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THE
FIRST BOOK

OF

SPELLING AND READING LESSONS;

COMPILED FROM

SEVERAL INSTRUCTIVE WORKS:

DESIGNED

FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

1973

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WITH APPROBATION OF THE RT. REV. J. B. PURCELL, D. D.,  
BISHOP OF CINCINNATI.  
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CINCINNATI:

PUBLISHED BY LOUIS MEYER & CO., MAIN STREET,
BETWEEN TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH STS.

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1848.

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CINCINNATI:
STEREOTYPED AND PRINTED BY
E. SHEPARD,
Columbia Street.

TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

THIS little book is eminently entitled to the patronage of the Catholic public. The work contains two practical courses of Lessons: the first course embraces the elementary principles of Spelling, in accordance with rules of established usage—the primitive words being so arranged, that a knowledge of a vast stock of the most useful words may be easily and speedily acquired.

The second course embraces elementary Reading Lessons, of a moral, useful and interesting character. Fictions, fables, or irreligious stories, have been omitted. The reading lessons, which are selected from Scripture and other moral works, are proper for the instruction, and adapted to the understanding and abilities of, children who are learning to read.

RECOMMENDATION.

Cincinnati, Oct. 13th, 1848.

I congratulate the friends of youth on the publication of the Catholic First Book of Spelling and Reading, from the Press of the enterprising Publishers, Louis Meyer & Co., and earnestly recommend this book, and the series to which it belongs, for adoption in all our schools.

†J. B., *Bishop of Cincinnati.*

FIRST BOOK.

ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

THE English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, viz: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z. Some of these letters are called *vowels*, and others are called *consonants*.

The vowels are those letters which can be perfectly sounded, without the aid of any other letter. They are a, e, i, o, u; w and y are sometimes vowels, sometimes consonants.

A *diphthong* is the union of two vowels in one sound, that is, a syllable in which the sounds of both vowels are united: as *oi* in *toil*, *oy* in *boy*, *ou* in *loud*, and *ow* in *now*.

A *triphthong* is the union of three vowels in one syllable: as *eau* in *beau*, *ieu* in *lieu*, *iew* in *view*.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

Each of the vowels has several sounds, which, in this book, are indicated by figures.

A has five sounds, denoted thus: ¹ fate, ² fat, ³ fall,
⁴ far, ⁵ was.

E has three sounds, denoted thus: ¹ me, ² met, ³ her.

I has three sounds, denoted thus: ¹ pine, ² pin, ³ sir.

O has five sounds, denoted thus: ¹ no, ² nôt, ³ nor,
⁴ move, ⁵ wolf.

U has three sounds, denoted thus: ¹tube, ²fur,
³full.

SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

B has but one sound, as in *bind*. It is silent before *t*, and after *m*, in the same syllable, as in *debt*, *thumb*.

C has two sounds—a hard sound like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and *t*, as in *cab*, *cot*, *cup*, *clear*, *crap*, *act*; and a soft sound before *e*, *i*, or *y*, as in *cent*, *cider*, *cymbal*. At the end of a word it has a hard sound, as in *music*.

D has two sounds—a soft sound, as in *did*, and a hard sound like *t*, when preceded by a silent *e*, as in *mixed*, pronounced *mix't*.

F has one proper sound, as in *fat*, except in the word *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

G has two sounds—a hard sound before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and at the end of a word, as in *gate*, *go*, *gun*, *glade*, *crag*. And, ordinarily, a soft sound before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *gem*, *giant*.

H has merely a strong breathing sound, as in *hate*. After *r* and *g* it is silent.

J has a proper sound, as in *jet*. It is never silent.

K has one sound, as in *keep*. It is silent before *n*, as in *knife*.

L has one sound, as in *let*, *kill*. It is sometimes silent before *d*, *f*, *k*, *m*, and *v*, as in *should*, *calf*, *walk*, *balm*, *salve*.

M has one sound, as in *map*, *man*.

N has one sound, as in *no*, *net*. It is silent at the end of words, when *l* or *m* precedes it, as in *hymn*, *linn*.

P has one sound, as in *pen*, *pin*, and it is silent before *u*, *s*, or *t*, in the same syllable, as in *psalm*, *receipt*, *prompt*.

ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

Q has the sound of *k*, as in *quill*, and is never silent.

R has two sounds—one rough, before a vowel, as in *reap*, and a smooth one after a vowel, as in *arm*, *card*.

S has two proper sounds—one as in *sun*, the other is like *z*, as in *rise*. In a few instances it has the sound like *sh*, as in *sure*, pronounced *shure*.

T has but one sound, as in *tin*.

V has one sound, as in *live*.

X has three sounds—one, at the beginning of a word, like *z*, as *Xerxes*; the second like *ks*, as in *mix*; and the third like *gs*, as in *exact*.

Z has one sound, as in *zeal*. In a few words it is pronounced like *sh*, as in *azure*, pronounced *ashure*.

SYLLABLES, WORDS, AND ACCENT.

A syllable is a letter, or union of letters, which can be pronounced; as, *a*, *man*.

Words are made up of letters, or of syllables, as *bad*, *agent*, *rectitude*, *numerally*.

A word of *one* syllable is called a *monosyllable*.

A word of *two* syllables is called a *dissyllable*.

A word of *three* syllables is called a *trisyllable*.

Words of more than three syllables are called *polysyllables*.

Accent is a stress of voice, laid on a syllable, to distinguish it from other syllables in the same word.

A primitive word is one which is not derived from any other word.

A derivative word is one which is formed of the primitive, by some additional letters or syllables.

ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

A simple word is one which is not composed of more than one word.

A compound word is formed of two or more words, which make complete sense, when used separately.

THE ALPHABET.

THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.		ITALIC LETTERS.		NAMES OF LETTERS.
a	A	<i>a</i>	<i>A</i>	a
b	B	<i>b</i>	<i>B</i>	be
c	C	<i>c</i>	<i>C</i>	ce
d	D	<i>d</i>	<i>D</i>	de
e	E	<i>e</i>	<i>E</i>	e
f	F	<i>f</i>	<i>F</i>	ef
g	G	<i>g</i>	<i>G</i>	ie
h	H	<i>h</i>	<i>H</i>	aich
i	I	<i>i</i>	<i>I</i>	i
j	J	<i>j</i>	<i>J</i>	ja
k	K	<i>k</i>	<i>K</i>	ka
l	L	<i>l</i>	<i>L</i>	el
m	M	<i>m</i>	<i>M</i>	em
n	N	<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>	en
o	O	<i>o</i>	<i>O</i>	o
p	P	<i>p</i>	<i>P</i>	pe
q	Q	<i>q</i>	<i>Q</i>	cu
r	R	<i>r</i>	<i>R</i>	ar
s	S	<i>s</i>	<i>S</i>	es
t	T	<i>t</i>	<i>T</i>	te
u	U	<i>u</i>	<i>U</i>	u
v	V	<i>v</i>	<i>V</i>	ve
w	W	<i>w</i>	<i>W</i>	uu
x	X	<i>x</i>	<i>X</i>	ex
y	Y	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	wi
z	Z	<i>z</i>	<i>Z</i>	ze
&		§		and

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2
fate	fat	fall	far	was	— me	met	her	— pine	pin

LESSON I.

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ba	ca	da	fa	ga	ha	ja	ka
be	ce	de	fe	ge	he	je	ke
bi	ci	di	fi	gi	hi	ji	ki
bo	co	do	fo	go	ho	jo	ko
bu	cu	du	fu	gu	hu	ju	ku

LESSON II.

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
La	ma	na	pa	ra	sa	ta	va
le	me	ne	pe	re	se	te	ve
li	mi	ni	pi	ri	si	ti	vi
lo	mo	no	po	ro	so	to	vo
lu	mu	nu	pu	ru	su	tu	vu

LESSON III.

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ab	ac	ad	af	ag	ak	al	am
eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	ek	el	em
ib	ic	id	if	ig	ik	il	im
ob	oc	od	of	og	ok	ol	om
ub	uc	ud	uf	ug	uk	ul	um

LESSON IV.

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
An	ap	ar	as	at	av	ax	az
en	ep	er	es	et	ev	ex	ez
in	ip	ir	is	it	iv	ix	iz
on	op	or	os	ot	ov	ox	oz
un	up	ur	us	ut	uv	ux	uz

LESSON V.

1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
By	hy	py	bi	ab	af	an	ad
cy	ky	ry	ti	ec	eg	cp	el
dy	ly	sy	si	id	ik	is	if
fy	my	ty	pi	of	ol	ot	os
gy	ny	vy	ri	ug	um	ul	ut

1	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
sir	no	not	nor	move	wolf	tube	tub	fur	full

LESSON VI.

1	1	1	1	1	1
Bla	cla	fla	gla	pla	sla
ble	cle	fle	gle	ple	sle
bli	cli	fli	gli	pli	sli
blo	clo	flo	glo	plo	slo
blu	clu	flu	glu	plu	slu

LESSON VII.

1	1	1	1	1	1
Bra	era	dra	fra	gra	pra
bre	ere	dre	fre	gre	pre
bri	eri	dri	fri	gri	pri
bro	ero	dro	fro	gro	pro
bru	eru	dru	fru	gru	pru

LESSON VIII.

1	1	1	1	1	1
Tra	ska	sna	sna	spa	sta
tre	ske	sne	sne	spe	ste
tri	ski	sni	sni	spi	sti
tro	ske	sno	sno	s ₁ o	sto
tru	sku	snu	sna	s ₁ u	s ₁ u

LESSON IX.

1	1	1	1		
Sha	stra	spra	swa	bly	b ₁ y
she	stre	spre	swe	cly	cry
shi	stri	s ₁ ri	swi	fly	dry
sho	stro	spro	swo	gly	fry
shu	stru	s ₁ ru	swu	sly	gry

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

Easy Words of One Syllable.

LESSON X.

² Bad	² bed	² ban	² ben	² bag	² beg
gad	fed	fan	den	cag	keg
had	led	man	fen	hag	leg
lad	red	pan	pen	nag	peg

LESSON XI.

² Hap	² bet	² bat	² men	² dim	² bog
lap	get	cat	pen	fim	dog
map	let	fat	ten	him	hog
tap	net	mat	wen	rim	log

LESSON XII.

² Big	² bob	² din	² fob	² bit	² dot
fig	cob	pin	gob	fit	cot
pig	fob	sin	hob	hit	fot
rig	mob	win	mob	lit	got

LESSON XIII.

² Dip	² fop	² bib	² cob	² lid	² fod
hip	lop	lib	dob	mid	god
lip	sop	nib	fob	rid	hod
tip	top	rib	lob	sid	lod

LESSON XIV.

² Cub	² dot	² cud	² bin	² bel	² jug
hub	mot	fud	fin	fel	lug
sub	not	gud	gin	hel	mug
tub	pot	hud	lin	mel	rug

LESSON XV.

² Cas	² deg	² hos	² cup	² bil	² gum
fas	feg	fos	dup	fil	hum
mas	meg	gos	lup	hil	lum
ras	neg	mos	mup	kil	rum

Words of One Syllable.

LESSON XVI.

² Fax	² lix	² bug	² fop	² jet	² fum
lax	mix	dug	hop	met	gum
tax	rix	hug	jop	pet	hum
wax	six	nug	lop	set	lum

LESSON XVII.

² Fex	² mum	² nip	² lag	² box	² dun
lex	run	pip	mag	fox	fun
sex	sum	rip	nağ	hox	gun
vex	tum	sip	rag	ox	pun

LESSON XVIII.

² Kit	² jet	² mod	² nun	² hat	² kin
nit	met	nod	run	lat	min
pit	pet	pod	sun	mat	rin
wit	set	rod	tun	rat	sin

LESSON XIX.

² Hug	² mop	² big	² bud	² hen	² sat
jug	pop	dig	cud	men	vat
sug	rop	lig	lud	ten	cat
tug	sop	wig	mud	wen	fat

LESSON XX.

² Band	² bend	² bang	² bump	² bock	² bash
hand	fend	fang	dump	dock	dash
land	lend	gang	hump	hock	fash
mand	mend	hang	jump	lock	gash
pand	rend	pang	mump	mock	hash
rand	send	tang	nump	nock	mash
sand	wend	sang	pump	rock	nash

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

Words of One Syllable.

LESSON XXI.

² Crab	² flag	² blat	² brim	² flip	² cram
drab	snag	flat	chim	crip	dram
frab	brag	plat	flim	ship	clam
grab	knag	brat	glim	slip	flam
blab	prag	frat	prim	trip	glam
clab	shag	grat	slim	snip	siam
² crop	² plod	² blub	² brut	² blot	² bled
grot	clog	club	glut	brog	bred
knop	frog	frub	snug	chop	cleg
plot	slop	grub	shut	clot	fled
prog	trot	brag	trug	drop	flet
snod	grot	drug	plum	flog	spet

LESSON XXII.

² Byd	² mym	² cyp	² bye	² byg	² cym
cyl	cyn	dyp	dye	ryg	dym
fyd	pyn	gyp	fyc	fyg	fym
gyd	ryn	lyp	lye	hyg	lym
hyd	syn	myp	mye	pyg	mym
lyd	tyn	pyp	nye	syg	pym
myd	fyn	typ	rye	tyg	rym
² clam	² prim	² scan	² spin	² chip	⁴ bark
dram	trim	clan	grin	ship	cart
slam	swim	plan	chap	skip	dart
sham	from	span	clap	clip	dark
stem	scum	bran	flap	flip	hard
skim	plum	glen	slap	grip	hark
brim	crum	chin	snap	scrip	lard
grim	drum	skin	serap	drip	lark

Easy Monosyllables.

LESSON XXIII.

¹ Bale	¹ bile	¹ came	¹ cure	¹ bide	¹ age
dale	file	dame	dure	hide	cage
gale	mile	fame	jure	nide	fage
hale	pile	game	lure	ride	lage
pale	tile	lame	mure	side	mage
sale	vile	name	pure	wide	page
male	stile	same	sure	dike	rage
¹ Bate	¹ cote	¹ bane	¹ dice	¹ bone	¹ bine
date	dote	cane	lice	cone	cine
fate	mote	dane	mice	fone	king
gate	note	fane	nice	hone	line
hate	rote	lane	rice	lone	mine
late	sote	mane	sice	tone	nine
mate	vote	pane	vice	zone	pine

Words of One Syllable.

LESSON XXIV.

¹ Ace	¹ hope	¹ blade	¹ chide	¹ globe	¹ brace
dace	pope	glade	glide	probe	grace
face	rope	shade	slide	glebe	space
lace	cone	spade	bride	bribe	trace
mace	tone	grade	pride	scribe	slice
nace	hone	trade	crude	bribe	spice
pace	lone	wade	prude	glide	price
² Bland	² blend	² brink	² block	² clung	² bring
grand	spend	blink	crock	flung	cling
stand	smell	drink	frock	stung	sling
blank	spell	cling	shock	slung	spring
plank	shell	fling	clock	plump	string
stamp	dwell	print	stock	crump	swing
cramp	tell	stint	storm	hump	sing

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON XXV.

Words of two Syllables, Accented on the First.

¹ Ba' ker	¹ la' bel	¹ ca' per	¹ ge' nus	¹ bi' bet
ba sis	ta bor	le gal	pe nal	bi son
fa tal	la ter	re gal	pe tal	ci der
na tal	pa per	re al	me ter	di al
na sal	la ver	fe tal	le ver	fi nal
na val	fa vor	fe ral	pe dal	fi ber
pa pal	ca ter	fe ver	ce dar	vi al

Words of One Syllable.

² gift	² dish	² bell	² best	⁴ cart	³ ball
lift	fish	cell	fest	dart	call
sift	wish	dell	jest	hart	fall
fist	just	fell	nest	mart	gall
list	must	mell	rest	part	hall
mist	rust	tell	test	hark	mall
nist	hush	well	vest	lark	pall

LESSON XXVI.

¹ Ri' al	¹ pli' ant	¹ fo' cal	¹ to' tal	¹ u' nit
di et	tri ver	fo cus	bo nus	mu cid
gi ant	tri al	flo ret	bo rax	mu cus
li bel	co lon	po ker	dro ver	lu nar
li lac	co gent	fo rum	hu mit	lu rid
mi ter	do lor	o mer	hu man	du ty
ni ter	lo cal	o ver	tu mit	ju ry

Words of One Syllable.

