

Rational mnemonics, or assistance for the memory, resulting from a philosophical direction of natural principles / By Thomas Hallworth.

Contributors

Hallworth, Thomas.

Publication/Creation

New York : A. V. Blake and O. O. Wickham, 1845.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/m4p3uumt>

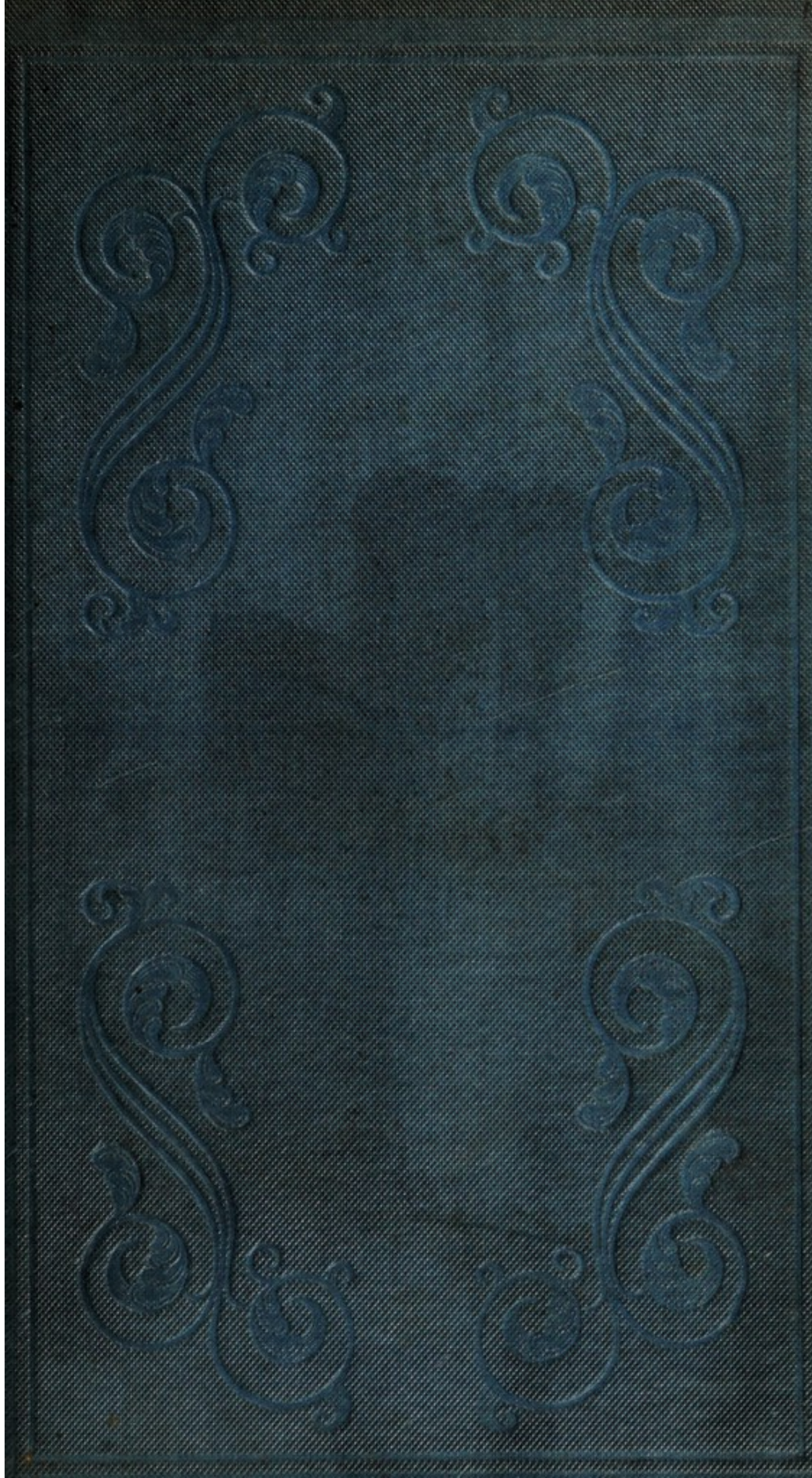
License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>




27,406/B

Maxwell Woodhull,

10

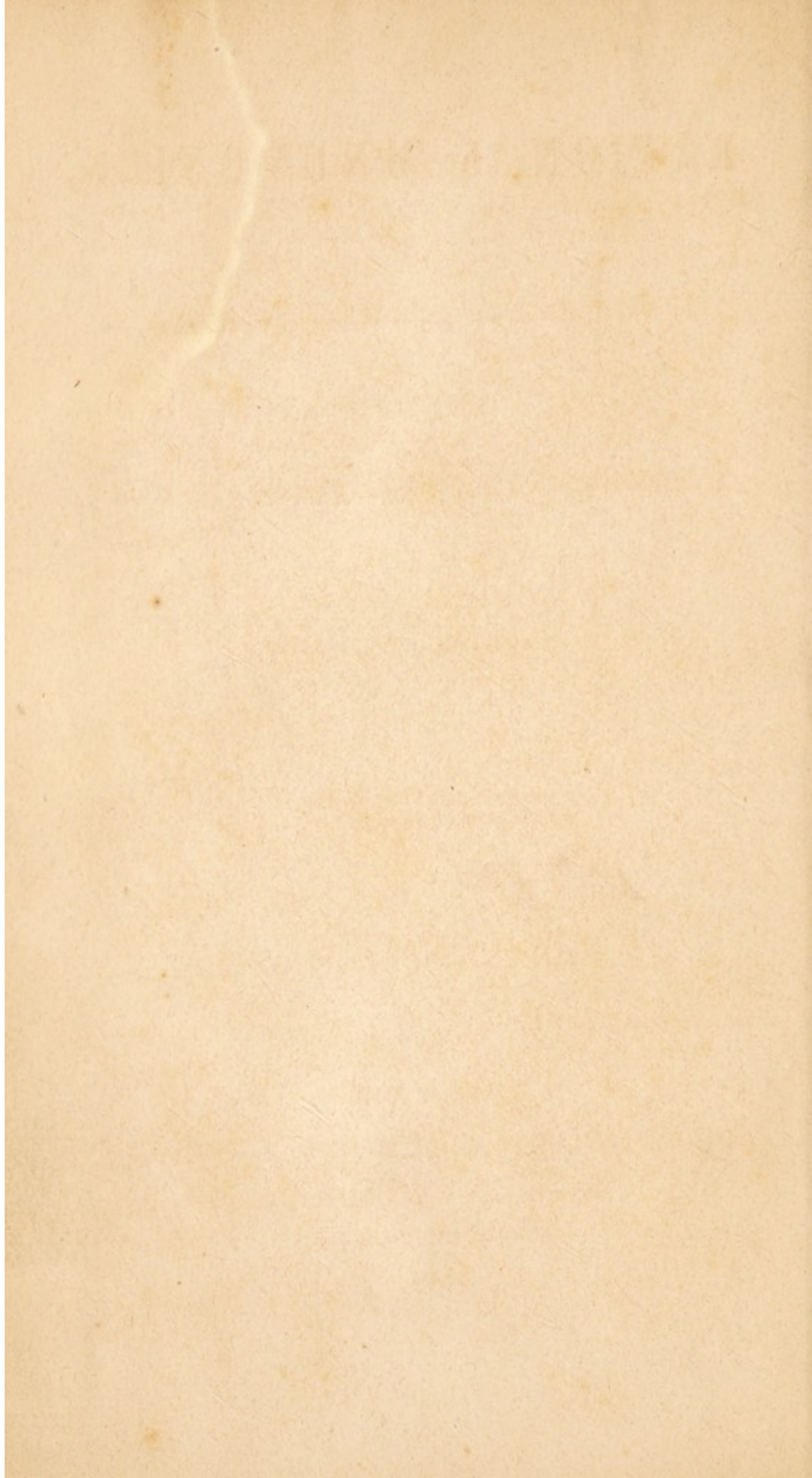
U. S. N.

To Col: Maxwell
with respect
of the
Publishers



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library





98800

RATIONAL MNEMONICS,

OR

ASSISTANCE FOR THE MEMORY,

RESULTING FROM

A PHILOSOPHICAL DIRECTION OF NATURAL PRINCIPLES:

IN TWO PARTS—PART I.

I. THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SYSTEM.
II. MNEMONICISED NUMBERS.

BY THOMAS HALLWORTH.

NEW YORK.

PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER V. BLAKE

AND O. O. WICKHAM,

77 FULTON STREET,

1845.

ERRATA.

On page 32, 15th line from top, instead of the prefix Binder, (131) read—the initial of the prefix B-inder, (B) answers 1 for the place.

On page 33, line 5th, after 42° N. introduce (lady, 14, d 2.)

do do 12th line from top, for tame, read lame.

On page 34, 6th line from the bottom, after the words, take his choice, read, and form a mnemonic associating sentence, as, Tho' millions, &c.

On page 35, 12th line from bottom, instead of (Mr. D. D. the 2d,) read, Mr. D. (D 2, or the 2d,) beating, &c.

On page 36, 16th line from top, after sentence read, given on page 29.

On page 60, 8th line from top, for historians, read, history.

On page 71, 8th line from botton, between retained, recollected, read, and.

Entered according to an Act of Congress, in the year 1844, by THOMAS HALLWORTH, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court, for the Southern District of New-York.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

PART II. of this first edition may be had, interleaved with fine ruled writing paper, at a small advance in price; also Blank Books for Mnemonic uses.

As the words of the entire English language and those of other languages that have the same alphabet with it, are according to this system, *mnemonic words*; it is intended, therefore, to publish an "Encyclopedia of Mnemonicised Numbers," at some future time: those who have this edition will be favored in price.

EGBERT, HOVEY & KING, PRINTERS,
NO. 374 PEARL-STREET.



ADVERTISEMENT.

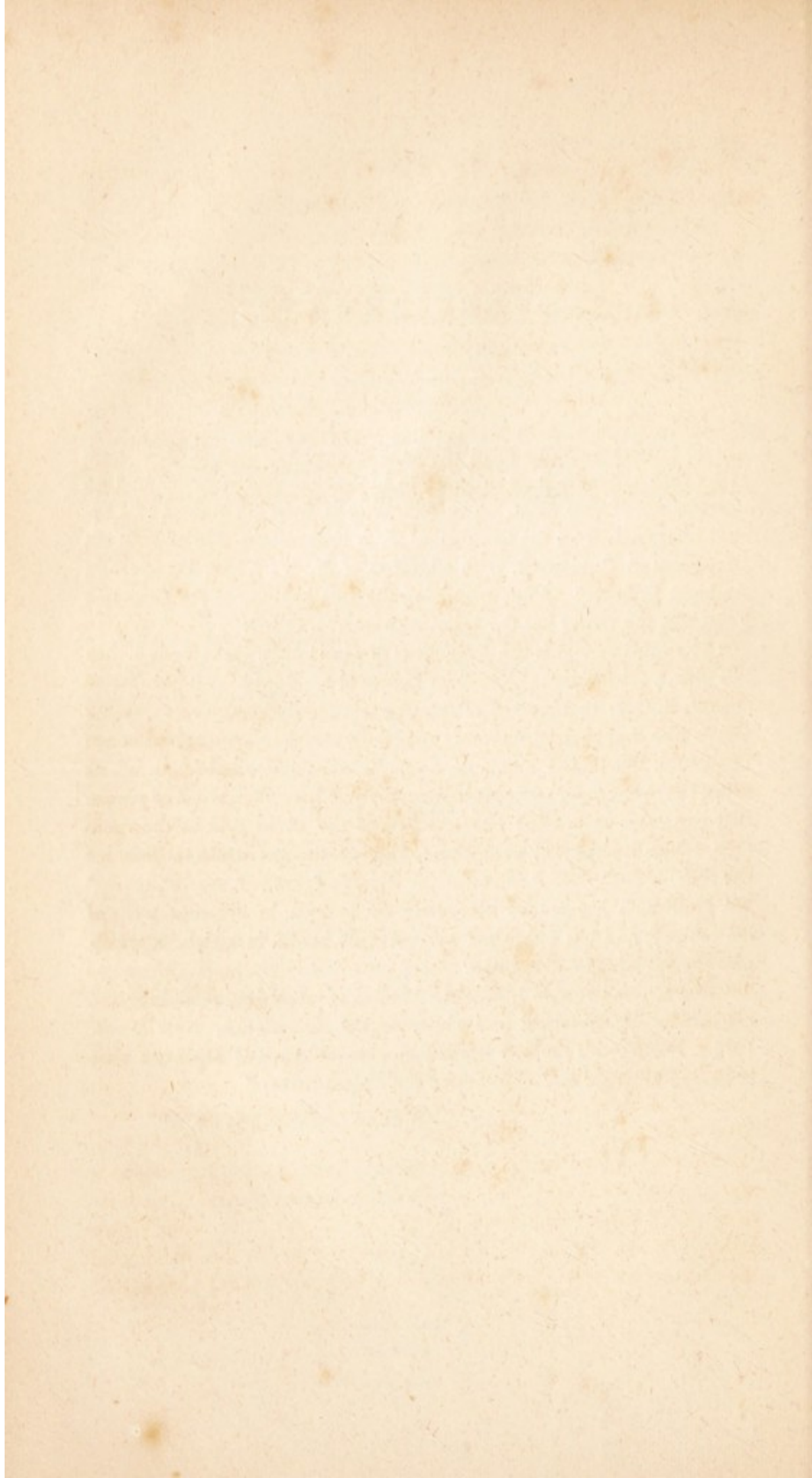
THE Publisher of this work thinks it unnecessary to add other testimony than what he here subjoins, in order to attract a notice and an examination of this work. The following is from a "Manual of Classical Literature, from the German of J. J. Eschenburg, Professor in the Carolinum at Brunswick, with additions of N. W. Fiske, Professor in Amherst College." After examining the two theories of Dr. Gray and Feinaigle, the writer has the following remarks, to wit:

"The third system is the *Efficacious Method* of Mr. HALLWORTH. In this plan, a substitution of letters for figures is employed. Its peculiarity consists in this; that instead of forming mere barbarous and unmeaning words like that of Gray, or words artificially associated, with some image or picture, like that of Feinaigle, a significant sentence is formed, which states the event to be remembered, and concludes with a word or phrase that expresses something characteristic of the event, and at the same time, when interpreted according to the *substitution alphabet* denotes the date. * * * * *

Mr. Hallworth has taught his system by lectures, in different parts of the country, and has published several little books, in which its principles are explained and applied.

"See T. Hallworth's *Efficacious Method of acquiring, retaining, and communicating historical and chronological knowledge*, New York, 1824. Hallworth's method applied to general Ancient History: also, to *Sacred History*, &c. *History of the United States*."

E. C. BIDDLE's edition, pp. 68, 69.



P R E F A C E .



WHEN a human being begins to exist, he is destitute of every kind of knowledge, except, perhaps, that of mere existence. He comes into the world in an incipient state: all his powers are then latent and to be developed as he progresses towards maturity. He brings with him an animal and a rational nature, the former of which takes the lead in development, and predominates more or less, during a longer or shorter period—too often increasingly during life. If, in his progress in life, he suffers his animal nature—his sensual propensities—his grovelling appetites and vile passions to enslave his reason; or to be in any degree, his ruling nature, he proportionately deteriorates, and gradually sinks in the interminable depths—the bottomless pit of dégradation and depravity; and consequent wretchedness and misery. If, on the contrary, his rational nature gains the ascendancy, and if it habitually and faithfully governs, he improves—he rises on the scale of excellence, higher and higher, and higher still, and forever, towards the unlimited heights and glories of perfection, and consequent happiness.

It is therefore obvious, that nothing can be more important than a wise superintendence and judicious direction of those latent powers in their course of development; and that nothing can be more necessary than the acquisition of knowledge, and the right use of it, which is wisdom. One of the brightest luminaries of antiquity asserted, that knowledge is the greatest good, and that ignorance is the greatest evil: another maintained, that all time not spent in study is lost: and much higher authority than either says—“Hear counsel and receive instruction that thou mayest be wise in thy latter end. Take fast hold of instruction

let her not go; keep her, for she is thy life." To acquire knowledge and to make the best use of it, has been urged upon mankind by the wisest and best men of every age. Compliance is the duty and the true interest of every human being; and to neglect these injunctions with impunity is impossible.

Every one knows that knowledge which improves its possessor and enables him to be useful to the community, is neither intuitive nor spontaneous. To possess it, we must acquire it, and to acquire it we must have recourse to suitable means and be industriously studious. The more industriously and skilfully we use the means we possess, the more knowledge we acquire, and if we make the right use of the knowledge we acquire, the wiser and happier we become, and the better qualified to promote the happiness of others. It is therefore obviously important to use the best means we can obtain.

We must not only *acquire* useful knowledge, but also retain it. If we do not, it is the same, in effect, as not acquiring it. We know only what we remember and can recollect, which is commonly but a comparatively small part of the knowledge we acquire. The retention of knowledge depends of course on the memory. As this is the case, and as the more knowledge we retain the more readily we can increase our stock, it follows that the memory should be early, carefully and judiciously attended to; that it should be improved by exercise, and, if practicable, assisted by art.

It is difficult to assign the reason, why men of learning and genius, who have said and written much and well on and for the understanding, the will and all the subordinate faculties of the mind, have exercised their talents but little with regard to the memory, on which the success of all their labors and the improvement of the whole mind depends. Without the memory, the understanding and mental affections would remain latent. We should not learn any thing from either our own experience or that of others, for, in effect, no one would have any experience. We should have no recollection of the past nor any anticipation of the future. Our knowledge would always be measured by the present idea which would vanish as soon as formed. In short, without the memory every object would always appear to every person, and even to himself, as if just come into existence. Notwithstanding this, the memory has been comparatively neglected, and left to operate at random, or by incidental impulse. Knowledge is daily poured into, or rather *on*, the mind, from innumerable sources, and in copious streams,

but, through the want of proper attention to the memory, it is in a great measure thrown away.

In the hope of contributing towards the removal of this obstacle which retards the acquisition and prevents the retention of knowledge, the writer of this manual respectfully invites attention to its contents and unprejudiced investigation of the principles on which the system herein explained is founded. Its simplicity cannot be made to appear fully in verbal explanation. Any system, however excellent, appears to be more complicated in explanation than in practice. Neither can its usefulness be ascertained without practice. Its effects cannot be produced till it is well understood and correctly applied. Students must become adepts in the use of this system before they can either see its advantages or know the extent of its usefulness. The fruits of experience cannot be matured *without* experience, but the principles of this system can be investigated, and when this is correctly done, it will be found that they have their origin in nature, and that the system is philosophical and worthy of adoption.

The author of this apparently trifling, but, in reality, not unimportant production, begs leave to assure his readers, that, whatever he is besides, he is not a plagiarist. Even if every idea herein written has been published fifty times and in as many places, still he is no plagiarist. Of Gouraud, before the recent excitement and discussions, he knew absolutely nothing, and, even now, he knows nothing of either him or his system, save what he has gathered from some of the New York papers; nor of the "literary shark," to whom he alludes; nor of the names mentioned in connection with his and his system. Of Gray and Feinaigle he knows but little besides their names. He once saw Gray's *Memoria Technica* on a stand in the street on which second hand books were exposed for sale. The *Memoria Technica* was one of them, and there he left it in a few minutes after he found it. All the assistance he has ever received on this subject is from the occurrence which first turned his attention to it. He attended a course of lectures, so called; but, owing either to his own dullness or the lecturer's inability, he had but little more knowledge of the subject at the conclusion of the lectures than at the beginning. He had a sort of twilight or glimmering of what the lecturer undertook to explain, but a clear knowledge of nothing, not even his method of using letters for figures. This however, appeared to him as the most important part of the lectures, and to be *really* important. He therefore went to work with the little light he had, and endeavored to acquire a clear knowledge of this part of the

system *especially*; but his attempt failed. He could not see from all he could recollect of the lectures, how to use the key which was to enable him to change words into numbers, or to extract numbers from words. He however discovered, that he could make a Key that would answer his purpose and hence originated the one in the present system of Mnemonics. The system which the lecturer attempted to explain he said, was Feinaigle's. This is all the assistance the writer of this has had on this subject, and, should he be accused of either borrowing or stealing, or in any way availing himself of the labors of others, he will most assuredly, be unjustly accused. Every thing he has published on this subject, has originated (to himself at least,) in his own mind, except the confused view, the crude fragments, the broken ideas, which resulted from attending the lectures above mentioned.

He therefore asserts, and will maintain, that whatever may be said or thought to the contrary, that how much soever this system or book may be like any other system or book, he is, at least, *an* if not *the*, inventor of the system presented on these pages. It is, from first to last, of American growth, and was offered to the American people, particularly those of New York and New England, twenty-three or four years ago, in the hope of establishing its utility; but although it was warmly sanctioned by many gentlemen, highly distinguished, untoward circumstances, against which he struggled for some time, at length compelled him to relinquish his efforts, and extinguished his hope of permanent success. This hope has, however, been, in some measure, revived by the recent great attention to, and approbation of, M. Gouraud's lectures on the same subject, in the city of New York. Unless the system offered by that gentlemen be superior to this—unless it yields advantages which cannot be as readily derived from this—this ought, for reasons which obviously result from what has already been said, to have the preference. The author has studiously formed, carefully matured, and sufficiently tested his system, and he knows it to be what he hoped to produce; a system of Mnemonics which would be generally serviceable, and particularly useful in schools, and to students of every description.

The author of the present work believes that writers and lecturers on Mnemonics, have brought the art into disrepute, and prevented its general adoption by their own preposterous attempts to apply it to the various branches of knowledge and literary pursuits *indiscriminately*. Such attempts, if made by a student, will inevitably be attended with more loss than gain. The clumsy contrivances, the literary lumber rooms, ~~the~~ imaginary and complicated machinery, the silly assumptions, the

strange, inconsistent, sometimes still more objectionable associations, to which writers and lecturers on Mnemonics have had recourse, in order to do more with their art, than their art could do, must unavoidably lead, if followed, to confusion, error, and disappointment, and be more likely to injure the memory than to impart benefit, because the required exercises are unnatural, incongruous, inconsistent with its spontaneous operations. Art, if not founded on nature, is without a foundation, and reasonless, truthless, useless, and even pernicious, and a perversion of natural principles is no better; in either case, art is quackery. Mnemonic quackery, it seems, occasionally goes yet farther. It is not an unassuming, yet efficient assistant for the memory. Oh no! That would be far too little and insignificant for this *great big* age of wonder-mongers. It supersedes memory. It is a substitute. A mechanical memory, much superior to that which is natural. It accomplishes great things, very extraordinary things—wonders—astounders! Of course these memories are for sale by the manufacturer who pockets the cash in one place, and then goes to another and gulls again. Subsequently the dupes are vexed to find, by their own experience, that “fools and their money are soon parted,” and a re-action takes place. If writers and lecturers on Mnemonics had always kept Mnemonics where it ought to be within its proper sphere and limits, it would probably have been generally received and found to be what it really is, invaluable; but instead of this, they have shot over their true mark, run into extravagant pretensions, disappointed their pupils, and brought a really useful art into disrepute, and even contempt. Thus Mnemonics has been injured if not killed by its pretended champions.

The only weighty objection against rational Mnemonics is, the trouble and difficulty of applying it; however good, say these objectors, how good and correct soever it may be *theoretically*, practically it is impracticable to every one who cannot devote nearly his whole time, attention, and a large stock of patience to getting it ready for use. This objection is frankly admitted to be just. If the student who wishes to assist his memory, has to form, arrange, and adjust the means before he can use them or apply them to his purpose, how well soever he understands the art, he will do better to pursue his studies without them. There is, however one way of removing this obstacle, and only one, which is to furnish mnemonicised books, that is, books in which the Mnemonic art is applied to the subjects, in which the subjects are mnemonically prepared and ready for the student's use. In this way books can be prepared for schools, which, if properly used, would impart knowledge

expeditiously, and in such a manner as to render it permanent, by enabling the student to retain it. Notwithstanding the sweeping denunciations of a few mercenary opponents who substitute erroneous assumptions for correct data, ridicule for reason, and sneers for conclusions; who with little besides self-sufficiency and rashness for their capital, and virtuperation for their stock in trade, set themselves up as censors, and imagine that their dogmas are unquestionable, their decisions decisive, and their assertions as good authority as Q. E. D. Let such *tarry at Jericho till their beards are grown.*

The author respectfully solicits the candid attention of the public, to the system of Mnemonics explained and exemplified in this book. He particularly requests teachers and students to investigate its principles and their application as herein directed and illustrated.

Should this little work meet with general approbation, and the author and his publisher with adequate encouragement to continue their labors and incur the necessary expense, the only just and weighty objection against "Rational Mnemonics," will, (if no uncontrollable cause prevent,) be gradually removed by the publication of such books for schools as are adverted to above. The first will be, *Outlines of Geography, simplified and mnemonicised.* See the advertisement on the last page.

RATIONAL MNEMONICS.

MEMORY.

The Memory is a depository :—the mental storehouse in which the mind deposits all its knowledge, or ideas, to be retained or kept till needed, and then to be re-produced or re-collected and brought into operation. Experience teaches every one that the powers and uses of the memory are the retention and recollection of ideas.

IDEAS.

Ideas are the constituent or component parts of knowledge. They appear in or to the mind as representations of things comprehended by the understanding. These mental representations are produced by the imagination, and are called mental images or pictures. If, for instance, we hear or read a description of a house which we have never seen, if we understand the description, we represent the house to or in our minds by the mental power or faculty called imagination : this representation is a mental image, or idea. Ideas of things with which we are already acquainted, likewise appear in a similar manner whenever they are recollected. On the recollection of a rainbow, for example, the image of a rainbow instantly appears in

the mind. If we think of a tree, a man, a mountain, a garden, &c., the imagination immediately presents their images to the mind. In this way we perceive all our ideas. It is true, however, that when we think rapidly we are not aware of this; and even when we think deliberately, we are so accustomed to the act, and so familiar with the operation, that we do not designedly notice it: that is, we give no attention to the act of either forming or perceiving mental images; but, if we make experiments to ascertain the fact, it immediately becomes obvious.

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.—Whatever new ideas the mind forms, it also associates, connects, combines or groups with others which are present on the same occasion. It does the same with every idea which it recollects, or whenever any of its ideas recurs: this mental act is termed association of ideas. It is going on as constantly as thought and simultaneously with it, whether we attend to it or not. We cannot find an idea in our minds which is not associated, nor can we prevent the association of a new idea or the re-association of an old one whenever it recurs. Association of ideas is the principal, perhaps the *only* cause of their retention in the memory: it also renders suggestion practicable, and this produces recollection. Hence it appears that recollection depends on suggestion, suggestion on retention, and the whole on association. The tendency of ideas to produce ideas is owing to association, and is so irresistible that it is impossible to confine the attention to a single idea for any given time, however short.

ASSOCIATION AND RECOLLECTION.—Association of ideas is more than intimated by the conduct of the mind when we endeavor to recover the power to recollect something forgotten. We mentally range from place to place, and

from object to object, in search of something to suggest the thing forgotten, and frequently our efforts are successful: we meet with something with which the lost idea is efficiently associated; suggestion is the immediate consequence, and recollection instantly follows. If, for example, we wish to mention the name of some person, but cannot directly recollect it, we think of his person, dress, family, trade, business, profession, residence; of something we have seen him do, or heard him say; of places in which we have seen him, &c., which are the very things with which the name is most likely to be associated. Frequently we hit the idea of something so associated with the forgotten name as to suggest, and we recollect it.

Dr. Beattie sets the subject of association of ideas in a clear light. "Every one," says this excellent writer, "must have observed that the thoughts of his mind are apt to follow each other in a train, and that between those that are contiguous there is, for the most part, some connection, either natural or established by custom. They have a strong tendency to arise in the mind in the same order in which the original perceptions were received. Any part of a tune occurring will naturally introduce the following notes in their order. The beginning of a sentence with which we are acquainted, puts us in mind of the sequel; and teachers prompt the memory of the scholar by pronouncing the first letter of the word on which he hesitates. If we consider two or more things as connected, that very circumstance establishes a connection between them, so that the remembrance or view of the one will make us think of the other."

However dissimilar or naturally disconnected ideas or their archetypes may be, by being brought together and appearing under similar circumstances they acquire an

affinity and become so combined or associated together that they subsequently suggest each other as readily as they would if naturally connected. There is, for example, no natural or necessary connection between steam and a boat; and probably, in ancient times, they were never thought of in connection; yet the ideas of these two things are, at present, powerfully associated, and suggest each other as readily as the idea of smoke suggests that of fire. Relying on the force with which this principle always operates, I hesitate not to say, that not one of my readers can cut his or her finger nails on a Monday morning, before breakfast, without thinking of a fox.

POWER OF ASSOCIATION.—The power of the associating principle, and the powerful effects of association are, on some occasions, very extraordinary and astonishing in their results. Mr. Locke tells his readers of a man who was well acquainted with a certain dance, but could not perform it, except in the presence of a certain trunk which happened to be in the room all the time he was *learning* the dance. The trunk shared his attention with the dance more than any other object did, so much so, that his ideas of the dance associated with nothing but the trunk; consequently, nothing else would or could operate as a suggester.

An instance of this kind has come under my own observation. A female who belonged to the family of which I at the same time was a member, somehow formed the habit of singing a certain tune whenever she was pumping water: at other times she seldom thought of it. One of her acquaintance wishing to learn the tune, requested her to sing it; willing to oblige, she attempted to begin, but found herself unable to do so. After trying for some time

to no purpose, she hastily left the room to avail herself of her usual accompaniment. No sooner was the pump in motion than her recollection of the tune returned, and while she pumped she sung without difficulty.

EARLY ASSOCIATIONS.—Early associations are always powerful. Ideas of the place or places in which childhood and youth have been spent, and of the objects there at the time are very vividly associated in most minds : and, subsequently, wherever we are, these ideas are readily suggested, and recollected with powerful feelings.

At the corner of Wood-street when daylight appears,
 There's a thrush that sings loud—it has sung these three years.
 Poor Susan has passed by the place and has heard
 In the silence of morning, the song of the bird;
 'Tis the note of enchantment!—What ails her? She sees
 A mountain ascending—a vision of trees:
 Bright volumes of vapor thro' Lothbury glide;
 And a river flows on thro' the vale of Cheapside:
 Green pastures she sees in the midst of the vale,
 Down which she so often has tript with her pail;
 And a single small cottage—a nest like a dove's,
 The one only dwelling on earth that she loves,
 She looks—and her heart is in heaven! But they fade—
 The mist and the river, the hill and the shade,
 The stream will not flow, and the hill will not rise:
 The vision has all disappeared from her eyes.

Wordsworth.

SORTS OF IDEAS.—Our ideas are of two kinds—sensible and abstract. The former are ideas of material things—of animals, plants and minerals—their actions, motions, combinations, colors, &c., the mental images of which are literal representations of their archetypes. They associate readily and may be easily remembered. The latter are ideas of immaterial things—intellectual perceptions of

things without shape, such as justice, innocence, integrity, attraction, number, &c. The mental images by which ideas of this kind appear in the mind cannot of course be *literal* representations. They commonly associate very feebly, and they are seldom remembered—never without much closer attention and greater difficulty than is necessary for the recollection of sensible ideas. The imagination easily produces mental images or pictures of material objects, *because* they are material—they are objects of the senses and the senses are familiar with them: but whatever is without shape or any of the properties of matter or body can, by no means, be literally represented. It may be characterized, symbolized or typified, but it cannot be literally imaged—it may be personified, but not pictured. We are, therefore, under the necessity of representing abstract as well as sensible ideas, both internally and externally, by images or pictures of material objects. The idea of justice, for instance, is an abstract idea. How does it appear to or in the mind? What is the mental image or picture which represents justice in the mind, when we think of it? With some persons it, no doubt, is the classical representation; that is, a female holding a pair of balances or scales in one hand and a sword in the other: with others it, probably, is the image or picture of some person doing an act of justice, or perhaps, that of a justice of the peace; and it is likely that in many minds the image or picture to represent justice is nothing more than that of the word justice in imaginary print or writing; but not one of these is a literal representation of abstract justice; but, on the contrary, of material objects, assumed to indicate justice. Our mental images when we are thinking of abstract subjects are, obviously, not *fac similes*—not literal likenesses of what they represent, as a man's statue

or portrait is of the man, or as our mental images of material objects are of their archetypes. Instead of this, they are merely substitutes, symbols, types or emblems—signs of abstract ideas, as letters are of articulate sounds, or figures of numbers—assumed signs, unestablished, irregular, variable and without resemblance of the thing signified, unless it can be found in some of their qualities, operations, effects, &c. In short, they are always literal images of things which they are not intended to represent, but only figures or signs of those for which they *are* intended and assumed. Their meaning is not *in* them; it is above or beyond them.

DIFFICULTIES WITH ABSTRACT IDEAS.—This peculiarity, inseparable from abstract ideas, forms a great obstacle to the association and, consequently, to the retention, and recollection, and even to the formation of such ideas: and another is, suitable substitutes for literal representations are seldom at hand when needed, and to find them requires close attention and time for reflection. When we listen to discourses on abstract subjects we form, comparatively, but few efficient mental representations of the speaker's ideas, and consequently remember still fewer. If it could be ascertained, it would probably be found that most persons, when they listen, even attentively to expressions of this nature, seldom form any mental representations, except pictures of the words used by the speaker. Such mental representations, however, associate no more than very slightly, too slightly for retention; hence the recollection of what has been just heard amounts to very little. Such hearers, it is true, may in some measure, gather the speaker's meaning as he proceeds, because they may know something of the meaning of the words he uses; but, for

want of efficient association, at the conclusion of the discourse they know little more than at the beginning. *Possibly* some persons who cannot read, and who, consequently, cannot picture words, form no images at all on such occasions. To them expressions of abstract ideas pass away in mere sound. If the discourse, however abstract its main subject may be, is plentifully sprinkled with amusing anecdotes abounding with sensible ideas, their imaginations can readily furnish literal mental representations of the ideas expressed in the latter, which promptly associate, and so efficiently that at the conclusion of the discourse, and subsequently, they can relate the anecdotes without difficulty: but, with regard to the abstract portion of the discourse, their minds are blank. The more a discourse abounds with sensible ideas and the less with abstract, the easier it is to be associated, retained, and recollected; and the contrary of this is equally true. It is also true that the more abstract ideas are, the greater the difficulty of remembering them, because the more abstract the ideas, the more remote are their mental representations.

NUMERAL IDEAS.—Mr. Locke says the idea of number is perhaps the simplest we ever form. If so, it is the most abstract, and, consequently, if the preceding doctrine be correct, they are the most difficult to be remembered. Now if any of my readers does not know that such is the fact, I advise him to make a few experiments forthwith.

The best mental representations of numbers which present themselves to the mind when we think of numbers, especially if greater than small detached units, are the images or pictures of the figures or characters by which numbers are represented to the eye: but these are only the images of the assumed and arbitrary signs of the mere

elements or fundamental parts of numbers, and are very remote from the abstract idea of number which they represent, and the consequence is they associate so very slightly with either each other or the subjects to which they relate, that they are seldom remembered. If the number be represented by *one* figure, a detached unit, say 9, the mental image or picture of 9 if attended to, is distinct; but its association with other ideas is feeble. If the number employ two figures, units and tens, say 83, the mental images are less distinct, and the association feebler. If the number require three figures, units, tens and hundreds,—385, the distinctness of the mental images is still less, and the association is still more feeble, and so on till distinctness is lost in confusion and obscurity, and association is become impracticable. The mental images of numbers, even when most distinct are, as Dr. Priestly justly observes, like grains of sand, they do not cohere; that is they do not associate, consequently they cannot be retained, and, of course; they cannot be recollected: but for this we have a complete remedy, to be explained hereafter.

Recapitulation and Remarks.—On the preceding pages I have endeavored to show that the mind associates all its ideas whenever they occur; that association of ideas is the principal, if not the only cause of their retention and recollection, or its natural means of retaining its ideas, and rendering them suggestible, that they may be recollected; and that the ease or difficulty of recollection is proportionate to the force or feebleness of association. Constant self-experience, if carefully observed, will abundantly convince any candid person, that these positions are correct, and that the memory left to its natural spontaneous and desultory way of operating, operates as I have endeavored to describe,

and, in some measure, to explain. Here then, is a main principle, and the manner in which it naturally operates, given to form a science which will enable those persons who shall become practically acquainted with it, to assist their memories in the study of other sciences, and on many occasions be useful in the common concerns of life.

MEMORY

SHOWN TO BE SUSCEPTIBLE OF AID.

From all that is said on the foregoing pages, it is manifest, and more so from experience, that the memory may be assisted by rendering association more efficient, and that the more powerful or impressive association is rendered, the more will the memory be aided. Nature itself seems occasionally to point out this fact to us by impelling to a desultory practice of it. It is not at all uncommon for persons, in cases of emergency, to have instinctive recourse to means of strengthening association in order to secure suggestion and consequent recollection. To prevent forgetfulness, it is a common practice to make a knot with the pocket-handkerchief, also to tie a piece of string or thread round one of the fingers; another way is to select or imagine a particular object placed where recollection is needed. These mementos are intended to remind those who adopt them of what they wish to recollect, and they seldom fail to do so. The ideas of what is wished to be recollected, are vividly formed and powerfully associated with these mementos; the consequence is, the sight, or even inadvertent thought of any of them, immediately suggests and causes the recollection of the ideas associated with them.

Powerful associations of ideas are frequently exhibited

in pursuing some of the ordinary employments in life, which not only corroborate, but strongly substantiate the correctness of the position under discussion. Navigators of large rivers, for instance, and pilots on sea coasts, know how to keep in the right track in consequence of having certain ideas associated with objects on shore; printers, or rather compositors, know in which of their numerous compartments or boxes to find any letter or character they need, the moment they think of it; and good salesmen know where to find any article in their collections, as soon as asked for.

It appears, too, that literary and scientific men, although their published instructions relative to the memory, are so scanty, frequently give an artificial direction to the associating power or principle, and thereby strengthen association, and accomplish with ease, what would otherwise be extremely difficult, if not impracticable. Dr. Priestly, in his memoirs of himself, says: "I have, from an early period, been subject to a most humbling failure of recollection, so that I have sometimes lost all ideas of both persons and things that I have been conversant with. I have so completely forgotten what I have myself published, that in reading my own writings, what I find in them appears perfectly new to me; and I have more than once made experiments, the results of which I had published. This failure has led me to devise and to have recourse to a variety of mechanical expedients to secure and arrange my thoughts, which have been of the greatest use to me in the composition of large and complex works. And what has excited the wonder of some of my readers, would only have made them smile, had they seen me at work." The Doctor adds, "but by simple mechanical methods, one man shall do that in a month, which shall cost another of equal ability,

whole years to accomplish." This is certainly saying much in favor of Mnemonics, but not more than is strictly true. It is a fact well worth much more attention than it receives, that what naturally requires the utmost effort of a prodigious memory may often, by a proper scientific direction of the associating principle, be accomplished with ease by an ordinary one, and even by children. The associating power may be so applied and directed, as to be to the mind or the memory, what the mechanical powers are to the body or the hands.

METHODS

OF STRENGTHENING ASSOCIATIONS.

Preliminary methods.—Let it be carefully remembered, that anything to be useful, must be used, correctly, faithfully, and sufficiently used.

A LIVELY INTEREST in whatever we undertake, is always necessary to render us fully successful. It arises from a strong conviction of the usefulness and value of the object to be accomplished, and of the advantages and importance of success; a strong desire to accomplish it, and a settled determination to do so if practicable, accompanied by pleasure in using the proper means and making the necessary efforts.

ATTENTION is equally necessary. It consists of carefully inspecting the objects of which we are to form ideas, promptly listening to and reflecting on oral and written descriptions, discussions, and instructions, and information, in whatever form it is presented; and deliberately observing the mental images, and rendering them as obvious and distinct as possible.

ORDER also, is indispensable. It is the contrary of confusion—the regular and convenient arrangement of particulars, and is inseparable from the proper management, expeditious progress, and complete success of any important undertaking. Attempts to either acquire or communicate knowledge without order, cannot be more than partially successful, and the knowledge so acquired is possessed in only a chaotic state. The utility and necessity of order is universal, and perpetual, and eternal. It is “heaven’s first law,” and to be successful, it must be ours.

REPETITION is so well understood and so generally known, that to say more concerning it, is needless.

Importance of the above.—If any of the preceding requisites be wanting, little progress will be made in the acquisition of useful knowledge ; and if all of them are wanting, to expect success is absurd. When all are in operation, conjointly with the following ways and means of directing the associating principle, and strengthening association, the student will be successful, and *Rational Mnemonics* will verify all that Doctor Priestly and the writer of this have said, respecting the practicability of aiding the memory. The preceding requirements are indispensable for the *acquisition* of useful knowledge, by any means, and in any way, and subsequent reviews and repetitions are, occasionally, equally necessary in order to keep it.

Let us now turn our attention to the most useful *Mnemonic* ways and means of *directing* the associating principle.

