THE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK,

AND

AN APPENDIX

OF THE

AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK.

By EMERSON L. MERRILL, M.A.

THE AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

New York, 1858

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AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY,
NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO
In this revision of the Elementary Spelling Book, the chief object aimed at is to bring its notation into a correspondence with that of the recently issued Quarto Dictionary, in which a more extended system of orthoëpical marks has been adopted for the purpose of exhibiting the nicer discriminations of vowel sounds. A few of the Tables, however, and a few single columns of words, are left without diacritical signs as exercises in notation, a familiarity with which is important to all who consult the dictionary. A little attention to the Key to the Sounds of the marked Letters will aid both teacher and pupil in this interesting exercise. As it has been found inconvenient to insert the whole Key at the top of the page, as heretofore, frequent reference to the full explanation of the pointed letters on page 14 may be desirable.

In Syllabication it has been thought best not to give the etymological division of the Quarto Dictionary, but to retain the old mode of Dr. Webster as best calculated to teach young scholars the true pronunciation of words.

The plan of classification here executed is extended so as to comprehend every important variety of English words, and the classes are so arranged, with suitable directions for the pronunciation, that any pupil, who shall be master of these Elementary Tables, will find little difficulty in learning to form and pronounce any words that properly belong to our vernacular language.

The Tables intended for Exercises in Spelling and forming words, contain the original words, with the terminations only of their derivatives. These Tables will answer the important purposes of teaching the manner of forming the various derivatives, and the distinctions of the parts of speech, and thus
anticipate, in some degree, the knowledge of grammar; at the same time, they bring into a small compass a much greater number of words than could be otherwise comprised in so small a book.

The pronunciation here given is that which is sanctioned by the most general usage of educated people, both in the United States and in England. There are a few words in both countries whose pronunciation is not settled beyond dispute. In cases of this kind, the Editor has leaned to regular analogies as furnishing the best rule of decision.

In orthography there are some classes of words in which usage is not uniform. No two English writers agree on this subject; and what is worse, no lexicographer is consistent with himself. In this book, as in Dr. Webster's dictionaries, that mode of spelling has been adopted which is the most simple and best authorized. The Editor has followed the rules that are held to be legitimate, and has rendered uniform all classes of words falling within them. If established rules and analogies will not control the practice of writers, there is no authority by which uniformity can be produced.

The reading lessons are adapted, as far as possible, to the capacities of children, and to their gradual progress in knowledge. These lessons will serve to substitute variety for the dull monotony of spelling, show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner the better to understand them. The consideration of diversifying the studies of the pupil has also had its influence in the arrangement of the lessons for spelling. It is useful to teach children the signification of words, as soon as they can comprehend them; but the understanding can hardly keep pace with the memory, and the minds of children may well be employed in learning to spell and pronounce words whose signification is not within the reach of their capacities; for what they do not clearly comprehend at first, they will understand as their capacities are enlarged.

The objects of a work of this kind being chiefly to teach orthography and pronunciation, it is judged most proper to adapt the various Tables to these specific objects, and omit extraneous matter. In short, this little book is so constructed as to condense into the smallest compass a complete System
of Elements for teaching the language; and however small such a book may appear, it may be considered as the most important class-book, not of a religious character, which the youth of our country are destined to use.

W. G. W.

New York, 1866.

PREFACE TO THE LATEST EDITION.

The modifications in this revision (of 1880) are not of a character to embarrass those teachers who use the previous editions in the same class. The principal changes which have been made are:

In many instances an improved form of type;
The substitution of living words in the place of those words which have become obsolete;
The omission of orthoëpical marks where they are clearly unnecessary, as explained below;
The correction of a few errors in pronunciation, etc., etc.;
The addition, at the end of the book, of four new pages of common words difficult to spell.

The repetition of the orthoëpical mark has been omitted as needless in a succession of two or more words having the same vowel letter and sound. In such cases only the first word is marked—the marked syllable of this leading word being the key to the corresponding unmarked syllables in the words which follow. But whenever there is a liability to mispronunciation, the right way is indicated by marking the doubtful syllable.

March, 1880.
ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS
IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The Elementary Sounds of the English language are divided into two classes, \textit{vowels} and \textit{consonants}.

A \textit{vowel} is a clear sound made through an open position of the mouth-channel, which molds or shapes the voice without obstructing its utterance; as \textit{a} (in \textit{far}, in \textit{fate}, etc.), \textit{e}, \textit{o}.

A \textit{consonant} is a sound formed by a closer position of the articulating organs than any position by which a vowel is formed, as \textit{b}, \textit{d}, \textit{t}, \textit{g}, \textit{sh}. In forming a consonant the voice is compressed or stopped.

A \textit{diphthong} is the union of two simple vowel sounds, as \textit{ou} (\textit{aʊ}) in \textit{out}, \textit{oi} (\textit{aɪ}) in \textit{noise}.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters, which represent vowel, consonant, and diphthongal sounds—\textit{a}, \textit{b}, \textit{c}, \textit{d}, \textit{e}, \textit{f}, \textit{g}, \textit{h}, \textit{i}, \textit{j}, \textit{k}, \textit{l}, \textit{m}, \textit{n}, \textit{o}, \textit{p}, \textit{q}, \textit{r}, \textit{s}, \textit{t}, \textit{u}, \textit{v}, \textit{w}, \textit{x}, \textit{y}, \textit{z}. The combinations \textit{ch}, \textit{sh}, \textit{th}, and \textit{ng} are also used to represent elementary sounds; and another sound is expressed by \textit{s}, or \textit{z}; as, in \textit{measure}, \textit{azure}, pronounced \textit{mɛzh'yor}, \textit{âzh'ur}.

Of the foregoing letters, \textit{a}, \textit{e}, \textit{o}, are always simple vowels; \textit{i} and \textit{u} are vowels (as in \textit{in}, \textit{us}), or diphthongs (as in \textit{time}, \textit{tune}); and \textit{y} is either a vowel (as in \textit{any}), a diphthong (as in \textit{my}), or a consonant (as in \textit{ye}).

Each of the vowels has its regular long and short sounds which are most used; and also certain \textit{occasional} sounds, as that of \textit{a} in \textit{last}, \textit{far}, \textit{care}, \textit{fall}, \textit{what}; \textit{e} in \textit{term}, \textit{there}, \textit{prey}; \textit{i} in \textit{firm}, \textit{marine}; \textit{o} in \textit{dove}, \textit{for}, \textit{wolf}, \textit{prove}; and \textit{u} in \textit{furl}, \textit{rude}, and \textit{pull}. These will now be considered separately.

\textbf{A.} The regular long sound of \textit{a} is denoted by a horizontal mark over it; as, \textit{aɪn'ʃɛnt}, pro-\textit{fænɪ}'; and the regular short sound by a curve over it; as, \textit{cæt}, pæ\textit{r}'\textit{ry}. 
Occasional sounds.—The Italian sound is indicated by two dots over it; as, bûr, fâ’ther;—the short sound of the Italian a, by a single dot over it; as, fàst, lûst;—the broad sound, by two dots below it; as, ball, stàll;—the short sound of broad a, by a single dot under it; as, what, quadrânt;—the sound of a before r in certain words like care, faith, etc., is represented by a sharp or pointed circumflex over the a, as, cäre, hâir, fâir, etc.

The regular long sound of e is indicated by a horizontal mark over it; as, mêté, se-rûne'; the regular short sound, by a curve over it; as, mêt, re-bel'.

Occasional sounds.—The sound of e like a in care is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the e, as in theïr, where; and of short e before r in cases where it verges toward short u, by a rounded circumflex, or wavy line, over it; as, hër, pre-fer'.

I, O, U. The regular long and short sounds of i, o, and u are indicated like those of a and e by a horizontal mark and by a curve; as, bind, bin; dôle, doll; tûne, tûn.

Occasional sounds.—When i has the sound of long e it is marked by two dots over it; as, fa-tûgue', mûrine';—when o has the sound of short u, it is marked by a single dot over it; as, dûve, sôn;—when it has the sound of òû, it is marked with two dots under it; as, move, prove;—when it has the sound of òû, it is marked with a single dot under it; as, wolf, wo’man;—when it has the sound of broad a, this is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the vowel; as, nôrth, sôrt;—the two letters oo, with a horizontal mark over them, have the sound heard in the words bûm, lûm;—with a curve mark, they have a shorter form of the same sound; as, book, good;—when u is sounded like short oo, it has a single dot under it; as, full, pull; while its lengthened sound, as when preceded by r, is indicated by two dots; as in rude, ru’ral, ru’by.

Note.—The long u in unaccented syllables has, to a great extent, the sound of oo, preceded by y, as in educate, pronounced éd’yoo-kâte; nature, pronounced nat’yoor.
The long sound of a in late, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of e in let; as, adequate, disconsolate, inveterate.

The long e, when shortened, coincides nearly with the short i in pit (compare feet and fit). This short sound of i is that of y unaccented, at the end of words; as, in glory.

The short sound of broad u in hall, is that of the short o in holly, and of a in what.

The short sound of long oo in pool, is that of u in pull, and oo in wool.

The short sound of o in not, is somewhat lengthened before s, th, and ng; as in cross, broth, belong.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs oi and oy is the same and uniform; as, in join, joy.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs ou and ow is the same and uniform; as, in sound, now. But in the termination ous, ou is not a diphthong, and the pronunciation is us; as, in pious, glorious.

A combination of two letters used to express a single sound is called a digraph; as, ea in head, or th in bath.

The digraphs ai and ay, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of a long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of a is nearly or quite lost; as, in certain, curtain. The digraphs au and aw, have the sound of broad a (a in fall); ev, that of u long, as in new; and ey, in unaccented syllables, that of y or i short, as in valley.

When one vowel of a digraph is marked, the other has no sound; as, in court, road, slow.

The digraphs ea, ee, ei, ie, when not marked, have, in this book, the sound of e long; as, in near, meet, seize, grieve.

The digraph oo, when unmarked, has the sound of o long.

Vowels, in words of one syllable, followed by a single consonant and e final, are long; as, in fate, mete, mite, note, mute, unless marked, as in dove, give.

The articulations or sounds represented by the consonants are best apprehended by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation, and prolonging the second of the two elements; thus, eb, ed, ef, eg, ek, el, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez.

Those articulations which wholly stop the passage of the breath from the mouth, are called close, or mute, as b, d, g, k, p, t.

Those articulations which are formed either wholly or in part by the lips, are called labials; as, b, f, m, p, v.

Those which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, or the gum covering the roots of the teeth, are called dentals; as, d, t, th (as in thin, this).

Those which are formed by the flat surface of the tongue and the palate, are called palatals; as, g, k, ng, sh, j, y.

The letters s and z are called also sibilants, or hissing letters.
W (as in we) and y (as in ye) are sometimes called semi-vowels, as being intermediate between vowels and consonants, or partaking of the nature of both.

B and p represent one and the same position of the articulating organs; but p differs from b in being an utterance of the breath instead of the voice.

D and t stand for one and the same articulation, which is a pressure of the tongue against the gum at the root of the upper front teeth; but t stands for a whispered, and d for a vocal sound.

F and v stand for one and the same articulation, the upper teeth placed on the under lip; but f indicates an expulsion of voiceless breath; v, of vocalized breath, or tone.

Th in thin and th in this represent one and the same articulation, the former with breath, the latter with voice.

S and z stand for one and the same articulation; s being a hissing or whispered sound, and z a buzzing and vocal sound.

Sh and zh have the same distinction as s and z, whispered and vocal; but zh not occurring in English words, the sound is represented by si or by other letters; as, in fusion, osier, azure.

G and k are cognate letters, also j and ch, the first of each couplet being vocal, the second aspirate or uttered with breath alone.

Ng represents a nasal sound.

B has one sound only, as in bite. After m, or before t, it is generally mute; as in dumb, doubt.

C has the sound of k before a, o, u, l and r, as in cat, cot, cup, clock, and crop; and of s before e, i, and y, as in cell, cit, cycle. It may be considered as mute before k; as, in sick, thick. C, when followed by e or i before another vowel, unites with e or i to form the sound of sh. Thus, cetaceous, gracious, conscience, are pronounced ce-ta'shus, gra'shus, con'shense.

D has its proper sound, as in day, bid; when preceded in the same syllable by a whispered or non-vocal consonant, it uniformly takes the sound of t, as in hissed (hist).

F has one sound only; as, in life, fever, except in of, in which it has the sound of v.

G before a, o, and u, is a close palatal articulation; as, in gave, go, gun; before e, i, and y, it sometimes represents the same articulation, but generally indicates a compound sound, like that of j; as in gem, gin, gyres. Before n in the same syllable it is silent; as, in gnaw.

H is a mark of mere breathing or aspiration. After r it is silent; as, in rhetoric.

I in certain words has the use of y consonant; as, in million, pronounced mill'yun. Before r it has a sound nearly resembling that of short u, but more open; as, in bird, flirt.
THE ELEMENTARY

that represents a compound sound, pretty nearly equivalent to the same syllable, as in grave. It is silent before a.

M has one sound only; as in lane, mill. It is silent in many words, especially before a final consonant; as in walk, old, who.

K has one sound only; as in king. It is silent before a.

\( \text{CH} \) has nearly the sound of \( \text{k} \); as in church, or the end of words, except in the following: cough, enough, cough, enough.

\( \text{CH} \) is mute in every English word. In the middle and sound of \( \text{k} \); as in character, or of \( \text{sh} \), as in machine.

\( \text{CH} \) is mute at the end of words, except in the following: cough, enough, cough, enough.

\( \text{CH} \) has very nearly the sound of \( \text{k} \); as in character; or of \( \text{sh} \), as in machine.

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\( \text{CH} \) is mute at the end of words, except in the following: cough, enough, cough, enough.
has the sound of /; hough, lough, shough, in which it has the sound of /; and hiccough, in which it has the sound of p. At the beginning of a word, it is pronounced like / hard; as in ghastly, ghost, gherkin, etc.; hence this combination may be said not to have a proper or regular sound in any English word.

Ph has the sound of /, as in philosophy; except in Stephen, pronounced Ste'ven.

Sh has one sound only; as, in shall.

Th has two sounds; whispered, as in think, both; and vocal, as in thou, this. When vocal, the th is marked thus, (th), as in thou.

Sc has the sound of sk, before a, o, u, and r; as, in scale, scoff, sculpture, scroll; and the sound of s alone before e, i, and y; as, in scene, scepter, science, Scythian.

**Accent.**

Accent is a forcible stress or effort of voice on a syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word, by a greater distinctness of sound.

The accented syllable is designated by the mark (').

The general principle by which accent is regulated, is, that the stress of voice falls on that syllable of a word, which renders the articulations most easy to the speaker, and most agreeable to the hearer. By this rule has the accent of most words been imperceptibly established by a long and universal consent.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, of less forcible utterance than the primary, but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of unaccented syllables; as in superflu'ity, litera'ry.

**Key to the Pronunciation.**

**Vowels.**

Regular Long and Short Sounds.

Long.—ā, as in fame; ē, as in mete; ĩ, as in fine; ō, as in note; ū, as in mute; ū, as in fly.

Short.—ā, as in fat; ē, as in met; ĩ, as in fin; ō, as in not; ū, as in but; ū, as in nymph.

See over.
KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION—CONTINUED.

VOWELS.—Occasional Sounds.

**Examples.**

- a, as in care, air, shāre, pāir, bēar.
- ä Italian, as in fāther, fār, bālm, pāth.
- á, as in last, āsk, grāss, dānce, bārch.
- a broad, as in all, cāll, talk, dānce, bārch.
- a, as in what (like short o), wan, wanton, wallow.
- ë like ā, as in thēre, hēir, whēre, ēre.
- e, as in term, ĕrmine, vērge, prēfer.
- e like long a, as in prey, they, eight.
- i like long e, as in pīque, machine, mīen.
- i, as in bird, firm, vīrgin, dirt.
- ó like short u, as in dōve, sōn, dōne, wōn.
- o like long oo, as in prove, dō, move, tomb.
- o like short oo, as in bōsom, wōl, wōman.
- ò like broad a, as in ōrder, fōrm, stōrk.
- ōō (long oo), as in mōōn, fōōd, bōōty.
- ōō (short oo), as in fōōt, bōōk, wōōl, gōōd.
- u long, preceded by r, as in rude, rūmor, rural.
- u like ōō, as in put, push, pull, full.
- e, i, o (italic) are silent.

 token, cousin, mason.

Regular Diphthongal Sounds.

- oi, or oy (unmarked), as in oil, join, toy.
- ou; or ow (unmarked), as in out, owl, vowel.

CONSONANTS. Examples.

- g soft, like s sharp, as in ĉede, mercy.
- e hard, like k, as in cāll, eoneur.
- ch (unmarked), as in child, choose, much.
- ch soft, like sh, as in machine, chaise.
- eh hard, like k, as in echorus, epoch.
- ĝ hard, as in ĝet, begin, foggy.
- g soft, like j, as in gentle, gīnger, elege.
- s sharp (unmarked), as in same, gas, dense.
- s soft, or vocal, like z, as in has, amūse, prison.
- th sharp (unmarked), as in thing, path, truth.
- th flat, or vocal, as in thine, theīr, withēr.
- ng (unmarked), as in sing, single.
- n (much like ng), as in linger, link, uncle.
- x, like gz, as in exist, auxiliāry.

- ph (unmarked), like f, as in sylph, qu (unmarked), like kw, as in queen.
- wh (unmarked), like hw, as in what, when, awhile.
# The Alphabet

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**Double Letters:**

- ff, ffi, fi, fl, ffl, ae, ce.

*This is not a letter, but a character standing for and.*
### Old English Script

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- **is he in?**
- **he is in.**
- **is he up?**
- **he is up.**
- **do go on.**
- **I do go on.**
- **is it so?**
- **it is so.**
- **is it on?**
- **it is on.**
- **is it in?**
- **it is in.**

### No. 3.—III.

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- **is he to go?**
- **he is to go.**
- **am I to go?**
- **I am to go.**
- **is it by us?**
- **it is by us.**
- **if he is in.**
- **go up to it.**
- **we go to it.**
- **he is by me.**
- **so he is up.**
- **so I am up.**

### No. 4.—IV.

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- **āb**
- **ae**
- **ad**
- **af**
- **ag**
am I to go in? so he is to go up.
I am to go in. is he to be by me?
is he to go in? he is to be by me.
he is to go in. I am to be by it.

No. 5.—V.

äj  ēj  īj  ōj  ūj
ak  ek  īk  ok  uk
al  el  īl  ol  ul
am  em  īm  om  um
an  en  īn  on  un
ap  ep  īp  op  up

No. 6.—VI.

är  ēr  īr  ōr  ūr
ās  ēs  īs  ōs  ūs
at  et  īt  ot  ut
av  ev  īv  ov  uv
ax  ex  īx  ox  ux
az  ez  īz  oz  uz

is he to do so by me? it is to be by me.
he is to do so by me. by me it is to be.
so I am to be in. I am to be as he is.
he is to go up by it. he is to be as I am.

No. 7.—VII.

blä  blē  blī  blō  blū  blý
ela  ele  elī  elo  elu  ely
fla  fle  fli  flo  fiu  fly
gla  gle  gli  glo  glu  gly
pla  plē  plī  plo  plu  ply
sla  sle  slī  slo  slu  sly

No. 8.—VIII.

brä  brē  brī  brō  brū  brý
era  ere  erī  ero  eru  ery
dra  dre  dri  dro  dru  dry.
SPELLING BOOK.

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No. 9.—IX.

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She fed the old hen. She put her hat on the bed.
The hen was fed by her. See how the hen can run.
See how the hen can did you get my hat? run.
I met him in the lot. I did not get the hat.
The cow was in the lot. My hat is on the peg.
See how hot the sun is. She may go and get my hat.
It is hot to-day. I will go and see the man.
See the dog run to me. She has a new hat.

No. 10.—X.

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No. 12.—XII.

eāb  fīb  hōb  eūb  sāp  lād  bīd  gōd
dab  jīb  job  dub  rīp  mad  hid  hōd
nab  nib  lob  sub  nip  pad  did  sōd
tab  rib  mob  hub  sōp  sad  lid  nod
nēb  bōb  rob  rub  bād  lēd  rid  odd
web  eōb  sōb  tub  gad  red  kid  pod
bīb  fōb  būb  lāp  had  wed  mid  rod

A new cap. I hid it in the box.
A cob-web. Put on his new bib.
He has got a new tub. Do not go to the tub.
He is not a bad boy. She can rub off the dust.
The lad had a new pen. She put my cap in the tub.
He saw a mad dog. He had a new red cap.
She led him to bed. I can do as I am bid.

No. 13.—XIII.

lōg  eūd  fāg  tāg  pīg  dūg  pūg  kām
dog  mud  hag  rag  fīg  hug  rug  lam
bog  bāg  jag  wag  rig  jug  dām  jam
būd  eag  lag  lēg  wig  tug  ham  ram
rud  sāg  nag  keg  būg  mug  jam  yam

She has a new bag for Do not let a bug get on me.
I can tag the boy. I put the mug in my new tin box.
A big dog can run. I can rub the ink off my pen on a rag.
He has fed the pig. He may put the red jug in my new tin box.
The man can put on his wig.
My nag can run in the lot.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>No. 14.—XIV.</th>
<th>No. 15.—XV.</th>
<th>No. 16.—XVI.</th>
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<td>rap dīp sip tōp tār rāt bēt wēt</td>
<td>ĉit sit lōt wōt rūt fīx wād ēap</td>
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<td>nit dōt sōt jūt sěx bōx wāt chīt</td>
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Ann can hem my cap.  
She has a new fan.  
He hid in his den.  
The pig is in his pen.  
I see ten men.  
He had a gun.  
I saw him run.  
The map is wet.  
She will sit by me.  
He has cut my pen.  
I had a nut to eat.  
Can you get my hat?  
It is in my lap.  
I will get a new map.  
A bat can fly.  
A cat can eat a rat.  
I met the boy.  
He sat on my box.  
Now the sun is set.  
I met six men to-day  
Ten men sat by me.  
I put the pin on my tin box.  
Let him get the wax.
### No. 17.—XVII.

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</tbody>
</table>
## SPELLING BOOK.

MOVE, SUN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; C=K; Č=J; Ž=Z; ČH=SH.

tine  vâne  eâse  pâte  hive  tûne
fâne  vâse  rate  rîve  fûme  sâne

törn  āls  eâmp  ĭmp  bûmp  rûmp
worn  seâlp  lamp  ĝimp  dump  erum
sworn  hêlp  elamp  limp  chump  pump
ûrn  kêlp  ramp  pîmp  jump  trum
burn  yêlp  eramp  erimp  lump  eârp
churn  gûlp  stamp  shrîmp  elump  searp
spurn  pulp  vamp  pûmp  plump  harp
turn  dûmp  hêmp  romp  mûmp  shap

### No. 21. — XXI.

- Alps
- Lamp
- Help
- Kelp
- Yelp
- Gulp
- Pulp
- Damp
- Émp
- Gimp
- Lamp
- Lump
- Émp
- Gimp
- Lamp
- Lump
- Émp
- Gimp
- Lamp
- Lump

### No. 22. — XXII.

- Äsp
- Erisp
- Chôps
- Pêt
- Raft
- Weft
- Gasp
- Wisp
- âet
- Striet
- Eraft
- Gift
- Hasp
- Drêgs
- Faet
- Düet
- Draft
- Shift
- Elasp
- Tôngs
- Paet
- Æft
- Graft
- Lift
- Raspol
- Lûngs
- Taet
- Baft
- Waft
- Rift
- Grasp
- Lëngs
- Traet
- Haft
- Hêft
- Drift
- Lîsp
- Gûlf
- Sëet
- Shaft
- Left
- Sift

### No. 23. — XXIII.

- Óft
- Pëlt
- Éolt
- Ænt
- Pent
- Dînt
- Loft
- Welt
- Dolt
- Chant
- Çent
- Lint
- Soft
- Gûlt
- Jolt
- Grant
- Spent
- Flint
- Tûft
- Hilt
- Hold
- Slant
- Rand
- Sprint
- Bëlt
- Mîlt
- Eânt
- Pant
- Sent
- Mint
- Felt
- Spilt
- Scant
- Bënt
- Tent
- Print
- Melit
- Tîlt
- Plant
- Dent
- Vent
- Tint
- Smelt
- Bölt
- Rant
- Lent
- Went
- Stint

### No. 24. — XXIV.

- Brûnt
- Wëpt
- Smärt
- Snôrt
- Last
- Zêst
- Grunt
- Swept
- Part
- Sort
- Blast
- Hest
- Runt
- Ärt
- Tart
- Tort
- Mast
- Chest
Fire will burn wood and coal.
Coal and wood will make a fire.
The world turns round in a day.
Will you help me pin my frock?
Do not sit on the damp ground.
We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.
The lame man limps on his lame leg.
We make ropes of hemp and flax.
A rude girl will romp in the street.
The good girl may jump the rope.
A duck is a plump fowl.
The horse drinks at the pump.
A pin has a sharp point.
We take up a brand of fire with the tongs.
Good boys and girls will act well.
How can you test the speed of your horse?
He came in haste, and left his book.
Men grind corn and sift the meal.
We love just and wise men.
The wind will drive the dust in our eyes.
Bad boys love to rob the nests of birds.
Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can.
Tin and brass will rust when the air is damp.
SPELLING BOOK.

No. 26.—XXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bá'ker tró ver só lar wó ful pá pal
sha dy elo ver po lar po em eó pal
la dy do nor lú nar fo rum ví al
tí dy vá por só ber Sá tan pé nal
hó ly fa vor pā çer fū el ve nal
lī my fla vor ra çer du el fī nal
sli my sa vor gró çer eru el ō ral
bō ny ha lo Chí der grū el ho ral
po ny só lo spi der pū pil mū ral
po ker hē ro wā fer lá bel nā gal
tī ler ne gro ea per lí bel fa tal
eā per tý ro tī ger lō el na tal
pa per out go má ker fo eal rū tal
ta per sā go ta ker vo eal ví tal
vi per tū lip ra ker lē gal tō tal
bi ter čē dar sē ton re gal o val
fē ver brī er rū in di al plī ant
ō ver fri ar hý men tri al ĝi ant

Bakers bake bread and cakes.
I like to play in the shady grove.
Some fishes are very bony.
I love the young lady that shows me how to read.
A pony is a very little horse.
We poke the fire with the poker.
The best paper is made of linen rags.
Vipers are bad snakes, and they bite men.
An ox loves to eat clover.
The tulip is very pretty, growing in the garden.
A dial shows the hour of the day.
Cedar trees grow in the woods.
The blackberry grows on a brier.
Cider is made of apples.
A tiger will kill and eat a man.
A raker can rake hay.
A vial is a little bottle.
A giant is a very stout, tall man.
The Holy Bible is the book of God.

No. 27.—XXVII.

seub erib grüb bléd plød stág
stab drib shrub bred trod serag
blab squib stub sped seūd snag
slab chūb shād shred stud drag
erab elub ēlād shed slug swag
drab snub glad sled brag flag
glib serub brad shōd erag sham
snib drub fliēd elod shag eram

No. 28.—XXVIII.

elām prīm seān spīn trap slip
dram trim elan grin serap grip
slam swim plan twin strap serip
swam frōm span chāp chip drip
stēm seūm bran elap ship trip
skǐm plum glēn flap skip strip
brim grum chīn slap elip frit
grim drum skin snap flip split

No. 29.—XXIX.

chōp chūr flāt slīt blōt slūt
shop spar plat smit elot smut
slop star spat spit plot glut
erop stīr brat split spot strut
stop blūr frēt grit grot flāx
prop slur whet seōt trot flūx
seär spur tret shot shūt flōss
Ann can spin flax. He must not drink a dram.
A shad can swim.
He was glad to see me. He set a trap for a rat.
The boy can ride on a sled. Ships go to sea.
A plum will hang by a stem.
The boy had a drum.

