictionary. Added to these, the influence of an extensive, aristocratical, and persevering class of booksellers, whose interests were already to a large amount identified with the success of Mr. Webster, and whose sensibility and vigilance were graduated by the amount of capital they had invested in his works, all contributed to usher the quarto before the community under the most favourable auspices. It is now about three years since it was published. It has become the property of the community so far as its claims to a Standard work are concerned; and though the most unwearied pains have been taken by Mr. Webster and his friends to puff it in newspapers and periodicals, though by lecturing in every city and village, and by personally applying to Members of Congress and others, he has been able to procure the recommendations of many men, eminent for their literature, in different parts of the United States, yet I shall, in the following pages, show, beyond

* I should not now condescend to notice this ephemeral production of the Websterian school, did I not feel it my duty to bestow a passing remark upon the unfounded and illiberal charges contained in that work, that the dictionaries of Johnson and Walker are more erroneous than those of Webster—a statement equally unjust and untrue, as I shall abundantly prove hereafter. It is not unworthy of remark, that at the very time this same Red Book was thus lending its aid and influence to blacken the fame of the illustrious dead, and to pave the way for the innovations of Mr. Webster, the American editor of that work expressed to me his entire want of confidence in the qualifications of Mr. Webster as a lexicographer, and his anxious forebodings that the expected publication would disappoint his friends. I was at that time engaged in writing the review of Mr. Webster's old Spelling-Book, before alluded to, and at the request of the editor of the Red Book, furnished him with a "marked copy of Mr. Webster's Spelling-Book," which, by some means, found its way to Mr. Webster's library, as he subsequently admitted; but whether, by this means, Mr. Webster profited from my labours, it is not now important to inquire.

† Mr. Webster, in the preface prefixed to his dictionary, published in 1806, page 19, when speaking of Dr. Johnson, stated, that "to assign the causes of these defects, is by no means difficult. We are told in the accounts of Johnson's life, that he was almost always depressed by disease and poverty; that he was naturally indolent, and seldom wrote until he was urged by want, or the necessity of fulfilling his engagements with his bookseller. Hence it happened, that he often received the money for his writings before his manuscripts were prepared. Then, when called upon for copy, he was compelled to prepare his manuscripts in haste; and it may be reasonably supposed, that, in some instances, they were sent to the press in an unfinished state. These facts, while they may account for, by no means excuse the multitude of errors in his dictionary."

the possibility of contradiction, and, I trust, in the spirit of candid and liberal criticism, that it is, in its orthography, far less accurate than the Dictionaries of Johnson and Walker, and in this respect less entitled to the character of a Standard work.

Shortly after the publication of the quarto, Mr. Webster made an effort to redeem the pledge given by his friends relative to the series of class-books for systematick instruction, and for that purpose employed Mr. Aaron Ely of this city to compile the *Elementary Spelling-Book*.* Uniformity in orthography, it must not be forgotten, was the important quality which this series of books was to possess over all others; and it was, therefore, reasonable to expect that the first of the series would correspond with the quarto, especially in all those words whose orthography Mr. Webster claimed to have improved and rendered consistent with analogy. With what degree of fidelity this pledge has been redeemed, the community will be enabled to judge from the fact, that the compiler (Mr. Ely) has thought it prudent to omit many of those words, the orthography of which Mr. Webster has changed; and in other cases, he has followed the orthography of Johnson in opposition to that of Webster.

It is not a little surprising that, notwithstanding the repeated asseverations of Mr. Webster and his friends, both before the publication of the quarto, and while the *Elementary Spelling-Book* was being prepared for the press, that "WALKER'S DICTIONARY WAS UNKNOWN IN ENGLAND," Mr. Ely was wont to claim as a matter of merit for that compilation, that it was made from Walker's Rhyming Dictionary, and that it was from that work he derived the system of classification by the terminations. It is not less a matter of surprise, that the publisher of the Octavo, while he endeavours to create the belief that this illustrious author is unknown, or is disrespected in his native country, has the matchless effrontery to insert at length in that edition, "WALKER'S KEY TO THE CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES."

The last effort of the great American Lexicographer is the Duodecimo Dictionary, designed as the codicil to his other publications, and contains, as he alleges, "the pointing, orthography, and pronunciation which he most approves." Now, should it turn out, that this publication is at variance with the STANDARD, (to wit, the *quarto*,) with the *octavo*, and with the *Elementary Spelling-Book*, it must be conceded, that either the works of his meridian thought, or those of his dotage, are not entitled to confidence. This inconsistency I unhesitatingly declare to be the fact, and pledge myself to prove it in the following examination.

I regret, in closing this Introduction, the necessity of animadverting upon the malevolent and unwarrantable aspersions in which Mr. Webster has thought proper to indulge, in a pamphlet recently published by him, containing the recommendations to his Series of Books, accusing others of plagiarism, and stigmatizing them with the appellation of "PEDDLING COMPILERS," when it is notorious that for the last three years, he has been making tours through the country, and by appeals to the sympathies of individuals, has succeeded in procuring for his works an introduction to which their comparative merits would never have entitled them. The propriety of such a course for proselyting, and for procuring the names of individuals, as recommendatory, whose opportunity and business totally disqualify them for giving an opinion founded upon knowledge, may reasonably be questioned, a course which it is humbly conceived would never be resorted to, where personal feelings had not usurped the reins of reason and candour

New York, October 10, 1831.

LYMAN COBB.

* The following extract is taken from the communication published in the New York Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 15, 1829, by Mr. Joseph McKeen, who was Secretary of the meeting of the teachers in this city, when the report in favour of Mr. Webster's *Elementary Spelling-Book* was rejected by a large majority.

"That Mr. Ely was engaged to perform this service for Dr. Webster at the compensation of 1000 dollars, I could say on the authority of E. W. Morse and A. M. Merchant, two gentlemen whose veracity will not be questioned in this community, both of them warm friends of Dr. Webster. I had also the evidence of Mr. Ely himself, that he did so compile the book: and, that for convenience in finding words of similar terminations, he had used Walker's Rhyming Dictionary, a London edition of 1824; that he sent the manuscript sheets on to Dr. Webster at New Haven, and that Dr. Webster was pleased with the execution of the work, and had written him a complimentary letter. Mr. Ely was a sedate and religious man, and could have had no apparent object in misrepresentation."

† The following editorial article, which appeared in the New York Evening Post of April 12, 1831, so fully corresponds with my views upon this subject, that I have taken the liberty of inserting it here.

"We find in the Washington Telegraph, a certificate of more than one hundred members of Congress to the merits of Webster's Dictionary, recommending it as a work proper to be consulted as a standard of the language.

"Without meaning any disrespect to the gentlemen who have subscribed this certificate, we must say that we do not think it will do the Dictionary any good. We suffer members of Congress to make our laws, but not to make our language. It is their province to adjust the duties on salt and molasses, but not the accents on words: to give currency to coins, but not to vocabularies. The English language is theirs, to handle as they please in their speeches in Congress and addresses to their friends at home—a liberty which some of them push to its farthest limits; but it is not for them to dictate to their constituents in what manner they shall use it. Among the names subscribed to the certificate in the Telegraph, there may be some three or four gentlemen whose opinion on the subject deserves respect, as the opinion of men who have studied our language critically; but as to the list in general, it is no more entitled to attention for its authority in a matter of literature, than one that would be obtained by going from this office through Pine street to Broadway, and calling at the doors on each side. In making these remarks, we express no opinion on the subject of the dictionary. If destined to make its way as a book of authority, it must be supported by the suffrages of men deeply versed in the language, who have given the work an attentive examination—a task of no slight labour, requiring a great deal of leisure."

REVIEW

OF

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.

THE most prominent innovation in the orthography of Mr. Webster's Dictionary, is the omission of *k* in the numerous class of words which end in *ck* in Johnson's Dictionary. This innovation is considered by Mr. Webster a great *improvement* on the score of *uniformity*.

Of this class of words, there are in our language (acknowledged by Mr. Webster in his dictionaries) about *five hundred*: of these, Mr. Webster has terminated about *three hundred and twenty* with *c* only; and about *one hundred and eighty* with the *c* and *k* both! quite a "*uniformity*" indeed! Yet he has stated, that "Johnson's orthography, which some compilers follow, has been, in several classes of words, *corrected* by modern writers; as by the omission of *u* in *error, candor, superior*; and *k* in *public, music, &c.* I have extended this *correction* to ALL the words of these classes, with a view to UNIFORMITY; and have *corrected a few other palpable errors in the common orthography!*" The candid reader can judge whether he has that "*uniformity*."

I will now offer some remarks as to the *propriety* or *impropriety* of this *innovation*, in omitting *k* in this class of words. If we refer to the languages from which these words were derived, we shall find a very great *variety* of terminations, entirely void of *uniformity*, as *c, ck, cke, cus, que, cen, cken, cean, cca, ca, cian, cee, &c.*; so that every person will, it is presumed, perceive the necessity of *uniformity* in this class of words in our language, and conclude that ALL should end with *c* only, or all with *ck*; as the *pronunciation* of the syllable would be the same in either case. I will also attempt to point out the difficulties which would result, should this class of words end with *c* only, as *blac, loc, attac, frolic, mimic, physic, &c.*; or should the *c* (being a redundant letter in the language, or merely a representative, and consequently in this termination *ck*) be omitted, and the words end with *k* only, as *blak, lok, pak, attak, &c.* First; it has been observed that the *pronunciation* of the syllables would be the same, whether the words should end with *ck* or with *c* only; but as we form derivatives from them by adding *ing, ed, or er*, the *c* would be pronounced like *s* in these derivatives, agreeably to the invariable rule in the language, of pronouncing *c* like *s* before *e, i, and y*; (and without which distinct rule, the *pronunciation* of *c* in our language could never be learned, as it is used indiscriminately before *a, o, and u, and e, i, and y*;) so that the sound of the primitive syllable, or word, would be lost in the derivative; as *back, bac, bac-ing, bac-ed, pronounced bak, bas-ing, bas-ed*; *attack, attac, attac-ing, attac-ed, pronounced attas-ing, attas-ed*; *frolic, frolic-ing, frolic-ed, pronounced frolis-ing, frolis-ed*; *physic, physic-ing, physic-ed, pronounced physis-ing, physis-ed, &c. &c.*; for if the *k* be not in the primitive, we may not insert it in the derivative, any more than we may *x* or *z*, agreeably to any rule of spelling derivatives. Secondly; if *c* (the redundant letter in this termination) should be omitted in the primitive words, we must double the *k* in forming the derivatives from the words of this class, of one syllable, or those accented on the last syllable, agreeably to the established rule of the language, in forming derivative words, which is, that a consonant which ends a monosyllable or a word accented on the last syllable, preceded by a single vowel, should be doubled, when a syllable is added beginning with a vowel; as *rob, robbing, robbed, debar, debarring, debarred, &c.*; consequently thus, *back, bak, bakking, bakked*; *black, blakker, blakken, blakking, blakked*; *attack, attak, attakking, attakked, &c.*, which would appear very awkward, as *kk* are not in English, and it would also be more difficult to write *kk* than *ck*. Hence it appears evident that the "*uniformity*" of which Mr. Webster speaks so highly, should consist in spelling all these words with *ck* in the primitives, and that great difficulty and perplexity would result from any other "*uniformity*" in the orthography of this numerous class of words. The *k* should end all these words, and should be retained in all derivatives, except when the *k* is followed by *a, o, or u*, (unless the *c* be sounded like *s* in the derivative;) as *mimick, mimicking, mimicked, physick, physicking, physicked, frolick, frolicking, frolicked, lucky, &c.*; but not in *physical, publication, &c.*, as the *c* comes before *a*, and is hard like *k*, the *k* need not be retained. Mr. Webster must have lost sight of this rule, and the above reasons, or else he is *wilful* respecting them, or he would not, in speaking of this class of words, have stated in his introduction, that "to add *k* after *c* in such words (speaking of *musick, publick, and republican, &c.*) is beyond measure absurd, for both have the same power, having been formed from the same original character," and that "they never proceeded so far as to carry the absurdity through the derivatives; never writing *publickation, musickal, rhetorickal.*" Yet Mr. Webster has carried the "*absurdity*" so far as to spell *traffickable* with *k*, in which it should have been omitted

for the same reason that *k* is omitted in *publickation*, viz. the *a* follows *ck*, and consequently the *c* is hard as in the primitive without *k*!

Let us farther examine Mr. Webster's orthography of this class of words for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has that "uniformity" which "is a prime excellence in the rules of language," or whether he is one of that class of "modern" writers who "fortunately, have rejected *k* from words in which it is useless." And first; with regard to *uniformity* in the orthography of these words. I have already stated that he HAS RETAINED the *k* in about one hundred and eighty of the five hundred words of this class, so that no person will "contend" that he has that "uniformity"! Secondly; with regard to Mr. Webster's rejection of *k* "from words in which it is useless." As Mr. Webster has spoken in such strong terms of the "prime excellence" of "uniformity," we might reasonably suppose that he would have retained *k* in all these words, or would have omitted it in all, from which we never form derivatives; yet he has not in the retention of *k* in the one hundred and eighty words, or in the expulsion of it in the three hundred and twenty, paid any regard to these principles: for instance; he has retained *k* in many words in which it is followed by *e* or *i* in forming derivatives, as lock, stock, attack, traffick, frolick, ransack, &c.; and he has omitted it in words of the same class! as physic, and garlic, without *k*, from which physicking, physicked, and garlickeater, are formed. He has spelled garlicateer without *k*, which must, agreeably to his "directions for the pronunciation of words," be pronounced garlicseater, as he says, "before *e*, *c* is precisely equivalent to *s*." Under the word unphysicked he has spelled physicked with *k*, though he has not *k* in physic! Mr. Webster has spelled mimic, when a noun, without *k*, and with it when a verb; yet he has made no such distinction in the words frolick and traffick, having spelled them with *k* in both cases! and he has spelled these three words in this contradictory manner in the definitions of the same words! This innovation makes another "anomaly" in our language, that of spelling the noun and verb differently, when they are pronounced alike. Again, he has retained *k* in many words from which no derivatives are formed; as almanack, bailiwick, barrack, bassock, bullock, buttock, frock, girrook, haddock, hattock, hemlock, hillock, hollyhock, jannock, linstock, mattock, paddock, pollock, peacock, puddock, shamrock, &c.; and he has omitted the *k* in words of the same class! as bishopric, candoc, carac, cammoc, cambric, hammoc, hommoc, hassoc, limbec, puttoc, tussoe, &c.

Again; he has inserted *k* after *c* in some derivatives, in which *c* is followed by a consonant; as frolickly, frolicksome, frolicksomeness, trackless, &c.; and has omitted it in others of the same class! as frantiness, mimiery, publicly, publicness, &c.!

And again; he has also inserted *k* after *c* in some compound words, as almanack-maker, barrack-master, &c. and has omitted the *k* in other words of the same class! as panic-grass, public-spirited, &c.!

Thus Mr. Webster, instead of a "uniformity" in the orthography of these words, has spelled them in such a manner as to produce every species of contradiction and inconsistency imaginable, and very great defect and perplexity in the formation of many derivatives; yet Johnson and Walker, whom Mr. Webster has so strongly censured for their retaining the *k*, have by the retention of the *k* in all this class of words, observed a system of orthography which is uniform and consistent, and avoids the defect and perplexity which would result in the formation of derivatives, should the *k* be omitted. It is quite surprising that Mr. Webster should have condemned Johnson and Walker's retention of *k*, and of not observing uniformity, when they are uniform and consistent in these words, and he has not observed either uniformity or consistency in any one particular!! In this retention of *k*, Johnson and Walker are supported by the following lexicographers, viz. Bailey, Sheridan, Perry, (original, not American editions) Jones, Jameson, (published in London 1827,) Allison, and Todd's Johnson (published in Boston 1828,) edited by J. E. Worcester. This omission of *k* in some words is said to be a great improvement, and it is made the subject of every newspaper article written by Mr. Webster or his friends, and is particularly dwelt on by him in his lectures and speeches, in favour of his system, in opposition to Johnson and Walker. But it is utterly impossible for any person to adopt all the contradictions and inconsistencies which Mr. Webster has in the orthography of this class of words, as has been fully shown, it is believed. It is the practice with many writers, editors, and printers, to omit the *k* in some of these words, and retain it in others, without any apparent regard to uniformity; but it is presumed that no person, after having thoroughly examined the principles of our language, will pursue this system of spelling (merely for the sake of convenience) which is void of consistency and uniformity, and produces perplexity in the formation of many derivatives.

The second innovation in Mr. Webster's orthography, claimed as a great improvement, is the omission of *u* in the unaccented termination *our*, as labour, honour, vigour, inferiour, &c. The "reasons" assigned in support of this omission of *u*, contrary to our most approved English lexicographers, are, that "there is inconvenience, if not impropriety, in writing labour with *u*, but laborious without it: as, also rigour, but rigorous; vigour, invigorate; inferiour, inferiority, &c. We deem it most correct and most convenient, to restore the original Latin orthography." To me, the above "reasons" seem to be not well founded; for, reasoning from the same analogy, we might condemn the "impropriety" of inserting

u in curious, generous, pompous, &c. when it is not in curiosity, generosity, pomposity, &c.; *i* in declaim, exclaim, explain, proclaim, repair, villain, grain, &c. but not in declamation, exclamation, explanation, proclamation, reparation, villany, granary, &c., also the "impropriety" of inserting *a* in congeal, reveal, &c., but not in congelation, revelation, &c. &c., in all of which, and in numerous others of similar analogy, Mr. Webster has inserted letters in one word (the primitive) which are not in the other (the derivative,) precisely as Johnson, Walker, and all other lexicographers have. In fact, there are numerous letters in our language, many of which are necessary* in the primitive words, others are unnecessary; as final *e* in waste, name, hate, fertile, servile, &c.; final *n* in autumn, condemn, &c.; *u* in labour, rigour, generous, &c. Of these many are useless in forming the derivative words, as *e* in wasting, hating, fertility, servility, &c.; *u* in laborious, rigorous, generosity, &c.; and others are necessary, as *n* in autumnal, condemnation, &c. Again; many words are spelled differently from others of a like or similar pronunciation, by the use of a different letter which shall be made to convey the same sound by common consent, or by the retention of silent letters in many words which shall distinguish one word from another, both to the reader and hearer; as rein, reign, rain; bot, boat, bought; men, mean, mien; the, thee, they; rite, right, write, wright; past, paste; revel, reveal; morning, mourning; pus, puss; man, main; wet, weight; bran, brain, brawn, &c. &c. Hundreds of other letters might have been expunged by Mr. Webster with as much and even more propriety than the *k* and *u* in the two preceding classes of words; for, these are the most objectionable classes which could possibly have been selected by him, as he has not, and could not, render them either *uniform* or *consistent*. Again, Mr. Webster has stated that "this orthography (the retention of *ou*) is not calculated to exhibit the English pronunciation." In the preceding declaration Mr. Webster was under a great *mistake*; for this unaccented *ou* is pronounced like *u* short, consequently when the *u* is retained (as it should be) the *o* is silent and the *u* is sounded short, as in the original, agreeably to the rule of pronouncing this unaccented diphthong *ou* (and other diphthongs unaccented, which is, that the first vowel should be silent, and the latter sounded, as *ui* in biscuit, *ei* in foreign, *ai* in bargain, &c. &c.) in all the terminations *ous* and *our*. This principle is acknowledged by Mr. Webster in his Spelling-Book, in which he has *o* italicized in the termination *ous*, and *u* Roman; as *pious*, *grievous*, &c. and in the word *behaviour*! which pointedly *contradicts* his statement above; viz. that the retention of the *u* "is not calculated to exhibit the English pronunciation." Hence if Mr. Webster wished to make an *innovation* which would be an *improvement*, he should have omitted the *o* and retained the *u*; but he has retained the *o* which should be omitted, (if either,) and is silent [see the words *behaviour*, page 91; *heinous*, *pious*, p. 46; *glorious*, *previous*, p. 59; in his Spelling-Book,] and which must have the sound of the *u* (short) which he expunged! and he has expunged the *u* which was sounded! In his expulsion of *u* in this unaccented *ou*, we find the same *consistency* and *uniformity* which characterize his expulsion of *k* in the termination *ck*, as he has omitted the *u* in about *fifty* words ending in *our*, and has retained it in the *same* unaccented diphthong in about *six hundred* words ending in *ous*! The *u* in this unaccented termination *our*, is retained in this class of words by those lexicographers who spell the words which end in *ck* uniformly, viz. Bailey, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Jameson, Todd's Johnson, &c.

The third innovation in Mr. Webster's orthography, which he claims to be a very *particular improvement*, is the termination of the class of words which end in *re* in all other dictionaries. In the orthography of this class of words, in which the termination *re* is preceded by a consonant, Mr. Webster has made a number of variations, and has many *contradictions* and *inconsistencies*. He has spelled accouter, amphitheater, center, concenter, fiber, luster, maneuver, meter, miter, ocher, scepter, sepulcher, specter, and verteber, with *er* only! and he has spelled ombre and ombre, saltpeter and saltpetre, peter and petre, theater and theatre, saber and sabre, *both* ways, with *er* and *re*!

Again; he has spelled belleslettres, chanere, electre, livre, and lucre, with *re* only! He has also spelled acre with *re*, and aker with *er*! and has given aker the preference, as "the most correct orthography;" yet he has written it *acre* in the definition of *rood*! He has spelled massacre and massacre, with *er* and *re*! and, although he has placed *massacer* first, yet he has given *massacre* in the definition of the word itself! Thus we find *inconsistency* and a want of *uniformity* in the orthography of *this* class of words, having all *contradictions* possible, as he has spelled part of them with *er*, or *re* only, and part of them with *er* and *re* both! one with *cer*, and one with *ker*! It is indeed surprising, that Mr. Webster has spelled these words in such a *contradictory* manner. Why he has spelled acre, aker, with *ker*, and not lucre and chanere, luker and chanker, with *ker* also, when all of them end in *cre*; and farther, why he has spelled *massacer*, *cer*, aker, *ker*, when these four end in *cre*, can not be easily seen! Great perplexity would arise in the formation of derivatives from words of this class should they end in *er*; but when they end in *re*, we drop the final *e*, when we form derivatives by adding a syllable or a part of a syllable, as we do in forming derivatives from other words which end in *e*, and thereby render them regular in their formation; thus centre, centrick; fibre, fibrous; lustre, lustrous; nitre, nitrous; sepulchre, sepulchral, &c.; but they must be formed in a very awkward manner when these words end in *er*, as center, centrick; luster, lustrous; sepulcher, sepulchral, &c. Mr. Webster has, when

speaking of this class of words in his introduction, observed, that "in the present instance want of *uniformity* is not the only evil. The present orthography has introduced an awkward mode of writing the derivatives, for example, centred, sceptred, sepulchred." Yet he has himself "introduced" this "awkward mode of spelling derivatives" in the word *acred*, which he has spelled *cred*; and agreeably to analogy, he must spell massacred, *cred*, unless he shall adopt his new orthography of massacre, in which case it would be pronounced massasered! as "c, before e, is precisely equivalent to s." The r is transposed in the pronunciation of the word *acred* (as he has spelled it) as it is, and should be, in centred, sceptred, &c., and so the words should be spelled. The same *inconsistency* which he has fallen into in spelling *acred* and massacred, *red*; and centered and sceptered, *ered*, we shall find in other derivatives formed from words in this class; thus chancre, chancrous; and niter, nitrous, *ous*; and ocher, ocherous, *erous*! But if these words be spelled with *re*, no perplexity or inconsistency will then exist in the formation of derivatives.

Johnson and Walker, and the other lexicographers above referred to, retain the *re* in these words, and are *consistent* and *uniform*, whereas, from the preceding exposition, it will appear that Mr. Webster is not.

I have taken notice of three prominent "innovations" in the orthography of three different classes of words, in the AMERICAN DICTIONARY, viz. words which end in *ck*, in unaccented *our*, and in *re*. These "innovations" were adopted by Mr. Webster in his former dictionaries, and in his Spelling-Book, although at variance with Johnson, Walker, &c. as it has been shown.

I will now take notice of some of his *new* "innovations," and show that the same *inconsistency* and want of *uniformity* exist in their orthography as in the classes of which notice has been taken.

Of the class of words which end in *ff*, (not monosyllables,) Mr. Webster has spelled many with *ff*, and others with single *f*; as bailif, catif, dandruf, mastif, plaintif, pontif, restif, sherif, and tarif, with single *f*; distaff, hippogriff, and midriff, with *ff*! Bailiff, catiff, dandruff, and mastiff, are spelled with *ff* in the text, but he has *corrected* them in his "corrections" at the close of his dictionary, by spelling them with single *f*! Thus he has *nine* with single *f*, and *three* with *ff*! He has spelled bailif with single *f* in his "corrections," but he has spelled boundbailiff and bumbailiff with *ff*, and in the definition of bumbailiff he has also used underbailiff with *ff*! He has spelled pontif with single *f*, and archpontiff with *ff*; and in the definition of archpontiff, he has spelled pontiff with *ff*! but in the definition of pontif he has spelled it with single *f*! He has spelled deputysheriff with *ff*, and undersherif with single *f*; and in defining deputysheriff he has sherif with *ff*, but in defining undersherif he has sherif with single *f*! In his "corrections" he has spelled cliff with single *f*, but in his text he has all of the other monosyllables of this class with *ff*, as cuff, buff, puff, skiff, &c.

Thus we see that Mr. Webster is extremely *inconsistent* and *contradictory* in the orthography of this class of words. Johnson, Walker, Todd, Jameson, &c. &c. have spelled *all* of these words with *ff*, and have preserved *consistency* and *uniformity*; and even Mr. Webster himself spelled all these words with *ff* in his two former dictionaries, published in 1806 and 1817. It is the custom in our language to write *ff* and *ss* in many cases where all other consonants would be single, particularly in unaccented terminations, as bailiff, sheriff, &c. harass, compass, &c. If Mr. Webster would be *consistent*, he should omit one *s* in the words harass, embarrass, compass, &c. &c. as *ss* is as "unnecessary" in the words of this class, as *ff* is in the class of words in which he has expunged *anf*! But he seems not to have taken *consistency* into the account at all in making his innovations.

In speaking of the class of words which end in *ence* or *ense*, Mr. Webster has observed, that "defense, expense, offense, pretense, recompense, should be spelled with *s*, for this letter must be used in the derivatives, defensive, expensive, pretension, recompensing. Uniformity is here a great convenience." But has Mr. Webster by this change of *c* to *s*, in two or three words, produced "uniformity" throughout the language? He has retained *c* in fence, trance, &c. so that the same "anomalies" appear in his, as in other dictionaries. Thus fence, trance, fenceless, fencible, tranced, &c., with *c*; and offenseless, defensible, entranced, &c., with *s*! If he intended to produce "uniformity," he should have spelled all these words with *c* or *s* only. Again; he has spelled entrance (when a verb) with *s*, but he has spelled disentrance with *c*, and he has spelled the derivatives of each in this *contradictory* manner, as entrancing, entranced, with *s*, and disentrancing, disentranced, with *c*! He has also, in defining the word entrance, spelled transe with *s*, but in defining disentrance, he has spelled transe with *c*! Thus every possible *contradiction* and want of "uniformity" in *this* class of words also.

In the orthography of the word *ache* and its compounds and derivatives, Mr. Webster has a number of "anomalies and innovations" which are void of *consistency* and *uniformity*; for instance, he has spelled *ache* and *ake*, with *ch* and *k*, and has given *ake* the preference; but in all the compounds he has *ch*, as bellyache, boneache, headach, heartach, and toothache! He has spelled aching and aking, with *ch* and *k*, without giving a preference, but he has spelled unaking but *one* way, with *k* only! He has, in defining *ake*, spelled toothake and headake with *k*, but in the text has spelled them toothache and headach, with *ch*! He has

spelled bellyache, boneache, and toothache, with final *e*, and headach and heartach without it! He has spelled headach, in the text, without final *e*, and with it in the definition of the word *angor*! Thus he has spelled headach three different ways! In this list of words, seven in number, Mr. Webster has five *contradictions* and *inconsistencies*!

The next "innovations" in the orthography of this work, of which I shall take notice, are those in the words which usually end in *l* or *ll*.

Mr. Webster has observed, that befall, install, foretell, distill, fulfill, &c., should end with *ll*. The "reasons" given are, that "the orthography, befall, recal, instal, (single *l*), leads to a false pronunciation. This is not the case with foretel, &c., but in all such words, the last consonant *must* be doubled in the derivation, foretelling, distillery, distiller, and a *rule* is more convenient than a *rule* and an *exception*."

The foregoing "reason" in favour of ending foretell, distill, fulfill, &c., with *ll*, instead of single *l*, viz. "that the last consonant *must* be doubled in the derivation, foreteller, distiller," &c., is very *novel* and *singular*, and seems not to be supported either by *analogy* or *custom*; for unless *l* be a *privileged* letter, there can be no better "reason" given in support of doubling that letter in distill, extill, &c., than in favour of doubling *r* in debar, *n* in trepan, *t* in admit, &c. &c., because the *r*, *n*, and *t* "must be doubled in the derivation," debarring, trepanning, admitting, &c.; and Mr. Webster's practice is far from acknowledging *l* as a *privileged* letter, as he has not given it so much privilege as other lexicographers have, for he has spelled counselor, traveler, &c., with *single l* instead of *ll*, as all others have spelled them. Although the preceding "reasons" are given as *conclusive* arguments in favour of doubling final *l* in these words, yet we find the same *inconsistencies* and *contradictions* in the orthography of this class of words, which characterize the other "innovations" and *intended* "improvements" in the orthography of the language, of which notice has been taken. Thus he has spelled distill, extill, foretell, instill, with *ll*, and compel, dispel, expel, excel, impel, propel, rebel, (verb.), refel, repel, with *single l*! and the *l* is doubled, and "must be in the derivations" of all these words alike! Again; Mr. Webster has annul, disannul, with *single l*, contrary to the "reasons" above given, as the *l* "must be doubled in the derivations," annulling, annulled, disannulling, &c.; and he can not assign this as a "reason," that the *u* would be sounded as in *bull*, should the *l* be doubled, as *u* never has that sound when preceded by *n*! the orthography of these words then is a *contradiction* of his rule. Thus he has the following, with numerous other similar *inconsistencies*: annulment, disannulment, &c., with *single l*, and distillment, fulfillment, &c., with *ll*! He has spelled control, parol, bandrol, with *single l*, and enroll, disenroll, patrol, unroll, with *ll*! Thus we find the following *inconsistencies*: controlment with *single l*, and enrollment with *ll*! Johnson, Walker, Jameson, &c., have spelled these last three classes of words with *single l*, in the orthography of which they are *consistent* and *uniform*.

It is the custom with all lexicographers (except Mr. Webster) to omit one *l* in the derivatives and compounds of fill, full, skill, will, &c., thus fulness, sinfulness, skilful, wilful, skilfulness, &c.; but Mr. Webster has spelled fullness, skillful, willful, &c. with *ll*, though he has *single l*, in the last syllable of skillful, willful, &c. He cannot, with any degree of propriety, assert that *ll* are inserted in fullness, &c. to denote the sound of *u*, as the *u* has the *same* sound in fulfill, skillful, skillfulness, spoonful, handful, &c. in which it is followed by *single l*! Hence we observe that there is neither *propriety* nor *consistency* in this doubling of *l* by Mr. Webster in the compounds, above referred to, contrary to the established rules of the language, adhered to by all other lexicographers. Again; Mr. Webster has urged in favour of *his* system of orthography, that he has "abbreviated" and omitted "all useless" letters, as well as rendered the language "uniform;" but this insertion of another *l* in compounds in which it is both *inconsistent*, "useless," and *not* "uniform," is rather a novel way of *abbreviating* the language! Mr. Webster has stated that, "befall, install, &c. with *single l*, would lead to a false pronunciation;" yet he has spelled withal, therewithal, wherewithal, with *single l*, in which the *a* has the same sound as in befall, &c. precisely as Johnson, Walker, &c. have spelled them!

Again; he has spelled also, always, already, &c. with *single l*, (in which *a* has the broad sound,) just as Johnson, Walker, and other lexicographers have spelled them; and there is as much fear that "single *l* would lead to a false pronunciation," in these words as in the words in which he has *doubled* the *l*! Mr. W. has observed that *l* should not be doubled in cavilled, traveller, counsellor, &c. as it is in the dictionaries of Johnson, Walker, &c. and as it was in the two former dictionaries of Mr. Webster; but that these words should be spelled traveler, &c. with one *l*; yet he has spelled chapelling, bordeller, medallist, metalline, metallist, metallize, cavellated, &c. with *ll*, *contrary* to his rule! Again, he has spelled cancelation and snively with *single l*, and cupellation, pannellation, wittolly, with *ll*! And he has also spelled counsellor with *ll*, *contrary* to his text, in defining each of the following words, twice under apply, three times under attorney, and under aulic; traveller with *ll*, *contrary* to his text, in defining baggage and bourn; counselling with *ll*, *contrary* to his text, in defining abetting; fulfilment with *single l* *contrary* to his text, in defining accomplishment, assets, and bilk; caviller, empannelled, duelling, modelling, driveller, with *ll*, *contrary* to his text, in defining findfault, charter, contemptible, fated, and drivel; and these words above noted, spelled *contrary* to *his* text in his definitions, he has there spelled agreeably to Johnson,

Walker, Jameson, &c.!! Thus we see in this as in all the other "innovations" of Mr. Webster, he has *contradictions* and *inconsistencies* in every possible form!

In the omission of one *l* in counselor, traveler, &c. Mr. Webster seems not to be supported by analogy; for the letter *l* is and always has been a *privileged* letter, as well as *f* and *s*, being doubled in cases where no other consonants are doubled, as ball, fell, will, roll, bull, puff, pass, puss, &c.; but cab, lad, leg, ram, ran, rap, far, met; &c. &c. have the consonants *b, d, g, m, n, p, r, t, &c.* single in the same situation. Thus in words of more than one syllable, bailiff, tariff, harass, embarrass, &c. the *f* and *s* are doubled, in the primitive and derivative words. So with *l* in the words counsellor, traveller, &c. &c. it is doubled in the derivative although single in the primitive counsel, travel, &c. for the *l* is a liquid letter, easily uniting with other letters, and has not *in any situation in the language*, the power of shortening the sounds of the vowels which precede it. This is the *reason* why *l*, in particular, is doubled in all monosyllables when all (with few exceptions, and Mr. Webster has not *corrected* those exceptions) the *other* consonants are single as shown above; and for the same *reason* *l*, not having the shortening power as other consonants, as above stated, is doubled in the derivative words counsellor, counselling, traveller, travelled, cavilling, &c. &c. although single in travel, &c. while the letters *t, r, &c.* are not doubled in the derivatives coveted, profited, differing, murmuring, &c. when unaccented, as the letter *l* is doubled.

In the orthography of the class of words that end in *mb*, Mr. Webster has introduced a number of "INNOVATIONS" and *inconsistencies*. Thus, he has spelled dumb, limb, and numb, with *b*; and crum without it! He has spelled dumb with *b*, and dumfounded without it. He has spelled thumb and thum with *b* and without it; and has given thum without *b* the preference; and he has also spelled thumring and thumstall without *b*, and in defining thum and its derivatives he has spelled it thum without *b* seven times; but in defining finger and forefinger he has spelled it thumb with *b* three times! In his text he has spelled benum, benumbing and benumbed without final *b*, but in defining the words numb and torpent, he has spelled benumb, benumbing, and benumbed, with *b*, contrary to his text!

Mr. Webster has spelled matress, carcass, &c. with *ss* in the unaccented syllable, as Walker, Johnson, and others have spelled them; but he has spelled cutlas with single *s*, contrary to them and to *analogy* and *uniformity*! for if cutlas be spelled with single *s*, matress, &c. should be, most unquestionably. Johnson, Walker, and others, spell porpise and tortoise with the termination *oise*, but Mr. Webster has made an "innovation" by spelling porpers (ess) to produce "uniformity" in his orthography, which "is a prime excellence in the rules of language."

Mr. Webster has spelled conscientious with *t* in the last syllable, but unconscientious with *c*, and in defining unconscientious, he has conscientious with *c*, contrary to his text! He has spelled analyzed with *z*, but unanalysed with *s*, and in defining unanalysed he has spelled analysed with *s*, contrary to his text! He has spelled vizard with *z*, but unvisard with *s*! He has spelled poised with *s*, but unpoized with *z*, and in defining unpoized he has spelled poized with *z*, contrary to his text! He has spelled composite and decomposite with final *e*, and deposit and reposit without *e*! He has spelled imbittered with *i*, but unembittered with *e*, and in defining unembittered he has spelled embittered, contrary to his text! He has spelled imbosom with *i*, but disbosom with *e*! He has spelled imbrangle with *i*, but disembrace with *e*! He has spelled intralld with *i*, but unenthrallled with *e*! He has spelled inversely and adversely with *e* after *s*, but diversly without *e*! He has spelled ethereal with *e*, but in his "additions" at the close of the book, etherialize and etherialized with *i*! He has spelled referee with single *r*, but transferee with *rr*! He has spelled counselor with single *l*, but chancellor with *ll*! He has spelled entreat with *e*, but intreatful with *i*, and has defined it thus, "full of entreaty"! He has spelled analyze with *y*, but paralyze with *i*, and in defining palsy in his "additions" he has paralyze with *y*, contrary to his text! He has spelled inwrap with *i*, but enwrapment with *e*! He has spelled plumbtree without *b*, but hogplumbtree with it! He has spelled baize with final *e*, but maiz without it! He has spelled purslain with *ain*, but horsepurslane with *ane*! He has spelled soothe (verb) with final *e*, but smooth (verb) without it, and *oo* has the same sound in both words! He has spelled brier with *e*, but sweetbrier with *a*, and after the word he has [sweet and briar] in which he has spelled briar with *a*, contrary to his text! Again, in defining brier, he has spelled sweetbrier with *e*, contrary to his text! He has spelled gosseller and hospitaller with *ll*, but modeler and victualer, &c. with single *l*! He has spelled alledged with *d*, but alleageable and allegement without it! He has camlet without *b*, but gimblet with it, and in defining bore and wimble he has spelled gimblet without *b*, contrary to his text! He has spelled potato and wo without final *e*, but musketoe with it, and in defining batatas he has potatoe with *e*, and also in defining epoch and feel he has spelled woe with *e*, contrary to his text! He has spelled garlic without *k*, but pil-garlick with it, and after the word he has [pilled and garlick] with *k*, contrary to his text! He has laureate with *e*, but poetlaureat without it! He has spelled enchanted with *e*, but uninchanted with *i* and *e* both! He has spelled furlow (*furlough*) and plow (*plough*) with *ow*, instead of *ough*, as other lexicographers have spelled them, but he has spelled slough, thorough, &c. with *ough*, as others have them!