The first way or means of directing the associating principle and thereby strengthening association, to which I would lead the readers attention, I call

Paronymous Association.—It seldom fails, if well managed, to enable the memory to recover, when forgotten, the pronunciation of any word, which to the student, is new and difficult, till he has become familiar with it. This way of associating, consists of changing the difficult word for one or more which are already familiar, easy to be remembered, and similar in sound; the more similar the better, but even a remote similarity will commonly answer the purpose. If, for example, the student should find it difficult to remember the word *Cassiopeia*, he may exchange it for the phrase *Cash-come-and-pay-to-me*. If *Sashkassawan* should be difficult, he may say *Sash-cash-and-wine*. For *Messasauga*, *Mess-of-sausages*, or, *Miss-a-saucer*. *Mozambique*, *Moses-meek*. *Alcibiades*, *Also-beans-and-peas*. *Madagascar*, *Mad-and-gasping*, &c. A little ingenuity will select familiar words or form familiar phrases which will readily suggest the word which the student wishes to familiarise.

Linking Association.—The next means of strengthening association, I call Linking Association. It may be used with great advantage, when a series of names or terms is to be fixed in the memory, especially if the names or terms are to be remembered in the order of settled succession. It associates the series, or rather the individuals of the series, by twos, pairs, or couples, from the first to the last, the first with the second, the second with the third, the third with the fourth, &c. to the end. Suppose, for example, the student wishes to fix the names of the Zodiacal signs in the memory, viz. : Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces; let him repeat them associated, as follows, till familiar. Aries, Taurus; Taurus, Gemini; Gemini, Cancer; Cancer, Leo; Leo, Virgo; Virgo, Libra;

Libra Scorpio; Scorpio Sagittarius; Sagittarius Capricornus; Capricornus Aquarius; Aquarius Pisces.

If he wishes to remember the Botanical terms used to denote the different modes of inflorescence, viz: Spadix, Cyma, Umbello, Spica, Amentum, Strobilus, Corymbus, Racemus, Panicula, Thyrsus, Fasciculus, Capitulum, Verticillus, Compositus flos, Aggregatus flos, he can do so in the same way, thus: Spadix Cyma, Cyma Umbello, Umbello Spica, Spica Amentum, Amentum Strobilus, Strobilus Corymbus, Corymbus Racemus, Racemus Panicula, Panicula Thyrsus, Thyrsus Fasciculus, Fasciculus Capitulum, Capitulum Verticillus, Verticillus Compositus flos, Compositus flos Aggregatus flos, or since the order in which they are named is unimportant, he links or pairs them differently. Each of these terms may also be associated, in a similar manner, with the names of the plants to which it has reference. In a similar manner the terms used to denote the different modes of fructification, also those which are applied to the different sorts of roots, trunks, and leaves, may be associated. The association of a species of plant with its genus, &c. may also be accomplished in the same way. The strawberry, for example. Strawberry *Fragraria*, *Fragraria Polyginia*, *Polyginia Icosandria*, *Icosandria Vegetation*. The plum.—Plum *Prunus*, *Prunus Monoginia*, *Monoginia Icosandria*. The Sweet William.—Sweet William *Dianthus*, *Dianthus Digynia*, *Digynia Decandria*, *Decandria Vegetation*. The Primrose.—Primrose *Primula*, *Primula Monogynia*, *Monogynia Pentandria*, *Pentandria Vegetation*. The Pear.—Pear *Pyrus*, *Pyrus Pentagynia*, *Pentagynia Icosandria*, *Icosandria Vegetation*.

Zoological subjects also, are suitable for this kind of association, as a few examples will show. An animal, like a plant, may be associated in a similar manner, the species

with its genus, the genus with its order, the order with its class, and the class with its kingdom. Thus. The Bat.—Bat Vespertillio, Vespertillio Primates, Primates Mammalia, Mammalia Animal. The Dog.—Dog Canis, Canis Ferae, Ferae Mammalia, Mammalia Animal. If the student knows the name of more than one species at the time he is forming associations, he may at the same time, associate them all in the same series. The Genus Equus, for example, has three species, the horse, the ass, and the zebra, associate them thus: Horse Equus, Ass Equus, Zebra Equus, Equus Belluae, Belluae Mammalia, Mammalia Animal. Another example of the use of linking association, will be sufficient for the present purpose.

I will suppose a student to be studying the history contained in the Bible, and that he finds it difficult to remember the names of the judges of Israel in the order of their succession—let him write them thus: Othniel Ehud, Ehud Shamgar, Shamgar Deborah, Deborah Gideon, Gideon Abimelech, Abimelech Tola, Tola Jair, Jair Jephtha, Jephtha Ibzan, Ibzan Elon, Elon Abdon, Abdon Heli, Heli Samuel, and then recite and repeat them till he has accomplished the purpose. By repetition, these verbal combinations soon become mental associations, and fixed in the memory. Repetition so familiarises both the mind and the organs of speech with names and terms associated in this way, that the pronunciation of any one term suggests the next; or, rather, pronunciation spontaneously runs out of one into the next. In some branches of science, the advantages of Linked Association are invaluable; the use which may be made of it in studying geography, especially fully warrants this assertion.

NUMERAL ASSOCIATION.—I now request the reader to give his most candid attention and unbiassed judgment to a very

important, the most important part of this or any other system of Mnemonics: I call it *Numeral Association*. It is a substitution of characters. The characters which represent the elements of the human voice are assumed as substitutes for the elements of numbers—the *consonants* of the alphabet for numerical characters—letters instead of figures. This may be done in many ways, but perhaps the following is as good as any:

NOTATION TABLE.

For the figure	1	substitute the consonants	b and c.
“ “ “	2	“ “ “	d “ f.
“ “ “	3	“ “ “	g, h and gh.
“ “ “	4	“ “ “	k and l.
“ “ “	5	“ “ “	m “ n.
“ “ “	6	“ “ “	p “ r.
“ “ “	7	“ “ “	s “ sh.
“ “ “	8	“ “ “	t “ ch.
“ “ “	9	“ “ “	j, v and w.
“ “ “	0	“ “ “	q, x, y, z, th, ph, wh, ng and &c.

Thus every *consonant* becomes a numerical character or figure, and every word in which is a consonant, represents a number, unless all the consonants in a word are substitutes for cyphers. The consonants in the word *winter*, for example, are w n t r—w (in the table) is 9, n is 5, t is 8, r is 6—w n t r—9586. Be careful to remember that *consonants only* are substitutes for figures, vowels are to be ejected from the word to be read as a number. The consonants in the word *mountain* are m n t n—5585: in *garden*, g r d n—3625: in *soldier*, s l d r—7426: in *pudding*,

p d d ng—6220 : in *grasshopper* g r s s h p p r—3673666
in *wisdom* w s d m—9725, &c.

The above examples consist of seven numbers given first in words, the consonants of which are substitutes for figures, and next in the common way by figures. Excuse repetition for the sake of an example. The words are winter, mountain, garden, soldier, pudding, grasshopper, wisdom. The figures are 9586, 5585, 3625, 7426, 6220, 3673666, 9725. Now which of the two, the words or the figures, can be learned the quicker, and remembered the easier? By which of these two methods of denoting numbers can numbers be learned the quicker, retained the longer, and recollected the easier? The reader is requested to make the experiment. The recollection of the word *merchant* puts me in possession of the number 56858: and *timber-merchant* gives me the number 851656858. All that is necessary is to call the consonants in the words by the names of figures as directed in the Notation Table. Suppose I have occasion to recollect the number 667258922675. This is indeed a rope of sand; but *President Jefferson* makes it into a cable rope. The consonants in the two words are P r s d n t J f f r s n .

The figures 6 6 7 2 5 8 9 2 2 6 7 5.

Under each consonant is the figure for which the consonant is the substitute: see the Table.

It is obviously necessary to have the Notation Table firmly fixed in the memory of the student, and that he be as familiar with it, and every iota of it, as with the names of his most intimate acquaintances. As a specimen of its usefulness, I will apply it to the dates of a few historical events. A short sentence, (rarely more for a merely chronological purpose,) noticing an event, gives its date in the *italicised* word or words at the end.

1. Homer and Hesiod soared on Poesy's *wings*, w n g s—907 B. C.
2. Byzantium founded, on a *point*, p n t—658 B. C.
3. Damon and Pythias—how *great*, g r t—368 B. C.
4. Death caused Livy's pen to *cease*, c e s—17 B. C.
5. Horace made his *exit*, x t—08 ; 8 B. C. (He died.)
6. Cyrus took Babylon in the *night*, n g h t—538 B. C.
7. Daniel was in a lion's den a *night*, n g h t—538 B. C.
8. The Romans brought Carthage to a *close*, c l s—147 B. C.
9. Cæsar invaded Britain as an *enemy* n m—55 B. C.
10. Britain left by the Romans, and without a *leader*, l d r—426 A. D.

In this way a regular Chronological Table may be formed, and dates may be recollected as readily as events. The event is almost sure to suggest the date after due attention and repetition sufficient to produce association in the mind. Of the facts and circumstances connected with dates, those mentioned, and those alluded to in the Mnemonic sentence, at least, should be understood. The student, for instance, should clearly understand the phrase, "soared on poesy's *wings*," in the first: he should know that Byzantium, in the second, is the ancient name of the present Constantinople; and that "founded, on a *point*" is a geographical fact: he should know of what the greatness of "Damon and Pythias" consisted, alluded to in the third sentence, &c. A common Biographical Dictionary and a Geographical Gazetteer will afford most of the information necessary for this purpose. It is true, the words of the Mnemonic sentences, mentioning events and their dates may be learned in abundance without such information, but to what purpose? It would be little better than parrotism. It is of little use to know the date of an event

of which we know nothing else. He who learns chronology should study history and Geography.

The history of South Britain, now called England, is divided into 10 periods. The recollection of these periods in either the order of their succession or any other; and the number of years in each period may be easily secured: all that is necessary, if the student be expert in the use of our Notation Table, is to become familiar with the following brief sentences, or others constructed on the same principles:

1. B-ritish Romans *amazed*, m z d—502 years, the Roman Period.
2. D-ivided Saxon's, *hating*, h t ng—380 “ the 1st Saxon.
3. G-athered Saxon's, *day give*, d g v—239 “ the 2d Saxon.
4. K-ings of the Norman, *cheat*, ch t—88, the Norman.
5. M-ighty Plantagenet *flame*, f l m—245, the Plantagenet.
6. R-osy Lancaster, *red*, r d—62, the Lancaster Period.
7. S-truggling York's *Duke*, d k—24, the York Period.
8. T-urbulent Tudors *accite*, c c t—118, the Tudor Period.
9. J-oyless Stuart's *abbacy*, b b e—111, the Stuart Period.
10. Y-oung Hanoverian *clique*, c l q—140 (in the year 1854,) the Hanoverian or present period.

N. B. The first letter of the first word of each sentence shows the number of the period mentioned in the sentence. Suppose I wish to know which of the periods is the 5th. I know that the 5th period is the subject of the 5th sentence. I know too that the 5th sentence begins with the consonant m or n; m immediately occurs and suggests Mighty; the remainder of the sentence follows and shows the

answer to be the Plantagenet Period: any other may be found in the same way. Which is the 7th? the 10th? the 3rd, &c.

The succession and year of accession of the kings of England may be mnemonicised in a similar manner.

1. B-inder Egbert, chief of the Saxon *chiefs*, ch f s—827
A. D.
2. D-ivider Ethelwolf, by the clergy *taught*—t gh t, 838.
3. G-allant Ethelbert reigned in woful times, t m s, 857.
4. K-ing Ethelred reigns on whom the Danes *outpour*,
t p r—864.
5. M-ajestic Alfred, from his kingdom drove *its foe*, t s f—
872.
6. P-rince Edward reigned, whom Danes were often *vex-*
ing, v x ng—900.
7. S-overeign Athelston reigned, and thought he came
from *Woden*, w d n—925.
8. T-umultuous Edmund reigns, but short his reign *will*
be, w ll b—941.
9. V-aunted Edred, Dunstan's dupe, proud and *weak too*,
w k t—948.
10. C-ooing Edwy struggled hard with Popish *venom*,
v n m—955.

In this way the whole of the British sovereigns down to the present Victoria may be tabulated and easily fixed in the memory of even a small boy or girl, and provided he is familiar with the Notation Table, he will be able to answer such questions as the following: Who was the 1st king of England? the 2nd? the 3rd? the 4th? the 5th? the 6th? the 7th? the 8th? the 9th? the 10th? the 5th? the 2nd? the 7th? the 4th? the 1st? the

10th? Answers found thus: the 1st, I know, has a word prefixed which agreeable to the Notation Table, begins with either b or c; B reminds me of Binder, and Binder suggests Egbert. The 8th, I know, has a word prefixed which begins with T or ch; T reminds me of Tumultuous which suggests Edmund. The prefix of the 5th, I know from the Notation Table, is m or n; m suggests Majestic, Majestic Alfred, &c. In what year did Egbert begin to reign, and which place in the order of succession did he occupy? Egbert is associated with both a prefix and a chronological word, and, if the sentence has been duly attended to, the pronunciation of the name will suggest both simultaneously. The chronological word *chiefs* answers 827 for the date, and the prefix B-inder (131) answers for the place. What is the ordinal number and the date of Alfred's accession? Alfred, M-ajestic Alfred (M 5)—*its foe*. Alfred was the 5th king of England, and he began his reign in the year 872. It is obvious that questions like these may be as readily answered in any other order as in that of the regular succession.

Numeral Association is as useful in Geography as in History. The recollection of latitudes and longitudes of places and geographical objects may be secured in a similar way and with equal efficiency. A few examples follow in which the *central* latitudes and longitudes of the places mentioned are exhibited by mnemonic words; the first word after the name of the place gives the latitude, the last the longitude from the meridian of Washington.

Russian A, (A for America,) Russian A *pine* and *thorn*: or perhaps better thus—Russian A *pine*, Russian A *thorn*. Pine p n—65°, the central latitude—*thorn* th r n—065, or 65 the central longitude of Russian America. British A *pawing*, British A *cut*: *pawing* p ng—60°, (w is here a

vowel,) the latitude of the middle of British America: *cub c b*—16°, the longitude. United States, or Union *lady* Union *coach*, or Union *lady* in a *coach*. As a general rule the first is the better. The central latitude of the United States is 42° N. and longitude 18° W. *coach c 1*, ch, 8, 18. Mexico *dove*, d v—29; Mexico *Hebe*, h b—31. Texas *good*, 32; Texas *fun*, 25. Guatemala *ocean*, 15; G. *ebbing*, 10. Columbia *owl*, 4; C. *ape*, 6. Peru *box*, 10; P. *key*, 4. Bolivia *boys*, 17; B. *bed*, 12. Chili *good*, 32; Ch. *pie*, 6. Guiana *oak*, 4, (an oak tree); G. *dead*, 22. Brazil *buying*, 10; B. *fan*, 25. Provinces *dove*, 29; P. *cage*, 13. Patagonia *lame*, 45; P. *ass*, 7, or Patagonian *tame ass*, &c.

For many purposes both in History and Geography, Numeral Association is invaluable; and so it is for any purpose which requires the recollection of numbers. By this means *alone* the truth of Dr. Priestley's assertion, already quoted, may, and, I am certain, has been, fully substantiated,—“One man shall do that in a month which shall cost another, of equal ability, whole years to accomplish.” I do not say that the Doctor had any reference to this means when he wrote these words—I believe he had not, but they are no less true applied to this way of associating than to the way to which he had reference; this has been proved, even by children. I will add a few miscellaneous examples illustrative of Numeral Association and then proceed to Local Association.

Thousands of pounds of air press on each adult person wherever he is *going*, g ng—30, the number of thousands—30,000 lbs. Air may be compressed to a space thousands of times less than when undisturbed *lying*, l ng—40 (thousand.) The human body's bones are numbered *duly now*, d l n—245, (the number of bones in the human body.) Y and w, in the mnemonic words *duly now*, are vowels.

Numerous muscles our efforts *allure*, l l r—446. Or, numerous muscles in our bodies *all keep*, ll k p—446 muscles in the human body. The circulation of the blood through the body, in each hour, is repeated and *quick*, q c k—014, 14 times in an hour. Light flies millions of miles in each minute from the sun to each *body*, b d—12 millions of miles in a minute. The circumference of every circle in degrees, is its *girth*, g r th—360°. Let the velocity of sound in feet, per second, *be booked*, b b k d—1142 feet per second, the velocity of sound. The earth's diameter has been measured in miles by *several*, s v r l—7964 miles, the length of the earth's diameter.

In the course of reading, many facts connected with numbers, like the above, are met with. When the reader meets with one of sufficient importance, he would accumulate much useful knowledge if he would immediately make a word with the number, and associate it with the subject to which it belongs. If, for example, he reads of the effects produced by the sun on the earth, at the distance of 95 millions of miles, make 95 into a word: the substitutes of nine are j, v and w; and those of five are m and n. With the aid of vowels, I can make various words. J m denote 95 according to the Notation Table. Place the vowel *a* between them, and the word *jam* will be formed. J n may be vowelled into *Jane*, *June*; v n into *vane*, *vain*, *vein*, *vine*; w n into *wane*, *wain*, *wean*, *wine*, *wan*, *wen*, *win*, *won* and others, all expressing the number 95, of which the student can take his choice.

Tho' millions of miles intervene, the sun and the earth their influence *join*, j 9, n 5—95 millions of miles. Or the sun's millions of miles from the earth is shown by a *vine*, v n—95; or, tho' millions of miles from the sun, on him we depend for our *wine*, w n—95.

The number of a person's residence may, in this way, be associated with his name and that of the street, and easily remembered; and, in this way, merchants may form mental indexes to their ledgers, which shall point them to the page or number of the required folio, the moment they see, or even think of the person whose account they wish to inspect. Generally the sight of a person whose name is in the ledger, in any place or on any occasion, will suggest the folio on which his accounts are posted, if thus mnemonicised.

Again, suppose you wish to remember the 12 signs of the Zodiac in their proper order, with the number of stars in each sign or constellation, you may mnemonicise the subject by forming short sentences beginning with a name, the initial of which shows the ordinal number of the sign, and the last word its number of stars. 1st Aries, the Ram, includes 66 stars. Mnemonicised thus: Mr. B. (any person whose name begins with B, which in the Table or Key stands for 1, and here shows the sign mentioned in this sentence to be the 1st of the twelve,) Mr. B. tying the Ram with a *rope*, r p—66. 2nd Taurus, the Bull, 141 stars; (Mr. D. D the 2nd,) beating the Bull with a *club*, c l b—141. 3rd Gemini, the Twins, 85 stars; Mr. G. binding the Twins with a *chain*, or G-emini, the Twins, bound with a *chain*—85. 4th Cancer, the Crab, 83 stars; Mr. K. forcing a Crab to *eat hay*, or Mr. K. eating a Crab which is *tough*, t gh—83. 5th, Mr. M. viewing a lion under a *vine*, v n—95, &c. The remainder may be seen on a page hereafter, with directions for the location of the whole.

Candor cannot doubt the superiority of this method for a moment. Who, for instance, that reads of Cyrus taking Babylon, cannot remember that he entered that city in the *night*? Who that reads of the founding of Byzantium (now

Constantinople,) cannot remember the geographical fact of its being founded on a *point*, and so on. He who reads, and cannot remember so much, certainly reads to little purpose; and he who can, may, with events, recollect their dates, and likewise with other facts may recollect other numbers similarly associated. Another peculiar advantage of this method is, dates and other numbers given and learned in this way, are frequently present uncalled; accidentally present, if mnemonicised in this way, and carefully committed to memory and repeated sufficiently to produce association, which may be soon and easily done. When verbal associations like these have accumulated in the mind, they will frequently be suggested in the course of common conversation and ordinary intercourse. If, for example, the reader were familiar with the Notation Table and the Mnemonic sentence given above, a casual occurrence of the word *wings*, or seeing the flight of a bird, would suggest the sentence, and he would be reminded of two great eminent characters, celebrated in history, of their names, their distinguishing talents, and the time in which they lived. The casual mention of either great men or great actions, would probably suggest Damon and Pythias, their characters and the time in which they lived. The word *enemy* occurring would remind him of the invasion of Britain by the Romans, of the Roman leader, and the date of the invasion. On remarking the sort of night, or in any way noticing the night, the recollection of the confinement of Daniel in a den of lions, and the taking of Babylon by Cyrus, and the dates of those events are suggested, &c. Nor are the peculiar advantages of this method limited to Chronology; they extend to all other branches of knowledge which require the recollection of numbers. But the facility with which an extensive and permanent

acquaintance, with which dates and latitudes and longitudes especially, may be acquired in this way, is astonishing, yet obvious at first view; and will be more strikingly so, if contrasted with the extreme difficulty of acquiring and retaining even a very scanty knowledge thereof, from tables formed with figures in the usual way.

The trouble and difficulty of finding words with which to mnemonicise given numbers, will be much diminished by the use of Part Second of this work.

LOCAL ASSOCIATION.—The next way of directing the associating principle, or means of strengthening associations, I call Local Association, which is nothing more than associating ideas with the idea of some specific place, and with each other in the place or places selected for that purpose. The places with which the ideas to be located are most closely connected are the best, provided the student has sufficient knowledge of them. It is commonly called Location of Ideas. Ideas may be represented in the mind, associated and located as either images or pictures, imaginary statues or imaginary paintings. In either way, if the student feels a lively interest in what he is doing and executes it with attention and well contrived order, Local Association will aid his memory much more than a little, and, moderate repetition will establish the result. Perhaps an example of Local Association in assumed places will enable the reader to understand more clearly both the principle and the practice. Each of the ten squares or compartments into which pages 41 and 42 are divided by perpendicular and horizontal lines, is a place in which to locate, and with which to associate—*first*, a stationary idea; a nucleus, to be the basis of subsequent associations, that is, an idea with which to associate and locate others; it is also, subsequently, to suggest them.

These *first* ideas or nucleuses I call *Leaders* or *Prompters*, because they lead the associations and prompt the memory.

For the Leader or Prompter in the square or compartment on the top of all the others, locate in that compartment, an idea, mental image or picture of some person with whose person and features you are well acquainted and the initial of whose family name is, Q. If you are not personally acquainted with any man, woman or child, the first letter of whose family name is Q, try the next given in the Notation Table. Do the same with other names if necessary, but the first is the best for this purpose. If all fail, which is not at all probable, try the same process with the christian name. When you have fixed on a person for this purpose locate him in the uppermost compartment, as already noticed ; that is, imagine him to be in that compartment. Imagine, with all the power of your imagination that you there see him—the idea, mental image or picture resembling him or her as closely as possible in every particular, except dress ; as a Leader or Prompter his clothes must for the present purpose be *yellow*, and carefully remember that *yellow* denotes 0 tens or the absence of tens as 01, 02, 03, &c.: the *initial* of y-ellow (y) also denotes 0 or absence of tens. In the next compartment, which is the first in the uppermost tier or first line of threes, taking the compartments as they occur from left to right, locate the idea, mental image or picture of some person well known by you and whose family name has B (1) for its initial or first letter, and remember to clothe all the Leaders in the first ten compartments in *yellow*, (0). For the next compartment, which is the middle one in the first line of threes, locate a well known person whose initial is D (2), another whose initial is G (3) in the last of

the first tier or line, always proceeding from left to right in each line. The next is the first of the second line, in which locate one of your acquaintances whose name begins with K (4). In the next, or middle one of the second line locate some person whom you can quickly recognize and whose initial is M (5). In the next or last of the second line one whose initial is P (6). Next, in the first compartment of the third or last line of threes, locate one whose initial is S (7). In the middle compartment of the last line, another, initial T (8); and in the last compartment locate as before, that is, with all the force of your imagination, a vivid idea, mental image or picture of a person well known to you, the orthography of whose name begins with the letter J, which in our notation is 9.

We have now located ten Leaders, one in each of ten compartments, all in yellow (0) dresses to indicate the absence of tens. The Leaders themselves indicate the units,—Mr., Mrs., Master or Miss Q is 0—B 1—D 2—G 3—K 4—M 5—P 6—S 7—T 8—J 9. It is necessary to be extremely familiar with the Leaders and their respective places or compartments, but such familiarity is very easily acquired; little more is necessary than to remember that the uppermost compartment is always a cipher, and that the remaining nine compartments are in threes both ways, three threes. From this circumstance the number of any compartment and its Leader, also the compartment and Leader of any number may be readily found. But we have another way. Any person acquainted with our Notation Table will know the number of each Leader and his place by the initial of his name.

These ten compartments with their Leaders, may be considered as the first page of a Mnemonic book, that is, a book the pages of which are divided in the same way and

for the same purpose. I call it the yellow page. It includes all the units from 0 to 9 inclusive. Allow me to repeat Y is the initial of yellow, that Y, by our Notation Table is a substitute for 0, and that it is here used to denote that there are no tens on the page nor any denomination of number more than units. In the present system, both the absence and the presence of tens are indicated by the colors of the Leader's dresses. Yellow, (y 0) indicates no tens; black, (b 1) the first or one ten; drab (d 2) the second or two tens, (twenty); green, (g 3) denotes three tens, (thirty); lilach, four tens, (forty); a mottled dress, (m 5) five tens, (fifty); purple, (p 6) six tens, (sixty); scarlet, (s 7) seven tens, (seventy); a tinselled or tasselled dress (t 8) eight tens, (eighty); and a jewelled dress (j 9) nine tens, (ninety). Each color forms a page in the Mnemonic book. First, the Yellow page, or page of units to make the first ten; (Yellow 0 tens), Mr. Q (0 units) 00; Yellow B 01; Yellow, Mr. D. 02; Yellow G 3; Yellow K 4; Yellow M 5; Yellow P 6; Yellow Mr. S. 7; Yellow T 8; and Yellow Mr. J. 09. The next number is 10, the *first* ten and must begin the next page, which is the black page. The black dresses of the Leaders indicate the first ten and the Leaders themselves, or the initials of their names are the units for the second ten; consequently Black Mr. Q is the 10th, (Black B 1 *ten*.) Q (0 units) = 10; Black B is 11, (Black 1 B 1); Black D is 12, (B 1, D2); Black Mr. G. is 13; Black K 14 &c., to 19 or Black Mr. J. The next number is 20 which must begin the next or Drab page. Drab Q is 20, &c. Proceed in the same way and you will have on this page the units for the third ten, which ten must begin the next or the Green page. Green Q, 30; Green B 31; Green D 32; Green G 33; Green K 34; Green M 35; Green P 36; Green S 37; Green T 38;

Green J 39. 40 begins the Lilac page, 50 the Mottled page, 60 the Purple page, 70 the Scarlet page, 80 the Tinselled page, 90 the Jewelled page. In this way the student may make the pages of his Mnemonic book into compartments and locate Leaders as he needs them, and, by a change of the Leaders and a little ingenuity he may extend the number indefinitely.

Yellow Page, that is, no tens—but	Q—(0).	Units for the <i>first</i> ten
Y-ellow B—(1).	Y-ellow D—(2).	Y-ellow G—(3).
Y-ellow K—(4).	Y-ellow M—(5).	Y-ellow P—(6).
Y-ellow S—(7).	Y-ellow T—(8).	Y-ellow J—(9).

The student should not attempt to locate his Leaders or Prompters till he is thoroughly acquainted with all that is herein said of Numeral Substitutions, especially with the Notation Table given on page 27. With this he should be as familiar as with the names of his most intimate friends, and as expert in the use of it as a seaman in boxing the compass. When this is the case, but not before, (it need not be long) he should, with a lively interest in his

Black Page, that is one ten—and	<i>Black Q—10</i> B 1 ten Q—0 unit (10)	Units for the second ten.
<i>Black</i> (1) <i>B—(1)</i> (11).	<i>Black</i> (1) <i>D—(2)</i> (12).	<i>Black</i> <i>G—13</i>
<i>Black</i> <i>K—14</i>	<i>Black</i> <i>M—15</i>	<i>Black</i> <i>P—16</i>
<i>Black</i> <i>S—17</i>	<i>Black</i> <i>T—18</i>	<i>Black</i> <i>J—19</i>

undertaking, a close attention to every part and particular, with strict order and with all the power of his imagination, form ideas of the persons selected for this purpose, clothed as directed, rendering the mental images or pictures as distinct and vivid as possible by repetition. Numeral Association and Local Association, or Location of Ideas, are, of all the ways of strengthening association, the most important and the most used. The Notation Table of the former, and, if he locates in a book, the pages and compartments, and if he locates elsewhere, the Leaders or Prompters of the latter are in almost constant requisition. It is therefore necessary that the student become thoroughly acquainted with them; till he is so "Rational Mnemonics" will be, comparatively, of but little use to him, but this forms no difficulty. Attention to the subjoined and preceding exercises, with repetition, will soon produce the necessary qualifications.

Exercises in Local Association.—Who is the Leader in the uppermost compartment on the yellow page? Answer Mr. Q.—Who in the first of the first three? The second of the first three? The last of the first three? Who in the first compartment of the second line of three? The second of the second three? The last of the second three? Who in the first of the third three? The second of the third three? The last? The answer to the first of the above questions is Q. Q is here assumed for the Leader's name, whom the student has selected for this compartment, whom he has associated with it; and whom he has located in it; and who, if the association and location are well done, will reappear to the student's imagination and be recognized on looking at, or even thinking of the compartment and the color. The same may be said of every other, and if the questions are put in any other order, or promiscuously, the effect will be the same. Who is the Prompter in the mid-

dle compartment of the second line? Look into the compartment for the located image or picture clothed in Yellow. Who in the second of the first three? In the uppermost? The last of the second line of threes? The first of the first? The last of the second? The second of the third, &c. In which compartment is Mr. Q? Answer,—the one uppermost. In which is Mr. B.? Mr. D.?—Mr. G.?—Mr. K.?—Mr. M.?—Mr. P.?—S.?—T.? J.? &c., in any order. For what number does Yellow Mr. Q—stand in his compartment? Mr. B—? D—? G—? K—? M—? P—? S—? T—? J—? &c., promiscuously, or in any order. In attempting to answer questions like these last, the student should recollect that the one compartment on the top of the page is appropriated to the 0, that the next, or first of the remaining nine compartments on the page regularly follow horizontally, from left to right beginning with the first or uppermost *three* which is 1, 2, 3; the next three 4, 5, 6; the lowest three 7, 8, 9. A glance at the figure on page 41 will make it sufficiently plain. Mr. B is the first of the nine, and is 1; G., is the 3d and is 3; K is the 4th of the nine and is 4, &c.

All the above questions and all others like them are answered as soon as proposed by the Prompters themselves, or rather, by the initials of their names, thus: who is the Prompter in the compartment at the top of the page? As every page begins with the 0 cipher, it must begin with the Leader that represents, or stands for, the cipher; and that is the Leader whose initial stands for a cipher in our Notation Table, page 27. In this instance, it is Mr. Q. Who is the 1st of the 2nd three or line—or, which is perhaps better, the 4th of the nine exclusive of the cipher compartment at the top? The 2nd of the last three or 8th of the nine? The 6th of the nine? The 3rd? The 5th? The initial, of course we know to be M; whence

it follows that the Leader is Mr. M. Who is in the 7th of the nine? The initial of the 7th S: the Leader is Mr. S. In which compartment is Mr. Q? The initial q denotes the 0 (cipher,) therefore he is in the *one* at the top of the page. In which is Mr. T? His initial, T, is 8; he is in the 8th of the nine. What unit or number is denoted in the second compartment of the nine on the Yellow page? The second is 2 or, by the Notation Table, D 2. What in the sixth of the nine? The sixth is 6—or the initial of the Leader is P6. What Prompter denotes 09? The one located in the ninth of the nine compartments on the Yellow page, Mr. J: or the one whose initial is J (9) Mr. J., &c., &c. Both ways of finding answers to questions like any of the above, are so simple and plain, that a little consideration of the Yellow and Black pages of the Mnemonic book, as shown on pages 41 and 42, will be sufficient; and perhaps I have been “darkening counsel by words.” I shall therefore only add, or rather remind the reader, that, on every page, the units are expressed by the initials of the Leader’s names, and the tens by the *initials* of the names of the pages also by their colors.

Presuming that the student clearly understands the nature of a Mnemonic book, so far at least as relates to its formation and purpose, I now request his attention to some practical examples of its use.

We have already used the signs of the Zodiac for an example of Linking association, page 24; they will answer equally well for an example of Local Association. The *names* of the signs are Aries, the Ram; Taurus, the Bull; Gemini, the Twins; Cancer, the Crab; Leo, the Lion; Virgo, the Virgin; Libra, the Balance; Scorpio, the Scorpion; Sagittarius, the Archer; Capricornus, the Goat; Aquarius, the Waterer; and Pisces, the Fishes. Omit the compartment

at the top of the page, it being appropriated to Mr. Q—the 0. In the first *after* this—the first of the *nine*—Mr. or Yellow B's. compartment, locate the idea, mental image or picture of a Ram. Imagine Yellow B. *b*-inding the Ram with a *rope*. In the next, or Yellow D's. compartment, the 2nd of the nine, locate a Bull, and associate it with Mr. or Yellow D., by imagining D. to be *d*-rubbing the Bull with a *club*. With Yellow G., locate and associate the Twins, by imagining G. to be *g*-irding the Twins with a *chain*. In K's. compartment, locate a crab, and imagine K. with a Crab, *l*-etting *it go*. With M., locate and associate a Lion. Imagine *M.* and a manacled Lion under a *vine*. Imagine P., (dressed in *y*-ellow, remember) with a Virgin, *p*-urchasing *ice* (in a) *box*. In the 7th of the nine compartments, imagine *S.* showing a Balance to a *mob*. In the 8th or Yellow T's. compartment, imagine *T.* *t*-ossing a Scorpion into a *lake*. The next is the 10th: we must, therefore, turn to the next or the Black page. Remember the *color* of the pages, also the *initial* of its name indicate *tens*, *b*-lack, also its initial (b, 1) one *ten*. The Leader in the uppermost compartment, the one at the top of the page, or the initial of his name, is an 0 on the preceding or on Yellow page, and so it is here with regard to units; but the color of the Leader's dress or its initial, adds 1 ten to the 0: hence the number 10 is here represented by Mr. — or Black Q. With him locate and associate a Goat. Imagine him *ex*-hibiting a goat to a *mob*. In the next compartment, Black (1) B 1—the 11th, imagine *B*-lack *B* (11) with a waterer *b*-idding the man to *be quiet*. The 12th and last is Pisces the Fishes. Locate and associate them with Mr. or Black D, that is *B*-lack (b 1,) D. (d 2,) 12th. Imagine *B*-lack *D*'s *f*-ishes to *be* in a *bag*. These mental pictures may also be located and inscribed, as on pages 50 and 51.

Be careful to make every picture and every part of it in its appropriate color, and as distinct as possible: also in the course of the process, glance back occasionally at the pictures already made, in order to improve the impression. Now review the whole twelve. The first sign is in the first compartment, the first of the *nine* or *positive* compartments. Look at the compartment and say, what is the picture? Mr. — or Y-ellow *B. b*-inding a Ram (Aries) with a *rope*. What is the picture in the second compartment? Y-ellow *D. d*-rubbing a Bull (Taurus) with a *club*. The 3rd picture? Y-ellow *G. g*-irding Twins (Gemini) with a *chain*, The fourth? Yellow *K.* with a *l*-iving Crab letting *it go*. What is the picture in the fifth compartment? Y-ellow *M.* with a *m*-anacled Lion (Leo) under a *vine*. In the sixth? Y-ellow *P.* with a Virgin (Virgo) *p*-urchasing (or *p*-aying for) ice in a *box*. In the seventh? Y-ellow *S.* *sh*-owing a Balance (Libra) to a *mob*. The eighth? Y-ellow *T. t*-ossing a Scorpion (Scorpio) into a *lake*. The ninth? Y-ellow *J.* and an Archer (Sagittarius) *j*-ustling an *ape away*. The tenth? Mr. — or *B*-lack *Q. ex*-hibiting a Goat (Capricornus) to a *mob*. The eleventh? *B*-lack *B.* and a Waterer (Aquarius,) *b*-idding a boy to *be quiet*. What is the picture in the twelfth compartment? Black *D's. f*-ishes with *ice* in a *bag*.

Now say what the picture is in the second of the nine compartments. Yellow *D.* drubbing a *B*-ull with a *club*. Then which of the signs is located and associated in it? Taurus, the Bull. What is the ordinal number of this sign? That which is indicated by the number of its compartment, 2, omitting the cipher compartment; also by the initial of its Leader, (*D 2*;) also by the initial of the leading word in the verbal association, (*d*-rubbing 2;) the answer then to the question is—the second. Answers to similar questions relative to all the other signs, may be found by the same

means. What is the ordinal number of Leo, the Lion? Aries, the Ram? Think of the picture which includes the Ram. Yellow B. binding a Ram with a *rope*. B, the initial of the Prompter, also the initial of *b*-inding, answer the question; and so does the number, (omitting the uppermost or 0 compartment,) of the compartment (the 1st) in which the picture is located. What is the ordinal number of Gemini, the Twins? Of Virgo, the Virgin? Of Capricornus, the Goat? Recollect *B*-lack page, color 1 ten—initial of *B*-lack (*B*.) The same of Cancer, the Crab? Of Libra, the Balance? Of Aquarius, the Waterer? (See Black page.) Scorpio, the Scorpion? (Yellow.) Sagittarius, the Archer? Of Pisces, the Fishes? &c.

Which is the first sign in the Zodiac? The picture in the first of the nine compartments, gives the answer. Yellow *B. b*-inding a *Ram* (Aries) with a *rope*. The answer is Aries. Which is the fourth sign in the Zodiac? Look in the fourth of the nine compartments, or advert to the initials. Which is the sixth? The second? The seventh? The ninth? The twelfth? The tenth? The eighth? The eleventh? The fifth? &c.

Which sign in the circle of the Zodiac, in the heavens, is opposite to Aries, the Ram? Aries is the first, and, as the Zodiac is a circle divided into twelve equal parts, and in each part a sign, that which is opposite to the first must be the seventh; (*S*) *sh*-owing a Balance to a *mob*, which is Libra, the Balance. Which is opposite to the Twins (Gemini?) Gemini is the third—the opposite to the third is the ninth, which is Sagittarius (the Archer.) Which is opposite to Sagittarius? Sagittarius is the ninth—add six, which makes fifteen, or three over twelve. The answer is—the third or Gemini. Which is opposite Capricornus, the Goat? Scorpio, the Scorpion? Libra, the

Balance? Aquarius, the Waterer? Virgo, the Virgin? Which sign is opposite Pisces, the Fishes? N. B. When the sun is in any sign, the earth is always in the opposite sign. Therefore, when the sun is in Taurus, the Bull, the earth is in the opposite sign—which is it? When the sun is in Leo, the Lion, where is the earth? Where is the earth, when the sun is in Capricornus? In Cancer? In Aquarius? When the earth is in Virgo, where is the sun? When the earth is in Sagittarius? In Libra? &c.

Look into the first of the nine compartments (Yellow page) for the picture you have located there, and say who is the Prompter. Which of the signs is there? What is the ordinal number of that sign? When either the sun or the earth is in that sign, where is the other? What is the picture located in that compartment? With what is Yellow B. binding a Ram? How many stars are in this constellation or sign? *Numeral* association gives the answer to this question in the word *rope*: by our Notation Table, r is 6 and p 6—66 is the answer. How many stars in Taurus, the Bull? Consult the picture and the initial, the answer is in the word *club*; c 1, 14, b 1,—141. How many in Gemini? (*Chain.*) In Cancer? (*It go.*) In Leo? (*Vine.*) In Virgo? (*Ice in a box.*) In Libra? (*Mob.*) In Scorpio? (*Lake.*) In Sagittarius? (*Ape away.*) Capricornus? (*mob.*) In Aquarius? (*Be quiet.*) Which is the twelfth sign in the Zodiac? When either the sun or the earth is in that sign, where is the other? How many stars in Aquarius, the Waterer? How many in Cancer? In Virgo? In Libra? In Sagittarius? &c. The first six of these signs are northern, and the latter six southern.

ASTRONOMICAL MNEMONIC BOOK.

Yellow Page, or No tens, and	Y-ellow Q. 0	Units for the first ten
Y-ellow <i>B</i> — <i>b</i> -ind- ing a Ram (Aries,) with a <i>rope</i> , r p. 66 stars in the sign.	Y-ellow <i>D</i> — <i>d</i> -rub- bing a bull (Taurus) with a <i>club</i> , c l b, 141 stars.	Y-ellow <i>G</i> — <i>g</i> -ird- ing twins (Gemini) with a <i>chain</i> , ch n, 85 stars.
Y-ellow <i>K</i> —with a crab <i>letting it go</i> , t g, 83 stars.	Y-ellow <i>M</i> —and a <i>manacled</i> Lion (Leo) under a <i>vine</i> , v n, 95 stars.	Y-ellow <i>P</i> —and a virgin (Virgo) <i>chasing ice</i> in a <i>box</i> , c b x, 110 stars.
Y-ellow <i>S</i> — <i>show</i> - ing a <i>balance</i> (Libra) to a <i>mob</i> , m b, 51 stars.	Y-ellow <i>T</i> — <i>toss</i> - ing a scorpion (Scorpio) into a <i>lake</i> , l k, 44 stars.	Y-ellow <i>J</i> —and an archer (Sagittarius) <i>justling an ape away</i> , p w, 69 stars.

