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WILLIAM BULLOKAR
THE AMENDMENT OF
ORTHOGRAPHIE
FOR ENGLISH SPEECH
LONDON 1580



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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

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Bullockers Booke at large, for the *Amend-*
ment 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, untill this amendment grow to a generall use, 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 Grammar, 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, heerebefore 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 there-
in, other necessarie Bookes
shall speedily be prouid-
ed 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.*

Bullockar 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 ever came to my sight) to shew his Orthography it would have 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 provided severall letters ynough for every severall deuision of the voyce used in English speech) I had left off mine owne enterprife, 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 used 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 foundes 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 used 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-
swades
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 helpes before vsed could be perfectly conceyued and halfe followed, by reason that in true Ortography, both the eye, the voyce, and the care consent most perfectly, without any let, doubt, or maze. Which want of concord in the eye, voice, and care, 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 care of the hearer a cleane contrary found 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 xiiii. 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.

B.

thing

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, wherin 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 herein, 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 necessarie 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 herein, 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 to this Author by Sir Thomas Smith and M. Chesters works.

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 vnthankfulnessse 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 works marvellous in this age.

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

Bullockar 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 harmonie; 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 brieve shew of my intent, readie to haue shewed good prooue 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 slacked my trauell nor charges, to go forward in so necessary & common cause, desiring enery mans furtherance, as the equitie of the cause requirereth: 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 speech should shew their minde :
And first of all, by speech to shew, to ech other, how he
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 brutish beastes or woꝛmes, whose memoꝛie doth bade,
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 both passe away, they are mere dirt and earth :
remembꝛance of them doth decay, as it were but a breath.

But man changing this mortall 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 foꝛ picture true, of speech, were first deuizd,
in all times guiding man aright, when speech is halfe disizd.

Foꝛ letters once in perfect vse, may so continue still,
to teach, and put all men in minde, the woꝛldes 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 woꝛldly things do change, & turne as doth the winde,
now hie, now low, now rich, now poꝛe, now friendly, now vnkinde.

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

Thereby to teach other to come, their duties how to knowe :
foꝛ ignorance errours doth bꝛede, to truth it is a fo :

And maketh many one to misse, the marke, wherent 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 concoꝛd in their ioints.

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

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

But he that will in English knowe, diuisions in volce,
shall finde therein foꝛtie and fower, without any moꝛe choise.

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

The Prologe.

Of severall sounds, and perfect vse : and letters for the same, are now provided in this worke, and none hath double name.

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

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

In all Europe, I dare well say, (for true ortography) no nation hath so plaine a way, to write their spæch truly :

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

All nations will confesse more fault, in letters, that haue bene, then in our spæch so much abused, as by this may be seene.

Yet doth not this new worke 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, nor 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 spæch 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, for euery voice, which ioind with mo, all words true may remaine :

For euer (henceforth) 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 spæch shall be, the perfectest I knowe :

For perfect letter, perfect word, and perfect sentence too, though perfect art, and perfect vse, great gaine for high and lowe :

For why, the poore at seuen yeeres, may his natie language, well reade, and write, his dutie learne, befoze his strength of age,

Be apt for other exercise, the minde now well enclinde, will fortifie 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 more gaine is for those, that be rich, and in welth, whose childzrens wanton life did passe, away their yeeres 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 ele, and foz the eare 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 pères age : such seeme, but be not wise.

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

And as this true ortography is ground, to buildings great,
so it sufficth the poze mans turne, to kápe 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 spéde 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 felcittse, shall neuer haue an ende :

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



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

The old A. B. C.



Here are in the olde A. B. C. (for so I call the ortography vsed 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. w. 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 more distinctions and divisions in voice, then these fower and twentie letters can severally signifie, and give right sound vnto: By reason whereof, we were driuen, 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 could 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 alreadye in print, should be more than halfe lost, if they could not be vsed, by such, as learned first the amended writing and printing: and some are so enuious that nothing is well, but their owne doings: and some are so ambitious, they would haue no knowledge but in themselves, and haue deminion ouer vertue, not vling vertuous waies themselves, but hindering the vertue of others.

Our speech condemned of strangers as barbarous and vterly vypersect.

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.

2

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 fife score 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 write, 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: so speedy and perfect learning should put aside elsbe abuses.

So that for lacke of true ortography our writing 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 write 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. As in Latine, 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 fautes, 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 write 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 witten 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.

D. j.

wordes.

The amendment of ortography.

woꝝdes out of the doꝝes, that haue so long continued with vs, that they are accepted for English: But where a mere English woꝝd appeleth to my memorie, (though he haue bene kept out of possession many yeeres) the stranger (for deriuations sake only) shall neuer prescribe against him, by my iudgement. Neuerthelesse, I wil not (willingly) receiue into my band any olde and woꝝne out figure many yeeres soꝝgotten, and in no vse since the most vse of printing hath bene, being sufficiently pꝛouided otherwise for euery seuerall sound in the voice, with easie conference with pꝛintings and woꝝtings at this day in vse: Least, while I sought to stay our spech by amendment of ortography, I should dimine 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, or the moze part of the figure of euery of them, is and hath bene in vse, in most woꝝtings 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 for 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, for the ease of the multitude, and no offence to the moze ciuill soꝝt, and as touching abbreviations, I allowe them in their due places, as shall appere 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 before 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 for halfe vowels (as they be often, and must be used in daꝝde) 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 whẽ they be mere consonants, and when they be halfe vowels (as is also this letter or figure: ζ: oftentimes sounded for es, and sometime for 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.
ζ. vnperfect.
p. vnperfect.
But sixe letters perfectly perfect. a. b. d. f. k. x.

And

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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. f. t. v. 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 :ç: or cc after the wyting of some of late time) is sounded after :c: and the bowell of the name of :f: (which is e: flat and short) is sounded befoze :f:. For no consonant can be named, without ioining a bowell vnto it, in the sounde of his name: which are :ç: sharpe or :a: 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. vled 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 wyrite thus: Com call the crab out-of the crek, to clym the clif, to cut the curb, for crafti clownz reiect cold causes.

C. vled with the sound of his old name thus: except spices be sufficiently sacced, it forceth me to be of price, in great peeces, which I wyrite thus: except spycēz be sufficiently sacced, 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 bowels 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 :c: and the name of :i: for such difference the best wyriters did vse :ea: for :c: flat and long: & ea, ee, ie, eo, for :c: sharpe: but the comonest vsing of :c: was vncertaine, thus: The heauenly father seing 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 nēde: which I wyrite thus: the heuily father seing the to be dis-obedient in earth, deliuereth the into the handz of wicked peppl, and into the friend-les seld, to regenerate and renew the, az he best lyketh. to be most-necessary for thy degree, geiuing the his grac, then he seeth nēd.

C. flat and sharpe diuersely abused.

we

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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 : or : i : followed it in the same sillable : yea there also, where : e : or : i : followed it in the same sillable, it was moze often vled in the sound of (Gamma).

E. sounded as (Gamma) thus : Geppc godman Gilberd, with your golden girdle, ye get nothing by your gaping; ye forget your great gelding. Which I write, thus : Gēp god-nian gilberd, with your goldn girdel, ye get nothing by your gaping, ye forget your grāt gelding.

E. is not sounded after his old name (gē), but in certaine wordes, where : e : or : i : follow it in the same sillable : as in these wordes and certaine other : A gentle iudge, doth not reuenge, when aged gyics degenerateth to the gibbet : which I write, thus : A gentl iudg doth not reueng when aged gylz 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 germinantem in gula. Which after my orthography may be written thus : georgius gigas & gilbertus gerunt gladium ad extinguendum gibbum germinantem 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 vled 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 pilion : which I write, thus : I ly in my sisterz kitchen with a pillow besyd hir peticot and thy thyt pilion.

I. a consonant, and sounded as the olde name of g, (x of my G) thus : James iell not with iuglers who toy to iangle, and reiect subiection : which I write, thus : Jamz iell not with iuglōz, thō 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 written 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 (yē) : 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 wē, and very late in reading an old charter granted by

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by king **E**dgar **I** found : **y** : w^ritten 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 w^ritten thus, Yntonien^s, Yltonien^s, and hereby appereth that at those daies : **y** : was w^ritten and founded for : **w** : which argueth, that **I** haue done righte, to name : **w** : as this sillable, **wæ**, agreeing to his founde.

y. bled for a consonant, thus : yea, the young youth bled you yester day for **y**. Consonant.
your yewell parne, yet ye were not yoked, nor yedid to such a yeman : which **I** w^rite, thus : ye, the yung yuth yedid you yester day for your yelow parn yet ye war not yoked nor yedid to such a yeman. For which consonant founded in **y**, **I** bse the same **y**, turning backward the crooked fote thereof, like a w^rethe as ye see : and where it is a bowell, **I** bse the accustomed figure, in all printings and w^rittings, not changed.

y. is bled in all other places with the sound of, **i**. as ye may perceiue euery where in the olde w^riting and printing, except in some auncient w^rittings where it is bled for, **w**, as aforesaide in King **E**dgar's time. **y**. bowell.

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

O. of thre foundes bled 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 w^riting, the first w^ritten (sonne) meaneth & signifieth him, that **I** am father vnto : the seconde w^ritten (sonne) meaneth and signifieth the greatest light in the firmament : the thirde w^ritten (sone) meaneth and signifieth the time when he toke the boke out of his bosome. For the which **I** w^rite the first (sonne) thus : son : in Latine filius : in French, *filz*. The seconde thus : sun : in Latine Sol : in French *soleil*. The thirde thus : son : in Latine circ : in French *rost*. The whole sentence **I** w^rite, thus : my son looked vpon the sun-beams, and toke his boke out of his bosom, as son as he was com out-of our corne-close. 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 betwene two bowels, or diphthongs, thus : miserable ielowsp hath no measure, but deniseth merchandise after desire, not bling wise prouision or exercise : which **I** w^rite thus : miserabl feloz hath no mezur, but deuizeth merchandyz after desyer not bying woz p: ouizion or exercyz.

which **S**. is bled 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 *f*: 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 wordes derived from the Latine: but in méere English, it kéepeth his
 true sounde of name, as: boysting, hartier, witicest.

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

W. of th; ee **U.** also hath th; ee soundes: one of them a méere consonant, the other two
foundes. soundes, are both vowels: the one of these vowels hath a sharpe sound, agré=
 ing to his olde and continued name: the other is of flat sound, agréing to the
 olde and continued sound of the diphthong: *ou*: but alwaies of thort sounde.

W. Con- **U.** is alwaies used for a consonant, when it beginneth a syllable, and a vow=
sonant. ell 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 sil=
 lable, thus: vaine vitiuous varlats inuent to reuenge with voice, being voide
 of vertue, giuing their wiues, ouer cracing the loue of slaues about graue=
 nesse: which I write, thus: vaine vicious verlat; inuent to reueng
 with voice, being void of vertu, geiuing their wyu; ouer cracing the
 loue of slau; abou graiues.

W. sharpe. **U.** sharpe, agréing to the sound of his olde and continued name, is sooun=
 ded, when it is a syllable by it selfe, or when it is the last letter in a syllable, or
 when it cometh before one consonant, and: *e*: ending next after that conso=
 nant in one syllable, thus: vinity, vniuersally procureth vse to be occupied, and
 leisure allureth the vnruly to the lute: which I write, thus:
 vinity vniuersally procureth vse to be occupied and leizur allureth,
 the vn-ruly to the lute.

W. flat. **U.** flat is used alwaies after: *a*: *e*: or: *o*: in diphthong, or next before a sin=
 gle 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 wortth a button or rush, vntrusty, vpholding trumpe=
 ry at their full lust: which I write, thus: the vn-just ar vn-lyki, not
 wortth a buttn or rush, vp-holding trumpery at their ful lust.

W. found We English vse all these th; ee soundes in: *v*: according to the places afore=
ed in La- said, in the Latine also, thus: *vnus vestrum cumulauit hunc aceruum*: after my
tine. ortography, thus: *vnus vestrum cumulauit hunc aceruum*. And so; vni=
 ding of syllables, inarke rules for spelling following.

