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WILLIAM BULLOKAR
THE AMENDMENT OF
ORTHOGRAPHIE
FOR ENGLISH SPEECH
LONDON 1580



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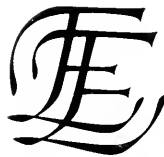
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NUMBER 24

THE ENGLISH
EXPERIENCE

ITS RECORD IN EARLY PRINTED BOOKS
PUBLISHED IN FACSIMILE



WILLIAM BULLOKAR

THE AMENDMENT OF
ORTHOGRAPHIE
FOR ENGLISH SPEECH

LONDON 1580

DA CAPO PRESS
THEATRVM ORBIS TERRARVM LTD.
AMSTERDAM 1968 NEW YORK

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S. T. C. No. 4086
Collation: A-S².

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly a library stamp or inventory record, including the number 715.]

Published in 1968 by
Theatrum Orbis Terrarum Ltd.,
O.Z. Voorburgwal 85, Amsterdam
&
Da Capo Press
- a division of Plenum Publishing Corporation -
227 West 17th Street, New York. 10011

Printed in The Netherlands

168977?



Bullokars Booke at large, for the Amendment of Orthographie for English speech: wherein, a most perfect supplie is made, for the wantes and double founde of letters in the olde Orthographie, with Examples for the same, with the easie conference and vse of both Orthographies, to save expences in Bookes for a time, vntill this amendment grow to a generall vse, for the easie, speedie, and perfect reading and writing of English, (the speech not changed, as some vntuly and maliciously, or at the least ignorantlie blowe abroade) by the which amendment the same Authour hath also framed a ruled Graamar, to be imprinted heereafter, for the same speech, to no small commoditie of the English Nation, not only to come to easie, speedie, and perfect vse of our owne language, but also to their easie, speedie, and readie entrance into the secretes of other Languages, and easie and speedie pathway to all Straungers, to vse our Language, heeretofore very hard vnto them, to no small profite and credite to this our Nation, and stay therevnto in the weightiest causes.

There is also imprinted with this Orthographie a short Pamphlet for all Learners, and a Primer agreeing to the same, and as learners shall go forward therein, other necessarie Bookes shall speedily be prouided with the same Orthographie.

Heerevnto are also ioyned written Copies with the same Orthographie.

Giue God the praise, that teacheth alwaies.

When truth trieth, errour flieth.

Secne and allowed according to order.

Imprinted at London by

Henrie Denham.

1580.

¶ *Bullockar to his Countrie.*



His Treatise of mine, I did meane to put in Print aboute two yeares past, had I not then vnderstanded by a friende of mine that the like was already handled, and in Print, by Sir Thomas Smith, and Maister Chester, of whose works (nor the like done by any other) I neuer vnderstood vntill then: if it had pleased God that they had bin liuing, I would haue offered to them my seruice in this point for Ortography, and I trust it will be no offence to their friends to see their workes confirmed, though not in the same order, yet to the effect of their meaning, which is nothing contrary to their willes, as may appeare by their Bookes of the same, in which they declare, that time will bring truth, and correct errors, which, at the first, are thought impossible, and vnmeete to be reformed. Whose workes after I had perused, I reioyced that men of such calling, learning, and experience, had trauelled in the like purpose.

*Sir Tho.
mas Smith,
and Mai-
ster Che-
sters workes
unknowne
to this Au-
thour.*

And in perusing the same, I found our arguments to one effect, touching the great abuses in writing and printing of English speach, and therefore I leaue out of this Treatise many of my arguments, which I had purposed to enlarge, for the satisfiing of euery mans doubts and obiections: but now, turning such as are not satisfiied with my perswasions, to peruse their workes, whereof many of the learned sort are not ignorant, and fully resolued, that a perfect amendment were right necessary for many causes.

My doings did, and doth differ from theirs, only in the amendment of those abuses. For Sir Thomas Smith, and Maister Chester, left out of their amendment diuers of the letters now in vse, and also brought in diuers of new figure and fashion, hauing no part in figure or fashion of the old, for whose foundes they were changed in figure, or newly deuised, strange to the eye, and thereby more studie to the memory: seeing the vse of both Ortographies must be had during one age, and afterwards

*Wherein
their workes
differ.*

Bullok to his Countrie.

terwards (by reason of records, evidences, and such like, not to be altered by Printing) the olde must not be much strange, but in easie use, by cause necessitie alloweth such evidences, &c. with the same letters as they now are, which is one of the chiefe points to be regarded in any amendment of Orthographie, whereof M. Chester greatly fayled, as appeareth by his workes printed with his Orthography.

And (I doubt) if Sir T. Smith had written or printed matter in sentence, as he shewed it only by single word, (as touching any thing that euer came to my sight) to shew his Orthography it would haue bin of the like effect to M. Chesters: excepting this point only, that is, for easie conference of the old and new together, (and partly, for that they had not prouided seuerall letters ynough for euery seuerall deuision of the voyce vsed in English speech) I had left off mine owne enterprise, and altogether, to the vttermost of my power, aduanced one of their doings, for that (by too much experience) I found the lacke of the like, by handling of learners, whose memories and diligence I found very apt, but brought into a Labyrinth, (in respect of the playne and perfect way to reade and write English speech,) though I vsed all meanes to instruct them most easily, by giuing warning to them of this turning and of that turning, of this blocke and of that slough, of this bypath, and that narrow bridge, of this marke, and of that bound, I meane by giuing to double and treble founded letters, their double and treble names, agreeing to their soundes in words: also, what letters were superfluous in some words, and where some were misplaced, with some helpe of rules to deuide sil'ables, and such like meanes, which did greatly comfort and further them in learning, with more speede and pleasure, than any learner could doe by any ordinarie teaching, or as I my selfe was taught.

But yet I haue founde by handling of mine owne children (whome I haue vsed to mine owne liking in teaching them true Orthography written, for lacke of the printed) that reading

*Helpes in
the old, but
not sufficient.*

*Experi-
ence per-
swadeth
consent in
the eye,
voyce, and
e.a.c.*

Bullockar to his Countrie.

reading and writing may be had perfectly, in the time that my helps before vsed could be perfectly conceyued and halfe followed, by reason that in true Ortography, both the eye, the voyce, and the eare consent most perfectly, without any let, doubt, or maze. Which want of concord in the eye, voice, and eare, I did perceyue almost thirtie yeares past, by the very voyce of children, who guided by the eye with the letter, and giuing voyce according to the name thereof, as they were taught to name letters, yelded to the eare of the hearer a cleane contrary sound to the word looked for.

The voyce should giue names to letters.

Heereby grewe quarels in the teacher, and lothsomnesse in the learner, and great payne to both: and the conclusion was, that both teacher & learner must go by rote, for no rule could be followed, when of xxxvii. partes, xxxi. kept no square, nor true ioint. For xiii. parts greatly needefull, lacked altogether, or were furnished with the other xxiiii. partes, by peeing and contrary hewing of which xxiiii. (if they be well viewed) they are so mangled, that there are but fixe partes in perfect vse: whereof (as occasion hath offered) I haue complayned to diuers of the art of learning, wherevnto some haue yelded, some not conceyued of it, some loth to graunt it, and some old customaries could not abide to heare of any spedie way to knowledge, were it neuer so good.

Of xxxvii. partes scant six perfect.

Thus being left alone (though Sir T. Smith, & M. Chester, made the like complaint, but vnknown to me as I said before) I did many times lament the same, wishing that God would sende me some time of leysure, to shew some remedie. In the end, about seuen yeares past, perceyuing more and more the great want of amendment, I determined with my selfe to lay my priuat doings aside, which my abilitie was unable to beare, to prouide some remedie in a thing so needfull in my Countrie: since which time, I haue endeouored to finish mine enterprise, thinking at the first, to haue restreyned mine owne businesse for half a yeare, or such like time. But when I had entred into the secretes thereof, I found that I had taken a weightier

The Authors vs. well alone.

Bullockar to his Countrie.

thing in hand, and being entred therinto, could not giue ouer, vntill I had finished the worke herein shewed.

I must confesse, I receyued commoditie in one pointe by Sir Thomas Smith, and Maister Chesters woorkes. For though my chiefe regard (from the beginning) was, to follow the figures of the old letters, and the vse of them (bycause of conference in time to come) as much as possible might be bringing my purpose to passe (that is, to make true Ortography) yet surely I had not bin so carefull and painefull therein, if I had not knowne the like already in print by other: whose woorkes being not receiued in vse (the chiefe cause whereof, I thinke, was their differing so farre from the old) I should haue done more hurt than good, in shuffeling in a third, if it were not throughly perfected, to continue for euer, and thereby to giue some that will carffle against it, the more aduantage, or rather delighting affections, to reprove the same, which were not easie for all good mindes, taking some care to peruse my doings, to defend in answering therevnto. So that the singular gift from God, for the better instruction of man, might by mans vnthankfulnesse haue repulse from time to time, and the pretious iewell of true vnderstanding, which must begin to take roote in youth, be greatly hindered, and this singular fartherer of the same, I meane true Ortography, so dashed out of countenance, that hardly any man would attempt the like againe, which were the enemies triumph.

For what thing is, was, or euer shall be, that will like all men? yea, though it be to their great profit, so greatly preuaileth the ancient enemy of truth, that is, the Diuell himself, who delighted with mans ignorance, seeketh alwayes to delude him with his illusions, which are many, and of diuers coloured goodlike perswasions: but in the ende, truth washeth all away, and maketh euery thing appeare plaine as it is.

It is now a yere past and more, since this Booke was signed and allowed to be imprinted, wherein I haue bin willing to take some leisure for two causes: one, that I would haue it go forward

*A furtherance to this
Anhour by
Sir Thomas
Smith and
M. Chesters.*

*The hinderance of Sir
T. Smith, and
M. Chesters
woorkes.*

Bullockar to his Countrie.

ward in such fort, that if any woulde shew cause of better amendment, I would gladly haue accepted it, and ioined with the same, and to that ende haue bin willing not onely to heare other mens iudgments that are able to giue iudgement heerin, but also haue published a Pamphlet heereof in diuers places into the hands of men of vnderstanding, who well conceiue of the same, and most of them confessing it a thing very necessa-
rie and profitable, wisheth good successe thereof.

In which trying of other mens iudgements, I haue found that Sir T. Smith, and M. Chesters, but chiefly Sir Thomas Smithes former works, do rather hinder than further my doings herin, bicause it sinketh into many mens minds, that seeing they, being of such great learning, calling, experience, and credit, could not preuaile heerein, that it is not like, that any other shoulde preuaile in the like meaning: but this doubt is soone answered, and resolued by common experience.

A hindrance so this Author by Sir Thomas Smith and M. Chesters workes.

For in all ages and times, things are brought to passe, not as men thinke, but as it pleaseth God, who maketh his instruments (oftentimes of the most vnlikely, that we might be thankfull vnto him for working our profite, and not to impute the same vnto any mortall man, of what countenance soeuer he be, in the eye of the world. Yet that creature, by whome God ministreth his goodnesse toward vs, deserueth to be wished well vnto, not onely for our profites sake, but also that it hath pleased God to worke in him things profitable for vs: yea, the vertue of the simplest in wordlings eyes being despised, is not only a wrong to the partie, but a manifest vnthankfulnesse to the giuer of those gifts.

God only Author of good things

Neither ought we to forget the manifold blessings of God shewed to this our Nation in this last age, which contrarie to the expectation of man (yea before it came to passe, thought impossible and vnmeete) he hath mercifully poured vpon vs, among which, this change is not of the least importance, though it seeme a trifle in some mens iudgements.

Gods workes marvellous in this age.

So that I trust (all things considered) the learned wil content them-

Bullokar to his Countrie.

themselues to thinke well heereof, and giue cause to the vnlearned, to make their entrie into learning heereby: wherein is such concord of the eye, voyce, and eare, that it will yeelde to the mind a most pleasant harmonic, and guide the same to the place of eternall felicitie, which is, and should be the end of all exercises and estates in the life of man. And what may be compared to knowledge, the guide of all these, when ignorance runneth headlong into the pit, yea at the nooneday?

And for that I would gladly haue contented all men (which is a thing impossible) or at the least vnderstanded the commonest opinion of the greater number, I did in August last set vp in this Citie of London in the most publike places thereof, a brieft shew of my intent, readie to haue shewed good prooffe of the same, if men would so haue accepted of my good will, but chiefly, that by occasion offered therby, I might either go forward with my intent, or stay for a time, or for reasonable cause to giue ouer the same.

And in considering of these points, though the multitude (through light ouerpassing thereof) are of least iudgement, & no cause to bring me into despaire: so is not the subteltie of the peruerse enemies to knowledge, nor their foundings in mens eares so fearfull to me, but that through the good hope that I haue in the Magistrate (vnto whose eares some of those notes no doubt haue sounded) bearing indifferently with my doings vpon further triall, I haue not slackt my trauell nor charges, to go forward in so necessary & common cause, desiring enery mans furtherance, as the equitie of the cause requirith: and that euery man viewing the same, will consider that the chiefe point to vnderstand this worke is, to haue perfectly the names of the single letters: according to their names in the Table, fol. 21. and also before the written hands:

without which, they can not iudge of the
ortography, nor vnderstand the
rest of this worke.

W. B.

¶ The Prologe.

Consent at the beginning wrought by Gods gift in mankinde,
By man & woman first create, by spæch should shew their minde :
And first of all, by spæch to shew, to ech other, how hie
delighted is, when they consent, and to his will agré :

And by consent to giue all praise, to him that them so made,
and not as buttish beastes oꝝ woꝝmes, whose memoꝛie doth vade,
Without regard of the time past, of time to come much lesse,
and of their present state they haue, a small and feeble gesse.

And when their life doth passe away, they are mere dirt and earth :
remembꝛance of them doth decay, as it were but a bꝛeath.

But man changing this moztall life, by picture leaues in minde,
the speciall gifts of God most high, to them that bide behinde.

So y time past, seems present now, things yet to com man knowz :
such is Gods will, giue thanks therfoze, and giue no ouertlowz,

To letters, which foꝝ picture true, of spæch, were first deuizd,
in all times guiding man aright, when spæch is halfe disizd.

Foꝝ letters once in perfect vse, may so continue still,
to teach, and put all men in minde, the woꝝldes end vntill :

From whence we came, wherto we shal, what is our present case,
to God and man, both high and lowe, to liue vnder Gods grace.

And that all woꝝldly things do change, & turne as doth the winde,
now hie, now low, now rich, now poꝝe, now friendly, now vnkinde.

As by report in letters made, of many dead and gonne,
who left the same foꝝ others vse, a glasse to loke vpon :

Thereby to teach other to come, their duties how to knowe :
foꝝ ignorance errors doth bꝛede, to truth it is a so :

And maketh many one to misse, the marke, wherewith he shot :
which should be onely at the but, that to ill guideth not.

Sith letters be chæse stay of all, in ech time, in these points,
let perfectnesse, in singles be, and concoꝝd in their ioints.

Of which default, complaine we may, in the old A. B. C :
wherewith be letters twentie fower, whereof but siue agré,

In perfect vse, of name, and sound, besides misplacing some,
other are wꝛitten vnsounded, wherein concoꝝd is none.

But he that will in English knowe, diuisions in voice,
shall finde therein foꝝtie and fower, without any moꝝe choise.

Wherewith are Consonants twentie siue, of voluels eight there be,
and diphthongs seuen, and likewise, halfe voluels there be thꝛe :

The Prologe.

Of seuerall sounds, and perfect vse : and letters for the same,
are now prouided in this woꝝke, and none hath double name.

So that a childe of tender age, by this, shall learne moze,
in one halfe yēre, than he well might, in thise the time befoze.

All strangers that befoze haue bene, in great dispaire to learne,
our English spāch, befoze patcht vp, come now, & serue your turne.

In all Europe, I dare well say, (foz true ortography)
no nation hath so plaine a way, to wꝛite their spāch truly :

Which being vsed in this land, at my hands shall not lacke,
a ruled Grammer for English, and then dare vnder take,

All nations will confesse moze fault, in letters, that haue bene,
then in our spāch so much abused, as by this may be sene.

Yet doth not this new woꝝk of mine, make strange & old to know,
but that the same conferd may be, to saue charge that might grow.

For no new letter is brought in, noꝝ any old left out,
the double sounded haue a strike, to put you out of doubt.

The aspiration (h) ioined, after consonants siue,
is now included, but as one : their names and sounds be riue.

And as consent in spāch was cause, to make a perfect sound,
in voice, wherby menings are known, wherof letters take ground,

The like consent, must be in these, to make a picture plaine,
foz euery voice, which ioind with mo, all woꝝds true may remaine :

For euer (hencefoꝝth) time to come, and now in present vse,
which in time past, hath bene patcht vp, no man can it excuse.

A like consent in Dictionary, (to Grammer ioind hereto,)
will cause that English spāch shall be, the perfectest I knowe :

For perfect letter, perfect woꝝd, and perfect sentence too,
thꝛough perfect art, and perfect vse, great gaine for high and lowe :

For why, the poꝛe at seuen yēres, may his natie language,
well reade, and wꝛite, his dutie learne, befoze his strength of age,

Be apt for other exercise, the minde now well enclinde,
will foꝛtifie the body much, the parents shall it finde :

For that obedience due doth grow, in youth thus brought vp wel,
and will haue smatch thereof in age, experience doth vs tell,

How sauage, rude, and barbarous, are those people we see,
that haue aide, but of eie, and eare, from them that sauage be.

The like, and moze gaine is for those, that be rich, and in welth,
whose childꝛens wanton life did passe, away their yēres by stelth :

That

The Prologe.

That little gaine, (oz none at all) was got, in this darke maze :
foz tender friends, and wanton youth, vjde it, but as a gaze :

And most of them, did lose their time : who better (I say) might,
haue bene, to run in message wise, oz wait in parents sight :

Where good example foz the eie, and foz the care also,
is shold, foz among idle youth, there is no such I knowe,

In scholes, where sire oz seuen pères, doth not the turne suffice,
to read and write, at twelue yères age : such seeme, but be not wise.

But wheras plaine, and perfect rules, are taught, & learn'd plainly,
the teacher takth thereby delight, the scholler gainth thereby.

And as this true ortography is ground, to buildings great,
so it sufficth the poore mans turne, to kèpe him from the heat,

Of furious rage, and cold desire, from deepe dispaire also,
as doth his cotage him defend, from heat, cold, and deepe snowe.

Who so in greater buildings will, proceed (as some must néedes)
must take this ground, foz perfectnesse, and concozd, in such déedes :

Both foz his spée in wo:kmanship, foz strength, and faier show,
without prop, thoz, dog, wedge, oz key, with suer ground below.

God grant we all may build byright, in conscience, with god will,
that God be pleased with our wo:ks, and we continue still,

In one houthold (of diuers so:ts) ech one in his degré,
without grudge, in the lower so:ts, without disdain in high.

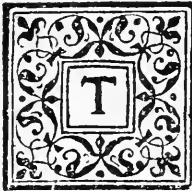
Then shall we habitations, celestiall, suer finde :
where ioy, and true felcittie, shall neuer haue an ende :

Unto the which, that we may come, let vs all frame, and then,
let God be praised, foz his giffes, hereto say all Amen.



¶ The first Chapter,
Shewing the old A. B. C. and cause of
 amendment, and that both may be
used for a time.

The old A. B. C.



Here are in the olde A. B. C. (for so I call the ortography used before this amendment) xxiiij. letters, of xxiiij. severall names, which are these following.

A. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. x. y. z. With their paiers.

Fower & twentie letters be not sufficient to picture English speech.

Which fower and twentie letters, are not sufficient to picture English speech: For in English speech, are mo distinctions and divisions in voice, then these fower and twentie letters can severally signifie, and gieve right sound vnto: Wherof, we were giuen, to vse to some letters, two soundes, to some, thre soundes, hauing in them no difference, or marke, in figure or fashion, to shew how the same double, or treble sounded letters, should be sounded, when they were ioined with other letters in wordes: which was very tedious to the learner (though he couide speake and vnderstand perfectly English speech by nature and continuall vse) much more tedious was it, to them of another nation not aided by such vse: when our writing and printing, nothing agreed, in the severall names of our letters, vnto the sounding of them in our wordes: whereby our speech was condemned of those strangers, as without order, or sensibilitie: whereas the fault was in the picture, (I meane the letters) and not in the speech: which fault, the strangers did not perceiue, much lesse could they remedie it, when we our selues, some contented with a custome, thought it could be no better, some perceiuing some fault, knew not the remedie, some knowing some remedie (as touching their owne iudgement and contentation) thought it hard to be altered, because that the great volumes already in print, should be more than halfe lost, if they could not be vfed, by such, as learned first the amended writing and printing: and som are so enuious that nothing is well, but their owne doings: and some are so ambitious, they would haue no knowledge but in themselues, and haue deminion ouer vertue, not vling vertuous waies themselues, but hindering the vertue of others.

Our speech condemned of strangers as barbarous and vterly vperfed.

Obiection resolved following.

Against this last sort of ambitious and enuious, I call to my assistance (in this point of ortography) sir *Thomas Smith*, and *Maister Chester*, for their painfull seeking remedie herein: yet complaining greatly of eniues that hindered their good meanings: which might much discourage me, & being of simpler calling, knowledge, and experience) had not my great paines, (in the like point teaching ortography) brought to passe (as I thinke) an indifferent perfect worke: not onlie for true ortography for English speech, but also framing the same, so nere the old ortography, that the want and abuses in the old, are not onely hereby plainly set forth, but also, that the same old writing, and printing,

Easie conferring of the olde with the new.

The amendment of ortography.

ting, may be in vse for a time, to saue expences, as were the witten volumes in times past, after printing first began; which art of printing began in Germany, and found out by a Knight, in the yeere of our Lorde, 1457. as Chynicles testifie: which is firste scoze and threë yeere agon, or there about: and at this day, the witten volumes are in fewe places to be seene, but almost in no place in vse, thzough the fairenesse of the printed volumes, and moze perfectnesse therein: yet is not the same so perfect, (for lacke of true ortography) but that diuerse men wryte, and also print, diuersely: and not one, truly as English speech requireth, (if ye will haue a true, perfect, and plaine picture thereof) as shall plainly appere in this treatise following.

Speedie (though vnperfect) printing put aside writing: to speedy and perfect learning should put aside elde abuses.

So that for lacke of true ortography our wryting in English hath altered in euery age, yea since printing began, (though printing be the best helpe to stay the same, in one order) as may appere by the antiquities: and if now be a time of the most perfect vse of the same, which must be confessed for the great learning dispersed in this land at this day (in respect of any time past to the knowledge of man) thinke it the great gift of God, if a perfectnesse be now surely planted, not to be rooted out as long as letters endure.

¶ The seconde Chapter,

shewing that Latine wordes with new ortography, is not to change ortography for Latine, (or other language)

but for examples sake, and that meere English wordes, are to be most accepted of vs English, in English speech.