<p><i>B</i>-lack Page, or One ten's page &</p>	<p><i>B</i>-lack (1) <i>Q</i>— (0)=10. <i>B</i>-lack <i>Q</i>—exhibiting a goat (Capricornus) to a <i>mob</i>, m b, 51 stars.</p>	<p>Units for the second ten.</p>
--	---	--

<p><i>B</i>-lack <i>B</i>—with a watering pot, <i>b</i>-idding some boys to <i>be quiet</i>, b q t, 108 stars.</p>	<p><i>B</i>-lack <i>D</i>'s fishes with <i>ice</i> in a <i>bag</i>, c b g, 113 stars.</p>	<p>RECAPITULATION. <i>B</i>'s rope for Aries tie him fast, <i>D</i>'s club for Taurus like a mast. <i>G</i>'s chain the twins may fast unite, <i>K</i>'s tough thick skin the crab may bite <i>M</i>'s vine grows where the lion lies, <i>P</i>'s ice and box the virgin's prize. <i>S</i>'s mob applauds the honest scale, <i>P</i>'s lake may cool the scorpion's tail. <i>J</i>'s ape in view, the archer scorns. <i>B</i>-lack <i>Q</i>—a nice young goat adorns. <i>B</i>-lack <i>B</i>—<i>be quiet</i>, Aquarius weeps, <i>B</i>-lack <i>D</i>—in <i>ice</i> and <i>bag</i> his fishes keeps.</p>
--	---	---

N. B.—The color, also its initial or first letter, signify tens; the initial of the Prompter or Leader, also the initial of the leading or prominent word in the associating sentence, signify units, consequently location in the compartments of a mnemonic book, is not an essential part of this system; its practice, and the adoption of a book are optional; but, if the student believes an artificial method of locating his ideas, to be either necessary or advantageous, this is recommended as much better than the common one of locating on the floor, sides, and top of an apartment, and as the best with which the writer of this is acquainted.

The recapitulation in the last compartment above, is merely to avoid a blank.

The time occupied by the history of South Britain, now, and ever since Egbert's accession, called England, is divided into Ten Periods. 1. The Roman Period; 2. The Saxon; 3. The Saxon; 4. The Norman; 5. The Plantagenet; 6. The Lancaster; 7. The York; 8. The Tudor; 9. The Stuart; and 10. The Hanoverian Period. These Periods, and the duration of each, may be easily learned so as to recite them in any order.

On the *Y*-ellow page and the first of the nine compartments, imagine Mr. *B.* with a Roman standard, (the Eagle mounted on a flag staff.) This indicates the Roman Period. 2nd. *Y*-ellow *D.*, as a sexton (Saxon.) 3rd. *Y*-ellow *G.* as a sexton. 4th. *Y*-ellow *K.* as a bowman (Norman.) 5th. *Y*-ellow *M.* with a flagelet (Plantagenet.) 6th. *Y*-ellow *P.* with a red rose, (the Lancaster badge or emblem.) 7th. *Y*-ellow *S.* with a white rose, (the York badge.) 8th. *Y*-ellow *T.*, a tutor, (Tudor.) 9. *Y*-ellow *J.*, a steward (Stuart.) 10. *B*-lack page, *B*-lack *Q.*, a librarian (the Hanoverian Period.)

Now what is the first period of the history of South Britain, now named England, called? Look at the picture in the first compartment—think of the first Leader's initial, *B.* 1. what is associated with your friend *B.*? Name the second period. The second is with *Y*-ellow *D.* The third. The fourth. The fifth. The sixth. The seventh. The eighth. The ninth. The tenth. The fourth. The first. The seventh. The third. The sixth. The eighth. &c., or in any order of succession.

What is the ordinal number of the Norman Period? Norman is paronymised by Bowman. Bowman suggests Yellow *K.* as a bowman, and Yellow *K.* also the fourth compartment in which *K.* is located, shows the Norman Period to be the fourth. What is the ordinal number of the Lancaster Period? The first Saxon? The Stuart? The Plantagenet? The Tudor? The second Saxon? The Hanoverian? The York? &c. York is represented by a White rose, the badge of the party, which you will find in the seventh compartment with Yellow *S.*—of course the York Period is the seventh; and so on with any other number.

Yellow Page, or No tens page—or	Yellow Q. 0	Units for the first ten.
Y-ellow B—British Romans <i>Amazed</i> , m, z, d, 502 years in the R. P.	Yellow D— <i>D</i> -ivid- ed Saxons <i>hating</i> , h t ng, 380 years.	Yellow G—G-ath- ered Saxon's <i>day</i> , give, 239 years.
Yellow K—K-ings of the Norman <i>cheat</i> , ch t, 84 years.	Yellow M— <i>M</i> -ar- tial Plantagenet <i>flame</i> , f l m, 245 years.	Yellow P— <i>R</i> -osy Lancaster <i>red</i> , r d, 62 years.
Y-ellow S—S-trug- gling York's <i>Duke</i> , d k, 24 years.	Y-ellow T— <i>T</i> -ur- bulent Tudors <i>ac-</i> <i>cite</i> , c c t, 118 years.	Y-ellow J—Joyless Stuart's <i>abbacy</i> , b b c, 111 years.

NOTE.—The following compartment is to be considered the uppermost one on the second page of the Mnemonic book, for the History of England, and a continuance of the subject from the first.

B-lack Page, 1 ten page, and	B-lack 1 Q--0=10. Y-oung Hanoveri- an <i>clique</i> , c l q, 140 years, in the year 1854.	Units for the second ten.
------------------------------------	---	---------------------------------


Which of the ten periods of English history is the fifth? The fifth is in the fifth Compartment (of the nine)—The picture in this Compartment is—Have you lost it? Then try to find the Prompter of the Compartment. The Compartment has the fifth Prompter, the initial of whose name is M. or N. It is M., Mr. or Y-ellow *M.*—Yellow M. with a Flagelet, Plantagenet. The fifth period is the Plantagenet. It may also be found by the initial of *M*-artial, the first word of the Inscription on the picture in the Compartment. Name the first period. The second. The third, &c.

What is the ordinal number of the Norman Period? Norman is paronymised into Bowman—Bowman is personated by Mr. or Y-ellow K. K. is four—He is also in the fourth Compartment. The initial of the Inscription is also four. The Norman period is shown by any or all these means to be the fourth. Where, in the order of succession, is the Roman Period? It is indicated by a Roman standard bearer; personated by Mr. or Y-ellow *B.*—B. is 1, and in the first Compartment, which shows that the Roman Period is the first. The answer is also given by the initial of *B*-ritish, the first word of the Inscription. How many years does the Roman Period include? *Amazed*, m z d—502, Answer. Name every period in regular succession, and give the duration of each.

Questions on the ten Periods may be put in other forms, and easily answered, as: Which Period succeeded the Norman? The Tudor? The Stuart? &c. Which immediately preceded the divided Saxon? The Norman? The York? &c. Did the York or the Lancaster precede? The Divided Saxon or the Gathered Saxon? The Tudor or Plantagenet? &c. Between which two Periods is the Stuart? The Plantagenet? The Tudor? &c. Which

Period or Periods between the Roman and the Norman Periods? The Plantagenet and the Tudor? The Tudor and the Hanoverian? &c.

<p><i>B</i>-lack page or one ten's, and</p>	<p><i>B</i>-lack (1) Q-(0)= 10. <i>Y</i>-oung Hano- verian <i>clique</i>, c l q, 140, in the year 1854.</p>	<p>Units for the second ten.</p>
<p>(11) <i>Egg</i>-bread <i>Egbert</i>. <i>Black B</i>-as <i>Blend</i>- ing <i>Egbert</i>, chief of the Saxon <i>chiefs</i>. c h f s, 827.</p>	<p>(12) Earthen-wolf <i>Ethel</i>- wolf. <i>B</i>-lack <i>D</i>- as <i>D</i>-uped <i>Ethel</i>- wolf, who by selfish Monks is <i>taught</i>, t g h t, 838.</p>	<p>(13) Leather Belt <i>Ethel</i>- bert. <i>B</i>-lack <i>G</i>--as <i>G</i>-allant <i>Ethelbert</i>, who reigned in wo- ful <i>times</i>, t m s, 857.</p>
<p>(14) Featherbed <i>Ethel</i>- red. <i>Black K</i>--as King <i>Ethelbert</i> reigns, on whom the Danes <i>outpour</i>, t p r, 866</p>	<p>(15) <i>B</i>-lack <i>M</i>--as <i>M</i>-o- narch <i>Alfred</i> reigns, and from the king- dom drives <i>its foe</i>, 872.</p>	<p>(16) <i>B</i>-lack <i>P</i>--as <i>R</i>-oy- al <i>Edward</i> reigns, whom Danes and other foes are <i>vex</i>- ing, v x ng, 900.</p>
<p>(17) Altar stone <i>Athel</i>- stan. <i>B</i>-lack <i>S</i>--as Sovereign <i>Athel</i>- stan reigns, and claims desc'nt from <i>Woden</i>, w d n, 925.</p>	<p>(18) <i>B</i>-lack <i>T</i>--as <i>Ch</i>- oleric <i>Edmund</i> crowned, but short his reign <i>will be</i>, w ll b, 941.</p>	<p>(19) Head red <i>Edred</i>. <i>B</i>-lack <i>J</i>--as <i>jug</i>- gled <i>Edred</i>, vain and <i>weak too</i>, w k t, 948.</p>

NOTE.—The above is to be considered the second page of the Mnemonic book, for the History of England, and a continuation of the locations on the first.  The ten taken away from the number of any compartment, leaves the ordinal number of the king.

<i>D-rab</i> page,	(20) Eddy or Headway Edwy. <i>D-rab</i> Q— as <i>Y-oung</i> Edwy reigning, yet smart- ing thro' monkish <i>venom</i> , v n m, 955.	Units
or		for the
two tens page, and		second ten

Suppose the object is to learn the names of the kings of England in the order of their succession ; it may be done by Linked Association thus : Egbert Ethelwolf, Ethelwolf Ethelbert, Ethelbert Ethelred, Ethelred Alfred, Alfred Edward, Edward Athelstan, Athelstan Edmund, Edmund Edred, Edred Edwy, Edwy Edgar, Edgar Edward, &c. Also by Numerical Association, and so may the preceding Periods ; (see pages 24, 30 and 31.) Let us now take the same ten kings for an example in Local Association, and as a continuation of the Mnemonic Book for the History of England. The first is Egbert, and must be located in the first after the uppermost compartment on the *B-lack* page, and associated with its Leader, *B-lack B*, which makes the number of the compartment 11. Mere location, however, is not sufficient to be depended on for suggestion ; a connection must be formed between *B-lack B*. and Egbert. To imagine them eating together would strongly associate the two *persons*, but not the *name* of the king that is to be recollected. We must, therefore, have recourse to Paronymous Association, explained on page 24. Imagine them to be eating *egg and bread*, or *egg-bread*, and repeat *egg-bread* Egbert, *egg-bread* Egbert, *Y-ellow B*. eating *egg-bread* with Egbert. Or if the student be acquainted with a person whose name is the same as that of the king, his association with his Leader will answer quite as well : but as this is uncertain, I shall go on with Paronymous Asso-

ciation. The second king of England is Ethelwolf. In the second compartment imagine *B-lack D.* to be giving an *earthen wolf* (the image of a wolf made of earth,) to a person with a crown on his head, and repeat *Earthen wolf Ethelwolf, Earthen wolf Ethelwolf, &c.* In the next compartment, imagine *Black G.* to be presenting a *Leather belt* to *Ethelbert*, and repeat as before. *B-lack K.* seated on a *Feather-bed* with *Ethelred*: repeat *Feather bed Ethelred, &c.* *B-lack M.* presenting a feather, *Half red*, to *Alfred*. *B-lack P.* walking in a *Wood-yard* with *Edward*. *B-lack S.* showing an *Altar-stone* to *Athelstan*. *B-lack T.* showing a *Diamond* to *Edmund*. *B-lack J.* with a man whose *head is red*: *Head red Edred*—or expressing *Hatred* to *Edred*. *Q.* making *Headway* to *Edwy*. Now what is the picture in *B-lack B's* compartment? *B-lack B.* eating *Egg-bread* with *Egbert*. Then what was the first king of England's name? The name of the second? Of the third? The fourth? The fifth? The sixth? The seventh? The eighth? The ninth? The tenth? The fourth? The seventh? The fifth? The first? The eighth? &c.

What is the ordinal number of *Alfred*: that is, which place in the regal succession does he occupy? The Paronomasy on *Alfred* is *Half red*: who, in the picture, is presenting a feather, half red, to *Alfred*? Answer, *B-lack M.* (5;) and in the fifth compartment, consequently *Alfred* is the fifth in succession. What place is occupied by *Egbert*? *Athelston*? *Edmund*? *Edwy*? *Ethelwolf*? *Edward*? *Ethelred*? *Edred*? *Ethelbert*? &c. Whom did *Alfred* succeed? *Alfred* is the fifth—of course he succeeded the fourth, which is *Ethelred*. Who succeeded *Alfred*? The fifth or *Alfred* was of course succeeded by the sixth, or *Edward*. Did *Ethelwolf* or *Ethelbert* reign first? *Ethelwolf* was the second—*Ethelbert* the third—the answer is *Ethelwolf, &c.* Who reigned

between Athelstan and Edred ? Find the number of each : Athelstan is the seventh and Edred the ninth—of course the eighth is between, viz. : Edmund, &c. Thus questions for exercise may be varied, and continued at pleasure.

The paronymous Association at the head or top of each compartment, is not to make any part of the picture to be located : it is merely to remind the student of the sovereign's name when he does not promptly recollect it. Alfred, Edward and Edmund, being common names, need not be paronymised, especially if local association has been duly attended to.

I have now explained and exemplified the most efficient ways of strengthening Association, and of thereby aiding the memory. Some one, or a combination of more than one of these ways, may be applied with much advantage to the reading of most books. I will suppose, for an example, that the student is about to read Goldsmith's abridged History of Rome, and that he wishes to read it mnemonically. He may avail himself of the principles, and of the system, which I have endeavored to explain, in various ways. Experience will, no doubt, enable him to use his own judgment in modifying and applying both. Assuming that a mnemonic location book is to be used, I should mnemonicise and read the above mentioned book in the following manner :

1st. Take a blank book, of dimensions sufficient for the purpose, and prepare the Y-ellow page according to specimens already given. See pages 50, 51, or 53 and 55.

2nd. Read the first *topic*, and with its contents, or the mental images, form an imaginary picture, which locate with the prompter, Mr. B., in his compartment, on the Y-ellow page. The subject of the first topic is Æneas, whom Mr. B., or rather Yellow B., may represent.

3rd. Having located the picture formed from the first

topic, condense the topic into the form of a head or caption, or inscription, and write it in the same compartment in which the imaginary picture is located. The initial of the first word of the caption, and the color of the Prompter conjointly, must show the number of the caption and picture; and, if the date of the leading event recorded in the topic be given, or can be procured, the caption should end with a mnemonic word to show it.

The first topic, or portion appropriated to the first location or picture, to be located and associated with Y-ellow B., and in which Yellow B. is to personate one of the leading persons mentioned, is the following, which, while you read, imagine you see in the compartment: "The Romans were particularly desirous of being thought descended from the gods, as if to hide the meanness of their real ancestry. Æneas, the son of Venus and Anchises, having escaped from the destruction of Troy, after many adventures and dangers, arrived in Italy, where he was kindly received by Latinus, king of the Latins, who gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage. Turnus, king of the Rutuli was the first who opposed Æneas, he having long made pretensions to Lavinia himself. A war ensued, in which the Trojan hero was victorious, and Turnus was slain. In consequence of this, Æneas built a city which was called Lavinium, in honor of his wife; and some time after, engaging in another war, against Mezentius, one of the petty kings of the country, he was vanquished in turn and died in battle after a reign of four years." Here the topic, or portion for Y-ellow B's. compartment ends, and it contains materials for an imaginary picture to be located and associated with him. Mr B. should personate either Æneas or Latinus. I prefer the former. When the picture is carefully designed and distinctly located with the full force

of the imagination, write the caption in the compartment and in a plain, neat hand. Remember the first letter of the first word of the caption must begin with either B. or C.; to show the number of the topic, (B is preferable because it occurs before C in the Notation Table,) and end with a word for the principal date, if there be one. My caption is—B-egin with the landing of Æneas in Italy, whom historians of treachery *accuses*, (c c s s—1177 B. C.) In the above topic nothing is said of the treachery of Æneas, but notwithstanding this, many of the ancient historians accuse him of betraying Troy to the besieging Greeks, and say that he then escaped, while the city was in flames, and, after a voyage of seven years, landed in Italy. The initial of B-egin is B, and shows that the topic or portion to which it is prefixed, is the first; the last word in the caption shows the date.

2nd. “ Numitor, the fifteenth king in a direct line from Æneas, who took possession of the kingdom in consequence of his father’s will, had a brother named Amulius, to whom he left the treasures which had been brought from Troy. As riches but too generally prevail against right, Amulius made use of his wealth to supplant his brother, and soon found means to possess himself of the kingdom. Not content with the crime of usurpation, he added that of murder. Numitor’s sons first fell a sacrifice to his suspicions; and to remove all apprehensions of being one day disturbed in his ill-gotten power, he caused Rhea Sylvia, his brother’s only daughter, to become a vestal virgin; which office obliging her to perpetual celibacy, made him less uneasy as to the claims of posterity. His precautions, however, were all frustrated in the event: for Rhea Sylvia, notwithstanding the obligation imposed on her by her office, had two sons, twins, whom the usurper devoted to

destruction as soon as they were born. The mother was condemned to be buried alive, the usual punishment for vestals who had violated their chastity ; and the twins were ordered to be thrown into the river Tiber. It happened at the time this rigorous sentence was put into execution, that the river had, more than usually, overflowed its banks, so that the place where the children were thrown, being at a distance from the main current, the water was too shallow to drown them. In this situation, therefore, they continued without harm ; and, that no part of their preservation might want its wonders, we are told that they were, for some time, suckled by a wolf, until Faustulus, the king's herdsman, finding them thus exposed, brought them home to Acca Laurentia, his wife, who brought them up as his own." Now finish the picture, and locate it with Y-ellow D., and associate by looking on D. the prompter, as Amu-lius. Next, write the caption in the compartment. My caption is—D-ebased by murder and usurpation, Amu-lius *sways* (s w s—797 B. C.) Goldsmith does not, in this instance, give the date. When this is the case, obtain it, if practicable, from some other author, rather than have a caption without a date. Frequently repeat the captions and review the pictures. The initial of the first word in the caption (do not forget,) is the number of the caption and the picture of which the caption is the subject : it also agrees with the initial of the Prompter's or Leader's name.

3. "Romulus and Remus, the twins thus strangely pre-served, seemed early to discover abilities and desires above the means of their supposed original. The shepherd's life began to displease them ; and from tending flocks or hunting wild beasts, they soon turned their strength against the robbers round the country, whom they often stript of their plunder to share it among their fellow shepherds. In

one of these excursions Remus was taken prisoner by Numitor's herdsmen, who brought him before the king, and accused him of being a plunderer. Romulus, however, being informed by Faustulus of his real birth, was not remiss in assembling a number of his fellow shepherds, who beset the usurper on all sides, who, during his amazement and distraction was taken and slain ; while Numitor, who had been deposed forty-two years, recognized his grandsons and was once more restored to the throne." Here ends the 3rd topic or portion appropriated for the 3rd picture. Carefully make, and distinctly locate the picture with your friend G. on the Y-ellow page, and associate it with him by supposing him to be Amulius, Romulus, or Remus. I should say Romulus. Now write the inscription or caption in the compartment, remembering to begin with a word, the initial of which is either G, H, or Gh—3 ; the first, as they are placed in the Notation Table, if with it you can find a suitable word, is always the best. My inscription or caption for this, 3rd, topic and picture is—G-ranfater Numitor restored and his days become *sunny*, (prosperous) s n n—755 (or thereabout.) Now repeat and review.

4. " Numitor being thus in quiet possession of the kingdom, his grandsons (Romulus and Remus) resolved to build a city upon those hills where they had formerly lived as shepherds. Many of the neighboring shepherds also, and such as were fond of change, repaired to the intended city and prepared to raise it. In order to proceed in this undertaking with all possible solemnity, the two brothers were advised by the king to take an omen from the flight of birds, and that he whose omen should be most favorable, should, in all respects, direct the other. In compliance with this advice, they both took their stations

upon different hills. To Remus six vultures appeared : to Romulus twice that number ; so that each party thought itself victorious ; the one having the *first* omen, the other the most complete. This produced a contest, which ended in a battle wherein Remus was slain, and it is even said that he was killed by his brother, who, being provoked at his leaping contemptuously over the city wall, struck him dead upon the spot.

“Romulus being now sole commander, and eighteen years of age, laid the foundation of a city which was one day to give laws to the world. It was called Rome after the name of its founder, and built upon the Palatine hill, on which he had taken his successful omen. The city was, at first, almost square, containing about a thousand houses. It was near a mile in compass, and commanded a small territory round it of about eight miles over. However, small as it appears, it was notwithstanding worse inhabited ; and the first method made use of to increase its numbers, was the opening a sanctuary for all malefactors, slaves and such as were desirous of novelty : and these came in great multitudes, and contributed to increase the number of our legislator’s new subjects.” Here ends the 4th Topic ; from which make the fourth imaginary picture and locate with the fourth Leader, Yellow K. ; and associate by imagining K. to act in the picture the part which Romulus is represented in the topic and picture as acting in life. Write a caption or inscription in the compartment as before, and then repeat all the captions or inscriptions, and at the same time, while mentally or audibly repeating any of the captions, review the details in the imaginary picture to which it belongs. My caption for, or inscription on the 4th topic is—*K*-eep in mind that Romulus founded Rome *somehow* (s m h ; w is a vowel in somehow, s m h—753

B. C.) Proceed to the next topic, and see in the next compartment what you read in the topic.

5. "Scarcely was the city raised above its foundation, when its rude inhabitants began to think of giving some form to their constitution. Romulus, by an act of great generosity, left them at liberty to choose whom they would for their king; and they, in gratitude, concurred to elect their founder: he was accordingly acknowledged as chief of their religion, sovereign magistrate of Rome, and general of the army. Besides a guard to attend his person, it was agreed that he should be preceded wherever he went by twelve men armed with axes tied up in a bundle of rods, who were to serve as executioners of the law, and to impress his new subjects with an idea of his authority."

"The senate, which was to act as counsellors to the king, was composed of a hundred of the principal citizens of Rome, consisting of men, whose age, wisdom, or valor gave them a natural authority over their fellow subjects; and the king named the first senator, and appointed him to the government of the city, whenever war required his own absence."

"The Plebeans, who composed the third part of the legislature, assumed to themselves the power of authorizing these laws which were passed by the king or the senate. All things relative to peace or war, to the election of magistrates, and even to the choosing of a king, were confirmed by suffrages in their assemblies. The first care of their newly-created king was to attend to the interests of religion; but the precise form of their worship is unknown. The greatest part of the religion of that age consisted in a firm reliance upon the credit of their soothsayers, who pretended, from their observations on the flight of birds and the entrails of beasts, to direct the present,

and dive into futurity. Romulus, by an express law, commanded that no election should be made, no enterprise undertaken without first consulting them."

"Wives were forbid, on any pretext whatsoever, to separate from their husbands; while, on the contrary, the husband was empowered to repudiate the wife, and even, in some cases, to put her to death. His laws between children and their parents were still more severe. The father had entire power over his offspring, both of fortune and of life: he could sell them, or imprison them at any time of their lives, or in any station to which they were arrived."

"After his endeavors, by laws, to regulate his subjects, he next gave orders to ascertain their number. The whole amounted but to 3000 foot and about as many hundred horsemen, capable of bearing arms. These, therefore, were divided equally into three tribes, and to each he assigned a different part of the city. Each of these tribes were subdivided into ten curia or companies, consisting of a hundred men each, with a centurion to command it; a priest called Curio to perform the sacrifices, and two of the principal inhabitants, called Duumviri, to distribute justice." Now, with the ideas given in the preceding topic or portion, make the 5th imaginary picture, locate it with Y-ellow M. and, to associate it, let M. personate Romulus. Write an inscription or caption in the same compartment—repeat it verbally till the mind and the organs of speech are familiar with it, and, *at the same time*, review the picture in the compartment. Do the same with the picture and inscription in every compartment—make good the deficiencies and then proceed with another topic or portion in a similar manner. My inscription for the 5th picture is—M-ark Romulus as

king—of his government and laws *see enough*, (s n gh—753.)

Now read another topic or portion—picture as you read, represent and locate in its appropriate place—form, write and associate with the picture and Leader a caption, inscription, or suggesting sentence, beginning with a consonant which shows the number of the suggesting sentence, the picture and the topic, and ending with a word for the date. Review, and then proceed with another portion, &c. Carefully inspect the next two pages.

Y-ellow page, or No tens page, or	0	Units for the first ten.
(Y-ellow B—) B-egin with the landing of Eneas in Italy, whom History of treachery <i>accuses</i> , (1177 B. C.)	(Y-ellow D—) D-ebased Amulius, by murdur and usurpation <i>sways</i> , (s w s, 797.)	(Y-ellow G—) G-randfather Numitor restored, and his days become <i>sunny</i> , (s n n, 755,)
(Y-ellow K—) K-eeep in mind that Romulus founded Rome <i>somehow</i> , s m h, 753 B. C.)	(Y-ellow M—) M-ark Romulus as king—of his government and laws, <i>see enough</i> , (s n gh, 753.)	(Y-ellow P—) P-omulus and his Romans decoy the Sabines, take the females, and the two kingdoms <i>thus mix</i> , (s m x, 750 B. C.)
(Y-ellow S—) S-ome think Romulus was slain by senators, themselves to <i>secure</i> , s c r, (716.)	(Y-ellow T—) T-rust worthy Numa king, Whose reign is a pleasing <i>scene</i> , (s c n, 715.)	(Y-ellow J—) J-uarlike Hostilleus to the office is <i>rais ed</i> , (r s d, 672.)

<p>The B-lack page, or One ten page, with</p>	<p>(B-lack Q—) Y-ear in which the Horatii and Curatii fight, and all except one Horatii, <i>perish</i>. (p r sh, 667.)</p>	<p>Units for the second ten, or B-lack tens and Units.</p>
<p>(B-lack B—) B-rave Ancus Mar- cius is elected king, and commences <i>rul- ing</i>, (r l ng, 640.)</p>	<p>(B-lack D—) D-elusive Priscus has a throne, wears a crown, and is a <i>rober</i>.* (r b r, 616 B. C.) <small>* Tarquinilius Priscus was the first king of Rome who assumed the robe & ensigns of royalty.</small></p>	<p>(B-lack G—) G-uileful Tullius,* to strengthen the Senate and weaken the people, minds <i>most</i>, (m s t, 578 B. C.) <small>* Servius Tullius.</small></p>
<p>(B-lack K—) Horrid Tarquin proud, begins his reign, one most <i>un- holy</i>, (n h l, 534 B. C.)</p>	<p>(B-lack M—) M-onarchy and Tar- quin are banished, consuls are appointed— and the Romans with mourning <i>miz joy</i>, (m x j, 509 B. C.)</p>	<p>Thus proceed, read- ing, picturing, locat- ing and inscribing, to the end of the histo- ry; and in a similar way other books may be read and mnemo- nicised with obvious advantage.</p>

In a similar manner almost any book may be read, but not with equal advantage. As you read form an imaginary picture in your mind from each topic or any convenient portion, locate it as you read in its appropriate compart-ment and write its inscription or caption, beginning each caption with a word, the initial of which shows the ordinal number of the caption. The initial of the caption will always show the number of the caption, and by the num-ber, the initial may be found if acquainted with our Notation Table; and, if well mnemonicised, the initial will suggest the first word of the caption, the word will suggest the caption, and the caption gives the topic of the picture and assists to recollect the details.

I wish to recollect the first topic of Goldsmith's abridged History of Rome as mnemonicised above. In the first place, I know that the inscription on the imaginary *picture* of the topic, or the caption of the topic, begins with a word the initial of which is either B, or C, because 1, and consequently, the 1st is represented by B and C in the Table. B suggests *Begin*, which brings to my mind the remainder of the caption—B-egin with the landing of Æneas in Italy, whom history of treachery *accuses*. This caption, or inscription, which may be called Suggesting *sentence*, and the imaginary picture, in which my friend B. personates Æneas, enable me to recollect the details of the topic and the date of the leading event. I find the 2nd in the same manner. 2 is D, or F. D reminds me of D-ebased, and then comes Amulius by murder and usurpation *sways*. Here then is the 2nd suggesting sentence or inscription, and the picture follows in which friend D. is the leading object. Of this, make the same use as of the first. I can find the third in the same manner, and with the same result, and so on to the 4th, 5th, 6th, &c., and thus the whole book may be mnemonicised and recollected. Subjects which do not require the recollection of numbers may be mnemonicised with little trouble, and great advantage. A little experience will enable a person thus to mnemonicise a sermon or other public discourse, while listening to its delivery. The mode may be a little modified. Instead of a Mnemonic book with its compartments, the mnemoniciser may locate his imaginary pictures on the person of the speaker, beginning with the top of his head. And he may dispense with the prefixes which show the ordinal numbers of the topics, because that will be shown by the order in which he locates his pictures. The process, if well executed, will almost enable him to re-deliver the

discourse, certainly to deliver one very like it if he can find words to express what he recollects from his pictures.

Although I have described and exemplified a mnemonic, or location book, in which to deposit and methodically to locate the imaginary pictures of what the student reads, it is not to be considered indispensable. Some students may find an advantage in using such a book; others can do as well, perhaps better, without it. Probably the best *general* rule for the location of ideas is, to give to the mental pictures an ideal location: to form an idea of the place with which the picture is most connected, and there to locate it. If the mnemonic or suggesting sentences which I have denominated inscriptions of the pictures, or captions of the topics from which the pictures are formed, begin with words the initials of which give their ordinal numbers, and end with words to represent numbers, when required, and, with the particulars, or pictures of the topics, associated with the Leaders or Prompters, and an idea of the place most directly connected in the student's mind, all the locations in compartments may be dispensed with. The mnemonic sentences or captions, however, also the Leaders or Prompters must be written and preserved, and both must be numbered as before with the aid of color. When the subject of the book to be read and mnemonicised is of such a nature that the topics and their pictures are connected no more with one place than with another, the location book may be used with advantage, because, in this case, it is an additional means of familiarising the mind to the subject and its details. In either case the pictures should be made as vividly as possible, and associated with their suggesting sentences, inscriptions or captions, and *both* with the Leader or Prompter, whose number is the same as that of the caption, &c. The Suggesting Sentences, Inscrip-

tions or Captions should be repeated till the mind clearly comprehends, and the organs of speech readily pronounce them ; in short, till both are familiar with them.

This way of reading books, the subjects of which are suitable for such reading, and particulars worth remembering, will, if well done, be found to teem with advantages, especially after a little experience. It will produce surprising effects, first in acquiring knowledge, and then in retaining it.

It operates powerfully in favor of association, retention, and recollection, and may be made to produce astonishing results, without at all precluding the exercise of the natural memory. The memory may be exercised in this way as much as in the common way ; just as well as the hand can be exercised in connection with a mechanical power. Neither mechanics nor mnemonics are intended or expected to supersede any of the natural powers—the object of mnemonics is to *assist* the memory by furnishing means, and directing the associating power so as to render it more efficient : and the object of mechanics is to assist the body by furnishing means, and directing the natural strength so as to render it more efficient. Both may be exercised and by that means, improved, but, like every thing and every body else, they can accomplish more with assistance than without it. With the same degree of exercise and effort, aided by rational mnemonics, the memory can accomplish far more than without that aid, and more permanently.

It is also worthy of remark, that *making the imaginary pictures* as directed, wheresoever they are to be located, if the student carefully endeavor to design, execute, and locate judiciously, especially with suitable instruction, is an excellent means of improving the imagination, enlarging the understanding and cultivating taste. In short,

rational mnemonics in addition to aiding the memory, by enabling it to retain much more knowledge than it either would or could retain as it commonly operates, when left to itself, has a strong tendency, directly or indirectly, to improve every faculty of the mind, if properly applied and used. It also furnishes materials for interesting and instructive conversation; and while it rapidly increases useful knowledge, it is productive of the most rational amusement—amusement which has no tendency to lead the mind from its proper objects. — Among children and youth, especially, if properly superintended, either at school or at home, its effects are astonishing and invaluable.

CONCLUSION.

Permit me to conclude by impressing on the mind of every reader, the importance of judicious associations of ideas. As human minds are susceptible of both good and evil—capable of receiving truth, on which our well-being depends, and error, to which we are continually exposed, and which leads to wretchedness; as all our knowledge consists of ideas, and as these ideas are retained, recollected in consequence of being associated, it plainly follows that the utmost care should be taken, through life, in forming and associating our own ideas, and in directing, or influencing others, especially children and youth, in these operations.

Every system of education, public or private, should have the proper direction of the associating principle for

its primary object. A system of education is *good* only so far as it has a tendency to accomplish this object. If the associating principle be uniformly and rightly directed, associations will of course be correct, and mental improvement will follow: but if this principle is either ill directed or neglected, the consequences will be ignorance, folly and vice.

“ If good we plant not, evil fills the place,
And rankest weeds the richest soils deface.”

Subsequently to such perversion of mind

Ill habits gather by unseen degrees:—
Brooks run to rivers—rivers run to seas.

It is equally true that

The human mind ne'er knows a state of rest:
Bad leads to worse, and better leads to best.

In whatever way we either associate ideas, or endeavor to strengthen their association, we should always be careful to reject whatever is either absurd, or useless, or inconsistent with sound morals, and unadulterated truth, and constantly endeavor to produce literary, scientific and moral excellence.

A D D E N D A .

Perhaps the following lines will not be uninteresting to some, nor displeasing to any. They are historical, chronological and mnemonical.

OUR FATHERS.

I. OUR COLONIAL FATHERS.

When Earth from empty nothing sprung,
And hailed creative power, most high :
When morning stars together sung,
And sons of God proclaim'd their joy,
Fair Freedom selected, by heaven directed,
This much favor'd land for her earthly abode.

With men untaught, in forests wild
She roam'd at large, as nature's child,
Her home unknown in eastern climes
Till sage Columbus hailed the times.
He found her seclusion, and risked an intrusion—
He show'd to the world where, for ages, she'd *liv'd*.*

Now from the east men hither roam.
Fair Freedom sees, with doubts and fears,
Some seeking gold and some a home,
And hesitates a hundred years.

At length, with decision, she gives her permission,
And Newport to James river Englishmen *brings*.*

She now on Europe turns her eyes,
And sees a harass'd noble band
In search of her. To them she flies
And bids them welcome to her land.

Thus kindly invited, the Pilgrims united,
Brav'd dangers and hardships and fled with *their faith*.*

She next presents her friendly hand
To all who sigh for freedom's land.
Soon Winthrop comes and, with him, scores
To Massachusetts's friendly shores.
Imagine the feeling, prostrating and kneeling—
The undefin'd looks as they stand *there* (and) *gaze*.*

To Maryland Lord Calvert came,
A noble-minded son of fame :
And, tho' the men who held the rule
Were bred in Rome's degenerate school,
'Tis meanly defrauding to turn from applauding
The wisdom of some and the *courage* (of) *all*.*

Next William Penn, for noble ends,
Collects a num'rous band of Friends
Who, sick of thraldom, king and pope,
From Europe bear away, in hope
That heav'n will speed 'em in search of true freedom,
And make Pennsylvania the land of *their choice*.*

At length the sweet—the blue-eyed maid,
Mov'd men of wealth to give their aid—

Great sums in Britain to expend—
 Swiss, German, British poor to send,
 Who came well provided—on Georgia decided—
 By Oglethorpe guided whose merit *is high*.*

The guests of Freedom multiplied
 And fill'd the land on ev'ry side :
 But Freedom saw her vot'ries gall'd
 By foreign chains. On heav'n she call'd
 To snap them asunder in peace or in thunder,
 And Washington's birth was an answer from *God*.*

*—*Lived*, l v d—492. Add 1 thousand which belongs to every date in the History of America. —*Brings*, b r n g s—1607. —*Their faith*, 0620. Add. —*There* (and) *gaze*—0630. Add. Connecting particles like *and* in the preceding date, are to be left out with the vowels. —*Courage* (of) *all*, c r g ll—1634; double l as single, also double s, d, &c. —*Their choice*, 0631. —*Is high*, s h gh—733. —*God*, g d—32. As above remarked, 1 thousand belongs to every date in our history, and therefore when not expressed must be understood: but in the last date given by the word *God*, the hundreds are also wanting: they however, may be readily inferred from the date next before it, and if not, who, in the United States especially, does not know the century in the date of Washington's birth?

II. OUR REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS.

View, sons of our Union, your Sires of renown
 Oppression resisting—resisting the crown.
 Attempts at taxation, these freemen provoke,
 But just for the present they pass off *in smoke*.*
 Tell the deeds of our Sires, shout their names with applause,
 They fought and they conquer'd, they fought and conquer'd,
 Jehovah was with them in liberty's cause.

Elapse a few years—now the French war is o'er :
 The foe has submitted, and quitted our shore.
 The crown, now at leisure, resumes the mad freak
 Of taxing our Fathers—they manfully *speak*.^{*}
 Tell the deeds, &c.—

The crown, still oppressive, now roundly declares
 A stamp-act in business shall fetter affairs,
 Our Fathers, unwilling their rights to resign,
 Soon show their oppressors they're far from *supine*.^{*}
 Tell the deeds, &c.—

The crown perseveres, and unjustly exacts
 For paper, glass, tea, and for colors, a tax.
 T'oppose these proceedings, each Colony dares
 And dangers and hardships each patriot *shares*.^{*}
 Tell the deeds, &c.—

The crown now perceives these proceedings are wrong,
 And deems it imprudent this course to prolong ;
 Glass, paper, and so forth, he lib'rates, but tries
 To tax mother's tea with a lighter *assize*.^{*}
 Tell the deeds, &c.—

Our Fathers determin'd in spite of the elves,
 That mothers and tea shall be free as themselves.
 Tax'd tea they return to their harassing foe,
 Or into the dock from the *hold cases go*.^{*}
 Tell the deeds, &c.—

The Lion of Britain now rampant has grown,
 The minister's heart is as hard as a stone,
 Our Father's a Congress no longer delay :—

Before the whole world they their hard *cases lay*.^{*}
Tell the deeds, &c.—

Now troops are in motion, their object is stores :†
Our Fathers oppose them, the battle now roars !
And how act our Fathers ? What nerve do they show ?
Does dangers appal them ? Truth speaks and *says no*.
Tell the deeds, &c.—

To Ticonderoga and fort at Crown Point,
Two parties of heroes now march with firm joint.
Surrender ! they cry, and those forts of the throne
The crown of Great Britain soon *ceases* (to) *own*.^{*}
Tell the deeds, &c.—

Our Fathers with Britain have hoped to agree :
But live slaves they will not—they'll sooner die free.
Great Britain persists, and at Breed's hill, lord Howe
Compels them to battle : their hope *ceases now*.^{*}
Tell the deeds, &c.—

The Congress and people to war now assent :
On Washington's talents all eyes are intent.
Integrity's self, he, to brighten the gloom,
Is chosen, as chief the command to *assume*.^{*}
Tell the deeds, &c.—

St. John's they reduce—now attack Montreal :
A second attack—now its power has a fall !
Defeat's not disgrace, and to fail is not shame :
The patriot's unconquer'd—his mind *is* (the) *same*.^{*}
Tell the deeds, &c.—

Now see them ascending where Wolf made his way
 There valor and prudence they nobly display.
 By prudence this army fast rivets its fame,
 And hence at Quebec wisely *ceases* (to) *aim*.*
 Tell the deeds, &c.—

Now view on the ocean the guards of our shores.
 Four vessels well laden with much wanted stores
 Brave Manly presents. Oh how welcome the boon!
 'Twas heav'n that sent it so largely—*so soon*.*
 Tell the deeds, &c.—

The foe see in Boston. Our Fathers appear
 On Dorchester heights, on his flank and his rear.
 Surpris'd and confounded, on board see him skip,
 And haste his departure by *sea*, (in a) *ship*.*
 Tell the deeds, &c.—

Now look to the South, and our Fathers attend
 While Sullivan's Island and fort they defend.
 Ten hours here they combat, 'gainst valor most true,
 And heap on the foe many *causes* (to) *rue*.*
 Tell the deeds, &c.—

But now comes the great—the magnanimous act,
 Our Fathers—oh brothers! extol the great fact—
 Assume INDEPENDENCE with wisdom mature,
 And nobly contend till the object *is sure*.*
 Tell the deeds, &c.—

Descendants of Fathers so good, and so great,
 Will YOU be distinguish'd by vice? Shall deceit
 YOUR names ever tarnish? Your Father's by me
 Exclaim,—Dearest children be VIRTUOUS and free.

Tell the deeds of our Sires, shout their names with applause,
 They fought and they conquer'd, they fought and conquer'd,
 Jehovah was with them in Liberty's cause.

—
 The following is an easy way of finding the Moon's age any day in this year (1844) subsequent to the last of June:

July *beamy*. August *bower*. September *beauty*. Oct. *beauty*. Nov. *dozy*. December *dying*.