Mr. Webster has, in his introduction, censured Johnson, Walker, Todd, Sheridan, Jones,

&c. for their inconsistencies in the orthography of many words in which he *now* professes to have produced uniformity; as *u* in *daub* and *w* in *bedawb*; judgement with *e*, but acknowledgment without it; proveable, moveable, &c. with *e*, but reprovable, immovable, &c. without it; traveller, counsellor, with *ll* instead of single *l*: yet Mr. Webster had all these "inconsistencies," for which he has so strongly censured other lexicographers, in both his former dictionaries, published in 1806 and 1817; and even the word *dispatch*, of which he has said so much in his introduction, he spelled in both his former dictionaries *despatch* with *e*, as Johnson, Walker, and others have spelled it!

I should not have considered it my duty to allude to the above facts, had Mr. Webster, instead of censuring Johnson, Walker, Jones, &c. for their inconsistencies in the orthography of the words above noted, merely observed, that Johnson, Walker, Todd, &c. and myself (Mr. Webster) have spelled these words in this *contradictory* manner in our dictionaries, which I have *now* endeavoured to reduce to uniformity! The *contradictory* manner in which he has spelled the words abridgment, acknowledgment, judgment, and lodgment in his former works, would seem to require the above admission on his part: for instance; in his Spelling-Book he spelled abridgement and judgement with *e* [acknowledgment and lodgment were not in his spelling lessons]; in his dictionary, published in 1806, he spelled abridgment and acknowledgment without *e*, but judgement and lodgement with it! in his dictionary, published in 1817, he spelled *all* of them with *e*, abridgement, acknowledgment, judgement, and lodgement! in this, the American Dictionary he has spelled *all* of them without *e*, abridgment, acknowledgment, judgment, and lodgment, while abridgement and judgement have remained the same, with *e*, in his Spelling-Book, during this counter-revolution in his dictionaries!

Again; there are many other "inconsistencies" in the English language which require correction as much as those which Mr. Webster has endeavoured to reduce to uniformity; as *benum* without *b*, but *numb* with it; *wreath* without final *e*, but *inwreath* with it; *imbitter* with *i*, but *disembitter* with *e*; *dryly*, *dryness*, *shyly*, and *shyness*, with *y*, but *slily* and *sliness* with *i*; *conversable* with *a*, but *reversible* with *i*; *forbear* with *ea*, *despair* with *ai*, and *prepare* with *a*, when each termination is pronounced alike, *a long*; *precede*, *recede*, *secede*, &c. with the termination *ede*, and *exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*, with *eed*, &c. &c. in all of which he has the *same* "inconsistencies" and "preposterous anomalies" which are in other dictionaries.

I will now attempt to show wherein Mr. Webster's "American Dictionary" is particularly objectionable as a "STANDARD OF ORTHOGRAPHY."

It is presumed that every person will readily admit, that a dictionary should, if intended to be a "standard of orthography," possess the following qualities in an eminent degree.—1. "Certain rules should be adopted and pursued through the several classes of words, and their orthography should be reduced to uniformity."—2. No innovation in orthography should be made, unless by the introduction of that innovation an "anomaly" is corrected and uniformity produced.—3. The orthography of the primitive and derivative words should be uniform and consistent.—4. The *same* words should not be differently spelled, either in the text, or in the definitions of other words; and want of *decision* in this particular alone, should be a paramount objection to the adoption of any dictionary as a "STANDARD OF ORTHOGRAPHY!"

I have already shown, it is believed, that in the first, second, and third particulars, above alluded to, Mr. Webster has not, except in a very few instances, produced uniformity, either in the "certain rules which he has adopted and pursued through the several classes of words," or in the "innovations" which he has made; and, that he has, in the orthography of primitive and derivative words, more *contradictions* than Johnson, Walker, Jones, Todd, or Jameson! yet Mr. Webster has stated that "No two English writers agree on the subject of orthography; and what is worse, no lexicographer is *consistent* with himself!" when he has more "*inconsistencies*" than all of them!!! But the fourth, and most *important* and *prominent* particular, which should be manifested on the part of the lexicographer who writes a dictionary, designed as a "standard of orthography," is *decision* in giving the orthography of each word; and I will now endeavour to show that Mr. Webster has exhibited a greater *want of decision* in this important point than any of his predecessors. First—he has spelled many words in two different ways without having given a preference, each of which he has defined *precisely* or nearly alike, and these words have been spelled but *one* way in his former dictionaries, and in the dictionaries of Johnson, Walker, &c.: Secondly—he has in using the words thus differently spelled in his text, in defining other words, spelled them sometimes with one orthography, and sometimes with the other: Thirdly—he has frequently spelled a word two ways, and has given a preference; but he has as often, in his definitions, used the orthography which he has *not* preferred as that which he *has* preferred: Fourthly—he has, in many instances, changed the orthography of a word, and inserted the former orthography, and has referred the reader to the *new* spelling; but he has changed the orthography of other words without having given the former orthography, or any reference to it: Fifthly—he has many words that are spelled two different ways in his text, which he has coupled, sometimes even without reference to their alphabetical arrangements, so that the reader can see the different spelling of the *same* word

at *once*, which is a great convenience; but he has other words differently spelled which are *not* thus coupled, which is a great inconvenience: Sixthly—he has, in his text, coupled many words which he has spelled in two different ways, with one first in its alphabetical arrangement, and in another place the *other* word first, agreeably to the alphabetical arrangement of *that* word, in this manner, alternately giving each word thus coupled, a preference by placing it first!

First: he has spelled many words in two different ways, without having given a preference, each of which he has defined *precisely* or nearly alike, and these words have been spelled but *one* way in his *former* dictionaries, and in the dictionaries of Johnson, Walker, &c., as above stated. He has enlistment, the act of enlisting, and inlistment, the act of inlisting, but in reinlistment he has given *i* the preference! He has encase and incase, to inclose in a case! He has embolden and imbolden, to encourage! He has empeople and impeople, to form into a community! He has embody and imbody, re-embody and re-imbody, with *e* and *i* both, but unembodied with *e* only! He has apostrophe and apostrophy, with *e* and *y* both! He has greyhound and grayhound, a tall fleet dog, used in (kept for) the chase! He has encirclet and incirclet, with *e* and *i*! He has entwine and intwine, to twine, &c.! He has entwist and intwist, to twist, &c.! He has embower and imbower! He has embow and imbow, to arch, to vault! He has encrust and incrust, to cover with a crust! He has cyclopedia and cyclopede, with *ia* and *e*; and again, he has encyclopeda and encyclopedy, with *ia* and *y*! He has encumber, encumbered, encumbrance, and incumber, incumbered, incumbrance; but disencumber, disencumbered, disencumbrance, with *e* only; and incumbered and unincumbered, with *e* and *i* both! He has enforce, enforcement, with *e* only, but re-enforce, re-enforcement, re-inforce, re-inforcement, with *e* and *i* both! He has given the *three* words which end in *eed*, three *different* ways; thus, proceed and procede, with *eed* and *cde*, and *eed* placed first as the *preferable* spelling; succede and succeed, with *ede* and *ced*, and *ede* placed first; exceed one way, with *eed* only!! Again; he has spelled *all* the derivatives and compounds of these three words, and in their definitions, *ted*! He has catastrophe and catastrorphy; epitome and epitomy; syncope and syncopy: synecdoche and synecdochy, with *e* and *y* both! He has sheath and sheathe (verb) with final *e* and without! &c. &c. &c.

Secondly: he has, in using the words thus differently spelled in his text, in defining other words, spelled them sometimes with one orthography, and sometimes with the other; thus, he has, in defining reinlist and reinlistment, spelled inlist with *i*, but in defining beat, engage, and enter, he has spelled it enlist, with *e*! He has, in defining impanate and incorporate, spelled embody with *e*, but in defining reimbody, he has spelled imbody with *i*! He has, in defining apostrophe and its derivatives, spelled apostrophe with *e* three times, and apostrophy with *y* three times! Again; in his explanation of "*case*," in his grammar, prefixed to the American Dictionary, he has spelled apostrophy with *y* twice! He has, in defining breathe and leash, spelled greyhound with *e*, but in defining course and stablestand, he has spelled it grayhound, with *a*! He has, in defining clog and load, spelled encumber with *e*, but in defining burden, he has spelled incumber with *i*! He has, in defining clog and load, spelled encumbrance with *e*, but in defining clear and clogging, he has spelled incumbrance with *i*! &c. &c. &c.

Thirdly: he has frequently spelled a word two ways, and has given a preference; but he has as often used the orthography in his definitions, which he has *not* preferred in his text, as that which he *has* preferred! Thus, he has spelled feather and fether with *a* and without it, and has given fether, without *a*, the preference, as "the most correct orthography;" and, in defining feather and its derivatives, he has spelled fether without *a* twenty-six times; in defining plume and its derivatives, seventeen times; in defining fledge, seven times; and in defining fowl, goose, hawk, pillow, last, quill, tick, and unfledged, he has also spelled fether without *a*; but in defining bipennate, bird, avoset, bed, bolster, crest, crane, and crow, he has spelled feather with *a*! He has spelled leather and lether with *a* and without it, and has given lether, without *a*, the preference, as "the most correct orthography;" and in defining leather and its derivatives, he has spelled lether without *a* nine times; and, in defining last, leash, moccason, pocket-book, shoe, and thong, he has also spelled lether without *a*; but in defining air-jacket, alutation, awl, apron, ball, bind, bandoleers, buckskin, cordwainer, coriaceous, and cushion, he has spelled leather with *a*! He has, in defining leather and quail-pipe, spelled lethern without *a*; but in defining bandoleers and hose, he has leathern with *a*! He has spelled villany and villany with *i* in the second syllable, and without it, and has given villany, without *i*, the preference; and, in defining villain and its derivatives, and archvillany, he has spelled it villany, without *i*, six times; but in defining enormity, flagitiousness, exceed, outrageous, and outvillain, he has spelled villany with *i*! He has spelled steadfast, steadfastness, steady, and stedfast, stedfastness, and stedly, with *a* and without it, and has, in defining steady, steadfast, and their derivatives, spelled stedfast without *a* four times, stedfastness without *a* twice, stedly without *a* nine times, and steddi-ness without *a* six times, and stedfastness without *a*, in defining immovability, stedfast without *a*, in defining immovable; but in defining firm, stable, and resolute, he has spelled steady with *a*; in defining firmness and fixedness, he has steadfastness with *a*; and in defining fixation, resolution, stability, and stableness, he has also spelled steadiness

with *a*! He has spelled sovereign and suveran, and has given suveran the preference, as "the true spelling;" and in defining suveran and its derivatives, he has spelled suveran with *u* seven times, and suveranty once; but in defining sovereign and its derivatives, he has spelled sovereign with *o*, and in defining empress he has sovereignty with *o*! He has spelled nuisance and nusance with *i* and without it, and in defining nuisance he has spelled nusance without *i*; but in defining abate and its derivatives, he has spelled nusance with *i* three times! &c. &c. &c.

Fourthly: he has, in many instances, changed the orthography of a word, and inserted the former orthography, and has referred the reader to the *new* spelling; but he has changed the orthography of other words without having given the former orthography, or any reference to it. Thus, he has "bridegroom [see bridegoom,]" which is the *new* spelling; he has "cloak [see cloke,]" which is the *new* spelling; "ensure [see insure,]" he has "endorse [see indorse,]" he has "cruise [see cruse,]" "chemist [see chimist,]" &c. &c. &c.; but he has changed the orthography of the words mosk, ribin, cutlas, skain, sherif, tarif, gimblet, porpers, &c. &c., without having given the *former* orthography, which is mosque, riband, cutlass, skein, sheriff, tariff, gimlet, porpoise, &c., or any reference to it in his text!

Fifthly: he has many words spelled two different ways in his text, which he has coupled, sometimes even without reference to their alphabetical arrangement, so that the reader can see the different spelling of the *same* word at once; but he has other words differently spelled, which are *not* thus coupled, which is a great inconvenience. Thus, he has, in the text, coupled crier and cryer, croop and croup, boose and bouse, tongue and tung, feather and fether, leather and lether, villain and villan, sluice and sluse, crout and krout, polype and polypus, nuisance and nusance, steady and stedly, &c. &c.; but he has *not* coupled boosy and bousy, chemist and chimist, chemistry and chimistry, bridegroom and bridegoom, sovereign and suveran, gipsey and gypsey, &c. &c.

Sixthly: he has, in his text, coupled many words which he has spelled two different ways with one first in its alphabetical arrangement, and in another place the *other* word first, agreeably to the alphabetical arrangement of *that* word, in this manner alternately giving each word, thus coupled, a preference, by placing it first! Thus, he has croop and croup, croup and croop; boose and bouse, bouse and boose, &c. &c.

In addition to the preceding, Mr. Webster has spelled many words in *three* different ways, which have heretofore been spelled in *one* way only. Thus, he has height, highth, hight; raindeer, ranedeer, reindeer; paroquet, paroket, perroquet, &c. &c. Although Mr. Webster has spelled so many words differently, yet he has observed under the word cion, that "different modes of spelling the same word are very inconvenient." Still he has *five* times as much *variable* and *contradictory* spelling as *all* other lexicographers!!

Thus, I have, in six prominent particulars, endeavoured to show wherein Mr. Webster's dictionary is objectionable as a "Standard of orthography." In doing this, I have merely given a few general examples of each class, and have left it with the *critical* reader to examine more *particularly* as inclination and leisure shall dictate.

I will now take notice of some of the discrepancies in the orthography of the words in the text and definitions of Mr. Webster's Dictionary. I have already taken notice of some of the discrepancies in the orthography of Mr. Webster's definitions and text; but those were words which are *differently* spelled in the *text*, with or without preference being given. The discrepancies of which I shall now take notice are those in which the words are spelled, in the *definitions*, differently from the *text* of the American Dictionary. Many of these words are spelled, in the definitions, agreeably to the text of Johnson, Walker, Jameson, &c.; others agreeably to neither; and many of them are spelled agreeably to Webster's *Spelling-Book*, contrary to his *dictionary* and those of Johnson, Walker, &c. It is, unquestionably, of the greatest importance that the orthography of the words used in the definitions of a dictionary, should agree with that of the text, as those who use the dictionary will have this *erroneous* orthography continually before them, if disagreeing with the text, until they become familiar with it, and will often make use of this *incorrect* orthography in spelling.

That Mr. Webster himself considers it important that there should be an agreement in the orthography of the definitions and text, appears evident from the fact that he has, at the close of the American Dictionary, in his "Corrections" inserted a note in which he has shown that Johnson wrote *despatch* with *i*, instead of *e*, in his definitions, contrary to his text.— This note it seems should have been inserted in the introduction where he has spoken of *despatch*; and it is thus, in his "Corrections," introduced. "Under *despatch*, in the introduction, add; Dr. Johnson himself wrote *despatch*. The word thus written occurs twice in his dictionary under *send*, and five times under *speed*, and this orthography has been continued to the present time. It has been transcribed into all the dictionaries made from Johnson's, at least into all which I have examined, even down to Chalmers and Jameson." Yet Mr. Webster "*himself*" not only spelled the word *despatch* with *e* in the text of his two *former* dictionaries, [see page 13] *precisely* as Johnson and Walker have spelled it, but he actually had the word *despatch* with *i* under the *same* words *send* and *speed*, contrary to his *own* text, in his dictionary published in 1806, and also under the words expedience, expedite, and expeditiously in the same dictionary! He likewise spelled *despatch* with *i*, contrary to his text, under the word *send*, in his dictionary published in 1817!

In this the American Dictionary, Mr. Webster has, under the word *betrust* and its derivatives, spelled *entrust* with *e*, instead of *i*, contrary to his text, six times, and once in his preface! Thus, we have the following singular coincidence: Johnson made use of *i* instead of *e* in *despatch*, contrary to his text, "twice under *send*, and five times under *speed*;" and Mr. Webster has made use of *e* instead of *i* in *intrust*, contrary to his text, six times under *betrust*, and once in his preface—two and five are seven—six and one are seven!!

Perhaps there never was among the acts of any author, a more *illiberal* and *ungenerous* act than that of Mr. Webster's inserting the preceding note in his Dictionary, relative to Dr. Johnson and the word *despatch*, when he had *himself* copied the *blunder* into his former dictionaries, under the *same* words!!

From the preceding note, it is evident that Mr. Webster *does* consider it of importance, that the orthography of the definitions and text should be alike, and I will, therefore, show that Mr. Webster is far from *uniformity* and *consistency*, in this important particular.

Many of these words are spelled in the definitions of the American dictionary as they have been for many years in Webster's spelling-book, contrary to the text of *all* Webster's dictionaries; and, also contrary to the text of Johnson, Walker, &c.

He has achievement, contrary to his text (achievement) *eighteen* times under the following words; fabulous, gest, glorious, hatchment, heroic, labor, merit, might, obelisk, panegyric, perform, portray, pride, productive, twice under renown, rich and scald: He has cholice, contrary to his text (colic) under bias: He has cobler, contrary to his text (cobbler) *five* times under the words botcher, last, ride, and souter: He has holiday, contrary to his text (holiday, *eight* times under the words calends, even, fair, ferial, three times under feriation, and highday: He has briar, contrary to his text (brier) under rose: He has *faggot*, contrary to his text (fagot) *five* times under the words bavin, dunnage, and kid: He has bason, contrary to his text (basin) *eight* times under the words font, goldfish, muller, pelvis, pool, rocksalt, reservoir, and rim: He has cyder, contrary to his text (cider) *five* times under the words bottle, brandy, brisk, distill, and perkin: He has chesnut, contrary to his text (chestnut) *ten* times under the words bay, beaver, beech, bur, earthnut, fieldfare, mastful, mate, and tannin: He has cyderkin, contrary to his text (ciderkin) under perkin and purre: He has cypher, contrary to his text (cipher) *six* times under the words binary, cryptography, fraction, key, monogram, and round: He has sheriff, contrary to his text (sherif) *fifty-three* times under the words accountable, advance, admeasurement, approver, array, breve, calendar, candidate, cheriff, commit, conservator, constitute, coroner, county, custody, deputation, depute and its derivatives, discharge, distringas, elisor, empannel, escape, esquire, execution, exigent, extend, extent, fee, fierifacias, imprisonment, informing, inquest, jail, lawday, landgrave, liveryman, mainprize, marshal, nisiprius, outlaw, outrider, oyes, office, palsgrave, panel, peace-officer, and pipe: He has mizen, contrary to his text (mizzen) *eighteen* times under the words admiral, aftersails, bagpipe, bark, brail, bumkin, courses, dogger, driver, flag, frigate, gaff, galiot, crossjack, howker, ketch, and ship: He has plaintiff, contrary to his text (plaintif) *fifty-six* times under the words account, appellor, avoid, bail, blank, bar, capias, champerty, cognizance, cognizee, cognizor, competent, complainant, compurgation, cost, counsel, crossbill, crossexamine, day, decide, declare, declaration, default, defense, delay, demand, demandant, demur, elegit, enjoin, discontinuance, find, imparlance, injunction, lie, make, merge, nonability, nonproficient, nonsuit, object, objection, and party: He has embitter, contrary to his text (imbitter) *fourteen* times under the words disquietude, edge, empoison, envenom, exasperate, and impoison: He has hindrance, contrary to his text (hindrance) *seven* times under the words arrest, bar, check, counteraction, cross, forbidding, and passport: He has licence, contrary to his text (license) *seven* times under the words curate, effrenation, fly, imparl, imparlance, limiter, and scurrilous: He has abridgement, contrary to his text (abridgment) under the word cote: He has spelled paroquet, paroket, and perroquet, three *different* ways in his text; and, under the word anaca, he has spelled it paroquet, and under lory he has spelled it parroquet, *both* contrary to *all* three of the words in his text! He has diarrhæa and diarrhœa, *both* contrary to his text (diarrhea) under the words lax, looseness, coeliac and colliquative! He has carcase, contrary to his text (carcass) under the words anhim, corps, mortar, and quarter: He has liquorice, contrary to his text (licorice) under astragal and ginseng: He has asafetida, and assafetida, *both* contrary to his text (asafetida) under bag and gumresin! He has ribband and ribbon, *both* contrary to his text (ribin) under flare and pendent! He has sirrup and syrup, *both* contrary to his text (sirup) under the words capillaire, consistency, eclegm, hippocras, and lohock: He has cameleon and chamelion, *both* contrary to his text (chameleon) under knack and lizard! He has etherial, contrary to his text (ethereal) *five* times under the words heaven, quintessence, skim, same and region: He has sallad, contrary to his text (salad) under the words beetradish and lenten: He has serjeant, contrary to his text (sergeant) under the words advocate, attorney, counsel, lawyer, and petit: He has merchandize, contrary to his text (merchandise) *eighteen* times under the words article, book-keeping, broker, buckram, cargo, chaffer, cocket, commodity, curator, custom, emporium, export, exporter, goods, gross, guard, innocence, and kiddier: He has entrust, contrary to his text (intrust) *fifty-one* times under the words account, address, adjourn, administration, agency, answer, bail, behight, cash-keeper, charge, commend, commission, commit, commitment, confide, concredit, confident, confider, counsel, defaulter, delegate, demand, deposite, eleemosy-

ry, embezzle, employ, financier, guardian, intimate, lovetale, office, paymaster, peculate, speculation, speculator, privy-seal, regency, responsible, and sequestration; He has wee, contrary to his text (wo) *ten* times under the words deliver, epoch, eternize, feel, join, mockery, mortal, painful, pomp, and respond: He has ensnare, contrary to his text (insnare) *twenty-six* times under the words benet, captious, captive, catch, deceit, deceive, and their derivatives, entoil, entrap, gudgeon, hamper, hook, illaquate, luck, mesh, noose, pit, and take: He has caravansera, contrary to his text (caravansary) under ammonia: He has enterprize, contrary to his text (enterprise) *eight* times under the words abandon, adventure and its derivatives, advisedly, chevisance, expedition, and over: He has tranquillity, contrary to his text (tranquillity) *twelve* times under the words composedness, agitation, composure, disquiet and its derivatives, halcyon, and under quiet and its derivatives: He has decypher, contrary to his text (decipher) under the words blazoned and cipher: He has phrenzy, contrary to his text (phrensy) under phrenitis: He has bishoprick, contrary to his text (bishopric) under erection: He has hammock, contrary to his text (hammoc) under netting: He has courtezan, contrary to his text (courtesan) under penitent: He has highthen and highten, both contrary to his text (heighten) under the word irritate, twice under enhance, and twice under exaggerate! He has plough, contrary to his text (plow) under new: He has faulchion, contrary to his text (falchion) under bite and saber: He has intreat, contrary to his text (entreat) under the words appetence, deprecate, and obsecrate: He has vermilion, contrary to his text (vermilion) under the words miniate and minious: He has chuse, contrary to his text (choose) twice under arbitration: He has guaranteed, contrary to his text (guaranted) under peace: He has cauldron, contrary to his text (caldron) under enchant and flaw: He has waggon, contrary to his text (wagon) under caisson and matross: He has woodchuck, contrary to his text (woodchuk) under marmot: He has hazle, contrary to his text (hazel) under catkin, cobnut, julus, nut, and rod: He has enquire, contrary to his text (inquire) under beseech, character, consulting, consulted, and nose: He has also enquiry, contrary to his text (inquiry) under arrive, examen, consult, and curious: He has maize, contrary to his text (maiz) under articulation, breadcorn, cop, and broomcorn: He has reverie, contrary to his text (revery) once under dump, and three times under disentrance: He has intreaty, contrary to his text (entreaty) under deprecation, flexible, and obsecration: He has gilliflower, contrary to his text (gillyflower) under carnation, caryphylloid, lay, and damewort: He has spinnet, contrary to his text (spinet) twice under manichord: He has spigot, contrary to his text (spigot) under faucet: He has crumb, contrary to his text (crum) under particle: He has neighbour, contrary to his text (neighbor) under recess: He has flageolet, contrary to his text (flagelet) under recorder: He has tambour, contrary to his text (tambor) under morrice: He has pennyless, contrary to his text (penniless) under less: He has vertebrae, contrary to his text (verteber) under loin and neck: He has girroc, contrary to his text (girrock) under lacertus: He has critick, contrary to his text (critic) under persuade: He has antick, contrary to his text (antic) under mummer: He has fibre, contrary to his text (fiber) under fibrolite and peristaltic: He has avoidupoise, contrary to his text (avoidupois) under bahar and decagram: He has centinel, contrary to his text (sentinel) under garret: He has pontiff, contrary to his text (pontif) under asiarch, lama, and papal: He has raceoon, contrary to his text (raccoon) under coati: He has burthen, contrary to his text (burden) *seven* times under barge, buss, cat, coaster, condition, and tunnage: He has balluster, contrary to his text (baluster) under nave, and twice under rail: He has ballustrade, contrary to his text (balustrade) under rail and sanctuary: He has havoc, contrary to his text (havock) under fray: He has engraft, contrary to his text (ingraft) *five* times under applegraft, cleftgraft, receive, and imp: He has pretence, contrary to his text (pretense) under belie, government, hypocrisy, and maroon: He has preterite, contrary to his text (preterit) under arose, ate, and conge: He has benefitted, contrary to his text (benefited) under advantaged: He has analyse, contrary to his text (analyze) under hedenbergite and reviewed: He has anglicise, contrary to his text (anglicize) under bivouac and reveille: He has gamut, contrary to his text (gammut) under scale and the letter F: He has enwrap, contrary to his text (inwrap) *six* times under circumpliation, intrigue, infold, roll, and whipped: He has sadler, contrary to his text (saddler) under the words artificer and awl: He has partizan, contrary to his text (partisan) *four* times under contention and jacobite! He has cimitar, contrary to his text (cimiter) under saber: He has pedlar, contrary to his text (pedler) *four* times under hawker, pipoudre and huckster: He has gypsey, contrary to his text (gipsey) *four* times under bind, cymbal, deity, and dent: He has halbert, contrary to his text (halberd) *three* times under fieldstaff, glair, and sergeant: He has ton, contrary to his text (tun) *five* times under caravel, freight, and prisage: He has sulkey, contrary to his text (sulky) under carriage: He has casque, contrary to his text (cask) under harness and armor: He has batoon and baton in the text, but under the word scarp he has battoon, contrary to both of them! He has superintendance, contrary to his text (superintendence) under chancellor, consignee, and seneschal: He has taffety, contrary to his text (taffeta) under aridas and fair: He has embosom, contrary to his text (imbosom) under imposing and isle: He has empannel, contrary to his text (impannel) *three* times under petit and jury: He has tipler, contrary to his text (tippler) under drinker

and drinkinghouse: He has also tipling, contrary to his text (tippling) under alehouse; He has tatling, contrary to his text (tattling) under futile and garrulity: He has also tatler, contrary to his text (tattler) under blow: He has turnip, contrary to his text (turnep) under rape: He has stupify, contrary to his text (stupefy) under doze, drunk, dull, and fox: He has frolic, contrary to his text (frolick) under ape and curvet: He has slyly, contrary to his text (silly) under closely, peep, and subtly: He has clue, contrary to his text (clew) under goosewing: He has dependant, contrary to his text (dependent) *four* times under hangeron, retainer, and satellite: He has headache, contrary to his text (headach) *five* times under complain, for, and cephalic: He has saviour, contrary to his text (savior) under scene: He has fulness, contrary to his text (fullness) under blissfulness, branchiness, buffel, and complement: He has dulness, contrary to his text (dullness) under amblyopy and constitutional: He has respite, contrary to his text (respit) under act and breath: He has unskilful, contrary to his text (unskillful) under artless and bad: He has unskilfully, contrary to his text (unskillfully) *five* times under badly, botch, botched, ignorant, and ignorantly! He has musrol, under bit, and mussroll under martingal, both contrary to his text (musrole)! He has parsnip, contrary to his text (parsnep) under caraway: He has furze, contrary to his text (furz) under crake and kid: He has fulfil, contrary to his text (fulfill) *eleven* times—once under each of the words accomplish, complete, compliment, defaulting, effectuate, engagement, and *four* times under comply! He has traveller, contrary to his text (traveler) under caravan: He has worshipping, contrary to his text (worshipping) under fornication: He has worshipper, contrary to his text (worshiper) under gentile: He has whiskey, contrary to his text (whisky) under spirit: He has wilfulness, contrary to his text (willfulness) under farm: He has skilfulness, contrary to his text (skillfulness) under feattness: He has worshipped, contrary to his text (worshipped) *five* times under abracadabra, achor, adored, feticism, and profess: He has wilfully, contrary to his text (willfully) under contumacious and prevaricate: He has duellist, contrary to his text (duelist) under bravery and combatant: He has revelling, contrary to his text (reveling) *four* times—once under carouse, and *three* times under bacchanalian! He has dialling, contrary to his text (dialing) *four* times—once under each of the words declinator and horologe, and *twice* under gnomonics! He has wilful, contrary to his text (willful) *three* times under barratry, contumacy, and guilt: He has thresh, contrary to his text (thrash) *four* times under beat, grant, pile, and stover: He has travelling, contrary to his text (traveling) *six* times under circulatorious, coach, fancy, far, forge, gest: He has fulfilment, contrary to his text (fulfillment) *four* times under breach, break, compliment, and expletion: He has skilfully, contrary to his text (skillfully) *five* times under artfully, defly, dextrously, discerningly, and fencing: He has skilful, contrary to his text (skillful) *twenty-seven* times—once under each of the words adroit, adroitly, agriculturist, artist, connoisseur, cope, dancer, defly, distance, exercised, experienced, expert, expertly, express, feat, fierceness, find, manager, please, and *twice* under each of the words clever, con, cunning, and dextrous! &c. &c.

When I commenced the exposition of the *discrepancies* in the orthography of the definitions and text in the American Dictionary, I intended to show *all* which I had discovered; but they are so numerous that the limits of this review will not permit me to pursue the exposition farther. I have already shown between *seven* and *eight hundred* discrepancies of this kind, and have noted about *five hundred* others. Enough has been given, it is believed, however, to convince the reader of the evident want of *uniformity* and *consistency* in the orthography of the definitions and text. The candid reader can readily judge whether it is justifiable on the part of Mr. Webster to *censure* or *condemn* Johnson's discrepancies in his definitions and text, when he has more than *twelve hundred* in his own dictionary, some of which are evidently *copied* from Johnson's dictionary, for they appear under the *same* words in *both* dictionaries! [See pages 13, 15, 16, and 17.] Having thus pointed out some of the most prominent *defects*, *inconsistencies*, and *contradictions* in the American Dictionary, which are much *more numerous* than in any other dictionary, I will now show, that the "*innovations* and *anomalies*" introduced by Mr. Webster in his several books, have done *more* to introduce irregularity in orthography, than *all* of the other works published in this country and in England within fifty years, even if we take his American Dictionary for the "STANDARD." I will also show that nearly all of the *errors* in spelling which now appear on almost every page of the best written books and periodical publications, and in nearly every column of our newspapers, have been introduced and kept in use through the medium of his Spelling-Book and former dictionaries, the orthography of which is now *rejected* by him in his American Dictionary!

First: he spelled a great many words in the spelling lessons of his Spelling-Book, contrary to the *text* of all *his* dictionaries, and *that* of Johnson and Walker; and, this *contradictory* orthography has been continued in his Spelling-Book and dictionary more than *twenty* years!!

Thus, ancle, achievement, bolt, bass, (*a* long,) biggen, chace, calimanco, chalibeate, cholic, clench, cobler, doat, epaulette, enthrall, ethereal, faggot, frolic, fellon, grey, goslin, hindrance, halloe, impale, jocky, laste, laquey, negotiate, noggen, phrenzy, paroxism, rince, sadler, sallad, staunch, streight, seignor, shoar, tatler, thresh, &c. &c., instead of ankle, achievement, bolt, base, biggin, chas?, calamanco, chalybeate, colic, clinch, cobbler, dote,

epaulet, intral, ethereal, fagot, frolick, felon, gray, gosling, hinderance, halloo, empale, jockey, last, lackey, negotiate, noggin, phrensy, paroxysm, rinse, saddler, salad, stanch, straight, seignior, shore, tattler, thrash, &c. &c.

The first and *incorrect* spelling of these words above noted, will not only be found in our best publications and newspapers of the present day, but so great has been the influence of the *incorrect* orthography of these words, that not less than ten or fifteen *authors* of Spelling-Books, compiled since Webster's, in this country, have copied most of these *errors* from Mr. Webster's Spelling-Book! and even Mr. Webster "*himself*" has spelled nearly all of these words in this *erroneous* manner in the definitions of the American Dictionary!! [See pages 16, 17, and 18, of this Review.]

Secondly: he has spelled many words in his dictionary published in 1806, contrary to his Spelling-Book, and also contrary to his dictionary published in 1817: thus, abridgment, buccaneer, callico, doctrin, determin, enterprise, examin, havock, medicin, opposit, perquisit, requisit, &c. &c.

Thirdly: he has spelled many words in his dictionary published in 1817, contrary to his Spelling-Book, and also contrary to his dictionary published in 1806: thus, aidecamp, buccaneer, enrollment, pneumatics, sepulchre, tennon, woolen, &c. &c.

Fourthly: in his dictionary published in 1817, he changed the orthography of many words, which, in the dictionary of 1806, were contrary to his Spelling-Book, and conformed them to the orthography of his Spelling-Book, in accordance with the dictionaries of Johnson and Walker: thus, apposite, blameable, calico, determine, doctrine, examine, medicine, opposite, perquisite, requisit, &c. &c.

Fifthly: he spelled many words in both his former dictionaries *contrary* to his Spelling-Book, which he has *now* spelled, in the American Dictionary, *agreeably* to his former Spelling-Book, and in accordance with the orthography of Johnson and Walker! thus, apostrophe, avoirdupois, bombasin, catastrophe, imagine, libertine, mackerel, quadrille, quarantine, radish; &c. &c.

Sixthly: he has now, in the American Dictionary, spelled many words agreeably to Johnson and Walker, but which were spelled differently from them in both his former dictionaries and Spelling-Book, whereby an orthography has for many years been taught through the medium of those books, which he now acknowledges to have been *erroneous*, by adopting the orthography of Johnson and Walker in these words: thus, bucanier, diphthong, guaranty, (verb,) merchandise, potato, raillery, triphthong, &c. &c.

Sevently: he has introduced many "*innovations*" in the American Dictionary, which he has *not* "*reduced to uniformity*," and has, therefore, *increased*, rather than *diminished*, the "*anomalies*" in our language. [See pages 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11; see also pages, 47, 48, 49, &c.]

Thus I have endeavoured to examine the American Dictionary fairly and candidly, and to compare it with the dictionaries of Johnson, Walker, Jameson, Todd, and others, and I regret the conclusion, that it is more *erroneous*, less *uniform* and *consistent*, than any one of them, and, if adopted as "*A STANDARD*," must lay the foundation of more numerous *contradictions* and "*anomalies*" than at present exist in the language. And here I could wish that I did not feel myself bound to animadvert upon what I deem illiberality on the part of the author of the American Dictionary towards former lexicographers, most of whom are now "*beyond the reach, and out of hearing of his complaints*," and, therefore, unable to answer him. If the author of the American Dictionary, who has enjoyed the advantages of their publications, has more *contradictions*, *inconsistencies*, and *anomalies*, than they have, and more than *twelve hundred* discrepancies in his text and definitions, surely charity should have induced him to throw a mantle over half of that number in the earlier works of Johnson, Walker, and others. If he can claim to be justified in violating his *own rules and principles* in the great number of instances shown in this review, surely other lexicographers may claim commiseration for minor "*anomalies*" and less important "*contradictions*." If the real object of the author of the American Dictionary was "*to purify the language from palpable errors, and reduce the number of its anomalies; to rescue it from the mischievous influence of sciolists, and that dabbling spirit of innovation which is perpetually disturbing its settled usages*;" it is difficult to conceive upon what principles he can justify the number of *INNOVATIONS, CONTRADICTIONS, and ANOMALIES*, with which his work abounds.

REVIEW

OF

WEBSTER'S OCTAVO DICTIONARY.

[The copy, quoted in this Review, bears date 1831.]

