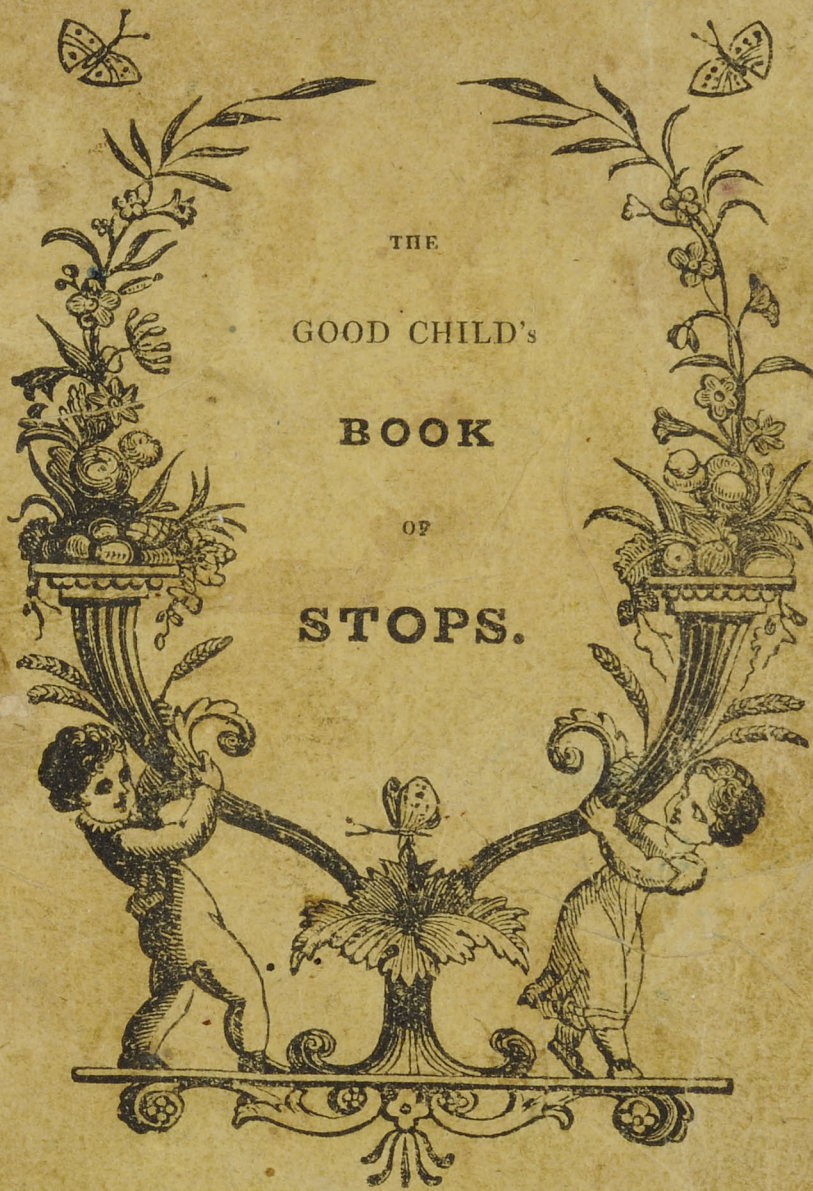


THE
GOOD CHILD'S
BOOK
OF
STOPS.



John Hamilton Still

Montego Bay

John



John...
...
...
...



Each galloping reader a moment should stay,
And a toll of respect to this gentleman pay;
Observe well his stops, and the whole of his train,
Then the rest of the road will be easy and plain.

PUNCTUATION IN VERSE;

OR, THE

GOOD CHILD'S

BOOK OF STOPS.

BY MADAME LEINSTEIN,

Author of

RUDIMENTS OF GRAMMAR, MAMMA'S TALES, UNLUCKY JOHN,
&c.

EMBELLISHED WITH
TWELVE NEATLY COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.