W. q. w. z. **W.**ouer, I account: *h*: *q*: *w*: *z*: (also: *p*: as I latde before, fol. 5.) to
p. misna- be vnrighly named for English sp;ech, because: *h*: *q*: *w*: *p*: had no sounde
med. agréing to their olde names.

If: *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 unbrace : 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 quince ꝛ 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 : sounded 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 wth 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, *u*, which they name, *cappa*, they include both soundes in one letter, thus : *ϕ*, which we English name as this sillable, *phi*, 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) vse, *ph*, for the same sound of : *f* : where, *p*, 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

ϕ, *ϕ*, *ϕ*, *ϕ*,
Græke.
ks, *ϕ*, *ϕ*,
ϕ,
Eng-
lish.

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

Old, χ , ψ
 ψ , χ , θ ,
 wh: new,
 χ , ψ , θ ,
 ψ , θ , ψ .

χ , hath a sound in English, in the which none of the sounds of, ψ , (when it is without, ψ , after it) is sounded: for if the sound of, χ , were in it, it were then to be sounded as this sillable, χ her, and if the sound of, ψ , were in it, it were then to be sounded as this sillable, ψ er, which sounde (of, ψ er,) for, χ , the French doth rightly giue as it were, χ , but we English haue a thirde sounde for, χ , bled in the old printing, and now is figured, thus: χ : as may appere by these wordes: I changed χ erle and chicken for χ eries and artichokes, and chopt such for a churle: which I write, thus: I χ ariged χ erz and χ iken for χ erz ψ z and artichokz and chopt such for a churle. which sounde for, χ , is common and easie to vs English, but hard to some straungers (except the Italian) as are the soundes of, θ , and, ψ . 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 easily sounded with other letters in wordes.

Ch. in French, as χ , in English.

Ch. now χ , in all mere English wordes.

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

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

Ch. sounded as, χ .

ψ , for, ψ .

ψ , hath the sounde in English as, ψ , for which I make this figure, ψ , giuing it the name of the sounde of this sillable, ψ her, or ψ er, which name is agreeing to his sound in wordes, as in these wordes: ψ hillip the ψ hilosopher goeth to ψ hycke for the ψ henz. which I vse, thus: ψ hillip the ψ hilophoz goeth

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to thisk for the ph:enp. which,ph, is onely vscō in wordes boꝝrowed of the Greeke.

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

Th, hath two soundes in English, not much noted of many men : yet so founded of most, or all southaxons : 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, dose, dumbe, doꝝne. For which I vse : this, that, those, thymb, thoꝝn. The first thre wordes, (this, that, those) differing somewhat in sound, from the two latter, (thymb, thoꝝn,) and therefore I make a comma, vnder the latter, or other turned difference. wherefoze 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 breaching on them : which I swrite, thus : boch thy father, and thy mother loth the, for this thy breaching on them.

I giue to, th, a name of the sound of this sillable, thef : (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 thumme, with a bzeath in thine anger. which I swrite, thus : A thousand ar loth to hau the tenth thistle or thoꝝn, that thy hast in thy thymb : yet thy thinkest, to blow them throꝝth thik, and thin, in thyn anger, with a bzech.

It apperech by sir Thomas Smishes, and Whalser 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 wryter, 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, dose, quibe, doꝝne, afozesaide, in some places grew in vscō. The like abuse of the wryter, may well gesse in the figure, p, who is nere the likenesse of this figure, y, that quick wryting with a turned fete, by vscō in time, made one figure (that is, y,) serue the turne of bothe the soundes : as may appere by abbreviations, figured by, y, and certaine bowels, sillables, and notes, set ouer it, which yeld no part of the sounde of the olde name of, p, (which is, wpy) 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 : y y thinke y of y, y y man is y whome y seckest, agreeing by no reason to be swritten with, p, might very well be swritten or printed with, p, thus : y y sinke y of y, y y man is y whome y seckest : 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

10b. 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 speciall
all soundes
in voice,
not vscō
of other
nations.

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

The amendment of ortography.

strangers, who thought little or no difference, betwene the figures of, p, and p, and betwene, d, and d, specially because those two foundes, of, p, and, d, were hard to be sounded, or vterly left out by them: as we may see (by experience) among strangers at this day, who cannot sounde those letters, though they live among vs (hearing vs sounde them dailye) many yeeres, 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 Graeke, and vsed in Graeke, with the Graeke letter, θ, vsed by my ortography, thus: thraso, thales, thessalia: in which woordes my, th, and the Graeke, θ, agree in sounde: abused of letter time with, th, nothing agreeing thereto, considering the severall old names, of, t, and, h, yeeld no such sounde.

Th. sound-
ed in La-
tine.

Sh. now
h.

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

Regard of
printing
and writ-
ing deri-
uatives
and com-
pounds
for the
perfecter
etimologie
of woordes.
Trilles
changed
may be
boyn wit-
ing of
weightier
things.

shamefull thyses, in washing trish trash rashly: which I vse, thus: she hal not hew, such hāntyl hilt, in washing trish trash rashly. Condemne not my printing or writing of the Participle of the present tense, and Nounes 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 primitives, 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 bring weightier things, into the better order.

The Latine hath not the sounde of, sh, in any woorde: 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, given to them severally by me: but, because 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}: giving it a name, as the sounde of this sillable, whē, agreeing to the sound therof, as in these woordes. What whāle overwhelmed the whelpe, whom 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 con-
ference.

An vnor-
derly sup-
ply.

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

The amendment of ortography.

I 2

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

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

h, retained before and after vowels.

Z 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 giue it the name of the sound of this sillable, ze: agreeing to his sound in wordes, adding to euery consonant, onely one bowell, to giue 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 sillables. 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 sillables: in which must needs be the sounds, of diuerse bowels, 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: f: or rather: z: are accounted of diuers learned, to be halfe bowels: which I will graunt vnto, in respect of English speech: but hitherto there hath not bene vled of the learned, any mark or difference to any of them, to shew when they are mere consonantes, or when they are to be sounded as halfe bowels: but alwaies, when they were to be vled as halfe bowels, 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 bowels.

L: being a halfe bowell, is to be named as the short sound of this sillable: vl: and to haue a turne nere the top of it, thus: l: 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 apl- 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 sillable, 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 sale the fole, with a file, and a stole, which he stole, without rule. which I write, thus: the vil fwl, did sel the sol, with

l, el, vl, le, now l.

The amendment of ortography.

a *ſ*ſl, and a *ſ*ſol, whi^{ch} he *ſ*ſol, withoyt *r*ul: the voice it ſelfe ſoill guide you.

He. now
in.

ſ being a halfe vowel, is to be named, as the ſhozt ſound of this ſillable : *ſ*m : hauing a ſtrike ouer the middle thereof, thus : *m* : and the vnperfect vowel : *e* : before time vſed after : *m* : abolifhed : as in theſe woꝝdes : Come ſwarne your bzome, and get you home, with your holme, and make vs rowme, to ſing a *ſ*ſaline, the winde is calme : which I write, thus : *c*g*m* *w*ar*n* your bzom*i*, and get you ho*m*, with your ho*l*i*n*, and ma*k* vs ro*m* to ſing a ſal*n*, the w*y*nd i*z* cal*n*. But this halfe vowel is ſeldome vſed, after any letter, ſauc : *l* : *o* : *r* : in other woꝝdes : *e* : is ſuperfluouſ.

En, on, bn,
ne, now
n.

ſ being a halfe vowel, is to be named as the ſhozt ſound of this ſillable: *ſ*n : hauing a ſtrike ouer the middle of it, thus : *n* : and the vnperfect vowel, before time vſed, to be abolifhed : as in theſe woꝝds. They burne burdens of capons and bacon, in the garden, but ſwarne, to keepe coꝝne in the barne, and a fat barren in the w*a*ren : which I write, thus : they bur*n* bur*d*i*n*z of cap*n*i*z* and ba*r*i*n* in the ga*r*d*n* : but wa*r*n to kee*p* co:*n* in the ba*r*n, and a fat ba*r*ren in the wa*r*ren. Yet ſometime in the olde ortography, the vowel before *n* : is fully ſounded, and the ſoner, if a double conſonant were next before that vowel, but : *e* : after : *n* : at the ende, maketh : *n* : a halfe vowel.

re, now,
ſ, or eſe :
e : with an
accent
picks o=
uer the
vowel
next be=
foꝝe it.

ſ being a halfe vowel, hath rather the name of the ſounde of this ſillable : *er* : than of : *ſ*r : foꝝ that : *e* : ſet after : *r* : at the ende of a ſillable, is moſt times full ſounded, as though : *e* : were ſet before : *r* : except another vowel come next before : *r* : foꝝ then : *e* : is not ſounded, but cauſeth the vowel next before *r* : to be of a longer ſounde : which long ſounde, being encreaſed by one of the accent pickes, in my ortography, or double vowel hereafter ſet foꝝ, ſuch : *e* : is ſuperfluouſ : but foꝝ 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 : *ſ* : foꝝ a halfe vowel, of the full ſounde of : *er* : but in my new ortography, I will rather write : *er* : foꝝ the ſame ſounde, except it be foꝝ the helpe of equiuocēs, or other ſpeciall cauſes : as, in theſe woꝝds : ye ſuffer your battre, to gutter in the fire, wherfoꝝe remembꝛe hereafter to conſidꝛe my care, labour and deſire. which I write, thus : ye ſuffer your batt*r* to gut*t*er in the ſy*r*e, th*a*t fo*r* rememb*r* ha*r*-after to conſid*e* my ca*r*, la*b*o*r* and de*s*ire.

E. ſuper-
fluouſ.

s. (or rather : *ſ* : vſed in time paſt, ſometime foꝝ : *e* : at the end of woꝝdes were then to be called a halfe vowel, becauſe it included the ſound of the vowel : *e* : and the ſounde of : *ſ* : vnder one figure : and ſometime though : *e* : were written before : *s* : yet : *e* : was not ſounded : as in theſe woꝝdes : care*s*, la*b*o*r*e*s*, wa*r*chinge*s*, and vnquietne*s*, make ſwe*r*y bone*s*, ſwea*k*e mi*n*d*e*s, ſe*v*le m*e*m*b*er*e*s, and ſhozte liue*s*, which I vſe, thus : ca*r*z, la*b*o*r*z, wa*t*chingz, and *ſ*n quietne*s*, ma*k* wa*r*y bo*n*z, wa*k* m*y*ndz, ſe*v*l memberz, and ſhozt li*v*z. Note likewiſe that : *s* : and : *ſ* : are vſed at the ende of olde written woꝝdes in the ſounde of : *z* : ſometime (as well as : *ſ* : is ſometime ſounded ſo, in the middle of woꝝdes, as is ſhewed before, ſol. 6. which ſhall not be ſo vſed

S. and
abused
foꝝ : z.

The amendment of ortography.

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 conso-
nants, and after vowels and diphthongs (hauing his de-
clinatiue strike) at the end of a declinatiue.

