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SPELLING BOOK,

BEING  
AN IMPROVEMENT  
ON THE  
AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK.

BY N ... LL D.

EDITION.

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## P R E F A C E .

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

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

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

The Tables intended for *Exercises* in Spelling and forming words, contain the original words, with the terminations only of their derivatives. These Tables will answer the important purposes of teaching the *manner* of forming the various derivatives, and the distinctions of the parts of speech, and thus

anticipate, in some degree, the knowledge of grammar; at the same time, they bring into a small compass a much greater number of words than could be otherwise comprised in so small a book.

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

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

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

The objects of a work of this kind being chiefly to teach *orthography* and *pronunciation*, it is judged most proper to adapt the various Tables to these specific objects, and omit extraneous matter. In short, this little book is so constructed as to condense into the smallest compass a complete SYSTEM

of ELEMENTS for teaching the language; and however small such a book may appear, it may be considered as the most important class book, not of a religious character, which the youth of our country are destined to use.

W. G. W.

NEW YORK, 1866.

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### PREFACE TO THE LATEST EDITION.

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

In many instances an improved form of type ;

The substitution of living words in the place of those words which have become obsolete ;

The omission of orthoëpical marks where they are clearly unnecessary, as explained below ;

The correction of a few errors in pronunciation, etc., etc. ;

The addition, at the end of the book, of four new pages of common words difficult to spell.

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



# ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS

## IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The Elementary Sounds of the English language are divided into two classes, *vowels* and *consonants*.

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

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

A *diphthong* is the union of two simple vowel sounds, as *ou* (äö) in *out*, *oi* (aï) in *noise*.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters, which represent vowel, consonant, and diphthongal sounds—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. The combinations *ch*, *sh*, *th*, and *ng* are also used to represent elementary sounds; and another sound is expressed by *s*, or *z*; as, in *measure*, *azure*, pronounced *mězh'yoor*, *ăzh'ur*.

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

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

**A.** The regular long sound of *a* is denoted by a horizontal mark over it; as, *ān'cient*, *pro-fāne'*; and the regular short sound by a curve over it; as, *căt*, *părr'y*.

*Occasional sounds.*—The Italian sound is indicated by two dots over it; as, bär, fä'ther;—the short sound of the Italian *a*, by a single dot over it; as, fäst, läst;—the broad sound, by two dots below it; as, ball, stall;—the short sound of broad *a*, by a single dot under it; as, whät, quäd'rant;—the sound of *a* before *r* in certain words like *care*, *fair*, etc., is represented by a sharp or pointed circumflex over the *a*, as, câre, hâir, fâir, etc.

**E.** The regular long sound of *e* is indicated by a horizontal mark over it; as, mēte, se-rēne'; the regular short sound, by a curve over it; as, mēt, re-běl'.

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

**I, O, U.** The regular long and short sounds of *i*, *o*, and *u* are indicated like those of *a* and *e* by a horizontal mark and by a curve; as, bīnd, bīn; dōle, döll; tūne, tūn.

*Occasional sounds.*—When *i* has the sound of long *e* it is marked by two dots over it; as, fa-tigue', ma-rine';—when *o* has the sound of short *u*, it is marked by a single dot over it; as, dōve, sōn;—when it has the sound of *oo*, it is marked with two dots under it; as, mōve, prōve;—when it has the sound of *ö*, it is marked with a single dot under it; as, wōlf, wō'man;—when it has the sound of broad *a*, this is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the vowel; as, nôrth, sôrt;—the two letters *oo*, with a horizontal mark over them, have the sound heard in the words bōom, lōom;—with a curve mark, they have a shorter form of the same sound; as, böök, gööd;—when *u* is sounded like short *oo*, it has a single dot under it; as, füll, pull; while its lengthened sound, as when preceded by *r*, is indicated by two dots; as in rude, ru'ral, ru'by.

NOTE.—The long *u* in unaccented syllables has, to a great extent, the sound of *oo*, preceded by *y*, as in *educate*, pronounced ëd'yoo-käte; *nature*, pronounced nāt'yoor.



The long sound of *a* in *late*, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of *e* in *let*; as, *adequate*, *disconsolate*, *inveterate*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When one vowel of a digraph is marked, the other has no sound; as, in *cōurt*, *rōad*, *slōw*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The letters *s* and *z* are called also *sibilants*, or hissing letters.



**W** (as in *we*) and **y** (as in *ye*) are sometimes called *semi-vowels*, as being intermediate between vowels and consonants, or partaking of the nature of both.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Ng** represents a nasal sound.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**J** represents a compound sound, pretty nearly equivalent to that represented by *dzh*; as, in *joy*.

**K** has one sound only; as, in *king*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable; as, in *knave*.

**L** has one sound only; as, in *lame, mill*. It is silent in many words, especially before a final consonant; as, in *walk, calm, calf, should*.

**M** has one sound only; as, in *man, flame*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable; as, in *mnemonics*.

**N** has one sound only; as, in *not, sun*. It is silent after *l* and *m*; as, in *kiln, hymn, solemn*.

**P** has one sound only; as, in *pit, lap*. At the beginning of words, it is silent before *n, s,* and *t*; as, in *pneumatics, psalm, pshaw, ptarmigan*.

**Q** has the sound of *k*, but it is always followed by *u*, and these two letters are generally sounded like *kw*; as, in *question*.

**R** is sounded as in *rip, trip, form, carol, mire*.

**S** has its proper sound, as in *send, less*; or the sound of *z*, as in *rose*. Followed by *i* preceding a vowel, it unites with the vowel in forming the sound of *sh*; as in *mission*, pronounced *mish'un*;—or of its vocal correspondent *zh*; as in *osier*, pronounced *o'zher*.

**T** has its proper sound, as in *turn*, at the beginning of words and at the end of syllables. Before *i*, followed by another vowel, it unites with *i* to form the sound of *sh*, as in *nation, partial, patience*, pronounced *na'shun, par'shal, pa'shense*. But when *s* or *x* precedes *t*, this letter and the *i* following it preserve their own sounds; as in *bastion, Christian, mixtion*, pronounced *bäst'yun, krist'yan, mikst'yun*. **T** is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s*; as in *fasten, gristle*; also in the words *often, chestnut, Christmas*, etc.

**V** has one sound only; as, in *voice, live*, and is never silent.

**W** before *r* in the same syllable is silent, as in *wring, wrong*. In most words beginning with **wh**, the *h* precedes the *w* in utterance, that is, *wh* is simply an aspirated *w*; thus *when* is pronounced *hwen*. But if *o* follows this combination, the *w* is silent, as in *whole*, pronounced *hole*.

**X** represents *ks*, as in *wax*; but it is sometimes pronounced like *gz*; as, in *exact*. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like *z*; as, in *Xenophon*.

**Z** has its proper sound, which is that of the vocal *s*; as, in *maze*.

**Ch** has very nearly the sound of *tsh*; as, in *church*: or the sound of *k*; as, in *character*: or of *sh*, as in *machine*.

**Gh** is mute in every English word, both in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following: *cough, chough, clough, enough, laugh, rough, slough, tough, trough*, in which it



has the sound of *f*; *hough*, *lough*, *shough*, in which it has the sound of *k*; and *hiccough*, in which it has the sound of *p*. At the beginning of a word, it is pronounced like *g* hard; as in *ghastly*, *ghost*, *gherkin*, etc.; hence this combination may be said not to have a proper or regular sound in any English word.

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

**Sh** has one sound only; as, in *shall*.

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

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

## ACCENT.

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

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

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

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

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## KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

### VOWELS.

#### REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

LONG.—*ā*, as in *fame*; *ē*, as in *mete*; *ī*, as in *fine*; *ō*, as in *note*; *ū*, as in *mute*; *ȳ*, as in *fly*.

SHORT.—*ă*, as in *fat*; *ĕ*, as in *met*; *ĭ*, as in *fin*; *ŏ*, as in *not*; *ŭ*, as in *but*; *ÿ*, as in *nymph*.

*See over.*



KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION—CONTINUED.

VOWELS.—OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

EXAMPLES.

â, as in <i>care</i> , . . . .	âir, shâre, pâir, beâr.
ä <i>Italian</i> , as in . . . .	fâther, fâr, bâlm, pâth.
â, as in <i>last</i> , . . . .	âsk, grâss, dânce, brânceh.
ḃ <i>broad</i> , as in <i>all</i> , . . . .	call, talk, haul, swarm.
a, as in <i>what</i> (like short o)	wan, wanton, wallow.
ê like â, as in . . . .	thêre, hêir, whêre, êre.
ẽ, as in <i>term</i> , . . . .	ẽrmine, vẽrge, prefẽr.
e like long a, as in . . . .	prey, they, eight.
i like long e, as in . . . .	pique, machine, mien.
ī, as in <i>bird</i> , . . . .	fīrm, vīrgin, dīrt.
ô like short u, as in . . . .	dôve, sôn, dône, wôn.
o like long oo, as in . . . .	prôve, dô, môve, tômb.
o like short oo, as in . . . .	bôsom, wôlf, wôman.
ô like broad a, as in . . . .	ôrder, fôrm, stôrk.
ōō (long oo), as in . . . .	mōon, fōod, bōoty.
oo (short oo), as in . . . .	fōot, bōok, wōol, gōod.
ṽ long, preceded by r, as in	rṽde, rṽmor, rṽral.
ṽ like oo, as in . . . .	put, push, pull, full.
e, i, o (italic) are silent . . . .	token, cousin, mason.

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

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

CONSONANTS. EXAMPLES.

ç <i>soft</i> , like <i>s sharp</i> , as in . . . .	çede, mercy.
ƿ <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in . . . .	eall, eoneur.
ch (unmarked), as in . . . .	child, choose, much.
çh <i>soft</i> , like <i>sh</i> , as in . . . .	maçhine, çhaise.
eh <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in . . . .	ehorus, epoeh.
ġ <i>hard</i> , as in . . . .	ġet, beġin, fogġy.
ġ <i>soft</i> , like <i>j</i> , as in . . . .	ġentle, ġinger, elegy.
s <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in . . . .	same, gas, dense.
ş <i>soft</i> , or <i>vocal</i> , like <i>z</i> , as in . . . .	haş, amuşe, prişon.
th <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in . . . .	thing, path, truth.
th <i>flat</i> , or <i>vocal</i> , as in . . . .	thine, their, wither.
ng (unmarked), as in . . . .	sing, single.
ṽ (much like <i>ng</i> ), as in . . . .	liṽger, liṽk, unṽcle.
ḡ, like <i>gz</i> , as in . . . .	exiḡst, auxiliariy.

ph (unmarked), like *f*, as in sylph. qu (unmarked), like *kw*, as in queen.  
wh (unmarked), like *hw*, as in what, when, awhile.

# THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.

ITALIC.

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>	je
h	H	<i>h</i>	<i>H</i>	aytch
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>	double u
x	X	<i>x</i>	<i>X</i>	eks
y	Y	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>	wi
z	Z	<i>z</i>	<i>Z</i>	ze
&*		&*		and

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff, ffl, fi, fl, ffi, æ, œ.

\* This is not a letter, but a character standing for *and*.

## OLD ENGLISH.

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 &  
 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

## SCRIPT.

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  
 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  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

## No. 1.—I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ea	çe	çi	eo	eu	çy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy



go on.	by me.	it is.	is he?
go in.	we go.	to me.	he is.
go up.	to us.	to be.	I am.
an ox.	do go.	on it.	on us.

No. 2.—II.

hā	hē	hī	hō	hū	hŷ
ja	je	jī	jo	ju	jŷ
ka	ke	kī	ko	ku	ky
la	le	lī	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mī	mo	mu	my
na	ne	nī	no	nu	ny

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

No. 3.—III.

pā	pē	pī	pō	pū	pŷ
ra	re	rī	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	sī	so	sū	sŷ
ta	te	tī	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vī	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wī	wo	wu	wy

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

No. 4.—IV.

ǎb	ěb	īb	ōb	űb
æ	ee	ie	oe	ue
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug

BÄE, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LINK;

am I to go in?

I am to go in.

is he to go in?

he is to go in.

so he is to go up.

is he to be by me?

he is to be by me.

I am to be by it.

No. 5.—V.

āj	ěj	īj	ōj	ūj
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up

No. 6.—VI.

ār	ēr	īr	ōr	ūr
ās	ēs	īs	ōs	ūs
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

is he to do so by me?

he is to do so by me.

so I am to be in.

he is to go up by it.

it is to be by me.

by me it is to be.

I am to be as he is.

he is to be as I am.

No. 7.—VII.

blā	blē	blī	blō	blū	blȳ
ela	ele	eli	elo	elu	ely
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly

No. 8.—VIII.

brā	brē	brī	brō	brū	brȳ
era	ere	eri	ero	eru	ery
dra	dre	dri	dro	drū	dry.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXÏST; €=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

frā	frē	frī	frō	fru	frȳ
gra	gre	gri	gro	grü	gry

No. 9.—IX.

prā	prē	prī	prō	pru	prȳ
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
cha	che	chi	cho	chū	chy
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky

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

No. 10.—X.

phā	phē	phī	phō	phū	phȳ
qua	que	qui	quo	quy	qu
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
sea	sçe	sçi	seo	seu	sçy
swa	swe	swi	swo	swu	swy

No. 11.—XI.

splā	splē	splī	splō	splū	splȳ
spra	spre	spri	spro	spru	spry
stra	stre	stri	stro	stru	stry
shra	shre	shri	shro	shru	shry



BĀB, LĀST, ĀĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT: HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĜET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

serā	serē	serī	serō	seru	serȳ
sela	sele	seli	selo	selū	sely

No. 12.—XII.

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

A new cap.

I hid it in the box.

A cob-web.

Put on his new bib.

He has got a new tub.

Do not go to the tub.

He is not a bad boy.

She can rub off the dust.

The lad had a new pen.

She put my cap in the tub.

He saw a mad dog.

He had a new red cap.

She led him to bed.

I can do as I am bid.

No. 13.—XIII.

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

She has a new bag for me. Do not let a bug get on the bed.

I can tag the boy.

I put the mug in my new tin box.

A big dog can run.

He has fed the pig.

I can rub the ink off my pen on a rag.

The man can put on his wig.

He may put the red jug

My nag can run in the lot.

in my new tin box.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EẊIST; €=K; Ğ=J; ₪=Z; ĞH=SH.

No. 14.—XIV.

hēm	gūm	dān	rēn	mēn	fīn	wīn	gūn
ġem	hum	fan	ben	pen	hin	eōn	pun
dīm	mum	man	den	ten	kin	don	run
him	rum	pan	fen	wen	pin	būn	sun
rim	sum	ran	hen	bīn	sin	dun	tun
dūm	bān	tan	ken	din	tin	fun	nun

No. 15.—XV.

hăp	găp	pĭp	mŏp	făr	făt	văt	nět
rap	dĭp	sĭp	top	tar	rat	bět	wet
map	hip	kip	pop	jar	hat	jet	pet
lap	rip	nĭp	sop	mar	mat	ġet	set
pap	tĭp	fŏp	lop	par	sat	let	yet
tap	lip	hop	băr	băt	pat	met	hăş

No. 16.—XVI.

bĭt	pĭt	jŏt	gŏt	nūt	věx	fŏx	eăn
çit	sit	lot	wot	rut	fĭx	wad	eap
fit	wit	not	būt	lăx	mix	wan	eat
lit	bŏt	pot	eut	tax	pix	war	sap
mit	eot	rot	hut	wax	six	waş	ġin
nit	dot	sot	jut	sěx	bŏx	wat	chit

Ann can hem my cap.	It is in my lap.
She has a new fan.	I will get a new map.
He hid in his den.	A bat can fly.
The pig is in his pen.	A cat can eat a rat.
I see ten men.	I met the boy.
He had a gun.	He sat on my box.
I saw him run.	Now the sun is set.
The map is wet.	I met six men to-day
She will sit by me.	Ten men sat by me.
He has cut my pen.	I put the pin on my tin
I had a nut to eat.	box.
Can you get my hat?	Let him get the wax.

BÄR, LÄST, ÇÄRE, FÄLL, WHÄT; HËR, PRËY, THËRE; ĞET; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

No. 17.—XVII.

bābe	hīde	mōde	āçe	bīçe	eāge	lāke
eade	ride	lode	dace	dice	gāge	take
fade	side	node	face	lice	page	make
jade	tide	rode	lace	mice	rage	rake
lade	wide	lobe	pace	nice	sāge	sake
made	ōde	robe	race	rice	dōge	hake
wade	bode	eūbe	mace	vice	hūge	wake
bīde	eode	tube	īce	āge	bāke	eake

No. 18.—XVIII.

dīke	yōke	dāle	mīle	dōle	eāme
like	dūke	male	nile	hole	dame
pike	Luke	hale	pile	mole	fame
tike	fluke	pale	tile	pole	game
eōke	āle	sale	vile	sole	lame
joke	bale	tale	wile	tole	name
poke	eale	bīle	bōle	mūle	same
woke	gale	file	eole	rūle	tame

No. 19.—XIX.

āpe	rīpe	mōpe	ōre	mōre	wōve
eāpe	wipe	hope	bore	sore	gāze
tape	tīpe	rope	eore	tore	haze
nape	eōpe	mēre	fore	yore	maze
rape	pope	here	gore	eove	raze
pīpe	lope	sere	lore	rove	eraze

No. 20.—XX.

eūre	kīne	lāne	āte	bīte	dōse
lure	nine	mane	date	çite	bone
pure	pine	pane	gate	kite	eone
dīne	sine	sane	fate	mite	zone
fine	wine	eane	hate	rite	hone
line	vine	wane	late	site	tone
mine	bāne	base	mate	dive	Jūne



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXÛST; Ê=K; Ğ=J; Ś=Z; ÇH=SH.

tīne	vāne	eāse	pāte	hīve	tūne
fāne	vase	rate	rīve	fūme	sāne

No. 21.—XXI.

tōrn	ālp	eāmp	īmp	būmp	rūmp
worn	sealp	lamp	ġimp	dump	erump
sworn	hēlp	elamp	limp	chump	pump
ūrn	kelp	ramp	pimp	jump	trump
burn	yelp	eramp	erimp	lump	eārp
churn	gūlp	stamp	shrimp	elump	searp
spurn	pulp	vamp	pōmp	plump	harp
turn	dāmp	hēmp	romp	mump	sharp

No. 22.—XXII.

āsp	erīsp	chōps	pīet	rāft	wēft
gasp	wisp	āet	striet	eraft	ġift
hasp	drēgs	faet	dūet	draft	shift
elasp	tōngs	paet	āft	graft	lift
rasp	lūngs	taet	baft	waft	rift
grasp	lēng	traet	haft	hēft	drift
lisp	gūlf	sēet	shaft	left	sift

No. 23.—XXIII.

ōft	pēlt	eōlt	ānt	pēnt	dīnt
loft	welt	dolt	chant	çent	lint
soft	ġilt	jolt	grant	spent	fint
tūft	hilt	hold	slant	rent	splint
bēlt	milt	eānt	pant	sent	mint
felt	spilt	seant	bēnt	tent	print
melt	tilt	plant	dent	vent	tint
smelt	bōlt	rant	lent	went	stint

No. 24.—XXIV.

brūnt	wēpt	smārt	snōrt	lāst	zēst
grunt	swept	part	sort	blast	hest
runt	ārt	tart	tort	mast	chest

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LIŅK;

äpt	eärt	stärt	hürt	päst	jěst
chapt	dart	pērt	shīrt	vast	lest
kěpt	hart	vert	flirt	dīdst	blest
slept	chart	wert	eást	midst	nest
erept	mart	shört	fast	běst	pest

No. 25.—X X V.

rěst	quěst	mīst	eöst	thīrst	lüst
erest	west	grist	fīrst	büst	must
drest	zest	wrist	būrst	dust	rust
test	fīst	wist	eurst	gust	erust
vest	list	löst	durst	just	trust

Fire will burn wood and coal.

Coal and wood will make a fire.

The world turns round in a day.

Will you help me pin my frock?

Do not sit on the damp ground.

We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.

The lame man limps on his lame leg.

We make ropes of hemp and flax.

A rude girl will romp in the street.

The good girl may jump the rope.

A duck is a plump fowl.

The horse drinks at the pump.

A pin has a sharp point.

We take up a brand of fire with the tongs.

Good boys and girls will act well.

How can you test the speed of your horse?

He came in haste, and left his book.

Men grind corn and sift the meal.

We love just and wise men.

The wind will drive the dust in our eyes.

Bad boys love to rob the nests of birds.

Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can.

Tin and brass will rust when the air is damp.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔB; BÛLE, PÛLL; EÏST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ñ=Z; ÇH=SH.

## No. 26.—XXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bā' ker	trō ver	sō lar	wō ful	pā pal
sha dy	elo ver	po lar	po em	eō pal
la dy	do nor	lū nar	fo rum	vī al
tī dy	vā por	sō ber	Sā tan	pē nal
hō ly	fa vor	pā çer	fū el	ve nal
lī my	fla vor	ra çer	du el	fī nal
sli my	sa vor	grō çer	eru el	ō ral
bō ny	ha lo	çī der	gru el	ho ral
po ny	sō lo	spi der	pū pil	mū ral
po ker	hē ro	wā fer	lā bel	nā şal
tī ler	ne gro	ea per	lī bel	fa tal
eā per	tī ro	tī ġer	lō eal	na tal
pa per	out go	mā ker	fo eal	ru ral
ta per	sā go	ta ker	vo eal	vī tal
vī per	tū lip	ra ker	lē gal	tō tal
bi ter	çē dar	sē ton	re gal	o val
fē ver	brī er	ru in	dī al	plī ant
ō ver	fri ar	hī men	tri al	ġi ant

Bakers bake bread and cakes.

I like to play in the shady grove.

Some fishes are very bony.

I love the young lady that shows me how to read.

A pony is a very little horse.

We poke the fire with the poker.

The best paper is made of linen rags.

Vipers are bad snakes, and they bite men.

An ox loves to eat clover.

The tulip is very pretty, growing in the garden.

A dial shows the hour of the day.

Cedar trees grow in the woods.

The blackberry grows on a brier.



BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LIŃK;

Cider is made of apples.  
 A tiger will kill and eat a man.  
 A raker can rake hay.  
 A vial is a little bottle.  
 A giant is a very stout, tall man.  
 The Holy Bible is the book of God.

No. 27.—XXVII.

seăb	erĭb	grŭb	blĕd	plöd	stăg
stab	drib	shrub	bred	trod	serag
blab	squib	stub	sped	seŭd	snag
slab	chŭb	shăd	shred	stud	drag
erab	elub	elad	shed	slug	swag
drab	snub	glad	sled	brag	flag
glĭb	serub	brad	shöd	erag	sham
snib	drub	flĕd	elod	shag	eram

No. 28.—XXVIII.

elăm	prĭm	seăn	spĭn	trăp	slĭp
dram	trim	elan	grin	serap	grip
slam	swim	plan	twin	strap	serip
swam	fröm	span	chăp	chĭp	drip
stĕm	seŭm	bran	elap	ship	trip
skĭm	plum	glĕn	flap	skip	strip
brim	grum	chĭn	slap	elip	frit
grim	drum	skin	snap	flip	split

No. 29.—XXIX.

chöp	chăr	flăt	slĭt	blöt	slüt
shop	spar	plat	smit	elot	smut
slop	star	spat	spit	plot	glut
erop	stĭr	brat	split	spot	strut
stop	blûr	frĕt	grit	grot	flăx
prop	slur	whet	seöt	trot	flŭx
seăr	spur	tret	shot	shŭt	floss

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖB; BÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; E=K; É=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

Ann can spin flax.	He must not drink a
A shad can swim.	dram.
He was glad to see me.	He set a trap for a rat.
The boy can ride on a	Ships go to sea.
sled.	The boy can chop.
A plum will hang by a	The man shot a ball.
stem.	I saw her skim the milk
The boy had a drum.	in a pan.

No. 30.—X X X.

bũlb	böld	bänd	bränd	wënd	fönd
bärb	eold	hand	ënd	blend	pond
garb	gold	land	bend	bīnd	fünd
hērb	fold	rand	fend	find	bärd
verb	hold	bland	lend	hind	eard
eurb	mold	grand	mend	kind	hard
child	sold	gland	rend	mind	lard
mild	told	sand	send	rind	pard
wild	seold	stand	tend	wind	searf
öld	änd	strand	vend	bönd	bīrd

No. 31.—X X X I.

hērd	sũrf	sũch	lānch	bũnch	lātch
eurd	seurf	fīlch	blānch	hunch	match
surd	rīch	milch	branch	lunch	patch
turf	mũch	pātch	stānch	punch	snatch
ärch	pouch	erötch	dītch	swītch	erütch
march	erouch	botch	hitch	twitch	Dutch
starch	tōrch	blotch	pitch	skētch	plush
harsh	chũrch	itch	stitch	stretch	flush
marsh	lurch	bitch	witch	elütch	erush

To filch is to steal. We must not filch.  
A bird sits on a branch to sing.

BĀR, LĀST, ĒĀRE, FĀLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LINK:

No. 32.—XXXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse'	re elāim'	un sāy'	ben zoin'
de base	pro elaim	as say	a void
in ease	dis elaim	a way	a droit
a bate	ex elaim	o bey	ex ploit
de bate	de mēan	eon vey	de eoy
se date	be mōan	pur vey	en joy
ere ate	re tāin	sur vey	al loy
ob late	re main	de fÿ	em ploy
re late	en grōss	af fÿ	an noy
in flate	dis ereet	de nÿ	de stroy
eol late	al lāy	de erÿ	eon voy
trans late	de lay	re boil	es pouße
mis state	re lay	de spoil	ea rouße
re plēte	in lay	em broil	de vour
eom plete	mis lay	re eoil	re dound
se erete	dis play	sub join	de vout
re çite	de eay	ad join	a mount
in çite	dis may	re join	sur mount
po lite	de fray	en join	dis mount
ig nite	ar ray	eon join	re eount
re deem	be tray	dis join	re nown
es teem	pōr tray	mis join	en dow
de elāim	a stray	pur loin	a vow

Strong drink will debase a man.

Hard shells incase clams and oysters.

Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter than common air.

Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.

Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ğ=K; Ğ=J; Ŗ=Z; ĞH=SH.

Good men obey the laws of God.  
 I love to survey the starry heavens.  
 Careless girls mislay their things.  
 The fowler decoys the birds into his net.  
 Cats devour rats and mice.  
 The adroit ropedancer can leap and jump and  
 perform as many exploits as a monkey.  
 Wise men employ their time in doing good to  
 all around them.  
 In the time of war, merchant vessels sometimes  
 have a convoy of ships of war.  
 Kings are men of high renown,  
 Who fight and strive, to wear a crown.  
 God created the heavens and the earth in six  
 days, and all that was made was very good.  
 To purloin is to steal.

No. 33.—XXXIII.

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

No. 34.—XXXIV.

deep	weep	leer	leeş	meet	brōod
sheep	sweep	fleer	beeş	greet	ġeese
keep	beer	sneer	beet	street	fleeçe
sleep	deer	peer	feet	sweet	sleeve
peep	cheer	seer	sheet	fōod	reeve
ereep	sheer	steer	fleet	mood	breeze
steep	jeer	queer	sleet	rood	freeze

BĀR, LĀST, ĀARE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LIŪK;

No. 35.—XXXV.

bōom	grōom	lōo	trōop	bōoſe	rōok
eoom	boon	eoo	stoop	chooſe	brōok
doom	loon	two	swoop	nooſe	erōok
loom	moon	eōop	boor	eōok	tōok
bloom	noon	seoop	moor	hōok	wōol
gloom	spoon	loop	poor	lōok	wōod
room	soon	sloop	loose	stōok	gōod
broom	swoon	droop	goose	nōok	stōod
fōol	spōol	bōot	rōot	prōof	sōn
pool	stool	eoot	roof	blōod	wōn
tool	roost	moot	woof	flōod	tōn

Plants grow in the ground from seeds.

The man cuts down trees with his ax.

Eels swim in the brook.

Sharp tools are made of steel.

The sun seems to rise and set each day.

The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.

In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.

I have seen the full moon.

A king and queen may wear crowns of gold.

I will kiss the babe on his cheek.

We go to church on the first day of the week.

The man put a curb round our deep well.

Wool makes the sheep warm.

Men keep their pigs in pens.