¹ bay	⁴ bar	³ daw	¹ bold	¹ blind	⁴ bard
day	car	haw	cold	find	card
gay	far	faw	fold	hind	hard

LESSON XXVII.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

¹ Ba' by	¹ la' cy	¹ li' my	¹ bo' ny	¹ ro' sy
ca ny	ha zy	mi ry	co ny	to ry
fa dy	cra zy	si ry	go ry	glory
la dy	gra vy	ti dy	po ny	smo ky
ma cy	va ry	i cy	po ry	sto ny
na vy	ya ry	i vy	po sy	sto ry
ra cy	sha dy	sli my	ro py	ho ly

Words of One Syllable.

¹ tru' ly	² bill	² buff	³ ball	³ err
fu ry	fill	cuff	tall	clerk
pu ny	kill	huff	stall	herb
ru ry	hill	luff	thrall	stern
ru by	mill	muff	squall	verb
ju ry	pill	bluff	small	term
plu ny	till	sluff	wall	herd

LESSON XXVIII.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

² Ab' bot	² at' las	² ban' ish	² cal' id	² dam' ask
al bum	at om	cam let	cam el	damp er
al um	ac tor	cap tor	can cel	dan dy
ab ject	ash es	cav il	can der	das tard
am ber	bal ance	chap let	chap man	fath om

Words of One Syllable.

⁴ boom	⁴ coom	⁴ gloom	⁴ loop	⁴ noon
bloom	coop	groom	loose	noose
boon	coot	goose	mood	pool
boor	do	groove	moor	poor
boot	doom	hoof	moon	proof

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON XXIX.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

² Fag' ot	² blem' ish	² des' pot	² fel' on	² meth' od
fam ish	bles ed	des ert	fes tal	met al
fat ness	bles ing	eld er	fet ter	men tal
bed lam	clem ent	em blem	le vel	mer cer
beg gar	cler gy	en ter	lem on	mel on
bel fry	clev y	en try	lep er	mem ber
bev el	check er	fel ly	lev er	nev er

Words of One Syllable

³ bird	⁴ roof	⁴ scoop	⁴ book	⁴ push
birth	roost	swoop	could	rush
birch	rood	swoon	foot	should
chirp	spoon	tool	good	stood
first	soon	two	hood	would
girl	stool	food	nook	wolf
shirt	sloop	mood	rood	wool

LESSON XXX.

Words of One Syllable.

¹ Ale	¹ jade	¹ same	¹ cane	¹ late
bake	kale	tame	dale	made
cake	lake	vale	fane	nape
date	make	wade	gape	pane
fate	name	yate	hale	rake
gate	pate	ate	jane	sake
¹ vane	¹ bede	¹ ice	¹ bite	¹ mine
wave	dere	biçe	dike	nine
bale	here	dice	file	pike
cape	lefe	fice	gibe	quite
crane	mete	lice	hite	ride

LESSON XXXI.

Words of One Syllable.

² Band	² gast	² land	² pack	² sack	² bell
bask	gasp	lack	pash	tack	belt
cask	hack	naff	rasp	taff	bent
daff	haft	nast	rash	task	cell
fact	hand	pass	sand	vangs	cent
gash	jack	past	sash	vant	cest
² deck	² bill	² fill	² hill	² lock	² nock
dept	bisk	film	hilt	loft	not
dell	cill	fish	hing	loll	ponp
felt	disk	gilt	king	mock	pond
fend	dict	gift	kist	monk	romp
fell	dill	gigs	kill	moth	rong

LESSON XXXII.

Words of One Syllable.

² Deck	² rung	² ruff	¹ ace	¹ ode	¹ hope
dept	sulk	buck	dace	bone	jobe
dell	sung	culp	face	cone	mole
felt	surd	dust	lace	dole	node
fend	tump	must	mace	fore	pore
fell	turf	numb	pace	gore	rose
¹ cave	¹ bribe	¹ slice	¹ robe	¹ cube	¹ crude
gave	chide	trice	globe	dure	prude
lave	drive	twice	probe	fume	spume
nave	flite	price	cloke	mule	plume
pave	glide	strive	choke	purc	flute
rave	pride	bride	drone	rule	prume
save	stride	crime	stone	tube	slude

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pia

LESSON XXXIII.

Words of two Syllables, Accented on the First.

² Ped' ant	² din' gy	² fil' ly	² hig' ler	² kin' dred
ped lar	diz zy	fib ber	hith er	lim ber
pen man	dif fer	fic kle	in let	lil y
pep per	din ner	fic ure	in er	lim pit
cit y	dis cord	gim let	in step	lin en
cit ron	fin ish	gib bet	kid nap	lin net
crit ic	fin ny	gin ger	kid ney	mil ler
² mim' ic	² pil' fer	² pon' tiff	² hunt' er	² but' ter
min gle	pil grim	ros in	mur der	mut ter
mim im	pil lar	sol fid	mus tard	rud der
min gle	pit y	son net	pun ish	shud der
min im	cop per	top ic	sum mer	stut ter
mis ter	mod est	but ler	sup per	suf fer
mit ten	pon der	but ter	tum bler	um brel

LESSON XXXIV.

Words of One Syllable.

⁵ False	⁵ squash	⁵ wart	⁴ aft	⁴ chaff	⁴ last
quash	squat	was	ask	fast	mast
salt	swan	wash	blast	flask	mark
smalt	swap	wasp	cast	gasp	past
spalt	swash	walsh	clasp	grasp	raft
squab	wad	watch	craft	graft	task
² bang	² bank	² fint	² brink	² bring	³ all
clang	blank	flint	drink	cling	alt
fang	drank	hint	flink	fling	fall
gang	frank	lint	link	ming	small
hang	plank	mint	mink	ring	squall
lang	rank	print	pink	sling	stall

LESSON XXXV.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Last.

² En act'	² e rect'	² ex pand'	² ex tol'	² im pel'
en chant	e vent	ex pel	ex ult	im pend
en gross	e vince	ex pend	fi nance	im plant
en rich	ex act	ex pense	fo ment	im press
en rol	ex cess	ex pert	for bid	im print
en stamp	ex empt	ex tent	fore run	in cense
e quip	ex ist	ex tinct	ful fill	in cur
² in dend'	² in spect'	² in vent'	² mo lest'	² per mit'
in dict	in sict	in vest	ob struct	per plex
in ert	in still	ju pen	ob vert	per sist
in fect	in tend	mis hap	oc cult	per verse
in fer	in tent	mis print	oc cur	per vert
in fest	in tense	mis spant	op press	por tent
in sert	in ter	mis trust	per form	pre cinct

LESSON XXXVI.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Last.

² Pre dict'	² pro lix'	² re cess'	² re gret	² re morse'
pre fer	pro long	re dress	re ject	re past
pre tence	pro tect	re fer	re lapse	re pent
pre tent	pro test	re flect	re lax	re press
pre text	pro tract	re form	re lent	re pulse
pre vent	que rist	re fresh	re mark	re quest
² re serve'	² re venge'	² se lect'	² suc cinct'	² sus pend'
re sist	re verse	spi net	sug grest	sus pense
re sort	re volt	sub mit	sup plant	trans act
re spect	re volve	sub tract	sup port	trans fix
re sult	ro bust	sub sist	sup press	trans mit
re tract	ro mance	sub vert	sur pass	tre pan

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2
fate	fat	fall	far	was	me	met	her	pine	pin

LESSON XXXVII.

Words of One Syllable.

¹ Aid	¹ drain	¹ gain	¹ kail	¹ maim	¹ pain
bail	faint	gait	laid	main	paint
bain	fail	grain	lain	maize	pair
bait	fair	graith	lair	naif	quail
chain	flail	hail	laird	naïl	quaint
daint	frail	hair	maid	paid	raid
daiz	faith	jail	mail	pail	rail
¹ rain	¹ strain	¹ vain	¹ cray	¹ gray	¹ ray
raise	tail	vair	day	hay	say
said	taint	wait	dray	lay	spray
sail	trail	¹	foy	may	stay
saint	train	bay	flay	nay	sway
slain	trait	bray	fray	pay	tray
stain	vail	elay	gay	pray	way

LESSON XXXVIII.

Words of One Syllable.

^{oi} Boil	^{oi} join	^{oi} oint	^{oi} voice	^{oi} toy	^{ou} count
broil	joint	point	void	troy	couch
coil	loin	poise	boy	^{ou}	doubt
coin	moil	roil	coy	bout	douse
foil	moist	soil	cloy	bounce	found
groin	noise	spoil	hoy	bound	flounce
^{ou} foul	^{ou} louse	^{ou} oust	^{ou} sound	^{ou} strout	
gout	lounge	ounce	sour	trout	
ground	mound	pound	south	touse	
grouse	mouse	pout	shroud	vouch	
hount	noun	rout	spout	wound	
loud	out	rouse	sprout	round	

3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4
 sir — no not nor move wolf — tube tub fur full

LESSON XXXIX.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Last.

¹ A bide'	¹ a rise'	¹ ar rive'	¹ bro cade'	¹ con nive'
a bode	a tone	as size	ca nine'	con spire
a cute	a wake	be came	cas cade	con dole
a go	a ware	be guile	cal cine	con sole
a like	a shore	be hold	chas tise	con duce
a live	ab duce	be nign	com bine	con fuse
a muse	ad duce	bri gade	con fide	con fute
¹ con vene'	¹ de lude'	¹ de scribe'	¹ dis plode'	¹ en close'
con voke	de mise	de spite	dis pose	en slave
con sume	de note	de vise	dis robe	e lope
cor rode	de plore	di late	dis use	en dure
de base	de pose	di lute	dis plume	en force
de bade	de prive	di vine	e late	en gage
de cide	de rede	dis like	ef face	en grave

LESSON XL.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Last.

¹ En rage'	¹ ex hale'	¹ fore go'	¹ im pede'	¹ in cite'
en ticé	ex pire	gre nade	im plore	in cline
en tire	ex plode	gam boge	im ply	in clude
es cape	ex plore	hu mane	im pose	in duce
e vade	ex treme	il lude	im pure	in fuse
ex cite	ex trude	im bibe	im pute	in hale
¹ in sane'	¹ mis deed'	¹ ob trude'	¹ per vade'	¹ pro cure'
in scribe	mis place	ob tuse	pe ruse	pro fane
in snare	mis rate	op pose	pre cise	pro file
in vade	mo rose	pa rade	pre pare	pro fuse
in vite	ob late	pa role	pre scribe	pro mote
ma nure	ob scene	par take	pre side	pro pose

LESSON XLI.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Last.

¹ A fraid'	¹ ab stain'	¹ com plain'	¹ de spair'	¹ en tail'
a gain	ac quaint	con strain	de tail	ex claim
a gainst	af fray	con tain	de tain	ex plain
a stray	ar raign	de cay	dis claim	main tain
a veil	ar ray	de claim	dis may	mis laid
a vait	as sail	de fray	dis play	mis lay
a way	be tray	de lay	do main	ob tain

¹ or dain'	¹ re gain'	¹ a base'	¹ de fame'	¹ en gage'
per tain	re main	de base	en grave	en grave
por tray	re pair	de bate	en slave	cb late
pre veil	re pay	be came	mis strate	cas cade
pro claim	re strain	bro cade	trans late	se date
re claim	sus tain	cre ate	ef face	mis place
re frain	up braid	de face	em pale	e vade

LESSON XLII.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Last.

¹ Ac cede'	¹ se crete'	¹ in cline'	¹ re vise'	¹ in cite'
ad here	im pete	in quire	re vile	u nite
com plete	pre cede	dis like	re vive	de fy
com pete	ce cede	de vice	pre cise	ju ly
con crete	be side	de ride	pro vide	re ly
con cede	be tide	con fide	be hind	re ply

¹ a bode'	¹ de note'	¹ ex plode'	¹ re pose'	¹ pe ruse'
a lone	de volve	ex plore	sup pose	pre clude
a tone	de vote	gam boge	de mure	pre sume
be hold	af ford	jo cose	im mure	pro cure
ca jole	en close	op pose	im pure	re fuse
com pose	en force	pro voke	ob scure	re pute

LESSON XLIII.

Words of One Syllable.

1	1	1	1	1	1
Bead	crease	flea	leak	peak	reap
bleat	deaf	ficam	least	pleat	sea
cheap	dream	fleak	mead	please	sheaf
cheat	drear	fleam	meal	preach	sheave
cleat	each	gleam	meaf	reach	steam
creak	case	glean	plea	read	sneak
cream	eaves	leaf	peach	ream	tea
1	1	1	1	1	1
teach	oat	beech	fleet	mEEK	reed
tease	oak	beef	glee	meed	see
treat	eat	beer	heed	need	seem
veal	boat	fee	keel	pEEP	seen
yeaN	bloat	free	keep	peer	seer
year	float	feel	keen	queen	sheen
zeal	goat	feed	leer	reef	sheet

LESSON XLIV.

Words of One Syllable.

1	1	3	3	3	3
Sheer	teen	awe	haw	thaw	drawn
sheep	tree	caw	jaw	baud	hawk
sleep	three	claw	law	brawn	brawl
sneer	teeth	craw	maW	brawl	pawn
steep	weed	draw	paw	crawl	yawl
sleeve	week	flaw	raw	drawl	yawn
2	4	4	4	4	4
bought	arm	mark	barn	mart	arch
brought	farm	smart	spar	yarn	march
fought	bark	part	spark	yard	marsh
fraud	darn	lard	start	warm	starch
fraught	dart	garb	hart	scar	grant
naught	dark	charm	harp	star	pant

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON XLV.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

¹ He' ro	¹ re' cent	¹ bi' as	¹ fi' nal
le gal	re gal	ci der	fi nis
mea ger	re gent	ci pher	hire ling
me ter	se quel	cli mate	i dle
pe nal	ve nal	cli ent	i dol
pe tal	ve to	di et	i tem
rea son	ze ro	fi at	li bel
¹ li' on	¹ pli' al	¹ sli' my	¹ bo' ny
li my	pi ous	spi der	co ny
mi ser	qui et	spi ral	cho rus
mi tre	ri ot	spite ful	co gent
ni tre	ri val	sti pend	do nor
pi lot	sci ence	tri fle	do tage
pli ant	sci on	ty rant	dro ver

LESSON XLVI.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

¹ Fo' cal	¹ o' vert	¹ cu' bit	¹ fu' tile
go ry	o ral	cu rate	fu ry
gro cer	o men	du el	gru el
lo cal	o val	du ly	hu mid
mo tive	po lar	du ty	hu mor
no ble	po sy	flu id	lu cid
¹ plu' mage	¹ ru' by	² am' ber	² bank' er
plu ral	ru mor	an nals	ban ish
pu ny	stu pid	an tick	cal lid
pu pil	stu por	an vil	cal lous
ru bric	tu mor	as pect	cal lat
ru ral	tu tor	at las	cam ber

3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4
 sir — no not nor move wolf — tube tub fur full

LESSON XLVII.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

² Can' did	² chan' cel	² dam' ask	² gam' ut
can dør	chan ter	das tard	gab ble
can vass	chap ter	fab ric	gar ment
cap tive	chap el	fac tor	gar nish
cas tle	chap let	fam ish	gan grene
cav ern	chat tel	fan cy	hab it
chan nel	dam age	fath om	ham per
² blem' ish	² ef' fort	² es' sence	² gen' tle
bles sing	em blem	ex it	hec tor
clev er	em pire	ex tant	hel met
eld er	eld er	fel on	hem lock
clem ent	er ror	fer vor	herb al
des pot	ep ic	fes ter	her mit
des ert	e qual	gen der	leg ate

LESSON XLVIII.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

² Lev' el	² bil' low	² dig' it	² din' ner
lev er	brit tle	dis cord	fil ly
med al	chris ten	dis mat	fil let
men ace	cist ern	dis tich	frig id
men tal	cit ron	dis trict	gid dy
mes sage	civ il	dit ty	glit ter
² hig' ler	² in' jure	² cof' fer	² com' plex
hith er	in mate	col umn	com rade
ill ness	in quest	com bat	con cord
im age	in sect	com et	con flux
im pulse	in sight	com ment	con gress
in dex	in stance	com pact	con quest

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON XLIX.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

² Con' vent	² dol' phin	² gos' pel	² hon' or
con vex	dor mant	goth ic	host age
cor net	for feit	gov ern	hos tile
cos tive	form al	gross ness	hov er
cov ert	fort ress	grov el	log ic
cov et	fos ter	hom age	mod el
con strue	frol ic	hon est	mod est
² buck' ler	² frus' trate	² suf' fer	² sum' mit
bud get	fur bish	sub tle	sum mer
bun gler	mut ter	sub urb	sun dry
but tress	rud der	suc cor	sur face
drug gist	plun der	suf frage	stub born
duc tile	rum ble	sul len	stub ble
flus ter	rum mage	sul tan	stum ble

LESSON L.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Last.