¶ The fourth Chapter,
*sheweth that but sixe letters are perfectly perfect in the
olde ortography, and perfwadeth 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 founde onely, in
English speech : which sixe are these, a, b, d, f, k, x, whereas there
are in English speech, xxxiiij. seueral diuisions in voice, besides
the seuerall foundes of thre halfe vowels, v, m, n, (for, v, halfe
vowel is sounded as, er) which make the number, of, xxxviij. seueral and distinct
foundes in voice, for English speech, besides the foundes of diphthongs : as
shall plainly appere, by my new, A, B, C, for the pwise thereof. Hath not then
our olde writing and printing neede of amendment : When of, xxxviij. partes,
only sixe partes are perfectly perfect : besides the disorder of misplaced and vn-
founded letters, and some letters not written, and yet founded in words. How
can it be otherwise, but that a learner must (of necessity) requere fower or fife
times the tyme to reade, and write, this deformed old v : that might be lear-
ned in a quarter of the tyme, or lesse, when the same is in due forme, true, and
perfect vsc, easie, speedie, comfortable, and most profitable. Let vs English not
be ashamed, to wipe away, the dirt, filth, and dust, negligently suffered long
tyme on the picture of our speech, nor be afraid to correct the vnskillfull linia-
ments, coulers, and shadowes, laied thereon by straungers, who neuer coulde
enter into the perfect diuisions of the foundes 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 deformedie either began, or
hath crept in. Thinke no tyme too soone to amend faults or errors, nor that any
tyme, is to late, to doe any good thing. The commodity of this amendment will
appere in a little tyme, being put in vsc, whereof I haue great experience by
triall in mine owne childzen, whome (I thinke) I may instruct after mine
owne liking, in handling of whome I haue founde such oddeas in the vsing of
both waies, that I call God to witnesse, if it were not lawfull to vse the best
meanes, I knowe the worse so ill, that though I loue my childzen dearily, and
with 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 traime 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 traime them

for thirty
seuen di-
uisions in
voice, are
sixe onely
letters ut
perfect
vsc.

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 special causes, (though I must and will confesse, that no way to knowledge, should be so hard and painfull, but that we should endeavour to come to the end thereof, 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 more I looke on it, the more I lothe the same, and chieflly for conscience sake, haue taken vpon me this enterprise of amendment. And I trust that the picture of our speech will haue (by this my amendment) such fauor & bewtie therein, that whereas (before this time) diuerse beholding sir *Thomas Smithes*, and *Maister Chesters* workes, in this point of ortography, & conferring it with the old (yea, many of our owne nation) haue ben contented with detouring, seeing no perfect amendment in such wise, but that the accepting of their new, took 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 wordes, 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 more than halfe lost: now enery 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 thereto, 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 more perfect thereby, leauing out superfluous letters, in wordes 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 more time) reade the olde printing, for sauing 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 time 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 worke, 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 wordes: and some were written,

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 compo-
sitions) 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 su-
perfluous, that is to say, not sounded at all) as in these wordes : I am sure
there are moze then fowzeten bare pothangeres ouer the fire, or tenne pew-
tre sponces vpon the selfe in the chambze : which I write, thus :

I am surr that ar moe then fowzeten bar pot-hangerz ouer the fier,
or ten pewter sponz vpon the selfe in the chamber. And for helpe of e-
quiuoces, I vse : r : halfe bowell, and : er : (where bothe are fully sounded)
indifferently.

¶ As touching superfluous letters, I finde, that : a : next after : c : in one sil-
lable is vn sounded, and that : e : is onely sounded there, and is most times of
long sound : in stede 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 La-
tine, Faba, Italian, Fava, in French, vne fabeue : leane, in Latine, Macer, Itali-
an, Magro, in French, Maigre : meane, in Latine, Mediocris, Italian, Medio-
cre, in French, Indifferent. All which I write, thus : heuæ, erth, ban, lan,
man.

¶ 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 betwæne the soundes
of : e : and : i : for which sounde I vse : e : as in these wordes : people, in La-
tine, Populus, Italian, Popolo, in French, Vn peuple: ficke, in Latine, Campus,
Italian, Campo, in French, Vn Champ : priest, in Latine, Presbiter, Italian,
Prete, in French, Prestre: which I write, thus : pepl, feld, prest. Also : e : is
often doubled, thus : ee : most times for the like sounde of : e : yet many times
it is written and printed for the sounde of single : e : and of short and flat
sounde, vntill of late moze vsed for the sounde of : e : onely.

¶ Also : U : (of sharpe sound) is seldom sounded in diphthong comming be-
foze 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, signifi-
ing 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,
tht is to say : language, in Latine, Idioma, Italian, Idioma, in French, Lan-
guage: anguish (of minde) in Latine, Angor, Italian, Doglia, in French, An-
goisse : to languish, in Latine, Languere, Italian, languere, in French, Lan-
guir : 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 lof are nailed: which I write, thus : languag, anguish,
languish, iust, iust.

Exemplar
ced, or sit-
perduous.

Difference
for equi-
uoces.

Ea, now
Æ long, or
a : aboliz-
hed : e :
being of
short
sound.

So, ie, ee,
now : e :
for that
sharpe
sound and
long.
Ee, vncer-
taine, some-
time : e :
sometime
e.

v. seldom
beginneth
diphthong

25. l. g. fu=
perfluus.

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

Derivati=
ons from
strangers
que no
caule to
vare from
the writ=
ing of
Englysh.

Double
consonant
not to be
written,
where but
one is
sounded.

n. not
written,
and yet
sounded.

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

Also as touching other superfluous letters, I find, 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 vnsounded) in one sillable, and also : g : b s=
foze in : in one sillable, are vnsounded as in these words : in the eightenth yere
of the Queenes raigne, I thought I might, see by night, a signe of raime, befoze
daylight, throug 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-light, throz a bowh, that gt ew vpr-riht. Neither
are raigne oz signe to be defended well, wozitten In Englysh, to shew they are
borowd from the Latine words, Regnum, Italian, Regno, French, *Regne*. and
Signum, Italian, Segno, French, *Signe*: for differēce of equivoques with raime, in
Latine, Pluvia, 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 significations, by apt letters and paiers, oz half paiers in letters,
bowels & diphthongs, as reim and syn : more easie to be perceived by perfect
and expresse figure befoze the eye, than by rule, to be learned without helpe of
picture, may rather altogether by rote, without picture oz rule : which requir=
eth long time for the young Imp that learneth, and much longer time for the
strangers, not accustomed to our spech : 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 contained 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 see double consonants very often, whereof the one is superfluous,
and vnsounded, when bothe stand in one sillable : which is much bled, 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 vnsounded in that place : as in these words : I wrote 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 bot=
tom of a tub.

We see (saying a few of late, much resisted by olde customaries) to sound : n :
(vnwritten) befoze : g : when : g : befoze : n : are bothe wrieten together in one
worde, but divided in sillable, and a bowell coming befoze : g : as in these
words (borowed from the Latine.) The ignozant magnifie the ignemini=
ous : in Latine, thus : Ignorantes magnificent ignominiosos : in wære Eng=
lish phrase spoken thus : The vnksuifull make much of such, as haue an ill
name. But because no lesse is wozitten in Latine. (in other words) than is
sounded, I will rather confesse that we Englysh yeld a wrong sound, in soun=
ding another : n : befoze : g : (as though it were wozitten : The ignozant
magnifie the ignominious) than if we did soude it without the same : n :
agreeing to the writing of bothe languages Latine and Englysh : for the La=
tine hath no letter misplaced, nor left vnsounded, nor vnwritten if it be sou=
ded : except in vsing Abbeniations. for the proper names of men, countrees,
and cities, and matters wozitten 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 soundes, 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 used as little as may be, in volumes, pamphlets, and woorks, 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 walles 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: - : proper to: n: onely.

Titles
ouer vowels
abolished,
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: f: t: w: in the olde ortography, shoulde alway be sounded together, as one letter, vnder the names befoze shewed, but that: ch: in woords borrowed of the Greeke, be sounded as: k: and that sometime: h: is deuided in sillable, from: p: f: t: w: specially when: h: may begin a sillable, in a woord 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, Mountham, Clapham, and in, Hurst, which (in some countries) signifieth a rising ground, not to the height of a hill, as Wellinshurst, Wokehurst, 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 woords, 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 used 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, used 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: f: 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, deuiding the vowels, and diphthongs, and
 how difference in letters, may make outle-
rence of signification in equiuoces.

The abuses being great, amendment must be provided.



Trust 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 expenses in booke of value, vntill the new supply the want: for which cause of conference, I wrote the abuses, and wants in euery seuerall letter, and examples for the same, not onely for the praise 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 objections that some (peradventure) 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 sounded 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 more 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 belted 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, more 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 ene 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 folow- ing, their names appeere, by the letter or sillable set ouer that short strike, lea- uing out, k, 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-
gured.

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 : t : is sounded as : cr : as is saide before, and as shall be moze plainly shewd hereafter : and in respect of their names, these thre 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 plainely 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 wordes, 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 wordes) 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 vp 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 those 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 set- 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 wordes: but first be perfect of the names of the single letters: for in

k, th, & t,
increase
number,
but en-
crease no
sounde.

vaine, and falsly, 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, appa re
in this Table following.

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

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

Unto which letters befoze shewed, are other letters or figures, agréing to
one or other of these letters befoze wrytten, in name and founde : all which a=
gréing in one name and found, are wrytten together, as followeth, betwéne
the double p^ricke.

The xl.
letters
with their
paiers.

A a: B b: C c: Cc: Ch ch: D d: E e: Ee: F f: G g: 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: S: H h: T t: Th th: Th th: U u:
Uy u: V v: W w: Wh wh: X x: Y y: Z z.

Note that there is in the first printed Pamphlets and Primers, another fi=
gure 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 w^old
no found in wo^rd or sillable, 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. v. w. wh. 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 p̄aideth sound or voice of themselves, and cause sound to be ioined with the consonants : adde hereunto their p̄aters.

iiij. vowels = els.

Lastly remaine threē : *ſ, ſh, ſi*, called halfe vowels, because in their sounde is included both a vowell and a consonant : but either of them so short touch'd, that bothe p̄elde but the time of a long vowell : to these adde, *ſ*, with his p̄ater, 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 equiuoq.

iiij. halfe vowels.

Note that these vowels : a. e. i. y. o. v. u. q. w. w̄ : are alwaies of short sound in speech, except an accent point be set ouer : a. e. i. y. o. v. u. q. thus, *ā. ē. ī. ŷ. ō. ū. q̄. w̄*. or that : a. e. o. y. be doubled thus : aa, ee, iy, yi : and then is their sound longer. Which differences may be vsed of one sound and time, for helpe in equiuoq, 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.

Five vowels of short sounde : a, e, i, o, v, except, &c.

And these : *ē, w, v, and u*, are euer of long sound in speech : as are also the halfe vowels, and, *æ*, called, *æ*, 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 vowell : and are these : *ai : ay : aȳ : au : aiw̄ : aiſ̄ : aiſ̄ : ei : ey : eȳ : eu : ew̄ : oa : oi : oy : oȳ : ou : ow̄ : oſ̄ : oſ̄ : ew̄*, of the sounde of, *v* : *ow̄* : *I* ble : *wo* : as in diphthong after : a : e : ē : o : q : w̄ : because of his olde vs̄e 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 equiuoq, 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 equiuoq, as in these wordes : to heā : in *Latine*, *Audire*, *Italian*, *Vdir*, in French, *Ouir*, h̄ar (of man or beast.) in *Latine*, *Crinis*, *Italian*, *Crini*, in French, *Poill*, h̄er : in *Latine*, *Hic*, *Italian*, *Qui*, in French, *Icy*.

Three vowels of long sounde : ē, w, v : adde to these : ſ̄ : Above for time of vowels, &c in fol. 29. w. vsed in diphthongs. Vowels ſ̄ seldome or neuer begin diphthong.

And I gesse, if our country continue in quietnes many yeeres 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 vs̄e thereof in their writing : and this I may truly say, that perfect writing and printing keepeth euer language in continuance of perfect vs̄e, 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 dictionary should be perfect. Perfect writing bringeth perfectnes in weighty things.

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, p̄aid some note of halfe vowels, in these letters : l : m : n : o : of

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

I. j.

long

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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 we 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 perfectness 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.

af ap	ay au aw	ef ey	ey ey ew	o oa	oi oy	ow	oh on ow ow h h o w w
oi oy	ea ea e	ey ey u u ew	al abl	ain ayn	ain ayn	oin oyn	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 prooue
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 prooue
of seuen

a hay, or net : in Latine, Plaga, Italian, Rete da pigliar animalia saluati-
chi, French, *Bourcasses 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 Ita-
lian, Amoinare.

a hay, in the cie : 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 pairsto 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 seuerall 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.

diph-
thongs
differing
from the
sound of
al bowels.

¶ The seuenth Chapter.