And though I wryte Latine with my ortography, it is onely, to shew how we English pronounce the same at this day, and may pronounce the same in time to come, not changing the ortography thereof, vsed generally of many nations: yet some single letters in the Latine are diuersely sounded of any nation, and one nation differeth from another in pronouncing. And as time, I leaue also other languages to be amended by them to whom they properly belong, or to wander doubtfully therein as long as they like of it: But if we wander with them in their languages, we shall sooner perceiue their faulces, and (by perceiuing) helpe our selues the better in vsing their languages, thzough the perfect order of our owne language: In which I doe not so much regard to wryte wordes borrowed from other languages, in such order, that such borrowing or deriuation may appere, as I doe with. We had kept our owne language still in the same signification or meaning: which being a primitive and simple (that is to say, neither deriatiue nor declinatiue) is commonly, but of one sillable of apt signification or meaning, moze easie to be ruled with the art of Grammer, than those borrowed wordes, as will plainly appere by matter wrytten with my ortography, and handling of the rules and notes, in the Grammer for English, yet I will not turne such borrowed

Diuerse nations pronounce Latine diuersely.

The amendment in our owne language maketh other languages the easier to vs.

The amendment of ortography.

woꝝdes out of the doꝝes, that haue so long continued with vs, that they are accepted foꝝ English: But where a mére English woꝝd appeleth to my me- moꝝie, (though he haue bene kept out of possession many yéres) the stranger (foꝝ deuꝝiations sake only) shall neuer pꝛescribe against him, by my iudgement. Neꝛthelesse, I wil not (willingly) receiue into my band any olde and woꝝne out figure many yéres foꝝgotten, and in no vse since the most vse of pꝛinting hath bene, being sufficiently pꝛouided otherwise foꝝ euery seuerall sound in the voice, with easie conference with pꝛintings and woꝝtinges at this day in vse: Least, while I sought to stay our spéech by amendment of ortography, I should dimme the same with mingled figures, that is with new, olde, and too olde. But we cannot rightly call the letters now in vse, olde, because of their fresh vse, & the continuing vse of them in their due sounds, neither call my amended letters, newe, because they, oꝝ the moꝝe part of the figure of euery of them, is and hath bene in vse, in most woꝝtinges and pꝛintings in this land. But such as are woꝝne out of vse, and knowne but to a few in coꝝners, are too olde to be mingled with this common vse. Also in sentences following, giuen foꝝ example, of the names and sounds of letters, the right vse of the names and sounds, of those letters, is to be accepted, and not the matter in such sentence, which I haue used with common and plaine woꝝdes, foꝝ the ease of the multitude, and no offence to the moꝝe ciuill soꝝt, and as touching abbreviations, I allowe them in their due places, as shall appéere hereafter in this Treatise, where I handle the same.

¶ The thirde Chapter,

sheweth the wants, abuses, and vnperfectnesse, of the olde ortography for English speech, at this day in vse, and how it is amended by perfect letter, of perfect name, perfectly agreeing to the sounde in voice.



First note wel, that of those xxiiij. letters befoꝝe woꝝitten, there be but tenne of them whose names, (being single without any other letter) and whose sounds, (being ioined with other letters in woꝝde) did rightly agree, without any other sounde used to the same letter at another time: which tenne letters be these: a. b. d. f. k. l. m. n. r. x. which I call perfect letters, of perfect name and sound agreeing: excepting that l. m. n. being to be used foꝝ halfe vowels (as they be often, and must be used in déde) are not to be accounted perfectly perfect, because l. m. n. haue either of them as it were two differing sounds, yet haue no perfect signe, noꝝ mark, to shew whé they be mere consonants, and when they be halfe vowels (as is also this letter oꝝ figure: ç: oftentimes sounded foꝝ es, and sometime foꝝ s. alone. Also we giue to: ph: coming togiether (in one sillable) the sound of: f: so are there but sixe letters, perfectly perfect, which are these: a. b. d. f. k. x.

l. m. n. r.
ç. vnper-
fect.
p. vnper-
fect.
But sixe
letters
perfectly
perfect. a.
b. d. f. k. x.

And

The amendment of ortography.

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And in the examples following to shew how letters are double or treble sounded, the abuses in sounding those letters are to be noted & not the phrase or matter in the sentences put for example, and where I vse the Latine with my ortography, it is onely to shew example how we English sound the same at this day, not minding to alter the ortography for Latine, for many causes, though in Latine e.g.i.f.t.v. be double sounded: as may appere by examples following.

I call these. c. e. g. i. o. s. t. v. y. vnperfect letters of name and sound: because euery of them haue but one name, and some of them haue two soundes, and some haue thre soundes: also :p: ioined in sillable befoze h, hauing the sound of f: as is befoze shewed.

Imperfect letters double or treble sounded
ix. p. added hereunto.

C. hath two soundes, and consonants both: for it hath alway the sound of k, except :c: or i: followe it in the same sillable. But befoze :c: or i: in the same sillable, it hath alway the sound agreeing to the sound of his oide name (kē) nere agreeing to the sounde of :s: sauing it hath of it selfe, a longer sounde than :s: because the bowell of the name of :c: (which is :c: or ce after the writing of some of late time) is sounded after :c: and the bowell of the name of :s: (which is e: flat and short) is sounded befoze :s:. For no consonant can be named, without ioining a bowell vnto it, in the sounde of his name: which are :c: sharpe or :s: sounded after the consonant: as hē, cē, dē, kē, &c. or :c: flat sounded befoze the consonant: as :cf, cl, cm, &c.

Euery consonant hath a bowell sounded in his name.

C. bled for :k: thus: Come call the crabbe, out of the crēke, to climbe the cliffe, to cut the curbe, for crafty clownes reiect colde causes. Which I write thus: Com call the crab out-of the crek, to clym the clif, to cut the curb, for crafti clownz reiect cold causes.

C. bled with the sound of his old name thus: except spices be sufficiently sacred, it forceth mee to be of price, in great peeces, which I write thus: except spycēz be sufficiently sacred, it forceth māc to be of p:yc in grat peccēz.

We English vse C. in two soundes, in the Latine also at this day thus: Cicero rethorica singulos vicit, coruus non voce cucullum: and after my ortogra-
phy thus: Cīcero rethorica singulōz vīcīt, corvūs non vōcē cucullum.

C. sounded in Latine.

C. hath also two soundes, and bowells both, the one flat, agreeing to his old and continued name: and the other sounde more sharpe betwene the old sound of the old name of :e: and the name of :i: for such difference the best writers did vse :ea: for :e: flat and long: & ea, ee, ie, eo, for :e: sharpe: but the comonest vsing of :e: was vncertaine, thus: The heauenly father seeing the to be disobedient in earth, deliuereth the into the handes of wicked people, and into the friendlesse field, to regenerate & renew the, as he best liketh to be most necessarie for thy degree, giuing the his grace. When he seeth neede: which I write thus: the heuilly father seeing the to be disobedient in erth, deliuereth the into the handz of wicked peopl, and into the friendles feld, to regenerate and renew the, az he best lyketh. to be most-necessary for thy degree, giuing the his grac, then he seeth need.

E. flat and sharpe diuersely abused.

The amendment of orthography.

E. in Latine.

We English vse : E in the Latine in the onely sound of : e : flat.

E. hath also two soundes, and consonants both : the commonest sounde is as the sound of the Greke letter (Gamma) : and neuer had the sounde agreeing to his olde name, but only where : e : o : i : followed it in the same sillable : yea there also, where : e : o : i : followed it in the same sillable, it was moze often vsed in the sound of (Gamma).

E. sounded as (Gamma) thus : Geypp godman Gilberd, with your golden girdle, ye get nothing by your gapping; ye forget your great gelding. Which I write, thus : Gey god-man gilberd, with your golden girdle, ye get nothing by your gapping, ye forget your great gelding.

E. is not sounded after his old name (gee), but in certaine wordes, where : e : o : i : follow it in the same sillable : as in these wordes and certaine other : A gentle iudge, doth not reuenge, when aged yoles degenerateth to the gibbet : which I write, thus : A gentl iudg doth not reueng when aged yols degenerateth to the gibbet.

E. in Latine.

We vse E. in two soundes in the Latine also, thus : Georgius gigas & Gilbertus gerunt gladium, ad extinguendum gibbum gerinantem in gula. Which after my orthography may be writen thus : georgius gigas & gilbertus gerunt gladium ad extinguendum gibbum gerinantem in gula.

I. hath also two soundes, the one agreeing to his olde and continued name, and is then a bowell, the other sounde agreeing to the olde name of g, and of my G, and then is a consonant : and is alwaies vsed for a consonant, when it be-ginnerth a sillable, and a bowell next after it in the same sillable.

I. a bowell and sounded according to his olde name, thus : I lie in my sisters kitchen with a pillow beside hir peticote and thy white pillow : which I write, thus : I ly in my sisterz kitchen with a pillow besyd hir peticot and thy thyt pillow.

I. a consonant, and sounded as the olde name of g, (& of my G) thus : James isst not with iuglers who toy to iangle, and reiect subiection : which I write, thus : Jamz isst not with iuglorsz, thow toy to iangl, and reiect subiection.

I. sounded in Latine.

No p. in Latine except in words deuised from the greke, and then it hath the sounde of s. onely, except in King Edgarts charter in Latine.

We English vse at this day I. in the like soundes, and in the like places, in the Latine also, thus : Iniustus ieiunat iactuose, non iuxta iuramentum iohannis : and may be writen by my orthography, thus :

In-iustus ieiunat iactuoze non iuxta iuramentum iohannis.

y. hath also two soundes, neither of them agreeing to his olde name, as this sillable (wy) the one sounde is a bowell, agreeing to the name of : i : the other sound a consonant, agreeing to the sound of this sillable (pæ) : y. is alway a consonant when it be-ginnerth a sillable, and a bowell followeth next after it in the same sillable. which olde name of : y : did moze properly belong to : w : if we doe change the bowel of the old name of : y : (which is : i :) into this bowel : e : sharpe, which is as this sillable wæ, and very late in reading an old charter granted by

The amendment of ortography.

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by king Edgar I found : y : witten in Latine for the sound of, w, and in stæde of, w : and signed by most part of the Bishops of the realme : namely, the Bishops of Winchester, and of wilton (since that time translated to Salisbury) the wordes witten thus, Yntonienſis, Yltonienſis, and hereby appereth that at those daies : y : was witten and founded for : w : which argueth, that I haue done rightſe, to name : w : as this ſillable, wæ, agreeing to his founde.

Y. vsed for a consonant, thus : yea, the young youth vsed you yester day for, Y. Consonant.
your yelowē parne, yet ye were not yoked, nor yced to such a yeman: which I write, thus : ye, the yung yuth vsed you yester day for your yelow parn yet ye war not yoked nor yeldded to such a yeman. For which consonant founded in, y, I vsē the same, y, turning backward the crooked fote thereof, like a wythe as ye see : and where it is a uowell, I vsē the accustomed figure, in all printings and wrytings, not changed.

Y. is vsed in all other places with the sound of, i. as ye may perceiue euery where in the olde wryting and printing, except in some auuncient wrytinges where it is vsed for, w, as aforesaidē in King Edgar's time. Y. uowell.

W. hath also thre foundes, and all of them uowels : the one sound agreeing to his olde and continued name, another sound, betwēne the accustomed name of, o, and the old name of, v, and the same sound long, for which, the better learned w. (as I do also, but giuing it a proper name, according to the sound thereof) the thirde founde is as, v, flat and short, that is to say, as this ſillable ou, short founded : for which some of the better learned, did many times vsē, w, and, v, according to their sounds, but most times with superfluous letters. O. of thre foundes.

W. of thre foundes vsed in these wordes, and such like, thus : my sonne looked vpon the sonne beames, and toke his boke out of his bosome as sone as I was come out of our corne close, in which wryting, the first witten (sonne) meaneth & signifieth him, that I am father vnto : the seconde witten (sonne) meaneth and signifieth the greatest light in the firmament : the thirde witten (sone) meaneth and signifieth the time when he toke the boke out of his bosome. For the which I write the first (sonne) thus : son : in Latine filius : in French, *szls*. The seconde thus : sun : in Latine Sol : in French *soleil*. The thirde thus : son : in Latine cird : in French *rost*. The whole sentence I write, thus : my son looked vpon the sun-bæmz, and toke his bok out of his bozom, as son as he was com out-of our cozit-cloc. The Latine hath the founde of his olde name onely. O. founded in Latine.

S. hath also (most times) the sound of : z : when : f : commeth betwēne two uowels, or diphthongs, thus : miserable ielowſy hath no measure, but deuiceth merchandise after desire, not vsing wise prouision or exercise : which I write thus : miserabl̄ ſelozi hath no mezur, but deuiceth merchandiz after dezver not vsing woz p: ouizion or exerciz. S. sound- ded as : z.

Which S. is vsed in the sound of : z : in the Latine also (in the same place) of vs English thus : Inuis miser non delectatur placidis muzis : by my ortography, thus : Inuizus mizer non delectatur placidis muzis. S. founded in Latine.

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T. founded · **T.** is most commonly used in the sound of: *t*: or *s*: when: *i*: is next after as: *t*: it in one syllable, & another vowel beginning the next syllable in the same word, thus: the vicious live in contention, & refuse correction: which I write, thus: the vicious live in contention, and refuse correction, and so in many other words derived from the Latine: but in méere English, it kéepeth his true sounde of name, as: boyssis, hartier, witicest.

T. founded in Latine. We English doe sounde, *ti*, as: *ti*: in the Latine also, in the like place, thus: *vicious iudicium fugiunt ob punicionem stulticiae suae*: after my ortography thus: *viciozi iudicium fugiunt ob punicionem stulticiae suae*.

W. of thzee foundes. **U.** also hath thzee foundes: one of them a méere consonant, the other two foundes, are both vowels: the one of these vowels hath a sharpe sound, agreeing to his olde and continued name: the other is of flat sound, agreeing to the olde and continued sound of the diphthong: *ou*: but alwaies of thozt sounde.

W. Consonant. **U.** is alwaies used for a consonant, when it beginneth a syllable, and a vowel next after it, in the same syllable: and also in the ende of a syllable, having a vowel next before it, and having also: *e*: or: *es*: next after it, in the same syllable, thus: vaine vitious variats inuent to reuenge with voice, being void of vertue, giuing their wiues, ouer cracing the loue of slaues about grauenesse: which I write, thus: vaine vicious verlatz inuent to reueng with voice, being void of vertu, geiuing their wyuiz ouer cracing the loue of slauiz about grauines.

W. sharpe. **U.** sharpe, agreeing to the sound of his olde and continued name, is so sounded, when it is a syllable by it selfe, or when it is the last letter in a syllable, or when it commeth before one consonant, and: *e*: ending next after that consonant in one syllable, thus: vinity, vniuersally procureth vse to be occupied, and leisure allureth the varuly to the lute: which I write, thus: vinity vniuersally procureth vse to be occupied and leizur allureth, the vn-rulij to the lute.

W. flat. **U.** flat is used alwaies after: *a*: *e*: or: *o*: in diphthong, or next before a single consonant in one syllable, having no: *e*: after that consonant, or before a double consonant, or two consonants next after it: though: *e*: followe that double consonant, or two consonants all in one or diuerse syllables, thus: the vniust are vnlucky, not woorth a button or rush, vntrusty, byholding trumpery at their full lust: which I write, thus: the vn-just ar vn-lukij, not woorth a buttin or rush, by-holding trumpery at their ful lust.

W. founded in Latine. We English vse all these thzee foundes in: *v*: according to the places aforesaid, in the Latine also, thus: *vnus vestrum cumulauit hunc aceruum*: after my ortography, thus: *vnus vestrurn cumulauit hunc aceruum*. And for binding of syllables, marke rules for spelling following.

W. q. w. z. p. misnamed. Moreover, I account: *h*: *q*: *w*: *z*: (also: *p*: as I saide before, fol. 5.) to be vnrighly named for English speech, because: *h*: *q*: *w*: *p*: had no sounde agreeing to their olde names.

For: *q*: being named as this syllable: *ku*: if we change the vowel of his name

name (which is : v :) into : a : what other name or sound can it haue, but as the : k : which name and sounde , might cause sir *Thomas Smith* to thinke : q : superfluous for English speech, as appeareth in his booke for ortography. fo. 29. Also it might be occasion that Maister *Chester* abolished : q : quite out of his ortography. But I embrace : q : in my ortography, not onely for conference in the olde printing, but also because it hath a sounde in English speech of it selfe, (without : v : added vnto it) that no other letter or letters can perfectly expresse : therefore I giue it a name accordingly (as this sillable : quæ) and being so named, the : v : vsed to be set after : q : in the olde printing is superfluous, as in these wordes : A quarterne of quinces will quickly quench a quill in a quarne : which I write, thus : A quarterne of quincez will quickly quench a quill in a quarne.

In Latine : v : is alwaies vsed after : q : and sounded of vs English, as we doe sounde them in English speech, but the French in their owne language sounde : qu : as : k : sounding : qua, que, qui, quo, quu, as we English sounde : ka, ke, ki, ko, ku : and we English sounde quo as, ko : and quu, we sounde flat and short, as my ky.

Qu. in latine and in French.

v. I account also misnamed, to call it double : v : for then shoulde we sounde it : v : v : but his sounde agreeth to the olde name of : y : (which is wy) and if we change the bowell of the name of : y : (which was : i :) into : e : sharpe, and bowell to the names of all other consonants, whose bowell of their name is founded after them, (except that : k : hath : a : founded for the bowell of his name) then is : w : named as the sounde of this sillable, *Wæ*, which sounde is not in the Latine, neither the sounde of : y : consonant. And it is like that sir *Thomas Smith*, and Maister *Chester*, accepted not these, as letters in their ortography, because their names and soundes agreed not, neither could they finde fit names agreeing to their soundes, which names being new prouided, both : w : and : y : are necessary for English speech, and make the easier conference with the olde printing where they be much vsed.

y. misnamed as appeareth, fol. 5.

h. is also misnamed to be called as this sillable, *ache*, (or rather *ach*), after my ortography) for it is no consonant : because the sound of it is not in the vse of the diuision of the toung, teeth, nor lippes, neither is it a bowell : because of it selfe it maketh no diuision of note or sounde, flat, sharpe, or meane, as other bowels doe : and therefore is not called a letter of some men, but a signe or marke of aspiration or breath, for which breath or aspiration added before a bowell, or after the letter : r : the Græke hath a prickle or note ouer the bowell or : r : aspired, but such aspiration following the sounde of their letter, *κ*, which they name, *cappa*, they include both soundes in one letter, thus : *χ*, which we English name as this sillable, *chi*, but sounde it as *k*, also the Græke, *φ*, which we name as this sillable, *sp*, is in sound to the Græke, as the letter : *f* : in the Latine or English : but in wordes deriued from the Græke, the Latine (as we English from the Latine) vsed, *ph*, for the same sound of : *f* : where, *ϕ*, hath lost his owne sounde : therefore it is better to make one figure for the same, thus *ϕ*, and giue it the name of this sillable, *phæ*, according to his sound. Also the

χ, *φ*, *κ*, *α*,
Græke.
κ, *ϕ*, *χ*,
ϕ, *χ*, *κ*,
Ing-
lish.

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the Grekes haue this letter, θ , which we name, thus: θ eta, & in mine, thus: θ , naming it as this sillable, θ eta, (θ , being vnfolded.) And if we English name rightly the Greke letter, θ , thus: θ eta, sounded, as in that, θ eta, θ eta, θ eta, thus: then doth the Greake example confirme expressly θ , θ , θ , θ , and allow by example θ , θ , by their, χ , and so of the other two, η , and θ , For in the sound of θ , θ , θ , hath lost his proper sounde, as shall appere by examples in, θ , following, where, θ , hath no part of the sounde of his olde name, θ eta, (oz as I print rather, θ eta), but bicause, θ , is a perfect figure bled in the olde printing, I retaine it still befoze and after vowels, giuing it a name as this sillable, θ eta, but I will neuer vie it after any consonant in one sillable, as, θ , θ , θ (θ , of double sounde) nor θ , θ , but include the olde bling of them in one letter, as shall appere in the Table for their names: giuing to euery such figure oz letter a right name, agreeing to the sound thereof in English speech.

Old, θ , θ , θ
 θ , θ , θ ,
 wh: new,
 θ , θ , θ ,
 θ , θ , θ ,

θ , hath a sound in English, in the which none of the sounds of, θ , (when it is without, θ , after it) is sounded: for if the sound of, θ , were in it, it were then to be sounded as this sillable, θ eta, and if the sound of, θ , were in it, it were then to be sounded as this sillable, θ eta, which sounde (of, θ eta), for, θ , the French doth rightly giue as it were, θ , but we English haue a thirde sounde for, θ , bled in the old printing, and now is figured, thus: θ : as may appere by these wordes: I changed θ eta and chicken for θ eta and artichokes, and chopt such for a churle: which I write, thus: I chariged θ eta and θ eta for θ eta θ eta and artichok? and chopt such for a churl. which sounde for, θ , is common and easie to vs English, but hard to some straungers (except the Italian) as are the soundes of, θ , and, θ . And no way so perfect and easie for straungers, and our owne nation also, as to haue those soundes included in one letter, with a right name, (agreeing to the sounde thereof) giuen to euery of them: which being perfect when they be singles are easly sounded with other letters in wordes.

Ch. in French, as θ , in English.

Ch. now θ , in all meere English wordes.

θ , bled in Latine also, and (of the last age past) sounded as it is now sounded in English speech, (but of late) sounded as, θ , (a sometime, θ according to the Greake letter, χ , from whome wordes so written are borrowd, as in, θ eta, θ eta: θ eta: θ eta: whose English (θ eta) is sounded according to the English sounding aboute laide, and written by my ortography, θ eta: as are all meere English wordes (hauing, θ , in the olde printing) to be sounded: except wordes borrowd from the Greake, and written of vs English with, θ , as, θ eta our Sauour, θ eta, one of the lower humeurs in the complexion of man, and such like not meere English, which I write with, θ , in my ortography, sounding there θ , θ , θ , θ , alone, & not as I found my, θ , and then deuide them into two letters, as is here shewed.

Ch. in Latine sounded as, θ , in English, and such be deuied from the greke.

Ch. sounded as, θ .

θ for θ .

θ , hath the sounde in English as, θ , for which I make this figure, θ , giuing it the name of the sounde of this sillable, θ eta, oz θ eta, which name is agreeing to his sound in wordes, as in these wordes: θ eta the θ eta philosopher goeth to θ eta for the θ eta. which I vse, thus: θ eta the θ eta philosopher goeth to

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to phizik for the ph:enzp. which,ph, is onely vscō in wordes boꝝrowed of the Greēke.

Ph, is neuer in Latine, but in wordes boꝝrowed from the Greēke, and then is founded, as: f: of which sound, is onely, φ, in the Greēke.