No. 30.—XXX.

bûlb böld bând brând wënd fînd
bärb eold hand ënd blend pond
garb gold land bend bînd fûnd
hërb fold rand fend find bärð
verb hold bland lend hind eard
eûrb mold grand mend kind hard
chîld sold gland rend mind lard
mîld told sand send rind pard
wild seold stand tend wind searf
îld ënd strand vend bônd bîrd

No. 31.—XXXI.

hîrd sûrf sûch lâñch bûñch lâtch
eûrd seurf filch blanch hunch match
surd rîch milch branch lunch patch
turf mûch pâch stanch punch snatch
arch pouch erôtch dîtch swîtch erûtch
march erouch botch hitch twîtch Dutch
starch tîrch blotch pitch skêtch plush
harsh chûrch ìtch stitch stretch flush
marsh lurch bitch witch elûtch érush

To filch is to steal. We must not filch.
A bird sits on a branch to sing.
Words of Two Syllables, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse' re elāim' un sāy' ben zoin'
de base pro elaim as say' a void
in ease dis elaim a way a droit
a bate ex elaim o bey ex ploit
de bate de mēan eon vey de eoy
se date be mōan pur vey en joy
er eate re tāin sur vey al loy
ob late re main de fy' em ploy
re late en grōss af fy' an noy
ing late en erect de nō' de stroy
eol late al lāy de erī eon voy
trans late de lay' re boil es pousē
mis state re lay de spoil ea rougē
re plēte in lay em broil de vour
eam plete mis lāy re eoil de dound
se erete dis play sub join de vout
re čite de eay ad join a mount
in čite dis may re join sur mount
po lite de fray en join dis mount
ig nite ar ray eon join re eount
re deem be tray dis join re nown
es teem pōr tray mis join en dow
de elāim a straw pur loin a vow

Strong drink will debase a man.
Hard shells incase clams and oysters.
Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter than common air.
Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.
Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.
Good men obey the laws of God.
I love to survey the starry heavens.
Careless girls mislay their things.
The fowler decoys the birds into his net.
Cats devour rats and mice.
The adroit rope dancer can leap and jump and perform as many exploits as a monkey.
Wise men employ their time in doing good to all around them.
In the time of war, merchant vessels sometimes have a convoy of ships of war.
Kings are men of high renown,
Who fight and strive, to wear a crown.
God created the heavens and the earth in six days, and all that was made was very good.
To purloin is to steal.

No. 33.—XXXIII.

deed breed glee steel green sleek
feed seed free deem seen meek
heed weed tree seem teen reek
bleed bee eel teem steen ereek
meed fee feel sheen queen Greek
need see heel keen ween seek
speed lee peel spleen leek week
reed flee reel screen cheek beef

No. 34.—XXXIV.
deep weep leer lees meet brood
sheep sweep fleer bees greet geese
keep beer sneer beet street fleece
sleep deer peer feet sweet sleeve
peep cheer seer sheet food reeve
creep sheer steer fleet mood breeze
steep jeer queer sleet rood freeze
Plants grow in the ground from seeds.
The man cuts down trees with his ax.
Eels swim in the brook.
Sharp tools are made of steel.
The sun seems to rise and set each day.
The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.
In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.
I have seen the full moon.
A king and queen may wear crowns of gold.
I will kiss the babe on his cheek.
We go to church on the first day of the week.
The man put a curb round our deep well.
Wool makes the sheep warm.
Men keep their pigs in pens.
We lie down and sleep in beds.
The new broom sweeps clean.
The wild deer runs in the woods.
The red beet is good to eat.
If I meet him in the street, I will greet him with a kind look, and show him my new book.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 36.—XXXVI.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>băck</td>
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<td>hack</td>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>frock</td>
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<tr>
<td>mock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sock</td>
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<tr>
<td>bŭck</td>
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<tr>
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<td>prănık</td>
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<td>shr ink</td>
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<tr>
<td>mînk</td>
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<tr>
<td>wink</td>
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<tr>
<td>dr ink</td>
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<tr>
<td>pin k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spünk</td>
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<tr>
<td>junk</td>
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<tr>
<td>skunk</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The smell of the pink is sweet.
I can play when my task is done.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 39.—XXXIX.</th>
<th>No. 40.—XL.</th>
<th>No. 41.—XLI.</th>
<th>No. 42.—XLII.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>būsk</td>
<td>gāff</td>
<td>gill</td>
<td>áss</td>
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<td>staff</td>
<td>gill</td>
<td>bass</td>
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<tr>
<td>rusk</td>
<td>quaff</td>
<td>hill</td>
<td>lass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dusk</td>
<td>skiff</td>
<td>mill</td>
<td>glass</td>
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<tr>
<td>mārl</td>
<td>elfif</td>
<td>rill</td>
<td>class</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>drill</td>
<td>mass</td>
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<td>pass</td>
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<td>Dusk</td>
<td>Tusk</td>
<td>Dusk</td>
<td>Ass</td>
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<td>Quaff</td>
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<td>Skiff</td>
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No. 43.—XLIII.

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<td>ēgg</td>
<td>ēggs</td>
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<td>eliffs</td>
<td>hāll</td>
<td>hālls</td>
<td>pōll</td>
<td>pōlls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mill</td>
<td>mills</td>
<td>wall</td>
<td>walls</td>
<td>skūll</td>
<td>skūlls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>pills</td>
<td>bill</td>
<td>bills</td>
<td>īnn</td>
<td>īnns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball</td>
<td>balls</td>
<td>sīll</td>
<td>sīlls</td>
<td>bēll</td>
<td>bēlls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A skiff is a small row-boat.
A cliff is a high steep rock.
Leave off your bad tricks.
A tarn is a small lake among the mountains.
A ship has a tall mast.
I like to see a good stone wall round a farm.
A pear-tree grows from the seed of a pear.
A good boy will try to spell and read well.
Do not lose or sell your books.
A good son will help his father.
I dwell in a new brick house.
If you boil dry beans and peas they will swell.
A duck has a wide flat bill.
One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.
One pint cup will hold four gills.
I saw a rill run down the hill.
A brook will turn a mill.
A bull has a stiff neck.
The frost will kill the leaves on the trees.
When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.
A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.
Hogs feed on swill and corn.
The skull is the bony case that encloses the brain.
Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr.
A gull is a large sea fowl that feeds on fish.
Some sea bass are as large as shad.
Brass is made of zinc and copper.
The rain will make the grass grow.
You must keep your dress neat and clean.
The moon is much smaller than the sun.
I will try to get a mess of peas for dinner.
Let me go and kiss that sweet young babe.
Moss grows on trees in the woods.
Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run of and leave the dross.
God will bless those who do his will.

No. 44.—XLIV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

| ban'quet | pot'ash | pitch'er | ban'dy |
| güsset | fillip | butcher | eandy |
| russet | gössip | usher | handy |
| cosset | bishop | witcher | stury |
| civet | gällop | täng | stud |
| rivet | shallop | pung | lëck |
| vëlvet | tröllop | ãng | jock |
| hääbit | türgid | kënt | món |
| rabbit | beggar | tälent | mëd |
| òrbit | vülgar | fragment | äl |
| eómfit | cël lar | sëgment | gal |
| pröfit | pil lar | figment | val |
| lëmit | eöl lar | pigment | vol |
| sümmit | dol lar | pårrot | ley |
| vömít | poplar | pivot | bär |
| hërmit | gråmmar | balot | ley |
| ärmpit | née tar | märom | pars |
| mërít | tär tar | märtar | ley |
| spirít | mör tar | märtar | möt |
| eülprit | jabber | tämpest | këd |
| višit | röbber | förest | ney |
| | | | |
Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.
Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick, and see well in the dark.
We like to have our friends visit us.
Visitors should not make their visits too long.
Silver spoons are not apt to rust.
Beggars will beg rather than work.
Cents are made of copper, and dollars, of silver.
One hundred cents are worth a dollar.
A dollar is worth a hundred cents.
Dollars are our largest silver coins.
Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in a very hot fire.
A mercer is one who deals in silks and woolen cloths.
A grotto is a cavern or cave.
THE ELEMENTARY

BADGE, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THERE; GET; BIRD, MARINE; LINE;

No. 45.—XLV.

bădge slĕdge būdge swinge gŏrge părse
fadge wedgĕ judge twinge ŭrge ĕrse
ĕdge middĕe grudgĕ lounge gurĕe terre
hedgĕ ridgĕ hĭnge plûnge purgĕ verse
ledgĕ brîdge eriŋgĕ sĕrge surgĕ tôrse
pledgĕ lŏdgé fringe verge gĕrm gorse
fledgĕ podgĕ singe dîrge ĝerm gorse

No. 46.—XLVI.

house rĭch quĕnch mŭnch kĕtch
louse bĕlch stench gulch retch
mouse bîrch wench bătch flîtch
souse bĕnch ĭnch hatch nŏtch
eûrse blench elinč eatch potčh
purse drench fînch snatch hatch
pärch Frenčh flînch seratch sylph
pĕrch tención pinch ětch lymph
seŏrch trenched winch fetch ŭymph

The razor has a sharp edge.
A ledge is a ridge of rocks.
The farmer splits rails with a wedge.
A judge must not be a bad man.
Doors are hung on hinges.
Birch wood will make a hot fire.
If you go too near a hot fire it may singe or scorch your frock.
The troops march to the sound of the drum.
Six boys can sit on one long bench.
The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clinch their claws fast to the limbs.
The first joint of a man’s thumb is one inch long.
I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.
A cat can catch rats and mice; and a trap will catch a fox.

A hen will sit on a nest of eggs and hatch chickens.

The latch holds the door shut.

We can light the lamp with a match.

Never snatch a book from any one.

A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

No. 47.—XLVII.

The sun will set at the close of the day.

Good boys will use their books with care.

A man can guide a horse with a bridle.

The earth is not quite round. It is not so long from north to south as it is from east to west.

A sphere is a round body or globe.

In the nose are the organs of smell.

We love to hear a chime of bells.

A shrine is a case or box; a hallowed place.

A great heat will fuse tin.

His prose is written in a good style.

A phrase is a short form of speech, or a part of a sentence.

No. 48.—XLVIII.
No. 49.—XLIX.

lout  trout  pouch  flour  mount  elout
proud  choose  foul  sour  out  flout
eloud  grouse  owl  eownt  bout  snout
shroud  spouse  eowl  fount  seout  pout
ounce  rouge  prowl  fowl  gout  spout
bounce  browse  seowl  howl  shout  sprout
flounce  touse  stout  growl  lout  choïce
pound  erown  brown  rout  our  voïce
grout  brown  elown  eouch  seour  poïse
erout  town  gown  slouch  hour  noise

We can burn fish oil in lamps.
We boil beets with meat in a pot.
Pears are choice fruit.
When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice.
The cat and mouse live in the house.
The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.
One hand of a watch goes round once in an hour.
Wheat flour will make good bread.
Limes are sour fruit.
A hog has a long snout to root up the ground.
A trout is a good fish to eat.
An ox is a stout, tame beast.
Fowls have wings to fly in the air.
Wolves howl in the woods in the night.
A dog will growl and bark.
The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and makes them fall to the ground.
Rain will make the ground moist.
You can broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire.
We move our limbs at the joints.
Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass.
A pin has a head and a point.
A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.
Men play on the bass viol.
A great gun makes a loud noise.
Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes.
The beams of a wooden house are held up by posts and joists; these are parts of the frame.
God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.
The globe is nearly round like a ball.
The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make the grass grow.

No. 50.—L.

sēa — rēad  āid — gōurd — pēaçe  hēave
pea  gōad  laid  sourçe  ēlease  weave
flea  load  maid  eourse  prāiše  leave
plea  road  staid  erēase  eōarse  blūe
bead  toad  bōard  grease  hoarse  flue
mead  wōad  hoard  ćease  brēve  glue

No. 51.—LI.

bŷe — bāize — lōaf  ēach  tēach  blēak
lye  raīše — fiēf — beach  eōach  fleak
eye  maīze — chief  bleach  roach  speak
ēaše  shēaf  lief  peach  broach  peak
teaše  leaf  brief  reach  lēash  sneak
sēize — neaf  grief  breach  beak  ereak
cheese  ōaf  wāif  preach  leak  freak

Few men can afford to keep a coach.
When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and its waves run high.

We have green peas in the month of June.

No man can make a good plea for a dram.

Girls are fond of fine beads to wear round their necks.

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell.

Men load hay with a pitch-fork.

A load of oak wood is worth more than a load of pine wood.

A toad will jump like a frog.

A saw-mill will saw logs into boards.

A gourd grows on a vine, like a squash.

You can not teach a deaf and dumb boy to speak.

The man who drinks rum may soon want a loaf of bread.
The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.
Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.
The miller grinds corn into meal.
The flesh of calves is called veal.
Apples are more plentiful than peaches.
The preacher is to preach the gospel.
Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.
A roach is a short, thick, flat fish.
Men get their growth before they are thirty.
The beak of a bird is its bill, or the end of its bill.
Greenland is a bleak, cold place.

No. 54.—LIV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first, and left unmarked as an exercise in notation.

bot' a ny  
el e gy  
prod i gy  
ef fi gy  
eb o ny  
en er gy  
lit ur gy  
in fa my  
big a my  
blas phe my  
en e my  
am i ty  
vil lain y  
com pa ny  
lit a ny  
lar ce ny  
des ti ny  
cal um ny  
tyr an ny  

fel' o ny  
col o ny  
har mo ny  
cot ton y  
glut ton y  
can o py  
oc cu py  
quan ti ty  
sal a ry  
reg is try  
beg gar y  
bur gla ry  
gran a ry  
gloss a ry  
lac ta ry  
her ald ry  
hus band ry  
rob ber y  
chan ce ry  
sor' cer y  
im age ry  
witch er y  
butch er y  
fish er y  
quack er y  
crock er y  
mock er y  
cook er y  
cut ler y  
gal ler y  
rar i ty  
em er y  
nun ner y  
frip per y  
fop per y  
or re ry  
ar ter y  
mas ter y
Botany is the science of plants.
An elegy is a funeral song.
A prodigy is something very wonderful.
An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.
Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.
Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.
Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished.
Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.
Salary is a stated allowance for services.
Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.
We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.
A glossary is used to explain obscure words.
History is an account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness.
SPELLING BOOK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>brake</th>
<th>smile</th>
<th>shame</th>
<th>slime</th>
<th>spume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spoke</td>
<td>stile</td>
<td>blame</td>
<td>prime</td>
<td>chine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smoke</td>
<td>spile</td>
<td>elime</td>
<td>erime</td>
<td>swine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stroke</td>
<td>frame</td>
<td>chime</td>
<td>plume</td>
<td>twine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of corn are also called blades. The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night. A glade is an opening among trees. A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade of a captain or lieutenant.

Trade is the purchase and sale, or the exchange of goods. Smoke rises, because it is lighter than the air. A globe is a round body, like a ball. A bribe is given to corrupt the judgment. A smile shows that we are pleased. We have heard the chime of church bells.

No. 56.—LVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>băn' ter</th>
<th>măť' ter</th>
<th>lęe' tor</th>
<th>tăn' ner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ean ter</td>
<td>tat ter</td>
<td>vie tor</td>
<td>ĭn ner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>čen ter</td>
<td>lĕt ter</td>
<td>dŏe tor</td>
<td>din ner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en ter</td>
<td>fet ter</td>
<td>tĭn der</td>
<td>tin ner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wĕn ter</td>
<td>el der</td>
<td>pĕd dler</td>
<td>sin ner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fĕs ter</td>
<td>nev er</td>
<td>tĭl ler</td>
<td>ĭor ner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pes ter</td>
<td>ev er</td>
<td>sŭt ler</td>
<td>hăm per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tes ter</td>
<td>sev er</td>
<td>hăm mer</td>
<td>pam per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sŏs ter</td>
<td>lĭv er</td>
<td>ram mer</td>
<td>tam per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fŏs ter</td>
<td>riv er</td>
<td>sŭm mer</td>
<td>tĕm per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>băt ter</td>
<td>măn or</td>
<td>lĭm ner</td>
<td>ten ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hat ter</td>
<td>tĕn or</td>
<td>băn ner</td>
<td>sĭm per</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We have snow and ice in the cold winter.
The little sister can knit a pair of garters.
Never pester the little boys.
Hatters make hats of fur and lambs’ wool.
Peaches may be better than apples.
The rivers run into the great sea.
The doctor tries to cure the sick.
The new table stands in the parlor.
A tin peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.
The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.
The farmer eats his dinner at noon.
I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.
We eat bread and milk for supper.
The farmer puts his cider into barrels.
Vessels sail on the large rivers.
My good little sister may have a slate and pencil; and she may make letters on her slate.
That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.
The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his horse.
Paper is made of linen and cotton rags. Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.—LVII.

mourn grōwn hēap fēar spēar ōar
borne vāin cheap year rear hoar
shorn wain leap hear drear roar
own swain neap shear sear soar
shown twain reap blear tēar boar
blown train sōap elear weār piēr
flown stain ēar smear sweār tier
sown lane dear near teār bier

No. 58.—LVIII.

air your stilts pēat mōat wāit
fair tour chintz treat groat bruīt
hair ēaves ēat seat eight fruit
chair leaves beat great freight süit
lair greaves feat ēat weight milt
pair päins heat bloat bāit built
stair shēars bleat eoat gait ē guilt
hēir ēuēss meat goat plait eōurt
fōur guest neat float trait sāint

No. 59.—LIX.

east wāist elew spew yew mōw
beast dew flew erew* bōw row
least few brew* serew* show snow
feast hew slew drew* low erow
yeast chew* mew grew* blow grow
bōast Jew new shrew* flow strow
roast view views* strew* glow sōw
toast blew pew stew slow stow

* ew, in the starred words, is pronounced like ōo; in the other words, like ū.
We do not like to see our own sins.
I like to see a full blown rose.
A vain girl is fond of fine things.
The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.
A dog can leap over a fence.
Much grain will make bread cheap.
I like to see men reap grain.
God made the ear, and He can hear.
Men shear the wool from sheep.
Flint-glass is white and clear.
Fowls like to live near the house and barn.
Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?
Twelve months make one year.
I love to eat a good ripe pear.
The good boy will not tear his book.
A wild boar lives in the woods.
The lark will soar up in the sky to look at the sun.
The rain runs from the eaves of the house.
The sun heats the air, and makes it hot.
The old sheep bleats, and calls her lamb to her.
I wish you to treat me with a new hat.
A chair is a better seat than a stool.
I will wear my great-coat in a cold wet day.
I have seen the ice float down the stream.
Boys and girls are fond of fruit.
The sun will rise in the east, and set in the west.
A beast can not talk and think, as we do.
We roast a piece of beef or a goose.
A girl can toast a piece of bread.
We chew our meat with our teeth.
Live coals of fire glow with heat.
A moat is a deep trench round a castle or other fortified place.
SPELLING BOOK.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOÓT, MÓON, ÒR; ÈXÈL, PULL; ÉXIST; €=K; è=J; s=z; CH=SH.

däunt  tännt  slânt  bärgé
haunt  vaunt  lârge  sälve
flaunt  grânt  charâge  searfé

No. 60.—LX.

fraud  squâsh  awl  yawl  yawn
broâd  wash  bawl  dawn  dwarf
sâuçe  swash  sprawl  fawn  wâotch
eausage  quâsh  brawl  lawn  vaúlt
gauze  gâwk  erâwl  pawn  fâult
elauçe  hawk  drowl  spawn  aught
pause  haul  trawl  brawn  naught
paunch  maul  waul  drawn  eaught

No. 61.—LXI

brine  seâpê  seôpe  shâve  drîve
tine  drape  trope  slave  drôvé
shône  shape  snore  plate  strové
érone  erape  slâte  prâte  grove
drone  grape  state  quîte  elove
prone  snîpe  grate  smite  gloze
stone  gripe  grave  spite  froze
prûne  stripe  brave  sprite  prize
drupe  tripe  erâve  trite  smôte

Forks have two, three, or four tines.
We keep salt meat in brine.
Grapes grow on vines, in clusters.
Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove.
The boy loves ripe grapes.
Bed-cords are long ropes.
Nut-wood and coal will make a warm fire.
Shut the gate and keep the hogs out of the yard.
Slates are stone, and used to cover roofs of houses.
We burn coal in a grate.
I had some green corn in July, on a plate.
Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow.
Bees live in hives and collect honey.
He was dull, and made trite remarks.

No. 62.—LXII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

| ám' i ty | òb' lo quy | dý' nas ty |
| jól li ty | sin ew y | gáy e ty |
| nůl li ty | gál ax y | loy al ty |
| ēn mi ty | pěd ant ry | roy al ty |
| sǎn i ty | in fant ry | ū şu ry (ǔ'zhoo) |
| van i ty | gál lant ry | rā pi er |
| bal eo ny | big ot ry | nǎu ti lus |
| lěn i ty | ān ces try | pau çi ty |
| díg ni ty | tap es try | moi e ty |
| děp ú ty | mín is try | prěl a çy |
| trín i ty | in dus try | āl i quot |
| pár i ty | čěnt ū ry | man i fest |
| eőm i ty | měr eu ry | ūp per mōst |
| věr i ty | ĭn ju ry | ut ter mōst |
| den si ty | pěr ju ry | eón tra ry |
| en ti ty | pěn ū ry | cěl e ry |
| eáv i ty | lűx ū ry | plě na ry |
| lěv i ty | hěr e sy | sá li ent |
| láx i ty | em bas sy | lě ni ent |
| pěn al ty | dě i ty | ve he ment |
| nőv el ty | fe al ty | bri er y |
| fāe ul ty | pǐ e ty | boun te ūs |
| mőd est y | pō e sy | moun tain ūs |
| prōb i ty | ěrů el ty | eoun ter feǐt |
| ām nes ty | pů rì ty | fraud ū lent |
| bŏt a ny | nu di ty | wā ter y |
SPELLING-BOOK.

No. 63.—LXIII.
WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse' ment dis būrse' ment əu tūm' nal
al lūre ment in dōrse ment how ēver
de bāse ment ārch bīsh op em bār rass
in čite ment ad vēnt ūre in stall ment
ex čite ment dis frān chīse in thrall ment
en slāve ment en fran chīse hy draul ies
a maze ment mis ēon strue en joy ment
in quī ry de poš it em ploy ment
un ēa sy re poš it a mās ment
eon vey ançe at trīb ūte em bār go
pur vey or im mōd est im prove ment
sur vey or un lück y at tōr ney
sur vey ing ap pēn dīx an noy ançe

No. 64.—LXIV.
WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

blān' dish blēm' ish būr' nish noūr' ish
bran dish skīr mish pūn ish skīt tīsh
für bish vān ish clown ish slūt tīsh
rūb bish fīn ish snāp pish lāv ish
sēlf ish gār nish par ish rāv ish
chৰৰ ish tar nish chēr ish pūb līsh
fur nish var nish flōūr ish pōt ash

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.
Strong drink leads to the debasement both of the mind and
the body.
We look with amazement on the evils of strong drink.
The gambler wishes to get money without earning it.
An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; and his
indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.
An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church.
Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.
Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.
The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.
Parents should provide useful employment for their children.
Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.

No. 65.—LXV.
THE UNMARKED VOWELS (EXCEPT E FINAL) IN THIS LESSON
HAVE A SOUND APPROACHING THAT OF SHORT U.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>horse' bück</th>
<th>hém' lóck</th>
<th>jôur' nal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lámp bläck</td>
<td>fët lóck</td>
<td>rås eal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bår rack</td>
<td>màt tock</td>
<td>spí nal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rån säck</td>
<td>hóod wînk</td>
<td>eón tríte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâm mock</td>
<td>bul wark</td>
<td>tríb úte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâd dock</td>
<td>pitch fôrk</td>
<td>stât úte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pâd lóck</td>
<td>dâm ask</td>
<td>eón eåve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wëd lóck</td>
<td>sîm bol</td>
<td>eón elâve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire lóck</td>
<td>vër bal</td>
<td>òe tâve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hill ock</td>
<td>mëd al</td>
<td>rës eüe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bull ock</td>
<td>vër nal</td>
<td>vål ûe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 66.—LXVI.
A IN ate, UNMARKED, DOES NOT HAVE THE FULL SOUND OF LONG A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sën' ate</th>
<th>ståg' nāte</th>
<th>elī' mate</th>
<th>fi' nîte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in grāte</td>
<td>fil trāte</td>
<td>prēl ate</td>
<td>pöst age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pâl ate</td>
<td>prōs trāte</td>
<td>vi brāte</td>
<td>plü mage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stēl lāte</td>
<td>frûs trāte</td>
<td>pi rate</td>
<td>trí umph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in māte</td>
<td>dîe tâte</td>
<td>eû rate</td>
<td>stâte ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mëss māte</td>
<td>tēs tâte</td>
<td>prî vate</td>
<td>râi ment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When an old house is pulled down, it is no small job to remove the rubbish.
Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.
Exercise will give us a relish for our food.
In China, thousands sometimes famish with hunger.
Riding on horseback is good exercise.
amp-black is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.

The Indians traffic with our people, and give furs for blankets. Granite is a kind of stone which is very strong, handsome, and useful in building.

The Senate of the United States is called the Upper House of Congress.

Water will stagnate, and then it is not good. Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.

Norway has a cold climate.

Medals are sometimes given as a reward at school. We punish bad men to prevent crimes. We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.

The drunkard's face will publish his vice and his disgrace.

No. 67.—L X V I I.

Words of Four Syllables, the Primary Accent on the First; the Last Column Left Unmarked.

lú' mi na ry  ḍg' no min y  'mer' ce na ry
eǔ li na ry  겔 e mo ny  mil li ner y
mō ment a ry  ál i mo ny  or di na ry
nü ga to ry  mat ri mo ny  sem i na ry
nu mer a ry  pat ri mo ny  pul mo na ry
brė vi a ry  pār si mo ny  sub lu na ry
ěf fi ea çy  án ti mo ny  lit er a ry
del i ea çy  tēs ti mo ny  form u la ry
ìn tri ea çy  drōm e da ry  ar bi tra ry
ēọn tu ma çy  prēb end a ry  ad ver sa ry
ob sti na çy  sec ond a ry  em is sa ry
āē eu ra çy  ex em pla ry  com mis sa ry
ěx i ġen çy  ān ti qua ry  'cem e ter y
ex ċel len çy  tīt ū la ry  see re ta ry
ěōm pe ten çy  ēūs tom a ry  mil i ta ry
īmp po ten çy  hōn or a ry  sol i ta ry
mis ċel la ny  pār çe na ry  sed en ta ry
ńēç es sa ry  mēd ul la ry  vol un ta ry
The sun is the brightest luminary.
The moon is the luminary of the night.
The streets, houses, and shops in New York are illuminated by gas lights.
Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our kitchens.
We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.
There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty, and ruin.
The obstinate will should be subdued.
Wedlock is the old Anglo-Saxon term for matrimony.
Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used in making types for printing.
A witness must give true testimony.
A dromedary is a large quadruped.
Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves; duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.
It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns.
Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.
A seminary means a place of instruction.
Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.
The devil is the great adversary of man.
Food is necessary to animal life.
Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.
An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.
The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.
A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.
Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.
The Ohio River has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.
Pure water and good air are salutary.
A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.
The dysentery is a painful disease.
A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.
The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks.
Dilatory people are such as delay doing their work.
An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking.
The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.
They could not agree and had a bitter controversy.

No. 68.—LXVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

im mór' tal  in féř' nal  re plěv' in
pa rént al  ma ter nal  a bán don
ae quít tal  pa ter nal  pá as ter
en âm el  e ter nal  pí las ter
im pan el  in ter nal  as sěv er
ap păr el  dí úr nal  dis sěv er
u těn sil  noe tur nal  de lív er
un čív il  pro eón sul  e lix ir
trí ūmph al  un čěř tain  pre čěp tor|
in fór' al  in élěm ent  eom půš ěte
bap tīš mal  de těř mǐně  en âm or
hī běr nal  as sās sin  to bae eo
The soul is immortal; it will never die.
Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.
Utensils are tools to work with. Plows, axes, and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for making garments.
A formal meeting is one where the forms of ceremony are observed; when people meet without attending to these formalities it is called an informal meeting.
Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods.
Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents.
The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion, and this gives us day and night.
Tobacco is a native plant of America.
Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.
Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.
Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with their duty and affection.
The blowing up of the steam-ship was a terrible disaster to us.
Pomegranate is a fruit of about the size of an orange.
**SPELLING-BOOK.**

**Move, son, wolf, foot, moon, dr; rule, pull; exist; e=r; e=j; ò=z; ch=s.**

No. 69.—**LXIX.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bay</th>
<th>jay</th>
<th>slay</th>
<th>dray</th>
<th>tray</th>
<th>sway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>lay</td>
<td>may</td>
<td>fray</td>
<td>stray</td>
<td>splay</td>
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<tr>
<td>fay</td>
<td>elay</td>
<td>nay</td>
<td>gray</td>
<td>say</td>
<td>prey</td>
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<tr>
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<td>flay</td>
<td>pay</td>
<td>pray</td>
<td>stay</td>
<td>dey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hay</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>ray</td>
<td>spray</td>
<td>way</td>
<td>bey</td>
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No. 70.—**LXX.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>boy</th>
<th>joy</th>
<th>toy</th>
<th>haw</th>
<th>elaw</th>
<th>raw</th>
<th>saw</th>
</tr>
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<td>eloy</td>
<td>eaw</td>
<td>jaw</td>
<td>flaw</td>
<td>eraw</td>
<td>law</td>
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<tr>
<td>hoy</td>
<td>troy</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>draw</td>
<td>maw</td>
<td>straw</td>
<td>paw</td>
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No. 71.—**LXXI.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>swamp</th>
<th>smallt</th>
<th>swart</th>
<th>port</th>
<th>live</th>
<th>glove</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wasp</td>
<td>spalt</td>
<td>quart</td>
<td>most</td>
<td>eome</td>
<td>work*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was</td>
<td>salt</td>
<td>pôrk</td>
<td>dôll</td>
<td>some</td>
<td>worst*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâlt</td>
<td>want</td>
<td>fort</td>
<td>loll</td>
<td>dove</td>
<td>shôve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malt</td>
<td>wart</td>
<td>sport</td>
<td>ôive</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>monk</td>
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No. 72.—**LXXII.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bow</th>
<th>mow</th>
<th>sow</th>
<th>worm*</th>
<th>dirt</th>
<th>squirt</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eow</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>vow</td>
<td>front</td>
<td>flirt</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how</td>
<td>brow</td>
<td>key</td>
<td>wont</td>
<td>shirt</td>
<td>wârd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plow</td>
<td>plow</td>
<td>ley</td>
<td>wort*</td>
<td>skirt</td>
<td>warm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay.
Bricks are made of clay baked in a kiln.
You may play on a mow of hay.
A dray is a kind of low cart.
When we eat we move the under jaw; but the upper jaw of most animals is fixed.
Little boys are fond of toys.
The sting of a wasp is very painful.
A swamp is wet, spongy land.
A monk lives in retirement from the world.