We lie down and sleep in beds.

The new broom sweeps clean.

The wild deer runs in the woods.

The red beet is good to eat.

If I meet him in the street, I will greet him with  
a kind look, and show him my new book.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EḲIST; Ɔ=K; Ğ=J; Ɔ=Z; CH=SH.

No. 36.—XXXVI.

bäck	päck	quäck	quäck	räck	wäck
hack	rack	bäck	chick	brick	elöck
jack	erack	deck	elick	erick	lock
lack	track	check	kick	trick	block
black	sack	neck	lick	sick	hock
slack	tack	peck	nick	tick	shock
smack	stack	speck	pick	stick	flock

No. 37.—XXXVII.

pöck	chück	stüek	bülk	elänk	pränk
rock	luck	ëlk	hulk	flank	tank
brock	eluck	welk	skulk	plank	ink
erock	pluck	yelk	bänk	slank	link
frock	muck	ilk	dank	rank	blink
mock	truck	bilk	hank	erank	elink
sock	struck	silk	shank	drank	slink
büek	suck	milk	lank	frank	sink
duck	tuck	kilt	blank	shrank	brink

No. 38.—XXXVIII.

prink	drünk	märk	irk	ask	disk
shrink	trunk	park	dirk	bask	risk
mink	sunk	spark	kirk	eask	brisk
wink	slunk	stark	quirk	hask	frisk
drink	ärk	jerk	eörk	flask	büsk
pink	lark	elerk	fork	mask	dusk
spünk	dark	perk	stork	task	husk
junk	hark	smirk	lürk	dësk	böss
skunk	shark	shirk	Turk	whisk	tüft

The smell of the pink is sweet.  
I can play when my task is done.



BÄR, LÄST, ÊÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PRËY, THËRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

## No. 39.—XXXIX.

büsk	snärl	chürl	bärm	bärn	börn
musk	twīrl	purl	farm	tarn	eorn
rusk	whirl	ēlm	harm	yarn	seorn
tusk	eürl	helm	charm	kērn	morn
dusk	furl	fīlm	spērm	fern	lorn
märl	hurl	ärm	term	stern	horn

## No. 40.—XL.

gäff	seöff	püff	eall	wall	quëll
staff	doff	ruff	fall	thrall	well
quaff	büff	stuff	gall	small	dwell
skiff	euff	ädd	hall	squall	swell
eliff	huff	ödd	mall	smëll	ill
tiff	luff	ëgg	pall	spell	bill
stiff	bluff	all	tall	sell	quill
öff	muff	ball	stall	tell	ebb

## No. 41.—XLI.

gill	kill	still	röll	düll	inn
gill	skill	quill	seroll	gull	bin
hill	shrill	squill	droll	hull	wrën
mill	spill	will	troll	skull	bûrr
rill	trill	swill	stroll	lull	purr
drill	sill	böll	toll	mull	bush
frill	fill	poll	eüll	trull	push

## No. 42.—XLII.

äss	träss	güëss	kïss	möss	trüss
bass	brass	less	bliss	eross	bust
lass	grass	bless	miss	dross	bûr
glass	çëss	mëss	Swiss	eost	bull
elass	dress	erëss	böss	büss	full
mass	press	chëss	loss	fuss	puss
pass	stress	tress	gloss	muss	hûrt

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXÛST; €=K; Ğ=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

No. 43.—XLIII.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
stāve	stāveſ	ĕgg	ĕggſ	quill	quillſ
eliff	eliffſ	hall	hallſ	pöll	pöllſ
mill	millſ	wall	wallſ	sküll	sküllſ
pill	pillſ	bill	billſ	inn	innſ
ball	ballſ	sill	sillſ	bëll	bëllſ

A skiff is a small rowboat.

A cliff is a high steep rock.

Leave off your bad tricks.

A tarn is a small lake among the mountains.

A ship has a tall mast.

I like to see a good stone wall round a farm.

A pear tree grows from the seed of a pear.

A good boy will try to spell and read well.

Do not lose or sell your books.

A good son will help his father.

I dwell in a new brick house.

If you boil dry beans and peas they will swell.

A duck has a wide flat bill.

One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.

One pint cup will hold four gills.

I saw a rill run down the hill.

A brook will turn a mill.

A bull has a stiff neck.

The frost will kill the leaves on the trees.

When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.

A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.

Hogs feed on swill and corn.

The skull is the bony case that encloses the brain.

Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr.

A gull is a large sea fowl that feeds on fish.

Some sea bass are as large as shad.

BĀR, LĀST, ĘĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LINK;

Brass is made of zinc and copper.

The rain will make the grass grow.

You must keep your dress neat and clean.

The moon is much smaller than the sun.

I will try to get a mess of peas for dinner.

Let me go and kiss that sweet young babe.

Moss grows on trees in the woods.

Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run off  
and leave the dross.

God will bless those who do his will.

No. 44.—XLIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' quet	põt' ash	pĭtch' er	băn' dy
gũs set	fĭl lip	butch er	ean dy
rus set	gõs sip	ũsh er	hand y
cõs set	bĭsh op	wĭtch eräft	stũr dy
çĭv et	găl lop	tăn ġent	stũd y
rĭv et	shal lop	pun ġent	lăck ey
vĕl vet	trõl lop	co ġent	jõck ey
hăb it	tũr ġid	ũr ġent	mõn key
rab bit	bĕġ gar	tăl ent	tũrn kĕy
ôr bit	vũl gar	frag ment	mĕd ley
eòm fit	çĕl lar	sĕġ ment	ăl ley
prõf it	pĭl lar	fĭġ ment	gal ley
lĭm it	eõl lar	pĭġ ment	val ley
sũm mit	dol lar	păr rot	võl ley
võm it	pop lar	pĭv ot	pul ley
hĕr mit	grăm mar	băl lot	băr ley
ărm pit	nĕe tar	măr mot	pars ley
mĕr it	tăr tar	răm pärt	mõt ley
spĭr it	môr tar	mõd est	kĭd ney
eũl prit	jab ber	tĕm pest	dõn key
vĭş it	rõb ber	fõr est	chĭm ney



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; E=K; G=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

trăn' sit	lũb' ber	ĩn' quest	hòn' ey
ean to	blub ber	eõn quest	mòn ey
shĩv er	ãm ber	här vest	joûr ney
sil ver	mëm ber	ĩn mōst	eũm frey
eòv er	lĩm ber	ũt mōst	lãm prey
sũl phur	tim ber	ĩm pōst	jēr sey
mûr mur	ũm ber	chěst nut	ker sey
mũf fler	eum ber	eõn test	eler gy
sãm pler	lum ber	jäck daw	tãn sy
měl on	num ber	mĩl dew	ral ly
sēr mon	bär ber	eûr few	sal ly
dräg on	mēr çer	ěd dy	tal ly
eou põn	wõn der	gĩd dy	jěl ly
gränd sòn	yõn der	mũd dy	sĩl ly
lack er	gĩn ger	rud dy	fõl ly
grõt to	chär ger	gẽn try	jol ly
kĩd nãp	trẽnch er	sũl try	õn ly

Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.

Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick, and see well in the dark.

We like to have our friends visit us.

Visitors should not make their visits too long.

Silver spoons are not apt to rust.

Beggars will beg rather than work.

Cents are made of copper, and dollars, of silver.

One hundred cents are worth a dollar.

A dollar is worth a hundred cents.

Dollars are our largest silver coins.

Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in a very hot fire.

A mercer is one who deals in silks and woolen cloths.

A grotto is a cavern or cave.

BĀR, LĀST, ĘĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒB, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LINK;

## No. 45.—XLV.

bāḡe	slēḡe	būḡe	swīḡe	gōḡe	pāse
fāḡe	wēḡe	judḡe	twīḡe	ūḡe	ēse
ēḡe	mīḡe	grudḡe	lounḡe	gurḡe	terse
hedḡe	ridḡe	hīḡe	plūḡe	purḡe	verse
ledḡe	brīḡe	erīḡe	sērḡe	surḡe	ēorse
pledḡe	lōḡe	frīḡe	verḡe	ḡēm	gorse
fledḡe	podḡe	sīḡe	dīḡe	ēōpse	morse

## No. 46.—XLVI.

house	rīch	quēnch	mūnch	kēтч
louse	bēlch	stēnch	gulch	retч
mouse	bīrch	wēnch	bāтч	flīтч
souse	bēnch	īnch	hatch	nōтч
ēurse	blēnch	elīnch	eatch	potч
purse	drench	fīnch	snatch	hutч
pārch	French	flīnch	seratch	sylph
pērch	tench	pinch	ēтч	lymph
seōrch	trench	winch	fetch	nymph

The razor has a sharp edge.

A ledge is a ridge of rocks.

The farmer splits rails with a wedge.

A judge must not be a bad man.

Doors are hung on hinges.

Birch wood will make a hot fire.

If you go too near a hot fire it may singe or scorch your frock.

The troops march to the sound of the drum.

Six boys can sit on one long bench.

The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clinch their claws fast to the limbs.

The first joint of a man's thumb is one inch long.

I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ğ=J; §=Z; ÇH=SH.

A cat can catch rats and mice ; and a trap will catch a fox.

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

The latch holds the door shut.

We can light the lamp with a match

Never snatch a book from any one.

A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

No. 47.—XLVII.

rīse	elōse	ūse	gūide	thÿme
wīse	noſe	fuſe	gūile	shrīne
gūise	roſe	muſe	quite	sphēre
chōse	proſe	phraſe	quote	grīme

The sun will set at the close of the day.

Good boys will use their books with care.

A man can guide a horse with a bridle.

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

A sphere is a round body or globe.

In the nose are the organs of smell.

We love to hear a chime of bells.

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

A great heat will fuse tin.

His prose is written in a good style.

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

No. 48.—XLVIII.

void	spoil	point	noise	hoist	pound
oil	broil	eoin	poise	joist	round
boil	soil	loin	eoif	moist	ground
eoil	toil	join	quoif	bound	sound
foil	oint	groin	quoit	found	wound
roil	joint	quoin	foist	hound	mound



BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LINK;

No. 49.—XLIX.

loud	trout	pouch	flour	mount	elout
proud	chouse	foul	sour	out	flout
eloud	grouse	owl	eount	bout	snout
shroud	spouſe	eowl	fount	seout	pout
ounce	rouſe	prowl	fowl	gout	spout
bounce	browſe	seowl	howl	shout	sprout
founce	touſe	stout	growl	lout	choiſe
pounce	erown	brown	rout	our	voiſe
grout	frown	elown	eouch	seour	poiſe
erout	town	gown	slouch	hour	noiſe

We can burn fish oil in lamps.

We boil beets with meat in a pot.

Pears are choice fruit.

When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice.

The cat and mouse live in the house.

The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.

One hand of a watch goes round once in an hour.

Wheat flour will make good bread.

Limes are sour fruit.

A hog has a long snout to root up the ground.

A trout is a good fish to eat.

An ox is a stout, tame beast.

Fowls have wings to fly in the air.

Wolves howl in the woods in the night.

A dog will growl and bark.

The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and makes them fall to the ground.

Rain will make the ground moist.

You can broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire.

We move our limbs at the joints.

MŌVE, SŌN, WŌLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EΞIST; €=K; Ğ=J; §=Z; ÇH=SH.

Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass.

A pin has a head and a point.

A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.

Men play on the bass viol.

A great gun makes a loud noise.

Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes.

The beams of a wooden house are held up by posts and joists; these are parts of the frame.

God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.

The globe is nearly round like a ball.

The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make the grass grow.

No. 50.—L.

sēa	rēad	āid	gōurd	pēaçe	hēave
pea	gōad	laid	sourçe	lease	weave
flea	load	maid	course	prāiße	leave
plea	road	staid	erēase	eōarse	blūe
bead	toad	bōard	grease	hoarse	flue
mead	woad	hoard	çease	brēve	glue

No. 51.—L I.

bÿe	bāize	lōaf	ēach	tēach	blēak
lye	raiße	fiēf	beach	eōach	fleak
eye	maize	chief	bleach	roach	speak
ēaße	shēaf	lief	peach	broach	peak
teaße	leaf	brief	reach	lēash	sneak
sēize	neaf	grief	breach	beak	ereak
cheeße	ōaf	wāif	preach	leak	freak

Few men can afford to keep a coach.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LIŊK;

## No. 52.—LII.

breāk	ōak	pēal	shōal	nāil	tāil
steāk	eroak	seal	āil	snail	vail
strēak	soak	veal	bail	pail	quail
sereak	bēal	weal	fail	rail	wail
squeak	deal	zeal	hail	frail	bōwl
weak	heal	eōal	jail	grail	sōul
shriēk	meal	foal	flail	trail	bēam
twēak	neal	goal	mail	sail	dream

## No. 53.—LIII.

fēam	stēam	bēan	miēn	grāin	plāin
gleam	fōam	dean	mōan	brain	slain
ream	loam	lean	loan	strain	main
bream	roam	elean	roan	sprain	pain
eream	āim	glean	groan	chain	rain
scream	elaim	mean	fāin	lain	drain
team	maim	wean	gain	blain	train

When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and its waves run high.

We have green peas in the month of June.

No man can make a good plea for a dram.

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

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell.

Men load hay with a pitchfork.

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

A toad will jump like a frog.

A saw mill will saw logs into boards.

A gourd grows on a vine, like a squash.

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

The man who drinks rum may soon want a loaf of bread.



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EÛST; €=K; Ğ=J; §=Z; ÇH=SH.

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

### No. 54.—LIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, AND  
 LEFT UNMARKED AS AN EXERCISE IN NOTATION.

bot' a ny	fel' o ny	sor' cer y
el e gy	col o ny	im age ry
prod i gy	har mo ny	witch er y
ef fi gy	cot ton y	butch er y
eb o ny	glut ton y	fish er y
en er gy	can o py	quack er y
lit ur gy	oc cu py	crock er y
in fa my	quan ti ty	mock er y
big a my	sal a ry	cook er y
blas phe my	reg is try	cut ler y
en e my	beg gar y	gal ler y
am i ty	bur gla ry	rar i ty
vil lain y	gran a ry	em er y
com pa ny	gloss a ry	nun ner y
lit a ny	lac ta ry	frip per y
lar ce ny	her ald ry	fop per y
des ti ny	hus band ry	or re ry
cal um ny	rob ber y	ar tér y
tyr an ny	chan ce ry	mas ter y

BÄE, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

mys' ter y  
 bat ter y  
 flat ter y  
 lot ter y  
 but ter y  
 ev er y  
 rev er y

liv' er y  
 cav al ry  
 rev el ry  
 bot tom ry  
 pil lo ry  
 mem o ry  
 arm o ry

fac' to ry  
 vic to ry  
 his to ry  
 black ber ry  
 bar ber ry  
 sym me try  
 rib ald ry

Botany is the science of plants.

An elegy is a funeral song.

A prodigy is something very wonderful.

An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.

Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.

Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.

Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished.

Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.

Salary is a stated allowance for services.

Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.

We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.

A glossary is used to explain obscure words.

History is an account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness.

No. 55.—L V.

blāde	chīde	glōbe	spāce	triçe	brāke
shade	glide	probe	braçe	twiçe	drake
glade	slide	glēbe	graçe	stāge	slake
spade	bride	gībe	traçe	shake	quake
grade	pride	bribe	slīçe	flake	strike
trade	stride	seribe	miçe	stake	spike
braid	erude	tribe	spīçe	snake	chōke
jade	prude	plāçe	prīçe	spake	poke

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EÛST; €=K; Ğ=J; Œ=Z; CH=SH.

brōke	smīle	shāme	slīme	spūme
spoke	stile	blame	prime	chīne
smoke	spile	elīme	erime	swine
stroke	frāme	chime	plūme	twine

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of corn are also called blades.

The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night.

A glade is an opening among trees.

A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade of a captain or lieutenant.

Trade is the purchase and sale, or the exchange of goods.

Smoke rises, because it is lighter than the air.

A globe is a round body, like a ball.

A bribe is given to corrupt the judgment.

A smile shows that we are pleased.

We have heard the chime of church bells.

No. 56.—LVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' ter	măt' ter	lĕe' tor	tăn' ner
ean ter	tat ter	vĕe tor	ĭn ner
çĕn ter	lĕt ter	dōe tor	dĭn ner
en ter	fet ter	tĭn der	tĭn ner
wĭn ter	el der	pĕd dler	sĭn ner
fĕs ter	nev er	tĭl ler	eōr ner
pes ter	ev er	sūt ler	hām per
tes ter	sev er	hām mer	pam per
sĭs ter	lĭv er	ram mer	tam per
fōs ter	rĭv er	sūm mer	tĕm per
băt ter	măn or	lĭm ner	ten ter
hat ter	tĕn or	băn ner	sĭm per



BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LIŊK;

eläp' per	tün' nel	höv' el	än' vil
pëp per	fun nel	nov el	bëz el
dip per	kër nel	mär vel	eör al
eöp per	gös pel	pën çil	bär ter
hop per	bär rel	män ful	ear ter
üp per	sör rel	sın ful	mäs ter
sup per	dôr sal	aw ful	eas tor
vës per	mor sel	për il	pas tor
reb el	vës sel	tön sil	pär lor
eän çel	tın sel	dos sil	gar ner
eam el	gräv el	fos sil	fär del
pan nel	bëv el	lën til	art ful
kën nel	lev el	eäv il	dar nel
fen nel	rev el	çiv il	harp er

We have snow and ice in the cold winter.

The little sister can knit a pair of garters.

Never pester the little boys.

Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.

Peaches may be better than apples.

The rivers run into the great sea.

The doctor tries to cure the sick.

The new table stands in the parlor.

A tin peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.

The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.

The farmer eats his dinner at noon.

I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.

We eat bread and milk for supper.

The farmer puts his cider into barrels.

Vessels sail on the large rivers.

My good little sister may have a slate and pencil; and she may make letters on her slate.

That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.

The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his horse.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔB; RULE, PULL; EXIST; €=K; Ğ=J; §=Z; ÇH=SH.

Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.  
Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.—LVII.

mōurn	grōwn	hēar	fēar	spēar	ōar
borne	vāin	cheap	year	rear	hoar
shorn	wain	leap	hear	drear	roar
ōwn	swain	neap	shear	sear	soar
shown	twain	reap	blear	tēar	boar
blown	train	sōap	elear	weâr	piēr
flown	stain	ēar	smear	sweâr	tier
sown	lane	dear	near	teâr	bier

No. 58.—LVIII.

âir	yoūr	stilts	pēat	mōat	wāit
fair	toūr	chintz	treat	groat	bruit
hair	ēaveş	ēat	seat	eight	fruit
chair	leaveş	beat	greāt	freight	şuit
lair	greaveş	feat	ōat	weight	milt
pair	pāinş	heat	bloat	bāit	built
stair	shēarş	bleat	eoat	gait	gwilt
hêir	ġuess	meat	goat	plait	eōurt
fōur	ġuest	neat	float	trait	sāint

No. 59.—LIX.

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

\* ew, in the starred words, is pronounced like **ōō**; in the other words, like **ū**.

BÀR, LÁST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

We do not like to see our own sins.

I like to see a full blown rose.

A vain girl is fond of fine things.

The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.

A dog can leap over a fence.

Much grain will make bread cheap.

I like to see men reap grain.

God made the ear, and He can hear.

Men shear the wool from sheep.

Flint glass is white and clear.

Fowls like to live near the house and barn.

Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?

Twelve months make one year.

I love to eat a good ripe pear.

The good boy will not tear his book.

A wild boar lives in the woods.

The lark will soar up in the sky to look at the sun.

The rain runs from the eaves of the house.

The sun heats the air, and makes it hot.

The old sheep bleats, and calls her lamb to her.

I wish you to treat me with a new hat.

A chair is a better seat than a stool.

I will wear my greatcoat in a cold wet day.

I have seen the ice float down the stream.

Boys and girls are fond of fruit.

The sun will rise in the east, and set in the west.

A beast can not talk and think, as we do.

We roast a piece of beef or a goose.

A girl can toast a piece of bread.

We chew our meat with our teeth.

Live coals of fire glow with heat.

A moat is a deep trench round a castle or other fortified place.



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXÛST; €=K; Ğ=J; Ŝ=Z; ÇH=SH.

däunt	täunt	slänt	bäрге
haunt	vaunt	läрге	sälve
flaunt	gränt	chargе	searf

No. 60.—L X .

fraud	squash	awł	yawł	yawn
broad	wash	bawł	dawn	dwarf
sauce	swash	srawl	fawn	watch
eause	quash	brawl	lawn	vault
gauze	gawk	erawl	pawn	fault
elause	hawk	drawł	spawn	aught
pause	haul	trawl	brawn	naught
paunch	maul	wawl	drawn	eaught

No. 61.—L X I

brine	serape	seope	shave	drive
tine	drape	trope	slave	drive
shone	shape	snore	plate	strove
erone	erape	slate	prate	grove
drone	grape	state	quite	elove
prone	snipe	grate	smite	gloze
stone	gripe	grave	spite	froze
prune	stripe	brave	sprite	prize
drupe	tripe	erave	trite	smote

Forks have two, three, or four tines.

We keep salt meat in brine.

Grapes grow on vines, in clusters.

Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove.

The boy loves ripe grapes.

Bedcords are long ropes.

Nut wood and coal will make a warm fire.

Shut the gate and keep the hogs out of the yard.

Slates are stone, and used to cover roofs of houses.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THÊRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LINK;

We burn coal in a grate.

I had some green corn in July, on a plate.

Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow.

Bees live in hives and collect honey.

He was dull, and made trite remarks.

No. 62.—LXII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ăm' i ty	öb' lo quy	dÿ' nas ty
jöl li ty	sĭn ew y	gāy e ty
nül li ty	gāl ax y	loy al ty
ĕn mi ty	pĕd ant ry	roy al ty
săn i ty	ĭn fant ry	ũ şu ry ( <i>ũ'zhoo-</i> )
van i ty	gāl lant ry	rā pi er
bal eo ny	bĭg ot ry	ņau ti lus
lĕn i ty	ăn çes try	pau çĭ ty
dĭg ni ty	tap es try	moi e ty
dĕp ũ ty	mĭn is try	prĕl a çy
trĭn i ty	in dus try	āl i quot
pār i ty	çĕnt ũ ry	man i fest
eöm i ty	mĕr eu ry	ũp per mōst
vĕr i ty	ĭn ju ry	ut ter mōst
den si ty	pĕr ju ry	eön tra ry
en ti ty	pĕn ũ ry	çĕl e ry
eāv i ty	lũx ũ ry	plĕ na ry
lĕv i ty	hĕr e sy	sā li ent
lāx i ty	em bas sy	lĕ ni ent
pĕn al ty	dĕ i ty	ve he ment
növ el ty	fe al ty	brĭ er y
fāe ul ty	pĭ e ty	boun te oũs
mōd est y	pō e sy	moun tain oũs
pröb i ty	erŭ el ty	eoun ter feĭt
ăm nes ty	pũ ri ty	fraud ũ lent
böt a ny	nu di ty	wạ ter y

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; é=J; s=z; çh=sh.

No. 63.—LXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse' ment	dis bûrse' ment	au tûm' nal
al lûre ment	in dôrse ment	how év er
de bāse ment	ärch bîsh op	em bār rass
in çîte ment	ad vënt ûre	in stall ment
ex çite ment	dis frän chîse	in thrall ment
en slāve ment	en fran chîse	hy draul ies
a maze ment	mis eön strûe	en joy ment
in quī ry	de poş it	em ploy ment
un ēa şy	re poş it	a mãss ment
eon vey ançe	at trîb ūte	em bār go
pur vey or	im mōd est	im prove ment
sur vey or	un lûck y	at tōr ney
sur vey ing	ap pën dix	an noy ançe

No. 64.—LXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

blăn' dish	blēm' ish	bûr' nish	noûr' ish
bran dish	skîr mish	pûn ish	skît tish
fûr bish	văn ish	elown ish	slût tish
rûb bish	fîn ish	'snăp pish	lăv ish
sělf ish	găr nish	par ish	rav ish
chûrl ish	tar nish	chěr ish	pûb lish
fur nish	var nish	flour ish	põt ash

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.

Strong drink leads to the debasement both of the mind and the body.

We look with amazement on the evils of strong drink.

The gambler wishes to get money without earning it.

An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; and his indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.

An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church.

Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.



BÄB, LÄST, ĘÄBE, FÄLL, WHAT; HĚB, PREY, THĚRE; ĘET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.  
The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.  
Parents should provide useful employment for their children.  
Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.

### No. 65.—L X V.

THE UNMARKED VOWELS (EXCEPT **e** FINAL) IN THIS LESSON  
HAVE A SOUND APPROACHING THAT OF SHORT **u**.

hōrse' bäck	hēm' löck	jōūr' nal
lämp bläck	fēt löck	rās eal
bär rack	mät tock	spī nal
rän säck	hōöd wĭnk	eön trĭte
hām mock	bul wark	trĭb ūte
häd dock	pĭtch fōrk	stāt ūte
päd löck	dām ask	eön eāve
wĕd löck	sŷm bol	eön elāve
fĭre löck	vēr bal	ōe tāve
hĭll ock	mĕd al	rĕs eūe
bull ock	vēr nal	vāl ūe

### No. 66.—L X V I.

**a** IN **ate**, UNMARKED, DOES NOT HAVE THE FULL SOUND OF  
LONG **a**.

sĕn' ate	stäg' nāte	elĭ' mate	fĭ' nĭte
ĭn grāte	fĭl trāte	prĕl ate	pōst age
pāl ate	prōs trāte	vĭ brāte	plū mage
stĕl lāte	frūs trāte	pi rate	trĭ umph
ĭn māte	dĭe tāte	eū rate	stāte ment
mĕss māte	tĕs tāte	prĭ vate	rāi ment

When an old house is pulled down, it is no small job to remove the rubbish.

Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.

Exercise will give us a relish for our food.

In China, thousands sometimes famish with hunger.

Riding on horseback is good exercise.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; e=k; á=j; ŝ=z; çh=sh.

Lampblack is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.

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

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

Water will stagnate, and then it is not good.

Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.

Norway has a cold climate.

Medals are sometimes given as a reward at school.

We punish bad men to prevent crimes.

We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.

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

No. 67.—L X V I I.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE PRIMARY ACCENT ON THE FIRST; THE LAST COLUMN LEFT UNMARKED.

lū' mi na ry

eū li na ry

mō ment a ry

nū ga to ry

nu mer a ry

brē vi a ry

ěf fi ea çy

del i ea çy

ĩn tri ea çy

eõn tu ma çy

ob sti nã çy

ãe eu ra çy

ěx i ģen çy

ex çel len çy

eõm pe ten çy

ĩm po ten çy

mis çel la ny

něç es sa ry

ĩg' no min y

çer e mo ny

ãl i mo ny

mat ri mo ny

pat ri mo ny

pär si mo ny

ãn ti mo ny

tēs ti mo ny

dròm e da ry

prēb end a ry

see ond a ry

ex em pla ry

ãn ti qua ry

tīt ū la ry

eūs tom a ry

hõn or a ry

pär çe na ry

měd ul la ry

mer' ce na ry

mil li ner y

or di na ry

sem i na ry

pul mo na ry

sub lu na ry

lit er a ry

form u la ry

ar bi tra ry

ad ver sa ry

em is sa ry

com mis sa ry

cem e ter y

see re ta ry

mil i ta ry

sol i ta ry

sed en ta ry

vol un ta ry

BĂR, LĂST, CĂRE, FĂLL, WHAT; HĚR, PREY, THĚRE; ĜET; BĪD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

trĭb' ū ta ry  
 sāl ū ta ry  
 an ĉil la ry  
 eap il la ry  
 ax il la ry  
 eōr ol la ry  
 mǎx il la ry  
 ad ver sa ry  
 al a bas ter  
 plan et a ry  
 stat ū a ry  
 sanet ū a ry  
 sūmpt ū a ry

dÿs' en ter y  
 prĕs by ter y  
 prōm is so ry  
 prĕd a to ry  
 pref a to ry  
 pŭl sa to ry  
 mĭn a to ry  
 aŭd it o ry  
 ěx ere to ry  
 jǎn i za ry  
 mōn as ter y  
 ǎl le go ry  
 dĕs ul to ry

man' da to ry  
 pur ga to ry  
 dil a to ry  
 or a to ry  
 dor mi to ry  
 mon i to ry  
 ter ri to ry  
 tran si to ry  
 in ven to ry  
 con tro ver sy  
 leg is la tive  
 leg is lat ure  
 leg is la tor

The sun is the brightest luminary.