SUBSEQUENT to the publication of the "Quarto American Dictionary," Mr. Webster informed the publick (through the medium of the New York Evening Post, May 28, 1829,) that an abridgment of this quarto, in an octavo form, would soon be published, which would "comprise all the words in the quarto, with some additions, and with the chief etymologies and full definitions." From this advertisement, we might reasonably infer that the *orthography* in the quarto and in the octavo, agree in the *text* if not in the *definitions*. I have compared all the *contradictions*, *inconsistencies*, and *anomalies*, which I have pointed out as contained in the quarto, with the octavo abridgment; and I will now show the result of that comparison. This exposition, it is presumed, will be considered proper and fair; for, although it is stated in the preface to the octavo abridgment, that "as the author of the original work has intrusted the superintendence of the Abridgment to another person, he is not to be considered as responsible for any of the modifications already alluded to. The quarto edition will, of course, be considered as presenting his exact views of the proper arrangement and exhibition of words in respect to their orthography and pronunciation;" yet it is believed that he (Mr. Webster) *is* and *should* be responsible for the correctness or incorrectness of the orthography in the octavo, inasmuch as it is titled with *his* name, and *not* Worcester's, and is given to the publick under his authority only, the name of Mr. Worcester not appearing on the titlepage, or at the end of the preface. I shall, therefore, consider the octavo *Webster's*, and, with this opinion, shall proceed to point out the *variations* in orthography from the quarto, made in the octavo—that a part of the orthography objected to in the preceding review has been changed in the text of the octavo, agreeably to the orthography of Johnson and Walker—that nearly all the *contradictions* and *inconsistencies* in the orthography of the text still *remain* in the octavo; and, I will also show in what manner and wherein many of the discrepancies in the text and definitions of the quarto, "*are corrected*" in the octavo, viz. by changing the orthography in the *text* of the octavo, and making it agreeable to the orthography of Walker! The other discrepancies, with few exceptions, *remain* as in the quarto. The *inconsistencies* and *contradictions* in the orthography of the class of words which end in *ck*, pointed out on pages 7 and 8, remain the same in the octavo, except the following which are *contradictory*: thus,

Quarto.	Octavo.	Quarto.	Octavo.
Almanack,	Almanac,	Hattock,	Hattoc,
Hemlock,	Hemloc,	Hillock,	Hilloc,
Mattock,	Mattoc,	Almanack-maker.	Almanac-maker.

The following *inconsistency* in the quarto, pointed out on page 8, is retained in the octavo. He has spelled *mimic*, when a noun, without *k*, and with it when a verb; yet, he has made no such distinction in the words *frolick* and *traffick*, having spelled them with *k* in both cases.

The class of words which usually end in *re*, Mr. Webster spelled in the quarto with *er*, as stated on page 9; thus *accouter*, *center*, *maneuver*, &c. and their derivatives; and these words were thus spelled in the definitions in the quarto: but we find these words and their derivatives *changed* in the octavo agreeable to Walker, and also in the definitions, although Mr. Webster has strongly *condemned* this termination *re*, in the introduction to the quarto! Mr. Webster remarks, "in the present instance, want of uniformity is not the only evil.—The present orthography has introduced an awkward mode of writing the derivatives, for example, *centred*, *sceptred*, *sepulchred*." Yet, we find these words and their derivatives spelled *re* in the octavo in the *text* and *definitions*, agreeably to Walker and Johnson, *contrary* to the principle above quoted which is contained in the quarto! Thus they appear in the two dictionaries:

Quarto.	Octavo.	Quarto.	Octavo.
Accouter,	Accoutre, }	Center,	Centre, }
	Accouter, }		Center, }
Accoutering,	Accoutring,	Centering,	Centring,
Accoutered,	Accoutred,	Centered,	Centred,
Accouterments,	Accouterments,	Concenter,	Concentre, }
Amphitheater,	Amphitheatre, }		Concenter, }
	Amphitheatre, }	Concentering,	Concentring,

<i>Quarto.</i>	<i>Octavo.</i>	<i>Quarto.</i>	<i>Octavo.</i>
Concentered,	Concened,	Sceptered,	Sceptred,
Fiber,	Fibre, }	Sepulcher, (n, and v.)	Sepulchre, (n.) }
	Fiber, }		Sepulcher, }
Luster,	Lustre, }		Sepulchre, (v.) }
	Luster, }	Sepulchering,	Sepulchring,
Maneuver, (n. and v.)	Manœuvre, (n.) }	Sepulchered,	Sepulchred,
	Maneuver, }	Specter,	Spectre, }
	Manœuvre, (v.) }		Specter, }
Maneuvering,	Manœuvring,	Verteber,	Vertebre, }
Maneuvered,	Manœuvred,		Verteber, }
Meter,	Metre, }	Ombre, }	Ombre, }
	Meter, }	Ombre, }	Ombre, }
Miter, (n. and v.)	Mitre, }	Peter, }	Petre, }
	Miter, }	Petre, }	Peter, }
	Mitre, (n.) }	Saber, }	Sabre, }
	Mitre, (v.) }	Saber, }	Saber, }
Mitered,	Mitred,	Saber, (v.)	Sabre, (v.)
Niter,	Nitre, }	Salt peter, }	Saltpetre, }
	Niter, }	Saltpetre, }	Saltpetre, }
Ocher,	Ochre, }	Theater, }	Theatre, }
	Ocher, }	Theatre, }	Theater, }
Ocherous,	Ochreous,	Massacer, }	Massacre, }
Scepter,	Sceptre, }	Massacre, }	Massacre, }
	Scepter, }		Massacre, n.

Thus we see that in the octavo the termination *re* is preferred in *all* cases in the class of words above given, except in reconnoiter, reconnoitering, and reconnoitered which he has spelled *er*, contrary to *all* of the others in the text of the octavo!; and, that *er* is preferred in *all* cases in the quarto! and the *re* is given in *all* cases in the definitions in the octavo, but *er* in the quarto, as *center, luster, &c. centre, lustre, &c.* so that there are *hundreds of contradictions* in the orthography of this class of words in the definitions of the quarto and octavo! This class of words forms one of the most prominent distinctions between the orthography of Mr. Walker and Webster, and it is one for which Mr. Webster and the friends of the quarto claim as much as for that of any other *pretended* IMPROVEMENT in the orthography of the American Dictionary; and, Mr. Webster has *condemned* the orthography of the termination *re* (both in the quarto and in his dictionary published in 1806) *more strongly* than that of any other class of words in which he disagrees with Johnson and Walker! The *contradictions* between the quarto and octavo in this class of words *alone*, (in the *text* and *definitions*;) amount to more than *all* the contradictions contained in the whole of Johnson's Dictionary!

The class of words which usually end in *ff*, Mr. Webster, in the quarto, spelled generally with single *f*, in the dissyllables and trisyllables, either in his text or in the "*corrections*" at the close of his dictionary; and, he gave the *single f* the preference; but, in the octavo he has spelled these words *differently* and has *preferred* the *ff*, both in the text and definitions! Thus, the discrepancies in the orthography of the text and definitions in this class of words contained in the quarto, pointed out on page 10, "*are corrected* in the octavo." The words of this class are *changed* in the text agreeably to Walker, consequently these words agree with the definitions in the octavo! These words are spelled in the manner following, in the octavo and quarto: thus—

<i>Quarto.</i>	<i>Octavo.</i>	<i>Quarto.</i>	<i>Octavo.</i>
Bailiff (<i>text</i>)	Bailiff }	Sheriff	Sheriff }
Bailiff (CORRECTIONS)	Bailif }		Sherif }
Caitiff (<i>text</i>)	Caitiff }	Deputysheriff	Deputysheriff }
Caitif (<i>cor.</i>)	Caitif }		Deputysherif }
Dandruff (<i>text</i>)	Dandruff	Boundbailiff	Boundbailiff }
Dandruf (<i>cor.</i>)		Bumbailiff	Bumbailiff }
Mastiff (<i>text</i>)	Mastiff }	Undersherif	Undersheriff }
Mastif (<i>cor.</i>)	Mastif }	Distaff	Distaff }
Plaintif	Plaintiff }	Hippogriff	Hippogriff }
	Plaintiff }	Midriff	Midriff }
Pontif	Pontiff }	Cliff (<i>text</i>)	Cliff }
	Pontif }	Clif (<i>cor.</i>)	
Archpontiff	Archpontiff }	Distaffthistle	Distaffthistle }
Restif (n.)	Restiff (n.) }	Tarif (n. & v.)	Tariff }
Restifness	Restiffness }		Tarif (n.) }
	Restiff }		Tariff (v.) }
Restif (a.)	Restif }	Sheriffalty	Sheriffalty }

<i>Quarto.</i>	<i>Octavo.</i>	<i>Quarto.</i>	<i>Octavo.</i>
Snerifdom	Sheriffdom	Sherifwick	Sheriffwick
Sherifship	Sheriffship	Undersherifry	Undersheriffry.

From an examination of the orthography of the preceding class of words, we shall discover that the termination *ff* is preferred in every instance in the octavo, both in the *text* and *definitions*; and, that their orthography is *contradictory* in the quarto, although *single f* is preferred in that dictionary! [See page 10.]

The *contradictory* manner in which the words that end with *ance*, *anse*, and *ense*, in the quarto, pointed out on page 10, remains the *same* in the octavo, except *entrance*.

In the orthography of the words which end with *ch* or *che*, pointed out as *contradictory* in the quarto, on page 10, a number of variations has been made in the octavo; thus,

<i>Quarto.</i>	<i>Octavo.</i>	<i>Quarto.</i>	<i>Octavo.</i>
Ache }	Ache }	Unaking	Unaching
Ake }	Ake }	Boneache	Boneache
Aching }	Aching }	Headach	Headache
Aking }	Aking }	Heartach	Heartache

In defining *ake*, he has *toothake* with *k*, contrary to his text, *toothache*, as in the quarto!

The *contradictions* and *inconsistencies* in the orthography of the class of words which end in *l* or *ll*, pointed out on page 11, *remain* the same in the octavo in the *text*; but, a few corrections have been made in the definitions, under the words *baggage*, *abetting*, *accomplishment*, *bilk*, *find-fault*, *drivel*, and *abracadabra*. Nearly all of the other *contradictions* pointed out on page 12, remain in the octavo, as vizard with *z*, unvisard with *s*, &c.

The *innovations* and *inconsistencies* pointed out on page 12, *remain* in the octavo, except the following; thus—

<i>Quarto.</i>	<i>Octavo.</i>	<i>Quarto.</i>	<i>Octavo.</i>
Ethelialize }	Etherealize }	Allegement	Allegement
Ethelialized }	Etherealized }	Thumring	Thumbring
Allegeable }	Alledgeable }	Thumstall	Thumbstall

He has *gimblet* with *b* in the definition of the word *bore*, in the octavo.

It will be seen by reference to page 13, that I pointed out several rules and principles which a "*Standard of Orthography*" should possess in an eminent degree; and on that page particularly specified wherein the quarto is objectionable, as the *same* words are differently spelled in the text and in the definitions, and that there is want of *decision* in this particular which is a paramount objection to the adoption of any dictionary as a "STANDARD OF ORTHOGRAPHY."

The objections preferred against the orthography of the quarto are thus given on page 13: First—he has spelled many words in two different ways without having given a preference, each of which he has defined *precisely* or nearly alike, and these words have been spelled but *one* way in his *former* dictionaries, and in the dictionaries of Johnson, Walker, &c.: Secondly—he has, in using the words thus differently spelled in his text, in defining other words, spelled them sometimes with one orthography, and sometimes with the other: Thirdly—he has frequently spelled a word two different ways, and has given a preference; but he has as often in his definitions, used the orthography which he has *not* preferred as that which he *has* preferred: Fourthly—he has, in many instances, changed the orthography of a word, and inserted the former orthography, and has referred the reader to the *new* spelling; but he has changed the orthography of other words without having given the former orthography, or any reference to it: Fifthly—he has many words that are spelled two different ways in his text, which he has coupled, sometimes even without reference to their alphabetical arrangements, so that the reader can see the different spelling of the *same* word at once; but he has other words differently spelled which are *not* thus coupled, which is a great inconvenience: Sixthly—he has, in his text, coupled many words which he has spelled in two different ways with one first in its alphabetical arrangement, and in another place the *other* word first, agreeably to the alphabetical arrangement of *that* word, in this manner, alternately giving each word, thus coupled, a preference by placing it first!

As examples have been given under each of the preceding classes on pages 14 and 15, the reader is referred to them on those pages.

All of the *defects* pointed out on page 14, contained in the quarto, are generally the *same* in the octavo. The *defects* shown on page 15, contained in the quarto, are generally the *same* in the octavo. In defining the words *feather*, *leather*, *steady*, &c. he has *not* used these words without *a*, as in the quarto! The same may be said of the word *sovereign*, which is not spelled *suveran* in the definitions of the octavo, as in the quarto! He has *not* coupled the words *chemist* and *chimist*, *chemistry* and *chimistry*, &c. in the quarto, but has in the octavo, the same with regard to *sovereign* and *suveran*! In the quarto he has spelled *chimistry* with *i* in the first syllable, and has given this orthography the preference; and, he has also a note in the quarto in which he shows that this word *should* be spelled with *i*,

and he has thus spelled the word *chimistry* and its derivatives *fifteen* times in the definitions of the same words; but in the octavo he has spelled *chemistry* and its derivatives with *e*, and has given the words the full definitions after this orthography; and, he has also spelled the word *chemistry* and its derivatives with *e* in the definitions in the octavo, *contrary* to the quarto in *all* cases! Thus the words appear in the quarto and in the octavo:

Quarto.		Octavo.	
Chimical	}	Chemical	}
Chimically		Chemically	
Chimist		Chemist	
Chimistry		Chemistry	
	<i>Full definitions.</i>		<i>Full definitions.</i>
Chemical		Chemical	
(see <i>chimical</i>)		Chemical	

Quarto.		Octavo.	
Chemically	}	Chemically	}
(see <i>chimically</i>)		Chemically	
Chemist		Chemist	
(see <i>chimist</i>)		Chemist	
Chemistry		Chemistry	
(see <i>chimistry</i>)		Chemistry	
		See CHEMISTRY.	

Quarto.
Alchimid
Alchimidical
Alchimidically
Alchimidist
Alchimidistic
Alchimidistical
Alchimidry

Octavo.
Alchemic
Alchemical
Alchemically
Alchemist
Alchemistic
Alchemistical
Alchemy

From an examination of the preceding list, we shall perceive that he has given *i* the preference both in the *text* and *definitions* of the quarto; and, that he has given *e* the preference in this class of words in the *text* and *definitions* of the octavo in *all* cases! In the first edition of the octavo, (1829) he spelled *alchemy* and its derivatives with *i*, but in this edition, (1831) he has changed them to *e*, to agree with *chemistry*! Was this done by Mr. Webster's consent? If so, why has he *alchemy* and its derivatives with *i* in the duodecimo dictionary, bearing the same date, 1831?

He has spelled *plow* and its derivatives with *w* in the quarto, but, *plough* and its derivatives with *ough* in the octavo: thus—

Quarto.		Octavo.
Plow (n. & v.)	}	Plough } n.
		Plow } v.
Plow-alsms		Plough-alsms
Plow-bote		Plough-bote
Plow-boy		Plough-boy
Plowed		Ploughed
Plower		Plougher

Quarto.		Octavo.
Plowing (ppr.)	}	Ploughing (ppr.)
Plowing (n.)		Ploughing (n.)
Plow-land		Plough-land
Plow-man		Plough-man
Plow-monday		Plough-monday
Plow-share		Plough-share
Unplowed		Unploughed
Drillplow		Drillplough

In this class of words there are the most glaring *contradictions* that can possibly exist in a dictionary; *ow* is preferred in *all* cases in the text of the quarto, and *ough* in *all* cases in the text of the octavo! And yet we are told by Mr. Webster that "one very important object of this series of books, is to reduce to *uniformity*, the orthography of a great number of words which are differently written by different authors." In the quarto, *plow* is spelled with *ow* in the definitions; but in the octavo it is sometimes with *ow* and sometimes with *ough*; as under *plough* and its derivatives it is spelled with *ough*, but under *break* it is spelled with *ow*! He has "*unplowed*, not *plowed*" in the quarto, and "*unploughed*, not *ploughed*" in the octavo! although under *break* it is *unplowed* with *ow*!

He has, in the quarto, spelled *furlow* with *ow*, and has given the following note in support of his *new* orthography: "the common orthography *furlough* is corrupt, as the last syllable exhibits false radical consonants. The true orthography is *furlow*;" and he has spelled it *furlow* in the definitions in the quarto; but in the octavo he has spelled it both ways, and has given *ough* the preference both in the text and definitions! Thus—

Quarto.
Furlow (n.) <i>leave of absence.</i>
Furlow (v.) <i>to furnish with a furlow.</i>

Octavo.
Furlough } n. <i>leave of absence.</i>
Furlow } v. <i>to furnish with a furlough.</i>
Furlough } v. <i>to furnish with a furlough.</i>
Furlow } v. <i>to furnish with a furlough.</i>

In the quarto he has spelled *bridegoom* without *r*, in the last syllable, and has said of the former orthography, *bridegroom*, "such a gross corruption or blunder ought not to remain a reproach to philology;" yet in the octavo the word is changed back to the orthography of Walker and Johnson, *contrary* to the quarto and the preceding note, so that *bridegoom*, without *r* in the last syllable, does not appear in the *text* or *definitions* of the octavo at all!!

He has, in the quarto, spelled *ribin* with single *b*, and *in*; but in the octavo he has spelled it *three* ways! and he has given *ribbon* the preference, both in the *text* and in the *definitions* of the octavo! Thus, in defining *ribin* and its derivatives, and in defining the word millinery, he has, in the quarto, spelled it in *all* cases *ribin*, but in the octavo *ribbon* in the *same* situation! The words appear in the following manner, in the two dictionaries:

Quarto.		Octavo.
Ribin (<i>n.</i>)		Riband, (See RIBBON.)
		Ribbon, } <i>n.</i>
		Ribin, } <i>n.</i>
Ribin, (<i>v. to adorn with ribins!</i>)		Ribbon, (<i>v. to adorn with ribbons!</i>)

In the quarto he has spelled *drouth* with *th* as the preferable orthography, and has given the following note: "This is usually written *drought*, after the Belgic dialect; but improperly;" but in the octavo *drought* is placed first as the preferable orthography in that dictionary! thus—

Quarto.	Octavo.		Quarto.	Octavo.
Drouth,	Drought, } Drouth }		Drouthiness,	Droughtiness, } Drouthiness, } Droughty, } Drouthy. }
			Drouthy,	

He has in the quarto, spelled *Melasses* with *e* in the first syllable; and has said "MOLASSES, an incorrect orthography of *melasses*;" but in the octavo he has given *molasses* the preference by placing it first in the text, and has *not* given *melasses* in its place agreeable to alphabetical arrangement!

In the quarto, he has spelled *porpess* with *ess* in the last syllable, and has not given any reference to the former orthography *porpoise*; but in the octavo he has spelled it *three* ways *porpoise*, *porpus*, *porpess*, *oise*, *us*, and *ess*, and has given *porpoise* the preference by placing it first, and *porpess*, the orthography of the quarto, last!!! And yet he says on page 13 of his pamphlet, recently published; "*Porpoise* is a mere blunder!" In the quarto, he has spelled *nightmar* without final *e*, but in the octavo he has spelled it *nightmare* and *nightmar*, with *e* and without it, and has given with *e* the preference; and, in the quarto, he has also in defining incubus spelled *nightmar* without *e*, but in the octavo with it!

He has, in the quarto, spelled *hagard*, when an adjective and noun with one *g*, and *haggardly* with one *g* also, and in defining *haggardly* he has *hagard* with one *g*; but, in the octavo, he has spelled *haggard*, noun and adjective, and *haggardly*, with *gg*; and, also in defining *haggardly*, he has spelled *haggard* with *gg*!

Nearly all the *discrepancies* in the *text* and *definitions* of the quarto, pointed out on pages 16, 17 and 18, remain the same in the octavo. Perhaps *one hundred* of the *eight hundred* "are corrected" in the octavo, mostly, however, by changing the orthography in the *text* of the octavo, and making it agreeable to the orthography of Walker and Johnson!

The limits of this review will not permit me to pursue the exposition of the *contradictions* in orthography between Webster's quarto and octavo dictionaries. The *critical* reader who wishes to know more of the "uniformity" of Mr. Webster's works, can pursue the subject, and examine more *fully* and *minutely*. I think, however, that enough has been shown, to convince every *impartial* scholar of the *impropriety*, *injustice*, and *absurdity* of his condemnation of all *English* Dictionaries for want of "uniformity," when there are not in existence two *English* or *American* Dictionaries which *disagree* in orthography as much as Webster's quarto and octavo dictionaries disagree! And yet Mr. Webster has stated on page 1 of his pamphlet, published during the past year, that "one very important object of this series of books, (quarto, octavo, school dictionary, and Elementary Spelling Book,) is to reduce to *uniformity* the orthography of a great number of words which are *differently* written by *different* authors!"

With regard to the justness of these remarks by Mr. Webster, the candid publick must decide, after having read attentively and critically the preceding and following pages of this review.

REVIEW

OF

WEBSTER'S DUODECIMO DICTIONARY.

[The copy, quoted in this Review, bears date 1831.]

A FEW months after the publication of the octavo dictionary, Mr. Webster published "A Dictionary of the English Language: abridged from the American Dictionary, for the use of Primary Schools and the Counting-House."

In the preface to this (duodecimo) dictionary, page 2, in speaking of the orthography of the quarto and octavo dictionaries, he has stated, that "some errors in orthography escaped observation;" and farther remarks, "But the number of these I am not able to ascertain; as it is not probable that I shall ever again read the whole of the octavo or quarto edition. My intense and long continued labors render repose essential to my health and comfort, during the short period of life which remains." [And yet, Mr. Webster, after this appeal to the *sympathies* of the community, relative to the errors which had been discovered in his works, instead of seeking "*repose*," has travelled almost without cessation, making speeches in the different cities and large villages, *puffing* his new system of spelling, and, at the same time, *condemning* Johnson, Walker, and others; and has used every effort to make "*proselytes*," although he has stated in his pamphlet, page 8, that "*personal application has been made by PEDDLING COMPILERS, to teachers and others, for the purpose of inducing them to lay aside my book (alluding to his Spelling-Book) and use their own!*" Again; he says, on page 2, "this duodecimo volume, my last work, all written and corrected by myself," [MYSELF?] (who else would write *Webster's* dictionary, but [MYSELF!] Mr. WEBSTER?) "is to be considered as containing the pointing, orthography, and pronunciation, which I [I.] most approve;" although on page 3, in the preface prefixed to the octavo dictionary, published *but six months* previous to the date of the preface from which the preceding extract is made, he stated, that "The *quarto* edition will, of course, be considered as presenting *his EXACT views of the PROPER arrangement and exhibition of words, in respect to their ORTHOGRAPHY and PRONUNCIATION!*" Again, on page 1 of his pamphlet, published the past year, he has stated, that "one very important object of this series of books, (quarto, octavo, duodecimo, and Elementary Spelling-Book,) is to reduce to uniformity," thereby conveying the idea that these four books are "*uniform*" and *consistent* in their orthography!

I now propose to show that "this duodecimo volume, his last work, all written and corrected by himself," is no more to be consulted as a "STANDARD OF ORTHOGRAPHY," than the quarto and octavo dictionaries, the *contradictions, inconsistencies, and anomalies* of which I have already pointed out.

All the *contradictions* and *inconsistencies* in the orthography of the class of words which end with *ck*, except *haddock*, pointed out on page 8, contained in the quarto, *remain* in the duodecimo! The following *inconsistency*, contained both in the quarto and octavo, is still retained in the duodecimo. He has spelled *mimic*, when a noun, without *k*, and with it when a verb; yet he has made no such distinction in the words *frolick* and *traffick*, having spelled them with *k*, when a noun and verb! This *innovation* makes another "*anomaly*" in our language, that of *spelling* the noun and verb differently, when they are *pronounced* alike.

The orthography of the class of words which end with *er*, in the quarto, as the preferable orthography, pointed out on page 9, he has changed back to the orthography of the quarto, with *all the contradictions* pointed out on that page, with the *addition* of *six or seven* more! and has given the termination *er* the preference, *contrary* to the octavo, published six months previous! Thus, in the quarto, he has spelled *fiber*, *luster*, *miter*, *ocher*, and *specter*, but *one way*, with *er*; but in the duodecimo he has spelled them *two ways*, *er* and *re* both! The word *belleslettres* he has spelled with *re* in the quarto and octavo, but with *er* in the duodecimo!

In the duodecimo, he has *six* different ways of exhibiting the orthography of this class of words, which end with *er* or *re*. Thus, *center*; *acre*; *amphitheater*, [or *tre*]; *fiber*; *fibre*; *luster*, *lustre*; and *scepter*, [sceptre]!!! Quite a "*uniformity*" indeed, which is "*a prime excellence in spelling*." He condemns, in the introduction to his quarto, the termination *red* in *sceptred*, yet he has, in the text of the quarto, octavo, and duodecimo, spelled *red* with this termination, although *hunger* is spelled with the termination *er*!

The class of words which end with *ff* in the octavo, as the preferable orthography, he has changed back to the orthography of the quarto, with single *f*, with two or three additional

contradictions not in the quarto! Thus, he has spelled *mastif* and *mastiff*, with single *f* and *ff*! He has *restif* and *restive*, with *f* and *ive*! He has *distaff* with *ff*, but all of the other words end with single *f*! He has, after the words *sherif* and *tarif*, inserted [sheriff] and [tariff] with *ff*, in brackets; but he has not inserted the old orthography of any other words except [sheriff] and [tariff] in brackets, after the *new* orthography!

He has, in the duodecimo, spelled *midriff* with *ff*, contrary to his text in defining diaphragm. He has, in the duodecimo, all the inconsistencies in the class of words which end in *ance* and *ence*, pointed out on page 10; but he spelled *entrance*, (*verb.*) with *c*, *contrary* to the quarto, in the duodecimo of 1829!

In the orthography of the word *ache* and its compounds, he has not, in the duodecimo, as many *contradictions* as in the quarto, pointed out on page 10, for he has only *part* of the words. Thus, he has not *bellyache* or *boneache* in the duodecimo; but he has some *new* contradictions not in either the quarto or octavo! As, *headache*, *headake*; *heartache*, *heartake*, with *che* and *k* both; but *toothache* with *che* only! when *headache* and *heartache* are spelled but *one* way either in the quarto or octavo. Thus, he has these two words each spelled *three* ways, in his *three* dictionaries. [See pages 10 and 11.]

The *contradictions* in the orthography of the class of words which end in *l* or *ll*, pointed out on page 11, remain the same in the duodecimo, except that he has *added* to the number of them; thus, he has *medalist* with single *l*, and *metallist* with *ll*, *contradictory*, but both alike, with *ll*, in the quarto and octavo! In the quarto and octavo, he has spelled *withal*, *therewithal*, and *wherewithal*, with single *l*, but in the duodecimo, he has spelled *withal* with *ll*, *contrary* to the quarto and octavo, and *therewithal* and *wherewithal* with single *l*, *agreeing* with them! and the *l* should be doubled in *all* of them agreeably to his rule. Again, he has not doubled *l* in *extol*, "which must be doubled in the derivation" *extolling*, &c.; but has spelled it as Johnson and Walker have. He has, in the duodecimo, spelled *brimfull* with *ll*, *contrary* to the quarto and octavo, and *handful* with single *l*! A great many of the words pointed out on page 12, as *contradictory*, are not in the duodecimo; but in those which *are* inserted, the contradictions still exist; as, *vizard* with *z*, and *unvizard* with *s*! *inthrall* with *i*, and *unenthralled* with *e*! *referee* with single *r*, and *transferree* with *rr*! &c. &c. He has, in the duodecimo, *apposit*, *appositly*, and *appositness*, without *e*, and *opposite*, *oppositly*, and *oppositness*, with *e*! but all of them have *e* in the quarto and octavo, so that this *contradiction* does not exist in either of them! He has, in the duodecimo, *scurilous*, *scurilously*, and *scurilousness*, with single *r*, but with *rr* in the quarto and octavo! He has *berylline* and *coralline* with *ll*, and *crystalline* with single *l*! He has *kale* with *k*, and *seacale* *c*! He has, in the duodecimo, spelled *builder*, *bilder*; *building*, *bilding*; and *built*, *bilt*, *two* ways, with *ui* and with *i* only, but in the quarto and octavo, *one* way, with *ui*! He has also spelled *built*, *bilt*, *two* ways, but *airbuilt* but *one*! In the duodecimo, he has spelled *burden*, *disburden*, and *overburden*, *one* way, with *d* only; but *unburthen*, *unburden*, with *th* and *d*, and has given *th* the preference! He has, in the duodecimo, *torsion* with *s*, and *detortion* with *t*! In the quarto, *calice*, without *h*, is the "preferable orthography;" although *chaliced* is spelled with *h*; but in the duodecimo *calice* is spelled with *h* only! He has, in the quarto and octavo, spelled *cumfrey*, *comfrey*, and *comfry*, *three* ways, but in the duodecimo he has it but *one* way, *comfry*, the orthography the least preferred either in the quarto or octavo!! He has, in the duodecimo, spelled *pierce* *one* way, with *ie* only; but *unpierced*, *unperced*, with *ie* and *e* both, *contrary* to the quarto and octavo! He has, in the duodecimo, spelled *unsteadfast*, *unstedfast*, and its derivatives, *two* ways, with *ea* and *e* only, but in the quarto and octavo *one* way, *ea*! He has, in the duodecimo, spelled *venturesome* with *e* after the *r*, but *adventursome* without *e*! In the duodecimo, he has *burg* without *h*, and *burgh* with it! He has *accruing* without *e*, and *rueing* with it! He has *bullfinch* with *ll*, and *bulrush* with single *l*, and the *u* preceding the *l* has the same sound in each. In the quarto and octavo, he has given *villany*, without *i*, the preference, and has spelled *archvillany* without *i*; but in the duodecimo he has spelled *villainy* with *i*! In the duodecimo, he has changed the orthography of chemistry and its derivatives, back to the quarto, *contrary* to the octavo!

<i>Octavo.</i>	<i>Duodecimo.</i>	<i>Octavo.</i>	<i>Duodecimo.</i>
Chemistry	Chimistry	Alchemical	Alchimical
Chemical	Chemical	Alchemically	Alchimically
Chemically	Chimically	Alchemist	Alchimist
Chemist	Chimist	Alchemistic	Alchimistic
Alchemic	Alchimic	Alchemicalical	Alchimistical
		Alchemy	Alchimy!

He has, in the duodecimo, changed the orthography of *plough* and its derivatives, back to the quarto, *contrary* to the octavo!

<i>Octavo.</i>	<i>Duodecimo.</i>	<i>Octavo.</i>	<i>Duodecimo.</i>
Plough	Plow	Ploughman	Plowman
Ploughing	Plowing	Ploughshare	Plowshare
Ploughed	Plowed	Drillplough	Drillplow
Plough ^h land	Plowland	Unploughed	Unplowed

In the duodecimo, he has spelled furlow with *ow*, *contrary* to the octavo, in which it is furlough! He has, in the duodecimo, spelled bridegroom without *r* in the last syllable, agreeably to the quarto, but *contrary* to the octavo, as bridegoom, without *r* in the last syllable, does not appear either in the text or definitions of the octavo! He has, in the duodecimo, changed the orthography of ribin, back to the quarto, *contrary* to the octavo! In the duodecimo, he has spelled melasses with *e*, *contrary* to the octavo, in which molasses is given as the preferable orthography. In the octavo, he has given porpoise the preference, but in the duodecimo, he has it porpess! In the duodecimo, he has nightmar without final *e*, but in the octavo with *e*, as the preferable orthography. He has, in the duodecimo, changed the orthography of hagar and hagarly, back to the quarto, *contrary* to the octavo! He has *l* single in although, always, and jackal, in which the *a* is broad, and the *l* should be doubled agreeably to his rule, "that single *l* would lead to a false pronunciation!" He has in the duodecimo, apposit without final *e*, and inapposit with it, *contrary* to the quarto and octavo! In the duodecimo, he has gazetteer with *th*, and garreteer with single *t*! He has in the duodecimo, foliaceous with *edus*, and extrafoliaceous with *ious*! He has diphylous with single *l*, and hexaphyllous with *ll*! He has in the duodecimo, lunge with *u*, and allonge with *o*! In the duodecimo he has pinnate with *i*, bipennate with *e*, and tripennate, tripinnate with *e* and *i* both! In the duodecimo, he has gillyflower with *y*, and clovegillflower with *i*! He has clanish and clanishness with single *n*, *contrary* to the rule of spelling derivative words, which is, that a consonant that ends a monosyllable or a word accented on the last syllable, preceded by a single vowel, should be doubled, when a syllable is added beginning with a vowel, as span, spanning, &c. In the duodecimo, he has turkey, turky, with *ey* and *y* both, but all the other words of this class, as jockey, lackey, &c., he has spelled but one way! He has, in the duodecimo, spelled stead, sted, with *ea* and *e*, both ways, but instead one way, *ea*!

On page 13, I have pointed out what qualities a dictionary should possess in an eminent degree, if intended to be a "Standard of Orthography." This duodecimo dictionary is as *defective* as either the quarto or octavo, particularly as he has exhibited a greater *want of decision* in giving the orthography of each word than in them. Thus, he has all the varieties of spelling the different words, pointed out on pages 14, 15, and 16, as, apostrophe, apostrophy; epitome, epitomy; enlist, inlist; entwine, intwine, &c. &c. He has, in the quarto, spelled proceed, procede; succeed, succede; and exceed three *different* ways; but in the duodecimo he has changed them back to the orthography of Johnson and Walker, all with *eed*! In the duodecimo, he has, in the orthography of the words which end in *ant*, a great many *contradictions*. Thus, he has daunt and taunt *one* way, but flaunt, flant; haunt, hant; and vaunt, vant, *two* ways! Again; although he has given these three words *two* ways, he has given vaunting, vanting, *two* ways; flaunting but *one* way, and the participle haunting is not inserted at all! He has, in the duodecimo, strow, strowed; strew, strewing, strewed, without having given any preference! He has, in the duodecimo, spelled craunch, cranch; haunch, hanch, *two* ways, and stanch but *one* way! In the duodecimo, he has Czar, Tzar; Czarina, Tzarina with *Cz* and *Tz*! He has no *decision* at all in his orthography; for instance, he says in the quarto, that wiry is preferable to wery, yet he has placed wery first in the duodecimo! He says in his new Spelling-Book, page 137, that many words which are spelled with *ea* should be with *e* only; but in his duodecimo dictionary he has some of them with *one* spelling, others with *two*; as, spread, spred; tread; stead, sted, &c. &c.; he has also some of the participles with *one* spelling, others with *two*; as, spreading, spredding, treading, &c. He has sovereign and suveran, both ways, in the duodecimo, without having given a preference! The *contradictions* pointed out on pages 16, 17, and 18, between the definitions and text in orthography, are not as numerous in the duodecimo as in the octavo and quarto, as most of the definitions are changed and abbreviated, yet the greater part of them which are inserted, remain *contradictory*, as, holiday under ferial; faggot under dunnage; entrust under confident; ensnare under catch; intreat under obsecrate; intreaty under obsecration; halbert under glair; stupify under dull, &c. &c. Again; he has in the duodecimo, in defining ancoity, spelled bloomery, *contrary* to his text, blomary; in defining travesty he has spelled burlesk with *k*, which is not the orthography that he has preferred in his text! In the duodecimo, the definitions of the words subtle and subtile are confounded. In the duodecimo, he has, in defining nauseous and nauseousness, spelled lothesome with *e*, *contrary* to his text lothsome! &c. &c.

It is very improper and perplexing to exhibit *two* different spellings of the same word; for, the scholar will always hesitate in spelling it, sometimes using one orthography, sometimes the other; as vaunt and vant, unburthen and unburden, steril and sterile, &c. &c.; yet Mr. Webster has, in his duodecimo, not only given two different spellings of the same word, when coupled together, as vaunt, vant, haunch, hanch, &c.; but he has given two different spellings of the same word, when *not* coupled, with the *same* or *similar* definitions! Thus, sovereign (*a.*) supreme in power; suveran, (*a.*) supreme in power, chief: sovereign (*n.*) a supreme ruler; suveran (*n.*) a supreme lord or ruler: sovereignty, supremacy, supreme dominion; suveranty, supreme power, supremacy: ache, to be in pain; ake, to be in *continued* pain! vant, vaunt, to boast, to brag; vaunt, vant, to boast, to brag! enlistment, act

of enlisting; inlistment, act of inlisting! engrained, dyed in the grain; ingrained, dyed in the grain! encase, to inclose in a case; incase, to inclose in a case! encage, to confine in a cage; incage, to confine in a cage! &c. &c. &c. His system can not be *complete*, unless he shall give *all* the different spellings of the *same* word in each of his *four* books, viz. Quarto, Octavo, Duodecimo, and his new Spelling-Book; as steril, sterile; vaunt, vant, &c. &c.