⁴ A do'	⁴ be fool'	⁴ doub loon'	⁴ im prove'
a cool	be'hoof	dra goon	mon soon
a loof	buf foon	en tomb	pap poose
bal loon	ca noe	fes tomb	pon toon
bam boon	car toon	gal loon	rac coon
bas soon	co coon	hal loo	re move
^{ou} brow	^{ou} gown	^{ou} a bout'	^{ou} a round'
cow	howl	a bound	a rouse
cowl	now	ac count	a vouch
clown	plow	a loud	a rouse
crown	scow	al low	de nounce
down	town	a mount	de vour

3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4
 sir — no not nor move wolf — tube tub fur full

LESSON LI.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Last.

oi	oi	oi	1
A droit'	de coy'	em ploy'	pro trude'
ad join	de ploy	en join	pro vide
al loy	de spoil	en joy	pro vine
a noint	de stroy	ex ploit	pro voke
an noy	de void	re coil	re buke
a void	dis join	re joice	re cede
ap point	em broil	sub join	re cline
1	1	1	ou
re duce'	re pose'	re sume'	es pouse'
re fine	re quire	re tire	ex pouse
re fute	re quite	re vere	pro found
re late	re side	re vile	pro nounce
re mind	re sign	re vise	pro pound
re pine	re spire	re vive	re dound
re plete	re spite	re voke	re dout

LESSON LII.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Last.

2	1	1	1
Un just'	sa line'	se rene'	sup ply'
un knit	sa lute	set tee	sup pose
un latch	se cede	sin cere	su preme
un less	se clude	sub lime	sur mise
un link	se cure	sub side	sur vive
un lock	se date	suf fice	sus pire
2	2	2	2
a bet'	ad duct'	an nex'	be deck'
ab sorb	ad dress	an nul	be gun
ab surd	a dorn	ap pel	be held
a vert	ad vert	ar rest	be set
ac cess	af firm	as sent	be quest
ac cord	af fix	at tract	be ref

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON LIII.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Last.

² Ca det'	² com pel'	² cor rect'	² de fence'
ca lash	con front	cor rept	de fend
ca nal	con nect	cra val	de sist
ca ress	con sist	de camp	de tach
cha grin	con sult	de cant	de tect
com mand	con tent	de duct	de test
com mit	con tract	de fect	de tract
² di gest'	² dis sent'	¹ ac quaint'	¹ de range'
di gress	dis solve	ar range	e rase
dis band	dis tend	ar raign	es trange
dis cuss	dis til	as suage	ex change
dis junct	di vest	cam paign	per suade
dis pel	ef fect	com plaint	pre sage
dis sict	e lect	con straint	sur vey

LESSON LIV.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

² Bub' ble	² muf' fle	² rum' ple	² stub' ble
buck le	muz zle	scuf fle	stum ble
bun dle	mus cle	stum ble	sub le
crum ble	pud dle	shuf fle	sup ple
fum ble	pur ple	shot tle	strug gle
hum ble	puz zle	smug gle	tum ble
² rid' dle	¹ a' cre	¹ fa' ble	¹ la' tent
rip ple	a gent	fa mous	na tive
sim ple	ail ing	fa vour	na ture
tip ple	ba sis	ha ven	na vy
tit tle	ca ble	la bel	pa gan
bat tle	ca dence	la bant	pa thos

LESSON LV.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

1 A' ble	1 sta' ble	1 bri' dle	2 am' ble
ca ble	ta ble	ri fle	am ple
cra dle	ma ble	sti fle	ap ple
fa ble	bee tle	ti tle	bab ble
ga ble	fee ble	tri fle	baf fle
la dle	nee dle	no ble	bram ble
sa ble	bi ble	bu gle	cac kle
2 can' dle	2 han' dle	2 sad' dle	2 ket' tle
cat tle	man tle	sam ple	net tle
dab ble	pad dle	strag gle	nes tle
dan dle	prat tle	stran gle	peb ble
daz zle	rab ble	swad dle	set tle
grap ple	raf fle	tat tle	tem ple
grab ble	ram ble	tram ple	trem ble

LESSON LVI.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

2 Bris' tle	2 griz' zle	1 sa' bre	1 cheer' less
brit tle	kin dle	sa cred	de ist
dib ble	lit tle	sta ble	de cent
driz zle.	mid dle	state ly	ea gle
dim ple	nim ble	ta bor	ca ger
fid dle	pick le	ce rate	e gress
4 ar' bor	4 card' er	4 cas' tor	4 gar' land
arm or	car man	dar ling	gar ner
arm pit	cart age	dar nel	gar nish
art ful	car nal	far mer	gar ter
bar ber	cart er	fath er	hard ly
bar ter	car pet	gar lic	hard ness

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON LVII.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

¹ Ba' ker	¹ la' bor	¹ ra' zor	¹ ce' dar
ca per	la ter	sa vor	fe ver
dan ger	ma ker	sa tyr	me ter
dre por	pa cer	ta por	tre mor
fa vor	pa per	va por	bri er
fla vor	qua ker	wa fer	ci der
fra mer	qua ver	wa ver	dri ver
¹ fi' ner	¹ ri' der	¹ gro' cer	¹ so' lar
fri ar	spi der	o mer	so ber
mi ser	vi per	o ver	tro ver
mi ter	bro ker	po lar	to per
ni ter	clo ver	po ker	vo ter
pi per	do ter	ro ver	hu mor
pri zer	dro ver	so ber	ju ror

LESSON LVIII.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

^{ou} Bound' less	^{ou} cloud' y	^{ou} fount' ain	^{ou} hour' ly
boun ty	doubt ful	fowl er	hous es
bow er	doubt less	fowl ing	mount ain
cow er	down fall	frow y	mouth ful
coun cil	down right	frowz y	out cart
coun ty	down y	ground less	pow der
⁴ harm' ful	⁴ par' lor	³ cler' gy	³ nerv ous
har ness	par ty	fer vor	ser mon
har vest	part ly	her mit	serv ant
mar gin	part ner	mer cy	ser vice
mar ket	star ry	fer tile	ver min
mar tyr	tar ry	fer vid	ver dict

LESSON LIX.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

^{ou} Pow' der	² am' ber	² ham' mer	² clev er
proud ly	ban ner	ham per	eld er
prow ess	ban ter	man ner	ev er
row el	cam ber	pam per	fes ter
row en	can cer	pan der	fet ter
show er	clam or	plan der	gen der
tow el	dam per	tan ner	lep er
² lev' er	² ted' der	² cin' der	² glit ter
mem ber	tem per	dif fer	in ner
nev er	ten der	din ner	lim ber
pep per	ves per	fib ber	liv er
ren der	bib ber	fit ter	mis ter
set ter	bid der	gin ger	pil fer
slen der	blis ter	glim mer	pil lar

LESSON LX.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

³ Cur' few	⁴ cart' age	² riv' er	² cop' per
cur tain	mar shal	sil ver	fod der
fur long	parch ment	sim mer	fes ter
fur nace	par ley	sin ner	hock er
 	⁴ pars ley	sis ter	lob ster
⁴ car' nal	scar let	tim ber	mon ster
² pon' der	² buck' ler	² mut' ter	² con' quest
soft er	but ler	rud der	schol ar
tot ter	cut ler	run ner	song ster
yon der	drum mer	suf fer	sol emn
but ter	hunt er	sum mer	sol ace
blub ber	lus ter	sup per	soft en

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON LXI.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

¹ A' que duct	¹ cru' el ty	¹ di' a logue
bi na ry	cu ri ous	di a gran
bri er y	de pu ty	di a ry
bo re al	de i fy	du bi ous
bo re as	de i ty	du pli cate
co pi ous	de vi ate	e go tism
cru ci fy	di a dem	eu cha rist

¹ eu' lo gy	¹ fu' ne ral	¹ ho ra ry
fi e ry	ge ne al	hu mour ous
fi nal ly	ge ni us	hy a cinth
fo lí o	glo ri fy	i dle ness
fo li age	glo ri ous	i ro ny
flu en çy	gro cer y	i vo ry
fu mi gate	glu tin ous	jo vi al

LESSON LXII.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

¹ Ju' bi lee	¹ lo' cal ly	¹ ma' ni ac
ju ni per	lu bri ous	me di um
ju ve nile	lu cu brate	me te or
la be al	lu na tic	mi cro cosm
la i ty	lu na ry	mi cro scope
li bra ry	lu so ry	mu ti ny

¹ ni' tro gen	¹ nu' tri tive	¹ over' throw
no bod y	o di um	pa pa cy
no ta ry	o di ous	pe ri od
no ti fy	o dor ate	ple na ry
nu mer al	o dor ous	pre mi um
nu mer ous	o pi um	pi o ny

LESSON LXIII.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

¹ Pri' ma cy	¹ pu' ru lent	¹ re' gen cy
po ten cy	ra di ant	ro ta ry
pu ri fy	ra di us	ru di ment
pu ri tan	ra ven ous	ru mi nate
plu vi an	re al ize	rheu ma tism
pu tri fy	re al ly	sa vor y
plu vi al	re cen cy	se cre cy
¹ si' mo ny	¹ stu' pi fy	¹ u' rin al
so ber ly	te di um	va can cy
su i cide	to tal ly	ve lie mence
su per fine	tu ni fy	ve ni al
spu ri ous	u ni ty	vi o late
scru pu lous	u ni form	vi o let
stu di ous	u ni verse	vi o lin

LESSON LXIV.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

² Ab' di cate	² ac' tu ate	² af fluence
ab do men	ad a mant	ag gra vate
ab la tive	ad e quate	ag gre gate
ab ro gate	ad jec tive	ag o nize
ab so lute	ad ju gate	ag o ny
ac ci dent	ad mi ral	al der man
² al' i ment	² am' nes ty	² an' i mal
al ko ran	am pli fy	an i mate
al li gate	am u let	an nu al
al pha bet	an a gram	an te lope
al ti tude	an ces tor	an te past
am bi ent	an cho ret	an ti dote

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON LXV.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

² Ap' a thy	² ar' ro gate	² bal' us trade
ap pe tite	as pi rate	bar ba rous
ar bi trate	at tri bute	bar on y
ar e fy	av e nue	bar ren ness
ar gu ment	bach e lor	bar ri er
ar ma ment	bal co ny	bar ris ter
ar ro gant	bal us ter	bash ful ness
² bat' tery	² bit' ter ly	² blus' ter er
bat tle ment	bois ter ous	cab in et
beg gar y	bot tom less	cal a bash
brev i ty	buf fa lo	cal a mine
big a my	but ter fly	cal eu late
big ot ry	but ter nut	cal e fy
bil ber y	blun der buss	cal en dar

LESSON LXVI.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

² Cal' i co	² cap' ti vate	² cat' a ract
cal o mel	car a van	cath o lic
cal um ny	car di nal	cel e brate
cal va ry	car pen ter	cel e ry
can di date	car ri er	cen tu ry
can did ly	cas si mere	cler i cal
² cred' i tor	² crit' ic al	² cul' ti vate
cim i ter	croc o dile	cur ren cy
cin na mon	col o ny	cur so ry
cit a del	com pa ny	curv i ty
cir cum plex	com pe tent	daf so dil
cir cum spect	cov er ing	dec a gon

•LESSON LXVII.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

²
 Def' er ence
 del i cate
 dem a crate
 dens i ty
 dep ri cate
 des po tism
 der o gate

²
 des' o late
 des pe rate
 des ti tute
 det ri ment
 dev as tate
 dex ter ous
 des ti ny

²
 dig' ni ty
 dil i gence
 dim i ty
 dis lo cate
 dis pu tant
 dis si pate
 dis so lute

²
 dis' so niant
 div i dend
 doc u ment
 dol or ous
 dul ci fy
 dul ci mer
 drug er ry

²
 eb' o ny
 ec sta çy
 ed i fy
 ed it or
 ed u cate
 ef fi gy
 el e ment

²
 el' e vate
 el o quent
 em bas sy
 em bry o
 em er ald
 em e ry
 em i grant

LESSON LXVIII.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

²
 Em' i grate
 em pe ror
 em pha sis
 en e my
 en er gy
 en er vate

²
 en' ter prise
 en ti ty
 en vi ous
 ep i cure
 ep i gram
 ep i logue

²
 es' ti mate
 ev er y
 ex ca vate
 ex cel lent
 fab ri cate
 fab u lous

²
 fac' ul ty
 fal la cy
 fam i ly
 fas ci nate
 feb ri fuge
 fed e ral

²
 fer' til ize
 fer' ven cy
 fes tiv al
 fil a ment
 fin ic al
 firm a ment

²
 fop per y
 for ger y
 form al ist
 for ti tude
 ful gen cy
 ful mi nate

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON LXIX.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

² Gal' ax y	² glos' sa ry	² hep' ta gon
gal lant ry	gun ner y	her-it age
grat i fy	hab i tude	hin der ance
gen e ral	hand i ly	his to ry
gen er ous	haz ard ous	hom i cide
gen e sis	hec a tomb	hus band ry
glob u lar	hem i sphere	id i ot
² ig' no rançe	² in' di cate	² in' fer ence
im i tate	in di gent	in fi del
im mi nent	in du rate	in no cence
im mo late	in dus try	in no vate
im pe tus	in fa my	in sti gate
in cu bate	in fan cy	in te gral
in cu bus	in fant ry	in ter im

LESSON LXX.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

² In' ter lude	² lax' a tive	² lin' e age
in ti mate	leg a cy	lin e al
in tri cate	len i tive	lit a ny
lat in ist	lep ro sy	lit e ral
lat in ize	lev i ty	lit ur gy
lat i tude	lib er ty	liv er y
² mag is trate	² med i cal	² mon' u ment
mag ni fy	mel o dy	mul ber ry
mal con tent	mil i tant	mul ti form
man ner ly	mil li ner	mul ti ply
man u el	min is try	nav i gate
man u mit	min u end	neb u lous

LESSON LXXI.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

²
 Nig' gard ly
 nom i nate
 nul li fy
 nun ne ry
 nurs e ry
 ob lo quy
 ob so lete

²
 ob' sta cle
 ob vi ous
 oc ci dent
 om ni ous
 or gan ist
 or tho dox
 pal pi tate

²
 pan' o ply
 pan to mime
 par a dise
 par a dox
 par a pet
 par a sol
 par i ty

²
 pat' ri ot
 pat ron age
 pat ron ize
 ped ant ry
 ped i mind
 pel i can
 pen al ty

²
 pen' du lum
 pen ta gon
 pen te cost
 per fi dy
 per fo rate
 per ju ry
 per ma nent

²
 per' pe trate
 per qui site
 pest i lence
 pet ri fy
 pit i ful
 priv i ly
 pol y gon

LESSON LXXII.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

²
 Por' phy ry
 prom i nent
 proph e sy
 pros e cute
 prov en der
 pub lic an

²
 pun' ish ment
 pur ga tive
 pu tre fy
 pyr a mid
 rar i fy
 rat i fy

²
 rec' on cile
 rec re ant
 rec re ate
 rec ti fy
 ref lu ent
 rem e dy

²
 rep' ri ment
 ret i na
 ret ro gade
 rev el ry
 rev er ence
 rev er end

²
 rid' i cule
 riv u let
 sac ra ment
 sac ri lege
 sal a ry
 sal i vate

²
 sat' is fy
 sed i ment
 sem i tone
 sen a tor
 sens i tive
 sen ti nel

LESSON LXXIII.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

²
 Ser' pen tine
 set tle ment
 sev er al
 sig nal ize
 sig na ture
 sig ni fy
 sil ver y

²
 sim' u lar
 sim pli fy
 sin is ter
 stim u late
 stip u late
 sol e cism
 sol em nize

²
 sub si dy
 sub stan tive
 suc cu lent
 suf fer er
 sum mer set
 sum mon er
 sup ple ment

²
 sur' ro gate
 tab u lar
 tam a rind
 tan ta lize
 tap es try
 tel es cope
 ten e ment

²
 ter' ri fy
 test i fy
 tim or ous
 trav el er
 trem u lous
 trin i ty
 trip li cate

²
 tur' bu lent
 tur pen tine
 tym pa thy
 tyr an ous
 ul cer ate
 ul ti mate
 van i ty

LESSON LXXIV.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

²
 Vas' sal age
 ven ti late
 ven tri cal
 ver i fy
 ver sa tile
 ver i ly

²
 ver' ti cal
 vet e ran
 vic to ry
 vin e gar
 vir u lent
 vit ri fy

¹
 aid' de camp
 a gen cy
 a ri es
 ba ker y
 blam a ble
 bay o net

¹
 ca' pa ble
 ca ri ous
 cra zi ness
 fa tal ist
 fa vor ite
 fla vor ous

¹
 de' vi ous
 e qual ly
 e qui nox
 e ven ing
 fre quen cy
 le ni ent

¹
 me' ni al
 me te or
 pe ri od
 pri vi ous
 se ri ous
 the o ry

LESSON LXXV.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

¹ Ra' pi er	¹ di' o cese	¹ like' li hood
ra ta ble	di a gram	ni tro gen
ra di ance	di a lect	ni ce ty
pa gan ism	di a ry	pi e ty
pa tri arch	fin er y	pri ma cy
va gran cy	hy dro gen	pri ma ry
va ri ous	i vo ry	vi o lence
¹ cru' el ty	³ aud' i ble	³ cor' po ral
cru di ty	aw ful ly	cor pu lent
du el ing	laud a num	for ti tude
ju bi lee	nau se a	for ward ness
lu cra tive	nau se ate	or din ate
nu tri tive	pau per ism	or re ry
pu pil age	plaus i ble	por cu pine

LESSON LXXVI

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the Second.