LONDON:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY
DEAN AND MUNDAY, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

PUNCTATION IN VERSE

OF THE

GOOD CHILD'S

BOOK OF STOPS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF

THE ART OF WRITING IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY THE AUTHOR OF

THE ART OF WRITING IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

LONDON

PRINTED BY RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, BUNGAY, SUFFOLK

1881



THE STORY

COMMA

SEMICOLON



THE STOPS.

COMMA ;

At the *Comma* each reader should stay, and count *one* ;
 As, “ Charles had an orange, a tart, and a bun.”

SEMICOLON ;

At each *Semicolon* take breath, and tell *two* ;
 As, “ This is a Christian ; the other, a Jew.”

COLON ● PERIOD ●

For the *Colon* count *three*—for the *Period*, *four*:

As, “ The robin is dead: he now is no more.”

EXCLAMATION !

Four also we count to the mark *Exclamation*:

INTERROGATION ?

The same we allow to an *Interrogation*.

These rules but observe, you'll be sure to read well;

And from reading, in speaking learn soon to excel.

• PERIOD •

The first period is the period of the first year. The second period is the period of the second year. The third period is the period of the third year. The fourth period is the period of the fourth year. The fifth period is the period of the fifth year. The sixth period is the period of the sixth year. The seventh period is the period of the seventh year. The eighth period is the period of the eighth year. The ninth period is the period of the ninth year. The tenth period is the period of the tenth year.

• EXPLANATION •

This is the explanation of the first period. This is the explanation of the second period. This is the explanation of the third period. This is the explanation of the fourth period. This is the explanation of the fifth period. This is the explanation of the sixth period. This is the explanation of the seventh period. This is the explanation of the eighth period. This is the explanation of the ninth period. This is the explanation of the tenth period.

• INTERROGATION •

The same we show to an interrogator.

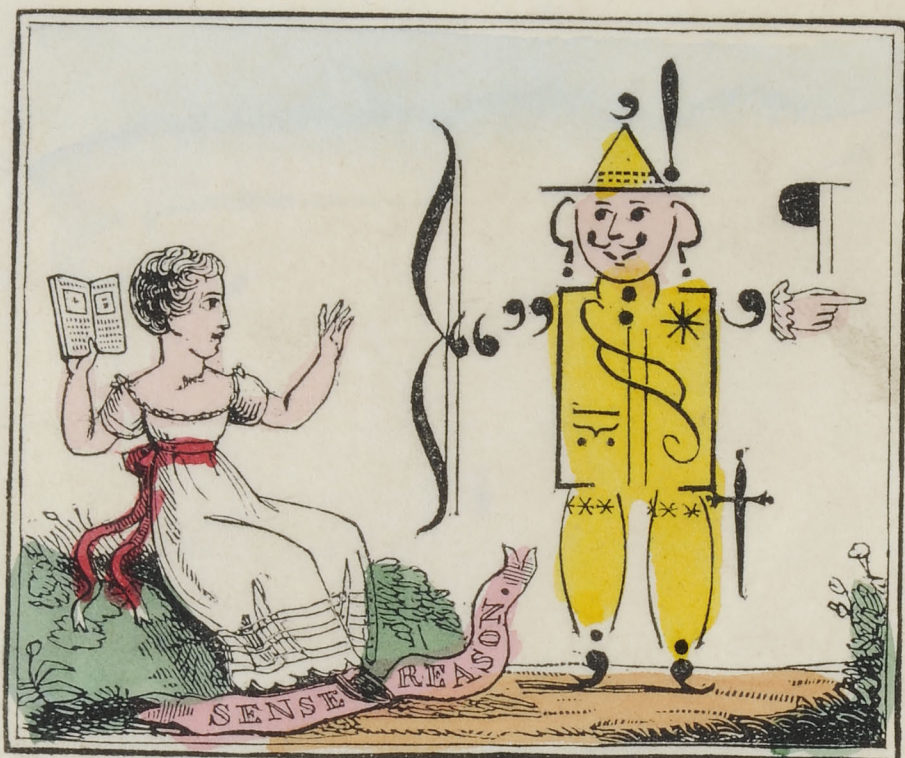
• ANSWER •

These things are obvious, you'll be sure to read well. And don't wonder, it's speaking soon to read.