Th, hath two soundes in English, not much noted of many men: yet so founded of most, or all southsaxons: sauing, that the common people vnlearned, in the east part of Suffex and Kent, doe speake wordes swritten with: th: as though in the same place, d, were swritten, as for, this, that, those, thumbe, thorne: they say, dis, dat, dese, dumbe, dozne. For which I vse: this, thāt, thōz, thymb, thōzn. The first thre wordes, (this, that, thōz) differing somewhat in sound, from the two latter, (thymb, thōzn,) and therefore I make a comma, vnder the latter, or other turned difference. wherefore I giue to, th, a name of this sillable, the, the accusatiue case of, thou: as in these wordes: Woe the thy father and thy mother lothe the, for this thy breathing on them: which I swrite, thus: bōch thy father, and thy mother loth the, for this thy bꝛeathing on them.

I giue to, th, a name of the sound of this sillable, theēf: (the sound of, f, being left out) in the same name, the rest (thee) being fully sounded: as in those wordes: A thousand are loth to haue the tenth thistle or thorne, that thou hast in thy thumbe: yet thou thinkest, to blowe them through thicke and thinne, with a bꝛeath in thine anger. which I swrite, thus: A thozand ar loth to hau the tenth thistle or thōzn, that thy hast in thy thymb: yet thy thinkest, to blow them throgh thils, and thin, in thyn anger, with a bꝛech.

It appereeth by sir Thomas Smishes, and Maister Chesters, bookes of ortography, that there hath bene vscō of olde time, two letters seruing to these two soundes, and figured, thus: p, d, naming the last, the, thorne, d, which hauing the strike thorough the head thereof, might well haue bene named as my, th, and by negligence of the swriter, the strike not made, or a straunger teaching the same, (and could not sounde it rightly) vscō the sounde, that we and strangers giue at this day to, d, whereby the sounde of, dis, dat, dese, quibe, dozne, aforesaide, in some places grew in vscō. The like abuse of the swilter, may we well gesse in the figure, p, who is nere the likenesse of this figure, p, that quick swriting with a turned fete, by vscō in time, made one figure (that is, p,) serue the turne of bothe the soundes: as may appere by abbreviations, figured by, p, and certaine bowels, sillabls, and notes, set ouer it, which yeeld no part of the sounde of the olde name of, p, (which is, swp) nor other sounde of, p, whether it were bowell or consonant, but yeilded a perfect sounde of my, th, and of the olde figure, p, as may appere by these wordes: p̄ p̄ thinke p̄ of p̄, p̄ p̄ man is p̄ whome p̄ sækkest, agreeing by no reason to be swritten with, p, might very well be swritten or printed with, p, thus: p̄ p̄ sinke p̄ of p̄, p̄ p̄ man is p̄ whome p̄ sækkest: for here is that oldest letter, p, for which, th, is vscō in the olde, and I vse, th,) sounded rightly, and, p, might be abused in this place by

Job. sound-
ed in La-
tine.
Th, of two
soundes.
D, abused
for, th.

th, differ-
eth from

Letters of
olde, p, d,
and now
new, th, th
Every nation
hath
som spect-
all soundes
in voice,
not vscō
of other
nations.

Oldest, p̄
p̄ sinke
p̄ of p̄
Did, p̄ p̄
thinke p̄
of p̄.
new,
thei that
think
thus of
this.

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strangers, who thought little or no difference, betwene the figures of, y, and p, and betwene, d, and ð, specially bicause those two foundes, of, p, and, ð, were hard to be sounded, or vterly left out by them: as we may see (by experience) among straungers at this day, who cannot sounde those letters, though they liue among vs (hearing vs sounde them dailye) many yeres, but are now greatly holpen by true ortography.

We English vse the sounde of, th, in Latine, as the sounde of my, th, onely, as in these woordes: Thraso, thales, thessalia, and such like bozowed fro the Græke, and vsed in Græke, with the Græke letter, θ, vsed by my ortography, thus: thraso, thales, thessalia: in which woordes my, th, and the Græke, θ, agree in sounde: abused of letter time with, th, nothing agreeing therewithto, considering the severall old names, of, t, and, h, yeeld no such sound.

Th. founde in Latine.

Sh. now h.

Sh. hath a sounde, nere the names of both these letters, sh, (if ye name, h, as this sillable, hœ), but I vse them in one letter, giving it a name, as this sillable, hœ, agreeing to his sounde: as in these woordes: she shall not shew, such

Regard of printing and writing deriuatives and compoundes for the perfect etimologie of woordes. Trilles changed may be boyn with for ordering of weightier things.

shamefull thyses, in washing trish trash rashly: which I vse, thus: she hal not hew, such hãmful hift, in washing trish trash rashly. Condemne not my printing or writing of the Participle of the present tense, and sounes verbals, and other deriuatives, with a single consonant in the middle of a word, though the sounde of our speech, may wel allow a double consonant, in such places: for I vse it so, for helpe to finde out the perfect verbe, and other primitiues, from whom those participles and verbals, &c. be deriued: as shal appere hereafter, in the rules for Grammer: wherein is great helpe for strangers (by etimologie) to finde out the one, by the other: neither condemne any other part of my printing or writing: for where I seeme, to digresse in trilles, I doe it wittingly, to bzng weightier things, into the better order.

The Latine hath not the sounde of, sh, in any worde: the French vse the sounde of, sh, vnder the figures of, ch.

Wh. is not sounded, any thing nere the olde names of any of these letters, w, or, h, but sounded nere the names, giuen to them severally by me: but, bicause they are much vsed, in the olde printing, and may very well be included in one letter, also: I make one perfect figure for bothe, thus: {h}: giuing it a name, as the sounde of this sillable, whœ, agreeing to the sound therof, as in these woordes. What whæle ouerwhelmed the whelpe, whome the wheriman found on the wharte, while the wheateman whistled, with the whozes whistle, which I write, thus: That whel ouerwhelmed the whelp, whom the whery-man found on the wharf, whyl the whet-man whistled with the whoz whist. The Latine hath not this sounde.

Easie conference.

An vnorderly supply

By the examples befoze shewed, ye may perceiue, that for lacke of sufficient letters, of name and sounde agreeing to English speech, an vnorderly supply therof was made, by adding, h, to one of the consonants aforesaid: and now remedied (as ye see) according to the perfect sound of our speech, (yea and some of those figures, necessary for other languages also, if those nations are contented to accept perfect ortography) and easie to be conferred with the olde printing and

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and writing, seeing the figure of one or bothe those letters remaineth perfect.

I retaine, h, still, for the figure of aspiration, or breath, used before and after vowels, as may agree with our speech, without ioining it in one syllable, after any consonant, in more English wordes.

It retained before and after vowels.

I is somewhat misnamed, (to adde, d, to the ende of his name) contrary to the name of all other consonants, whose bowell of their name is set last, as, b, c, d, &c. named, be, ce, de, &c. and not named, bed, ced, ded: therefore I give it the name of the sound of this syllable, zee: agreeing to his sound in wordes, adding to euery consonant, onely one bowell, to give his name, which bowell being vnfounded, when any consonant is ioined in wordes with any other bowell, what other sounde can be giuen vnto it, but of the consonant it selfe onely, and that truly. And (I suppose) we toke the name of: z: from the French, who name it: z: dde: turning the: t: in zeta, (the Greeke name) into: d: and vsing e: for: a: which: e: the French sound nearer: a: than we English doe, and we (taking the name thereof from the French) name it: zed: for we English selde sounde: e: at the ende of such wordes or syllables. By these reasons, I commend better of our English naming of letters, to adde no more to any consonant, than one bowell. But in the name of most of the Greeke letters, are two or thre syllables: in which must needs be the sounds, of diuerse bowells, and consonants, which must needs be troublesome, to one (that neuer learned the name of letter, in thoyter order) to giue the single and perfect sound of letters.

Z. zeta = med.

Right naming of letters, by one bowell of it selfe, or added to a consonant.

l: m: n: r: s: or rather: z: are accounted of diuers learned, to be halfe bowells: which I will graunt vnto, in respect of English speech: but hitherto there hath not bene used of the learned, any mark or difference to any of them, to shew when they are more consonantes, or when they are to be sounded as halfe bowells: but alwaies, when they were to be used as halfe bowells, one or other superfluous bowell (of vncertaine sounde) was ioined, sometime before them, and sometime after them: which greatly deceiued the learner: for remedy whereof, I will shew (by examples of euery of them) the olde abuses, and the new amendment: and though the bowell sounded in them was vncertaine, (though) the halfe sounding of that bowell, and the halfe sounding of euery of those except: r: yet I will take the bowell, which is nearest, and comonest, to the sounde in euery of them, as followeth.

l, m, n, r, halfe bowells.

l: being a halfe bowell, is to be named as the short sound of this syllable: pl: and to haue a turne nere the top of it, thus: p: and the vnperfect bowell, before time ioined before or after it, to be abolished: as in these wordes: The carle hath a bable in the stable, made of apple tree or maple, and a bundell of mantles, or whittles, in the cradle. which I vse thus: the carl hath a babe in the stabl, mad of ap- tre or mapl, and a bundl of mantl^s, or whittl^s in the cradl. yet ye must note, that when: l: cometh betwene: e: at the ende of a syllable, and another bowell next before: l: that: e: is superfluous, and such: l: (commonly) remaineth a consonant, and no halfe bowell, as in these wordes: The vile fole did fele the fole, with a file, and a stole, which he stole, without rule. which I write, thus: the vil fwl, did fel the sol, with

pl, et, vl, le, now l.

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a ſyl, and a ſwol, whiſh he ſwol, withoyt rul: the voice it ſelfe ſwol guide you.

Age. now
in.

W. being a halfe bowell, is to be named, as the ſhort ſound of this ſyllable : **Wm** : hauing a ſtrike ouer the middle thereof, thus : **Wm** : and the vnperfect bowell : **e** : before time vſed after : **Wm** : abolithed : as in theſe wordes : Come warme your bzome, and get you home, with your holme, and make vs rowme, to ſing a psalme, the winde is calme : which I write, thus : **Wm** warm your bzom, and get you hom, with your holiu, and mak vs rowm to ſing a ſalm, the wynd is calm. But this halfe bowell is ſeldome vſed, after any letter, ſaue : **l** : **o** : **r** : in other wordes : **e** : is ſuperfluous.

En, on, bn,
ne, now
n.

W. being a halfe bowell, is to be named as the ſhort ſound of this ſyllable : **Wm** : hauing a ſtrike ouer the middle of it, thus : **Wm** : and the vnperfect bowell, before time vſed, to be abolithed : as in theſe words. They burne burdens of capons and bacon, in the garden, but warme, to keepe cozne in the barne, and a fat barren in the warden : which I write, thus : they burn burdiz of capiz and baciz in the gardiz : but warn to kep coziz in the barn, and a fat barren in the warren. Yet ſometime in the olde ortography, the bowell before **n** : is fully ſounded, and the ſoner, if a double conſonant were next before that bowell, but : **e** : after : **n** : at the ende, maketh : **n** : a halfe bowell.

re, now,
f, or else :
e : with an
accent
picks o=
uer the
bowell
next be=
foze it.

W. being a halfe bowell, hath rather the name of the ſounde of this ſyllable : **er** : than of : **Dr** : for that : **e** : ſet after : **r** : at the ende of a ſyllable, is moſt times full ſounded, as though : **e** : were ſet before : **r** : except another bowell come next before : **r** : for then : **e** : is not ſounded, but cauſeth the bowell next before **r** : to be of a longer ſounde : which long ſounde, being encreaſed by one of the accent picks, in my ortography, or double bowell hereafter ſet forth, ſuch : **e** : is ſuperfluous : but for conference with the olde printing, (where the : **e** : is miſplaced after : **r** : that is ſounded before : **r** :) I will allow : **r** : with an accent, thus : **f** : for a halfe bowell, of the full ſounde of : **er** : but in my new ortography, I will rather write : **er** : for the ſame ſounde, except it be for the helpe of equiuoces, or other ſpeciall cauſes : as, in theſe words : ye ſuffer your buttre, to gutter in the fire, wherfoze remember hereafter to conſider my care, labour and deſire. which I write, thus : ye ſuffer your butter to gutter in the fyr, that-for remember har-after to conſider my car, labour and dezyer.

E. ſuper-
fluous.

s. (or rather : **z** : vſed in time paſt, ſometime for : **es** : at the end of wordes were then to be called a halfe bowell, becauſe it included the ſound of the bowell : **e** : and the ſounde of : **f** : vnder one figure : and ſometime though : **e** : were written before : **s** : yet : **e** : was not ſounded : as in theſe wordes : cares, labours, warchinges, and vnquietnes, make wery bones, weake mindes, feeble members, and ſhorthe liues, which I vſe, thus : carz, labozz, warchingz, and bn-quietnes, mak wary bonz, wak myndz, febl memberz, and hozt lyuz. Note likewiſe that : **s** : and : **z** : are vſed at the ende of olde written wordes in the ſounde of : **z** : ſometime (as well as : **f** : is ſometime ſounded ſo, in the middle of wordes, as is ſhewed before, fol. 6. which ſhall not be ſo vſed

S. and
abused
for : z.

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in my ortography, as shall appere in the vsing of them hereafter, for : 3 : one=ly shall be vsed after : l : m : n : r : being halfe vowels, or consonants, and after vowels and diphthongs (hauing his declinative strike) at the end of a declinative.

¶ The fourth Chapter,
sheweth that but sixe letters are perfectly perfect in the
olde ortography, and perswadeth change for rea=sonable and great causes.



By these abuses afoze shewed, ye may perceiue plainly that there are in the olde, A, B, C, onely sixe letters, that are perfectly perfect, of perfect name, agreeing to one perfect sounde onely, in English speech : which sixe are these, a, b, d, f, k, x, whereas there are in English speech, xxxiiij. several diuisions in voice, besides the several sounds of thzee halfe vowels, V, m, n. (for, v, halfe vowel is sounded as, er) which make the number, of, xxxviij. several and distinct soundes in voice, for English speech, besides the soundes of diphthongs : as shall plainly appere, by my new, A, B, C, for the pzoze thereof. Hath not then our olde writing and printing neede of amendment : when of, xxxviij. partes, onely sixe partes are perfectly perfect : besides the disorder of misplaced and vnfounded letters, and some letters not written, and yet sounded in words. How can it be otherwise, but that a learner must (of necessity) requere fower or fve times the time to reade, and write, this deformed old vs : that might be learned in a quarter of the time, or lesse, when the same is in due forme, true, and perfect vs, easie, speedie, comfortable, and most profitable. Let vs English not be ashamed, to wipe away, the dirt, filth, and dust, negligently suffered long time on the picture of our speech, nor be afraid to correct the vnskillfull liniments, coulers, and shadowes, laied thereon by straungers, who neuer coude enter into the perfect diuisions of the soundes of our speech, and much lesse make perfect figures, and letters for the same : by which negligence of our selues, or vnskillfulnesse of straungers, or both, this deformatie either began, or hath crept in. Thinke no time too soone to amend faults or errors, nor that any time, is to late, to doe any good thing. The commodity of this amendment will appere in a little time, being put in vs, whereof I haue great experience by trial in mine owne childzen, whom (I thinke) I may instruct after mine owne liking, in handling of whom I haue founde such oddeas in the vsing of both waies, that I call God to witnesse, if it were not lawfull to vs the best meanes, I knowe the worse so ill, that though I loue my childzen dearily, and wish in them as much knowledge (which I account the fruite growing from the graffe of learning) as any man can wish in his childzen : rather than I should traine them in the trade of that blinde maze of learning to reade and write English (after the olde ortography,) which among our nation must be the foundation to such as desire farther learning, for that our owne language serueth euery mans turne in euery estate and dealing) I woulde traine them

for thirty seven diuisions in voice, are sixe onely letters perfectly perfect vs.

English defaced by the olde picture thereof.

no time to late, or to soone to doe good.

The amendment of ortography.

in other exercise, for diuerse speciall causes, (though I mult and will confesse, that no way to knowledge, shoulde be so hard and painfull, but that we should endeavour to come to the end therof, and to spare no time, cost and paine on the same) so much, I haue lamented the rough passage thereto, seeing the aptnesse of youth, and pittied the good natures and willing mindes of parents, that beholding the lette of their furderaunces, the moze I looke on it, the moze I lothe the same, and chieflly for conscience sake, haue taken vpon me this enterpryse of amendment. And I trust that the picture of our speech will haue (by this my amendment) such fanor & bewtie therein, that whereas (before this time) diuerse beholding sir *Thomas Smithes*, and *Maister Chesters* woorks, in this point of ortography, & conferring it with the old (yea, many of our owne nation) haue ben contented with delectation, seeing no perfect amendment in such wise, but that the accepting of their new, tolke away greatly the vse of booke in the olde printing: for that in the same new amending deuised by sir *Thomas Smith*, and *Maister Chester*, were many strange letters brought in, & som of the olde left out, and though some supply was made in woordes, yet it much differed from the olde: whereby the harder conference would be in time to come, and therby the charges of the olde booke moze than halfe lost: now euery man will confesse easie conference, because I haue brought in no new letter: but where any letter was double or treble founded, I giue a little strike thereunto, for true and perfect difference, neither haue I left any of the old out of vse, nor altered the placing of them: but, where it is moze perfect thereby, leaving out superfluous letters, in woordes patched by for lacke of true ortography. So that, by this my new amendment, easie conference may be made, and the olde in vse still vntill men may at their ease, prouide the new printed. Prouided alwaies, that all learners vse the new, vntill they be thoroughly perfect therein, which requireth a very small time, in respect of the olde troden maze, and afterwarde may (in very little moze time) reade the olde printing, for saving of charges in booke of great price: and bothe these may be done in the thirde part of the time or lesse, that the olde coulde haue bene learned in time past, without the new: so tunc will bring the new onely in vse, and if the olde come in handes tenne generations hence, yet may the same be vnderstanded, by the conference of this woork, so perfect and plaine, that not onely our owne nation, but straungers may delight to acquaint themselves therewith, to their great ease and profite.

¶ The fift Chapter,

sheweth the superfluous letters not founded, the misplaced, and some founded not written, and how abbreviations are allowed.

* Another hinderance to learners: letters misplaced, superfluous, or founded and not written.

I haue * shewed you before, the misnaming, the double & treble founding, and the want of letters in the olde, *A, B, C,* and the amendment thereof, and now will shew you how some were misplaced, when they were ioined with other letters in woordes: and some were written,

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written, and yet not sounded, and some were sounded, and yet not written.

At the ende of wordes (and of other sillables in deriuatiues or compositions) set after this consonant: r : is sometime misplaced, that is to say, ought to haue bene set befoze : r : (but after other consonants : c : is most times superfluous, that is to say, not sounded at all) as in these wordes : I am sure there are more then fowrten bare pothangeres ouer the fire, or tenne pewere spones vpon the selfe in the chambze : which I write, thus : I am surer that ar more then fowrten bar pot-hangerz ouer the fier, or ten pewter sponz vpon the self in the chamber. And for helpe of equiuoces, I vse : r : halfe bowell, and : er : (where bothe are fully sounded) indifferently.

Exemplar. red. or superfluous.

Difference for equiuoces.

As touching superfluous letters, I finde, that : a : next after : e : in one sillable is vn sounded, and that : e : is onely sounded there, and is most times of long sound : in steede of which : ea : of long sound, I vse : æ : diphthong : as in these wordes : heauen : in Latine, Cælum, Italian, Cielo, in French, Le ciel: earth, in Latine, Terra, Italian, Terra, in French, La terre: a beane, in Latine, Faba, Italian, Fava, in French, vne fabe: leane, in Latine, Macer, Italian, Magro, in French, Maigre: meane, in Latine, Medioeris, Italian, Medioere, in French, Indifferent. All which I write, thus : heuæ, erth, ban, lan, man.

Exa, now a long, or a : abolizhed : e : being of short sound.

Also : o : after : e : or : i : bowell befoze : e : in one sillable, are vn sounded in certaine wordes, and written to yeelde to : e : a sounde betwene the soundes of : e : and : i : for which founde I vse : ç : as in these wordes : people, in Latine, Populus, Italian, Popolo, in French, Vn peuple: sicke, in Latine, Campus, Italian, Campo, in French, Vn Champ: priest, in Latine, Presbiter, Italian, Prete, in French, Prestre: which I write, thus : pepl, seld, prest. Also : e : is often doubled, thus : ee : most times for the like sounde of : ç : yet many times it is written and printed for the sounde of single : e : and of short and flat sounde, vntill of late more vsed for the sounde of : ç : onely.

Ex, ic, ee, now : ç : for that sharpe sound and long. Ex, vn certain, sometime : e : sometime ç. seldom beginneth diphthong

Also : U : (of sharpe sound) is seldom sounded in diphthong comming befoze another bowell in the same sillable, as in these wordes deriued of the French : to guide, in Latine, Ducere, Italian, Condurre, in French, Guider: guise, in Latine, Modus, Italian, Modo, in French, Guise. which I write, thus : gyd, gyz. Though we English sounde : v : in the worde, guise, signifying and meaning a duke hauing that title or name in Fraunce, as we sounde the same : v : (rather : V :) in these wordes following borrowed of the French, th it is to say : language, in Latine, Idioma, Italian, Idioma, in French, Langage: anguish (of minde) in Latine, Angor, Italian, Doglia, in French, Angoisse: to languish, in Latine, Languere, Italian, languere, in French, languir : so that in very few mere English wordes : v : beginneth any diphthong, but is rather superfluous, and vn sounded, except in these and few other: iucc, in Latine, Succus, Italian, Succo, in French, Suc: and iuste, the timber wher on the boards of a loft are nailed: which I write, thus : languag, anguish, languish, iust, iust.

Also

25. l. g. fu=
perfluus.

Except
meas
names
& townes
as *Wuz=
ham.*

Derivati=
ons from
strangers
guc no
caule to
vare from
the writ=
ting of
Englysh.

Double
consonant
not to be
writen,
where but
one is
founded.

n. not
writen,
and yet
founded.

Abbenia=
tions also
wable, ex=
cept in
booke for
learners.

Also as touching other superfluous letters, I finde, that : b : in doubt, l : in
souldier, and that : g : generally before : h : (except : a : follow : h : and a con=
sonant set before : g : for then : h : is vnfounded) in one sillable, and also : g : b s=
fore : n : in one sillable, are vnfounded as in these words: in the eighteenth yere
of the Queenes raigne, I thought I might, see by night, a signe of raime, befoze
daylight, througħ a bough, that grewe vpright : which I write, thus :
In the eightenth yec of the Queens reim, I thocht I miht, se by niht, a
syn of rain, befoz day-lyht, throzħ a bowħ, that gt e w vp-riht. Neither
are raigne oz signe to be defended well, witten In English, to shew they are
borowd from the Latine words, Regnum, Italian, Regnio, French, *Regne*. and
Signum, Italian, Segno, French, *Signe*: for differēce of equiuoces with raine, in
Latine, Pluuia, Italian, Pioggia, in French, *Pluye*, & with sin, in Latine Pec=
catum, Italian, Peccato, in French, *Peche*. when there may be better differen=
ces for their significatiuous, by apt letters and paiers, oz halfe paiers in letters,
bowcls & diphthongs, as reim and syn : more easie to be perceiued by perfect
and expresse figure befoze the etc, than by rule, to be learned without helpe of
picture, may rather altogether by rote, without picture oz rule : which requi=
reth long time for the young Imp that learneth, and much longer time for the
strangers, not accustomed to our speech : who the more diligent they are to
followe the sounde of the picture, the farther of they be from the true sounde of
the words, which haue not the perfect sounde of the letters contened in them,
when they be single, and therefore though they spell with letters, yet they must
pronounce by rote, and of this last the stranger is helpelesse.