¹ A base' ment	¹ de fam' er	¹ hi a' tus
a bate ment	dis fa vor	in vad er
ar ma da	en dan ger	pa na do
a wak en	en gage ment	po ma tum
ca na ry	en grav er	re la tor
com pla cent	en grav ing	se date ly
¹ test a' tor	² a gree' ment	¹ i de' al
tes ta trix	ad he rent	il le gal
trans la tor	al le gro	in de cent
tor na do	ca the dral	in he rent
un grace ful	co e val	o me ga
un wa ry	co he rent	pri me val

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fail far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON LXXVII.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the Second.

¹ Ar ri' val	¹ de fin' er	¹ en tire' ly
bap tiz er	de ni al	ho ri zon
com pil er	de ni er	in quir er
com pli er	de rid er	in qui ry
con fine ment	di vid er	pla ti na
con file ment	di vine ly	pro vid er
de fil er	en tice ment	pro vi so
¹ re fin' er	¹ ab do' men	¹ e lope' ment
re cit al	a dor er	he ro ic
re pris al	a tone ment	oc to ber
re quit al	com po nent	op po nent
re viv al	de po nent	pro po nent
re viv er	de co rum	re stor er
sa li va	di plo ma	un ho ly

LESSON LXXVIII.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the Second.

¹ A cu' men	¹ im pru' dent	² a mend' ment
al lur er	pro duc er	an gel ic
bi tu men	pur su ant	ap pel lant
com put er	pur su er	ap pend age
con fut er	re lu cent	ap pend ant
di lut er	se duc er	ap pend ix
² as sess' or	² con dens' ate	² de ben' ture
as sess ment	con cen tric	de cem ber
at tend ant	cos met ic	de crep id
col lect or	con tend er	de fend ant
con cen trate	con tent ed	de mer it
con cern ment	con tent ment	de pend ent

LESSON LXXIX.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the Second.

² Dis cern' ment	² em bez' zle	² fo ren' sic
dis pens er	en dem ic	fre net ic
dis sen ter	en gen der	in her it
dis sem ble	en vel op	in tent ly
dis tem ber	en ven om	in ter pret
e met ic	ex pec tant	in ter ment
em bel lish	ex press ive	in test ate
² in trep' id	² mo ment' ous	² pre cep' tive
in vect ive	no vem ber	pre fer ment
in vent or	ob ject or	pre sent ment
in vest ment	pa ren tal	pre tend er
mag net ic	pa ter nal	pre vent er
ma jes tic	pa thet ic	pre vent ive
mo men tum	po et ic	pro tect or

LESSON LXXX.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the Second.

² Qui es' cent	² sep tem' ber	² a bridg' ment
re mem ber	se ques ter	as trin gent
re plen ish	splen et ic	ac quit tal
re plev in	sub ver sive	be nig nant
re plev y	suc cess ful	be wil der
re sent ment	sur ren der	com mit ment
² con sid' er	² dis tin' guish	² ex tin' guish
con sist ent	dis tri bute	ex trin sic
con tin gent	e clip tic	ex plic it
de lin quent	e lic it	flo til la
de liv er	e lix ir	hor rif ic
de script ive	e nig ma	em bit ter

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON LXXXI.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the Third.

Ab sent ¹ ee'	dom i neer' ¹	in ter vene' ¹
an te cede	en gin eer	in sin cere
ap pel lee	fric as see	mu le teer
auc tion eer	guar an tee	o ver seer
con tra vene	in ter cede	ob li gee
dev o tee	in ter fere	pat ent ee
dis a gree	in com plete	per se vere

pi o neer' ¹	bar ri cade' ¹	mis re late' ¹
pri va teer	bas ti nade	o ver rate
ref u gee	cam i sade	o ver take
rep ar tee	can non ade	prom e nade
su per sede	cav al cade	ser e nade
buc ca neer	col on nade	as cer tain
vo lun teer	lem on ade	en ter tain

LESSON LXXXII.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the Third.

Ad ver tise' ¹	in ter line' ¹	ap pre hend' ²
co in cide	mis ap ply	com pre hend
cir cum scribe	mis re cite	dis con tent
dis in cline	o ver drive	dis in ter
dis o blige	o ver prize	dis re spect
dis u nite	re u nite	in cor rect

in ter cept' ²	o ver tax' ²	sub tra hend' ²
in ter mit	rec om mend	su per add
in ter sect	re col lect	
o ver act	re ad mit	dis com pose ¹
o ver set	rep re hend	in com mode
o ver step	rep re sent	in ter pose

3 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4
 sir — no not nor move wolf — tube tub fur full

LESSON LXXXIII.

In words like the following, *sure*, *sier*, *zier*, *zure*, *su*, *sion*, *tion*, and *sia*, are pronounced *shure*, *zhur*, *zhure*, *zhu*, *zhun*, *shun*, and *zha*.

1	2	1	1
Sure	press ure	as sur' ance	gra' zier
sure' ly	is sue	in sur' ance	leis ure
sure ness	tis sue	in sur' er	seiz ure
sure ty	fis sure		cro sier
2	ton sure	1	clo sure
cen' sure	sug ar	bra' zier	o sier
		gla zier	

1	1	1
ho' sier	e va' sion	am bro' sia
fu sion	in va sion	com po sure
ra sure	oc ca sion	dis clo sure
sua sion	per sua sion	ex plo sion
1	ad he sion	ex po sure
em bra' sure	co he sion	in clo sure
e ra sure	mag ne sia	ab lu tion

LESSON LXXXIV.

1	1	1
Col lu' sion	dis plo' sion	pre clu sion
con clu sion	dis sua sion	pro fu sion
con tu sion	e ra sion	pro tru sion
cor ro sion	ex clu sion	con fu sion
de lu sion	in clo sure	ef fu sion
de tru sion	in fu sion	il lu sion

1	3	2
in tru' sion	di ver' sion	ac ces' sion
suf fu sion	dis per sion	ad mis sion
3	in ver sion	as cen sion
as per sion	in ser tion	ag gres sion
as ser tion	per ver sion	con ces sion
a ver sion	re ver sion	con cus sion

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON LXXXV.

Con ² fes' sion	e ² mis' sion	per ² mis' sion
com pres sion	ex pres sion	pos ses sion
com mis sion	ex ten sion	pro ces sion
de pres sion	im mer sion	pro fes sion
di gres sion	im pres sion	pro gres sion
dis mis sion	op pres sion	re gres sion
dis cus sion	o mis sion	re mis sion
se ces' sion	con vul' sion	ex ten' sion
sub mis sion	de scen sion	im pul sion
suc ces sion	di men sion	in cur sion
sup pres sion	dis sen sion	re pul sion
trans gres sion	dís cus sion	sus pen sion
trans mis sion	ex cur sion	tra jec tion
com pul sion	ex pul sion	tri sec tion

LESSON LXXXVI.

The combination *ti*, *ci*, and *si* sounds like *sh*, before a vowel in the syllable, when the accent precedes, either primary or secondary—as, in these lessons, *na-tion*, *nati-ate*, *specie*, *pension*, *ancient*, and *ocean* are pronounced *nashun*, *nash'ate*, *speshe*, *penshun*, *an-shunt*, *oshun*.

Mo' tion	pa' tient	ra' tio	ac' tion
na-tion	pa-tience	ra-tion	frac-tion
no-tion	po-tience	sa-tiate	frac-tious
lo-tion	po-tion	sta-tion	fic-tion
fric' tion	suc' tion	auc' tion	an' cient
junc-tion	tor-tion	cau-tion	gla-cial
lu-tion	unc-tion	cau-tious	gra-cier
men-tion	func-tion	mer-sion	gra-cious

LESSON LXXXVII.

Words containing *ci*, *si*, and *ti*

¹
 Spe' cie
 spe cies
 o cean
 so cial

²
 ses' sion
 mis sion

²
 ten' sion
 tor tion
 suc tion
 man sion
 pas sion
 pen sion
 con scious

¹
 ces sa' tion
 ci ta tion
 cre a tion
 dic ta tion
 do na tion
 de vo tion
 di lu tion

¹
 du ra' tion
 e qua tion
 e mo tion
 ex pa tiate
 form a tion
 frus tra tion
 fa ce tious

¹
 gra da' tion
 in gra tiate
 in sa tiate
 in fla tion
 li ba tion
 lo ca tion
 lax a tion

¹
 mi gra' tion
 mu ta tion
 nar ra tion
 ne ga tion
 no ta tion
 o ra tion
 ob la tion

LESSON LXXXVIII.

Words containing *ti*.

¹
 Plan ta' tion
 pri va tion
 pro ba tion
 pros tra tion
 puls a tion
 pur ga tion

¹
 quo ta' tion
 re la tion
 ro ta tion
 sal va tion
 sen sa tion
 stag na tion

¹
 so lu' tion
 tax a tion
 trans la tion
 tempt a tion
 va ca tion
 vex a tion

²
 ab duc' tion
 ab jec tion
 ab rup tion
 af fee tion
 as crip tion
 as ser tion

²
 at ten' tion
 con cep tion
 col lec tion
 con nec tion
 con ten tion
 con ven tion

²
 de fec' tion
 de jec tion
 de tec tion
 de ten tion
 di rec tion
 dis sec tion

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON LXXXIX.

Words containing *ti*.

² E lec' tion	² in junc' tion	² pre scrip tion
in ac tion	in spec tion	pre sump tion
in duc tion	in ven tion	pre ven tion
in fec tion	ob jec tion	pro duc tion
in flec tion	per fec tion	pro jec tion
in flic tion	po ten tial	pro scrip tion
in jec tion	pre emp tion	pro tec tion

LESSON XC.

Words containing *i* short in the second syllable, and *ti*, and *ci* in the last.

² Ad di' tion	² in i' ti ate	² mu ni' tion
am bi tion	mi li tia	nu tri tion
co i tion	no vi ti ate	par ti tion
cog ni tion	pro pi ti ate	per di tion
con di tion	sol sti tial	po si tion
con tri tion	ca pri cious	se di tion
den ti tion	de li cious	so li tion
e di tion	lō gi cian	tra di tion
fru i tion	ju di cial	tu i tion
ig ni tion	ju di cious	vend i tion

LESSON XCI.

In words like these, *t* sounds like *tsh*.

¹ Na' ture	² text' ure	² ves' ture
crea ture	vent ure	mix ture
fea ture	struc ture	tinc ture
fu ture	vul ture	pos ture
² frac ture	pic ture	junc ture
	scrip ture	punc ture

3 1. 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4
 sir — no not nor move wolf — tube tub fur full

LESSON XCII.

Words of Four Syllables, Accented on the Second.

² A cad' e my a lac ri ty a mal gam ate as sas sin ate at ten u ate as sim i late ca pac i tate	² con fab' u late con tam i nate com mis e rate de cap i tate de crep i tude e lab o rate e rad i cate	² ex tem' po rize ges tic u late in fat u ate in ac cu rate in val id ate pro cras ti nate pe nult i mate
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² ac cliv' i ty ad vers i ty ar is to crat co ad ju tant col lat er al con sec u tive con sist en cy	² con trib' u tive de lin quen cy dis pen sa ry dis sat is fy em phat ic al e van gel ist fan tas tic al	² fa tal' i ty form al i ty hi lar i ty in hab it ant di ag o nal em bas sa dor ir rev e rence
--	--	--

LESSON XCIII.

Words of Four Syllables, Accented on the First.

² Ac' cu ra cy ad mi ra bly cap il la ry com pe tent ly co pi ous ly crit ic al ly	² ef' fi ca cy em is sa ry feb ru a ry gen er ous ly lib e ral ly nec es sa ry	² dig' ni ta ry in ti ma cy dif fi cul ty in ven to ry mil li ner y pul mo na ry
---	---	---

² cov' e nant ing cred it a ble es ti ma ble pal li a tive gen er ous ness stip u la ting	² in' su la ted is o la ted gov ern a ble cel e bra ted mit i gat ing mod i fi ed	² cor' ri gi ble ir ri ta ble tem per a ment con tem pla tive er ro ne ous gra tu i tous
--	--	---

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2
 fate fat fall far was — me met her — pine pin

LESSON XCIV.

Words in which the *e* in *ed* is silent.

¹ Blazed	¹ hailed	¹ saved	¹ seemed
braced	laced	scraped	steered
braved	lamed	traced	cried
drained	maimed	vailed	died
faced	named	cleared	dined
failed	paved	feared	lined
graced	raised	healed	prized
¹ crowed	² filled	^{oi} boiled	^{ou} bowed
flowed	lived	broiled	crowned
glowed	penned	coiled	frowned
owed	gulled	coined	plowed
rowed	rubbed	foiled	roused
showed	dodged	oiled	soured
snowed	lodged	toiled	vowed

LESSON XCV.

Words in which the *e* in *ed* is silent.

¹ A bused'	¹ en tailed'	¹ ad vised'
a mused	ap peared	ap plied
ac cused	be reaved	ar rived
com muned	con vened	bap tized
con fused	de ceived	chas tised
de famed	be sieged	com bined

When *ed* is preceded by *d* or *t*, it is distinctly sounded.

¹ blad' ed	¹ stat' ed	¹ en treat' ed
braid ed	trad ed	ex port ed
faint ed	wait ed	im port ed
grat ed	cheat ed	re port ed
hat ed	heat ed	sa lu ted

SECOND PART.

LESSON I.

your
God
warm
light

work
makes
moon
stars

bril' li ant
pret' ty
bush' es
world

The Works of God.

My child! all that your eyes can see is the work of God. God makes the sun shine so clear and warm. God gives the moon's bril-li-ant light. There is no star whose light is not from God. God makes the sky so pret-ty and blue. He makes the fields, the bush-es, and the herbs grow so green. Hills and dales are made by him. He cov-ers the hills and dales with trees and grass. God makes day and night. The world, so great and grand, so bright as it is, is the work of God.

LESSON II.

child
know
place
think

which
heart
where
fish

noth' ing
ev' er
in' to
riv' er

The Knowledge of God.

My child! There is noth-ing which God does not know. He who made your heart can see it. God sees all that ev-er you do. There is no place where God could not see you. God knows e-ven

what you think. He can see in-to your heart, as you can see the fish in the wa-ter, when the riv-er is clear. God can see as well by night as in the day-time. The sun is bright as his eye.

LESSON III,

all	Lord	pleas' es
wills	speaks	be cause'
sun	wind	com mands'
breath	give	flour' ish

The Power of God.

My child! God can do all he pleas-es. He is the Lord of the world. All he wills is there. He speaks one word and it is there. The sun ri-ses, be-cause it is his will. The moon goes free in the air, be-cause he holds it up. One breath of his made the stars. The wind blows when God com-mands it. God calls the light-ning, and the flash says, "here I am!" God speaks, and the snow and ice melt, the field and the trees flour-ish, corn and fruits are ripe. God gives life to men, and, when he wills it, man dies.

LESSON IV.

good	hand	hand' some
some	made	flow' ers
bread	like	ev' er
milk	comes	pu' pil

The Goodness of God.

My child! God is good and loves you. All that is hand-some is from him. All that is good is

made by him. God gives you bread, which you like so well: milk, which is so fresh and sweet, comes from him. What-ever you have, you have it from God. Your house and your dress you got from him. God pre-serves your life, your health, and your rest. He gives food to the worm, and dew to the flow-ers and the grass. But, there is noth-ing in the world he loves so much as man, whom he loves as the pu-pil in his eye.

LESSON V.

and	bad	good' ness
right	sin	on' ly
wants	who	pi' ous
wishes	grows	bles' ing

Goodness of God—Continued.