Mr. Webster's duodecimo dictionary is very deficient in one important particular. Many words in common use are not contained in it; as, achor, ambitious, are, asseverate, benignant, bruit, cantharides, capias, chronometer, composite, dictation, discrepancy, discrepant, execution, suspire, fascine, indign, logarithms, observatory, stupidity, &c. &c. *all* of which, except discrepancy and execution, are in his new Spelling-Book! and there are numerous other words, not above enumerated, contained in his new Spelling-Book, which are not in the duodecimo dictionary, "for the use of PRIMARY SCHOOLS!!" [See page 38.] On page 131 of his new Spelling-Book, he has, in the second column, *seven* words, only *one* of which is in his duodecimo school dictionary! As this review is limited to the *orthography* of the language, no particular notice will be taken of the *CONTRADICTIONS* in *pronunciation* which exist between the octavo and duodecimo dictionaries. These are more numerous than even the *contradictions* in orthography, particularly in the division of words. Thus, in the

Octavo.	Duodecimo.	Octavo.	Duodecimo.
Ax- <i>i</i> -om	Ax- <i>i</i> -om	Ev- <i>e</i> -ry	Ev- <i>e</i> -ry
Aux- <i>i</i> -l- <i>i</i> -a-ry	Aux- <i>i</i> -l- <i>i</i> -a-ry	Gen- <i>e</i> -ral	Gen- <i>e</i> -ral
Bagn- <i>i</i> o	Bag- <i>n</i> io	Gen- <i>e</i> -rous	Gen- <i>e</i> -rous
Do-mes- <i>t</i> -i-ate	Do-mes- <i>t</i> -ic-ate.	Com- <i>i</i> -cal	Com- <i>i</i> -cal

He has, in the quarto and duodecimo, given the *short* broad sound in fault, default, assault, &c., and the *long* broad sound in the octavo! Again; he has a great many *contradictions*, in the duodecimo, in the division of words of similar or precisely the same form or termination. Thus,

An- <i>x</i> -i-ous and	Over-anx- <i>i</i> -ous	Pest- <i>i</i> -len- <i>t</i> -ial	An- <i>t</i> -i-pes- <i>t</i> -i-len- <i>t</i> -ial
Nox- <i>i</i> -ous	In-nox- <i>i</i> -ous	In-cum- <i>b</i> -ent	Su- <i>p</i> -er-in-cum- <i>b</i> -ent
Car- <i>r</i> -i-age	Wheel-car- <i>r</i> -i-age	Crus- <i>t</i> -a-ceous	Trut- <i>t</i> -a-ce-ous
Win- <i>d</i> -ow	Dor-mar-wind- <i>w</i> -ow	Le- <i>g</i> -ion	Re- <i>g</i> -i-on
Fe-brill	An- <i>t</i> -i-feb-rill	Li- <i>t</i> -ug- <i>i</i> -ous	Pro- <i>d</i> -ig- <i>i</i> -ous, &c. &c.

The *contradictions* in division are so numerous, that the limits of this review will not permit me to point out one *twentieth* part of them. He has, in the pronunciation, in the quarto, octavo, and duodecimo, changed a great many words to that of *Walker*, contrary to his former dictionaries and Spelling-Book; as angel, danger, are, folio, convenient, &c. &c. although he has said that *Walker's* pronunciation is not heard in "any *decent* society in England"! The keys in the different dictionaries are different, which create some perplexity; for instance, attorney in the octavo, and attorney in the duodecimo, &c. &c.

Again; he is not consistent or uniform in noting the silent letters by printing them in *Italick* in all cases, when silent, in the duodecimo; as, receipt with *p* *Italick*, contempt with *p* *Roman*! often with *t* *Roman*, and soften with *t* *Italick*! moisten with *t* *Italick*, and glisten with *t* *Roman*, when *all* of them have *t* silent, agreeably to his new Spelling-Book, page 140! &c. &c.

Mr. Webster has, in the introduction to the quarto, in page 3 of the duodecimo, and page 11 of his pamphlet, published during the past year, spelled *enthrall* with *e*, *contrary* to the text of *all* his dictionaries, in which it is spelled with *i*! In short, to point out *all* the *contradictions*, *inconsistencies*, and *anomalies*, in orthography, pronunciation, accent, and division of words, which exist in the quarto, octavo, and duodecimo, would require a book as large as the duodecimo dictionary itself; and I must therefore be content with having pointed out a part of each, that the reader may have a clew or index to them, and examine them at his leisure.

REVIEW

OF

MR. WEBSTER'S AMERICAN SPELLING-BOOK.

FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE ALBANY ARGUS, IN 1827-8.

As the publishers of Mr. Webster's new *Elementary Spelling-Book*, compiled by AARON ELY, have reserved to themselves the right to publish either the *old* or the *new* Spelling-Book, as should best suit their interests,* I have concluded to insert the review of the *old* Spelling-Book which was published in the Albany Argus, except that part which particularly relates to Mr. Webster's innovations in the orthography of his *old* Spelling-Book, and Dictionaries published in 1806 and 1817. For this part of that review, the reader is referred to pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 of this Review, in which the impropriety of those innovations is taken into consideration.

Mr. Webster's spelling-book was founded upon, and succeeded Dilworth's. It was so superior to its predecessor, in many respects, as to acquire an immediate and unparalleled popularity, which it has sustained with little interruption for more than *forty years*. So magical indeed has been the charm of popularity woven around it, that all desire for, or efforts to improvement, seem to have been paralyzed; and it is not until within a few years, that any successful attempts have been made to improve upon this popular system. The merits of Mr. Webster's book have been duly considered by me; and while I would award to him the just need of praise for timely efforts in the cause of education, I am not disposed to deny that, since our systems of instruction have undergone much change, and the elements of our language have been more closely investigated and more clearly defined, useful improvements in the department in which Mr. Webster was so successful may be made, if they be not, in fact, from circumstances and the spirit of the age, absolutely required. Great caution is necessary, however, that the laudable spirit of improvement, and the love of variety and change, should not be imposed upon by speculators and pretenders; and that a work, entitled to respect for the good which it has hitherto been instrumental in effecting, should not be driven from the public confidence, except by one of equal or superior merits.

First—as the guiding principles of my investigation, I will state the leading characteristics of such a Spelling-Book as I should deem worthy of a general introduction into our primary schools.

1. It should contain as great a number of the words in common use as practicable, to the exclusion of extraneous and irrelevant matter; as many who attend our primary schools have no other opportunity of acquiring a correct knowledge of the elements of our language.

2. The classification of words should be judicious and distinct; and the system adopted be strictly and correctly adhered to.

3. The arrangement should be plain and simple, with a due regard to the expanding capacities and the progressive improvement of the learner.

4. In orthography and orthoepy it should correspond with the standard dictionary of the country; or strictly conform with the principles of the work it professes to follow: for the dictionary, and not the spelling-book, must be the standard of reference; and hence the importance, for the uniformity and correctness of our language, that the latter work should be founded and carefully constructed upon the principles of the former.

CONTENTS.

Mr. Webster's spelling-book comprises 168 pages: 14 of which are introductory; 66 contain words taken from the dictionary; 29 pages contain the names of persons, places, &c.; 47 contain reading lessons; 8 contain pictures, and fables; and 4 pages contain numbers, abbreviations, explanations of the characters used in writing, and a census of the United States.

Thus we find that 18 pages less than half of Mr. Webster's spelling-book, are devoted to the insertion of spelling lessons, containing words of our language to the number of 6650, including the examples of the formation of plurals, derivative and compound words to the number of 1150, so that there are only 5800 words of the language in his book arranged expressly for spelling, with the pronunciation noted; of these 5800 words, 229 are inserted more than once in the different spelling lessons, not including those subject to different accentuation when differently applied; as, page 19, *spike and spike*; 18 and 19, *ape, ride, wide*; 19 and 36, *hence, ponce, fence, fetch, rinse, brick, stick, kick*; page 30 and 31, *adversity*; page 32, and 33, *slay*; page 23 and 51 *abase*; page 66 and 67, *admissible*; page 35 and 146, *course, coarse, know, knew, new*; 18 and 148, *sale, vale, &c. &c.* Mr. Webster's spelling lessons are also quite deficient inasmuch as he has not, in any of them, inserted any words of four syllables accented on the fourth, as *superintend, multiplicand, &c.*; words of five syllables accented on the fourth, as *administrator, superintendent, &c.*; words of six or seven syllables with their different accentuation, as *supernumerary, illegitimacy, indefatigable, superiority, encyclopaedia, impracticability, &c.* Again, Mr. Webster omitted a great many words in most common use; as, abhorrence, abridge, absorb, abstain, abundance, academy, access, accord, accost, accuse, acquirement, achieve, acute, adapt, adopt, adult, advancement, adverb, advice, affect, agent, aggress, agree, ague, alledge, allegation, allegiance, alley, alphabet, ambush, analyze, angle, animate, annul, anvil, appeal, apple, argue, armour, article, assault, assemble, assist, assistance, associate, atmosphere, attain, attract, attribute, austere, avail, avarice, average, averse, avow, await, award, axis, axle, &c. &c. throughout the whole language, a great portion of the most common words was entirely omitted, by Mr. Webster, in the spelling lessons of his *old* Spelling Book!

The omission of these words is a very great defect, as most of them are very important words, and in general use; these classes of words were inserted in the spelling-books of Dilworth and Perry. In consequence of the fewness of words in Mr. Webster's spelling-book, those scholars who use it cannot become acquainted with one half of the words in common use, either in their orthography or pronunciation; and consequently the scholar will find words in almost every sentence of his reading lessons, with the orthography or pronunciation of which he is wholly unacquainted, not having seen them in his spelling lessons of the same book.

And again; there are a great many words in the spelling lessons of his Spelling-Book which are not in his dictionary published in 1817, "compiled for the use of common schools in the United States;" of course intended to be used with his Spelling-Book, containing these words! and some of these are not even in his "Compendious Dictionary," published in 1806!

Those in *italics* are not in the "compendious dictionary." Acanthus, annunciate, *antibacchus*, apostolical, *apropos*, astrological, *beal*, bedchamber, belles-lettres, *belose*, bibliothecal, bodge, botany, *cochexy*, cantharis, *cantherus*, *cantharis*, capuchin, carle, catechumen, caught, chamade, chamois, chance, *charo*, cheveril, chevance, chirography, *chevauxdefrise*, chorography, chromatic, chronometer, clomb, coger, *cogitate*, *cognizor*, *cognizee*, concu-

* It may not be improper to state here, that in consequence of the publication of this review in the Albany Argus, Mr. Webster abandoned his *old* Spelling-Book, and employed Mr. Aaron Ely to compile a *new* one, which was published more than two years before the copy-right of the *old* Spelling-Book expired, (Sept. 15, 1831,) and every effort was made to push it into use. That Mr. Webster would not have published a *new* Spelling-Book, had not the criticisms in the Albany Argus been given to the publick, is, I think fairly to be inferred from the two following statements made by him in his APPEAL, "TO THE PUBLICK," published in New Haven, March, 1828.

Thus Mr. Webster remarked, "My tables, especially those of irregular words, the most important of all the classes, are so constructed, and so nearly complete, THAT THEY CANNOT BE IMPROVED." And he remarks farther "My Spelling-Book, which has had an unparalleled sale, and has, it is believed, had a very extensive effect in facilitating the acquisition of the language and in purifying the popular pronunciation from vulgarities—WILL BE ADJUSTED (not that he would write or cause to be written a *new* one) to a uniformity with the dictionary in pronunciation." The preceding remarks, it must be recollected, were published but eight months previous to the publication of the criticism in the Argus.

sive, customary, *decrial, disconcern, dost, doth, dungeon, entendre, epidemical, ezamen, flock, foreseen, fraicheur*, (contrary to his spelling-book,) *freem, forsworn, froze, gibber, gilt, grown, grew, has, hast, hath, heard, him, himself, his, hithe, iambus, imprudent, jagged, kern, knaggy, kneiv, knoven, laid, lain, legged, lieve, lithography, logarithms, longer, longest, maclient, made, mathesis, meathe, meant, mendacity, mice, miserableness, merdacity, moun, nugacity, ochmy, omnigenous*, (contrary to his spelling-book.) *orgillous, overrhetling, paid, paradigms, pedagogical, perspiratory, perspicacity, plinth, plethory, podge, preparatory, procacious, pyrrhichus, quern, raker, ran, rath, reeve, rhomb, rizzish, risen, rode, roque-laure*, (contrary to spelling-book.) *runnon, sazen, says, sequacity, shaw, sigil, sought, soven, spilth, spondee, staddthorw, squeal, staid, stile, stirp, stronger, syncope, synecdoche, synthesis, synthetic, teague, taught, tew, thane, theomachy, theodolite, thirl, thirw, throve, took, tost, tribacchus, triplicity, trochee, urethra, vegetant, vert, walf, wages, wast, wherret, whitster, &c.*

CLASSIFICATION.

In the classification and arrangement of words for spelling lessons, Mr. Webster's book was, unquestionably, far superior to Dilworth's. Mr. Dilworth's classification and arrangement merely consisted in arranging and classing the monosyllables according to the number of letters contained in each word, whether vowels or consonants; and the words of more than one syllable according to their peculiar accentuation only: whereas, Mr. Webster not only arranged the words according to their peculiar accentuation, but classed them agreeably to their particular vowel or consonant sounds; as long *a, e, i, o, u, w*, and *y*; short *a, e, i, u*, and *y*; flat *a*; broad *a*; *e, i* and *o*, when sounded like *u* short, &c.: the designation or classification of the different sounds of *th*; the classification of the words in which *c, t* and *s* are sounded like *sh*; *w* like *o* long; *s* and *z* like *zh*; *i* like *y*; the different sounds of *ch*; as, *ch* like *k* and *sh*; *g* hard before *e, i*, and *y*; *g* double in the pronunciation, though single in the orthography; *c* and *g* pronounced like *s* and *j* at the end of syllables; *w* sounded after *h*, though written before it; *x* sounded like *gz* when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or *h*; irregular words not comprised in the foregoing tables; and words of the same sound, but different in spelling and signification.

I shall now attempt to show in the first place what I consider defects in his classification, and in the second place, the defective arrangement of the words thus defectively classed. Table 2, and 3, containing the first monosyllables in which the scholar must be exercised after learning the alphabet, contain many words in which double vowels and consonants are exhibited; as *ll* in *call, fill, ss* in *bleek, gg* in *egg, bb* in *ebb, ce* in *bleed*, &c. *s* like *z* as in *has, nose, spasm*; *e* silent in *hence, mince*; *ck* in *brick, tch* in *match*; and a large number of words in the plural form in which *s* is sounded like *z*; all of which render these tables the most difficult for the scholar of any in the book, considering his capacity when introduced to them. Table 2, 3, and 12, contain many words which are spelled differently, though pronounced alike, which causes great perplexity. This, however, will be taken notice of more particularly when I shall review Table 53. The objections which I have preferred against Tables 2 and 3, are, in some degree, applicable to Tables 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; though the most prominent objection appears to be this, that they do not contain a sufficient number of easy words for the scholar's exercise, previous to his introduction to Table 12, and the Tables 14, 15, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, and 28, which are composed of words of more difficult orthography and pronunciation. Of these tables I shall take particular notice hereafter, in treating of orthography and pronunciation. In the last part of Table 12, and in Table 37, the different sounds of *th* are exhibited, yet he has inserted *hath* and *thump* in Table 2, where they should not be agreeably to his system of classification, and again in Table 12; Tables 30, 34, and 35 comprise words in which *c, s* and *t* have the sound of *sh*; in these lessons the terminations *sion, tion, cial, cian, cious, tious, date, and tiate*, are intermingled in such a manner that the scholar cannot determine, when required to spell any word contained in these lessons, whether to use *c, t* or *s*, the sound being the same; as *ension, mention, suspicion*, &c.: and it appears evident that the words in which *t, c* and *s* have the sound of *sh*, should be classed in separate lessons, for the same reasons that he has classed the words in which *ch* has the sound of *sh* and *k*; as we learn their pronunciation by association, so should we learn the orthography of the other words referred to. Pages 47, and 71, he has *censure* and *sensuality* instead of placing them in the lesson where *s* has the sound of *sh*, neither has he told us in his book that *s* has the sound of *sh*, in these words. Table 32 he has a class of words ending in *out* unaccented, and on p. 47, he has *believe* where it should not be, and again in this lesson. On page 59 he has *usury*, and 63 he has *misprision*, instead of inserting them in Table 33, in which *s* has the sound of *zh*, where they should be. In Table 36, he says, *i* before a vowel sounds like *y* at the beginning of words; and contradicts his rule in the third word by pronouncing *soldier* *sol-ger*, and in the same column *anxious, amic-shus*! Should not these words have been placed in Table 47, with the irregular words? And farther, if *io* have the sound of *keu* in *anxious*, as he has given it, should they not in *connexion, defuxion, flexion, fluxion*, have the same sound, although he has not so pronounced them? On page 27 is *harpshord*, page 61 *architect*, page 73 *christian*, instead of placing them in Table 38, in which *ch* have the sound of *k*; and on page 14, of the analysis, he says, "*ch* have the English sound as in *charm*; except in the 38th and 39th Tables;" consequently, we must, agreeably to the above rule, and his arrangement, pronounce them *harpshetord; arshetekt, ishrishtshan*. Table 40 is composed of words in which *g* is hard before *e, i*, and *y*; and we might, therefore, reasonably expect that all of the words of this class would be given in this lesson only; yet we find on page 34, *geese*, page 17, *get* and *giz*, page 19, *gift*, page 40, *girl*, and again, in this lesson; and on page 17, *grit*, page 24, *misgive*, page 25, *beginning*, where they should not be agreeably to his classification, and which are not in this lesson at all. At the close of Table 40, he has given 12 words which he says are pronounced as though they were written with double *g*; and instead of inserting all of the words of this class in this lesson as he should agreeably to his system of classification, he has intermixed 15 words in the preceding lessons of this class, which ought to have been in this lesson; as, page 23, *congress*, page 25, *singular*, page 28, *distinguish*, page 47, *dangle, gingle, language, languor, mangle, mingle*, page 43, *single, spangle, tangle, wrangle*, page 63, *entangle*, page 71, *singularity*; making more not classed than those he has classed. Should any one assert that these 15 words ought not to be classed with the 12 because the *g* is not followed by *e, i*, or *y*? Let him answer why Mr. Webster classed *linguist* with the 12, as it is followed by *u*! In Table 43, *h* is pronounced before *w*, though written after it. At the close of this lesson he has *whore, whole, who, whom, whoop, and whose*, with the following note: "In the following, with their compounds and derivatives, *w* is silent." If the *w* be silent in these words, then it is not sounded after the *h*; why then are these words in this lesson? In Table 44, *x* has the sound of *gz*. Why are not *uxorious*, page 66, and *auxiliary*, page 91, in this lesson? See letter X, Webster's Analysis. Table 47 comprises irregular words not in the foregoing tables. Why are not one, page 39, *once*, page 40, *soldier* and *anxious*, page 91, *chamois*, page 97, inserted in this lesson, as they are irregular words, instead of being at the bottom of pages with references? Again, why were not those words which contain two different peculiar consonant sounds inserted with the irregular words also, for they do not properly belong in any other lesson, as only one peculiar sound is now noted: for instance; page 91 in the word *auxiliary* he has noted the sound of *i* like *y*, but he has not noted the sound of *z* like *gz*; p. 93 the sound of *th* is noted in *clothes*, but not the sound of *i* like *y*; p. 95 the sound of *ch* like *k* is noted in *chamellon*, but not the sound of *i* like *y*, &c. &c.

Table 53, page 145, contains "words of the same sound but different in spelling and signification." As these words are taken from the dictionary, this lesson ought, undoubtedly, to have immediately succeeded table 47, page 112, instead of being placed after the names of persons, places, &c.; but Mr. Webster probably placed it in this manner in politeness to Mr. Dilworth, author of this lesson, who had it thus arranged.

This is one of the most important lessons contained in any spelling-book; for, unless these words are associated with their respective distinctive definitions, it is impossible for the scholar to become acquainted with their orthography, their pronunciation being alike. From the title of this lesson, and its evident importance in a spelling-book, we might reasonably expect it to contain all the common words of this class in the language; that none of these words should be inserted in the preceding lessons where the distinctive definitions are not given; that their pronunciation should be given in this lesson; and that no words should be here classed which are not pronounced alike; yet, this lesson (Table 53) is defective in all the above, and in some other particulars, as will be fully shown.

First: there are acknowledged by Mr. Webster, either in his spelling-book or dictionary, about seven hundred and eighty words of this class, yet he has classed in this lesson only three hundred and two, of which he says two or more are sounded alike, not half in the language. Secondly; there are 186 of these 502 intermingled in the preceding spelling lessons, where their distinctive definitions are not given; thirdly; there are in the preceding spelling lessons one hundred and four words, two of which are pronounced alike, but which are not classed in this table (53) neither can the scholar learn their distinctive definitions in any of Webster's spelling lessons; as *cit sit, rap wrap, red read, (e short,) hall haul, dire dyer, mote moat, fore four, brake break, mule mowl, maze maize, slay sley,*

strait straight, praise prays, braise bays, tray tray, be bee, ye yea, seak cell, shear shire (sheer not in the spelling-book,) tier tier, need, knead, seem seam, lead leaf, feet feet, reek wreck, mien mean : queen quean, reeve, reave, leave leave, freeze frieze, high high, clime climb, slow sioe, pole poll, boll bowl, hoar hoarse, known none, moan mown, holme home, saw slue, ark arc, bolt bolt, last lasie, hoop whoop, ooze ooze, tierce terse, verge virge, boy buoy, throw throo, with wive, weather wether, wheel wheel : Fourthly ; there are also in the preceding lessons *fifty-seven* words each of which has another word corresponding in sound in Mr. Webster's dictionary, not one of which is in this table (53,) or in any other spelling lesson of his book, consequently the scholar cannot, from the use of Webster's spelling lessons, become acquainted with the orthography or distinctive definitions of the *fifty-seven* words corresponding in sound with these ; as, but, wade, glare, time, holy, cruel, better, pencil, calendar, bay, day, hay, wall, wain, gauge, bait, gait, steak, knive, peer, sear, seed, mead, wean, leach, beach, rhyme, stifle, toll, pour, bloat, loan, port, hoard, flew, fruit, jamb, limb, wretch, knit, plum, ough, naught, wall, shock, tongue, rot, single, subtle, counsellor, session, anchor, pique, gild, rigger, whole, been : Fifthly ; there are likewise about *one hundred* words of this class in Webster's dictionary, that is, two or more of which are sounded alike but spelled differently, not one of which is classed in table 53, neither are they in any other spelling lesson of Webster's spelling-book, consequently the scholar will never be taught their sound, orthography, or distinctive definitions from Webster's spelling lessons, neither will he even learn that there are such words in the language ; as creek creek, goar gore, place plate, bell belle, dam damn, marshal martial, chagrin shagreen, &c. &c. : Sixthly ; as Mr. Webster has not given the pronunciation of the words in table 53, we cannot ascertain from his book how he intended a number of these classes should be pronounced ; as, altar alter, ascent assent, canvass canvass, cell sell, century century, lesson lesson, metal mettle, pear pare, rest wrest, &c. ; although he says at the head of this lesson "Words of the same sound," yet he has not given the pronunciation of *either* of the words of the preceding classes, in this or any other spelling lesson in his book ! Seventhly ; there is a number of classes in table 53, in which he has classed only *two* words of similar sound when there are *three* in his other spelling lessons, and in his Dictionary ; as, by buy, pear pare, seen scene, sent scent, too two, vein vane, you yew ; and not by, pair, seine, cent, to, vain, and ewe : Eighthly ; there is a number of words classed in this table as being sounded alike, which evidently are not, and should not be ; as, century and century, chronical and chronicle, currant and current, principal and principle ; and the five following words are not so spelled even in Webster's Dictionary ; *bass* (in the sense here given), *fellon*, *seignior*, *shoar*, and *vise* : Ninthly ; many of the definitions of these words in table 53, are extremely *incorrect* and *awkward*, and at variance with the definitions of the same words in Webster's Dictionary ; as *altar*, for sacrifice ; *bier*, to carry the dead ; *burrow*, for rabbits ; *fauc*, a weather cock ; *grate*, for coals, &c. &c. for the definition of which, see Webster's Dictionary. For nearly all the defects in this lesson, Mr. Webster is, undoubtedly, very much indebted to Mr. Dilworth, as most of them had their origin in Dilworth's spelling-book.

Again ; Mr. Webster's classification is extremely defective in another particular also ; for, he has not taken notice of the words which are differently accented or pronounced as they are differently applied. He has not informed us at all in his spelling-book, that the same word is differently accented or pronounced in his spelling lessons, nor even told us that there are such words in the language ! There are in the language, acknowledged by Mr. Webster in his Dictionary, *eighty* words subject to different accentuation, only *eighteen* of which are in the spelling lessons of his spelling-book, and these are intermingled in the different lessons without any regard to their classification or peculiar use in the language. For instance : he has but *four* of these words in any of his spelling lessons with the different accentuation noted, *as subject*, pages 23 and 25 ; *conduct*, pp. 23 and 24 ; *confure*, pp. 24 and 49 ; *invalid* 23 and 26 : the *fourteen* following words are inserted with only one accentuation noted ; neither can we learn from his spelling-book that they ever should be differently accented : *as convert*, p. 23 ; *confine*, collect, gallant, impress, p. 24 ; *project*, protest, concert, p. 25 ; *vain*, p. 47 ; *torment*, transport, p. 48 ; *desert*, p. 52 ; *compound*, p. 53 ; *precedent*, p. 101 ; of the remaining 62 words of this class, which are of great importance to the scholar, he will for ever remain ignorant, unless he shall refer to some other source, than Webster's spelling-book, as absent, frequent, minute, retail, direct, export, import, record, prefix, produce, cement, accent, insult, extract, transfer, contest, contract, contrast, converse, object, attribute, august, &c. &c. are not in any of the spelling lessons of his book ! Again ; there are many words differently pronounced when differently applied, none of which are classed in his spelling-book. Some of these words are inserted, and intermingled in the different spelling lessons with the different pronunciation ; as *tear*, pages 32 and 33 ; *lead*, p. 33 and 147 ; *use*, p. 35 ; *mow*, pp. 34 and 40 ; *sow*, 40 and 148 ; others are inserted with only one pronunciation noted in any of the lessons, neither can we learn from his spelling-book that they ever should be differently pronounced ; *put*, page 17 ; *wind*, p. 18 ; *close*, p. 35 ; *house*, p. 40, above, p. 51, &c. but there are others of this class, which are not in any of his spelling lessons, as *mouse*, *disuse*, *excuse*, *abuse*, *varry*, *diffuse*, *lower*, &c. &c.

Although there are obvious defects in the classification of those consonant sounds which Mr. Webster has noted in his analysis, yet his spelling-book is still more defective, inasmuch as he has not noted or classed many particular consonant sounds, of which whole classes are indiscriminately interspersed through his spelling lessons. Of these I shall take notice when treating of his Analysis and pronunciation.

ARRANGEMENT.

It will no doubt be readily admitted, that next in importance to the proper classification of words intended for spelling lessons, containing the different and peculiar vowel and consonant sounds, is the due arrangement of the words thus classed, according to the ease or difficulty with which their orthography and pronunciation are learned. Immediately succeeding the alphabet, are two tables containing monosyllables for the scholar's first exercise in spelling ; and at the close of these are two lessons containing "Examples of the formation of the plural from the singular, and of other derivatives." As these lessons contain many words in the singular form, with the orthography or pronunciation of which the scholar is yet unacquainted, these "examples" ought not to have been inserted here, more particularly as there are no figures over the columns to denote the vowel sounds as in other cases, nor is there in Italick at the end of the plurals to denote its sound of *z*, as it should be generally. After these are tables 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, containing words of three and four syllables, with the different vowel sounds and accentuation noted ; 12, containing monosyllables more difficult than the preceding, at the close of which is another lesson of "Examples of the formation of plurals, and other derivatives." I cannot conceive why Mr. Webster inserted two lessons of this kind, more particularly as some of the words are in both ! As in the other similar lesson, there are no figures to denote the vowel sounds, nor are silent letters noted by being printed in Italick, as in other lessons, except the *u* in *bois*, *bovs*, *boad* and *boals* ! Tables 14 and 16 contain words of two syllables, more difficult than the preceding ; and table 17, contains "Examples of words derived from their roots or primitives, plural nouns of two syllables," &c. Mr. Webster has not given either rules, figures or Italick letters to denote the pronunciation of these words ; and, what renders this defect more perplexing, both to teacher and scholar, is, that a great part of these words is not in the other spelling lessons of his book where their pronunciation is given, or in Webster's Dictionary, consequently it cannot be learned from either ! Tables 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, and 28, contain words of three, four and five syllables, in which the accentuation, vowel sounds, and silent letters are noted. The most prominent defects in these and the preceding tables, are in the orthography and pronunciation, which will be taken notice of hereafter. Tables 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, and 44, contain words in which the peculiar consonant sounds are classed : *t* sounded like *th* and *sh*, *s* like *sh* ; *ov* unaccented sounded like *o* long ; *s* and *y* ; *c* and *g* soft like *s* and *y* at the end of accented syllables ; *h* pronounced before *th*, though written after *t* ; and *z* pronounced like *gz*. I think it will appear evident to every candid mind, on examination, that these lessons are not all arranged with due regard to the ease of learning their orthography or pronunciation ; for instance ; the words in which *ov* have the sound of *o* long, table 32, are easier than those in which *t* has the sound of *th* and *sh*, and *s* the sound of *sh*, table 30 : the words containing the different sounds of *th*, table 37, are easier than those in which *t* has the sound of *th* and *sh*, and *s* the sound of *sh*, table 30 ; *s* and *z* the sound of *z*, table 33 ; *c* and *t* the sound of *sh*, tables 34 and 35 ; and *f* the sound of *y*, table 36 ; the words in which *g* is hard before *e*, *i* and *y*, table 40 ; *h* pronounced before *wh* though written after it, table 43 ; and *x* pronounced like *gz*, table 44, are easier than those words in which *c*, *t* and *s* are pronounced like *sh* ; *s* and *z* like *zh* ; *ch* pronounced like *k*, table 38 ; and *ch* like *sh*, table 39 ; yet all the former of these tables above referred to, are placed after the latter. Table 46 consists of sixteen "Examples of the formation of derivatives and compound words." As was stated with regard to table 17, Mr. Webster has given neither rules, figures nor Italick letters to denote the pronunciation of these words ; and, as not more than one half of these words are in the other spelling lessons where their pronunciation is noted, it cannot be learned from this book. At the close of this table, p. 111, is a class of "Compound Words." In this list are *landtax*, *Charlestown*, and *Georgetown*. If the above be compound words, why are not *landlord*, p. 47, and *Jamestown*, p.

turkey with *y* only; cloke with *oke*, and oak and soak with *oa*! tranquillity with *ll*, and intranquility with one *l*! and in his dictionary (1817) he has apposite and requisite with final *e*, and pre-requisite and inapposit without it! abateable with *e* after *t*, and debatable without it! &c. and yet in all of the above cases, in which Mr. Webster's orthography is neither consistent nor uniform, Johnson and Walker observe both consistency and uniformity.

In view of the expositions I have made, I presume every person will perfectly agree with Mr. Webster in his statement in the preface to his dictionary, that "the more books are made, the more the honest inquirer will be perplexed and confounded with discordant principles;" when he has published two dictionaries which do not agree with each other, and both disagree with his spelling-book!

PRONUNCIATION.

I shall now take notice of Mr. Webster's "ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE," prefixed to his spelling-book; and shall point out what I consider defective in this "Analysis."

Mr. Webster has, in his Analysis, given a very useful explanation of the word LANGUAGE; has given very explicit definitions of an *articulate sound*, a *vowel*, a *consonant*, and of a *diphthong*; yet none of these were taken notice of by Mr. Dilworth, except the *vowel* and *consonant*.

Mr. Dilworth, in noting the *vowel* sounds, has given long (a) as in cape, short (a) as in cap, broad (a) as in hall; but not the sound of *a* in what, &c.; long (e) as in mete, short (e) as in met; long (i) as in time, short (i) as in tin; long (o) as in note, short (o) as in lot; but not the sound of *o* in move, &c.; long (u) as in tune, short (u) as in tun; but not the sound of *u* in bush, &c.: all of these evident defects Mr. Webster corrected. In noting the sounds of the consonants, Mr. Dilworth was equally defective; for instance, he has not noted that *c* has the sound of *sh*; that *z* is a consonant in many words, as in bullion, &c.; that *s* has the sound of *sh*, or *zh*; or that *x* has the sound of *gz* in many words. These defects are also in part corrected by Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster has not informed us at all in his Analysis of the sounds of the vowels, that many of the above vowel sounds are represented by different letters, although in his spelling lessons he has figures to represent them; as long *a* is represented by *e* in there; long *e* by *i* in shire; short *u* by *e* in her, *i* in third, *o* in worm, &c.: yet Mr. Dilworth took notice of all these in their proper place.

In Mr. Webster's Analysis of the sounds of the consonants, he has told us that some of the consonants are *silent*, yet there are other consonants which are *silent*, respecting the silence of which he has said nothing; again, he has told us that some of the consonants are *never* silent, yet there are others which are never silent also, of which he has said nothing. This I presume will be considered a very great defect; for the scholar would suppose, (and reasonably,) that as he has spoken of the silence of some of the consonants, he had noted all which are *silent* in his spelling-lessons; yet this is not the case.

He says "F has but one sound, as in bite." He has not told us that it is silent before *t* in the same syllable, as in debitor, page 47, subtitle, page 48; after *m* in the same syllable in many words, as in limb, jamb, dumb, &c. page 36, or that it is ever silent. "C is always sounded like *k* or *s*—like *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u*—and like *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*." Here we are told that *c* is always sounded like *k* or *s*, but he has not informed us which of these sounds *c* has before *l*, *r*, and *t*, as cloth, cramp, tract, yet Mr. Dilworth has told us which of these sounds *c* has before *l* and *r*. If "*c* is always sounded like *k* or *s*," how would Mr. Webster pronounce sacrifice, suffice, and discern with their derivatives? Certainly sacrifice, suffice, discern; but he has not pronounced them at all, either in his spelling-book or dictionary. Again, in speaking of *C*, he says: "When followed by *i* or *e* before a vowel, the syllable slides into the sound of *sh*; as in cetaceous, gracious, social, which are pronounced cetashus, grashus, shashal." Now, I would ask whether the syllable has the sound of *sh* in these words, or has *c* or *ci* this sound? To this question we shall find an answer in his examples over Table 34, where he says, "Words in which *cie*, *shie*, and *tie* are pronounced *shie*; *tia* and *cia*, *shie*, &c." Here he does not say that the whole syllable, *cient*, *tial*, *tiate*, *cial*, or *ciate*, slides into the sound of *sh*! He says, "At the end of words it (*c*) is always hard like *k*, as in public." But he has not informed us whether it should be sounded like *k* or *s* at the end of a syllable, as vaccine, flaccid, siccity, &c. He has not told us that *c* is silent in czar, p. 38, in victuals, p. 48, in indict, p. 52, &c. or that it is ever silent. "D has only one sound, as in dress, bold." As Mr. Webster has not given any rules for the pronunciation of the termination *ed*, we must not, agreeably to the above rule, ever pronounce *d* like *t* in this termination, as at-tach-ed, pass-ed, fac-ed, &c. &c. not at-tatcht, past, faste, &c. He has not told us that *d* is silent in the first syllable of stadt-holder, p. 61, in wednesday, &c. or that it is ever silent. "F has its own proper sound, as in life, fever, except in *of*, where it has the sound of *v*." This letter is not silent in his spelling lessons, yet he has not stated it. "G before *a*, *o*, and *u*, has its hard sound, as in gave, go, gun. Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it has the same hard sound in some words, and in others the sound of *j*." But he has not informed us whether *g* should have the sound of *j* before *l* and *r*, or its hard sound, as in glove, grain, &c. He has not told us that *g* is silent before *n* in the same syllable, as in sovereign, p. 49, in arraign, and assign, p. 51, in benign, condign, design, &c. p. 52, or that it is ever silent. In speaking of H he says, "H can hardly be said to have any sound; but it denotes an aspiration or impulse of breath, which modifies the sound of the following vowel, as in heart, heave." He has not told us that *h* is silent after *r*, as in rhomb, p. 40, &c. "J is the mark of a compound sound, or union of sounds, which may be represented by *dzh*, or the soft *g*, as in jelly." J is never silent, yet he has not stated it. "K has but one sound, as in king; and before *n* is always silent, as in know." Thus we see that on the same principle that *k* is silent before *n*, *g* is silent; yet Mr. Webster noted one and not the other. "L has but one sound, as in lame. It is silent before *k*, as in walk." L is also silent before *f*, in half and calf, p. 33, and before *v* in calve, halve, &c., before *m* in balm, calm, &c. p. 37, before *d* in could, would, &c. p. 39; yet Mr. Webster has not noted one of these. "M has but one sound, as in man; and is never silent." "N has but one sound, as in not, and is silent after *m*, as in hymn." Agreeably to this rule we must pronounce thank, think, as if written than-k, thin-k, &c., instead of sounding the *n* like *ng*, as if written than^g, thin^g, &c. This latter pronunciation is the general and natural sound of the letter *n* when followed by *k*, or its representatives, hard *c*, *g*, or *x*, in an accented syllable; and I doubt not at all that Mr. Webster himself, in pronouncing the words of this class, gives *n* the latter pronunciation. Mr. Webster has indirectly admitted this sound of *n* in the pronunciation of the 12 words at the close of Table 40, over which he says, "the following are pronounced as though they were written with double *g*." On examination we shall find that this double *g* is produced by the combination of the letters *n* and *g*, as *n* being in an accented syllable followed by *g* hard, it has the sound of *ng*; and *g* never having this double sound when written singly, except when preceded by *n* in an accented syllable, most clearly proves that the first sound of *g* is produced by the *n*; consequently the words in which *n* is in an accented syllable followed by the letter *k*, and its representatives, (which are guttural sounds as well as hard *g*), should be classed as much as the 12 words at the close of Table 40, and for the same reason. He has not told us that *n* is also silent after *l* at the end of a word, as kiln, p. 146, brick-kiln, p. 46, &c., neither has he told us in what situation *n* is silent after *m*, whether at the end or middle of a word, or in both situations. This distinction is of much importance; for, although *n* is silent after *m* at the end of the words autumn, condemn, &c. it is not silent after *m* in the middle of the words autumnal, condemnation, &c.