The word with which any one of the above months is associated, gives a number to be added to any day of the same month. The sum, if less than 30, is the moon's age on that day; if more than 30, the excess is the age; and if just 30, the moon is at the change. What is the moon's age on the 10th of July? To $10 + 13 = 23$ days, (the Answer.) On the 25th of July? $25 + 13 = 38$ days: 8, the excess over 30, is the answer. July 17th? $17 + 13 = 30$ —New Moon.

END OF PART I.

Will the doctor in charge, please, send me a copy of the report of the committee on the subject of the proposed changes in the curriculum of the medical school. I have been thinking about this for some time and would like to see what the committee has to say about it.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee on the subject of the proposed changes in the curriculum of the medical school. I have been thinking about this for some time and would like to see what the committee has to say about it.

The committee has considered the proposed changes in the curriculum of the medical school and has found them to be of a nature which would be of great benefit to the students and to the public. It is recommended that the changes be adopted.

The committee has also considered the proposed changes in the curriculum of the medical school and has found them to be of a nature which would be of great benefit to the students and to the public. It is recommended that the changes be adopted.

The committee has also considered the proposed changes in the curriculum of the medical school and has found them to be of a nature which would be of great benefit to the students and to the public. It is recommended that the changes be adopted.

The committee has also considered the proposed changes in the curriculum of the medical school and has found them to be of a nature which would be of great benefit to the students and to the public. It is recommended that the changes be adopted.

The committee has also considered the proposed changes in the curriculum of the medical school and has found them to be of a nature which would be of great benefit to the students and to the public. It is recommended that the changes be adopted.

The committee has also considered the proposed changes in the curriculum of the medical school and has found them to be of a nature which would be of great benefit to the students and to the public. It is recommended that the changes be adopted.

The committee has also considered the proposed changes in the curriculum of the medical school and has found them to be of a nature which would be of great benefit to the students and to the public. It is recommended that the changes be adopted.

The committee has also considered the proposed changes in the curriculum of the medical school and has found them to be of a nature which would be of great benefit to the students and to the public. It is recommended that the changes be adopted.

RATIONAL MNEMONICS,

OR

ASSISTANCE FOR THE MEMORY,

RESULTING FROM

A PHYLOSOPHICAL DIRECTION OF NATURAL PRINCIPLES:

IN TWO PARTS—PART II.

I. THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SYSTEM

II. MNEMONICISED NUMBERS.

BY THOMAS HALLWORTH.

NEW YORK.

PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER V. BLAKE
AND O. O. WICKHAM,

77 FULTON STREET,

1845.

NATIONAL HYGIENIC

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The "Second Part of Rational Mnemonics" is intended to diminish, in some measure, the trouble and difficulty of mnemonicising numbers; or applying the system explained in the preceding pages. Every number from 0 to 1000 inclusive, is given in regular succession with a considerable number of either words or phrases, or both, which, if read numerically, as taught in the Table or Key given on page 27, and the following directions or rules, will produce the number to which they are respectively annexed.

It will be readily seen that not only words, but phrases also may be substituted for numbers. It frequently happens that a phrase, or even part of one, or any combination of words which can be used as the termination of a sentence, answers the intended purpose better than a single word.

Let it be carefully remembered—1. That Articles, Prepositions and Conjunctions are merely to connect other words, whenever they occur in any phrase or combination of words: they are *reserved* for this purpose, and, accordingly when reading a phrase *numerically* they, like vowels, are to be omitted.

2. W is admitted as a consonant and considered numerically when it *begins a word or syllable*; also when it *imme-*

diately follows s, t, th, or d, as in twine, swim, thwart, dwarf, &c. In other words w is a consonant when it has the sound of one.

3. Double letters, as ll, ss, ff, &c. are read *numerically* as if single : *all*, for example, is 4, because though l is doubled it makes only one consonant ; but *ally* is 44, because the ll's are not double l, but two single l's, &c.

It should be remembered that the following words and phrases, (if I may call them so,) are not given to express any definite ideas *independently*, but in connection with other words, as the terminations of sentences.

M N E M O N I C I S E D N U M B E R S ,

FROM 0 TO 1000 INCLUSIVE.

Vowels, Articles, Prepositions and Conjunctions, are not numeral.

0.—Aweing, oweing, ox, oath, axe, ye, yea, you, yew, ooze, oozy, eyeing, thee, thou, thy, they, thaw, who, why, whey, quay, ox eye.

00.—Oozing, phiz, quoth, thawing, theeing, thouing, thing, thong, wheeze, whiz, young, youth, Zeph. Thy axe, thy ox, thy oath, awing thee, awing you, ox aweing, ox eyeing, ox oweing, axe owing, axe eyeing, you oweing, you thaw, eyeing thee or you, thaw thee, thaw you, they thaw, you thaw. Oweing (to or by) thee or you, owing (for an) ox, or ax, eyeing the ox or ax, thee (and) thou, they (and) you or thou.

000.—Wheezing, they whiz, they wheeze, thy phiz, thy youth, young ox, owing (to a, or the) youth, tho' young.

0000.—Whizzing, theeing (and) thouing, young phiz, young thing, thy young ox.

00000.—Thy young phiz, youth wheezing.

1.—Be, boy, bo, bow, bee, beau, buy, buoy, by, bey, obey, bay, ebb, baa, coy, cow, coo, caw, cue, ace, ice, icy, ethic, Oaxaco, Eubœa, Ithaca, Ob.

2.—Do, day, daw, dew, dewy, die, doe, due, odd, add, ode, aid, adieu, ado, I'd, idea, eyed, ox-eyed, awed, owed, foe, few, fee, fie, oaf, off, ephod, exude, oozed, quaff, quid, quoif, thawed, thief, whiff, wheezed, you'd, they'd, whizzed.

3.—Gay, go, ago, age. ague, egg, ha, ho, he, hue, hay, haw, hoe, how, hie, hew, hoy, ahoy, aga, ah, aha, Whig, Ohio.

4.—La, law, lay, lea, lee, ley, lie, lieu, low, loo, ail, ale, all, awl, ell, ill, aloe, oil, oily, owl, ell, ake, eke. oak, key, awhile, axle, equal, exile, phial, quail, quell, quill, whole, while, whale, wheel, wheal, yawl, quake, yoke, youngly, zeal, you'll, I'll, they'll.

5.—May, maw, am, aim, I'm, mew, mow, my, me, new, anew, any, nay, no, now, e'en, on (when not a prep.,) inn, own, euphony, axiom, oxen, queen, quean, than, thane, then, them, theme, thyme, thymy, thin, thine, whine, whim, when, whom, yam, yawn, yean, yon, zany, zone, Zeno, Quin, Ionia, Ann, Zion.

6.—Pay, pea, paw, pew, pie, up, ope, ape, are, area, air, aere or eyrie, airy, oar, ore, o'er, ear, e'er, ere, err, era, our, ower, ire, raw, ray, rie, rue, roe, row, author, azure, ether, either, other, equip, equerry, queer, query, quip, quire, their, theory, there, thither, throw, throe, threw, wheezer, where, whither, whether, whip, whoop, yore, your, year, younger, zephyr.

7.—As, is, us, ass, ease, easy, owes, awes, say, saw, see, sea, sew, so, sow, sue, use, ash, ashy, she, show, showy, shoe, shy, eyes, aqueous, axis, axes, oozes, yes, phizes, quash, quays, thaws, those, this, these, thus,

whose, whoso, yews, youngish, youths, wheezes, whizzes, Asia, Asa, Esau, Ozias.

8.—It, eat, out, taw, tea, tie, toe, tow, too, toy, ache, each, echo, chew, equity, quit, quiet, quite, quoit, quote, quota, that, what, whet, whit, wheat, which, white, exit, Zoophite, Quito, Quixote.

9.—Jaw, jay, joy, Jew, vow, vie, view, we, way, woe, woo, avow, avowee, away, Eve, ivy, I've, exuvia, thieve, you've, Iowa, Joe.

10.—Baize, bang, bath, being, beax, booth, both, bowing, box, bung, buying, buzz, obeying, ebbing, cooing, cox, coax, icing, bathe, Boaz, Bath, buy an ox.

11.—Babe, bob, booby, bib, bub, cub, cube, abbey, cab, cocoa, acacia, Abba, Abib, Cuba, Quebec, boy (with) a bee, a coy boy, buy a cow, ice (in the) bay, a cow-boy, buoy (in the) bay.

12.—Bad, bade, bed, bedew, bead, beef, bid, code, body, bowed, buff, bud, buoyed, abide, abode, cade, bode, cooed, cede, cud, cuff, acid, iced, cadi, obeyed, exceed, ebbed, Buda, Bede, be due, bee (in the) dew.

13.—Bag, beg, bohea, bough, big, bug, bog, cag, cage, cog, cough, boy go, boy (with a) hoe, boy or cow (in the) hay, buy a hog, obey age.

14.—Bale, bail, bake, ball, bawl, beak, belay, bell, bill, blue, blew, coal, bole, cook, bowl, below, by-law, bile, blow, bull, able, ably, cake, call, caul, claw, clay, clayey, clue, cloy, coil, coke, book, cool, cowl, coyly, ceil, cell, coaly, cull, equable, equably, excel, eye-ball, ethical, quack, quick, thick, Abel, a boy (with an) owl.

15.—Bone, been, beam, beamy, bean, bane, bony, boon, boom, bunn, bin, ebony, ebon, camieau, can, came, come, cane, cion, coin, con, cone, cony, canoe, cany, coon, acme, ocean, icon, ox-bane, Ben, Cain, Bion, Dan, Cana, obey me.

16.—Bar, bear, bare, beer, bier, boar, bore, boor, bower, bowery, bray, brew, bury, buyer, burr, bureau, car, care, cooer, coop, coupee, cape, copy, core, cower, crawl, crew, crow, cap, cope, cere, coyer, cry, cup, cure, acre, icier, zebra, Eber, Ebro.

17.—Base, bass, bays, bashaw, beauish, bees, boss bows, boys, boyish, buss, buys, beys, bias, buoys, bush, bushy, busy, abase, abuse, abash, abyss, obeys, ebbs, coos, cows, cowish, case, cash, cause, caws, cease, causey, cess, cues, excise, excuse, ethics, excess, Cush, be easy, be (at) ease, be so.

18.—Bait, bate, bat, beach, beachy, bet, beat, beauty, beet, boat, boot, booty, butt, bite bit, abate, abet, about, obit, ubiety, cit, city, cite, cot, coit, coot, coach, couch, coat, cat, cut, act, acuate, acute, excite, exact, execute, Thibet, Cato.

19.—Above, bevy, cave, cove, covey, by-view, by-way, be away, boy away, boy (in the) way, cow (in) view, be or boy (in) woe, ice (on the) way, be joy, ice away, bay (in) view, obey (with) joy.

20.—Adding, aiding, doze, dying, doing, doxy, dozy, offing, feeing, fix, fox, Fez, fuzzy, exuding, quaffing, fang, death, faith, idea (of an) oath.

21.—Dab, educe, deuce, daub, dauby, decay, decoy,

dice, dub, idiocy, fob, fib, face, zodiac, do obey, I'd obey, due (to the) boy, due (for a) cow, fie boy.

22.—F^ade, feed, food, fed, eddy, added, aided, affy, dad, dead, deaf, deed, defy, did, deify, died, feof, fief, feud, fife, dyed, edify, dowdy, quaffed, exuded, Dido, odd idea.

23.—Dog, dig, dug, fag, fig, fog, foh, adagio, doge, dough, doughy, edge, fugue, Adige, Fohi, do go, I'd go, die (in) age, due (to) age, idea (of) age, ode (to) age.

24.—F^ail, fall, awful, oddly, daily, dill, de'il, deal, dale, delay, dell, dial, dike, doyle, dole, doll, dual, duel, duke, dull, dully, duly, ideal, idle, idly, idol, idyl, fell, feel, full, fully, fuel, fill, file, flay, flaw, flow, flew, fly, flawy, flea, flee, flue, foal, foil, foul, fowl, fool, folio, full, (verb,) wheedle, youthful, Adelia, Adel, odd ell, idea (of an) oak.

25.—F^ain, fame, fane, den, deny, demi, dine, din, dime, odium, dawn, down, dean, Dane, deem, doom, dome, done, downy, dun, idiom; fan, faun, fawn, fin, fen, fine, foam, foamy, fummy, fun, dam, dame, Eden, Edom, Adam, Odin.

26.—F^air, far, fairy, dire, adore, aider, adder, (from to add,) odor, dear, deep, deer, dyer, door, doer, dorr, dower, dowry, draw, dray, dry, dupe, fare, fear, fewer, fire, fiery, fir, fop, fore, fray, free, fro, fry, fur, fury, dairy, dare, exuder, quaffer.

27.—F^ees, fish, fishy, adieus, dish, adds, aids, oafs, oafish, odds, odes, odious, daws, days, deuse, dewes, deys, dies, does, dose, douse, dues, ideas, ides, foes, fosse, fuse, fusee, fuss, daisy, dash, dashy, ephod, exudes, quaffs, guides, Exodus:

28.—Fat, fate, foot, feet, deity, diet, doit, dote, doty, duty, duchy, data, date, idiot, feat, fit, oft, aft, audit, dot, fiat, theft, do it, add it, odd too, idea (of an) echo.

29.—Dove, dive, advowee, die away, a day away, dewy eve, dew (on the) way, few (in) view, Jew (in) woe, do away, die (in the) way, die (in) joy, day (of) woe, day (of) joy.

30.—Going, gang, gaze, gauze, hinge, hath, haze, hazy, heath, heathy, hang, hung, hewing, hoeing, egg-ing, aging, hoax, Gaza, Gath, Ahaz, hay (for the) ox.

31.—Hob, gab, gibe, gib, Hebe, Ahab, go boy, go (and) obey, go (to, for or with the) cow, gay beau, hay (for the) cow, age (of the) boy, cow or beau.

32.—God, good, guide, had, head, heady, heed, he'd, hewed, heyday, hid, hide, hied, hod, hoed, hoof, huff, gad, gaudy, aged, agued, goody, Gad, oxgoad, how dewy!

33.—Gig, gag, agog, gauge, high, gewgaw, gouge, hag, hog, hah, haugh, hough, huge, quaggy, hug, Agag, Gog, High, how gay! go hoe, a gay age, hoc (and) hew, a gay hue, go (to the) hay, or hoe.

34.—Gale, gala, agile, eagle, gall, gawk, gill, glue, gluey, goal, gull, hull, hail, haily, hale, halo, hall, haul, hawk, heal, hell, hill, hilly, hole, holy, hook, howl, ugly, ogle, glow, hul, he'll, guile, exhale, Heli, Hull.

35.—Gain, again, agony, game, gem, genio, genii, gin, gnaw, gone, gown, Guinea, gum, gun, ham, him, hen, hewn, honey, home, hum, hyena, oxygen, theogany, Egcan, Egina, Genoa.

36.—Gap, gape, augur, augury, agree, eager, gear, goer, gore, gory, gray, grow, grew, hair, hairy, hare, hap, heap, heapy, hear, heir, her, hero, hewer, hip, hire, hoar, hoary, hoer, hoop, hop, hope, hour, hypo.

37.—Gas, gash, ages, agues, aguish, eggs, goose, geese, goes, guess, guise, gush, has, hash, his, haws, hews, hies, hiss, hose, hoes, house, hush, hues.

38.—Gat, gate, gaiety, aught, ought, agate, get, got, goat, gout, gouty, gut, hut, hit, hot, heat, hat, hoot, thought, gait, hate, Hayti, oh I ache! egg with tea, he eat.

39.—Gave, give, have, hive, heavy, heave, hove, go Jew, go away, age (of a) boy, gay (in) woe, age (in) view, how (to) vie, go (to or with) Eve.

40.—King, keying, lax, long, ailing, alpha, eking, ilex, oiling, laying, lazy, lethe, lying, ling, loath, loathe, lounge, lath, lathe, lowing, whaling, exiling, equaling, quaking, quelling, wheeling, whiling, yelling, youngling, Kong.

41.—Lace, kibe, kiby, elbow, aulic, iliac, alb, lob, lice, lobe, looby, Alice, Elbe, Elba, law obey, a low boy, low bow, ill obey, oak bow, (something bent) oxalic, yoke (for) a cow, you'll, or I'll buy, you'll, or I'll obey.

42.—Keyed, kid, aloud, ailed, aked, aloof, eked, elude, lid, eye-lid, law-day, oiled, old, lad, laid, layed, lady, Laud, led, lead, leaf, lief, lewd, lied, life, load, loaf, luff, exiled, equalled, quaked, qualify, queled, wheeled, whiled, yelled, yield, all day.

43.—Keg, leg, elegy, eulogy, laugh, league, liege, log, lough, lug, lig, theology, zoology, (in) lieu (of) hay, ill (with) ague, equal age, exile (in) Ohio.

44.—Keel, kale, kill, lake, allow, alloy, alike, allay, alley, ally, else, leak, leaky, lily, lock, look, lowly, loyal, lull, loll, yellow, yolk, ox-like, equally, Luke, zeal (for the) law.

45.—Alum, alien, alone, akin, oaken, oakum, keen, kine, ken, knee, know, elm, lain, lane, lame, lawn, lean, line, lime, limy, lion, loam, loamy, lien, loin, lone, loom, loon; lama, knew, opthalma, aquiline, aphelion, qualm.

46.—Keep, lair, lap, layer, leap, leer, liar, lyre, lip, lop, loop, lower, lour, lore, lure, liar, oiler, auxiliar, auxiliary, exiler, equaler, queller, wheeler, whelp, yellow, yelp, yellower, Quaker, Philip.

47.—Awls, ails, awless, alas, alias, also, aloes, eels, ells, ills, else, oils, owls, lass, loss, lash, laws, lays, leys, leash, less, lees, lies, loose, lose, eyeless, akes, oaks, ekes, keys, kiss, equals, axles, exiles, phials, whales, quills, quakes, quails, quells, wheels, wheals, whiles, yells, yokes, zealous, equalise, Lewis, Lois, Elisha.

48.—Let, lot, late, laity, leach, elate, owlet, eyelet, lit, lout, lute, kit, kite, equality, quality, exalt, exult, quilt, zealot, Kate, Lot, low echo, all cat.

49.—Keeve, alive, olive, live, lave, love, leave, levee, lava, levy, lee-way, Elijah, law away, a low Jew, low way, equal joy, owl (in), ivy, equal view, oak (and) ivy, Livy.

50.—Maze, maize, mazy, aiming, nephew, onyx, awning, owning, mewing, mowing, mix, moth, mothy, mouth, equinox, azimuth, phœnix, whining, yawning, yeaning, zenith, Nox, my ox, or axe.

51.—Nice, niece, nib, nob, ounce, once, mice, mace, mob, embay, imbue, quince, thence, whence, thumb, zinc, ethnic, my boy, I am a boy, may be, now obey.

52.—End, endow, endue, needy, need, aimed, nod, node, endue, owned, mode, made, maid, mead, meed, meadow, mewed, mud, mood, moody, mid, middy, mowed, muff, nide, unawed, undo, undue, whined, yawned, yeaned, one-eyed, mid, May-day, naiad, India.

53.—Nag, neigh, enough, nigh, image, omego, mug, magi, Noah, neigh, may go, I'm (in) age, *or* (of) age, my age, my hoe, new hay, now go, oxen go, any, *or* no age, now gay.

54.—Nail, newly, null, inlay, inly, only, mail, male, meal, mealy, maul, mule, moil, mole, mile, mull, mill, make, meek, ink, inky, thank, think, thinly, mewl, nook, Nile.

55.—Name, none, noon, noun, nun, maim, mane, main, man, mein, men, many, mean, mine, moan, money, mown, mum, amain, amen, anon, annoy, aonion, ene, my, inane, omen, onion, union, whimy, yeoman, yeomen, Nan, Moon, Ionian, Nain, Anna, Naomi, Numa.

56.—Nap, nape, neap, near, newer, nip, map, mare, mar, mayor, mire, miry, mewer, mere, meer, moor, more, mower, mop, mope, amour, emery, inure, imp, owner, ephemera, thump, whiner, yawner, myopy, aimer, Mary, Mira.

57.—Mass, amiss, amuse, anise, aims, news, noise, noisy, noose, nose, noes, ensue, owns, inns, mass, massy, miss, mash, maws, mesh, meshy, mess, muse, mews, moose, moss, mossy, mouse, mows, uneasy, unsay, axi-

oms, euth, anasia, queens, quinsy, yams, themes, thins, whims, whimsy, whines, yawns, yeans, zanies, zones, queans, Amos, Amasa, Thames, Thomas, Æneas.

58.—Amity, aunt, meat, meet, mete, met, newt, not, not, niche, note, nut, nit, inch, omit, met, mat, mate, mite, neat, unit, unity, mote, moiety, moot, much, mute, unite, emit, untie, quains, quench, theomachy, Mocha, Necho.

59.—Nave, navy, envoy, envy, move, enjoy, my joy, am I a Jew?, I am a Jew, a new view, any way, no way, no joy, theme (of) joy, yon ivy.

60.—Pang, path, apathy, apex, earth, earthy, erring, airing, opaque, orange, pawing, paying, plque, pith, pithy, pix, rang, ring, range, raze, rung, rowing, rueing, authorize, expunge, throng, throwing, whooping, Ruth.

61.—Peace, piece, apiece, apace, pace, arc, epic, orb, pica, race, racy, rub, rice, rob, robe, rib, ruby, theoric, thereby, throb, whereby, a raw boy.

62.—Pad, paid, arid, eared, aired, erred, pawed, pay-day, pied, pod, puff, puffy, ready, red, read, reed, reedy, rid, ride, rode, road, rife, rod, rude, rood, roof, rowed, rued, rough, thereof, theread, wharf, yard, wheieof, Padua.

63.—Page, pig, pug, apogee, arqui, pugh, rag, rage, rouge, rogue, roguy, rough, rug, urge, peg, rig, equip, age, thorough, through, Pegu, are gay, are (to) go, are in age, raw egg or age.

64.—Pale, pail, aerial, apeak, ark, aurelia, earl, ear, irk, oyal, pall, peak, peal, peel, pike, pile, pill, play, plea, ply, poke, poll, poll, pool, puke, pull, rail, real, rake, reek, reeky, relay, reel, rely, rill, roll, rook, rowel, royal,

rule, uplao, expel, ethereal, queerly, quirk, thrall, thrill, whirl, yearly, York.

65.—Pain, peon, arm, army, earn, e'er now, iron, irony, open, opium, pane, pawn, pen, pin, pine, poem, pony, pun, puny, rain, rainy, ram, run, ran, ream, rein, renew, rim, roan, roam, room, roomy, ruin, rum, urine, urn, quorum, theorem, therein, thereon, thorn, thorny, throne, thrown, thrum, yarn, ye'arn, Pan, Pœny Rome, Aaron.

66.—Par, apiary, arrow, aurora, airer, opera, oral, papa, pair, pare, pear, payer, peep, peer, pier, pip, pipe, poop, poor, pop, pope, pore, pour, power, pyre, pray, prey, pro, prow, pry, pup, pure, rap, rape, rear, rare, rawer, reap, repay, rip, ripe, roar, rope, ropy, rower, ruer, expire, quarry, queerer, thrower, wherry, whooper, equerry, Europe.

67.—Pries, apes, apish, arise, arose, arouse, airs, oars, ores, errs, areas, ereas, erase, ours, owers, paws, pause, pays, peas, pews, pies, pious, pish, posy, poesy, poise, pose, puss, pus, push, rays, raise, erase, rash, re-sow, rise, arose, roes, rows, rosy, rues, rush, rushy, authors, ears, zephyrs, whoops, zephyrus, authoress, expose, equips, equipoise, ethereous, others, pharos, phrase, queries, quips, quires, theirs, theories, thresh, throws, throes, thrush, uxorious, wheezers, whips, whereas, pass, ears, æries, pshaw, Apis, Iris, Aquarius, Rose.

68.—Pit, pat, pate, piety, aorta, apt, arch, art, epocha, opiate, peach, peat, pet, pot, poach, poet, pouch, pout, put, rat, rate, ratio, re-echo, reach, reechy, rich, riot, rate, rot, root, rout, route, rut, authority, exert, quart,

quarto, thereat, thereto, threat, throat, whereat, whereto, wbipt.

69.—Pave, rave, review, rive, rove, thrive, throve, Pavia, ape (with) a Jew, are (in) woe, are (in) view, are (on the) way, era (of) joy, our joy, our woe, our way, our vow, our ivy, pave (the) way.

70.—Sing, sung, song, saying, sawing, seeing, easing, using, sowing, sewing, showing, shoeing, sueing, seize, seeth, sex, sheath, sheathe, size, sizy, sooth, soothe, soph, sophi, sithe, seethe, south, squaw, Sophia, Seth, Suez.

71.—Sauce, saucy, sea-boy, shoe-boy, sea-cow, show-boy, sob, sub, scow, physic, phthisic, Sheba, Saco, Scio, as a beau ; is coy ; is a boy, bow, cow, bee, beau, buoy, or bay ; is ice, or icy ; see (the) boy ; this bay, shy boy, Isaac.

72.—Safe, sad, eased, aside, said, sawed, sowed, seed, seedy, shade, shad, shadow, shadowy, sheaf, shed, showed, shod, sod, side, sewed, sofa, soda, used, sued.

73.—Sage, sago, shag, shog, siege, sigh, usage, soho, sag, Isaiah, is gay, is (of) age, is (an) ague, is (an) egg, is hay, is a hoe, us go, us hoe, ease (in) age, sow (and) hoe, see how, use (of the) hoe, easy age.

74.—Sail, sale, ask, askew, easily, eisel, aisle, isle, seal, seel, sell, shell, shall, shelly, shily, shoal, shoaly, sill, slay, slew, sly, slow, sloe, soil, sole, soul, solo, sol, soal, sake, seek, sky, skue, soak, skew, usual, whisk, whisky, skow, skaw, Saul.

75.—Same, sane, ashen, sawn, seem, seam, seamy, seen, seine, semi, sum, sham, shame, shin, shine, shiny, sun, shown, shone, shun, sin, sine, sinew, sinewy, snow,

snowy, son, some, soon, sown, theism, atheism, Sinai, Sion, Seine.

76.—Sap, sop, sip, sup, ship, shop, soap, soapy, soup, spa, spy, spue, shore, osier, eyesore, easier, seer, sear, sere, sewer, sower, sour, shire, shear, sheer, share, shape, sheep, shower, showery, shrew, shyer, sir, sire, soar, sore, suer, user, sure, usher, usury, sepoy, Iser.

77.—Sash, ashes, asses, assish, eases, assay, essay, issue, sues, saws, says, sees, seas, seesaw, sews, sows, shows, shoes, soss, souse, uses, sasio, phases, phthisis, theses, Isis, Ossa.

78.—Seat, sat, sit, sate, sheet, shoetie, shoat, shout, shot, shut, site, soot, sooty, sot, sty, stew, suit, stow, suet, suety, such, suite, stay, eschew, east, eyeshot, exist, exquisite, aquosity, atheist, quest, theist, whist, yest yesty, youngest.

79.—Save, shave, shive, shove, sieve, sway, Savoy, easy way, see (the) way, show (the) way, ass (on the) way, see joy, youth's joy, this way, that Jew, or ivy.

80.—Aching, chewing, eating, echoing, tang, tax, tooth, teeth, tying, tinge, tithe, tongue, towing, toying, change, exchange, whiting, tea (for) you, too oozy, each ox, echo (of the) axe.

81.—Tub, tube, choice, out buy, chub, tabos, aquatic, exotic, Quixotic, Utica, it be, it obey, each boy, each beau, quiet boy, quiet and coy, a quiet cow, what a boy!, what a beau!

82.—Chief, chaff, chaffy, chad, ached, chewed, chide, chid, chuff, chuffy, echoed, chafe, outdo, tide, tied, tidy,

towed, toed, toad, toyed, whited, quieted, quietude, quoted, quaited.

83.—Tug, tag, tough, chough, toga, it go, eat (an) egg, too gay, a toy (for the) gay, toy (for) age, ache (and) ague, quit the gay, quiet age, that age, quite gay.

84.—Cheek, chill, chilly, choke, choky, chyle, tall, tell, till, toll, tale, tail, take, tile, toil, teal, tool, took, tyke, towel, whitlow, quietly, Tola, Chili, Italy.

85.—Atom, atomy, chin, chine, tan, chain, atone, eaten, chum, oaten, item, tame, ta'en, team, teem, tawny, time, tin, tine, tiny, ton, tone, tome, town, tun, tune, phæton, equation, whiten, wheaten, Zootomy, Tim, Tom, China.

86.—Tap, tape, char, cheer, cheery, chewer, chip, eater, echoer, chair, ochre, cheap, chap, ichor, outer, tar, tare, tear, tore, tier, tiara, tip, tyer, tire, top, tope, tory, tour, tower, toyer, tray, trey, true, tree, try, tup, type, tyro, quieter, equator, quoter, quoiter, theatre, wheat-ear, Troy.

87.—Chase, cheese, cheesy, choose, chews, eats, echoes, aches, chaise, chaos, chess, chose, its, oats, teas, taws, tease, ties, toes, touse, toss, tows, toys, toyish, tush, quits, quiets, exits, quoits, quotas, quotes, whets, whitish, Zoophytes, Chios.

88.—Chat, chit, cheat, teach, etch, itch, itchy, touch, techy, teat, tit, tut, it eat, eat too, chew (and) eat, eat (of) it, out (to) tea, tie it, each echo, quit it, quite out, which toy, quote it.

89.—Achieve, out vie, it joy, or woe, it avow, it away, eat away, tea (in) view, each (in) woe, echo (of)

joy, quiet way, joy or woe, quit (the) Jew ; that Jew, joy, woe, view, way, vow, or ivy.

90.—Joying, Jewing, vowing, avowing, vying, viewing, wax, vex, wing, wooing, with, avenge, thieving, joy to you, vow (to) you, or thee, vice (with) you, or thee, view (an) ox, way (for an) ox, way (for) thee, or you, ivy (and) yew, Ajax.

91.—Juice, juicy, job, jib, voice, vice, web, Job, Joab, Ivica, joy (to the) boy, Jew (and a) beau, Jew (with a) cow, vow (to) obey, view (of a) beau, we bow, buy, or obey ; way (of a) boy, way (of the) bee, or cow, joy (on the) ice, away (with the) boy, cow, or beau.

92.—Jade, joyed, jawed, avoid, avowed, evade, vied, wad, viewed, wade, void, vide, vowed, wed, widow, weed, weedy, wife, wood, wide, woody, woad, woof, wooed, thieved, Jude, Judd, Judea, Videa, Ovid, we do, or die, we owed.

93.—Jig, jog, jug, jay, vague, vogue, voyage, wag, wage, weigh, wig, Jago, Jah, Jehu, joy (in) age, view (the) gay, age, or hay, we go, we hoe, we hew, way (of) age, way (to) go.

94.—Jewel, avail, avowal, awake, oval, joke, jole, joll, evil, jail, July, value, vale, vail, veil, viol, vial, vowel, veal, wail, wale, weal, wall, waul, waylay, vile, weak, week, well, wile, wily, wool, will.

95.—Jam, join, June, vain, vane, vein, van, avenue, even, oven, veiny, vine, viny, wain, wane, wan, wean, ween, wen, won, win, wine, Jane, Juno, Juan, vie with me, view (the) inn, we may, we aim, way (to the) inn, woe (of the) inn.

96.—Jar, jeer, aver, aviary, avowry, avower, aware'

were, ever, every, over, overawe, veer, vary, very, vier, viewer, vower, war, ware, wear, weir, weary, wary, weep, wire, wiry, wipe, wore, wry, awry, wooer, jury, quaver, quiver, thievery, whoever, Jura, Jewry.

97.—Jaws, joys, jays, vies, avows, joyous, vase, views, vows, was, wash, washy, ways, wise, wish, woos, woes, thieves, thievish, Joshua.

98.—Jet, jot, jut, wit, wet, veto, wait, vat, vote, vouch, aqua vitæ, view it, we eat, away (with) it, avow it, Eve eat, way (to) eat.

99.—Wave, wavy, waive, weave, wove, we've, Jove, Java, joy (for the) Jew, joy view, we joy, we view, joy (and) woe, we avow, way (of) woe, I've, you've, or they've away.

100.—Coaxing, bathing, banging, bunging, boxing, bequeath, buy (an) ox (and an) axe, bay thawing, buying (an) ox, bowing (to) you, or thee, both (of) you, both owing, a box (for) you, or thee, obeying you, coax (the) ox, a boy (with) thy ox.

101.—Boy (with an) ox, (and) a cow, buy (an) ox (and) a cow, bathe (the) boy, being a boy, beau, or cow, beaux (on the) ice, both be, buy, or obey, box (of) ice, buying a cow, ebbing (in the) bay, be (in) Ithaca, beaux (in) Eubora, bathe (in the) bay, ebbing (in the) bay, a bowing boy.

102.—Coaxed, banged, bathed, boxed, bunged, obey thou (or) die, being dewy, being (to) die, being due, or odd, being a foe, few, or off, bathe (in the) day, bay thawed, (the) beau owed.

103.—Beau owing (yet) gay, be Whig, beaux (from) Ohio, (the) beau Whig, beaux (in) age, both (in) age,

being (in) age, box (to) go, box (of) hay, buying hay, or a hoe, obeying age, ebbing (in the) hay, bathe (in the) Ohio.

104.—Co-equal, obey (an) oath (and the) law, be equal, Bethel, be (an) exile, be whole, being (in) lieu, or oil, beau (in) exile, both low, ill, ake, oak ; bowing low, buying oil, or law, obeying (the) law.

105.—Boxen, cozen, buxom, Bethany, Bothnia, cow (and) oxen, boy (with) oxen, bow (to the) queen, beaux (at an) inn, beau (with the) queen, buy oxen, obey them, (to) be (an) axiom, obeying me.

106.—Coaxer, buzzer, banger, bather, boxer, bazaar, cipher, bezoar, acquire, buy a quire, either, or (the) other ; be there, a beau, or boy there ; ice there, a bay there, being (in the) air, buying up.

107.—Boxes, coaxes, buzzes, bangs, bungs, bathes, baths, beings, booths ; be this, these, those, or thus ; bathe (in the) sea, buy this, these, or those ; coy (and) youngish, bow you ass ; buying ease.

108.—Acquit, boquet, coquet, bow (to) equity, be quiet, be white, box (of) tea, bathe it, being out, obeying it, buy wheat, coax it, beaux (at) tea, both eat, (and) bowing too, both out, both quiet.

109.—Beaux (from) Iowa, boy (and) ox (on the) way, cow (and) ox (in) view, being (on, or in the) way, being away, being a tie, both (in) joy, or woe, both away, or (on the) way, or (in) view ; obeying Eve.

110.—Cubing, bay box, ice box, obey both, boy, or beau (in a) Bath ; boy, or beau (in a) booth ; a boy, or beau bowing ; be (in a) box, or bath ; bay ebbing, cocoa (for) you, or thee ; Bob (with an) axe, or ox.

111.—Cubic, abbacy, cocoa (for a) beau, a booby boy, a beau (with a) booby, booby (with a) cow, a boy (with a) babe, a cube (of) ice, (an) icy cube, a boy (with a) cow (on the) ice, a boy babe.

112.—Accede, buy a bed, buy beef, bow (the) body, boy, or beau bowed, boy (in) buff, a bee (on a) bud, or bed, (the) boy obeyed, babe (to) die, babe adieu, be iced, obey (the) code, icy abode.

113.—Babe (in the) hay, (the) cub go, cub (in the) hay, cocoa (and an) egg, a bay bag, buy a bag, be (in a) bag, boy (with a) bag, (to) bow (and) beg, buy bohea, boy (with a) bough, (to) be big, boy (on a) bog.

114.—Bible, cycle, beck, back, buck, cock, bauble, cuckow, accloy, cabal, cable, icicle, quibble, Babel, Cabul ; a boy (with a) ball, bell, bowl, cake, or book ; be able, beau (with a) bill, or belle.

115.—Baboon, bacon, beacon, become, became, cabin, ice came, icy ocean, bay (of the) ocean, booby (at an) inn, (the) abbey (and the) inn, be a beam, (to) aim (at the) abbey, boy (on the) boom.

116.—Accrue, occupy, occur, babery, Cicero, cub (of an) ape, (the) abbey area, (an) acacia (in the) area, boy (of the) bar, (to) be (of the) bar, a beau (and a) boor, a beau, or a boy (in a) bower, or car.

117.—Cubes, cubs, bibs, babes, abbess, abbeys, abacus, access, accuse, because, bobs, boobies, cabs, babyish, Bob, or booby (with an) ass ; abbey awes, (an) icy base, boy (among) bees, buy (with) cash,

118.—Cubit, abbot, co-act, accite, the baby, or booby too; the baby a toy, cube it, the abbey too, (in the) abbey (at) tea, cocoa (and) tea, abbey echo, beau, cow, or boy (on the) beach; (to) be a beauty, boy (in a) boat, co-city.

119.—Abbey (and) ivy, boy, beau, or cow (in a) cave, be a by-way, (and) be above, bay (or) cove, ice (on the) cove, boy, beau, or cow (in a) by-way; (the) cub away, bob away, (an) abbey in view, Quebec (in) view.

120.—Ceding, cuffing, abiding, bedewing, boding, exceeding, Cadiz, a boy adding, aiding or dying; obey (in) faith, a bad oath, bad axe, bed (of an) ox, body (of an) ox, buoy (in the) offing.

121.—Abduce, obduce, bodice, Boadicea, beau (in) decay, the boy (to) decoy, bad boy, or cow, bid (the) boy, bed of, or for a boy, or cow; (the) code obey abode (of the) beau, ebbed (in the) bay, coy face.

122.—Ceded, cuffed, bedewed, boded, coifed, coffee, exceeded, bad idea, bad foe, bade, or bid adieu, body die, bowed (to) few, (to) bud (and) die, abide, or abode a day, exceed a day, the beau died.

123.—Badge, bodge, budge, abide, or abode an age, a bad age, or ague, bed (of) hay, bowed (with) age, obeyed (the) aga, a boy (to) dig, the boy dug, beau, or boy (and) a dog; beau (and) fag, (to) be Fohi.

124.—Befal, badly, befool, befoul, bodily, caudle, acidulæ, the boy, beau, or cow fell; be awful, obey daily, (to) be idle, (an) idol, a duke, or a fool; obey (without) delay.

125.—Academy, bad aim, abode or inn, abide (by) me, abode (at an) inn, obeyed anew, a boy (with a) dime, icy dawn, (to) be down, a dean, or Dane, beau (with a) fan.

126.—Cedar, cider, ceder, abider, before cuffer, boder, exceeder, bad pay, air, oar, ear, or rye, bed (of) oar, buoyed up, be fair, obey (and) adore, be dear, (to) be deep, a cow (and a) deer.

127.—Buds, abodes, abides, cedes, acids, buffs, beads, bedews, beds, bids, bodes, bodies, codes, corfs, exceeds, bed easy, the beau dies, (to) be odious, icy days, ethic ideas.

128.—Abaft, acidity, befit, cadet, bad tea or tow, bedew it, beef (with) tea, (and) body too, bowed (to) each, obeyed it or too, bow to (the) Deity, obey (the) Deity, (to) be a duchy.

129.—Bad vow, view, or way, bed (of) woe, code (for the) jew, body view, bowed (with) woe, abode (with or of) a jew, abode (of) joy or woe, (to) be a dove, a boy (with a) dove, bee (and) dove, boy dive.

130.—Caging, coughing, bough (of) yew, big ox, axe, or oath, the boy, beau, or cow going, be going, (to) be gauze, (to) be hung, be hazy, cow (on a) heath, icy (and) heathy, be (in the) gang, boy hoeing or hewing.

131.—Big boy, buoy, or beau, beg (or) buy, cage (for a) boy, bow (to) Hebe, (to) be Hebe, be (with or for) Hebe, boy Ahab, (to) be a gibe, buy hay (for the) cow, boy go (for the) cow, (to) be Ahab, (to) beg and bow, boy go by.

132.—Behead, behoof, boyhood, caged, coughed, be good, be (for) good, be (of, for, in from, with, or to) God,

be a guide, boy (for a) guide, obey (the) head, (to) be hid, boy or beau hide, boyhood, (to) be head, the big idea.

133.—Buggy, boggy, bag (of) hay, (to) beg (in) age, big (and) gay, the bog ague, boy or beau (in a) gig, (to) be a gewgaw, (to) be a hog, (to) be huge, buy a hog, beg (to) go, boy go (and) hoe, (to) be high.

134.—Bugle, beagle, beguile, bigly, bough (of) oak, a cag (of) oil, cage (and an) owl, be a gale or gala, be agile, boy (and) eagle, be (an) eagle, ice (and) hail, bee (in a) hole, be holy.

135.—Begin, began, begun, begone, bygone, bagnio, bigamy, ice again or gone, be gain, buy (to) gain, be gone, beau (in a) gown, the boy a guinea, cage (in an) inn.

136.—Abhor, cohere, co-heir, cougher, cow (in the) gap, (and the) boy agree, (to) be eager, gray, hairy, heir, here, her, hoary, a hero, or (in) hope, beg for air, the boy grew or grow, ice (in a) heap, icy heap.