Also we vse double consonants very often, whereof the one is superfluous,
and vnfounded, when bothe stand in one sillable : which is much vled, to make
the sound of the bowell next befoze them, to be of short sounde : the same dou=
ble consonant hath also many times added vnto them the letter : e : which is
also superfluous, and vnfounded in that place: as in these words : I hotte at
a butte & hitte the pinne, and fell flatte vpon the bottome of a tubbe, which I
write, thus : I hot at a but, and hit the pin, and fel flat vpon the bo=
tom of a tub.

We vse (sauiug a few of late, much resisted by olde customaries) to sound : n :
(vnwriten) befoze : g : when : g : befoze : n : are bothe writen together in one
worde, but diuided in sillable, and a bowell comming befoze : g : as in these
wordes (borowd from the Latine.) The ignozant magnifie the ignemini=
ous : in Latine, thus : Ignorantes magnificent ignominiosos : in mere Eng=
lish phrase spoken thus : The vnksifull make much of such, as haue an ill
name. But because no lesse is writen in Latine. (in other wordes) than is
founded, I will rather confesse that we English yeld a wrong sound, in soun=
ding another : n : befoze : g : (as though it were writen : The ignozant
magnifie the ignonimious) than if we did saur de it without the same : n :
agreeing to the writung of bothe languages Latine and English: for the La=
tine hath no letter misplaced, nor left vnfounded, nor vnwriten if it be soun=
ded : except in vsing Abbeniations. for the proper names of men, countrees,
and cities, and matters writen in lawe : which come not to such handes, but
those

those that haue quick capacity, and haue thoroughly passed the writing thereof at large : and for such, generall and common abbreuiations may be allowed, and also private abbreuiations for a mans owne study. And because this treatise is chiefly, that a true picture of English speech be made, agreeing in all points with the severall and distinct foundes, in the voice of the same speech: I will leaue the accustomed abbreuiations, as they already are: not disallowing other necessarie, so that they be vbled as little as may be, in volumes, pamphlets, and booke, necessary for learners: for a small sicke, stone, or other lette, hurteth and discourageth one that learneth to go: who, in time, is able to leape ouer great blocks, dikes, and hedges, yea, to climbe or make plaine the wallles of bulwarkes, towers, and castles. But I utterly disallow the accustomed strike (ouer vowels) figured for: m: and sometime for: n: thus: - : and such like, in whom is such vncertainty: therefore I allow now only this: - : p: o: per: to: n: onely.

Little
ouer bow=
els aboli=
shed, except
for: n: - :
onely.

Here is to be noted, that I doe not hereby affirme, that the aspiration (h) following any of the consonants: c: p: l: t: w: in the olde ortography, should alway be sounded together, as one letter, vnder the names befoze shewed, but that: ch: in words borrowed of the Greeke, be sounded as: k: and that sometime: h: is deuided in sillable, from: p: l: t: w: specially when: h: may begin a sillable, in a word of perfect signification in it selfe, without ioining vnto it any letter going befoze: h: as in, Ham, which, I take, to be an ancient and generall name of a parish, &c. as, Waltham, Wolham, Wountham, Clapham, and in, Hurst, which (in some countries) signifieth a rising ground, not to the height of a hill, as Wellinshurst, Wokeshurst, Wenthurst, and in hall: as in Moothall, Winterhal, and such like, being the proper names of men, countries, parishes, lands, &c. in which: h: is (for the most part) deuided in sillable from the consonant going befoze it, or else not sounded at all, and where it ought to be deuided in sillable in the olde ortography, it shall be deuided in letter in this new amendment, and thereby deuided in sillable, and, by this meanes, it is easy for any of indifferent iudgement, to correct any olde printing, for the ease of them that shall learne the same hereafter, giuing the learner to vnderstande, that where: h: followeth any of the consonants befoze shewed, they be to be sounded together as one letter, by the meanes afoze shewed, and where they ought to be deuided (as in such proper names befoze shewed) to drawe a little strike, as in composition of words, which seldome differeth from the right signification thereof, when it was without a compositiue strike: and if there be also added to double and treble sounded letters, the strikes and turnes vbled in this new amendment, and some note giuen of superfluous letters, or that such superfluous letters haue a little strike with a pen, a very childe may reade the olde ortography, after very little exercise. In like maner, after a Grammer for English shall be published, such as are skilfull in the same Grammer, may after any of the old printed ortography is thus corrected) vse the strikes, prickes, and notes, vbled in the new for Grammer rules, which strikes, prickes, and notes for Grammer, touch in no part the name of the letter, nor sounde of the voice, but helpe our nation greatly to learne the Latine and other

That: h: is not alway ioined in sillable after c: p: l: t: w: in the olde.

Languages, and as greatly helpeth strangers to come to easie vnderstanding of English.

¶ The sixt Chapter,

sheweth the vse of the old in time to come, and that other nations are not onely throughly holpen in English speech, but partly aided in their owne language by

this amendment, shewing the names of the new letters, deuiling the vowels, and diphthongs, and how difference in letters, may make difference of signification in equiuoces.

The abuses being great, amendmēt must be prouided.



Truffe I haue shewed you sufficiently (before) the vse (yea rather the abuses) of the olde ortography, at this day in vie, and that ye are fully perswaded in them, hauing now will to proceede to the perfect amendment thereof, and that ye also perceiue, that easie conference of both may be made, so that the olde may be vsed, to saue expensies in booke of value, vntill the new supply the rōme: for which cause of conference, I wrote the abuses, and wants in euery seuerall letter, and examples for the same, not onely for the prouise thereof, and the order of the new amendment, but also that this my booke might be a guide to the reading of the olde, little regarding eloquence, or ciuill instructions, to be given by the sentences for those examples, but wholly applied to that ende, that vpon a doubt of true sounding of any worde, any man may resort to the doubtfull letter tenne generations hence, and there finde the vse, both of the olde, and cause of the change for English speech, and for the Latine also, as we English speake the same at this day. And now followeth my amendment of the ortography in the, A, B, C, hauing in the same xxxviij. seuerall and distinct letters, in figure, or marke, hauing xxxviij. seuerall & distinct names, agreeing to xxxviij. seuerall and distinct sounds of voice, vsed in them for English speech, with their paiers, among whome no new nor vnaccustomed letter (not vsed in the olde) shall be brought in: but the whole supply made by adding a little strike or turning, to, or nere one of the olde letters, (most agreeing for conference with the olde printing.)

Easie conference of both, while the olde hath any being.

No new letter brought in, because of conference.

And against the obiections that some (peraduenture) will make. (That though I vse the olde figures with addition in my amendment, yet that addition maketh a letter not vsed of any other nation) I answer, that in the double founded letters, some of them haue double sounds, as well as we, and sometime the same soundes, and where we haue any soundes in voice not vsed by them, they haue the moze neede of a differing figure for that strange sounde, to guide their voice thereby, for if they will vse our speech, they must vse the distinctions of the voice vsed therein, and they shall be better guided by perfect figures thereof in it selfe, than if it were patched by with diuerse letters, whose single names, and soundes in wordes, nothing agree to the sounde that such patchery serueth for: and to be tied to a generalitie, with other nations, when euery nation vseth a speciality in voice, moze or lesse, is contrarie to all rule and reason, therefore it is lawfull for euery nation to haue his proper letters, where the

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the letters comon with other nations doe not suffice, and that without blame, for it is certaine that the diuers diuisions of soundes in voice, caused diuerse letters to be made, & he that first deuised them, was as willing to furnish one deuision, as an other, and it is like it was so done, for the language proper to the inuenters of letters, though not sufficient and meete in all points for other languages, and if some of our special figures or letters, may be vsed also of any nation, in the same sound, (for which they haue now some patchery) they neede not to be ashamed, to thinke this our amendment ready for them to vse, as wel where we agree with them in sounde, as where we haue some speciall sound in voice, which they haue not. The single letters be these next following: and in the squares of the Table, vnder the short strike in euery square after folowing, their names appeere, by the letter or sillable set ouer that short strike, lea= uing out, f, in the worde these, and turning, a, into, c, in the sillable, ga, for the name of my, g, the single letters are these.

a. b. c. ch. d. e. e. f. g. g. h. i. l. m. n. n. o. w. p. q. r. s. h. t. th. th. v. v. w. y. x. y. z.

The new
A, B, C,
single fig= ured.

Note farther that these two letters : k : and : th : increase the number of let= ters and names, but increase not the number of soundes : for : k : hath the mere sounde of : c : and : th : hath the sounde of : f : with a little difference of length in sound. Also : f : is sounde as : er : as is laide before, and as shall be moze plainly shewd hereafter : and in respect of their names, these thæ shall be figured and named in the squares, among the other xxxvij. and make the number of forty single figures, as followeth. Vnder one of which letters or figures, is euery the least diuision of voice, vsed in English speech, suffici= ently and plainly set forth, by giuing right and perfect name to euery of those letters, agreeing to the right sounde of them, when they be ioined together in words, and little differing from the letters of the olde ortography : for to the letters of the old ortography, of single name (and yet of double or treble sound, when they are ioined with other letters in words) I adde onely a little strike or turning, to shew those seuerall soundes : and whereas the aspiration, h, is ioined after any consonant in one sillable, to patch by speciall diuisions of the voice, (vsed most properly in English, and some of them vsed in few, or no other language) & thereby two letters for one sounde, (which two letters being sin= gle, haue (for the most part) no part of such sound as is in the worde) I haue now retained the figures of both these letters, and ioined them close as one letter, that easie conference with the olde, and this amendment may easily be made, the voice and speech not chaunged, but, by this amendment most surely staied, and hereafter most perfectly continued : and the more this Table se= meth to you strange at the first sight, so much the more will appeere vnto you the deformity and vntruth in the olde, (for English speech) if ye aduisedly con= sider of bothe, and let your owne voice be your iudge. When ye shall try bothe in your words : but first be perfect of the names of the single letters : for in

k, th, & f,
increase
number,
but en= crease no
sounde.

vaine, and foolishly, he ioineth or compoundeth any thing, which hath
not knowledge in the singles and simples, which he
would ioine or compound together.

The

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The names of the letters next befoze shewed, appaere in this Table following.

xxviiij. fe=
uerall let=
ters of
xxviiij. fe=
uerall
names &
foundes,
k, h, & f :
added: in
all forty.

$\frac{a}{a}$	$\frac{b}{b}$	$\frac{c\acute{e}}{c}$	$\frac{k\acute{e}}{c}$	$\frac{ch\acute{e}}{ch}$	$\frac{d}{d}$	$\frac{e : ca}{e : \acute{a}}$	$\frac{é}{é}$
$\frac{f}{f}$	$\frac{g\acute{e}}{g}$	$\frac{ga}{g}$ turn a into e.	$\frac{h\acute{e}}{h}$	$\frac{i}{i}$	$\frac{k}{k}$	$\frac{l}{l}$	$\frac{vl}{v}$
$\frac{m}{m}$	$\frac{bn}{m}$	$\frac{n}{n}$	$\frac{bn}{n}$	$\frac{o}{o}$	$\frac{\text{betw\acute{e}n}}{o : f : v}$	$\frac{p}{p}$	$\frac{ph\acute{e}}{ph}$
$\frac{qu\acute{e}}{q}$	$\frac{r}{r}$	$\frac{er}{r}$	$\frac{s}{s}$	$\frac{th\acute{e}}{h}$	$\frac{t}{t}$	$\frac{th\acute{e}}{th}$	$\frac{th\acute{e}f}{th}$
$\frac{v}{v}$	$\frac{oy}{p}$	$\frac{v\acute{e}}{v}$	$\frac{w\acute{e}}{w}$	$\frac{wh\acute{e}}{th}$	$\frac{x}{r}$	$\frac{y\acute{e}}{y}$	$\frac{z\acute{e}}{z}$

Unto which letters befoze shewed, are other letters or figures, agreeing to one or other of these letters befoze wrytten, in name and founde : all which agreeing in one name and found, are wrytten together, as followeth, betwæne the double pycke.

The xl.
letters
with their
paiers.

A a : B b : C c : Ch ch : D d : E e : E \acute{e} : F f : G g : G \acute{g} :
H h : I i : J j : K k : L l : M m : m : N n : n : O o : o : P p :
Ph ph : Q q : R r : r : S s : s : H h : T t : Th th : Th th : U u :
V v : G g : W w : W h : X x : Y y : Z z.

Note that there is in the first printed Pamphlets and Primers, another figure for, th, thus, h, and another for, th, thus, h, also, ph, paier to, f, wanteth in the same first printings.

xxviiij. con=
sonants.

Of the forty letters aforesaid, xxviiij. are called consonants, because they wold no found in word or syllable, nor can be named without a vowel sounded with them : and are these with their paiers : b. c. c. ch. d. f. g. g. h. k. l. m. n. p. ph. q. r. f. h. t. th. th. v. w. th. x. y. z.

And

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And other eight : a. e. e. i. o. u. v. y. are called vowels, because euer of them yeldeth sound or voice of themselves, and cause sound to be ioined with the consonants : adde herevnto their paters.

Lastly remaine threë : *ſ. ſ. ſ.* called halfe vowels, because in their sounde is included both a vowell and a consonant : but either of them so short touched, that bothe yelde but the time of a long vowell : to these adde, *ſ.* with his pater, as is before saide : this, *ſ.* is of no great necessity, but for conference with the olde : *re* : at the ende of a sillable, and helpe in equiuoey.

Note that these vowels : a. e. i. y. o. u. v. y. q. w. x. are alwaies of short sound in speech, except an accent point be set ouer : a. e. i. y. o. thus, *ā. ē. ī. ō.* or that : a. e. o. y. be doubled thus : aa, ee, yy, yi : and then is their sound longer. Which differences may be vsed of one sound and time, for helpe in equiuoey, calling : *ā* : a, with single accent : *ā* : a, with double accent : and : *ā* : a, with forked accent : and calling : *aa* : double, a : and so of other vowels so figured.

And these : *ē. w. v.* and *u*, are euer of long sound in speech : as are also the halfe vowels, and, *x.* called, *x.* diphthong . And when two vowels of diuers sounds com together in one sillable, they make a diphthong, that is to say, they are both touched short in sound together : but the sound of them is longer than the sound of a single vowel : and are these : *ai* : *ay* : *ay* : *au* : *aw* : *ai* : *ai* : *ai* : *ei* : *ey* : *ey* : *ey* : *ew* : *oa* : *oi* : *oy* : *oy* : *oy* : *ow* : *ow* : *oi* : *oy* : *ew*, of the sounde of, *v* : *ow* : *ſ* : *ſ* : as in diphthong after : a : e : *ē* : o : g : w : because of his olde vs in the olde ortography, not disagreeing now to his name giuen by me : also the difference of diphthongs of one sounde, may helpe much in equiuoey, for their differing significatiōs. Note that : *i. y. v. u.* neuer begin diphthong : and that : *v* : *u* : seldome begin diphthong, except in wordes deriued of the French, and few other : also : *ē* : seldome beginneth diphthong, except for necessitie in equiuoey, as in these wordes : to heare : in Latine, Audire, Italian, Vdir, in French, *Ouir*, hær (of man or beast) : in Latine, Crinis, Italian, Ciini, in French, *Poil*, hær : in Latine, Hic, Italian, Qui, in French, *Icy*.

And I gesse, if our country continue in quietnes many yeres without foreign trouble, (for which all true English will pray) that our language will come to most perfectnes. And therefore if I be of counsell, in making any dictionary hereafter to be printed for English, there should be meanes for difference in equiuoces, though men did not at the first regarde the vs thereof in their writing : and this I may truly say, that perfect writing and printing kepeth euery language in continuance of perfect vs, and perfect sence and significatiōn : And though the common sort doe neglect it, yet it may be the touchstone for the wise and learned, to be aided thereby in matters of great waight.

A man may deeme (I am not ashamed of our olde wordes (deeme) and such like, more perfect and plaine in speech and significatiōn, than a great many of vs can rightly vnderstande the reason thereof) that our accustomed strike through : l : and the strikes and tittles ouer : m : and : n : and ouer vowels, did in olde time, yeld some note of halfe vowels, in these letters : l : m : n : o : of

ſ. ſ.

long

uij. bow= els.

uij. halfe vowels.

ſiue vowels of short sounde : a, e, i, o, y, except, &c.

Three vowels of long sounde : ē, w, v : adde to these : ſ : ſ. ſ. for time of vowels, &c in fol. : 9. w. vsed in diphthongs. Vowels ſ seldome or neuer begin diphthong.

A dictionary should be perfect. Perfect writing bringeth perfectnes in weighty things.

A gesse of the oldest vs of : - : &c. for m : or n : but now abolished.

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long sounde in the vowel before them : and not to be notes to yeild the sounde of : m : o : n : so doubtfully as we vse them now a daies : for which doubtfulness I utterly refuse their vncertaine abbreviation in my new writing, excepting that : - : may be figured for : n : and make all plaine, as ye see before, and hereafter shall perceiue, and as touching the papers of letters to be increased for helpe in equiuocq, I leaue the liking therof to euery mans iudgement, vntill time being farther liking in our nation, to growe to full perfectnesse in these things, but those accents are necessary to be vsed in equiuoces presently.

Here followeth in squares the vowels and diphthongs, (with sillables for the sound of diphthongs, wherein is any halfe vowel,) which agree in sound : and for their time, remember what vowels are long, & who are short in sound, as I shewed before : and that no diphthong is of so short sounde as any short vowel, and that as well short vowels, as diphthongs ending a sillable, are of meane time, that is, betwene short and long, their time before shewed notwithstanding.

Vowels
and diph-
thongs
of one
sounde.

al ay	ay ay aw	el ey	ey ey ew	o oa	oi oy	ow	oh oh ow ow h h o w w
oi oy	ea ea e	ey ey u ew	al abl	am am	an an	on on	uy seldom in vse.

That there be eight vowels of differing sounds in English speech : may appere by these wordes following, wherein are eight notes in voice, differing one from another, as diuers notes in musicks :

A prooffe
of eight
vowels.

to lak : in Latine, Carere, Italian, Essere senza, French, *Avoir faulte d'aucune chose.*

to laek : in Latine, Perfluere, Italian, Gocciare, French, *Suinter.*

a lek : in Latine, Porrum, Italian, Porro, French, *Vn porreau.*

to lyk : in Latine, Lambere, Italian, Leccare, French, *Licher.*

a lok : in Latine, Sera, Italian, Serratura, French, *Serrure.*

to look : in Latine, Aspicere, Italian, Guardare, French, *Regarder.*

lyk or foxtun : in Latine, Fortuna, Italian, Aduentura, French, *Heur.*

luk, a mans name : in Latine, Lucas, Italian, Luca, French, *Luc.*

And that there be seuen diphthongs of seuerall notes in voice, and differing from the notes of euery of the eight vowels aforesaide, may appere by these wordes following.

A prooffe
of seuen

a hay, or net : in Latine, Plaga, Italian, Rete da pigliar animalia saluati-
chi, French, *Bourcasse a chasser.*

hey :

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hey : in Latine, Fœnum, Italian, Fieno, French, *Du foin*.

a boy : in Latine, Puer, Italian, Garzone, French, *Garçon*.

a boy, that is fastened to an anker with a rope to weigh the anker : in Italian, Amoinare.

a hay, in the eie : in Latine, Vnguis, French, *Paille*.

to hey smaller : in Latine, Concidere, Italian, Tagliare minutamente, French, *Hacher menu*.

a bow : in Latine, Arcus, Italian, Arco da faettare, French, *Arc*.

Adde to these : up : seidome in diphthong, as is aforesaid.

Use : **w** : in diphthong after a bowell, both for the olde vse of him, his sound, and new name agreeing therevnto, as appereth befoze in the Table of diphthongs (though he be numbred among the consonants.)

Other diphthongs not shewed befoze in the squares, are paiers to one of these last befoze shewed, or paier to some one of the eight bowells : among whome, note that when **w** : is in diphthong with any bowell befoze it, then is the bowell perfectly sounded, and **w** : is lightly touched, except in **W** : where bothe are like sounded.

So may be said, that in English speech, are sixtē severall notes in the sound of the voice, (adding herevnto the thre halfe bowells : *V, iii. ff.*) vnder one of the which, all sillables in wordes must be sounded : so are there in the whole, *xliij.* diuisions in voice for English speech : whereof, *xxvj.* are consonants : *viij.* are bowells : *vij.* are diphthongs : and, *iiij.* are halfe bowells : wherevnto adde : **up** : a diphthong seidome in vse.

¶ The seuenth Chapter.

sheweth example of wordes, with this amended ortography, for the helpe of the straunger, and right vse of the vowels, halfe vowel, and diphthongs.



For the better vsing of the bowells, and diphthonges befoze shewed, and their paiers, and the due time of their sounde, I will set forth wordes for exanples thereof : adding therevnto the Latine, French, and Italian, words of the same signification, wherein I craue pardon, when I faile of matre and apt wordes, agreeing in all these languages, for that my vnitety doth not suffice, to my godd wil, herafter (God willing) these languages shal accord in perfect order, which now I haue hastily vsed for helpe in equiuoces, and difference of nare agreeing sounds, and for the better helpe in equiuoces, I will vse some of them in composition (an excellent, casie, and common rule for English speech, as shall appere in the Grammer for the same) at the ende of these examples. wherein note well, that seidome any triphthong is to be vsed in English : for it is not in vse in the elde printing, in matre English wordes, nor in many other wordes deriued of other languages : as in this word, beauty :

diph-
thongs
differing
from the
sound of
al bowels.

*Elitj. di-
uisions in
voice in
English
speech,
viij. diph-
thongs
included.*

*Exam-
ples for
exercise of
the bow-
els, halfe
bowels,
and diph-
thongs.*

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in Latin, Forma, in French, *Beaulté*: for which I write: beauty, excepting that *E, in*, may make a triphthong with another bowell befoze them, as in: *caſtū*: in Latine, Tranquillus, in French, *Calme*: *eliū-tre*, in Latin, *Vlmus*, in French *Orme*: *hóliū*, in Latine, *Ilex*, in French, *Yeuse*: but the voice doth rather perit, *t*: in, *eliū-tre*, and in, *hóliū*, with accent ouer: *o*.