* o like ü (wûrk, wûrst, wûrm, wûrt).
Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt.
Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln.

of this are made ale and beer.

**No. 73.—LXXIII.**

**WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.**

| lad' der | shël' ter | chařt' er | chař' nel |
| blad der | fil ter | lob ster | bär ren |
| mad der | mil ler | lit ter | flör in |
| föd der | cháp ter | mön ster | rob in |
| ül cer | sūf fer | glis ter | eof fin |
| eän cer | pil fer | chät ter | mūf fin |
| úd der | bādg er | shat ter | bōd kin |
| shud der | lēd g er | elūt ter | wēl kin |
| rud der | bānk er | flūt ter | nāp kin |
| pud der | eank er | plāt ter | pīp kin |
| gän der | hank er | smat ter | būs kin |
| pan der | tūm bler | spat ter | gōb lin |
| ĝēn der | sād dler | shīv er | mūs lin |
| slen der | ant ler | sliv er | lū çid |
| ren der | skīm mer | quiv er | bār on |
| ten der | glim mer | eūl ver | flag on |
| çin der | prōp er | tōr por | wag on |
| hin der | elāp per | ēr ror | fēl on |
| pōn der | skip per | ter ror | gāl lon |
| ūn der | slip per | mīr ror | lēm on |
| blun der | ērop per | ēor ror | gām mon |
| plun der | ās per | čēn sor | mam mon |
| thun der | prōs per | spōn sor | eōm mon |
| sun der | lōss er | sēe tor | eān on |
| ör der | dress er | sāch el | čit ron |
| bor der | āft er | flan nel | tēn on |
| mūr der | rāft er | chap el | eān ton |
| dif fer | rānt er | grav el | pīs ton |
of fer proe' tor trav' el sex' ton
-ef fer chan nel pom mel kim bo
seof fer eud gei bush el stue' eo
prof fer hatch el chan cel dit to

The farmer hatchels flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and
butter by the firkin.

Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.

Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons, more
or less.

Lemons grow on trees in warm climates.
The robin is a pretty singing-bird.

A napkin is a kind of towel.

Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.
The channel of a river is where the main current flows.

Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.
The farmer fodders his cattle in winter.
The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.

A gander is white and a goose gray.

Broom-corn grows with a long slender stalk.
The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful
members of the body.

No. 74.—LXXIV.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

bra-ce' let dri' ver tu' mor eri' sis
di et ma jor la bor gra ter
qui et mi nor ta bor fo eus
sec eret stu por o dor mu eus
po et ju ror eo lon bo eus
to phet pre ror de mon fla lus
eye let tu tor i ron (i' urn) va grant
tu mult pri or a pron ty rant
bol ster ra zor dew lap de cent
houl ster tre mor eru et re cent
grau ver hu mor ba sis no cent
qua ver ru mor u' nit lu cent
Ladies sometimes wear bracelets on their arms.
Watts was a very good poet; he wrote good songs.
Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.
A bolster is put at the head of a bed.
Men in old age love a quiet life.
A graver is a tool for engraving.
A holster is a case for carrying a pistol.
The driver is one who drives a team.
A minor is a young person not twenty-one years old.
Miners work in mines under ground.
A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.
The rose emits a pleasant flavor.
Labor makes us strong and healthy.
A colon is one of the stops in reading.
A pastor does not like to see vacant seats in his church.
Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.
Nero was a wicked tyrant at Rome.
Every person should wear a decent dress.
A major is an officer next above a captain.
A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow.
Cedar is the most durable species of wood.
A postscript is something added to a letter.
The streets of cities are covered with pavements.
No. 75.—L XXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ar ri' val  die tâ' tor  dis fîg' ûre
ap prov al  tes ta tor  trans fîg ûre
eo ê val  en vi ron  eon jêet ûre
diïû sal  pa gô da  de bent ûre
diïû sal  tor pê do  in dent ûre
pe ru' sal  bra vâ do  en râpt ûre
de erh tal  tor na do  eon têt ûre
re ci tal  lum ba go  eom mâxt ûre
re qui tal  vi ra go  eon tin ûe
pri me val  far ra go  for bid ding
un e qual  pro vi so  un êr ring
eo e qual  po tâ to  pro cêed ing
re new al  oe ta vo  ex cêed ing
i dë al  sub seri ber  sub al tern
il le gal  re vi val  es pou sal
de nî al  en dân ger  en eoun ter
de eri al  de cî pher  ren eoun ter
tri bu' nal  ma neû ver  a vow al
a eu men  hî à tus  ad vow son
dis seî zin'  qui ê tus  dis loy al
in cî sor'  eon fêss or  dis eûr age
ere å tor  ag gress or  en eûr age
spec ta tor  sue cês ûr  mo lâs sès
pre fîg ûre  de pârt ûre

Ve often wait for the arrival of the mail.
Elseval signifies of the same age.
Reprisal is seizing anything from an enemy in retaliation.
An incisor is a fore tooth.
Our blood is often chilled at the recital of acts of cruelty.
Requital is a recompense for some act.
Primeval denotes what was first or original.
A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.
Acumen denotes quickness of perception.
Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal fruit from another's orchard or garden.
A virago is a turbulent, masculine woman.
Molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar when it is cooling.
The potato is a native plant of America.

No. 76.—LXXVI.
WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap per tāin'                     pre eon čēive'                     dis af fēet'
su per vēne                      o ver drive                      o ver whelm
in ter vene                      dis ap prøve                     mis in förm
im por tūne                      o ver réach                      eoun ter ået
op por tune                      o ver lōok                       in di rēet
in se eure                      dis in thrall                    in eor reet
in ter fēre                      re in stall                      in ter seet
pre ma tūre                     dis es teem                      eon tra diët
im ma ture                       mis de méan                      o ver sēt
ad ver tīse                       un före seen                    in ter mīt
re eom pōse                      fōre or dāin                     rep re sënt
de eom pōse                      o ver strain                     dis eon tent
in ter pōse                      as čer tain                      čir eum ven
pre dis pōse                     en ter tain                      un der wen
re in stāte                      re ap pēar                      o ver shōot
im po līte                       dis in tēr                       in ter cēpt
re ū nite                        in ter spērse                    in ter rūpt
dis ū nite                       re im bûrse                     o ver tōp
dis re pūte                      čir eum völve                    re ap point
in ter lēave                     o ver hāng                       un der gō
in ter weave                     o ver match                      o ver lēap
mis be hāve                      dis em bārk                      dis ap pēar
un de čēive                       un der sēll
An atlas is a book of maps.
You must be good, or you can not be happy.
When you make letters, look at your copy.
The poppy is a large flower.
The puppy barks, as well as the dog.
The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.

Horses carry men on their backs.
We cross the ferry in a boat.
The cherry is an acid fruit.
We are sorry when a good man dies.
Never do your work in a hurry.
Boys like a warm fire in a wintery day.
The farmer likes to have plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.
The lily is a very pretty flower.
Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

No. 78.—LXXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bän' ish ment
blan dish ment
pün ish ment
rāv ish ment
pēd i ment
sed i ment
āl i ment
eōm pli ment
līn i ment
mēr ri ment
det ri ment
sen ti ment
doē ū ment
tēg ū ment
mōn ū ment
īn stru ment
eōn ti ment
eāl a mint
īd i ot
gāl i ot
chār i ot

pōl' y glot
bēr ga mot
ān te pāst
īn ter est
pēn te eost
ḥal i but
für be löw
bēd fel löw
čie a trix
pār a dox
sār do nỳx
Sāt ur day
hōl i day
rūn a way
eār a way
eāst a way
lēg a cy
fāl la cy
pōl i cy
īn fan cy
eōn stan cy

tēn' den cy
pūn ĝen cy
elēm en cy
eūr ren cy
sōl ven cy
bānk rupt cy
sūm ma ry
lānd la dy
rēm e dy
eōm e dy
pēr fi dy
mēl o dy
mōn o dy
pār o dy
prōs o dy
eūs to dy
ēru ̆ ci fix
dī a leet
ō ri ent
ā pri eot
vā ean cy
### Words of Four Syllables, Accented on the Second

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Syllable</th>
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<tr>
<td>a e' ri al</td>
<td>no tā' ri al</td>
<td>in tē' ri or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an nū i ty</td>
<td>ma tē ri al</td>
<td>post te ri or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me mō ri al</td>
<td>im pe ri al</td>
<td>ex te ri or</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>de mo ni ae</td>
<td>ar te ri al</td>
<td>pro pri e tor</td>
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<td>är mō ri al</td>
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<td>mer ēū ri al</td>
<td>spon ta ne oūs</td>
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<td>em pō ri um</td>
<td>eu ta ne oūs</td>
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<td>sen so ri um</td>
<td>er rō ne oūs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>tra pē zi um</td>
<td>tār rā que oūs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ērī te ri on</td>
<td>eom mō di oūs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex fō li ate</td>
<td>čen tū ri on</td>
<td>fe lo ni oūs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in ē bri ēāte, v.</td>
<td>al lō di al</td>
<td>hār mo ni oūs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex eō ri ēāte</td>
<td>al lo di um</td>
<td>gra tū i tous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap pro pri ēāte</td>
<td>en eo mi um</td>
<td>for tu i touv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>tra gē di an</td>
<td>lu xu ri ant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>eom e di an</td>
<td>e lu so ry</td>
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<td>eol le gi an</td>
<td>il lu so ry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an nī hi lāte</td>
<td>če ru le an</td>
<td>eol lu so ry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ae ēū mu lāte</td>
<td>bar bā ri an</td>
<td>so čī e ty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>il lu mi nāte</td>
<td>gram ma ri an</td>
<td>im pū ri ty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e nu mer ēāte</td>
<td>in fē ri or</td>
<td>se eu ri ty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re mu ner ēāte</td>
<td>su pe ri or</td>
<td>ob seu ri ty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in ēōr po rāte</td>
<td>an te ri or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All clouds float in the aerial regions.
The aerial songsters are birds of the air.
Grave-stones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead.
They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under them or near them.
The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.
There is an immediate communication between the heart and the brain.
Men who have been instructed in colleges are said to have a collegiate education.
Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.
The sun illuminates our world.
Our bodies are material, and will return to dust; but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.
Arterial blood is that which flows from the heart through the arteries.
An actor of a tragedy upon the stage is called a tragedian.
A collegian is a student at college.
God has made two great lights for our world—the sun and the moon; the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior, or lesser light.
The exterior part of a house, is the outside; the interior is that within.

No. 80.—LXXX.
WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mūs' lin  eōr' ban  eōn' gress  āb' jeet
línch pin  kitch en  prog ress  ōb ject
rēs in  chick en  fōr tress  sūb ject
rōs in  mār tin  mīs tress  vēr dict
māt in  slōv en  būt tress  rēl ict
sat in  grīf fin  rīck ets  ās trict
spav in  ūr chin  spīr its  in strīct
sav in  dōl phīn  nōn plus  prē ĉīct
wēl kin  pīp phīn  grām pūs  ĝīb ĉīct
ten don  hār ness  mīs tie  shēr ict
Lāt in  wīt ness  brīck bāt  dūl ĉet
eōr don  in gress  pēr feet  lān ict
The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.
The linchpin secures the cart-wheel to the axle-tree.
Satin is a rich glossy silk.
The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.
Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.
The little chickens follow the hen.
The martin builds its nest near the house.
A witness must tell all the truth in court.
Our Congress meets once a year to make laws.
The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.
The dolphin is a sea-fish.
A boy can harness a horse and hitch him to a wagon.
We harness horses for the coach or gig.
A good mistress will keep her house in order.
The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.
A relict is a woman whose husband is dead.
Boys love to make a great racket.
Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.
The doctor sometimes bleeds his patients with a lancet.
When large hail-stones fall on the house they make a great racket.
The little boy likes to have a new jacket.
We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors or drunken sailors.

Washington was a successful general.
A prospective view, means a view before us. Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses. Rum, gin, brandy, and whisky are destructive enemies to mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine, and pestilence.

An attentive boy will improve in learning. Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell. The drunkard's course is progressive; he begins by drinking a little, and shortens his life by drinking to excess. The sloth is an inactive, slow animal. The President of the United States is elective once every four years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people of the different States.

No. 82.—LXXXII.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the First.

jü'di ea türe    spī́r'it ū oús   eā́r'i ea türe
čx pli ea tīvē   spī́r it ū al    tḗm per a tūrē
pāl li a tīvē    lin e a ment    lī́t er a tūrē
spḗ ē la tīvē    viś ion a ry    āg ri eul tūrē
ēōp ū la tīvē    mis sion a ry    hṓr ti eul tūrē
nom i na tīvē    die tion a ry    prḗs by ter y
op er a tīvē     stā́ tion a ry    des ul to ry
fīg ū ra tīvē     ēst ū a ry     prṓm on to ry
vē̆g e tā́ tīvē    mḗr če na ry     pḗr emp to ry
īm i tā́ tīvē    mḗs en ter y     eā́g ū is try

No. 83.—LXXXIII.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the First.

rēl' a tīvē   prī̆m' i tīvē   ā́d' jee tīvē
āb la tīvē   ā́pur ga tīvē   ṓb vi oús
nār ra tīvē   ēn i tīvē     ēn vi oús
lax a tīvē   trān si tīvē   pḗr vi oús
čx ple tīvē   sē̆n si tīvē   pā́t ē loŭs
neg a tīvē   sū́b stan tīvē   pḗr il oús
THE ELEMENTARY

BÔN, LĂST, ĂRE, FALL, WHAT; HÊR, PREY, THÊRE; ĖT; ĖIRD, MAEÎNE; LÎNE;

No. 84.—LXXXIV.
WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bôn' fire spênd' thrift 'eal' dron wor' ship (wûr' ship)
sâm phire 'sûr feit châl dron stâr light
săp phire* dês eant, n. saf fron mid night
quâg mire ped ant môd ern up right
ém pire pend ant bîck ern in sight
ûm pire vêr dant lân tern für feit
wêl fâre söl emn çis tern nôn süit
hârd ware eol umn pât tern prîs on
gâr den
wînd pîpe vol ûme slat tern môr chant
bûg pîpe ān swer bît tern doûb let
hôrn pîpe eôn quer tâv ern fôre head
brîm stône eîr săir gôv ern vîne yard
sân guîne grând eûr stûb born vîc kô
pîs tîne phîs ies chêck er ehuck ŏo
trîb ûne tâc tîes vie ar eôôp er
fôrt une ôp tîes hêîf er wâ ter
lând seâpe eîl enîs châm fer mawk ish
pam phlet fôr ward pârs ley maw ward
prôph et rîch es friënd ship awk ward
con træt ăsh es hârd ship dwarf ish

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth.
Children should answer questions politely.
When the sun shines with clearness, it is the most splendid object that we can see.

* Pronounced săf fîre.
Potashes and pearlashes are made from common ashes.
Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.
Saffron is a well-known garden plant.
To keep the wind from blowing out the candle, we put it into a lantern.
A wooden cistern is not very durable.
Many persons spend too much time at taverns.
Mules are sometimes very stubborn animals.
The cuckoo visits us early in the spring.
Carrots have long tapering roots.
Twelve o'clock at night is midnight.
A merchant is one who exports and imports goods, or who buys and sells goods, especially by wholesale.
Water flows along a descent by the force of gravity.
God governs the world in infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship Him.
It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.

No. 85.—LXXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chër' u bim pôr' eu pine seôr' pi on
sër a phim ôr i gin bâr ris ter
măr tyr dom jáv e lin dûl çi mer
ïd i om rav e lin măr i ner
draw ing-rôom här le quin eôr o ner
eât a plasm myr mi don* eân is ter
ôs tra çism lêx i eon mîn is ter
gâl li çism dee a gon sin is ter
skêp ti çism ôe ta gon prêš by ter
syl lo çism pên ta gon quick sil ver
hêr o îsm hep ta gon mêt a phor
bår ba rism hex a gon bách e lor
âs ter îsm pôl y gon chan çel lor
aph o rism châm pi on ém per or
mag net îsm pôm pi on eôn quer or

* Pronounced mër'mî-don.
Cherubim is a Hebrew word in the plural number.
True heroism may sometimes be shown in every-day employment.
We ought to pity the mistakes of the ignorant, and try to correct them.
The porcupine can raise his sharp quills, in the same manner as a hog erects his bristles.
All mankind have their origin from Adam.
A lexicon is a dictionary explaining words.
Goliath was the champion of the Philistines.
Pompions are now commonly called pumpkins.
The sting of a scorpion is poisonous and fatal.
Mariners are sailors who navigate ships on the high seas.
We put tea into a canister to keep its flavor.
Quicksilver is heavier than lead; and it flows like a liquid, but without moisture.
Abraham was the great ancestor of the Hebrews.
Cicero was the most celebrated of the Roman orators.
If John sells goods to James on credit, John is the creditor, and James is the debtor.
No. 86.—LXXXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

| eom pel | be gët' | pro jëct', v. | ex tinct' |
| dis pel | for gët | tra ject, v. | de funct |
| ex pel | re gret | ob ject, v. | de eëct |
| re pel | be set | sub ject, v. | de dëct |
| im pel | un fit | de ject | in duct |
| pro pel | sub mit | de fect | eon duct, v. |
| före tell | ad mit | af fect | ob struct |
| ful fill | e mit | ef fect | in struct |
| dis till | re mit | in fect | eon struct |
| in still | trans mit | e lect | re plant |
| ex till | eom mit | se lect | im plant |
| ex töl | per mit | re flec't | sup plant |
| ja pän | re fit | in flec't | dis plant |
| tre pan | ae quit | neg lect | trans plant |
| rat tan | out wit | eol lect | le vant |
| dí van | re āet | eon nect | de scënt |
| be gín | en act | re spect | la ment |
| with in | eom pact | sus pect | aug ment, v. |
| un pin | re frac't | e rect | af fix, v. |
| hère in | in frac't | eor rect | pre fix, v. |
| a nöñ | sub tract | di rect | in fix |
| up on | de tract | de tect | trans fix |
| per hâps | re tract | pro tect | pro lix |
| re vòlt | eon tract, v. | ad dict | eom mix |
| a dült | pro tract | pre dict | çe mënt, v. |
| re sult | ab struct, v. | af flict | eon sent |
| in sult, v. | dis tract | in flict | fo ment |
| eon sult | ex tract, v. | eon flict, v. | fer ment |
| de eànt | trans act | de pict | dis sent |
| re eànt | re jëct | re strict | in tent |
| a bët | e ject | sue einct | eon tent |
| ea det | in ject | dis tinct | ex tent |
THE ELEMENTARY

Bär, last, care, fall, what; hér, prey, thérè; get; bird, marine; link;

The rattan is a long slender reed that grows in Java.

Good children will submit to the will of their parents.

Let all your precepts be succinct and clear.

We elect men to make our laws for us.

Idle children neglect their books when young, and thus reject their advantages.

The little busy bees collect honey from flowers; they never neglect their employment.

The neck connects the head with the body.

Children should respect and obey their parents.

Parents protect and instruct their children.

Satan afflicted Job with sore boils.

The lady instructs her pupils how to spell and read.

Teachers should try to implant good ideas in the minds of their pupils.

The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant.

A bashaw is a title of honor among the Turks; a governor.

The word is now commonly spelled pasha.

"If sinners entice thee, consent thou not," but withdraw from their company.

No. 87.—LXXXVII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

fis' eal  pít' eəal  mên' təl  tôm' brel
ôf fal  môr al  môr tal  môn grel
fôrm al  çên tral  vês tal  quær rel
dîg mal  vâs sal  rev el  squîr rel
châr eəal  dên tal  gâm brel  mên strel
Charcoal is wood charred, or burned to a coal.
Pit coal is dug from the earth for fuel.
Never quarrel with your playmates.
A squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a boy.
A ship is a vessel with three masts.
The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe and smell.
We sit in chairs and put our feet on a footstool.
The farmer sows his grain by handfuls.
Children may be helpful to their parents.
To be a skillful workman (wurk’man).
An artist is one who is skillful in some art.
The fox is said to be an artful animal.
Little boys and girls must not be fretful.
A kingdom is a country ruled by a king.
A wise man will make a good use of his knowledge.
A chill is a symptom of fever.
The chewing of tobacco is a useless habit.

No. 88.—LXXXVIII
WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bōat' swain fōre' tōp ré' gress
chief tain main tōp čy' press
neū ter chām ber fā moūs
pew ter shōul der spi nous
bēa ver mold er vi nous
eleav er rān ĝer sē rous
weav er mān ĝer pō rous
sew er strān ĝer nī trouς
lāy ĝer dān ĝer griēv ouς
prāy er ful čī pher trēat ment
māy or twī light wāin seot
ō yer mōon light māin māst
eōl ter dāy light hīnd mōst
mō ĥāir sky light fōre mōst
trāi tor fōre sight sīgn post
hōme ward pōr trait bōy lāw
out ward bōw sprit rāin bōw
wā ges tī dings fȳ blow
breech es do ĝings eā lix
[brich' ēz] mōor ĝings phē nix
erāy on fīre ārms rē flux
ā eorn twee zers week dāy
hōme spun heed less Frī dāy
snōw drōp ě gress pāy dāy

The boatswain takes care of the ship's rigging.
Pewter is made chiefly of tin and lead.
The fur of the beaver makes the best hats.
The weaver weaves yarn into cloth.
Oak-trees produce acorns, and little animals eat them.

Spring is the first season of the year.
The planet Saturn has a bright ring around it.
The mason puts a layer of mortar between bricks.
The mayor of a city is the chief magistrate.
Judas was a traitor: he betrayed his master; that is, he gave him up to his enemies.
The hair that is over the forehead is called a foretop.
The farmer feeds his horse in a manger.
We should be attentive and helpful to strangers.
Fire-arms were not known a few hundred years ago.
Intemperance is a grievous sin of our country.
Parents deserve the kind treatment of children.
The United States have a large extent of sea-coast.
The rainbow is a token that the world will not be drowned again, but that the regular seasons will continue.
A portrait is a picture bearing the likeness of a person.
Mohair is made of camels' hair.
Pay the laborer his wages when he has done his work.
Prayer is a duty, but it is in vain to pray without a sincere desire of heart to obtain what we pray for; to repeat the words of a prayer, without such desire, is solemn mockery.

No. 89.—LXXXIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

du réss' ea réss' dis tréss' ro büst
a massa ad dress as sess ad just
re paß re dress pos sess un just
sur paß ag gress a miss in trust
en iraß trans gress re miss dis trust
mo rass de press dis miss mis trust
ae cess re press em bóss un mixt
re cess im press a eross be twixt
ex cess op press dis eúss a vērt
eon fess sup press ae eōst sub vert
un less ex press ex haust re vert
The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do no good.

Confess your sins and forsake them.

Unless you study you will not learn.

The fond mother loves to caress her babe.

Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of a future judgment.

Bridges are made across rivers.

An unjust judge may give a false judgment.

William Tell was an expert archer.

The fearful man will desert his post in battle.

Wolves infest new countries and destroy the sheep.

We detest robbers and pirates.

The wicked transgress the laws of God.

No. 90.—XC.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a, in a final syllable ending in atc, if unmarked, has not its full long sound.
A triennial assembly is one which continues three years, or is held once in three years.
The Parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed once in seven years.
The sun will evaporate water on the ground.
It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits.
Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.
Never equivocate or prevaricate, but tell the plain truth.
A definitive sentence is one that is final.
Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison.
Love and friendship conciliate favor and esteem.

No. 91.—XCI.
WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ae quire' per spire' re quire' ex plôre'
ad mire sus pire in quire rc store
as pire ex pire es quire se eure
re spire de shire a dôre pro eure
trans pire re tire be fore ob seure
in spire en tire de plore en dure
eon spire at tire im plore ab jure

* Pronounced com mên' shoo rate.
People admire the beautiful flowers of spring. The rainbow excites our admiration.

Men acquire property by industry and economy; but it is more easy to acquire property than to keep it.

Farmers put manure on their fields to enrich the land and obtain good crops.

The light on this side of the moon, increases all the time from new to full moon; and then it decreases till it becomes new moon again; and so it continues increasing and decreasing.

Wise farmers contrive to procure a good living, by honest labor, and commonly succeed.

It is not honorable to dispute about trifles.
A field requires a good fence to secure the crops.
The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us of the light of the moon and stars.
You must not try to deceive your parents.
The buds of the trees survive the winter; and when the warm sun shines, in the spring, the leaves and blossoms come forth upon the trees, the grass revives, and springs up from the ground.
Before you rise in the morning or retire at night, give thanks to God for his mercies, and implore the continuance of his protection.

No. 92.—XCII.
WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

be tween' sus tāin' en twine' re vēre'
ea reen ea jōle pōst pōne se vere'
eam pāign eon sole de throne eom peer
ar raign pis tole en throne ea reer
or dain mis rule a tone bre viēr
dis dain hu māne je jūne bab ōōn
re gain in sane trī une buf soon
-eom plain ob scēne eom mune dra goon
ex plain gan grene at tune rae eoon
a main ter rene es ēāpe doub loon
ab stain eon vēne e lōpe bal loon
do main eom bīne de elâre gal loon
re frain de fine in snare shal loon
re strain re fine de spair plat oon
dis train eon fine pre pare lam poon
-eon strain sa line re pair här poon
-eon tain de eline eom pare mon soon
ob tain ea nine im pair bas soon
de tain re pine sin ēēre fes toon
per tain su pine ad here pol troon
at tain en shrine eo here dig ōwn
dis tain dī vine aus tere un knōwn
un sown a light a wait eon tour
a do de light de cedit be sides
out do a right eon cedit re cedit
a go af fright a mourn re lieve

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full; we mean, that it begins anew to show us the side on which the sun shines. God ordained the sun to rule the day; and the moon and stars to give light by night.

The laws of nature are sustained by the immediate presence and agency of God.

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.

The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night, and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens.

Air contains the vapors that rise from the earth; and it sustains them, till they fall in dews, and in showers of rain, or in snow or hail.

Grape-vines entwine their tendrils round the branches of trees.

Laws are made to restrain the bad, and protect the good.

Glue will make pieces of wood adhere.

The careful ant prepares food for winter.

We often compare childhood to the morning: morning is the first part of the day, and childhood is the first stage of human life.

Do not postpone till to-morrow what you should do to-day.

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

Monsoon is a wind in the East Indies, that blows six months from one quarter, and then six months from another.

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

Refrain from all evil; keep no company with immoral men.

Never complain of unavoidable calamities.

Let all your words be sincere, and never deceive.

A poltroon is an arrant coward, and deserves the contempt of all brave men.

Never practice deceit, for this is sinful.

To revere a father, is to regard him with fear mingled with respect and affection.