137.—Begg, bogs, bugs, bags, boughs, coughs, cages, cogs, cow-house, ice-house, bo (to a) goose, be gas, a boy (with) eggs, buy eggs, beau (among) geese, the cow, boy, or beau goes, the boy hoes or hews, a bee (in the) house.

138.—Bigot, bought, cooght, beget, begot, beg (to) eat, beg (for) it, bohea tea, cage it, a cough too, boy (on a) gate, boy (with a) goat, (to) be (in a) hut, (to) be hot, baa (to) a goat, (to) be hit.

139.—Behave, bee, hive, behoove, (to) beg (in the) way, beg (for the) jew, bough (of) ivy, buy (and) give,

the boy gave, a cow (to) have, (to) be heavy, boy go away, bee (in a) hive, a boy (in) view, bay go view.

140.—Belong, blowing, ceiling, coaling, calling, culling, cooling, blowze, blowzy, blithe, clang, cling, clung, oblong, obloquy, bailing, baling, bawling, belaying, billing, blaze, boiling, bowling, caking, caliph, calx, colouy, coiling, clawing, clewing, cloth, clothe, cloying, cooking, quacking, oblique, baking.

141.—Bulb, club, blab, calico, colic, celiac, bilbo, Caleb, Bilboa, bale (to) buy, ball (for a) boy, ball (to) be, belay boy, belle (with a) beau, bill (for a) beau, blew (in the) bay.

142.—Ceiled, cold, cooled, culled, blade, bleed, bled, blood, bloody, bluff, clad, boiled, bailiff, baked, bald, bawled, beaked, belayed, build, billed, bold, bowled, caked, calf, calid, called, cliff, cleff, clod, clayed, cloyed, clawed, cloud, cloudy, coiled, clewed, cloff, cooked, coaled, could, belief, exclude, quacked.

143.—Bulge, oblige, clough, clog, eclogue, be (an) elegy or eulogy, coy (to) laugh, boy (to) laugh, (to) be (in) leagne, (to) be a log, book (of the) age, ball (for the) gay, able (to) go.

144.—Bully, billow, billowy, bluely, bulk, bulky, balk, bilk, bleak, bleaky, calk, callow, cloke, cully, colly, belike, bellows, belly, quickly, thickly, Balak.

145.—Bloom, bloomy, blame, claim, clown, balm, balmy, calm, culm, blain, bowline, clam, clean clan, clime, exclaim, quicken, thicken, Balaam.

146.—Abler, biliary, blower, celery, clap, coalary, color, bluer, coluer, ocular, baker, bakery, belayer,

bawler, biller, blur, bowler, caller, ciliary, clear, clip, coiler, cookery, cooler, quackery, quicker, thicker, color.

147.—Abolish, bilious, blows, b'ues, bluish, balls, ceils, cells, clash, coals, colosse, bless, bliss, class, bales, bails, bakes, bulls, bawls, belays, bells, belles, bills, blush, blushy, boils, boles, bowls, bolus, books, bookish, bowels, by-laws, cakes, calash, calls, cauls, clause, claws, clays, clues, clews, close, cloys, coils, cooks, cools, coolish, cowls, eye balls, excels, quacks, thickish, Calais, Balas, Blois.

148.—Acolite, belt, bleat, bloat, colt, oblate, eclat, ability, oculeate, bleach, blot, bolt, built, clot, clout, equability, thicket, bake it, ball (of) tow, blew out, bail out, boil it.

149.—Calve, cleave, clave, clove, believe, book (of) joy, clue (to) joy, or (to the) way, clay away, call away, call to Eve, or a jew, able jew, a bull (in) view blow away, be alive, be lee-way.

150.—Beneath, coming, caning, coining, cinque, beaming, be owning, (in) amaze, or a maze, (to) be mowing, boy mowing, be mothy, or a moth, bone (of an) ox, bony ox, can you?

151.—Buoyancy, comb, oceanic, cynic, comic, conic, abeyance, bamboo, bomb, bounce, coomb, can bow, or obey, been a boy, beau or cow, bony cow, bone (of a) cow, bane (of the) boy, came or come (to) be, be nice, ocean (of) ice.

152.—Bend, bind, bond, by-end, conoid, comedy, abound, band, bandy, bound, candy, caned, coined, been

a day, a foe, dew, few, or awed, beamy day, ebon eyed, candie, came or come (thro' the) dew.

153.—Congee, coinage, been gay, been (an) aga, can go, come (and) go, can hoe, or hew, ebon hue, came or come (to) hoe, or hew, bane (of the) age, came (from an) egg, be enough, be Noah.

154.—Canal, canaille, comely, bank, camel, cuneal, been low, bane (of) law, came or come (to) all, con (the) law, be null, ice only, boy (with the) mail, be meal, or mealy, boy (on a) mule.

155.—Acumen, bemoan, canine, by-name, canon, comma, economy, bonny, bowman, bowmen, been new, been (at an) inn, come, or came (to) me, be noon, or none.

156.—Bemire, canopy, camp, canary, comer, bump, coiner, caner, bonier, beau, or boy (in a) nap, buy a map, bay mare, boy, or beau (on a) mare, buy (the) mare, ice (in the) mere, icy mere, be (for, with, &c.) Mary, Abner.

157.—Canoes, bunns, oceans, comes, banish, beans, bones, booms, boons, canes, cions, coins, coyness, icyness, beams, banes, camaieus, conies, cans, cons, canis.

158.—Aconite, bench, bunch, bunchy, buoyant, canto, co-mate, comity, cent, comet, conch, bayonet, bent, bounty, county, cant, can't, count, been out, be mute, be mate.

159.—Convey, convoy, be (of the) navy, boy (of the) navy, be (of the) envoy, obey (and) enjoy, be (to) enjoy, be my joy, be no joy, been a jew, (in) view, or away, bane (of) joy, ocean view.

160.—Birth, breeze, breezy, by-path, broth, crowing, crying, cearing, curing, baring, bearing, boring, borax,

braying, brewing, burying, breath, breathe, bring, braze, caring, coping, copying, cooping, cringe, craze, crazy.

161.—Theocracy, curacy, bribe, curb, barb, brace, coerce, crib, crab, bar-boy, bear (on the) ice, a boor (of a) boy, a bower (near a) bay, buyer (of a) cow, or ice, bureau (of) a beau, Cracow.

162.—Abroad, acrid, bride, biped, bird, crowd, cried, curfew, ceared, crude, curd, curdy, cured aboard, bard, bared, beard, board, bored, brad, brayed, braid, bread, bred, breed, brewed, broody, buried card, cared, cooped, coped, cord, covered, creed, copied, crowed, Corfu.

163.—Brogue, cargo, barge, borage, borough, brag, crag, courage, buyer (of) hay, care (of) age, cure (for the) ague, acre (to) hoe, be a page, cow (and) pig, be (in a) rage, be a rogue, be rough.

164.—Brook, broil, burial, burley, carol, croak, cupola, curl, curly, crook, cruel, crewel, curule, curlew, barely, bark, barky, barley, beryl, boreal, break, brake, braky, coral, cork, corky, couple, crawl, creek, creak, creaky.

165.—Acorn, brine, briny, broom, broomy, briony, capon, bourne, by-room, corn, crony, crown, barn, born, auburn, baron, barony, borne, bran, brain, brawn, brawny, bream, brim, burn, careen, corny, cream, creamy, crime, cram, crane, crape, crayon, Bern, by-room.

166.—Capapee, croup, carry, brier, briery, burier, caper, crower, crier, cuerpo, curer, crop, curry, bearer, barer, barrow, berry, borer, borrow, brayer, brewer, burrow, career, creep, cooper, copier, courier, bo-peep.

167.—Acres, across, bruise, caps, brows, buyers,

capas, capias, carouse, bureaus, course, crows, cries, ceres, curious, cross, cruise, cruse, cups, curs, cures, bars, curse, bears, bares, boars, boarish, boors, boorish, boreas, bores, bowers, boweries, brass, brassy, brays, brews, brows, browse, brush, brushy, buries, cars, cares, caress, caries, carious, cooers, coops, copious, copes, copse, copies, cores, corse, course, coarse, crews, cress, crease, crash, cowers, eye brows.

168.—Cart, curate, cruet, crouch, capot, cerate, brute, bruit, birch, broach, breach, breech, brat, carat, caret, court, ebriety, create, exuberate, ecoriate, execrate, except.

169.—Carve, curve, brave, bravo, bereave, crave, car-away, bear away, bore away, bower (of) ivy, car (in) view, or (in the) way, crow (with) joy, cup (of) joy, or woe, cup away, cure (for) woe, boy or beau (to) rave, be a review.

170.—Biasing, busying, bushing, ceasing, censing, abasing, abusing, cashing, causing, abashing, excusing, boy or beau sing or sung, a boy sawing or sowing, be sawing, be sowing.

171.—Casco, cusco, bee (in the) sauce, be saucy, bay is icy, base boy (or) beau, busy boy, beau or bee, a beautiful boy, bees (on a) cow, or boy, boys (on the) ice, boyish beau, buoys (in the) bay, boy Isaac, cease (to) be, cause (to) be.

172.—Busied, cased, abused, cashed, caused, ceased, biased, cessed abased abashed, beside, excused, be safe, be sad, coy (and) sad, be eased, be sawed, base idea, busy day, cash due, excess (of) dew, excised.

173.—Besiege, base age, beau is gay, boys (of the) age, boyish age, boys hoe, busy age, base (and) gay, abash (the) gay, excuse [for the] age or gay, cause [of] ague, be a sigh, boy [is] of age, be easy [in] age.

174.—Bask, busk, busky, busily, basely, boyishly, bushel, cask, casual, causal, basil, be a sail, [to] sail, be a sale, be [to] sell, buy [and] sell, buy a seal, cow [to] sell, be sly or slow, sole, sol, a soul, soal, or solo, base lie.

175.—Bosom, besom, basin, boyism, cushion, cousin, absume, excision, base aim, bush inn, busy inn, or now, cause own, cease [to] own, excuse me, excuse now, excess [at an] inn.

176.—Ice [round or on] a ship, be [in a] ship, buy a ship, be a sower, boys [at the] oar, biaser, busier, abuser, abaser, cashier, causer, cessor, cusp, abasher, baser, be-shrew, cesura, Cesar.

177.—Bushes, cases, causes, causeys, ceases, cashes, biases, cassia, abuses, abases, abashes, abysses, basis, bases, bashaws, bosses, excuses, excesses, cause [of] ease, boy [with a] sash, boy's shoes, boy [with] ashes, or asses.

178.—Bust, cast, best, baste, beast, beset, bestow, boast, coast, beseech, cost, bees too, base too, excuse it, buy a seat, boy sat.

179.—Abusive, causeway, excessive, bees [on the] way, a base jew, or way, bees [on an] ivy, boyish vow, or view, bushy ivy, busy way, case or cause of Eve.

180.—Biting, baiting, beating, abating, booting, butting, boating, coaching, coating, acting, acuating, couching, citing, exciting, executing, exacting, booty eyeing, bite you, boy, cow, or beau eating.

181.—Ice (in a) tub, cow (at a) tub, bee (in a) tube, be choice, obey (from) choice, beat a boy, beauty (of) ice, beauty (of the) bay, bit (the) boy, or cow; cut ice, coat (for a) boy.

182.—Acted, acuated, coached, coated, caitiff, cited, couched, betide, abated, baited, beeched, booted, beautify, beatify, butted, excited, executed, exacted.

183.—Be tough, beach go, beauty (in) age, beauty go, boat go, boat (with) hay, a bite, or bit (of) hay, about (to) go, a cit, or city (in) age, boy (in a) toga.

184.—Acutely, betake, betook, beetle, betel, actual, cital, exactly, bat (and) owl, beat all, cite (the) law, be tall, cow (of, from, or in) Italy, be (to) toil, cut oak, execute (the) law.

185.—Action, auction, caution, betime, obtain, batoon, beaten, beechen, botany, exaction, execution, buy (an) atom, buy a chain, be eaten, be a chum, boy (with a) team, (to) buy a team.

186.—Actor, citer, actuary, cater, cautery, coterie, coucher, biter, betray, baiter, butter, (from to butt;) obituary, abater, exciter, exacter, executor, be cheap, city air, be cheery.

187.—Acts, acuates, acetose, abates, cats, cautious, cates, cits, cities, coaches, coats, cuts, bets, bites, obtuse, abets, bats, bates, baits, beaches, beets, beats, beauties, beauteous, boats, boots, botts, butts, cites, cots, coits, couches, exacts, excites, executes.

188.—Batch, butch, botch, botchy, catch, actuate, bite it, boat out, city too; cot, coat, coach, or couch (for)

each; cut (and) eat, act too, be a cheat, boy (to) teach, cow, or boy eat it, obey (and) eat it.

189.—Active, octave, octavo, executive, beauty (and) joy, beauty view, beauty (in) woe, boat away, city view, cot (on the) way, coach (on the) way, acute Jew, be it joy, Cato (in) view.

190.—Coving, above awing, boy (on the) way (with an) ox, or axe, be vying, or viewing; a boy, beau, cow, or bee (of) wax; be (on the) wing, a bee (on the) wing, boy (to) vex, above you.

191.—Civic, bivouac, cave [to] be, cave [with a] boy, bee, or cow; cove [in the] bay, boy Job, be Job, be juicy, boy [at the] jib, be a job, be [at the] jib.

192.—Above due, by-way [to the] foe, boy, or beau vied, be void.

193.—Be a jig, boy [with a] jug, be vague, be [in] vogue, icy voyage, be, or boy [on a] voyage, beau [in a] wig.

194.—Bevil, bewail, cajole, cavil, civil, coeval, a boy [with a] jewel, be, or buy a jewel, be oval, be a joke, boy, or beau [in] joke.

195.—Co-join, be [in] June, be vain, cow, beau, or boy [in the] avenue, be even, above now, by-way [to an] inn, beau [at] wine.

196.—Abjure, beaver, beware, cover, cave [in the] area, buy a jar, ice [in a] jar, boy, or bee [in the] aviary, be aware.

197.—Obvious, beeves, be vies, by-ways, by-views,

caves, coves, covies, be joys, (the) beau avows, be joyous, beau vows, be wise.

198.—Civet, cavity, caveat, covet, excavate, be a jot, be a wit, be wet, hoy, beau, or cow wait; covey too.

199.—Bevy, cave, cove, or covey [in] view; by-view [of.] joy, boy [to] weave, boy wove; obey, bow [to], or be [for] Jove, be joy [to the] Jew.

200.—Fixing, dunging, foxing, dozing, dizzy, die young, or [in] youth, due [to] you, (or) thee; aid the young, adieu [to] youth, aiding you, or thee.

201.—Day [at] Oaxaco, or Ithaca, aiding a boy, a dying boy, cow, beau, or bee; a dingy boy, offing [of the] bay, a fox [on the] ice.

202.—Fixed, fanged, dozed, dinged, idea [of an] ephod, dew oozed, adding a day, due [to a] thief, aiding a foe, dozy day, dying day, fix [the] day, day thief.

203.—Aiding age, aiding a day, dying [in] age, dying [of] ague, dozy age, aiding [to] hoe, or hew, death [of the] gay, or age, or ague.

204.—Aid awhile, adieu [for] a while, awed [for] awhile, few equal, day [of] exile, die [in] exile, idea [of] exile, fix [the] law, aiding law.

205.—Fathom, dozen, dauphin, dizen, few oxen, due [to a] queen, adieu [to the] queen, odd queen, aid the queen, idea [of a] queen, eyed [the] queen, owed [to the] queen, foe [to the] queen.

206.—Father, feather, feathery, fixer, fixture, faquier, dozer, you'd whip, thief there, few there, idea [of] either

ode [for the] year, add [to the] year, due [in a] year, a day [in a] year.

207.—Dings, dozes, dungs, fixes, foxes, fangs, do thus, this, these, or those ; dewy eyes, add this, these, or those ; few youths, aiding us, dying easy, doing so, fix us, death [at] sea.

208.—Adequate, fixity, doquet, do equity, do that, what, or quit, day [of] equity, day [to] quit, day [at] Quito, dew [on the] wheat, idea [of] that.

209.—Thief [to] thief, adding joy, or woe, aiding [with] joy, aiding [the] Jew, dying away, or ivy, faith [of a] Jew, death [of a] Jew.

210.—Educing, daubing, decaying, decoying, facing, do both, coax, or bathe, die [in a] bath, or booth, die obeying, aid both, idea [of] being, buying, or obeying, few obeying.

211.—Foe [to the] abbey, a day, or few [in the] abbey, a thief [in the] abbey, dab a boy, or beau, decay [of the] buoy, face [of the] boy, due [to the] abbey.

212.—Daubed, decayed, decade, decide, decoyed, deicide, educed, faced, few bad, day [in] bed, few bowed, die [in] bed, decay [and] die, few abide.

213.—Thief [with a] bag, you'd beg ; off boy go, decay [by] age, decoy [the] gay, dub [the] age, face [the] gay, face [of] age, a dewy bough.

214.—Deck, dock, duck, ducal, docile, double, doubly, facile, fibula, fable, focal, foible, edible, audible, audibly, day-book, foe, few, or thief below.

215.—Deacon, dewy [and] beamy, day came ; aid, foe,

or thief came, do come, thief [with the] coin, idea [of a] cone.

216.—Debar, decree, decry, decoyer, dauber, facer, fibre, educer, face up, do bear, owed [to a] boor, adieu [to the] bower.

217.—Daubs, dubious, decease, fibs, fobs, dubs, dabs, educes, debase, decays, decoys, diocess, audacious, faces, fæces, focus, edacious.

218.—Fact, debate, debt, deceit, doubt, ducat, duct, edacity, edict, debauch, debauchee, audacity, aqueduct, educate, odd bait, ode [on] beauty, ado [about] beauty, adieu [to the] city, idea [of] beauty.

219.—Deceive, educe joy, woe, or a way, dub a Jew, idiocy [of a] Jew, face [of] joy, or woe, zodiac [in] view, you'd be away.

220.—Edifying, affix, fading, feeding, defying, dei-fying, feed [the] ox, food [for an] ox, added [an] oath, aided you, or thee.

221.—Deduce, efface, edifice, deface, adduce, office, food [for a] boy, beau, or cow, feed [the] boy, or cow, fed [the] cow, or boy, eddy [in the] ice, dead cow, deaf boy, deify a cow.

222.—Edified, affied, faded, daddy, defied, deified, the day died, add food, odd deed, aid [the] deaf, ado [about] food.

223.—Effigy, fidge, fudge, dodge, thief [and] dog, died [of] age, you'd dig, food [in] age, added age, aided age, defy [the] gay, die a fag.

224.—Deafly, deadly, defile, addle, feudal, whistle,

day flew, dewy dale, or dell, dew fell, die daily, adieu [to the] duke, fool, or idle.

225.—Define, deaden, deafen, defame, diadem, due [to or odd] fame, adieu, or ode [to] fame, dewy dawn, due [to the] Dane, day [in] Eden.

226.—Affair, affray, adder, [a reptile,] offer, udder, fifer, feeder, defer, defray, deifier, defier, edifier, deafer, I'd, they'd, or you'd adore.

227.—Fades, feeds, affies, edifies, defies, deifies, effuse, deeds, dads, dowdies, fises, fiefs, feuds, eddies, day adds, Dead Sea.

228.—Defeat, quiddity, fade too, food too, dead yet, deaf too, did it, defy it, off duty, idea [of] deity, aid [in] duty, aid [the] idiot.

229.—Daw [and] dove, I'd dive, feed or food [with] joy, feed [the] jew, food away, or [on the] way, added joy or woe, died away.

230.—Edging, fugueing, dog [and] ox, edge [of an] axe, do, or day [of] hoeing, dewy heath, aid [in] hoeing, or hewing, idea [of] going, few or foe going, foe [to] Gath or Gaza.

231.—Due [to] Ahab, or Hebee, day go by, dog [with a] boy or beau, dog [in the] bay, or [on the] ice, dug [in the] ice, fog [on the] bay, or ice.

232.—Edged, dog-day, dog aid, dig or dug a day, do good, owed [to] God, foe [to] God, aid [to] hide or guide; aid [the] aged.

233.—Foggy, dig [and] hoe, fog [and] ague, they'd go

hoe or hew, they'd gag, day [to] gauge, odd gewgaw, thief [with a] hog, foe [to the] hag.

234.—Dog law or low, dog [and] owl or eel, fag [at the] law, day [of] hail or guile, die holy, odd [and] ugly, idea [of] guile or a gale.

235.—Feign, deign, dogma, day [of] gain, day gone, [at] home or Genoa, due again or [to] him, add a guinea, die [at] home.

236.—Figure, dowager, adhere, degree, Edgar, dog and] ape, dig [for] pay, dug up, fag [for] pay, doughy pie, due [to] age pay, day [of] hope, day [and] hour.

237.—Dogs, fags, fogs, figs, digs, edges, doges, dye-house, dog saw, fag [at] sea, fog [at] sea, doge [at] sea, day goes, due [to the] house.

238.—Fight, fought, digit, fagot, doughty, dog eat or out, dig or dug it, fag [to] eat, fag at, they'd go out, day [of] heat, day [at] Hayti.

239.—Do give, fag or dog away, dig away, do go away, they'd go away, they'd give, Ephod gave, few gave or give, few have, foe gave or give, aid [and] give.

240.—Failing, dealing, dulling, doling, delaying delph, idolize, idling, falling, feeling, filing, filth, filthy, flax, flaying, fleeing, fling, flung, flowing, flying, flux, failing, foaling, fowling, fouling, fooling, fulling, wheedling.

241.—Fleece, fleecy, die or day [at] Elba, adieu [to] Elba, or [to the] Elbe, or [to] Alice, owed [for] lace, off [with the] lace, off [to] Elba.

242.—Failed, delf, delude, dulled, delayed, doled,

idled, field, filed, filled, flayed, fled, flood, flowed, fluid, foaled, foiled, fold, fooled, fouled, fulled, full-eyed, wheedled.

243.—Flag, flog, foliage, deluge, dialogue, fullage, full age, due eulogy, add [an] elegy or eulogy, I'd, you'd, or they'd laugh, fail [to] go.

244.—Fallow, follow, fellow, filly, duello, dally, awfully, ideally, filial, flail, folly, flaky, folk, fully, fall [of an] oak, awful law, or lie, fell low, fell [by or thro'] a lie.

245.—Fallen, feline, felon, felony, film, filmy, flam, flame, flamy, fleam, flown, fail me, fail or fall now, daily aim, ideal aim.

246.—Failure, flap, dealer, delayer, dolar, dewlap, idler, feeler, filer, foiler, flare, filler, [one who fills,] flayer, fier, flier, flip, floor, flour, flower, foaler, fowler, foolery, fuller, [one who fulls cloth,] fullery, [where cloth is fulled,] wheedler.

247.—Fails, falls, aidless, duels, dukes, dulls, dales, idles, delays, dikes, dells, dolls, dials, doles, idols, idyls, false, feels, files, fills, flash, flashy, flaws, flays, fleas, flees, flesh, fleshy, flues, flows, flush, flies, foals, foils, folios, fools, foolish, fouls, fowls, wheedles.

248.—Fault, afloat, adult, dealt, faulty, dilate, dilute, fealty, felt, filch, flat, fleet, flit, float, floaty, flout, flute, foliate.

249.—Delve, awful vow, view, way or woe; daily vow, dial or delay [on the] way, duel [on the] way, duke [in] view, dull jew, ideal joy.

250.—Dawning, deeming; dooming, denying, fining,

foaming, fuming, dining, aid [in] mowing, a fee aiming, fine ox,

251.—Fancy, fence, dance, dunce, dumb, audience, fain be or obey, down [the] bay, done [on the] ice, fan [of a] beau.

252.—Famed, fawned, fiend, find, found, fined, foamed, fumed, fumid, fund, fond, dawned, deemed, doomed, denied, aid [the] needy.

253.—Damage, fain go, dine [with the] gay, odium [of the] gay, or age, do enough, few now go, off now go, dine [with] age, down [in] age.

254.—Family, famille, denial, donkey, dank, dimly, female, final, finely, dine [under an] oak, down low, done all.

255.—Famine, domain, duenna, fenny, finny, foeman, funny, demean, demon, damn, dine [at an] inn, foe [to] none.

256.—Fawner, admire, donor, dump, dumpy, damp, dampy, deemer, demur, demure, doomer, donary, denier, finery, finer, finary, framer, fumer.

257.—Famous, demise, dens, dams, dames, duns, domes, deems, denies, dawns, dooms, dense, deans, downs, dens, idioms, famish, fans, fanes, fauns, fawns, finesse, fens, fewness, fines, finish, foams, funes, oddness.

258.—Faint, admit, aidant, daunt, dint, dainty, denote, fainty, finite, font, fount, feint, finish, day [of] amity or unity.

259.—Day [of] my joy, they'd a new view, fame [of

the] jew, dine [with a] jew, dawn [of] joy, dean's view, Dane's view, done away.

260.—Fairing, firing fearing, forth, freeing, freeze, frieze, fringe, frith, froth, frothy, frying, furz, furzy, dearth, duping, during, depth, adoring, drawing, daring, drying, derange.

261.—Farce, fierece, doric, drab, drub, force, die (in) peace, odd piece, add a piece, ode (on) peace, idea (of) epic, adieu (to) peace, adore (and) obey.

262.—Feared, adored, afraid, deride, draff, dried, druid, dryad, duped, dared, dowered, dread, ford, fired, fraud, frayed, freed, fried, Friday, dry-eyed.

263.—Dirge, drag, drug, forge, frog, forego, forage, fair (and) gay, fewer go, free (from) ague, fry (an) egg, add a page.

264.—Fairly, freely, dark, dearly, drawl, deeply, dirk, drake, drill, droll, drily, ferula, forelay, fork, forky, frail, freak, frill, furl, quadrille.

265.—Farm, firm, form, fern, ferny, forum, frame, frown, adorn, depone, dream, drum, deepen, drama, dram, drain, darn, drawn, drown, drone, Ferney.

266.—Fairer, adorer, dearer, droop, duper, deeper, drear, diaper, dreary, drier, drip, drop, farrow, furrow, ferry, fearer, firer, friar, friary, frier, furry.

267.—Fairs, fairies, adders, (who add) adipous, afresh, odors, aiders, odorous, dears, dress, dressy, dross, drossy, drowsy, dupes, dairies, dares, diaries, diers, doors, doers, dowers, dips, adores, fares, draws, dries, fears, fires, firs,

fops, foresay, foresee, foresaw, foreshow, frays, frees, fresh, fries, furs, furious, furies.

268.—Fort, fret, adroit, odorate, depute, dirt, dirty, dart, deputy, adept, adapt, adopt, fruit, quadrate, draw out, awed (by) piety.

269.—Drive, drove, derive, fair view, or way, deep or dire woe, a deep view, door (of) joy, fare (on the) way, day review.

270.—Fishing, fusing, dashing, dosing, dousing, fees owing, dish (for) you or thee, days (of) thaw, odd saying, aids you (or) thee.

271.—Disobey, fescue, days (of) ice, fish (in the) bay, or (under the) ice, a fish boy, does obey, foes (in the) bay, fare (for a) beau.

272.—Fished, fishify, fused, dashed, dosed, doused, fees due, a fish day, aids (the) foe, odious fee, days (of) dew, dies a foe, dies adieu.

273.—Aids (the) gay, or age, oafs (of the) age, dies (in) age, dose (for the) ague, foes go, ideas (of or in) age, eyed (the) sage, awed (by the) sage, days ago or go.

274.—Desk, dusk, dusky, disk, fusil, odiously, fees (of) law, fees all, aids the law, adds (to) ill, (an) odious law.

275.—Fashion, fusion, deism, disown, dismay, day (of) shame or sin, die (the) same, die (in) sin or shame, dies (at an) inn.

276.—Fisher, fishery, desire, doser, do sir, dewey (and) showery, die (to) soars, due sir, owed (for) sheep, due (for) usury.

277.—Fishes, fuses, fusees, dashes, dishes, disease, doses, douses, disuse, fusses, daisies, owed (for) shoes, fees easy.

278.—Fauset, dust, dusty, dost, deist, offset, fast, fewest, feast, foist, dish (of) tea, odious tie, dies too, foes too.

279.—Disavow, foss way, fees (in) view, dish or fish (for) a jew, aids (the) jew, adds joy, aids (the) view, days (of) joy or woe.

280.—Doting, dieting, dating, footing, fat ox, duty owing, (to) Deity owing, day (of) change, foe (to) change, feet or fate (of an) ox.

281.—Foot-boy, dye-tub, fat boy or cow, Deity obey, dote (on the) boy, oft be, feat (on the) bay, fit (for a) boy or beau, odd choice, aid each boy.

282.—Dated, fated, dieted, doted, fetid, footed, day tide, do (and) outdo, fat eyed or foe, duty awed, do it (in the) day, duty do.

283.—Fatigue, dotage, diet (for the) ague, duty (to) go, hoe or hew, a fit age, oft gay, data (of the) age, duty or diet (in) age, fit (to) go.

284.—Fatal, fitly, futile, detail, fat (and) oily, dote (on the) law, duty (of or to) all, data (of) law, idiot (in) law, oft (in) or fit (for) law, dewy (and) chilly.

285.—Detain, often, edition, exudation, day-time, die (to) atone, die (in) time, due time, Deity own, oft aim, oft (at an) inn.

286.—After, (adv.) editor, auditor, auditory, feature, dieter, dietary, deter, dater, doter, future, fat ape, duty (to) pay.

287.—Idiots, fatuous, duchess, duchies, dates, deities, diets, dotes, duties, duteous, fates, feats, fits, foots, fœtus, thefts.

288.—Fatty, fatuity, ditty, detach, ditch, fitch, fetch, fate (of) each, feet too, aid a cheat, oft out, dot too, it, or each.

289.—Dative, do it away, die (to) achieve, aid (to) achieve, aid each (in) woe, few achieve, outvie or it avow, fat joy or jew, Deity avow.

290.—Giving, foe joying, avowing, vowing, vying, or viewing, few vie (with) you or thee, off (the) wing, idea (of a) vow (and) oath.

291.—Advice, device, a dove (to) be, dove (and) boy, beau, bee, or cow, dive (in the) bay, due to Job, due (for a) job, day (of) joy (on the) ice, adieu, die (to) or foe (to) vice, idea (of) vice.

292.—Divide, devoid, dived, dye-wood, dove-eyed, dove (in the) dew, dive (and) die, day vowed, aid (the) widow, adieu (to) Judea.

293.—Dove-egg, die (on a) voyage, due (to the) voyage, day wage, off we go, eyed (the) jug, dove (in) age, a dove (and a) jay, dove go.

294.—Evil, dwell, dove (in an) oak, idea (of,) eyed (the) or owed (for a) jewel, thief (with a) jewel, odd avowal, they'd awake.

295.—Advance, divine, divan, few join, foe (to) join, thief (to) join, day (in) June, due (in) June, die (in) June, the dove inn, I'd, you'd, or they'd join.

296.—Adjure, devoir, devour, diver, fever, favour,

dove pie, dove (in the) air, dive (with an) oar, do away
ire, day (in the) aviary.

297.—Advise, devise, doves, dives, fives, day joys,
day wise, die wise, odd ways, odd wish, idea (of the)
joys or woes.

298.—Devout, devote, deviate, devotee, day (to) wait,
or vote, day (of the) veto, day Eve eat, dewy wet, idea
(of) wit, dive too.

299.—Dove (and) jay, Jew (in) view, or in the ivy,
dive (into) joy, eyed (the) or awed (by the) wave, dewy
(and) wavy, due (to) Jove.

300.—Gazing, ganging, hanging, hingeing, huzza,
gay phiz, gay thing, gay yonth, gay (and) young, hoe
or hew (in) youth, hewing (with an) axe.

301.—Gothic, going (to) buy, be, (or) obey, (or on the)
ice, hewing ice, Aga of Eubœa, gaze (on the) bay,
going (to) ebb, hay (for an) ox (and) cow, a Whig oath
(and) bow.

302.—Gazed, hanged, hinged, ganged, a gay quoif,
or thief, age (of the) ephod, hue (of the) thief, or quoif,
going (to) do, add, aid, or die.

303.—Zigzag, a gay Whig, go (to) Owhgee, going
(to) go, (or into) age, going (to) hoe, (or) hew, going (to)
Ohio, gaze (at the) gay.

304.—Hazel, age equal, age (in) exile, how equal,
going (into) law, (or to) lie, gaze (on, or at an) oak,
heathy lea, hung (by the) law, (or in an) oak.

305.—Heathen, gay queen, go (to the) oxen, queen,

(or) thane, age (of the) queen, age (of) Zeno, (or) Quin, egg (for a) theme, hay (for) oxen.

306.—Gather, ganger, gazer, hanger, hither, go (to the) author, (to) either, (or the) other, age (and) year, going (to) pay.

307.—Gangs, gazes, hangs, heaths, hinges, goings, hoaxes, going easy, (or at) ease, going (to) saw, say, see, sea, sew, sue, use, show, (or) sow.

308.—Gazette, go (to) Quito, go (for) what, age (of) equity, (or) quiet, how quiet, hoe wheat, Whig equity, going out, (or to) eat.

309.—Gangway, going (to) joy, going away, hath a way, heathy way, (or) view, Ahaz (the) Jew.

310.—Gibing, jibing, gay beaux, go bathe, (or into a) bath, hie (to) Bath, gibe (at an) oath, Hebe (at the) quay.

311.—Hobby, gay booby, (or) Bob, go (to the) babe, (or) abbey, go (to) Cuba, age (of the) babe, (or) abbey, gibe (at a) beau.

312.—Gibed, gibe (at a) foe, (or an) oaf, gay (and) bad, a gay bed, (or) abode, go (to) bed, go (for the) body, how bad.

313.—Gibe (at the) gay, a gay bag, (or) cage, go beg, (or to the) bog, (in) age (to) beg, ague (and) cough, hay (in a) bag.

314.—Gable, hack, gibe (at a) lie, Hebe (with a) key, gay ball, (to) go (to) a ball, go below, (or for a) book, (or the) cook, how able, (or) ably, (or) cool.

315.—Guiacum, Gibeon, Hebe (in) May, (or at an) inn, go (and) come, go (to, or with the) canoe, (or to

the) boom, (or) ocean, age (of the) coin, (or) ocean, he came.

316.—Giber, Hebrew, gibe (for) pay, Hebe (in the) area, a gay bower, boor, bureau, car, cap, cup, (or) crew, he bore, bare, (or) crew, hue (and) cry.

317.—Gibes, gay (and) base, (or) boys, go boys, he bows, he buys, he obeys, how base, beauish, boyish, bushy, (or) busy.

318.—Habit, howbeit, exhibit, gay beauty, gay city, cit, (or) coat, go (to the) beach, boat, coach, (or) city, age (of) booty, hay (in a) boat, how acute.

319.—Gibe (at a) Jew, vow, (or) Eve, a gay boy (in) wo, go above, go (into a) cave, (or) cove, go (by the) by-way, Hebe (on the) way, (or in) joy, (or) woe.

320.—Guiding, goading, heading, heeding, hiding, huffing, God owing, good owing, guide eyeing, go fix, (or to) Fez, age dying.

321.—Gay decay, (or) decoy, a gay face, go (to) decay, age (and) decay, good boy, (or) bow—(for an arrow,) or cow, guide (the) boy.

322.—Giddy, goaded, guided, headed, heeded, huffed, hooded, go (for) food, he fed, added, aided, (or) died.

323.—Hedge, guidage, good age, (or) hay, go (and) dig, go (to the) Adige, good, (or) guide, (for the) gay, (or) aged, gaudy (and) gay.

324.—Gaudily, agedly, godly, goodly, heedily, gay fail, (or) fall, gay fool, go daily, gay duke, he fell, (or) flew, how awful, dull, idle, (or) full.

325.—Hoiden, Gideon, good inn, a gay fan, go (to) dine, go down, age (of) Adam, (or) Eden, how fummy, (or) foamy, hew down.

326.—Header, heeder, heifer, goader, gaudier, gaudery, hydra, good pay, pie, air, (or) ore, had (an) ape, (or) oar.

327.—Gods, goods, goads, guides, gads, heads, heeds, hoods, hides, hideous, huffs, hoofs, huffish, hods, hades.

328.—Gift, haft, headache, ague-fit, gay idiot, go (to) duty, go (into a) fit, go aft, go (and) do it, how fat), hie (to) duty, how fit, good tea.

329.—Good Jew, view (or) way, guide (to) joy, way (from) woe to joy, had joy, wo, a vow, or way, aged Jew.

330.—Gauging, a gay gang, go (to) hoeing, or hewing, (into) age going, he hath, or hung, how hazy, or heathy, a high oath, a hog (and an) ox.

331.—Gag the boy, or beau, a gewgaw beau, a huge cow, or bee, go (and) hoe boy, go (to, with, or for) Hebe, go, go (and) obey, age (of) Ahab.

332.—Gauged, a gay guide, a gay heyday, gay (and) aged, or gaudy, high day, or idea, foe, or fee, go (for or to) good, go (to) God, how good.

333.—Heigh-ho, high (and) gay, how high, gewgaw age, a gay gig, a gay gewgaw, go (to the) hay, (or) hoe, how gay (an, or in) age, oh how gay.

334.—Highly, hugely, gay gala, gay (and) ugly, how agile, hilly, ugly, or holy, hay, (or) hoe (on the) hill, g (up the) hill, gag law.

335.—Gay gown, go again, go (for a) guinea, (or to) Guinea, or Guiana, go (to, for, or with) him, go home, age (of) gain, hoe, (or) hew (for) gain.

336.—Gauger, hegira, higher, huger, gay (and) hoary, go (and) agree, age (of) augury, high pay, high (in) air, huge pie.

337.—Gages, gauges, gouges, gewgaws, gigs, hogs, hags, hugs, whiggish, gig (and) ass, agog (for the) sea, gauge (the) sea.

338.—Height, haughty, gig too, agog (for) tea, or a toy, how gay too, gay (and) gouty, go (thro' the) gate, age (of) gaiety.

339.—Highway, a gay age (in) view, how heavy, gag (for the) jaw, or Jew, agog (for an) ivy, a high view, a hog (in the) way.

340.—Galaxy, ogling, galling, glaze, glewing, gulling, hailing, hauling, healing, hawking, heeling, heath, healthy, holing, howling, hooking, exhaling.

341.—Globe, glebe, gleby, glib, gay lace, go (to) Elba, (or to the) Elbe, gale (in the) bay, (or on the) ice, gala (on the) ice, (an) agile boy.

342.—Ogled, galled, gelid, gild, glad, glade, glewed, gold, guild, guif, gulty, guiled, hailed, half, hauled, hawked, healed, heeled, held, hold, holed, holiday, hooked, howled, eagle-eyed, exhaled.

343.—Geology, hew a log, agile (in) age, holy age, glow (in) age, he'll go, (or) hew, guile (in) age, Whig eulogy, (or) elegy.

344.—Galley, gully, gelly, halloo, hallow, hollow,

holly, holily, hulk, uglily, gay alike, go (and) look, (or to the) lake.

345.—Gleam, gleamy, glean, glen, glum, helm, gloom, gloomy, gale (in) May, the Eagle Inn, gay alien, age (of the) elm.

346.—Ogler, glower, glare, guiler, galler, gulp, hauler, healer, heeler, howler, hooker, help, guller, glory, exhaler.

347.—Ogles, gales, galls, galas, eye-glass, gills, gulls, glass, glassy, glees, glews, glows, goals, hails, halls, hauls, halos, heals, heels, hills, hells, hellish, holes, howls, hooks, hawks, eagles, exhales.

348.—Agility, eaglet, halt, hilt, glut, guilt, guilty, helot, gilt, galoche, hay lot, how late, gale out, eagle too, (or) tie, heal it.

349.—Halve, helve, glove, gala (of) joy, gala view, (or) away, agile Jew, (or) joy, gall (of) woe, (or) away, haul away, hall (of) joy.

350.—Agonize, gaining, gaming, gnawing, honing, gay nephew, (or) awning, go (to) mowing, hoe maize, gain (by an) ox, (or) oath.

351.—Agency, hence, hautboy, exigence, gay niece, gay (and) nice, how nice, again (in the) ice, [or] bay, gone [to the] bay, [or] cow, [or to] buy.

352.—Gamed, gained, gnawed, hound, hind, honed, hand, handy, humid, honeyed, gay [yet] needy, gay mode, gain a day.

353.—Homage, gay enough, [or] image, age [of the]

Magi, [or of] Noah, hew [an] image, how nigh, gain [by] age, gone [into] age, home [in] age.

354.—Genial, gainly, hank, homely, hyemal, go a mile, [or to the] mill, how meek, gone low, him lie, [or the] key.

355.—Genuine, gemini, gummy, human, humane, hymn, Hymen, gown on, a guinea now, gay men, gay [and] mean.

356.—Gainer, gimp, honor, honer, humor, hump, hemp, gnawer, Homer, gay mayor, go [to the] mare, mayor or owner.

357.—Gains, gainsay, games, gems, gayness, genius, genus, gowns, gnaws, gums, guns, guineas, hams, hems, hums, heinous, hens, hones, homes, hyenas.

358.—Agent, ignite, gamut, gaunt, giant, gnat, haunch, haunt, hunt, hint, ha'nt, exigent, gay aunt, go not, he met.