THE HISTORY OF THE

At her death, little Jane was no more, all agreed;
 Though the name was still applied, for she had said
 That her schoolmaster stood, out of kindness, and
 That for her two little examples, to prove
 That, without punishment, we had, to our cost,
 How some good resolutions, and some a few



MR. STOPS.

At her book, little Jane was no dunce, all agreed;
 Though the sense was oft spoiled, for she read with
 such speed,
 That her schoolmaster, Stops, out of kindness and
 love,
 Just set her two little examples, to prove
 That, without *punctuation*, we find, to our cost,
 How sense goes for nothing, and reason is lost.

EXAMPLES.

Four rooms I have and hating gloom
 I've twenty candles in each room
 Five and twenty in the four
 Indeed there are not less nor more

THE SAME, PROPERLY POINTED.

Four rooms I have; and, hating gloom,
 I've twenty candles. In each room
 Five; and twenty in the four.
 Indeed there are not less nor more.

EXAMPLES.

I our rooms I have and having given
Five and twenty candles in each room
Indeed there are not less nor more

THE SAME PROPERLY POINTED

Four rooms I have; and having given
Five twenty candles in each room
Five; and twenty in the four.
Indeed there are not less nor more



Cook's Journal, marked this 9

Cook's Journal, his journal, was a first time case
Not given, however, to know
To be sure he would say in each part of his
There was ever too much in a day
And to show by a method, how things should be done
At least, says that he made two to try and control
As I can take, from, now, and then, in a way
From which, perhaps, others, might, and more



Cook Comma, marked thus ,

Cook Comma, 'tis known, was a brisk little man,
 Not given, however, to worry;
 To be sure he would tarry at each pie or pan,
 Nor was ever too much in a hurry.

And to show by a method how things should be done,
 At each pause that he made 'twas to stay and count *one*:
 As, "I can bake, broil, stew, and steam, in a trice,
 Peas, apples, potatoes, wheat, barley, and rice."



Black Semicolon, marked thus ;

As I passed through Hyde Park, in the heat of the
day,

Semicolon came there on the cymbals to play;

I observed that he spoke with a diffident air,

Dividing each sentence with delicate care:

As, " I play very well; but my brother excels:

I strike but the cymbals; he, harp, lute, and bells."

I pulled off my hat; and I bade him adieu.

With friend Semicolon you stay and count *two*.



Black

As I passed through
I observed that the
Guiding each sentence with
As I play very well; but my
I strike out the
I pulled out my hat; and I
With these



Aunt Colon, marked thus & c.

Handwritten signature or scribble

Two dots form a Colon to signify a word.
Like Aunt Pam in her book; with her converse
While you count one, two, three, or four you'll have
used.
Where the sense is complete, though the sentence
is not.
As "Mind" does not mean: they are best when the
word
Get me is placed in its context etc. in



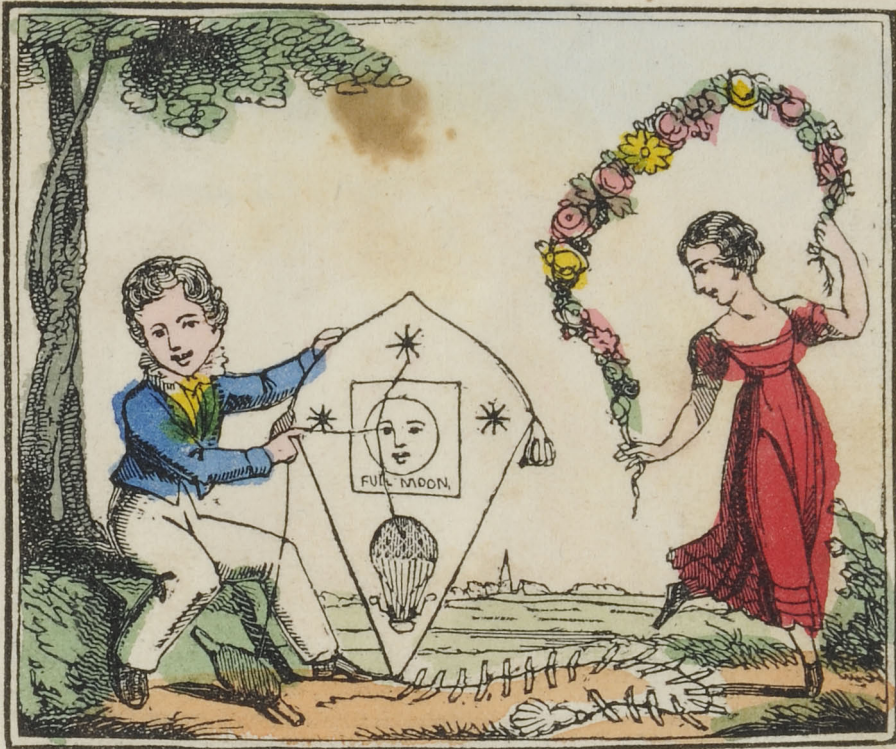
Aunt Colon, marked thus :