Brevier is a small kind of printing letter.
No. 93.—XCIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE THIRD, AND A WEAK ACCENT ON THE FIRST.

an te céd' ent
dis a gree ment
çir eum jā cent'
re en förce ment
pre en gäge ment
en ter táin ment
in eo hér ent
in de cī sive
su per vi sor
eon ser vā tor
des pe ra do
bas ti na do
brag ga dó ci o (-shī-o)
mis de mēan or
ap pa rā tus
af fi da vit
ex ul ta tion
ad a mān ūne
man ū faet ūre
su per strūet ure
per ad vēnt ure
met a mōr phōse
in nu ūn do
su per eār go
in ter nūn ci o (-shī-o)
ār ma dīl lo
man i fēs to
laz a ret to
dis en eūm ber
pred e cēs sor
in ter cēs sor
mal e fāe' tor
ben e fāe tor
met a phūš ies
math e màt ies
dis in hēr it
ev a nēs cent
eon va les cent
ef flo res cent
eor res pōnd ent
in de pēnd ent
re im būurse ment
om ni prēs ent
in ad vērt ent
pre ex īst ent
eo ex īst ent
in ter mit tent
in ter mār ry
ō ver shad ōw
ae cī dēnt al
in cī dent al
o ri ent al
fun da ment al
or na ment al
sae ra ment al
reg i ment al
det ri ment al
mon ū ment al
in strū ment al
hor i zōn tal
dis a vow al
Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.
The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they
are obliged to fulfill their engagements.
To preengage means to engage beforehand.
I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are preengaged
to another person.
To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.
A mediator is a third person who interposes to adjust a dis-
pute between parties at variance.
How can a young man cleanse his way?
Oh, how love I Thy law!

No. 94.—XCV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST,
LEFT UNMARKED.—FOR EXERCISE IN NOTATION.

NOUNS.
'cin' na mon
'et y mon
'grid i ron
'and i ron
'skel e ton
'sim ple ton
'buf fa lo
'cap ri corn
'cal i co
'in di go
'ver ti go
'cal i ber
'bed cham ber
'cin na bar
'of fi cer
'col an der
'lav en der
'prov en der
'cyl in der
'in te ger
'scav en ger
'har bin ger

NOUNS.
por'rin ger
'stom a cher
'ob se quies
'prom i ses
'in dex es
'am ber gris
'di o cese
'o li o
'o ver plus
'pu is sance
'nu cle us
'ra di us
'ter mi nus
'blun der buss
'syl la bus
'in cu bus
'ver bi age
'Sir i us
'cal a mus
/mit ti mus

ADJECTIVES.
'du' te ous
'a que ous
'du bi ous
'te di ous
'o di ous
'stu di ous
'co pi ous
'ca ri ous
'se ri ous
'glo ri ous
'cu ri ous
'fu ri ous
'spu ri ous
'lu mi nous
'glu ti nous
'mu ti nous
'ru in ous
'lu di crous
'dan ger ous
'hid e ous
'in fa mous
'ster to rous
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nu' mer ous</td>
<td>rav' en ous</td>
<td>vig' or ous</td>
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<tr>
<td>o dor ous</td>
<td>om i nous</td>
<td>val or ous</td>
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<tr>
<td>hu mor ous</td>
<td>res in ous</td>
<td>am or ous</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ri ot ous</td>
<td>glut ton ous</td>
<td>clam or ous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>trai tor ous</td>
<td>bar ba rous</td>
<td>tim or ous</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>per vi ous</td>
<td>ul cer ous</td>
<td>sul phur ous</td>
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<td>treach er ous</td>
<td>slan der ous</td>
<td>vent ur ous</td>
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<tr>
<td>haz ard ous</td>
<td>pon der ous</td>
<td>rapt ur ous</td>
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<tr>
<td>pit e ous</td>
<td>mur der ous</td>
<td>ar du ous</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plen te ous</td>
<td>gen er ous</td>
<td>mis chiev ous</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>im pi ous</td>
<td>pros per ous</td>
<td>stren u ous</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>vil lain ous</td>
<td>ran cor ous</td>
<td>sin u ous</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mem bra nous</td>
<td>rig or ous</td>
<td>tyr an nous</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**No. 95.—XCV.**

**Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Second.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ap pēase'</td>
<td>re pōse'</td>
<td>es chēat'</td>
<td>re hēar'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis please</td>
<td>pro pōse</td>
<td>re peat</td>
<td>be smear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis ease</td>
<td>im pōse</td>
<td>en treat</td>
<td>ap pear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e rāse</td>
<td>eom pōse</td>
<td>re treat</td>
<td>tat tōō</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre māse</td>
<td>trans pōse</td>
<td>un lōōse</td>
<td>en trāp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sur māse</td>
<td>a būge, v.</td>
<td>de bāuch</td>
<td>in wrap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de spīse</td>
<td>ae eūse</td>
<td>re eall</td>
<td>un ship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a rīse</td>
<td>ex eūse, v.</td>
<td>be fall</td>
<td>e quip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eom priśe</td>
<td>re fūse</td>
<td>with al</td>
<td>en eāmp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chas tīse</td>
<td>ef fūse</td>
<td>fore stall</td>
<td>de eāmp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad vīse</td>
<td>dif fūse</td>
<td>fore warn</td>
<td>un stōp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de vīse</td>
<td>suf fūse</td>
<td>de fault</td>
<td>ū sūrp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re vīse</td>
<td>in fūse</td>
<td>as sault</td>
<td>un elāsp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis guīse</td>
<td>eon fūse</td>
<td>pa paw</td>
<td>de bār</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fōre elōse</td>
<td>a mūse</td>
<td>with draw</td>
<td>un bar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in elōse</td>
<td>re erūit</td>
<td>a sleep</td>
<td>a far</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis elōse</td>
<td>de féat</td>
<td>en dēar</td>
<td>ap plāuse</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 96.—XCVI.
MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, \( \text{th} \) HAS THE ASPIRATED SOUND, AS IN THINK, THIN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUNS</th>
<th>VERBS</th>
<th>NOUNS</th>
<th>VERBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thème</td>
<td>thóle</td>
<td>tródh</td>
<td>tilth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>throe</td>
<td>nóthh</td>
<td>smithh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tháne</td>
<td>throve</td>
<td>slóth</td>
<td>truths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thríce</td>
<td>teeth</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>tháw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thróne</td>
<td>threw(throo)</td>
<td>thôrn</td>
<td>thrall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrów</td>
<td>thri véré</td>
<td>thrób</td>
<td>thwart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truth</td>
<td>méath</td>
<td>throng</td>
<td>warmth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yóuth</td>
<td>thréad</td>
<td>thong</td>
<td>swáth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>héath</td>
<td>thres'h</td>
<td>thing</td>
<td>páth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruth</td>
<td>thri ft</td>
<td>think</td>
<td>báth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shéath</td>
<td>thrást</td>
<td>thin</td>
<td>láth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bóth</td>
<td>thrum</td>
<td>thánk</td>
<td>wráth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oath</td>
<td>dépth</td>
<td>thick</td>
<td>heárh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quoth</td>
<td>wíðth</td>
<td>thrill</td>
<td>tóoth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>growth</td>
<td>filth</td>
<td>thúmb</td>
<td>birt'h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blowth</td>
<td>frith</td>
<td>thump</td>
<td>mirth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forth</td>
<td>plinth</td>
<td>lénth</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fourth</td>
<td>spílth</td>
<td>strength</td>
<td>thirst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thiéf</td>
<td>thwáck</td>
<td>háthh</td>
<td>thirl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thieve</td>
<td>bróth</td>
<td>wíthé</td>
<td>worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faith</td>
<td>eloth</td>
<td>thácht</td>
<td>mónth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thigh</td>
<td>froth</td>
<td>thrill</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throát</td>
<td>lóth</td>
<td>théft</td>
<td>mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dóth</td>
<td>móth</td>
<td>thrúsh</td>
<td>drouch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE NOUNS HAVE THE ASPIRATED, AND THE VERBS THE VOCAL SOUND OF \( \text{th} \).
Cambric is a kind of thin muslin.
A fire was burning on the hearth.
Many kings have been thrown down from their thrones.
A tiger has great strength, and is very ferocious.
A manly youth will speak the truth.
Keep your mouth clean, and save your teeth.
The water in the canal is four feet in depth.
A tooth-brush is good to brush your teeth.
The length of a square figure is equal to its breadth.
The breadth of an oblong square is less than its length.
Plants will not thrive among thorns and weeds.
The thresher threshes grain, as wheat, rye, oats.
A severe battle thins the ranks of an army.
Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common.
One good action is worth many good thoughts.
A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring.
Drunkards are worthless fellows, and despised.
Bathing-houses have baths to bathe in.
We breathe fresh air at every breath.

No. 97.—XCVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bål' last eōm' plex Tūēs' day vēr' y
fīl bert vēr tex Wēdnes day dřīz zly'
eōn čert vōr tex Thūrs day griš ly'
ēf fort eōn vex mīd wāy ĭ ŭlt y
pūr port lār ūnx gāng wāy pān sy
trān script āf flux pāth wāy frēn zy
eōn script eōn flux ēs say quīn sy
bānk rupt ēf flux eōm fort gip sy'
ěld est ēn flux eōv ert tip sy
neph ēw* eōn text bōm bāst drōp sy
sīn ew bōw līne' eōurt ship serūb by
lānd tāx mīd dāy flīm sy shrub by
sỳn tax Sūn dāy elūm sy stub by
īn dex Mōn dāy swēl tri nut meg

* Pronounced nēf' yu.
No. 98.—XC VIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE O OF THE DIGRAPH OW HAS ITS FIRST OR LONG SOUND.

bör' rōw  bīl' lōw  hār' rōw  win' dōw
ēl bow   hōl low  spār row  win now
fel low   ār row   yār row   wil low
fōl low  fār row  yēl low  mēl low
eāl low  nār row  tāl low  mōr row
mēad ow mal low  fal low  sor row
shād ow pil low  shal low  būr row
hal low  min now  fūr row  swal low
bēl low  mār row  wīd ow  wāl low

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.
A ship or boat must have ballast to prevent it from over-setting.
The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body.
The tendon of the heel is the main sinew that moves the foot.
From the shoulder to the elbow there is only one bone in the arm, but from the elbow to the hand there are two bones.
The light is on one side of the body, and the shadow on the other.
In old times there was no glass for windows.
The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.
The callow young means the young bird before it has feathers.
Fallow ground is that which has lain without being plowed and sowed.
A shallow river will not float ships. Some places in the Ohio are at times too shallow for large boats.
Cattle in South America are hunted for their hides and tallow.
Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows, and sheep.

Apples and peaches are ripe when they are mellow, but hard apples keep better than mellow ones.

The bull bellows and paws the ground.

Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

**No. 99.—**

**Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ras' u're</th>
<th>wee' vil</th>
<th>moun' fül</th>
<th>spörts' man</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>séiz ure</td>
<td>snōw bāll</td>
<td>Ŧear fül</td>
<td>brāın pān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trēa tīse</td>
<td>brīdē wēll</td>
<td>Ŧeer fül</td>
<td>mōn stēr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like wīse</td>
<td>mōlē hīll</td>
<td>rīght fül</td>
<td>ēfri stōnē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dōor ēāsē</td>
<td>ēfē rīnē</td>
<td>fruiť fül</td>
<td>mīlē stōnē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stāir ēāsē</td>
<td>mīnd fūl</td>
<td>bōast fūl</td>
<td>grāvē stōnē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sēa hōrse</td>
<td>pēaĉe fūl</td>
<td>āw fūl</td>
<td>hāil stōnē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brī dāl</td>
<td>Ťāt ē ful</td>
<td>law fūl</td>
<td>hē y phen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feū dāl</td>
<td>wake fūl</td>
<td>plāy dāy</td>
<td>āu tumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēoa tēal</td>
<td>ēūlē fūl</td>
<td>thrāll dōm</td>
<td>āu būrn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spī rāl</td>
<td>dōlē fūl</td>
<td>watch mān</td>
<td>susācē pān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flō rāl</td>
<td>shāme fūl</td>
<td>watch fūl</td>
<td>wār fāre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neū trāl</td>
<td>bāne fūl</td>
<td>free dōm</td>
<td>fāc īlē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plū rāl</td>
<td>tūnē fūl</td>
<td>bō sōm</td>
<td>sērv īlē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pōrt al</td>
<td>ēōpē fūl</td>
<td>lūkē wārm</td>
<td>dāē ĭyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bru tāl</td>
<td>ēārē fūl</td>
<td>trī fōrm</td>
<td>dūē īlē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi tāl</td>
<td>ērē fūl</td>
<td>ēwō worm</td>
<td>mīs sīlē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē qūal</td>
<td>dī īsēm</td>
<td>dōc īlē</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sūr fēit</td>
<td>ērē fūl</td>
<td>Ŧāk ūm</td>
<td>rēp īlē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ān ĝel</td>
<td>grātē fūl</td>
<td>āk ūm</td>
<td>ēfē īlē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ān cīent</td>
<td>spītē fūl</td>
<td>quō rūm</td>
<td>hōs īlē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wēa ĝel</td>
<td>wāstē fūl</td>
<td>strā tūm</td>
<td>sēx īlē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jew el</td>
<td>fāith fūl</td>
<td>sēa mān</td>
<td>flēk īlē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new el</td>
<td>yōuth fūl</td>
<td>ēfri mān</td>
<td>vērd ūrē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ērew el</td>
<td>ēgain fūl</td>
<td>fōre mān</td>
<td>ūrd ūrē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[kru'el]</td>
<td>pāin fūl</td>
<td>sālēg mān</td>
<td>fīg ūrē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trē foil</td>
<td>spōōn fūl</td>
<td>stātēs mān</td>
<td>in jūrē</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

Oatmeal is the meal of oats, and is very good food.

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

A newel is the post round which winding stairs are formed.

Crewel is a kind of yarn, or twisted worsted.

A jewel is often hung in the ear. The Jews formerly wore, and some nations still wear, jewels in the nose.

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

A hyphen is a little mark between syllables or words, thus, bookcase, co-operate.

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

It is a mean act to deface the figures on a milestone.

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

Let us lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

**No. 100.—C.**

**WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ad věnt' úr oûs</td>
<td>pre çip'i touûs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a nôn y mous</td>
<td>ne çês si tous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sỳ non y mous</td>
<td>am phîb i ouûs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un ġën er ous</td>
<td>mî râe û lous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mag nân i mous</td>
<td>a nal o gous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ü nan i mous</td>
<td>per fid i ouûs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as pâr a gus</td>
<td>fas tid i ouûs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition.

Synonymous words have the same signification. Very few words in English are exactly synonymous.
Precipitous signifies steep; the East and West rocks in New Haven are precipitous.

An amphibious animal can live in different elements. The frog lives in air, and can live in water for a long time.

A miraculous event is one that can not take place according to the ordinary laws of nature. It can take place only by the agency of divine power.

Assiduous study will accomplish almost any thing that is within human power.

An integument is a cover. The skin is the integument of animal bodies. The bones also have integuments.

Young persons are often improvident—far more improvident than the little ants.

---

No. 101.—C I.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND, AND LEFT UNMARKED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>as per' i ty</th>
<th>do cil' i ty</th>
<th>e nor' mi ty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>se ver i ty</td>
<td>a gil i ty</td>
<td>ur ban i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pros per i ty</td>
<td>fra gil i ty</td>
<td>cu pid i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aus ter i ty</td>
<td>ni hil i ty</td>
<td>tur gid i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dex ter i ty</td>
<td>hu mil i ty</td>
<td>va lid i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in teg ri ty</td>
<td>ste ril i ty</td>
<td>ca lid i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma jor i ty</td>
<td>vi ril i ty</td>
<td>so lid i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pri or i ty</td>
<td>'scur ril i ty</td>
<td>ti mid i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi nor i ty</td>
<td>duc til i ty</td>
<td>hu mid i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plu ral i ty</td>
<td>'gen til i ty</td>
<td>ra pid i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fa tal i ty</td>
<td>fer til i ty</td>
<td>stu pid i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi tal i ty</td>
<td>hos til i ty</td>
<td>a rid i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo ral i ty</td>
<td>'tran quil li ty</td>
<td>flo rid i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mor tal i ty</td>
<td>ser vil i ty</td>
<td>fe cun di ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bru tal i ty</td>
<td>pro pin qui ty</td>
<td>ro tun di ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fi del i ty</td>
<td>ca lam i ty</td>
<td>com mod i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sta bil i ty</td>
<td>ex trem i ty</td>
<td>ab surd i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo bil i ty</td>
<td>sub lim i ty</td>
<td>lo cal i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no bil i ty</td>
<td>prox im i ty</td>
<td>vo cal i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fa cil i ty</td>
<td>con form i ty</td>
<td>ras cal i ty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
The winters in Lapland are severe. The people of that country dress in furs, to protect themselves from the severity of the cold.

Major signifies more or greater; minor means less.

A majority is more than half; a minority is less than half.

Plurality denotes two or more; as, a plurality of worlds.

In grammar, the plural number expresses more than one; as, two men, ten dogs.

A majority of votes means more than half of them.

When we say a man has a plurality of votes, we mean he has more than any one else.

Members of Congress and Assembly are often elected by a plurality of votes.

Land is valued for its fertility and nearness to market.

Many parts of the United States are noted for the fertility of the soil.

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation.

Consistency of character, in just men, is a trait that commands esteem.

Humility is the prime ornament of a Christian.

**No. 102.—CII.**

**WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eo têm' po ra ry</td>
<td>de elâm' a to ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex tem po ra ry</td>
<td>ex elam a to ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de rôg a to ry</td>
<td>in flam ma to ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap pêl la to ry</td>
<td>ex plan a to ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eon sôl a to ry</td>
<td>de elar a to ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de fâm a to ry</td>
<td>pre par a to ry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Addison and Pope were contemporary authors; that is, they lived at the same time.

A love of trifling amusements is derogatory to the Christian character.

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

Imaginary evils make no small part of the troubles of life.

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

A man who willfully sets fire to a house is an incendiary.

An observatory is a place for observing the heavenly bodies with telescopes.

An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation.

Christian humility is never derogatory to character.

Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases.

The prudent good man will govern his passions, and not suffer them to be inflamed with anger.

Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

A conservatory is a large greenhouse for the preservation and culture of exotic plants.
SPELLING BOOK.

No. 103.—CIII.

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH, OR ANTEPENULT.

ma te ri ál' i ty
il lib er al i ty
ú ni ver sal i ty
in hos pi tal i ty
in stru ment al i ty
spir it ū al i ty
im prob a bil i ty
im pla ea bil i ty
mal le a bil i ty
in flam ma bil i ty
in ea pa bil i ty
pen e tra bil i ty
im mu ta bil i ty
in ered i bil i ty
il leg i bil i ty
re fran ġi bil ' i ty
in fal li bil i ty
dī viš i bil i ty
in sen si bil i ty
im pos si bil i ty
eom press i bil' i ty
eom pat i bil i ty
de struet i bil i ty
per çep ti bil i ty
re ſist i bil i ty
eom bus ti bil i ty
in flex i bil i ty
dis sim i lär i ty
par tie ū lar i ty
ir reg ū lar i ty
in fe ri ör i ty
su pe ri or i ty
im pet ū os i ty
gen er al ġs si mo
dis ġi plin ġri ġan
pre des ti na ri ġan
an te di ġu vi ġan
het e ro ġē ne oūs
me di a ġō ri al
in quis i to ri al

No. 104.—CIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bēn' e fit
ál pha bet
pār a pet
sūm mer set
mīn ū et
pōl ġy pus'
im pe tus
ēāt a raēt
īn' tel leet
çir eum speet
pīck pōck et
flow er et
lēv er et
pen ny weight
eāt a pult
mēn di eant
sūp' pli eant
pēr ma nent
mīs ere ant
tēr ma gant
ēl e gant
lit i gant
ār ro gant
ēl e phant
THE ELEMENTARY

No. 105.—CV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

sye' o phant  in' do lent  sim' i lar
pet ü lant  tûr bu lent  pop ü lar
dâd a mant  sûe eu lent  tab ü lar
eôv e nant  fêe ü lent  glôb ü lar
eôn so nant  es eu lent  seê ü lar
pêr ti nent  ôp ü lent  ôe ü lar
tôl er ant  vir ü lent  joe ü lar
eôr mo rant  flât ü lent  çîr eu lar
îg no rant  lig a ment  múû eu lar
eôn ver sant  pâr lia ment  règ ü lar
mil i tant  fil a ment  çel lu lar
âd ju tant  ârm a ment  ân nu lar
rêl e vant  sâm ra ment  seap ü lar
în no çent  tôst a ment  spéc ü lar
cê ci dent  mân âge ment  eôn su lar
cê ci dent  im ple ment  eâp su lar
dîf fi dent  eôm ple ment  tit ü lar
eôn fi dent  eom pli ment  süb lu lar
rêg i dent  bât tle ment  çîm e ter
prêg i dent  sêt tle ment  bâs i lisk
dròv i dent  ten e ment  can ni bal
în di gent  în ere ment  eîch i nêal
nêg li gent  ëm bry o  mûn tin gal
âm bi ent  pâr tîr shîp  hûs pi tal
prév a lent  fêl lôw shîp  pêd es tal
pes ti lent  eâl en dar  tô bu lar
ex cêl lent  vîn e gar  jû gu lar
red o lent  in su lar  fû ner al
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>su per flü ty</th>
<th>punet ü al ty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in ere du li ty</td>
<td>müt ü al i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in se eu ri ty</td>
<td>in fi děl i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im ma tu ri ty</td>
<td>prob a bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per spi eu i ty</td>
<td>in a bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as si du i ty</td>
<td>du ra bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eon ti nu i ty</td>
<td>dis a bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in ge nu i ty</td>
<td>in sta bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in eon gru i ty</td>
<td>mu ta bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fran gi bil i ty</td>
<td>ered i bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fal li bil i ty</td>
<td>tan gi bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fea gi bil i ty</td>
<td>so cia bil i ty (so-sla-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viš i bil i ty</td>
<td>traet a bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sen si bil i ty</td>
<td>pla ea bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pos si bil i ty</td>
<td>in ü til i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plau gi bil i ty</td>
<td>in ci vil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im be čil i ty</td>
<td>ü ni förm i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in do čil i ty</td>
<td>non eon form i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol a til i ty</td>
<td>eon san guĩ i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ver sa til i ty</td>
<td>sin gu lař i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ea pa bil i ty</td>
<td>jœ u lař i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in si pid i ty</td>
<td>reg u lař i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>il le găl i ty</td>
<td>pop u lař i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prod i gal i ty</td>
<td>me di œri ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eor di al i ty</td>
<td>in sin čer i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per son al i ty</td>
<td>sin ū ůs i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prin či pal i ty</td>
<td>eur i os i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lib er al i ty</td>
<td>an i mos i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ğen er al i ty</td>
<td>ğen er os i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im mo ral i ty</td>
<td>flex i bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hos pi tal i ty</td>
<td>im mo bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im mor tal i ty</td>
<td>sol ū bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in e qual i ty</td>
<td>vol ū bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sen sū al i ty (sen-shy-)</td>
<td>mag na nim i ty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 106.—C VI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

| ces sâ' tion | plan tâ' tion | de trâe' tion |
| lî ba tion | no ta tion | eon trae tion |
| pro ba tion | ro ta tion | pro trae tion |
| va ea tion | quo ta tion | dis trae tion |
| lo ea tion | temp ta tion | ex trae tion |
| vo ea tion | pri va tion | eon née tion |
| gra da tion | sal va tion | af fee tion |
| foun da tion | e qua tion | eon fee tion |
| ere a tion | vex a tion | per fee tion |
| ne ga tion | tax a tion | in fee tion |
| pur ga tion | sa na tion | sub jee tion |
| mí gra tion | eom plë tion | de jee tion |
| ob la tion | se ere tion | re jee tion |
| re la tion | eon ere tion | in jee tion |
| trans la tion | ex ere tion | ob jee tion |
| for ma tion | e mò tion | pro jee tion |
| stag na tion | pro mo tion | e lee tion |
| dam na tion | de vo tion | se lee tion |
| eâr na tion | pro pör tion | re flee tion |
| vi bra tion | ap pör tion | eol lee tion |
| nar ra tion | ab lü tion | in spec tion |
| pros tra tion | so lü tion | dî ree tion |
| du ra tion | pol lü tion | eor rec tion |
| pul sa tion | dî lü tion | dis see tion |
| sen sa tion | at trâe tion | de tee tion |
| die ta tion | re frae tion | af flëe tion |
| cî ta tion | sub trae tion | re strie tion |
| eon vie' tion | de pres' sion | re tenn' tion |
| eom pül sion | im pres sion | eon ten tion |
| ex pul sion | op pres sion | dis ten tion |
| eon vul sion | sup pres sion | at ten tion |
| ex pän sion | ex pres sion | in ten tion |
| as čen sion | pos ses sion | eon ven tion |
| de šen sion | sub mis sion | de cep tion |
| dǐ men sion | ad mis sion | re cep tion |
| sus pen sion | e mis sion | eon cep tion |
| dis sen sion | re mis sion | ex cep tion |
| pre ten sion | eom mis sion | per cep tion |
| sub měr sion | o mis sion | as eri̇p tion |
| e mer sion | per mis sion | de seri̇p tion |
| im mer sion | dis mis sion | in seri̇p tion |
| as per sion | eon eũs sion | pre seri̇p tion |
| dis per sion | dis eus sion | pro seri̇p tion |
| a ver sion | re æe tion | re démp tion |
| sub ver sion | eon jũe tion | eon súmp tion |
| re ver sion | in jũe tion | a dōp tion |
| dǐ ver sion | eom pun e tion | ab sōrp tion |
| in ver sion | de eœe tion | e rüp tion |
| eon ver sion | eon eœe tion | eor rup tion |
| per ver sion | in frãe tion | de şer tion |
| eom pãs sion | ab due tion | in ser tion |
| ae čes sion | de due tion | as ser tion |
| se čes sion | re due tion | ex er tion |
| eon čes sion | se due tion | eon tör tion |
| pro čes sion | in due tion | dis tor tion |
| eon fes sion | ob strue tion | ex tine tion |
| pro fes sion | de strue tion | ex těn sion |
| ag gres sion | in strue tion | ex tör tion |
| dǐ gres sion | eon strue tion | ir rüp tion |
| pro gres sion | de tenn tion | eom plēx ion |
| re gres sion | in ten tion | de flux ion |
No. 107.—CVII.

Words of Four Syllables, Accented on the Third.

publiëation    litigation    dis tillation
repliation     mitigation    per eloation
impliation     instalation    vio lation
ecompliation   navigation    imolation
appliation     promulgation    desolation
suppliation    prolonation    eon solation
expliation     abrogation    eon tempation
reprobation    subjugation    legislation
approbation    fasnation    tribulation
perurbation    mediation    peela tion
inbation       paliation    speela tion
abduction      expiation    ealeation
deduction      variation    cirelation
meditation     deviation    modulation
indication     exhalation    regulation
vinication     eongestation    granulation
deligation     mutilation    stipulation
obligation     instalation    population
allegation     apellation    gratulation
irrigation     eonstilation    retarda tion

Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who makes laws.

God is the divine legislator. He proclaimed his ten commandments from Mount Sinai.

In free governments the people choose their legislators.

We have legislators for each State, who make laws for the State where they live. The town in which they meet to legislate, is called the seat of government. These legislators, when they are assembled to make laws, are called the legislature.

The people should choose their best and wisest men for their legislators.

It is the duty of every good man to inspect the moral conduct.
of the man who is offered as a legislator at our yearly elections. If the people wish for good laws, they may have them, by electing good men.

The legislative councils of the United States should feel their dependence on the will of a free and virtuous people.

Our farmers, mechanics, and merchants, compose the strength of our nation. Let them be wise and virtuous, and watchful of their liberties. Let them trust no man to legislate for them, if he lives in the habitual violation of the laws of his country.

No. 108.—CVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

děf' i nīte  děs' ti tūte  mi' ero seōpe
āp po sīte  īn sti tūte  ān te lōpe
ōp po sīte  eōn sti tūte  prō to ĭpē
īn fi nīte  pros ti tūte  hēm is phēre
hỳp o erīte  pros e ĭyē  āt mos phēre
pār a sīte  bār be eūe  eōm mo dōre
ōb so lēte  rēs i āúe  sŷe a mōre
ēx pe dīte  ves ti būle  vōl a tīle
ree on dīte  rīd i ēūle  yēr sa tīle
sāt el līte  mūs ea ēīne  mer ean tīle
ēr e mīte  brīg an ēīne  ĭn fan tīle
āp pe tīte  eāl a ēīne  dis ċī plīne
an ee dōte  čēl an ēīne  mās ēu ēīne
prōs e ēūte  sēr pen tīne  fēm i ēīne
pēr se ēūte  tūr pen tīne  nee tān ēīne
ēx e ēūte  pōr eu ēīne  ġen ū ēīne
āb so lūte  ān o dīne  ber yl ēīne
dīs so lūte  tēl e seōpe  fā vor ēīne
sūb sti tūte  hōr o seōpe  pū er ēīne

An anecdote is a short story, or the relation of a particular incident.

Ridicule is not often the test of truth.
The fixed stars are at immense distances from us. They are so distant that we cannot measure the number of miles.

When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air. The

* Pronounced diz-zěrn'.  
† Pronounced co-kět'.