My child! God is noth-ing but good-ness, and in him is noth-ing bad. God loves on-ly what is right and good. God hates sin, and all that is bad. God wants you to be good, too. He loves the child who is good and pious. He gives the good child his bless-ing, and pun-ish-es the bad one. The child who fol-lows God, grows up and will bear flow-ers and fruits like the tree on the river.

LESSON VI.

think	hear	oft' en
hard	bee	ap pears'
will	each	be cause'
well	can	glo' ry

Think of God.

My child! think oft-en on God. Speak to him. He hears each word you say. If a thing ap-pears to you to be hard, think you will do it, be-cause it is the will of God, and that you will do it as well as you can, for his glo-ry. If you are sick, if any-thing gives you pain, think, what God sends is good, if it e-ven ap-pears bad. If you have a mind to sin, think, God will see it, and you will not do it. Think very often, O God! you see me where-ev-er I may go. A child who thinks on God, will re-main good and pi-ous.

LESSON VII.

gives	thank	re ceive'
now	rest	hap' py
all	meals	be fore'
food	mouth	af' ter

The Providence of God.

My child! God gives you what you want. Thank him now, for all you re-ceive from him. If you get up, say, My God! I give thee thanks for the rest which makes me so strong and hap-py. Be-fore and af-ter meals, say, O God! I thank you for the food you give to your child. If you go to bed, say with your mouth and heart, O God! I give you thanks for all the goods you be-stowed upon me dur-ing this day. If you re-ceive some-thing of any one, which is very good and nice, and which is the cause of great joy, think, in truth, it comes from God, and thank him more than the person from whom you receive it.

LESSON VIII.

ear	hand	clothes
free	foot	a bove'
house	meat	my self'
fruits	trees	re joice

Give Thanks to God.

My child! give God thanks for your eye, with which you can see. Thank him for the ear, with which you can hear. Thank him for the hand, with which you can do so much; and for the foot, with which you can go so fast and free. Give God your thanks for the bread, meat, milk, fruits and greens, clothes, bed and house. Think very often, that God made the sun and moon, the hills and dales, trees and grass, for the use of man. But, a-bove all, be glad you know God, and can re-joice in him.

LESSON IX.

must	right	re joice'
pure	rich	bet' ter
joy	deal	al' so
true	need	tru' ly

Be Good—Imitate Jesus.

God is good, my child! You must be good, also. God, as he is so good, re-joic-es on-ly in that which is good, right, and pure. Let it be your joy to be good, brave, and pi-ous. Be-lieve me, to be pi-ous, is a great deal bet-ter than to be rich. To be good, is better than to be hand-some. God cannot say what is not true. What he says is true. He keeps his word tru-ly. You must al-so hate

lies, and must speak noth-ing but truth. God is pleased to give us what we want; you must give, also, what-ev-er you can to those who are in need.

LESSON X.

great
man
grieve

like
earth
cause

lit' tle
there' fore
in' sect

Be Kind to All.

My child! it gives God great joy to do us good. He does not like to grieve man. There is no in-sect so little on earth, but re-ceives good from him. There-fore, it is not pleas-ing to God, if you cause pain to the beasts. How wick-ed must it be, if you do wrong to man. Al-so, you must not cause pain to the worm of the earth, nor to the birds in the air.

LESSON XI.

know
church
talk
time

asks
laugh
look
quiet

al' ways
a gainst'
de vout'
teach' er

Obey the Will of God.

My child! you know, now, what God asks of you is right and good, and that what is not the will of God, is a sin and bad. There-fore, do al-ways the will of God, and never do what is a-gainst his will. In the church, you must be de-vout. Do not talk, and do not look a-bout; do not laugh; think on God, and say your prayers.

Be quiet in the school, list-en to your teacher, and use your time well. At home, you must o-bey, and must be quick, if your pa-rents bid you to do any-thing.

LESSON XII.

cry
lies
faults
thank

ask
thing
which
sick

grum' ble
pun' ished
stu' pid
chas tise'

Be Contented and Honest.

My child! you must not cry if you re-ceive not what you ask for. Do not grum-ble, if you must do a thing which you do not like to do, or if you are pun-ished for your faults. Do not tell a lie, for that is very bad. Those who tell lies, will be chastised. If you have some-thing to do, you must not be la-zy, but must do it quick-ly. You must not steal any-thing, let it be ev-er so little, for God will see it, and will chas-tise you.

LESSON XIII.

fight
mock
throw
fields
dirt

play
street
stones
hurt
plants

quar' rel
else' where
or' chards
in' jure
re ward'

Do as You Would be Done By.

My child! you must not quar-rel nor fight when you are at play, or else-where. Do not mock a

man in the street. Do not plague any child. Do not throw stones, and do not walk in the dirt. You must not take fruits from the orchards, nor injure any plants in the fields, nor hurt any beasts; and what God asks of you, do it now, and God will reward you

LESSON XIV.

school
thought
pres'ence
pub'lic

pres ent
pri'vate
care'ful
an'gel

ren' der
ob serve'
dis please'
re minds'

The Presence of God.

God knows all things. He knows all that is done in school, in the street, and at home. He knows each word you speak, and each thought that comes into your mind. Be care-ful, then, when you eat, or drink, or learn, or play, to do all to please him.

God is in all pla-ces. He sees all that you do—in pri-vate as well as in pub-lic. How would you act in the pres-ence of a great man? You would not curse, nor swear, nor tell lies, nor do any thing that would dis-please him. Think that God sees you, and you will do no-thing that is bad. When you hear the clock strike, think that it is your good an-gel, who re-minds you that God is pres-ent, to ob-serve all you are do-ing; and that he will, on a future day, render to every man, according to his works. Say, *O, my God, teach me to love thee, now and for-ev-er.*

LESSON XV.

world	just	judge
ser' vice	ho' ly	pun' ish
thoughts	hap' py	em ploy'

The Gifts of God.

God gave you all that you have. He gave you ears to hear, eyes to see, a nose to smell, a mouth to taste and to speak, hands to feel and to work, and legs and feet to walk. A-bove all, he has giv-en you a mind to think and to learn, and a soul that can nev-er die. It was God who gave you all these things. But why did God give them to you? It was to show you how much he loved you, and that you might love him in re-turn. All that you have, then, be-longs to God. 'Take care to em-ploy them all in his ho-ly ser-vice.

God will judge your thoughts, and words, and deeds. He is just. He will give to each one what his works de-serve. To the good, he will give joys that will nev-er end. The wick-ed he will pun-ish for-ever. How hap-py will not the good feel, when God shall call them from this world, to share in the bliss of his saints!

LESSON XVI.

trees	good	made
beasts	glad	creep
plants	wise	swim

The Creation.

God made all things in six days. On the first day, he made the earth. It had not then the form it has now, and it was dark. God then said, *Let*

there be light, and light was made; so, at the will of God, light came forth. The next day he made the sky. On the third day, he made the sea, and all kinds of plants and trees. On the fourth day, he made the sun, moon, and stars. On the fifth day, he made the birds, that fly in the air, and the fish-es, that swim in the sea. On the sixth day, he made the beasts of the field, and all things that creep, and, last of all, he made man. All these things were made for man, but man was made for God. How wise and good must God be, who made all these things for our use—how glad we ought to be, to love him and to serve him.

LESSON XVII.

Ad' am	fair	plac' ed
ser' pent	fi' e ry	be come'
Par' a dise	craft' y	pre vent'

Adam and Eve.

The first man was named Adam, and the first woman Eve. God put them in the gar-den of Par-a-dise, to dress it, and to keep it. He told them to eat of all the fruit in the garden, ex-cept that of one tree; but that if they eat of that, they should die. The de-vil took the form of a craft-y ser-pent, and com-ing into the gar-den, told Eve, that if she eat the fruit, she should not die, but should be-come like God, hav-ing the knowl-edge of good and e-vil. Eve saw that the fruit was good, and fair to the eye. She eat it, and gave it to Ad-am who also did eat. Thus was sin brought in-to the world, and thus did our first pa-rents lose the friend-ship of God, and their right to heav-en.

God then cast Adam and Eve out of Paradise, and placed an angel with a fiery sword, to prevent their return into that happy place.

LESSON XVIII.

till' er
tem' per
broth' er

rough
an' gry
gen' tle

re sist'
killed
con fess'

Cain and Abel.

Ad-am had two sons, Cain and A-bel. Cain was of a very rough tem-per. A-bel was meek and gen-tle. Cain was a till-er of the earth. A-bel was a keep-er of sheep. God loved A-bel, on ac-count of his good-ness. He did not love Cain, be-cause he was bad. Cain was vexed that God should pre-fer his brother to him-self, and, go-ing one day to walk with him, he killed him in the fields. Thus, a sin-gle thought of en-vy, which Cain did not re-sist, led him to shed his broth-er's blood. But what was still worse, he did not re-pent of what he had done, nor would he confess his crime. When God asked him where his brother was, he said he did not know. But God told him, that Abel's blood had cried to him from the earth. And God was angry with Cain, and set a mark upon him, and told him he should be cursed upon the earth.

LESSON XIX.

del' uge
chil' dren
mount' ain

a live'
wick' ed
high' est

saved
mixed
poured

The Flood.

A-bout the time of A-bel's death, Ad-am had a third son, named Seth. Seth was a good man, and his chil-dren were good, un-til they mixed with the race of Cain, and then they be-came wick-ed like them. God was an-gry at their crimes. He told No-ah, a just and ho-ly man, that he would drown the world by a del-uge, or great flood, and bade him build an ark, that he and his chil-dren might be saved. When the ark was read-y, No-ah and his wife, and his three sons, with their wives, went in-to the ark, and took with them birds and beasts of each kind. God then poured down rain up-on the earth, for for-ty days and for-ty nights, and the flood rose fif-teen cu-bits a-bove the high-est mount-ain. Birds, beasts, and men, were all swept a-way. Not a sin-gle thing was left alive up-on the earth, ex-cept No-ah, and those that were with him in the ark.

LESSON XX.

win' ter

man' y

with' er

tim' ber

use' ful

nour' ish

coun' tries

larg' est

sup plies'

Plants and Trees.

God caus-es plants to grow for our use. He sup-plies the earth with sap to nour-ish them. The sap is drawn up through the roots by the heat of the sun; it then ris-es to the stem of the plant, and thence through each of its branch-es. In win-ter, the sap re-turns to the earth, or adds to the bulk of the plant. The leaves with-er, and the plant re-mains bare, un-til the warmth of

spring makes it push forth new buds and leaves.

When trees have grown large, they are cut down near the roots, and the branches lop-ped off. Their trunks form logs of timber, which are used by men in many ways. Some-times they are saw-ed, and made into ta-bles, chairs, floors, doors, carts, and other use-ful things. The trees best known to us are the fir, the ash, the elm, the beech, and the oak. The lar-gest trees are found in hot coun-tries.

LESSON XXI.

but' ter

clov' en

serve

mut' ton

heav' y

car' ry

bur' den

sin' gle

called

Beasts.

Beasts walk on four legs, on which ac-count they are called *quad-ru-peds*. They have skins with hair, wool, or fur. Some beasts have feet with a sin-gle hoof, like the horse; oth-ers have feet with the hoof clo-ven, like the cow; and oth-ers have feet with toes and claws, like the dog. The flesh of the cow is called beef; that of the calf is called veal; and that of the sheep is called mut-ton. The cow gives us milk from which we get but-ter and cheese. The wool of the sheep is made in-to cloth, which serves to cov-er us, and to keep us warm. Some beasts kill oth-ers for their food, and are, there-fore, called *beasts of prey*. In this class, are the li-on, the ti-ger, the wolf, and the fox. Oth-ers are em-ployed to car-ry heav-y loads; these are called *beasts of burden*. The

most use-ful of these are the cam-el, the horse, the mule, and the ass. The cam-el can car-ry more than a thous-and pounds weight.

LESSON XXII.

length	a' ble	walk
branch	kind	build
ground	young	perch

Birds.

Birds have two legs, with which they walk on the ground, or perch on the branch-es of trees. They have two wings, with which they fly in the air. The os-trich is said to be the larg-est bird. The hum-ming bird is the small-est, its bod-y be-ing on-ly a-bout one inch in length. Some birds, as the ea-gle, the vul-ture, and the hawk, are call-ed *birds of prey*. There are oth-er birds, which pass from one coun-try to an-other, at cer-tain seas-ons of the year, on which ac-count, they are called *birds of pass-age*. A-mong these are the crane, the stork, and the swal-low. The small-est birds are said to build the warm-est nests. They form them of straws and moss, and coat them with wool or soft down. The old birds are ver-y kind to their young ones. They teach them to fly, and take care of them, un-til they are a-ble to pro-cure food for them-selves.

LESSON XXIII.

Jo' nas	un hurt'	dart
an' i mals	a quat' ic	pass
Green' land	north' ern	ta' ken

Fish-es.

Fish-es are ani-mals that live on-ly in wa-ter, for which reas-on they are called *a-quat-ic* animals. They have skins with smooth shin-ing scales, and they have fins on their sides, with which they keep them-selves up, and move in the wa-ter. Fish-es can swim ver-y fast, and dart through the wa-ter after flies, or any thing else they would wish to eat. Some fish-es are very large. The whale is not on-ly the larg-est fish, but al-so the larg-est of all the an-i-mals we know; some be-ing a-bove nine-ty feet in length. It has a mouth so ver-y large, that a full grown man might pass in-to it, with ease. Jo-nas was three days and three nights in the bel-ly of a whale, and yet came forth un-hurt. Whales are found in the north-ern seas, chiefly on the coast of Green-land, where more than two thous-and whales are some-times ta-ken in the space of two months.

LESSON XXIV.

Ja' cob
flocks
pass-ed
king

Jo' seph
came
E' gypt
en' vy

fath' er
Reu' ben
broth' ers
mas' ter

Jo-seph and his Breth-ren.

Of the twelve sons of Ja-cob, Jo-seph was dear-er to him than an-y one of the rest. His broth-ers were grieved at it, and they hated him. One day their fath-er sent him to them, when they were in the fields with their flocks, to see if all things were well with them.

When he came to them, they said, Let us kill him. But one of them, by name Reuben, said, Do not take his life from him, nor shed his blood, but cast him into this pit. They then stripped him of his coat, and cast him in-to the pit or well that was dry.

And when some mer-chants passed by that way, his broth-ers drew him out of the well, and they sold him to them. They brought him in-to E-gypt, and there they sold him to a prince, to be his slave.

Jo-seph was a man that in all things did so well, that his mas-ter made him dwell in the house, and he was in great fa-vor with him; so far, that he was charg-ed with the care of all things, and he ruled in the house.

When he had been there a-while, his mas-ter's wife wish-ed and press-ed him to do a great crime; but Jo-seph was good, and fear-ed God, and he would by no means con-sent to do it. How can I com-mit a wick-ed thing, said he, and sin a-against my God? No. He then rush-ed from her.

She then charg-ed him false-ly with the crime, and he was cast in-to pris-on. When he had been there two years, the King sent for him to ex-plain him his dreams. Jo-seph ex-plain-ed them.

Then the king took his ring from his own hand, and gave it in-to the hand of Jo-seph. He cloth-ed him with a silk robe, and put a chain of gold a-bout his neck. He made all bow the knee to him, and told them he was to rule the whole land of E-gypt.

Not long af-ter there was a dearth, or a great want of corn. And Jo-seph had the care of all

the corn. Ja-cob, the fath-er of Jo-seph, then sent his broth-ers to buy corn of him.

At first they did not know Jo-seph; and though he knew them, yet he feign-ed as if he did not know them, and he dealt with them as if they were spies. This he did to bring them, by de-grees, to a sense of their fault, when, through en-vy, they sold him; yet did Jo-seph love them.

He soon made him-self known to them. He wept through joy, kiss-ed them, and for-gave them. He then sent for his old fath-er, who came to him. Jo-seph took care of him and his broth-ers. They lived in those parts, and when Ja-cob was dead, Jo-seph bu-ri-ed him in the place where he had de-sir-ed to be bu-ri-ed.

LESSON XXV.

Je' sus
cat' tle
ti' dings
for sake'

Christ
an' gel
cit' y
to geth' er

bc' came
chil' dren
Da' vid
an' ger

Birth of the Savior.

Je-sus Christ was once a child, like you. He be-came a child, that he might know how to pit-y and feel for a child, and that he might show lit-tle child-ren how they ought to act.

He was born in a sta-ble, and his moth-er, the bless-ed Vir-gin, laid him in a man-ger by the side of the cat-tle, for there was no room for them at the inn. He was a poor child, and yet he was the Son of God.

And God sent a ho-ly an-gel to tell some good men, that took care of sheep in the field, that the Son of God was born on earth.