Two dots form a Colon so funny and round,
 Like Aunt Prim in her hoop, with her curtsy profound.
 While you count *one, two, three*, of her you'll have
 need,

Where the sense is complete, though the sentence
 proceed:

As, "Minced pies are nice: they are best when they're
 warm."

Good-nature is pleasing: 'tis certain to charm."



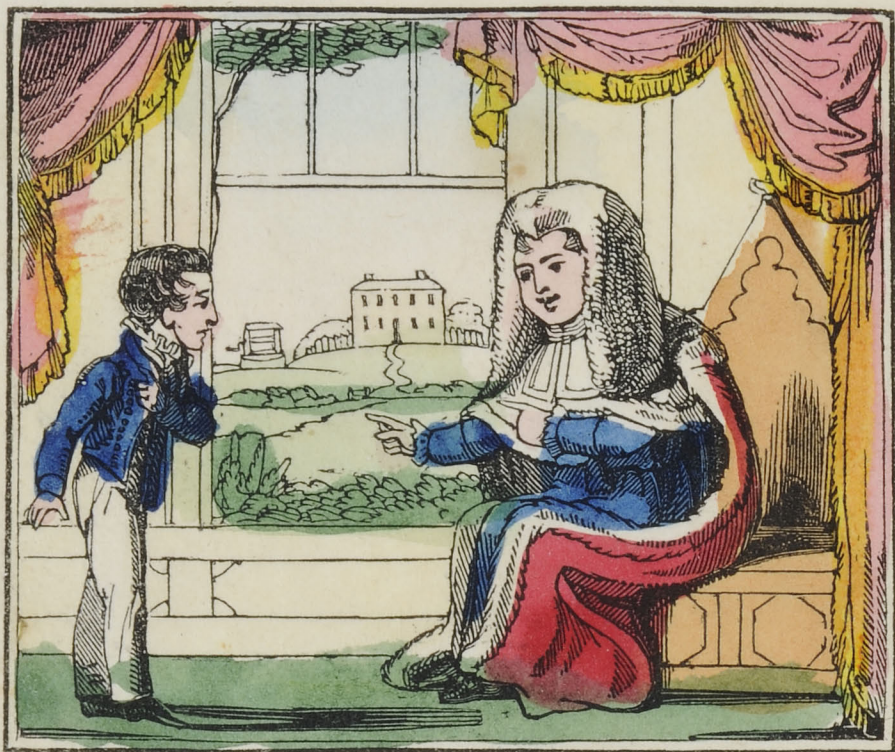
A Period or Full Stop, marked thus •

Like the full moon, as aptly round,
 The solemn Period is found:
 'Tis he the verse and chapter ends,
 And while we *four* can count, attends:
 As, "Larks soar swiftly to the sky."
 "Time and tide wait no reply."
 "William's kite is made of paper."
 And "See Eliza dance and caper."



The Interrogation Point, marked thus?

Good morning, my interrogations...
What is your name, please?
For something like a subject, please?
Who gave you leave? Who set you free?
I have your business, I am your...
No bill that hour? Who day you will?