---

**No. 109. — CIX.**

**Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Second.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eon dense'</td>
<td>re sŏlve'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im mense</td>
<td>dis sŏlve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de fense</td>
<td>e vŏlve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre pense</td>
<td>de vŏlve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of fense</td>
<td>re vŏlve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis pense</td>
<td>eon vŏlve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre tense</td>
<td>a bŏde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eol lapse</td>
<td>un nĕrve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im mĕrse</td>
<td>ob sĕrve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as perse</td>
<td>sub sĕrve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis perse</td>
<td>de sĕrve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a verse</td>
<td>re sĕrve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re verse</td>
<td>prĕ sĕrve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in verse</td>
<td>eon sĕrve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eon verse</td>
<td>her sĕlf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per verse</td>
<td>my sĕlf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans verse</td>
<td>at tăch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in dŏrse</td>
<td>de tach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re morse</td>
<td>en rĭch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un horse</td>
<td>re trĕnch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis būrse</td>
<td>in trench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de tĕrge</td>
<td>dis pătch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di verge</td>
<td>mis match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis give</td>
<td>a frĕsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out live</td>
<td>re fresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for give</td>
<td>de bărk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ab sŏlve</td>
<td>em bărk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fixed stars are at immense distances from us. They are so distant that we cannot measure the number of miles.

When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air. The

* Pronounced diz-zěrn'.  
† Pronounced co-kět'.

---

The fixed stars are at immense distances from us. They are so distant that we cannot measure the number of miles.

When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air. The
cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.
Noah and his family outlived all the people who lived before the flood.
The brave sailors embark on board of ships, and sail over the great and deep sea.
The time will soon come when we must bid a last farewell to this world.
The bright stars without number adorn the skies.
When our friends die, they will never return to us; but we must soon follow them.
God will forgive those who repent of their sins, and live a holy life.
Thy testimonies, O Lord, are very sure; holiness becometh thine house for ever.
Do not attempt to deceive God; nor to mock him with solemn words, whilst your heart is set to do evil.
A holy life will disarm death of its sting.
God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

No. 110.—C X.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de méan' or
re mäin der
en tîçe ment
en förçe ment
dî vörçe ment
in dúçe ment
a gree ment
en gâge ment
de file ment
in çîte ment
ex çîte ment
re fine ment
eon fine ment
e lôpe ment

re tîre' ment
ae quire ment
im pêach ment
en erôach ment
eon çëal ment
eon ãeal ment
at tâin ment
de pô nent
op po nent
ëom po nent
ad jâ çent
in dê çent
vîçe ge rent
en rôll ment
THE ELEMENTARY

Démeanor signifies behavior or deportment.
Remainder is that which remains or is left.
An enticement is that which allures.
Divorcement signifies an entire separation.
Elopement is a running away or private departure.
Impeachment signifies accusation.
Retirement is a withdrawing from company.
A deponent is one who makes oath to any thing.
A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another.
A proboscis is a long tube or snout from the mouth or jaw.
An ellipsis is an omission of a word.
Amercement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.
A synopsis is a collective view of things.
Refulgent is applied to things that shine.
A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

No. 111.—C XI.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first. a, unmarked, in the termination ate, has an obscure or shortened sound of long a, like short e.

děs' o lāte, v. ĭn' ti māte, v. vēn' er āte
ād vo eāte, v. ēs ti māte, v. tem per āte
věn ti lāte fās či nāte ĝop er āte
țt il lāte ōř di nate Ăs per āte
sčin til lāte fūl mi nāte děs per āte
pĕr eo lāte nŏm i nāte īt er āte
ić mo lāte ĝēr mi nāte Ăm ĭ grāte
spēe ŭ lāte per son āte trāns mi grāte
eāl eu lāte păs sion āte as pi ĭ āte, v.
čir eu lāte fōrt ŭ nate dēe o rāte
mŏd ŭ lāte dĭs si pāte pēr fo rāte
rēg ŭ lāte sēp a rāte, v. eōr po rāte
ŭn du lāte čel e brāte pĕn e trāte
čě ŭ lāte des e erāte pēr pe trāte
stĭm ŭ lāte eŏn se erāte ār bi trāte
grăn ŭ lāte ĕx e erāte āe eu rate
stīp ŭ lāte vēr ber āte lam i nate
ĕōp ŭ lāte ŭl čer āte ĭn du rāte, v.
pop ŭ lāte mŏd er āte, v. săt ŭ rāte
eon su lāte āg gre gate sŭs či tāte
sŭb li māte, v. vēr te brāte mēd i tāte
ān i māte, v. ġēn er āte ĭm i tāte
An advocate is one who defends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another.

Ardent spirits stimulate the system for a time, but leave it more languid.

Men often toil all their lives to get property, which their children dissipate and waste.

We should emulate the virtuous actions of great and good men.

Moderate passions are most conducive to happiness, and moderate gains are most likely to be durable.

Abusive words irritate the passions, but "a soft answer turneth away wrath."

Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity.

Violent anger makes one unhappy, but a temperate state of the mind is pleasant.

No. 112.—CXII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first. ain, unmarked, is sounded as in; ot, unmarked, as ut.
Chilblains are sores caused by cold.

A curtain is used to hide something from the view.

The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.

The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.

A matrass is a chemical vessel used for distilling, etc.; but a mattress is a quilted bed.

Annals are history in the order of years.

A cutlass is a broad curving sword.

A largess is a donation or gift.

A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion, or opinion.

An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.

Good manners are always becoming; ill manners are evidence of low breeding.

A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar.

Solvent, an adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.

A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

**No. 113.—CXIII.**

**Words of three syllables, accented on the first.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eál’o mel</td>
<td>āl’eo hol</td>
<td>gär’ni türe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>čit a del</td>
<td>vit ri ol</td>
<td>fūr ni türe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in fi del</td>
<td>pār a sol</td>
<td>sēp ul türe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sēn ti nel</td>
<td>sī ne eūre</td>
<td>pār a dīse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māck er el</td>
<td>ēp i eūre</td>
<td>mēr chan dīse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eōck er el</td>
<td>lig a türe</td>
<td>ēn ter prīse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eod i cil</td>
<td>sig na türe</td>
<td>händ ker chīf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dom i cīle</td>
<td>eūr va türe</td>
<td>[hank’er chīf]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dāf fo dil</td>
<td>för feit üre</td>
<td>sēm i brēve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
106 THE ELEMENTARY

Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed.

A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town.

A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.

An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation.

An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies.

Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation.

Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government.

The despotism of government can often be overthrown; but for the despotism of fashion there is no remedy.

A domicile is the place of a man’s residence.

Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.

The glanders is a disease of horses.

The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.

A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.
No. 114.—C X IV.

THE SOUND OF a IN all (= aw) AND IN what (= o).

No. 115.—C X V.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.
No. 116.—CXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mō' tion (shun)  frae' tion  ūne' tion
no tion  trae' tion  fune' tion
lo tion  mēn tion  june' tion
po tion  pen sion  sue tion
pōr tion  çes sion  spōn sion
nā tion  ten sion  tōr sion
ra tion  mēr sion  mīs sion
sta tion  ver sion  eāp tion
mān sion  sēs sion  ōp tion
pas sion  lee tion  fle' tion
fae tion  diē tion  aue' tion
ae tion  fie tion  eau tion

Lection is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.
Lectures on chemistry are delivered in our colleges.
A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.
A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.
A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.
A fraction is a part of a whole number.
Fiction is a creature of the imagination.
Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.
Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.
Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

No. 117.—CXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

su prěm' a cy  eom půl' so ry  pro lǐx' i ty
the ē ra cy  ol fāe to ry  un čěr tain ty
de moe ra cy  re frae to ry  im mōd est y
eon spīr a cy  re fēe to ry  diś hon est y
ge ōg ra phy  dī ree to ry  so līl o quy
bi og ra phy  eon sis to ry  hu mān i ty
 eos mog ra phy  ī dōl a try  a mēn i ty
ste nog ra phy  ġe om e try  se ren i ty
zo og ra phy  im mēn si ty  vī čīn i ty
 to pog ra phy  pro pen si ty  af fī n i ty
ty pog ra phy  ver bōs i ty  dī vin i ty
hū drog ra phy  ad vēr si ty  in dēm ni ty
phi los o phy  dī ver si ty  so lēm ni ty
a eād e my  ne čēs si ty  fra tēr ni ty
e eōn o my  ī den ti ty  e ter ni ty
a nāt o my  eon ēāv i ty  bār bār i ty
zo ōt o my  de prav i ty  vul gār i ty
 e pǐph a ny  lon ěv i ty  dis par i ty
phi ă lān thro py  ae ēlīv i ty  čē lēb ri ty
mis an thro py  na tīv i ty  a lāe ri ty
pe rǐph e ry  ae tīv i ty  sin čěr i ty
ār til le ry  eap tīv i ty  čē ler i ty
hū dro̱p a thī  fest tīv i ty  te mer i ty
de īv er y  per plēx i ty  in teg ri ty
dis eōv er y  eon vex i ty  dis tīl ler y
Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

Hydropathy, or water-cure, is a mode of treating diseases by the copious use of pure water.

Geography is a description of the earth.

Biography is a history of a person's life.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Stenography is the art of writing in short-hand.

Zoography is a description of animals; but zoology means the same thing, and is generally used.

Topography is the exact delineation of a place or region.

Typography is the art of printing with types.

Hydrography is the description of seas and other waters, or the art of forming charts.

Philanthropy is the love of mankind; but misanthropy signifies a hatred of mankind.

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

Idolatry is the worship of idols. Pagans worship gods of wood and stone. These are their idols. But among Christians many persons worship other sorts of idols. Some worship a gay and splendid dress, consisting of silks and muslins, gauze and ribbons; some worship pearls and diamonds; but all excessive fondness for temporal things is idolatry.

No. 118.—CXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ju ríd’ i eal    fa nárt’ i çism    ob lív’ i on
eon viv i al   ex ór di um     in eóg ni to
dí ág o nal      mil lén ni um   eo párt ner ship
pen tag o nal       re púb lie an     dis sím i lar
tra di tion al       me ríd i an     ver náe ü lar
in tén tion al     un nát ü ral    o rae ü lar
per pet ü al        eon jćet úr al  or bie ü lar
ha bít ü al         çen tríp e tal  par tie ü lar
e věnt ü al     eon tin ü al   ir rég ü lar
un měr či ful       ef fěet ü al    bí válv ü lar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words of Four Syllables, Accented on the Second.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a, unmarked, in ate, does not have its full long sound.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>un pōp' ū lar</td>
<td>a nāl' ṭis</td>
<td>ex tēm' po re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tri ān gu lar</td>
<td>de līr i oūs</td>
<td>en tāb la tūre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa rish ūn er</td>
<td>in dūs tri oūs</td>
<td>dis eōm fit ūre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dī ām e ter</td>
<td>il lūs tri oūs</td>
<td>pro eōn sul ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad mín is ter</td>
<td>las čīv i oūs</td>
<td>dis eōn so lāte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>em bās sa dor</td>
<td>ob liv i oūs</td>
<td>a pos to lāte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro ōn i tor</td>
<td>a nōm a lous</td>
<td>ob sē qui oūs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eōm pōs i tor</td>
<td>e pīt o mīze</td>
<td>oe eā sīon al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me trop o lis</td>
<td>a pōs ta tīze</td>
<td>pro pōr tion al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e phēm e ris</td>
<td>im mōr tal ēze</td>
<td>heb dōm a dal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>as sīm' i lāte</td>
<td>eon tām' i nāte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prog nōs tie āte</td>
<td>dis sēm i nāte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per ām bu lāte</td>
<td>re erīm i nāte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e jač ū lāte</td>
<td>a bōm i nāte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im mač ū lāte</td>
<td>pre dom i nāte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma trīe ū lāte</td>
<td>in tēm per āte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ġes tie ū lāte</td>
<td>re ĭn er āte, v.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in ōe ū lāte</td>
<td>eo op āre āte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eo āg ū lāte</td>
<td>ex ās per āte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de pōp ū lāte</td>
<td>eōm miś er āte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eōn grāt ū lāte</td>
<td>in vēt er āte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ea pīt ū lāte</td>
<td>re ĭt er āte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex pōst ū lāte</td>
<td>ob lit er āte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a māl ga māte</td>
<td>e vāe ū āte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex hil a rāte</td>
<td>at tēn u āte, v.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le ĝit i māte, v.</td>
<td>ex ten ū āte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap prōx i māte</td>
<td>in ād e quāte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eōn eāt e nāte</td>
<td>ef fēet ū āte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub ār dī nāte, v.</td>
<td>per pet ū āte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o rīg i nāte</td>
<td>as sās sin āte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 120.—CXX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

A library is a collection of books.
A librarian is a person who has charge of a library.
The laborious bee is a pattern of industry.
That is precarious which is uncertain. Life and health are precarious.

* Pronounced yoo-zhoo' ri-ous.
Vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.

Gregarious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and goats.

Salubrious air is favorable to health.

A covetous man is called penurious.

Escape or exemption from punishment is impunity.

Do nothing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others.

We speak of the transparency of glass, water, etc.

No. 121.—

WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE FIFTH.

im ma te ri ál' i ty    im pen e tra bil' i ty
in di vis i bil i ty    in el i gi bil i ty
in di vid ü al i ty    im mal le a bil i ty
in eom pat i bil i ty    per pen die ü laar i ty
in de struet i bil i ty    in eom press i bil i ty
im per çep ti bil i ty    in de fen si bil i ty
ir re sist i bil i ty    val e tu di na ri an
in eom bus ti bil i ty    an ti trin i ta ri an

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

un in tel li gi bil' i ty    in eom pre hen si bil' i ty

The immateriality of the soul has rarely been disputed.

The indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.

It was once a practice in France to divorce husband and wife for incompatibility of tempers; a practice soon found to be incompatible with social order.

The incompressibility of water has been disproved.

We can not doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine attributes.

Stones are remarkable for their immalleability.

The indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.

Asbestus is noted for its incombustibility.

A valetudinarian is a sickly person.
No. 122.—CXXII.

Words in which th has its aspirated sound.

e' ther  thor' ough  ath lēt' ie
ja' ćinth  thir' teen  me theg' lin
thē' sis  thou' sand  'ea thār' tie
ze' nith  a' the ışm  a the ĭst' ie
thīck' et  thē' o ry  the o rēt' ie al
thūn' der  hī' a ćinth  me țhōd' ie al
thīs' tle  eāth' o lie  math e māt' ies
thros' tle  ap' o thegm  le vī' a than
throt' tle  thūn' der  böl t  en țhū' șī ăsm
thirst' y  ēp' i  thet  an țīp' a thy
thrift' y  láb' ă rinth  a rīt' h' me ție
lēngth' wise  lēth' ar ģy  an țīth' e șis
threat' en  ing  pleth' o ɾy  mis șān' thro py
au' thor  pleth' o rie  phi  lan' thro py
au' thor țīze  sīm' pa țhy  ean țhār' i ă șēs
au thōr' i ty  ăm' a ra nth  the ăe' ra ȩș
au thōr' i ta țīve  am' e țhŷst  the əl' o ȩy
mēth' od  ap' a țhy  the ơd' o ƚīte
ăn' them  æs țhēt' ies  ther șōm' e țer
díph' thong  thir' ti eth  ea țhol' i șon
[di'  thong]  syn' the sis  mi țhol' o ȩy
četh' ies  thir' ti eth  or țhog' ra șphy
pān' ther  e șis  thē' ra ȩl
Șab' bath  pan țē' on  hŷ poth' e șis
thīm' ble  eān' tha ɾis  li țhog' ra șphy
Thūrs' day  ea țhē' dra l  li țhot' ȯ șmy
trīph' thong  ū ɾe' thrā  a poth' ȯ șe ɾy
in țhrall'  au țhēn' tie  ap ə țhē' o șis
a  thwart'  pa țhet' ie  pōl' ỳ the șis
be țrōth'  syn țhet' ie  bib lı' o țhē' eal
thīr' ty  a șān' țhus  ieh țhy ős' ȯ șy
or  ni țhol' o șy
No. 123.—CXXIII.

WORDS IN WHICH TH HAS ITS VOCAL SOUND.

ēi' ther  nēth' er  brōth' er  
nei' ther  weth' er  wor' thy (wôr thôy)  
hea then  prîth' ee  mōth' er  
elōth' ier (-yer)  bûr' then  smoth' er  
râth' er  soûth' ern.  oth' er  
fath om  têth' er  with' ers  
gath' er  thîth' er  be nēath'  
hîth' er  with' er  be queath  
für' ther  láth' er  with' drâw  
brêth' ren  fâ ther  an' óth' er  
whîth' er  far' thing  to gêth' er  
whel' er  für' thest  thêre with' al'  
leath' er  pôth' er  nev' er the less  
feath' er  broth' el  

The heathen are those people who worship idols, or who know not the true God.

Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and neglect to observe its precepts, are more criminal than the heathen.

All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents.

How unnatural and wicked it is to make war on our brethren, to conquer them, or to plunder and destroy them.

It is every man's duty to bequeath to his children a rich inheritance of pious precepts.

No. 124.—CXXIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ae  eóm' plish  dî  mí'in' ish  ex  tín' guish  
es  tâb lish  ad  môn ish  re  lîn' quish  
em  bêl lish  pre  mon ish  ex  ènîl pâte  
a  bôl lish  as  ton ish  eon  trîb  üte  
re  plêñ ish  dis  tîn' guish  re  môn  strang'
A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.

The most refined education does not embellish the human character like piety.

Laws are abolished by the same power that made them.

Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.

We are usually favored with abundant harvests.

Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame.

Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.

---

No. 125.—C X X V.

Words of five syllables, accented on the third.

- in ter mé' di ate
- dis pro pör tion ate
- çër e mō ni al
- mat ri mo ni al
- pat ri mo ni al
- an ti mo ni al
- tes ti mo ni al
- im ma tē ri al
- mag is te ri al
- min is te ri al
- im me mō ri al
- sen a to ri al
- die ta to ri al
- e qua to ri al
- in ar tāe ū late
- il le git i mate
- in de tērm in ate
- e qui pōn' der ate
- pār ti čip i al
- in di vid ū al
- in ef feet ū al
- in tel lect ū al
- pu sil lān i moūs
- dis in ĝēn ū oūs
- in sig nīf i eant
- e qui pōn der ant
- čēr eum ām bi ent
- an ni vēr sa ry
- pār lia mēnt a ry
- tes ta ment a ry
- al i ment a ry
- sup ple ment a ry
- el e ment a ry
- sat is fāe to ry
Senate originally signified a council of elders; for the Romans committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was—old men for counsel, young men for war. But in modern times the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age.

The bat is the intermediate link between quadrupeds and fowls. The orang-outang is intermediate between man and quadrupeds.

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous. Reproachful language is contumelious or contemptuous. Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious. Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time. Many things are lawful which are not expedient.
baste  flute  light  night  frounce
chaste  mute  blight  wight  rounce
haste  brute  plight  right  trounce
waste  fight  sight  tight  ehāsm
lute  bright  slight  blowze  prism

**MONOSYLLABLES WITH th VOCAL.**

the  thý  thěm  tithe  smōoth
thōge  thēn  thence  lithe  soōthe
thiś  thūs  thēse  writhе  they
thāṭ  thou  thān  scythe  thēre
thińe  thee  blithе  thōugh  thēir

**THE FOLLOWING, WHEN NOUNS, HAVE THE ASPERATED SOUND OF th IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER, AND THE VOCAL IN THE PLURAL.**

bāth  bāths$  swāth  swāths$  mouth  mouths$  lāth  lāths$  elōth  elōths$  wēath  wēaths$
pāth  pāths$  mōth  mōths$  shēath  shēaths$

Twelve things make a dozen.
To delve is to dig in the ground.
When the nerves are affected the hands shake.
Turf is a clod of earth held together by the roots of grass.
Surf is the swell of the sea breaking on the shore.
Cash formerly meant a chest, but it now signifies money.
An elf is an imaginary being or a being of the fancy.
A flash of lightning sometimes hurts the eyes.
Flesh is the soft part of animal bodies.
Blushes often manifest modesty, sometimes shame.
Great and sudden changes sometimes do hurt.
A grange is a farm and farmhouse.
A forge is a place where iron is hammered.
A rounce is the handle of a printing-press.
To frounce is to curl or frizzle, as the hair.
Great haste often makes waste.
It is no more right to steal apples or watermelons from another’s garden or orchard, than it is to steal money from his desk. Besides, it is the meanest of all low tricks to
creep into a man's inclosure to take his property. How much more manly is it to ask a friend for cherries, peaches, pears, or melons, than it is to sneak privately into his orchard and steal them. How must a boy, and much more a man, blush to be detected in so mean a trick!

**No. 127.—CXVII.**

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **r** IS PRONOUNCED BEFORE **w**;

**Thus whale is pronounced hwale; when, hwen.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>whale</th>
<th>whet</th>
<th>whiz</th>
<th>whip stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wheat</td>
<td>which</td>
<td>where</td>
<td>whis per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wharf</td>
<td>whilk</td>
<td>whey</td>
<td>whis ky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what</td>
<td>whiff</td>
<td>whër'ry</td>
<td>whis ker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheel</td>
<td>whig</td>
<td>wheth er</td>
<td>whis tle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheeze</td>
<td>whim</td>
<td>whet stöne</td>
<td>whith er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whee'dle</td>
<td>whin</td>
<td>whif tle</td>
<td>whit löw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whine</td>
<td>whip</td>
<td>whig gish</td>
<td>whit tle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>while</td>
<td>whelm</td>
<td>whig gism</td>
<td>whirl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>whelp</td>
<td>whim per</td>
<td>whirl pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whi'ten</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>whim sey</td>
<td>whirl wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white wash</td>
<td>whene</td>
<td>whin ny</td>
<td>whirl bát</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whi tish</td>
<td>whisk</td>
<td>whip eòrd</td>
<td>whirl i gig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whi ting</td>
<td>whist</td>
<td>whip graft</td>
<td>wharf age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whý</td>
<td>whit</td>
<td>whip saw</td>
<td>wharf i ger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS **w** IS SILENT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>who</th>
<th>who ev'er</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>whom</td>
<td>who so ev'er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whose</td>
<td>whom so ev'er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whole</td>
<td>whole'sale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whōop</td>
<td>whole some</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whales are the largest of marine animals. They afford us oil for lamps and other purposes.

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and the flour makes our finest bread.
Wharves are structures built for the convenience of lading and unlading ships.

Wheels are most admirable instruments of conveyance; carts, wagons, gigs, and coaches run on wheels.

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings. This is a kind of knowledge which good boys dispense with.

White is not so properly a color as a want of all color.

One of the first things a little boy tries to get is a knife, that he may whittle with it. If he asks for a knife and it is refused, he is pretty apt to whimper.

The love of whisky has brought many a strong fellow to a disgraceful death.

Whiskers are thought by some to afford protection to the throat in cold weather.

No. 128.—CXCVIII

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, X PASSES INTO THE SOUND OF gz.

ex āet'     ex āg' ger āte     ex ēr' di um
ex alt'     ex am' ine     ex ēr' ie
ex ēmpt'     ex am' ple     ex ēm' plar
ex ērt'     ex an' i āte     ex' em pla ry
ex haust'     ex as' per āte     ex em' pli fy
ex ērōt'     ex ēe' ū tīve     ex emp' tion
ex īle', r     ex ēe' ū tor     ex on' er āte
ex īst'     ex ēe' ū trix     ex ēr' bi tānce
ex ūlt'     ex hīb' it     ex or' bi tant
ex ħāle'     ex īst' ēnçe     ex ū' ber ant

The word exact is an adjective signifying nice, accurate, or precise; it is also a verb signifying to demand, require, or compel to yield.

Astronomers can, by calculating, foretell the exact time of an eclipse, or of the rising and setting of the sun.

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

A king or a legislature must have power to exact taxes or duties to support the government.

An exordium is a preface or preamble.
"Take away your exactions from my people." Ezek. xlv. 9.

To exist signifies to be, or to have life. The soul is immortal; it will never cease to exist.

We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen rival.

It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good.

We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.

Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.

Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time the ground is exhausted of water.

An exile is one who is banished from his country.

In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.

Examine the Scriptures daily and carefully, and set an example of good works.

An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate after the death of the testator who makes the will.

The President of the United States is the chief executive officer of the government.

Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services.

Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence.

The earth often produces exuberant crops.

Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

No. 129.—C XXXIX.

In the following words, tian and tion are pronounced nearly chun.

bās' tion  fūs' tion  eon būs' tion
-Chris tian  eon ɡēs' tion  in ɡī ɡēs' tion
mix tion  ɡī ɡēs tion  ex ɡaus' tion
ques tion  ad mix tion  sug ɡēs tion

In the following words, i in an unaccented syllable and followed by a vowel, has a liquid sound, like y consonant; thus alien is pronounced āl'yēn, and clothier, ēloth' yer.

āl'ien (-yen)  sāv' ior (-yur)  sēn' ior (-yur)
eōurt ier  pāv ior  bīl iōūs
elōth ier  jūn ior  bill iōn
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bill' iards</td>
<td>väl' iant</td>
<td>eom pän' ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eüll ion</td>
<td>ön ion</td>
<td>ras eal ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mill ion</td>
<td>bull ion</td>
<td>do mën ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min ion</td>
<td>ál ien äte</td>
<td>mo pin dill ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mill ionth</td>
<td>brill iar</td>
<td>o pin ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pill ion</td>
<td>brill ian čy</td>
<td>re bell ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pin ion</td>
<td>brill iant ly</td>
<td>re bell ioüs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rón ion</td>
<td>mil iar</td>
<td>çi vil ian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seull ion</td>
<td>vël iant ly</td>
<td>dis ün ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trill ion</td>
<td>val iant ness</td>
<td>be hāv ior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trůnn ion</td>
<td>eom mën' ion</td>
<td>pe eül iar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brill iant</td>
<td>ver mil ion</td>
<td>in tågl io</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fil ial</td>
<td>pa vil ion</td>
<td>se ragl io</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eöll ier</td>
<td>pós till ion</td>
<td>fa mil iar iže</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pānn ier</td>
<td>fa mil iar</td>
<td>o pin ior inst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôn iard</td>
<td>bat täl ian</td>
<td>o pin ior a ted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 130.— CXXX

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SYLLABLES sier AND zier ARE PRONOUNCED zher OR zhur, sion ARE PRONOUNCED zhum, AND sā ARE PRONOUNCED zha.
IN SOME OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE TERMINATING SYLLABLE IS PRONOUNCED ZHUUM, AND IN OTHERS THE VOWEL I MAY BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE THE SOUND OF Y.

| ab scis'ion | pro vis'ion | in cis'ion |
| teol lis'ion | re vis'ion | mis pris'ion |
| de cis'ion | re scis'ion | pre vis'ion |
| de ris'ion | eon cis'ion | e lys'ian |
| e lis'ion | ex cis'ion | cir eum cis'ion |
| pre cis'ion | di vis'ion | sub di vis'ion |

No. 131.—CXXXI.

WORDS IN WHICH C BEFORE H HAS THE SOUND OF K.

| Čhrist | ehem'ist | an' eho rite |
| ehyle | Čhríst mas | āreh i teet |
| sehēme | Čhris tian | āreh i trāve |
| āehe | dis tieh | āreh e tye |
| ehās'm | ēeh o | āhēp tar ehy |
| ehrism | ehrōn ie | màeh i nāte |
| ehōrd | sehōd úle | Ėhris ten dōm |
| ehýme | pās ehal | brāch i al |
| lōch | chōl er | laeh rŷ mal |
| sehōol | chō rist | sae eha rine |
| ehoir (kwir) | sehōl ar | sỳn ehrō nism |
| ehō' rus | mon areh | Mīeh ael mas' |
| eho ral | stōm aeh | ehōr is ter |
| ār ehīves | ān' ar ehy | ehrōn i ele |
| ehā os | ehrīys o ītē | ōr ehes trā |
| ēp oeh | ehrār ae ter | pā tri areh |
| ī ehor | eat e ehişm | eū eha rist |
| ō eher | pēn ta teūh | ehi mē' rā |
| tro ehee | sep ul eher | pa rō ehi al |
| ān ehor | tech nie al | eha mē le on |
Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Chyle is the milky fluid separated from food by digestion, and from this are formed blood and nutriment for the support of animal life.

An epoch is a fixed point of time from which years are reckoned. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is a remarkable epoch in their history.

A patriarch is the father of a family. Abraham was the great patriarch of the Israelites.

Sound striking against an object and returned, is an echo.

The stomach is the great laboratory of animal bodies, in which food is digested and prepared for entering the proper vessels, and nourishing the body. If the stomach is impaired and does not perform its proper functions, the whole body suffers.

No. 132.—CXXXII.