It was night, but the glo-ry of the Lord shone a-bout them, and made it light like day.

They were a-fraid, but the an-gel said, Fear not, I bring you glad ti-dings of great joy: a child is born in the cit-y of Da-vid, who shall save men from their sins. Oh, what good news was this to all who re-pent of sin, and fear the an-ger of God!

Then the an-gel be-gan to sing praise to God, and man-y more, yea, a whole mul-ti-tude, came from heav-en to join him, and all sang to-gether—Glory to God on high, peace on earth, good will to men.

What a sweet and joy-ful song! Was ev-er music heard on earth like this! Do you hope one day to sing the praise of God with an-gels and ho-ly men in heaven? Then you must for-sake sin, love God, and o-bey his law.

The men who heard this song of the an-gels left their flocks in the field, and went to the manger to see the young child and wor-ship him. Wise men al-so came from a far coun-try to see him; and God made a ver-y bright star to go be-fore them, and lead them to the right place. Lo, the star which they saw in the east, came and stood o-ver where the young child was, and the wise men were ver-y joy-ful; and when they came in-to the house, they bow-ed down be-fore the child, and call-ed him their Lord and Sav-ior.

When the shep-herds and the wise men went a-way, they told the good news to all they met, say-ing, Je-sus is born to save us.

And the child grew, and was wise and good in all his words and deeds. In all things he did the will of God who sent him, and he had the love of both God and man.

If you wish to be like Je-sus, list-en while he

says to you, Come and learn of me, for I am meek and low-ly in heart, and you shall find peace to your soul.

LESSON XXVI.

man y	com' ing	bod' y
pit' y	moth' er	speak
be gan'	home	a bout'

Jesus Raising the Widow's Son.

Once Je-sus met a great man-y men com-ing out of a cit-y, who brought with them the dead bod-y of a young man. They were going to put it in the earth. The moth-er of the young man came with them ver-y sad, for he was her on-ly son. And Je-sus, when he saw her, had pit-y for her, and said, Weep not.

Then he came to the dead bod-y and said, Young man, a-rise! And he that had been dead sat up and be-gan to speak, and Je-sus gave him to his moth-er, and he went home with her.

Was there not then great joy in the heart of that moth-er? Did she not talk much, and oft-en, with her son, a-bout him who had done so much for them?

When Je-sus, at the last day, shall say to the dead, A-rise! may we also hear his voice with joy. Oh, how hap-py will they be, who meet him in the clouds, and go with him to heav-en

LESSON XXVII.

loved	once	bro' ken
where	a fraid'	com' ing
lon' ger	oth' er	wa' ter

Christ on the Sea.

Some of the men who loved Je-sus used to go on the sea in a boat, or small ship, to catch fish. Once, when Je-sus was with them, they tried all night, and could not catch an-y fish. But Je-sus told them where to cast the net, and then they drew it up full of fish. All the fish in the sea are his, and he knows where they all are.

Once these men were in a ship, and Je-sus was not with them, and the wind blew ver-y hard. They were a-fraid that the ship would be bro-ken, and that they would all be lost.

Then they saw some one com-ing to them on the wa-ter. This made them fear the more; for it was a strange sight to see one walk on the wa-ter, and not sink.

But He who was on the wa-ter spoke and said, Be of good cheer! it is I! be not afraid. Then they knew the voice of Je-sus, and very glad were they to have him come to them in the ship. And the wind blew no longer, and the ship was soon at the land.

One oth-er time, when there was a great storm, Je-sus was a-sleep in the ship; and they came to wake him, for they knew his pow-er, and felt sure that he could help them.

So they said, Lord, save us, or we shall sink and die. And Je-sus a-rose and said, Why do you fear? Why have you not more faith? Then he told the wind to cease, and the waves to be still, and all at once there was a great calm. And those who saw it, said, Who can this be, that the winds and the sea o-bey him?

Je-sus, who could still the waves, can give peace to our minds. He can free us from en-vy,

an-ger, and fear, and all that would disturb our joy and re-pose. When we are in trouble, he can speak a kind word to our souls, and all will be calm. How sweet it is to live near to Je-sus? May the time soon come when all the world shall know and love him.

LESSON XXVIII.

sor' row
 peo' ple
 hands
 walk' ed

ru' ler
 on' ly
 a gain'
 dead

a mong'
 dam' sel
 fath' er
 pow' er

The Ruler's Daughter.

Once there came a man to Je-sus in great sor-row. He was a ru-ler among the peo-ple, but rich-es and hon-or can-not keep a man from grief, or pain, or death. When he saw Je-sus, he fell at his feet, and said, My little daugh-ter is ver-y ill; I fear she will die. Come, I pray thee, and lay thy hands on her, that she may live.

Just then an-oth-er came from the house, and said, She is dead; you need not ask him to come—it will be of no use. They did not be-lieve that Je-sus had pow-er to make those live a-gain who had once died. But Je-sus said to the fath-er, Be not a-fraid; only have faith.

And he went with him to the house, and when he came to the room where the young dam-sel lay dead, he took hold of her hand, and said, A-rise!

And she rose and walk-ed about, as if she had not been dead, or ill.

How kind is Je-sus to those who love him!

LESSON XXIX.

Is' ra el	e' qual	beat' en
A' chan	scar' let	ston' ed
Jer' i cho	gold' en	burn' ed

On Stealing.

When the peo-ple of Is-ra-el took Jer-i cho, God gave orders that none of them should keep any of the spoils of the place. But a man named A-chan saw a-mong the spoils a scar-let cloak, a gold-en ru-ler, and some piec-es of mon-ey, and he stole them, and hid them in his tent. When the peo-ple went next to bat-tle, they were beat-en, and God told Josh-u-a the reas-on was, be-cause one of them had sto-len some of the spoils, and told a lie. Then they sought who it was, and found it was A-chan. He was brought out, and stoned to death, and all his goods were burn-ed. There are many who would not steal, but who think they may keep what they find. This is not right. What we find, be-longs to him who lost it, and not to us. We should, there-fore, take care to look for him, and re-store the thing found, or some-thing of e-qual val-ue. *Wrong no man.*

LESSON XXX.

in' ju ry	frank	ex cuse'
warn' ing	ly' ing	charg' ed
neigh' bor	hein' ous	des pis' ed'

On Telling Lies.

Some chil-dren tell a great man-y lies, with as lit-tle thought as if it were not a crime. A lie is a breach of God's law. On no ac-count, then,

should a lie be told. A lie is al-so the mark of a mean soul. He who tells it, de-serves to be des-pised. He will not be trust-ed, even when he tells the truth. Ev-e-ry lie is bad. Noth-ing can excuse it. If you tell a lie to hide a fault, or excuse it, this would be to add a new sin to your for-mer one. When charged with a fault, of which you are guil-ty, you should frank-ly confess it. If your lie did in-jury to your neigh-bor, this would make it ver-y hein-ous in-deed. Do you not know, that a man and a wo-man, who told a lie to Saint Pe-ter, were struck dead at his feet? a warn-ing to us, how much God hates a ly-ing tongue. *A lie is a foul blot.*

LESSON XXXI.

Beth' el	wild	be gan'
Ca' naan	ho' ly	de sires'
El i se' us	lit' tle	suf' fered

On Calling Names.

It is very wick-ed to call names, or to mock at an-y one. One day, when the proph-et El-i-se-us was go-ing to the town of Beth-el, in the land of Ca-naan, some little boys came out of the cit-y of Jer-i-cho, and be-gan to make game of him, and call him names, say-ing, "Go up, thou bald head." God was so an-gry at these words, that he sent two wild bears out of the wood, which tore in pie-ces two-and-for-ty of these wick-ed boys, who would not let the ho-ly old man go his way in peace. But our Lord loves good chil-dren. He de-sires that lit-tle chil-dren should be suf-fer-ed to come near him, and says, that their an-gels al-

ways see the face of his Fath-er, who is in heav-en. He e-ven chose him-self to be a lit-tle child, and to be born of a poor moth-er, that we might learn, that it is not by be-ing rich we can please God, but by do-ing his will.

LESSON XXXII.

Lou' is	guil' ty	placed
France	mor' tal	com mit'
Blanche	great' est	of fend' ing
ten' der ly	rath' er	he' roes
moth' er	al though'	a vail'

The Good Mother.

It is told of Blanche, queen of France, that when her son, Saint Lou-is, was still ver-y young, she oft-en said to him, "My dear son, I love you as ten-der-ly as a moth-er can love a child, but I would rath-er see you fall down dead at my feet, than that you should ev-er com-mit one mor-tal sin." And so well did her son at-tend to these words, that, al-though he lived to the age of near-ly six-ty years, he nev-er, in his whole life, was guil-ty of a mor-tal sin. He be-came one of the best kings, and one of the great-est he-roes, that ev-er lived; and was so ho-ly and good, that, af-ter his death, the Church placed his name a-mong those of the Saints. This was in-deed a good moth-er, who would rath-er have her child cease to live, than that he should lose his soul by of-fend-ing God. *What does it a-vail a man to gain the whole world, if he lose his soul?*

THIRD PART.

LESSON XXXIII.

gold' en	o' ver	an oth' er
hills	be neath'	sink' ing
be hold'	world	to mor' row
ev' er	e' ven	mem' o ry
right' eous	king' dom	fath' er

The Sun.

WHEN the sun lifts his golden head over the hills, the skies and the earth are glad. He goes on his joyful way, till he gains at noon the height of heaven, and darts light and heat on all the world beneath. Then he sinks toward the west, and goes down amid the bright clouds.

Have we lost the sun? No. He will rise again on another day, and move, like a king, through the clear blue sky.

As the sun sinking from our view, so, ere long, must we all go to the grave, and no more behold the things of this world. But he that loves our Lord shall not be lost. He shall rise from the grave more bright than to-morrow's sun, and shall shine at the right hand of God forever.

As the light of the sun remains for a little while when he is set, so, when the Christian dies, he leaves behind him the memory of his good deeds. He yields light, even when he is gone, to those who are asking the way to Sion.

“Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father.”

LESSON XXXIV.

her self'	al' ways	ap pear'
slen' der	dark' ness	re flects'
a round'	per haps'	ap pears'
shin' ing	a mong'	Christ' ians
up on'	wis' dom	be lieves'
walk' eth	work' ing	him self'
grows	light	glow' ing

The Moon.

The moon has no light in herself, she is dark. She takes all her light from the sun.

One half of her orb is always bright with his beams, though we see it not. We are so placed, that the moon appears to us now full, then it grows less and less, till it is but a slender horn, and then the whole is hid, for a time, from our sight. But she is not in darkness; she is still glowing with light.

The Christian, too, is dark himself; he has no light of his own; he only reflects the light of his Lord. The grace of God shines in him, and he is light, and gives light to all around.

Christ is his light; he looks at him by faith, and grows like him, in his soul. Perhaps we are so placed that we do not always see the Christian's light; but say not that he is dark: you know not what light is shining in his soul—what faith, and love, and hope are working there. If we believe in Christ Jesus, he will be unto us wisdom, and light, and love.

“Who is among you that walketh in darkness, and hath no light? Let him trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon his God.”

LESSON XXXV.

heav' en	bright	can' not
be yond'	num' ber	might' y
na' tions	prais' ing	mul' ti tude
wor' ship	moon	blind' ness
call eth	pit' y	peo' ple
ap pear'	be fore'	thanks
man' y	star' ry	tell' eth

The Starry Heaven.

Lift up your eyes on a clear night, and see how the sky is sown thick with stars.

So many, and so bright, are the people of God, and such will they appear in the heaven of love, at God's right hand.

You cannot count the stars—a mighty host are hung far away in the deep, dark space beyond the reach of your eye.

Nor can you number the people of God. A great multitude, from many nations, are now before the throne of the Lamb, praising him day and night.

Do you know that there are some parts of the world where the minds of men are so dark, that they worship the sun, moon, and stars, and call them gods? They know not the great God that made them.

When you look at the starry heaven, pity the blindness of these people, and give thanks to God that you have been taught the way of life.

“He telleth the number of the stars; he calleth them all by their names.”

“Praise ye him, sun and moon; praise him, all ye stars of light.”

LESSON XXXVI.

be hold'	look' ing	oth' er side
loft' y	col' ors	shine
paint' ed	faith' ful	rain' bow
wit' ness	to' ken	cov' e nant
be tween'	o' ver	em' er ald

The Rainbow.

Behold! a rain cloud hangs in the sky, and the sun is looking upon it from the other side of heaven; and now, a lofty arch of many colors appears to our view. That cloud is made of rain drops, and the beams of the sun, shining on them, and turned back to the eye, seem like a bow painted on the cloud.

Look upon the rainbow, and praise him that made it. The hands of the Most High have bent it; and there it hangs, a faithful witness of the truth of God.

“I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the cloud.”

“There was a rainbow round about the throne, in sight like unto an emerald.”

LESSON XXXVII.

mas' ter	blind	sought
beg' gar	hun' gry	thrown
wi' dow	faith' ful	re ceive'

The Faithful Dog.

In the city of Rome, there was a poor blind beggar, who was always led by a dog. The poor man went twice a week through certain streets of the city, to collect alms. The dog knew all the streets through which his master was to be led, and every door in those streets, at which he was likely to get any thing. When a piece of money was thrown from a window, the beggar could not, of course, seek it; but the poor dog sought it out, took it up in his mouth, and put it in the poor man's hat. Bread was sometimes thrown to them from the windows, and though he must have been badly fed at home, and was often hungry, yet he never eat a morsel of the bread, unless given him by his master. What a faithful creature this dog was! What a shame that men are sometimes found, who do not act so honestly as this poor animal always did!

LESSON XXXVIII.

hon' ey	bus' y	weave
flow' ers	sweet' est	taught
sum' mer	pleas' ant	gath' er

On Instinct.

Who taught the bird to build her nest
Of wool, and hay, and moss?

Who taught her how to weave it best,
And lay the twigs across?

Who taught the busy bee to fly
Among the sweetest flowers?

And lay her store of honey by
'To eat in winter hours?

Who taught the little ants the way,
 Their narrow holes to bore?
 And through the pleasant summer's day
 To gather up their store?

'T was God who taught them all the way,
 And gave their little skill;
 And teaches children, when they pray,
 To do his holy will.

LESSON XXXIX.

stream
 sur' face
 por' tions

old
 vast
 high

ex tend'
 join' ing
 flow' ing

The Earth.

The earth consists of *land* and *water*. There are two very great portions of land, one of which is sometimes called the Old World; the other gets the name of the New World. Portions of land having water all around them, are called *islands*. The high points of land, which project far into the sea, are called *capes*.

Water covers two-thirds of the earth's surface, and forms one vast sheet, which extends from the North to the South Pole. It consists of five great oceans; and of many seas, lakes, straits, bays and rivers. An *ocean* is a very large portion of salt water. A *sea* is less than an ocean. A *lake* has land all around it. A *strait* is a narrow passage joining two seas. A *bay* is an arm of the sea, flowing into the land. A *river* is a large stream, rising in the land, and flowing into the sea. A *harbor* is a place for ships.

LESSON XL.

sick' les	flat	pro duc' ed
scythes	low' er	ma nur' ed
ma chine'	yel' low	pre par' ed

The Growing of Corn.

I will now tell you how corn is produced. The land is first ploughed, and, perhaps, manured. Then a man scatters some corn on the land, thus prepared; and a harrow is drawn over it to cover the seed. The harrow is a flat machine, with rows of short spikes on its lower side. When rain falls, it sinks down to the seed, and softens it, and causes it to sprout. The sprout is very small at first, but the heat of the sun makes it shoot above the earth. It is then like a blade of grass, but it soon grows tall, with an ear of corn on the top, which the sun ripens and makes yellow. When ripe, it is cut down with scythes or sickles, and then sent to the farm-yard, where it is laid up in stacks. After this, it is thrashed, to loosen the grain from the straw, and then sent to the mill to be ground, and thus it becomes meal or flour.

LESSON XLI.

gru' el	oat' en	ground
bar' ley	wheat' en	soak' ed
oat' meal	va' ri ous	mak' ing

Uses of Corn.

There are various kinds of grain, or corn. The chief kinds are wheat, barley, oats, and rye.

Wheat, when ground, is called *flour*, and is chiefly used for making bread. Barley, when soaked in water for some time, and then dried in a kiln, is called *malt*. Malt is used with hops in making beer. Barley is also made into bread. Oats, when ground, become what is called *oatmeal*, which serves to make bread, gruel, and such things. Oats are also much used as food for horses. Rye is a kind of coarse grain. It is made into bread, either by itself, or mixed with the flour of wheat. Of all the grains used in making bread, wheat is by far the best, and therefore the most used. Bread made of wheat is called *wheaten* bread; that made of oats is called *oaten* bread. Corn is one of the most useful gifts of God to man in this world.