The Interrogation Point, marked thus ?

Good morrow, says Interrogation,
 Who often causes much vexation;
 For sometimes, like a judge, he'll ask
 " Who gave you leave? Who set your task?
 What is your business? Can't you tell
 Who built that house?—Who dug you well?"



The Exclamation Point, marked thus !

To gaze at Punch, all admiration,
 Stands gaping, wide-mouthed Exclamation;
 He looks amazed, and as you pass
 Cries out, " O dear! behold! alas!
 What strange events! heigho! good night!
 Ah, fatal hour! heart-rending sight!



The first illustration is a portrait of the

To see a portrait of a man, who is
shown sitting, who is seated in a chair.
The book is very old, and the paper
is very yellowed. The portrait is
of a man, who is seated in a chair.
The book is very old, and the paper
is very yellowed. The portrait is
of a man, who is seated in a chair.



An Apostrophe, marked thus

Wisdom the knowledge can better
Fill up the absence of a letter
In poetry is that which
And so on and so forth
The rest is left to the
Wisdom appears to be the



’

An Apostrophe, marked thus

What than the *Apostrophe* can better
 Fill up the absence of a letter?
 In poetry it most avails:
 As, “ Summer winds have *swell’d* the sails:
 The man is *lov’d*: —the lion *fear’d*:
 Wisdom *approv’d*: —old age *rever’d*.



A Quotation marked thus “ ”

Commas, when thus reversed, are meant

Another's words to represent:

As thus, “ Time little loss affords,”

Doth mean we quote some author's words:

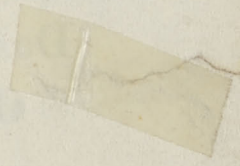
As, William said, “ Be not too vain.”

“ Vice is to fame a deadly stain.”

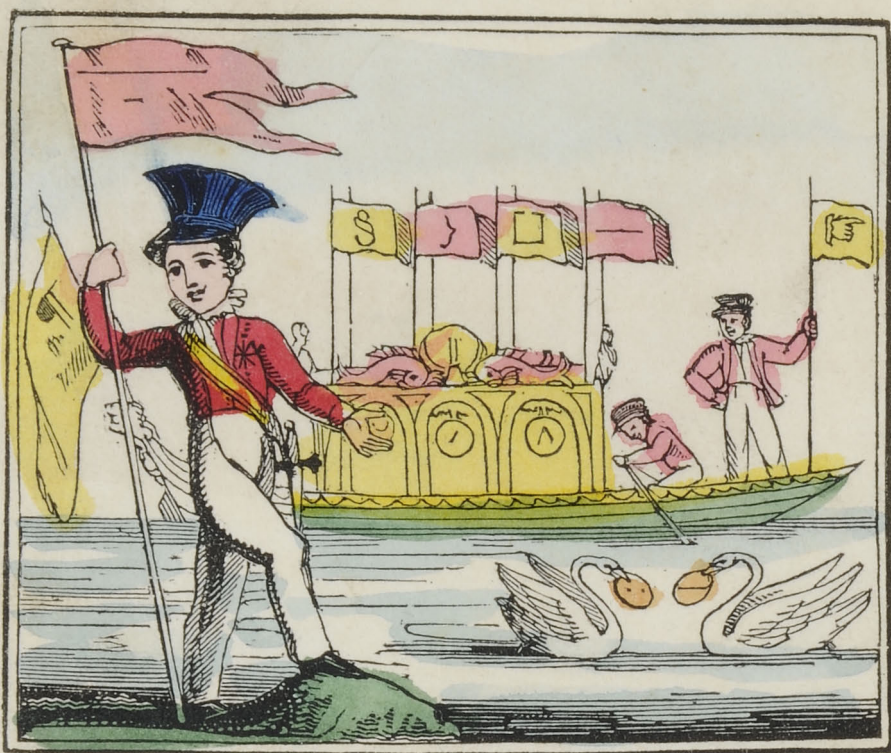


A Question marked thus

Contra, when this reversed, the instant
 About a word to repeat:
 As thus: "Time till the end of the world"
 Both mean the same, but the words
 As, William said, "Do not too soon"
 "Vice is to have a healthy state"



Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page, covering the lower half of the page.