"P has one uniform sound, as in pit." He has not told us that *p* is silent before *s* at the beginning of a word, as in psalm, p. 37, between *m* and *t*, as in temper, p. 48, in pre-emption, redemption, &c. p. 74, before *n* in pneumat-ics, p. 63, &c. or that it is ever silent. "Q has the power of *k*, and is always followed by *u* as in question." This letter is never silent, yet he has not stated it. "R has one sound only as in barrel." This letter is not silent in his spelling lessons, yet he has not stated it. "S has the sound of *c*, as in so; of *z*, as in rose." As *c* has two sounds, that of *k* and of *s*, how are we to know from the above rule, which sound of *c* should have in this word? In speaking of *s* he says, "when followed by *i* preceding a vowel, the syllable has the sound of *sh* as in mission; of *zh*, as in osier." The syllable—is it not surprising that Mr. Webster should state that the syllable, instead of *s* or *si*, has the sound of *sh* or *zh*? And what renders it still more surprising is, that he has stated on the first page of his analysis, that "there is also a distinct sound expressed by *ng* as in long; and another by *so* or *z*, as in fusion, azure, which sound might be represented by *zh*." Here he states that the distinct sound of *zh* is represented by *s*, instead of a whole syllable. Again, he says, Table 33, "in the following words *st* sound like *zh*," and in this table we find *osier* and *fusion*, the same words given in the preceding examples. Thus we have in Mr. Webster's spelling-book, three rules relative to the sound of *zh*, not two of which agree! First, the sound of *zh* is expressed by *s*, in fusion; secondly, the syllable has the sound of *zh*; thirdly, *st* have the sound of *zh*! And farther, he has not informed us when we must pronounce *s* like *sh*, or when like *zh*; nor has he told the reason for pronouncing *s* like *sh* in mission, and like *zh* in osier; that *s* should be sounded like *sh* when followed by *i* and a vowel, and is preceded by a consonant, and is like *zh* when followed as above, and preceded by a vowel; neither has he told us that *e* ever has the sound of *zh* when followed by *u*, although in his table 33, over which he has, "in the following words, *st* sound like *zh*," he has inserted six words in which *s* is followed by *u*! Again, he has not told us that *s*

ever has the sound of *sh*, when followed by long *u* and preceded by the accent, as in *censure*, *sensual*, &c. He has not told us that *s* is silent in *isle*, *island*, *viscount*, &c. p. 112, or that it is ever silent. "T has its proper sound, as in *turn*, at the beginning of words and end of syllables. In all the terminations in *tion*, and *tial*, *ti* have the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *nuptial*; except when preceded by *s* or *x*, in which cases they have the sound of *ch*, as in *question*, *mixture*." Thus we shall find, on examination, that in giving the sounds of *sh*, which are expressed by *c*, *s*, and *t*, he has given the rule in different terms; as, in speaking of *c*, the syllable slides into the sound of *sh*, of *s*, the syllable has the sound of *sh*, and here of *t*, he says, *t* have the sound of *sh*; and farther, in noting these sounds he has not told the reason why *c*, *s*, and *t*, have the sound of *sh*; which is, that they are followed by a diphthong and preceded by the accent. He has not told us that *t* is silent in *chasten* and *gladden*, p. 47, in *mortgage*, p. 48, in *elect*, p. 52, &c. or that it is ever silent. "V has uniformly one sound, as in *voice*, *live*, and is never silent." How then shall we pronounce *sevennight*, p. 48, in which *v* is in italick, and consequently silent, agreeably to Mr. Webster's rules relative to italick letters in his spelling lessons? "W has the power of a vowel, as in *dwell*; or a consonant, as in *well*, *will*." He has not told us that it is silent before *r*, as in *wry* and *wright*, p. 34, in *wrap*, *wreck*, *wrench*, p. 36, &c. or that it is ever silent.

"X has the sound of *ks* as in *wax*; or of *gz*, as in *exist*, and in other words, when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel. In the beginning of Greek names, it has the sound of *z*, as in *Xerxes*, *Xenophon*." This is the only instance in Mr. Webster's Analysis in which he has admitted, either directly or indirectly, that any consonant has its sound varied from being in an accented or unaccented syllable, preceded or followed by a vowel! I cannot conceive why Mr. Webster has omitted to take notice of the influence of accent when treating of the different sounds of the other consonants; for, the same principle of analogy which would lead him to note the accent when treating of *x*, would have dictated to him the propriety of taking accent into the account when treating of the sound of *sh*, represented by *c*, *s*, or *t*, as in *gracious*, *pension*, *action*; if of *tsh* represented by *t*, as in *question*, &c.; or of *zh*, represented by *s*, as in *vision*, &c. If, agreeably to the above rule, *x* has the "sound of *gz*, as in *exist*, and in other words, when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel" in all cases (and Mr. Webster has not noted any exceptions,) how shall we pronounce *doxology*, *proximity*, *fixation*, *relaxation*, *taxation*, *veaxation*, &c.? Certainly; *dog-zology*, *prog-zimity*, *fig-zation*, *relag-zation*, *tag-zation*, *veg-zation*, &c.: as "x is followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel" in these words. Again, Mr. Webster has not, in the preceding rule, told us that *x* should have the sound of *gz* when followed by an accented syllable beginning with *h*, although he has inserted the words *exhaust* and *exhort*, in table 44, over which he has "In the following, with their compounds and derivatives, *x* is pronounced like *gz*." "Z has its own sound usually, as in *zeal*, *freeze*." Mr. Webster has not informed us that *z* ever has the sound of *zh*; but he has inserted the words *glazier*, *seizure*, and *azure*, in table 33, over which he has, "In the following words, *z* sound like *zh*!" Although there is no *z* in the above words, yet as there is the sound of *zh* in every other word in this table, (33), we may reasonably suppose that Mr. Webster intended the *z* to be sounded like *zh*, notwithstanding he has not informed us in table 33, or when treating of the letter *z*, that it ever has this sound. "Ch have the sound of *tsh* in words of English origin, as in *chip*—in some words of French origin they have the sound of *sh*, as in *machine*—and in some words of Greek origin, the sound of *ks*, as in *chorus*." He has not told us that *ch* is silent in *schism*, p. 36, *yacht*, p. 38, or that it is ever silent. "Gh have the sound of *f*, as in *laugh*, or are silent, as in *light*." He has not told us that *gh* is pronounced like *ks*, in *hough*, *lough*, *snough*, (see Webster's Dictionary); that the *h* only is silent in some words, as in *ghost*, p. 35, *gherkin*, p. 39. "Ph have the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy*; except in *Stephen*, where it has the sound of *v*." He has not told us that *ph* is silent in *phthisic*, p. 47, or that it is ever silent. "Sh has one sound only, as in *shell*; but its use is often supplied by *ti*, *ci*, and *ce*, before a vowel, as in *motion*, *gracious*, *cetaceous*." Here he has stated that the use of *sh* is often supplied by *ti*, *ci* and *ce*, but has omitted to mention *si* also. Again, in the above rule, he says that the use of *sh* is often supplied by *ci* and *ce*: but in treating of the letter *C*, he states that the syllable slides into the sound of *sh*. "Th has two sounds, aspirate and vocal—aspirate, as in *think*, *bath*—vocal, as in *those*, *that*, *bathe*." He has not told us that *h*, in this combination, is silent in *asthma*, p. 46, in *isthmus* and *phthisic*, p. 47, in *thyme*, &c.; or that it is ever silent. "Sc before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *r*, are pronounced like *sc*, as in *scale*, *scoff*, *sculpture*, *scribble*; before *e*, *i*, *y*, like soft *c*, or *s*, as in *scene*, *science*, *Scythian*." He has not told us that *sc* has the sound of *sh*, as in *conscience*, *conscious*, &c.; yet he has these words in table 34, in which *c*, *s* and *t* have the sound of *sh*. After these rules, Mr. Webster has given concise explanations of the "Formation of Words and Sentences," and "Of Accent, Emphasis and Cadence." Then follows his "Key to the following Work," in which he has given examples of the different vowel sounds, as represented by figures placed over the vowels of the accented syllables in his spelling lessons, the representation of which he has explained in his "Explanation of the Key." A figure stands as the invariable representative of a certain sound. The figure 1 represents the long sound of the letters, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, or *ew*, and *y*; number 2 the short sound of the same characters: number 3 marks the sound of broad *a*, as in *hall*; number 4 represents the sound of *a* in *father*; number 5 represents the short sound of broad *a*, as in *not*, *what*; number 6 represents the sound of *o* in *move*, commonly expressed by *oo*; number 7 represents the short sound of *oo* in *root*, *bush*; number 8 represents the sound of *u* short, made by *e*, *i* and *o*, as in *her*, *bird*, *come*, *pronounced hoor*, *bird*, *cum*; number 9 represents the first sound of *a*, made by *e*, as in *there*, *vein*, pronounced *thare*, *vane*: number 10 represents the French sound of *i*, which is the same as *e* long." This representation of the vowel sounds by figures was, unquestionably, a great improvement upon Mr. Dilworth's Spelling-book, in which, as was stated on page 33, the vowel sounds were not classed or noted. In the application of these figures in the various spelling lessons, the vowels are classed whose sounds are of the same quantity: as long *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, &c. under number 1; short *a*, *e*, *i*, &c. under number 2; or those whose sounds are similar, as *her*, *bird*, *come*, &c. under 8, in which the vowels *e*, *i*, and *o* represent the sound of short *u*, &c. &c.; and "a figure placed over the first word, marks the sound of the vowel in all that follow in that column, until contradicted by another figure." As Mr. Webster has given a "Key to the following Work" and has stated that "a figure stands as the invariable representative of a certain sound," we might reasonably suppose that his key would be sufficiently extensive to represent all the vowel sounds made by different letters, acknowledged by him in his spelling lessons; and that no figure should be placed over a vowel in his lessons which is not represented in his key, or in the explanation of its use and application, or which does not correspond with its representation in the key: yet his key is defective in both of the above particulars. For instance, on page 39, he has the following note; "Under this figure, (reference to figure 2) in the words *skirt*, &c. *i* has the second sound of *e*." On this page (39) are the words *skirt*, *dirge*, *virge*, *firm*, *stirp*, *chirp*, *quirk* and *fir*, p. 41, *birch*, *girth*, *mirth*, &c. p. 49, *virtue*, page 52, *affirm*, p. 62, *firmament*, &c. with *i* under figure 2, and if we follow Mr. Webster's rule, that "a figure stands as the invariable representative of a certain sound," the *i* must, at least in the above words not on page 39, have its short sound as in *pin*, agreeably to his key! If he should say that the note on page 39, was intended to apply to all of the words in which *i* is under 2, near the close of the different spelling lessons, then I would inquire, whether he intended to give *i* the sound of second *e*, in the word *principle*, p. 61, and in *miracle*, p. 62, which are in the same predicament with the words above noted; if he did not intend that sound, then who can avoid admitting the imperfection of Mr. Webster's key, or its improper application? It is also quite singular that he has given this "sound of second *e*" to many words, and the sound of *u* short to others of like formation, both of which should evidently be sounded alike; as p. 39, *virge*, (*verge*), p. 49, *virgin* (*virgin*), p. 40 and 99, *girth* (*gurt*), p. 41, *girth* (*erth*), &c. Mr. Webster has, at or near the close of nearly all of his spelling lessons, given a class of words in which *e* has its short sound, and over which is placed number 2. If he intended to class those words only, in which *e* is immediately followed by *r* and another consonant in an accented syllable, for the purpose of pointing out in a particular manner the correct pronunciation of *e* in this situation, as it was formerly sounded like *flat a* in these words; as *mercy* (*marcy*), *perfect* (*parfect*), *merchant* (*marchant*), &c. &c.; why did he insert words in these classes in which *e* is not followed by *r* in an accented syllable, as *venom*, p. 23, *intend*, p. 25, *regulate*, p. 27, *overwhelming*, p. 32, *effeminacy*, *inveracity*, *intemperately*, p. 69? If he did not intend to note these words in a particular manner, as stated above, then these words above referred to, should be in the first class of words, in each lesson, which are placed under figure 2; in either case, there is an evident defect in the application of the figure, or in the classification of the words. He says, "The number 1 represents the long sound of the letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, or *ew*, and *y*; number 2, the short sound of the same characters;" yet he has not given any example in his key in which *ew* or *o* is placed under figure 2; neither is *ew* under 2 in any instance in his spelling lessons, nor *o* but in the two words *doth*, p. 41, and *acknowledg*, p. 63! He has given the word *run* in his key, to represent the sound of *u* short with figure 2 over it! and on page 40 he has spelled it *zon* with figure 8 over it; and it is spelled *zun* in his dictionary published in 1806 and 1817. He says, "number 6 represents the sound of *o* in *move*," and on p. 63, he has *namewer* with *u* under 6, although he has no example in his key to show that *u* ever has this sound. He says, "number 8 represents the sound of *u* short made by *e*, *i*, and *o*," yet he has *run*, p. 39, and *dimce*, p. 40, with the *u* under 8, instead of placing them under 2!

Great perplexity and embarrassment frequently arise from the manner that these figures are placed over the

vowels, being on the same type with the letter, it is quite difficult for the scholar to determine which figure is on the vowel before him; and when the figure 1 is placed over *i* it is particularly perplexing to a young scholar. The figures ought, undoubtedly, to be on a separate type from the letter, whenever the sounds of the vowels change, that they may be at once distinguished both by teacher and scholar.

The following rule of Mr. Webster's Key, which is to denote the silent letters in the spelling lessons by printing them in italic characters, was also a very great improvement. [This improvement, however, was, I believe, original in Mr. Perry's spelling book.] "Silent letters are printed in italic characters: thus, in *head, goal, build, people, fight*, the italic letters have no sound." Mr. Webster has omitted to note the silence of many letters in his spelling lessons, although he has noted the silence of others which are evidently of the same class, as will be fully shown. "S when printed in Italic, is not silent; but pronounced like *z* as in *devise*, pronounced *devize*." If *s* should be pronounced like *z*, when printed in Italic, why is it in Italic in table thirty-three, in which it is sounded like *zh*? There is evidently a contradiction between the rule quoted above, and the rule and examples placed over the table thirty-three; for if we follow the above rule, we must pronounce the *s* like *z* in table 33, as *mez-ur, plez-ur, ra-zur, &c. &c.*; and if the rule over the table, *mez-ur, plezh-ur, ra-zhur, &c. &c.* Again, if *s* should be pronounced like *z* when in Italic, how shall we pronounce Rhode Island, p. 121; Islesburg, p. 130; Carlisle, p. 138; Long-Island, p. 139; Presque-Isle, p. 140, in which the *s* is in Italic? The rules respecting *ch* and *th* as it regards their classification, were treated of on page 32.

With regard to what I shall deem *contradictory* pronunciation in this treatise, I will observe, that I apply it to those cases where Mr. Webster has given a vowel or consonant a particular sound in a certain situation, and has given the same vowel or consonant a *different* sound in a *similar* situation; or where he has a vowel or consonant *silent* in a certain situation, and *not silent* in a *similar* one. For instance, he has *a*, in the termination *ant*, under figure 2, short *a* in plant, p. 19; and under 4, flat *a*, in the same termination, in *pant, grant, &c.* p. 38; *o* under 5, broad *o* short, in *drossy*, p. 23; and under 3, broad *a* long, in the same syllable *dross*, p. 37; *a* under 2, short *a*, in the termination *ange*, in *arrange* and *derange*, p. 24; and under 1, long *a*, in the same termination in *change* and *strange*, p. 33; *a* under 2, short *a*, in the termination *ance*, in *finance*, p. 24; and *romance*, p. 25; and under 4, flat *a*, in the same termination in *dance, prance, &c.* p. 38; and *advance*, p. 52; he has pronounced *s* like *z*, in the prefix *dis*, in *disarm*, p. 25; but has pronounced the *s* hissing, as in *sin*, in *disown*, p. 52; although it should be sounded like *z*, as in *disarm*, being followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel in both cases. He has divided prin-cip-al, p. 26, and prin-ci-pal, p. 147; *o* under 5, broad *a* short, in *immortal*, p. 28; and under 3, broad *a* long, in *mortal*, p. 48; *s* like *z* in *dissolvent*, p. 28; and hissing in *indissoluble*, p. 72; he has noted *p* as silent between *na* and *t*, and has it in italic in *tempter*, p. 48, *assumption, consumption, pre-emption, redemption*, p. 74, *exempt*, p. 103; but has sounded the *p* in the same situation, and has it in roman in *sumptuary, peremptory*, p. 29, *attempt, contempt*, p. 52; *presumptive*, p. 63; *sumptuously*, p. 65; *contemptible*, p. 67; *o* under 3, broad *a* long, in *form, for, cord*, p. 37; and under 5, broad *a* short in the same syllables, in *per-form-ance, re-cord-er, mis-for-tune*, p. 63; *for-mid-a-ble*, p. 66; *u-ni-form-i-ty*, p. 72; and farther, it is impossible to give *o* the sound of broad *a* short, as in *what*, as represented by figure 5. In these words, as the *o* is followed by *r* and another consonant, and *necessarily* has the sound of broad *a* long, as in *fall*; the same may be observed with regard to *o*, which he has under figure 5, in *abhor*, p. 25; *ornament*, p. 27; *abortive, indorsement, importance*, p. 62; *orchester*, p. 95; whereas it should be under 3, broad *a* long, in all of the above words, being followed by *r* single, or by *r* and another consonant, as in *border, corner, mortal, &c.* p. 48; *adorn, suborn, &c.* p. 52; *deformity, subordinate, &c.* p. 67; *a* in *wasp* and *want*, under 3, broad *a* long, p. 37, and under 5, broad *a* short, in *wash, wast, and wand*, p. 38; *o* in *dross, loss, &c.* under 2, p. 37; and in *fosse*, under 5, p. 38; *a* under 5, broad *a* short, in *fault*, p. 39; and under 3, broad *a* long, in the same syllable in *fault-y*, p. 48; *oo* under 7, in *loof*, p. 39; and under 6, in *alooof*, p. 52. The evident contradiction in the pronunciation of words in which *i* is followed by *r* single, or by *r* and another consonant, was taken notice of on page 34; as, *virge*, (verge,) *i* like *e* short, p. 39; *virgin*, (vurgin,) *i* like *u* short, p. 49, &c. He has *e* and *y* both in roman in the termination *ey* in *abbey*, p. 46; and the *i* in italic and the *y* only in roman, in the same termination, in *chimney*, p. 47; he has the *t* and *h* both silent in *asthma*, p. 46, but the *h* only is silent in *isthmus*, p. 47; he has *t* silent when preceded by *s* and followed by *en*, in *chasten* and *glisten*, p. 47; and has sounded it in *christen*, p. 95, in which it is preceded by *s* and followed by *en*, as in the two words above referred to! On p. 47 is *franchise*, with the *s* hissing and the *e* in italic, making the *i* short; p. 63, *disfranchise*, with the *s* in italic, sounded like *z*, and the *e* in roman, making the *i* long; p. 66, *disfranchisement* with the *s* italic, sounded like *z*, and the *e* in italic also, making the *i* short, so that the syllable *chise*, being immediately preceded by the accent, is pronounced three different ways in the three words above noted; thus, *tshis, tshize, and tshiz!* Page 47, *e* in italic and *o* roman in *luncheon*; and same page, *e* in roman and *o* in italic in *punchion*, and p. 48, *truncheon*, pronounced *luncheon, punchen, and trunchen!* Page 48, *o* in fortune, under 3, broad *a* long, and *e* in roman, making the *u* long; and p. 63, *o* in *misfortune*, under 5, broad *a* short, and the *e* italic, making the *u* short, thus, *faw-tune* and *mis-for-tun!* Page 49, *o* under 5, in *knowledge*, and under 2 in the same syllable, in *acknowledge*, p. 63; p. 52, the final *e* in roman in *approve* and above, and italic in *disprove* and below; over Table 30, he has given whole syllables for examples when speaking of the sound of *tsh* or *sh*, as *tshon, tshen, tshon, tshal, &c.*; and over Table 34, he has given parts of syllables for examples, as *cie, sie, tie, &c.* p. 91, the *s* is not italic in *billiards* and *billions*, as it should be agreeably to his rule respecting *s*, for it is impossible to pronounce these words unless we pronounce the *s* like *z*. The contradiction in his pronunciation of *gio* like *kshu* in *anxious*, and not in *flexion, fluxion, &c.* p. 51, was taken notice of on page 30. On p. 95, *chord* is under 5, broad *a* short, and on p. 37, *cord* is under 3, broad *a* long, and on p. 145, he has given them as being pronounced alike, making figures 3 and 5 synonymous in their representation! Page 97, *e* roman in *machine*, and italic in *machine-ry*; p. 103, *exhaust* and *exhort*, in the former of which *h* is sounded, and in the latter it is silent, although *h* commences an accented syllable, and is immediately preceded by *x* in both words. Thus I have given a list of words which I conceive to be pronounced in a contradictory manner in Mr. Webster's spelling lessons. As I intend to compare the principles of pronunciation by J. Walker with those of Mr. Webster, on some future occasion, I shall not bring the propriety or justness of Mr. Webster's principles into question until that time.

As Mr. Webster has given the pronunciation of few words (except their accentuation) in his dictionary (1817.) we can not detect many contradictions in pronunciation in his dictionary and spelling-book; but from the few which he has pronounced, I presume, had he given the pronunciation in his dictionary of all the words contained in his spelling-book, there would have been the same happy consistency and uniformity between the dictionary and spelling-book in their pronunciation, that there is in their orthography, which was exhibited on page 32. For instance: p. 25, *romance* is accented on the second syllable, and on the first in the dictionary: *si-mony, i* long, *sim-on-y, i* short, in the dictionary; p. 33, *beard, e* silent and *a* long, and *a* silent and *e* long in his dictionary; p. 37, *wasp, broad a* long, and *broad a* short in the dictionary; p. 46, *asthma, t* silent in the spelling-book, and sounded in his dictionary; *e* italic in *brimstone*, making the *o* short, and *roman* in the dictionary, making the *o* long; p. 47, *bustle* pronounced *bus-tl, t* sounded, and in his dictionary pronounced *bussie, t* silent; p. 49, *sovereign* pronounced *suv-ren, two* syllables, and *suv-er-un, three* syllables, in his dictionary; p. 52, *upright* and *sojourn* accented on the second syllable, and on the first in the dictionary; p. 59, *heroism* divided *he-roism, e* long, and *he-roism, e* short, in his dictionary; p. 63, *appraiser, i* accented, *a* (second syllable) accented in his dictionary; *disfranchise, e* roman, making the *i* long, *e* italic, making the *i* short, dictionary; p. 66, *comparable, accented on the second syllable, and on the first in the dictionary; p. 71, monosyllable and polysyllable, accented on the third syllable, and on the first in the dictionary; p. 93, apotheosis, accented on the third syllable, and on the fourth in the dictionary; p. 95, te-trarch, e* long, and *te-rarch, e* short, in the dictionary; p. 97, *dermier* accented on the second syllable, and on the first in the dictionary; p. 101, *pageantry, a* short, and *a* long, dictionary; p. 102, *adagio, a* short, (second syllable,) and *a* long, dictionary; p. 103, *donor* and *ballor* accented on the second syllable, and on the first in his dictionary, &c. &c. and what is quite surprising (not to say absurd) is, that in nearly every instance in which he has accented or pronounced a word differently in his dictionary from his spelling-book, he agrees with Walker's pronunciation, whose principles he has condemned in a very zealous and patriotic manner.

When this review was published in the Albany Argus, I pointed out the differences in pronunciation between Mr. Webster's spelling-book and Walker's dictionary, for the purpose of showing the extreme impropriety and absurdity which exist in the use of these two books in the same school, which is usual in many parts of the United States. The words in which Mr. Webster disagrees with Mr. Walker, (agreeably to the principles of Mr. Webster's old spelling-book,) amount to at least five thousand! and if we include their derivatives, probably eight thousand! so that it is not at all surprising that there is so much contradictory pronunciation among school teachers, and so little uniformity in pronunciation with public speakers, when (as it has been fully shown) Mr. Webster's pronunciation is contradictory both in his own spelling-book and school dictionary; and disagrees in his spelling-book to a very great extent, with Walker's, which is generally used in the same school with it, where the

orthography and pronunciation are taught; so prominent are these differences in pronunciation between Webster's spelling-book and Walker's dictionary, that on opening this spelling-book at one place (pages 38 and 39) we shall perceive at *one view* no less than *eighty-two* variations from Walker's dictionary! Hence the impropriety of using these two books in the *same* school!

Having pointed out what I considered *defective* or *contradictory* in Mr. Webster's spelling-book, I shall now conclude my remarks on that book by taking notice of some declarations made by Mr. Webster relative to his spelling-book, in his APPEAL "TO THE PUBLICK," published at New-Haven, March, 1825.

From a review of his appeal, above alluded to, I was fully convinced that Mr. Webster was not aware of the *defects* and *contradictions* contained in his spelling-book and school dictionary; and I have therefore been more particular in giving *proof* of what I have stated. In speaking of his spelling-book, he observes, "my tables are so constructed, and so nearly complete, that they cannot be improved." Again, he says, in speaking of the attempts to rival his book: "In order to accomplish their object, it has been found expedient to depreciate my work, and to charge me with *innovation*, and with introducing a *system of orthography and pronunciation in many respects vague and pedantic*. Surely, if this is true, if my book is really a bad one, I have been very much deceived; and I have done not only an injury, but great and extensive injury to my country." In the preceding review I have shown that his book "is really a bad one," not only in the *contradictory* and *defective* manner in which his spelling-lessons are classed and arranged, [see pages 30, 31] but in the *inconsistent* and *defective* innovations in orthography adopted by him, which he did not, or could not render *consistent* or *uniform* throughout the language! [See pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.]

To my remarks on his spelling-book, Mr. Webster attempted an answer in the *Argus* of the 12th Dec. 1827, but instead of *disproving* my assertions, or endeavouring to offer any remarks in *justification* of having *continued* these *errors, defects, and inconsistencies* in his spelling-book for more than *forty years*, many of which are at variance with his school dictionary, [see pages 19, 32]; he has admitted the *truth* of my assertions, in the following language: "That there are some errors, defects and inconsistencies in the work, is not to be wondered at; for this is precisely the fact with every English dictionary which I have yet seen;" and he indulges in a *decisive condemnation* of every English dictionary now in existence, for the purpose of *justifying* the errors of his spelling-book! Mr. Webster, in speaking of the defects of Mr. Johnson's dictionary, observed in the preface to his dictionary, published in 1806, page 19, that "To assign the causes of these defects is by no means difficult. We are told in the accounts of Johnson's life that he was almost always depressed by disease and poverty; that he was naturally indolent, and seldom wrote until he was urged by want, or the necessity of fulfilling his engagements with his bookseller. Hence it happened that he often received the money for his writings before his manuscripts were prepared. Then, when called upon for copy, he was compelled to prepare his manuscripts in haste; and it may be reasonably supposed that in some instances they were sent to the press in an unfinished state. These facts, while they may account for, by no means excuse the multitude of errors in his dictionary." But Mr. Webster cannot, with any degree of propriety or consistency, assert that *poverty* is the cause of the errors in his spelling-book or school dictionary; for, in his appeal, after having stated that his book had encountered prepossession and prejudice with success, he observed that, "if we can judge from the numbers sold; not less than *seven millions* of copies; more than half, and probably two thirds of all the inhabitants of the United States have received the rudiments of their education from the use of that book." And even the publishers of Mr. Webster's book also *boast* in their advertisements of the *millions* which have been sold, as though the *quantities* sold would be a sufficient argument to convince the enlightened citizens of the United States that *no improvement* upon Mr. Webster's book can be made, and consequently his book *is, and must be, the best!* Again, Mr. Webster observes, in speaking of his spelling-book, "The profits of this work, though very small, have not only been the principal support of my numerous family, but they have enabled me to accomplish a dictionary of our language, at the expense of *twenty years of labor, and thirty thousand dollars in money.*" Therefore I say he cannot with propriety state that his *poverty* or want of *patronage* caused him to neglect the correction of the *defects and errors* pointed out by me in this review. Notwithstanding Mr. Webster's spelling-book has been very extensively patronised, and he has received *thousands of dollars* from the American citizens, yet he has suffered these errors to remain in his book year after year, without correction; [see page 32;] and then he is so *inconsistent* and *ungenerous* as to tell these citizens who have thus *patronised* and *supported* him by making such an extensive use of his spelling-book, that a "species of slavery hangs like a mill-stone about the neck of all literary enterprize in the United States."

What Mr. Webster considers "a species of slavery," is, I suppose, the conduct of many of the respectable citizens in the United States, who have *presumed* to manifest an *attachment* to the principles of orthography and orthoepy of Walker's dictionary in preference to those taught by him. Again, he observes in his appeal, "as I have been preparing a dictionary for publication; have for many years been teased with the clamor about Walker; I have made a visit to England, and partly with a view to ascertain the real state of the language." It is indeed quite *surprising* that Mr. Webster should have visited England with a "view to ascertain the real state of the language!" by spending a few months there, more particularly as he had previously *condemned, without reserve, all the English dictionaries* now in use! Again, he observes, "I presume, I can select a thousand words, if not double the number, from Walker's dictionary, marked for a pronunciation which no man would venture to use, in any decent society in that country." And yet he has *not condescended* to furnish the citizens of the United States with a *single* example of Mr. Walker's *indecent* pronunciation! Now, I would inquire of Mr. Webster whether the pronunciation of some words given by him would be thus pronounced "in any decent society" in England? as *na-tur, vur-tu, in-sure, paas, paant, daans, aafter*, (flat a) &c.; instead of *na-tshure, ver-tshure, in-shure, paas, paant, danse, after*, (a short,) &c. Mr. Webster, for the purpose, no doubt, of overthrowing Mr. Walker's principles of orthography and pronunciation at once, observed in his appeal, that "if the people of this country will have an English book to follow, if nothing but English will answer, I would recommend Jones' dictionary for this purpose. Jones is a later author, who seems to have followed Walker for the express purpose of correcting his errors—and his work, for the simplicity and consistency of his scheme, is far preferable to any other British publication." It is truly *astonishing* that Mr. Webster should "recommend Jones' dictionary" to the citizens of the United States, when Jones *disagrees* in orthography with Webster's innovations in every instance, and *agrees* with Walker, whose orthography Mr. Webster has so *strenuously condemned!* as in the retention of the final *k* in *publick, musick*, etc.; the retention of the *u* in unaccented *our*, as in *favour, honour*, etc.; the termination *ry* instead of *er*, as in *metre, sceptre*, etc. [See pages 7, 8, 9, and Webster's appeal on this subject;] and even Mr. Jameson published a dictionary in London in 1827, in which he retains this orthography, so much *condemned* by Mr. Webster, and *agrees* with Mr. Walker! Hence, it must be admitted that Mr. Webster's zeal for something different from English led him to adopt *innovations* without regard to their *defects, propriety, consistency, or uniformity*; for he has not carried a *single innovation* through the language, [see pp. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11;] and, instead of producing arguments to convince the American people of the *utility* of his innovations in orthography, he has adopted an *easier* method, that of *condemning* every English lexicographer, without reserve, who has been so *presumptuous* and *unfortunate* as to *disagree* with his (Webster's) *favourite notions of innovations* in orthography!! Again, it is also quite *surprising* that Mr. Webster should "recommend" Jones' pronunciation to the American people, when Jones *differs more* from Webster's pronunciation than he does from Walker's!! As in sounding a or au like broad a long when followed by l and another consonant, as in *salt, fault*, etc.; a long in angel, danger, arrange, etc.; a like t short in the termination *age*, as in cabbage, etc.; e and o like u short in the termination *ory* and *ery*, as in grocery, amatory, etc.; o like o in not when followed by *ff, ss, or st*, as in loft, loss, and lost, etc.; ? like e short in many words when followed by r and another consonant, as in circuit, virgin, circular, etc.; [see page 34;] u, ue, ui, or ew, like oo when preceded by r, as in brute, brut, true, crew, etc.; ? like y in many words, as folio, genius, etc.; ci and ti like sh in the termination *ciate* and *iate*, as in associate, negotiate, and in association, negotiation, etc.; s like z in the prefix *dis* when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a flat consonant; t like th when followed by long u preceded by the accent, as in nature, virtue, etc.; t silent when preceded by s and followed by the termination *te*, as in bustle, castle, etc.; and in the *accentuation* of a great many words, as horizon, contemplate, demonstrate, acceptable, etc. etc., in all of which and hundreds of others Jones *disagrees* with Webster! and *agrees* with Walker.

Thus I have given a thorough exposition of what I have considered *defective, contradictory, or inconsistent*, in Mr. Webster's spelling-book, school dictionary, and in his APPEAL "TO THE PUBLICK" for the purpose of exciting interest and inquiry, and thereby rendering a benefit to my fellow-citizens, by enabling them to determine whether Mr. Webster has paid that attention to the *improvement and correction* of his spelling-book, which the extensive patronage he has received from the people of the United States required of him; and whether, in its present state, it should be retained in our schools.

REVIEW

OF

WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY SPELLING-BOOK,

COMPILED BY AARON ELY.

The Proprietor of the Elementary Spelling-Book has taken much pains to compile, in a pamphlet form, an imposing list of recommendations of that work in connexion with those of his Dictionaries. This pamphlet has been widely circulated, and the recommendations are calculated to impress the publick mind with the belief that the *Elementary Spelling-Book* is uniform in its orthography, pronunciation, and classification, and for this reason is worthy of being adopted in our schools and academies. Upon what principle these unqualified recommendations of this work have been given, it is difficult to determine; since in all these particulars it is far more erroneous and defective than the *American Spelling-Book*. I do not intend that this fact shall rest upon bare assertion, but upon proofs, which I challenge Mr. Webster and all his friends to gainsay. I am aware that in saying this, I am calling in question the certificates of men of great erudition and practical experience in various departments of literature—men whose literary reputation and publick functions present an awful preponderance to my single counterpoise; but I rest secure in the irresistible force of truth, and the sincerity of my convictions, while I hesitate not to say that it would better comport with the principles of justice and the interests of society, for gentlemen to state where in this compilation by Mr. Ely is preferable to other books designed for instruction, than barely to assert it, how imposing soever may be the weight of their names.

If the question were—whether Mr. Webster is entitled to respect for his labours as a Lexicographer—there could be no diversity of opinion; but when it is alleged that he has reduced the orthography to uniformity—or even an approximation towards it—or that his Dictionaries are more accurate in this particular than those of Johnson and Walker—or that the *Elementary Spelling-Book* is less contradictory in this particular than others, the allegation requires something more than bare assertion—something more than general panegyric to give it currency with the American people.

However laudable may have been the motives of the individuals who have thus lent the influence of their names to give popularity to these works, I fully believe I hazard little in expressing a doubt whether all or any of them have undergone the labour necessary to warrant these, in general, unqualified testimonials, some of which were given in anticipation of the publications to which they refer. Were I not personally acquainted with the fact that in this city meetings of teachers were had for the purpose of securing pledges to support the *Elementary Spelling-Book* and *Duo-decimo Dictionary* which were then unpublished, that Mr. Webster attended these meetings in person for the purpose of explaining his principles and eulogizing his own books—that at one of these meetings a committee previously appointed made a report commending the *Elementary Spelling-Book*, and urging the adoption of that report upon the authority—that one of the committee "had seen the book in manuscript!" that at a subsequent period the most unwarrantable measures were adopted by the friends of Mr. Webster, to procure an endorsement for this compilation by the teachers in this city, which failed except as to a few individuals—and, were I not personally acquainted with the nameless devices which have been resorted to—for the purpose of forcing these publications upon the community—I might suspect myself guilty of illiberality in expressing this doubt; but possessing the knowledge I do in relation to this matter, and knowing also from experience the time and application requisite to form a correct opinion of their merits—I am irresistibly impelled to the conclusion, that personal friendship has contributed largely to the procuring of these recommendations.

Another part of this pamphlet is worthy of a passing remark. For the purpose of disseminating more widely than could be done through the medium of the quarto dictionary, Mr. Webster has thought proper to publish in this pamphlet, by a liberal extract from the introduction to that work, his often repeated, but unwarrantable attacks upon Walker. Why this relentless warfare upon the dead, "*whose works were never known*!"

The truth of the matter is, Mr. Webster well knows that Walker did more than any other individual to render analogous the orthoepy and orthography of the language—that his principles are almost universally adopted in this country and in England—and that in that country as well as in this, "*the usage of well-bred people*" is derived from that author, instead of "forming a guide," as he would have us to understand. How preposterous the idea that in a country like that of England, where science sheds her lucid beams with refulgent splendour, there should be, in this branch of Philology no guide but the varying and capricious usage of "good society."