*sheweth example of wordes, with this amended ortogro-
phy, 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 pairst, 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 significacion, wherein I craue pardon, when I faile of matre and apt wordes, agreeing in all these languages, for that my vnit-ty 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 nere 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 more English wordes, nor in many other wordes deriued of other languages : as in this word, beauty :

*Elxiiij. 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, *Beaulié*: for which I write: beauty, excepting that *E, in*, may make a triphthong with another bowell befoze them, as in: *calm*: in Latine, Tranquillus, in French, *Calme*: *elín-tré*, in Latin, *Vlmus*, in French *Orme*: *hólm*, in Latine, *Ilex*, in French, *Yeuse*: but the voice doth rather perit, *t*: in, *elín-tré*, and in, *hólm*, with accent ouer: *o*.

Trutina.	a bál of wód, oz oþer	baal, saþs god of the
a ballanc.	merchañdíz.	assrians.
<i>Vne balance.</i>	<i>Vne bale.</i>	
vna bilancia.	Bala.	Baal.
Pila.	Vadimonium.	Balsamum.
a baþ.	bail, oz mainþríz.	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.	baþd on the hed.	bay of coloz.
<i>Melisse.</i>	<i>Chaulue.</i>	<i>Baye.</i>
Melissa, cedronella.	Caluo.	Baio.
Laurus.	Pessulum.	Nudus.
bay-tré:	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.	Vrsus.	Horreum.
bár, oz læn.	a bár, a bæff.	a bárñ, for córn.
<i>Maigre.</i>	<i>Vn ours.</i>	<i>Vn Grenier.</i>
Magro.	Orso.	Granaio.
Sterilis.	a Baron, in degre, be	Bellum.
barren.	tween a Lórd 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 comíz.
<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 caþ.	caññ.
<i>Vne putain.</i>	<i>Appeler.</i>	<i>Calme.</i>
Putanella.	Chiamare.	Bonaccia.
Reticulum.	Omentum.	Causa.
caþl, for the hed.	caþw about the botw	cauz.
<i>Vne coesse 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 chausse.</i>	<i>Barater.</i>	<i>Vne breche.</i>
La streghata.	Cauillare.	Rotura.
Balista.	Filix, cis.	Linifrangibulum.
a brāk, oꝝ cros-bow.	a bzāk, oꝝ ferrī-tyl.	a bzaak, foꝝ hēmp.
<i>Vne Arbaleste.</i>	<i>Feuchiere.</i>	
Balestra.	Filice.	
Pistomis.	Poples, tis.	a hām, the wōd clip
a bzāk, oꝝ hārp snaff	the hām of the leg.	ing about a hoz-
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.	Collistrigium.	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.
Languere.	Exilis, gracilis.	Tuus.
tō pyh.	thū, slender.	thyn.
<i>Languir.</i>	<i>Delio.</i>	<i>Tien.</i>
Languire.	Sottile.	Tuo.
Lucrari.	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 botómz̄.	τω wýnd in.	wýndz̄.
<i>Deducider.</i>	<i>Entorsiller.</i>	<i>Ventcus.</i>
Aggomitolare.	Torcere.	Ventoso.
Fenestra.	Glomerator.	
a wýndoz̄, τω geii (lht.)	a wýndoz̄, that wýndz̄ (lht.)	a wýnder, oz̄ windy, oz̄ instrument τω wýnd upon.
<i>Fenestre.</i>	<i>Deduidewr.</i>	Ad.
Finestra.	Aggomitolante.	τω, a p̄epoz̄icion.
Trochlea.	Digitus pedis.	A.
a wýndolas, oz̄ pulz̄.	a to of the f̄ot.	A.
<i>Vne ponle.</i>	<i>Le orteil du pied.</i>	
Carrucula.	Dito del pie.	
Duo.	Lentus.	
τω, in n̄umber.	τωh.	τω, a s̄yn of the Inf̄i-
<i>Deux.</i>	<i>Souple.</i>	nitii mod.
Duc.		
Stuppa.		
τω.	τω, in compos̄icio w̄th	Etiam.
<i>Estoupe.</i>	an adiectiu: az̄: τω- gōd, τω-long.	τω, aduerb, cōiunctiu, ly, az̄ b̄ing m̄yn τω.
Mantelum.	Illicere.	<i>Aufz̄.</i>
a τōwcl, τω τōp̄ w̄th.	τω τōwl, oz̄ entyc̄.	Vectigal.
<i>Touaille a mains.</i>	<i>Allicher.</i>	τōp̄, oz̄ tallag.
Touaglia.	Laborare.	<i>Peage.</i>
Instrumentum.	τω τōwl, oz̄ laboz̄ hard.	Datio, o gabella.
a τōl, τω woz̄k w̄th.	<i>Travailler.</i>	Vermina, um.
<i>Ouill.</i>	Affaticar si grandemente.	botz̄, in a hoz̄s.
Stromento.	Ocrea.	<i>Trenchees.</i>
Phaselus.	a bot̄.	Circa.
a bot̄, τω row in.	<i>Bottes.</i>	about, p̄epoz̄icion.
<i>Nafille.</i>	Stiuale.	<i>Aupres.</i>
Bergantine.	Arcus.	Intorno.
Superne.	a botw, τω h̄ot w̄th.	Curuare.
abou, not ben̄ath.	<i>Vn arc.</i>	τω botw, oz̄ bend.
<i>Inhaut.</i>	Arco.	<i>Courber.</i>
Su, non giu.	Emptus, & venditus.	Piegare.
Ramus.	botht and sowld.	Papilio.
a bōth of a tré.	<i>Achaté & vendis.</i>	a bōth, oz̄ tent.
<i>Rameau.</i>	Comtato, e, venduto.	<i>Papillon.</i>
Ramo.	Meta.	Padiglione.
Sed.	a bytt, τω h̄ot at.	Arietare.
byt, a coniuñccion.	<i>Vn but a quoi on sire.</i>	τω bot̄, az̄ a h̄ep.
<i>Main.</i>		<i>Hurter.</i>

Mà.	Berfaglio.	Cozzare.
Dolium.	Crater.	Globus.
a bōt, oꝝ dīeff fōꝝ wŷn.	a bōwōl, fōꝝ dꝝink.	a bōwl, tō cast in play.
<i>Vn Poinſon.</i>	<i>Vn honap.</i>	<i>Vne boule.</i>
Botta.	Napo.	Borella.
Viſcus,ris.	Taurus.	Saccarum.
a bōwel, oꝝ gūt.	a byl, a bæſſ.	ſugar.
<i>La freſſure.</i>	<i>Torreau.</i>	<i>Succe.</i>
Viſcere.	Toro.	Succhero.
Excufare.	Fides,dis.	Certo.
tō excuꝝ.	a lut tō play on.	ſuer, oꝝ out-of doyt.
<i>Excuser.</i>	<i>Vn luc.</i>	<i>Seur.</i>
Eclufare.	Liuro.	Certo.
Acidus,acerbis.	Seminator.	Actor.
ſōwer, oꝝ hāp.	a ſowōꝝ, of ſēdꝝ.	a ſuoꝝ.
<i>Sur, aigret.</i>	<i>Vn ſemcur.</i>	<i>Demandeur.</i>
Acerbo.	Seminatore.	Sudor,ris.
Emiſſarium.	Omentum.	ſwet, of the body.
a ſewer, oꝝ ſuc.	ſuct, oꝝ hard fat.	<i>Suëur.</i>
<i>Cataractes, ou eſcluſe.</i>	<i>Suiſ, ou graiſſe.</i>	Sudore.
Suavis.	Tumére.	Adurare crines.
ſwēt.	tō ſwel.	tō ſwæl, oꝝ byrri-of
<i>Doux.</i>	<i>Eſtre enflé.</i>	Griller. (hār.)
Suaue.	Enfiarſi.	Cafura.
Iurare.	Culpa.	a ſaſ.
tō ſwar, oꝝ tāk óth.	a ſaſt.	<i>Cheute.</i>
<i>Iurer.</i>	<i>Faulte.</i>	Fallo.
Giurare.	Colpa.	Fornicare.
Falius,non verus.	Inſlire equo.	tō vāut, oꝝ māk vāytꝝ.
ſaſ, not tru.	tō vāult, on a hōꝝs.	<i>Voulter.</i>
<i>Faulte.</i>	<i>Voltiger.</i>	Locus.
Falso, non vero.	Voltigjare.	a rōm, oꝝ plāc.
Vermis.	Tepidus.	<i>Lics.</i>
a wō: m.	warri, not cōld.	Luogo.
<i>Vn ver.</i>	<i>Chault.</i>	Scopa.
Verme.	Tepido.	a bꝝōm, tō ſwēp wīth.
Roma.	Vagari.	<i>Vn bzlay, ou rāmon.</i>
rōm, a cīty.	tō rōwm, oꝝ wander.	Scoppa.
<i>Rome.</i>	<i>Vaguer.</i>	Sporta.
Roma.	Andar vagabundo.	
Gubernaculum.	I'ex,cis.	

The amendment of ortography.

a heln̄, oꝝ ſtern̄ of a <i>Le gouvernail.</i> Timone della naue.	hóln̄, oꝝ holly-tre. <i>Yeuſe.</i>	a maĩn̄, oꝝ baſket. <i>Vne corbeille.</i>
Andela.	Lebes, tis.	Sporta.
an ańd̄oꝝn̄, oꝝ b̄ond- <i>Vn Landier.</i>	a caudoꝝn̄. <i>Chaudron.</i>	Hortus.
Granum.	Lauezo.	a gárdn̄.
coꝝn̄.	Lugére.	Iardin.
<i>Grain.</i>	ꝥo m̄oꝝn̄, oꝝ lament. <i>Lamemer.</i>	Horto.
Grano.	Piangere.	Pes fulicæ.
Tunica.	Goffipium.	a ſoꝝ, of a coꝝ. <i>Vn pied d'un foulgme.</i>
a coꝝ.	coſn̄.	Piede della folica.
<i>Vn ſaye.</i>	<i>Du cotten.</i>	Natus.
Sayo.	Cottone.	boꝝn̄, by natur. <i>Né.</i>
Allatus, geſtatus.	Ardére.	Nato.
boꝝn̄, oꝝ caꝝ ſco. <i>Porté.</i>	ꝥo byrn̄. <i>Bruſler.</i>	Riuulus.
Portato.	Ardere.	a bouꝝn̄, oꝝ ſmal r̄uier. <i>Ruiſſeau.</i>
Subniger.	Onus, ris.	Ruſcello.
h̄oꝝton, of coler. <i>Noĩraſſre.</i>	a byrdn̄. <i>Fardeau.</i>	Capo, onis.
Lardum.	Incarco.	a capn̄. <i>Chapon.</i>
bác̄n̄.	Fibula.	Cappone.
<i>Lard.</i>	a byrn̄, ſoꝝ a coꝝ. <i>Vng bouiſton.</i>	Ligneus.
Lardo.	Fibbia.	w̄oꝝn̄, oꝝ of w̄oꝝ. <i>De bois.</i>
Spina alba.	Clipeus.	Di legno.
a hau-ꝥoꝝn̄-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 r̄ȳd on̄. <i>Selle.</i>	Stabulmu.
<i>Vne pomme.</i>	Sella.	a ſtábl̄, ſoꝝ a hoꝝs. <i>Eſtable.</i>
Pomo.	Querneus.	Stalla.
Paruus.	óh̄n̄, oꝝ of ók̄. <i>De cheſne.</i>	Subſaltare.
lit̄.	Di quercia.	ꝥo hop̄. <i>Saulteler.</i>
<i>Petit.</i>	Veiere.	Vocare clamore.
Picciolo.	ꝥo hop̄. <i>Relier tonneaux.</i>	ꝥo ꝥoꝝp̄, oꝝ caꝝ aloꝝd̄. <i>Hucher.</i>
Sperare.		
ꝥo hóꝝ.		
<i>Eſſerer.</i>		
Sperar.		

The amendment of ortography.