The moon is the luminary of the night.

The streets, houses, and shops in New York are illuminated by gas lights.

Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our kitchens.

We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.

There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty, and ruin.

The obstinate will should be subdued.

Wedlock is the old Anglo-Saxon term for matrimony.

Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used in making types for printing.

A witness must give true testimony.

A dromedary is a large quadruped.

Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves; duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.

It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns.

Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.

A seminary means a place of instruction.

Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.

The devil is the great adversary of man.



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŎÖT, MOON, ÔR; BŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; E=K; Ğ=J; ſ=z; CH=SH.

Food is necessary to animal life.

Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.

An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.

The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.

A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.

Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.

The Ohio River has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.

Pure water and good air are salutary.

A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.

The dysentery is a painful disease.

A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.

The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks.

Dilatory people are such as delay doing their work.

An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking.

The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.

They could not agree and had a bitter controversy.

No. 68.—LXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

im mŏr' tal	in fĕr' nal	re plĕv' in
pa rĕnt al	ma ter nal	a bĕn don
ae quĭt tal	pa ter nal	pĭ as ter
en ām el	e ter nal	pĭ las ter
im pan el	in ter nal	as sĕv er
ap pĕr el	dĭ ũr nal	dis sev er
ũ tĕn sil	noe tur nal	de lĭv er
un ĉĭv il	pro eŏn sul	e lix ir
trĭ ũmph al	un ĉĕr tain	pre ĉĕp tor
in fŏrm al	in elĕm ent	eom pŏſ ĭte
bap tĭſ mal	de tĕr mĭne	en ām or
hĭ bĕr nal	as sĕs sin	to bae eo

BĀB, LĀST, ĠĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LINK;

sī rōē' eo	sur rēn' der	a pōs' tāte
me mēn to	diḡ ôr der	pro mūl gate
pī men to	nār çis sus	in eār nate
mu lāt to	eo lōs sus	vol eā no
pal mēt to	im pēr feet	Oe tō ber
en vel op	in ter pret	in elo ḡure
de vel op	in hāb it	dis elo ḡure
De çem ber	eo hab it	eom po ḡure
Sep tem ber	pro hīb it	ex po ḡure
No vem ber	dis erēd it	fore elo ḡure
en eūm ber	de erēp it	dis eōv er
eon sīd er	in hēr it	dis col or
be wil der	de mer it	re cov er
mis fōrt ūne	pōme grān ate	dis com fit
me ān der	ex am ple	diḡ ās ter
en ḡēn der	in tēs tāte	re pāss ing

The soul is immortal; it will never die.

Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.

Utensils are tools to work with. Plows, axes, and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for making garments.

A formal meeting is one where the forms of ceremony are observed; when people meet without attending to these formalities it is called an informal meeting.

Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods.

Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents.

The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion, and this gives us day and night.

Tobacco is a native plant of America.

Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.

Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.

Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with their duty and affection.

The blowing up of the steamship was a terrible disaster to us.

Pomegranate is a fruit of about the size of an orange.

MŌVE, SŌN, WŌLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌB; RŪLE, PŪLL; EḪIST; Ɛ=K; Ĝ=J; Ŗ=Z; ĆH=SH.

No. 69.—L X I X.

bāy	jāy	slāy	drāy	trāy	swāy
day	lay	may	fray	stray	splay
fay	elay	nay	gray	say	prey
gay	flay	pay	pray	stay	dey
hay	play	ray	spray	way	bey

No. 70.—L X X.

boy	joy	toy	haw	elaw	raw	saw
eoy	eloy	eaw	jaw	flaw	eraw	law
hoy	troy	daw	draw	maw	straw	paw

No. 71.—L X X I.

swamp	smalt	swart	pōrt	līve	glōve
wasp	spalt	quart	most	eōme	work*
was	salt	pōrk	dōll	some	worst*
halt	want	fort	loll	dove	shōve
malt	wart	sport	gīve	love	monk

No. 72.—L X X I I.

bow	mow	sow	worm*	dīrt	squīrt
eow	now	vow	frōnt	flirt	first
how	brow	kēy	wont	shirt	wārd
plow	plow	ley	wort*	skirt	warm

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay.

Bricks are made of clay baked in a kiln.

You may play on a mow of hay.

A dray is a kind of low cart.

When we eat we move the under jaw; but the upper jaw of most animals is fixed.

Little boys are fond of toys.

The sting of a wasp is very painful.

A swamp is wet, spongy land.

A monk lives in retirement from the world.

\* o like ū (*wūr*k, *wūr*st, *wūr*m, *wūr*t).



BÄR, LÄST, ÇÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ÇET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt.

Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln; of this are made ale and beer.

### No. 73.—LXXIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

läd' der	shël' ter	chärt' er	chär' nel
blad der	fīl ter	lōb ster	bär ren
mad der	mil ler	līt ter	fłōr in
fōd der	chăp ter	mōn ster	rob in
ūl çer	sūf fer	glīs ter	eof fin
eăn çer	pīl fer	chăt ter	mūf fin
ūd der	bădg er	shat ter	bōd kin
shud der	lēdg er	elūt ter	wēl kin
rud der	bănk er	flut ter	năp kin
pud der	eank er	plăt ter	pīp kin
găn der	hank er	smat ter	būs kin
pan der	tūm bler	spat ter	gōb lin
gën der	săd dler	shiv er	mūş lin
slen der	ant ler	sliv er	lū çid
ren der	skīm mer	quiv er	bär on
ten der	glim mer	eūl ver	flag on
çin der	prōp er	tōr por	wag on
hin der	elăp per	ēr ror	fēl on
pōn der	skīp per	ter ror	gāl lon
ūn der	slip per	mīr ror	lēm on
blun der	erōp per	hōr ror	gām mon
plun der	ās per	çēn sor	mam mon
thun der	prōs per	spōn sor	eōm mon
sun der	lēss er	sēe tor	eăn non
ōr der	dress er	săch el	çīt ron
bor der	ăft er	flan nel	tēn on
mūr der	răft er	chap el	eăn ton
dif fer	rănt er	grav el	pīs ton

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔE; RULE, PULL; EXIST; €=K; Ę=J; Œ=Z; ÇH=SH.

öf' fer	pröe' tor	träv' el	sëx' ton
eof fer	chăn nel	pòm mel	kĩm bo
seof fer	eũd ġel	büşh el	stũe eo
prof fer	hătch el	chăn çel	dĩt to

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

Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.

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

Lemons grow on trees in warm climates.

The robin is a pretty singing-bird.

A napkin is a kind of towel.

Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.

The channel of a river is where the main current flows.

Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.

The farmer foddors his cattle in winter.

The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.

A gander is white and a goose gray.

Broom corn grows with a long slender stalk.

The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

No. 74.—LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

brāçe' let	drī' ver	tū' mor	erī' sis
dī et	mā jor	lā bor	grā ter
qui et	mī nor	ta bor	fō eus
sē eret	stū por	ō dor	mū eus
pō et	ju ror	eo lon	bō lus
to phet	prē tor	dē mon	flā grant
eýe let	tū tor	ī ron ( <i>i'urn</i> )	va grant
tū mult	prī or	ā pron	tý rant
bōl ster	rā zor	dew lăp	dē çent
hōl ster	trē mor	erų et	re cent
grā ver	hū mor	bā sis	nō cent
qua ver	rų mor	ū' nit	lū cent

BÄR, LÄST, EÄBBE, FALL, WHAT: HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LIŅK;

trī' dent	vā' eant	need' y	hā' zy
pru dent	flū ent	erō ny	la zy
stū dent	frē quent	pū ny	dō zy
ā ğent	se quent	vā ry	slēa zy
rē gent	rī ot	dū ty	jās per
eō gent	pi lot	nā vy	bär gain
sī lent	bāre fööt	gra vy	eāp tain
eāse ment	prē çept	safe ty	çēr tain
pave ment	pōst script	sure ty	mūr rain
move ment	o vert	glō ry	vīl lain
mō ment	ru by	sto ry	vī şor
cī pher	spī çy	erā zy	slān der

Ladies sometimes wear bracelets on their arms.

Watts was a very good poet; he wrote good songs.

Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.

A bolster is put at the head of a bed.

Men in old age love a quiet life.

A graver is a tool for engraving.

A holster is a case for carrying a pistol.

The driver is one who drives a team.

A minor is a young person not twenty-one years old.

Miners work in mines under ground.

A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.

The rose emits a pleasant flavor.

Labor makes us strong and healthy.

A colon is one of the stops in reading.

A pastor does not like to see vacant seats in his church.

Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.

Nero was a wicked tyrant at Rome.

Every person should wear a decent dress.

A major is an officer next above a captain.

A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow.

Cedar is the most durable species of wood.

A postscript is something added to a letter.

The streets of cities are covered with pavements.



MQV =, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; BÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ğ=J; Ź=Z; ÇH=SH.

## No. 75.—L X X V.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ar rī' val	die tā' tor	dis fīg' ūre
ap prōv al	tes ta tor	trans fig ūre
eo ē val	en vī ron	eon jēet ūre
re fū ŝal	pa gō dā	de bent ūre
re prī ŝal	tor pē do	in dent ūre
pe ru ŝal	bra vā do	en răpt ūre
de erē tal	tor na do	eon tēxt ūre
re çī tal	lum ba go	eom mīxt ure
re qui tal	vī ra go	eon tin ūe
prī mē val	far ra go	for bid ding
un e qual	pro vī ŝo	un ěr ring
eo e qual	po tā to	pro çeed ing
re new al	oe ta vo	ex çeed ing
ī dē al	sub serī ber	sub ał tern
il le gal	re vi val	es pou ŝal
de nī al	en dān ĝer	en eoun ter
de eri al	de çī pher	ren eoun ter
tri bū nal	ma neū ver	a vow al
a eu men	hī ā tus	ad vow ŝon
le gu men	quī ē tus	dis loy al
dis sēi zin	eon fēss or	dis eoŭr aĝe
in çī ŝor	ag gress or	en eoŭr aĝe
ere ā tor	sue çess or	mo lās sēŝ
spee ta tor	pre fīg ūre	de pārt ūre

We often wait for the arrival of the mail.

Coeval signifies of the same age.

Reprisal is seizing anything from an enemy in retaliation.

An incisor is a fore tooth.

Our blood is often chilled at the recital of acts of cruelty.

Requital is a recompense for some act.

Primeval denotes what was first or original.

BĀB, LĀST, ĆĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.

Acumen denotes quickness of perception.

Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal fruit from another's orchard or garden.

A virago is a turbulent, masculine woman.

Molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar when it is cooling.

The potato is a native plant of America.

### No. 76.—LXXVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap per tāin'	pre eon çēive'	dis af fēet'
su per vēne	o ver drīve	o ver whelm
in ter vene	dis ap prove	mis in fōrm
im por tūne	o ver rēach	eoun ter āet
op por tune	o ver lōok	in di rēet
in se eure	dis in thrall	in eor reet
in ter fēre	re in stall	in ter seet
pre ma tūre	dis es teem	eon tra dīet
im ma ture	mis de mēan	o ver sēt
ad ver tīše	un fōre seen	in ter mīt
re eom pōše	fōre or dāin	rep re šent
de eom poše	o ver strain	dis eon tent
in ter poše	as çer tain	çīr eum vent
pre dis poše	en ter tain	un der went
re in stāte	re ap pēar	o ver shōot
im po līte	dis in tēr	in ter çēpt
re ū nite	in ter spērse	in ter rūpt
dis ū nite	re im būrse	o ver tōp
dis re pūte	çīr eum volve	re ap point
in ter lēave	o ver hāng	un der gō
in ter weave	o ver match	o ver lēap
mis be hāve	dis em bārک	o ver sleep
un de çēive	un der sēll	dis ap pēar

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ÔB; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ę=K; Ę=J; Ŗ=Z; ÇB=SH.

moun tain eer'	fin an çier'	o ver eást'
en ġin eer	brig a dier	re in vēst
dom i neer	gren a dier	eo ex ĭst
mu ti neer	bom bar dier	prē ex ĭst
pī o neer	deb o nâir	in ter mix
ăue tion eer	reş er voir	o ver thrōw
o ver seer	o ver joy	o ver flōw
prī va teer	mis em ploy	o ver lāy
vol un teer	es pla nāde	dis o bey
gaz et teer	in ex pērt	dis al low

No. 77.—LXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ăt' las	eöp' y	hŭr' ry	flăb' by
sŭe eor	hăp py	flŭr ry	shab by
hŏn or	pŏp py	hăr py	tab by
răn eor	pŭp py	ĕn try	lŏb by
ean dor	sun dry	sen try	grĭt ty
splĕn dor	bĕl fry	dŭsk y	pŭt ty
rĭg or	fel ly	pał try	lĕv y
vĭg or	eăr ry	vĕs try	bev y
văl or	măr ry	pĭt y	prĭv y
fĕr vor	păr ry	seăn ty	ĕn vy
seŭlp tor	bĕr ry	plĕn ty	dŏx y
elăm or	fer ry	tes ty	prox y
tĕn nis	cher ry	bet ty	eŏl or
elăs sic	mer ry	pet ty	wŏr ry
ax is	per ry	jet ty	păr ty
fan çy	sŏr ry	dĭt ty	ar bor
pĕn ny	eŭr ry	wit ty	har bor

An atlas is a book of maps.

You must be good, or you can not be happy.

When you make letters, look at your copy.

The poppy is a large flower.

The puppy barks, as well as the dog.



BĀR, LĀST, ĒĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT: HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.

Horses carry men on their backs.

We cross the ferry in a boat.

The cherry is an acid fruit.

We are sorry when a good man dies.

Never do your work in a hurry.

Boys like a warm fire in a wintery day.

The farmer likes to have plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.

The lily is a very pretty flower.

Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

### No. 78.—LXXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' ish ment	pöl' y glot	těn' den çy
blan dish ment	bēr ga mot	pŭn gen cy
pŭn ish ment	ăn te pást	elēm en cy
rāv ish ment	in ter est	eūr ren cy
pěd i ment	pěn te east	sōl ven cy
sed i ment	həl i but	băn̄k rupt cy
āl i ment	fūr be lōw	sŭm ma ry
eōm pli ment	běd fel lōw	lānd la dy
līn i ment	çĭe a trix	rēm e dy
měr ri ment	pār a dox	eōm e dy
det ri ment	sār do nŷx	pēr fi dy
sen ti ment	Săt ur day	měl o dy
dōe ū ment	hōl i day	mōn o dy
těg ū ment	rŭn a wāy	pār o dy
mōn ū ment	eār a way	prōs o dy
in stru ment	eāst a way	eūs to dy
eōn ti nent	lěg a çy	eru ç i fix
eāl a mint	fāl la cy	dī a leet
īd i ot	pōl i cy	ō ri ent
gāl i ot	in fan cy	ā pri eot
chār i ot	eōn stan cy	vā ean çy

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; ğ=J; ſ=Z; ÇH=SH.

vā' gran çy  
lū na cy  
dē cen cy  
pā pa cy  
rē ğen cy  
pī ra cy  
eō ğen cy  
sē ere cy

prī' va çy  
pō ten cy  
plī an cy  
flū en cy  
mu ti ny  
seru ti ny  
pē o ny  
ī ron y

ob' lo quy  
dī a ry  
rō ſa ry  
no ta ry  
vo ta ry  
gro çer y  
drā per y  
ī vo ry

### No. 79.—LXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a ē' ri al  
an nū i ty  
me mō ri al  
de mo ni æ  
am mo ni æ  
ad jū di eāte  
e lu ç i dāte  
im mē di ate  
re pū di āte  
eol lē ği ate  
ex fō li āte  
in ē bri āte, *v.*  
ex eō ri āte  
ap pro pri āte  
in fū ri āte  
al lē vi āte  
ab bre vi āte  
an nī hi lāte  
æ eū mu lāte  
il lu mi nāte  
e nu mer āte  
re mu ner āte  
in eôr po rāte

no tā' ri al  
ma tē ri al  
im pe ri al  
ar te ri al  
är mō ri al  
mer eū ri al  
em pō ri um  
sen so ri um  
tra pē zi um  
erī te ri on  
çen tū ri on  
al lō di al  
al lo di um  
en eo mi um  
tra ğē di an  
eom e di an  
eol le ği an  
çe ru le an  
bar bā ri an  
gram ma ri an  
in fē ri or  
su pe ri or  
an te ri or

in tē' ri or  
pos te ri or  
ex te ri or  
pro pri e tor  
ex trā ne oūs  
spon ta ne ous  
eu ta ne ous  
er rō ne ous  
tēr rā que ous  
tār ta re ous  
eom mō di ous  
fe lo ni ous  
hār mo ni ous  
gra tū i tous  
for tu i tous  
lux u ri ant  
e lu so ry  
il lu so ry  
eol lu so ry  
so çī e ty  
im pū ri ty  
se eu ri ty  
ob seu ri ty

BĀB, LĀST, ĆĀRE, FĀLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

All clouds float in the aërial regions.

The aërial songsters are birds of the air.

Gravestones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead.

They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under them or near them.

The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.

There is an immediate communication between the heart and the brain.

Men who have been instructed in colleges are said to have a collegiate education.

Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.

The sun illuminates our world.

Our bodies are material, and will return to dust; but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.

Arterial blood is that which flows from the heart through the arteries.

An actor of a tragedy upon the stage is called a tragedian.

A collegian is a student at college.

God has made two great lights for our world—the sun and the moon; the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior, or lesser light.

The exterior part of a house, is the outside; the interior is that within.

### No. 80.—L X X X .

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

müş' lin	eôr' ban	eõn' gress	ăb' jeet
lĩnch pĩn	kĩtch en	prog ress	õb ject
rěş in	chick en	fôr tress	sũb ject
rõş in	măr tin	mĩs tress	věr dict
măt in	slõv en	bũt tress	rěl ict
sat in	grĩf fin	rĩck ets	dĩs trict
spav in	ûr chin	spĩr its	in stĩnct
sav in	dõl phin	nõn plus	prē çĩnct
wěl kin	pĩp pin	grăm pus	gĩb bet
ten don	hăr ness	mỹs tie	shēr bet
Lăt in	wĩt ness	brĩck băt	dũl çet
eôr don	in gress	pěr feet	lăn cet



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ğ=K; Ğ=J; Ś=Z; CH=SH.

bŭf' fet	bŭck' et	bĭl' let	eôr' net
fĭdg' et	blănk et	fil let	hor net
bŭdg' et	măr ket	skil let	bŭr net
răck et	băs ket	mil let	trŭm pet
latch et	eăs ket	eöl let	lăp pet
frĕsh et	brĭs ket	gŭl let	tĭp pet
jăck et	mŭs ket	mul let	eăr pet
plack et	văl et	eăm let	elăr et
brack et	tab let	ham let	gar ret
tĭck et	trĭp let	ġim let	fĕr ret
erick et	gŏb let	in let	tŭr ret
wick et	eôrse let	bŏn net	ŏff set
dŏck et	măl let	sŏn net	on set
pock et	pal let	rŭn net	eôr set
sock et	wăl let	găr ment	bŭl let

The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.

The linchpin secures the cart wheel to the axletree.

Satin is a rich glossy silk.

The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.

Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.

The little chickens follow the hen.

The martin builds its nest near the house.

A witness must tell all the truth in court.

Our Congress meets once a year to make laws.

The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.

The dolphin is a sea fish.

A boy can harness a horse and hitch him to a wagon.

We harness horses for the coach or gig.

A good mistress will keep her house in order.

The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.

A relict is a woman whose husband is dead.

Boys love to make a great racket.

Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.

The doctor sometimes bleeds his patients with a lancet.

When large hailstones fall on the house they make a great racket.

The little boy likes to have a new jacket.

BĀR, LĀST, ĞĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪD, MARĪNE; LIŊK;

## No. 81.—LXXXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.  
THE LAST COLUMN IS LEFT UNMARKED.

re vēnge' ful	in vēnt' ĩve	in ac' tive
for ġet ful	per ep tive	de fect ive
e vent ful	pre ŝump tive	ef fect ive
neg leet ful	eon sump tive	ob ject ive
dis ġüst ful	de ep tive	e lect ive
dis trust ful	as sĕrt ive	ad he sive
sue ĕss ful	a bĕr tive	co he sive
un skill ful	dĭ ġĕst ive	de ci sive
eol lĕet ĩve	ex pŭl sive	cor ro sive
pros peet ive	com pul sive	a bu sive
per speet ive	im pul sive	con clu sive
eor reet ive	re pul sive	ex clu sive
in vee tive	de fĕn sive	in clu sive
vin dĕe tive	of fen sive	e lu sive
af fliet ive	sub vĕr sive	de lu sive
at trĕet ive	dis eŭr sive	al lu sive
dis tĭnet ive	ex eur sive	il lu sive
sub jŭne tive	in eur sive	col lu sive
eon june tive	sue ĕss ive	ob tru sive
in duet ive	ex ess ive	in tru sive
pro duet ive	pro gress ĩve	pro tru sive
de strue tive	op press ive	e va sive
eon struet ive	ex press ive	per sua sive
in ĕn tive	im press ive	as sua sive
re ten tive	sub mĭs sive	dis sua sive
at ten tive	per mis sive	un fad ing
pre vent ive	trans mis sive	un feel ing

We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

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

Washington was a successful general.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŎOT, MŎON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; E=K; Á=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

A prospective view, means a view before us.

Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.

Rum, gin, brandy, and whisky are destructive enemies to mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine, and pestilence.

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

The drunkard's course is progressive; he begins by drinking a little, and shortens his life by drinking to excess.

The slôth is an inactive, slow animal.

The President of the United States is elected once every four years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people of the different States.

No. 82.—LXXXII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

jū' di ea tūre	spīr' it ū oŭs	eār' i ea tūre
ěx pli ea tīve	spir it ū al	tēm per a ture
pāl li a tīve	lin e a ment	līt er a ture
spěe ū la tīve	viŝ ion a ry	ăg ri eul ture
eōp ū la tīve	mis sion a ry	hōr ti eul ture
nom i na tīve	die tion a ry	prēs by ter y
op er a tīve	stā tion a ry	des ul to ry
fīg ū ra tīve	ěst ū a ry	prōm on to ry
věg e tā tīve	mēr çe na ry	pěr emp to ry
īm i tā tīve	mēs en ter y	eăș ū is try

No. 83.—LXXXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rěl' a tīve	prīm' i tīve	ăd' jee tīve
ăb la tīve	pâr ga tīve	ōb vi oŭs
năr ra tīve	lěn i tīve	ěn vi ous
lax a tīve	trăn si tīve	pěr vi ous
ěx ple tīve	sěn si tīve	păt ū lous
neg a tīve	sŭb stan tīve	pěr il ous



BĀB, LĀST, ĘĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

seūr' ril oūs	sĕd' ū loūs	pōp' ū loūs
mār vel ous	glānd ū lous	quēr ū lous
frīv o lous	gran ū lous	īn fa mous
fāb ū lous	pĕnd ū lous	blās phe mous
nĕb ū lous	serōf ū lous	dē vi ous
glōb ū lous	ĕm ū lous	pre vi ous
erĕd ū lous	trem ū lous	lī bel ous

## No. 84.—LXXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bōn' fīre	spĕnd' thrift	eal' dron	wor' ship
sām phire	sūr feit	chāl dron	(wōr' ship)
sāp phire*	dĕs eant, <i>n.</i>	saf fron	stār līght
quāg mire	ped ant	mōd ern	mīd night
ĕm pire	pend ant	bĭck ern	ŭp right
ŭm pire	vēr dant	lān tern	īn sight
wĕl fāre	sōl emn	ĉīs tern	fōr feit
hārd ware	eol umn	pāt tern	nōn sūit
wīnd pīpe	vol ūme	slat tern	prīſ on
bāg pipe	ān swer	bĭt tern	gār den
hōrn pipe	eōn quer	tāv ern	mēr chant
brīm stōne	eōr sār	gōv ern	doūb let
sān guīne	grānd eūr	stüb born	fōre head
prīs tīne	phÿſ ies	chĕck er	vīne yard
trib ūne	tāe ties	vīe ar	euck ōō
fōrt une	ōp ties	hĕif er	eōop er
lānd seāpe	eāl endſ	chām fer	wā ter
pam phlet	fōr ward	pārs ley	mawk ish
prōph et	rīch eſ	frīēnd ship	awk ward
eon traet	āsh eſ	hārd ship	dwarf ish

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth.

Children should answer questions politely.

When the sun shines with clearness, it is the most splendid object that we can see.

\* Pronounced sǎf' fīre.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ğ=J; §=Z; ÇH=SH.

Potashes and pearlashes are made from common ashes.

Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.

Saffron is a well-known garden plant.

To keep the wind from blowing out the candle, we put it into a lantern.

A wooden cistern is not very durable.

Many persons spend too much time at taverns.

Mules are sometimes very stubborn animals.

The cuckoo visits us early in the spring.

Carrots have long tapering roots.

Twelve o'clock at night is midnight.

A merchant is one who exports and imports goods, or who buys and sells goods, especially by wholesale.

Water flows along a descent by the force of gravity.

God governs the world in infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship Him.

It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.

### No. 85.—L X X X V .

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chěr' u bim	pôr' eu pīne	seôr' pi on
sěr a phim	ör i ğin	băr ris ter
măr tyr dom	jäv e lin	dül çī mer
īd i om	rav e lin	măr i ner
drāv ing-rōom	hăr le quin	eör o ner
eāt a plaşm	myr mi don*	eăn is ter
ös tra çişm	lēx i eon	mīn is ter
ġāl li çişm	dee a gon	sin is ter
skęp ti çişm	öe ta gon	prēs by ter
syl lo ġişm	pěn ta gon	quġck sil ver
hěr o işm	hep ta gon	mět a phor
băr ba rişm	hex a gon	băch e lor
ăs ter işm	pöl y gon	chan çel lor
aph o rişm	chăm pi on	ēm per or
mag net işm	pòm pi on	eön quer or

\* Pronounced *měr'mġ-don*.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËB, PREY, THÈRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

sĕn' a tor	eā' pi as	pow' er ful
ōr a tor	ea ri ēş	eā ve at
eoun sel or	a ri ēş	bāy o net
ĕd it or	ū ni eorn	rōşe ma ry
ered it or	pōr ti eo	frūit er y
mōn i tor	au dit or	fōol er y
ān çes tor	al ma nae	drōll er y
pār a mōur	wa ter fall	straw ber ry
eōp per as	quad ra tūre	qual i ty
pol i ties	eov ert ūre	lau re ate
hēm or rhoidş	wa ter man	house wīfe ry
ās ter oidş	salt-çel lar	buoy an çy
rē qui em	ē qui nox	dĕnt ist ry
dī a phragm	eoun ter poişe	sōph ist ry
chām ber lain	eoun ter mārçh	pōr phy ry
īn ter im	eoun ter sīgn	prōph e çy
mē te or	boun ti ful	ōff seour ing

Cherubim is a Hebrew word in the plural number.

True heroism may sometimes be shown in everyday employment.

We ought to pity the mistakes of the ignorant, and try to correct them.

The porcupine can raise his sharp quills, in the same manner as a hog erects his bristles.

All mankind have their origin from Adam.

A lexicon is a dictionary explaining words.

Goliath was the champion of the Philistines.

Pompions are now commonly called *pumpkins*.

The sting of a scorpion is poisonous and fatal.

Mariners are sailors who navigate ships on the high seas.

We put tea into a canister to keep its flavor.

Quicksilver is heavier than lead; and it flows like a liquid, but without moisture.

Abraham was the great ancestor of the Hebrews.

Cicero was the most celebrated of the Roman orators.

If John sells goods to James on credit, John is the creditor, and James is the debtor.



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ɛ=K; Ę=J; Ś=Z; ĆH=SH.