Words in which g, before c, i and y, has its hard or close sound.
lègged* twigged*  nòg'gin  gàg'ging
leg'gin  twíg'gy  tår'get  bragged*
piğ' ger  wāg'ging  flogged*  brag'ging
quāg'gy  wag'gish  flog'ging  bag'ging
rag'ged  āu' ger  gift ed  īl'ding
trīg'ger  bōg'gy  hūggged*  gīl'ing
serāg'ged  fog'gy  hug'ging  gīl'd ing
serāg'gy  elogged*  shrugged*  gīl'd er
shag'gy  elog'ging  shrug'ging  swāg'ger
shag'ged  elog'gy  rug'ged  swag'gy
slūg'gish  eogged*  tugged*  gīrd le
lug'ger  bāg'gy  tug'ging  gīrd er
snāg'ged  dōg'ged  lug'ging  be īl'in'
snag'gy  dog'gish  lug'ging  wāgged*
sprig'gy  jogged*  mug'gy  wag'ger y
stāg'ger  jog'ging  fāgged*  lōg'ger hēad
stāg'gers  jog'ger  fāg'ging  to īl'eth'er

No. 133.—CXXXIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, c OR g ENDING A SYLLABLE HAVING A PRIMARY OR A SECONDARY ACCENT, IS SOUNDED AS s AND j RESPECTIVELY.

māg'ie  tāc'it  pāc'i fy
trāg ie  āg i tāte  pāg i nāl
ag' ile  lēg i ble  rēg i çīde
aç id  vīg i lant  rēg i men
diğ it  rēg i ment  rēg i sēr
tāç ile  preç e dent  speç i fy
frāç ile  preç i pīce  māç er āte
frīg id  reç i pe  mag is trāte
rig id  deç i mal  mag is trāçy
plāç id  deç i māte  trāg e dy
vīg il  lāç er āte  vīç i nāgē

* The starred words are pronounced as one syllable.
THE ELEMENTARY

| vég' e tâte | pâr tîc' i pâte | au then tîc' i ty |
| veğ e ta'ble | sim plîc i ty | e las tîc i ty |
| lôg ie | me diç i nal | du o dëç i mo |
| proç ess | so liç i tûde | in ea pâç i tâte |
| eog i tâte | trî plîc i ty | ab o rîg i nal |
| prog e ny | ver tîc i ty | ee cen tîc i ty |
| il liç it | rus tîc i ty | mu çîl âg i nous |
| im plîç it | ex âg ger âte | mul tî plîç i ty |
| e liç it | mor daç i ty | per spi eâç i ty |
| ex plîç it | pub liç i ty | per tî naç i ty |
| so liç it | o pâç i ty | taç i tûr ni ty |
| im âg îne | ra pâç i ty | mag is tê ri al |
| âu daç i ty | sa gâç i ty | a trôç' i ty |
| ea pâç i ty | bel âg er ent | fe roç i ty |
| fu gâç i ty | o rîg i nal | ve lôç i ty |
| lo quaç i ty | ar mig er oûs | rûh nôç e rôs |
| men daç i ty | ver tîg i nous | reç i proç' i ty |
| il lêg i ble | re frîg er ate | im âg in â'tion |
| o rîg i nâte | reç i tâ' tion | ex âg ger a tîon |
| so liç i tor | veg e ta' tion | re frîg er a tîon |
| fe liç i ty | âg i ta' tion | so liç i ta' tion |
| mu niç i pal | eog i ta' tion | fe liç i ta' tion |
| an tîc i pâte | o le âg i nous | leg er de mân' |

No. 134.—CXXXIV.
WORDS IN WHICH ce, ci, ti AND si, ARE SOUNDED AS sh.

Grê' cian | eön' science | nûp' tial |
grâ cious | eâp tioûs | pâr tial |
spa cious | fae tioûs | es sên' tial |
spê cious | fîe tioûs | po ten tial |
spe ciês | lûs cious | pro vîn cial |
sô cial | frâe tioûs | pru dên cial |
ğên tian | eau tioûs | eom mër cial |
têr tian | eôn scious | im pâr tial |
No. 135.—CXXXV.

| WORDS IN WHICH ci AND ti ARE SOUNDED AS sh, AND IN PRONUNCIATION ARE UNITED TO THE PRECEDING SYLLABLE. |
|---|---|---|
| pré' cioüs (preshe') | mo n' tion | ma gi' cian |
| spé cial (spesh' al) | mu n' tion | ma li' cioüs |
| vî cioüs | eon trï tion | mi li' tiã |
| ad di' tion | at trï tion | mu si' cian |
| am bi' tion | nu trï tion | of fi' cial |
| aus pi' cious | eog n' tion | pa trï cian |
| of fi' cious | ig n' tion | pãr ti' cian |
| ea pri' cious | eon di' tion | per di' tion |
| nu trï tious | de fi' cient | per nã' cious |
| de li' tious | de li' cioüs | pe ti' tion |
| am bi' tious | dis ërã' tion | pro fi' cient |
| fae ti' tious | e di' tion | phyô si' cian |
| fie ti' tious | ef fi' cient | po si' tion |
| den ti' tion | fla gi' tious | pro pri' tious |
| fru i' tion | fru i' tion | se di' tious |
| es pã cial | ju di' cial | se di' tious |
| op ti' cian | lo gi' cian | sol stã' tial |
No. 136.—CXXXVI.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, CI AND TI ARE PRONOUNCED LIKE shi, AS associate (as so shi'ate).

as só' ci áte  ne go' ti áte  ex eru' ci áte
eon só ci áte  in sá ti áte  pro pi ti áte
ap pré ci áte  an nún ci áte  e núm ci áte
de pré ci áte  li cen ti áte  de núm ci áte
e ma ci áte  sub stan ti áte  dis só ci áte
ex pa ti áte  no vi ti áte  sá' ci áte
in gra ti áte  of fí ci áte  ví ti áte

No. 137.—CXXXVII.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ENDING IN ic, MAY HAVE, AND SOME OF THEM OFTEN DO HAVE, THE SYLLABLE al ADDED AFTER ic, AS comic, comical; AND THE ADVERBS IN ly DERIVED FROM THESE WORDS ALWAYS HAVE al, AS IN classically.

eau' stie  elin' ie  erit' ie  éth' ie
cên trie  eom ie  eü bie  eth nie
elas sie  eon ie  cýn ie  log ie
WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.
THESE MAY RECEIVE THE TERMINATION *al* FOR THE ADJECTIVE, AND TO THAT MAY BE ADDED *ly* TO FORM THE ADVERB; AS, agrestic, agrestical, agrestically.

| a erōn' ye | ge nēr' ie | Pla tōn' ie |
| a grēs tie | gēym nās tie | pneu māt ie |
| al ehem ie | har mōn ie | po lēm ie |
| as cet ie | He brā ie | prag māt ie |
| ath let ie | hēr mēt ie | pro līf ie |
| āu then tie | hys ter ie | pro phēt ie |
| bār bār ie | ī rōn ie | rhap sōd ie |
| bo tan ie | in trīn sie | ro mān tie |
| ea thār tie | la ēon ie | ru bīf ie |
| elas sīf ie | lu čīf ie | sa tīr ie |
| eos mēt ie | mag nēt ie | schīs māt ie |
| dī dāc tie | mag nīf ie | seho las tie |
| do mēs tie | ma jēs tie | seor bū tie |
| dog māt ie | me ehān ie | so phīs tie |
| dra mat ie | mo nas tie | sper māt ie |
| Drū id ie | mor bīf ie | sta lāe tie |
| dys pēp tie | nu mēr ie | stig mat ie |
| ee cēn trie | ob stet rie | sīm mēt rie |
| ee lee tie | or gān ie | syn ōd ie |
| ee stāt ie | os sīf ie | ter rīf ie |
| e lēe trie | pa čīf ie | the ist ie |
| em pīr ie | pa thēt ie | tỹ rān nie |
| ēr rāt ie | pe dānt ie | e lās tie |
| fa nat ie | phleg mat ie | bōm bast ie |
| fo rēn sie | phrē nēt ie | sta tīst ie |
Words of four syllables, accented on the third.

ae a dém'ie
dol o rif'ie
par a lýt'ie

al ehem ĭst ie
em blem āt ie
par a phrást ie

al pha bêt ie
en er ġet ie
par a sīt ie

ap o ple ātie
e nig māt ie
par en thēt ie

an ā lōg ie
ep ī lēp tie
par a bōl ie

an ā lýt ie
ep ī dem ie
path o ālog ie

an ā tōm ie
ep ī sōd ie
pe ri od ie

apōs tol ie
eū eha rīst ie
phil o log ie

a rīth mét ie
ex ī ġēt ie
phil o soph ie

as tro lōg ie
frīg or īf ie
Phar i sā ie

as tro nom iē
ę e ġēt iē
prob lem āt ie

a the īst ie
že o lōg iē
pu ri tan ie

at mos phēr iē
hem is phēr iē
pyr ā mīd iē

bar o met rīe
his tri įōn iē
pyr o tēch nie

be a tīf iē
hyp ā erīt iē
sī en tīf iē

bī o ēgrāph i
hyp ā bōl iē
sci en tīf iē

eab ā līst ie
hū ā stat iē
syl λo ēchant iē

cal vin īst iē
hū ā thēt iē
sym pa thēt iē

eąs ū īst iē
id ī ōt ie
sys tem āt iē

eat ē ehēt iē
in ē lāst iē
tal īs man ie

eat ē gōr iē
Jae o bīn iē
the o lōg iē

ehro no lōg iē
math ē māt iē
the o ērāt iē

dem o ērāt iē
met ā phōr iē
the o rēt iē

dī ā bōl iē
met ā phēs iē
tō po ēgrāph iē

dī ā lē ē tie
yēth o lōg iē
ty po ēgrāph iē

dīlō māt iē
ne o tēr iē
dī ē o ēlēph iē

dī a mēt rīe
or thō ēgrāph iē
zo o lōg iē

dī Ė ret iē
pan the īst iē
geh o čēn triē

Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air in winter and summer.
The mineralogist arranges his specimens in a scientific manner.
SPELLING BOOK.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti seor bū'tie
ar is to erāt ie
ehar ae ter ēs tie
ee ele ēl ēs tie
en thu ēl ēs tie
en to mo lōg ie
ep i gram māt ie

gen e a lōg'ie
lex i eo grāph ie
mon o syl lāb ie
or ni thō lōg ie
os te o lōg ie
phys i o lōg ie
ich thū o lōg ie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS RARELY OR NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION al.

quad rāt'ie
eāth' o lie
ce phal'ie
eha ōt ie 
eon cēn trie
e le' ĕg ē lie
ee stāt'ie
ēp'ie
ex ōt'ie

gāl'lie
Gōth ie
hym nie
ī tāl'ie
me dal lie
me te ōr'ie
me tāl'lie
O lym pie
par e gōr'ie
plās'tie
pūb lie
Pū nīe
re pūb'lie
tāe'tie
āre tie
pēp tie
elās'tie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN al.

bib'li eal
ea nōn'ie al'
ehī mēr i eal'
ēlēr'ie al
ēōst mi eal
ēōr ti eal
do mīn'i eal
fīn'i eal

il lōg'ie al
ēom'ie al
in ēm i eal
mēt ri eal
me thōd ie al
phēs'ie al
fār'či eal
phēs'ie al
mēd i eal
rād i eal
trōp ie al
vēr ti eal
top ie al
vōr ti eal
drop si eal
whēm si eal

THE FOLLOWING WORDS NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION al.

apo strōph'ie
ēhōl' er ie
lū na tie
plēth' o rie
ear bōn'ie
ear bōl'ie
tūr' mer ie
sul phū rie
oph thāl' mie
WORDS ENDING IN **an, en, or on**, IN WHICH THE VOWEL IS MUTE OR SLIGHTLY PRONOUNCED.

| aërt' i şan | eouïr’t e şan | ôr’ i şon |
| bëñ i şon | gâr ri şon | pâr’ tı şan |
| ea pâr’ i şon | çıt i zen | ı’ ni şon |
| eom par i şon | déñ i zen | vëñ’ i şon* |

WORDS ENDING IN **ism**, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

| mo nãs’ ti çism | prop a gand’ ism |
| ne ol’ o gi̞sm | per i pa têt’ i çism |
| ât’ ti çism | pro vîn’ cial ism |
| gôth i çism | ân’ gli çism |
| pa râl’ o gi̞sm | van dal ism |
| A mër i ean ism | gal li çism |
| çp’ i eû ri̞sm | pĕd a gog ism |
| Jës ū it ism | pû ri tan ism |
| lib er tin ism | prës by tê’ ri an ism |
| ma tê’ ri al ism | pâr’ a sit ism |
| môn’ o the ism | par al lel ism |
| nât ū ral ism | fâ vor it ism |
| pâ tri ot ism | so çîn’ i an ism/ |
| pôl ñ the ism | pa râeh ro ni̞sm |
| prôs e lît ism | re pûb lie an ism |
| phâr i sa ism | see tâ ri an ism |
| Prôt est ant ism | seho lâs ti çism |

No. 138.—**CXXXVIII.**

WORDS ENDING IN **ize**, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

| âu’ thor izê | môr’ al izê | màg’ net izê |
| bâs tard izê | drâm a tizê | môd ern izê |
| çîv il izê | èm pha size | âg o nize |
| eân on izê | gâl van izê | pûl ver izê |
| lê gal izê | hêr bo rizê | stêr il izê |

* Pronounced vëñ’izn or vëñ’zn.
No. 139.—CXXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR AND FIVE SYLLABLES, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

It is almost impossible to civilize the American Indians. We should never tyrannize over those weaker than ourselves. Sometimes, when a person is bitten by a rattlesnake, the doctor will cauterize or sear the wound.

No. 140.—CXL.

THE COMBINATION ng REPRESENTS, IN SOME WORDS, A SIMPLE ELEMENTARY SOUND, AS HEARD IN sing, singer, long; IN OTHER WORDS, IT REPRESENTS THE SAME ELEMENTARY

* Pronounced sənˈʃu-əl-izə.
SOUND FOLLOWED BY THAT OF **g** HARD (HEARD IN *go, get*) AS IN *finger, linger, longer.*

**THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE SIMPLE SOUND:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a'mong</td>
<td>häng'er</td>
<td>sing'ing</td>
<td>strúng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bäng</td>
<td>hang man</td>
<td>sõng</td>
<td>strõng'ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring</td>
<td>hang nail</td>
<td>súng</td>
<td>strông</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring'ing</td>
<td>húng</td>
<td>slâng</td>
<td>strong'ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bûng</td>
<td>kîng</td>
<td>slîng</td>
<td>swing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elâng</td>
<td>ling</td>
<td>sling'er</td>
<td>swing'er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elîng</td>
<td>lõng</td>
<td>slûng</td>
<td>swing'ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elîng'ing</td>
<td>lûngs</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>swûng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elûng</td>
<td>pâng</td>
<td>sprâng</td>
<td>tâng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dung</td>
<td>prông</td>
<td>spring'er</td>
<td>thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fâng</td>
<td>râng</td>
<td>spring'ing</td>
<td>thông</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flîng</td>
<td>rîng</td>
<td>sting</td>
<td>tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flîng'er</td>
<td>ring'ing</td>
<td>sting'er</td>
<td>twâng</td>
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<tr>
<td>flîng ing</td>
<td>ring let</td>
<td>sting ing</td>
<td>wrîng</td>
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<td>rûng</td>
<td>stûng</td>
<td>wrîng'er</td>
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<tr>
<td>gâng</td>
<td>sâng</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>wrîng ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâng</td>
<td>sîng</td>
<td>stringed</td>
<td>wrông</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hanged</td>
<td>sing'er</td>
<td>string er</td>
<td>wröng ed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **n** ALONE, REPRESENTS THE SOUND OF ng, AND IS MARKED THUS, **n**.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ân'ger</td>
<td>elân'gor</td>
<td>jân'gler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân'gry</td>
<td>èon go</td>
<td>jân gling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân gle</td>
<td>dăn gle</td>
<td>jîn gle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân gler</td>
<td>din gle</td>
<td>lân guid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân gli 'eăn</td>
<td>fân gle</td>
<td>lân guish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân gli çîsm</td>
<td>fin'ger</td>
<td>lôn 'ger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân gli çîze'</td>
<td>fungus</td>
<td>lôn 'gest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân guish</td>
<td>hûn 'ger</td>
<td>mân gle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân gu lar</td>
<td>hûn gry</td>
<td>mân gler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brâng gle</td>
<td>în gle</td>
<td>mân go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bûng gle</td>
<td>jân gle</td>
<td>mîn gle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPELLING BOOK.

mön' ger
mön grel
strön ger
strön gest
lin' ger
tän gle
tin gle
wrän gle
e lön' gate
lin' ger ing
sý rin' gā
străn' gu ry

No. 141.—CXLI.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE ā, ī AND u, PREFERABLY TAKE THEIR REGULAR SOUNDS; AS IN capture, verdure, PRONOUNCED capt' yoor, vėrd'yoor. MANY SPEAKERS, HOWEVER, SAY kap'choor, vėr'jur.

eāpt' ūre
čīnet ūre
erčat ūre
eült ūre
feat ūre
frāet ūre
fūt ūre
joint ūre
jūnet ūre
lēet ūre
mīxt ūre
moist' ūre
nāt ūre
nūrt ūre
ôrd ūre
pāst ūre
piet ūre
pōst ūre
pūnet ūre
rāpt ūre
rūpt ūre
serīpt ūre
seūlpt' ūre
stāt ūre
ģēst ūre
strīet ūre
strūet ūre
sūt ūre
tēxt ūre
tīnet ūre
tört ūre
vēnt ūre
vērd ūre

The lungs are the organs of respiration. If any substance, except air, is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs, we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to free the lungs.

A finger signifies a taker, as does fang. We take or catch things with the fingers, and fowls and rapacious quadrupeds seize other animals with their fangs.

A pang is a severe pain. Anguish is violent distress.

A lecture is a discourse read or pronounced on any subject; it is also a formal reproof.

The Bible, that is, the Old and the New Testament, contains the Holy Scriptures.

Discourage cunning in a child: cunning is the ape of wisdom.
Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the just laws of God or man.

Anger is a tormenting passion, and so are envy and jealousy.

To be doomed to suffer these passions long, would be as severe a punishment as confinement in the state-prison.

An anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English.

Love is an agreeable passion, and love is sometimes stronger than death.

How happy men would be if they would always love what is right and hate what is wrong.

No. 142.—CXLII.

g AND k BEFORE h ARE ALWAYS SILENT.

gnär  knäv'ish  knöck' er
gnärl  knäv ish ly  knöll
gnäsh  knäv ish ness  knöt
gnat   knėad   knot' gräss
gnaw   knee    knot' ted
gnö' mon kneel  knot' ty
gnös ties knife  knot' ti ly
gnos ti çaism knight  knot' ti ness
knäb  knight är' rant  knout
knack  knight' höod  knôw
knag   knight ly  know' a ble
knag  ğy  knit    known
knap  knit' ter  know' ing
knap sāck  knit' ting  know' ing ly
knap weed  knöb  knöwl' edge
knell  knobbed  knück' le
knäve  knob' by  knurl
knäv' er y  knock

Knead the dough thoroughly, if you would have good bread.

The original signification of knave was 'a boy'; but the word now signifies 'a dishonest person.'

In Russia, the knout is used to inflict stripes on the bare back.
SPELLING BOOK.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ch has the sound of sh, and in many of them i has the sound of e long.

chāiise  eap ū  chān'  ēav a liēr'
cha grīn  mag a zīne  quar'an tiēn'
cham pāign' sub ma rīne  man da rīn'
čhī ēāne  trans ma rīne  eash īēr'
čhī ēān'er y  bŏm ba zīne  ma rīne
čhev a liēr'  brig a diēr  ea price
čhīv'al ry  ean non īēr  po liūce
čhān de liēr'  eap ā piē  fas čīne
čhe müse'  ēār bin īēr  fron tiēr

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE VOWEL a IN THE DIGRAPH ca, HAS NO SOUND, AND e IS EITHER SHORT, OR PRONOUNCED LIKE ē IN term; THUS, bread, tread, earth, dearth, ARE PRONOUNCED brēd, trēd, ēarth, dērth.

breād  hēalth  hēav'en  pēas'ant
dead  wealth  leav en  pleas'ure
head  stealth  heav y  meas'ure
tread  ēleanse  read y  treas'ure
dread  ēarl  health y  treach er y
stead  pearl  wealth y  en dēav'or
thread  earn  feath er  re hēarse'
spread  learn  leath er  thrēat' en
breast  yearn  leath ern  break fast
breath  yeart  tread le  stead fast
breadth  mēant  jeal oūs  mead ōw
breath  dreamt  jeal oūs y  pēarl ash
cēarth  realm  zeal oūs  stēalth y
dearth  ēar'ly  zeal oūs ly  steath y
thréat  earn est  zeal ot  stealth ful
sweat  re sēarch'  pleas' ant  health ful
sēarch  ēlēan'ly
THE ELEMENTARY
BÁE, LÁST, CÁRE, FALL, WHAT; HÉR, PRÉY, THÈRE; ÓET; BIRD, MARINE; LÎNK;

No. 145.—CXLV.

IN THE FOLLOWING, g IS SILENT.

P. stands for past tense; PPR. for participle of the present tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERBS</th>
<th>P.</th>
<th>PPR.</th>
<th>AGENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sign</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
<td>re sign</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as sign</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
<td>im pügn</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eon sign</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
<td>op pügn</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de sign</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
<td>ar räign</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma lign</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
<td>eoun’ ter sign</td>
<td>ed ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjectives and Nouns.

eon dign’ poign’ant förh’eign | en’sign
be nigh | ma lign’ sôver eign | eam pâign’

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE SOUND OF g IS RESUMED.

as sig ná’ tion | in dig’ni ty | im prég’na ble
des ig ná’ tion | in dig nant | op pügn nan cy
re sig ná’ tion | dig’ni ty | re pügn nant
be nig’nant | dig ni fý | sig’ni fý
be nig ni ty | prêg.nant | sig ni fi eâ’tion
ma lig ni ty | preg nan cy | sig nif’i eant
ma lig nant | im prêg’nate | sig nif’i eant

No. 146.—CXLVI.

WORDS IN WHICH c, i, AND o, BEFORE n, ARE MUTE. THOSE WITH v ANNEXED, ARE OR MAY BE USED AS VERBS, ADMITTING ed FOR THE PAST TIME, AND ing FOR THE PARTICIPLE.

| ba’ eon | brá’ zen | bid’ den |
| bëa eon | brö ken | slâck’ en, v. |
| beech en | blâck en, v. | bound en |
| bá sin | bát ten, v. | bût ton, v. |
| bëat en | bëck on, v. | broad en, v. |
| bit ten | bûr den, v. | chò sen |
| blâ zon | bûr then, v. | elô ven |
THE DOG.

This dog is the mastiff. He is active, strong, and used as a watch dog. He has a large head and pendent ears. He is not very apt to bite; but he will sometimes take down a man and hold him down. Three mastiffs once had a combat with a lion, and the lion was compelled to save himself by flight.

THE STAG.

The stag is the male of the red deer. He is a mild and harmless animal, bearing a noble attire of horns, which are shed and renewed every year. His form is light and elegant, and he runs with great rapidity. The female is called a hind; and the fawn or young deer, when his horns appear, is called a pricket or brocket.
THE SQUIRREL.

The squirrel is a beautiful little animal. The gray and black squirrels live in the forest and make a nest of leaves and sticks on the high branches. It is amusing to see the nimble squirrel spring from branch to branch, or run up and down the stem of a tree, and dart behind it to escape from sight. Little ground squirrels burrow in the earth. They subsist on nuts, which they hold in their paws, using them as little boys use their hands.

FABLE I.

OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young saucebox told him plainly he would not. "Won't you?" said
the old man, "then I will fetch you down;" so he pulled up some turf or grass and threw at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend to beat him down from the tree with grass only.

"Well, well," said the old man, "if neither words nor grass will do, I must try what virtue there is in stones;" so the old man pelted him heartily with stones, which soon made the young chap hasten down from the tree and beg the old man's pardon.

**MORAL.**

If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.

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**FABLE II.**

**THE COUNTRY MAID AND HER MILK PAIL.**

When men suffer their imagination to amuse them with the prospect of distant and uncertain improvements of their condition, they frequently sustain real losses, by their inattention to those affairs in which they are immediately concerned.

A country maid was walking very deliberately with a pail of milk upon her head, when she fell into the following train of reflections: "The money for which I shall sell this milk, will enable me to increase my stock of eggs to three hundred. These eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when poultry always bears a good
price; so that by May Day I can not fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green!—let me consider—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner; but I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and, with an air of disdain, toss from them." Transported with this triumphant thought, she could not forbear acting with her head what thus passed in her imagination, when down came the pail of milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.

FABLE III.

THE TWO DOGS.

Hasty and inconsiderate connections are generally attended with great disadvantages; and much of every man's good or ill fortune, depends upon the choice he makes of his friends.

A good-natured Spaniel overtook a surly Mastiff, as he was traveling upon the high-road. Tray, although an entire stranger to Tiger, very civilly accosted him; and if it would be no interruption, he said, he should be glad to bear him company on his way. Tiger, who happened not to be altogether in so growling a mood as usual, accepted the proposal; and they very amiably pursued their journey together. In the midst of their conversation, they arrived at the next village, where Tiger began to display his malignant disposition, by an unprovoked attack upon every dog he met. The villagers immediately sallied forth with great indignation to rescue their respective favorites; and falling upon our two friends, without distinction or mercy, poor Tray was most cruelly treated, for no other reason than his being found in bad company.
THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

A farmer came to a neighboring lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened. "One of your oxen," continued he, "has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation." "Thou art a very honest fellow," replied the lawyer, "and wilt not think it unreasonable that I expect one of thy oxen in return," "It is no more than justice," quoth the farmer, "to be sure; but what did I say?—I mistake—it is your bull that has killed one of my oxen." "Indeed!" says the lawyer, "that alters the case: I must inquire into the affair; and if—" "And if!" said the farmer; "the business I find would have been concluded without an if, had you been as ready to do justice to others as to exact it from them."

FABLE V.

THE CAT AND THE RAT.

A certain cat had made such unmerciful havoc among the vermin of her neighborhood, that not a single rat or mouse dared venture to appear abroad. Puss was soon convinced that if affairs remained in their present state, she must ere long starve. After mature deliberation, therefore, she resolved to have recourse to stratagem. For this purpose, she suspended herself from a hook with her head downward, pretending to be dead. The rats and mice, as they peeped from their holes, observing her in this dangling attitude, concluded she was hanging for some misdemeanor, and with great joy immediately sallied forth in quest of their prey. Puss, as soon as a sufficient number were collected together, quitting her hold, dropped into the midst of them; and very few had the fortune to make
good their retreat. This artifice having succeeded so well, she was encouraged to try the event of a second. Accordingly, she whitened her coat all over by rolling herself in a heap of flour, and in this disguise she lay concealed in the bottom of a meal tub. This stratagem was executed in general with the same effect as the former. But an old experienced rat, altogether as cunning as his adversary, was not so easily insnared. "I don't quite like," said he, "that white heap yonder. Something whispers me there is mischief concealed under it. 'Tis true, it may be meal, but it may likewise be something that I should not relish quite as well. There can be no harm at least in keeping at a proper distance; for caution, I am sure, is the parent of safety."

**Fable VI.**

**The Fox and the Bramble.**

A fox, closely pursued by a pack of dogs, took shelter under the covert of a bramble. He rejoiced in this asylum, and for
a while, was very happy; but soon found that if he attempted to stir, he was wounded by the thorns and prickles on every side. However, making a virtue of necessity, he forebore to complain, and comforted himself with reflecting that no bliss is perfect; that good and evil are mixed, and flow from the same fountain. These briers, indeed, said he, will tear my skin a little, yet they keep off the dogs. For the sake of the good, then, let me bear the evil with patience; each bitter has its sweet; and these brambles, though they wound my flesh, preserve my life from danger.

---

**FABLE VII.**

**THE BEAR AND THE TWO FRIENDS.**

Two friends, setting out together upon a journey which led through a dangerous forest, mutually promised to assist each other, if they should happen to be assaulted. They had not proceeded far, before they perceived a bear making toward them with great rage.

There were no hopes in flight; but one of them, being very active, sprang up into a tree; upon which the other, throwing himself flat on the ground, held his breath and pretended to be dead; remembering to have heard it asserted that this creature will not prey upon a dead carcass. The bear came up and after smelling of him some time, left him and went on. When he was fairly out of sight and hearing, the hero from the tree called out,—"Well, my friend, what said the bear? He seemed to whisper you very closely." "He did so," replied the other, "and gave me this good advice, never to associate with a wretch, who, in the hour of danger, will desert his friend."
"Henry, tell me the number of days in a year." "Three hundred and sixty-five." "How many weeks in a year?" "Fifty-two." "How many days in a week?" "Seven." "What are they called?" "Sabbath or Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday." The Sabbath is a day of rest, and called the Lord's day, because God has commanded us to keep it holy. On that day we are to omit labor and worldly employments, and devote the time to religious duties, and the gaining of religious knowledge.