Trutina.	a báł of wóó, oz oþer	baal, false god of the
a ballanc.	merchañdiz.	assrians.
<i>Vne balance.</i>	<i>Vne bale.</i>	
vna bilancia.	Bala.	Baal.
Pila.	Vadimonium.	Balsamum.
a bał.	bail, oz mainpriz.	bañr: ointment.
<i>Vne pile, ou esanf.</i>	<i>Caution.</i> (guidicio.	<i>Du baulme.</i>
Pila.	Obligo di comparire in	Balsamo.
Apiastrum.	Caluus.	Balius, badius, cæsius.
baulm: erb.	bałd on the hed.	bay of coloz.
<i>Melisse.</i>	<i>Chaulue.</i>	<i>Baye.</i>
Melissa, cedronella.	Caluo.	Baio.
Laurus.	Pessulum.	Nudus.
bay-tre:	bar of a dóz.	bár, oz naked.
<i>Laurier.</i>	<i>Vne barre, ou verrouil.</i>	<i>Nud.</i>
Alloro.	Stanga.	Nudo, e scalzo.
Macer.	Vrfus.	Horreum.
bár, oz læn.	a bár, a bæff.	a bárñ, for cóññ.
<i>Maigre.</i>	<i>Vn ours.</i>	<i>Vn Grenier.</i>
Magro.	Orso.	Granaio.
Sterilis.	a Baron, in degre, be:	Bellum.
barren.	tween a Lózd and a war.	
<i>Sterile.</i>	<i>Vn baron.</i> (b'icount.	<i>Guerre.</i>
Sterile.	Barone.	Guerra.
Merx, cis.	Monere.	Cunicularium.
wár.	to wárñ.	a warren of comiz.
<i>La marchandisa.</i>	<i>Admouester.</i>	<i>Vne garenne</i> (niglb
Mercantia.	Ammonire.	Luogo campestre per co-
Metricula.	Vocare.	Tranquillus.
a callet, oz yong qæñ.	to cal.	caññ.
<i>Vne putain.</i>	<i>Appeler.</i>	<i>Calme.</i>
Putanella.	Chiamare.	Bonaccia.
Reticulum.	Omentum.	Causa.
caññ, for the hed.	caññ about the botw	cauz.
<i>Vne coeiffe de soye.</i>	<i>La coiffe.</i> (elz.	<i>La cause.</i>
Reticella.	Stuffia.	Cagione.

Semita constructa.	Cauillari.	Ruptura.
a catowly tō go on.	tō cauil, oꝝ iest.	a brak.
<i>Vne chaussee.</i>	<i>Barater.</i>	<i>Vne bruche.</i>
La stregrata.	Cauillare.	Rotura.
Balifia.	Filix, cis.	Linifrangibulum.
a brāk, oꝝ crof-bow.	a bzāk, oꝝ ferrī-tyl.	a bzaak, foꝝ hēmp.
<i>Vne Arbaleste.</i>	<i>Feuchiere.</i>	
Balestra.	Filice.	
Piftomis.	Poples, tis.	a hām, the wōd clip
a bzāk, oꝝ hārp snaff	the hām of the leg.	ing about a hozf-
foꝝ a hozs.	<i>Le iarrer.</i>	coller.
<i>Vn mors.</i>	Garletto.	
Pabulum de pifis.	Orcus.	Sanare.
hām, oꝝ fodder.	hel.	tō hæl, oꝝ māk thol.
<i>Fourrage.</i>	<i>Enfer.</i>	<i>Guair.</i>
Pascolo.	Inferno.	Sanare.
Calcaneus.	Vlmus.	Ardea.
a hel, of the foot.	an elū-tre.	a hærri.
<i>Le talon.</i>	<i>Orme.</i>	<i>Heron.</i>
Calcagno.	Olmo.	Hierone.
Ouis matrix.	Vos.	Cortex pomi.
an etw-hēp.	ye, oꝝ you.	the pil of an apt.
<i>Vne genisse.</i>	<i>Vous.</i>	<i>Polure de pome.</i>
	Voi.	Scorza di pomo.
Diripere, populari.	Colliftrigium.	Strues.
tō pill, oꝝ spotl.	a pilloꝝy.	a pyl, oꝝ hēp,
<i>Piller, ou gaster.</i>	<i>Le pilory.</i>	<i>Vne pile.</i>
Sacchaggiare.	Berlina.	Stiua.
Hemorrhoides, dis.	Palus.	Acicula.
a pyl in the fundmēt.	a pyl, oꝝ græt stāk.	a pin.
<i>Hemorrhoides.</i>	<i>Vn pilotis.</i>	<i>Esplinge.</i>
Hemorrhoides.	Palo.	Spilla.
Languère.	Exilis, gracilis.	Tuus.
tō pyri.	thū, slender.	thyn.
<i>Languir.</i>	<i>Delia.</i>	<i>Tien.</i>
Languire.	Sottile.	Tuo.
Lucrati.	Vinum.	Ventus.
tō wīn, oꝝ get.	wyn.	wynd.
<i>Gaigner.</i>	<i>Du vin.</i>	<i>Vent.</i>
Gaudagnare.	Vino.	Vento.
Glomerare.	Intorquére.	Ventofus.

The amendment of ortography.

τω wýnd in botómz.	τω wýnd in.	wýndz.
<i>Deducider.</i>	<i>Entortiller.</i>	<i>Ventcus.</i>
Aggomitolare.	Torcere.	Ventoso.
Fenestra.	Glomerator.	
a wýndoz, τω geii <i>Fenestre.</i> (lht.)	a wýndoz, that wýndz <i>Deduidewr.</i> (cth.)	a wiynder, oz windy, oz instrument τω wiynd upon.
Finestra.	Aggomitolante.	Ad.
Trochlea.	Digitus pedis.	τω, a pæpoficion.
a wýndolas, oz pulz.	a to of the fæt.	A.
<i>Vne ponlie.</i>	<i>Le orteil du pied.</i>	A.
Carrucula.	Dito del pie.	
Duo.	Lentus.	
ττω, in number.	τcth.	τω, a fyn of the Infir- mitiu mood.
<i>Deux.</i>	<i>Souple.</i>	
Due.		
Stuppa.		
τow.	τω, in compozicio wth an adiectiu: az: τω- gød, τω-long.	Etiam. τω, aduerb, cõjunctiu, ly, az bing myn τω.
<i>Estoupe.</i>	Illicere.	<i>Auß.</i> Vcctigal.
Mantelum.	τω towl, oz entyc.	τowl, oz tallag.
a τowl, τω wõp wth.	<i>Allicher.</i>	<i>Peage.</i>
<i>Touaille a mains.</i>	Laborare.	Datio, o gabella.
Touaglia.	τω towl, oz laboz hard.	Vermina, um.
Instrumentum.	<i>Travailler.</i>	botz, in a hozs.
a τowl, τω wõk wth.	Affaticar si grandementc.	<i>Trenchees.</i>
<i>Oueil.</i>	Ocrea.	
Stromento.	a bot.	Circa.
Phafelus.	<i>Bottes.</i>	about, pæpoficion.
a bot, τω row in.	Stiuale.	<i>Aupres.</i>
<i>Nafille.</i>	Arcus.	Intorno.
Bergantine.	a botw, τω hõt wth.	Curuare.
Superne.	<i>Vn arc.</i>	τω botw, oz bend.
abou, not benæth.	Arco.	<i>Courber.</i>
<i>Inhaut.</i>	Emptus, & venditus.	Piegare.
Su, non giu.	botht and sowld.	Papilio.
Ramus.	<i>Achaté & vendis.</i>	a bouth, oz tent.
a bouh of a tre.	Comtato, e, venduto.	<i>Papillon.</i>
<i>Rameau.</i>	Meta.	Padiglione.
Ramo.	a butt, τω hõt at.	Arietare.
Sed.	<i>Vn but a quois on sire.</i>	τω bot, az a hõp.
but, a conijunccion.		<i>Hurter.</i>
<i>Main.</i>		

Mà.	Berfaglio.	Cozzare.
Dolium.	Crater.	Globus.
a bot, oꝝ d'eff foꝝ wýn.	a botwl, foꝝ dꝝink.	a boull, t̄w cast in play.
<i>Vn Poinſon.</i>	<i>Vn honap.</i>	<i>Vne boule.</i>
Botta.	Napo.	Borella.
Viſcus,ris.	Taurus.	Saccarum.
a botwel, oꝝ gut.	a byl, a bæſſ.	ſugar.
<i>La freſſure.</i>	<i>Torreau.</i>	<i>Succe.</i>
Viſcere.	Toro.	Succhero.
Excufare.	Fides,dis.	Certo.
t̄w excuꝝ.	a lut t̄w play on.	ſuer, oꝝ out-of doyt.
<i>Excuser.</i>	<i>Vn luc.</i>	<i>Seur.</i>
Eclufare.	Liuro.	Carro.
Acidus,acerbis.	Seminator.	Actor.
ſoꝝwer, oꝝ harp.	a ſowoꝝ, of ſedꝝ.	a ſuoꝝ.
<i>Sur, aigret.</i>	<i>Vn ſemcur.</i>	<i>Demandeur.</i>
Acerbo.	Seminatore.	
Emiſſarium.	Omentum.	Sudor,ris.
a ſewer, oꝝ ſuc.	ſuct, oꝝ hard fat.	ſwet, of the body.
<i>Cataractes, ou eſcluſe.</i>	<i>Suiſ, ou graiſſe.</i>	<i>Suëur.</i>
		Sudore.
Suavis.	Tumére.	Adurare crines.
ſwet.	t̄w ſwel.	t̄w ſwal, oꝝ byrri-of
<i>Douls.</i>	<i>Eſtre enflé.</i>	Griller. (har.
Suaue.	Enfiarú.	
Iurare.	Culpa.	Cafura.
t̄w ſwar, oꝝ ták óth.	a faſt.	a faſ.
<i>Iurer.</i>	<i>Faulte.</i>	<i>Cheute.</i>
Giurare.	Colpa.	Fallo.
Falius,non verus.	Inſilire equo.	Fornicare.
faſ, not tru.	t̄w vault, on a hoꝝs.	t̄w vauit, oꝝ mák vauitꝝ.
<i>Faulte.</i>	<i>Voltiger.</i>	<i>Voultre.</i>
Falso, non vero.	Voltigjare.	
Vermis.	Tepidus.	Locus.
a woꝝ:in.	warri, not cold.	a room, oꝝ plác.
<i>Vn ver.</i>	<i>Chault.</i>	<i>Lieu.</i>
Verme.	Tepido.	Luogo.
Roma.	Vagari.	Scopa.
romi, a city.	t̄w rowm, oꝝ wander.	a bꝝom, t̄w ſweꝝ wíth.
<i>Rome.</i>	<i>Vaguer.</i>	<i>Vn bzlay, ou ramon.</i>
Roma.	Andar vagabundo.	Scoppa.
Gubernaculum.	I'ex,cis.	Sporta.

The amendment of ortography.

a helm̄, oꝝ ſtern̄ of a <i>Le gouvernail.</i> Timone della naue.	hólín, oꝝ holly-tre. <i>Yeuſe.</i>	a maín, oꝝ baſket. <i>Vne corbeille.</i>
Andela.	Lebes, tis.	Sporta.
an aúdoꝝn̄, oꝝ wond- <i>Vn Landier.</i>	a caudoꝝn̄. <i>Chaudron.</i>	Hortus.
Granum.	Lauezo.	a gárdn̄.
coꝝn̄.	Lugére.	<i>Jardin.</i>
<i>Grain.</i>	ꝥo mwoꝝn̄, oꝝ lament. <i>Lamemer.</i>	Horto.
Grano.	Piangere.	Pes fulicæ.
Tunica.	Goffipium.	a foot, of a cot. <i>Vn pied d'un foulgme.</i>
a cót.	coſn̄.	Piede della folica.
<i>Vn ſaye.</i>	<i>Du cotten.</i>	Natus.
Sayo.	Cottone.	boꝝn̄, by natur. <i>Né.</i>
Ailatus, geſtatus.	Ardére.	Nato.
boꝝn̄, oꝝ cat ied. <i>Porté.</i>	ꝥo byrn̄. <i>Bruſler.</i>	Riuulus.
Portato.	Ardere.	a bouꝝn̄, oꝝ ſmal rtiuer. <i>Ruiſſeau.</i>
Subniger.	Onus, ris.	Rufcello.
hꝝotw̄, of coler. <i>Nóirafre.</i>	a byrdn̄. <i>Fardeau.</i>	Capo, onis.
Lardum.	Incarco.	a capn̄. <i>Chapon.</i>
bácín.	Fibula.	Cappone.
<i>Lard.</i>	a byrn̄, foꝝ a cót. <i>Vng bouſſon.</i>	Ligneus.
Lardo.	Fibbia.	wꝝodn̄, oꝝ of wꝝod. <i>De bois.</i>
Spina alba.	Clipeus.	Di legno.
a hau- thózn̄- tre. <i>Aubeſpine.</i>	a bycler. <i>Bouclier.</i>	Acer.
Spina bianca.	Paueſco.	a mápl̄- tre. <i>Erable.</i>
Pomum.	Ephippium.	Aceró.
an ap̄.	a ſad̄, ꝥo rýd on. <i>Selle.</i>	Stabulmu.
<i>Vne pomme.</i>	Sella.	a ſtábl̄, foꝝ a hoꝝs. <i>Eſtable.</i>
Pomo.	Querneus.	Stalla.
Paruus.	óhn̄, oꝝ of ók. <i>De cheſne.</i>	Subſaltare.
lit̄.	Di quercia.	ꝥo hop. <i>Saulteler.</i>
<i>Petit.</i>	Veiere.	Vocare clamore.
Picciolo.	ꝥo hop. <i>Relier ſonneaux.</i>	ꝥo thꝝp, oꝝ caſ aloꝝd. <i>Hucher.</i>
Sperare.		
ꝥo hóp. <i>Eſſerer.</i>		
Sperar.		

The amendment of ortography.

30

There may be great helpe vsed in English speäch, for seuerall signification in equiuoces by vsing woordes in composition with a compositiue strike (set betwene two woordes) and that, of seuerall sorts and formes, according as the former shall shew the substance, vse, or quality, &c. of the later, as by Grammer rule may be done, but for such as haue not the vse of Grammer, this common compositiue strike (-) may serue generally in all compositions, without the which (if there be no speciall addition to an equiuoce) we are aided onely by the circumstance of the matter in the sentence, and occasion of the persons, speaking, or spoken vnto: the common composition may be vsed, thus: a fern-bzāk: a hemy-bzāk: or by addition, thus: a bzāk for a hoēs, and where such composition or addition is vsed, there needeth no differing account for equiuocy.

Note alwaies that where any consonant is doubled, the bowell or double bowell going next before, is alway of short sound: and to this end chiefly (and for helpe in equiuocy) a consonant is doubled, yet sounded as single: as: of the verbe, tō hūd: hūdd, or hūddū: of: tō sūd: sūdd, or sūddū: of: tō hūt: hūtt, or hūttū: And if ea, e, or æ, be next bowell or diphthong before such double consonant, then is: ea: ē: or æ: sounded flat and short of the sounde and time of: as in, heardd: rædd: spedd: feltt: mett: mantt: of the verbes, tō hear: tō ræd: tō sped: tō fel: tō met: tō man: and sounded as herd, red, sped, felt, met, ment: and when, w, is ioined in sillable before a double consonant, it is sounded short as the bowell, w, as: dōwnū: the participle of the verbe, tō dō: which doubling of a consonant in this wise, doth not onely giue some helpe in equiuocy, but aideth greatly the rules of Grammer for derivation.

As touching the true sounde of euery consonant, I thinke it be sufficiently set forth, by the sillables set ouer them in the squares before shewed, to giue them names according to their soundes, and by the examples giuen, how they were abused in the olde vse of them, and the new remedy thereof, therevnto adioined, for the moze plainnesse thereof, and conference of the olde and new amendment. And who so doubteth of any of them, may looke vpon any of them particularly, and for the helpe of strangers some speciall examples shall be giuen, fol, 36.

The true sounding of consonants appeared before in their names, and in the examples for them.

¶ The eight Chapter,

sheweth the paiers, halfe paiers, and as halfe paiers, and the placing of paiers, with their additions in name.



and name.

And for the placing of paiers, and halfe bowells, I will giue you some examples thereof as followeth: noting that those letters whose soundes and names doe perfectly agree, are called paiers: and those whose soundes agree, but vary in name, are called halfe paiers, and some are as halfe paiers, but differ a little in sounde

L. j.

first

The amendment of ortography.

ç, f, z: as
halfe pai-
ers.

First note, that: ç: f: z: be as halfe paiers, bicause they haue all hissing sounds, yet differ in name, as is shewed befoze, and differ in sounde, as appæ= reth following.

an aç: the last sum oꝝ number in a dy. <i>Vn as en dez.</i>	Afinus. an as. <i>Afne.</i>	Sicut. az, an aduerb. <i>Comme,</i>
Gratia.	Afino.	Come.
grac oꝝ sauoz.	Gramen.	Pascere, pabulari.
<i>Grace.</i>	gras.	çw gras, oꝝ sed aç cat
Fauore, gratia.	<i>Touie sorte de herbe.</i>	<i>Paistre.</i> (tel çw.
Sceptrum.	Gramegna.	Pascere.
a mac, oꝝ scepter aliàs	Massa.	Labyrinthus.
<i>Vne massue.</i> (septç.)	a mas, oꝝ lump.	a maz.
Sceptro.	<i>Massè.</i>	<i>Vne labirinte.</i>
Aroma, tis.	Massa ouero bastone.	Speculatores.
spçç.	Vrina.	spçç.
<i>Des especes.</i>	pis.	<i>Espions.</i>
Specie delle speciariæ.	<i>Vrine, pissat.</i>	Speculatori.
Locus.	Orina.	Ludi.
a plac, oꝝ rom.	Passer, ris, piscis.	plaiç, oꝝ passçmç.
<i>Lien.</i>	a plais, a fish.	<i>Jeux.</i>
Luogo.	<i>Vne plie, vn poisson.</i>	Giuochi.

But befoze: e: o: i: in one sillable: ç: and: f: be of one sound, but: ç: is neuer to be set befoze other bowell than: e: o: i: and: f: is vsed indifferently befoze all bowels & consonants, ç: at the end of a sillable, paideth longer time than: s: of his owne nature.

C. and k,
halfe pai-
ers, their
places.

C. and: k: be halfe paiers, agreeing in sounde, but not in name: k: is alwaies to be vsed befoze: e: æ: ç: i: (and: n:) when it beginneth a sillable, befoze any of them, and at the end of all woꝝds, and in the middle of woꝝds, at the ende of any single oꝝ primitiue, when a woꝝde is compounded oꝝ deriued, whose single oꝝ primitiue did ende in: k: and also after: f: foꝝ moze difference from; t: next after: f: in which place: e: being wꝝitten, did not so plainly differ from: t: as will: k. And in all other places of like sound: c: is alwaies vsed, except (peradventure) foꝝ helpe in equiuoces (in a perfect dictionary (the one may be hereafter vsed in the place of the other, and (peradventure) doubled, thus: ck.

Peçtere.	Custodire.	Rex.	Nebulo.
çw kemb, oꝝ comb.	çw kçp.	a king.	a knáu.
<i>Peigner.</i>	<i>Çarder.</i>	<i>Roy.</i>	<i>Pendarr.</i>
Peçtinare.	Conseruare.	Rc.	Bostione grossolano.
			Genu.

The amendment of ortography.

Genu.	Nectere, nodus.	Miles, tis.
a kne.	tō knif, a knot.	a kniht.
<i>Genouil.</i>	<i>Noær, vn naud.</i>	<i>Cheualier.</i>
Ginocchio.	Annodare, vn groppo.	Caualliere.
Ictus.	Articulus.	Sera.
a knok, oꝝ blow.	a knuef, oꝝ ioint.	a lok, foꝝ a doꝝ.
<i>Vn coup.</i>	<i>Ioincture.</i>	<i>Serrure.</i>
Colpo.	Giuntura.	Chiauatura.
Inclusura.	Tomentum.	Cataracta.
a lok, oꝝ pin-fold.	a loc, of wyl.	a lock, oꝝ flyd-gat.
<i>Entraues.</i>	<i>Bowr Seon, de laine.</i>	<i>Cataracte.</i>
Rinchiudimento.	Scoppaci.	
Aspicere.	Tepidus.	Facula.
tō lok, oꝝ behold.	leuk-warm.	a link, oꝝ litt' toꝝch.
<i>Venir.</i>	<i>Tiede.</i>	<i>Vne torche.</i>
Affflare.	Tepido.	Facella.
Singula pars catenæ.	Negligenter agere.	a lindh, oꝝ stēp lēd of a
a lync, of a thain.	tō linc, oꝝ loiter.	hyl, alſo a lei-boynd.
<i>Chennon.</i>	<i>Truander.</i>	<i>Pente de montagne,</i>
		Collinetta.

I haue giuen som examples of equiuoces, and equiuocals, to shew how they and the like may be bſed with diuers accents, and paiers of letters and diphthongs, foꝝ difference: which time may cause to be followed foꝝ perfect wꝛiting, though foꝝ a time it may be neglected, as in time paſt it hath bene little oꝝ nothing regarded.

Alſo: f: and: þ: be halfe paiers agreēing in ſound, but not in name: þ: called: þ: Græke: and: f: called: f: Engliſh: this laſt is bſed in the ſingular number, when the plural number, and Genitiue proprietarie in both numbers, change: f: into: ū: as: my wꝛf and oꝝer wꝛūf, went tō my wꝛūf moꝝer.

Inſtitium.	Rupes, is.	Capillare.	
a graf, plur. grafz.	a clif, plur. clifz.	a coif, plur. coifz.	f.
<i>Vne ente.</i>	<i>Precipice.</i>	<i>Vne coeſſe.</i>	
Incltato.	Precipicio.	Cuffia.	
Radulphus.	Ioseph.	Philippus.	
Ḥāph, Genitiu. Ḥāphz	Ioseph, Genit. Iosephz	philip, Genit. philipz	a
a manz nām.	a manz nām.	manz nām:	þ.
<i>Raphaël.</i>	<i>Ioseph.</i>	<i>Philippes.</i>	
Vitulus, vituli.	ſelf, ſing. in compozi:	Egomet.	
a caſſ, plur. caſſūz.	cion, plur. ſclūz.	I-my-ſelf.	f.
<i>Vn veau, veaux.</i>	<i>Meſme.</i>	<i>Moy meſme.</i>	
Vn vitello, vitelli.	Medeſimo.	Io ſteſſo.	

Noſmet.

The amendment of ortography.

Nofmet.	Vxor, vxores.	Folium, folia.
we-our-selūꝝ.	wýf, plur. wýfūꝝ.	a læf, plur. læfūꝝ.
<i>Nousmesmes.</i>	<i>Femme mariée.</i>	<i>Vne feuille.</i>
Noimedefimi.	Moglie.	Fronde.

Difference betweene **U** : and : **f**. **U**. can in no wise be paire, or halfe paier to : **f** : (as **U** haister Chester wouid haue it) as may appære by these woꝝds following.