No. 86.—LXXXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eom pěl'	be gēt'	pro jēet', v.	ex tīnet'
dis pel	for gēt	tra ject, v.	de fūnct
ex pel	re gret	ob ject, v.	de eōct
re pel	be set	sub ject, v.	de dūct
im pel	un fīt	de ject	in duct
pro pel	sub mit	de fect	eon duct, v.
fōre tell	ad mit	af fect	ob struct
ful fīll	e mit	ef fect	in struct
dis till	re mit	in fect	eon struct
in still	trans mit	e lect	re plānt
ex till	eom mit	se lect	im plant
ex tōl	per mit	re flect	sup plant
ja pān	re fit	in flect	dis plant
tre pan	ae quit	neg lect	trans plant
rat tan	out wit	eol lect	le vant
dī van	re āet	eon nect	de sçent
be gīn	en act	re spect	la ment
wīth in	eom pact	sus pect	aug ment, v.
un pin	re fract	e rect	af fīx, v.
hēre in	in fract	eor rect	pre fix, v.
a nōn	sub tract	di rect	in fix
up on	de tract	de tect	trans fix
per hāps	re tract	pro tect	pro lix
re vōlt	eon tract, v.	ad dict	eom mix
a dūlt	pro tract	pre dict	çe mēnt, v.
re şult	ab stract, v.	af flict	eon sent
in sult, v.	dis tract	in flict	fo ment
eon sult	ex tract, v.	eon flict, v.	fer ment
de eānt	trans act	de pict	dis sent
re eant	re jēct	re strict	in tent
a bēt	e ject	sue eīnct	eon tent
ea det	in ject	dis tīnct	ex tent

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

e vēnt'	eom plāint'	ae eount'	be lōw'
re prīnt	re straint	al low	be stōw
pre tēxt	eon straint	en dow	af frōnt
re lāx	dis traint	ba shaw	eon frōnt
per plēx	ae quaint	be dew	re prōve
an nex	ap point	es chew	dis prōve
de vour	dis joint	re new	im prōve
a loud	a noint	fōre shōw	re pl̄y

Heavy clouds foretell a shower of rain.

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

Good children will submit to the will of their parents.

Let all your precepts be succinct and clear.

We elect men to make our laws for us.

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

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

The neck connects the head with the body.

Children should respect and obey their parents.

Parents protect and instruct their children.

Satan afflicted Job with sore boils.

The lady instructs her pupils how to spell and read.

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

The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant.

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

The word is now commonly spelled *pasha*.

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

### No. 87.—LXXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

fīs' eal	pīt' eōal	mēn' tal	tīm' brel
ōf fal	mōr al	mōr tal	mōn̄ grel
fōrm al	çēn tral	vēs tal	quar rel
dīş mal	vās sal	rev el	squīr rel
chār eōal	dēn tal	gām brel	mīn strel

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; E=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

händ' sel	hûrt' ful	eüs' tom	kîng' mán
chîş el	wîst ful	böť tom	hünt's man
dăm şel	lüst ful	plăt fôm	fööt man
trav ail	măd am	săr eaşm	grög ram
těn dril	mîll dăm	mī aşm	eăp stan
stěr île	běd lam	făn taşm	sîl van
nös tril	büek ram	söph işm	tûr ban
trăn quil	bał sam	băp tişm	făm îne
hand bill	ëm blem	ăl um	săr dîne
wînd mill	pröb lem	věl lum	ěn ġîne
găm bol	sÿs tem	mîn im	măr lîne
sÿm bol	pîl grim	nös trum	ēr mîne
fööt stöol	king dom	frūs trum	ver min
pîs tol	sěl dom	tûr ban	jăs mîne
händ ful	ēarl dom	ôr gan	rap îne
věnge ful	wîş dom	or phan	döe trîne
wîsh ful	věn om	horse man	dēs tîne
băsh ful	müşh rōom	eăr man	phăl anx
skill ful	trăn som	pěn man	sî ren
hělp ful	blös som	ġēr man	în grăin
blîss ful	phăn tom	chûrch man	păr boil
frět ful	sÿmp tom	work man	breech ing [brîch'ing]

Charcoal is wood charred, or burned to a coal.

Pit coal is dug from the earth for fuel.

Never quarrel with your playmates.

A squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a boy.

A ship is a vessel with three masts.

The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe and smell.

We sit in chairs and put our feet on a footstool.

The farmer sows his grain by handfuls.

Children may be helpful to their parents.

Try to be a skillful workman (*wûrk'man*).

An artist is one who is skillful in some art.

The fox is said to be an artful animal.

Little boys and girls must not be fretful.



BĀR, LĀST, ĠĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT: HĒB, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪK;

A kingdom is a country ruled by a king.

A wise man will make a good use of his knowledge.

A chill is a symptom of fever.

The chewing of tobacco is a useless habit.

No. 88.—LXXXVIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bōat' swain	fōre' tōp	rē' gress
chiēf tain	māin tōp	çy press
neū ter	chām ber	fā moūs
pew ter	shōul der	spī nous
bēa ver	mōld er	vi nous
eleav er	rān ġer	sē rous
weav er	mān ġer	pō rous
sew er	strān ġer	nī trous
lāy er	dān ġer	griēv ous
prāyer fūl	çī pher	trēat ment
māy or	twī līght	wāin seot
ō yer	mōon līght	māin māst
eōl ter	dāy līght	hīnd mōst
mō hāir	skȳ līght	fōre most
trāi tor	fōre sight	sīgn post
hōme ward	pōr trait	bȳ lāw
out ward	bōw sprit	rāin bōw
wā ġeş	tī dīngş	flȳ blow
breech eş	do ingş	eā lix
[brich' ēz]	mōor ingş	phē nix
erāy on	fīre ārmş	rē flux
ā eorn	twēe zers	week dāy
hōme spun	heed less	Frī day
snōw drōp	ē gress	pāy dāy

The boatswain takes care of the ship's rigging.

Pewter is made chiefly of tin and lead.

The fur of the beaver makes the best hats.

The weaver weaves yarn into cloth.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EÛST; €=K; Ğ=J; Œ=Z; ÇH=SH.

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

No. 89.—L X X X I X.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

du rĕss'	ea rĕss'	dis trĕss'	ro büst'
a máss	ad dress	as sess	ad just
re páss	re dress	pos sess	un just
sur páss	ag gress	a mĭss	in trust
eui ráss	trans gress	re miss	dis trust
mo ráss	de press	dis miss	mis trust
ae çĕss	re press	em böss	un mĭxt
re çĕss	im press	a eross	be twixt
ex çĕss	op press	dis eüss	a vĕrt
eon fĕss	sup press	ae eöst	sub vert
un less	ex press	ex haüst	re vert

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒB, PEÏY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MABĪNE; LĪNK;

dī vērt'	im pōrt', v.	eon trāst', v.	dī vēst'
eon vert, v.	eon port	a mīdst	in vest
per vert, v.	sup port	in fĕst	be quest
a lert	trans port, v.	sug ġest	re quest
in ert	re ḡort	dī ġest, v.	sub sĭst
ex pert	as sort	be hest	de sist
de ḡert	de tort	mo lest	in sist
in sert	re tort	ar rest	eon sist
as sert	eon tort	de test	per sist
es eōrt, v.	dis tort	eon test, v.	as sist
de pōrt	ex tort, v.	pro test, v.	un twist
re port	un hūrt	at test	re ḡist

The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do no good.

Confess your sins and forsake them.

Unless you study you will not learn.

The fond mother loves to caress her babe.

Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of a future judgment.

Bridges are made across rivers.

An unjust judge may give a false judgment.

William Tell was an expert archer.

The fearful man will desert his post in battle.

Wolves infest new countries and destroy the sheep.

We detest robbers and pirates.

The wicked transgress the laws of God.

### No. 90.—X C.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

**a**, IN A FINAL SYLLABLE ENDING IN **ate**, IF UNMARKED, HAS NOT ITS FULL LONG SOUND.

trī ěn' ni al	sep tĕn' ni al	lix ĭv' i um
lĭx ĭv i al	sex ten·ni al	e quĕs tri an
mil lĕn ni al	ter res tri al	il lĭt er ate
quād ren ni al	eol lāt er al	a dŭl ter āte
per en ni al	de lĭr i um	as sĕv er āte



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ę=K; Ę=J; Ś=Z; ĆH=SH.

de ĉem'vi rate	e rād' i eāte	ae eōm' mo dāte
e lāb o rate	ĉer tīf i eate	eom men su rate*
eor rōb o rāte	in děl i eate	in ves ti gāte
in vīg or āte	pre vār i eāte	re tāl i āte
de lin e āte	au thēn ti eāte	eon ĉil i āte
e vāp o rāte	do mes ti eāte	ea lūm ni āte
in ae eu rate	prog nōs ti eāte	de mōn stra tīve
ea paĉ i tāte	in tox i eāte	de rīv a tīve
re sūs ĉi tāte	re ĉip ro eāte	eon sērv a tīve
de bīl i tāte	e quiv o eāte	de fīn i tīve
fa ĉil i tāte	in vāl i dāte	in fin i tīve
de eāp i tāte	eon sōl i dāte	re trib ū tīve
pre ĉip i tāte	in tīm i dāte	eon sēe ū tīve
in dėf i nīte	di lāp i dāte	eġ ee ū tīve

A triennial assembly is one which continues three years, or is held once in three years.

The Parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed once in seven years.

The sun will evaporate water on the ground.

It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits.

Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.

Never equivocate or prevaricate, but tell the plain truth.

A definitive sentence is one that is final.

Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison.

Love and friendship conciliate favor and esteem.

No. 91.—XCI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ae quīre'	per spīre'	re quīre'	ex plōre'
ad mire	sus pire	in quire	rc store
as pire	ex pire	es quire	se eūre
re spire	de ġire	a dōre	pro eure
trans pire	re tire	be fore	ob seure
in spire	en tire	de plore	en dure
eon spire	at tire	im plore	ab jure

\* Pronounced *com mēn' shoo rate*.

BÄR, LÄST, ÇÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PRËY, THËRE; ĞET; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

ad jüre'	pro môte'	re çēive'	im pēach'
al lure	de note	per çeive	ap prōach
de mure	re fūte	de rīve	en eroach
im mure	eon fute	de prive	re proach
ma nure	sa lute	ar rive	be seech
in ure	dī lute	eon trive	eon gēal
im pure	pol lute	re vive	re peal
as sūre (-shūr)	vo lute	sur vive	ap peal
ma tūre	per mute	un glūe	re veal
de çēase	com pute	al lūde	gen teel
de erease	de pute	re bāte	as sāil
re lease	dis pute	un trūe	out sail
in erease	be hāve	re mōve	de tail, <i>v.</i>
pre çise	en slave	be hōove	re tail, <i>v.</i>
eon çise	for gave	ap prove	en tail
mo rōse	en grave	æ erue	eur tail
jo eose	de prave	dis sēize	a vail
im brue	sub dūe	ap prīse	pre vail
dis eourse	in due	as size	be wail
ū nīte	a chiēve	re liēf	eon trōl
ig nite	ag grieve	be hōof	en roll
in vite	re prieve	a loof	pa trol
re mōte	re trieve	re proof	ob līge

People admire the beautiful flowers of spring.

The rainbow excites our admiration.

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

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

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

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

It is not honorable to dispute about trifles.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ɔ=K; Ğ=J; Ɔ=Z; ÇH=SH.

A field requires a good fence to secure the crops.

The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us of the light of the moon and stars.

You must not try to deceive your parents.

The buds of the trees survive the winter; and when the warm sun shines, in the spring, the leaves and blossoms come forth upon the trees, the grass revives, and springs up from the ground.

Before you rise in the morning or retire at night, give thanks to God for his mercies, and implore the continuance of his protection.

No. 92.—XCII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

be tween'	sus tain'	en twine'	re vere'
ea reen	ea jole	pōst pōne	se vere
eam paign	eon sole	de throne	eom peer
ar raign	pis tole	en throne	ea reer
or dain	mis rule	a tone	bre viēr
dis dain	hu māne	je jūne	bab ōn
re gain	in sane	trī une	buf foon
eom plain	ob sçene	eom mune	dra goon
ex plain	gañ grene	at tune	rae eoon
a main	ter rene	es eāpe	doub loon
ab stain	eon vene	e lōpe	bal loon
do main	eom bīne	de elāre	gal loon
re frain	de fine	in snare	shal loon
re strain	re fine	de spair	plat oon
dis train	eon fine	pre pare	lam poon
eon strain	sa line	re pair	hār poon
eon tain	de eline	eom pare	mon soon
ob tain	ea nine	im pair	bas soon
de tain	re pine	sin çere	fes toon
per tain	su pine	ad here	pol troon
at tain	en shrine	eo here	diş ōwn
dis tain	dī vine	aus tere	un knōwn



BÄB, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHÄT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĞET; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LINK;

un sōwn	a līght	a wāit	eon tour
a do	de light	de çeit	be sīdeş
out do	a right	eon çeit	re çēipt
a gō	af fright	a moṛ	re liëve

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

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

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.

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

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

Grapevines entwine their tendrils round the branches of trees.

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

Glue will make pieces of wood adhere.

The careful ant prepares food for winter.

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

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

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

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

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

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

Never complain of unavoidable calamities.

Let all your words be sincere, and never deceive.

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

Never practice deceit, for this is sinful.

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

Brevier is a small kind of printing letter.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ÔR; BŪLE, PŪLL; EX̄IST; Ɛ=K; Ğ=J; Ŝ=Z; ÇH=SH.

## No. 93.—XCIII.

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

an. te çēd' ent  
dis a gree ment  
çīr eum jā çent  
re en fōrçe ment  
pre en gāge ment  
en ter tāin ment  
in eo hēr ent  
in de çī sive  
su per vi ŝor  
eon ser vā tor  
des pe ra do  
bas ti na do  
brag ga dō ci o (-shī-o)  
mis de mēan or  
ap pa rā tus  
af fi da vit  
ex̄ ūl ta tion  
ad a măn tīne  
man ū faet ūre  
su per strūet ure  
per ad vēnt ure  
met a mōr phōse  
in nu ěn do  
su per eār go  
in ter nŭn ci o (-shī-o)  
ār ma dīl lo  
man i fēs to  
laz a ret to  
dis en eŭm ber  
pred e çēs sor  
in ter çes sor

mal e fǣe' tor  
ben e fae tor  
met a phÿŝ ies  
math e măt ies  
dis in hēr it  
ev a nēs çent  
eon va les çent  
ef flo res çent  
eor res pōnd ent  
in de pēnd ent  
re im bŭrse ment  
dis eon tēnt ment  
om ni prēs ent  
in ad vērt ent  
pre ex̄ ist ent  
eo ex̄ ist ent  
in ter mit tent  
in ter mār ry  
ō ver shad ōw  
ae çi dēnt al  
in çi dent al  
o ri ent al  
fun da ment al  
or na ment al  
sae ra ment al  
reg i ment al  
det ri ment al  
mon ū ment al  
in strū ment al  
hor i zōn tal  
dis a vow al

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MABĪNE; LINK;

Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.

The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagements.

To preëngage means to engage beforehand.

I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are preëngaged to another person.

To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.

A mediator is a third person who interposes to adjust a dispute between parties at variance.

How can a young man cleanse his way?

Oh, how love I Thy law!

### No. 94.—XCIV.

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

NOUNS.	NOUNS.	ADJECTIVES.
cin'na mon	por'rin ger	du'te ous
et y mon	stom a cher	a que ous
grid i ron	ob se quies	du bi ous
and i ron	prom i ses	te di ous
skel e ton	com pass es	o di ous
sim ple ton	in dex es	stu di ous
buf fa lo	am ber gris	co pi ous
cap ri corn	em pha sis	ca ri ous
cal i co	di o cese	se ri ous
in di go	o li o	glo ri ous
ver ti go	o ver plus	cu ri ous
cal i ber	pu is sance	fu ri ous
bed cham ber	nu cle us	spu ri ous
cin na bar	ra di us	lu mi nous
of fi cer	ter mi nus	glu ti nous
col an der	blun der buss	mu ti nous
lav en der	syl la bus	ru in ous
prov en der	in cu bus	lu di crous
cyl in der	ver bi age	dan ger ous
in te ger	Sir i us	hid e ous
scav en ger	cal a mus	in fa mous
har bin ger	mit ti mūs	ster to rous



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŒOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ɔ=K; Ğ=J; Ƒ=Z; ƆH=SH.

nu' mer ous	rav' en ous	vig' or ous
o dor ous	om i nous	val or ous
hu mor ous	res in ous	am or ous
ri ot ous	glut ton ous	clam or ous
trai tor ous	bar ba rous	tim or ous
per vi ous	ul cer ous	sul phur ous
treach er ous	slan der ous	vent ur ous
haz ard ous	pon der'ous	rapt ur ous
pit e ous	mur der ous	ar du ous
plen te ous	gen er ous	mis chiev ous
im pi ous	pros per ous	stren u ous
vil lain ous	ran cor ous	sin u ous
mem bra nous	rig or ous	tyr an nous

No. 95.—X C V.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ap pēașe'	re pōșe'	es chēat'	re hēar'
dis pleașe	pro poșe	re peat	be smear
diș eașe	im poșe	en treat	ap pear
e rāse	eom poșe	re treat	tat tōō
pre mīșe	trans poșe	un lōose	en trăp
sur mișe	a bŭșe, v.	de bauch	in wrap
de spișe	ae eușe	re eall	un shīp
a rișe	ex eușe, v.	be fall	e quip
eom prișe	re fușe	with al	en eămp
chas tișe	ef fușe	fore stall	de eamp
ad vișe	dif fușe	fore warn	un stōp
de vișe	suf fușe	de fault	ŭ șŭrp
re vișe	in fușe	as sault	un elăsp
dis ġvișe	eon fușe	pa paw	de bār
fōre elōșe	a mușe	with draw	un bar
in eloșe	re eruit	a sleep	a far
dis eloșe	de fēat	en dēar	ap plașe

BĀR, LĀST, ĆĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT: HĒB, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 96.—XCVI.

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **th** HAS THE ASPIRATED SOUND,  
AS IN THINK, THIN.

thēme	thōle	trōth	tīlth
three	throē	nōrth	smith
thāne	throve	slōth	truths
thrīce	teeth	thought	thaw
thrōne	threw ( <i>throo</i> )	thōrn	thrall
thrōw	thrīve	thrōb	thwart
trūth	mēath	throng	warmth
youth	thrēad	thong	swath
hēath	thresh	thīng	pāth
rūth	thrift	thīnk	bāth
shēath	thrūst	thin	lāth
bōth	thrum	thānk	wrāth
oath	dēpth	thīck	heārth
quoth	wīdth	thrill	tōoth
growth	filth	thūmb	bīrth
blowth	frith	thump	mīrth
forth	plinth	lēngth	thīrd
fourth	spilth	strength	thīrst
thīēf	thwäck	hāth	thīrl
thīeve	brōth	wīthe	wōrth
fāith	eloth	thātch	mōnth
thīgh	froth	thīll	south
thrōat	lōth	thēft	mouth
dōth	mōth	thrūsh	drouth

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE NOUNS HAVE THE ASPIRATED, AND  
THE VERBS THE VOCAL SOUND OF **th**.

NOUNS.	VERBS.	NOUNS.	VERBS.
elōth	elōthe	shēath	shēathe
bāth	bāthe	wreath	wreathe
mouth	mouθ	swath	swāthe
brēath	brēathe	teeth	teefh

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EẀIST; Ǝ=K; Ǝ=J; Ɔ=Z; OH=SH

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

No. 97.—XCVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băl' last	eöm' plex	Tües' day	vēr' y
fil bert	vēr tex	Wēdneş day	driz zly
eön çert	vôr tex	Thûrş day	griş ly
ěf fort	eön vex	mīd wāy	gūilt y
pûr pōrt	lār ẏnx	gāng wāy	pān şy
trān script	āf flux	pāth wāy	frēn zy
eön script	eön flux	ēs say	quīn şy
bānk rupt	ěf flux	eöm fort	gip sy
ēld est	īn flux	eöv ert	tip sy
neph ew*	eön text	bôm bāst	drōp sy
sīn ew	bōw līne	eōurt ship	serüb by
lānd tāx	mīd dāy	fīm şy	shrub by
sŷn tax	Sūn day	elūm şy	stub by
īn dex	Mōn day	swěl try	nut meg

\* Pronounced něj' yu.



BÄE, LÄST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LINK;

öff' ing	hēar' sāy	dāi' ly	frāil' ty
stüff ing	drēar y	dai sy	dain ty
brī ny	wēar y	ēa sy	eām brie
nōse gāy	quē ry	trea ty	shōul der

### No. 98.—XCVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE **o** OF THE DIGRAPH **ow** HAS ITS FIRST OR LONG SOUND.

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

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.

A ship or boat must have ballast to prevent it from over-setting.

The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body. The tendon of the heel is the main sinew that moves the foot.

From the shoulder to the elbow there is only one bone in the arm, but from the elbow to the hand there are two bones.

The light is on one side of the body, and the shadow on the other.

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

The callow young means the young bird before it has feathers.

Fallow ground is that which has lain without being plowed and sowed.

A shallow river will not float ships. Some places in the Ohio are at times too shallow for large boats.

Cattle in South America are hunted for their hides and tallow.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔB; BÛLE, PÛLL; EÏST; €=K; Ê=J; §=Z; ÇH=SH

Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows, and sheep.

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

The bull bellows and paws the ground.

Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

No. 99.—XCIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rāş' ūre	wee' vîl	mōurn' ful	spōrts' man
sēiz ure	snōw ball	fēar ful	brāin păn
trēa tîse	brīde well	cheer ful	mōn ster
like wîse	mōle hill	rîght ful	free stōne
dōor eāse	fē rîne	frūit ful	mîle stone
stâir ease	mînd ful	bōast ful	grāve stone
sēa hōrse	pēaçe ful	aw ful	hāil stone
brī dal	hāte ful	law ful	hÿ phen
feū dal	wake ful	plāy dāy	au tumn
ōat mēal	gūile ful	thral dōm	au burn
spī ral	dōle ful	watç man	sauçe păn
flō ral	shāme ful	watch ful	war fāre
neū tral	bane ful	free dōm	fāç île
plū ral	tūne ful	bo şom	sērv île
pōrt al	hōpe ful	lūke wam	dāe tÿl
brÿ tal	eāre ful	trī form	dūe tîle
vī tal	îre ful	glōw worm	mîs sîle
ē qual	dire ful	dē îşm	dōç île
sûr feît	ūse ful	ōak um	rēp tîle
ān gel	grāte ful	quo rum	fēr tîle
ān cient	spîte ful	strā tum	hōs tîle
wēa şel	wāste ful	sēa man	sēx tîle
jew el	fāith ful	free man	flex île
new el	yōuth ful	fōre man	vērd ūre
erew el	gāin ful	yeō man	ōrd ūre
[krÿ'el]	pain ful	sāleş man	fîg ūre
trē foil	spōon ful	states man	in jūre

BĂB, LĂST, CĂRE, FĂLL, WHĂT; HĚB, PREY, THĚRE; ĚET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

eön' jure	frăet' ūre	môr' tise	lëg' ate
pēr jure	eült ūre	prăe tice	frig ate
plëaş ure	fixt ūre	trav erse	in grăte
meaş ūre	eăm phor	ad verse	phÿş ie
treaş ūre	grand sīre	pack hōrse	jōn quil
çĕn sure	prōm ise	rĕf ūse	sŭb tīle
press ūre	ăn ise	măn dāte	fĕr ūle
fīs sūre	tŭr key	ăg ate	eön dor

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

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

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

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

Crewel is a kind of yarn, or twisted worsted.

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

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

A hyphen is a little mark between syllables or words, thus, hy-phen, attorney-general.

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

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

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

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

### No. 100.—C.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ad vēnt' ūr oŭs

a nŏn y mous

sÿ non y mous

un gĕn er ous

mag năn i mous

ŭ nan i mous

as păr a gus

pre çip' i touş

ne çĕs si tous

am phĭb i ous

mĭ răe ū lous

a nal o gous

per fĭd i ous

fas tid i ous



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MŌON, ÔB; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ę=K; Ę=J; Ź=Z; ĞH=SH

in sīd' i oūs  
 in vid i ous  
 eon spie ū ous  
 per spie ū ous  
 pro mis eu ous  
 as sid ū ous  
 am big ū ous  
 eon tig ū ous  
 mel lif lu ous  
 su pēr flu ous  
 in ġēn ū ous  
 eon tīn ū ous  
 in eōn gru ous  
 im pēt ū ous  
 tu mŭlt ū ous  
 vo lupt ū ous  
 tem pēt ū ous  
 sig nīf i eant  
 ex trāv a gant  
 pre dōm i nant  
 in tol er ant  
 ī tīn er ant  
 in hāb it ant  
 eon eōm i tant  
 ir rēl e vant  
 be nef i çent  
 mag nīf i çent  
 mu nif i çent  
 eo in çi dent  
 non rēş i dent  
 im prōv i dent

in tēl' li ġent  
 ma lev o lent  
 be nev o lent  
 pre dīe a ment  
 dis pār aġe ment  
 en eoŭr aġe ment  
 en frān chīşe ment  
 dis fran chīşe ment  
 en taŋ gle ment  
 ae knōwl edġ ment  
 es tāb lish ment  
 em bēl lish ment  
 ae eōm plish ment  
 as ton ish ment  
 re līn quish ment  
 im pēd i ment  
 ha bīl i ment  
 im priş on ment  
 em bār rass ment  
 in tēg ū ment  
 e mōl ū ment  
 pre ėm i nent  
 in eōn ti nent  
 im pēr ti nent  
 in dīf fer ent  
 ir rēv er ent  
 om nīp o tent  
 mel lif lu ent  
 çīr eŭm flu ent  
 ae eou ter ment  
 eom mŭ ni eant

An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition.

Synonymous words have the same signification. Very few words in English are exactly synonymous.

BÄB, LÄST, CÄBE, FÄLL, WHÄT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Precipitous signifies steep; the East and West rocks in New Haven are precipitous.

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

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

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

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

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

### No. 101.—C I.

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

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

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ÔB; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; ĕ=k; ě=j; ŷ=z; CH=SH.

re al' i ty	de spond' en cy	hy poc' ri sy
le gal i ty	e mer gen cy	ti moc ra cy
re gal i ty	in clem en cy	im pi e ty
fru gal i ty	con sist en cy	va ri e ty
for mal i ty	in solv en cy	e bri e ty
car nal i ty	de lin quen cy	so bri e ty
neu tral i ty	mo not ó ny	pro pri e ty
as cend en cy	a pos ta sy	sa ti e ty

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

Major signifies more or greater; minor means less.

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

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

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

A majority of votes means more than half of them.

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

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

Land is valued for its fertility and nearness to market.

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

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation.

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

Humility is the prime ornament of a Christian.

No. 102.—C II.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eo tēm' po ra ry	de elām' a to ry
ex tem po ra ry	ex elam a to ry
de rōg a to ry	in flam ma to ry
ap pēl la to ry	ex plan a to ry
eon sōl a to ry	de elar a to ry
de fām a to ry	pre par a to ry



BĀE, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

dis pĕn' sa to ry  
 sub sĭd i a ry  
 in çĕn di a ry  
 stĭ pen di a ry  
 e pĭs to la ry  
 vo eăb ū la ry  
 im ăġ i na ry  
 pre lĭm i na ry  
 eon fĕe tion er y  
 un neç es sa ry  
 he red i ta ry  
 in vŏl un ta ry  
 re ŝĭd ū a ry  
 tu mult ū a ry  
 vo lupt ū a ry

ob ŝĕrv' a to ry  
 eon serv a to ry  
 pro hĭb it o ry  
 pre mŏn i to ry  
 re poŝ i to ry  
 sup poŝ i to ry  
 le ġĭt i ma çy  
 in vĕt er a çy  
 sub sĕrv i en çy  
 de ġĕn er a çy  
 eon fed er a çy  
 ef fem i na çy  
 in del i ea çy  
 in hăb it an çy  
 æ eom pa ni ment

Addison and Pope were cotemporary authors, that is, they lived at the same time.

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

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

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

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

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

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

An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation.

Christian humility is never derogatory to character.

Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases.

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

Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

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

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; €=K; Ę=J; Ź=Z; ŪH=SH

No. 103.—CIII.