30

There may be great helpe vled 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 sozts and sozmes, 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 vled, thus: a fern-bzāk: a hemy-bzāk: or by addition, thus: a bzāk for a hozs, and where such composition or addition is vled, there nēdeth 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, tω hūd: hūdd, or hūddū, of: tω lūd: lūdd, or lūddū: of: tω 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, tω hear: tω ræd: tω sped: tω fel: tω met: tω 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: dōwū: the participle of the verbe, tω 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, there vnto 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 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 and name.

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= rcth following.

an ac: the lastt sum oz number in a dy. <i>Vn as en dez.</i>	Afinus. an as. <i>Afne.</i>	Sicut. az, an aduerb. <i>Comme,</i>
Gratia. grac oz sauoz. <i>Grace.</i>	Afino. Gramen. gras. <i>Touue sorte de herbe.</i>	Come. Pascere, pabulari. tø gras, oz sed az catø <i>Paistre.</i> (tel tø.
Fauore, gratia. Sceptrum. a mac, oz scepter aliàs <i>Vne massue.</i> (septt.)	Gramegna. Massa. a mas, oz lump. <i>Massè.</i>	Pascere. Labyrinthus. a maz. <i>Vne labirinte.</i>
Sceptro. Aroma, tis. spyc. <i>Des especes.</i>	Massa ouero bastone. Viina. pis. <i>Vrine, pissar.</i>	Speculatores. spyz. <i>Espions.</i>
Specie delle speciariæ. Locus. a plac, oz rom. <i>Lieu.</i>	Orina. Passer, ris, piscis. a plais, a fish. <i>Vne plie, vn poisson.</i>	Speculatori. Ludi. plaiç, oz passymç. <i>Jeux.</i>
Luogo.		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 woords, and in the middle of woords, at the end of any single oz primitiue, when a woorde is compounded oz deriued, whose single oz primitiue did ende in: k: and also after: f: for more difference from: t: next after: f: in which place: e: being wozitten, did not so plainly differ from: t: as will: k. And in all other places of like sound: c: is alwaies vsed, except (peradventure) for helpe in equiuoces (in a perfect dictionary (the one may be hereafter vsed in the place of the other, and (peradventure) doubled, thus: ck.

Pestere. tø kemb, oz comb. <i>Peigner.</i>	Custodire. tø kep. <i>Garder.</i>	Rex. a king. <i>Roy.</i>	Nebulo. a knau. <i>Pendarr.</i>
Petinare. Conseruare.		Rc. Bostione grossolano. Genu.	

The amendment of ortography.

Genu.	Nectere, nodus.	Miles, tis.
a knē.	tō knif, a knot.	a kniht.
<i>Genouil.</i>	<i>Noær, en naud.</i>	<i>Cheualier.</i>
Ginocchio.	Annodare, vn groppo.	Caualliere.
Ictus.	Articulus.	Sera.
a knob, 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.	Catarracta.
a lok, oꝝ pin-fold.	a loc, of wyl.	a lock, oꝝ flyd-gát.
<i>Entraves.</i>	<i>Bowrdeon, de laine.</i>	<i>Cataracte.</i>
Rinchiudimento.	Scoppaci.	
Aspicere.	Tepidus.	Facula.
tō lok, oꝝ behold.	leuk-warm.	a link, oꝝ litt' toꝝch.
<i>Veoir.</i>	<i>Tiede.</i>	<i>Vne torche.</i>
Affflare.	Tepido.	Facella.
Singula pars catenæ.	Negligenter agere.	a lindh, oꝝ stēp sýd of a
a lync, of a thain.	tō linck, 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 ſozting, 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 agreeing 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: ſ: as: my wyf and oþer wyf, went to my wyf mother.

Inſitium.	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>	
Ineltato.	Precipicio.	Cuffia.	
Radulphus.	Ioseph.	Philippus.	
Ῥάφ, Genitiu. Ῥάφz	Joſeph, Genit. Joſephz	philip, Genit. philipz	a þ.
a manz nám.	a manz nám.	manz nám:	
<i>Raphaël.</i>	<i>Ioseph.</i>	<i>Philippes.</i>	
Viculus, vituli.	ſelf, ſing. in compozi:	Egomet.	
a caſſ, plur. caſſi.	cion, plur. ſclii.	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.
wē-our-selūz.	wýf, plur. wýūz.	a læf, plur. læūz.
<i>Nousmesmes.</i>	<i>Femme mariée.</i>	<i>Vne feuille.</i>
Noi medefimi.	Moglie.	Fronde.

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

Vanus.	tō be fain, or wilīng	Vena.
vain.	by necessity.	a vein, in the body.
<i>Vain.</i>	<i>Esse contraint.</i>	<i>Veine.</i>
Vano.	Esse constretto.	Vena.
Fingere.	Super, subterque.	Offerre.
tō feīn, or counterfet.	ouier, and vnder.	tō offer.
<i>Faindre.</i>	<i>Deffus, & deffoub.</i>	<i>Offrir.</i>
Fingere.	Su & sotto.	Offerire.

g, and **i** : paiercs, their plac= ditions in name. **g** : and **i** : are mere paiercs of name and founde : **i** : to be alwaies placed before all bowels, except : **i** : be the next letter in the same sillable : but **g** : placed alwaies in the ende of sillables and woordes, and in the beginning before **i** : **g** : is to be called perfect : **i** : and **i** : to be called borowed : **g** :

j, and **y** : paiercs, their plac= ditions in name. **j**, and **y** : are mērlý paiercs of name and founde, to be bled indifferently, excepting that : **y** : is to be most placed at the end of woordes, 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. **ñ** and **þ** : with an accent onely to be bled for their long founde.

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

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

z, as halfe paier to these plac= ed indifferently. **z**. is as halfe paier to : **f** : **z** : because of his hissing founde, and placed every where indifferently, according to his owne founde, and also supplieth the like places of : **z**. (in declinatives) alwaies at the ende of woordes, after all bowels, diphthongs, and halfe bowels, and after these consonants, **l** : **m** : **n** : **r** : and most agreeing to his founde, 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 worde, it appæreth, or it apper **z**, & so of other verbes in the like place.

th : & **th** : as halfe paiercs. **th** and **th** : are as halfe paiercs, because of their nére foundes and nére names : **th** : hauing in it selfe at the beginning of a sillable, a shorter founde, and at the end of a worde a longer founde : and contrarily : **th** : hauing in it selfe at the beginning of a sillable a longer founde, & at the end a shorter founde :

The amendment of ortography.

as followeth,

Affula.	Horreum.	Spiritus.
a lath, <i>ṡw tʃl ʃpon.</i>	a lath, <i>oʒ graŋg.</i>	a bʒeth, <i>of wʒyne.</i>
<i>Vne lase.</i>	Grange.	<i>Soufflement.</i>
Affifella.	Granaio.	Anſcio.
Spirare.	Abhorrere.	Illubens.
tʒw bʒeth, <i>oʒ taks bʒeth.</i>	tʒw loth, <i>oʒ abhoʒ.</i>	loth, <i>oʒ ʃun-wʒiling.</i>
<i>Souffler.</i>	<i>Avoir en horreur.</i>	
Anſciare.	Aborire.	
Obſequi fermoni.	Meridian ^o nō borealis.	Hoc, non illud.
tʒw loth, <i>oʒ consent in</i>	ſouth, <i>not noʒth.</i>	<i>this, not that.</i>
<i>Agreeer a aucun.</i> (talk.	<i>Meridional/non ſepientrion.</i>	<i>Ceſt uici, non ceſt uilā.</i>
Agradire.	Mezo giorno.	Coſtui, non colui.
Carduus.	Tu, non ego, nec ille.	Mille.
a ʃiſt, <i>ʒʒking wʒed.</i>	thʒ, <i>not ʒ, noʒ hē.</i>	a thoʒand, <i>in number.</i>
<i>Vn chardon.</i>	<i>Tu, non moy, ne luy.</i>	Mille.
Cardo.	Tu, non io, ne colui,	Mille.
Licet.	Solicitududo, nis.	Tuus, non meus.
thoʒth, <i>a conijunccion.</i>	thoʒth, <i>oʒ car.</i>	thʒn, <i>not mʒn.</i>
<i>La 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>	tʒw thē, <i>not tʒw thʒʒi.</i>
<i>Delic, non eſper.</i>	Te.	(of thʒ, <i>Se porter bien, non proſpeter.</i>
Sottile, non groſſo.	Te.	

A. 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. **A.** to be called, ſoze, **u.** and **u.** to be called, minum oʒ middle, **v.**

A, y, q, w, w, are méerly paiers in name and ſound, which, **o,** and **w:** I make paiers to **h,** and **y,** for helpe in equiuoc: but chiefly becauſe, **o,** and **w,** are double ſounded in the old printing, ſometime with ſounde agreeing to one of their names, and ſometime with the ſounde of **h,** in which ſounde, the comma prickie may be ſet vnder, **o,** and **w,** (if any olde printing be corrected) to giue them a right ſound: **h,** to be called, ſoze, **y:** and **y,** to be called minum, **h:** and **q,** to be called, **h,** rounde: and **w,** to be called, **h,** coupled: and **w,** to be called, **h,** deriuatiue, becauſe it hath the deriuatiue prickie, and ſerueth onely for deriuatiues, in the firſt letter of their addition in that ſounde, as: of, **ʒal, ʒel, ʒes.**

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

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

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.

A, y, q, w, w: paiers, their places, and additions in name.

y, ij: paiers, their places, and additions in name.

ʒj:

ginning

The amendment of ortography.

The proper places of capital or great letters.

ginning of words, that begin a full, perfect, and seuerall sentence : or in the beginning of words, that signify great countries, nations, seats, & 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 used with my ortography, though such names were used in sentence of Latine, or other language, for it is rather credite than shame, & may serue for diuers good purposes, and may haue the value of, alias scripta. Shewed fol. 44.

¶ The ninth Chapter,

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



Now we haue in picture all the diuisions in voice, used in English speech, 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 amisse, 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 sillable.

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 following in verses, in the amended 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 vnperfectness of the ortography it selfe.

Order of spelling helpeth p̄uuate 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 litle 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 wordes, which is a great helpe by Grammer rule, to finde out diuers wordes, by the sight of one worde, 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 nēde not offend the vnlearned in Grammer, to giue right sounde to euery letter, so nēdeth not such to vse these Grammer notes in their w̄riting, but if the learned vse these notes for Grammer, he hurteth not himselfe, but may profit other much, and bring our language into great credit : and therfore some examples shall be giuen of these now (& herafter moze in the Grammer) as followeth.

Sculpere.

to graū.

Grauer.

Scolpire.

Sculpit.

he graūēth.

Il graue.

Colui intaglia.

a graūer, an instrūmen to graū with.

Infrument à grauer.

Sculpebam.

I graūed.

Je grauois.

Io scolpias.

Purgare.

to try, or māke cleā.

Purger.

Mondare.

Purgat.

he triēth, or doth try.

Il purge.

Coluy purga.

Purgabat.

he tried, or did try.

Il purgeois.

Colui mondaua.

Purgatus.

triēd.

Sculpo.

I graū.

Je graue.

Io intaglio.

Sculpens.

graūing, particip.

Grauant.

Scolpendo.

Sculptus.

graūen.

Graue.

Scolpito.

Sculpebas.

thū graūedst.

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 trier, the persū.

Sculpis.

thū graūēst.

Tu graues.

Tu intagli.

Sculptor.

a graūer.

Graueur.

Scoltore.

Cælatura.

graūing, the art.

Graueure.

Scoltora.

Sculpebat.

he graūed.

Il grauois.

Colui scolpiua.

Purgas.

thū triēst, or doth try.

Tu purges.

Tu monda.

Purgabas.

thū triedst, or didst try.

Tu purgeois.

Tu mondau.

Purgatura.

trying, the exercis.

Purgement.

a trier, the instrument that triēth.

Purgé.

The amendment of ortography.