LESSON XLII.

Pe ru'	rich' est	cov' er
Chi' li	red' dish	sheathe
Mex' i co	pro duct' ive	val' u ed

Metals used for Coins.

Gold is a heavy metal; it is scarce and dear. It is of a deep yellow color, and very bright. Gold is found chiefly in mines, but sometimes in the sands of rivers. The gold mines of Chili and Peru are the richest in the world. Gold is made into *coins*, and is much used in *gilding*. Coin is *stamped money*.

Silver is a rich metal; and is of a pale white color. It is not so heavy as gold, nor so much valued. It is made into coins; and also into many things that are used at the tables of rich people.

The silver mines of Mexico, or New Spain, are the most productive in the world.

Copper is a metal, of a reddish brown color. It is made into coins, also into pots and kettles, and other useful things. Sheets of copper are used to cover the roofs of houses, and to sheath the bottoms of ships. Name the American coins.

LESSON XLIII.

met' als
col' or
bot' tom

edg' ed
li' quid
in tense'

floats
mix' ed
melt' ed

Iron.

Iron is the most useful of all the metals. It is of a dark color, and very hard. It is always found mixed with some other substance. Sometimes it is found mixed with clay, at other times, with flint, or with lime. In this state, it is called *iron-stone*. This stone is put into a large furnace, and melted by means of intense heat. When the iron-stone is melted, the clay, lime, or flint, floats on the top, and the iron runs out at the bottom, like a stream of liquid fire. It flows into large furrows made in sand, and when it cools, becomes very hard and brittle. In this state it is called *cast-iron*, and is used for grates, pipes, rail-roads, and many other things. Cast iron is made into *wrought-iron*, by a process called *blooming*; and wrought-iron is made into *steel*, which is very useful for edged tools, springs, and many other things.

LESSON XLIV.

de gree'	cer' tain	re ceive'
ce ment'	hard' er	work' ing
Corn wall'	soft' est	em ployed'

Lead and Tin.

Lead is a coarse, heavy metal. It is of a light blue color, but, by certain degrees of heat, produces the *red lead* and *white lead*, so much used in paints. Lead is the softest of all the metals, and is very easily melted. The persons who work lead are called *plumbers*. The solder they use, as a cement, is a mixture of lead and tin, taking two parts of the former to one part of the latter. Lead mixed with copper and tin forms pewter.

Tin is of a light color. It is harder than lead; yet it can be more easily melted. Tin is used for a great many purposes. Pins receive their white color by means of tin. The pins are made of brass wire, and laid on plates of tin, which, when melted, gives the pins a white color. It is said, that one hundred thousand men are employed in working the tin mines of Cornwall. Tin is the lightest of all metals.

LESSON XLV.

pick'ed	cru' el	ver' y
nev' er	want' ing	lit' tle
moth' er	tired	o' ver
oth' er	al most'	starv' ed
through	morn' ing	lived
chirp' ing	get' ting	bot' tom

The Cruel Boy.

As a bird one day went to seek some food for its young ones, a boy, who had a gun in his hand, saw it, and shot the poor thing through its head, and down it fell to the ground. The boy then ran to it, and picked it up; and when he saw that it was dead, he was very sorry for what he had done.

How cruel it was to kill the poor bird, which never did any harm in all its life; and to take it from its young ones, which were in the nest, wanting it to come back and feed them.

The poor little birds could not think why their mother staid so long from them, and kept chirping till they were quite tired. At night they grew so cold, for want of their mother to brood over them, that they did not know what to do.

There were five in the nest, and two of them died with cold and hunger in the night. The other three lived till the next morning, when, getting to the edge of the nest, to look for their mother, two of them fell out and broke their bones.

They lay in great pain for some time upon the ground, but could not move; for they were too young to hop or fly. At last the poor things died. But the other poor little bird, that was left in the nest, did not die so soon; for it lived all day, very cold, and in great pain. It was almost starved for the want of food.

It kept chirping, as long as it could make any noise, in hopes its mother would hear, and come and feed it. But she, poor thing, was dead, and could not hear it. So, at last, when it was quite tired, it lay still at the bottom of the nest, and in the night, it rained fast, and the wind blew, so it

died with cold, just as it began to grow daylight.

Thus, there was an end of the five pretty, young birds, which all died with cold and hunger, because a cruel boy shot their poor mother.

LESSON XLVI.

man' y
pic' tures
af' ter
pic' ces

pret' ty
be fore'
read' ing
sad' ly

fool' ish
for got'
play' ing
spoil' ed

The Silly Girl.

A little girl, whose mother was so kind as to teach her to read, had a great many pretty books given to her; but she was so foolish, that she would not take care of them, but used to spoil and tear them so, that they could not be read.

One day, her aunt gave her a new book, full of spelling and reading and pretty pictures. The little girl was very much pleased with the book, and said she would be sure and keep it very nice.

But it was not long before she forgot to put it up, after she had been reading in it; and so it was thrown about, and some of the leaves were torn out, and the back broken off; and, at last, a little dog, in playing with it, gnawed it all to pieces.

Then the little girl could not read in it any more, nor see the pretty pictures again. She was now sadly vexed, that she had been so careless, and wished for a new book; and her father was so kind as to give her one. But she soon let that be spoiled, as the others had been. All her friends

grew tired of giving her books, when they saw that she took no care of them; and she had to go without any book to read in.

She loves her parents, is kind to her brothers and her sisters, and would be a very good girl, if she would take care of her books. But she cannot now go to school, because she has no book.

She has to stay at home, and will soon be a large girl; but will not know how to read or spell. What a sad thing it is to grow up, and not know how to read or spell! I hope all the little boys and girls, who hear about this careless child, will think of her, and take care not to let their own books be torn and cut, as her's were; but when they have done reading, put them away in some place, where they will be safe and ready for the next time they want them.

LESSON XLVII.

quar rel
wick' ed
in to'
turn' ed

sor' ry
oft' en
pun' ish
fa' ther

bet' ter
be long'
go' ing
hon' ey

The Bad Boy.

There was a little boy, whose name was Dick. When he was quite small, his father bought him a new book, and sent him to school. But he used to stop by the way, to play with idle boys, and it was too late before he got to the school. He did not keep his book long before he tore it, and, soon after, lost it.

All the rest of the little boys and girls kept their books neat and clean, and tried to learn to spell

and read well. But Dick would not try to learn, or do as he was bid.

He would play and make a noise in school, and when he was out, would quarrel with his play-mates, and would not speak the truth.

He was at last turned out of school, and his father and mother were very sorry to hear of it.

They took him home, and thought he would now do better, and try to learn; but he would run away from home without leave, and play with bad boys, who learnt him to curse, and swear, and tell lies, until, at last, he grew so very wicked, that he began to steal. He would often take things, which did not belong to him, without leave.

But you cannot think how much pain it gave his parents, when they heard that their son had been stealing. His mother cried all day, and his father felt so bad that he did not know what to do.

How could you do so, my son? said his father. Did you not know that it was very wicked? If ever you do so again, you must be put into a jail, and kept in a dark room. And do you not know, that God will punish you?

Dick was very sorry for what he had done, and said he never would do so any more. And he kept his word for some time, till, at last, he forgot what his father had told him.

As he was going home one day, he saw a beehive, and thought he could steal some honey out of the hive, and no one would know it. But as soon as he had turned the hive over, the bees flew out, and began to sting him.

Dick ran and cried for help; but the bees flew after him, and stung him on his hands and face;

and, no doubt, would have stung him to death, if his father had not come, and drove them off.

He laid sick for a long time; and found what his father had told him was true, that God will always punish the wicked.

LESSON XLVIII.

broth'ers	sis'ters	names
pa'rents	friend'ship	kind'ly
per'sons	brought	your selves'
al most'	pleas'ed	sor'ry

Family Friendship.

Love your brothers and sisters. Do not tease nor vex them, nor call them names; and never let your hands be raised to strike them.

If they have any thing, which you would like to have, do not be angry with them, or want to get it from them. If you have any thing they like, share it with them.

Your parents grieve when they see you quarrel. They love you all, and they wish you to love one another, and to live in peace and friendship. People will not speak or think well of you, if you do not behave kindly to your parents, and to your brothers and sisters.

“Whom,” say they, “will persons love or be kind to, if they do not love their own father and mother, who have done so much for them; and their own brothers and sisters, who have the same parents, and the same homes as they have, and who are brought up with them.”

Love your father and mother. They love you, and have taken care of you ever since you were

born. They loved you, and took care of you, even when you could not help yourselves, or when you could not talk, nor walk about, nor do scarcely any thing but cry, and give a great deal of trouble.

Who is so kind to you as your parents are? Who takes so much pains to instruct you? Who taught you almost every thing you know? Who provides food for you, and clothes, and warm beds to sleep on at night?

Who is so glad when you are pleased, and so sorry when you are troubled? When you are sick, and in pain, who pities you, and tenderly waits upon you? Who prays to God to give you health, and strength, and every good thing? It is your parents. You should, therefore, do all in your power to make them happy.

LESSON XLIX.

look'ing
birds
a way'

a mong'
in deed'
their

hedg' es
fright' en
clean

Boys Looking for Birds' Nests.

What are those boys looking for in the hedges, and among the bushes? Little boys, what do you want? We are looking for birds' nests. We want some eggs, and some young birds. But why should you take the eggs, and the young birds? They will do you no good; and the old birds, who have taken so much pains to build their nests, will be very sorry indeed to lose their eggs and their young ones.

Little boys, if you find any nests, do not rob the poor birds of their eggs, or their young ones. You may look at the little birds in their nests, but do not frighten them—do not hurt them—do not take them away from their kind parents, and from their soft, clean, warm nests.

LESSON L.

cage	ground	brought
pa' rents	Mary	would
where	night	thence

The Tame Bird.

Charles found a poor young bird, on the cold ground, so he took it home to Mary. Here, my dear sister, said he, take this poor bird, and put it in a cage. It will be a nice bird in time, and sing to you all day.

But where did you get it, Charles? said she. If you took the nest, I shall not thank you for your pains; for I do not like to rob poor birds of their house and their bed, which they made for their young ones to lie warm in. Charles told her he found the bird.

Poor thing, said Mary, some bad boy took you out of your nest; I dare say; or, may be, you got upon the edge of it and fell down. Well, I must take care of you, now. But I do not know how to make a nest, or else I would make you one; but you shall have some nice warm wool; and you shall have food, too, when you want it; so do not cry, poor bird. It makes my heart ache to hear you cry. I will be as kind to you as your parent would be.

Mary was as kind as she said she would be, and brought up her young bird, till he could hop and fly; and he was so tame, he would hop out of his cage, and would peck out of her hand.

At last the bird flew out of doors, and all the wild birds got round him; for they do not like tame birds. So he got up into a high tree, to hide in the thick boughs, but the wild birds soon drove him from thence. Then he found a hole in the wall, where he was in hopes he should lie quite snug; but there a rat had like to have caught him.

At last, dark night came on, and he had no food. So, as soon as the day came, and it was light, he flew back to Mary, and was glad to live in her cage all the rest of his days.

LESSON LI.

mam ma'
put' ting
noth' ing
doc' tor

shin' ing
bright
up held'
al though'

a gain'
in' fi nite
be cause'
an' gel

Little Margaret and her Mother.

Margaret.—Mamma, what are the stars doing all day, when we do not see them? do they go into heaven for more light?

Mother.—No, my dear, they are shining in the sky all the day, though we do not see them, because of the great light which the sun sheds around us; but when the sun sets, we see them again.

Margaret.—But, mamma, who keeps putting more light into them—do they ever go out?

Mother.—It is God, my child, who always keeps them bright. They are the same now as when first He filled them with pure light, and bade them shine to the end of time.

Margaret.—Are they set in the floor of heaven, mamma?

Mother.—They are hung forth in infinite space, my love

Margaret.—Does nothing hold them up, that they do not fall, mamma?

Mother.—They are upheld by the great power of God, dearest.

Margaret.—Does God know how many stars there are, mamma?

Mother.—Yes, love; he telleth the number of them, and calleth them all by their names.

Margaret.—How can he count so many, mamma?

Mother.—Because there is nothing which he cannot do. Do you forget, my dear, the time when your dear sister, Elizabeth, was ill, and the doctor said he could do no more for her, how she lifted her eyes toward heaven and said, "God bless my poor mother, for Christ's sake!"

Margaret.—But, mamma, our Father in heaven did not make her better, although we asked him every hour; did we not, mamma?

Mother.—Yes, my love; but it pleased the Lord to take your dear sister to himself.

Margaret.—And did he make her an angel, mamma?

Mother.—Yes, love.

Margaret.—I think, mamma, the little angels would be very happy when my sister went to dwell with them; she was such a dear, dear little Libby!

LESSON LII.

Crock' ett	some' times	fu' ri ous ly
tale	un less'	north
snow	peo' ple	rein' deer
sleigh	smell	wolves

Little Daniel and his Dog.

Oh, Daniel, what a pretty dog you have there! Where did you get it! Why, he steps off like a dray horse, while he has you upon his back. Will he not bite?

Oh, no—Crockett is a good dog. He has a good, kind master, and has been well taught. Robert never lets Crockett bite any one; he makes him mind when he speaks. Some dogs are very surly. They will snarl and snap at any one who comes near them. Crockett sometimes growls quite furiously when worried; but he does not bite any one—unless it is the pigs!

I like the tale you told us last night of the dog so much, that I wish you would tell me a new tale of a dog. I did not know that dogs were of so much use.

Yes, dogs are of great use, my dear

Can you tell me of what use they are, mamma! I wish much to know.

I will tell you of what use they are in a land which is near the North Pole. You do not know what is meant by the North Pole; but one day you will know. This I can tell you, that these lands are more cold, and have more snow and ice than you have seen in your whole life. The people who dwell in these lands owe much to the dogs, who live with them. When the earth is one vast plain of deep snow, which it is for the greater

part of the year, the dogs drag them from place to place in a sleigh; they hunt the beasts on which they feed, such as the bear, the seal, and the reindeer: and thus the dogs find the clothes, as well as the food—for the skins clothe them, and the flesh feeds them.

The smell or scent of the dog is so fine, that they will smell a seal hole a long way off. They have no fear of a bear, but they have great fear of a wolf. They do not bark as our dogs do, but make a long, low howl. They have, too, a thick coat of hair, to keep them warm.

Now you know of what use some dogs are. Those that I now tell you of, find food and clothes for the men with whom they live. They drag men for miles in a sleigh, over the deep snow, which they could not pass, but for the aid of these dogs; and they watch their huts, to save them from the wolves and bears.

LESSON LIII.

though
mouth
ship
bright

thought
rough
brave
swim

through
waves
teach
caught

Little Daniel and his Dog—Continued.

There are more tales of dogs you would like to hear; but I have now time to tell you but one.

A large dog was at sea in a ship, and a storm came on. Though the ship was not far from land, the wind was so rough, and the waves so high, that no boat could get safe on shore, or be sent from the shore to the ship. It was thought, if they

could but get a rope from the ship to the shore, they could then guide a boat, by the help of a rope, safe through the great waves to land. They gave the dog a rope. He took it in his mouth, swam from the ship through the rough waves to the beach, gave the rope to some men who were on shore, to lend what aid they could to the crew of the ship; and thus the boat was drawn safe to land, with the men in it, whose lives would have been lost but for this brave dog.

Mamma, when you told us of the dogs who dwell with the men who live in the cold lands near the North Pole, you spoke of a seal; pray, what is a seal?

A seal, my dear, is in part like a beast, and in part like a fish. It lives on land and in the sea; but it is most like a fish, as it seems to like best to live in the sea. Its head is round like that of a man; its teeth like those of a dog, and its eyes are large and bright; its ears are two holes in the head, and in its shape it grows less near the tail. It has black hair, which shines as if oil had been put on it. Some seals are black, and some have spots on their coats. They have four feet; the two hind feet are more like fins. They use these hind feet or fins when they swim; but they seem to be of no use to them when they are on the land.

Seals live on fish, and are found in the North Seas. They are caught for the sake of their skins and the oil which their fat yields.

Now, mamma, pray tell me how all this is known, for it must be a sad, cold place to live in, and I think no one would be found to live there from choice.

Yes, love, I will tell you of this some other time.

LESSON LIV.

Charles	won' der	heart
broth' er	naught' y	an' gry
Ed' win	al' ways	grieved
your self'	good' ness	e nough

God Listens to Little Children.