Mr. Webster has stated in the preface to this work, that "it is designed as an improvement on the *American Spelling-Book*;" and, he also adds, "the classification, which was imperfect in that work, is here completed, and the few errors in orthography and pronunciation, which occur in that, are corrected in this work." It is, therefore, presumed that neither Mr. Webster nor his friends will consider it unfair in me to point out what I consider erroneous, contradictory, and inconsistent in the orthography, pronunciation, classification, arrangement, and division of words; more particularly, as the proprietor (Mr. Webster) has had the work before him more than two years; and has therefore had an opportunity to correct any blunders made by the compiler (Mr. Ely).

Before entering upon an examination of this work, I will state (as was stated on page 29) what I consider the leading characteristics of such a Spelling-Book as I should deem worthy of a general introduction into our primary schools.

1. It should contain as great a number of the words in common use as practicable, to the exclusion of extraneous and irrelevant matter; as many who attend our primary schools have no other opportunity of acquiring a correct knowledge of the elements of our language.
2. The classification of words should be judicious and distinct; and the system adopted be strictly and correctly adhered to.
3. The arrangement should be plain and simple, with a due regard to the expanding capacities and the progressive improvement of the learner.
4. In orthography and orthoepy it should correspond with the standard dictionary of the country; or strictly conform with the principles of the work it professes to follow: for the dictionary, and not the spelling-book, must be the standard of reference; and hence the importance for the uniformity and correctness of our language, that the latter work should be founded and carefully constructed upon the principles of the former.

CONTENTS.

This spelling-book comprises 168 pages, containing about nine thousand words, arranged in spelling lessons, interspersed with reading lessons, composed of detached sentences. In the selection of the words contained in the lessons for spelling, Mr. Ely seems to have used but little discretion, or discrimination; for, he has not inserted

* Surely if the dictionary of Walker was heretofore not known even to Members of the British Parliament until they visited this country, such a circumstance can never hereafter happen where the publications of the American Lexicographer have found an introduction. This following is an extract from Mr. Webster's pamphlet, page 16. This, "Walker is not and never has been a standard author in England; and it is remarkable that the Members of Parliament, who visited this country a few years ago, said they had never heard of that author till they came to this country."

bret, brit p. 26, flock p. 30, slick, welk, ilk, hask p. 31, lusk, burl, dern, trass, coss p. 32, midge, gulch, batch, potch p. 36, neat p. 39, beat p. 40, cutlery p. 41, awk p. 47, composite p. 53, miller p. 53, ponent p. 59, decrial, legumen, lumbago p. 59, classis, sentry p. 61, basket, wallet p. 65, bickern p. 68, capias, caries p. 70, frustum, handbill p. 73, maintop, calix, p. 74, asseverate p. 76, suspire p. 77, permute p. 78, thane, ruth, meath, hath, thiri p. 84, bowline p. 85, turquois p. 88, turgidity, stupidity p. 90, appallatory p. 91, suppository, subserviency p. 92, illegibility, destructibility p. 93, discrepant, tolerant, sublinear p. 94, inadvergency, dictation p. 96, verberate p. 103, hemistisch p. 103, causeway p. 107, imperceptibility, immalleability p. 113, plethory, urethra, acanthus, bibliothecal p. 114, tush, twixt p. 117, hithe p. 118, whilk p. 119, exustion p. 121, minious p. 122, achor, chemical p. 123, cozzor, jogging, shrugging, lugging, fagged, faging, gaged, gagging, bragged, wazged, sigil p. 125, mendacity, fictitious p. 126, ambifious p. 127, acronic, sophistic, symmetric p. 129, analogic, astrononic, barometric, cathetic, categoric, chronologic, eremitic, exeric, geologic, geometric, hypocritic, hyperbolic, hypothetic, perodic, philologic, theologic, typographic, zoographic p. 130, entomologic, geneologic, lexicographic, ornithologic, osteologic, physiologic, ichthyologic, lyric, clinical, bismuthic, theoric p. 131, [on this page, 131, second column, containing seven words, etc. are not in Webster's school dictionary!] holothemis, rationalism, scholasticism, dramatize p. 132, bestialize, cardinalize, citizenize, etherealize, gelatinize, meteorize, prodigalize, proselytize, vitriolize, cheverlize p. 133, sang, stringer, fangle p. 134, knarl p. 136, fascine p. 137, fallen, graven, laden, slidden, striven, sunken p. 139, wreathen, forgotten, arisen, deaconess, diastole, hypallage p. 140, skittle, wimple p. 142, effable p. 143, beaux, does, says, womb p. 154, teague p. 156—amounting to ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SIX WORDS—are not to be found in Webster's school dictionary, although Mr. Ely has inserted them in the Spelling-Book!

Fourthly—Mr. Ely has, in the different spelling lessons, inserted the same word, two or three times! These defects will be particularly pointed out, however, when speaking of classification. From the foregoing exposition, it will be readily perceived that in consequence of the fewness of the words inserted by Mr. Ely in the spelling lessons of Mr. Webster's spelling-book, those scholars who use it will not become acquainted either with the orthography or pronunciation of a great portion of the most important words in our language, and consequently will find words in almost every sentence of their reading lessons, with the orthography or pronunciation of which they are wholly unacquainted, not having seen them in the spelling lessons of the same book! As, shell, oyster, gas, teacher p. 28, starry, careless, traveler, fowler, into, dancer, around, strive, wicked p. 29, science, image, likeness, contemptuous, service, theft, allowance, tillage, word, wickedness p. 42, single, degree, captain, exchange, because, above, body, judgment, seduce, justice p. 43, through, stove, yard p. 47, gambler, home, indorser, dignity p. 49, country, himself, exercise, relish, children, famish p. 50, fragrance, drunkenness, poverty, obstinate, mineral, true, qudruped, worldly, primary, themselves, tipplers, difficult, devil p. 52, animal, information, writer, stream, contribute, oration, attend, hearer p. 53, library p. 112, nothing, covetous, rarely, suppose, demonstrably, false, divorce, husband, wife, incompatible, remarkable, generally, asbestos, sickly p. 113, &c. &c. are not in any of the spelling lessons of the book!

CLASSIFICATION.

The primary objects of arranging words in distinct classes, are, the designation of the vowel and consonant sounds, and the accentuation of syllables for the more ready acquirement of these by the learner. Classification and pronunciation are therefore in a great measure reciprocal, and much of the propriety or impropriety acquired in the latter, will depend upon the accuracy of the former. Hence this department should engage the most scrupulous attention, and accurate discrimination, in compiling a work for elementary instruction. In Mr. Webster's American Spelling-Book, the classification is governed by the number and accentuation of syllables, and the sounds of the vowels and consonants, with additional tables for irregular words, and words of distinctive definitions. In this, the Elementary Spelling-Book, Mr. Ely has, in addition to the former classification, classed the words according to their terminations. This addition does not appear to be an improvement on the former mode, being in many cases inapplicable, and seems to have led to the insertion of a great number of words in tables where the sound of the vowel or consonant is not given, and consequently can not be learned; and, to remedy which, these words must be again inserted in the tables, where the peculiar sound of the letter is designated, or their analogical pronunciation be wholly omitted. Again; Mr. Ely has inserted the same word twice or three times, in the different or same spelling lessons, through evident negligence, as the repetition of the word was not necessary to exhibit any peculiar vowel or consonant sound, not noted where the words first occur in the spelling lessons. Thus, page 20, 2d column, *fib* is inserted twice in the same column! Same page and column *gib* is wrongly classed, it should be on page 124 in which "g" has its hard sound before *e, i, and y.*" Same page seventh column *rid*, and it is inserted again in the next column! Same page eighth column *odd*, and it is inserted again on page 32! Same page thirteenth column *wig* is inserted twice in the same column! On page 21, fifth column *bin*, and it is inserted again on page 32, and again on page 146!! Same page fifteenth column, *gel* is wrongly classed, it should be on page 124, where "g" has its hard sound before *e, i, and y.*" Same page twenty-third column *was*, and it is inserted again on page 55! On page 22, first column *fade*, and it is inserted again on page 42! Same page *take* is inserted twice in the seventh column! Same page twenty-second column *lane*, and it is again inserted on page 45, and again on page 147!! Same page and column *sane*, and it is inserted again on the next page sixth column! On page 23, first column *line*, inserted again on page 47! Same page tenth column *gimp*, and eighteenth column *gift*, both wrongly classed, and they are both again inserted on page 124 where they should be with "words in which g is hard before *e, i, and y.*" Same page nineteenth column *lift*, and it is inserted again on page 31! Same page twentieth column *gift*, in which *g* is hard before *i*, and it is inserted again on page 147! Same column *mitt*, inserted again on page 45! Same page twenty-second column *grant* and *slant*, and they are both inserted again on page 47! On page 21 fourth column *hurt* and *shirt*, tenth column *cost* and *first*, and eleventh column *bust*; and *hurt*, *cost*, and *bust* are inserted again on page 32, and *shirt* and *first* on page 55!! On page 25 second column *cedar*, inserted again on page 57, and again on page 146!! Same page third column *weages*, and it is inserted again on page 74! Same column *tiger*, wrongly classed, and it is inserted again on page 124 where it should be with "words in which g is hard before *e, i, and y.*" Same column *seton*, wrongly classed, and it is inserted again on page 139 where it should be with "words in which *e, i, and o*, before *n*, are mute!" Same page sixth column *oval*, and it is inserted again on page 57! On page 26 fourth column *stead*, and it is inserted again differently spelled (stead) on page 137! Same page sixth column *sham*, and it is inserted again on the same page next column! Same page thirteenth column *scop*, and it is inserted again differently spelled (swap) on page 47! On page 27 sixth column *scarf*, inserted again on page 47! Same page eighth column *rich*, inserted again on page 36! Same column *much*, inserted again on the same page eighteenth column! Same page fourteenth column *pouch*, inserted again on page 38! Same page eighteenth column *crush*, inserted again on page 117! On page 28 first column *ignite*, inserted again on page 78! Same page fourth column *deavour*, inserted again on page 72! On page 29 eighth column *beer*, and it is inserted again same page next column, and again on page 146! Same page twelfth column *geese*, wrongly classed, and it is inserted again on page 124 where it should be with "words in which g is hard before *e, i, and y.*" On page 31 twelfth column *pink*, and it is inserted again on same page next column! On page 32 thirteenth column *frill*, and it is inserted again on same page next column! Same page twenty-first column *guess*, inserted again on page 45! On page 24 first column *spirit*, again on page 64! Same page second column *potash*, and again on page 49! On page 35 first column *shiver*, inserted again on page 56! Same page third column *gentry* and *sultry*, and they are both inserted again on page 61! Same column *giddy* wrongly classed, and it is inserted again on page 124 where it should be with "words in which g is hard before *e, i, and y.*" On page 37 eighth column *choir*, wrongly classed, and it is inserted again on page 123 where it should be with "words in which *c* before *h* has the sound of *k.*" Thus, the scholar, after he shall have learned the orthography of *choir* on p. 37, must pass nearly one hundred pages before he will know its pronunciation! Same page ninth column *noise* and *poise*, and they are both inserted again on the next page (38)! On page 38 first column *sprout*, and again on the same page sixth column! On page 42 fifth column *flake*, and it is inserted again on the same page next column! On page 43 first column *tester*, second column *elder*, and third column *tinder*; and all three of them are inserted again on page 56! On page 44 first column *clapper*, inserted again on page 56! Same page second column *lentil*, and it is inserted again same page next column! Same column *revel*, inserted again on page 72! On page 47 twelfth column *state*, and again same page next column! On page 48 first column *dignity*, wrongly classed, inserted again where it should be on page 138! Same page third column *usury*, wrongly classed, should be on page 122 with words in which *s* has the sound of *zh*! [This word is pronounced *uzury*, "s as z" in the quarto dictionary, but in the octavo, a later work, he has it *uzury*, "s like zh!"] On page 49 first column *incitement* and *excitement*, and they are both inserted again on page 101! Same page third column *enthralment*,

* Thus the scholar or teacher will not know until he has passed more than one hundred pages that *o* is silent in *seton*.

wrongly classed, it should be on page 114 where the sound of *th* is noted, and the scholar will not know until he shall arrive at page 114 whether *th* have the "aspirated" or "vocal" sound, and only then by seeing the primitive word *enthrall* in which the sound is noted! Same column *amusement*, inserted again on page 102! On page 50 second column *symbol*, it is inserted again on page 73, and again on page 147! Same page third column *statute*, inserted again on page 103! Same page fourth column *ingrate*, inserted again on page 83! Same page seventh column *triumph*, inserted again on page 103! On page 51 first column *nugatory*, inserted again on the next page (52)! Same *triumph*, wrongly classed, should be on page 125 with words in which "c accented or ending a syllable, has the sound of *e*." Same page second column *exemplary*, wrongly classed, it is inserted again on page 120 where it should be with words in which "x passes into the sound of *gz*." Thus, the scholar will pass seventy pages of the book after learning the orthography of *exemplary* before he will know its pronunciation! Same page third column *adversary*, inserted again on the next page (52)! On page 52 second column *presbytery*, and it is inserted again on page 87. Here on page 52 *presbytery* is classed with words which have "the primary accent on the first and the secondary on the third," and on page 67 it is classed with words "accented on the first" only! Same column *predatory*, inserted again on the same column! Same page third column *legislative*, *legislature*, *legislator*, all wrongly classed, should be on page 126 with words in which "g ending a syllable, has the sound of *j*!" as *vegetate*, &c. On page 54 third column *inclosure*, *disclosure*, *composure*, *exposure*, and *foreclosure*, all wrongly classed, should be on page 122 in which *s* has the sound of *zh*! These five words are all pronounced, *s* as *zh*, in the octavo, but in the quarto *disclosure* and *composure* only are so pronounced! *exposure* and *foreclosure* "s as *z*!" and *inclosure* is given without any notation how the *s* shall be pronounced! In the duodecimo the *s*, in all of them, is noted to represent *z*, and here Mr. Ely has them without any notation whether "s as *z*," or as *zh*! On page 55 tenth column *late*, inserted again on same page thirteenth column! Same page seventeenth column *give*, wrongly classed, and it is inserted again on page 124 where it should be with "words in which *g* is hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*!" On page 58 second column *barfoot*, wrongly classed, should be on page 141 with words in which *bar*, *care*, &c. &c. On page 60 second column *dishonrall*, wrongly classed, should be on page 114 where *enthrall* is inserted with the sound of *th* noted! Same page third column *overwhelm*, wrongly classed, should be on page 119 with words in which "h is pronounced before *v*," where *whelm* is inserted! Thus, the scholar will pass more than fifty pages after learning the orthography of *overwhelm* before he will know its pronunciation! On page 61 first column *auctioneer*, wrongly classed, should be on page 127 with "words in which *ce*, *ci*, *t*, and *si*, are pronounced as *sh*!" Same page second column *ancancier*, *brigadier*, *grenadier*, and *bombardier*, wrongly classed, they should be on page 137 with *cavalier*, *cordelier*, *cashier*, &c. &c. Same page third column *coexist* and *pre-exist*, wrongly classed, should be on page 120 with words in which "x passes into the sound of *gz*," where *exist* is inserted! Thus, the scholar will pass sixty pages after learning the orthography of *coexist* and *pre-exist* before he will know their pronunciation! Same column *obertrow*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 84 or 114 with words in which the sound of *th* is noted, where *throw* is inserted! On page 62 first column *compliment*, it is inserted again on page 94, and again on page 145! On page 63 sixth column *luxuriant*, wrongly classed, should be on page 120 with words in which "x passes into the sound of *gz*," where *exuberant*, &c. are inserted, and the *x* is followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel. On page 64 first column *falcon*, wrongly classed, should be on page 139 with "words in which *e*, *i*, and *o*, before *n*, are mute!" Same page third column *congress*, wrongly classed, should be on page 134 with words in which "the sound of *ng* is close!" Same page second column *dolphin*, inserted again on page 104! On page 65 third column *gimblet*, wrongly classed, and it is inserted again on page 124 where it should be with "words in which *g* has its hard sound before *e*, *i*, and *y*!" On page 66 *forgetful*, should be on page 125, where *g* is hard before *e*. On page 67 first column *vegetative*, wrongly classed, should be on page 126 with words in which "g ending a syllable, has the sound of *j*," where *vegetate*, &c. are inserted! Same page second column *visionary*, wrongly classed, it should be on page 123 with words in which "the terminating syllable is pronounced *zhun*," where *division*, &c. are inserted! Same column *missionary*, *dictionary*, and *stationary*, all wrongly classed, they should be on page 126 with "words in which *ce*, *ci*, *t*, and *si*, are pronounced as *sh*!" Same page third column *casuistry*, wrongly classed, should be on page 122 with words in which *s* is pronounced as *zh*! [It is pronounced *s* as *zh* in Webster's octavo dictionary.] On page 68 fourth column *sanguine*, wrongly classed, should be on page 134 with words in which "the sound of *ng* is close," where *anguish*, &c. are inserted! Same page fifth column *spendthrift*, wrongly classed, should be on page 114 with words in which the sound of *th* is noted! Same column *surfeit*, inserted again same page seventh column! Same page seventh column *garden*, inserted again on page 73! On page 69 first column *gallicism*, inserted again on page 132 with "words ending in *ism*!" On page 70 second column *countersign*, inserted again on page 138 with words in which "g is silent!" On page 71 first column *begin*, second column *beget* and *forget*, all three wrongly classed, should be on page 125 with "words in which *g* has its hard sound before *e*, *i*, and *y*!" *begin* is inserted again on page 125 where it should be, but *beget* and *forget* are not there inserted! Same column *within*, wrongly classed, should be on page 115 with "words in which *th* have their vocal sound!" Same page second column *beset*, inserted again on page 100! On page 72 third column *withdraw*, inserted again on page 83, wrongly classed in both places, should be on page 115 with "words in which *th* have their vocal sound!" Same page eighth column *mongrel*, wrongly classed, it is inserted again on page 135 with words in which "the sound of *ng* is close," where it should be! Thus, the scholar will pass more than sixty pages after learning the orthography of *mongrel* before he will know its pronunciation! On page 74 second column *shoulder*, inserted again on page 85! On page 77 second column *prognosticate*, inserted again on page 111, and is differently divided (prognostic-ate—prognosticate!) Same column *authenticate*, wrongly classed, should be on page 114 with words in which the sound of *th* is noted! Same page third column *executive*, wrongly classed, and it is inserted again on page 120 where it should be with words in which "x passes into the sound of *gz*." Thus, the scholar will pass more than forty pages after learning the orthography of *executive* before he will know its pronunciation, that is, that *x* has the sound of *gz* in it! On page 78 third column *opake*, and it is inserted again on page 156, and differently spelled (opaque!) On page 79 third column *dethrone* and *enthrone*, wrongly classed, should be on page 114 with words in which the sound of *th* is noted! Same column *declare*, *insnare*, *prepare*, and *compare*, all wrongly classed, and they are all inserted again on p. 141 where they should be, and *ensnare*, differently spelled! Same p., fourth column *brezier*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 137 with *dernier*, *frontier*, &c. On p. 81, *bragadocio* and *interruncio* wrongly classed, should be on p. 127, with "words in which *ce*, *ci*, *t*, and *si*, are pronounced as *sh*!" Same p. second column *metaphysics*, inserted again on p. 130! Same column *mathematics*, again on p. 130, wrongly classed in both places, should be on p. 114, with words in which the sound of *th* is noted, where *mathematical* is inserted! Same column *pre-existent* and *co-existent*, both wrongly classed, should be on p. 120, with words in which "x passes into the sound of *gz*," where *exist* is inserted! The scholar can not learn the pronunciation of these words until he shall arrive at p. 120! Same column *overshadon*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 86, where *shadow* is inserted! Same column *regimental*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 125, with words in which "g ending a syllable, has the sound of *j*," where *regiment* is inserted! On p. 83, sixth column *withall*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 115, where the sound of *th* is noted! On p. 84, third column *thril* is inserted twice in the same column! Same column *thought*, inserted again on p. 156! Same column *throng*, *thing* and *thong*, and *thing* and *thong* are inserted again on p. 134! On p. 85, third column *thursday* and *pathway*, both wrongly classed, should be on p. 114, where the sound of *th* is noted; *thursday* is inserted again on p. 114, but *pathway* is not! On p. 87, first column *razure* and *seizure*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 122, where the *s* and *z* have the sound of *zh*, as *razier*, *fusion*, &c. Same column *ancient*, wrongly classed, it is inserted again on p. 127, where it should be with "words in which *ce*, *ci*, *t*, and *si*, are pronounced, as *sh*!" Thus, the scholar, after learning the orthography of *ancient*, must pass forty pages of the book before he will know its pronunciation! Same p. second column *careful*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 141, where *care*, *declare*, &c. are inserted! Same column *faithful* and *youthful*, and third column *thralldom*, all three wrongly classed, should be on p. 114, where the sound of *th* is noted! On page 88, first column *pleasure*, *measure*, and *treasure*, all wrongly classed, should be on p. 122, with words in which *s* has the sound of *zh*, as *hostier*, &c. Same column *ensure*, *pressure*, and *fissure*, all wrongly classed, should be on p. 125, where *c*, *t*, and *s*, have the sound of *sh*! [S has the sound of *sh* in all these words in Webster's octavo dictionary, and in *ensure* and *fissure* in the quarto, but none of them are so pronounced in the duodecimo!] *Pleasure*, *measure*, and *treasure*, are inserted again on p. 137, with words in which "the vowel *a* of the digraph *ea*, has no sound, and *e* is short, but it is not there stated that *s* has the sound of *zh*!" On page 89, first column, *significant*, inserted again on page 135! On page 90, first column, *integrity*, inserted again on page 109! On page 92, first column *imaginary* and *unnecessary*, both wrongly classed, should be on p. 126, with words in which "c accented or ending a syllable, has the sound of *s*, and *g* that of *j*," as *imagination*, &c. on that page! Same column *confectionary*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 126, with "words in which *ce*, *ci*, *t*, and *si*, are pronounced as *sh*!" On p. 93, *illegibility* and *fadelet*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 125, with words in which "g, ending a syllable, has the sound of *j*," as *legible*, *fragile*, &c. on that page! On p.

54, second column *insular*, and it is inserted again on the same p. next column! On p. 95, *superfluity* occurs *twice* in the same column! Same p. second column *sociability*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 127, with "words in which *ce, ci, ti, and si*, are pronounced as *sh*," where *social*, &c. are inserted! Same column *singularity*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 134, with words in which "the sound of *ng* is close"! On page 100, first column *misgiving* and *forgive*, both wrongly classed, should be on p. 124, with "words in which *g* has its hard sound before *e, i, and y*," where *give* is inserted! Same p. fourth column *adopt* is inserted *twice* in the same column! Same column *among* and *belong*, both wrongly classed, should be on p. 134, with words in which *ng* have "the open sound of *ng*;" *among* is inserted again on p. 134, where it *should* be, but *belong* is *not*, although *long* is on that p. (134)! On p. 103, second column *passionate*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 126, with "words in which *ce, ci, ti* and *si*, are pronounced as *sh*," or it should be on p. 108, where *passion* is inserted! On page 104, fifth column *stagers*, wrongly classed, it is inserted again on p. 125, where it *should* be, with "words in which *g* has its hard sound before *e, i, and y*!" Same p. seventh column *zealous* and *jealous*, wrongly classed, they are both inserted again on p. 137, where they *should* be, with words in which "the vowel *a* of the digraph *ea*, has no sound, and *e* is short"! On p. 105, third column *ingor*, wrongly classed, it is inserted again on p. 134, where it *should* be, with words in which "the sound of *ng* is close"! Same p. fourth column *zealor*, wrongly classed, it is inserted again on p. 137, where it *should* be! On p. 106, first column *hemistich*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 123, with "words in which *c* before *h* has the sound of *k*!" On p. 107 third column *hawthorn*, and fifth column *something*, both wrongly classed, should be on p. 114, where the sound of *th* is noted! Same p. seventh column *headlong* wrongly classed, should be on p. 123, with "words in which *c* before *h* has the sound of *ofk*," where *ache* is inserted! Same column *pregnant*, wrongly classed, inserted again on p. 138, where it should be! Same p. second column *peasant* and *peasant*, wrongly classed, inserted again on p. 137, where they should be, with words in which "the vowel *a* of the digraph *ea* has no sound, and *e* is short"! Same p. third column *dayspring* wrongly classed, should be on page 134, where *spring* is inserted! On p. 109, first column *theocracy*, *philanthropy*, and *misanthropy*, all wrongly classed, inserted again on p. 114, where they should be, where the sound of *th* is noted! but *philanthropy* is differently divided on p. 114, thus *phil-an-thro-py* (109) *phil-an-thro-py* (114) On p. 110 first column *traditional*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 127, with "words in which *ci* and *ti* are pronounced as *sh*, and are united to the preceding syllable," where *addition*, &c. are inserted! Same column *intentional*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 127, with "words in which *ce, ci, ti* and *si*, are pronounced as *sh*!" Same p. second column *exordium*, wrongly classed, it is inserted again on p. 120, where it should be with words in which "x passes into the sound of *gz*!" Thus, the scholar, after learning the orthography of *exordium* will pass ten pages before he will know its pronunciation, viz. that *x* has the sound of *gz* in it! On p. 111, first column *triangular*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 134 where *angular* is inserted with words in which "the sound of *ng* is close"! Same p. second column *epitomize*, *apostatize*, and *immortalize*, all wrongly classed, should be on p. 133, with "words ending in *ize*!" Same p. third column *occasional*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 122, where *occasion* is inserted with words in which *s* has the sound of *zh*! Here on p. 111 the scholar can *not* learn how to pronounce *occasional* until he shall arrive at p. 122, where the pronunciation of the primitive word *occasion* is given! Same column *irrational* and *proportional* wrongly classed, should be on p. 127, where "ce, ci, ti and si, are pronounced as *sh*!" Same p. fourth column *exhilarate*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 120, with words in which "x passes into the sound of *gz*!" Thus, the scholar can *not* learn the pronunciation of this word any where in the book! Same column *originate*, wrongly classed, inserted again on p. 126, where it *should* be, but *differently* divided, thus, *origi-nate* (111) *origin-ate* (126)! Same p. fifth column *exasperate*, wrongly classed, inserted again on p. 120, where it *should* be, but *differently* divided, thus *exasper-ate* (111.) *exaspe-rate* (120)! On p. 112 first column *compassionate*, *dispassionate*, and *affectionate*, all wrongly classed, should be on p. 127, where "ce, ci, ti and si, are pronounced as *sh*!" Same p. third column *leviathan*, wrongly classed, inserted again on p. 114, where it *should* be, with the sound of *th* noted! Same p. fourth column *uxorious*, fifth column *luxurious*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 120, with words in which "x passes into the sound of *gz*," as the *x* is followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel, as in *exordium*, *exuberant*, &c. p. 120! On p. 114 first column *thistle*, inserted again on p. 143, with words in which *t* is silent! Thus, the scholar will *not* know that *t* before *le* is silent; in *thistle* when he learns its orthography on p. 114! Same column next word *throstle*, *t* is also silent, but *throstle* is *not* inserted again on p. 143, so that the scholar will never learn in the Spelling-Book that *t* is silent in *throstle*! Same column *throttle*, inserted again on p. 143! Same column *authorize*, inserted again on p. 132, with "words ending in *ize*!" Same column *thimble*, inserted again on p. 142! Same p. second column *catholic* and *plethoric*, inserted again on p. 131! Same column *authentic* and *pathetic*, third column *athletic* and *cahartic*, all inserted again on p. 124! Same column *atheistic* and *arithmetical*, inserted again on p. 130, and both differently divided! Same column *methodical*, again on p. 131! Same column *polytheism*, again on p. 132! Same column *ichthyology*, again on p. 124! On p. 115, first column *clothes*, inserted again on p. 121! [All this repetition of words in the different lessons might have been avoided, had the system of classification been consistent and judicious. Thus, the word *clothes*, &c. in which there are two consonant sounds to be noted, the words should have been in the class of "Words of irregular orthography," on p. 154, where both peculiar sounds could have been noted by spelling the pronunciation of the words, as he has done on that page.] Same column *whether* and *whether*, inserted again on p. 111! Same column *leather* and *feather*, again on p. 137! Same p. second column *burthen*, again on p. 133, with "words in which *ce, i, and o* before *n* are mute," although the *e* is italic on p. 115, denoting that it is "mute"! Same p. third column *together*, again on p. 125! Same p. fifth column *distinguish*, sixth column *extinguish*, wrongly classed, should be on p. 134 with words in which "the sound of *ng* is close," where *language*, &c. are inserted! On p. 118, fifth column *chasm*, wrongly classed, it is inserted again on p. 123, where it should be, with "words in which *c* before *h* has the sound of *k*!" On p. 119 first column *schiten*, inserted again on p. 140! Same p. third column *whistle* and fourth column *whistle* and *whistle*, all inserted again on p. 143! Same p. sixth column *whoopingcough*, wrongly classed, it should *not* be in this lesson, for there is no *wh* in the word in any of Mr. Webster's Dictionaries, or in the dictionaries of Johnson or Walker! On p. 120 second column *exaggerate*, inserted again on p. 126, and is differently divided, thus, *exagge-rate* (120) *exagger-ate* (126)! Same p. third column, *exotic*, again on p. 131. On p. 121 first column *Christian*, again on p. 123! same p. third column *exhaustion* and *exustion*. What sound has *x* in these words? Mr. Ely has told us in his "Analysis of sounds in the English Language," that *x* is sometimes pronounced as *gz*," but *why* it is so pronounced he has *not* informed us! whether because it is followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or not. On page 122 third column *seraglio*, it is inserted again on p. 155, and is differently divided! thus, *seragi-to* (122.) *serag-io* (155)! On p. 123, first column *ache*, inserted again on p. 154! Same p. second column *chotic*, wrongly classed, it should *not* be in this lesson, for there is no *h* in the word in any of Webster's dictionaries, or in the dictionaries of Johnson and Walker! Same column *scirrous*, inserted with "words in which *c* before *h* has the sound of *k*," and there is no *h* in the word! Same p. sixth column *chemical*, inserted again on p. 131! On page 124 *mechanic* and *scholastic*, again on p. 129! Same column *chaotic*, again on p. 131! Same p. second column *synecdoche*, again on p. 140! Same p. seventh column *giggle*, again on p. 142! On p. 125, first column *vaguish*, inserted again on the same p. next column! [In the first edition of this book, published in New York, *stuggard*, was inserted; in which *g* did *not* come before *e* or *i*; but the blunder was pointed out by a writer in the New York Courier and Inquirer, Sept. 9, 1829, and *stuggard* has been struck out, and *vaguish* inserted in its place, although it was in the lesson before!] Same p. third column *goggle*, wrongly classed, for *g* does *not* come "before *e, i, or y*" in the word! It is inserted again on p. 142! Same p. fourth column *girde*, again on p. 142! Same p. fifth column *magic* and *tragic*, again on p. 129! On p. 126 first column *logie*, again on p. 128! Same p. third column *rhinoceros*, again on p. 155! On pages 97, 126, 127, and 128, are words in which *c, s, and t*, have the sound of *ch*.

In these lessons the terminations *sion, tion, cial, sial, ciam, cious, tious, cute* and *tiute* are intermingled in such a manner that the scholar can not determine, when required to spell any word contained in these lessons, whether to use *t, or s*, the sound being the same; as *penzion, mention, suspicion, enaciate, ingratiute, &c.*; and it is evident that the words in which *t, c, and s* have the sound of *sh*, should be classed in separate lessons for the same reasons that he has classed the words in which *ch* has the sound of *sh* and *k*; as we learn their pronunciation by association, so should we learn the orthography of the other words referred to. On page 126 fifth column *noxious* inserted with "words in which *ce, ci, ti* and *si* are pronounced as *sh*," when there is no *ce, ci, ti, or si* in the word! On page 127 fourth column *delicious*, and it is inserted again on the same p. sixth column! Same column *officious*, fifth column *fruition*, and they are both inserted again on p. 128! On page 129 *arithmetician, ethic*, and *ethnic* are so classed that the scholar will *not* know what sound *th* has in them, as they are not on p. 114 or 115 where the different sounds of *th* are noted! On p. 129 second column *phibisic*, again on p. 155! Same p. fifth column *alchimic*, wrongly classed, should have been on p. 123 with "words in which *c* before *h* has the sound of *k*!" In this classification of the words ending in *ic*, Mr. Ely was not consistent or uniform;

thus, he has *catholic*, *athletic*, on p. 114, *mechanic* on p. 124, inserted where the sounds of *th* and *ch* are noted, and repeated here; but he has *synthetic*, p. 114, *chronic*, p. 123, &c. not repeated here in words ending in *ic*; and, again he has *alchimic*, p. 129, *orthographic*, p. 130, *choleric*, p. 131, which are not on pages 114, 115, or 123, or 124, where the sounds of *th* and *ch* are noted! Same column *cosatic*, inserted again on p. 131, and differently spelled! Same p. seventh column *pneumatic*, again on p. 155. Same column *rhetoric*, again on p. 155 differently divided and accented, thus, *the-tor-ic* (139), *the-or-ic* (153)!! On page 130 *alchimidic*, *anologic*, *casuistic*, *catechetic*, *chronologic*, *eucharistic*, *geologic*, *hypothetic*, *mythologic*, *mathematic*, *orthographic*, *pantheistic*, *parenthetic*, *pathologic*, *philologic*, *philanthropic*, *pyrotechnic*, *synpathetic*, *theologic*, *theocratic*, *theoretic*, *zoologic* p. 131, *characteristic*, *enthusiastic*, *entomologic*, *genologic*, *synpathetic*, *otologic*, *physiologic*, *ichthyologic*, *gotic*, *chimerical*, *illogical*, *whimsical*, *bismuthic*, *choleric*, *theoric*, p. 135, *gothicism*, *provincialism*, *catholicism*, *monotheism*, *huliotheism*, *nationalism*, *scholasticism* p. 135, *metaphize*, *theorize*, *anathematize*, *bestialize*, *catholize*, *characterize*, *etherialize*, *nationalize*, *cheverlize*, &c. have been inserted on these pages without any rule having been given, by Mr. Ely, for the pronunciation of *ch*, *th*, *s*, *wh*, and *s*, which occur in them! Thus, the scholar who consults the spelling-book only, will for ever remain unacquainted with their pronunciation! while *arithmetical*, *atheistic*, *chaotic*, *exotic*, *polytheism*, *authorize*, &c. which occur on the same pages have been inserted on pages 114, 124, 120, &c. where the sounds of *th*, *ch*, *z*, &c. are noted! Hence Mr. Ely has every species of *inconsistency* imaginable, in the classification of the words on pages 130, 131, 132, and 133!

On page 132 fifth column *exercise*, inserted again on p. 134 with words in which "the sound of *ng* is close!" On page 133 third column *exercise*, is inserted with "words ending in *ize*," but *exercise* has not any *z* in it in any of Mr. Webster's dictionaries, or in the dictionaries of Johnson, Walker, &c. On p. 137 second column *bucaneer*, with words in which "ch has the sound of *sh*, and *i* has the sound of *e* long" but *bucaneer* has no *ch* or *i* in it and should be on p. 61, with *gazetteer*, *volunteer*, &c. Same p. fourth column *breath*, *breath*, *ear*, *ear*, *dear*, *throat*, fifth column *health*, *wealth*, sixth column *healthy*, *wealthy*, *feather*, *leather*, *leathery*, seventh column *threaten* with words in which "the vowel *a* of the digraph *ea*, has no sound, and *e* is short." Only two of these words (*feather* and *leather*) are inserted on pages 114, or 115 where the different sounds of *th* are noted, (all the others are here inserted on p. 137 without the sound of *th* being noted, so that their pronunciation can not be learned in any lesson contained in the spelling-book.) Same p. sixth column *heaven* and *heaven*, seventh column *threaten*, inserted again on p. 139! On page 139, *earthen*, *given*, *strengthen*, *lengthen*, *thicken* p. 140, *wreathen*, *recheaten*, *forgiven*, *christen*, p. 142, *spiced*, p. 144, *social*, *tithable*, have been inserted without any rule for the pronunciation of *th*, *ch*, *z*, &c. which occur in them! while *written*, *synecdoche* p. 140, *thimble*, *giggle* p. 142, *whistle*, *whistle*, *whistle*, *whistle* p. 143, have been inserted on pages 119, 124, 114, where the sounds of *th*, *wh*, *g*, *ch*, &c. are noted! The preceding classification is a great *inconsistency*, entirely void of uniformity! On p. 141 sixth column *hazle* is inserted with "words in which *e* final after *l* is mute;" but *e* is not final in *hazel* in any of Mr. Webster's dictionaries, or in the dictionaries of Johnson or Walker! The word is, therefore, wrongly classed.