<i>Purgé.</i>	<i>Qui purge.</i>	
Purgato.		
Purgauui.	Purgauifti.	Purgauit.
I hau tried.	thū haſt tried.	hē haſt 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.
I had tried.	thū hadſt tried.	I haſt, oꝝ wil 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.
thū haſt, oꝝ wilt 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 be dōwn.	æzines, oꝝ æz.	æzily.
<i>Aiſé.</i>	<i>Aiſance.</i>	<i>Aiſement.</i>
Ageuole.	Ageuolezza.	Ageuolmente.
Difficilis.	Difficiliter.	Honeſtas.
h̄n-æzi.	h̄n-æzily.	oneſt.
<i>Difficile.</i>	<i>Malaiſement.</i>	<i>Honeſte.</i>
Diſcile.	Diſcilmente.	Honeſto.
Honeſtas.	Inhoneſtus.	Inhoneſtas.
oneſt.	h̄n-oneſt, oꝝ diſ-oneſt.	diſ-oneſtri.
<i>Honeſté.</i>	<i>Dehoneſte.</i>	<i>Diſhoneſteré.</i>
Honeſtade.	Diſhoneſto.	Diſhoneſt à.
Inhoneſte.	Potens.	In contemptū ducere.
h̄n-oneſtily.	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.
h̄n-ábl.	h̄n-ábhtes.	a ſtón.
<i>Impuiſſant.</i>	<i>Impuiſſance.</i>	<i>Vne pierre.</i>
Non potente.	Impotenza.	Vna pietra.
Lapideus.	Lapidofus.	
ſtónen, oꝝ of ſtón.	ſtóni, 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.
Wp̄z̄d̄m̄.	Wp̄z̄ly.	bn-wp̄z̄ly.
Sageſſe.	Sagement.	Folement.
Sagacita.	Sogacemete.	Sciocacemete.
Intipientiffime.	Per totum.	Quare.
bn-wp̄z̄lyeſt.	th: ḡd̄-out.	thar-foz, oꝝ foz that
Tref-folement.	Par tout.	Pourquoy.
	Per tutto.	Per che.

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

Castigare.	Stalprum.	Excantare.
tw̄ chas̄t̄n̄.	a ch̄eꝝl̄.	tw̄ ch̄ar̄n̄.
Chastier.	Ciseau.	Enchantier.
Castigare.	Scalpello.	Stregar.
Foucre.	Puerilitas.	Obiurgatus.
tw̄ cher̄iſh.	ch̄yld̄iſh̄nes.	ch̄ȳdd̄n̄.
Nourrir.	Puerilité.	Tanfè.
Accarezzare.	Puerilità, fanciullezza.	Ripreso, gridato.
Electus.	Mutabilis.	Illiberalis.
ch̄oꝝn̄.	chan̄gabl̄.	a ch̄ur̄l̄.
Eſleu, ou choiſe.	Mutable, variable.	Chiche.
Electo.	Mobile, variabile.	Ghietto.
Miser.	Puella.	
a w̄z̄ech.	a w̄ench.	tw̄ huſt̄, oꝝ tw̄ ſp̄s̄ ón̄
Malheureux.	Fillesse, garce.	thinḡ ſpon̄ an̄ oth̄er.
Da poco, ſimplice.	Vna giouane.	Entaſſer.
Pala.	Canorus.	Stryx, gis.
a hoūl̄.	h̄yl.	a h̄ȳch-otol̄.
Pelle.	Reſonnant.	Chenefche.
Pala.	Acuto.	Striga.
Carduus.	Digitale.	Areator.
a ch̄iſt̄l̄.	a ch̄imbl̄.	a th̄ēch̄oꝝ.
Chardon.	Vn doigtier vn dé.	Batteur de blé.
Cardo.	Dedale, derale.	Colui che netta la biada.
Tertiusdecimus.	Tricesimus.	Millesimus.
th̄irt̄ent̄h̄.	th̄irt̄t̄ch̄.	th̄oꝝand̄th̄.
Trezieme.	Trenieme.	Millieme.
Decimo terzo.	Trentesimo.	Millesimo.
Vicesimus.	a tw̄iz̄l̄, oꝝ foꝝk̄ in̄ a	Crus, ris.
tw̄ent̄t̄ch̄.	both̄ of a tre.	a th̄iſh.
		ſi: j.
		Vingtiemes.

The amendment of ortography.

Vingtieme.

Vigesimo, Ventesimo.

Quanquam.

thoꝥ, oꝝ althoꝥ.

Combienque.

Benche, Ancor che.

Minari.

tꝝ thꝝ etri.

Menacer.

Minacciare.

Luctari.

tꝝ wꝝ estt.

Lucter.

Lottare.

Mola trufatilis.

a qarri.

Moulin a main.

Mola da mano.

Salix, cis.

a wꝝ thꝝ.

Saulx.

Salice.

Saga.

a wꝝ thꝝ.

Sorciere.

Strega.

Per.

thꝝ oꝝ wꝝ, oꝝ thꝝ oꝝ thꝝ.

Parmi.

Per, pe.

Verticillum.

a thert.

Verroil.

Filatore del fuso.

Iratus.

wꝝ oꝝ thꝝ.

Courroucé.

Adirato, Sdegnato.

Terebellum.

a wꝝ mbt.

Vn foret.

Triuclo.

Solicitududo.

thoꝥ thꝝ.

Souley.

Pensero, cura.

(ing.

tꝝ be loth, oꝝ yn-wil.

Non voler voluntieri.

Viuificare.

tꝝ qikri.

Viuifier.

Viuificare.

Ingenium.

wit.

Entendement.

Ingegno.

Albus.

thꝝ t.

Blanc.

Bianco.

Quis.

thꝝ thꝝ, oꝝ thꝝ.

Lequel, ou qui.

Il quale, o chi.

Iacere.

tꝝ thꝝ oꝝ wꝝ.

Ieter.

Gettare.

Transuersus.

ouier-thwart.

Trauers.

Di trauerso.

Valere.

tꝝ be wꝝ thꝝ.

Valoir.

Valere.

Tergiuersator.

a wꝝ angtoꝝ.

Vn barateus.

Cauiloso.

La cuisse.

La coscia.

Inspicare.

tꝝ thꝝ thꝝ tꝝ wꝝ thꝝ a knyf.

Aguifer.

Radere.

Fastidire.

tꝝ loth.

Avoir en horreur.

Scifare.

Extinguere.

tꝝ qendy.

Esteindre.

Estinguere, spegnere.

Cum.

wꝝ thꝝ.

Avec.

Con.

Quo.

thꝝ thꝝ.

Ou.

Doue.

Optare.

tꝝ wꝝ thꝝ.

Souhaiter.

Bramare.

Triticeus.

thꝝ thꝝ.

De froment.

Di formento.

Fabricatus.

wꝝ oꝝ thꝝ.

Forge.

Lauorato.

Vortex aqua.

a thꝝ tꝝ-poi in the wa.

Eau courroyant. (ter.

Filum.

parr.

Filet.

Filo.

Iuuentus.

Iuuentus.	Dedere.	Vester.
youth.	to yeld.	your.
Iuuisse.	Se rendre.	Vostre.
Giouenezza, Giouentu.	Renderfi.	Vostro.

¶ The tenth Chapter,
sheweth the commodity of letters, the foundation of
 right knowing of our felues, gotten the sooner by the right
vse 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 auoyded, when we are taught our duties 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, conceyued 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 beholde 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 & shall be a glass to the liuing. Letters continue perfect when speech changeth. Letters recouer great losses. Comparison betwene 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 wants 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 some

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at whose handes we receiued them : who not finding the true diuisions in vniuersall 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 old 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 P. m. phlet, for introduction of this amendment. The native English will saue 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 will new print the olde, must correct the same thorowly, lest 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, plaine and easie to euery one that hath any learning : yet I wish that y^e 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 vnperfectnes caused great change in words.

And it is well knowne, that the olde vnperfectnesse did cause the change in 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

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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. seuerall diuizionz in voic, or sound of spech: for which ar necessary, xxxvij. seuerall letterz or figurz, hauing, xxxvij. seuerall namz agreing to thoz, xxxvij. seuerall diuizionz of soundz in voic: and who-so doubteth ther-of, or hath any other doubt 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 doubtz, and exercisz of the old and new. In the old is present sauing of som charg (to such as hau bookz alreedy) without bying of the new. And in the new is sauing of grat tym, which is moze-precious than the smal pryce of bookz, besyde the grat charg that encra ceth in tyme spent by yuth, and the ouer-throw of many good wit, who falling into dispaire at the first, ar hindered ther-by, and many tymz bitterly cast of, from many good and profitabl exercizez. 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 exercizez, to the grat dis-comfort of thei frendz, the grat hinderance, and too-late repentance in them-seluz, and the litte profit and quiet estat of the comon welth, of th-tymz ther-by.

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

The singl letterz be thaz folowig.

a. b. c. ch. d. e. e. f. g. h. i. l. m. n. n. o. w. p. q. r. s. f. t. th. th. v. v. w. x. y. z. vnto thaz 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, who agreing in nam and sound to euery of them, do apper betwen the dobl prik folowig: and for thei namz se befoz, fol. 21.

D. f.

A a:

Paierz of letterz. A a: B b: C c: Cc: D d: Dd: E e: Ee: F f: G g: Gg: H h: Hh: I i: Ii: K k: Ll: L: M m: Mm: N n: Nn: O o: Oo: P p: Pp: Q q: Qq: R r: Rr: S s: Ss: T t: Tt: Th th: Th th: U u: Uu: V v: Vv: W w: Ww: X x: Xx: Y y: Yy: Z z. ad to thax, &

xxviiij. co.

sonant? Of the xl. letterz befōr hewd, xxviiij. of them, and their paierz with theiſz ar called consonantz, whiſh ar thaxz: b. c. e. ch. d. f. g. h. k. l. m. n. p. ph. q. r. s. t. th. th. v. w. th. r. x. z.

vliij. voſw- elz. Other, viij. a. e. e. i. o. o. v. v. ar called voſwelz, with their paierz. Dher, liij. l. m. n. ar called half voſwelz: ad to thaxz: r: and ſoun- ded aſ this ſillabl: er: and ſo named alſo.

voſwelz. Thaxz voſwelz: a. e. i. y. o. v. u. q. w. w: ar alway of hoſt ſound: except: a. e. i. be dobl'd thus: aa. ee. iy. yi: o: that on of thaxz accent pointz: ' : ' : be ſett ouer: a: e: y: o: for then be thaxz of longer ſound, wꝛytn thus: á: ä: á: and ſo of the reſt, for help in equiocy.

of hoſt ſound, except, &c. I cal the firſt, á: a, with accent: the ſecond, ä: a, with dobl accent: the third, á: a, with ſozked accent: and ſo of other voſwelz ſo noted, bicauz it may help much in equiocy.

The namz of thaxz accentz. And thaxz, e. o. v. u. ar alway of long ſound, ad to thaxz, æ, and alſo the half voſwelz, l. m. n. e. ar of longer ſound, then any voſwel of hoſt ſound.

voſwelz of long ſound. When two voſwelz (oꝝ half voſwelz) com together in on ſillabl, they ar called a diphthong, thar-of ther be ſn number, vij. ai. ay. ei. ey. oi. ow. wy: adiſg har-bntw: ui: ſeldom in v̄c.

vij. diph- thongz. So adiſg thaxz ſeuin mirt ſoundz (called diphthongz) befōr wꝛytn, ther ar in engliſh ſpedh, xliij. ſeueral ſoundz in voic, vnder thom al engliſh woꝝd and ſillablz ar ſounded and ſpokn: adiſg har-bntw the rar diphthong: uy.

tionz in voic, for engliſh ſpedh. Thaxz diphthongz hau paierz in ſound, and ther be alſo other diph- thongz, but they hau the ſound of on of the voſwelz befōr ſaid, al whiſh hal be wꝛytn together in ſqarz next vnder: but for the tȳm in al thaxz, not that euery diphthong iz of aſ long tȳm oꝝ longer, then any long voſwel: ad har-bntw that half voſwelz may mak a diph- thong after, a, o, o, z ar paierz to the ſillablz in their ſqarz ſolowing.