"How many hours are there in a day or day and night?" "Twenty-four." "How many minutes in an hour?" "Sixty." "How many seconds in a minute?" "Sixty." Time is measured by clocks and watches; or by dials and glasses.

The light of the sun makes the day, and the shade of the earth makes the night. The earth revolves from west to east once in twenty-four hours. The sun is fixed or stationary; but the earth turns every part of its surface to the sun once in twenty-four hours. The day is for labor, and the night is for sleep and repose. Children should go to bed early in the evening, and all persons, who expect to thrive in the world, should rise early in the morning.

No. 148.—CXLVIII.

WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Accept', to take.  al lowed', admitted, granted.
ex cept', to take out.  a loud, with a great voice.
affect, to impress.  er'and, a message.
effect, what is produced  er rant, wandering.
ac cede, to agree.  ad di' tion, something added.
ex ceed, to surpass.  e di tion, publication.
pre scribe, to direct.  bal' lad, a song.
pro scribe, to banish.  bal let, a dance.
ac cess, approach.  bal lot, a ball for voting, or a [vote
ex cess, superfluity.  chron' i cal, of long continu
al lu'sion, hint, reference.  chron i cle, a history.  ance
il lu sion, deception.  clothes, garments.
e lu sion, evasion.  close, conclusion.
acts, deeds.  con' sort, husband or wife
ax, a tool for cutting.  con cert, harmony.
as say', trial of metals.  de scent', a falling, a slope.
es say', to try.  dis sent, a differing.
aff u' sion, a pouring on.  de cease', death.
fu sion, a pouring out.  dis ease, sickness.
WORDS SPELLED ALIKE, BUT PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY.

An' gust', the eighth month.
An' gust', grand.
bow (ow as in cow), to bend.
böw, for shooting arrows.
bass, a tree; a fish.
bass, lowest part in music.
conj ure', to entreat.
cönj ure', to use magic art.
des' e rt, a wilderness.
des' e rt, fruit, etc., at dinner.
gal' lant, brave, gay.
gal lant', a gay fellow.
gill', the fourth of a pint.
gill, part of a fish.
hin' der, to stop.
hind er, further behind.
in' va lid, one not in health.
in' va id, not firm or binding.
lower (owns in cow), to be dark.
löw er, not so high.
live, to be or dwell.

live, having life.
mow (ow as in cow), a pile of hay.
möw, to cut with a scythe.
read, to utter printed words.
read [red], past tense of read.
rec' ol lect, to call to mind.
re col lect', to collect again.
re form', to amend.
re' form, to make anew.
rec' re ate, to refresh.
re cre ate', to create anew.
rout, defeat and disorder.
rout, a way or course.
slough, a place of mud.
slough [stuff'], a cast skin.
tär' ry, like tar.
tär ry, to decay.
téars, water from the eyes.
téars, [he] rends.
wind, air in motion.
wind, to turn or twist.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT SPELLED DIFFERENTLY.

ail, to be in trouble.
ale, malt liquor.
air, the atmosphere.
heir, one who inherits.
all, the whole.
awl, an instrument.

al' tar, a place for offerings.
al ter, to change.
ant, a little insect.
aunt, a sister to a parent.
ark, a vessel.
arc, part of a circle.
as cent', steepness.
as sent, agreement.
an' ger, a tool.
au gur, one who foretells.
bail, surety.
bale, a pack of goods.
bale, to cry aloud.
base, low, vile.
bass or base, in music.
bier, a carriage for the dead.
bin, a box.
been, participle of be.
ber' ry, a little fruit.
bur' ry, to inter.
beat, to strike.
beet, a root.
blew, did blow.
blue, a dark color.
bear, a male swine.
bore, to make a hole.
bough, a branch.
bell, to ring.
belle, a fine lady.
bear, a gay gentleman.
bow, to shoot with.
bread, a kind of food.
bred, educated.
bur' row, for rabbits. [town.
bough, an incorporated
by, near at hand.
buy, to purchase.
bye, a dwelling.
bay, an inlet of water.
bey, a Turkish governor.
be, to exist.
bee, an insect.
beach, sea-shore.
beech, a tree.
boll, a pod of plants.
bowl, an earthen vessel.
bole, a kind of clay.
but, a conjunction.
butt, two hogsheads.
brake, a weed.
brake, to part asunder.
Cain, a man's name.
cane, a shrub or staff.
call, to cry out, or name.
caul, a net inclosing the bowels.
can' non, a large gun.
can on, a law of the church.
ces' sion, a grant.
see sion, the sitting of a court.
can' vas, coarse cloth.
can vass, to examine.
ceil, to make a ceiling.
seal, to fasten a letter.
seal' ing, setting a seal.
ceil ing, of a room.
cens' er, an incense pan.
cen sor, a critic.
coarse, not fine.
cote, a sheep-fold.
coat, a garment.
core, the heart.
corps, a body of soldiers.
cell, a hut.
sell, to dispose of.
cen' tu ry, a hundred years.
cen tau ry, a plant.
chol' er, wrath.
col lar, for the neck.
cord, a small rope.
chord, a line.
cite, to summon.
site, situation.
sight, the sense of seeing.
com' ple ment, a full number.
com pli ment, act of polite-
ness.
cous' in, a relation.
coz en, to cheat.
cur' rant, a berry.
cur rent, a stream.
deer, a wild animal.
dear, costly.
cask, a vessel for liquids.
casque, a helmet.
ce' dar, a kind of wood.
ceeder, one who cedes.
cede, to give up.
seed, fruit, offspring.
cent, the hundredth part of a
dollar.
sent, ordered away.
scent, a smell.
cel' lar, the lowest room.
sell er, one who sells.
clime, a region.
climb, to ascend.
counsel, advice.

counselor, hue.
counselor, one who selects.
dam, to stop water.
damn, to condemn.
dew, falling vapors.
due, owing.
dye, to color.
doe, a female deer.
dough, bread not baked.
drum, a drink of spirit.
drachm, a small weight.

evis'sion, the act of cutting off.
evelian, blissful, joyful.

you, second person.
yew, a tree.
yew, a female sheep.

fair, handsome.
fare, customary duty.

feat, an exploit.
feet, plural of foot.

freeze, to congeal.
frieze, in a building.

hie, to hasten.
high, elevated, lofty.

flea, an insect.

flee, to run away.

flour, of rye or wheat.

flower, a blossom.

forth, abroad.

fourth, in number.

foul, filthy.

fowl, a bird.

fowl, a bird.

gilt, with gold.
guilt, crime.
grate, iron bars.
great, large.
grown, increased.
groan, an expression of pain.
hail, to call; also frozen rain.

hale, healthy.
hart, a beast.
heart, the seat of life.

hare, an animal.

hair, the fur of animals.

here, in this place.

hear, to hearken.

hew, to cut.

hue, color.

him, objective of he.

hymn, a sacred song.

hire, wages.

high er, more high.

heel, the hinderpart of the foot.

heal, to cure.

haul, to drag.

hall, a large room.

I, myself.

eye, organ of sight.

isle (ile), an island.

aisle, of a church.

in, within.
in, a tavern.
in dite', to compose.
in diet, to prosecute.
kiln, for burning bricks.

knap, a protuberance.

nap, a short sleep.

knav, a rogue.

nave, of a wheel.

knead, to work dough.

need, necessity.

kneel, to bend the knee.

neal, to heat.

knew, did know.

new, fresh, not old.

know, to understand.

no, not.

knight, a title.

night, darkness.

knot, a tie.

not, no, denying.

lade, to fill, to dip.

laid, placed.

lain, did lie.

lane, a narrow street.

leek, a root.

leak, to run out.

less' cu, a reading.

less'sen, to diminish.
li'ar, one who tells lies.
li er, one who lies in wait.
lyre, a harp.
led, did lead.
lead, a heavy metal.
lie, an untruth.
lye, water drained through ashes.
lo, behold.
low, humble; not high.
lac, a gum.
lack, want.
lei, grass-land.
lee, opposite the wind.
leaf, of a plant.
lief, willingly.
lead, a heavy metal.
lie,-an untruth.
lye, water drained through ashes.
lo, be hold.
low, humble,
not high.
lac, a gum.
lack, want.
leaf, of a plant.
lief, willingly.
lead, a heavy metal.
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leaf, of a plant.
lief, willingly.
lead, a heavy metal.
lie,—an untruth.
lye, water drained through ashes.
lo, behold.
low, humble; not high.
rest, to take ease.

wrest, to take by force.

rice, a sort of grain.

rise, source, beginning.

rye, a sort of grain.

wry, crooked.

ring, to sound; a circle.

wrink, to twist.

rite, ceremony.

right, just.

write, to make letters with a pen.

wright, a workman.

rode, did ride.

road, the highway.

rear, to raise.

rear, the hind part.

rig' ger, one who rigs vessels.

rig or, severity.

ruff, a neck-cloth.

rough, not smooth.

rote, repetition of words.

wrote, did write.

tie a female deer.

tie, a rank.

roar, to sound loudly.

row er, one who rows.

take, to cut, as the edge of a board, in a sloping manner.

take, an animal.

sail, the canvas of a ship.

sale, the act of selling.

sea, a large body of water.

see, to behold.

saver, one who saves.

savor, taste or odor.

seen, beheld.

scene, part of a play.

seine, a fish net.

sen' ior (sén' yur), older.

seign ior, a Turkish king.

seam, where the edges join.

seem, to appear.

shear, to cut with shears.

sheer, clear, unmixed.

sent, ordered away.

cent, a small coin.

scent, smell.

shore, sea-coast.

shore, a prop.

so, in such a manner.

sow, to scatter seed.

sum, the whole.

some, a part.

sun, the fountain of light.

son, a male child.

stare, to gaze.

stair, a step.

steel, hard metal.

steal, to take by theft.

smoke, a young twig.

sue', help.

slight, to despise.

sleight, dexterity.

sole, of the foot.

soul, the spirit.

slay, to kill.

sle, a weaver's reed.

sleigh, a carriage on runners.

sloe, a fruit.

slow, not swift.

stake, a post.

steak, a slice of meat.

stile, steps over a fence.

style, fashion, diction.

tacks, small nails.

tax, a rate, tribute.

throw, to cast away.

thrice, pain of travail.

tare, an allowance in weight.

tear, to rend.

tear, water from the eyes.

tier, a row.

team, of horses or oxen.

teem, to produce.

tide, flux of the sea.

tied, fastened.

their, belonging to them.

there, in that place.

the, definite adjective.

thee, objective case of thou.

too, likewise.

two, twice one.

toe, extremity of the foot.

tow, to drag.

vail, a covering.

vale, a valley.

vial, a little bottle.

viol, a fiddle.

vane, to show which way the wind blows.

vein, for the blood.

vice, sin.

vise, a gripping instrument.
wait, to tarry.
weight, heaviness.
wear, to carry, as clothes.
ware, merchandise.
waste, to spread.
waist, a part of the body.
way, road, course.

What ails the child?
Ale is a fermented liquor, made from malt.
The awl is a tool used by shoemakers and harness-makers.
All quadrupeds that walk and do not leap, walk upon four legs.
The Prince of Wales is heir to the crown of England.
We breathe air.
The moon alters its appearance every night.
The Jews burned sacrifices upon an altar of stone.
Cruel horsemen beat their horses.

We bear evils.
Trees bare of leaves.
Beech wood makes a good fire.
The waves beat on the beach.
A wild boar is a savage beast.
Miners bore holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.
The boll of plants is a seed vessel.
Eat a bowl of bread and milk.
The planks of vessels are fastened with copper bolts.
Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called bolts.
The breech of a gun is its butt or club end.
A ram butts with his head.
We import butts of spirits.
Brakes are useless weeds.
We break flax and hemp in dressing.
Well-bred people do not always eat wheat bread.
A butt contains two hogsheads; but a barrel, 31\frac{1}{2} gallons.
We judge of people's motives by their actions.
We can not buy a seat in heaven with our money.
Clothiers smooth their clothes with calenders.
Almanae makers publish new calenders every year.
Sails are made of canvas.
Inspectors canvass votes.
The courts of New York hold their sessions in the City Hall.
Since the cession of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.
We call the membrane that covers the bowels a caul.
Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in cauls.
Consumptive people are afflicted with bad coughs.
Brass cannon are more costly than iron.
Church laws are canons.
Farmers are sellers of apples and elder, which are put into cellars.
A liar is not believed.
The lyre is a musical instrument.
Galileo made the telescope.
A charming maid or maiden.
The Missouri is the main branch of the Mississippi.
A horse’s mane grows on his neck.
The male bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.
The mail is opened at the post-office.
Children should imitate the manners of polite people.
The farms of the English nobility are called manors.
A mite is an insect of little might.
Meat is a pleasant drink.
Lying is a mean practice.
We mean to study grammar.
The Hudson and East rivers meet at the Battery.
Salt will preserve meat.
Miners work in mines.
Minors are not allowed to vote.
David moaned the loss of Absalom.
When grass is mown and dried we call it hay.
Forts are surrounded by a moat.
Mote is an atom.
A brigade of soldiers is more than a regiment.
Mowers mow grass.
Brass is a compound metal.
A lively horse is a horse of metal.
Fishes are caught in a net.
Clear profits are called net gain.
Boats are rowed with oars.
Ores are melted to separate the metal from the dross.
A bird flew over the house.
The smoke ascends in the flue.
Gums ooze through the pores of wood.
The tanner puts his hides into ooze.
We carry water in pails.
Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a fence made of pales.
Sick people look pale.

Panels of glass are put into window frames.
Pains are distressing.
Shoes are sold by pairs.
People pare apples to make pies.
Pears are not so common as apples.
A person who has lost his palate can not speak plain.
The painter holds his pallet in his hand.
The child sleeps on a pallet.
The comma is the shortest pause in reading.
Bears seize their prey with their paws.
Good people love to live in peace.
Our largest piece of silver coin is a dollar.
The peak of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high.
The Jews had a pique or ill-will against the Samaritans.
On the Fourth of July, the bells ring a loud peal.
The farmer peels the bark from trees for the tanner.
The British Parliament is a legislative assembly, consisting of the House of Peers and the House of Commons.
Our vessels lie near the piers in our harbor.
The carpenter planes boards with his plane.
The essential principles of religion are written in plain language.
Babylon stood upon an extended plain.
Polite people please their companions.
The courts of common pleas are held in the courthouses.
The builder uses the plumb and line to set his walls perpendicular.
Plums grow on trees.
One dollar is one hundred cents.
The most depraved gambler won the money.
The eat preys upon mice.
We should pray for our enemies.
The student pores over his books day after day.
The Niagara river pours down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.
We sweat through the pores of the skin.
The Hudson is the principal river of New York.
A man of good principles merits our esteem.
There is no profit in profane swearing.
The prophet Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.
Panel doors are more expensive than batten doors.
The court impanel jurors to judge causes in court.
God sends his rain on the just and the unjust.
Horses are guided by the reins of the bridle.
Queen Victoria reigns over Great Britain and Ireland.
The barber shaves his patrons with a razor.
Farmers are raisers of grain.
The Laplander wraps himself in furs in the winter.
When we wish to enter a house, we rap at the door.
Reeds grow in swamps, and have hollow, jointed stems.
We should read the Bible with seriousness.
We should often think upon what we have read.
The hyacinth bears a beautiful large red flower.
Nero wreaked his malice upon the Christians.
Brutus held up the dagger reeking with the blood of Lucretia.
We rest on beds.
The English wrested Gibraltar from the Spaniards.
Rice grows in warm climates.
The rise of the Missouri is in the Rocky Mountains.
Some ladies are fond of gold rings.
The bell rings for church.
Washerwomen wring clothes.
Riggers rig vessels; that is, fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to the masts and yards.
Hannibal crossed the Alps in the rigor of winter.
Baptism is a rite of the Christian church.
It is not right to pilfer.
Wheelerwrights make carts and wagons.
Cumberland road leads from Baltimore to Wheeling.
King David rode upon a mule.
Children often learn the alphabet by rote before they know the letters.
Oliver Goldsmith wrote several good histories.
Paste is made of rye flour.
Children make wry faces when they eat sour grapes.
A roe deer has no horns.
Corn is planted in rows.
Oarsmen row boats with oars.
The joiner rabbets boards.
Rabbits are lively animals.
The river Danube runs into the Black Sea.
This house is for sale.
We sail for Liverpool to-morrow.
Owls can not see well when the sun shines.
Seals are caught both in the northern and the southern seas.
We seal letters with wafers and sealing-wax.
Masons ceil the inner roof with lime-mortar.
A plastered ceiling looks better than a ceiling made of boards.
We have never seen a more dazzling object than the sun in summer.
A thunder-storm is a sublime scene.
Fishermen catch shad in seines.
The city of Paris stands on the river Seine.
John Smith, Senior, is father to John Smith, Junior.
The Sultan of Turkey is also called the Grand Seignior.
The sun seems to rise and set.
Neat sewers (so' erz) make handsome seams with their needles.
Sheep-shearers shear the wool from the sheep.
When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded he sheers off.
Waves dash against the shore.
When ship-builders build vessels they shore them up with props.
The writer signs his name.
Heavy clouds are signs of rain.
Mankind slay each other in cruel wars.
A sleigh or sled runs on snow and ice.
Children should never slight their parents.
Indians live in very slight buildings, called wigwams.
Some have a good sleight at work.
A sloe is a black wild plum.
The sloth is slow in moving.
The lark soars into the sky.
A boil is a sore swelling.
A sower sows his seeds.
We all have some knowledge.
The sum of four and five is nine.
The sole of a shoe is the bottom of it.
The sun is the sole cause of day.
Our souls are immortal.
Tents are fastened with stakes.
Beefsteaks are good food.
“A wise son makes a glad father.”
Without the sun all animals and vegetables would die.
The Jews were not permitted to have stairs to their altars.
Do not let children stare at strangers.
Stiles are steps over fences.
Goldsmith wrote in a clear plain style.
Saul threw his javelin at David.
The Israelites went through the Red Sea.
Tares grow among wheat.
Grocers subtract the tare from the gross weight.
Never tear your clothes.
The plumb-line hangs straight toward the center of the earth.
The Straits of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.
Succor a man in distress.
Suckers sprout from the root of an old stock.
Shoemakers drive tacks into the heels of shoes.
People pay a heavy tax.
Lions have long bushy tails.
The tale of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.

Many things are possible which are not practicable. That is possible which can be performed by any means; that is practicable which can be performed by the means which are in our power.

Bank notes are redeemable in cash.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
<th>Written</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
<th>Written</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>any</td>
<td>én' ny</td>
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<td>gōst</td>
<td>should</td>
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<td>mēn' ny</td>
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<td>kōre</td>
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<td>āke</td>
<td>phlegm</td>
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<td>bin</td>
<td>once</td>
<td>wūn'ce</td>
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<td>dō</td>
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<td>bēr' i al</td>
<td>gone</td>
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<td>nā</td>
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<td>folks</td>
<td>fōks</td>
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<td>île</td>
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<td>lū</td>
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<td>kōod</td>
<td>is sue</td>
<td>īsh' shu</td>
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<td>a dū'</td>
<td>would</td>
<td>wōd</td>
<td>tis sue</td>
<td>tīsh' shu</td>
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<th>Pronounced</th>
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<td>biz' i ly</td>
<td>right eous</td>
<td>rī' chus</td>
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<td>colonel</td>
<td>kūr' nel</td>
<td>car touch</td>
<td>kār tōoch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haut boy</td>
<td>hō' boy</td>
<td>in weigh</td>
<td>in vā'</td>
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<td>màsk</td>
<td>sur tout</td>
<td>sur tōt'</td>
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<td>sōō</td>
<td>wom an</td>
<td>wōōm' an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ǧi tār'</td>
<td>wom en</td>
<td>wīm' en</td>
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<td>pūr' lu</td>
<td>bis cuit</td>
<td>bis' kit</td>
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<td>shōōg' ar</td>
<td>cir cuit</td>
<td>sīr' kit</td>
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<td>vi' kount</td>
<td>sal mon</td>
<td>sām' un</td>
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<td>ap ro pō'</td>
<td>isth mus</td>
<td>īs' mus</td>
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<td>Pronounced</td>
<td>Written</td>
<td>Pronounced</td>
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<tr>
<td>neigh bor</td>
<td>nā' bur</td>
<td>mort ġage</td>
<td>mór' ġēj</td>
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<tr>
<td>piku ant</td>
<td>pik' ant</td>
<td>seign ior</td>
<td>seen yur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piqu an ċy</td>
<td>pik' an ċy</td>
<td>se râl' yo</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ptis ań</td>
<td>tiz' an</td>
<td>asth ma</td>
<td>āst' mâ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phthis ic</td>
<td>tiz' ik</td>
<td>beau ty</td>
<td>bu' ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sol dier</td>
<td>söl' jer</td>
<td>beau te ous</td>
<td>bû' te us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vict uals</td>
<td>vit' tīs</td>
<td>bdell ium</td>
<td>dēl' yum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca tarrh</td>
<td>ka tär'</td>
<td>ca noe</td>
<td>ka nøō'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bou quet</td>
<td>boo kā'</td>
<td>plaid</td>
<td>plād</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bru nette</td>
<td>bru nēt'</td>
<td>schism</td>
<td>sīzm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga zette</td>
<td>ga zēt'</td>
<td>feoff ment</td>
<td>fēf' ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in debt ed</td>
<td>in dēt' ed</td>
<td>hal ey on</td>
<td>hāl' sī on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lieu ten ant</td>
<td>lu tēn' ant</td>
<td>mis tle toe</td>
<td>mis' zīl to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qua drille</td>
<td>kwa drīl'</td>
<td>psal mo dy</td>
<td>sāl' mo dy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pneu mat iics</td>
<td>nu māt'iks</td>
<td>bal sam ic</td>
<td>bāl sām' ik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following, l is silent.

- balk
- chaḷk
- ūalk
- stalk
- walk

The following end with the sound of f.

- choūgh
- roug̣h
- eough (eawf)
- eloụgh *
- sloụgh †
- trough (trawf)
- toūgh
- e noụgh'
- läugh (läf)

h after r is silent.

- rheum
- rheu māt' ie
- rheu' ma tīsm
- rhīme
- rhū' barb
- rhēt' o rie
- rhāp' so dy
- rhī nōć' e ros

G is silent before h.

- deign ed ing
- reign ed ing
- feign ed ing
- ’poign' ant

* A cleft.
† The cast-off skin of a serpent, etc.


1 before m is silent in the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eālm</th>
<th>bālm' y</th>
<th>psālm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eālm' ly</td>
<td>em bālm'</td>
<td>quāl'm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eālm ness</td>
<td>ālms</td>
<td>quāl'm ish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be eālm'</td>
<td>ālms' house</td>
<td>psāl'm ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bālm</td>
<td>ālms gīving</td>
<td>hölm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following, geon and gion are pronounced as jun; eon, as un; cheon, as chun; geous and gious as jus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>blūd'geon</th>
<th>sūr'geon</th>
<th>pro dī'gious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dūd'geon</td>
<td>dūn'geon</td>
<td>pūn'cheon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gūd'geon</td>
<td>pīg'eon</td>
<td>trūn'cheon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stūr'geon</td>
<td>wīd'geon</td>
<td>seūtch'eon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lē'gion</td>
<td>lūn'cheon</td>
<td>es eūtch'eon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rē'gion</td>
<td>eon,tā'gious</td>
<td>eur mūd geon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eon tā'gion</td>
<td>e grē gious</td>
<td>gōr'geous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re lī'gion</td>
<td>re lī'gious</td>
<td>sae ri lē'gious</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following, ou and au are pronounced as au and gh is mute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bought</th>
<th>ought</th>
<th>wroght</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brought</td>
<td>sought</td>
<td>naught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fought</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>fraught</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following, the letters uc at the end of the primitive word are silent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plāgɥe</th>
<th>vōgɥe</th>
<th>pīque</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vāgɥe</td>
<td>tōnɥe</td>
<td>har ānɥe'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lēaɥe</td>
<td>mōsɥe</td>
<td>āp'o lōgɥe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brōgɥe</td>
<td>in trīgɥe'</td>
<td>eāt a lōgɥe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōgɥe</td>
<td>o pāque</td>
<td>dī a lōgɥe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fa ūtɥe'</td>
<td>ū niɥe</td>
<td>ēc lōgɥe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 150.—CL.

1. Regular verbs form the past tense, and participle of the past, by taking ed, and the participle of the present tense by taking ing; as, called, calling. From call. The letter p. stands for past tense; ppr. for participle of the present tense; and a. for agent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>call ed ing</td>
<td>pray ed ing</td>
<td>al low ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn ed ing</td>
<td>cloy ed ing</td>
<td>a void ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burn ed ing</td>
<td>jest ed ing</td>
<td>em ploy ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plow ed ing</td>
<td>a bound ed ing</td>
<td>pur loin ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sow ed ing</td>
<td>ab second ed ing</td>
<td>rep re sent ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plant ed ing</td>
<td>al lay ed ing</td>
<td>an noy ed ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Monosyllabic verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel, and other verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel and accented on the last syllable, double the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus, abet, abetted, abetting, abettor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a bet ted ting tor</td>
<td>wed ded ding</td>
<td>tre pan ned ning ner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fret ted ting ter</td>
<td>bar red ring</td>
<td>de fer red ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man ned ning ner</td>
<td>ex pel led ling ler</td>
<td>ab hor red ring rer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plan ned ning ner</td>
<td>re bcl led ling ler</td>
<td>in cur red ring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Verbs having a digraph, diphthong, or long vowel sound before the last consonant, do not double that consonant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seal ed ing er</td>
<td>claim ed ing er</td>
<td>re coi ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heal ed ing er</td>
<td>cool ed ing er</td>
<td>ve ncier ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oil ed ing er</td>
<td>ap pear ed ing er</td>
<td>a vail ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hail ed ing er</td>
<td>re pecat ed ing er</td>
<td>re strain ed ing cr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Verbs ending in two consonants, do not double the last.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gild ed ing er</td>
<td>dress ed ing er</td>
<td>re sist ed ing er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long ed ing er</td>
<td>paint ed ing er</td>
<td>con vert ed ing er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch ed ing er</td>
<td>charm ed ing er</td>
<td>dis turb ed ing er</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Verbs ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the last consonant or syllable not being accented, ought not to double the last consonant in the derivatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bi as ed ing</td>
<td>lev el ed ing</td>
<td>grav el ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bev el ed ing</td>
<td>coun sel ed ing</td>
<td>grov el ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can cel ed ing</td>
<td>cud gel ed ing</td>
<td>par al el ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car ol ed ing</td>
<td>driv el ed ing</td>
<td>jew el ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cav il ed ing</td>
<td>du el ed ing</td>
<td>kern el ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chan nel ed ing</td>
<td>e qual ed ing</td>
<td>la bel ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chis el ed ing</td>
<td>gam bol ed ing</td>
<td>lau rel ed ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. The name of the agent, when the verb admits of it, is formed in like manner, without doubling the last consonant, as, caviler, worshiper, duelist, libeler, traveler. So also adjectives are formed from these verbs without doubling the last consonant, as, libelous, marvelous.

7. When verbs end in c after d and t, the final c in the past tense and participle of the perfect tense, unites with d and forms an additional syllable, but it is dropped before ing. Thus, abate, abated, abating.

ab di cate d ing de grade d ing cor rode d ing
ded i cate d ing suf fo cate d ing de lude d ing
med i tate d ing ed u cate d ing in trude d ing
im pre cate d ing in vade d ing ex plode d ing
vin di cate d ing con cede d ing de ride d ing

8. In verbs ending in c after any other consonant than d and t, the past tense is formed by the addition of d, and this letter with the final c may form a distinct syllable; but usually the c is not sounded. Thus abridged, is pronounced abridgd; abased, abaste. Before ing, e is dropped.

a base d ing pro nounce a ing cr i cise a ing
a bridge d ing man age d ing em bez zle d ing
con fine d ing re joice d ing dis o blige d ing
com pose d ing cat c chise d ing dis fig ure d ing
re fuse d ing com pro mise d ing un der val ue d ing

Note. Although ed in the past tense and participle is thus blended with the last syllable of the verb, yet when a noun is formed by adding ness to such participles, the cd becomes a distinct syllable. Thus blessed may be pronounced in one syllable; but bless-cd-ness must be in three.

9. Verbs ending in ay, oy, ow, ew, and ey, have regular derivatives in cd and ing.

ar ray ed ing at loy ed ing re new ed ing
al lay ed ing em ploy ed ing con vey ed ing
pray ed ing de stroy ed ing fol low ed ing
stray ed ing an noy ed ing be stow ed ing
de lay ed ing en dow ed ing con voy ed ing

But a few monosyllables, as pay, say, and lay, change y into i, as paid, said, laid.