Vanus.	tō be fain, or wilīng	Vena.
vain.	by necessity.	a vein, in the body.
<i>Vain.</i>	<i>Effre contrain.</i>	<i>Veine.</i>
Vano.	Esser constretto.	Vena.
Fingere.	Super, subterque.	Offerre.
tō sein, or counterfet.	ouier, and vnder.	tō offer.
<i>Faindre.</i>	<i>Dessus, & dessous.</i>	<i>Offrir.</i>
Fingere.	Su & sotto.	Offerire.

Q, and : **i** : paier, their places, & additions in name. **Q** : and : **i** : are mere paiers of name and sounde : **i** : to be alwaies placed before all bowels, except : **i** : be the next letter in the same sillable : but **q** : placed alwaies in the ende of sillables and woꝝds, and in the beginning before **i** : **q** : is to be called perfect : **i** : and : **i** : to be called borowed : **q** :

J, and : **y** : are mērlý paiers of name and sound, to be bled indifferently, excepting that : **y** : is to be most placed at the end of woꝝds, and next : **m** : and : **n** : and specially among minims : **y** : to be called crooked : **i** : and : **i** : to be called short : **y** : also that : **i** : onely be bled in the first letter of additions in derivatiues, and not : **y** : to be bled there. **J** and : **y** : with an accent onely to be bled for their long sound.

Difference of additiō in name, of : **r**. **R**. may be called by right : **r** : and : **r** : may be called round : **r** : because it is placed after : **o** : and other rounde letters.

f, **s**, **z** : are mērlý paiers of name and sound : **f** : called long : **f** : alwaies placed in the beginning & middle of woꝝds, and : **s** : called round : **s** : to be bled onely at the ende of woꝝds : **z**, called **z**, declinative : to be placed onely at the ende of woꝝds in the plurall number, and in the genitive proprietary in both numbers, as is allowed by the Grammer.

Z. as halfe paier to these placed indifferently. **Z**. is as halfe paier to : **f** : **z** : because of his hissing sound, and placed every where indifferently, according to his owne sounde, and also supplieth the like places of : **z**. (in declinatives) alwaies at the ende of woꝝds, after all bowels, diphthongs, and halfe bowels, and after these consonants, **l** : **m** : **n** : **r** : and most agreeing to his sounde, after such, as appæreth by the Grammer, **z**, being onely bled for the declinative ending of the verbe, in the ende of it : as in this woꝝde, it appæreth, or it apper **z**, & so of other verbes in the like place.

th : & **th** : as halfe paiers. **th** and : **th** : are as halfe paiers, because of their nére soundes and nére names : **th** : hauing in it selfe at the beginning of a sillable, a shorter sounde, and at the end of a woꝝde a longer sounde : and contrarily : **th** : hauing in it selfe at the beginning of a sillable a longer sound, & at the end a shorter sound :

The amendment of ortography.

34

as followeth.

Affula.	Horreum.	Spiritus.
a lath, <i>ƿo tʃl ʃpon.</i>	a lath, <i>oʒ graŋg.</i>	a bʒeth, <i>of tʃoʒne.</i>
<i>Vne lase.</i>	<i>Grange.</i>	<i>Soufflement.</i>
Affifella.	Granaio.	Anſcio.
Spirare.	Abhorrere.	Illubens.
tʃo bʒeth, <i>oʒ taks bʒeth.</i>	tʃo loth, <i>oʒ abhoʒ.</i>	loth, <i>oʒ ʃun-willing.</i>
<i>Souffler.</i>	<i>Avoir en horreur.</i>	
Anſciare.	Aborire.	
Obſequi fermoni.	Meridian ^o no borecalis.	Hoc, non illud.
tʃo loth, <i>oʒ consent in</i>	south, <i>not noʒth.</i>	this, <i>not that.</i>
<i>Agreeer a aucun.</i>	<i>(talk. Meridional/non ſepientrion.</i>	<i>Ceſſuici, non ceſſuila.</i>
Agradire.	Mezo giorno.	Coſtui, non colui.
Carduus.	Tu, non ego, nec ille.	Mille.
a ʃiſt, <i>ʃʒking weds.</i>	thʒ, <i>not ʒ, noʒ he.</i>	a thoʒand, <i>in number.</i>
<i>Vn chardon.</i>	<i>Tu, non moy, ne luy.</i>	<i>Mille.</i>
Cardo.	Tu, non io, ne colui,	Mille.
Licet.	Solicitududo, nis.	Tuus, non meus.
thoʒ, <i>a conijuncion.</i>	thoʒt, <i>oʒ car.</i>	thʒn, <i>not myn.</i>
<i>Ia ſoir.</i>	<i>Cure.</i>	<i>Tien, non mien.</i>
Ben che.	Cura.	Tuo, non mio.
Exilis, non crassus.	Te.	Valere, non ditefcere.
thʒn, <i>not thk.</i>	thē, <i>the accuſatiu cas</i>	tʃo thē, <i>not tʃo thʒʒi.</i>
<i>Delie, non eſper.</i>	<i>Te.</i>	<i>(of thʒ, Se porter bien, non proſpeter.</i>
Sottile, non groſſo.	Te.	

U. and **u.** are méerly paiers, in name and ſounde, indifferently to be placed ſaving in printing, **v.** is to be vſed alway at the beginning of wordes, and in writing next **m, n,** and other minims, to be moſt vſed of meane writers. **U,** to be called, foze, **u:** and **u,** to be called, minum oʒ middle, **v.**

U, y, o, w, w, are méerly paiers in name and ſound, which, **o,** and **w:** I make paiers to **y,** and **y,** foʒ helpe in equiuocy: but chēſly becauſe, **o,** and **w,** are double ſounde in the old printing, ſometime with ſounde agreeing to one of their names, and ſometime with the ſounde of **y,** in which ſounde, the comma prickle may be ſet vnder, **o,** and **w,** (if any olde printing be corrected) to giue them a right ſound: **y,** to be called, foze, **y:** and **y,** to be called minum, **y:** and **o,** to be called, **y,** rounde: and **w,** to be called, **y,** coupled: and **w,** to be called, **y,** deriuatiue, becauſe it hath the deriuatiue prickle, and ſerueth onely foʒ deriuatiues, in the firſt letter of their addition in that ſounde, as: of, **ʒæl, ʒælwſ.**

y, and **y,** are méerly paiers in name and ſound: **y,** to be called, foze, **y:** and **y,** to be called, minum, **y,** bothe of them placed as is befoze ſhewed of, **v,** and **u.**

e, and **e:** are méerly paiers in name and ſound, but not in time: **e:** to be called ſhort: **e:** and **e:** to be called long, **e,** oʒ, **e,** dipthong.

Note farther, that capitall oʒ great letters, are to be placed onely at the beginning

v. and **u:** paiers, their places and additions in name.

U, y, o, w, w: paiers, their places, and additions in name.

y, ʒ ll: paiers, their places, and additions in name.

ʒ j:

g'inning

The amendment of ortography.

The pro-
per places
of capital
or great
letters.

ginning of words, that begin a full, perfect, and seuerall sentence: or in the be-
ginning of words, that signify great countries, nations, sects, & proper names
of men, Cities, Castles, Sheres, Villages, Hills, Riuers, and other proper
names which be specially notorious.

And I would wish, that the surnames of men, and proper names of sheres,
townes, hills, riuers, landes, tenements, &c. (more English) were vsed with
my ortography, though such names were vsed in sentence of Latine, or other
language, for it is rather credite than shame, & may serue for diuers good pur-
poses, and may haue the salue of, alias script. shewed fol. 44.

¶ The ninth Chapter,

*speaketh of rules for spelling, and sheweth wordes for
example of compositiues, deriuatiues, and declina-
tiues, whereby that part of Grammer called
Etimologie, is greatly opened.*



Now we haue in picture al the diuisions in voice, vsed in Eng-
lish spech, which are in number, xxxvij, and as many figures
called letters, hauing names agreeing to euery diuision in
voice, and the true soundes thereof, and also vij. diphthongs,
who may be well said to make other seuen diuisions in voice,
and examples of these ioined together in words: it is not a=
misse, but a thing very necessary, for the ease and speede of all learners, (that
they may be able after small tunc and exercise, to study alone to their comfort
and profit) that there be rules giuen also for the diuisions (called sillables) in
words, that are of mo sillables than one: wherein note, that the most part of
more English words are of one sillable, except it be compounded, deriued, or
declined.

More
English
wordes
be most
of them
of one sil-
lable.

What is a
sillable.

Wherein note, that a sillable is a sound in a word, which sound consisteth of
two, three, or mo letters. whereof one is a bowell, halfe bowell, or diphthong, or
that a bowell, halfe bowell, or diphthong be sounded by it selfe: which sillables
being put together, giueth a perfect worde, p̄iding signification or meaning:
for deuiding of which sillables, and words, for examples bothe of compounds,
deriuatiues, declinatiues, and other, marke the rules folowing in verses, in the
auncient ortography, by which, those rules are made, for in the old ortography,
rules for spelling cannot be deuised, vnder any perfect order, because of the vn-
perfectness of the ortography it selfe.

Order of
spelling
helpeth
p̄uare
studie
much in
a learner.

But by this meanes, a learner knowing his letters, and the perfect names
of them, and knowing the bowells from the consonants, and hauing the true
sound and tunc of the bowells, halfe bowells, and diphthongs, may (after little
teaching) study by himselfe, with much delight, and profit more in one moneth,
than he could after the olde maner of writing and printing in one whole yere.

And for that, no man seeing my ortography, should be in any doubt of the
true sounding of my letters according to the names giuen them in the Table,
let him note wel, the letters that haue any strike or turning, because they were
double

The amendment of ortography.

double founded in the olde ortography, and also the accents for the long time of vowels : and where any other strike or p̄icke is, such changeth no sounde of the letter, but helpeth greatly etimologe in woꝝdes, which is a great helpe by Grammer rule, to finde out diuers woꝝdes, by the sight of one woꝝde, the chiefe notes and markes be these (-) called the compositiue strike. (.) called the deriuatiue p̄icke : and (') called the declinatiue strike : and as the sight of these néede not offend the vnlearned in Grammer, to giue right sounde to euery letter, so néedeth not such to vse these Grammer notes in their wꝛiting, but if the learned vse these notes for Grammer, he hurteth not himselfe, but may profit other much, and bꝛing our language into great credit : and therfore some examples shall be giuen of these now (& herafter moꝝe in the Grammer) as followeth.

Sculpere.

to graũ.

Grauer.

Scolpire.

Sculp̄it.

he graũeð.

Il graue.

Colui intaglia.

a graũer, an instrum̄en to graũ with.

Infrument à grauer.

Sculpebam.

I graũed.

Je grauois.

Io scolpias.

Purgare.

to try, or mak̄ cl̄an.

Purger.

Mondare.

Purgat.

he trieð, or doð try.

Il purge.

Coluy purga.

Purgabat.

he tried, or did try.

Il purgeois.

Colui mondaua.

Purgatus.

trieð.

Sculpo.

I graũ.

Je graue.

Io intaglio.

Sculp̄ens.

graũing, particip.

Grauant.

Scolpendo.

Sculptus.

graũen.

Graue.

Scolpito.

Sculpebas.

thū graũeðst.

Tu grauois.

Purgo.

I try, or do try.

Je purge.

Io mondo.

Purgabam.

I tried, or did try.

Je purgeois.

Io mondaua.

Purgans.

trying, a particip.

Purgeant.

Mondatore.

Purgator.

a trieð, the person.

Sculpis.

thū graũeðst.

Tu graues.

Tu intaglio.

Sculptor.

a graũioꝝ.

Graueur.

Scoltore.

Cælatura.

graũing, the art.

Graueure.

Scoltora.

Sculpebat.

he graũed.

Il grauois.

Colui scolpiua.

Purgas.

thū trieðst, or doð try.

Tu purges.

Tu monda.

Purgabas.

thū triedst, or didst try.

Tu purgeois.

Tu mondauis.

Purgatura.

trying, the exercis.

Purgement.

a trier, the instrument that trieð.

Purgé.

The amendment of ortography.

<i>Purgé.</i>	<i>Qui purge.</i>	
Purgato.		
Purgauit.	Purgauisti.	Purgauit.
Þ hau tried.	þu haſt tried.	hē haþ tried.
<i>J'ay purgé.</i>	<i>Tu as purgé.</i>	<i>Il a purgé.</i>
Io ho mondato.	Tu hai mondato.	Colui ha mondato.
Purgauceram.	Purgaueras.	Purgabo.
Þ had tried.	þu hadſt tried.	Þ haſt, oꝝ wyl try.
<i>J'auois purgé.</i>	<i>Tu auois purgé.</i>	<i>Je purgeray.</i>
Io haueuo mondato.	Tu haueui mondato.	Io mondaro.
Purgabis.	Purget.	Leuamen.
þu haſt, oꝝ wylt try.	let him try.	æz, diſ-æz, the cōtrary.
<i>Tu purgeras.</i>	<i>Qu'il purge.</i>	<i>Soulagement.</i>
Tu mondarai.	monda colui.	Alleuiamento.
Facilis.	Facilitas.	Faciliter.
æzi, tō hē dōnn.	æzines, oꝝ æz.	æzily.
<i>Aiſé.</i>	<i>Aiſance.</i>	<i>Aiſement.</i>
Ageuole.	Ageuolezza.	Ageuolmente.
Difficilis.	Difficiliter.	Honeſtas.
þn-æzi.	þn-æzily.	oneſt.
<i>Difficile.</i>	<i>Malaiſement.</i>	<i>Honeſte.</i>
Diſcile.	Diſcilmente.	Honeſto.
Honeſtas.	Inhoneſtus.	Inhoneſtas.
oneſt.	þn-oneſt, oꝝ diſ-oneſt.	diſ-oneſtri.
<i>Honeſteté.</i>	<i>Dehoneſte.</i>	<i>Diſhoneſteré.</i>
Honeſtade.	Diſhoneſto.	Diſhoneſt à.
Inhoneſte.	Potens.	In contemptū ducere.
þn-oneſtly.	ábl, oꝝ of miht.	tō diſ-ábl, oꝝ diſ-pzatz.
<i>Deſhoneſtement.</i>	<i>Puiſſant.</i>	<i>Déſprier.</i>
Deſhoneſtamente.	Valente, potente.	Diſhonorare.
Impotens.	Impotentia.	Lapis, diſ.
þn-ábl.	þn-áblnes.	a ſtón.
<i>Impuiſſant.</i>	<i>Impuiſſance.</i>	<i>Vne pierre.</i>
Non potente.	Impotentza.	Vna pietra.
Lapideus.	Lapidofus.	
ſtónen, oꝝ of ſtón.	ſtón, oꝝ ſyl of ſtónz.	ſtón-lyk, oꝝ lyk ſtón.
<i>De pierre.</i>	<i>Pierreux.</i>	<i>Comme pierre.</i>
Di pietra.	Saffoſo, pietroſo.	Come pietra.
Sapiens, tis.	Sapientior.	Sapientiffimus.
wyz.	wyzet, oꝝ móz- wýz.	wýzet, oꝝ móſt- wýz.
<i>Sage.</i>	<i>Plus ſage.</i>	<i>Tref ſage.</i>
Saggio.	Piu ſauio.	Sapientiffimo.

Sapientia.

Sapientia.	Sapienter.	Insapienter.
Wp̄zdom.	Wp̄zly.	bn-wp̄zly.
Sageſſe.	Sagement.	Folement.
Sagacita.	Sogacemente.	Sciocammente.
Intipientiffime.	Per totum.	Quare.
bn-wp̄zlyeſt.	th: ḡd̄-out.	thar-foz, oꝝ foꝝ that
Tref-folement.	Par tout.	Pourquoy.
	Per tutto.	Per che.

¶ words of the hardest sounds in English speech, to shew unto strangers the use of such letters as are used of few, or none, but of the English nation, because English hath sounds in voice, used of few or no other nation, which being known by single letters, are the easilier sounded in words.

Castigare.	Stalprum.	Excantare.
tw̄ chas̄tī.	a chēz̄l.	tw̄ char m̄.
Chastier.	Ciseau.	Enchanter.
Castigare.	Scalpello.	Stregare.
Foucre.	Puerilitas.	Obiurgatus.
tw̄ cheriſh.	ch̄yldiſhnes.	ch̄yddn.
Nowrir.	Puerilité.	Tanfē.
Accarezzare.	Puerilità, fanciullezza.	Ripreso, gridato.
Electus.	Mutabilis.	Illiberalis.
ch̄oz̄n.	chan̄gabl̄.	a chur̄l.
Eſleu, ou choiſe.	Mutabile, variable.	Chiche.
Electo.	Mobile, variabile.	Ghietto.
Mifer.	Puella.	
a w̄zech.	a wend̄y.	tw̄ huſt, oꝝ tw̄ ſp̄d̄ on
Malheureux.	Filleſſe, garce.	thinḡ upon another.
Da poco, ſimplice.	Vna giouane.	Entaſſer.
Pala.	Canorus.	Stryx, gis.
a hoūl.	h̄zil.	a h̄ȳch-otol.
Pelle.	Reſonnant.	Cheueſche.
Pala.	Acuto.	Striga.
Carduus.	Digitale.	Areator.
a ch̄iſt̄l.	a ch̄imbl̄.	a th̄rehoz̄.
Chardon.	Vn doigtier vn dé.	Basteur de blé.
Cardo.	Dedale, detale.	Colui che netta la biada.
Tertiufdecimus.	Tricesimus.	Millesimus.
th̄irtent̄h.	th̄irtit̄h.	th̄oz̄and̄h.
Trezieme.	Trenieme.	Millieme.
Decimo terzo.	Trentesimo.	Millesimo.
Vicesimus.	a tw̄iz̄l, oꝝ foꝝk̄ in a	Crus, ris.
tw̄entit̄h.	boꝝh of a tre.	a th̄ih.
		ſi: j.

Vingtiemes.

The amendment of ortography.

Vingtieme.

Vigesimo, Ventesimo.

Quanquam.

thoꝥ, oꝝ althoꝥ.*Combienque.*

Benche, Ancor che.

Minari.

tow thꝛetn.*Menacer.*

Minacciare.

Luctari.

tow tꝛest.*Lucter.*

Lottare.

Mola trufatilis.

a qarín.*Moulin a main.*

Mola da mano.

Salix, cis.

a wíthꝛ.*Saulx.*

Salice.

Saga.

a wíthꝛ.*Sorciere.*

Strega.

Per.

thꝛꝛow, oꝝ thꝛꝛꝛ.*Parmi.*

Per, pe.

Verticillum.

a thꝛt.*Versoil.*

Filatore del fuso.

Iratu.

wꝛꝛth.*Courroucé.*

Adirato, Sdegnato.

Terebellum.

a wímbt.*Vn foret.*

Triuclo.

Solicitudu.

thoꝥt.*Souley.*

Pensero, cura.

tow be loth, oꝝ yn-wíl.*Non voler voluntieri.*

Viuificare.

tow qíthí.*Viuifier.*

Viuificare.

Ingenium.

wít.*Entendement.*

Ingegno.

Albus.

thꝛt.*Blanc.*

Bianco.

Quis.

thíth, oꝝ thꝛ.*Lequel, ou qui.*

Il quale, o chi.

Iacere.

tow thꝛꝛow.*Ieter.*

Gettare.

Transuersus.

ouier-thwart.*Trauers.*

Di trauerfo.

Valere.

tow be wꝛꝛth.*Valoir.*

Valere.

Tergiuersator.

a wꝛangtꝛ.*Vn barateus.*

Cauilofo.

La cuisse.

La coscia.

Inspicare.

tow thꝛitꝛ wíth a knéꝛ.*Aguifer.*

Radere.

(ing.

Fastidire.

tow loth.*Auoir en horreur.*

Scifare.

Extinguere.

tow qendꝛ.*Esteindre.*

Estinguere, spegnere.

Cum.

wíth.*Auec.*

Con.

Quo.

thꝛtꝛ.*Ou.*

Doue.

Optare.

tow wíth.*Souhaiter.*

Bramare.

Triticeus.

thꝛtí.*De froment.*

Di formento.

Fabricatus.

wꝛꝛth.*Forge.*

Lauorato.

Vortex aqua.

a thꝛtꝛ-pꝛ! in the waꝛ*Eau courroyant. (ter.*

Filum.

qárlí.*Filet.*

Filo.

Iuuentus.

Iuuentus.	Dedere.	Vester.
youth.	to yeld.	your.
Iuuisse.	Se rendre.	Vofire.
Giouezza, Giouentu.	Renderfi.	Vofiro.

¶ The tenth Chapter,
sheweth the commodity of letters, the foundation of
 right knowing of our felues, gotten the sooner by the right
vfe of this amendment, wherein is easie conference
 of the same with recordes, euidences, &c. with alias
Script. equall or superior to alias, Dicf.



The welth and strength of our country, is chiefly maintained by god letters, excepting that Gods wrath be pacified when he shall threaten punishment for our offences: which offences are the moze auopded, when we are taught our dueties both to God and man, shewed by his owne word, rehearsed by sensible lawes, continued from generation to generation, daily exercised by vertuous mindes, and of none so well receyued and followed, as of such as are diligent to behold that beautifull dutie in minde, conceived at the first from other by the vse of the eare, but much moze perfected by the vse of the eye (that is by reading) when quiet delight beholdeth the happy estate of the vertuous, the miserie of the wicked, and the course of mans life from time to time many yeares past, as though those persons were now in that present estate: which examples can not be had and continued without letters, which may continue in one certaintie, when words are changed, and passe away as the breath of man, to be altered as it pleaseth the speaker: yea the best speech vsed well in one man, hath not long continuance in the mouthes of other, but being in writing may spread farre, and be recovered againe after the oppression of the wicked: for which causes, and many other, if necessity of chusing of the one only (that is, of speech or writing) were forced by God vnto man, that is, to haue in choise either the onely vse of speaking, or the onely vse of writing, (if the vse of writing could be without the vse of speaking) the vse of writing were to be preferred, for that it may longest continue in his perfectnes, and vsed both in absence and presence: which vse, speech (of it selfe) can in no wise haue, without the helpe of letters: therefore thanks be giuen vnto God, for the excellent gifts of both, and he that continueth in abusing any of them hindereth other, but is most hurtfull to himselfe in the ende.

Example of other, are & shal be a glas to the liuing. Letters continue perfect when speech changeth. Letters yeeld true voices. Letters recouer great losses. Compari- son be- tweene speech & writing. Letters are vsed in absence, and in presence with silence. Easie conference of the olde with the new.

And touching true ortography, ye plainly perceiue the swants and abuses in the olde writing and printing, and the perfect remedieng of the same by this new amendment: whereby one that hath learned the olde may easily vse the new for the perfectnesse thereof, for no newe letter is brought in, but a little strike or turning added, to the olde that was double or treble sounded, and a true name giuen to some letters, before misnamed (for English) speech) by som

The amendment of ortography.

at whose handes we receiued them : who not finding the true diuisions in vniuersall founde in English speech, patched the same vp as well as they could, or at the least, as well as they would : and the old vse of, h, misnamed, was remedied in also, (though the like want) after diuerse consonants, and now remedied other wise, by perfect figure of name and sound agreeing : and all superfluous letters abolished, neither is any misplaced, or founded being not written.