Charles.—There is a little star peeping out of the sky: how it looks at me! I wonder if it can see into my heart! No—but I know who can. Do you, Edwin—who can?

Edwin.—Our Father in heaven, Charley.

Charles.—Can he, brother? Does he know when I think naughty thoughts?

Edwin.—Yes, Charley.

Charles.—And is he angry with me?

Edwin.—He is grieved, my dear.

Charles.—But is he not angry, brother Edwin?

Edwin.—My dear, God is like a tender father; it is not his nature to be angry—he is all mercy and love. So when we are naughty, he is grieved.

Charles.—Oh! then, Edwin, I will try to be always good, that he may always love me most; and I will try to think good thoughts, that he may not be grieved; and then will he let me be his little child, Edwin?

Edwin.—Yes, Charley, his dear little child. But do not think yourself good, when you are not, Charley, for God can look into your heart, you know.

Charles.—How shall I know when I am good, brother Edwin?

Edwin.—My dear, you must not think too much about your goodness. You must always

be trying to do better, and never think you are good enough; and you must pray to our Father who is in heaven, and ask him to assist you, through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Charles.—But do you think, brother Edwin, that he will listen to a little child, like me?

Edwin.—Yes, Charley, I am sure he will.

LESSON LV.

Cath' a rine	per mit' ting	teach' ing
ad mir' ing	Kit' ty	pa' rents
swal' low	some' thing	ask' ing
pup' py	Wil' li am	draw' er

Little Catharine Lyon.

Here is little Catharine Lyon! And what is little Catharine doing? Oh, her mother has just placed her upon the chair, and is permitting her to take a peep into the looking-glass.

Catharine is yet a very little girl, and though now admiring herself before the glass, may we hope she will not be a vain girl? Oh, yes, Kitty will be a good girl. She has good parents, who will teach her what is right. Do you not hear what her mother is now teaching her? Let us listen.

Take care not to put pins in your mouth, because they will stick in your throat, and give you pain. Oh! you cannot think what pain a pin would give your throat, should it remain there; but if you, by chance, swallow it, I should be obliged to give you, every morning, something bitter to drink. You never tasted any thing so bitter! and you would grow very sick. I never put

pins in my mouth; but I am older than you, and knew how to take care of myself.

My mamma took care of me, when I was a little girl, like you. She bade me never put any thing in my mouth, without asking her what it was.

When you were a baby, with no more sense than William, you put every thing in your mouth to bite, to help your teeth to cut through the skin. Look at the puppy—how he bites that piece of wood. William presses his gums against my finger. Poor boy! he is so young, he does not know what he is doing. When you bite any thing, it is because you are hungry.

See how much taller you are than William! In three years, you have learned to eat, to walk, and to talk. Why do you smile? You can do much more, you think; you can wash your hands and face very well, and you can comb your hair with the pretty comb you always put by in your own drawer. To be sure, you do all this, to be ready to take a walk with me. You would be obliged to stay at home if you could not comb your own hair. Betty is busy, getting the dinner ready, and only brushes William's hair, because he cannot do it for himself.

What! you think that you shall soon be able to dress yourself entirely? I am glad of it—I have something else to do. You may go and look for your frock in the drawer; but I will tie it, until you are stronger. Betty will tie it when I am busy.

I fasten my gown myself. I do not want a maid to assist me, when I am dressing. But you do not know how to do it properly, and must beg somebody to help you, till you are older.

LESSON LVI.

play' ing

wo' men

med' i cine

know' ing

a gain'

al read' y

there' fore

dan' gers

chil' dren

ap' ples

pre vent'

at ten' tive

Little Catharine Lyon—Continued.

The sense of children grows with them. You know much more than William, now you walk alone and talk; but you do not know as much as the boys you see playing yonder, who are half as tall again as you; and they do not know half as much as their fathers and mothers, who are men and women grown. Papa and I were children like you; and men and women took care of us. I carry William, because he is too weak to walk. I lift you over a stile, and over the gutter, when you cannot jump over it.

You know already that ripe fruit will not do you any harm; but I must pluck the fruit for you, till you are wise enough to know the ripe apples and pears. The hard ones would make you sick, and then you must take medicine.

You do not love medicine: I do not love it any more than you. But I have more sense than you; therefore I take care not to eat unripe fruit, or any thing else that would make my stomach ache, or bring out red spots on my face.

When I was a child, my mamma chose the fruit for me, to prevent my making myself sick. I was just like you; I used to ask for whatever I saw, without knowing whether it was good or bad. Now I have lived a long time, and know what is good for me. I do not want any body to tell me.

Thus little Catharine was taught by her kind

mother, of the many dangers which beset her path, and many useful things, which all little children ought to know.

Little Catharine was very attentive to all that her mother said. When she had done, she said, I thank you, dear mamma, for all you have told me. I will be sure to obey, that when my dear father comes home from sea, he may love me for my goodness and obedience.

LESSON LVII.

sea' side
fly' ing
drags
down

sloop
drown' ed
sails
spray

blows
per haps'
jump
small

The Little Boat.

Ah! here is little Cornelia and William! William has been making a little boat. He has brought it down to the sea-side, and is now putting it into the water to see how it will sail.

Oh, it is a pretty boat! It has but one mast, and is called a sloop. The sails are up, and the wind blows finely! If little William would now let go of it, away it would sail out far to sea!

William's little boat has a flag flying on the top of the mast. Take care, little Cornelia, that you do not go too near the water, and fall into it and be drowned!

Oh, it is pleasant to walk by the sea, and see the waves roll up at our feet! What is that I see a long way off? It is like a bird—but no, it is too big for a bird.

It is a ship, with one, two—aye, more than two

masts. Perhaps this is the ship that uncle Daniel sails in. If it is, how glad aunt Sarah and little Susey will be to greet him home! Here is a ship close by—it is near the land. No, that is not a ship, that is a boat. A boat is not as big as a ship. Look!—a man now gets out of the boat and drags it upon the shore.

What is that long bit of wood in his hand? That long bit of wood is an oar; he dips that oar into the sea and pulls it, which makes the boat move. What is the use of a sail? A sail makes the boat move too, by the help of the wind. The sails of a ship are not like the sails of a mill, I see?

No, they are not; but the wind moves the sails of a mill, as well as the sails of a boat.

May I go in the boat? Yes, if you wish to go out to sea with that man, you may; but you must not ask him to row you, and you must sit still.

Pray, may I go out in your boat?

Yes, sir, jump in, and I will row you out a few miles.

Now, sir, sit still, and my boy will come to row with me.

He will be wet: he runs into the sea to push off the boat. Now we go; the boy jumps in—what great boots he has on his legs! Yes, these boots are made long and high, to keep him dry.

Now we go up and down on the waves. First we rise up, and then we sink down, and my face is wet with the spray of the sea. Now we do not rise up and sink down—why is this? The waves rise up high near the shore at all times, and when the wind blows hard, all the waves in the sea are high; but it is calm to-day, so that the boat does not

rock, now that we are come from the shore. When we go back, it will rise and sink with the waves, as it did just now. How small the town looks, and the hill, and the trees—I can but just see them!

LESSON LVIII.

Jack	wish	blows
wind	look	pull
hay' field	some' time	be hind'

The Little Boat—Continued.

Now we will put up the sail. Put up the mast, Jack, and give me the rope. How fast we move with the sail up! I like to be at sea. Now I can see no land at all. I do not like this now—I wish to go home; I wish to see mamma. I do not like to be at sea when I can not see the land.

Well, sir, we will turn the bow of the boat and go home. We will take down the sail and row, for the wind blows us from the shore, and we want to go on shore.

Now I see land once more—how glad I am! Now I see the town; and I am sure I see mamma as she walks on the beach. Yes, she looks this way; she sees us, and waves her hand to me.

Take off your cap and wave it to her, sir. Now, Jack, my boy, jump out and pull us on shore. Here, sir, get on my back, and I will put you on shore.

And, mamma, who will go with me into the hay-field? All the grass is cut down, and the men are gone with their forks and rakes, to toss it up and down, and throw it about, to make it. May

I not go, too, mamma? I have a hay-fork of my own, which papa gave me, sometime ago, and I am sure I can help; and when I am tired, I can sit down by you, on some of the sweet, fresh hay, to rest. Will you go, mamma, and let me go too?

Not now, Billy; we must wait until the sun has sunk behind the hill, and it becomes cool and pleasant, and then we may go; and you, and Cornelia, and perhaps little Susey, too, may play and toss the hay about as much as you like.

LESSON LIX.

Early Piety.

Happy the child, whose tender years
Receive instructions well;
Who hates the sinner's path, and fears
The road that leads to hell.

When we devote our youth to God,
'Tis pleasing in his eyes;
The flower, when offered in the bud,
Is no vain sacrifice.

'Tis easier work if we begin
To fear the Lord betimes;
While sinners who grow old in sin,
Are hardened in their crimes.

'T will save us from a thousand snares
To mind religion young;
Grace will preserve our following years,
And make our virtue strong.

LESSON LX.

From Psalm XCV.

O come let us sing to the Lord,
In God our salvation rejoice;
In psalms of thanksgiving record
His praise with one spirit, one voice.

For Jehovah is king, and he reigns
The God of all gods, on his throne:
The strength of the hills he maintains;
The ends of the earth are his own.

The sea is Jehovah's; he made
The tide its dominion to know:
The land is Jehovah's; he laid
Its solid foundations below.

O come, let us worship and kneel
Before our Creator, our God;
The people who serve him with zeal,
The flock whom he guides with his rod.

LESSON LXI.

Love between Brothers and Sisters.

Whatever brawls disturb the street,
There should be peace and home,
Where sisters dwell and brothers meet
Quarrels should never come.

Birds in their little nests agree;
And 'tis a shameful sight,
When children of one family
Fall out, and scold and fight.

Hard names at first and threatening words,
That are but noisy breath,
May grow to clubs and naked swords,
To murder and to death.

The devil tempts one mother's son
To rage against another ;
So wicked Cain was hurried on
'Till he had killed his brother.

Pardon, O Lord, our childish rage,
Our little brawls remove ;
That as we grow to riper age
Our hearts may all be love.

LESSON LXII.

Against Quarreling and Fighting.

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so ;
Let bears and lions growl and fight
For 'tis their nature, too.

But children, you should never let
Such angry passions rise ;
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes.

Let love through all your actions run,
Let all your words be mild ;
Live like the blessed Virgin's Son,
'That sweet and lovely child.

His soul was gentle as a lamb,
And, as in age he grew,

He grew in favor both with man,
And God his Father, too:

Now, Lord of all, he reigns above.
And from his heavenly throne,
He sees what children dwell in love,
And marks them for his own.

LESSON LXIII.

A Morning Hymn.

My God, who makes the sun to know
His proper hour to rise,
And to give light to all below,
Doth send him round the skies.

When from the chambers of the east
His morning race begins,
He never tires, nor stops to rest,
But round the world he shines.

So, like the sun, would I fulfill
The business of the day;
Begin my work betimes, and still
March on my heavenly way.

Give me, O Lord, thy early grace,
Nor let my soul complain
That the young morning of my days
Has all been spent in vain.

LESSON LXIV.

An Evening Hymn.

And now another day is gone,
I'll sing my maker's praise;

My comforts every hour make known
His providence and grace.

But how my childhood runs to waste!
My sins how great their sum!
Lord, grant me pardon for the past,
And strength for days to come.

I lay my body down to sleep,
Let angels guard my head,
And thro' the hours of darkness keep
Their watch around my bed.

With cheerful heart I'll close my eyes,
Since thou wilt not remove;
And in the morning let me rise,
Rejoicing in thy love.

DAILY EXERCISE.

IN THE MORNING.

When you awake, give your first thought to God, saying, O my God! I give myself entirely to thee.

Getting out of bed, make the sign of the cross, and say, In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

When you are dressed, kneel down, and say the following prayers:

O my God! I adore and love thee with all my heart. I return thee thanks for the innumerable favors and benefits which I have received from thy infinite goodness and mercy, especially for having preserved me this last night.

O my God! who art amiable, above all things, I am sorry for having offended thee; grant that I may spend this day well, and rather die than commit any mortal sin.

O my God! grant, I beseech thee, that whatever I do this day may be acceptable to thee; and vouchsafe to direct all my actions to thy honor and glory.

O holy Virgin! I put myself under thy protection, and beg the help of thy prayers.

O my good Angel! be thou also my protector, and pray to God for me, that I may do his holy will in all things.

The Lord's Prayer.

Our Father, who art in heaven! hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. *Amen.*

The Angelical Salutation.

Hail, Mary, full of grace! the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, mother of God! pray for us sinners, now, and at the hour of our death. *Amen.*

The Apostles' Creed.

I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried;

he descended into hell ; the third day he rose again from the dead ; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty ; from thence he shall come to judge the living and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost ; the Holy Catholic Church ; the Communion of Saints ; the Forgiveness of sins ; the Resurrection of the body, and life everlasting. *Amen.*

The Confiteor.

I confess to Almighty God, to the blessed Mary ever Virgin, to blessed Michael the Archangel, to blessed John the Baptist, to the holy apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and to all the Saints, that I have sinned exceedingly, in thought, word and deed, through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault. Therefore I beseech the blessed Mary ever Virgin, blessed Michael the Archangel, blessed John the Baptist, the holy apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and all the Saints, to pray to the Lord our God for me.

May the Almighty God have mercy on me, forgive me my sins, and bring me to everlasting life !
Amen.

May the Almighty and Merciful Lord give me pardon, absolution, and remission of all my sins !
Amen.

Before you begin your work say :

O my God ! I offer to thee this work, which I am going about ; vouchsafe to give it thy blessing.

DURING THE DAY,

Raise your mind to God, from time to time, especially when you hear the clock strike, saying :

Blessed be the hours in which our Lord was born and crucified for us.

As soon as you perceive you have fallen into any sin, ask pardon for it, saying: O my God! I am heartily sorry for having offended thee. I make a firm resolution, with the help of thy grace, never more to fall into this sin, to confess it, to do penance for it, and to avoid the occasions of it.

AT NIGHT,

Kneel down and say the following prayers:

In the name of the Father, &c.

O Almighty and Eternal God! prostrate at the feet of thy holy and awful majesty, I adore thee with all possible respect. I believe, and hold for certain, all thou hast revealed to thy holy Church. I hope in thy infinite goodness and mercy, and I love thee with all my heart.

O my God! I give thee thanks, through Jesus Christ, my only hope, for all the favors thou hast pleased to bestow on me, especially for creating me in thy own image and likeness, for redeeming me with thy Son's precious blood, for making me a Christian, and preserving me this day. Therefore, I beseech the blessed Virgin, and all the Saints, to give thee thanks for me, for ever and ever. *Amen.*

O my God! give me grace to know wherein I have offended thee, and give me a perfect sorrow for my sins.

Here you must pause a little, to see what sins you may have committed, calling to mind the thoughts, words, actions, and omissions of the day: then ask pardon for the faults you have discovered, saying:

Because all these sins displease thee, O Sovereign Goodness! I am most heartily sorry for having committed them; I most humbly ask pardon for them, and promise, by the help of thy grace, not only to avoid the like faults for the future, but also to do penance for them.

I can do nothing without thee; assist me, O Lord! destroy, by thy merciful power, this wicked inclination which prompts me to evil, and preserve me from all relapses.

O most holy Virgin! who hast had the happiness of being the mother of God, be a mother to me; pray for me, now, and at the hour of my death.

O my good Angel! whom God has appointed to be my guardian, enlighten me, protect me and guard me in all my actions.
Amen.

An Act of Faith.

O my God! I firmly believe all the sacred truths the Catholic Church believes and teaches, because thou hast revealed them, who canst neither deceive nor be deceived.

An Act of Hope.

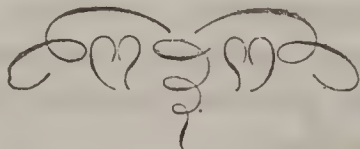
O my God! relying upon thy goodness and promises, I hope to obtain pardon for my sins, the assistance of thy grace, and life everlasting, through the merits of Jesus Christ, my Lord and Redeemer.

An Act of Love.

O my God! I love thee above all things, with my whole heart and soul, because thou art infinitely amiable, and deserving of all love. I love also my neighbor as myself, for the love of thee. I forgive all who have injured me, and ask pardon of all whom I have injured.

An Act of Contrition.

O my God! I am most heartily sorry for all my sins, and I detest them above all things, from the bottom of my heart, because they displease thee, my God! who art most deserving of all my love, for thy most amiable and adorable perfections: and I firmly propose, by thy holy grace, never more to offend thee, and to do all that I can to atone for my sins.





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