359.—Gain joy, gone away, him away, a home [of] joy, or woe, or of a jew, go [into the] navy, or [with the] envoy, or [and] enjoy, age a new view.

360.—Gaping, goring, agreeing, girth, graze, growing, growth, heaping, hearing, hearth, hiring, hooping, hoping, zoography, orange.

361.—Garb, grace, grub, herb, herby, hereby, grab, gay robe, agree [to] buy, eager [to] buy, agree [to] be, eager [to] be, hear [and] obey.

362.—Gird, agreed, gaped, gored, gourd, greedy, grief, gruff, guard, hard, hardy, heaped, heard, herd, hereof, hired, hoard, hooped, hoped, horde.

363.—Gorge, gurge, grig, grog, George, Georgia, eager, agree [to] go, gray age, a gray hue, hoary age, hear age, a gay rogue or rug.

364.—Girl, gruel, augurial, eagerly, growl, haply, hark, horal, hourly, hurl, a gay earl, go early, go [to] play.

365.—Grain, groom, green, grim, grime, grin, grown, groan, groin, germ, grum, grume, horn, horny, harm, herein, hereon, heron, heroine.

366.—Gaper, gorer, grape, group, grope, gripe, grower, happy, harp, harpy, harrow, heaper, hearer, hirer, hoper, hooper, horary, hurry, hurra.

367.—Garish, agrees, egress, gaps, gapes, augers, augurs, eggers, eagerish, gypsey, gores, goers, grass, grassy, grease, greasy, gross, grouse, grows, hairs, hares, heirs, haps, harass, harsh, hears, heresy, hearsay, hearse, heiress, hers, heros, hewers, hips, hires, horse, hoarse, hoops, hops, hopes, hoers.

368.—Augurate, girt, grit, great, grate, groat, grot, grout, heart, hart, harty, hereat, hurt.

369.—Grave, gravy, grieve, grove, groove, agree [with the] jew, or [with] joy, eager jew, hear [the] jew, or [the] vow, hoary jew.

370.—Guessing, gushing, hashing, hushing, housing, hissing, his oath, ox, or axe, house owing, gay [in the] south.

371.—Gay [and] saucy, gay seaboy, gay as a beau, go [and] see [the] boy, or bay, he is a boy or beau, he is [on the] ice, or bay, ages be, gas boy, goosy boy.

372.—Guessed, gushed, hushed, kissed, housed, go

aside, [to the] sofa, [into the] shade or shed, age safe, all ages.

373.—Goose egg, has hay or a hoe, his age, ague, hay, or hoe, gay usage, gay easy age, go [to the] sage, he is gay, he is [of] age, ages ago or go.

374.—Husk, husky, goes [to the] law, a gay sail, go [and] ask, age [of] Saul, he shall, how sly or slow, ages [of] law, his law, lie, key or oak.

375.—Goes on, his aim, gay son, go [from] sin, age [of] sin, he shone, how snowy, goes [to an] inn, his inn or own, how soon?

376.—Guesser, gasp, hasp, hisser, hosier, husher, has or his pay, his oar or ear, go ashore, go [to the] ship or sheep, go sir.

377.—Gasses, gashes, guesses, gushes, hisses, hushes, houses, hussy, hawses, has [an] ass or saw, his ass or saw.

378.—Guest, gust, gusto, August, a ghost, aghast, egest, gusty, haste, hasty, hast, hist, hoist, host, his toy.

379.—Ages [of] joy or woe, has or his joy or woe, his vow, has a vow, his or has a way, gay [and] easy way, go [and] see [the] way, age sway.

380.—Hating heating, hooting, egotize, age toying, gaiety awing, thought [an] oath, hate [an] oath, go [to] change.

381.—Gay choice, gaiety [of a] beau, ought [to] be, or obey, goat and cow, boy or beau [on the] ice, gouty beau, how quiet a boy.

382.—Hated, heated, hooted, gaiety awed, ought [to]

die or aid, got a few, foe or [an] idea, get or got off, gouty oaf, hot day.

383.—Gaiety [in] age, ought [to] go, hoe or hew, got [an] ague, he eat [an] egg, gay toga, age too gay, how tough ! hot [to] hoe or hew.

284.—Hotly, hotel, hnt [on the] lea, thought [of] law or all, hate law, hate a lie, go [to] Chili or Italy, how chilly !

385.—Gay time or town, go [and] atone, or [to] town, hay time, how tame or tiny, go [to] China, ought [to] aim.

386.—Guitar, hater, got or get up, hot air or pie, go [to the] top, tower or tree, [in] age cheery, whig [and] tory, age a tyro.

387.—Gates, goats, goatish, hats, heats, hiatus, hits, hoots, thoughts, hates, huts, go [and] choose, he chose, hay [and] oats.

388.—Agitate, hatch, hitch, hutch, how techy, go [and] teach, go [and] eat it, go out [to] tea, he eat it, ought [to] eat.

389.—Gateway, gate [of] joy, [or] woe, gate [in the] way, get away, a gay echo [of] joy, thought [of the] Jew, [or of] woe, he eat [in] joy, [or] woe.

390.—Giving, having, heaving, hiving, gave, [or] give [an] ox, heavy oath, thaw, axe, [or] ox, gay [and] joying, age joying.

391.—Havoc, give, [or] gave a cow, gay vice, go [to the] jib, hove [on the] ice, go [to] Ivica, age [of] Job, how juicy, the age [of] Joab.

392.—Heaved, hived, a gay jade, a gay widow, [or] wife, go [and] weed, [or for] wood, the age [of] Ovid, he joyed, [or] vowed.

393.—Gay wag, [or] wig, go a voyage, how vague, how we go, how heavy, heave ho, heavy hay.

394.—Heavily, hovel, a gay jewel, [or] joke, gay [and] evil, gay [and] vile, weak, well, [or] wily, go [to] jail.

395.—Heaven, haven, given, go [and] join, go [in] June, go [in] vain, how even, [or] veiny, gave, [or] give [to] me, have new.

396.—Giver, heavier, heaver, hiver, hover, however, gay ware, go over, go [to] war, go [to the] jury, give air.

397.—Gives, hives, heaves, gave, [or] give ease, a heavy sea, gay ways, [or] joys, gay [and] joyous, go [and] wash, he avows.

398.—How wet, gay wit, gay what, go [and] wait, [or] vote, [or] view it, [or] avow it, age [and] wit, Whig veto, hue [of] jet.

399.—Gave, [or] give joy, gave woe, give way, give [to a] Jew, have joy, heavy way, [or] woe, heave away, go Jew [in] joy.

400.—Longing, lounging, lozenge, loathing, the king eyeing, long oweing, a lying oath, loathe [an] oath, lowing ox.

401.—King [and] boy, [or] beau, king obey, long bow, [or] obey, ailing boy, lazy, lying, yelling, [or] whaling boy, loath [to] obey, [or] buy, lowing cow.

402.—Liquid, lounged, lunged, loathed, liquefy, longed, king die, [or] off, long day, [or] due, a long adieu, long owed, long a foe.

403.—Long ago, lying age, loath [to] go, hoe, [or] hew, quaking age, [or] ague, wheeling hay, long, [or] lying [in] Ohio, oily Whig, whaling go.

404.—Kingly, lazily, king [by, or in] law, king [and] all, lax law, equaling oak, ilex oak, laying, [or] lying low, loathe [to] lie, loathe a lie.

405.—Ailing now, a lying one, loath [to] own, lounge [at, or about an] inn, ill queen, [or] zany, ley [for] oxen, lie [to the] queen, law [of the] queen.

406.—Lather, lazier, lazar, elixir, leather, loather, liquor, lounge, longer, luxury, lawyer, all year, long row, long area.

407.—Kings, laths, lathes, lounges, lungs, loathes, younglings, king easy, [or at] ease, long easy, [or at] ease, [or in] use, lying easy, [or at] ease.

408.—Laxity, liquate, aliquot, king too, [or] eat, [or] out, long out, eking out, lazy too, lying out, lying too, loathe it, law [and] equity.

409.—All [or] whole excuviaë, king away, a lax way, a long, ailing, whiling, [or] lazy way, long joy, view, [or] way, a lying Jew, lying [in the] way.

410.—Acing, elbowing, law obeying, lie, [or] lay [in] a bath, liew [of a] bath, all buying, bowing, [or] obeying, ell [of] baize.

411.—Lobby, a low booby, all [in the] abbey, [or for

the] babe, [or] cocoa, lace [for a] beau, looby boy, Alice [on the] ice, Elbe icy.

412.—Laced, lucid, alcaid, lay [in] bed, lie [in] bed, ill [in] bed, low [in] body, [or] bed, all [in] bed, lieu [of] a bed, oak [in] bud.

413.—Albugo, a low bough, all big, owl [on] a bough, [or in] a bag, [or] cage, oak bough, quail [in] a cage, Elba go.

414.—Kick, keck, lack, label, labial, lackey, laical, libel, liabel, lick, local, lock, luck, lucky, loobily, lobelia.

415.—Album, lay, [or] lie [on the] ocean, low [in the] ocean, quail [on the] ocean, [the] whole came, [the] whale, [or] yawl came.

416.—Lacer, labor, lucre, ulcer, lo ! a bear, lay, [or] lie [on] a bier, low bar, [or] cape, [the] whole bar, [or] crew, quake [at the] bar.

417.—Libes, laces, elbows, lobs, lobes, loobies, law [of] bees, [or] boys, a law case, low [and] base, low boys, [or] abuse, all base.

418.—Albeit, elicit, elect, a law bait, lay, [or] lie [on the] beach, [or] couch, [or] cot, lieu [of a] boat, a low beach, a low act, all [the] city.

419.—Alcove, law above, lay [in a] cave, [or] cove, [or] by-way, a low cave, all above, all be away, all be joy, all obey [with] joy.

420.—Lauding, loading, leading, lading, leafing, eluding, luffing, qualifying, yielding, law doing, lay [in] a doze.

421.—Lady-cow, old, [or] loud boy, ailed [the boy, beau, [or] cow, yield [and] obey, life [on the] ebb, aloof [in the] bay.

422.—Lady-day, eluded, lauded, leafed, loaded, luffed, laded, yielded, qualified, all dead, ill fed, [an] equal deed.

423.—Lodge, ledge, old age, hay, [or] hoe, led [or] lead [the] gay, load [of] age, [or] hay, law [of] Fohi, lay, [or to] lie [in] a fog, all fag.

424.—Lawful, loudly, ladle, aludel, lewdly, [of] law fail, lay oddly, [to] lie idle, low [and] idle, all fail, [or] fall, [or] delay, [or] feel.

425.—Laden, leaden, loaden, kidney, law [of] Eden, [or] Adam, lay, [or] lie down, lieu [of] Eden, all down, dine, [or] fawn.

426.—Leader, loader, eluder, older, elder, alder, louder, lauder, lewder, yielder, qualifier, all adore, [or] free, [or] dry, ill fare.

427.—Ladies, kids, lads, lids, loads, lades, lauds, leads, luffs, eludes, eyelids, yields, qualifies, Leeds, exile dies.

428.—Left, lift, loft, lofty, aloft, whole duty, zeal [for] duty, law [of] duty, law [and] duty, lay [in] a fit, lieu [of] duty, all aft.

429.—All die away, a whole day away, [or on the] way, a whole day [of] joy, [or] woe, aloud [for] joy, elude woe, old Jew, vow, way, [or] view.

430.—Laughing, leaguings, all going, [or] gaze, exile hewing, [or] hoeing, laugh [at an] oath, league by an oath.

431.—Legacy, logic, elegiac, elegy, [or] eulogy, [on] a beau, lie [and] gibe, low gibe, all go [and] obey, low, gay boy, a low, [yet] gay bow.

432.—Laughed, leagued, ale hoof, law [of] God, [or] good, lay hid, lieu [of] God, [or] good, all good, all hid, [or] hied, all aged, [or] gaudy.

433.—Exile [and] gag, while high, eulogy [on the] age, laugh [at the] gay, [or the] age, league [with the] gay, laugh [at] age.

434.—Legal, all heal, all hail, la! [an] eagle, hawk, gull, [or] halo, lie, [or] lay [on a, or the] hill, all holy, [or] ugly, equal guile, eulogy [on] law.

435.—Legion, eulogium, lagoon, phlegm, theologian, law again, lie [for] gain, low game, all gain, [or] a hum.

436.—Laughter, leger, alegar, leaguer, lay [in, or without] hope, all hope, ill hour, zeal [for] augury, [or the] hero.

437.—Legs, lags, laughs, leagues, logs, lugs, elegies, eulogies, ale-house, law [of, or for] ages, a low house, ale [in the] house, all [the] house.

438.—Light, alight, legate, legatee, eulogy [on] tea, oak, [or] echo, laugh [at] it, laugh too, key [of the] gate, oak gate, ill [of the] gout.

439.—Elegy, [or] eulogy [on a] Jew, eulogy [on] joy, laugh [with] joy.

440.—Killing, allaying, allowing, allonge, allying, liking, leaking, looking, lulling, lolling, lieu [of the] king, a lie [to the] king.

441.—Lullaby, yellow boy, a low looby, [or] lob, ell

[of] lace, law, lie, lay, low, [in] lieu [of] Elba, [in] lieu [of] lace, a lake bay.

442.—Killed, liked, looked, leaked, allayed, allied, allowed, allude, illude, lulled, a kill day, look [at the] foe, lowly die.

443.—Leakage, allegro, philology, alike gay, [or in] age, look [at the] gay, [or at] age, lowly age, loyal [in] age, loyal [and] gay, equally gay.

444.—Likely, loyally, lowlily, alkali, kill [and] lie, lie alike, all alike, all loyal, kill [the] lie, [or] ill, lake [in, or on the] lea.

445.—Kiln, illumine, alike new, look now, [or at] me, equally new, law alone, law [of] Lama, lay lame, lay [on the] lawn.

446.—Kelp, allayer, allower, alloyer, leakier, lowlier, loyaler, liker, looker, luller, killer, allure, yellower, lie [of a] liar.

447.—Allows, allays, allies, leaks, leekes, lakes, likes, looks, lulls, lolls, kills, elks, lawless, yolks, yellows, yellowish.

448.—Allot, lilach, loyalty, lay late, all late, whole lot, kill [and] eat, allow it, leak out, leaky too, look [at] it, look out.

449.—All alive, all [in] a low way, while alive, while I live, whole love, kill joy, a lake [in] view, [or on the] way.

450.—Knawing, lining, leaning, liming, laming, lymph, lynx, phalanx, all mix, [or] mowing, keen axe.

451.—Lamb, limb, limbo, lance, lunacy, knob, kimbo,

knab, ewe lamb, a keen boy, a lame cow, know, [or] knew [the] boy, [or] beau.

452.—Kind, lined, alamode, knead, knife, lamed, land, lend, leaned, limed, landeau, alien eyed, [or] awed.

453.—Lineage, lingo, knag, lame [in] age, lion [of the] age, alone [in] age, law enough, law [of the] magi, law [to] Noah, all may go.

454.—Keenly, leanly, lonely, lineal, knoll, knell, link, lank, philomela, alien law, akin [to a] lie, a keen law, know [the] law.

455.—Layman, oilmen, lemon, lemma, leonine, linen, alimony, limn, lie [to] none, lieu [of] money, low [and] mean.

456.—Lamp, limp, lump, lumpy, lunar, lamer, loaner, limer, knower, lunary, leaner, linear, knap, knop.

457.—Alms, elms, aliens, knees, lanes, lens, limes, lines, lions, lioness, lowness, kens, knows, lames, leans, loins, oiliness, phlemes, qualms, qualmish.

458.—Knit, knot, launch, limit, alienate, lenity, lint, lent, lunch, philomot, yokemate, lie not, law net.

459.—Knave, law [of the] navy, lie no way, low envy, awhile [in the] navy, equal navy, envy, or move, equal any way or no way.

460.—Keeping, leaping, eloping, leering, looping, lowering, luring, yelping, whelping, a low pique, keep an ox.

461.—Law [of] peace, low epic or piece, all [of a] piece, [an] ill piece, [to] eke [out an] epic or piece, [an] equal piece, equal pace.

462.—Lord, laird, lard, eloped, already, leaped, leered, looped, lowered, lured, whelped, yelped, [to] lay a roof, or road, low puff.

463.—Large, all [in a] rage, all roguy or rough, all urge, all are gay, equal rage, a whole page or rogue, [to] lure [the] gay, a liar, [in] age.

464.—Kirk, lark, laurel, lurk, lie or lay pale, [in] lieu, [of] a rake, reel or rule, low [and] reeky, keep [the] law, a lower key.

465.—Learn, larum, alarm, alpine, lupine, keep on, law [of the] army, law ruin, lay [in] pain, [to] lie [in] pain.

466.—Keeper, leaper, leerer, leper, lurer, eloper, yelper, lay or lie [on the] pyre, or [in the] rear, [in] lieu [of a] rope.

467.—Keeps, liars, lops, lapse, lapis, layers, leaps, leers, lairs, lips, loops, lyres, elapse, elopes, oilers, laps, lowers, lures, exilers, wheelers, yellers, whelps, yelps.

468.—Kept, alert, larch, lurch, laureat, a low arch, art or rate, low [and] reechy, low [yet] rich, oil pot, ill put.

469.—[To] keep joy or a vow, keep away or [on the] way, lap [of] joy, leap [for] joy, lop away, lower way or away, Quaker [and] jew.

470.—Kissing, loosing, losing, lashing, leasing, leashing, equalising, philosophy, all-seeing, I'll sing, low song.

471.—Low [and] saucy, a low sea-boy, show-boy

shoe-boy, law [for the] sea-boy, all saucy, awless boy or beau, also obey.

472.—Loosed, lashed, leased, leashed, kissed, equalised, lee side, a low shed, all safe, all [in] shade, all shadowy, ill said.

473.—Ill usage, the whole seige, awhile [at the] seige, zeal [in the] seige, also gay, or [in] age, else hoe, hew, or go, less gay, a loose age.

474.—Loosely, zealously, wholesale, lies low, a loose law, zealous [for the] law, they lie [to] sell, all soul, equal sky, whole soul.

475.—Lessen, lesson, elision, elyseum, elusion, elysean, loosen, wholesome, law [of] Sinai, loss [of or at an] inn, lie [for a] sum.

476.—Lisp, loser, looser, leisure, oilshop, elusory, kisser, equaliser, law [of] usury, [to] the law sir, the lie [of a] spy, lesser.

477.—Leases, lashes, leashes, lasses, losses, kisses, loses, law [about or between] asses, lieu [of a] sash.

478.—Last, least, lest, list, lost, lowest, lusty, lust, whilst, lawsuit, all shout, all sat, all such, oak seat.

479.—Elusive, equal sway, zealous sway, awless jew, alas Eve! alas [for] joy, loss [of] joy, less joy or woe, lies [of a] jew.

480.—Elating, quilting, exulting, exalting, lie or lay aching, chewing or eating, all eating, law tax, all change.

481.—Athletic, let be, law [of] Taboo, lye-tub, [in]

lieu [of a] tub, low or ill choice, oak tub, exile [by] choice, lot [of the] boy or beau.

482.—Elated, quilted exalted, exulted, let off, late day, [in] lieu [of the] chief, low [and] chuffy, quality [of the] foe.

483.—Let go, lot [of] age, quality or a lot [of] hay, a late age, elate [and] gay, a law tug, lay [aside] the toga, all too gay, all too tough, to eke [and] tag.

484.—Lately, lot or quality [of] oak, exalt the law, [to] exult [in the] law or [in a] lie, a zealot [in] law, a low tale, [to] eke out a tale, law [of] Italy or Chili.

485.—Litany, elation, latien, lotion, alchymy, all atone, a low tone, an ill time, [all] time, [to] eke [the] time or tune.

486.—Altar, alter, later, elater, exalter, exulter, philter, quilter, axletree, a lot [of] rie, late rie, the laity pay, exile [from] Troy.

487.—Lots, lets, louts, loutish, elates, eyelets, owlets, kits, kites, latish, exalts, exults, quilts, qualities, zealots.

488.—Letter, latch, all eat too, law or low chat, law cheat, all eat [of] it, to lie [and] cheat or chat, zeal [to] teach, quality [of] tea.

489.—Elate [with] joy, quality [of] joy or woe, zealot jew, lot [of the] jew, law achieve, lay it away, all achieve or outvie, all eat away, lot view.

490.—Loving, living, leaving, laving, law avowing, [the] law avowing, [with the] law vying, [the] law viewing, all joy [to] you.

491.—Law we bow, law [against] vice, low vice, low

or ill way [for a] beau, all juicy, a low voice, lieu [of the] voice.

492.—Loved, lived, laved, alewife, alive [to] day, live [or] die, love [to] aid, leave a foe, law avowed, law [for the] widow.

493.—Alive [and] gay, levee [for the] gay, a levy [on the] gay, (to) law we go, the lie (in) vogue, low wage, all vague.

494.—Lovely, lively, level, law (and) jail, (to) lie or lay in jail, (in) lieu (of a) jewel, all awake, all a joke, all evil, all weak.

495.—(At) law we aim, lie, (or) lay (in the) avenue; (in) lieu (of) Jane, wine, (or) Juno; all join, while even, leave (the) inn, levee (at an) inn, low (and) vain.

496.—Lover, laver, liver, lever, leaver, livery, livre, all weary, (the) whole war, low (and) weary, live (on) air, (or by the) oar.

497.—Always, olives, leaves, lives, loves, laves, loaves, lavish, levies, levees, elves, elvish, All-wise.

498.—Levite, levity, elevate, love it, tea, (or) too; leave it, (or) out, equal joy too, lay (in the) wet, (or in) wait, (in) lieu (of) wit.

499.—Lay (on a) wave, (in) lieu (of) Jove, all Java, (the) whole of Java, zeal (for) Jove, quake, (or) quail (before) Jove, live (in) joy, woe, (or with a) Jew.

500.—Amazing, mixing, mouthing, nothing, naphtha, my phiz, (or) youth, a new, (or) any thing, (or) youth; no youth.

501.—Than, then, when, now, (or) them ethic; a

mazy bay, aiming (at the) boy, beau, bay, (or) bee ;
owning a cow, (or) boy, mouth (of the) bay, beau, (or)
cow.

502.—Amazed, method, mixed, mouthed, unthawed,
may exude, (or) quaff, any, (or) no thief, now thawed,
then, (or) when a thief, (in the) zenith now.

503.—Amaze (the) gay, (or) age ; maize (and) hay,
mowing (for) hay, (to) mix (with the) gay, (the) mouth
(of the) age, new, any, (or) no Whig, now a Whig.

504.—Unequal, unyoke, (the) mazy law, aiming (at)
law, (or) a lie ; aiming ill, mowing (the, or on the) led,
mouth (of the) law, (or) lie ; new exile.

505.—Anthem, maxim, Amazon ; unqueen, anathema,
amaze me, aiming anew, (or) now, whining (or) yawn-
ing (at an) inn, May-queen, my oxen, any oxen, new
axiom, my queen, a new queen, (or) theme, am a queen.

506.—Neither, nether, nowhere, another, inquire, in-
quiry, mixer, amazer, mother, awning (in the) area,
owning a pew, yawning (at the) oar, (or in the) area.

507.—Amazes, anxious, mixes, mazes, mouths, moths,
nephews, noxious, onyxes, equinoxes, awnings, phœ-
nixes, aiming (at) show.

508.—Next, anxiety, iniquity, neophyte, moth-eat,
mixt.

509.—Amaze the Jew, mazy way, aiming (at) joy, (or
at the) way, (to) mix (in) joy, woe, (or on the) way ;
mouth (of) joy, (or) woe, zenith (of) joy.

510.—Uncouth, imbuing embaying, mob oath, may

bang, box, bung, buzz, coax, (or) bathe ; aim (at) obeying, now ebbing, new bath.

511.—Imbibe, iambic, nabob, new, (or) any abbey, any, (or) no babe, booby, abbey, (or) cub ; then [the] abbey, than a babe, you abbey, booby, [or] acacia.

512.—Nobody, embayed, embody, imbued, unbid, unbed, uncoif, may bud, may abide, new, any, [or] no bed, code, [or] abode ; own a bode, bed, [or] body.

513.—Encage, incog, ambigu, than, [or] then beg, than a cough, may cough, [or] beg, may bow [and] go, my, any, no, [or] new bag, [or] cage.

514.—Noble, nicely, neck, nick, nobly, imbale, enable, amble, amiable, amiably, nebulæ, mock, umbel, unable, embowel, uncle, unclue, uncoil, euphonical, thimble.

515.—Income, may, now, [or] am come ; may, new, any, my, [or] no coin ; queen, [or] oxen came ; a new, [or] no boom, cane, [or] coin ; nice and new.

516.—Encore, incur, embryo, amber, imbuer, embower, imbrue, ombre, umber, unbar, nice pie, [or] area, mob [in an] area, mob row, [or] ire.

517.—Ounces, mobs, nebs, nibs, nieces, embays, emboss, ambush, imbues, incase, mucous, unbias, uncase, ethnics, quinces, thumbs.

518.—Nicety, enact, uncut, incite, emaciate, nice tea, ounce [of] it, [or] tea ; the mice eat, my boy eat, may be it, out, [or an] echo.

519.—May be away, [in] woe, [in] view, [or in] joy ; may be a Jew, a new by-way, now be joy, no cave, [or] cove, no boy away.

520.—Undoing, needing, endueing, ending, index, nduing, unfix, may doze, [or] fix, aim [at] aiding, [or] doing, now aiding, [or] dying.

521.—Induce, may educe, daub, decay, decoy, dub, fib, [or] dab ; a new face, no daub, decay, decoy, fib, [or] dice ; then decay, a needy beau, [or] boy.

522.—Mid-day, needed, noddy, endowed, endued, enfeof, ended, indeed, indued, modify, muddy, unaided, unfed, undid, unfeed.

523.—Midge, indigo, may die [of] ague, may die [in] age, no idea [of] age, now [to] fag, on [an] edge, end [of the] gay, end [of] age, needy age.

524.—Madly, needily, needle, noodle, medal, medley, model, module, unduly, unfool, may fly, end [of the] law, [or of] all ; need law.

525.—Madam, anodyne, indian, infamy, maiden, medium, quondam, undone, may dine, new fame, new odium.

526.—Moidore, needer, endower, endure, enduer, nadir, ender, endear, induer, infer, under, [adj. and adv.] unfair, quandary, thunder, yonder.

527.—Maids, nides, needs, nods, endows, endues, naiads, mends, infuse, indues, meads, meeds, meadows, modes, modish, modus, moods, muffs, midsea, now-a-days, Indies.

528.—Mediate, nudity, indite, unfit, mufti, may do it, aim [at] duty, new duty, data, date, [or] feet ; now do it, any, [or] no duty.

529.—Endive, midway, may dive, [or] die away, may

die [on the] way, (or in) joy, no day away, end (of) joy (or) woe.

530.—Unhinge, neighing, imaging, enough owing, image (of an) ox, I'm, (or) now going, now hewing, (or) hoeing, no going.

531.—Image (of the) boy, (or) cow, nigh (and) obey, may gab, (or) gibe, may go (and) buy, my gab, new hay (for the) cow, no gab, (or) gibe, no gay beau, no hay (for the) cow.

532.—Neighed, imaged, may hide, (or) gad, am I God, (or) good? aim (at) good, my God! good, guide, (or) head; new good, guide, (or) head.

533.—Engage, muggy, my gig, may gag, gauge, (or) gouge; may hoe (and) hew, am agog, my hog, new gig, no gag, on high, no gewgaw.

534.—Angel, unholy, nighly, inhale, angle, unglue, may hail, new hall, no guile, now holy, enough (of) law, a lie, (or for) all.

535.—May-game, enigma, engine, inhume, imagine, ungain, unhume, my gain, enough now, may go now, (or) on; new gem, (or) gun.

536.—Magpie, negro, angry, anger, inhere, imager, imagery, maugre, meagre, mohair, unhoop, may agree, now hoary, new hope.

537.—Nags, neighs, anguish, images, unhouse, may guess, (or) hiss, new eggs, new house, guise, hose, (or) hoes; any, (or) no gas, eggs, (or) geese.

538.—Might, mighty, night, nought, naught, naughty,

ingot, am gouty, hit, (or) hot ; new gate, gaiety, (or) hat ; any, (or) no gaiety, (or) heat.

539.—May give, have, (or) heave ; may go away, new hive, new (and) heavy, now give, now go away, queen gave, enough (of) joy, (or) woe.

540.—Mailing, nailing, analyze, inking, making, mewling, mauling, milling, moiling, mulling, unking, a mule (and an) ox.

541.—Unlace, malice, new lace, any, (or) no lace, now (to) Elba, only boy, inly obey, the only bay, a mile (on) ice, (or on the) bay.

542.—Mailed, nailed, naked, inked, malady, melody, mauled, mewled, mild, mildew, milled, moiled, mold, mould, mouldy, mulled, unload.

543.—Emulge, analogy, mileage, inly gay, mill, (or) a mile (to) go, make hay, think (of) age, or (the) gay ; may laugh, new league, no elegy, (or) eulogy.

544.—Ankle, inkle, meekly, mellow, milk, milky, unlike, May-lily, may loll, allow, leak, look, kill, (or) lull ; new ally.

545.—Meeken, melon, may know, am (an) alien, (or) alone, (or) lame ; my kine, mow (the) lawn, new line, lime, lane, (or) lawn.

546.—Maker, nailor, anker, inker, mauled, mewler, meeker, miller, moiler, thinker, younker, may leap, keep, leer, (or) lure.

547.—Mails, males, emulous, nails, nooks, inks, makes, mauls, mewls, miles, mules, mills, moils, moles, mulish, mulls, thinks.

548.—Melt, milt, emulate, amulet, anility, inlet, omelet, milch, militia, moult, malt, am late, new, (or) my lot, (or) kite ; any, (or) no lot, then late.

549.—May live, love, lave, leave, (or) levy ; now alive, oxen alive, the queen live, than live, then, (or) when alive, inly a Jew.

550.—Nymph, naming, nooning, annex, annoying, maiming, immix, meaning, minx, moaning, month, whinnying, examining.

551.—Numb, nuncio, maniac, menace, mince, mimic, thine, my boy ; new niece, new (and) nice, oxen (at, or to the) bay, queen (with a) mob.

552.—Named, amend, inuendo, omened, maimed, mend, mind, moaned, Monday, monody, mound, unmade, unowned, moneyed, whinnied, examined, noon-day.

553.—Nonage, manage, mange, mango, mangy, menage, may now go, new enough, a new, (or) no image, men (of, or in) age, mean (and) gay.

554.—Enamel, namely, animal, anneal, annual, annul, anomaly, meanly, manual, mainly, menial, monk, monkey, unmake.

555.—Anemone, nominee, ninny, manna, minion, minim, minnow, mummy, unman, mamma, no man, enemy, name, noun, nun, money, men, (or) union.

556.—Enamour, namer, annoyer, inner, immure, maimer, mannor, manure, meaner, memoir, memory, minor, moaner, mump, unmoor, examiner, thinner, yeomanry.

557.—Noun ease, sea, use, shoe, show, (or) eyes ;

mane (of an) ass, man is, men say, many use, Ionian sea, may amass, amuse, (or) ensue.

558.—Emanate, Emmet, enmity, amenity, amount, animate, annuity, anoint, inmate, inanity, ominate, meant, mint, minuet, minute, minutia, mount, munch, unmeet, equanimity.

559.—May move, (or) enjoy, aim (at a) navy, new envoy, no navy, envy, (or) envoy ; now move, (or) enjoy, the oxen move.

560.—Mirth, morphew, moping, north, inuring, unring, thumping, am erring, airing, paying, (or) rueing ; aim (at) paying.

561.—Unrobe, amerce, mercy, aim (at) peace, a new piece, epic, (or) race ; new rice, (or) robe, no peace, on peace.

562.—Inroad, impede, unpaid, unread, unroof, unready, moped, myriad, thumped, may read, (or) ride, am paid, now ready.

563.—Emerge, myrrh, energy, enrage, unrig, may argue, (or) urge, a new rug, no rage, no rogue, now argue.

564.—Ample, amply, employ, imply, impale, impel, unreal, unrol, unruly, mark, marl, marly, may-pole, merely, moral, mural, murky, nearly, ephemeral, example.

565.—Marine, inurn, morn, mourn, unpin, unpen, unopen, my arm, (or) army, may rain, new, (or) my pen, owner now.

566.—May peep, pry, reap, repay, (or) pray ; empire,

empower, inurer, impure, impair, umpire, unripe, marry, merry, morrow, nearer, nappy, narrow, thumper, whimp-er.

567.—Marsh, marshy, aimers, nips, nourish, nurse, naps, napes, amorous, amours, inures, imps, impious, impose, owners, maps, mars, mares, mayors, meers, moors, moorish, mops, mopes, mopsey, mopus, morass, morose, myopes, mowers, whiners, thumps, yawners.

568.—Enrich, anarchy, impiety, inarch, inert, impeach, impute, onerate, unapt, unroot, empty, mart, march, merit, mort, exonerate, exempt.

569.—Nerve, nervy, may rave, may, no, (or) new review, (and) then pave, (or) review, than rave, (or) rove, near view, the owner view, more joy, (or) woe.

570.—Mashing, noising, noosing, ensuing, amassing, amusing, messing, missing, ntosque, mousing, mousing, musing, unsaying, unsheathe, unsung.

571.—Mosaic, music, news (for, of, or from the) boy, (or) beau ; to amuse (the) boy, (or) beau ; noisy boy, Miss Bee, Bay, Coe.

572.—Missed, messed, noised, mossed, ensued, moosed, amassed, amused, inside, mashed, misdo, mused, unsafe, unsaid, unshed, unshod, unused, moused, noosed, Miss Dow, (or) Fay, &c.

573.—Nosegay, new sage, may sigh, my ease (in) age, mow, sow (and) hoe, the queen is (of) age, noisy (and) gay, Miss Gay, Miss Gee, (or) Gay, (or) Hoy, &c.

574.—Mask, musk, mislay, nasal, unshell, musky,

uneasily, unseal, unshook, unusual, Miss Key, Lee, &c.

575.—Mason, insane, museum, unison, unseam, un-
seen, unsown, miasm, Miss May, Ann, &c., amuse me,
muse (of) Zion, Miss Quin.

576.—Insure, miser, noisier, masher, amasser, amuser,
answer, measure, misery, misser, muser, mouser, unship,
unsure, Miss Pew, Roe, &c.

577.—Noises, noses, mosses, muses, misses, nauseous,
ensues, amasses, amuses, messes, nooses, misuse, unsays,
mouses, quinsies, whimsies, miss-say, Miss Sue, Shaw,
&c.

578.—Mast, nauseate, nest, newest, nasty, onset, mist,
misty, most, moist, must, musty, unset, unshot, Miss
Tay, Chee, &c.

579.—Amusive, Miss Jay, Avoy, Wye, &c., noisy joy,
may save, may see, (or) show (the) way; may see joy, a
new (and) easy way.

580.—Noting, mating, meeting meting, uniting, unty-
ing, antique, quenching, not, (or) much owing, the mute
ox, may change.

581.—Notice, entice, emetic, antœci, authentic, not
be, buy, (or) obey; a neat boy, my tub, my choice, my
tube, may it be, no choice.

582.—Noted, notify, meted, mated, united, untied, un-
tidy, quenched, not due, aid, (or) awed; note due, omit
a day, met (the) foe, unite (to) aid.

583.—May it go, (to) aim (at the) toga, am too gay,
am a toy (for the) gay, new toy (for the) gay, (or) age,
not gay, go, hoe, hew, (or in) age; note (the) gay.

584.—Metal, entail, natal, entoil, initial, inutile, mutely, motley, meetly, until, mutual, quaintly, omit ill, unity (of) all.

585.—Machine, emotion, enchain, motion, notion, nation, anatomy, intone, matin, muting, unchain, uneaten, unition, phantom, quantum, than, then, (or) when a tory.

586.—Mature, native, neatre, neuter, nitre, nitry, enter, notary, noter, amateur, amatary, anchor, entry, matter, entire, inter, metre, meter, meteor, mitre, meeter, muter, uniter, untier, untrue, quencher.

587.—Matts, nets, mutes, niches, nits, newts, nuts, enchase, notes, ants, aunts, omits, inches, mates, meats, meets, metes, mites, motes, moats, moieties, units, unites, unties, emits, quenches.

588.—Match, entity, notch, imitate, initiate, motto, unteach, quantity, may teach, cheat, chat, eat it, (or) eat too.

589.—Motive, native, amative, anchory, may achieve, amity (and) joy, (or in) view; not a Jew, vow, joy, (or) woe, met a Jew.

590.—Moving, enjoying, envying, the navy, (or) envoy awing, navy owing, my joy owing, may avenge, any, no, (or) now joying.

591.—Novice, queen we bow, (or) obey; may vow (to) obey, may we obey, my voice, new joy (to the) boy, new vow (to) obey, no voice.

592.—Enjoyed, envied, invade, moved, unived, queen avowed, (or) vowed, queen (and) wife, (or) widow, may avoid.

593.—Inveigh, my wage, a new jig, jug, vogue, voyage, (or) wig, new way (to) go, no joy (in) age, no way (to) go, now we go, than, then, (or) when a wig.

594.—Naval, novel, anvil, inwall, unveil, unwell, may avail, awake, (or) joke ; aim well, my jewel, joke, (or) will.

595.—Uneven, enjoin, may join, new avenue, oven, (or) wain ; new wine, now, then, (or) when even ; (in) any, (or) no way new, envoy (at an) inn.

596.—Mover, major, never, enjoyer, envier, injure, injury, unaware, unwary, unweary, whenever, may jar, (or) wary.

597.—Moves, naves, navies, enjoys, envious, envies, envoys, unjoyous, unwise, no wise, may wish, new joys, new vows.

598.—Invite, unwet, may wait, vote, (or) vouch ; may view, (or) avow it, no wit, than jet, navy too, move it, move out, enjoy it.

599.—Envy away, move away, enjoy (the) view, my joy away, a new view (of) joy, woe, (or of a) vow ; than, (or) when Jove, move (with) joy.

600.—Ranging, ringing, piquing, earthing, authorizing, expunging, thronging, piazza, are oozing, thawing, (or) young.

601.—Apathy (of the) boy, (or) bey ; (an) erring boy, (or) beau, paying (for) a cow, ring, (or) rang (thro' the) bay, rowing (on the) bay, new oath (of a) beau.

602.—Ranged, piqued, earthed, thronged, expunged,

authorized, path (of a) foe, apathy (of a) foe, (or an) oaf;
(an) erring idea.

603.—Path (of the) gay, path go, airing go, paying
(for) hay, (to) ape a Whig, expunge (the) gay, the erring
gay, erring age.

604.—Earthly, pithily, wrongly, throngly, path (of
the) law, an erring law, path lay, path o'er (the) lea,
range (o'er the) lea.

605.—Earthen, orphan, requiem, epiphany, erring
now, (or) own, paying now, rueing now, pay them, (or
the) queen.

606.—Orthœpy, orangery, pother, ringer, ranger,
rather, razure, razor, require, authorizer, expung-
er, thronger.

607.—Earths, oranges, pangs, paths, pathos, rings,
ranges, piques, throngs, throngish, authorizes, expunges.

608.—Epithet, piquet, airing it, paying, authorize, (or)
expunge it, are quiet, (or) quit, ear (to) equity, our quiet,
rye (and) wheat.

609.—Pathway, path (of) joy, (or) woe, apathy away,
(an) erring Jew, rang (with) joy, rowing away, authorize
joy, throwing away.

610.—Pacing, piecing, racing, robing, pace (of the)
ox, pay both, ape (in) a bath, (or) box, pay coz., are
obeying, (or) cooing, (or at) Bath.

611.—Rabbi, arabic, area (of the) abbey, raw booby
era (of an, or the) abbey, row (to the) abbey, author (of
the) abbey, either babe.

612.—Paced, pieced, arcade, orbéd, rebuff, recede,

robed, rubied, pacify, a pea-bed, or bud, are bad, (in) bud, (or) bed; are acid.

613.—Pea-bug, are big, either, (or the) other, bag, bough, (or) cage; either, (or the) other boy go, a queer bag, bug, (or) cage; your bag, (or) cage, peace go, younger boy go.

614.—Payable, pack, arable, errable, oracle, auricle, auricula, exorable, expiable, peck, puck, rack, reck, rock, rick, rocky, rebel, rebuke, recal, recoil, theoretical.

615.—Arcana, recoin, robin, are bony, (or) come, ape (in the) cane, are (in, or on the) ocean, area (of the) ocean, our bane, (or) coin, row a canoe.

616.—Pacer, epicure, piecer, racer, arbor, recipe, recur, rober, upbear, paw (of a) bear, boar, (or) zebra, ape (in the) bar.

617.—Orbs, paces, pieces, races, rebus, recess, ribs, robs, robes, rubs, rubies, opacious, exercise, exorcise, throbs.

618.—Epact, erect, orbit, opacity, pact, pict, paucity, re-act, rebate, rebut, recite, eruct, thereabout, whereabout.

619.—Receive, ether, azure, (or) author above; either be away, ape (in) a cave, our by-way, peace (and) joy, (on the) way, (or with) woe.

620.—Reading, riding, roofing, puffing, paid (for the) ox, axe, (or) oath, ready oath, red ox, read (the) oath, rode (an) ox.