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

ma te ri ăl' i ty  
 il lib er al i ty  
 ū ni ver sal i ty  
 in hos pi tal i ty  
 in stru ment al i ty  
 spir it ū al i ty  
 im prob a bīl i ty  
 im pla ea bil i ty  
 mal le a bil i ty  
 in flam ma bil i ty  
 in ea pa bil i ty  
 pen e tra bil i ty  
 im mu ta bil i ty  
 in ered i bil i ty  
 il leg i bil i ty  
 re fran ġi bil i ty  
 in fal li bil i ty  
 dī vi ş i bil i ty  
 in sen si bil i ty  
 im pos si bil i ty

eom press i bīl' i ty  
 eom pat i bil i ty  
 de struet i bil i ty  
 per çep ti bil i ty  
 re şist i bil i ty  
 eom bus ti bil i ty  
 in flex i bil i ty  
 dis sim i lār i ty  
 par tie ū lar i ty  
 ir reg ū lar i ty  
 in fe ri ōr i ty  
 su pe ri or i ty  
 im pet ū os i ty  
 ġen er al ĩs si mo  
 dis çī plin ā ri an  
 pre des ti na ri an  
 an te di lū vi an  
 het e ro ġē ne oŭs  
 me di a tō ri al  
 in qui ş i to ri al

No. 104.—CIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bĕn' e fit	ĭn' tel leet	sŭp' pli eant
ăl pha bet	çīr eum speet	pĕr ma nent
pār a pet	pĭck pŏck et	mĭs ere ant
sŭm mer set	flow er et	tĕr ma ġant
mĭn ū et	lĕv er et	ĕl e ġant
pŏl ŷ pus	pen ny weight	lĭt i ġant
ĭm pe tus	eāt a pult	ăr ro ġant
eāt a raet	mĕn di eant	ĕl e phant

BĀR, LĀST, ĒĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĢET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LIŅK;

sÿe' o phant	ĩn' do lent	sĩm' i lar
pēt ū lant	tŭr bu lent	pōp ū lar
ād a mant	sŭe eu lent	tāb ū lar
eōv e nant	fēe ū lent	glōb ū lar
eōn so nant	es eu lent	sēe ū lar
pēr ti nent	ōp ū lent	ōe ū lar
tōl er ant	vīr ū lent	joe ū lar
eōr mo rant	flāt ū lent	çīr eu lar
ĩg no rant	lĩg a ment	mŭs eu lar
eōn ver sant	pār lia ment	rēg ū lar
mĩl i tant	fĩl a ment	çel lu lar
ād ju tant	ārm a ment	ān nu lar
rēl e vant	sāe ra ment	seap ū lar
ĩn no çent	tēst a ment	spēc ū lar
āe çĩ dent	mān aģe ment	eōn su lar
ĩn çĩ dent	ĩm ple ment	eāp su lar
dif fi dent	eōm ple ment	tīt ū lar
eōn fi dent	eom pli ment	sŭb lu nar
rēş i dent	bāt tle ment	çĩm e ter
preş i dent	sēt tle ment	bāş i lisk
prōv i dent	ten e ment	ean ni bāl
ĩn di ģent	ĩn ere ment	eōch i nēal
nēg li ģent	ēm bry o	mār tin gal
ām bi ent	pärt ner ship	hōs pi tal
prēv a lent	fēl lōw ship	pēd es tal
pes ti lent	eāl en dar	tŭ bu lar
ex çel lent	vĩn e gar	jŭ gu lar
red o lent	in su lar	fŭ ner al

## No. 105.—C V.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

am bi gŭ' i ty  
 eon ti gŭ' i ty  
 eon tra rĩ e ty

im por tŭ' ni ty  
 op por tŭ ni ty  
 per pe tŭ i ty



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔB; BŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ę=K; Ę=J; Ź=Z; CH=SH

su per flū' i ty  
 in ere du li ty  
 in se eu ri ty  
 im ma tu ri ty  
 per spi eu i ty  
 as si du i ty  
 eon ti nu i ty  
 in ġe nu i ty  
 in eon grū i ty  
 fran ġi bīl i ty  
 fal li bil i ty  
 fēa ši bil i ty  
 viš i bil i ty  
 sen si bil i ty  
 pos si bil i ty  
 plau ši bil i ty  
 im be çil i ty  
 in do çil i ty  
 vol a til i ty  
 ver sa til i ty  
 ea pa bil i ty  
 in si pid i ty  
 il le ġāl i ty  
 prod i gal i ty  
 eor di al i ty  
 per son al i ty  
 prin çi pal i ty  
 lib er al i ty  
 ġen er al i ty  
 im mo ral i ty  
 hos pi tal i ty  
 im mor tal i ty  
 in e qual i ty  
 sen sū āl i ty (*sen-shu-*)

punet ū āl' i ty  
 mūt ū al i ty  
 in fi dēl i ty  
 prob a bil i ty  
 in a bil i ty  
 du ra bil i ty  
 dis a bil i ty  
 in sta bil i ty  
 mu ta bil i ty  
 ered i bil i ty  
 tan ġi bil i ty  
 so cia bil i ty (*so-sha-*)  
 traet a bil i ty  
 pla ea bil i ty  
 in ū til i ty  
 in ç i vil i ty  
 ū ni fōrm i ty  
 non eon form i ty  
 eon san ġuīn i ty  
 sin ġu lār i ty  
 joe ū lar i ty  
 reg ū lar i ty  
 pop ū lar i ty  
 me di ōe ri ty  
 in sin çēr i ty  
 sin ū ōs i ty  
 eu ri os i ty  
 an i mos i ty  
 ġen er os i ty  
 flex i bīl i ty  
 im mo bil i ty  
 sol ū bil i ty  
 vol ū bil i ty  
 mag na nim i ty

BĀR, LĀST, GĀBE, FĀLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LINK;

ū na nīm' i ty  
 in hu mǎn i ty  
 ar is tǒe ra çy  
 in ad vēr ten çy

phra se ōl' o gy  
 os te ol o gy  
 a er ol o gy  
 no to rī e ty

## No. 106.—C VI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

çes sǎ' tion	plan tā' tion	de trǎe' tion
lī ba tion	no ta tion	eon traē tion
pro ba tion	ro ta tion	pro traē tion
va ea tion	quo ta tion	dis traē tion
lo ea tion	temp ta tion	ex traē tion
vo ea tion	prī va tion	eon nēe tion
gra da tion	sal va tion	af fee tion
foun da tion	e qua tion	eon fee tion
ere a tion	vex a tion	per fee tion
ne ga tion	tax a tion	in fee tion
pur ga tion	sa na tion	sub jee tion
mī gra tion	eom plē tion	de jee tion
ob la tion	se ere tion	re jee tion
re la tion	eon ere tion	in jee tion
trans la tion	ex ere tion	ob jee tion
for ma tion	e mō tion	pro jee tion
stag na tion	pro mo tion	e lee tion
dam na tion	de vo tion	se lee tion
eār na tion	pro pōr tion	re flee tion
vī bra tion	ap pōr tion	eol lee tion
nar ra tion	ab lū tion	in spee tion
pros tra tion	so lū tion	dī ree tion
du ra tion	pol lū tion	eor ree tion
pul sa tion	dī lū tion	dis see tion
sen sa tion	at trǎe tion	de tee tion
die ta tion	re frae tion	af flīe tion
çī ta tion	sub traē tion	re strie tion

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ğ=J; ſ=z; ÇH=SH.

eon vîe' tion	de prës' sion	re tĕn' tion
eom pŭl sion	im pres sion	eon ten tion
ex pul sion	op pres sion	dis ten tion
eon vul sion	sup pres sion	at ten tion
ex păn sion	ex pres sion	in ven tion
as çĕn sion	pos ses sion	eon ven tion
de sçen sion	sub mĭs sion	de çep tion
dĭ men sion	ad mis sion	re çep tion
sus pen sion	e mis sion	eon çep tion
dis sen sion	re mis sion	ex çep tion
pre ten sion	eom mis sion	per çep tion
sub mĕr sion	o mis sion	as erĭp tion
e mer sion	per mis sion	de serip tion
im mer sion	dis mis sion	in serip tion
as per sion	eon eŭs sion	pre serip tion
dis per sion	dis eus sion	pro serip tion
a ver sion	re æe tion	re dĕmp tion
sub ver sion	eon jŭne tion	eon sŭmp tion
re ver sion	in june tion	a dŏp tion
dĭ ver sion	eom pune tion	ab sŏrp tion
in ver sion	de eŏe tion	e rŭp tion
eon ver sion	eon eoe tion	eor rup tion
per ver sion	in fræe tion	de şĕr tion
eom păs sion	ab dŭe tion	in ser tion
æ çĕs sion	de due tion	as ser tion
se çes sion	re due tion	ex er tion
eon çes sion	se due tion	eon tŏr tion
pro çes sion	in due tion	dis tor tion
eon fes sion	ob strue tion	ex tĭne tion
pro fes sion	de strue tion	ex tĕn sion
ag gres sion	in strue tion	ex tŏr tion
dĭ gres sion	eon strue tion	ir rŭp tion
pro gres sion	de tĕn tion	eom plĕx ion
re gres sion	in ten tion	de flŭx ion



BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THÈRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

## No. 107.—C V I I.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

pub li eā' tion	lit i gā' tion	dis til lā' tion
rep li ea tion	mit i ga tion	per eo la tion
im pli ea tion	in sti ga tion	vī o la tion
eom pli ea tion	nav i ga tion	im mo la tion
ap pli ea tion	pro mul ga tion	des o la tion
sup pli ea tion	pro lon ga tion	eon so la tion
ex pli ea tion	ab ro ga tion	eon tem pla tion
rep ro ba tion	sub ju ga tion	leg is la tion
ap pro ba tion	fas ç i na tion	trib ū la tion
per tur ba tion	me di a tion	pee ū la tion
in eu ba tion	pal li a tion	spee ū la tion
ab di ea tion	ex pi a tion	eal eu la tion
ded i ea tion	va ri a tion	çir eu la tion
med i ta tion	de vi a tion	mod ū la tion
in di ea tion	ex ha la tion	reg ū la tion
vin di ea tion	eon ge la tion	gran ū la tion
del e ga tion	mu ti la tion	stip ū la tion
ob li ga tion	in stal la tion	pop ū la tion
al le ga tion	ap pel la tion	grat ū la tion
ir ri ga tion	eon stel la tion	re tar da tion

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

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

In free governments the people choose their legislators.

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

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

It is the duty of every good man to inspect the moral conduct

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; BŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; e=k; ġ=j; ſ=z; çh=sh.

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

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

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

### No. 108.—C VIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

děf' i nīte	dēs' ti tūte	mī' ero seōpe
ăp po ſīte	īn sti tūte	ăn te lōpe
öp po ſīte	eön sti tūte	prō to tŷpe
īn fi nīte	pros ti tūte	hēm is phēre
hŷp o erīte	pros e lŷte	ăt mos phēre
păr a sīte	băr be eūe	eöm mo dōre
öb so lēte	rēs i dūe	sŷe a mōre
ěx pe dīte	ves ti bŷle	völ a tīle
ree on dīte	rīd i eūle	vēr sa tīle
săt el līte	mūs ea dīne	mer ean tīle
ěr e mīte	brīg an tīne	īn fan tīle
ăp pe tīte	eăl a mīne	dis çi plīne
an ee dōte	çěl an dīne	măs eu līne
prös e eūte	sēr pen tīne	fēm i nīne
pēr se eūte	tūr pen tīne	nee tar īne
ěx e eūte	pôr eu pīne	ģen ū īne
ăb so lūte	ăn o dŷne	ber ŷl līne
dīs so lūte	těl e seōpe	fā vor īte
sŷb sti tūte	hör o seōpe	pū er īle

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

Ridicule is not often the test of truth. **L O F C.**

BĀB, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

## No. 109.—CIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eon dĕnse'	re şolve'	re mĀrk'	eon fĕr'
im mense	diş şolve	un mĀsk	trans fer
de fense	e volve	ea bĀl	se çern
pre pense	de volve	re bĕl	eon çern
of fense	re volve	fĀre well	diş cern*
dis pense	eon volve	un fĀrl	sub ôrn
pre tense	a bōde	de fōrm	a dôrn
eol lĀpse	un nĕrve	re form	for lorn
im mĕrse	ob şerve	in form	ad jōurn
as perse	sub serve	eon form	re turn
dis perse	de şerve	per form	fōre rŭn
a verse	re şerve	trans form	era vĀt
re verse	pre şerve	eon dĕmn	eo quĕt†
in verse	eon serve	in tĕr	a bĀft
eon verse	her sĕlf	a ver	be sĕt
per verse	my self	ab hōr	a lōft
trans verse	at tĀch	oe eŭr	un Āpt
in dôrse	de tach	in eŭr	eon tĕmpt
re morse	en rĭch	eon eŭr	at tempt
un horse	re trĕnch	re eŭr	a dōpt
dis bŭrse	in trench	de mur	ab rŭpt
de tĕrge	dis pĀtch	a lĀs	eor rupt
dĭ verge	mis match	a mĕnd	a pĀrt
mis ġive	a frĕsh	de fĕr	de part
out live	re fresh	re fer	im part
for ġive	de bĀrk	pre fer	a mōng
ab şolve	em bark	in fer	be lōng

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

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

\* Pronounced *dĭz-zĕrn'*.† Pronounced *co-kĕt'*.



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ć=K; Ğ=J; Ś=Z; ÇH=SH.

cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.

Noah and his family outlived all the people who lived before the flood.

The brave sailors embark on board of ships, and sail over the great and deep sea.

The time will soon come when we must bid a last farewell to this world.

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

When our friends die, they will never return to us; but we must soon follow them.

God will forgive those who repent of their sins, and live a holy life.

Thy testimonies, O Lord, are very sure; holiness becometh thine house for ever.

Do not attempt to deceive God; nor to mock him with solemn words, whilst your heart is set to do evil.

A holy life will disarm death of its sting.

God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

### No. 110.—C X.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de mēan' or  
 re māin der  
 en tīçe ment  
 en fōrçe ment  
 dī vōrçe ment  
 in dūçe ment  
 a gree ment  
 en gāge ment  
 de file ment  
 in çite ment  
 ex çite ment  
 re fine ment  
 eon fine ment  
 e lōpe ment

re tīre' ment  
 æ quire ment  
 im pēach ment  
 en erōach ment  
 eon çēal ment  
 eon gēal ment  
 at tāin ment  
 de pō nent  
 op po nent  
 eom po nent  
 ad jā çent  
 in dē çent  
 vīçe gē rent  
 en rōll ment

BĀB, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHAT: HĒE, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LINK;

im pru' dent	de pärt' ment
in hēr ent	ad jüst ment
ad hēr ent	in vēst ment
eo hēr ent	a büt ment
at tēnd ant	as sĭst ant
as çend ant	in çēs sant
de fend ant	re lüe tant
in tes tĭneş	im pōr tant
pro bōs çis	re şĭst ant
el lĭp sis	in eōn stant
syn ōp sis	in eūm bent
eom mând ment	pu trēs çent
a mēnd ment	trans çend ent
bōm bārd ment	de pend ent
en hānçe ment	in dūl ġent
ad vançe ment	re ful ġent
a mērçe ment	ef ful ġent
in frĭnge ment	e mul ġent
de täch ment	as trĭn ġent
at tach ment	re strin ġent
in trēnch ment	e mēr ġent
re trench ment	de ter ġent
re fresh ment	ab hōr rent
diş cērn ment (-zērn'-)	eon eūr rent
pre fer ment	eon sĭst ent
a māss ment	re şōlv ent
al lōt ment	de lĭn quent
a pärt ment	re eūm bent

Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.

Remainder is that which remains or is left.

An enticement is that which allures.

Divorcement signifies an entire separation.

Elopement is a running away or private departure.

Impeachment signifies accusation.

Retirement is a withdrawing from company.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; e=k; ġ=j; ſ=z; ōh=sh.

A deponent is one who makes oath to any thing.

A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another.

A proboscis is a long tube or snout from the mouth or jaw.

An ellipsis is an omission of a word.

Amercement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.

A synopsis is a collective view of things.

Refulgent is applied to things that shine.

A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

### No. 111.—CXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST. **a**, UNMARKED, IN THE TERMINATION **ate**, HAS AN OBSCURE OR SHORTENED SOUND OF LONG **a**, LIKE SHORT **e**.

dēs' o lāte, <i>v.</i>	īn' ti māte, <i>v.</i>	věn' er āte
ād vo eāte, <i>v.</i>	ēs ti māte, <i>v.</i>	tem per ate
věn ti lāte	fās çī nāte	öp er āte
tīt il lāte	ôr di nate	ās per ate
sçin til lāte	fŭl mi nāte	dēs per ate
pēr eo lāte	nōm i nāte	īt er āte
īm mo lāte	ġēr mi nāte	ēm i grāte
spēe ū lāte	per son āte	trāns mi grāte
eāl eu lāte	pās sion ate	as pi rāte, <i>v.</i>
çīr eu lāte	fôrt ū nate	dēe o rāte
mōd ū lāte	dīs si pāte	pēr fo rāte
rēg ū lāte	sēp a rāte, <i>v.</i>	eôr po rate
ŭn du lāte	çel e brāte	pěn e trāte
ēm ū lāte	des e erāte	pēr pe trāte
stīm ū lāte	eōn se erāte	ār bi trāte
grān ū lāte	ěx e erāte	āe eu rate
stīp ū lāte	vēr ber āte	lam i nate
eöp ū lāte	ŭl çer āte	īn du rāte, <i>v.</i>
pop ū lāte	mōd er āte, <i>v.</i>	sāt ū rāte
eon su late	ăg gre gate	sŭs çī tāte
sŭb li māte, <i>v.</i>	vēr te brāte	mēd i tāte
ăn i māte, <i>v.</i>	ġěn er āte	īm i tāte



BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

ĩr' ri tâte	săl' i vâte	sĩt' ū ate
hĕş i tâte	eũl ti vâte	ĕst ū ate
grāv i tâte	eăp ti vâte	ĕx pi ate
ăm pu tâte	rĕn o vâte	dē vi ate
ĕx ea vâte	ĩn no vâte	vĩ o lâte
ăg gra vâte	ăd e quate	ru mi nâte
grad ū ate	flũet ū ate	lũ eu brâte

An advocate is one who defends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another.

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

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

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

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

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

Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity.

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

### No. 112.—CXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST. **ain**, UNMARKED, IS SOUNDED AS **in**; **ot**, UNMARKED, AS **ut**.

chĩl' blāin	ăn' nalş	măn' nerş	ĕnd' less
vil lain	ĕn trailş	nĩp perş	zēal oũs
môrt māin	mĩt tenş	sçĩş şorş	jēal ous
plănt ain	sũm monş	eăr eass	põmp ous
vēr vāin	fôr çeps	eũt lass	wõn drous
eũr tain	pĩnch erş	eòm pass	lĕp rous
dõl phin	glăn derş	măt rass	mõn strous
sõme tĩmeş	jăun dĩçe	mat tress	nĕrv ous
trĕss eş	snũf ferş	ab şçess	tôr ment
trăp pingş	stăg ġerş	lăr ġess	vĕst ment

MŌVE, SŌN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; e=k; é=j; ſ=z; ŷh=sh.

sēr' pent	sōlv' ent	fǎg' ot	rēd' hōt
tōr rent	eon vent	mag got	zēal ot
eūr rent	fēr ment	bīg ot	tǎp rōot
ǎb sent	sūn būrnt	spig ot	grǎss plōt
prēs ent	ǎb bot	in got	būck et
ǎd vent	tūr bot	blōod shōt	bū glōss

Chilblains are sores caused by cold.

A curtain is used to hide something from the view.

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

The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.

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

Annals are history in the order of years.

A cutlass is a broad curving sword.

A largess is a donation or gift.

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

An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.

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

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

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

A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

No. 113.—CXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

eǎl' o mel	ǎl' eo hol	gār' ni tūre
çit a del	vīt ri ol	fūr ni tūre
in fi del	pār a sol	sěp ul tūre
sěn ti nel	sī ne eūre	pār a dīse
măck er el	ěp i eūre	mēr chan dīse
eock er el	līg a tūre	ěn ter prīse
eod i çil	sig na tūre	hānd ker chīef
dom i çile	eūr va tūre	[hank'er chif]
dǎf fo dil	fōr feit ūre	sēm i brēve

BĀE, LĀST, ĆĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

ăn' ti pōde	Stÿg' i an	wāy' fâr ing
rĕe om pense	hōrt ū lan	fū ġi tĭve
hōl ly hock	hŭş band man	pu ni tĭve
ăl ka lĭ	ġĕn tle man	nu tri tĭve
hĕm i stieħ	mŭs sul man	ē go tişm
au to graph	al der man	prō to eol
pār a graph	jou̇r ney man	dū pli eate
ĕp i taph	bĭsh op rie	rō şe ate
āv e nŭe	elĕr ġy man	fū mi ġāte
rĕv e nŭe	eoŭn try man	mē di āte, <i>v.</i>
ret i nŭe	vĕt er an	me di um
dĕs pot işm	ăl eo ran	ō di um
pār ox yşm	wōn der ful	o pi um
mĭ ero eoşm	sōr rōw ful	prē mi um
mĭn i mum	ăn a gram	spō li āte
pĕnd ū lum	ĕp i gram	o pi ate
măx i mum	mōn o gram	o vert ūre
tÿm pa num	dĭ a gram	jū ry man
pĕl i ean	ū ni vĕrse	Pu ri tan
guār di an	sĕa fâr ing	phĭl o mel

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

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

A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.

An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation.

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

Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation.

Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government.

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

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

Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.

The glanders is a disease of horses.

The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.

A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EẪIST; Ɛ=K; Ę=J; Ɔ=Z; ǪH=SH.

No. 114.—CXIV.

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

au' thor	squan' der	slaugh' ter	wan' der
sau cy	plaud it	al ter	draw ers
gaud y	brawn y	fal ter	wal nut
taw ny	quar ry	quar ter	eau sey
taw dry	flaw y	law yer	pal try
fault y	saw pīt	saw yer	draw bāck
pau per	law sūit	haw thōrn	al mōst
squad ron	wā ter	seal lop	want ing
sau cer	daugh ter	wal lop	war ren

The saucy stubborn child displeases his parents.

The peacock is a gaudy, vain, and noisy fowl.

The skin of the Indian is of a tawny color.

Paupers are poor people who are supported by a public tax.

Twenty-five cents are equal to one quarter of a dollar.

It is the business of a lawyer to give counsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.

Walnuts are the seeds of walnut trees.

The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitation.

No. 115.—CXV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mīs' sīve	sprīnk' ling	gōs' ling
eāp tīve	twīnk ling	nūrs ling
fēs tīve	shil ling	fāt ling
eōs tīve	sāp ling	bant ling
māg pīe	strīp ling	seant ling
sōme thing	dūmp ling	nēst ling
stōck ing	dār ling	hēr ring
mīd dling	star ling	ōb long
world ling	stēr ling	hēad long

BĂR, LÁST, CĂRE, FĂLL, WHĂT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LIŊK;

fûr' long	pärch' ment	plāin' tīve
hĕad āehe	plĕaș ant	mō tīve
tōoth āche	peaș ant	spōrt īve
heärt āehe	dīs tant	hīre ling
ōs trich	in stant	yĕar ling
gāl lant	eōn stant	dāy spring
dōr mant	ĕx tant	trī umph
tĕn ant	sex tant	tri glŷph
preg nant	lām bent	trŷ ant
rem nant	ae çent	är dent
pen nant	ad vent	mās sīve
flīp pant	erĕs çent	pās sīve
quād rant	sĕr aph	stat ūe
ār rant	stā tīve	stat ūte
war rant	na tīve	vīrt ūe

## No. 116.—CXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mō' tion (-shun)	frăe' tion	ŭne' tion
no tion	trae tion	funē tion
lo tion	mĕn tion	junē tion
po tion	pen sion	sue tion
pōr tion	çes sion	spōn sion
nā tion	ten sion	tōr sion
ra tion	mĕr sion	mīs sion
sta tion	ver sion	eăp tion
măn sion	sĕs sion	ōp tion
pas sion	lee tion	flĕe tion
fae tion	dĕe tion	ăue tion
ae tion	fiē tion	eau tion

Lection is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.

Lectures on chemistry are delivered in our colleges.

A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.

A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŒOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EḂIST; €=K; Ğ=J; ſ=z; QH=SH.

A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.

A fraction is a part of a whole number.

Fiction is a creature of the imagination.

Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.

Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.

Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

### No. 117.—CXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

su přēm' a çy	eom pŭl' so ry	pro lĭx' i ty
the ōe ra çy	ol fǣe to ry	un çēr tain ty
de moe ra çy	re frae to ry	im mōd est y
eon spĭr a çy	re fēe to ry	diḡ hon est y
ġe ōg ra phy	dĭ ree to ry	so lĭl o quy
bi og ra phy	eon sĭs to ry	hu mǎn i ty
eoḡ mog ra phy	ī dōl a try	a mēn i ty
ste nog ra phy	ġe om e try	se ren i ty
zo og ra phy	im mēn si ty	vĭ çĭn i ty
to pog ra phy	pro pen si ty	aḡ fin i ty
tĭy pog ra phy	ver bōs i ty	dĭ vin i ty
hĭy drog ra phy	ad vēr si ty	in dēm ni ty
pĭh los o phy	dĭ ver si ty	so lem ni ty
a eǎd e my	ne çēs si ty	fra tēr ni ty
e eōn o my	ī den ti ty	e ter ni ty
a nǎt o my	eon eǎv i ty	bār bār i ty
zo ōt o my	de prav i ty	vul gar i ty
e pĭph a ny	lon ġēv i ty	dis par i ty
pĭh lǎn thro py	æ elĭv i ty	çe lēb ri ty
mis an thro py	na tiv i ty	a lǎe ri ty
pe rĭph e ry	æ tiv i ty	sin çēr i ty
ār til le ry	eap tiv i ty	çe ler i ty
hĭy drōp a thy	fes tiv i ty	te mer i ty
de lĭv er y	per plēx i ty	in teg ri ty
dis eōv er y	eon vex i ty	dis tĭl ler y



BĂR, LĂST, CĂRE, FĂLL, WHAT; HĒB, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

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

Geography is a description of the earth.

Biography is a history of a person's life.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Stenography is the art of writing in shorthand.

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

Topography is the exact delineation of a place or region.

Typography is the art of printing with types.

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

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

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

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

### No. 118.—CXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ju rĭd' i eal	fa năt' i çĭșm	ob lĭv' i on
eon viv i al	ex ôr di um	in eög ni to
dĭ äg o nal	mil lĕn ni um	eo pärt ner ship
pen tag o nal	re püb lie an	dis sĭm i lar
tra dĭ tion al	me rĭd i an	ver năe ū lar
in tĕn tion al	un năt ū ral	o rae ū lar
per pet ū al	eon jĕet ūr al	or bĭe ū lar
ha bĭt ū al	çen trĭp e tal	par tie ū lar
e vĕnt ū al	eon tin ū al	ir rĕg ū lar
un mĕr çĭ ful	ef fĕet ū al	bĭ vălv ū lar

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MŌON, ÔB; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; e=k; é=j; ſ=z; çh=sh.

un pöp' ū lar	a năl' ŷ sis	ex tēm' po re
trī ān gu lar	de līr i oūs	en tǎb la tūre
pa rīsh ion er	in dūs tri ous	dis eom fit ūre
dī ām e ter	il lus tri ous	pro eōn sul ship
ad mīn is ter	las çiv i ous	dis eon so late
em bās sa dor	ob liv i ous	a pos to late
pro ġen i tor	a nōm a lous	ob sē qui oūs
eom pōș i tor	e pīt o mīze	oe eā șion al
me trop o lis	a pōș ta tīze	pro pōr tion al
e phēm e ris	im mōr tal īze	heb dōm a dal

## No. 119.—CXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND. **a**, UNMARKED, IN **ate**, DOES NOT HAVE ITS FULL LONG SOUND.

as sīm' i lāte	eon tām' i nāte
prog nōs tie āte	dis sēm i nāte
per ām bu lāte	re erīm i nāte
e jae ū lāte	a bōm i nāte
im mae ū lāte	pre dom i nāte
ma trīe ū lāte	in tēm per ate
ġes tie ū lāte	re ġen er āte, <i>v.</i>
in ōe ū lāte	eo ōp er āte
eo āġ ū lāte	eș ās per āte
de pöp ū lāte	eom mīș er āte
eon grāt ū lāte	in vēt er ate
ea pīt ū lāte	re ĭt er āte
ex pōst ū lāte	ob lit er āte
a māl ga māte	e vāe ū āte
eș hīl a rāte	at tēn u āte, <i>v.</i>
le ġit i māte, <i>v.</i>	ex ten ū āte
ap prōx i māte	in ād e quate
eon eāt e nāte	ef fēet ū āte
sub ôr di nāte, <i>v.</i>	per pet ū āte
o rīġ i nāte	as sās sin āte

BÄR, LÄST, ÇÄRE, FAŁŁ, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

pro eräs' ti nāte  
 pre dēs ti nāte, *v.*  
 eom pās sion āte, *v.*  
 dis pas sion ate  
 af fēe tion ate  
 un fōrt ū nate  
 e mǎn çì pāte  
 de līb er āte, *v.*  
 in eār çer āte  
 eon fēd er āte, *v.*  
 eon sīd er ate  
 pre pōn der āte  
 im mod er ate  
 ae çěl er āte

in dīe' a tīve  
 pre rōg a tīve  
 ir rēl a tīve  
 ap pel la tīve  
 eon tem pla tīve  
 su pēr la tīve  
 āl ter na tīve  
 de elār a tīve  
 eom par a tīve  
 im pēr a tīve  
 in dem ni f̄y  
 per sōn i f̄y  
 re stōr a tīve  
 dis quał i f̄y

## No. 120.—C X X.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

al lū' vi on	sa lū' bri oūs	lux ū' ri oūs
pe trō le um	im pē ri ous	vo lu mi nous
çe ru le an	mys te ri ous	o bē di ent
le vī a than	la bō ri ous	ex pe di ent
lī brā ri an	in glo ri ous	in gre di ent
a gra ri an	çen so ri ous	im mū ni ty
pre ea ri oūs	vie to ri ous	eom mu ni ty
vī ea ri ous	no to ri ous	im pu ni ty
ne fa ri ous	uḫ o ri ous	eom plā çen çy
gre ga ri ous	in jū ri ous	in dē çen çy
o va ri ous	pe nū ri ous	di plō ma çy
op prō bri ous	ū ṣū ri ous*	trans pâr en çy

A library is a collection of books.