Dash — Hyphen - Section § Asterisk *
 Obelisk † Braces $\{\}$ Parenthesis ()
 Ellipsis —

A Dash stands thus —; a Hyphen next is seen,
 Uniting tea-pot, lap-dog, and Kew-green:
 Of Sections, Asterisks, Obelisks, we hear,
 As reference marks, to make the subject clear.
 Braces, three rhyming lines together bind:
 Ellipsis makes K—g King, you'll find.

Although the following marks may not be immediately useful to so young a child as this elementary work is intended for, yet, as the knowledge of them must certainly be necessary at an early period of life, the author has inserted them.

() PARENTHESIS serves to enclose a word or a sentence that more fully explains the passage: as

He lay an hour (that is, *during* an hour) in bed, after his sister was up.

* ASTERISK, § SECTION, † OBELISK,

¶ PARAGRAPH, || PARALLEL,

Are all used as references to notes in the margin or at the bottom of the page.

The Section also denotes the division of a Chapter into less parts.

The Paragraph denotes the commencement of a new subject.

☞ INDEX or HAND, points to a remarkable passage.

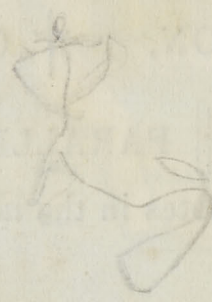
— AN ELLIPSIS shews where some letters are omitted, as R—l for Royal.

THE END.

Although the following may not be immediately useful to
young a child as the elementary rules of orthography
the knowledge of them must certainly be necessary at an early
period of life, the author has inserted them.

PARENTHESIS serves to enclose a word or a
sentence that more fully explains the passage, as
the following examples will best illustrate.

ASTRICK & SECTION



PARAGRAPH

For all used as indicated to divide the subject at
the bottom of the page.

The Section also denotes the division of a Chapter
into four parts.

The Paragraph denotes the commencement of a new
subject.

INDEX or HAND, points to a remarkable
passage.

AN ELLIPSIS shows where some letters are
omitted, as B—1 for Royal.

THE END

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

3377138

JUVENILE PUBLICATIONS,

Printed by DEAN & MUNDAY, Threadneedle-street.

1s. 6d. each, with numerous coloured engravings.

- A, Apple-Pie, that was cut to pieces and eaten by twenty-six
Young Ladies and Gentlemen
- Aldiborontiphoskyporniostikos, a round Game for Merry Parties
- Cradle Hymn, Morning, Evening, and Sunday Morning Hymns
- Dame Wiggins of Lee, and her Seven Favourite Cats
- Gaping, Wide-mouthed, Waddling Frog; a new Game of
Questions and Commands
- House that Jack built; with the pretty Picture Alphabet
found therein
- Little Downy; or the pleasing History of a Field Mouse

1s. each, with numerous coloured engravings.

- Birth-Day Present; or, Pleasing Tales, adapted for the
Instruction of the Juvenile Mind
- Child's Toy Book; a collection of easy Tales, in familiar Words
of One and Two Syllables
- Evenings' Amusements; a new Book of Games and Forcits,
with directions for crying them.
- Deborah Dent and her Donkey; and Madam Fig's Gala
- Elements of Geography
- Gamut and Time-Table in Verse; for the Instruction of Children
in the first Rudiments of Music
- Little Traveller; or, Description of the Manners and Costumes
of the Inhabitants of different parts of the World
- Mamma's Gift; or, Pleasing Lessons for Children
- Mamma's Tales; or, Instructive Anecdotes for Children.
- Parent's Offering to a Good Child
- Poetical Blossoms, and Juvenile Trifles.
- Punctuation in Verse; or, the Good Child's book of Stops.
- Rudiments of Grammar, in Verse
- The Pleasant Walk in Spring; including the Story of the
poor Old Soldier, and Orphan Henry