Learne the new first, the olde will be soone learned.

Yet the vse of the olde printed bookes, is not to be offered to any learner, before he be perfect in the new. (howseuer ye will correct the olde for his ease) but after he hath learned the new perfectly, some will be of that capacity, that giuing them to vnderstand, that, h, after those consonants before shewed is to be founded together with that consonant, according to the single figure that he hath already learned, and shewing him what letters are double or treble founded, or superfluous, as is before shewed at large, or by the short verses thereof in the Appendix, for introduction of this amendment. The native English will surely conceiue and vse bookes of the olde printing, to saue expences for a time : but the lesse he is troubled with the olde, the perfecter he will write the new, and that truly, for the speech and names of letters, printed for the same, agree in sound, without any difference or change : but he that shall new print the olde, must correct the same thorowly, least he fall into some fault, contrary to the meaning of this amendment : for where perfectnesse may be in a thing so necessary, let care be taken thereof accordingly.

Newly to be printed must be perfectly corrected.

Writings, euidences, & recordes past, may remaine, and so vsed hereafter.

Also the writings, euidences, and recordes already past, may remaine as they be, because they are not provided for common vse : and so may Latine euidences, and recordes, in time to come, keepe the accustomed letters and abbreviations for that none haue the vse nor interpretation of them, but such as are now, and hereafter shall be learned, and shall be able to vse them, though they write English other wise : and that by the helpe of the conference made in the beginning of this Treatise, in euery particular letter, plain and easie to euery one that hath any learning : yet I wish that names of men, houses, honours, castles, manors, townes, vilages, lands, tenements, &c. should hereafter be written in all euidences and writings, according to this new amendment, that the writing add speech may agree. The dates whereof will shewe the cause of change, and may well be conferred with the olde, by the remedy first provided in the particular letters, (and neuer the worse by alias Script.) easy to be conferred of any that can read and write English, much easier to them that haue farther learning. And let not the losing of a superfluous letter, or a little strike or turne added to a letter in such proper names, be a colour to make argument to hinder this perfectnesse in time to come, so necessarie and profitable to all men.

The dates shew cause of change.

Some not to stumble at a straw, and leape ouer a blocke.

The olde imperfectnes caused great change in words.

And it is well knowne, that the olde imperfectnesse did cause the change of the most part of those proper names, in diuerse letters and whole syllables, and in some of them very often : so that the conference of euidences in some other places and points, made arguments that such diuerse writings signified but one proper and selfe thing, and of late most holpen by, alias Dict. which being now written plainly and perfectly with this newe amendment, as the same is founded and called at this daie, with adding thereto, alias Script.

Alias Dict.

Alias Scrip

Thus, or thus, is as sure aalue for perfect continuance for euer, of which new

The amendment of ortography.

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new wytyng and pryncing (being once in vse) the commodity will be so manifest to all men, that where now a twined thred can stay a thousande from the vse of it: hereafter a tyme of oren will scant plucke one to the olde corrupted and vnperfect vse agayne.

¶ The 11. Chapter, *Sheweth a briefe collection of the whole with the amended ortography.*

¶ The sum and effect of the former Treatise, is, that ther ar in english spech, xxxvij. seueral diuisionz in voic, or sound of spech: for which ar necessary, xxxvij. seueral letterz or figurz, hauing, xxxvij. seueral namz agreing to thoz, xxxvij. seueral diuisionz of soundz in voic: and thow-so douteth ther-of, or hath any other dout in confering the wantz and ab-ucez of the old, A, B, C, and this new together, let him resort to the former part of this Treatise: ther-by he may be fully satisfied in al doutz, and exercisez of the old and new. In the old is present sauing of som charg (to such as hau bokz alreedy) without bying of the new. And in the new is sauing of grat tym, which is moze-precious than the smal pryce of bokz, besyde the grat charg that encraeeth in tyme spent by yuth, and the ouer-throw of many good witz, thow falling into dispaire at the first, ar hindered ther-by, and many tymz vtterly cast of, from many good and profitabl exercisez. For this I am abl to say (by too-much experyence) that yuth loitering vnder coler of larning, is afterward the moze-vn-willing and vn-toward to other exercisez, to the grat dis-comfort of theire frendz, the grat hinderance, and too-late repentance in them-seluz, and the litte profit and quiet estat of the comon welth, of tri-tymz ther-by.

This sum is sufficient of itselfe. for the new amendment to be perfectly vzed.

The singl letterz be thax folowig.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. th. th. v. v. w. x. y. z. vnto thax ar aded: k: of the sound of: c: and also: ph: of the sound of: f: and: r: of the sound of: er.

Which xxxvij. letterz hau paierz to euery of them, (that is to say) other letterz or figurz, thow agreing in nam and sound to euery of them, do apper betwen the dobl prik folowig: and for theire namz se befor, fol. 21.

D. j.

A a:

Paierz of
letterz.

A a: B b: C c: Cc: Ch h: D d: E e: Ee: F f: G g: Gg:
Gg: H h: I i: Iy: K k: L l: L: M m: m: N n: n: O o: o: P p:
Ph ph: Q q: R r: r: S s: Ss: T t: Th th: Th th: U u:
U u: V v: W w: W w: X x: Y y: Z z. ad to thax, &

xxviiij. co.

sonantz

wich thei z

paierz.

viiij. vo w

elz.

liij. half

vo w

elz.

elz.

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Of the xl. letterz befoz helved, xxviiij. of them, and their paierz
ar called consonantz, which ar thax: b. c. e. ch. d. f. g. h. k. l. m. n.
p. ph. q. r. s. h. t. th. th. v. w. th. r. x. z.

Other, viij. a. e. e. i. o. o. w. v. u. ar called vo w elz, wth their paierz.
Other, liij. l. m. n. ar called half vo w elz: ad to thax: r: and sou n
ded a; this sillabl: er: and so named also.

Thax vo w elz: a. e. i. y. o. v. u. o. w. o: ar alway of hozt sound:
except: a. e. i. be dobl'd thus: aa. ee. iy. yi: o: that on of thax accent
point: ' : ' : be sett ouer: a: e: y: o: for then be thax of longer
sound, w p t n thus: a: a: a: and so of the rest, for help in equiocy.

I cal the first, a: a, with accent: the second, a: a, with dobl accent:
the thiro, a: a, with forked accent: and so of other vo w elz so noted,
becay; it may help much in equiocy.

And thax, e. o. v. u. ar alway of long sound, ad to thax, e, and also
the half vo w elz, l. m. n. e. ar of longer sound, then any vo w el of hozt
sound.

When two vo w elz (o; half vo w elz) com together in on sillabl, they
ar called a diphthong, thar-of ther be in number, viij. ai. ay. ei. ey. oi.
ow. oy: ading har- bntw: ui: scldom in vc.

So ading thax seuin mirt sound? (called diphthong?) befo; w p t n,
ther ar in english spech, xliij. seueral sound? in voic, vnder whom al
english wo;rd? and sillablz ar sounde; and spokn: ading har- bntw
the rar diphthong: uy.

Thax diphthong? hau paierz in sound, and ther be also other diph
thong?, but they hau the sound of on of the vo w elz befo; said, al
which hal be w p t n together in sqar; next vnder: but for the tym in
al thax, not that euery diphthong is of a; long tym o; longer, then
any long vo w el: ad har- bntw that half vo w elz may mak a diph
thong after, a, o, o, z ar paierz to the sillablz in their sqar; folowing.

And har- in is to be noted, that for lar no; z, ther is e hal be a Pam
phlet imp;nted, contening b;e;fly the effect of this bo;ok, seruing also
for conferenc wth the old o; tography her- after.

Diph

Diphthongz and vowelz of on sound.

ai ay	ay ay aw	ei ey	ey ey w	o oa	oi oy	ow	oy oy ow ow y y w w
oi oy	ea ea e	ey ey v u ew	al apl	an apn	an apn	on opn	uy seldom in use.

3 bo:ow, w, to mak diphthong after vowelz, both for his old nam and be, and for that his new nam is sounde dhar-in, and may help in equivoꝝ.

Not that, i, y, v, u, and any of the half vowelz neuer begin diphthong. Also, v, u, seldom begin any diphthong. Also, e, seldom or neuer beginneth diphthong, except for the help in equivoꝝ.

Not that ther is no triphthong in mer english wordz, thar-for then thre vowelz com together, deuyd on of them, and mak the oher two a diphthong: thar-in not wel that vowelz begin no diphthong (to spel and sound wordz the better) excepting that two half vowelz coming together, and, a, o, next befor them may mak a triphthong (that is) sounde d together in on sillabl: as in callin, holin.

Now resteth to know how to deuyd wordz into sillablz: for the which, first know your consonantz from the vowelz, and half vowelz and the diphthongz asof-said, and then mark the rulz folowing: thar-in not, that eury vowel and half vowel cauꝝ a sillabl: except they be in diphthong, and then that diphthong cauꝝ a sillabl: also a vowel and a half vowel coming together mak a diphthong. And a half vowel coming next after, r, s, is most tymz in sillabl with the vowel next befor, r, as in thaz wordz, barn, worn, barn, burn, durn, marl, but most tymz eury half vowel is speled by it-self, and yet dependeth so vpon the consonant next befor it in our spech, that it seemeth to be ioined in sillabl with that consonant.

Not farther that wordz which ar mer english ar most of them of on sillabl: except it be a deriuatiu o: declynatiu, or compounded: which compositiui, deriuatiu, and declynatiu, ar asilly deuyded in spelling by the natiu english, that hal larn, bicay: he is acqunte d with the p:mitiu

to. bo: rowed to mak diphthong.

Vowelz beginning no diphthong.

No triphthong in mer english wordz, except,

lin: after a, o: o.

to deuyd sillablz in a word called spelling.

most english wordz

ar of on sillabl: except it be

compositiōnꝝ all
ded, deriꝝ so : but a larniꝝ knoweth not the maning of deriꝝing, declyniꝝ,
ued, or de- and compounding of wordꝝ, vntill he hau larned sein part of the
clyned grammar (whiꝝ by Godꝝ grāc, and my ability beiꝝg furnished, (as I
from an hau god hōp) I am fully purposed to set furth in print, & that speoꝝ
oꝝher ly) : yet may the tachiꝝ soon acquaint him thar-with, hewiꝝg him the
word. priꝝk and stryꝝkꝝ vꝝed for them, as in the examplꝝ, & caus him to deriꝝd
Perfect euery compound, primitiu, & simpl, as he larneth to rād, according
oꝝtogra- to the rulꝝ for speling folowinꝝ . But without tru ortography, no
phy aideth perfect grammar may be, & thar-for I fram rulꝝ of deriꝝyng silla-
Gram- blꝝ in wordꝝ, in such oꝝder, that the oñ may aid & confirm the oꝝher :
mar and thar-vpon a perfect diccionary mad accordinꝝly, wil stey both
much. toꝝether as a thir d coniuñcion, so suer agreiꝝg toꝝether, that thar
Oꝝtogra- befor-tym english spech waz patched and pecced, and vꝝed sountym
phy gram this way, and sountym that way, it may (at the length) com to a per-
mar, and sect, plain, and aꝝi vꝝ. to the grāt confoꝝt, aꝝ, and profit of our owñ
diccionā- nacion, and the deliꝝt of oꝝher, befor amāzēd, and wary at the first
ry aid oñ sibt. Whiꝝ rulꝝ for speling (thoꝝ they sein at the first sibt not to be
the oꝝher. so perfect and plain as our spech requirēth) (ye haꝝ vnderstand) I vꝝ it
Wordꝝ in this wyꝝ for a moꝝ aꝝ and commodity in the grammar, becauꝝ I
formed & wil auoid many excepciōnꝝ thar-by in the grammar rulꝝ : whiꝝ oꝝ
speld sōm therwyꝝ of necessity I must vꝝ, to the grāter pain of larniꝝꝝ : as haꝝ
that oꝝher apper moꝝ plainly to the larnēd. And for the help of the vn-larnēd,
wyꝝ then I wil vꝝ this stryꝝk, - : betwē euery compounded word, and for
our spech euery adiciō in a declynatiū this stryꝝk, ‘, and of deriꝝuatiūꝝ this
mibt bæ priꝝk, . : and also vnder euery letter in oꝝher wordꝝ that beiniꝝth a
for aꝝ in sillabl, contrary to the rulꝝ and excepciōnꝝ haꝝ-in geiꝝt for speling,
Gram- this stryꝝk, , : whiꝝ priꝝk and stryꝝkꝝ, wil not only be a help in larniꝝ
mar. ing to rād, but also a grāt lht to a larniꝝ of the grammar, to
know deriꝝed, declyned, and compounded wordꝝ, and the etimolog
of them the better: and not hurtful nor painful to a woꝝtꝝ oꝝ pꝝiniꝝ
for, if the sām priꝝk and stryꝝkꝝ be vꝝed in plācēꝝ needful for the causēꝝ
afōꝝ-said. And now to my purpoꝝ for speling, the rulꝝ thar-of I
woꝝt in english metꝝ for the bꝝefnes and aꝝi remembrāc thar-of,
as folowēth.

Soꝝt noꝝwelꝝ, half noꝝwelꝝ, and diꝝthongꝝ also,
in euery word, sillablꝝ to know.

- 2 For euery of thax̄ ener̄ a c̄ sillabl̄z̄,
among thich, not diphthongz̄, and half v̄owelsz̄.
- 3 For al half v̄owelsz̄ ar̄ spel̄d most alon̄ :
except they folow a v̄owel in on̄.
- 4 If that v̄owelsz̄ twō oz̄ th̄e stand along,
let not : i : noz̄ : ȳ begin a diphthong.
- 5 And in lyk maner, I say : e : and : v̄ :
seld begin diphthong, if ye spel it tru.
- 6 And triphthong seld in english is v̄yed,
except in wordz̄ from strangerz̄ der̄yūed.
- 7 Consonant twirt v̄owelsz̄ join to the last :
except : r : join to the v̄owel befōz̄ :
So most t̄yniz̄ : w : in diphthong let ye must,
ynalst̄ that : be : befōz̄ it, stand in stōz̄.
- 8 If consonantz̄ twō in midst of wordz̄ be,
deuyd̄ them apart, then spel ye truly.
- 9 If consonantz̄ th̄e in midst of wordz̄ stand,
deuyd̄ the first on̄, ley twō in on̄ hand.

Er̄ceptionz̄.

- 10 Bet̄ in thax̄, without, with̄in, and, ȳpon :
in, out, and on, ar̄ spel̄d tru alon̄.
- 11 r, after consonant, with̄ it is join̄,
and so lyk- wh̄z̄, l, most t̄yniz̄ wē v̄o fynd̄.
- 12 If diuerz̄ sillabl̄z̄ be in a word,
let sillabl̄, be, with̄ non̄ elc̄ accoꝝd.
- 13 Wordz̄ compounded, formed, oz̄ der̄yūed,
in theiꝝ seueral̄ soꝝt̄z̄ must be der̄yūed.
- 14 Compoundz̄ haū this mark (-) decl̄natiūz̄ th̄is (')
der̄yūatiūz̄ th̄is mark (.) to shew that̄ ach̄ is.
- 15 Bet̄ decl̄natiūz̄, der̄yūatiūz̄ to,
ar̄ sound̄ed in voic̄, az̄ rul̄z̄ befōz̄ go.

- 16 If any half vovwel, do solow : r,
our spech serueth wel, to spel them together.
- 17 And this stryk (,) is ercepcion general,
to spel wordz truly, when thæz rulz fail aē.
- 18 Spōt wel, thær is neuer tru sillablē,
without vovwel, diphthong, or half vovwel.
- 19 And thow half vovwelz be speld best alon,
yet the next consonant it dependeth on.
- 20 By eē, or ē, the plural doo ges,
thoz simplz genitiuē, end ēē, or ē.

¶ The 12. Chapter,

*sheweth the vse of this amendment, by matter in
prose with the same ortography, containing
arguments for the premisses.*

An erer-
cys for
exampl.



Er-in is hewed an erer-cys of the amended ortogra-
phy befor hewed, and the vō of the priks, strykz, and
notz, for deuyding of sillablz according to the rulz
befōr hewed. Wher-in is to be noted, that no art, erer-
cys, mirtur, scienc, or occupacion, what-soeuer, is in-
cluded in on thing only: but hath in it seueral distincionz, elementz,
principlz, or deuizionz, by the which the sam cometh to his perfet vō.
And becauz the singl deuizionz for english spech, ar at this day so vn-
perfetly pictured, by the elementz (which we call letterz) prouyded for
the sam, (as may apper plainly in this former tractic) I hau set furth
this work for the amendment of the sam: which I hop wil be takn
in god part according to my maning: for that, that it shal sau char-
ge in the elder sort, & sau græt tym in the yuth, to the græt comodi-
ty of al estat, vnto whom it is necessary, that thær be a knowledg of
their duty, vnto God thely, and then their duty on to an other: in
knowing of vch duty, consisteth the happi estat of manz lyf: for ig-
noranc cauzech many to go out-of the way, and that of al estat, in
whom ignorant doeth rest: wher-by God is grætly dis-plæzed, the
comon quietnes of men hindered: græt comon welthz deluyded, ma-
gistratz

Of pro-
fitz the
grætest
is to be
chozū.
I gno-
ranc cau-
zech ma-
ny to fal
& offend.

gīstrāt̄ dīf-obeied, and inferiōr̄z̄ dēspīzēd: p̄uāt gain and āz sōht, and thar-by a comon wō wōrht.

And āz the iudgment of the comon welth and wo, doth not ly in p̄uāt personz̄, (and speciall̄y of the inferiōr̄ sōt) yet ōht thēr̄ t̄o be in euery ōn a cār of hīz duty, that hīz p̄uāt l̄yē be not contrary t̄o the comon quietnes, and welth of āl men generall̄y, (and speciall̄y of the wel minded sōt, thō ār t̄o be bō:n̄ wīth āl in som respect̄ for thēr̄ ignozanc, then it r̄acheth not t̄o the geūing occasion of l̄yk offenc̄ in ōther: for thō can wash hīz handz̄ clān of āl faultz̄?

And sacr̄ly (in my op̄nion) āz faultz̄ hau thēr̄ begīning of the first̄ Ignōfal of Adam, so īz the sām encreācēd by ignozanc: thōth som wōld ranc̄ cāȳ term̄ it t̄o be the mother of godlines: for if men war not ignozant, z̄ed̄ of̄ but did know thar-in tru felcīty did consist, they wōld not fal in s̄fencēz̄. t̄o so many croz̄z̄, t̄o dīf-quiet thēr̄ m̄yndz̄, and endānger thēr̄ bod̄y, for transitor̄y thingz̄, and som-tȳm̄z̄ for v̄ery triflz̄. W̄yt som wīl say, āl thingz̄ in thīz wōrld ār transitor̄y, whīch I wīl confes, āz t̄o ȳching āl creatur̄z̄ and exercīzēz̄ in the sām.

Yet the gift of spech and w̄yrtīng, īz l̄yk̄l̄est t̄o continu wīth the last, āz long āz thēr̄ īz any beīng of man: and for that, it īz the special̄ Letterz̄ gift of God, thar-by we be instructed of our dutīz̄ from t̄ȳm̄ t̄o t̄ȳm̄, must be bōth̄ nōw, hau bēn, and shā be āz long āz thēr̄ īz any beīng of man, let p̄r̄fēt vs b̄y the sām in the p̄r̄fētēst̄ v̄c, for āz, p̄rofit, and continuanc: whīch bōth̄ for thīz amēdment wīl p̄r̄fōr̄m̄ in englīsh spech, and hīndereth not the āz, p̄rofit, r̄adīng and w̄yrtīng of ōther langagēz̄: for I hau left out no letter and conb̄esōz̄ in v̄c. And thōth̄ we dō som-what v̄ary from ōther nācīōnz̄ in t̄uanc̄. the nāmīng of som letterz̄, (speciall̄y thar īt̄ē hau dīfferīng soundz̄) Thīz nēw̄ in v̄oīc̄ yet thēr̄ īz no fault in it, āz long āz we b̄y nām̄z̄ agrēīng t̄o our amēd̄ own langag: and in ōther langagēz̄, let vs b̄y nām̄z̄ accordīng t̄o mēnt hīn̄ the sound of the sām langag, that we wōld lār̄n̄, if they be p̄roūp̄ d̄ereth̄ d̄ed of s̄ffīcīent letterz̄: and if the ortography for thēr̄ langag be not the v̄c p̄r̄-p̄r̄fēt, thō nēd t̄o be offēndēd, if we (for sp̄ēdī lār̄nīng) b̄y s̄f̄ of ōther gūrz̄ and nām̄z̄ of letterz̄, accordīng t̄o the soundz̄ of thēr̄ sp̄ēch. langa-

The Latin may remain āz it doth, bīcaūz̄ it īz v̄sēd in so many gēz̄. contr̄ȳz̄, and that boōk̄ p̄r̄ntēd in England may be v̄sēd in ōther Letterz̄ contr̄ȳz̄, and l̄yk-wīz̄ the p̄r̄ntīng in ōther contr̄ȳz̄, may be v̄sēd hēr̄: dobt̄ ōz̄ but if a t̄achōr̄ (for the āz of a yōng englīsh lār̄nōr̄ of the Latin) dō trebl̄ ad the scrīp̄s t̄o, c. g. i. v. bīcaūz̄ of thēr̄ d̄r̄t̄erz̄ s̄euerā̄l soundz̄, & nām̄ soundēd th, āz it war but on letter, āz th; and say thāt: u: after: q: īz super: in Latin.

flugs:

The amendment of ortography.

fluos : and chaing : ʒ : foʒ : f : so sounded between two vowelz, tho
could iustly synd fallt with-al : then the Latin is so sounded by vs
englich : whicly vnperfectnes must be mað plain by on way oʒ oþer to
a lærning, and must be down, either by perfect figur of perfect nam a
greing to his sound in a word, oʒ by doubl naming of letterz doubl
sounded : oþer wyz, the lærning must of necessity lærn by rot, ges,
and long ve : aʒ our nacion waʒ dʒuuen to do in lærning of englich
spech, whicly waʒ harder to be lærned, (thoʒt he had the sound and ve
thʒer-of from his infancy) than the Latin, thʒer-of he vnderstod neuer
a word, noʒ skant heardd any word thʒer-of, sounded in all his lyf be
foʒ : the reʒn hʒer-of waʒ, becauʒ the letterz in ve foʒ Latin, did almost
furnish euery seueral diuizion in the sam spech : excepting the doubl
sounded letterz afoʒ-said : whicly doubl and trebl sounding (no doyt)
grew by corrupting the sam from tym to tym, by oþer nacionz, oʒ
by the Latinz themseluʒ mingled with oþer nacionz : foʒ (I suppose)
the Italian doth not at this day mak : i : a consonant, befoʒ any vowel
el, and geu þatw it the sound of : g : aʒ we englich do alway in that
plac : but maketh it a sillabl of it-self, aʒ in this word : iacob : of thʒe
sillablz, in Latin : iacobus of fouʒ sillablz : & we englich say, iacob :
of two sillablz, iacobus of thʒe sillablz : and in mer englich : Jamz :
of on sillabl : the Italian also foʒ the sound of our : g : wʒyctch gʒ :
whicly is not vʒed in the Latin, but : g : only foʒ thos two soundz of, g,
and, g : oʒ, i, befoʒ, a, o, u, and fourty in befoʒ, e, in Latin : by whicly we
may also ges, that, c, in Latin at the begining has the sound of, k,
only, foʒ that, that the Latin hath the sound of : k : and no oþer letter
yelded that sound, but, c, only in the Latin : except : qu : supplied the
room som tym : foʒ the Latin receiue not, k, into the number of thʒer

l sounded letterz. And foʒ the hising sound of, c, (thoʒt rather to be crept in
foʒ, z, by litʒ and litʒ) the Latin waʒ sufficiently pʒouyded by thʒer letter, f,

The frech thos sound we englich do most tymz in the Latin, and in our old oʒ
vʒ, v, in tography, vʒ in the sound of, z, then, f, cometh between two vowelz :
if, soundz whicly, z, is thoʒt to be no Latin letter : and thʒer-foʒ it may be thoʒt
only, and that the Latin rightly sounded did not yeld so groning a sound in
foʒ the it. thʒer hising sound of : f.

sound, vʒ. And foʒ our thʒe soundz vʒed in, v, the French do at this day vʒ on
zeth the ly two þatw it : that is, the sound agreing to his old and continued
diphthong nam, and the sound of the consonant, v, thʒer-by we may also ges,
ou. that the Latin at the begining vʒed, v, foʒ the sound of the consonant
and

Why Latin was
easier to
be lærned
than eng-
lish befoʒ-
tym.