A librarian is a person who has charge of a library.

The laborious bee is a pattern of industry.

That is precarious which is uncertain. Life and health are precarious.

\* Pronounced *yoo-zhoo' ri-oūs*.



MŌVE, SŌN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; RŪLE, PŪLL; E\_XIST; Ē=K; Ġ=J; Œ=Z; ĞH=SH.

Vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.

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

Salubrious air is favorable to health.

A covetous man is called penurious.

Escape or exemption from punishment is impunity.

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

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

No. 121.—CXXI.

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

im ma te ri ăl' i ty  
 in di viſ i bĭl i ty  
 in di vid ū ăl i ty  
 in eom pat i bĭl i ty  
 in de struet i bil i ty  
 im per çep ti bil i ty  
 ir re ſiſt i bil i ty  
 in eom bus ti bil i ty

im pen e tra bĭl' i ty  
 in el i ġi bil i ty  
 im mal le a bil i ty  
 per pen die ū lăr i ty  
 in eom press i bĭl i ty  
 in de fen si bil i ty  
 val e tu di nă ri an  
 an ti trin i ta ri an

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

un in tel li ġi bĭl' i ty      in eom pre hen si bĭl' i ty

The immateriality of the soul has rarely been disputed.

The indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.

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

The incompressibility of water has been disproved.

We can not doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine attributes.

Stones are remarkable for their immalleability.

The indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.

Asbestos is noted for its incombustibility.

A valetudinarian is a sickly person.

BÄR, LÄST, SÄBE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THÈRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

## No. 122.—CX XII.

WORDS IN WHICH **th** HAS ITS ASPIRATED SOUND.

ē' ther	thör' ough	ath lēt' ie
jā' çinth	thīr' teen	me theg' lin
thē' sis	thou' şand	ea thār' tie
ze' nith	ā' the işm	a the işt' ie
thīck' et	thē' o ry	the o rēt' ie al
thūn' der	the' o rem	me thöd' ie al
thīs' tle	hỹ' a çinth	math e māt' ies
thrös' tle	eāth' o lie	le vī' a than
throt' tle	ap' o thegm	en thū' şi aşm
thīrst' y	thūn' der bōlt	an tīp' a thy
thrift' y	ēp' i thet	a rīth' me tie
lęngth' wīşe	lāb' ỹ rinth	an tith' e sis
thrēat' en ing	lēth' ar ğy	mis ān' thro py
au' thor	pleth' o ry	phī lan' thro py
au' thor īze	pleth' o rie	ean thār' i dęş
au thōr' i ty	sỹm' pa thy	the ōē' ra çy
au thōr' i ta tīve	ām' a ranth	the ol' o ğy
mēth' od	am' e thỹst	the od' o līte
ān' them	ap' a thy	ther mom' e ter
dīph' thong	æs thēt' ies	ea thol' i eon
[dīf' thong]	thīr' ti eth	mỹ thol' o ğy
ēth' ies	sỹn' the sis	or thog' ra phy
pān' ther	pan thē' on	hỹ poth' e sis
Sab' bath	e the' re al	lī thog' ra phy
thīm' ble	eān' tha ris	lī thot' o my
Thūş' day	ea thē' dral	a poth' e ea ry
trīph' thong	ū re' thrā	ap o thē' o sis
in thrall'	au thēn' tie	pōl' ỹ the işm
a thwart'	pa thet' ie	bib li o thē' eal
be trōth'	syn thet' ie	ieh thy ōl' o ğy
thīr' ty	a eān' thus	or ni thol' o ğy

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; ĕ=k; ĝ=j; ſ=z; ōh=sh.

No. 123.—C X X I I I.

WORDS IN WHICH **th** HAS ITS VOCAL SOUND.

ēi' ther	něth' er	brōth' er
nei ther	weth er	wor thy ( <i>wūr thy</i> )
hea then	prīth ee	mōth er
elōth ier ( <i>-yer</i> )	būr then	smoth er
rāth er	soūth ern	oth er
fath om	těth er	wīth er <sub>g</sub>
gath er	thīth er	be nēath'
hīth er	with er	be queath
fūr ther	lāth er	wīth draw
brěth ren	fā ther	an ōth' er
whīth er	far thing	to ġěth er
whěth er	fūr thest	thêre wīth ał'
lēath er	pōth er	nev er the lěss
feath er	broth el	

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

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

All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents.

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

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

No. 124.—C X X I V.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

æ eōm' plish	dī mīn' ish	ex tīn' ġuish
es tāb lish	ad mōn ish	re līn quish
em bēl lish	pre mon ish	ex eūl pāte
a bōl ish	as ton ish	eon trīb ūte
re plēn ish	dis tīn ġuish	re mōn strançe



BĂR, LĂST, CĂRE, FĂLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LIŃK;

em broid' er	mo mĕnt' oũs	trī ũmph' ant
re join der	por tĕnt ous	as sãil ant
	a bũn dant	so nō roũs
ADJECTIVES.		
e nōr moũs	re dun dant	a çĕ tous
diş ăş trous	dis eôr dant	eon eā vous

A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.

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

Laws are abolished by the same power that made them.

Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.

We are usually favored with abundant harvests.

Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame.

Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.

### No. 125.—C X X V.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

in ter mĕ' di ate	e qui pŏn' der ate
dis pro pŏr tion ate	păr ti çip i al
çĕr e mō ni al	in di vid ũ al
mat ri mo ni al	in ef fĕet ũ al
pat ri mo ni al	in tel leet ũ al
an ti mo ni al	pu sil lăn i moũs
tes ti mo ni al	dis in gĕn ũ oũs
im ma tĕ ri al	in sig nif i eant
mag is te ri al	e qui pŏn der ant
min is te ri al	çĭr eum ăm bi ent
im me mō ri al	an ni vĕr sa ry
sen a to ri al	păr lia mĕnt a ry
die ta to ri al	tes ta ment a ry
e qua to ri al	al i ment a ry
in ar tĭe ũ late	sup ple ment a ry
il le git i mate	el e ment a ry
in de tĕrm in ate	sat is făe to ry

MŌVE, SŌN, WŌLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ǝ=K; Ę=J; Ź=Z; ǪH=SH.

eon tra dĕe' to ry  
 val e die to ry  
 in tro dŭe to ry  
 trig o nŏm e try  
 a re om e try  
 mis ȝel lā ne oŭs  
 sub ter ra ne ous  
 sue ȝe da ne ous  
 sī mul ta ne ous  
 in stan ta ne ous

hom o ĝē' ne oŭs  
 eon tu me li ous  
 ae ri mō ni ous  
 par si mo ni ous  
 del e tē ri ous  
 mer i tō ri ous  
 dis o bē di ent  
 in ex pe di ent  
 eon ti nū i ty  
 im pro prī e ty

Senate originally signified a council of elders; for the Romans committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was—old men for counsel, young men for war. But in modern times the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age.

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

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous.

Reproachful language is contumelious or contemptuous.

Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious.

Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time.

Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

No. 126.—C X X V I.

dĕlve	eăsh	smăsh	pĭsh	tĕxt
twelve	dash	rash	wish	twĭxt
nĕrve	gash	erash	gŭsh	minx
eŭrve	hash	trash	hush	sphinx
ĕlf	lash	flĕsh	blush	chānge
shelf	flash	mesh	erush	mānge
self	plash	fresh	frush	rānge
pelf	slash	dĭsh	tush	grānge
ăsh	mash	fish	nĕxt	fŏrge

BÄB, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HĒB, PBEY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MABĪNE; LINK;

bāste	flūte	līght	nīght	frounce
chaste	mute	blight	wight	rounce
haste	brute	plight	right	trounce
waste	fīght	sight	tight	ehăsm
lūte	bright	slight	blowze	prīsm

MONOSYLLABLES WITH **th** VOCAL.

the	thȳ	thēm	tīthe	smōōth
thōse	thĕn	thence	līthe	sōothe
this	thūs	thēse	wrīthe	thēy
thāt	thou	thān	scȳthe	thēre
thīne	thee	blīthe	thōugh	thēir

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

bāth	bāth\$	swath	swath\$	mouth	mouth\$
lāth	lāth\$	elōth	elōth\$	wreath	wreath\$
pāth	pāth\$	mōth	mōth\$	sheath	sheath\$

Twelve things make a dozen.

To delve is to dig in the ground.

When the nerves are affected the hands shake.

Turf is a clod of earth held together by the roots of grass.

Surf is the swell of the sea breaking on the shore.

Cash formerly meant a chest, but it now signifies money.

An elf is an imaginary being or a being of the fancy.

A flash of lightning som times hurts the eyes.

Flesh is the soft part of animal bodies.

Blushes often manifest modesty, sometimes shame.

Great and sudden changes sometimes do hurt.

A grange is a farm and farmhouse.

A forge is a place where iron is hammered.

A rounce is the handle of a printing press.

To frounce is to curl or frizzle, as the hair.

Great haste often makes waste.

It is no more right to steal apples or watermelons from another's garden or orchard, than it is to steal money from his desk. Besides, it is the meanest of all low tricks to



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; E=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; CH=SH.

creep into a man's inclosure to take his property. How much more manly is it to ask a friend for cherries, peaches, pears, or melons, than it is to sneak privately into his orchard and steal them. How must a boy, and much more a man, blush to be detected in so mean a trick!

No. 127.—CXVII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **h** IS PRONOUNCED BEFORE **w**; THUS *whale* IS PRONOUNCED hwāle; *when*, hwen.

whāle	whĕt	whĭz	whĭp stöck
whĕat	whĭch	whĕre	whis per
wharf	whilk	whĕy	whis ky
what	whiff	whĕr'ry	whis ker
wheel	whig	wheth er	whis tle
wheeze	whim	whet stöne	whith er
whee'dle	whin	whĭf fle	whit lōw
whĭne	whip	whig ġish	whit tle
while	whĕlm	whig ġiſm	whĭrl
white	whelp	whim per	whirl pōol
whi'ten	when	whĭm ſey	whirl wind
white wash	whence	whin ny	whirl bāt
whi tish	whisk	whip eörd	whirl i ġig
whi ting	whist	whip grāft	wharf age
whŷ	whit	whip ſaw	wharf in ġer

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

who	who ev'er
whom	who so ěv'er
whose	whom so ěv'er
whole	whole'sāle
whoop	whole some

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

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and the flour makes our finest bread.

BÄB, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LIŊK;

Wharves are structures built for the convenience of lading and unlading ships.

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

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings.

This is a kind of knowledge which good boys dispense with.

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

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

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

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

### No. 128.—CXXVIII.

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

e <sub>x</sub> äet'	e <sub>x</sub> äg' ger äte	e <sub>x</sub> ôr' di um
e <sub>x</sub> ält'	e <sub>x</sub> am' ine	e <sub>x</sub> ôt' ie
e <sub>x</sub> ämpt'	e <sub>x</sub> am' ple	e <sub>x</sub> äm' plar
e <sub>x</sub> ärt'	e <sub>x</sub> an' i mäte	e <sub>x</sub> ' em pla ry
e <sub>x</sub> häust'	e <sub>x</sub> as' per äte	e <sub>x</sub> em' pli fy
e <sub>x</sub> hôt'	e <sub>x</sub> äe' ü tive	e <sub>x</sub> emp' tion
e <sub>x</sub> ile', v.	e <sub>x</sub> ee' ü tor	e <sub>x</sub> ön' er äte
e <sub>x</sub> ist'	e <sub>x</sub> ee' ü trix	e <sub>x</sub> ôr' bi tançe
e <sub>x</sub> ült'	e <sub>x</sub> hīb' it	e <sub>x</sub> or' bi tant
e <sub>x</sub> häle'	e <sub>x</sub> ist' änce	e <sub>x</sub> ü' ber ant

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

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

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

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

An exordium is a preface or preamble.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; €=K; Ğ=J; Ŗ=Z; ÇH=SH.

- “Take away your exactions from my people.” *Ezek.* xlv. 9.  
 To exist signifies to be, or to have life. The soul is immortal;  
 it will never cease to exist.  
 We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen rival.  
 It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good.  
 We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.  
 Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.  
 Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time the  
 ground is exhausted of water.  
 An exile is one who is banished from his country.  
 In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.  
 Examine the Scriptures daily and carefully, and set an example  
 of good works.  
 An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate after  
 the death of the testator who makes the will.  
 The President of the United States is the chief executive officer  
 of the government.  
 Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services.  
 Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence.  
 The earth often produces exuberant crops.  
 Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

No. 129.—C X X I X.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **tian** AND **tion** ARE PRONOUNCED  
 NEARLY **chun**.

bās' tion	fūs' tian	eom büs' tion
Chrīs tian	eon ġēs' tion	in dī ġēs' tion
mīx tion	dī ġēs tion	ex haŭs' tion
quēs tion	ad mīx tion	sug ġēs tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **i** IN AN UNACCENTED SYLLABLE  
 AND FOLLOWED BY A VOWEL, HAS A LIQUID SOUND, LIKE  
**y** CONSONANT; THUS *alien* IS PRONOUNCED āl' yen, AND  
*clothier*, elōth' yer.

āl' ien (-yen)	sāv' ior (-yur)	sēn' ior (-yur)
eōurt ier	pāv ior	bīl ioŭs
elōth ier	jūn ior	bill ion



BÄB, LÄST, ÊÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THÊRE; ĞET; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LIŦK;

bïll' iardş	väl' iant	eom pän' ion
eüll ion	ön ion	ras eal ion
mïll ion	bull ion	do mïn ion
min ion	äl ien äte	mo dill ion
mill ionth	bïl ia ry	o pin ion
pill ion	brill ian çy	re bëll ion
pin ion	brill iant ly	re bell ioüs
rön ion	mil ia ry	çï vïl ian
seull ion	väl iant ly	dis ün ion
trïll ion	val iant ness	be häv ior
trünn ion	eom mün' ion	pe eül iar
brïll iant	ver mïl ion	in tägl io
fil ial	pa vil ion	se ragl io
eöll ier	pös till ion	fa mïl iar îze
pänn ier	fa mil iar	o pin ion ist
pön iard	bat täl ion	o pin ion ā ted

### No. 130.—C X X X

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SYLLABLES **sier** AND **zier** ARE PRONOUNCED **zher** OR **zhur**, **sion** ARE PRONOUNCED **zhun**, AND **sia** ARE PRONOUNCED **zha**.

brā' sier	pro fū' şion	il lū' şion
gla zier	a brā şion	in fu şion
gra zier	eol lū şion	in vā şion
hō sier	eon elu şion	suf fū şion
o sier	eon fu şion	dis suā şion
ero sier	eor rō şion	per sua şion
fū şion	oe eā şion	am brō şia
af fu' şion	per va şion	am bro şial
eo hē şion	e lū şion	ob tru şion
ad he şion	dif fu şion	de tru şion
de lū şion	dis plō şion	in tru şion
e rō şion	ex plo şion	pro tru şion
e vā şion	ef fū şion	ex tru şion

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT. MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; E\_XIST; e=k; é=j; ſ=z; çh=sh.

IN SOME OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE TERMINATING SYLLABLE IS PRONOUNCED **zhum**, AND IN OTHERS THE VOWEL **i** MAY BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE THE SOUND OF **y**.

ab sçĩş' şion	pro viş' ion	in çĩş' ion
eol liş ion	re viş ion	mis priş ion
de çĩş ion	re sçĩş ion	pre viş ion
de riş ion	eon çĩş ion	e lÿş ian
e liş ion	ex çĩş ion	çĩr eum çĩş' ion
pre çĩş ion	dĩ viş ion	sub dĩ viş ion

### No. 131.—C X X X I.

WORDS IN WHICH **c** BEFORE **h** HAS THE SOUND OF **k**.

Chrĩst	ehẽm' ist	ãn' eho rĩte
ehÿle	Chrĩst mas	ãreh i teet
sehẽme	Chrĩs tian	areh i trãve
ãehe	dis tieh	areh e tÿpe
ehãşm	ẽeh o	hẽp tar ehÿ
ehrişm	ehron ie	mãeh i nãte
ehôrd	sehẽd ùle	Chrĩs ten dõm
ehÿme	pãs ehal	brãeh i al
løeh	ehõl er	laeh rÿ mal
sehõol	ehõ rist	sae eha rĩne
ehoir ( <i>kwir</i> )	sehõl ar	sÿn ehro nişm
ehõ' rus	mon areh	Mĩeh ael mas
eho ral	stõm aeh	ehõr is ter
ãr ehĩveş	ãn' ar ehÿ	ehron i ele
ehã os	ehrÿs o lĩte	õr ehes trã
ẽp oeh	ehãr ae ter	pã tri areh
ĩ ehor	eat e ehĩşm	eũ eha rist
õ eher	pẽn ta teũeh	ehi mẽ' rà
tro ehee	sep ul eher	pa rõ ehĩ al
ãn ehor	teeh nie al	eha mẽ le on

BÄB, LÄST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

ehro māt' ie	syn ěe' do ehe	the ōm' a ehy
me ehan ie	mo näreh ie al	měl' an ehol y
eha ōt ie	bron ehōt o my	pā tri āreh y
seho lās tie	ehro nol o ğy	hī er areh y
ea ehĕx y	ehī rog ra phy	ōl i gar ehy
eha lŷb e ate	eho rog ra phy	eat e ehēt' ie al
a nāeh ro niŷm	ehro nom e ter	ieh thŷ ōl o ğy

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

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

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

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

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

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

### No. 132.—CXXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH **g**, BEFORE **e**, **i** AND **y**, HAS ITS HARD OR CLOSE SOUND.

gēar	ēa' ġer	erāġ' ġed	gīb' boūs
gēese	mēa ġer	dġg ġer	gīd dy
gēld	gēw ġaw	dġg ġing	gīg gle
gġft	tī ġer	riġ ġing	gīg gling
gġive	tō ġed	riġġed ( <i>riġd</i> )	gīg gler
gġig	bġg ġin	riġ ġer	gġiz zard
gġild	brāġ ġer	flāġ ġing	gġim let
gġimp	dag ġer	flāġ ġy	gġirl ish
gġird	erag ġy	sōġ ġy	jāġ ġed
gġirth	būġ ġy	gġib ber ish	jāġ ġy



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; ğ=J; ſ=Z; OH=SH.

lĕgġed *	twĭgġed *	nög' ġin	găg' ġing
leg' ġin	twĭg' ġy	tăr ġet	bragġed *
pĭg ġer y	wăg ġing	fłogġed *	brag' ġing
quăg ġy	wag ġish	flog' ġing	bag ġing
rag ġed	ău ġer	ġift ed	ġeld ing
trĭg ġer	bög ġy	hŭgġed *	ġild ing
serăg ġed	fog ġy	hug ġing	ġild ed
serag ġy	elogġed *	shrugġed *	ġild er
shag ġy	elog ġing	shrug' ġing	swăg ġer
shag ġed	elog ġy	rug ġed	swag ġy
slŭg ġish	eogġed *	tugġed *	ġird le
lug ġer	băg' ġy	tug' ġing	ġird er
snăg ġed	dög ġed	lugġed *	be ġin'
snag ġy	dog ġish	lug' ġing	wăgġed *
sprĭg ġy	jogġed *	mug ġy	wag' ġer y
stăg ġer	jog' ġing	făgġed *	lög ġer hĕad
stag ġers	jog ġer	fag' ġing	to ġĕth' er

No. 133.—CXXXIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, **C** OR **G** ENDING A SYLLABLE HAVING A PRIMARY OR A SECONDARY ACCENT, IS SOUNDED AS **S** AND **J** RESPECTIVELY.

măġ' ie	tăç' it	păç' i fÿ
traġ ie	aġ i tâte	paġ i nal
aġ ĩle	lĕġ i ble	rĕġ i çide
aç id	vĭġ i lant	reġ i men
dĭġ it	rĕġ i ment	reġ is ter
făç ĩle	preç e dent	speç i fÿ
fraġ ĩle	preç i piçe	măç er âte
frĭġ id	reç i pe	maġ is trâte
riġ id	deç i mal	maġ is tra çy
plăç id	deç i mâte	traġ e dy
vĭġ il	lăç er âte	vĭç i naġe

\* The starred words are pronounced as one syllable.

BĀE, LĀST, ĀARE, FĀLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LINK;

vĕg' e tĀte	pār tiç' i pāte	au then tiç' i ty
veg e ta ble	sim pliç i ty	e las tiç i ty
lög ie	me diç i nal	du o dĕç i mo
proç ess	so liç i tūde	in ea pāç i tĀte
eog i tĀte	trī pliç i ty	ab o rīg i nal
prog e ny	ver tiç i ty	ee çen triç i ty
il liç' it	rus tiç i ty	mu ç i lăg i noūs
im pliç it	ex āg ġer āte	mul ti pliç i ty
e liç it	mor daç i ty	per spi eāç i ty
ex pliç it	pub liç i ty	per ti naç i ty
so liç it	o pāç i ty	taç i tūr ni ty
im āg ĩne	ra paç i ty	mağ is tē ri al
au daç i ty	sa gaç i ty	a trōç' i ty
ea paç i ty	bel liğ er ent	fe roç i ty
fu gaç i ty	o rīg i nal	ve loç i ty
lo quaç i ty	ar miğ er oūs	rĥī noç e rōs
men daç i ty	ver tiğ i nous	reç i proç' i ty
il lĕg i ble	re frīg er ate	im ağ in ā' tion
o rīg i nāte	reç i tā' tion	ex ağ ġer a tion
so liç i tor	veg e ta tion	re frīg er a tion
fe liç i ty	ağ i ta tion	so liç i ta tion
mu niç i pal	eog i ta tion	fe liç i ta tion
an tiç i pāte	o le āg i noūs	leg er de mĀin'

## No. 134.—CXXXIV.

WORDS IN WHICH **ce, ci, ti** AND **si,** ARE SOUNDED AS **sh.**

Grē' cian	eōn' sciencę	nŭp' tial
grā cioūs	eāp tioūs	pār tial
spa cious	fae tious	es sĕn' tial
spē cious	fĭe tious	po ten tial
spe ciēs	lŭs cious	pro vĭn cial
sō cial	frāe tious	pru dĕn tial
ğĕn tian	eau tious	eom mĕr cial
tĕr tian	eōn scious	im pār tial

MŌVE, SŌN, WŌLF, FŌŌT, MŌŌN, ŌR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EḪIST; Ǝ=K; Ę=J; Ź=Z; ŪH=SH

sub stān' tial	fe rō' cioūs	lī ǰěn' tioūs
eon fi dēn' tial	lo quā cious	in eāu tious
pen i ten tial	ra pa cious	ef fi eā' cious
prov i den tial	sa ga cious	os ten ta tious
rev e ren tial	te na cious	per spi ea cious
e qui nŏe tial	vex a tious	per ti na cious
in flu ěn tial	vī va cious	eon sci ěn tious
pes ti len tial	vo ra cious	pā' tient
au dā' cioūs	ve ra cious	quō tient
ea pa cious	erus ta ceous	ān cient
fa ǰē tious	eon tēn tious	trān sient
fal lā cious	in fee tious	pār ti āl' i ty
a trō cious	sen ten tious	īm par ti al' i ty

### No. 135.—C X X X V.

WORDS IN WHICH **ci** AND **ti** ARE SOUNDED AS **sh**, AND IN PRONUNCIATION ARE UNITED TO THE PRECEDING SYLLABLE.

prē' cioūs ( <i>presʰ-</i> )	mo nī' tion	ma ġī' cian
spě cial ( <i>spěsh' al</i> )	mu nī' tion	ma lī' cioūs
vī' cioūs	eon trī' tion	mi lī' tiā
ad dī' tion	at trī' tion	mu ŝī' cian
am bī' tion	nu trī' tion	of fī' cial
aus pī' cious	eog nī' tion	pa trī' cian
of fī' cious	ig nī' tion	pār tī' tion
ea prī' cious	eon dī' tion	per dī' tion
nu trī' tious	de fī' cient	per nī' cious
de lī' cious	de lī' cioūs	pe tī' tion
am bī' tious	dis erē' tion	pro fī' cient
fae tī' tious	e dī' tion	phŷ ŝī' cian
fie tī' tious	ef fī' cient	po ŝī' tion
den tī' tion	fla ġī' tioūs	pro pī' tioūs
fru ĭ' tion	fru ĭ' tion	se dī' tion
es pē' cial	ju dī' cial	se dī' tioūs
op tī' cian	lo ġī' cian	sol stī' tial



BĀR, LĀST, ĢĀRE, FĀLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĢĒT; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LIŅK;

suf fī' cient	ap po šī' tion	av a rī' cioūs
sus pī cioūs	eb ul lī tion	in au spī cioūs
vo lī tion	er u dī tion	ben e fī cial
ab o lī' tion	ex hi bī tion	eo a lī tion
ae qui šī tion	im po šī tion	eom pe tī tion
ad mo nī tion	op po šī tion	eom po šī tion
ad ven tī tioūs	prej ū dī cial	def i nī tion
am mu nī tion	pol i tī cian	dem o lī tion
pre mo nī tion	prep o šī tion	dep o šī tion
dis qui šī tion	prop o šī tion	dis po šī tion
in qui šī tion	pro hi bī tion	prae tī' tion er
rep e tī tion	su per fī cial	a rith me tī' cian
in hi bī tion	su per stī tion	ae a de mī cian
ex po šī tion	sup po šī tion	ge om e trī cian
ap pa rī tion	sur rep tī tioūs	in ju dī' cioūs
ār ti fī cial	mēr e trī cioūs	de fī' cien çy

### No. 136.—C X X X V I.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **ci** AND **ti** ARE PRONOUNCED LIKE **shi**, AS *associate* (as so shī' āte).

as sō' ci āte	ne gō' ti āte	ex eru' ci āte
eon sō ci āte	in sā ti āte	pro pī ti āte
ap prē ci āte	an nūn ci āte	e nūn ci āte
de pre ci āte	lī çen ti ate	de nūn ci āte
e mā ci āte	sub stan ti āte	dis sō ci āte
ex pa ti āte	no vī ti ate	sā' ti āte
in gra ti āte	of fī ci āte	vī ti āte

### No. 137.—C X X X V I I.

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

eau' stie	eļn' ie	erīt' ie	ēth' ie
çen trie	eōm ie	eū bie	eth nie
elās sie	eon ie	çyn ie	lōg ie

MOVĒ, SŌN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ɛ=K; Ğ=J; ſ=z; CH=SH.

lŷr' ie	ŏp' tie	stăt' ie	trăg' ie
măg ie	phthiſ ie	stŏ ie	tŷp ie
mū ſie	skĕp tĭe	stŷp tie	rŷs tie
mŷs tie	sphĕr ie	tŏp ie	grăph ie

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND. THESE MAY RECEIVE THE TERMINATION **al** FOR THE ADJECTIVE, AND TO THAT MAY BE ADDED **ly** TO FORM THE ADVERB; AS, *agrestic, agrestical, agrestically.*

a erŏn' ye	ġe nĕr' ie	Pla tŏn' ie
a grĕs tie	ġŷm năs tie	pneŷ măt ie
al ehem ie	har mŏn ie	po lĕm ie
as Ʒet ie	He bră ie	prag măt ie
ath let ie	hĕr mĕt ie	pro lif ie
ău then tie	hŷs ter ie	pro phĕt ie.
băr băr ie	ī rŏn ie	rhap sŏd ie
bo tan ie	in trĭn sie	ro măn tie
ea thăr tie	la eŏn ie	ru bĭf ie
elas sĭf ie	lu Ʒif ie	sa tĭr ie
eoſ mĕt ie	mag nĕt ie	schĭſ măt ie
dī dăe tie	mag nĭf ie	seho las tie
do mĕs tie	ma jĕs tie	seor bū tie
dog măt ie	me ehăn ie	so phĭs tie
dra mat ie	mo nas tie	sper măt ie
Dru ĭd ie	mor bĭf ie	sta lăe tie
dys pĕp tie	nu mĕr ie	stig mat ie
ee Ʒen trie	ob stet rie	sŷm mĕt rie
ee lee tie	or ġăn ie	syn ŏd ie
ee stăt ie	os sĭf ie	ter rĭf ie
e lĕe trie	pa Ʒif ie	the ist ie
em pĭr ie	pa thĕt ie	tŷ răn nie
ĕr răt ie	pe dănt ie	e lăs tie
fa nat ie	phleg mat ie	bŏm bast ie
fo rĕn sie	phre nĕt ie	sta tĭst ie

BĀR, LĀST, ČĀBE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PHĒY, THĒRE; ĒET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

ae a dēm'ie	dol o rīf'ie	par a lýt'ie
al ehem ĩst ie	em blem ät ie	par a phrăst ie
al pha bĕt ie	en er gĕt ie	par a sĭt ie
ap o plee tie	e nig măt ie	par en thĕt ie
an a lög ie	ep i lĕp tie	par a bŏl ie
an a lýt ie	ep i dem ie	path o log ie
an a tŏm ie	ep i sŏd ie	pe ri od ie
ap os tol ie	eū eha rĭst ie	phil o log ie
a rith mĕt ie	ex e gĕt ie	phil o soph ie
as tro lög ie	frīg or ĩf ie	phil an throp ie
as tro nom ie	ĝe o lög ie	Phar i sĀ ie
a the ĩst ie	ĝe o mĕt rie	prob lem ät ie
at mos phĕr ie	hem is phĕr ie	pu ri tan ie
bar o met rie	his tri ōn ie	pyr a mĭd ie
be a tĭf ie	hyp o erĭt ie	pyr o tĕeh nie
bī o grăph ie	hŷ per bŏl ie	scĭ en tĭf ie
eab a lĭst ie	hŷ po stăt ie	sye o phănt ie
Cal vin ist ie	hŷ po thĕt ie	syl lo ĝis tie
eaş ū ist ie	id i ōt ie	sym pa thĕt ie
eat e ehĕt ie	in e lăst ie	sys tem ät ie
eat e ĝŏr ie	Jae o bĭn ie	tal iş man ie
ehro no log ie	math e măt ie	the o lög ie
dem o erăt ie	met a phŏr ie	the o erăt ie
dī a bŏl ie	met a phŷ ĝ ie	the o rĕt ie
dī a lĕe tic	myth o lög ie	to po grăph ie
dip lo măt ie	ne o tĕr ie	tŷ po graph ie
dī a mĕt rie	or tho grăph ie	zo o lög ie
dī ū ret ie	pan the ĩst ie	ĝe o çĕn trie

Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air  
in winter and summer.