621.—Orifice, reduce, a pied boy, (or) cow, ready bow,

beau, (or) boy ; red boy, (or) cow, rode, (or) ride (in the bay, road (to the) bay, a rude boy, a rod (for) a boy.

622.—Puffed, roofed, ruddy, re-edify, pay (for) food, ape died, our food, deed, (or) feud, raw food, rue (the) deed, (to) row (in an) eddy.

623.—Ridge, ridgy, refuge, refugee, paid (for) hay, ready (to) go, hoe, (or) hew ; rod (for the) gay, rude and gay, e rude age, rued (in) age.

624.—Rough lea, (or) oak, a yard, (or) ell, paid (for) law, paid all, paid (for) oil, (or) oak, pay-day (for) law, (or for) all ; ready lie, read (the) law, rid (of the) law, road, ride, (or) rode on (the) lea, rod (of the) law.

625.—Redeem, refine, ordain, exordium, threaden, pay (the) fine, are down, (or) fine, airy fame, our fame, (or) doom.

626.—Ordeal, ardor, order, powder, poudery, puffer, reader, readier, refer, referee, rider, rifer, roofer, threader, therefore, wherefore.

627.—Arduous, radius, pads, pods, puffs, ruffs, roofs, roads, rods, roods, rides, radish, refuse, rudish, reads, rids, threads, paydays.

628.—Raft, refit, refute, rift, radiate, erudite, aridity, expedite, our duty, (or) diet, author (of) duty, either, (or) other foot.

629.—Pay-day (of) joy, (or of) woe, are (to) dive, our day (of) joy, (or) woe, your, their, (or) our day away ; threw (a, or the) day away, road (to) joy, (or) woe.

630.—Urging, paging, raging, arguing, (to) urge (an)

oath, (or the) ox; a thorough oath, are going, queer gang, where, (or) whither going.

631.—(An) airy hob, (an) airy, gay beau; their Hebe, rough boy, rough (on the) bay, pug (on the) ice, urge (the) boy, pug (in the) bay, roguy, (or) rogue (of a) boy.

632.—Paged, pagod, raged, rigid, urged, argued, raw-head, rage (of a) foe, (in) rage (to) die, rogue adieu, rough day, (to) urge (the) foe.

633.—Rough-hew, pay (for the) gig, gewgaw, (or) hog; up (on) high, are high, (or) huge, our gig, a queer gig, your, (or) their gig, (or) hog.

634.—Regal, regale, regalia, roughly, air-hole, argil, uphill, thoroughly, throughly, are agile, ugly, hilly, (or) holy.

635.—Organ, pagan, origin, peahen, pigeon, pigmy, regain, region, regime, reign, rheum, rheumy, rhyme, roughen, apogeon, (or) apogeeum, Oregon.

636.—Arguer, rigor, roguery, rougher, urger, re-hear, pay her, (the) hewer, (or) hoer; pay (and) agree, are eager, gray, hairy, gory, (or) hoary; ray (of) hope.

637.—Pegs, pages, argues, orgies, pigs, rags, rugs, pugs, rigs, rages, rogues, roguish, urges, equipages, argue so, (or with) ease.

638.—Right, ragout, throughout, urge it, through it, pay (for) gaiety, paw (of a) goat, ape (at the) gate, (to) ape gaiety, are hot.

639.—Pay (and) give, (or) have; are heavy, are gay (in) woe, ear heavy, our, your, (or) their hive; thorough joy, roguy, rough, (or) thorough way; are (to) go away.

640.—Paling, airling, ere long, pealing, peeling, piling, pilling, playing, plying, poking, polling, puking, pulling, railing, raking, reeling, rolling, ruling, puling, relying, plunge, realize, relax, royalize, thrilling, whirling, yearling.

641.—Place, palace, police, policy, relic, pale boy, early obey, (to) play (on the) ice, (to) ply (in the) bay, a real beau, rely [on the] cow.

642.—Paled, pealed, peeled, piled, pelf, piked, pilled, plaid, played, play-day, plead, plod, plied, poked, polled, puked, pulled, railed, raked, reeked, reeled, relief, relied, rolled, ruled, thrilled, whirled, explode.

643.—Apology, apologue, epilogue, aerology, plague, plaguy, plough, plug, pale age, pale [with the] ague, [an] early age, yearly ague.

644.—Orally, palely, pillow, pulley, rally, really, royally, pale [and] low, [or] ill; pile [of] law, [or] oak, plea [in] law.

645.—Plain, plane, plan, palm, palmy, plum, plume, plummy, relume, realm, o'er [the] lawn, [or] line; [to] row alone.

646.—Paler, peeler, pealer, piler, poker, polar, poller, [who polls;] puker, puller, [who pulls;] pulp, pulpy, railer, ruler, reeler, relier, roller, [who rolls;] raker, rookery, plier, player, whirler, thriller, explore.

647.—Airless, arks, earls, earless, irks, pails, pales, rakish, rakes, pokes, polish, palls, palsy, palish, peaks, peals, peels, puker, piles, pills, splash, plays, please, pleas, plush, plus, plies, poles, polls, pools, pulls, puker, pulse,

pyles, querulous, rails, reeks, reels, release, relish, relies, rills, rolls, rooks, rules, expels, thrills, whiplash, whirls.

648.—Epaulet, palate, pelt, pilot, plot, plate, plait, polite, polt, reality, relate, royalty, exploit, pay [for the] lot, are late.

649.—Relieve, relievo, re-live, re-love, ape, are, [or] author alive ; ape alive, our, your, [or] their love ; are [to] leave, are [in] a low way.

650.—Arming, earning, ironing, opening, opining, pining, pawning, raining, renewing, roaming, ruining.

651.—Panic, pence, pounce, pumice, rainbow, pharmacy, Punic, Runic, run, boy ; ruin [to the] beau, are a mob, are now [in the] bay.

652.—Armed, armada, around, earned, ironed, opined, opened, pawned, pined, pomade, pond, pound, rained, reined, ramify, remedy, rend, renewed, rind, roamed, rondeau, round, ruined, panado, thorned, yearned, thereunto, expand, expend, expound, open-eyed.

653.—Eringo, romage, pie, ore, [or] err enough ; are nigh, pain [to] go, [or] in age ; pain [with] ague, arm, [and] go ; iron age, pine [in] age, rum go.

654.—Panel, pink, rank, renewal, urinal, remake, openly, pay [the] mail, pie, [or] pay [for] a meal, our meal, row a mile, poem [on] law.

655.—Ermine, opinion, pinion, penny, remain, renown, ronion, Roman, re-union, pay money, our man, men, money, enemy, [or] union.

656.—Armour, armer, earner, ironer, opener, opiner,

pawner, penury, pump, pimp, pomp, piner, pioneer, re-
newer, roamer, romp, rump, ruiner, rumor.

657.—Airiness, arms, armies, earns, irons, ironies,
opens, opines, expanse, expense, pains, panes, pans, puns,
pins, ponies, pines, poems, peonies, punish, punies, rains,
reins, rams, rawness, rims, remiss, renews, rinse, rooms,
roams, ruinous, ruins, runs, urns, pens, queerness, quo-
rums, theorems, thorns, thrones, thrums, whereness,
yearns.

658.—Paint, pant, pint, pent, pinch, punch, paunch,
point, rant, rent, runt, remit, remote, re-unite, aeronaut,
remit, orient, thereinto, thereunto, whereinto, whereunto.

659.—Remove, runaway, pay [of the] navy, [or]
envoy; our navy, are [to] enjoy, [or] move, pain [and]
woe, pain away, pine [in] woe, open way, poem [on] joy.

660.—Arraying, arrange, pairing, paring, peeping,
peering, piping, poring, pouring, praying, preying,
prithie, prize, prong, proxy, prying, reaping, rearing,
re-paying, roping, roaring, equipping, quarrying, whip-
ping, whirring, ear-ring.

661.—Papacy, price, piracy, probe, pierce, our peace,
airy orb, [or] race; our race, rye]and] rice, pure ice,
poor boy, era [of] peace, pray [and] obey.

662.—Parade, pard, pared, paired, parody, peeped,
peered, period, piped, pored, poured, prayed, preyed,
pride, proud, proof, prude, pried, purify, rapid, rarify,
reared, roared, repaid, roped, whipped, quarried.

663.—Peerage, purge, perigee, prog, prig, o'er a page,
ape [or] pug, are [to] argue, ape [in] rage, ire [and] rage,
are a rogue, poor [yet] gay.

664.—Papal, park, appal, appeal, April, parley, apple, apply, parley, parole, pearl, pearly, peril, people, perk, peruke, poorly, pork, prowl, pupil, purely, purlieu, purl, rarely, repel, repeal, reply, ripely, rural, quarrel.

665.—Apron, prim, prawn, prone, prime, prune, repine, ripen, rapine, European, thereupon, whereupon, re-open.

666.—Appear, arrayer, arrear, arriere, error, orrery, parer, pairer, paper, parry, pauper, peeper, perry, piper, poorer, popery, poppy, porer, pourer, prayer, preyer, prier, prior, priory, prop, puppy, purer, reaper, rearer, repair, repayer, riper, roarer, roper, ropery, upper, up-rear, uproar, whipper.

667.—Airsers, apiaries, appease, parse, arras, arrays, arrows, operas, operose, oppose, pares, pairs, pears, papas, parish, peeps, peers, peeress, perish, reaps, peruse, piers, pips, pipes, poops, poorish, pops, popes, popish, pores, pours, porous, powers, praise, prays, preys, press, prose, prosy, prows, pups, purse, pursy, pursue, raps, rapes, rears, repays, repass, repose, rips, roars, ropes, upraise, uprising, expires, express, throwers, wherries, quarries.

668.—Errata, operate, parch, parity, part, party, perch, pert, pirate, porch, port, prate, preach, purity, rarity, repeat, repute, apart, export, expert.

669.—Prove, purvey, privy, peep [at] joy, [or] woe ; poor Joe, [or] Jew ; poor way, [or] view ; pore [over] woe, power [of] joy, [or] woe ; pray [for the] Jew, pure joy.

670.—Arising, arousing, erasing, passing, pausing, poising, posing, pushing, rising, raising, rushing, threshing, exposing.

671.—Rescue, pea-sauce, o'er saucy, raw sea-boy, pay [the] shoe-boy, our shoe-boy, ape as a beau, pious boy, oars, rose, [or] rows [on the] bay ; rise [and] obey.

672.—Aroused, episode, erased, passed, paused, poised, posed, pseudo, pushed, raised, residue, roused, rushed, Thursday, threshed, authorised, exposed.

673.—Passage, [double s] ; our siege, our usage, apish [and] gay, arise [and] go, airs [of the] gay, pays [for] hay, pious age, [or in] age ; poesy [of the] age.

674.—Rashly, apishly, resell, risk, rusk, apes [of the] law, apes [in an] oak, pays [for] law, puss [in an] oak, [or, and an] owl ; push [the] law, row easily.

675.—Poison, re-sin, resume, risen, rosin, rosiny, reason, pause now, pious now, pay [the] same, row [on the] Seine, pay [the] sum, our shame.

676.—Arouser, eraser, passer, pauser, poiser, poser, pusher, raiser, rasher, rasp, rasure, riser, rosary, rouser, thresher, exposer, exposure.

677.—Apsis, rises, arouses, erases, irises, passes, pauses, poses, posies, posse, pushes, raises, roses, rouses, rushes, threshes, thrushes, exposes, phrases.

678.—Past, paste, aurist, earshot, erst, pasty, pest, post, rawest, reseal, rest, roast, roost, rust, rusty, upshot, roseate, theorist, thirst, thirsty, thrust, queerest, querist, athirst, Psyche.

679.—Our sway, apes away, apish way, arose [from] woe, [or to] joy ; ours is woe, pious joy, woe, [or] Jew ; push away, rash vow, rosy joy.

680.—Epitaph, arching, poaching, pouting, rating,

reaching, rioting, rooting, re-echoing, rechange, pitying, exerting, expiating.

681.—Poetic, theoretic, optic, our choice, pay each boy, pie [for] each boy, piety [of the] boy, apt [to] obey, [or] buy; art [of the] beau, [or] boy; pet boy.

682.—Arched, pated, poached, pouted, rated, ratify, reached, re-echoed, rioted, rooted, pitied, exerted, expiated, poet [of the] day.

683.—Pit go, piety [in] age, apt [to] go, hoe, [or] hew; pet go, poet [of the] age, rich [and] gay, rich hue, are [to] tug, are tough, raw [and] tough, are too gay.

684.—Aptly, patly, petal, retake, retook, retail, richly, ritual, quartile, apt [to] lie, art [of] law, pot [of] ale, root [of] law, ill, [or an] oak.

685.—Option, oration, epitome, potion, retain, retina, retinue, routine, urchin, threaten, exertion, expiation, quartan.

686.—Oratory, archer, archery artery, petre, pewter, poacher, poetry, pouter, rater, reacher, richer, retire, rioter, rotary, orator, oratorio.

687.—Arts, arches, epochas, opiates, pats, pates, pots, pets, pits, poets, peaches, pitsaw, piteous, poaches, poetess, potash, pouches, pouts, puts, rats, rates, reaches, riches, riots, riotous, rites, roots, rots, ruts, routs, routes, re-echoes, retoss, exerts, expiates, quarts, quartos, threats, throats.

688.—Aptote, petto, petty, pitch, pitchy, potato, putty, wretch, patch, reheat, retouch, expatiate, are [to] teach, are [to] eat it, o'er teach.

689.—Row it away, throw, [or] threw it away; airy echo [of] joy, piety [and] joy, piety [of a] Jew, [or in] view, [or] avow; apt [to] vow, [or] avow; epocha [of] joy.

690.—Paving, ear-wax, raving, revenge, reviewing, roving, riving, therewith, wherewith, thriving, author vying, [or on the] wing.

691.—Rejoice, a queer voice, your voice, whip vice, author [of] Job, year [of] Job, pay [the] vow [to] obey, your, our, [or] their vow [to] obey; our way [on the] ice, [or] bay.

692.—Paved, raved, reviewed, roved, rived, pay [the] widow, review [the] day, are [in] view [of the] foe, our joy-day, o'erjoyed, the azure void.

693.—Ravage, ear-wig, are vague, are [in] vogue, their, your, [or] our voyage; their joy [in] age, thither we go, whither we go, review [in] age, are [on the] way [to] joy, [or] woe.

694.—Ravel, reveal, revile, revoke, rival, rave [about] law, review [the] law, rive [the] oak, are [in] woe [thro'] law, are [in the] way [to] ill.

695.—Raven, rejoin, revenue, riven, thriven, pie [in the] oven, are [to] join, are vain, [or in] vain; their wine, pave, [or] rave anew.

696.—Paver, raver, river, revere, revery, reviewer, rover, thriver, review [the] pay, throve [in the] area, [or] air; are [in] joy there.

697.—Paves, peevish, raves, ravish, reviews, revise, roves, wars, rives, thrives, are joys, ape joys, airy joys.

698.—Rivot, rivet, their, [or] your wit, pay a jot, our, [or] your veto ; are [to] wait, there [to] wait, there [to] view it, there we eat.

699.—Revive, there we joy, [or] vow ; oar [in the] wave, o'er the wave, rave [in] joy, [or] woe ; are [on the] way [and in] view, era [of] joy, [or] woe.

700.—Seething, seizing, sheathing, singing, singeing, izing, soothing, southing, squeeze, so young, this youth.

701.—Squib, saying [of the] boy, [or] beau ; using [the] bow, showing a cow, [or the] bay ; size [of the] boy, [or] cow ; soothe [the] boy, as, [or] is ethic ; so ethic.

702.—Seethed, seized, sheathed, singed, soothed, sized, southed, squad, a song [of the] day, saying [of the] day, soothe a foe, soothe [and] aid.

703.—The song [of the] gay, a song, [or] saying [of the] age ; is Whig, seize [the] gay, showing [the] age, [or the] gay ; showing hay.

704.—Sequel, sexual, squall, squally, squeak, squeal, song, sing, [or] sung [o'er the] lea ; sawing oak, using law, seeing all.

705.—Asthma, syphon, seeing, [or] easing me ; sowing anew, is euphony, is [an] axiom, is queen, is thin, [or] thine ; easy now.

706.—Squire, sawyer, seether, seizer, seizure, singer, [from to sing—also, to singe ;] sizer, soother, sphere, square, phosphor.

707.—Sayings, seeths, sizes, seizes, sexes, sheaths, sheathes, sings, singes, soothsay, sooths, songs, squash,

708.—Squat, is equity, quit, quiet, wheat, white, [or] Quito; is which, that, [or] what; is [at, or near] Quito, this [and] that, easy exit.

709.—Is exuviæ, is, [or] is [in] Iowa, is [or] are [to] thief, thus [to] thief, song [of] joy, woe, [or of the] Jew; seeing [the] way, seeing joy, [or] woe.

710.—Saucing, is [in] being, a sea-bath, use a bath, is [to] bathe, saw both, use [of the] bath, use [of] both, youths obeying.

711.—Shabby, is a babe, cocoa, cube, cub, [or] a booby; is [an] abbey, is [at] Cuba, use [of the] Abbey, saw [a, or the] babe, [or] abbey; show [the] abbey.

712.—Sauced, scoff, scud, secede, suicide, is beef, is [in] bud, show [of] beef, so bad, as bad, is bad, is [in] bed, is to abide.

713.—Easy cough, sew [the] bag, use [of a] bag, use [to] beg, show [the] bag, a showy bag, [or] cage, is [to] beg, ass [on] a bog, saucy [and] gay.

714.—Sable, sack, scaly, scale, scall, scowl, sea-coal, shock, sick, suck, sock, social, physical, phthisical, as a bell, is blue, Isabel.

715.—Physician, scan, scene, scion, scum, is beamy, [or] cany, is ebony, is ebon, [or] bony, is a canoe, [or the] ocean, sea [or] ocean.

716.—Sabre, saucer, escape, saucier, scare, scar, scoop, scope, score, scoria, scour, screw, sea-cap, secure, sober.

717.—Sauces, sea-boys, sobs, shoe-boys, as, [or] is base, is busy, is [the] cause, is [to] cease, us be easy, awes boys, saw [the] boys, bees, [or] cows.

718.—Scot, scout, scut, sea-beat, sea-boat, sect, society, saw [the] bait, [or] a bat, a boat, city, cot, coach, couch, cat, [or] coat.

719.—Is above, is [in] a cave, is a by-way, saw [the] cave, saw a boy [in] woe, [or on the] way; show [the] cave, [or] by-way, those above.

720.—Shading, shadowing, siding, is aiding, [or] adding, easy death, saw dying, [or in] a doze; saw, [or] see [by] faith.

721.—Seduce, so decay, [or] decoy, a showy daub, a show [of] decay, [or of] idiocy; shy face, quash dice, thus educe, decoy, [or] decay.

722.—Seeded, shaded, shadowed, sided, is food, is added, [or] aided, dead, [or] deaf; as dead, thus died, safe [to] add, [or] aid; a safe idea.

723.—Sedge, sedgy, safe [in] age, sad [in] age, said go, seedy hay, shade [of] age, shadowy age, sofa [for] age, as a dog.

724.—Sadly, safely, sea-fowl, sidle, useful, is awful, dull, idle, full, foul, [or] ideal; easy fall, saw [the] duel. what a fall!

725.—Sedan, saw [the] dawn, so done, so fine, [or] downy, so foamy, [or] fummy, sea foam, shy-fowl, youth's fame.

726.—Safer, shader, shadower, is fair, is dear, is dry, is a dupe, is fiery, is a fop, is free, is [in] fear, [or] fury; a showy fop, so far.

727.—Seeds, shades, shadows, sides, sods, sofas, sud s sheds, is fishy, [or] oafish, [or] odious; as foes, easy days.

728.—Safety, sedate, shaft, shift, sift, soft, as fate, is a duty, [or] duchy ; is [an] idiot, a feat, fit, [or] a theft ; sea duty, sea diet.

729.—Safe way, [or] vow ; a sad way, vow, [or] view ; side view, the said Jew, vow, view, [or] way, [or] avowee ; shade, [or] shadow of joy, [or] woe.

730.—Is going, is hazy, is heathy, is hewing, is hoeing, easy going, saw, [or] see going, use [in] going, this, gang ; thus going, [or] hung.

731.—So go boy, so go [and] obey, is a gay beau, a sage boy, is a gay boy, is [of] age [to] obey, us go [to] buy, us go [and] obey, see how [to] obey.

732.—Saged, ass head, is God, good, head, a guide, gaudy, aged, agued, hid, hewed, [or] hoed ; saw good, so good.

733.—Shaggy, is high, as high, is huge, [or] quaggy, is a gay age, easy gig, this gig, usage of [the] age, sigh [for the] gay.

734.—Sagely, sea-gull, usage [in] law, saw [an] eagle, a gull, hawk, hill, gale, [or] halo ; eyes [of] a hawk, is holy.

735.—Sign, is gain, is gone, is a hyena, sea again, a showy gown, youths [at] home, so again, see him, saw him.

736.—Sager, sugar, sugary, segar, is eager, as eager, is gory, is gray, hairy, [or] hoary ; easy hour, saw [the] heir, she grew.

737.—Sages, sieges, shogs, usages, is gas, as geese, as

a goose, saw [the] house, use [of] gas, use gas, use [for] ages.

738.—Sight, sought, eye-sight, she-goat, is [at the] gate, is gaiety, is gouty, is hot, awes gaiety, so hot, she ought, quash gaiety.

739.—Is [to] have, is heavy, is [to] go away, as heavy, easy [to] give, have, [or to] go away; so heavy, so go away, she gave.

740.—Sailing, asking, sealing, seeking, seeling, selling, shaking, shilling, slang, sling, slung, slaying, sloth, soaking, soiling, soling, whisking.

741.—Slab, slice, sluice, sluicy, solace, as, [or] is lace, is aulic, is a looby, is a low boy, easy low bow, saw [at] Elba.

742.—Sailed, salad, asked, sealed, seeled, self, sold, shaken, shelf, shelfy, shelled, shield, should, skiff, sled, slid, slide, soaked, soiled, soled, solid, thyself, whisked.

743.—Slag, slug, slough, sloughy, physiology, is [an] elegy, [or] eulogy, is [about] a league, is ill [with the] ague, shall go.

744.—Sallow, sally, silly, sully, shallow, shekel, silk, silky, skill, skull, slake, sleek, slowly, slily, solely, sulky, usually.

745.—Saline, asylum, skein, skin, skim, slain, slam, slim, slime, slimy, sale [of, or at an] inn, is an alien.

746.—Sailor, ashlar, asker, asleep, slope, salary, sealer, seeker, seller, shaker, skewer, skip, slap, slayer, sleep, sleepy, slip, slop, aslope, sloop, slower, slur, soaker, soiler, solar, whisker.

747.—Sails, sales, sakes, isles, aisles, asks, solas, seals, seels, seeks, sells, shakes, shells, shawls, shoals, skies, slays, soaks, soils, soles, souls, useless, whisks.

748.—Salute, shalt, skate, slate, slaty, sleet, sleety slit, slut, slouch, salt, is late, is a lout, awes [the] laity, saw [the] lot.

749.—Sleeve, slave, slive, saliva, salvo, saloon, solve, Solway, is alive, us alive, saw alive, is [to] live, [or] leave.

750.—Seeming, seaming, shining, shaming, smith, smithy, smooth, smoothing, sneeze, is a maze, is mazy.

751.—Since, snub, usance, is, [or] as nice; is [an] ounce, is a mob, saw [the] mob, [or] mace; so nice, the same boy, [or] beau, [or] bay; snow [and] ice.

752.—Sand, sandy, seemed, seamed, shamed, ashamed, shined, sinewed, Sunday, sniff, snuff, snuffy, sound, snowed, send, synod.

753.—Snug, snag, somehow, is enough, is nigh, is new hay, is now gay, an easy nag, easy, [or] ease enough; see, [or] saw enough.

754.—Sink, sunk, sank, small, smell, smile, smoke, smoky, simile, seemly, snail, snake, snaky, sneak, shank.

755.—Seaman, seamen, senna, sunny, simony, is [an] enemy, saw [the] man, so many, eyes [of] men.

756.—Seamer, shiner, shamer, snipe, sneer, senior, smear, snap, snare, snore, snip, is near, newer, miry, is mayor, [or] a mower, a mope, [or an] owner; saw [the] owner, so near, so miry.

757.—Seems, seams, sense, seines, shames, shams,

shins, shines, shuns, shyness, sins, sinews, sinuous, sinus, suns, sums, sons, snows, seems.

758.—Saint, sanity, senate, sent, smote, smite, smut, snout, sinuate, sonata, pheasant, is not, is neat, unity, [or] much.

759.—Is [in, or of the] navy, [or] envoy; is [to] move, is envy, is [to] enjoy, is my joy, is a new view, is no way, is no joy, easy way.

760.—Seraph, syringe, sponge, spongy, searing; sharing, shearing, shaping, shoring, ushering, soaping, soaring, souring, spying.

761.—Sea-piece, ship-boy, shrub, source, space, specie, spicy, auspice, is peace, us peace, easy pace, see, [or] saw peace, a showy robe.

762.—Seared, sheared, shared, shaped, espied, shred, sheriff, shrewd, shroud, soared, soured, spade, speedy, surf, serf, ushered, espied, is paid, arid, eared, red, ready, [or] reedy, easy ride, she paid, so rude, this road, spy [the] foe, share [of the] fee.

763.—Serge, shrug, surge, surgy, is [in] apogee, is [to] argue, is a rogue, easy page, so rough, quash rage, quash [the] rogue.

764.—Shapely, shark, shriek, shrill, shrilly, sorely surely, sourly, speak, spoke, surly, spell, spill, spike, spoil, spool, Israel.

765.—Aspen, serene, serum, shorn, shrine, siren, span, spawn, supine, spin, spine, spiny, spoon, spume, spumy, spun, sea-room.

766.—Sappy, espier, aspire, osprey, searer, shaper,

sharp, sharer, shearer, sorer, sherry, sirup, sirupy, soapery, sorrow, soarer, sorry, sourer, spar, spare, spear, spire, spiry, spur, spray, espier, usurer, usurp, whisper, surer.

767.—Sears, series, espies, asps, easers, eye sores, espouse, osiers, seers, serious, serous, sewers, shapes, shares, shears, sheepish, ships, shires, shores, shops, showers, shrews, sips, sirs, sires, sirius, soaps, sores, soars, sups, sops, soups, sours, sourish, spaws, spouse, spies, users, ushers, usurious.

768.—Sawpit, search, shirt, short, sort, speech, spit, spite, spot, spout, surety, is piety, is [an] art, [or] arch, [or] epocha.

769.—Serve, shrive, survey, as are [in] woe, [or] view; is [an] era [of] joy, is our joy, [or] woe, [or] vow; easy art.

770.—Assize, essaying, issuing, sossing, sousing, is sewing, is sowing, use [of] song, she sung, sees [an] ox, issue [of an] oath.

771.—Is saucy, is a shy boy, owes, [or] awes [the] shoe-boy, this sauce, thus saucy, ashes be, asses be, [or] buy; eases [the] boy.

772.—Essayed, issued, sossed, soused, is safe, sad, eased, seedy, sowed, shod, [or] used; is [in the] shade, [or on the] sofa.

773.—Sausage, assuage, saw us go, sow sage, this siege, [or] usage, this is gay, [or an] ague; youths sigh, assish [and] gay.

774.—Assish all, sea-shell, is a sale, sail, [or] shoal; is

sly, [or] slow ; as easily, as usual, easy sail, easy [and] slow, awes [the] soul.

775.—Season, assume, is [the] same, sum, sin, [or] Seine ; is snowy, shiny, [or] sown ; owes a sum, saw Sinai, Sion, [or the] Seine.

776.—Assayer, essayer, issuer, souser, assure, sea-shore, is soapy, ashore, sour, showery, sore, [or] sure use [of the] ship.

777.—Assays, essays, issues, sosses, souses, see-saws, says so, is so so, is assish, is [at] issue, as ashes, saw [the] asses, [or] issue.

778.—Easiest, shyest, seest, showest, suest, sayest, sowest, sawest, usest, is set, [or to] sit ; is shot, is sooty, is a sot.

779.—Is [to] save, easy is [the] way, easy [to] save, easy sway, she saw [the] way, she saw joy, this easy way, thus see joy, these, or those show [the] way, [or] these see [the] way.

780.—Eschewing, ousting, sating, seating, staying, shooting, shouting, stewing, stowing, suiting, sting, stung, styx, stingo.

781.—Stub, stab, atheistic, is each boy, is too coy, is it [to] be, saw each boy, show each boy, youth's choice, east buoy.

782.—Eschewed, ousted, sated, seated, shouted, sooted, suited, staid, stewed, stowed, stead, steady, steed, stood, study, stud, stiff, stuff.

783.—Stag, stage, stowage, is [to] tug, is tough, is too

gay, is a toy [for the] gay, or [the] age, saw it go, a sea tug, showy toy [for the] gay [or] age.

784.—School, still, stile, stool, style, stall, stale, stake, steak, steal, steel, steely, stole, thistle, thistly, whistle, ox stall.

785.—Steam, steamy, seton, satan, satin, stain, sachem, scheme, stem, stone, stony, stun, esteem, question, is [an] atom [or] item.

786.—Easter, eye string, eschewer, estuary, astray, ouster, oyster, satire, satyr, seater, shooter, shouter, star, stare, stair, stayer, step, steep, steepy, steer, stir, stoop, stop, store, story, stray, stower, strow, suitor, suture, austere, youngster.

787.—Seates, sates, setts, sheets, shoetyes, shoots, shots, sits, shouts, shuts, sites, sots, stews, sties, stays, stows, suits, eschews, ousts, theists, atheists, exists.

788.—Satiare, satiety, state, escheat, settee, situate, estate, statue, stout, is a cheat, is [to] teach, such [an] echo.

789.—Stave, stove, is [to] achieve, is [the] echo [of] joy, seat [of] joy [or] woe, shout [for] joy, shot away, stay away, exquisite way.

790.—Saving, shaving, shoving, swathe, swaying, swing, swung, swinge, save [the] ox, is a vowing, vieing, joying, thus vex.

791.—Swab, swabia, is juicy, is vice, is joy [to the] boy, is [the] way [of a] boy; [an] easy voice, use [the] jib, the use [of the] jib, this vice, save [the] boy.

792.—Saved, shaved, shoved, swayed, save a few, is

joyed, is viewed [or] vowed, is void, is a widow, is weedy, is a wife, is woody.

793.—Savage, swag, swig, is vague, is [in] vogue, is a wag, as we go, is joy [for the] age, see, or show [the] way [to] go, is [the] way [to] go.

794.—Shovel, swell, swill, sweal, saveall, is a jewel, is awake, is oval, is a joke, is [in] jail, is [of] value, is evil.

795.—Swan, swain, swam, swim, swum, swoon, swine, is to join, is [in] vain, is [in the] van [or] avenue, is veiny, easy [to] join.

796.—Savior, saver, savour, savoury, sever, severe, shaver, shiver, shivery, swap, swear, swore, sweep, sweepy, swayer, swop, swoop, whosoever.

797.—Saves, savoy, sheaves, shives, shoves, sieves, swash, is joyous, is washy, is wise, as a wash, easy ways.

798.—Suavity, sweet, sweat, sweaty, as jet, as wit, is wet, is [to] wait, vote [or] vouch, easy wit, awas [with a] veto.

799.—Is wavy, sea wave, is [to] weave, show [the] way [to] joy, save the jew [or] vow, see [the] way [to] joy, is [in] Java, is joy [for the] jew.

800.—Changing, taxing, tinging, tithing, teething, exchanging, it oozing, out young, tie [the] youth, too young.

801.—Too ethic, aching boy [or] beau, eating [with a] beau [or] cow, eating [on the] ice, eating ice, tax [on the] boy [or] beau, towing [in or on the] bay.

802.—Changed, taxed, tinged, tithed, teethed, chang-

ing, [or] exchanging day, tax day, a tax due, towing a day, towing off.

803.—Each whig, aching age, aching [with] ague, eating [an] egg, eating [with the] gay, tax [on the] gay, tithe egg, tongue [of the] gay.

804.—Aching lay, aching, [and] ill, change [the] law [or the] lie, each ox [on the] lea, it awhile [or] equal, it whole, it [to] quake.

805.—Aching maw, change now, eat [with the or a] queen, eat them, out [with the] queen or oxen, tea [with the] queen, too thin.

806.—Changer, taxer, tether, tither, chequer, exchequer, exchanger, eating pie, tying [an] ape, tying up, tongue [and] ear.

807.—Tongs, tongues, tangs, tinges, typhus, taxes, tithes, whittings, exchanges, aching eyes.

808.—Text, tophet, toothache, etiquette, it quiet, it white, eat yet, eat that, out yet, too quiet, too white, aching too [or] toe, chewing it.

809.—Out-thieve, yet theive, aching jaw, tax away, tax [the] jew, a tithe [of] joy [or] woe, tongue [of] joy [or] woe [or of a] Jew.

810.—Choice ox [or] axe, quiet cow [and] ox, it [into a] bath, eat both, eat [in a] booth, out-bowing, out-coax.

811.—Tabby, out [with the] babe, toy [with the] babe [or] cub, each booby, cub, abbey, [or] babe; echo [in the] abbey, eat a cocoa, yet a babe.

812.—Outbid, it bad, it bowed, it abide [or] abode, eat

beef, out bade, out [of] bed, out bid, it obeyed, too bad [or] acid.

813.—Out beg, it [to] beg, it a cage, out [to] beg, tie [the] bag, ache [and] cough, yet beg, yet cough, quit [the] bog, quite big, that beg [or] cough.

814.—Tack, oat-cake, eatable, check, chick, chuck, tick, choicely, equitable, equitably, table, luck, it ably.

815.—Chicane, it can, it came, out [on the] ocean, out [in a] canoe, too bony, too cany, too beamy, each bone, boon [or] coin.

816.—Outbray, tabour, outbar, outcry, outbrew, it bore, it bray, it crow, it crew, a toy cup, each copy, quit [the] bar, quit beer, quiet bear.

817.—Tubs, tubes, eat bass, eat [with the] boys, out [with the] boys, too base, too beauish, boyish, bushy [or] busy, each obeys.

818.—Tacit, outact, Tobit, out [with the] boat [or for] booty, out [of the] city, out act, tow [the] boat, toy [on the] beach, too acute, each beauty [or] boat.

819.—It above, it be away, eat [in a] cave, cove, [or] by-way, tow [from the] cove, each cave, cove [or] by-way; each boy away.

820.—Chafing, chiding, out-doing, each aiding [or] doing, yet aiding, doing [or] dozy, quiet death [or] faith, quite a doxy.

821.—Out-face, out-daub, too dauby, each decoy, each face, quiet dice, quiet idiocy, quite a daub, exit [and] decay.

822.—Chafed, chided, it died, it did, eat food, each

died, echo died, quite dead [or] deaf, chief day, chief aid.

823.—Ached [with] ague, chode [the] gay, chafe [the] gay, chief [of the] gay [or] age, quietude [of] age, eat a fig, out [with the] dog [or in the] fog.

824.—Outfly, chiefly, tidily, it fell [or] flew, outfly, outflew, outfool, too dull, ideal, full, foul [or] idle, each idol.

825.—Outdone, outfawn, te deum, quotidian, out [of] fame, out [to] dine, tie down, each dawn, quiet dawn, quite down.

826.—Chafes, chider, chiefer, outdare, outdoer, tidier, it dear, it deep, it dry, too dear, far, dry, deep, free [or] fiery, tied ape, eat fire.

827.—Tedious, chides, chiefs, chuffs, outdoes, tides, toads, tods, it adds, aids, does [or] dies; eat fish, too fishy, too dashy.

828.—Outdate, tuft, tufty, out [on] duty, too fat, each duty [or] fit [or] date, each do it, a quiet idiot, quite [an] idiot [or] a feat, quite odd too.

829.—It die away, it dive, the quiet dove, quite a day away, chief joy, chaffy joy, echoed [the] joy, tide [of] joy, tied [the] jew, quietude [and] joy.

830.—Outgoing, it going, it hung [or] hang, too hazy, too heathy, each going [or] gang, yet going, yet hazy, quite hazy, [to] tug [with the] ox.

831.—Eat [with] Hebe [or] Ahab, outgab, outgibe, out [with] Hebe [or] Ahab, a tough boy [or] bow [something bent, or] ice, too gay a boy.

832.—It good, outgad, too good, gaudy [or] aged, each guide, quiet [and] good [or] aged, quite good, gaudy [or] aged, a tug [with a] foe.

833.—Out [in the] gig, too high [or] quaggy, each gewgaw [or] hog, quite agog [or] high, what a gewgaw! that gewgaw, quit [the] hag.

834.—Roughly, out [in the] gale, too agile, gluey, haily, hilly [or] ugly, too holy, each gale, that gale, eagle, hill [or] hole, tug [with the] law.

835.—Outgone, outgain, toughen, it gain, it again, eat again (or) a hen, eat ham (or) honey, eat (at) home, out again, tea (at) home, each guinea.

836.—Outgoer, tiger, outgrow, tougher, outgrew, it agree, it eager, it grow, grew, hear (or) hop, eat (and) gape, eat (with the) heir.

837.—Out-goes, choughs, tugs, out-hoes, out-hews, it goes, eat eggs, geese, (or of) a goose (or) hash, eat (in the) house, out (of the) house.

838.—Taught, tight, it got, it get, it hit, eat egg (with) tea, out (by or at the) gate, out (of the) hut (or) heat, too hot, each gate (or) hut.

839.—Outgive, outgave, it heavy, it go away, eat (with) age (in) view, out, go away! too heavy, each gave, each go away, it go away.

840.—Taking, choking, outlawing, outlying, telling, tilling, tiling, tilth, toiling, tolling, it long, eat (with a) king.

841.—Talc, chalice, it (at) Elba, too aulic, each law obey, each low boy, quit Elba, quit a low boy, each elbow.

842.—Tailed, child, choked, outlawed, told, toiled, tiled, tilled, whitelead, (it) layed (as a bird,) eat (of a) loaf.

843.—Tillage, etiology, phytology, it (in) lieu (of) hay, outlaugh, each eulogy, each league, quite a league (or) eulogy, quite ill (with) ague.

844.—Talk, chalk, chalky, outlook, talky, tallow, tally, quite loyal (or) yellow, white (and) yellow, a tall oak, tell a lie.

845.—Outline, taken, talon, token, till now, take new, take (or) took aim, it alone, eat alone (or) kale, out alone.

846.—Outlawry, cholor, choaker, outleap, taylor, taker, taller, teller, tiler, toiler, tiller, (double) toller, (double) tulip.

847.—Tails, tales, atlas, chylous, cheeks, chokes, outlaws, takes, tells, tiles, toils, tills, tolls, tools, towels, tykes, whitlows, extols.

848.—Outlet, toilet, tilt, utility, it late, eat late, out late, too late, each lot, quite late, yet late, wheat lot, chilly too.

849.—Outlive, cheek (of) joy, the chill away, a tall Jew (or) ivy, tell (of) joy (or of the) way (or the) Jew, toll (on the) way, tale (of) woe (or) joy.

850.—Chaining, atoning, chiming, tuning, taming, teeming, timing, whitening, eaten (the) ox, a tameox, each aiming.

851.—Chance, chymic, tomb, tomboy, tonic, tunic, eaten (on the) ice (or with a) boy, town (near a) bay, time (on the) bay, tame (the) boy.

852.—Extend, chained, chamade, atoned, chimed,

tamed, teemed, tumid, tend, timed, timid, tumefy, tuned, whitened.

853.—Eat enough, it may go, too nigh, each enough, quiet enough, quite nigh, white enough, that image, wheat enough.

854.—Chink, chinky, tamely, timely, tink, tank, it null, it only, each nail (or) male (or) mail, mule, mile (or) meal.

855.—Autumn, chimney, it a name, it moan, eat none, eat (at) noon (or an) onion, out (of the) union, too inane.

856.—Atoner, Chimer, champ, chump. chimera, tamer, tawnier, teemer, tenor, tenure, timer, tinier, tumour, tuner, whitener.

857.—Atones, atoms, tames, tans, tansy, teams, teems, tins, tons, teens, tense, times, tones, tunes, tomes, towns, whiteness, quietness, equations, chamois, chains, chimes, chins, chums.

858.—Chaunt, taint, teint, taunt, tench, tenet, tent, tenuity, extent, extenuate, extant, tomato, quotient, it not, eat not, (to) eat much.

859.—Eat (and) enjoy, each move, quit (the) navy (or) envoy, quiet envy, quite a new view, wheat (for the) navy, that envoy.

860.—Tearing, chairing, a trophy, cheering, tiring, topaz, toping, towering, trophy, truth, trying, it rung, out (of the) path.

861.—Tierce, cherub, topic, trace, tribe, trice, truce, typic, eat a piece, eat rice, too epic, each a piece, quiet, peace.

862.—Tepid, chaired, chard, cheered, chord, outride, tardy, tariff, tired, towered, trade, tread, trod, tried, triad, turf, turfy, typify.

863.—Outrage, charge, targe, trough, eat (in) rage, outargue, outrogue, too rough, each page (or) rogue, quit rage.