And har-in iz to be noted, that for lær noꝝz, ther iz & hal be a Pam- phlet impꝛinted, confeſning by eſſy the effect of this book, ſeruiſg alſo for conferenc with the old oꝝtography 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 u ew	ai ai	ai ai	ai ai	oi oi	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 equivoq.

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 equivoq.

Not that ther is no triphthong in mer english wordz, thar-for then thre vowelz com together, deuyd on of them, and mak the ocher 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, o, next befor them may mak a triphthong (that is) sounde 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 euery vowel and half vowel cauz a sillabl: except they be in diphthong, and then that diphthong cauzeth 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, barni, worin, bari, byri, dhyr, marl, but most tymz euery 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 deriyatiu o: declynatiu, or compoude: which compositiu, deriyatiu, & declynatiu, ar asilly deuyded in spelling by the natiu english, that hal larn, bicauz he is acqunte with the primitiu

to. bo: rowed to mak diphthong.

Vowelz begining 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

mitiu

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
 elynged grammar (whiꝝ by Godꝝ grác, and my ability beiꝝg furniꝝed, (as I
 from an hau godd hóþ) I am fully purpoꝝed to set furth in print, & that speeꝝ
 oꝝher ly): yet may the tæchiꝝr soon acquint him thar-with, he wiꝝg him the
 word. priꝝk and stryꝝkꝝ vꝝed for them, as in the examplꝝ, & cauz him to deꝝiꝝe
 Perfect euery compound, primitiu, & simpl, as he larneth to ræd, according
 oꝝtogra- to the rulꝝ for speling folowinꝝ. But withoꝝt tru ortography, no
 phꝝ aideth perfect grammar may be, & thar-for I fram rulꝝ of deriꝝyng silla-
 Gram- blꝝ in wordꝝ, in such oꝝder, that the ón may aid & confirm the oꝝher :
 mar and thar-vpon a perfect diccionary mad accordinꝝly, wil stey both
 much. toꝝether as a thirð coniuꝝcion, so suer agreinꝝg toꝝether, that thar
 Ortogra- befoꝝ-tyꝝm english spech was patched and pecced, and vꝝed soꝝntým
 phꝝ, gram this way, and soꝝntým that way, it may (at the length) com to a per-
 mar, and soct, plain, and æꝝi vꝝ: to the græt confoꝝt, æꝝ, and pꝝofit of our owꝝn
 diccionar- nacion, and the deliꝝt of oꝝher, befoꝝ amáꝝed, and wary at the first
 ry aid ón sibt. Whiꝝ rulꝝ for speling (thoꝝ they sein at the first sibt not to be
 the oꝝher. so perfect and plain as our spech requirꝝth) (ye haꝝ vnderstand) I vꝝ it
 Wordꝝ in this wꝝy for a móꝝ æꝝ and commodity in the grammar, becauz I
 formed & wil auoid many excepciōnꝝ thar-by in the grammar rulꝝ : whiꝝ oꝝ
 speld soꝝm therwꝝy of necessity I muꝝt vꝝ, to the græter pain of larniꝝoꝝ: as haꝝ
 that oꝝher apper móꝝ plainly to the larned. And for the help of the vn-larned,
 wꝝy then I wil vꝝ this stryꝝk, - : betwæn euery compounded word, and for
 our spech euery adiciō in a declynatiu this stryꝝk, ‘, and of deriꝝuatiuꝝ this
 miht bæꝝ priꝝk, . : and also vnder euery letter in oꝝher wordꝝ that beinꝝeth a
 for æꝝ in sillabl, contrary to the rulꝝ and excepciōnꝝ haꝝ-in geinꝝ for speling,
 Gram- this stryꝝk, , : whiꝝ priꝝk and stryꝝkꝝ, wil not ónly be a help in larniꝝ
 mar. ing to ræd, but also a græt liht to a larniꝝoꝝ of the grammar, to
 know deriꝝed, declyned, and compounded wordꝝ, and the etimolog
 of them the better: and not hurtful nor painful to a woꝝpꝝtoꝝ or pꝝiniꝝ
 for, if the sám priꝝk and stryꝝkꝝ be vꝝed in pláꝝeꝝ nedful for the cauzꝝ
 afóꝝ-said. And now to my purpoꝝ for speling, the rulꝝ thar-of I
 wꝝyꝝt in english métr for the beꝝines and æꝝi remembranc thar-of,
 as foloweth.

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

- 2 For euery of thax̄ eneræc sillabl̄z,
among thich, not diphthongz, and half v̄owelz,
- 3 For al half v̄owelz ar speld moſt alon :
except they folow a v̄owel in on.
- 4 If that v̄owelz twoo oz thre ſtand along,
let not : i : noz : y begin a diphthong.
- 5 And in lyk maner, I ſay : e : and : v :
ſeld begin diphthong, if ye ſpel it tru.
- 6 And triphthong ſeld in engliſh iz v̄yed,
except in wordz from ſtraingerz der̄yuēd.
- 7 Conſonant twirt v̄owelz join to the laſt :
except : r : joind to the v̄owel befor̄ :
So moſt t̄yniz̄ : w : in diphthong let ye muſt,
v̄alæſt that : be : befor̄ it, ſtand in ſtoz.
- 8 If conſonantz twoo in midſt of wordz be,
deuyd them apart, then ſpel ye truly.
- 9 If conſonantz thre in midſt of wordz ſtand,
deuyd the firſt on, ley twoo in on hand.

Er̄ceptionz.

- 10 Bet in thax̄, without, within, and, v̄pon :
in, out, and on, ar ſpeld tru alon.
- 11 r, after conſonant, wiſh it iz joind,
and ſo lyk-wyſ, l, moſt t̄yniz̄ w̄c v̄ow ſynd.
- 12 If diuerz̄ sillabl̄z be in a word,
let ſillabl̄, be, wiſh non elc̄ accoꝝd.
- 13 Wordz̄ compoynded, ſoꝝmed, oz der̄yuēd,
in their ſeueral̄ ſortz̄ muſt be der̄yuēd.
- 14 Compoundz̄ hau this mark (-) decl̄natiuiz̄ this (')
der̄yuatiuiz̄ this mark (.) to ſew that æch iz.
- 15 Bet decl̄natiuiz̄, der̄yuatiuiz̄ to,
ar ſounded in voic̄, az̄ rulz̄ befor̄ go.

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- 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 Pot wel, thær is neuer tru sillabl,
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 genitiuz, end eē, 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-
cyz for
exampl.



Er-in is hewed an erer cyz of the amended ortogra-
phy befor hewed, and the vō of the priks, strykz, and
notz, for deuyding of sillablz accordyng to the rulz
befor hewed. War-in is to be noted, that no art, erer-
cyz, mirtur, scienc, or occupacion, what-soeuer, is in-
cluded in on thing only: but had in it seueral distincionz, elementz,
p:nciplz, or deuizionz, by the which the sam cometh to hys perfet vō.
And becauz the singl deuizionz for english spech, ar at this day so vn-
perfetly pictured, by the elementz (which we cal 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 accordyng 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 thesly, and then their duty on to an other: in
knowyng of vch duty, consisteth the happi estat of manz lyf: for ig-
noranc cauzyeth many to go out-of the way, and that of al estat, in
whom ignorant doeth rest: wher-by God is grætly dis-plæsed, the
comon quietnes of men hindered: græt comon welthz detryded, ma-
gistratz

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

gīfrāt̄ dīf-obeied, and inferiōr̄z̄ despyzed: p̄uiat gain and āz soȝht, and thar-by a comon wo woȝht.

And āz the iudgment of the comon welth and wo, doth not ly in p̄uiat personz̄, (and speciall̄y of the inferiōr̄ soȝt) yet oȝht th̄er̄ t̄o be in euery oñ a cār of h̄is duty, that h̄is p̄uiat l̄yf be not contrary t̄o the comon quietnes, and welth of al̄ men generall̄y, (and speciall̄y of the wel minded soȝt, th̄o ār̄ t̄o be bō:ñ wiȝhal in som respect̄ for their ignozanc, then it r̄æcheth not t̄o the geūing occasion of l̄yk offenc̄ in oȝher: for th̄o can wah h̄is hand̄ of al̄ falt̄?

And sacr̄ly (in my opinion) āz falt̄z̄ hau their beġning of the first̄ Ignōfal of Adam, so is the s̄am encreas̄ed by ignozanc: th̄oȝh som woȝld ranc̄ caȳ term̄ it t̄o be the mother of godlines: for if men war not ignozant, z̄eȝh of but did know thar-in tru felicity did consist, they woȝld not fal in: fenc̄z̄. t̄o so many croz̄z̄, t̄o dīf-quiet their myndz̄, and endaūger their boȝd̄z̄, for transitoȝy thingz̄, and som-tyerz̄ for uery triflz̄. Wyt som wil say, al̄ thingz̄ in th̄is woȝld ār̄ transitoȝy, wh̄ich I wil confes, āz toȝching al̄ creatur̄z̄ and exercizez̄ in the s̄am.

Yet the gift of spech and wyȝting, is lyk̄leſt t̄o continu with the last, āz long āz th̄er̄ is any beġing of man: and soȝ that, it is the special̄ Letterz̄ gift of God, thar-by we be instructed of our dut̄iz̄ from t̄yñ t̄o t̄yñ, must be bōȝh now, hau ben, and hal̄ be āz long āz th̄er̄ is any beġing of man, let p̄rſet vs b̄y the s̄am in the p̄rſectest̄ v̄c, for āz, p̄rofit, and continuanc: wh̄ich bōȝh for th̄is amendment wil p̄rſo:ñ in english spech, and hindereth not the āz, p̄rofit, r̄æding and wyȝting of oȝher langagez̄: for I hau left out no letter and conb̄es̄o: in v̄c. And th̄oȝh we d̄o som-what vary from oȝher naciōnz̄ in t̄inuanc. the nam̄ing of som letterz̄, (speciall̄y thar̄ it ē hau differ̄ing soundz̄) This new̄ in uoic̄ yet th̄er̄ is no falt̄ in it, āz long āz we b̄y nam̄z̄ agr̄eing t̄o our amendown langag: and in oȝher langagez̄, let vs b̄y nam̄z̄ accord̄ing t̄o ment h̄in̄ the sound of the s̄am langag, that we woȝld l̄ærñ, if they be p̄reūy: dereth ded of sufficient letterz̄: and if the ortography for their langag be not the v̄c p̄r̄-perſet, th̄o ned̄ t̄o be offenc̄ed, if we (for sp̄edi l̄ærning) b̄y fi: of oȝher gurz̄ and nam̄z̄ of letterz̄, accord̄ing t̄o the sound̄ of their spech. langa-

The Latin may remain āz it doth, becauz̄ it is v̄zed in so many gez̄. contryz̄, and that book̄ printed in England may be v̄zed in oȝher Letterz̄ contrīz̄, and lyk̄-wȳz̄ the printing in oȝher contrīz̄, may be v̄zed her̄: dobt̄ oȝ but if a t̄æȝer̄ (for the āz of a yonḡ english l̄ærniōr̄ of the Latin) d̄o trebl̄ ad the str̄yk̄ t̄o, e. g. i. e. becauz̄ of their diuerz̄ ſeueral̄ soundz̄, & nam̄ sound̄ed th̄, āz it war̄ but on letter, āz th̄: and say th̄at: u: after: q: is super: in Latin. flugs:

The amendment of ortography.