On the last part of page 144, and the first part of page 145, Mr. Ely has given a class of "words nearly, but not exactly alike in pronunciation." Of these he has given *eighty-seven*; and, he might with as much propriety, have given *five hundred* other words in the language, as these *eighty-seven*; for the pronunciation of these is no more "nearly, but not exactly alike," than *hundreds* of others in the language! that is, agreeably to the pronunciation of Mr. Webster's dictionary. Although Mr. Ely has stated that these "words" are "nearly" alike in pronunciation, yet he has not given the pronunciation of any of them in this lesson; and he has not, in any of the preceding spelling lessons, given more than *forty-nine* of these words; and, consequently the scholar will never know from the use of this spelling-book, how to pronounce these *thirty-eight* words which Mr. Ely says are "nearly, but not exactly alike in pronunciation;" not knowing *what* that "pronunciation" is! as, are, accept, exempt, accede, exceed, acre, allusion, acts, ax, ally, allowed, errand, errant, ballad, hallo, clothes, close, consort, dost, immerge, emerge, gesture, jester, idol, impostor, imposture, naughty, ingenious, pint, raddish, reddish, slake, since, sense, tenure, talents, talons, and value, are not pronounced in any spelling lesson of the book! but, *al* p. 45, affect, effect p. 71, anchor 123, access, excess p. 75, illusion, elusion p. 122, alley p. 34, assay p. 23, essay p. 85, affusion, effusion p. 122, alound p. 72, arant p. 108, addition, edition p. 127, ballot p. 34, creek p. 39, creek p. 29, concert p. 55, descent, effusion p. 71, disease p. 78, disease p. 83, dust p. 24, elicet, illicit p. 126, earn p. 137, urn p. 23, fat, vat p. 21, harsh p. 27, hash p. 117, idle p. 143, knotty p. 136, ingenuous p. 89, morse p. 126, corn p. 32, line p. 32, loin p. 37, loom p. 30, loam p. 40, metal p. 50, meddle p. 142, point p. 37, sack p. 31, tenor p. 43, valley p. 34, are pronounced on the preceding pages! Some of these words here given as being "nearly" alike in pronunciation, are very distinctly different; as *al* (a long) *are* (a flat), as distinctly different sounds as any two in the language! *are* is not pronounced in the Spelling-Book, neither is the word to be found in Webster's school dictionary, but in his quarto he says "it is usually pronounced *are*" (a flat), and in his octavo he does pronounce it *ar* (a flat) *alley* and *ally* are differently accented! *decense* and *decise*; *e* long in the first syllable, and *s* sharp in *decense*, but *i* short in the first syllable, and *s* like *z* in both syllables in *decise*, not very "nearly alike" in pronunciation! *dost* and *dust*; *dost* is not pronounced in the Spelling-Book, or in Webster's quarto dictionary, and the word is not to be found in Webster's school dictionary, which is, of course, to be used with the Spelling-Book; but in Webster's octavo dictionary, it is pronounced with *o* like *u* short, so that these two words p. 145, *dost* and *dust* are not "nearly" but "exactly" alike, if Mr. Webster's octavo dictionary be the "STANDARD!" *point* (i long) *point* (oi diphthong) these are not very "nearly alike in pronunciation!" &c. &c. &c.

On page 145, Mr. Ely has given a class of "words of the same orthography, but differently pronounced!" Of this class of words, there are in the language, (acknowledged by Mr. Webster in his dictionaries,) about one hundred and sixteen, that is, differently accented and pronounced, when differently applied. Of these, Mr. Ely has classed but *twenty-one*, in this lesson p. 145! We might reasonably suppose that Mr. Ely would insert *all* of these words, subject to different pronunciation or accentuation when differently applied, if *any*, in a lesson of this kind p. 145; for, the scholar would, most unquestionably, conclude, when looking at the title of this lesson, that Mr. Ely has classed *all* of them; and, with this conclusion, would for ever remain ignorant of the fact, from the use of this lesson, that there are in the language, NINETY-FIVE other "words of the same orthography, but differently pronounced" or accented, similar to the TWENTY-ONE which he has classed! Again, Mr. Ely has, in the preceding lessons, intermingled NINE of these *ninety-five* words with their different accentuation or pronunciation noted; as, *concert* pages 85 and 144, *contest* pp. 35 and 76, *contract* pp. 63 and 71, *ferment* pp. 71 and 105, *object* and *subject* pp. 64 and 71, *rebel* pp. 44 and 100, *refuse* pp. 83 and 88, *son* pp. 45, 55, and 149, which are not here classed on p. 145! and the SIXTY-ONE following words are inserted with only *one* accentuation or pronunciation noted, neither can we learn from his spelling-book that they *ever* should be differently accented or pronounced! as, *concrete*, *convoy* p. 28, *house*, *mouse* p. 36, *use* p. 37, *close* pp. 37 and 144, *rise* pp. 37 and 149, *gout* p. 38, *grease* p. 39, *attribution* p. 49, *minute* p. 50, *frequency* p. 58, *overflow*, *overthrow* p. 61, *abject*, *instinct*, *progress* p. 64, *descent* p. 68, *counter-march* p. 70, *prefix*, *augment*, *abstract*, *affix*, *extract*, *insult*, *traject*, *collect*, *conduct*, *conflict*, *project*, *compact* p. 71, *impress* p. 75, *digest*, *import*, *transport*, *escort*, *comport*, *desert*, *contrast*, *convert*, *protest* p. 76, *retail* p. 78, *supine* confine, *console* p. 79, *abuse*, *excuse*, *diffuse* p. 83, *transfer*, *conserve*, *converse* p. 100, *torment* p. 104, *absent*, *present*, *convent* p. 105, *accent* p. 108, *exile* p. 120, *precedent* p. 125, *raven* p. 129, *consort* p. 144, *lead* p. 148, are inserted with *one* accentuation or pronunciation in any of the spelling lessons of the book! Again; there are TWENTY-FIVE other words of this class, subject to different accentuation or different pronunciation when differently applied, of which the scholar will for ever remain ignorant unless he shall refer to some other source than the *Elementary* Spelling-Book, as they are not in any of the spelling lessons with *either* accentuation or pronunciation! as, *fore-taste*, *pre-sage*, *export*, *bombard*, *discord*, *record*, *colleague*, *produce*, *cement*, *incense*, *undress*, *discount*, *confect*, *compress*, *complot*, *compound*, *countermine*, *countermarch*, *misconduct*, *disuse*, *put*, &c. &c. and these words which Mr. Ely has *entirely omitted* are as important as those he has inserted! Several of the preceding class of words are pronounced or accented but *one* way in Mr. Webster's *duodecimo* dictionary, but are *two* ways in Mr. Webster's *octavo* dictionary! As perfume, bombard, discord, colleague, abject, entrance, discount, confect, instinct, mouse, and frequent. The word entrance is spelled with *s*, when a verb, in Mr. Webster's quarto, but with *c* in his octavo! In his duodecimo published in 1830, he spelled it with *c*, agreeing with the octavo; but in the edition published in 1831, it is spelled entrance with *s*, agreeing with the quarto! Thus if we take the octavo or duodecimo of 1830, for the standard, entrance, verb and noun, should be in this lesson, as spelled alike, differently accented; but if we take the quarto or duodecimo of 1831 for the standard, they should not be in this lesson, being spelled differently! [Surely Mr. Ely would have been in a dilemma relative to the orthography of this word had he not used "Walker's Rhyming Dictionary, London edition, 1824," when classing these words!]

On pages 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, and 150, Mr. Ely has given a lesson of "Words pronounced alike, but different in orthography." This is one of the most important lessons contained in any Spelling-Book; for, unless these words are associated with their respective distinctive definitions, it is impossible for the scholar to become ac-

music) does *not* appear at all in Webster's school dictionary, and this class (base, low, vile, and bass in music) do *not* belong in this lesson! *boult*, (to *sift*) does *not* appear in Webster's school dictionary, and this class (*bolt*, a fastening to a door, and *boult*, to *sift*) does *not* belong in this lesson! *casque*, (a helmet) does *not* appear in Webster's school dictionary, and this class (*casq*, a vessel for liquids, and *casque*, a helmet,) does *not* belong in this lesson! *drachm*, (a small weight) does *not* appear in Webster's school dictionary, and this class (*dr*, a drink of spirit, and *drachm*, a small weight) does *not* belong in this lesson! *nought* (none) is *not* the preferable spelling in Webster's school dictionary, and this class (*naught*, *bad*, and *nought*, none) does *not* belong in this lesson! *nett* (clear of charges) does *not* appear in Webster's school dictionary, and this class (*net*, a woven snare, and *nett*, clear of charges) does *not* belong in this lesson! *ouse* (tanners' bark) does *not* appear in Webster's school dictionary, and this class (*ooze*, to issue out, and *ouse*, tanners' bark) does *not* belong in this lesson! *route*, (a way or course) is *not* the preferable spelling in Webster's school dictionary, and this class (*rout*, a confused quarrel, and *route*, a course or way) does *not* belong in this lesson! *seine*, (a fish net) is spelled *contrary* to Webster's dictionary; should be *sein*! [In Mr. Webster's quarto and octavo dictionaries he says under the word *net*: "it is sometimes written *nett*, but improperly." yet Mr. Ely has inserted *nett* in this lesson!] Thus Mr. Ely has inserted in this lesson EIGHT classes of "words pronounced alike, but *different* in orthography," while they are in Webster's dictionary with but *one* orthography!

Tenthly:—Mr. Ely has, in this lesson, on p. 146 second column, inserted *cent*, *sent* and *scent*, with their distinctive definitions; and, he has inserted *sent* and *scent* *again* on p. 149: first column!! On p. 147, *dun* and *nap* are inserted *twice*! On p. 149, he has "rear, to raise," and "rear, the hind part," with rear spelled *alike* in both cases; yet Mr. Ely has classed it here with "words pronounced alike, but *DIFFERENT* in orthography"!!! Same page 149, Mr. Ely has inserted "shore, sea coast," and "shore, a prop," with shore spelled *alike* in both cases; yet he has classed it here with "words, *different* in orthography"!! [In Mr. Webster's *old* Spelling-Book, he had, on p. 148, "shore, side of a river," and "shoar, a prop," a *blunder* which he evidently copied from Dilworth's Spelling-Book. This *blunder* Mr. Ely corrected, either by the assistance of Walker's Rhyming Dictionary, London Edition 1824, (See Introduction to this review p. 6,) or from the criticism which appeared in the Albany Argus (see p. 32,) yet he has retained the word in this lesson with words *different* in orthography!!! The definitions of some of these classes are rather *singular*, as "nap, on cloth;" "Jane, a weather-cock" &c. &c. [See Webster's school dictionary, in which they are *not* thus defined.] On pages 150, 151, 152, 153, Mr. Ely has given short sentences, in which the words of distinctive definitions are exhibited, as, "What *ails* the child?" &c. &c. In these sentences Mr. Ely has inserted *better* and *bettor*, *calendar* and *calender*, *mead*, *flew* and *flue*, *peak* and *pique*, *peer* and *pier*, *pore* and *pour*, *rein*, *sign*, *throw* and *through*, *strait* and *straight*, *tail* and *tale*, &c. when he has not classed one of them with the words of distinctive definitions! On p. 154 and 155, Mr. Ely has given a class of "words of *irregular* orthography." This lesson contains a great many words which were in the lesson containing words of distinctive definitions, and, therefore, as the pronunciation of those words is *not* given, this lesson (p. 154) should have preceded the words of distinctive definitions, or their pronunciation be given to avoid the repetition of them here; as p. 154, *beau*, *been*, *isle*, *one*, *done*, *would*, *dough*, *neigh*, *sleigh*, *weigh*, *bough*, p. 155, *seignior*, &c.!

On p. 155, he has a class of words in which "h after r is silent," and on p. 129 he has *rhetoric*, and on p. 126 *rhinoceros* with *h* italic; and they are inserted *again* in this lesson!

On p. 156, Mr. Ely has a class of words of which he says, "In the following, *ue* at the end of the primitive word are silent;" and he has inserted *roguish* in this lesson, in which there is no *ue*! again, he has *roguey*, in which the *ue* are not silent in Webster's octavo, but are in his school dictionary! And again, he has *mosque* and *opaque* in this lesson, wrongly spelled and classed, as they are both spelled without *ue* in Webster's school dictionary, thus, *mosk* and *opake*!!

A great evil attending this system of classification by terminations, is, that the scholars will, in many instances, obtain the habit of a monotonous sing song pronunciation; and, the system also leads, in a great many instances, to error in the pronunciation of the terminating syllable; thus, on p. 104, fourth column, *chilblain*, *villain*, *mortmain*, *plantain*, *vervain*, *curtain*, in which the sound of *ai* should be changed *three* times in sounding the six words, from long *a* to short *i*, and from long *i* to short *a*! The scholar will, as they are now classed, naturally pronounce them *all* with a long, or *all* with *i* short! Same page second column, *annals* and *entralls*, and no rule is given for their pronunciation. The scholar will, most unquestionably, be inclined to pronounce both terminations with a short, or a long. The same may be said of the next two words *mittens* and *summons*, in which terminations they will pronounce the *e* and *o* alike, &c. &c. examples of which may be seen on almost every page of the book, where there are spelling lessons.

ARRANGEMENT.

Next in importance to the proper classification of words intended for spelling lessons, containing the different and peculiar vowel and consonant sounds, is the due arrangement of the words thus classed, according to the ease or difficulty with which their orthography and pronunciation are learned.

Thus, on page 29, Mr. Ely has inserted monosyllables containing *ee*, on p. 30, those containing *oo*, and on p. 32 those which contain *ai*, *bb*, *gg*, *ll*, *ss*, *rr*, as *lees*, *breeze*, *goose*, *odd*, *ebb*, *egg*, *pass*, *purr*, &c. and page 36 in which *dge*, *ich*, *iph*, *mph*, &c. as *midge*, *scratch*, *syph*, *nymph*, &c. But, on p. 42, he has words with *a*, *i*, and *o* long, as *blade*, *slide*, *choke*, p. 43, *spoke*, *blame*, p. 47, *une*, *drone*, *brave*, *drove*, which are much more easy for the scholar to learn than those on pages 29, 30, 32, and p. 36, preceding them as noted above! Again, Mr. Ely has a class of monosyllables on p. 117 which are more easily learned than those on pp. 32, or 36! Again, Mr. Ely has on pages 51 and 52, inserted words of four syllables, and on p. 61, he has easy words of two syllables! He has a class of words of three syllables on pages 82 and 83, and words of two syllables much more easily learned on pages 86 and 87! On page 84, he has difficult monosyllables in which the sound of *th* is exhibited, and on p. 117, *thirty* pages after them, he has *easy* monosyllables! On pages 124 and 125, he has words in which *g* is hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*, which is one of the most *easy* lessons in the spelling-book, placed after the words in which *x* has the sound of *gz*, p. 120, *t* the sound of *sh*, p. 121, *i* the sound of *y*, p. 122, *s* and *z*, the sound of *zh*, p. 122 and 123, *ch* like *k*, p. 123, which are the most *difficult* lessons in the spelling-book! On p. 134, he has words in which *ng* has its open and close sound, which is one of the most *easy* lessons in the book, placed after the words in which *c*, *s*, and *t*, have the sound of *sh*, on pp. 125, 127, and 128, which are the most *difficult* in the language! And again, the words which end in *le* on pages 141, 142, 143, and 144, are placed after ten or fifteen lessons, the orthography of which is more *difficult* to be obtained, than that of the lessons preceding, as above noted. Thus, I think it will appear evident to every person, on examination, that these lessons are *not* all arranged with due regard to the ease of learning their orthography or pronunciation.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

There is, perhaps, no branch of education by which the learned and the illiterate are so readily and so generally distinguished, as that of spelling. So universal is the condemnation of bad spelling, among all classes of citizens, whether professional, mercantile, or mechanical, that no person, it is believed, can be found who would be willing to be identified with it. The subject of orthography, therefore, is of primary importance in the education of children, and should engage the attention of parents, and all teachers *more especially*, since it may fairly be assumed that *one third* of the whole time spent in acquiring a useful education, is devoted to this particular branch.

I will now show, that, although Mr. Ely has, in the orthography of the *Elementary* Spelling-Book, avoided most of the errors in spelling pointed out in the Albany Argus in 1827, [see page 32,] yet he has spelled other words *contrary* to ALL of Webster's dictionaries; so that the orthography of the *new* spelling-book is MORE ERRONEOUS than that of the *old* one!

First:—Mr. Ely has spelled a great many words *contrary* to all of Webster's dictionaries, but *agreeably* to Johnson and Walker!

Secondly:—Mr. Ely has spelled a number of words *contrary* to the orthography of Webster's duodecimo school dictionary, "his last work, all written and corrected by himself," but *agreeably* to either Webster's octavo or quarto dictionary!

Thirdly:—Mr. Ely has spelled a number of words *contrary* to ALL of Webster's dictionaries, but *agreeably* to Webster's *old* spelling-book!

Fourthly:—Mr. Ely has spelled a number of words *contrary* to ALL Webster's dictionaries, *contrary* to his *old* spelling-book, and also *contrary* to the orthography of Johnson and Walker!!

Fifthly:—Mr. Ely has also spelled the *same* words in two DIFFERENT ways, while it is spelled but *one* way in all of Webster's dictionaries!!

Webster's dictionaries, thus *reision* and *recession*, and Mr. Ely has spelled it *contrary* to both of them! Same p.123, *match*, spells two ways in Webster's quarto and octavo! Same p. *chotic*, spelled without *h* in all Webster's dictionaries, and in the dictionaries of Johnson and Walker. [The same blunder is in Webster's old spelling-book, evidently copied from Dilworth's spelling-book.] See p. 32.] Same p. 123, *chameleon*, spelled *chameleon* in Webster's quarto and octavo dictionaries! On p. 124, *haggish*, with *gg* agreeable to his old spelling-book, and to Johnson and Walker, *contrary* to all his dictionaries! On p. 125, *twirgin*, *contrary* to his dictionaries agreeable to his old spelling-book! On p. 128, *flagitious*, spelled *contrary* to all Webster's dictionaries and to his old spelling-book! [See p. 50.] Same p. 123, *noviciato*, spelled *contrary* to all Webster's dictionaries, but agreeably to his old spelling-book! [See p. 53.] On p. 130, *chemist*, *chemistry*, *chemical*, and *alchemy*, on p. 132, *alchimie*, written *ally*, spelled with *e* in Webster's dictionaries! [See p. 131.] [See pages 23, 47, and 48.] On p. 133, *exercize*, spelled with *z*, but it is spelled *exercize* with *s* in all Webster's dictionaries, and in the dictionaries of Johnson and Walker! On p. 133, *exorciser*, spelled two ways in Webster's quarto and octavo dictionaries! [See p. 48.] Same p. *canonizer*, spelled *canonizer* as the preferable spelling in Webster's quarto and octavo! Same p. *carbinier*, spelled *carabinet* as the preferable spelling in Webster's octavo and quarto dictionary! Same p. *facine*, spelled *facine* in all Webster's dictionaries! Same p. *dreamt*, spelled *dreamed* as the preferable spelling in Webster's school dictionary! On p. 133, *reugnancy*, *four* syllable spelled *reugnance*, three syllables in Webster's school dictionary! Same p. *blazen*, spelled *blazon* in all Webster's dictionaries! On p. 141, *hazle* with *le*, spelled *hazel* with *el* in all Webster's dictionaries! Same p. *babble*, spelled *babble* in all Webster's dictionaries! On p. 142, *coddle* with *dd*, spelled *codde* with single *d*, as the preferable spelling in Johnson and Walker! On p. 143, *radial*, spelled *radial* with single *d* in Webster's dictionaries! The erroneous orthography of the eight words contained in the class of words & distinctive definitions was pointed out on p. 44. On p. 150, *briar*, and on p. 23, *brier*, two ways, agreeably to his old spelling-book, *contrary* to all his dictionaries! On p. 151, *oose*, and on p. 148, *ooze* and *ouse*, three ways, and it is spelled but *one* way *oose* in Webster's school dictionary! On p. 152 *roue*, *seine*, *sett* *sein* and *rout* in Webster's dictionaries! Same p. *seignor*, spelled *seignor* on p. 14 and 165, and in Webster's dictionaries! [seignor is a blunder in his old spelling-book, evidently copied from Dilworth. See pp. 32 and 54.] On p. 153, *bassivol*, and on p. 39, *bassivol*, spelled *bassivol* in Webster's school dictionary! On p. 154, *croup* spelled two ways in Webster's school dictionary! Same p. *masque*, and *mask* in all Webster's dictionaries! On p. 155, *brunette*, and *brunet* preferable spelling in Webster's school dictionary! Same p. *bidellium*, and *bidellum* in Webster's school dictionary! On p. 156, *mosque* spelled *mosque* by his old spelling-book, *contrary* to all his dictionaries. The same orthography of which has been pointed out in *snout* and *tongue*, spelled *snout* and *tung*, as the preferable spelling in his school dictionary! On p. 153, *dishevel*, spelled *dishevel* in Webster's school dictionary! On p. 160, *wo* and *woe* spelled two ways, and but one (woe) in Webster's school dictionary! Thus I have pointed out some of the most prominent differences in the orthography of the Elementary Spelling-Book, and Webster's dictionaries, and have fully shown, it is believed, that the orthography of the new spelling-book is MORE ERRONEOUS than the old one!

PRONUNCIATION.

I shall now take notice of the "ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE," and point out what I consider defective in it. And first:—It is stated on page 9, that "the short sound of o in not, is somewhat lengthened before r, s, and ng, as in nor, cross, broth, belong;" yet Mr. Ely has made no distinction between the long broad o, and short broad o, in the classification of the words in the spelling-book. Mr. Webster did make a distinction between these two sounds of o, as it should be, in his old spelling-book! In the Analysis of the sounds of the consonants, Mr. Ely has told us that some of the consonants are silent, yet there are other consonants which are silent, respecting the silence of which he has said nothing. Again, he has told us that some of the consonants are never silent, yet there are others which are never silent also, of which he has said nothing. This I presume will be considered a very great defect; for the scholar would suppose (and reasonably) that as he has spoken of the silence of some of the consonants, he had noted all which are silent in his spelling lessons: yet this is not the case.

The same defects which exist in noting the sounds of the letters B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, S, T, V, X, and Z, pointed out on page 33 and 34, as contained in his old spelling-book, are so very similar, and equally numerous, that I need not weary to repeat them here, and in this respect I refer to those pages for a full and complete explanation. It is true Mr. Ely has told us on page 11, that "P being a mute, is not sounded before t, in the same syllable, or between m and t in the same syllable. He has told us that h is silent after r, but he has not told us that it is ever silent in any other situation, as in herb, honor, &c." Although Mr. Ely has some letters in italics in his spelling lessons, yet he has not told us in his "ANALYSIS" that silent letters are printed in italics! and, consequently, inasmuch as he has not all silent letters in italics in all his spelling lessons, the pronunciation must be more defective, indeterminate, and uncertain, than in the spelling lessons of the old spelling-book in which the silent letters were in italics! Thus, on page 30, in receipt, the p is italicized, but in temptation page 98, consumption page 97, consumptive and presumptive page 66, peremptory page 67, &c. the p is not in italics, and we can not know from the spelling-book, whether the p should be sounded or not! Again, h is italicized in hour page 33, in the word hough page 61, but not in herb page 27. Shall we pronounce it as herb? On page 30, too, w is not in italics as it is on page 39 in the old spelling-book! Shall we sound the w? The answer to this question can not be known until we arrive at page 149, where two t's are classed with too in which there is no w! Is the first t silent in chestnut page 35, or should it be sounded? Is h silent in thyme page 37, or should it be sounded? The u is italicized in guile page 43, but not in guileful page 87. Should it be sounded in guileful? On page 45, eight, weight, &c. page 80, alight, delight, &c. page 118, fight, &c. gh not in italics, but in italics in daughter and slaughter page 107! On page 47, Mr. Ely has saved, italicized, and calve, in which l is also silent, he has among irregular words on page 154! Is the a silent in mountainous page 48? or in mountaineer page 61? Is t silent in bankruptcy page 62? On page 13, we are told that when "e follows a consonant, at the end of words, with a single vowel preceding, that vowel except the dotted t, is long as in fate, meet, &c." How then shall we sound the last e in prius page 63, in famine, doctrine, destine, &c. page 73, promise page 80, executive page 77, &c. &c. Certainly I should not. Throughout all the spelling lessons, the same doubt and uncertainty exist relative to the pronunciation of the silent and other letters. Other omissions in his "ANALYSIS" might be shown, which greatly increase the defects in the classification, such as the compiler's omitting the reasons for the peculiar sounds of the letters in certain situations. This list might be extended almost without limitation, by a class of words, the pronunciation of which can not be determined, either by his "ANALYSIS" or his classification. On page 10 and on page 155, Mr. Ely has said, that gh in hough has the sound of f; but in all Webster's dictionaries it is sounded like k, thus, hok!! Again, on page 10, Mr. Ely has stated that "gh are mute in every English word, both in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following," cough, &c. How then shall we sound draught? On page 114, Mr. Ely has inserted thistle and throve, in which t is silent in the former, and t is not silent in the latter. Mr. Ely has not told us in what he has noted the silent t, but he has not told us that it is not silent in throve. Is the first h silent or sounded in dipthong and triphthong, page 114? Shall we sound them dipthong and triphthong, or dipthong and triphthong? Mr. Ely has not any where in the spelling-book informed us how to sound them! On page 10, Mr. Ely has stated that "z is sometimes pronounced as gz," but has not informed us in what situation z should have this sound! Is p silent in exempt and exemption page 120, or shall it be sounded? Is t silent in christ-mas and christendom page 123, or shall it be sounded in these words? The p and t are not sounded in the preceding, and all similar words in Webster's octavo dictionary! On page 11, Mr. Ely says "The digraph ai, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, has the sound of a long 'y' yet on page 141, he has a class of words over which he says, "In the following and similar words, (bare, care, flare, &c.) a before r, though marked with its first or long sound, denotes a little from that sound, and is pronounced as a short 'e'." Mr. Ely has classed twenty words in which Walker and good speakers in this country and in England sound t as sh. Over this lesson Mr. Ely has told us that this class of words can be and are sounded three different ways, yet he has not informed us which of the three ways to pronounce these words! It is quite singular that Mr. Webster has noted the aspiration of s like zh when followed by long u and preceded by the accent, as in measure, treasure, etc.; but has not noted this aspiration of t like tsh in the same situation! and it is just as agreeable to analogy, to pronounce measure, pleasure, meaz-ur, pleaz-ur, instead of mezh-ure, plezh-ure, as it is to pronounce nature, fiture, nat-ur, fu-tur, instead of fu-tshure, na-tshure; for they (the t and s) are both preceded by the accent and followed by u, consequently both subject to aspiration from the same principle of analogy, as we sound c, s, and t, like sh, in gracious, passion, nation: for, although we sound s and t to be silent in the former, when followed by long u, and followed by a diphthong, as in mission, we sound it like zh, as in measure, and in like manner, should u (from the same analogy) sound the t like tsh, when followed by long u, as in nature. On page 23, ant, chant, &c. a flat, and same page plant, rant, &c. same termination a short! On page 71, transplant, a flat in the first syllable, and transect, same page a short in first syllable! On page 75, amass, repass, surpass, a flat, and same page cuirass, and morass, same termination a short! On p. 83, unloose and talloo are placed under figure 1, long o! On page 58, slander a flat, and on page 56 gander, page 61, candor, a short, and a is followed by the same letters in each case! On page 103, asperate, a short, and on page 111, exasperate, a flat! On page 108, ascent, accented on the first syllable, and on page 146, accented on the last syllable! On page 129, rhetoric, accented on the second syllable, page 155, accented on the first!

As I intend to point out, at some future time, the contradictions and inconsistencies in the pronunciation and division of words in Mr. Webster's dictionaries, I have, in this review, limited my remarks principally to the contradictions between the Elementary spelling-book and his school dictionary. On page 41, husbandry, s hissing like z in school dictionary! On page 44, cartel, a short, a flat, in dictionary! On page 47, fault, page 70, almanack, page 83, default, assault, page 107, faulty, alter, almost, broad a short, and broad a long in Webster's octavo dictionary! On page 53, want broad a short, and page 107, wanting broad a long! page 78, assure, page 88, censure, preserve, fissure, without noting the sound of s as sh, but on page 151, issue and tissue the sound of sh is noted in these two words! &c. &c. page 106, microcosm wrongly pronounced, i long in Webster's school dictionary! page 48, anchon, diverse, farewell, page 100, stalactite page 106, nevertheless page 115, almost p. 107, whomsoever p. 119, valise p. 154, harnage p. 155, afflux p. 85, wrongly accented! On p. 110, obitvion, page 117, contentulous, p. 122, trullion, military, modification, rebellion, rebellion, seniority p. 95, cataceous p. 127, reversion, page 80, executive page 77, &c. There are in the spelling lessons more than half a HUNDRED WORDS which Mr. Ely has divided DIFFERENTLY from Webster's school dictionary. Thus, expose p. 24, transit, under p. 35, armory, victory p. 42, cancer, pester, trestle, elder, tinder, tiller, tenter p. 43, kernel, garner, fardel p. 44, density, modesty, mountainous p. 48, uneasy, blandish, brandish, furnish, skirmish, varnish page 49, cliffis, reluctant, incontinent, transcendent, indigent, effulent, emulgent, astrigent, restraining, emergent, detergent page 102, &c. &c. and boatswain, p. 74, microscope p. 99, wrongly pronounced, &c.

The length of this criticism (not the want of matter,) admonishes me that I must draw to a close. This I shall do with the single remark, that, having pointed out some of the most prominent DEFICIENCIES, DEFECTS, BLUNDERS, ERRORS, INCONSISTENCIES, and CONTRADICTIONS contained in Mr. Webster's Elementary spelling-book, compiled by ANTON ELY, which are more numerous than in any other spelling-book, (and I have SIXTY different kinds in my possession,) I leave it to the discretion, to the people of the United States, whether they will purchase or not, the spelling-book which I have written for the schools in this country.

SPECIMENS

OF

WEBSTER'S ORTHOGRAPHY.

[All the words marked with an asterisk, were evidently copied from Dilworth's Spelling-Book, as they appeared the same in Dilworth's Spelling-Book, contrary to ALL of Webster's Dictionaries, and to the Dictionaries of Johnson and Walker; and they have been thus contradictory and erroneously spelled in Webster's old Spelling-Book for more than forty years!!!]

Old Spelling Book	Dictionary 1806.	Dictionary 1817.	Quarto 1828.	Octavo 1831.	Duodecimo 1831.	New Spell. Book.
	Abatable	Abateable	Abatable	do.	do.	
	Abattis	do.	Abattis and Abatis	Abatis, Abatis	Abattis	
Abridgement	Abbey or Abby	Abbey	do.	do.	do.	
Abscission	Abridgment	Abridgement	Abridgment	do.	do.	Abscission
	Abscission	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Acanacious	do.	Acanaceous	do.	do.	
	Acceptor	do.	Acceptor or Acceptor	do.	Acceptor	
Accouter	Accouter or Accouter	do.	Accouter	Accoutre, Accouter	Accouter	
			Accoutering	Accoutring	Accoutering	
			Accoutered	Accoutred	Accoutered	do.
Ache	Accouterments	do.	Accouterments	Accoutrements	Accouterments	Ache
	Ache, Ake	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Achievement	Aking	do.	Aching, Aking	do.	Aching	
	Achievement	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Acknowledgment	Acknowledgement	Acknowledgment	do.	do.	do.
Acres	Acre, Aker	do.	do.	do.	do.	Acres
	Addible	do.	do.	Addable, Addible	Addible	
	Admittable	Admittable	Admittable	do.	do.	
	Adventur esome	do.	do.	do.	Adventur esome	
	Aery	do.	Aerie	do.	do.	
	Aggroup	do.	Aggroup, Aggroup	do.	Aggroup	
	Aiglet, Aigulet	do.	Aiglet, Aiglet,	do.	do.	
Aiddecamp	do.	Aiddecamp	Aigulet	do.	do.	
Ile	Aisle, Aile, Ile	do.	Aiddecamp	do.	Aisle, Aile	Aiale
			do.	do.	do.	do.
	Alchemical	do.	Alchemic	Alchemic	Alchemic	
			Alchemical	Alchemical	Alchemical	
	Alchemist	do.	Alchemically	Alchemically	Alchemically	
	Alchemistic	Alchemistic	Alchemist	Alchemist	Alchemist	do.
Alchymy	Alchymy	do.	Alchemistic	Alchemistic	Alchemistic	do.
Alcoran	Koran	do.	Alchymical	Alchymical	Alchymical	do.
	Allere	do.	Alchymy	Alchymy	Alchymy	Alcoran
	Allegeable	Alledge do.	Alkoran, Koran	do.	do.	
	Alleged	Alledged	do.	do.	do.	
Almanac	Almanack	do.	Allegeable	Alledgeable	do.	
	Ammony	do.	do.	do.	do.	
			Allegement	Allegement	Almanack	do.
	Amphitheater	do.	Ammonia,	Almanac	do.	
			Ammony	Amphitheatre	Amphitheater, or Amphitheatre	
	Anastrophy		do.	Amphitheater		
	Anemomy	do.	Anastrophe,	do.		
			Anastrophy	do.	do.	
Angle	Ankles	do.	Anemone	do.	do.	
	Annotto, arnotto	do.	Anemomy	do.	do.	
	Antediluvian	do.	do.	do.	do.	Antediluvian
	Antistrophy	do.	Anotta	do.	do.	
			do.	do.	do.	
	Apocopy	do.	Antistrophe,	do.	do.	
	Apophthegm	Apothem	Antistrophy	do.	do.	
			Apocope, Apocopy	do.	do.	
Apotacy	Apostasy	do.	Apophthegm,	do.	do.	Apothegm
Apostrophe	Apostrophy	do.	Apothem,	do.	Apothem,	
			Apothegm	do.	Apothegm	
	Appellative	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Apposit	Apposite	Apostrophe,	do.	do.	Apostrophe
	Appositly	Appositly	Apostrophy	do.	do.	Appellative
	Appositness	Appositness	do.	do.	Apposit	Apposite
			do.	do.	Appositly	
	Arquebuse	do.	Archechmic	Archechmic	Appositness	
	Harquebuss	do.	Arquebuse,	do.	Arquebuse	
	Arrac	do.	Harquebuse	do.	do.	
	Askance	do.	Arrack	do.	do.	
	Askant	Assigner, Assignor	Akance	do.	do.	
	Assigner	do.	Askant	do.	do.	
	Assuredly	do.	do.	do.	Assuredly	
	Assurer	do.	do.	do.	Assurer	
	Assuring	do.	do.	do.	Assuring	
	Autocracy	do.	Autocracy	do.	Autocracy	
Avoirdupois	Avordupois	do.	Avordupois	do.	do.	
	Ax	do.	do.	Axe, Ax	do.	
	Ay (yes)	do.	Ay, Aye	do.	do.	
	Baftas	do.	Baftetas, Baftas,	do.	Baftas	
Bailer	Bailer	do.	Baftas	do.	do.	
	Balliff	do.	Bailer, Bailor	do.	do.	
Baise	Baize	do.	Bailiff, Bailif	Bailiff, Bailif	Bailif	do.
	Bannerol, Bandroll	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Bannoc, Jannoc	do.	Bandrol	do.	do.	
	Barbacue	do.	Bannock	do.	do.	Barbacue
	Bark	do.	Barbecue	do.	do.	
Bass* (in music)	Base	do.	Bark, Barque	do.	do.	
	Base	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Baseviol	do.	Baseviol, Baseviol	Baseviol	Baseviol	Base, Base
	Basisk	do.	do.	do.	do.	Baseviol, Baseviol
	Basin, Bason	do.	Basin	do.	do.	Basisk
						do.

Old Spelling Book	Dictionary 1806.	Dictionary 1817.	Quarto 1828.	Octavo 1831.	Duodecimo 1831.	New Spell. Book.
Bateau	Bastil Bastonade Battoe Battlex	Bastinade do. do.	Bastile do. Bateau Battlex, Battlexe do.	do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. Battlex do.	Bastinado do.
Bdellium	Bawble do. Bedawb Bedcloaths Bedsted	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. Bedaub Bedclothes Bedstead do.	do. do. do. do. do. do.	do. Bdelium do. do. do. Bedstead, Bedsted do.	Bauble Bdellium do.
Behaviour Behoove	Behavior Behoove, behove Behooveful Belwether	do. do. do. do.	Behoove do. Behoove do. Bellwether do.	do. do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. Behoovful do. do. do.	do. do.
Belle-lettres Benumb	do. Benum Bergamot	do. do. do.	do. do. Bergamot	do. do. do.	Belle-lettres do. do. Bergamot, Burgamot	do. do. Burgamot
Birth	Bergamot do. Betel	Burgamot do. do.	Berth do. Betel, Betle do.	do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do.	do.
Bibacious Bice Bifid Billingsgate Bipartible Blackmoore, Blackmoor Blamable	do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	Bibaceous do. do. do. do. do. Blackmoor Blameable Blameableness Blamably	Bibacious do. Bice, Bise do. do. do. Blackmoor do.	do. do. do. do. do. do. Blackmoor, Blackmoor do.	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	do.
Bloom Bolt Bombasin Booze	Blazon Blessed, Blest Bloomary Bile (tumor) Bolt Bombasine do.	do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	Blomary do. do. Bombasin Booze, Bouse, Booze do.	do. do. do. do. do. do.	Blessed do. do. do. do. Booze do.	Bleat do. do.
Bourn	Boozy Borne Bourgeois	do. do. do.	Boozy, Bousy Borne, Bourn Bourgeois, Bourgeois do.	do. do. do.	Boozy Borne, Bourne Bourgeois do.	Borne
Brasier	do. Brasilwood	do. do.	do. Brazilwood	do. do.	do. do.	Brazier
Breadth Brier, Briar	Breadth, bredth do. Bridgroom	do. do. do.	Breadth do. Brier Bridgroom do.	do. do. do. Bridgroom do.	do. do. do. do. Bridgroom do.	do. Brier, Briar
Bronze	Brimful do. Brunette Buccanier	Brimful do. Brunet Bucannier	Bronz, Bronze Brunet, Brunette Bucanier, Bucanier do.	do. do. Brunette, Brunet do.	Bronze do. Brunet, Brunette Bucanier do.	do.
Build	do. Builder Building do.	do. do. do. do.	Build, Bild do. do. do.	do. do. do. do.	do. Builder, Bildr Building, Bilding Build, bild do.	do.
Built Burthen	Bar Burden Burdoc Burgh Burine	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. Burdock Burgh, Burg Burin do.	do. do. do. do. do.	Burg do. do.	Built Burr Burthen, Burden
Burlesque	do. Cacoon Caitiff do.	do. do. do. do.	Burlesque, Burlesk Cacoon Caitiff (oor.) do.	do. do. Caitiff, Caitif do.	do. do. Caitif do.	do.
Calimanco*	Calamanco Calamin Calcareous do.	do. do. do. do.	Calamine, Calamin Calcareous Calice do.	do. do. do. do.	Calamine do. Calice do.	do.
Chalice Calico	Calico Caliph Caliphate	Calico do. do.	Calif Califate, Caliphate, Kalifate do.	do. do. do.	Chalice Calif, Caliph Califate do.	do.
Camelopard Camlet, camblet Camphire, camphor	do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do.	Camelopard Camlet Camphor do.	do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do.	do. do.
Canail Cancelled Cancellation Cancelled	do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do.	do. Cancelled Cancellation Canceled Cannoeer, Cannoeier do.	Canaille do. do. do. do.	Canail do. do. do. do.	do.
Cannonier	do.	do.	Cannoeer, Cannoeier do.	do.	Cannonier do.	do.
Capillair Carbinier carabinier	Capillair Carbinier, carabinier do.	do. do. do.	Capillaire Carabineer do.	do. do. do.	Carbinier do.	do.
Carcass Carmin Carnelian	Carcass Carmin do.	do. do. do.	do. Carmin do.	do. do. do.	do. Carmin, Carmine do.	do.
Cask Catastrophe	Cask, casque Catastrophy do.	do. do. do.	Cask Catastrophe, Catastrophy do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	Cornelian Casque Catastrophe
Cateal Catsup Caviller Cazique, cazic Center	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	Cateal Catsup, Catsup Caviler do. Cazic, Cazique do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do.
Chalibente Chamelion Champaign (wine)	Chagrined Chalibente Chamelion do.	Cesarian do. do. do.	Centered Centering Cesarean do. do. do.	Centre, Center Centred Centring do. do. do.	Cazike, Cazique do. do. do.	do.
Champaign (country)	do.	do.	Champaign Champaign do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	Champaigna
Chace*	Channeled Chase Chemical Chemically	do. do. do. do.	do. do. Chemical Chemically Chimist	do. do. Chemical Chemically do.	do. do. do. do.	Chimical do.
Chemist	do.	do.	do.	Chemist	Chimist	do.