864.—Charily, cheerly, choral, churl, chark cheerily outerly, trail, trial, trill, troll, trull, truly, turkey, trowel, equatorial, Turkey.

865.—Charm, cheapen, churn, outrun, turn, torn, train, trim, trine, triune, utopian, extreme, it pain, eat (and) earn.

866.—Cherry, cheerier, cheaper, chirp, choppy, outpour, trip, outroar, taper, tarry, tearer, tirer, toper, trap, trier, tripe, troop, trope, exterior.

867.—Ochreous, eaters, chairs, chaps, chars, cherish, chewers, chips, choirs, chorus, chops, cheers, echoers, ichorous, taps, tapes, tares, tears, terse, tiers, tipsey, tips, tops, topes, tories, tours, towers, toyers, trash, trashy, tups, trays, trees, truss, tries, types, tyros, tars, wheatears, theatres, quoters.

868.—Chapt, charity, chart, chariot, chipt, church, iterate, outreach, outroot, tart, tipt, tiptoe, torch, trait, treat, trett, treaty, trite, trochee, trot, trout, whitepot, extort.

869.—Outrave, each review, quit (to) rave, quit (of) our vow, cheer (and) joy, cheery Jew (or) way, cheap joy (or) way.

870.—Teasing tossing, tousing, chazing, choosing

it sheathe, it sung, out-sing, out-sung, each song, sowing, (or) saying, each sung, a quiet song.

871.—It is coy, it is a boy, it is ice (or) icy, eat sauce, too saucy, a too shy boy, quit this bay, a quiet sea boy, quiet, shy boy ; that is a bay.

872.—Outside, teased, tossed, toused, tuesday, chased, that is used, it aside, eat shad, out-sewed, too sad, (or) shady, two shod.

873.—It is gay, each is gay, quit sage, quit (the) siege, a quiet sage, a quiet easy age ; quite a sage, quite see how, quiet ease (in) age.

874.—Out-sail, out-sell, task, tusk, chisel, it shall, it slew, eat easily, out-sail, too easily, too shelly, shoaly, (or) shily, each sale, (or) sail.

875.—Out-shine, chasm, quietism, eat some, eat soon, out-shine, too seamy, too snowey, each sin, quit sin, quit soon, white (with) snow.

876.—Chaser, chouser, teaser, touser, tosser, toy-shop, it sure, eat soup, eat sir ; too soapy, each ship, shop (or) spy, quit the ship.

877.—Ceases, chaises, chases, cheeses, touses, tosses, tissue, it (to) ashes, too assish, quiet asses, quit shows, quite assish, white shoes.

878.—Chaste, chest, taste, test, testy, tasty, toast, out-set, each seat, it sat, out sat, out sit, out shot, too sooty, too suety, each sat.

879.—Quiet (and) easy way, quite (an) easy way, eats (with) joy, echoes (of) joy, chaise (on the) way, the chaise away, aches away.

880.—Etching, itching, cheating, teaching, touching, out tongue, quitting, whetting, each aching, echoing, eating or) toying.

881.—Attic, choatic, extatic, quit (from) choice, chat [with the) boy (or) beau, cheat (the) boy, touch (the) ice, teach (the) boy.

882.—Etched, itched, cheated, touched, whetted, it ached, it chewed, it echoed, eat (with the) chief, a quiet chief.

883.—Chat (with the) gay, teach (the) gay, teach age, (or in) age, teach how, out (to) tea (with the) gay, a tough age, (or) tough (in) age.

884.—Title, total, whittle, eat (with) toil, too chilly, (or) choky, too tall, each cheek, tail, tale, (or) tool, quite chilly.

885.—Attain, attune, tuition, quotation, eat it now, too tame, too tiny, each atom, each time, tone (or) tune, quiet time, quite tame.

886.—Teacher, toucher, tutor, utter, cheater, attire, etcher, too cheap, too true, each eater, tory, (or) tar, quiet cheer.

887.—Teaches, chits, chats, cheats, etches, itches, teats, tits, touches, it eats, (or) aches, teach so, touch easy, tie it so, (or) easy.

888.—Tattoo, attach, chitty, chatty, it eat two, tie it too, cheat it, teach it, touch it, eat (and) chat, out teach, too touchy.

889.—It achieve, each achieve. (or) out vie, yet achieve, yet echo (the) joy, chat (with) joy, chat (with a) Jew, (or on the) way, teach (with) joy.

890.—Achieving, out vying, twang, twinge, it avowing white wax, (or) wing, quit vowing, quit (to) vex, (or) avenge.

891.—Twice, to juicy, each voice (or) vice, quit vice, each vow obey, achieve (for the) boy, quiet way be, quiet way (of the) boy.

892.—Achieved, out weed, outvied, it avowed, joyed, (or) vied, too void, two weedy, too woody, too wide, quite woody, (or) weedy, quiet wife (or) widow.

893.—Out weigh, twig, out we go, too vague, each jog, each voyage, quite (the) vogue, quite vague, quiet joy [in] age, exit [by] way [of] age.

894.—Out wall, out value, tweak, twill, 'twill, it avail it will, eat veal, out [of] jail, too weak, too wily, too well.

895.—Twain, twin, twine, white wine, too vain, viny, [or] wan, each avenue, in equity join, quite vain, [or] even, quiet joy now.

896.—Out wear, achiever, whatever, whichever, out jeer, too wiry, each vower, [or] avower, each wire, quite over, quite wiry.

897.—Achieves, chives, outvies, white-wash, too joyous, too washy, too wise, quiet joys, quiet [and] joyous, quite joyous [or] wise.

898.—Out wit, out vote, twit, too wet, each veto, each view it [or] avow it, quiet wit, which we eat, achieve it a quiet way too.

899.—Quiet way [of] joy, it joy [or] woe, too wavy,

each joy [or] woe, quit woe [for] joy, quit [the] way, [of] woe, yet we joy, yet we've a way.

900.—Avenging, vexing, waxing, winging, Jephtho, joy [of or in] youth, vow [of a] youth, view [of a] youth, woe [of the] youth, viewing [an] oath.

901.—Viewing [a or the] boy, beau, [or] cow, vowing [to] be, vying with a beau [or] boy, [to] vex [the] boy, a thieving boy [or] beau, vowing [to] obey [or] buy.

902.—Avenged, vexed, waxed, winged, Jew [with the] ephod, viewing [the] day, [or the] foe, joying [to] die, vex [the] foe, view [the, or of the] thief, way [of a] thief.

903.—Viewing [the] gay, joying go, joying [or] vying [in] age, avenge [in] age, thieving [in] age, vowing [in] age, Ajax [in] age, joy [or] woe [to the] whig.

904.—Jaw awhile, jaw (of a) whale, joy awhile, joy (in) exile, joy (on the) wheel, joy (and) zeal, view (of) exile, (or the) wheel, (of a) whale, (or the) whole.

905.—Vixen, waxen, within, joy (of the) queen, (or of) Zion, a Jew of Zion, (to) vow (to the) queen, vie (with a) queen, (to) vie (with) zeal.

906.—Avenger, vexer, vizier, waxer, weather, wether, wither, joy (of an) author, (of) either, (or of the) other; joy there, view (the) year.

907.—Averages, wings, vexes, waxes, withs, vowing (to) sue, away (with) these; (or) those, viewing us, viewing (the) sea, vying (with) us.

908.—Without, view equity, (or of) equity; a view (of) Quito, we quit, way (of) equity, (or) quiet, viewing it, (or) each, avowing it, thieving too.

909.—Joying Jew, a thieving, vowing, (or) vying Jew ; vex (the, or a) Jew, avenge (the) Jew, avowing woe, viewing woe, vowing (on the) way.

910.—Joy obeying, vie (in) obeying, a view (of) Bath, we bathe, way (to) Bath, away (to) Bath, Jew (with) a cow (and) ox, we buy (an) ox, (or) axe.

911.—Jaw (of a) booby, joy (of, or from the) babe, joy (of) a booby, joy (at the) abbey, (or in) Cuba ; vow (of a) booby, view (the) babe, a view (of the) abbey, (or) Cuba.

912.—Jibed, joy (in the) bud, joy abide, (or) abode ; Jew obeyed, vow be due, we abide, (or) abode, (or) obeyed ; way (of the) bad, away (with) bad.

913.—Woe (to) beg, away boy go ! juicy hay, juice (of, or in the) hay, jib go, voice (of) age, (or of the) gay, (or) aga ; vice (of the) gay, (or of the) age.

914.—Avowably, avowable, jack, jockey, jubilee, vocal, wick, thwack, equivocal, view (of the) book, (or) by-law ; view (of) Abel.

915.—Vacuum, jawbone, joy came, (or) come ; joy (in) a canoe, joy (on the) ocean, view (of the) ocean, we can, come, came, (or) coin.

916.—Vicar, viceroy, jaw (of a) bear, (or) boar ; joy (of a) boor, a vow (against) beer, view (of the) cape, (or the) crew, bear (in the) bar.

917.—Jibs, jocose, vicious, vices, webs, vacuous, joy (of the) boys, (or) bees ; Jew obeys, view (the) abyss, (or) case, (or) cause.

918.—Evacuate, eject, vacate, vacuity, evict, equivo-

cate, joy (in the) boat, (or) city, (or) cot; view (of the) beach, (or) beauty.

919.—Joy above, joy, (or) woe (in) a cave, Jew (in) a cave, woe be away, (to) the Jew be joy, joy be (to the) Jew, Jew boy in woe, Job (in) woe, Job (in) joy.

920.—Jading, avoiding, evading, judaize, voiding, weeding, wading, width, joy adding, with joy aiding, joy dying.

921.—With joy educe, joy (with) decay, vow (against) dice, view (the) decay, (or) decoy, view (of) idiocy, woe (of) dice, woe, (or) joy (in the) face, away (with the) dice.

922.—Jaded, avoided, evaded, voided, waded, weeded, we decay, joy, (or) woe added, joy died, (or) dead, Jew died.

923.—Judge, wedge, way I'd go, avoid (the) gay evade, (or) avoid (the) ague, vied (with the) gay, viewed (the) age, gay, (or) hay; widow, (or) wife (in) age.

924.—Joyful, woeful, avowedly, widely, avoid law, evade (the) law, viewed (the) law, avoid a lie, viewed (the) oak.

925.—Widen, wooden, joy (of) fame, a Jew (of) fame, view (of) fame, away (from) fame, way (to) fame, Judea now.

926.—Avoider, evader, wader, wider, wafer, voider, weeder, widower, evade pay, avoid (the) ape, viewed (the) ore.

927.—Jades, jadish, avoids, evades, voids, wades,

weds, widows, weeds, woods, joyed us, avoid us, vied (with) us.

928.—Avidity, waft, weft, avoid it, avowed it, evade it, wife out, vowed too, wife too, we do it, wade it, weed it.

929.—Joy, (or) woe die away, view (the) dewy eve, we die away, evade a vow, avoid woe, avoid (the, or) a Jew, void (of) joy, (or) woe.

930.—Waging, weighing, joy going, woe going, we gaze, woe going, a vague oath, vague (as an) ox, (for the) voyage owing.

931.—Vogue (of the) beau, voyage (of the) boy, (or) beau ; voyage (on the) bay, wag (of a) boy, (or) beau ; wage (of the) boy, (to) jaw (and) gibe.

932.—Jagged, (double g ;) waged, weighed, joy (in) God, (or) good ; joy (for the) aged, vow (to) God, view (of) God, (or) good ; way (to) God, (or) good.

933.—Jaw-gag, view (the) gay age, away (with the) gag, (or) gew-gaw, vogue (of the) gay, a voyage (to) go, weigh (the) gay, (or the) age.

934.—Vaguely, vigil, a vague law, (or) lie ; wag (of the) law, woe go (to) law, vow (in) a gale, view (of the) gale, hill, (or) goal.

935.—Wagon, joy, [or] woe again, joy, [or] woe gone, joy, [or] woe [at] home, view [of] gain, [or] home, a view [of] Genoa, way [of] gain.

936.—Vagary, vigor, vaguer, wager, weigher, voyager, joy [of the] hero, vow [of the] hero, vie [with the] hero, view [of the] hero.

937.—Joggs, jigs, jugs, voyages, wages, weighs, wigs, vogues, jaggs, wags, joy goes, view (of) ages, view (of the) house.

938.—Weight, weighty, wight, view (of) gaiety, we ought, the way he eat, woe (of) gaiety, (or the) gout; away (with) gaiety, vague too, vow (to) get.

939.—Vague vow, view, (or) way; voyage (of a) Jew, (of) joy, (or) woe; wag (of a) Jew, we go away, the way (to) go (from) woe, (or to) joy; we give, (or) have.

940.—Availing, awaking, jolling, valuing, vailing, wailing, waking, walling, wealth, wealthy, willing.

941.—Jail-boy, Eve (and) Alice, a view (of) Elba, (or of the) Elbe; way (to) Elba, away (to) Elba, a jewel (of a) boy, avail (to the) beau, (or) boy; evil boy, value (the) boy.

942.—Joked, jolled, (double l); availed, awaked, valid, valued, veiled, vilify, wailed, waked, walled, wall-eyed, week-day, weld, well-a-day, wield, wild, willed, wolf, would.

943.—Joy (of) eulogy, joy all go, view (of the) league, we laugh, we league, avail (the) gay, avail (for the) ague, evil age.

944.—Jelly, jolly, valley, vilely, villa, volley, walk, willow, weakly, weekly, wilily, woolly, willy, evil law.

945.—Volume, waken, weaken, awake now, evil (and) new, jail now, value now, weak (tho') new, vile now, week (in) May.

946.—Jailer, jalap, availer, awaker, joker, jowler,

julap, valor, valuer, veiler, wailer, waller, waylayer, weaker, willer, (double l); viler.

947.—Jails, jakes, avails, awakes, evils, jealous, jealousy, jewels, jokes, joles, joyless, vails, veils, viols, values, viewless, vowels, wails, walls, wayless, weeks, wells, wills, Welsh, Wales.

948.—Jolt, jilt, valet, vault, vaulty, violate, violet, volute, wilt, a jewel (or) toy, jewel (to) each, wake (the) echo, evil too.

949.—Valve, evolve, joy alive, (in) joy (to) live, (or) love; joy (and) love, we live, love, (or) leave; way (to) live, jewel joy.

950.—Joining, evening, veining, waning, weening, weaning, a vain oath, wain (and) ox, joy owning, away (the) awning, (or) my ox, (or) axe.

951.—Jamb, joyance, evince, womb, joy (of a) mob, joy may be, (with) joy now obey, woe may be, the way (of a) mob, away my boy, way now (to) obey.

952.—Joined, wand, evened, veined, waned, weaned, vend, vendee, viand, wind, windy, window, wound, vendue.

953.—Joy, (or) jaw enough; vow enough, away may go, join (the) gay, vain (and) gay, a vain age, Jane (in) age, van (of the) gay.

954.—Junk, evenly, wink, vainly, venial, venal, jaw (of a) mule, joy inly, (or) only; view (of the) Nile, way (of the) mail, way (to the) mill.

955.—Venom, winnow, woman, women, way (of) union, joy, (or) woe (of) man, (or) men, (or) many; joy (of) union, vow (to) men.

956.—January, joiner, evener, joinery, jump, junior, vainer, vamp, veneer, ave Mary, joy (of) Mary, (or) Mira.

957.—Jams, vines, wines, vans, avenues, veines, vanes, ovens, wins, joins, vainish, vanish, vinous, wanes, wains, weans, wens.

958.—Janty, jaunt, went, joint, want, vent, avaunt, junto, wont, vanity, vaunt, vomit, wench, winch, joy (and) amity.

959.—Joy (of, or in the) navy, woe (of) envy, avow a new view, (or) vow ; joy (of the) envoy, way (to) move, (or to) enjoy ; way (of) no joy, join (on the) way.

960.—Jeering, varying, veering, wiping, wearing, weeping, worth, worthy, wrath, wrathy, wreath, wreathy, wreathe, wring, wrong, wrung, quavering, quivering.

961.—Verb, avarice, joy (and) peace, view (of) peace, a view (of the) robe, (or) race ; way (of) peace, way (of an, or the) orb ; jeer (the) beau.

962.—Verd, award, overawed, jeered, vapid, varied, veered, verify, ward, wearied, wiped, word, wordy, quavered, quivered, every day, joy (on the) road.

963.—Virgo, virago, jeer (the) gay, (or the) age ; every age, were gay, (or in) age ; over-gay, overawe (the) gay, very gay, weary age.

964.—York, jerk, work, wearily, warily, verily, virile, aware (of the) law, were low, (or) oak ; every law, ever (in) law, over all.

965.—Warm, worm, warn, worn, journey, weapon,

Jeremy, joy (in, or of the) army, woe (and) rum, woe (and) ruin.

966.—Wearer, worry, viper, vapor, weeper, wiper, warp, wrap, juror, Varro, Joppa, were (to) pay.

967.—Jeers, jars, varies, veers, viewers, vowers, viers, avers, verse, avowers, averse, weeps, wipes, worse, weirs, wars, wares, wears, wires, wearies, juries, Warsaw.

968.—Verity, avert, overt, wept, wart, wert, write, wrote, writ, aver it, weary too, aware (of) it, were out, vary it, vary too.

969.—Aware (of) joy, woe, (or of the) way; ever (in) woe, every joy, woe, Jew, vow, (or) way; over (the) way, war (and) woe.

970.—Jew sung, (or) sing, Jew's oath, ox, (or) axe; jaws (of an) ox, jaws you, (or) thee; joys eyeing, views (of an) oath, Joseph, wishing, washing.

971.—Jaws (of a) boy, (or) cow; joys (of a) boy, (or) beau; a joyous boy, views (of a) boy, (or) beau; a wise boy, was a boy, vow, (or) woe (of a) sea-boy.

972.—Washed, wished, the way side, joys (of the) day, vies (with the) foe, joyous day, idea, (or) few; was dewy, odd, due, (or) awed; (to) wish (to) die.

973.—Visage, joys (of the) gay, (of) age; joyous (and) gay, views (of the) gay, vows, ways, (or) woes (of the) gay; joys go, a joyous age.

974.—Avows (the) law, joyously, visual, wisely, weasel, views (of) law, was a law, a wise law, woes (of) law, woes, (or) views (of a) lie,

975.—Vision, evasion, Jason, Vishnu, joyous inn, views now, joy (of) Sion, Jew (in) Sion, view (of) sin, (or) Sinai; view (of the) Seine.

976.—Joy (in the) ship, (or) shop; visier, wisp, wasp, waspy, wiser, washer, wisher, Weser, joy ashore, view (the) ship, a view (of the) ship.

977.—Washes, wishes, Jesus, view uses, view (of an) oasis, woe (on the) seas, joyous eyes, vies (at) sea, views (at) sea, was (at) sea.

978.—Jesuit, jest, just, joust, joist, vast, vest, vista, avast, visit, wast, wist, west, waist, waste, thievest, Vashti.

979.—Joys (of the) Jew, (or on the) way, (or in) view; woes (on the) way, (or in) view; vies (with the) Jew; joyous view, (or) way; views (of) joy, (or) woe.

980.—Voting, vouching, waiting, wait (for the) ox, axe, (or) oath; jaw aching, way towing, away (with) tithe, we change.

981.—Wait boy, (or for the) boy, (or) beau; wait (and) obey, (or in the) bay; wit (of a) boy, (or) beau; avow it (and) obey, (to) vote (with, or for the) boy, joy (of) each boy.

982.—Voted, vouched, waited, we chide, (or) chafe; a vow (to the) chief, a view (of the) tide, vie (with the) chief, way (of the) chief, (or) tide, (or to) outdo.

983.—Joy too gay, joy too (in) age, (in) view (of the) toga, woe, ache (and) ague; woe (to) tug, the wit (of the) gay, (or) age; veto (the) gay, wet hay.

984.—Vital, veto a lie, wait (for the) law, wit (in a)

lie, vote (for) law, jaws (of the) law, joys (of) law, joyous lay, views (of the) law.

985.—Vie (in) tune, (or) time ; a view (of) time, (the) team, (or) China ; way (to) atone, (or) tame ; way (to) town, away (with the) chain, wet (to) mow.

986.—Voter, votary, voucher, water, waiter, watery, wit (for) pay, wet (to) row, vote (for) pay, vow (of a) tory, tyro, (or) tar.

987.—Vetoes, juts, jots, votes, vats, vouches, waits, wits, wets, jetts, wet eyes, joy (in a) chaos, way (to) choose, wait (for) ease.

988.—Witty, watch, wit (at) tea, wit too, wet it, out, (or) too ; veto it, wait (for) it, vote, (or) vouch (for) it ; we eat it, Eve eat it, joy (and) chat, we teach.

989.—Votive, joy achieve, Jew outvie, vow (to) achieve, vie (and) outvie, view it (with) joy, we achieve, (or) outvie ; we echo (the) joy.

990.—Waving, wave-eying, jove owing, joy avowing, (or) viewing ; vow Ajax, view joying, woe viewing, joy wooing ; jaw vying.

991.—Joy (of) Job, view (of) vice, (or) Ivica ; woe (of) vice, wave (of the) bay, wavy (and) icy, (to) waive (the) bow, woe, (or) view (of) Job.

992.—Vivid, waved, waived, wavy (and) dewy, wave (and) dew, a wave awed, Jove awed, joy (in) Judea, woe (of) Ovid.

993.—Joy (in) vogue, (or of the) voyage ; view (of the) vague, vow (of) Jehu, way we go, away we go, jaw, or joy (of a) wag, joy (of Jehu, view joy (in) age.

994.—Jovial, weevil, joy (and) jewel, joy (and) joke, joy (in a) jail, woe (in a) jail, woe (of) evil, way (of) evil, jail, or wail.

995.—Woven, joy (in the) van, avenue, (or from the) vine, joy (on the) wane, joy (from) wine, woe (from) wine, we join, way even.

996.—Waver, jaw (and) jeer, (of) joy aware, joy over, woe (of) war (of) woe weary, way (of) war, we weep, vary, (or) weary.

997.—Waves, waives, wives, we view (the) sea, joy (of) joys, Jew owes, wavy sea, a wave (of the) sea, Java sea.

998.—Waive it, weave, or wove it, we view it, (with) joy view it, vie (in) wit, we wait, vote, (or) vouch; a view, (of) wet.

999.—A vow (to) Jove, wave (in) view, a wavy view, view (the) way (of) woe, (or) joy; away (from the) way (to) woe, away (to the) way (to) joy, away (to the) way (to) joy, we woo, or view joy, we view, joy (for the) Jew, woe (in the) way (to) woe.

1000.—Boy, or be wheezing, be thy youth, boy (of) thy youth, both (for) youth, buy a young ox, boy (and) young ox, beau wheezing, being (in) youth, obey (in) thy youth, obeying youth.

In this way mnemonicization of numbers may be indefinitely continued, and individually extended : but after all that can be done in this way, it will still remain that the trouble and difficulty of systematically applying this, or any other system of mnemonics in the regular study of any subject, are too much and too great to be practised. It will be found that very few persons, even among students, will have either time or inclination to apply any system of mnemonics to a regular course of study, even with the aid of mnemonicized numbers, how far so ever extended ; yet, for miscellaneous, incidental, or occasional purposes, such mnemonicisms will be found very useful.

There is but one way in which any system of mnemonics can become popular and really useful. It is to publish school books, in which a purely rational system of mnemonics is judiciously applied to such subjects as will admit of it with real advantage. Each book must not merely tell the reader or student how *he* may mnemonicise the subject ; it must *be done* for him. The subject of each book must be mnemonically and fully prepared and made ready for the student's use. What *he* would have to do with mnemonics, is to learn, not how to mnemonicise a book, or a subject, but, how to understand and avail himself of the labors of his author—not how to get ready for use, but to use.

Should this ever be well done, and the mnemonicised books be adopted by a sufficient number of intelligent teachers, who will recommend them to others, they would soon be adopted by teachers in general ; astonishing advantages would soon appear ; the generous public

would approve and patronise; and this adoption of mnemonics would be a prominent event—I will venture to say, a bright epocha in the annals of education. The author of the present work has engaged to furnish the publisher, O. O. Wickham, with various school-books, of the above description, for publication. He trusts that close attention to the subject under consideration, for more than twenty years, has qualified him for this undertaking. He believes that he can furnish books which, if properly used, will be highly serviceable in schools of every description, and equally so in private studies. If experiments, tests, protracted trials, lengthened practice—in short, if long experience, if demonstration may be depended on, it is perfectly correct to say that the books alluded to, if rightly used, will enable pupils and students to acquire what they teach with such ease, expedition, clearness and permanence as, without them is impracticable. “One person shall do that in a month, which shall cost another, of equal ability, whole years to accomplish.”—*See page 21, Part First, of this work.*

P. S. Since the above was written, a public notice, or an announcement, has been put into the hands of the writer, which, he thinks, justice to himself, (and perhaps he might add, to the public) requires him to notice; and he sees no impropriety in embracing this opportunity. The notice commences thus: “One of Professor Gouraud’s accredited pupils, being qualified expressly for a teacher, proposes opening a class of ladies and gentlemen who may be desirous of improving the memory.” It then presents a climax of wonders which this pupil of

Prof. Gouraud will perform, and also enable subscribers to perform. 'This climax concludes with the following words :—“ also, from memory will be repeated or written the Ratio of the Diameter to the Circumference of the Circle, with one hundred and fifty-four decimals, *which by any other means than that of Prof. Gouraud's system, could never be acquired or retained.*”

Now, if the assertion in *italics* is true, it follows, of course, that no person who is unacquainted with Prof. Gouraud's system, can “ acquire or retain” this wonderful “ ratio, with one hundred and fifty-four decimals.” But what follows, if the author of the present work and of the books alluded to above, could acquire, retain, and quote from memory, an equal or greater number of figures more than twenty years before he had either seen or heard a single word of Prof. Gouraud's system ; and that he could have done the same by the decimal itself had he been in possession of a copy of it.

What follows, if children of nine, and some of seven years old, could do the same, nearly as long ago ? What, if the writer of this concludes his present work, by mnemonicising the very figures given by the professor's pupil, in his programme, as the Ratio of the Diameter to the circumference of a circle ; and by so doing, enable his readers (if they choose) to achieve this great exploit with ease, and to repeat the decimals as correctly as Prof. Gouraud himself can ? This they may do, if they will first make themselves familiar with the Table or Key, given on page 27, and then give proper attention to what follows :

The decimal under consideration follows the whole number 3; and if the decimal given in the above mentioned programme is correct, the Ratio is expressed thus:

3, 1 4 1 5 9 2 6 5 3 5 8 9 7 9 3 2 3 8 4 6 2 6 4 3 3
 8 3 2 7 9 5 0 2 8 8 4 1 9 7 1 6 9 3 9 9 3 7 5 1 0
 5 8 2 0 9 7 4 9 4 4 5 9 2 3 0 7 8 1 6 4 0 6 2 8
 6 2 0 8 9 9 8 6 2 8 0 3 4 8 2 5 3 4 2 1 1 7 0 6
 7 9 8 2 1 4 8 0 8 6 5 1 3 2 8 2 3 0 6 6 4 7 0 9
 3 8 4 4 6 0 9 5 5 0 5 8 2 2 3 1 7 2 5 3 5 9 4 0
 8 1 2 8 4 8 0 2.

Now let us proceed to the mnemonicization of the decimal.

FIRST METHOD.

*1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Buy a cow,	do all,	go and	buy, a key	for me, may I
1	4	1	5	
6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
vow? pay to	day, so I	pay, tea	for me, joy	in age, both
9	2	6	5	9
11th	12th	13th	14th	
for me, babe	and toy, bad	way, beg	ease, blew	away
5	8	9	7	9
15th	16th	17th	18th	19th
been gay,	bare idea,	busy age,	beauty too,	above all,
3	2	3	8	4
20th	21st	22d	23d	24th
dying ape,	dauby day,	dead ape,	dig low,	daily ague,
6	2	6	4	3

*The figures above the phrases are the ordinal numbers of the decimal figures, or those which the order in which they occur; and those under the phrases are the figures themselves.

25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th
donn to age, draw out, days go, duty due, dive so, going					
	3	8	3	2	7
31st	32d	33d	34th	35th	
away, gab and Ann, good ox, gag off, gala tea, gone out,					
9	5	0	2	8	8
36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	
gray owl, goose and boy, gouty Jew, give ease, king					
	4	1	9	7	
41st	42d	43d	44th		
and boy, oak and bear, kid in view, keg and egg, kill					
1	6	9	3		
45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	
woe, keen woe, keep age, keys use, a kite own, keeve					
9	9	3	7	5	
50th	51st	52d	53d		
boy, mazy oath, mob at an inn, made out, my guide,					
1	0	5	8	2	
54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	
male ox, mean way, Mary Shaw, Miss Lee, much joy,					
0	9	7	4	9	
59th	60th	61st	62d	63d	
move low, pithy law, peace own, paid away, a page a					
4	4	5	9		
64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th
day, pale age, puny ox, poor ass, puss eat, pet boy, pave					
2	3	0	7	8	1
70th	71st	72d	73d	74th	
o'er, sing low, saucy oath, sad pay, sage idea, seek it,					
6	4	0	6	2	8
75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th
some pie, sip dew, sees you, stew it, save Joe, tongue					
6	2	0	8	9	

81st 82d 83d 84th 85th
 vow, tube toy, tied up, tug a day, take tea, tame the ox
 9 8 6 2 8 0'

86th 87th 88th 89th 90th
 tory age, tush! a lie, teach to eat, too weedy, joying
 3 4 8 2

91st 92d 93d 94th 95th
 now, juicy hay, joyed all, joy in good, jewel boy, Jane
 5 3 4 2 1

96th 97th 98th 99th 100th
 obey, jury awes, joyous; why? jut up, Java sea, young
 1 7 0 6 7

101st 102d 103d 104th
 joy, coo and eat, few in a day, how coy! law and lie,
 9 8 2 1 4

105th 106th 107th 108th 109th
 now eat, row the ox, show out, each for pie, woe I own,
 8 0 8 6 5

110th 111th 112th 113th
 coax the boy, cub in the hay, cuff a foe, cage for each,
 1 3 2 8

114th 115th 116th 117th
 cool day, come and go, care for an oath, cease to ape
 2 3 0 6

118th 119th 120th 121st
 cat and ape, cave and an owl, fox and ass, face the ox,
 6 4 7 0

122d 123d 124th 125th 126th
 food and joy, fog and ague, fool at tea, fine oak, fear the
 9 3 8 4

127th 128th 129th 130th
 law, fees to pay, fat ox awing, foe to Jove, hang for me,
 4 6 0 9 5

131st	132d	133d	134th	135th		
Hebe in	May, hide	of an ox,	how go on ?	haul out, home		
	5	0	5	8		
	136th	137th	138th	139th		
	to day, hoary	day, house	for the gay,	hit the beau, heavy		
	2	2	3	1		
	140th	141st	142d	143d	144th	
	sea, long adieu,	Alice May,	lady in age,	laugh on, look		
	7	2	5	3	5	
	145th	146th	147th	148th	149th	
	for joy, lone	owl, liar !	why ? lies	ocho, let be,	live to die,	
	9	4	0	8	1	2
	150th	151st	152d	153d	154th	
	unique echo,	nice key,	need to eat,	nigh the ox,	only	
	8	4	8	0		
	a day.					
	2					

It is presumed that after what has been said in part first of this work, but little explanation of the preceding mnemonicizations can be needful. Perhaps it will be enough to say that each decimal figure and its ordinal number are included in the same phrase, and that the last consonant in each phrase, is the decimal figure indicated by the ordinal number which is expressed by the other consonants of the same phrase. The first of the preceding phrases, for example, is—*buy a cow*, the consonants are b, c. B indicates the ordinal number of the decimal figures (the first) and c the figure itself (1). The phrase therefore shows that the first figure in the decimal is 1. The twelfth phrase is—*bad way*; the consonants are b, d; w the last consonant, shows the decimal figure to be 9, and the other consonants (b, d,) show that it is

the twelfth. The twelfth figure in the decimal then is 9. What is the sixth figure in the decimal? The answer is given by the last consonant in the sixth phrase. But how is the sixth phrase to be found? By our Key, 6 is substituted by either p or r; consequently the sixth phrase begins with one of those letters. If the reader has given much attention to the phrases and is familiar with the key, the idea of p will immediately suggest the word *pay*, and *pay* will as quickly suggest the remainder of the phrase. The phrase is—Pay (to) day; the consonants p, d, d, the last, is 2, the answer. What is the ninth? The first consonant in the ninth phrase is, j, v, or w, j reminds of joy—joy (in) age. g is the last consonant in the phrase and gives the answer, 2. What is the 22d figure in the decimal? The 22d phrase begins with either d or f, and the second consonant is also either d or f; this reminds me of dead—*dead ape*—6. What is the 99th? J, v, w, are the substitutes for 9—J,—Java—Java sea; s is 7, the answer.

What is the 101st figure in the decimal? This ordinal and decimal figure form a number consisting of four figures—units, tens, hundreds and thousands; but as 1 thousand is common to all the numbers in the series over 99, it may be omitted in the phrases. This will reduce the ordinal number to one figure as far as the 109th, and subsequently to two to the end. The last consonant in the phrase gives the decimal figure as before. To find the answer to the above question, I herefore, find the phrase by the figure or figures of this ordinal number (101st) which are over one hundred,

that is, by the units or tens or units *and* tens, as it may happen to be. In the present example 1 is the excess over 1 hundred; the phrase, therefore begins with either b or c—c suggests *coo*, and the phrase *coo* (and) eat, presents itself, the last consonant of which is t, (8).

Note.—The first consonants of the phrases below the 100th are those which precede in the Key and for all after 99 the second consonants which stands for the same figure, is adopted.

SECOND METHOD.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Babe, duke, gab, kin, move, paid, sir, time, jug, boxen,									
1	4	1	5	9	2	6	5	3	5
11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th			
Abbot, bad way, begs, believe, been gay, bread, besiege,									
8	9	7	9	3	2	3			
18th	19th	20th	21st	22d	23d	24th			
botch, bevil, dozer, daubed, fifer, dog-law, deluge,									
8	4	6	2	6	4	3			
25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th				
damage, deputy, dashy gay, dated, doves, gang-way									
3	8	3	2	7	9				
31st	32d	33d	34th	35th	36th	37th			
Gibeon, guiding, gaged, guilty, giant, girl, gas-boy,									
5	0	2	8	8	4	1			
38th	39th	40th	41st	42d	43d				
gate-way, gives, king-boy, kiby ape, kid way, keggy,									
9	7	1	6	9	3				

44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th			
keel way, knave, key page, kisses, Katy Ann, Kava-boy,								
9	9	3	7	5	1			
50th	51st	52d	53d	54th	55th			
nothing, mace inn, mediate, magi die, mailing, many vie,								
0	5	8	2	0	9			
56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62d		
maps, mislay, motive, my jewel, pithily, arcana, padway,								
7	4	9	4	4	5	9		
63d	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	
paged, plough, pining, peeps, post, poetic, paver, squally,								
2	3	0	7	8	1	6	4	
71st	72d	73d	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	
saucing, safer, saged, salt, sneer, spade, sousing, setter,								
0	6	2	8	6	2	0	8	
79th	80th	81st	82d	83d	84th	85th		
sea wave, tax joy, tobit, tidier, tug-day, toilet, taming,								
9	9	8	6	2	8	0		
86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92d	93d	
targe, tusk, tattoo, Tweed, vixen, jib go, joyful, jogged,								
3	4	8	2	5	3	4	2	
94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th		
jail-boy, jamb, juries, Joseph, water, waves, whiz away,								
1	1	7	0	6	7	9		
101st	102d	103d	104th	105th	106th	107th	108th	109th
coat, food, Hebe, liar, nut, rex, shout, cheap, won,								
8	2	1	6	8	0	8	6	5
110th	111th	112th	113th	114th	115th	116th		
cooing boy, ice-bag, cuff-ed, caught, cold, coinage, caring,								
1	3	2	8	2	3	0		
117th	118th	119th	120th	121st	122d	123d		
ceaser, cater, civil, foxes, facing, food and joy, foggy,								
6	6	4	7	0	9	3		

124th 125th 126th 127th 128th 129th 130th
 faulty, family, freely, fishery, footing, Feejee woe, heathen,
 8 4 4 6 0 9 5

131st 132d 133d 134th 135th 136th
 Hebe in, hiding, how go now, helot, handy, hoard,
 5 0 5 8 2 2

137th 138th 139th 140th 141st 142d 143d
 hose ho ! goat-boy, heaves, longed, album, lodge, legion,
 3 1 7 2 5 3 5

144th 145th 146th 147th 148th 149th 150th
 all alive, lonely, leaping, lawsuit, aloetic, lived, next,
 9 4 0 8 1 2 8

151st 152d 153d 154th
 noble, nod to, unhinge, nailed.
 4 8 0 2

N. B. All the difference between the First and Second Method is, the first consists of *phrases* exclusively: the Second of a single word instead of a phrase, except where this was impracticable; in every other respect the two Methods are the same.

THIRD METHOD.

Ha,* a book ! come Joe—do open (and) go on. 2d.
 3 1 4 1 5 9 2 6 5 3 5

Aid each Jew (and) savage, due (to) get (and) keep. 3d.
 8 9 7 9 3 2 3 8 4 6

Go, fairly high, each good is joy. 4th. While aiming
 2 6 4 3 3 8 3 2 7 9 5 0

(at) duty (to) each, I'll be a wise boy. 5th. Now—re-
 2 8 8 4 1 9 7 1 6

view age, joy (and) woe, how soon (into) being ! 6th.
 3 9 9 3 7 5 1 0

*Ha, 3, the whole number.

Are now chiding wise-ly the evil (and) low. 7th. *Si-n*
5 8 2 0 9 7 4 9 4 4 5

(in) judging is too cruel. 8th. *Each* expeditor, aiding
9 23 0 7 8 16 4 06 2 8 6 2 0

(to) achieve joy. 9th. *Joy* (of) tepidating guilty fame.
8 9 9 8 6 2 8 0 3 4 8 2 5

10th. *They** hailed (the) babe, (and) sung (with) pious
3 4 2 1 1 7 0 6 7

joy. 11th. *Be* each facility extra nice. 12th. *Do* the
9 8 2 1 4 8 0 8 6 5 1

gifted ga-ther rules? 13th. Oh! yea woe to th' hotel,
3 2 8 2 3 0 6 6 4 7 0 9 3 8 4

keeping wine. 14th. I'll, my ox a noted dog abused.
4 6 0 9 5 5 0 5 8 2 2 3 1 7 2

15th. I'm not to imagine joking a choice duty. 16th.
5 3 5 9 4 0 8 1 2 8

All changed.

4 8 0 2

By the Third Method the decimal is divided into decades. It makes fifteen decades, and four figures towards another. Each decade and the four surplus figures, is mnemonicised separately, consequently we have sixteen mnemonic sentences, and every sentence contains ten figures of the decimal, except the last, which contains the four surplus figures. It is, therefore, obvious that any of the decimal figures, called for by its ordinal

*Add 1 ten to this cipher, and to the numbers given by the subsequent prefixes.

number, may be easily produced. The 7th, for example, is the seventh of the 1st decade: the 19th is the ninth of the second decade. The 34th is three decades, or tens, or thirty, and four of another decade or ten: or, it is the fourth of the 4th decade.

Remember that the ordinal number of each mnemonic sentence is also mnemonicised, and prefixed to the sentence. What is the eighty-third figure in the decimal? The eighty-third is, of course, the third of the ninth decade. The prefix of the ninth sentence is *Joy*, which reminds me of—tepidating guilty fame—the fourth consonant of which is ng, or 0, the answer. The ninety-seventh is the seventh of the tenth decade, and, of course, is the seventh in the tenth sentence. The ordinal prefix of that sentence is *They*—they suggests—hailed the babe—(and) sung with pious joy. The seventh consonant is s—7, the answer.

Another method, and perhaps the best, might be added, but the foregoing, it is presumed, will convince the reader that it is not quite correct to say—“that the Ratio of the Diameter to the Circumference of the Circle with one hundred fifty-four decimals”—“by any other means than that of Prof. Gouraud’s system could never be acquired or retained.”

ADVERTISEMENT:

NEARLY READY FOR THE PRESS,

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY,

SIMPLIFIED AND MNEMONICISED

By the Author of the Present Work.

This Work consists of—1st. A concise view of the Earth's surface. 2nd. Geographical Definitions. 3rd. Artificial Representations of the Earth's surface. 4th. Names of Places and Geographical Objects in, first, the Western, and second, the Eastern Hemisphere, mnemonically associated, and methodically arranged. 5th. Latitude and Longitude explained, with a mnemonicised Table of Latitudes and longitudes: the whole preceded by a Preface, &c., and interspersed with explanatory matter, &c.

☞ The Author makes no pretension to *Artificial Memory*. His object is to *aid* the *natural* memory to retain ideas, when such aid is practicable on natural principles, by natural means and with real advantage. Geography affords an admirable opportunity of doing this; so do some other branches of knowledge commonly taught in schools, which will also be mnemonicised, and books published as soon as sufficient patronage can be obtained. In the meantime, orders for the above OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY and other communications on this subject may be addressed and forwarded, post paid, to

O. O. WICKHAM,

77 *Fulton-street, New-York.*