flugs : and chañg : z : fo : f : so sounded between two vowelz, tho
 could iustly fynd salt with-al : then the Latin is so sounded by vs
 english : which vnperfectnes must be mað plain by on way or other to
 a larniñg, and must be down, either by perfect figur of perfect nam a
 greiñg to his sound in a word, or by doubl naming of letterz doubl
 sounded : other wyz, the larniñg must of necessity larn by rot, ges,
 and long ve : a; our nacion was dñiuen to doo in larniñg of english
 spech, which was harder to be larned, (tho; he had the sound and ve
 ther-of from his infancy) than the Latin, thar-of he vnderstood neuer
 a word, nor skant heard any word thar-of, sounded in all his lyf be-
 for: the rezn hær-of was, becauz the letterz in ve fo: Latin, did almost
 furnish euery seueral diuision in the sam spech : excepting the doubl
 sounded letterz also: said : which doubl and trebl soundiñg (no doubt)
 grew by corrupting the sam from tyme to tyme, by other nacionz, or
 by the Latinz themseluz mingled with other nacionz : fo: (I suppose)
 the Italian doth not at this day mak : i : a consonant, befor any vowel
 el, and geiñg into it the sound of : g : a; we english do alway in that
 plac : but makeh it a sillabl of it-self, a; in this word : iacob : of thre
 sillablz, in Latin : iacobus of foure sillablz : & we english say, iacob :
 of two sillablz, iacobus of thre sillablz : and in mer english : Jamz :
 of on sillabl : the Italian also fo: the sound of our : g : wytech gi :
 which is not vzed in the Latin, but : g : only fo: thos two soundz of, g,
 and, g : or, i, befor, a, o, u, and soulym befor, c, in Latin : by which we
 may also ges, that, c, in Latin at the beginiñg has the sound of, k,
 only, fo: that, that the Latin hath the sound of : k : and no other letter
 yelded that sound, but, c, only in the Latin : except : qu : supplied the
 room som tyme : fo: the Latin receiue not, k, into the number of their

l. sounded letterz. And fo: the hising sound of, c, (tho; rather to be crept in
 fo: z,

The fresh thos sound we english do most tyme in the Latin, and in our old or
 bz, b, in tography, bz in the sound of, z, then, s, cometh between two vowelz :
 if. soundz which, z, is tho; to be no Latin letter : and thar-fo: it may be tho;ht
 only, and that the Latin rightly sounded did not yeld so groniñg a sound in
 fo: the it. their hising sound of : f.

sound, v. And fo: our thre soundz vzed in, v, the French do at this day bz on
 zed the ly two into it : that is, the sound agreiñg to his old and continued
 diphthong nam, and the sound of the consonant, v, thar-by we may also ges,
 ou. that the Latin at the beginiñg vzed, v, fo: the sound of the consonant :
 and

Why La-
 tin was
 a;ier to
 be larned
 than eng-
 lish befor-
 tyme.

A ges fo:
 the aby-
 ces in
 Latin.

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

But how-soeuer doubl or trebl soundyng of letterz cam in : they iz lt not lawfvl to encrac letterz and figurz, when soundz in spech ar encracced : for spech was caus of letterz : the which how-soeuer first inuented, he had a regard to the diuizionz that micht be mad in the voic, and was wilyng to prouyd for euery of them, as wel as for on, or som of them : and if (sinc that tym) the soundz in voic hau ben found to be many mo and diuerz, among som other pepl, they shold not letterz be accepted, to furnis that langag which iz propz to a godly and ciuil nacion of continual gouernment, as this our nacion iz : and the better iz, and euir hal be if larning (with Godz grac) flourish in the sam : the ground of which larning, and the ve and continuanc ther-of iz letterz, the vn-perfetnes wher-of ouer-threw many good wit : at their beginnyng, and was caus of long tym lost in them that speedd best.

Spech
was caus
of letterz.

The Latin was most-æzi to þs english to be larned first, becauz of Wy La-xxj. 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 othe wordz, wher a vowel cam next beför : g : in on sillabl, and : n : began an othe sillabl folowyn : also the vn-perfet letterz of doubl or trebl sound in Latin, had on of thöz soundz, agreing to the nam of them, so ther wanted but fii or six figurz or letterz to furnis euery scueral diuizion of the voic in the Latin, as we english sound the sam : which be thæz, c. g. i. p. v. (to be supposed rather ab-uzed by chang of tym, than so vn-certain at the beginnyng) besyd this, the Latin hath the aspyracion 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. to. wh. (nor the sound of the thre half vowelz, v. m. n. in the perfet sound of english spech) neither in singl letter, sillabl, nor sound in word : al which ar very comon in english spech.

The La-
tin hath
not rj.
soundz
spech.

English
patched
þp in wry-
ting and
printing.

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

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.

Larning
the quiet
fey of al
comon
welthz.

perfect for english spech: as appereth by the former tratic, so that of, xxxvij. several diuisionz in voic for english spech, only thez six, a. b. d. f. k. r. war perfectly perfect, and thar-by xxxi. diuisionz in voic vnperfectly furnished: wher-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 wrytyn. Which vn-perfectnes mad the natiu english to spend long tyme in larning to read and wryt the sam (and that chesly by rot) holpn by continual exerciz befor had in hiz eرز, by hearing other, and by hiz own be of speaking, which he was fain to larn mor vnto, than to the gyding of the old ortography, so far vn-perfect for english spech: which help of exerciz befor helped in the natiu english, the stranger was vtterly void of, besyd som straing diuisionz of soundz in voic in english spech, among strangerz, vtterly vn-used: which caused 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 larned, by wrytting or printing: which dispair, many of our own nacion (willing to larn) did fall into: for the more-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-by to an vn-patient and vn-discret tachez, many good wit? war ouer-thrown in the be-gining, who (otherwyz mibt hau gon forward, not only in reading and wrytting their natiu langag, but also (by the ability of their freindz) proceeded in greater doingz, to their own profit, and they in the comon welth also: of which sort, war the yuth of noble blyd, and such as had parentz of great ability: whoz parentz (thoz tender lou) could not hardly enfoze them to read that painfvl maz: and the yuth fynding it hard, and thar-by had no delibt thar-in, tok any the lest occasion to be occupied otherwyz: thar-by knowledg was laking in such, in whom the comon welth (for their ability and credit) requyred most, and such as by al raziū 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 somtym pertaining to the comon welth, which is chesly maintained by larning (God? grac befor al thing? preferred): which larning in the inferioz, causeth du obedienc toward the superioz, and being in the superioz tached du gouerniment, and finally tached 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, agreing 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 tymz and seaznz 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 appez:

the spring begun, it stretcheth furth, and groweth to encrec.

The somer com, it he weth plain, his natur and his kynd:
and sprædeth furth, after his sozt, æch thing as ye may fynd.

Then autum or the ryping tym, then æch thing profit yeldz:
doth bid the haruest by him fall, to rid choz fruitful feldz.

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

The negligent, of the tym past, can not recouer to be:
how gratly then, esteem we oght, æch tym, we plainly se.

The wed? into godd corin then, in no wyz may be tyrd:
that in tym past, wel wedded miht, hau ben, and also byrd.

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

This sed I mean cranibl is, ther-of som mak lht soze:

Which rankleth wors, than did the wed, the it had most his courc:

And som wed? ar, so lyk godd grain, hardly to be discernid:
until they fræt the corin away, the wylf for is couched.

¶ Do ensauplz of manz natur, which doth in ch-mo digres:
from his tru hap, with rezn holp, than doth the brutish best.

¶ Yet the gras, erb, bysh, or tre, which labor of manz hand:
doth chaung into a better be, the best that may be found.

Pet

The amendment of ortography.

¶ Let al thaz myll be byd in tyme: the wyld best not so sam
wil be, then he iz hand'ed old, az then he sykz hiz dain.

The gras hath tyme succoꝝd to be: for best erbz sedz ar solwꝝ:
the croked crab-tre iz mad strait, by grafing thar- upon.

¶ Let yeloch not it the lyk frut, az most tymez dooth the tre:
that both the stok, and graf iz knowꝝ, of long tyme good to be.

¶ What better graf, can be in man, than God hath grafed him-self:
thich iz hiz rezonabl sowl, to gyd thar- by hiz lyf.

This graf, excelyd al ogher, the bothz thar- of far stredz:
the fair bꝝanchez of the sam, on al the erth dooth each.

¶ Woz twig? (I say) that smal'est be, do oft tymez sel the smart:
befoz the bꝝanchez or the bothz, do sel that iz thair hurt.

At length al tyn'd, & know rih't wel, the frating cancerd woꝝm:
from twig to bꝝanch, from bꝝanch to both, ye to the stem dooth

¶ War- by infecte'd iz this tre, great pity to behold: (ryn.)
yntil the grafoz send som sak, this cancerd woꝝm to mold.

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

¶ And if thaz laii', in any part, the caterpillar byt:
dooth not the twig, and bꝝanchez thich, ar naxest tak a bliht?

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

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

So that yntil the sam be ryꝝ, how iz the sam subiect:
to much mis- hap, if God do not, æch tyme her- in direct.

¶ This tre thar- for succoꝝd myll be, becauz it iz of pryꝝ:
for God him- self did graf the sam, to groto in paradyꝝ.

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

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

So let vs al contented be, without grudg or disdain:
for no estat of God iz mad, az thow it wæ in vain.

¶ And let vs al of that estat, soeuer that we be:
set helping hand, and willing stey, & by- 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.

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Spekct 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 gouernmēt 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 tyꝝ 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 crect 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 bꝝed.

The wulf, the fox, the gray also, and ocher, 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 warni :
that he awak, may from hiz rest, to sau hiz heꝝ from harmi.

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 sih, 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 other may, so læd a godly lif :
that perfet lou, and frendship both, may dzui away al stryfe.

Then hal this pl of græt Britain, be thꝝie blest at Godꝝ hand :
with hiz græt, welth, and qictnes, 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 oꝛ
ther 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 spæch, at this day in vse, and how
it is amended by perfect letter, of perfect name, perfectly agræing 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, through the easie confernce of both nere agræing.

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 conso-
nant set befoꝛe it, and sometime vnsounded, 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 spæch.

The 7. Chap. fol. 24. sheweth examples of woꝛdes with this amen-
ded 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 betwæne spéech and wꝛiting: 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 byēse 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 bowels, halfe bowels, and diphthongs, with their times in sound of the voice: with rules foꝛ spelling: and that oꝛtography, grammar, and dictionary, be thꝛee 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, wherem are contained arguments foꝛ the pꝛemisses, and that no other language is hindered oꝛ chaunged in vse hereby: and the cause why Latine was easier to learne than English: and that in English are xj. 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 wꝛiting 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.

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

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 hands, 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 changes 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. ē: F. f: G. g: G. ḡ.
 I. i: H. h: I. i. y: K. k: L. l. l̄: M. m. m̄: N. n. n̄: O. o. ∞: P. p:
 Ph. ph̄: Q. q: R. r. r̄: S. s. s̄: Sh. sh̄: T. t: Th. th̄: Th̄. th̄. th̄:
 V. v. u: V. v̄. 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 strykz, priksz, & nótz also, with lyk ve of accent,
 In wrýtín hád, az in the print, no-thing wantth, 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. v̄. w. wh. x. y. z. &.

A. a: B. b: C. c: C. c̄: H. ch: D. d: E. e. æ: E. ē: F. f: G. g. ḡ. G. ḡ.
 I. i: H. h: I. i. y: K. k: L. l. l̄: M. m. m̄: N. n. n̄: O. o. ∞: P. p:
 Ph. ph̄: Q. q: R. r. r̄: S. s. s̄: Sh. sh̄: T. t: Th. th̄: Th̄. th̄. th̄: U. u.
 u: V. v̄. 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 sôrt may be excuzed,
 Not wrýtíng the nótz, 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. &

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. &

The Printer nor the Copyist yet, will so they are defend
 But that some figure be in use, they may in time be mend
 And if some word in quantity doo mis-lye some may mend
 The illiterat rather payd in, tyl a Dictionary end
 They dont, & then no dont god will, his art & wit too w^o send

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. &

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. &

The shap of h, that her dooth shew, with consonant thus joynd,
 On letter sound it only yeilds, before in word divided,
 The accent or the turn'd stroke, or comma set below,
 Tatheth you playn the dobl' sound of letterz old too know,
 But theyz thre next /-/- doo nuz no sound for grammar-
 (rul they grow)

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