The mineralogist arranges his specimens in a scientific manner.



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ę=K; Ę=J; Ŝ=Z; ĞH=SH.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti seor bŭ' tie	ġen e a lŏġ' ie
ar is to erăt ie	lex i eo grăph ie
ehar æ ter ĩs tie	mon o syl lăb ie
ee ele ŝi ăs tie	or ni tho lŏġ' ie
en thu ŝi as tie	os te o log' ie
en to mo lŏġ' ie	phys i o log' ie
ep i gram măt ie	ieh thŷ o log' ie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS RARELY OR NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION **al**.

quađ răt' ie	ġăl' lie	plăs' tie
eăth' o lie	Ĝŏth ie	pŭb lie
çe phăl' ie	hŷm nie	Pŭ nie
eha ŏt ie	ī tăl' ie	re pŭb' lie
eon çen trie	me dal lie	tăe' tie
e lē' ġi ae	me te ōr' ie	ăre tie
ee stăt' ie	me tăl' lie	pĕp tie
ĕp' ie	O lŷm pie	e lăs' tie
eġ ŏt' ie	par e ġŏr' ie	çŷs' tie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN **al**.

bĭb' li éal	il lŏġ' ie al	eŏm' ie al
ea nŏn' ie al	in ĩm i eal	mĕt ri eal
ehĭ mĕr ie al	me thŏđ ie al	phŷŝ ie al
elĕr' ie al	făr' çi eal	prăe ti eal
eŏŝ mi eal	mĕđ i eal	răđ i eal
eŏr ti eal	trŏp ie al	vĕr ti eal
do mĭn' i eal	top ie al	vŏr ti eal
fĭn' i eal	drop si eal	whĭm ŝi eal

THE FOLLOWING WORDS NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION **al**.

ap o strŏph' ie	plĕth' o rie	ear bŏn' ie
ehŏl' er ie	ear bŏl' ie	tŭr' mer ie
lŭ na tie	sul phŭ rie	oph thăl' mie

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

WORDS ENDING IN **an, en, or on**, IN WHICH THE VOWEL IS MUTE OR SLIGHTLY PRONOUNCED.

ärt' i şan	eoûr' te şan	ör' i şon
bĕn i şon	gär ri son	pär' ti şan
ea pār' i son	çit i zen	ū' ni son
eom par i son	đen i zen	vĕn' i şon *

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

mo nās' ti çişm	pröp a gand' işm
ne öł' o gişm	per i pa tĕt' i çişm
ăt' ti çişm	pro vĭn' cial işm
göth i çişm	ăn' gli çişm
pa räl' o gişm	van dal işm
A mĕr i ean işm	gal li çişm
ĕp' i eū rişm	pĕd a gog işm
Jĕş ū it işm	pū ri tan işm
lĭb er tin işm	Preş by tĕ' ri an işm
ma tĕ' ri al işm	pär' a sit işm
mön' o the işm	par al lel işm
năt ū ral işm	fā vor it işm
pā tri ot işm	so çĭn' i an işm
pöl ŷ the işm	pa räeh ro nişm
prös e lýt işm	re püb lie an işm
phär i sa işm	see tā ri an işm
Pröt est ant işm	seho lās ti çişm

No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

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

au' thor ĭze	mör' al ĭze	măg' net ĭze
bās tard ize	drăm a tize	möd ern ize
çiv il ize	ĕm pha size	ăg o nize
eăn on ize	găl van ize	pül ver ize
lĕ gal ize	hĕr bo rize	stĕr il ize

\* Pronounced vĕn' i-zn or vĕn' zn.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; E=K; Ê=J; Ę=Z; CH=SH

sŭb' si dīze	ôr' gan īze	drām' a tīze
tŷr an nīze	pāt ron ize	iēr til ize
sŷs tem ize	sāt īr ize	ī dol ize
mēth od ize	tān tal ize	mēl o dize
jôur nal īze	vō eal ize	meş mer ize
brŷ tal ize	eau ter ize	pō lar ize
eōl o nīze	bār bar ize	rē al ize
ēn er ġize	bōt a nīze	thē o rize
ē qual ize	dās tard ize	trān quil ize
hū man ize	dēt o nīze	tēm po rize
Ju da ize	dōg ma tize	Rō man ize

No. 139.—CXXXIX.

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

āl' eo hol īze	ġen' er al īze	pān' e ġyr īze
āl le go rize	līb er al ize	pōp ū lar ize
a nāth' e ma tize	ma tē' ri al ize	prōs e ly tize
ān' i mal ize	me mō ri al ize	pū ri tan ize
e pīs' to lize	mīn' er al ize	re pūb lie an ize
bēs' tial ize	mo nōp' o lize	sēe ū lar ize
e nīġ' ma tize	nāt' ū ral ize	sen sū al ize *
ehār' æ ter ize	ōx y ġen ize	spīr it ū al ize
e thē' re al ize	par tīe' ū lar ize	vōl a til ize

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

No. 140.—CXL.

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

\* Pronounced *sēn' shŷ-al-īze*.



BĂR, LĂST, CĂRE, FĂLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

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

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE SIMPLE SOUND.

a' mông	hăng' er	sing' ing	strung
băng	hang man	sông	string' ing
bring	hang nail	sung	strong
bring' ing	hông	slang	strong' ly
bung	king	sling	swing
elang	ling	sling' er	swing' er
eling	long	slung	swing ing
eling' ing	lung	sprung	swing
elung	pang	sprang	tang
dung	prong	sprung' er	thing
fang	rang	spring ing	thong
fling	ring	sting	tongue
fling' er	ring' ing	sting' er	twang
fling ing	ring let	sting ing	wring
flung	rung	stung	wring' er
gang	sang	string	wring ing
hang	sing	stringed	wrong
hanged	sing' er	string er	wronged

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

ăn' ḡer	elăn' gor	jăn' gler
an gry	eôn go	jăn gling
an gle	dăn gle	jîn gle
an gler	dîn gle	lăn guid
an gli ean	făn gle	lăn guish
an gli çism	fîn ḡer	lôn ḡer
ăn gli çize	fûn gus	lôn ḡest
ăn guish	hûn ḡer	măn gle
ăn gu lar	hûn gry	măn gler
brăn gle	în gle	măn go
bûn gle	jăn gle	mîn gle

MŌVE, SŌN, WŌLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; BŪLE, PŪLL; EḲIST; Ɔ=K; Ǝ=J; Ƒ=Z; ƆH=SH.

mōn' ḡer  
mōn̄ grel  
strōn̄ ḡer  
strōn̄ ḡest

līn' ḡer  
tān̄ gle  
tīn̄ gle  
wrān̄ gle

e lōn' gāte  
līn' ḡer ing  
sŷ rīn' ḡa  
strān' gu ry

### No. 141.—CXLI.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE **d**, **t** AND **u**, PREFERABLY TAKE THEIR REGULAR SOUNDS; AS IN *capture, verdure*, PRONOUNCED *cap't' yoor, vērd' yoor*. MANY SPEAKERS, HOWEVER, SAY *kap' choor, vēr' jur*.

eăpt' ūre  
çīn̄et ūre  
erēat ūre  
eūlt ūre  
fēat ūre  
frăet ūre  
fūt ūre  
joint ūre  
jūn̄et ūre  
lēet ūre  
mīxt ūre

moist' ūre  
nāt ūre  
nūrt ūre  
ôrd ūre  
pāst ūre  
pīet ūre  
pōst ūre  
pūn̄et ūre  
răpt ūre  
rūpt ūre  
serīpt ūre

seūlpt' ūre  
stāt ūre  
ḡest ūre  
strīet ūre  
strūet ūre  
sūt ūre  
tēxt ūre  
tīn̄et ūre  
tōrt ūre  
vēnt ūre  
vērd ūre

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

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

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

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

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

Discourage cunning in a child: cunning is the ape of wisdom.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THÈRE; GËT; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the just laws of God or man.

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

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

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

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

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

### No. 142.—CXLII.

**g** AND **k** BEFORE **n** ARE ALWAYS SILENT.

gnär	knāv' ish	knöck' er
gnärl	knāv ish ly	knöll
gnäsh	knāv ish ness	knöt
gnat	knēad	knot' gräss
gnaw	knee	knot' ted
gnō' mon	kneel	knot' ty
gnös ties	knife	knot' ti ly
gnos ti çism	knight	knot' ti ness
knäb	knight ěr' rant	knout
knack	knight' hōöd	knōw
knag	knight ly	know' a ble
knag g̃y	knit	known
knap	knit' ter	know' ing
knap säck	knit' ting	know' ing ly
knap weed	knöb	knöwl' edge
knell	knobbed	knück' le
knäve	knob' by	knûrl
knāv' er y	knock	knurl y

Knead the dough thoroughly, if you would have good bread. The original signification of *knave* was 'a boy'; but the word now signifies 'a dishonest person.'

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



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ÔB; BŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; ɛ=K; ê=J; ƒ=Z; ǝH=SH.

## No. 143.—CXLIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **ch** HAS THE SOUND OF **sh**, AND  
IN MANY OF THEM **i** HAS THE SOUND OF **e** LONG.

çhāiſe	eap ū çhīn'	eav a liēr'
çha grīn'	mag a zīne	quar' an tīne
çham pāign	sub ma rīne	man da rīn'
çhī eāne	trans ma rīne	eash iēr'
çhī eān' er y	bóm ba zīne	ma rīne
çhev a liēr'	brig a diēr	ea príce
çhīv' al ry	ean non niēr	po liçe
çhān de liēr'	eap a piē	fas çine
çhe miſe'	eār bin iēr	fron tiēr

## No. 144.—CXLIV.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE VOWEL **a** IN THE DIGRAPH  
**ea**, HAS NO SOUND, AND **e** IS EITHER SHORT, OR PRO-  
NOUNCED LIKE **e** IN *term*; THUS, *bread*, *tread*, *earth*, *dearth*,  
ARE PRONOUNCED *brĕd*, *trĕd*, *ĕrth*, *dĕrth*.

brĕad	hĕalth	hĕav' en	pĕaſ' ant
dead	wealth	leav en	pleaſ ure
head	stealth	heav y	meaſ ūre
tread	eleanſe	read y	treas ūre
dread	ĕarl	health y	treach er y
stead	pearl	wealth y	en dĕav' or
thread	earn	feath er	re hĕarse'
spread	learn	leaſh er	thrĕat' en
breast	yearn	leaſh ern	break fast
breadth	mĕant	tread le	stead fast
breath	dreamt	jeal oſs	mead ōw
ĕarth	realm	jeal oſs y	pĕarl aſh
dearth	ĕar' ly	zeal oſs	ſtĕalth y
thrĕat	earn est	zeal oſs ly	stead y
sweat	re ſĕarch'	zeal ot	ſtealth ful
ſĕarch	elĕan' ly	pleaſ ant	health ful

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LINK;

## No. 145.—CXLV.

IN THE FOLLOWING, **g** IS SILENT.

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

VERBS.	P.	PPR.	AGENT.	VERBS.	P.	PPR.	AGENT.
sīgn	ed	ing	er	re sīgn'	ed	ing	er
as sign'	ed	ing	er	im pūgn	ed	ing	er
eon sign	ed	ing	er	op pūgn	ed	ing	er
de sign	ed	ing	er	ar rāign	ed	ing	er
ma lign	ed	ing	er	eoun' ter sīgn	ed	ing	

*Adjectives and Nouns.*

eon dīgn'	poign' ant	för' eign	ĕn' sīgn
be nīgn	ma līgn'	söv er eign	eam päign'

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE SOUND OF **g** IS RESUMED.

as sig nā' tion	in dīg' ni ty	im prĕg' na ble
des ig nā tion	in dig nant	op pūg nan çy
reç ig nā tion	dīg' ni ty	re pug nant
be nīg' nant	dig ni fÿ	re pug nan çy
be nig ni ty	prĕg nant	sīg' ni fÿ
ma lig ni ty	preg nan çy	sig ni fi eā' tion
ma lig nant	im prĕg' nāte	sig nīf' i eant

## No. 146.—CXLVI.

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

bā' eon	brā' zen	bīd' den
bēa eon	brō ken	släck' en, <i>v.</i>
beeç en	bläck en, <i>v.</i>	bound en
bā sin	bāt ten, <i>v.</i>	būt ton, <i>v.</i>
bēat en	bĕck on, <i>v.</i>	broad en, <i>v.</i>
bīt ten	bûr den, <i>v.</i>	chō ðen
blā zon	bûr ðhen, <i>v.</i>	ĕlō ven

## No. 147.—CXLVII.



THE DOG.

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



THE STAG.

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





## THE SQUIRREL.

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

## FABLE I.



## OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young saucy boy told him plainly he would not. "Won't you?" said

the old man, "then I will fetch you down;" so he pulled up some turf or grass and threw at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend to beat him down from the tree with grass only.

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

## MORAL.

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

## FABLE II.



## THE COUNTRY MAID AND HER MILK PAIL.

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

A country maid was walking very deliberately with a pail of milk upon her head, when she fell into the following train of reflections: "The money for which I shall sell this milk, will enable me to increase my stock of eggs to three hundred. These eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when poultry always bears a good



price; so that by May Day I can not fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green!—let me consider—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner; but I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and, with an air of disdain, toss from them." Transported with this triumphant thought, she could not forbear acting with her head what thus passed in her imagination, when down came the pail of milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.

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FABLE III.



THE TWO DOGS.

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

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



## FABLE IV.



THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

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

## FABLE V.

THE CAT AND THE RAT.

A certain cat had made such unmerciful havoc among the vermin of her neighborhood, that not a single rat or mouse dared venture to appear abroad. Puss was soon convinced that if affairs remained in their present state, she must ere long starve. After mature deliberation, therefore, she resolved to have recourse to stratagem. For this purpose, she suspended herself from a hook with her head downward, pretending to be dead. The rats and mice, as they peeped from their holes, observing her in this dangling attitude, concluded she was hanging for some misdemeanor, and with great joy immediately sallied forth in quest of their prey. Puss, as soon as a sufficient number were collected together, quitting her hold, dropped into the midst of them; and very few had the fortune to make



good their retreat. This artifice having succeeded so well, she was encouraged to try the event of a second. Accordingly, she whitened her coat all over by rolling herself in a heap of flour, and in this disguise she lay concealed in the bottom of a meal tub. This stratagem was executed in general with the same effect as the former. But an old experienced rat, altogether as cunning as his adversary, was not so easily insnared. "I don't quite like," said he, "that white heap yonder. Something whispers me there is mischief concealed under it. 'Tis true, it may be meal, but it may likewise be something that I should not relish quite as well. There can be no harm at least in keeping at a proper distance; for caution, I am sure, is the parent of safety."

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FABLE VI.



THE FOX AND THE BRAMBLE.

A fox, closely pursued by a pack of dogs, took shelter under the covert of a bramble. He rejoiced in this asylum, and for



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

## FABLE VII.



THE BEAR AND THE TWO FRIENDS.

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

There were no hopes in flight; but one of them, being very active, sprang up into a tree; upon which the other, throwing himself flat on the ground, held his breath and pretended to be dead; remembering to have heard it asserted that this creature will not prey upon a dead carcass. The bear came up and after smelling of him some time, left him and went on. When he was fairly out of sight and hearing, the hero from the tree called out,—“Well, my friend, what said the bear? He seemed to whisper you very closely.” “He did so,” replied the other, “and gave me this good advice, never to associate with a wretch, who, in the hour of danger, will desert his friend.”



BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

“Henry, tell me the number of days in a year.” “Three hundred and sixty-five.” “How many weeks in a year?” “Fifty-two.” “How many days in a week?” “Seven.” “What are they called?” “Sabbath or Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.” The Sabbath is a day of rest, and called the Lord’s day, because God has commanded us to keep it holy. On that day we are to omit labor and worldly employments, and devote the time to religious duties, and the gaining of religious knowledge.

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

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

### No. 148.—CXLVIII.

WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

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

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; EÛST; €=K; Ğ=J; Œ=Z; ÇH=SH.

e lic' it, to call forth.  
 il lic' it, unlawful.  
 im merge', to plunge.  
 e merge, to come forth.  
 fat, fleshy.  
 vat, a tub or cistern.  
 gest' ure, motion.  
 jest er, one who jests.  
 i' dle, not employed.  
 i dol, an image.  
 im pos' tor, a deceiver.  
 im post ure, deception.  
 naugh' ty, bad.  
 knot ty, full of knots.  
 in gen' u ous, frank.  
 in ge ni ous, skillful.  
 line, extension in length.

loin, part of an animal.  
 loom, a frame for weaving.  
 loam, a soft loose earth.  
 med' al, an ancient coin.  
 med dle, to interpose.  
 pint, half a quart.  
 point, a sharp end.  
 rad' ish, a garden vegetable.  
 red dish, somewhat red.  
 since, at a later time.  
 sense, faculty of perceiving.  
 ten' or, course continued.  
 ten ure, a holding.  
 tal' ents, ability.  
 tal ons, claws.  
 val' ley, low land.  
 val ue, worth.

WORDS SPELLED ALIKE, BUT PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY.

Au' gust, the eighth month.  
 au gust', grand.  
 bow (ow as in cow), to bend.  
 bōw, for shooting arrows.  
 bass, a tree; a fish.  
 bāss, lowest part in music.  
 con jure', to entreat.  
 con' jure, to use magic art.  
 des' ert, a wilderness.  
 des sert', fruit, etc., at dinner.  
 gal' lant, brave, gay.  
 gal lant', a gay fellow.  
 gill, the fourth of a pint.  
 gill, part of a fish.  
 hin' der, to stop.  
 hind er, further behind.  
 in' va lid, one not in health.  
 in val' id, not firm or binding.  
 low'er (ow as in cow), to be dark.  
 lōw er, not so high.  
 live, to be or dwell.

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

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT SPELLED DIFFERENTLY.

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

al' tar, a place for offerings.  
 al ter, to change.  
 ānt, a little insect.  
 äunt, a sister to a parent.  
 ark, a vessel.  
 arc, part of a circle.



BÄR, LÄST, CÄBE, FALL, WHAT; HĒE, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

as cent', steepness.

as sent, agreement.

au' ger, a tool.

au gur, one who foretells.

bail, surety.

bale, a pack of goods.

ball, a sphere.

bawl, to cry aloud.

base, low, vile.

bass or base, in music.

beer, a liquor.

bier, a carriage for the dead.

bin, a box.

been, participle of *be*.

ber' ry, a little fruit.

bu ry, to inter.

beat, to strike.

beet, a root.

blew, did blow.

blue, a dark color.

boar, a male swine.

bore, to make a hole.

bow, to bend the body.

bough, a branch.

bell, to ring.

belle, a fine lady.

beau, a gay gentleman.

bow, to shoot with.

bread, a kind of food.

bred, educated.

bur' row, for rabbits. [town.

bor ough, an incorporated

by, near at hand.

buy, to purchase.

bye, a dwelling.

bay, an inlet of water.

bey, a Turkish governor.

be, to exist.

bee, an insect.

beach, sea-shore.

beech, a tree.

boll, a pod of plants.

bowl, an earthen vessel.

bole, a kind of clay.

but, a conjunction.

butt, two hogsheds.

brake, a weed.

break, to part asunder.

Cain, a man's name.

cane, a shrub or staff.

call, to cry out, or name.

caul, a net inclosing the bowels.

can' non, a large gun.

can on, a law of the church.

ces' sion, a grant.

ses sion, the sitting of a court.

can' vas, coarse cloth.

can vass, to examine.

ceil, to make a ceiling.

seal, to fasten a letter.

seal' ing, setting a seal.

ceil ing, of a room.

cens' er, an incense pan.

cen sor, a critic.

course, way, direction.

coarse, not fine.

cote, a sheep-fold.

coat, a garment.

core, the heart.

corps, a body of soldiers.

cell, a hut.

sell, to dispose of.

cen' tu ry, a hundred years.

cen tau ry, a plant.

chol' er, wrath.

col lar, for the neck.

cord, a small rope.

chord, a line.

cite, to summon.

site, situation.

sight, the sense of seeing.

com' ple ment, a full number.

com pli ment, act of politeness.

cous' in, a relation.

coz en, to cheat.

cur' rant, a berry.

cur rent, a stream.

deer, a wild animal.

dear, costly.

cask, a vessel for liquids.

casque, a helmet.

ce' dar, a kind of wood.

ce der, one who cedes.

cede, to give up.

seed, fruit, offspring.

cent, the hundredth part of a dollar.

sent, ordered away.

scent, a smell.

cel' lar, the lowest room.

sell er, one who sells.

clime, a region.

climb, to ascend.



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖB; BŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; €=K; Ę=J; Ź=Z; ĞH=SH.

- coun' cil, an assembly.  
 coun sel, advice.  
     sym' bol, a type.  
     cym bal, a musical instrument.  
 col' or, hue.  
 cul ler, one who selects.  
     dam, to stop water.  
     damn, to condemn.  
 dew, falling vapors.  
 due, owing.  
     die, to expire.  
     dye, to color.  
 doe, a female deer.  
 dough, bread not baked.  
     fane, a temple.  
     feign, to dissemble.  
 dire, horrid.  
 dy er, one who colors.  
     dun, to urge for money.  
     dun, a brown color.  
     done, performed.  
 dram, a drink of spirit.  
 drachm, a small weight.  
     e lis' ion, the act of cutting off.  
     e lys ian, blissful, joyful.  
 you, second person.  
 yew, a tree.  
 ewe, a female sheep.  
     fair, handsome.  
     fare, customary duty.  
 feat, an exploit.  
 feet, plural of *foot*.  
     freeze, to congeal.  
     frieze, in a building.  
 hie, to hasten.  
 high, elevated, lofty.  
     flea, an insect.  
     flee, to run away.  
 flour, of rye or wheat.  
 flow er, a blossom.  
     forth, abroad.  
     fourth, in number.  
 foul, filthy.  
 fowl, a bird.  
     gilt, with gold.  
     guilt, crime.  
 grate, iron bars.  
 great, large.  
     grown, increased.  
     groan, an expression of pain.  
 hail, to call; also frozen rain.
- hale, healthy.  
     hart, a beast.  
     heart, the seat of life.  
 hare, an animal.  
 hair, the fur of animals.  
     here, in this place.  
     hear, to hearken.  
 hew, to cut.  
 hue, color.  
     him, objective of *he*.  
     hymn, a sacred song.  
 hire, wages.  
 high er, more high.  
     heel, the hinder part of the foot.  
     heal, to cure.  
 haul, to drag.  
 hall, a large room.  
     I, myself.  
     eye, organ of sight.  
 isle (*ile*), an island.  
 aisle, of a church.  
     in, within.  
     inn, a tavern.  
 in dite', to compose.  
 in dict, to prosecute.  
     kill, to slay.  
     kiln, for burning bricks.  
 knap, a protuberance.  
 nap, a short sleep.  
     knave, a rogue.  
     nave, of a wheel.  
 knead, to work dough.  
 need, necessity.  
     kneel, to bend the knee.  
     neal, to heat.  
 knew, did know.  
 new, fresh, not old.  
     know, to understand.  
     no, not.  
 knight, a title.  
 night, darkness.  
     knot, a tie.  
     not, no, denying.  
 lade, to fill, to dip.  
 laid, placed.  
     lain, did lie.  
     lane, a narrow street.  
 leek, a root.  
 leak, to run out.  
     less' on, a reading.  
     les sen, to diminish.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HÉR, PREY, THÈRE; GËT; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

- li' ar**, one who tells lies.  
**li er**, one who lies in wait.  
**lyre**, a harp.  
   **led**, did lead.  
   **lead**, a heavy metal.  
**lie**, an untruth.  
**lye**, water drained through ashes.  
   **lo**, behold.  
   **low**, humble; not high.  
**lac**, a gum.  
**lack**, want.  
   **lea**, grass-land.  
   **lee**, opposite the wind.  
**leaf**, of a plant.  
**lief**, willingly.  
   **lone**, solitary.  
   **loan**, that is lent.  
**lore**, learning.  
**low er**, more low.  
   **lock**, a catch to a door.  
   **loch**, a lake.  
**main**, ocean; the chief.  
**mane**, of a horse.  
   **made**, finished.  
   **maid**, an unmarried woman.  
**male**, the he kind.  
**mail**, armor; bag for letters.  
   **man' ner**, mode of action.  
   **man or**, lands of a lord.  
**meet**, to come together.  
**meat**, flesh, food.  
**mete**, measure.  
   **mean**, low, humble.  
   **mien**, countenance.  
**mewl**, to cry.  
**mule**, a beast.  
   **mi' ner**, one who works in a mine.  
   **mi nor**, less, or one under age.  
**moan**, to grieve.  
**mown**, cut down.  
   **moat**, a ditch.  
   **mote**, a speck.  
**more**, a greater portion.  
**mow er**, one who mows.  
   **mite**, an insect.  
   **might**, strength.  
**met' al**, gold, silver, etc.  
**met tle**, briskness.  
   **nit**, egg of an insect.  
   **knit**, to join with needles.  
**nay**, no.
- neigh**, as a horse.  
   **ought**, any thing.  
   **ought**, morally owed, should.  
**oar**, a paddle.  
**ore**, of metal.  
   **one**, a single thing.  
   **won**, did win.  
**oh**, alas.  
**owe**, to be indebted.  
   **our**, belonging to us.  
   **hour**, sixty minutes.  
**plum**, a fruit.  
**plumb**, a lead and line.  
   **pale**, without color.  
   **pail**, a vessel.  
**pain**, distress.  
**pane**, a square of glass.  
   **pal' ate**, part of the mouth.  
   **pallet**, painter's board; a bed.  
**pleas**, pleadings.  
**please**, to give pleasure.  
   **pole**, a long stick.  
   **poll**, the head.  
**peel**, to pare off the rind  
**peal**, sounds.  
   **pair**, a couple.  
   **pare**, to cut off the rind.  
   **pear**, a fruit.  
**plain**, even or level.  
**plane**, to make smooth.  
   **pray**, to implore.  
   **prey**, booty, plunder.  
**prin' ci pal**, chief.  
**prin ci ple**, rule of action.  
   **prof' it**, advantage.  
   **proph et**, a foreteller.  
**peace**, quietude.  
**piece**, a part.  
   **pan' el**, a square in a door.  
   **pan nel**, a kind of saddle.  
**raise**, to lift.  
**raze**, to demolish.  
   **rain**, water falling from clouds.  
   **reign**, to rule.  
**rap**, to strike.  
**wrap**, to fold together.  
   **read**, to peruse.  
   **reed**, a plant.  
**red**, a color.  
**read**, did read.  
   **reek**, to emit steam.  
   **wreak**, to revenge.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; E=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; OH=SH.