10. Verbs ending in y, change y into i in the past tense and participle of the perfect, but retain it in the participle of the present tense.

cry cried cry ing dry dried dry ing
de fy de fied de fy ing car ry car ried car ry ing
ed i fy ed i fied ed i fy ing mar ry mar ried mar ry ing
11. Verbs ending in \textit{y} change this letter to \textit{i} in the second and third persons, and in the word denoting the agent. Thus:

\begin{tabular}{ccc}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solemn Style</th>
<th>Familiar Style</th>
<th>Agent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I cry</td>
<td>thou criest</td>
<td>he crieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I try</td>
<td>thou triest</td>
<td>he trieth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textit{Past tense.}

I cried thou criedst he we ye they cried
I tried thou triedst he we ye they tried

12. Verbs ending in \textit{ie} change \textit{ie} into \textit{y} when the termination \textit{ing} of the present participle is added, as die, dying, lic, lying.

The past tense, and participle of the present, are regular.

died lied tied hied vied

\section*{Formation of the plural number of nouns.}

13. The regular plural of nouns is formed by the addition of \textit{s} to the singular, which letter unites with most consonants in the same syllable, but sounds like \textit{z} after all the consonants except the aspirates \textit{f}, \textit{p}, \textit{q}, \textit{t}, \textit{k}, or \textit{c} with the sound of \textit{k}.

\begin{tabular}{ccc}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>plu.</th>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>plu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slab</td>
<td>slabs</td>
<td>roll</td>
<td>rolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lad</td>
<td>lads</td>
<td>ham</td>
<td>hams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chief</td>
<td>chiefs</td>
<td>chain</td>
<td>chains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag</td>
<td>bags</td>
<td>crop</td>
<td>crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back</td>
<td>backs</td>
<td>tear</td>
<td>tears</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\begin{itemize}
\item[a.] When the noun ends in \textit{c}, if \textit{s} will coalesce with the preceding consonant, it does not form an additional syllable.
\begin{itemize}
\item bride brides
\item blade blades
\item smile smiles
\end{itemize}
\item[b.] If \textit{s} will not coalesce with the preceding consonant, it unites with \textit{e}, and forms an additional syllable.
\begin{itemize}
\item grace grace
case cases
\item spic spice
\end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

14. When nouns end in \textit{ch}, \textit{sh}, \textit{ss}, and \textit{x}, the plural is formed by the addition of \textit{es}.

\begin{itemize}
\item church churches
\item peach peaches
\end{itemize}

15. Nouns ending in \textit{y} after a consonant, form the plural by the changing of \textit{y} into \textit{i}, and the addition of \textit{es}; the termination \textit{ies} being pronounced \textit{ize}, in monosyllables, and \textit{iz} in most other words.

\begin{itemize}
\item fly flies
\item cry cries
\item sky skics
\item cit y cit ies
\end{itemize}
16. Nouns ending in ay, ey, oy, ow, ew, take s only to form the plural.

- Day: days
- Way: ways
- Bay: bays
- De lay: de lays
- Clay: days
- Val ley: val leys
- Mon ey: mon eys
- At tor ney: at tor neys
- Sur vey: sur veys
- Boy: boys
- Mon eys: bow bows
- Vow: vows
- Clew: clews

17. Nouns ending in a vowel take s or es.

- Sea: seas
- Hoe: hoes
- Woe: woes
- Pic: pies
- Life: lives
- Loaf: loaves
- Calf: calves
- Wife: wives
- Leaves: half halves
- Knife: knives
- Shelf: shelves
- Sheaf: sheaves
- Beef: beees
- Wharves: thiefs thieves
- Bay: bays
- Bows: vows
- Boys: clews

18. When the singular ends in f, the plural is usually formed by changing f into v, with es.

- Life: lives
- Knife: knives
- Beef: beees
- Leaf: leaves
- Left: leaves
- Shelf: shelves
- Sheaf: sheaves
- Wharf: wharves
- Wharves: thiefs
- Calf: calves
- Half: halves
- Sheaf: sheaves
- Shelves: thiefs thieves
- Half: halves
- Sheaf: sheaves
- Sheaves: thiefs thiefs

Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of y.

- Bulk: y
- Silk: y
- Flesh: y
- Flake: flaky
- Plume: plumy
- Scale: scaly
- Smoke: smoky
- Stone: stony
- Bone: bony

Some nouns when they take y, lose e final.

- Friend: ly
- Home: ly
- Happy: i ness
- Lazy: i ness
- Meat: y
- Milk: y
- Pith: y
- Rain: y
- Time: ly
- Cost: ly
- Earth: ly
- Lord: ly

Nouns formed from adjectives in y, by changing y into i and taking ness.

- Happy: i ness
- Lazy: i ness
- Drowsy: i ness
- Shady: i ness
- Lofty: i ness
- Empty: i ness
- Dizzy: i ness
- Chilly: i ness

Adverbs formed from adjectives in y, by a change of y into i, and the addition of ly.

- Crafty: i ly
- Luck: i ly
- Lofty: i ly
- Gloom: i ly

Adverbs formed from adjectives by the addition of ly.

- Crafty: i ly
- Lucky: i ly
- Brilliancy: i ly
- Excellent: i ly

Nouns formed from adjectives by adding ness.

- Amable: a
- Devious: a
- Character: a
- Different: a
- Metropolitan: a
- Domestic: a
- Borough: a
- Capital: a
- Personal: a

Adjectives formed from nouns by less, adverbs by ly, and nouns by ness.

- Bound: less
- Fear: less
- Hope: less
- Blame: less
- Need: less
- Faith: less

The Elementary
Adjectives formed from nouns by ful, from which adverbs are formed by ly, and nouns by ness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>art ful</td>
<td>pain ful</td>
<td>skill ful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ly ness</td>
<td>ly ness</td>
<td>ly ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>care ful</td>
<td>grace ful</td>
<td>peace ful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ly ness</td>
<td>ly ness</td>
<td>ly ness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The termination ist added to words denotes an agent.

art ist form a list  loy al ist  or gan ist  du el ist  hu mor ist

In some words, y is changed into i.

zo o gy  zo o gist  or ni thol o gy  or ni thol o gist

The prefix ante denotes before.

date ante-date  chamber ante-chamber  diluvian ante-diluvian
past ante-past  penult ante-penult  nuptial ante-nuptial

The prefix anti usually denotes opposition or against.

Christ anti-christ  Christian anti-christian  febrile anti-febrile

Be, a prefix, generally denotes intensity; sometimes to make, as becalm, befoul.

daub be-daub  dew be-dew  friend be-friend  labor be-labor
numb be-numb  moan be-mean  speak be-speak  sprinkle be-sprinkle

The prefix con, or co, denotes with or against; con is changed into col before l.

co-equal  co-exist  co-habit  con-form
co-eval  co-extract  con-firm  con-join

The prefix counter denotes against or opposition.

balance counter-balance  act counter-act  evidence counter-evidence
plead counter-plead  work counter-work  part counter-part

The prefix de denotes down from; sometimes it gives a negative sense.

base de-base  bar de-bar  compose de-compose  cry de-cry
form de-form  fame de-fame  face de-face  garnish de-garnish

Dis denotes separation, departure; hence gives to words a negative sense.

able dis-able  agree dis-agree  allow dis-allow  belief dis-belief
credit dis-credit  esteem dis-esteem  grace dis-grace  honor dis-honor

Fore denotes before in time, sometimes in place.

bode fore-bode  father fore-father  know fore-know  noon fore-noon
tell fore-tell  taste fore-taste  warn fore-warn  run fore-run

In, which is sometimes changed into il, im, and ir, denotes in, on, upon, or against; it gives to adjectives a negative sense, as, infirm; sometimes it is intensive; sometimes it denotes to make; as, bank, bank; brown, imbrown; bitter, imbitter.

In the following, it gives a negative sense.

material im-material  moderate im-moderate  mutable im-mutable
pure im-pure active in-active applicable in-applicable
articulate in-articulate attention in-attention cautious in-cautious
defensible in-defensible discreet in-discreet distinct in-distinct
religious ir-religious reverent ir-reverent revocable ir-revocable

Non is used as a prefix, giving to words a negative sense.
appearance non-appearance compliance non-compliance
conformist non-conformist resident non-resident

Out, as a prefix, denotes beyond, longer than, or more than.
leap out-lcap live out-live venom out-venom weigh out-weigh

Over, as a prefix, denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.
balance over-balance bold over-bold burden over-burden
charge over-charge drive over-drive feed over-feed
flow over-flow load over-load pay over-pay

Trans, a prefix, signifies beyond, across or over.
plant trans-plant Atlantic trans-atlantic

Pre, as a prefix, denotes before, in time or rank.
cautious pre-caution determine pre-determine eminent pre-eminent
mature pre-mature occupy pre-occupy suppose pre-suppose
conceive pre-conceive concert pre-concert exist pre-exist

Re, a prefix, denotes again or repetition.
assert re-assert assure re-assure bound re-bound
dissolve re-dissolve embark re-embark enter re-enter
assume re-assume capture re-capture collect re-collect
commence re-commence conquer re-conquer examine re-examine
export re-export pay re-pay people re-people

Un, a prefix, denotes not, and gives to words a negative sense.
abashed un-abashed abated un-abated abolished un-abolished
acceptable un-acceptable adjusted un-adjusted attainable un-attainable
biased un-biased conscious un-conscious equaled un-equaled
graceful un-graceful lawful un-lawful supported un-supported

Super, supra, and sur, denote above, beyond, or excess.
abound super-abound eminent super-eminent
mundane supra-mundane charge sur-charge

He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance, or without method.
Without frugality, none can be rich; and with it, few would be poor.
The most necessary part of learning is to unlearn our errors.
Small parties make up in diligence what they want in numbers.
Some talk of subjects which they do not understand; others praise
virtue, who do not practice it.
The path of duty is always the path of safety.
Be very cautious in believing ill of your neighbor; but more cautious
in reporting it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figures</th>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Numeral Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>three</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>four</td>
<td>fourth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>five</td>
<td>fifth</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>six</td>
<td>sixth</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>seven</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>VIII</td>
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<td>eighth</td>
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<td>nine</td>
<td>ninth</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>ten</td>
<td>tenth</td>
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<td>XI</td>
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<td>LXX</td>
<td>seventy</td>
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<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>LXXX</td>
<td>eighty</td>
<td>eightieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>XC</td>
<td>ninety</td>
<td>nonieth</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>one hundred</td>
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<td>six hundred</td>
<td>six hundredth</td>
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<td>700</td>
<td>DCC</td>
<td>seven hundred</td>
<td>seven hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>DCCC</td>
<td>eight hundred</td>
<td>eight hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>DCCCC</td>
<td>nine hundred</td>
<td>nine hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>one thousand, &amp;c.</td>
<td>one thousandth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>MDCCCXXXIX</td>
<td>one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[\frac{1}{2} \text{ one half.} \quad \frac{1}{6} \text{ one sixth.} \quad \frac{1}{10} \text{ one tenth.} \]

\[1\frac{1}{2} = 1-1\]

\[1\frac{1}{3} \text{ one third.} \quad \frac{1}{7} \text{ one seventh.} \quad \frac{2}{5} \text{ two fifths.} \]

\[1\frac{2}{3} = 1-11\]

\[\frac{1}{4} \text{ one fourth.} \quad \frac{1}{8} \text{ one eighth.} \quad \frac{4}{5} \text{ four fifths.} \]

\[1\frac{1}{4} = 1-111\]

\[\frac{1}{5} \text{ one fifth.} \quad \frac{1}{9} \text{ one ninth.} \quad \frac{9}{10} \text{ nine tenths.} \]

\[1\frac{1}{5} = 1-1111\]
WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin, F. for French, S. for Spanish.

Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.
Ad finem, L. to the end.
Ad hominem, L. to the man.
Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.
Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.
Ad referendum, L. for further consideration.
Ad valorem, L. according to the value.
Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother.
A mensa et thoro, L. from bed and board.
Anglice, L. according to the English manner.
Avalanche, F. a snow-slip; a vast body of snow that slides down a mountain's side.
Auto da fé, S. act of faith; a sentence of the Inquisition for the punishment of heresy.
Beau monde, F. the gay world.
Bona fide, L. in good faith.
Bon mot, F. a witty repartee.
Cap-à-pie, F. from head to foot.
Caput mortuum, L. the dead head; the worthless remains.
Carte blanche, F. blank paper; permission without restraint.
Chef d'œuvre, F. a master-piece.
Comme il faut, F. as it should be.
Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.
Coup de main, F. sudden enterprise or effort.
Dernier ressort, F. the last resort.
Dieu et mon droit, F. God and my right.
Ennui, F. weariness, lassitude.
Et pluribus unum, L. one out of, or composed of, many. [The motto of the United States.]
Ex, L. out; as, ex-minister, a minister out of office.
Excelsior, L. more elevated. [The motto of the State of New York.]
Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.
Ex parte, L. on one side only.
Ex post facto, L. after the deed is done.
Extempore, L. without premeditation.
Fac simile, L. a close imitation.
Fille de chambre, F. a chambermaid.
Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in acting.
Gens d'armes, F. armed police.
Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body. [A writ for delivering a person from prison.]
Hic iacet, L. here lies.
Honi soit qui mal y pense, F. shame be to him that evil thinks.
Hotel dieu, F. a hospital.
Impromptu, L. without previous study.
In statu quo, L. in the former state.
In toto, L. in the whole.
Ipse dixit, L. he said.
Ipso facto, L. in fact.
Jet-d'eau, F. a water-spool.
Jeu d'esprit, F. a play of wit.
Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation; as, an eye for an eye, etc.
Literatim, L. letter for letter.
Locum tenens, L. a substitute.
Magna Charla, L. the great charter.
Maximum, L. the greatest.
Memento mori, L. be mindful of death.
Minimum, L. the smallest.
Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell.
Multum in parvo, L. much in a small compass.
Nem. con., or nem. dis., L. no one dissenting; unanimously.
Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent.
Nolens volens, L. whether he will or not.
Nom de plume, F. a literary title.
Non compos mentis, L. not of a sound mind.
Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair of brothers.
Pater patriæ, L. the father of his country.
Per annum, L. by the year.
Per diem, L. by the day.
Per cent, L. by the hundred.
Per contra, L. contrariwise.
Per se, L. by itself considered.
Prima facie, L. at the first view.
Primus mobile, L. first cause of motion.
Pro bono publico, L. for the public good.
Pro et con., L. for and against.
Pro patria, L. for my country.
Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing cannot be done.
Sine disant, F. self-styled.
Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.
Sub judice, L. under consideration.
Sub rosa, L. under the rose, or privately.
Summum bonum, L. the chief.
Toto ccelo, L. wholly, as far as possible.
Util dulci, L. the useful with the agreeable.
Vade mecum, L. (lit. go with me); a convenient companion; a handbook.
Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Versus, L. against.
Via, L. by the way of.
Vice versa, L. the terms being exchanged.
Viva voce, L. with the voice.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

Ans. Answer.
A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
A. B. A. Fellow of the American Academy.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.
Apr. April.
Ariz. Arizona Ter.
Ark. Arkansas.
Atty. Attorney.
Aug. August.
Bart. Baronet.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bbl. Barrel; bbls. barrels.
Cal. California.
C. Centum, a hundred.
Capt. Captain.
Chap. Chapter.
Col. Colonel.
Co. Company.
Com. Commissioner, Commodore.
Cr. Credit.
Cwt. Hundred weight.
Conn. or Ct. Connecticut.
C. S. Keeper of the Seal.
Ct. Clerk, Clergyman.
Colo. Colorado.
Cong. Congress.
Cns. Constable.
Cts. Cents.
Dak. Dakota Ter.
D. C. District of Columbia.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Del. Delaware.
Dept. Deputy.
do. Ditto, the same.
Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.
D. V. Deo volente, God willing.
E. East.
E. & O. E. Errors and omissions excepted.
E. g. for example.
Esq. Esquire. [forth.
Etc. et cetera; and so
Ex. Example.
Exec. Executor.
Execr. Executrix.
Feb. February.
Fla. Florida.
Fr. France, French.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society [Eng.]
Gen. General.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
Ga. or Geo. Georgia.
Gov. Governor.
Hon. Honorable.
Hund. Hundred.
H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
THE ELEMENTARY

168

The commata (,) indicates a short pause. The semicolon (;) indicates a pause somewhat longer than that of a comma; the colon (:) a still longer pause; and the period (.) indicates the longest pause. The period is placed at the close of a sentence.

The interrogation point (?) denotes that a question is asked, as, What do you see?

An exclamation point (!) denotes wonder, grief, or other emotion.

A parenthesis () includes words not closely connected with the other words of the sentence.
Brackets or hooks [ ] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

A dash (—) denotes a sudden stop, or a change of subject, and requires a pause, but of no definite length.

A caret (^) shows the omission of a word or letter, which is placed above the line, the caret being put below, thus, give me book.

An apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, lov'd, tho'.

A quotation is indicated by these points " " placed at the beginning and end of the passage.

The index ([F]) points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

The paragraph ([ ]) denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The star or asterisk (*), the dagger (+), and other marks (†, ‡, †), and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes in the margin.

The diaeresis (••) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with the preceding vowel.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

A capital letter should be used at the beginning of a sentence. It should begin all proper names of persons, cities, towns, villages, seas, rivers, mountains, lakes, ships, &c. It should begin every line of poetry, a quotation, and often an important word.

The name or appellation of God, Jehovah, Christ, Messiah, &c., should begin with a capital.

The pronoun I and interjection O are always in capitals.

No. 151.—CLI.

THE LETTER q IS EQUIVALENT TO k. THE u FOLLOWING, AND NOT ITALICIZED, HAS THE SOUND OF w; ITALICIZED U IS SILENT.

\[ \text{aq'ue duet} \quad \text{in iq'ui tous} \quad \text{liq'uid até} \\
\text{aq u line} \quad \text{liq'uid} \quad \text{liq uid a'tion} \\
\text{an tiq'ui ty} \quad \text{liq wor} \quad \text{ob liq'ui ty} \\
\text{eq'ui ty} \quad \text{liq ue fy} \quad \text{u bîq ui ty} \\
\text{eq ui ta ble} \quad \text{liq ue ñæ' tion} \quad \text{piq'nant} \\
\text{eq ui ta bly} \quad \text{liq'ue fi a ble} \quad \text{reç ui si'te} \\
\text{in ïq'ui ty} \quad \text{liq ue fy ing} \quad \text{req ui si'tion} \]

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, t IS NOT SOUNDED.

\[ \text{châs ten} \quad \text{glís'ten} \quad \text{moist'en} \\
\text{hâs ten} \quad \text{fâst' en} \quad \text{ôft'en} \\
\text{ehrís ten} \quad \text{list' en} \quad \text{sôft'en} \]
EI AND IE WITH THE SOUND OF E LONG.

The letters *ei* and *ie* occur in several words with the same sound, that of long *e*, but persons are often at a loss to recollect which of these letters stands first. I have therefore arranged the principal words of these classes in two distinct tables, that pupils may commit them to memory, so that the order may be made as familiar as letters of the alphabet.

### WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER E STANDS BEFORE I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ceil</th>
<th>dissèize</th>
<th>receïve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>céiling</td>
<td>éither</td>
<td>receïpt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conçeit</td>
<td>invéigle</td>
<td>sêignior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conçève</td>
<td>lëisure</td>
<td>sëine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deceit</td>
<td>nëither</td>
<td>sëize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deçève</td>
<td>obéisançë</td>
<td>sêizin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perçève</td>
<td>obëisant</td>
<td>sëizûre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER I STANDS BEFORE E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>achieve</th>
<th>liéf</th>
<th>reliëvo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>griève</td>
<td>liége</td>
<td>retrievë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grièvance</td>
<td>liën</td>
<td>shiëld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grièvoûs</td>
<td>miën</td>
<td>shiëling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggriève</td>
<td>niëce</td>
<td>shriëk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belïëf</td>
<td>piëce</td>
<td>siëge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beliève</td>
<td>piër</td>
<td>thiëf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brief</td>
<td>piërce</td>
<td>thiève</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chief</td>
<td>priëst</td>
<td>tiër</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiëf</td>
<td>reliëf</td>
<td>tiërce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiëld</td>
<td>reliëve</td>
<td>wiëld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiënd</td>
<td>repriëve</td>
<td>yiëld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brigadiër</td>
<td>bombardiër</td>
<td>financiër</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breviër</td>
<td>grenadiër</td>
<td>caualiër</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiërce</td>
<td>eannoniër</td>
<td>chevaliër</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 152.—CLII. Words Difficult to Spell.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 152.—CLII. Words Difficult to Spell.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a bey' ançe bū' reau (-rō) eroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a čěrb' i ty eālk (kawk) eruǐše</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āče (āk) ea prিçe' erǔmb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ae qui ěsće' ea rоuşe' erỹpt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā' er o naut ea tăś'tro phe euck' ōo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āģ' illé eau' eus eū' po lá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ālms de ŭ' cien t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ām a teur' děm' a gōgue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ām' e thỹst di' a lögue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ān' a lỳze dĩl' i ğence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ān' o dỳne dis guįse'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ān' swer dǐ' i ğence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a nŏn' ỳ moůs di' a lögue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an tиque' dis guįse'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āq' ue duet dŏm' i ċile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āreh ān' ğel dough' ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āv oir du pois' draught (draft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āyė (āi) (d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) ban dān' á dys' en tėr y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>básque (bāsk) dys' pep' sy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāss'-vĩ ol ēa' gle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba zāar' ef fer vėșče'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bėa' eon e lec trǐ' cian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beaux (bōz) ēl' e phant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bīs' euīt (-kit) en ğy' elo pē' di ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bōr' ough en frān' chǐše</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo' som e quęs' tri an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bruīse (brooz) ēr y sǐp' e las</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bou' doir (dūvōr) ēs' pi on āge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) eouůs' įn ex eru' ci āte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eǒx' eōmb ex ġaust'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eōle' eōa (kō' kō) fie ti' tiouś</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el-quote (kleek) flăunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el' i ğence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eōl' lēague doug̉h' ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eol lō' quĩ al draught (draft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eōm' plai sānće d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eŏn' duīt (-di̞t) dys' en tėr y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eŏn dǐgn' dys' pep' sy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eŏn va lėscape' ēa' gle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eŏn vey' ef fer vėșče'</td>
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<tr>
<td>eorps (kōr) e lec trǐ' cian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eoun' ter féit ēl' e phant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eōu' rǐ ēr en ğy' elo pē' di ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eouŕt' e sy e īl' e phant</td>
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<tr>
<td>eourte' sy e quęs' tri an</td>
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<tr>
<td>ex īer' ci āte ēr y sǐp' e las</td>
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<tr>
<td>ex ġaust' ēs' pi on āge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fa tīg̉uē' ex ġaust'</td>
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<tr>
<td>fie ti' tiouś flăunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>flo rés’ čence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for báde’</td>
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<tr>
<td>for’ eign er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frän’ chìse</td>
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<tr>
<td>frée as see’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fúr’ lough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gay’ e ty</td>
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<tr>
<td>gáuge</td>
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<tr>
<td>ga zélle’</td>
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<tr>
<td>ghást’ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghóst (góst)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghoul (gool)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ģī râffe’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glá’ čiér (-seer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnárléd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gó’ pher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gôr’ geôûs (-jús)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gour’ mánd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gránd’ eür</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gro tèsque’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guár an tee’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guárr’ an ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gúd’ geon (-jun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guíl’ lo tíne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guín’ ea (gín’ e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guiše (gíz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ģŷp’ sy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heärth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hēif’ er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hēir’ lóom (á’r-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hěm’ i sphére</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma čhíné’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma ģî’ cian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma lín’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man eú’ ver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mán’ a ele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēa’ sles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēr’ ean tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me ri’ no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēt a mor’ phose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me ri’ no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mís’ chieft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moi’ e ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòn’ eyed (-id)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòrt’ gäge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPELLING BOOK.

mór' tīsē
mus tā'ĉē'
mūs' ĉle (-sl)
mu ɕī' cian
musquī' to (-lē-)

nāph' thā
ne gō' ti āte
neigh'bor hōōd
neū rāl' ĝi ā
nymph
o bē' sanse'
of fī' cionūs
ō' gre
om nī' scient
ō' n'yx
op tī' cian
ōr' phan
pē' an
pāg' eant ry
pān e ĸy' ĵe
pār' a ļyze
pār' ox ūsm
pā' tri āreh
pe ĕūl' iar

pe ĭs'sē' (-lees')
pēo' ple
periph'ery (-rē')
per nī' cionūs
per suādē'
phā' e tōn
phō' to graph

phūs' ie
phūsī ŏg'no my
phū ściq'ē'
pī āz' zā
pict ūr ēsque
pūg' eon
pōm' aĉe
pōr' phū ry
prā' rie
pre eō' cioūs
pro dīg'ioūs
pro fī' cien ĸy

prōph' e ĸy
pūr' lieūs
pūr o tēēh' nies
quār tētte' (-ē')
quay (kē)
quī' nīne
quoit
rāsp' ber ry
rēck' on
ree on noī' ter
re eruīt'
rūh' so dy
rēn' ma tīsm
rūh nōc' e res
rush bārb

rhīmē
ro' guish
rū ŭā-bā' ġā

sā' ti ate (-și-āt)

scal' lop
seār la tī' nā
ṣīm' i ter
ṣīs' soro
seūrge
seru toire' (-twôr')
scythe
sēn' sū al (-shy-al)
shrewd
sil' lōu ētte' (-ēt)
slūice
sōl' dier (-jer)
sōve' nīr
sōv' er eign
spē' ciēs
spē' roid
spīñx
stāt ŭ ētte' (-ēt')

stē' re o ĭype
stōm' aeh
sū per fī' cial
sūr feįt
tāb leaux' (-lōz')
tam bour īne'
tēēh' nie al
tur quois' (-koiz')
ty' phoid
ū nīque'
va lānt
va līse'
vex ā' tīous
vīl' lāin ŭūs
vǐ' ti āte (shi-āt)
weird
wreš' ūle
wrešch' ed
yacht (yōt)

[b] [spelled.]
[айд'-de-camp]
[bay' ōu]
[belles-let' tres]
[bō' let-doux]
[blanc-mange']

[b] [pronounced.]
[ād' de kōng]
[bi' oo]
[beł lē' tr]
[bił' le doo]
[blo mōnj']

(16)
bāe eha nā' li an
bru nētte' (-nēt')
chān de liēr'
eā tārrh' (-tār')
co quētte' (-kēt')
 ero quēt' (-kā')
dīs' tieh (-tīk)

e clāt' (ē klū')
ēlee mōs'y nary'
ē lite' (ā leet')
en nui (ōng nue')
et i quētte' (-kēt')
ghēr' kin
ghym nā' sī um
hīe' eough (-kup)
hō'sier y (hō'zher-)
id i o sīn' era sy

(17)
Ind' ian (-yan)
meer' schāum
nāu' seōūs (-shūs)
nēph' ew (nēf' yoo)
phlegm (flēm)
psē ëhōl' o ēy
queue (kū)
rā' ti o (-shi o)
sāp o nā' ceōūs

[spelled.]
[brag ga dō' ci o']
[buoy' an ēy]
[cham pāgne']
[clāp' bōard]
[eaou̯t' chouc]
[çarte-blānchē']

e̅n' science
[da gučrē' o ūpt]
[dāh' liā]
[dé brīs']
[dis' ērn' i ble]
[en cōre']
[mād em oisēlē']
[mag nē' sī ţā]
[mēn āg' e rie]
[mīgn on ētē']
[nāu' se āte]
[pēn i tēn' tiā rē]
[pōrt mān' teau]
[ren' dez vouś]
[rēs' τau ranta]
[rīght' eou̯s]
[ser' gēcant]
[sūb' tle ty]
[vīgn ētte']
[whort' le bēr ry]

[b] [pronounced.]
[brag ga dō' shī o]
[bwōoy' an ūy]
[sham pān']
[klāb' bōrd]
[kō' chook]
[kūr' blānsh']
[kōn' shens]
[da ĝēr' o ūpt]
[dāl' yā]
[dā brē']
[diz zēn' i bl]
[ōng kōr']
[mād mō̯ vē zēl']
[mag nē' zhi ţā]
[men āzh' e rīj]
[min yon ēl']
[naw' sē āt]
[pēn i tēn' sha rīj]
[pōrt mān' tō]
[rēn' de voo]
[rēs' to ranta]
[rī' chus]
[sār' jent or sēr'-]
[sūt' l ūj]
[vīn yēt']
[hwōr̩t' l bēr ūj]
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