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	Chemistry	do.	Chemistry	Chemistry	Chemistry	do.
	Chesnut	do.	Chestnut	Chestnut	do.	do.
Chesnuttree	Chintz	do.	Chestnuttree	do.	Chintz	Chintz
Chuse, choose	Choose, Chuse	do.	Chintz	do.	do.	do.)
	Cibol	do.	Choosa	do.	Cibal	do.)
	Cicatrization	do.	do.	do.	Cicatrization	
	Cicatrize	do.	do.	do.	Cicatrize	
Cimeter	Cimeter, Scimeter	do.	Cimiter, Scimitar	do.	Cimeter	Cimiter
	Clef, Cliff	do.	Clef	do.	do.	
Clench	Clinch	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Clodpoll	do.	do.	do.	Clodpole	
	Clovegillflower	do.	Clovegillflower	do.	Clovegillflower	
Cobler*	Cobbler	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Cockerel	Cockerell	Cockerel	do.	do.	
	Coddle	do.	Codle, Coddle	do.	do.	Coddle
Cholic*	Cullender	do.	Colander	do.	do.	Cullender
	Colic	do.	do.	do.	do.	Cholic
	Columbo	do.	Colombo	do.	do.	
Coulter	Colter	do.	Comfrey, Comfry,	do.	Colter, Coulter	Colter
	Comfrey	do.	Comfrey	do.	Comfry	Comfrey
Commemoration	Commemoration	do.	Commixion	do.	do.	
	Commixon	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Compartment	Compartment	do.	do.	do.	
	Composit	do.	Composite	do.	do.	do.)
	Concenter	do.	do.	Concentre, Concenter	Concenter	
	Concentring	do.	Concentered	Concentered	Concentered	
Cennexion	Connection	do.	Concentering	Concentering	Concentering	
	Consecrator	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Consignor	Consignor,	Consecrator	do.	do.	
	Consignor	Consignor	Consigner,	do.	do.	
	Contorsion	do.	Consignor	do.	do.	
	do.	do.	Contortion,	do.	Contortion	do.
Control	do.	do.	Contorsion	do.	do.	
	Cony, Coney	do.	Control, Controll	do.	Control	do.
Coquet	do.	do.	do.	do.	Cony	
	Coralline	Coralina	Coquet, Coquette	do.	do.	Coquet
	Cornice, Cornish	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Cotillion	do.	Coralline	do.	do.	
	Councillor	do.	Cornice	do.)	do.	
Counsellor	Counselled	do.	Cotillon	do.	do.	
	do.	do.	Cotncilor	do.	Counselor	
	Courtesan,	do.	Counseled	do.	do.	
	Courtezan	do.	Counselor	do.	do.	do.
	Coverlet, coverlid	do.	Courtesan	do.	do.	do.
Cranch	do.	Coverlet	do.	do.	do.	
	Crepuscle	do.	do.	do.	Cranch, Cranch	Cranch
	do.	Crepuscule	Crepuscle,	do.	Crepuscle	
Crier	do.	do.	Crepuscule	do.	do.	
Croup	Croop	Crossexamina	Crier, Cryer	do.	do.	
	Crossexamin	do.	Croop, Croup	do.	Croop, Croup	Croup
Crowd	Crowd, Croud	do.	do.	Croup, Croop	do.	
Cramb	Crum	do.	Crwd	do.	Crowd, Croud	
	Cuppel, Cupel	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Cupellation	do.	Cupel	do.	do.	
	Cursed	do.	Cupellation	do.	do.	
Curvilinear	Curvilinear	Curvilinear	do.	do.	do.	Curst
Cutlass	Cutlass, cutlass	Cutlass	Curvilinear	do.	do.	
	Cyclopedia	do.	Cutlas	do.	do.	do.
	do.	do.	Cyclopedia	do.	Cyclopede,	
	do.	do.	Cyclopede	do.	Cyclopedia	
	Cyst	do.	do.	do.	do.	Cist
Czar	Czar, Tzar	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Czarina	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Dander, Dandruff	do.	Tzarina, Czarina	do.	do.	
Daily	Daily, Dayly	do.	Dandruff	do.	Dandruf	
Debonair	do.	do.	do.	do.	Daily	do.
Definite	Definit	do.	Debonair	do.	do.	Dpbonair
	Delf, Delph	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Demarcation	do.	Delf	do.	do.	
	Demonical	do.	Demarkation	do.	do.	
	Dependant	do.	Demoniacal	do.	do.	
	Depository	do.	Dependent	do.	do.	
	do.	do.	Depository	do.	do.	
	do.	do.	Deputysheriff	do.	do.	
	Dervis, Dervise	do.	Deputysheriff	Deputysheriff	do.	
	Dishabille	do.	do.	do.	Deshabille,	
	do.	do.	Dervis	do.	Dishabil	
	do.	do.	Deshabille,	do.	do.	
	do.	do.	Deshabil,	do.	do.	
	do.	do.	Dishabille,	do.	do.	
	do.	do.	Dishabil	do.	do.	
Determine	Despatch	do.	Dispatch	do.	do.	do.
	Determin	Determine	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Detorsion	do.	do.	do.	Detortion	
	do.	do.	Detractor	do.	do.	
	Detractor	Deuse	do.	do.	do.	
	Deuce	do.	Duse	do.	do.	
	Develope	do.	Develop	do.	do.	do.
	Development	do.	Development	do.	do.	
	Dexterous	do.	Dextrous	do.	do.	
	Dexterously	do.	Dextrously	do.	do.	
	do.	do.	Diaresis, Diarexy	Diaresis, Dieresy	do.	
Diaphragm	Diaphragm,	do.	Diaphragm	do.	do.	do.
	Diaphram	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Dyer*	Dier	do.	Dyer	do.	do.	do.
Dime	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Diams
	Diocess, Diocese	Diocess	Diocess	Diocese, Diocess	Diocess	do.
Diphthong	do.	do.	Diphthong	do.	do.	do.
	Diphylous	do.	do.	do.	Diphylous	
	Disk	do.	Disc, Disk	do.	Disk	do.
	Disciplin	Discipline	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Discrepance	do.	Discrepancy	do.	do.	
	do.	do.	do.	do.	Disimbitter	
	Diembitter	do.	Disinthrall	do.	do.	do.
	Disenthral	do.	do.	do.	do.	Dishevil
	Dishevel	do.	Disheveled	do.	do.	
	Dishevelled	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Dissolvable	do.	do.	Dissolvable,	Dissolvable	do.
	do.	do.	do.	Dissolville	do.	
Doctrine	Distil	Doctrine	Distill	do.	do.	do.
	Doctrin	do.	do.	do.	do.	

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		Distributor, Distributer	Distributor	do.	Distributor	
	Doggerel	Doggerell	Doggerel	do.	do.	
	Dossil, Dossil	do.	Dossil	do.	do.	do.
Doat, Dote	Dote	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Drachma, Dram	do.	Drachma, Dram	Drachma, Dram	do.	Drachm
	Driblet	do.	Dribblet	do.	do.	
	Driveller	do.	Drillplow	Drillplough	Drillplow	
Drought, Drouth	do.	do.	Driverel	do.	do.	
Drouthy	Droughty, Drouthy	do.	Drouth	Drought, Drouth	Drouth	do.
			Drouthy	Drouthy, Drouthy	Drouthy	
			Drouthiness	Drouthiness Drouthiness		
	Dueller	do.	Dueler	do.	do.	
	Duellist	do.	Duellist	do.	do.	do.
	Dyscracy		Dyscrasy	do.		
	Eam, Eme	do.	Eame	do.		
Ecstasy	Eclaircissement	do.	do.	do.	Eclaircissement	
	Ecstasy, Ecstasy	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Ecstatic	do.	do.	do.	do.	Extatic, Ecstatio
	Embodied	Embodied	Embodied, Embodied	do.	do.	
	Imbody	do.	Embodiy, Imbody	do.	do.	
			Embodying	do.	do.	
	Imbolden	do.	Embolden, Imbolden	do.	do.	Embolden
	Imborder	do.	Emborder, Imborder	do.	do.	
	Imbower	do.	Embower, Imbower	do.	do.	
Impale*	Empals	do.	Empale, Impale	do.	do.	
Empannel	Impannel	do.	Empannel, Impannel	do.	Impannel	do.
	Impark	do.	Empark, Impark	do.	do.	
	Empoison	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Impoison	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Empurple	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Impurple	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Enameller	do.	Enameler	do.	do.	
	Encage	Encage, Incage	do.	do.	do.	
Encumber	Incumber	do.	Encase, Incase	do.	do.	
			Encumber, Incumber	do.	do.	Encumber
	Incumbrance	do.	Encumbrance	do.	do.	
	Encyclopedia	do.	Encumbrance Encyclopedia, Encyclopedy	do.	do.	
	Engrain, Ingrain	do.	do.	do.	do.	
			Engrained, Ingrained	do.	do.	
	Ingulf	do.	Engulf, Ingulf	do.	do.	
			Engulfed, Ingulfed	do.	do.	
	Inlist	do.	Enlist, Inlist	do.	do.	
	Inlistment	do.	Enlistment, Inlistment	do.	do.	
Enrol	do.	do.	Enroll	do.	do.	do.
Enrolment	do.	Enrollment	do.	do.	do.	do.
Enterprize	Enshrine, Inshrine	do.	Enshrine	do.	do.	do.
	Enterprize	Enterprize	Enterprize	do.	do.	do.
Enthral*	Entomb	do.	Entomb, Intomb	do.	Entomb	do.
	Inthral	do.	do.	do.	do.	Enthral
	Inthralment	do.	do.	do.	do.	Enthralment
	Entrance (v.)	do.	Entrance	Entrance	Entrance	
			Entranced	Entranced	Entranced	
			Entrancing	Entrancing	Entrancing	
	Intwine	do.	Entwine, Intwine	do.	do.	Entwine
			Entwist, Intwist	do.	do.	
	Envelop	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Envelopment	do.	Envelopment	Envelop, Envelope	Envelop	do.
Enwrap	Inwrap	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Epaulette	Epaulet	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Epitome	Epitomy	do.	Epitome, Epitomy	do.	do.	Epitome
	Epitomise	do.	Epitomize	do.	do.	do.
	Epitomiser	do.	Epitomizer	do.	do.	do.
Etherial	Ermelin, Ermin	Ermin	Ermin, Ermine	Ermine, Ermin	Ermin, Ermine	Ermin
	Ethereal	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
			Etherialize	Etherialize	do.	do.
Examine	Exacter	do.	Exactor	do.	Exacter	do.
	Examia	Examine	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Exorcise	do.	do.	do.	do.	Exorcize
	Extil	do.	Extill	do.	do.	do.
Faggot*	Extrafoliaceus	do.	do.	do.	Extrafollicious	do.
	Fagot	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Fakir	do.	Fakir, Faquir	do.	Faker, Faquir	do.
	Famine, Famin	do.	Famine	do.	do.	do.
	Farewel	do.	Farewell	do.	do.	do.
	Farinaceous	Farinaceus	Farinaceous	do.	do.	do.
Fasset	Fascine, Fascene	do.	Fascine	do.	do.	Faccine
Feather	Faucet, Fasset	do.	Faucet	do.	do.	do.
	Feather, Fether	do.	do.	do.	do.	Feather
	Feathery	do.	Feathery, Fethery	Feathery	Feathery, Fethery	
	Featherless	do.	Featherless, Fetherless	Featherless	Featherless, Fetherless	do.
Fellon*	Felon	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Fiber	do.	do.	Fibre, Fiber	Fiber, Fibre	
Finesse	Finess	do.	Finess, Finesse	do.	Finess	
Flagitious	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Flagicious
	Flemmeous	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Flaunt	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Foretell	Foretel	do.	Foretell	do.	do.	do.
Fosse	Foss	do.	do.	Fosse, Foss	Foss	
Fracheur	Fraicheur	do.	Fraischeur	do.	do.	
Frank	do.	do.	Frank, Franc	do.	Frank	do.
Frenzy*	Frenzy, Phrensy, Phranzy	Frenzy, Phrensy	do.	do.	Frenzy	do.
	Fricasse	do.	Fricassee	do.	do.	
	Fricasse	do.	Frized	do.	Frizzed	
Frolic,* Frolick	Frollek	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Fugue	do.	do.	do.	do.	Page

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Fulfil	do. Fulfillment Fullness, Fulness	do. do do	Fulfill Fulfillment do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.
Furlough	do. Furze Gannut Gaul, Jail	do. do. do. do.	Furrow Furze Gannut do.	Furlough, Furlow do. do. do.	Furlow do. do. do.	do.
Jail Gantlet Gaunt	do. Gelatinate Generalissimo. Gillflower Gillotin	do. do. do. do. do.	Gantlope Gaunt, Gant do. do. do.	Gantlope, Gantlet do. do. do.	do. do. do. do.	Jail
Gimblet Gipsy	do. do. Girasole Girroce Gnomon Gordian Gosling Gospelled Granit Grantor Gravecloaths	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	Gillyflower Guillotint do. Gipsy Gipsyism Girasol Girroce Gnomon do.	Guillotine Gimblet, Gimlet Gipsy Gipsyism Girasole, Girasol do. do. do. do.	Guillotin Gimblet, Gimlet do. Girasol do. do. do. do.	do. do.
Gnomon, Gnomon	Gordian Gosling Gospelled Granit Grantor Gravecloaths	do. do. do. do. do. do.	Girrock Gnomon do. do.	do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do.	do. do. do.
Goslin	Gosling Gospelled Granit Grantor Gravecloaths	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do.	do. do.
Gray, Grey*	Greyhound Griffin, Griffon Grissamber Grotisque, Grotesk Groundsel, Grunsel	do. do. do. do. do.	Gravit, Granite do. Gravelclothes Gray Grayhound, Greyhound Griffon Grissamber do.	Gravit, Granite do. do. do. do. do.	Gravit, Granite do. do. do. do. do.	do. do.
Grotesquo	Grotisque, Grotesk Groundsel, Grunsel	do. do.	Groundsel Groundsall do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.
Group	Group, Groop Groveller Guarantee (v.) Guaranty (n.) Haggard Haggardly	do. do. do. do. do. do.	Groveler Groveling Guarantee (n.) Guaranty (v.) do.	do. do. do. do. do.	Group do. do. Guaranty (n.) do.	do.
Haggish Hainous	do. Hainous Hainously Hainousness Holibut Halloo Handful Hansel Harpooner	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	Haggard Haggardly Hagish do. do. do. do. do.	Haggard, Hagar Haggardly do. do. do. do. do.	Hagard Haggardly do. do. do. do. do.	Haggish do.
Halloe Handful Hansel*	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do.
Hassoc	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do.
Haunch Haunt Havoc	Haulm, Haum do. do. Havoc Hawser Hazel Headach Heartach Hemlock Hickup	Haum do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	Hatcock Haulm, Haum do. do. do. do. do. do.	Hatcock do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do.
Highth	Hillock Hinderance Holyhook Holm, Holme Holyday Homestal Homested Hoopingcough Horde	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	Hicough, Hickup Height, Highth, Hight do. do. do. do. do.	Hemlock do. Height, Hight, Highth Hillock do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do.
Hindrance*	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do.
Holme	Holyhook Holm, Holme Holyday Homestal Homested Hoopingcough Horde	do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	do.
Huzza	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do.
Hyperbole	Hydrophoby Hydrogene Hypertole, Hyperboly	do. do. do. do.	Hydrophobia, Hydrophoby Hydrogen Hyperbole do.	do. do. do. do. do.	Hydrophoby do. do. do. do.	do.
Hypocrito	Hypocrit Hysop, Hysop	do. do.	Hypocrite Hysop, Hysop do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do.
Ialand	Ieland, Island, Iland Illumin Imagin Immoveable Immoveably Inapposit Incomposit Incontestable, Incontestible Incontestibly Indefinit Indefinitely Indocile Inoculate Insnare	Ieland, Island do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	Ialand do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
Imagine	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do.
Ensnare Instead Instil Instructor	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do.
Instrumentality	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do.
Irreconcilable Irremoveable Irremovability Isingglass Isthmus Jaunt	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do. do. do. do. do.	do.

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Jessamine	Jasmin	do.	Jasmin, Jasmine	do.	do.	Jasmin
Jeweller	Jessamin	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Jewelry	do.	do.	Jeweler	do.	do.	
Jockey*	Jewellery	Jewelry	do.	do.	do.	do.
Judgement	Jockey	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Julep*	Jole, Jowl	do.	Judgment	Jole, Joll, Jowl	Jole	do.
	do.	do.	Julep	do.	do.	do.
	Julap, Julep	do.	Kale	do.	do.	do.
Laqucy	Lackey	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Launch	Lampers	do.	Lampas	do.	do.	do.
Laste	Lanch	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Last	do.	Laundress	do.	do.	do.
	Laundress	do.	Laundry	do.	Laundress,	do.
	Laundry	Laundry	do.	do.	Laundry, Landry	do.
Leathcr	Laureled	Laureled	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Laureate	do.	Leather, Lether	do.	do.	do.
	Lether	do.	Leathern, Lethern	Leathern	do.	do.
	Leathery	do.	Leathery, Lethery	Leathery	do.	do.
	Ledger	do.	Leger, Ledger	do.	Leger	Ledger
	Lettice, Lettuce	do.	Lettuce	do.	do.	do.
	Leveller	do.	Leveler	do.	do.	do.
	Libellant	do.	Libelant	do.	do.	do.
	Libeller	do.	Libeler	do.	do.	do.
Libertine	Libelous	do.	Libelous	do.	do.	do.
	Libertine	do.	Libertine	do.	do.	do.
	Licence, License	License	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Lillied	do.	Lilled	do.	do.	do.
	Lily	do.	Livre	do.	do.	Lilly
Liver	do.	do.	Lodestons	do.	do.	do.
	Loadstone,	Loadstone	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Lodestone	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Loth	Loath, Loth	do.	Loathe, Lothe	do.	Loth	do.
Loathe	Loathe, Lothe	Loathe	Loathful, Lothful	do.	Lothful	do.
	Loathful	do.	Loathing, Lething	do.	Lothful	do.
	Loathing	do.	Loathly, Lothly	do.	Lothly	do.
	Loathly	do.	Loathness,	do.	Lothness	do.
	Loatiness	do.	Lothness	do.	do.	do.
Loathsome	do.	do.	Loathsome,	do.	Lothsome	do.
	Loathsomeness	do.	Loathsomeness,	do.	Lothsomeness	do.
	Lodgement	do.	Lothsomeness	do.	do.	do.
Loch	Loch, Lough	do.	Lodgment	do.	do.	do.
	Louch	do.	do.	do.	do.	Loch
Luster	do.	do.	Lunet, Lunette	do.	do.	do.
	Lustring,	do.	do.	Lustre, Luster	Luster, Lustre	do.
	Lutesring	do.	Lustring	do.	do.	do.
Mackerel	Mackarel	do.	Mackerel	do.	do.	do.
Maize, Maiz	Maiz	do.	do.	Maize, Maiz	Maiz	do.
Malecontent	Malcontent	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Maneuver, (n.)	do.	do.	do.	Manoeuvre, (n.)	Maneuver	do.
	Maneuver, (v.)	do.	do.	Manoeuvre (v.)	Maneuver	do.
	Maneuvered	do.	Maneuvered	Manoeuvred	Maneuvered	do.
	Maneuvering	do.	Maneuvering	Manoeuvring	Maneuvering	do.
	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Marescent	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Mareschal	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Marlin	do.	Marline	do.	do.	do.
	Marque	do.	Marque, Mark	do.	Mark, Marque	do.
	Marshaller	do.	Marshaler	do.	do.	do.
	Marvellous	do.	Marvelous	do.	do.	do.
	Marvelously	do.	Marvelously	do.	do.	do.
Mask	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Massacre	do.	do.	Massacer,	Massacre,	Massacre	do.
	do.	do.	Massacre	Massacer	do.	do.
	do.	do.	Mastic, Mastich	do.	Mastich	do.
Mastiff	Mastick	Mastic	Mastif, Mastif	Mastiff, Mastif	Mastif, Mastiff	do.
	do.	do.	Mastif (cor.)	do.	do.	do.
	Mattock	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Maul	Mall, Maul	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Meadow	Meadow, Meddow	Meadow	do.	do.	do.	do.
Meethe	Meathe	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Medallist	Medallist	do.	do.	do.	do.
Medicine	Medicin	Medicine	do.	do.	do.	do.
Molasses	Melasses	do.	do.	Molasses, Mcllasses	Melasses	do.
	Mellifluent	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Mellifluous	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Merchandize	do.	Merchandise	do.	do.	do.
	Metalization	do.	Metalization	do.	do.	do.
Meter	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Methodize	Methodise	do.	Methodize	do.	Meter	do.
	Middling,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Midriff	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Mien	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Millenial	Millennial	Millenial	do.	do.	do.
Millennium	do.	do.	Millennium	do.	do.	do.
	Mimic, (n.)	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Mimic, (v.)	do.	Mimick, (v.)	do.	do.	do.
	Minstrelsey	do.	Minstrelsy	do.	do.	do.
	Misprize	do.	Mispikel	do.	Mispickel	do.
	do.	do.	Misprise, Misprize	do.	Misprize	do.
	Mispell	Mispell	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Mispend	do.	Mispense	do.	do.	do.
	Mispense	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Miter	do.	do.	do.	Mitre, Miter	Miter, Mitre	do.
	Mitered	do.	do.	Mitred	Mitered	do.
	Mizen	do.	Mizzen	do.	do.	do.
	Moccason,	do.	Moccason	do.	do.	do.
	Moggrason	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Moult	Modeller	do.	Modeler	do.	do.	do.
	Molt	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Monarchise	do.	Monarchize	do.	do.	do.
	Mopsy	do.	Mopsey	do.	do.	do.
	do.	do.	Moresk, Moresque	do.	do.	do.
	Morris	do.	Morris, Morrice	do.	do.	do.
	Moskatel	do.	Moschatel	do.	do.	do.
Mosque*	Mosk, Mosqie	do.	Mosk	Mosk, Mosque	Mosk	do.
	Moveable	do.	Movable	do.	do.	do.
	Muscadin	do.	Muscadine	do.	do.	do.

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Old Spelling Book	Dictionary 1806.	Dictionary 1817.	Quarto 1823.	Octavo 1831.	Duodecimo 1831.	New Spell. Book.
Receipt	do. [sion]	do.	Receipt, Recelit	do.	do.	Receipt
Recision	Recision, Re'cis-	do.	do.	do.	do.	Reception
Recompence	Recompence	do.	Reconcilable	do.	do.	do.
	Reconcilable	do.	Reconcilableness	do.	do.	
	Reconcilableness	do.	Redout	do.	do.	
	Redout	Redout	Redout, Redout	Redout, Redout	Redout	do.
	Redoutable	Redoutable	Redoutable	Redoutable, Redoutable	Redoutable	
	Reexamine	Reexamine	do.	do.	do.	
Referable	Referable, Referrible	Referable	Referable, Referrible	do.	Referable	
Reenforce	do.	do.	Reinforce, Reinforce	do.	do.	
	Reinforcement	do.	Reinforcement	do.	do.	Reinforcement
Requisite	Requisit	Requisite	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Requisitly	Requisitely	do.	do.	do.	
	Requisitiness	Requisiteness	do.	do.	do.	
	Restiff, Restive	do.	Restiff	Restiff, Restiff	Restiff, Restive	
	Restiveness	do.	Restiffness	Restiffness	Restiffness	
	Reveller	do.	Reveille, Revally	do.	Reveiler	
	Reverie, Revery	do.	Reveiler	do.	Reverie	
	Ribbon, Riband	Riband	Revery	Revery, Reverie	Revery	do.
Rince, Rinse	Rinse	do.	Ribin	Ribbon, Ribin	Ribin	do.
	Rondeau	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Rondeau	do.	Rondeau, Rondo	do.	Rondeau	do.
Roquelaur	Roquelaur, Roquelo	do.	Roquelaur	do.	do.	
	Route (way)	do.	Rout	Rout, Route	Rout	Route, Rout (way)
	Rudd	do.	Rud, Rudd	do.	Rudd	
Ront	Runt	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Saber	do.	Saber, Sabre	Sabre, Saber	Saber, Sabre	Satchel
Satchel*	Sachel, Satchel	Sachel	do.	do.	do.	do.
Sadler*	Saddler	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Sailer, Sailor	do.	Sailor, Saller	do.	Sailor	
Saleable	do.	do.	Salable	do.	do.	do.
	Saleableness	do.	Salableness	do.	do.	
Sallad*	Salad	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Salep, Saloop	do.	Salep	do.	Salep, Salop	
	Salteter	do.	Salteter, Saltpetre	Saltpetre, Saltpetre	Salteter, Saltpetre	Scall
Scepter	Scald	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Sceptered	do.	do.	Sceptre, Scepter	Scepter	
Schirrous	do.	Skirrous	Scirrous, Scirrus, Skirrus,	Sceptred	Scirrous, Scirrus	Scirrous
Scissors	Scissars, Scissors	Scissors	do.	do.	do.	do.
Scot	Soot	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Seaboard	Seaboard	do.	do.	Seaboard	
	Seapye	do.	Seapie	do.	do.	
Seethe*	Seeth	do.	Seethe	do.	do.	
Seignior, Seignor*	Seignior	do.	do.	do.	do.	Seignor, Seignior
	Seine	do.	Sein	do.	do.	Seins
	Selvage	do.	Selvedge	do.	do.	
	Semiopake	do.	do.	Semiopaque	do.	
Sevennight	Sena, Senna	Senna	do.	do.	do.	
	Sevennight	do.	Sennight	Sevennight, Sennight	Sennight	
	Sennight	do.	Sevennight	do.	do.	
Sepulcher	do.	Sepulchro	Sepulcher (n.)	Sepulchre, Sepulcher (n.)	Sepulcher (n. & v.)	do.
			Sepulcher (v.)	Sepulchre (v.)		
Serjeant*	Sergeant	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Sew, Soe	do.	Sew	do.	do.	
	Shalote	do.	do.	do.	Shallote	
Chamois	Chamois, Shamois	do.	Chamois, Shamois, Shummy	do.	do.	
	Sheath,	do.	do.	do.	do.	Sheaths
	Sheathe (v.)	do.	Sherif	Sherif, Sherif	Sherif	
	Sheriff	do.	Sherifalty	Sherifalty		
	Sheriffalty	do.	Sheriffdom	Sheriffdom		
	Sheriffdom	do.	Sherifship	Sherifship		
		do.	Sherifwick	Sherifwick		
Shew*	Show	do.	do.	do.	do.	Shew
Shoar* (a prop)	Shore	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Showbread	do.	Showbread, Shewbread	do.	do.	
			Shroud	do.	do.	do.
Shroud	Shroud, Shrowd	do.	Shroud	do.	do.	
	Shily	do.	Shily	do.	do.	
	Shiness	do.	Shyness	do.	do.	
	Sibylline	do.	do.	Sibilline	do.	
	Sirius	Sirious	Sirius	do.	do.	do.
Sythe	do.	Sithe	Sythe	do.	do.	do.
	Sizeable	do.	Sizable	do.	do.	
Skein	Skain, Skein	do.	Skain	do.	do.	do.
	Skillful	do.	Skillful	do.	do.	do.
	Skillfully	do.	Skillfully	do.	do.	
	Skillfulness	do.	Skillfulness	do.	do.	
	Slay, Slaie	do.	Slaie, Sley	do.	do.	
	Sley	do.	Sleigh	do.	do.	do.
Sluice	Sluce, Sluce	Sluce, Sluice	Sluce, Sluse	do.	do.	
	Sluicy	do.	Sluicy, Slusy	do.	do.	
	Slyly, Silly	do.	Silly	do.	Slyly	
	Sliness	do.	do.	do.	Slyness	
	Sodder, Solder	do.	Soder	do.	do.	
	Solitaire	do.	Solitaie	do.	do.	
	Somber	do.	Somber, Sombre	Sombre, Sombre	Solitaie	
	Soshong,	do.	Soshong,	do.	Somber, Sombre	
	Souchong	do.	Souchong	do.	Souchong	
Soup	Soup, Soop	do.	Soup	do.	do.	
Sovereign	do.	do.	Suveran, Sovereign (a.)	Sovereign, Suveran	do.	Sovereign
			Suveran, Sovereign (n.)	Sovereign	do.	
	Sovereignty	do.	Suveranty, Sovereignty	Sovereignty	Sovereign, Suveranty	
			Soverainly, Sovereignly	Sovereignly		
Specter	do.	do.	do.	Spectre, Specter	Specter, Spectre	
	Spignel	do.	Spicknel, Spignel	do.	do.	
Spinet	Spinnet	do.	Spinet	do.	do.	
Spirt	Spirt, Spurt	do.	Spurt	do.	do.	do.
Splice	do.	do.	Splice, Splise	do.	Splise, Splised	Splise

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	Unburnt	do.	Unburned, Unburnt	do.	do.	
	Unburthen	do.	Unburthen, Unburden	do.	do.	
	Uncancelled	do.	Uncancelled	do.	do.	
	Unclench	do.	do.	Unclinch	do.	
	Undersheriff	do.	Unconsciencions Undersherif	Unconsciencious Undersheriff	Undersherif	
	Unencumbered, Unincumbered	do.	Undersheriftry do.	Undersheriftry do.	Unencumbered	
	Unenchanted	do.	Unenchanted, Uninchantad	do.	Unenchanted	
	Unenterprising	do.	Unenterprising	do.	do.	
	Unequaled	do.	Unequaled	do.	do.	
	Unlevelled	do.	Unlevelled	do.	do.	
	Unmovable	do.	Unmovable	do.	do.	
	Unpatronised	do.	Unpatronized	do.	do.	
	Unpierced	do.	do.	do.	Unpierced, Unperced	
	Unplowed	do.	(not plowed)	Unploughed (not ploughed)	Unplowed	
	Unreconcilable	do.	Unreconcilable	do.	do.	
	Unrivalled	do.	Unrivalled	do.	do.	
	Unroll	do.	Unroll	do.	do.	
	Unsaleable	do.	Unsaleable	do.	do.	
	Unshakable	do.	Unshakable	do.	do.	
	Unshunable	do.	Unshunnable	do.	do.	
	Unskilful	do.	Unskilful	do.	do	do.
	Unskilfully	do.	Unskilfully	do.	do.	
	Unskilfulness	do.	Unskilfulness	do.	do.	
	Unstanced, Unstanchad	Unstanced	do.	do.	Unstanced	
	Unsteadfast	do.	Unsteadfast	do.	Unsteadfast	
	Unsteadiness	do.	Unsteadiness	do.	Unsteadiness, Unsteddiness	
	Unsteady	do.	Unsteady	do.	Unsteady, Unsteddy	
	Untameable	do.	Untamable	do.	do.	
	Untie, Unty	Untie	do.	do.	Untie, Untye	
	Untied	do.	do.	do.	Untied, Untyed	
	Untransferable	do.	Untransferable	do.	do.	
	Untravelled	do.	Untraveled	do.	do.	
	Unworshipped	do.	Unworshipped	do.	do.	
	Valetudinarian	do.	do.	do.	do.	Valetudenarian
Vaunt	Vaunt, Vant	do.	Vaunt	do.	Vaunt, Vant	Vaunt
	Vaunter	do.	do.	do.	Vaunter, Vanter	
	Vaunting	do.	do.	do.	Vaunting, Vanting	
	Vauntingly	do.	do.	do.	Vauntingly, Vantingly	
	Ventilate	do.	do.	do.	do.	Ventillate
Vergaloo	Vergaloo	do.	Vergoulose	do.	Vergoulose	
Verjuice	Verjuice	do.	Verjuice	do.	do.	
Virge, Vergé	do.	Verge	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Verteber	do.	do.	Vertebre, Verteber	do.	
Vise*	Vice	do.	Vise	do.	do.	do.
	Victualer	do.	Victualer	do.	do.	
	Vignet	do.	Vignette, Vignet	do.	Vignet, Vignette	
	Villanize	do.	do.	do.	Villanize	
	Villanage	do.	do.	do.	Villanage	
	Villain	do.	Villain, Villan	do.	Villain	do.
	Villanous	do.	Villanous, Villainous	do.	Villainous	do.
	Villanously	do.	do.	do.	Villainously	
Villany	do.	do.	Villany, Villainy	do.	Villainy	do.
Vineyard	Vineyard, Vinyard	do.	do.	do.	do.	Vineyard
	Visitor, Visitor	do.	Visitor	do.	do.	
	Vollied	do.	Volleyed	do.	do.	
Vulture	Vultur	do.	Vultur, Vulture	Vulture, Vultur	Vultur, Vulture	
	Waggon	do.	Wagon	do.	do.	do.
Waggoner	do.	do.	Wagoner	do.	do.	
	Waggoning	do.	Waggoning	do.	do.	
	Wannah	do.	do.	do.	Wanish	do.
	Wawl	do.	Waul	Waul, Wawl	Waul	do.
Wealth	Wealth, Welth	do.	Wealth	do.	do.	do.
	Weasand, Weazon	Weazon	Weasand, Wesand	do.	do.	do.
	Weasel	do.	Weasel, Weasel	do.	Weasel	do.
Weather	Weather, Wether	do.	Weather	do.	do.	do.
	Whiggism	do.	do.	do.	do.	Whigism
	Whippowill	do.	Whippowill	do.	do.	
Whurr	Whur, Whurr	Whur	do.	do.	do.	
	Wiery	do.	Wiery, Wiry	do.	do.	
	Willful	do.	Willful	do.	do.	
	Wilfully	do.	Willfully	do.	do.	
	Wilfulness	do.	Wilfulness	do.	do.	
Wince	Wince, Winch	do.	do.	do.	do.	
	Windfal	do.	Windfall	do.	do.	
	Windlass	do.	Windlass, Windlass	do.	do.	
	Wintery, Wintry	Wintry	Wintery	do.	do.	Wintry
	Withal	do.	do.	do.	Withal	do.
Withe	do.	do.	With, Withe	do.	Withe, With	Withe
Wo, Woe	Woe, Wo	do.	Wo	Woe, Wo	Woe	
	Wolverens	do.	Wolverin, Wolverens	do.	Wolverin	do.
Women	Wimmen	do.	Women	do.	do.	do.
	Wonderous, Wondrous	do.	Wonderous	do.	do.	
	Woodchuck	do.	Woodchuk	do.	do.	
Woolen	do.	Woolen	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Wooliness	Wooliness	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Worshipper	do.	Worshiper	do.	do.	
	Wot	do.	do.	do.	do.	Wat, Wot
Wreath	Wreath, Wreathe	Wreath	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Wreckfull	do.	Wreckful	do.	do.	
	Wren	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Yeast	Yeast, Yest	do.	Yeast	do.	do.	Reu
Yearn	do.	do.	Yearn, Yern	do.	Yearn	do.
	Yelk, Yolk	do.	Yelk	do.	do.	do.
	Zebra, Zeber	Zebra	do.	do.	do.	
	Zink, Zinc	do.	Zink	Zinc, Zink	Zink	