Ages foʒ
the abv-
ceʒ in
Latin.

and þjed : u : for the sound of the vowel.

But how-soeuer dobl or trebl sounding of letterz cam in : thy is it not lawfull to encreas letterz and figurz, when soundz in spech ar encreased : for spech was caus of letterz : the which how-soeuer first invented, he had a regard to the diuizionz that miht be mad in the voic, and was willing to prouyd for euery of them, as wel as for on, or som of them : and if (since that tym) the soundz in voic haue ben found to be many mo and diuerz, among som oher pepl, thy should not letterz be accepted, to furnish that langag which is prope to a godly and ciuil nacion of continual gouernment, as this our nacion is : and the better is, and euer shal be if larning (with Godz grac) flourish in the sam : the ground of which larning, and the ve and continuanc ther-of is letterz, the vn-perfetnes wher-of ouer-threw many good wittz at their begining, and was caus of long tym lost in them that spedd best.

Spech was caus of letterz.

The Latin was most-æzi to vs english to be larned first, becauz of Wylliam letterz, rii, or riii. war perfectly perfet, agreing in nam and tin was found, and no letter misplaced, superfluous, or sounded, and not æzi to be wryttn, except in absciuacionz, and except by mis-ue (as I tak it) we read, english sounded, ignarus, as, ingnarus : magnus, as mangnyus. Also lignum, as lingnum, and so of oher wordz, wher a vowel cam next befór : g : in on sillabl, and : n : began an oher sillabl folowing : also the vn-perfet letterz of dobl or trebl sound in Latin, had on of thoz soundz, agreing to the nam of them, so ther wanted but fii or six figurz or letterz to furnish euery scueral diuizion of the voic in the Latin, as we english sound the sam : which be thax, c g, i, p, v. (to be supposed rather ab-uzed by chang of tym, than so vn-certein at the begining) besyde this, the Latin hath the aspyration or letter (h) ve-ry seldom after any consonant in on sillabl, and that after : t : in the sound of : th : only and after : c : in the sound of : k : only, and after : b : in the sound of : r : only, in a few wordz deriued from the grek : english neither hath the Latin the sound of, ch. e. w. h. th. w. th. y. (nor the sound of the thre half vowelz, v. in. n. in the perfet sound of english spech) neither in singl letter, sillabl, nor found in word : al which ar very comon in english spech.

The Latin hath not rj. soundz in spech.

English patched

Wher-for the Latin orthogry, with Latin orthogry, did not (nor could) sufficiently furnish english spech with letterz, but patched it vp as wel as they could (or at the last, as wel as they would) but nothing

pp in wryting and printing.

The amendment of ortography.

only six
letterz
perfectly
perfect: a.
b. d. f. k. r.

An-per-
fect for vs
english,
much har-
der to
strai-
gerz.

English
condem-
ned as
rud and
barbaros

The best
wit? and
wilz most
ab-used.

Lærning
the quiet
stey of al
comon
welthz.

perfect for english spech: as appereth by the former tratie, so that of, xxxvij. scüeral diuizionz in voic for english spech, only thæz six, a. b. d. f. k. r. war perfectly perfect, and thær-by xxxi. diuizionz in voic vnperfectly furnished: thær-of som ar vtterly wanting, som doubl or treble sounded, and som mis-named, besyd som mis-placed, som wrytyn, and not sounded, and som sounded, that ar not wrytn. Which vn-perfectnes mad the natiu english to spend long tyme in lærning to read and wryt the sam (and that chesly by rot) holpn by continual exerciz befor had in hiz ærz, by hearing other, and by hiz own be of speaking, which he was fain to læn mor vnto, than to the gyding of the old ortography, so far vn-perfect for english spech: which help of exerciz befor helued in the natiu english, the stranger was vtterly void of, besyd som straing diuizionz of soundz in voic in english spech, among straiugerz, vtterly vn-used: which cayged them at the first sight, not only to cast the book away, but also to think and say, that our spech was so rud and barbaros, that it was not to be lærned, by wryting or printing: which dispair, many of our own nacion (willing to lærn) did fall into: for the mor-willing he was to folow the nam of the letter, the farther-of he was, from the tru sound of the word: and aying her-vnto an vn-patient and vn-discret tæcher, many good wit? war euer-thrown in the be-gining, who (otherwyz mibt hau gon forwarde, not only in reading and wryting their natiu langag, but also (by the ability of their freindz) proceded in greater doingz, to their own profit, and stey in the comon welth also: of which sort, war the yuth of noble blyd, and such as had parentz of great ability: thoz parentz (thoz tender lou) could net hardly enfore them to read that painfule mã: and the yuth fynding it hard, and thær-by had no delibt thær-in, tok any the lest occasion to be occupied otherwyz: thær-by knowledg was laking in such, in whom the comon welth (for their ability and credit) reqyred most, and such as by al ræzin niht be liht? to gyd ocher, and stey to vp-hold ocher, hau ben diuyn many tymz to be gyded by ocher their far-inferioz: who (for necessity or other occasion) many tymz ab-us doingz priuat, and somtyme pertaining to the comon welth, which is chesly maintained by lærning (God? grac befor al thing? preferred): which lærning in the inferioz, causeth du obedienc toward the superioz, and being in the superioz tæcheth du goueriment, and finally tæcheth al estat? to liu in on vnitie of the estat of the comon welth, euery estat in their degre and calling, not with-
out

The amendment of ortography.

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out the particular profit, quietnes, and safe-gard of euery estat: Wher-
vnto if I hau aded any thing by this my amendment of ortography,
for the be and profit of lerners, and the sam accepted accordingly, I
wil not only speedily imprint the Grammar, but also put my help-
ing hand vnto a necessary Dictionary, agreeing to the sam, if God
lend me life, and that I may be eased in the burden, that duty by nature
completh me specialy to tak care of.

¶ The 13. Chapter,
*sheweth the vse of this amendment, by matter in
verse with the same ortography.*

Al gratest thinge depend of smal, the yongest thinge il breed:
As shew in tym, that doth befall, throug fall, to late espyd.

As tym, and seazn, hau their courc, and may not be reuokt:
so euery thing, as tym wil seru, must hau his courc and lot.

The harboured sed, in erthly bed, in winter skarc appeer:
the spring begun, it stretcheth furth, and groweth to encreas.

The somer com, it he weth plain, his natur and his kynd:
and spredeth furth, after his sort, each thing as ye may fynd.

Then autum or the ryping tym, then each thing profit yeld:
doth bid the haruest by him fall, to rid chois fruitful feld.

And as they be, ye must them tak, contented with their kynd:
the tym is past, ye may not look, for other than ye fynd.

The negligent, of the tym past, can not recouer be:
how gratly then, esseme we ought, each tym, we plainly se.

The wed, into good corin then, in no wyse may be tynd:
that in tym past, wel wedded miht, hau ben, and also bynd.

That after ward, no sed ther-of, miht fall into the ground:
and ouercom the pure grain, that choked cle is found.

This sed I mean cranib, is, ther-of som mak lht so:re:
which rankleth wors, than did the wed, the it had most his courc:

And som wed, ar, so lyk god grain, hardly to be discernid:
until they frate the corin away, the wyl for is couched.

¶ Do ensaupl, of man, natur, which doth much more digres:
from his tru hap, with reyn holp, than doth the butch bast.

¶ Yet the gras, erb, bush, or tre, which labor of man, hand:
doth chaing into a better be, the best that may be found.

Pet

The amendment of ortography.

¶ Let al thaz myll be vꝛd in tȳm : the wyld bæst not so tām
wil be, then he iz hand'ld old, az then he lukz hiz dām.

The gras hath tȳme succoꝝd to be : foꝝ best erbz sedz ar solwꝝ :
the croked crab-tre iz māð strait, by grafing thar-vpon.

¶ Let yelocch not it the lyk frut, az mōst tȳmz doth the tre :
that both the stok, and graf iz knowꝝ, of long tȳm goð to be.

¶ What better graf, can be in man, than God hath grafed him-self :
thich iz hiz rezūabl' sowl, to god thar-by hiz lȳf.

This graf, excēdeth al ogher, the bothz thar-of far stredz ;
the fair bꝛāndhez of the sam, on al the erth doth reach.

¶ Wozz twigz (I say) that smal' est be, do oft tȳmz sei the smart :
befoz the bꝛāndhez oz the bothz, do sei that iz their hurt.

At length al tȳnd, & know riht wel, the frating cancerd woꝝm :
from twig to bꝛānd, from bꝛānd to both, ye to the stem doth

¶ War-by infecteð iz this tre, græt pity to behold : (ryn.
vntil the grafoz send som saku, this cancerd woꝝm to mold.

The laii' her-of be of smal' soꝝt, and wau az doth the wynd :
yet belowtly, and shadow æk, al that iz clad with rȳnd.

¶ And if thaz laii', in any part, the caterpillar byt :
doth not the twigz, and bꝛāndhez thich, ar nærest tak a blit ?

The byd' her-of, then they be smal, then sonest they tak harm :
by emot, mouc, and smal' bird' bil, thar-of iz goð to warn.

¶ And oft the blossom being blowꝝ, mōst-lyk a plazant flower :
iz by the frost, and noꝝth-est wynd, consumed in on ower.

So that vntil the sam be rȳp, how iz the sam subiect :
to mych mis-hap, if God do not, æch tȳm her-in direct.

¶ This tre thar-foꝝ succoꝝd myll be, bicauz it iz of pȳc :
foꝝ God him-self did graf the sam, to groto in paradye.

¶ ¶ And az memberz in diuerz partz, foꝝ necessary be :
and ogher thingz foꝝ comlines, of body aded iz.

¶ And æch part hath hiz pꝛoper gift, and seuer al woꝝking :
and æch on ogher do depend, without any seuꝝing.

So let vs al contented be, without grudg oz disdān :
foꝝ no estāt of God iz māð, az thoꝝ it wæꝝ in vain.

¶ And let vs al of that estāt, soeuer that we be :
set helping hand, and willing stey, & vp-hold this godly tre.
æch man amendyng first him-self, to ogher wih no il :
not on I mis, I spæk to al, to liu in erth that wil.

The amendment of ortography.

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Speget not duty in your lif, I say, by on and on :

al' ar included, mark it wel, tho can then liu alon :

What emperour, king, or princ iz ther, thoꝝ gouernēt can mis
a pepł, that he gouern may, to hew that hiz power iz.

And yet thow he, next God sett be, on earthly thingꝝ to rein :

how can he se, except he hau, mo iꝝ than ar hiz own :

And arꝝ also, with fet, and handꝝ, and mouches that hau skil :

to spy, to hear, to go, to run, to execut hiz wil.

A pepł can a ruloꝝ lak, no moꝝ than heꝝ a hard :

tho laking, they scatterd must be, their spoil must nedꝝ then byed.

The wulf, the fox, the gray also, and oꝝher, wer ful bold :

the heꝝ-hard being at hiz rest, if no dog heꝝ the fold,

And bark, then that they do apꝝoch, and so the heꝝ-hard warn :

that he awak, may from hiz rest, to sau hiz heꝝ from harm.

So that the heꝝ bereft be not, of the yung tender lamb :

noꝝ yet the lamb mad desolat, of hiz natural dam.

War-by græt lamentacion, within the fold may ryꝝ :

such az hau pety wil then sith, to hear the woful nois.

God grant our Den within hir relin, so gouern may and rul :

that long he may remain with vs, and we hir subiectꝝ tru.

And that ech on with oꝝher may, so læd a godly lif :

that perfet lou, and frendship both, may dꝝiu away al stryfe.

Then hal this pt of græt Britain, be thꝝie blest at Godꝝ hand :

with hiz græt, welth, and gictnes, and lou, of thꝝe the band.

F I N I S.

¶ A Table declaring the contents and speciall
points of this amendment of ortography.

The first Chapter, fol. 1. sheweth the olde, A, B, C, and cause of amendment of the ortography, and that both may be vsed foꝛ a time, and easly conferred any time hereafter.

The 2. Chap. fol. 2. sheweth that Latine woꝛdes vsed in this woꝛke, with new ortography, is not to change ortography foꝛ Latine (oꝛ oꝛther language) but foꝛ examples sake, how we English sounde the same, and that mere English woꝛdes, are to be most accepted of vs English, easiest to be ruled by Grammar foꝛ English.

The 3. Chap. fol. 3. sheweth the wants, abuses, and vnperfectnes of the olde ortography foꝛ English spẽch, at this day in vse, and how it is amended by perfect letter, of perfect name, perfectly agrẽeing to the sound in voice, and that by examples giuen vpon euery letter particularly, and how we English sounde those letters in Latine at this day.

The 4. Chap. fol. 14. sheweth that but sixe letters are perfectly perfect in the olde ortography, that is to say, all the other are either double sounded oꝛ misnamed, and perswadeth change foꝛ reasonable and great causes, and that learners of this amendment may vse the olde, thꝛough the easie conference of both nẽre agrẽeing.

The 5. Chap. fol. 15. sheweth the superfluous letters not sounded : the misplaced, some sounded and not wꝛitten, and how abzeuations are to be allowed : and that, h, is some time seuered from the consonant set befoꝛe it, and sometime vsounded, in the olde ortography.

The 6. Chap. fol. 19. sheweth how the old ortography may be vsed in time to come, with helpe to straungers, also sheweth the A. B. C. of this amendment, with their names, and which are consonants, and which are vowels, and sheweth of diphthongs, & that difference of paiers of letters, may make difference in figure foꝛ wꝛiting oꝛ printing equiuoces, with examples foꝛ the pꝛose of eight vowels in English spẽch.

The 7. Chap. fol. 24. sheweth examples of woꝛdes with this amended ortography, and the right vse of the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, both by equiuoces, woꝛdes of nere sounde, and other : a great ease to the straunger that would learne English.

The 8. Chap. fol. 30. sheweth the paiers, halfe paiers, and as halfe paiers of letters, and the placing of paiers, with their additions in name,

The Table.

name, and woꝛdes foꝛ examples of euery of them particularly.

The 9. Chap. fol. 35. speaketh of rules foꝛ spelling, following, fol. 46. ⁊ sheweth woꝛdes foꝛ example of compositiues, derisatiues, and declinatiues, with the notes in figure foꝛ the same: wherby that part of the Grammar called Etimologie, is greatly opened foꝛ English spéech, with examples of woꝛdes of the hardest soundes to strangers vsed in English spéech.

The 10. Chap. fol. 40. sheweth the commodity of letters, and the easie conference of this amendment with the olde oꝛtography, and that records, euidences, &c. may remaine as they be, and so continued still in vse: a comparison betwene spéech and writing: and how the olde and new should be taught in learning of them.

The 11. Chap. fol. 42. is all printed with this amendment, and sheweth a byrse collection of the whole woꝛke: that is the A. B. C. and foꝛ their names looke in the table befoꝛe, fol. 21. concluding that all resteth in the true naming of the letters, and to know the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, with their times in sound of the voice: with rules foꝛ spelling: and that oꝛtography, grammar, and dictionary, be thre strong coniunctions: whercof, oꝛtography must be first, the grammar already pꝛomised by this authoꝛ, with his aide to a dictionary.

The 12. Chap. fol. 47. sheweth the vse of this amendment in prose, with the amended oꝛtography, with the vse of notes and pyckes necessary in grammar, wher in are contained arguments foꝛ the pꝛemisses, and that no other language is hindered oꝛ changed in vse hereby: and the cause why Latine was easier to learne than English: and that in English are xi. soundes in voice, not vsed in the Latine, and that spéech was the cause of letters, and therfoꝛe letters must folloꝛe the spéech, and not contrarily.

Finally, the 13. Chap. fol. 52. sheweth the vse of this amended oꝛtography by verse, printed with the same oꝛtography. And therewith is ioined examples of writing of the same oꝛtography.

The names of the letters according to this amendment of orthography, appear in this Table, by the which ye may name the letters in the written Copies following.

$\frac{a}{a}$	$\frac{b}{b}$	$\frac{c\acute{e}}{c}$	$\frac{k\acute{e}}{c}$	$\frac{ch\acute{e}}{ch}$	$\frac{d}{d}$	$\frac{e:ea}{e:\acute{e}}$	$\frac{\acute{e}}{e}$
$\frac{f}{f}$	$\frac{g\acute{e}}{g}$	$\frac{ga}{g}$ turn a into e.	$\frac{h\acute{e}}{h}$	$\frac{i}{i}$	$\frac{k}{k}$	$\frac{l}{l}$	$\frac{pl}{l}$
$\frac{m}{m}$	$\frac{bn}{n}$	$\frac{n}{n}$	$\frac{pn}{n}$	$\frac{o}{o}$	between $\frac{o:r:v}{\omega}$	$\frac{p}{p}$	$\frac{ph\acute{e}}{ph}$
$\frac{qu\acute{e}}{q}$	$\frac{r}{r}$	$\frac{er}{r}$	$\frac{t}{t}$	$\frac{th\acute{e}}{h}$	$\frac{t}{t}$	$\frac{th\acute{e}}{th}$	$\frac{th\acute{e}f}{th}$
$\frac{v}{v}$	$\frac{ou}{p}$	$\frac{v\acute{e}}{v}$	$\frac{w\acute{e}}{w}$	$\frac{wh\acute{e}}{wh}$	$\frac{r}{r}$	$\frac{y\acute{e}}{y}$	$\frac{z\acute{e}}{z}$

Here haue ye, gentle Reader, the vse of this amended orthography, in the Romaine, Italian, Chauncerie, and Secretarie handes, by the examples of which, any other hande may easily be framed with this orthography: assuring you that the same handes, being written with the pen, doe excell these printed. Which written handes, and the Court hand also, you may at any time hereafter see, at the house of the Printer of this worke, who (as also the Author of this worke) desireth to be bozne withall for a time, if any figure or letter be not in his perfectnesse, for the charge is not small, that bringeth all thinges to perfectnes in such cases. Hereafter (by the grace of God and your good accepting of this) greater charges shall not want to the full perfecting hereof

a. b. c. c̄. ch. d. e. æ. e. t. g. g. h. i. k. l. l. m. m. n. n. o. ∞.
 p. ph. q. r. r̄. s. sh. t. th. th̄. v. y. v̄. w. wh. x. y. z. &.

A. a. B. b. C. c. C. c̄. H. ch. D. d. E. e. æ. E. e. F. f. G. g. G. g.
 I. i. H. h. I. i. y. K. k. L. l. l̄. M. m. m̄. N. n. n̄. O. o. ∞. P. p.
 Ph. ph. f. Q. q. R. r. r̄. S. s. s̄. Sh. sh. sh̄. T. t. Th. th. th̄.
 V. v. u. V. v. u. o. ∞. V. v̄. ū. W. w. WH. wh. X. x. Y. y. z. z̄.

He lyk adiciónz ár vzed in this new amendment,
 With lyk stryky, priky, & nóty also, with lyk ve of accent,
 In wrýtñ hād, az in the print, no-thing wantñ, but cōsent.

a. b. c. c̄. ch. d. e. æ. e. t. g. g. h. i. k. l. l. m. m̄. n. n̄. o. ∞. p. ph.
 q. r. r̄. s. sh. t. th. th̄. v. v. v̄. w. wh. x. y. z. &.

A. a. B. b. C. c. C. c̄. H. ch. D. d. E. e. æ. E. e. F. f. G. g. g. G. g.
 I. i. H. h. I. i. y. K. k. L. l. l̄. M. m. m̄. N. n. n̄. O. o. ∞. P. p.
 Ph. ph. f. Q. q. R. r. r̄. S. s. s̄. Sh. sh. sh̄. T. t. Th. th. th̄. U. u.
 u. U. v. u. o. ∞. U. v̄. ū. W. w. WH. wh. X. x. Y. y. Z. z. z̄. &.

Howb thez figurz vnto your sight, at first sem too be strang,
 Ye may soon fynd by litt heed, they doo no far way rang
 From the old vzed ortography, græt gayn iz in the chang.

He vn-learned sōrt may be excuzed,
 Not wrýtñg the nóty, in grammar vzed.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. & c.

A. a. B. b. C. c. D. d. E. e. F. f. G. g. H. h. I. i. J. j. K. k. L. l. M. m. N. n. O. o. P. p. Q. q. R. r. S. s. T. t. U. u. V. v. W. w. X. x. Y. y. Z. z. & c.

The Printer nor the Copyist yet, will so they are defend
 But that some figure be in use, they may in time be used
 And if some word in quantity doo mis-lye some may mis-lye
 The illiterat reader paydnt, tyl a Dictionary end
 They dont, & then no dont god will his eye out too w^o see

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. & c.

A. a. B. b. C. c. D. d. E. e. F. f. G. g. H. h. I. i. J. j. K. k. L. l. M. m. N. n. O. o. P. p. Q. q. R. r. S. s. T. t. U. u. V. v. W. w. X. x. Y. y. Z. z. & c.

The shap of h, that her dooth shew, with consonant thus joynd,
 On letterz sound it only yeildz, before in w^o divided,
 The accent or the turn'd stroke, or comma sit below,
 Tathetly you playn the dobl' sound of letterz old too know,
 But theyz th^o next /-/- doo nuz no sound, for grammar-
 (rul they grow)



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