- rest, to take ease.  
wrest, to take by force.  
rice, a sort of grain.  
rise, source, beginning.  
rye, a sort of grain.  
wry, crooked.  
ring, to sound; a circle.  
wring, to twist.  
rite, ceremony.  
right, just.  
write, to make letters with a pen.  
wright, a workman.  
rode, did ride.  
road, the highway.  
rear, to raise.  
rear, the hind part.  
rig' ger, one who rigs vessels.  
rig or, severity.  
ruff, a neck-cloth.  
rough, not smooth.  
rote, repetition of words.  
wrote, did write.  
roe, a female deer.  
row, a rank.  
roar, to sound loudly.  
row er, one who rows.  
rab' bet, to eut, as the edge of a board, in a sloping manner.  
rab bit, an animal.  
sail, the canvas of a ship.  
sale, the act of selling.  
sea, a large body of water.  
see, to behold.  
sa' ver, one who saves.  
sa vor, taste or odor.  
seen, beheld.  
scene, part of a play.  
seine, a fish net.  
sen' ior (*sên' yur*), older.  
seign ior, a Turkish king.  
seam, where the edges join.  
seem, to appear.  
shear, to cut with shears.  
sheer, clear, unmixed.  
sent, ordered away.  
cent, a small coin.  
scent, smell.  
shore, sea-coast.  
shore, a prop.  
so, in such a manner.  
sow, to seatter seed.  
sum, the whole.  
some, a part.  
sun, the fountain of light.  
son, a male child.  
stare, to gaze.  
stair, a step.  
steel, hard metal.  
steal, to take by theft.  
suck er, a young twig.  
suc' cor, help.  
slight, to despise.  
sleight, dexterity.  
sole, of the foot.  
soul, the spirit.  
slay, to kill.  
sley, a weaver's reed.  
sleigh, a carriage on runners.  
sloe, a fruit.  
slow, not swift.  
stake, a post.  
steak, a slice of meat.  
stile, steps over a fence.  
style, fashion, diction.  
tacks, small nails.  
tax, a rate, tribute.  
throw, to cast away.  
throe, pain of travail.  
tare, an allowance in weight.  
tear, to rend.  
tēar, water from the eyes.  
tier, a row.  
team, of horses or oxen.  
teem, to producc.  
tide, flux of the sea.  
tied, fastened.  
their, belonging to them.  
there, in this place.  
the, definite adjective.  
thee, objective ease of *thou*.  
too, likewise.  
two, twice one.  
toe, extremity of the foot.  
tow, to drag.  
vail, a covering.  
vale, a valley.  
vial, a little bottle.  
viol, a fiddle.  
vane, to show which way the wind blows.  
vein, for the blood.  
vice, sin.  
vise, a griping instrument.



BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

**wait**, to tarry.

**weight**, heaviness.

**wear**, to carry, as clothes.

**ware**, merchandise.

**waste**, to spread.

**waist**, a part of the body.

**way**, road, course.

**weigh**, to find the weight.

**week**, seven days.

**weak**, not strong.

**wood**, timber.

**would**, past time of *will*.

**weather**, state of the air.

**wether**, a sheep.

What *ails* the child?

*Ale* is a fermented liquor, made from malt.

The *awl* is a tool used by shoemakers and harness-makers.

*All* quadrupeds that walk and do not leap, walk upon four legs.

The Prince of Wales is *heir* to the crown of England.

We breathe *air*.

The moon *alters* its appearance every night.

The Jews burned sacrifices upon an *altar* of stone.

Cruel horsemen *beat* their horses.

Molasses may be made from *beets*.

A fine *beau* wears fine clothes.

The *rainbow* is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.

*Beer* may be made from malt and hops.

They bore the body to the grave on a *bier*.

The great *bell* in Moseow, weighs two hundred and twenty tons.

The *belles* and the *beaux* are fond of fine shows.

*Blackberries* and raspberries grow on briers.

The farmer, when he plants seeds, *buries* them in the ground.

Wheat is a *better* grain than rye.

One who lays a wager is a *bettor*.

The wind *blew*.

The color of the sky is *blue*.

Your father's or your mother's sister is your *aunt*.

The little *ants* make hillocks.

Carpenters bore holes with an *auger*.

An *augur* foretells.

Boys love to play *ball*.

Children *barrel* for trifles.

*Bears* live in the woods.

An oak *bears* acorns.

We *bear* evils.

Trees *bare* of leaves.

*Beech* wood makes a good fire.

The waves beat on the *beach*.

A wild *boar* is a savage beast.

Miners *bore* holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.

The *boll* of plants is a seed vessel.

Eat a *bowel* of bread and milk.

The planks of vessels are fastened with copper *bolts*.

Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called *bolts*.

The breech of a gun is its *butt* or club end.

A ram *butts* with his head.

We import *butts* of spirits.

*Brakes* are useless weeds.

We *break* flax and hemp in dressing.

Well-*bred* people do not always eat wheat *bread*.

A *butt* contains two hogsheads; *but* a barrel, 31½ gallons.

We judge of people's motives *by* their actions.

We can not *buy* a seat in heaven with our money.

Clothiers smooth their clothes with *calenders*.

Almanac makers publish new *calenders* every year.

Sails are made of *canvas*.

Inspectors *canvass* votes.

The courts of New York hold their *sessions* in the City Hall.

Since the *cession* of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

We *call* the membrane that covers the bowels a *caul*.

Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in *caufs*.

Consumptive people are afflicted with bad *coughs*.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ç=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ÇH=SH

- Brass *cannon* are more costly than iron.
- Church laws are *canons*.
- Farmers are *sellers* of apples and eider, which are put into *cellars*.
- A *liar* is not believed.
- The *lyre* is a musical instrument.
- Galileo *made* the telescope.
- A charming *maid* or maiden.
- The Missouri is the *main* branch of the Mississippi.
- A horse's *mane* grows on his neck.
- The *male* bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.
- The *mail* is opened at the post-office.
- Children should imitate the *manners* of polite people.
- The farms of the English nobility are called *manors*.
- A *mite* is an insect of little *might*.
- Mead* is a pleasant drink.
- Lying is a *mean* practice.
- We *mean* to study grammar.
- The Hudson and East rivers *meet* at the Battery.
- Salt will preserve *meat*.
- Miners* work in mines.
- Minors* are not allowed to vote.
- David *moaned* the loss of Absalom.
- When grass is *mown* and dried we call it hay.
- Forts are surrounded by a *moat*.
- Mote* is an atom.
- A brigade of soldiers is *more* than a regiment.
- Mowers* mow grass.
- Brass is a compound *metal*.
- A lively horse is a horse of *mettle*.
- Fishes are caught in a *net*.
- Clear profits are called *net* gain.
- Boats are rowed with *oars*.
- Ores* are melted to separate the metal from the dross.
- A bird *flew* over the house.
- The smoke ascends in the *flue*.
- Gums *ooze* through the pores of wood.
- The tanner puts his hides into *ooze*.
- We carry water in *pails*.
- Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a fence made of *pales*.
- Sick people look *pale*.
- Panes* of glass are put into window frames.
- Pains* are distressing.
- Shoes are sold by *pairs*.
- People *pare* apples to make pies.
- Pears* are not so common as apples.
- A person who has lost his *palate* can not speak plain.
- The painter holds his *pallet* in his hand.
- The child sleeps on a *pallet*.
- The comma is the shortest *pause* in reading.
- Bears seize their prey with their *paws*.
- Good people love to live in *peace*.
- Our largest *piece* of silver coin is a dollar.
- The *peak* of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high.
- The Jews had a *pique* or ill-will against the Samaritans.
- On the Fourth of July, the bells ring a loud *peal*.
- The farmer *peels* the bark from trees for the tanner.
- The British Parliament is a legislative assembly, consisting of the House of *Peers*, and the House of Commons.
- Our vessels lie near the *piers* in our harbor.
- The carpenter *planes* boards with his plane.
- The essential principles of religion are written in *plain* language.
- Babylon stood upon an extended *plain*.
- Polite people *please* their companions.
- The courts of common *pleas* are held in the courthouses.
- The builder uses the *plumb* and line to set his walls perpendicular.
- Plums* grow on trees.
- One* dollar is *one* hundred cents.
- The most depraved gambler *won* the money.
- The cat *preys* upon mice.
- We should *pray* for our enemies.
- The student *pores* over his books day after day.
- The Niagara river *pours* down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.



BÄB, LÄST, ÉÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LINK;

- We sweat through the *pores* of the skin.
- The Hudson is the *principal* river of New York.
- A man of good *principles* merits our esteem.
- There is no *profit* in profane swearing.
- The *prophet* Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.
- Panel* doors are more expensive than batten doors.
- The court *impanel* jurors to judge causes in court.
- God sends his *rain* on the just and the unjust.
- Horses are guided by the *reins* of the bridle.
- Queen Victoria *reigns* over Great Britain and Ireland.
- The barber shaves his patrons with a *razor*.
- Farmers are *raisers* of grain.
- The Laplander *wraps* himself in furs in the winter.
- When we wish to enter a house, we *rap* at the door.
- Reeds* grow in swamps, and have hollow, jointed stems.
- We should *read* the Bible with seriousness.
- We should often think upon what we have *read*.
- The hyacinth bears a beautiful large *red* flower.
- Nero *wreaked* his malice upon the Christians.
- Brutus held up the dagger *reeking* with the blood of Lucretia.
- We *rest* on beds.
- The English *wrested* Gibraltar from the Spaniards.
- Rice* grows in warm climates.
- The *rise* of the Missouri is in the Rocky Mountains.
- Some ladies are fond of gold *rings*.
- The bell *rings* for church.
- Washerwomen *wring* clothes.
- Riggers* rig vessels; that is, fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to the masts and yards.
- Hannibal crossed the Alps in the *rigor* of winter.
- Baptism is a *rite* of the Christian church.
- It is not *right* to pilfer.
- Wheelwrights* make carts and wagons.
- Cumberland *road* leads from Baltimore to Wheeling.
- King David *rode* upon a mule.
- Children often learn the alphabet by *rote* before they know the letters.
- Oliver Goldsmith *wrote* several good histories.
- Paste is made of *rye* flour.
- Children make *wry* faces when they eat sour grapes.
- A *roe* deer has no horns.
- Corn is planted in *rows*.
- Oarsmen *row* boats with oars.
- The joiner *rabbets* boards.
- Rabbits* are lively animals.
- The river Danube runs into the *Black Sea*.
- This house is for *sale*.
- We *sail* for Liverpool to-morrow.
- Owls can not *see* well when the sun shines.
- Seals* are caught both in the northern and the southern seas.
- We *seal* letters with wafers and *sealing wax*.
- Masons *ceil* the inner roof with lime mortar.
- A plastered *ceiling* looks better than a ceiling made of boards.
- We have never *seen* a more dazzling object than the sun in summer.
- A thunderstorm is a sublime *scene*.
- Fishermen catch shad in *seines*.
- The city of Paris stands on the river *Seine*.
- John Smith, *Senior*, is father to John Smith, *Junior*.
- The Sultan of Turkey is also called the Grand *Seignior*.
- The sun *seems* to rise and set.
- Neat sewers (*sō' erz*) make handsome *seams* with their needles.
- Sheep-shearers *shear* the wool from the sheep.
- When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded he *sheers* off.
- Waves dash against the *shore*.
- When ship-builders build vessels they *shore* them up with props.
- The writer *signs* his name.
- Heavy clouds are *signs* of rain.
- Mankind *slay* each other in cruel wars.
- A *sleigh* or sled runs on snow and ice.



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXÛST; Ç=K; Ğ=J; ß=Z; ĞH=SH.

- Children should never *slight* their parents.
- Indians live in very *slight* buildings, called wigwams.
- Some have a good *sleight* at work.
- A *sloe* is a black wild plum.
- The sloth is *slow* in moving.
- The lark *soars* into the sky.
- A boil is a *sore* swelling.
- A *sower* sows his seeds.
- We all have *some* knowledge.
- The *sum* of four and five is nine.
- The *sole* of a shoe is the bottom of it.
- The sun is the *sole* cause of day.
- Our *souls* are immortal.
- Tents are fastened with *stakes*.
- Beefsteaks are good food.
- "A wise *son* makes a glad father."
- Without the *sun* all animals and vegetables would die.
- The Jews were not permitted to have *stairs* to their altars.
- Do not let children *stare* at strangers.
- Stiles* are steps over fences.
- Goldsmith wrote in a clear plain *style*.
- Saul *threw* his javelin at David.
- The Israelites went *through* the Red Sea.
- Tares* grow among wheat.
- Grocers subtract the *tare* from the gross weight.
- Never *tear* your clothes.
- The plumb-line hangs *straight* toward the center of the earth.
- The *Straits* of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.
- Succor* a man in distress.
- Suckers* sprout from the root of an old stock.
- Shoemakers drive *tacks* into the heels of shoes.
- People pay a heavy *tax*.
- Lions have long bushy *tails*.
- The *tale* of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.
- Ladies wear sashes round the *waist*.
- Foolish children *waste* their time in idleness.
- Time *waits* for no one.
- Butter is sold by *weight*.
- Earthen *ware* is baked in furnaces.
- A Turk *wears* a turban instead of a hat.
- Sickness makes the body *weak*.
- Seven days constitute one *week*.
- We *weigh* gold and silver by Troy Weight.
- The *way* of a good man is plain.
- The *weather* is colder in America than in the same latitudes in Europe.
- Among the flock of sheep were twenty fat *wethers*.
- Men have a great *toe* on each foot.
- Horses *tow* the canal boats.
- Tow* is hatched from flax.
- Good scholars love *their* books.
- There* are no tides in the Baltic Sea.
- Women wear *vails*.
- The valley of the Mississippi is the largest *vale* in the United States.
- The *vane* shows which way the wind blows.
- Arteries convey the blood from the heart and *veins*.
- A *vial* of laudanum.
- A base-*viol* is a large fiddle, and a *violin* is a small one.
- We shed *tears* of sorrow when we lose our friends.
- Ships often carry two *tiers* of guns.
- A *team* of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen.
- Farmers rejoice when their farms *teem* with fruits.
- The *tide* is caused by the attraction of the moon and sun.
- A black ribbon is *tied* on the left arm and worn as a badge of mourning.

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

Bank notes are redeemable in cash.

BĀR, LĀST, GĀBE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

## No. 149.—CXLIX.

## WORDS OF IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
any	ĕn' ny	ghost	gōst	should	shōōd
many	mĕn' ny	corps	kōre	debt	dĕt
demesne	de meen'	ache	āke	phlegm	flĕm
bat eau	bat ō'	half	hāf	croup	krōōp
beau	bō	calf	kāf	tomb	tōōm
beaux	bōze	calve	kāv	womb	wōōm
bu reau	bū' ro	one	wūn	wolf	wōōlf
been	bĭn	once	wūnçe	yacht	yōt
bu ry	bĕr' ry	done	dūn	dough	dō
bu ri al	bĕr' ĭ al	gone	gōn	neigh	nā
bus y	bĭz' zy	folks	fōks	sleigh	slā
isle	ĭle	ra tio	rā' sho	weigh	wā
isl and	ĭ' land	va lise	va lĕçe'	gauge	gāge
does	dūz	o cean	ō' shun	bough	bou
says	sĕz	though	thō	slough	slou
said	sĕd	broad	brawd	doubt	dout
lieu	lū	could	kōōd	is sue	ĭsh' shū
adieu	a dū'	would	wōōd	tis sue	tĭsh' shū

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
busi ness	bĭz' ness	flam beau	flām' bo
bus i ly	bĭz' ĭ ly	right eous	rĭ' chus
colonel	kūr' nel	car touch	kār tōōch'
haut boy	hō' boy	in veigh	in vā'
masque	māsk	sur tout	sur tōōt'
sou, sous	sōō	wom an	wōōm' an
gui tar	gĭ tār'	wom en	wĭm' en
pur lieu	pūr' lu	bis cuit	bĭs' kit
su gar	shōōg' ar	cir cuit	sĭr' kit
vis count	vĭ' kount	sal mon	sām' un
ap ro pos	ap ro pō'	isth mus	ĭs' mus

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŎOT, MŎON, ÔR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; e=k; é=j; ſ=z; çh=sh.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
neigh bor	nā' bur	mort gage	môr' gěj
piqu ant	pĭk' ant	seign ior	seen yur
piqu an çy	pĭk' an çy	se ragl io	se răl' yo
ptis an	tĭz' an	asth ma	ăst' mă
phthis ic	tĭz' ik	beau ty	bū' ty
sol dier	sōl' jer	beau te ous	bū' te us
vict uals	vĭt' tlş	bdell ium	děl' yum
ca tarrh	ka tăr'	ca noe	ka nōo'
bou quet	boo kā'	plaid	plăd
bru nette	bru nět'	schism	sĭzm
ga zette	ga zět'	feoff ment	fěj' ment
in debt ed	in dēt' ed	hal cy on	hăl' sĭ on
lieu ten ant	lu tĕn' ant	mis tle toe	mĭz' zl to
qua drille	kwa drĭl'	psal mo dy	săl' mo dÿ
pneu mat ics	nu măt' ics	bal sam ic	băl săm' ik

IN THE FOLLOWING, **l** IS SILENT.

balk	chalk	talk
ealk	stalk	walk

THE FOLLOWING END WITH THE SOUND OF **f**.

choŭgh	rough	eough (eawf)
elough *	slough †	trough (trawf)
toŭgh	e nough'	läugh (läf)

**h** AFTER **r** IS SILENT.

rheum	rhu' barb
rheu măt' ie	rhět' o rie
rheu' ma tişm	rhăp' so dy
rhÿme	rhĭ nŏç' e ros

**g** IS SILENT BEFORE **n**.

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

\* A cleft.

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



BÄB, LÄST, ÇÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

**l** BEFORE **m** IS SILENT IN THE FOLLOWING.

eälm	bälm' y	psälm
eälm' ly	em bälm'	quälm
eälm ness	älms̄	quälm ish
be eälm'	älms̄' house	psälm ist
bälm	älms̄ gĭv ing	hōlm

IN THE FOLLOWING, **geon** AND **gion** ARE PRONOUNCED AS *jun*; **eon**, AS *un*; **cheon**, AS *chun*; **geous** AND **gious**, AS *jus*.

blūd' geon	sūr' geon	pro dĭ' gioūs
dūd geon	dūn geon	pūn' cheon
gūd geon	pĭg eon	trūn cheon
stūr geon	wĭd geon	seūtch eon
lē gion	lūn cheon	es eūtch' eon
rē gion	eon tā' gioūs	eur mūd geon
eon tā' gion	e grē gioūs	gôr' geoūs
re lĭ gion	re lĭ gioūs	sae ri lē' gioūs

IN THE FOLLOWING, **ou** AND **au** ARE PRONOUNCED AS *aw*, AND **gh** IS MUTE.

bought	ought	wrought
brought	sought	naught
fought	thought	fraught

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE LETTERS **ue** AT THE END OF THE PRIMITIVE WORD ARE SILENT.

plāgue	vōgue	pique
vāgue	tōngue	har āngue'
lēague	mōsque	āp' o lōgue
brōgue	in trigue'	eāt a lōgue
rōgue	o pāque	dĭ a lōgue
fa tigue'	ū nique	ēe lōgue

No. 150.—C L.

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

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>
call	ed	ing	pray	ed	ing	al low	ed	ing
turn	ed	ing	cloy	ed	ing	a void	ed	ing
burn	ed	ing	jest	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing
plow	ed	ing	a bound	ed	ing	pur loin	ed	ing
sow	ed	ing	ab scond	ed	ing	rep re sent	ed	ing
plant	ed	ing	al lay	ed	ing	an noy	ed	ing

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

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>
a bet	ted	ting	tor	wed	ded	ding		tre pan	ned	ning	ner
fret	ted	ting	ter	bar	red	ring		de fer	red	ring	
man	ned	ning		ex pel	led	ling	ler	ab hor	red	ring	rer
plan	ned	ning	ner	re bel	led	ling	ler	in cur	red	ring	

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

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>
seal	ed	ing	er	claim	ed	ing	er	re coil	ed	ing	
heal	ed	ing	er	cool	ed	ing	er	ve neer	ed	ing	
oil	ed	ing	er	ap pear	ed	ing	er	a veil	cd	ing	
hail	ed	ing	er	re peat	ed	ing	er	re strain	ed	ing	er

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

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>
gild	ed	ing	er	dress	ed	ing	er	re sist	ed	ing	er
long	ed	ing	er	paint	ed	ing	er	con vert	ed	ing	er
watch	ed	ing	er	charm	ed	ing	er	dis turb	ed	ing	er

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

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>
bi as	ed	ing	lev el	ed	ing	grav el	ed	ing
bev el	ed	ing	coun sel	ed	ing	grov el	ed	ing
can cel	ed	ing	cud gel	ed	ing	par al lel	ed	ing
car ol	ed	ing	driv el	ed	ing	jew el	ed	ing
cav il	ed	ing	du el	ed	ing	kern el	ed	ing
chan nel	ed	ing	e qual	ed	ing	la bel	cd	ing
chis el	ed	ing	gam bol	ed	ing	lau rel	ed	ing

lev el	ed	ing	ri val	ed	ing	mod el	ed	ing
li bel	ed	ing	row el	ed	ing	wag on	ed	ing
mar shal	ed	ing	shov el	ed	ing	clos et	ed	ing
par cel	ed	ing	shriv el	ed	ing	riv et	ed	ing
pen cil	ed	ing	tram mel	ed	ing	lim it	ed	ing
pom mel	ed	ing	trav el	ed	ing	ben e fit	ed	ing
quar rel	ed	ing	tun nel	ed	ing	prof it	ed	ing
rev el	ed	ing	wor ship	ed	ing	buf fet	ed	ing

6. *The name of the agent, when the verb admits of it, is formed in like manner, without doubling the last consonant, as, caviler, worshiper, duelist, libeler, traveler. So also adjectives are formed from these verbs without doubling the last consonant, as, libelous, marvelous.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cry	cried	cry ing	dry	dried	dry ing
de fy	de fied	de fy ing	car ry	car ried	car ry ing
ed i fy	ed i fied	ed i fy ing	mar ry	mar ried	mar ry ing



11. Verbs ending in *y* change this letter to *i* in the second and third persons, and in the word denoting the agent. Thus:

	<i>Solemn Style.</i>		<i>Familiar Style.</i>		<i>Agent.</i>
I cry	thou criest	he crieth	he cries		crier
I try	thou triest	he trieth	he tries		trier

*Past tense.*

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

12. Verbs ending in *ie* change *ic* into *y* when the termination *ing* of the present participle is added, as *die*, *dying*, *lie*, *lying*.

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

died	lied	tied	hied	vied
------	------	------	------	------

**Formation of the plural number of nouns.**

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

<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>
slab	slabs	roll	rolls	strait	straits
lad	lads	ham	hams	post	posts
chief	chiefs	chain	chains	port	ports
bag	bags	crop	crops	sight	sights
back	backs	tear	tears	sign	signs

- a. When the noun ends in *c*, if *s* will coalesce with the preceding consonant, it does not form an additional syllable.

bride	brides	knave	knaves	bone	bones
blade	blades	date	dates	cake	cakes
smile	smiles	note	notes	flame	flames

- b. If *s* will not coalesce with the preceding consonant, it unites with *e*, and forms an additional syllable.

grace	gra ces	maze	ma zes	pledge	pledg es
spice	spi ces	fleec	flee ces	stage	sta ges

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

church	churches	bush	bushes	dress	dresses
peach	peaches	glass	glasses	fox	foxes

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

fly	flies	du ty	du ties	fu ry	fu rics
cry	cries	glo ry	glo ries	ber ry	ber rics
sky	skies	ru by	ru bics	mer cy	mer cics
cit y	cit ies	la dy	la dies	va can cy	va can cics

16. *Nouns ending in ay, ey, oy, ow, ew, take s only to form the plural.*

day	days	val ley	val leys	boy	boys
way	ways	mon ey	mon eys	bow	bows
bay	bays	at tor ney	at tor neys	vow	vows
de lay	de lays	sur vey	sur veys	clew	clews

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

sea	seas	hoe	hoes	woe	woes	pie	pies
-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------

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

life	lives	loaf	loaves	calf	calves
wife	wives	leaf	leaves	half	halves
knife	knives	shelf	shelves	sheaf	sheaves
beef	beeves	wharf	wharves	thief	thieves

*Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of y.*

<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>
bulk	y	silk	y	pith	y	rain	y
flesh	y	milk	y	meal	y	hill	y

*Some nouns when they take y, lose e final.*

flake	flaky	scale	sealy	stone	stony
plume	plumy	smoke	smoky	bone	bony

*Adjectives formed from nouns by ly.*

<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>
friend	ly	love	ly	man	ly	earth	ly
home	ly	time	ly	cost	ly	lord	ly

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

<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>
hap py	i ness	la zy	i ness	drow sy	i ness	sha dy	i ness
loft y	i ness	emp ty	i ness	diz zy	i ness	chil ly	i ness

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

<i>a</i>	<i>ad</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ad</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ad</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ad</i>
craft y	i ly	luck y	i ly	loft y	i ly	gloom y	i ly

*Adverbs formed from adjectives by the addition of ly.*

<i>a</i>	<i>ad</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ad</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ad</i>
fer vent	ly	brill iant	ly	em i nent	ly
pa tient	ly	op u lent	ly	per ma nent	ly

*Nouns formed from adjectives by adding ness.*

<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>
au da cious	ness	of fi cious	ness	ra pa cious	ness
ca pa cious	ness	li een tious	ness	in ge ni ous	ness

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

bound	less	ly	ness	blame	less	ly	ness
fear	less	ly	ness	need	less	ly	ness
hope	less	ly	ness	faith	less	ly	ness

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

<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ad</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ad</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ad</i>	<i>n</i>
art	ful	ly	ness	pain	ful	ly	ness	skill	ful	ly	ness
care	ful	ly	ness	grace	ful	ly	ness	peace	ful	ly	ness

*The termination ist added to words denotes an agent.*

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

*In some words, y is changed into i.*

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

*The prefix ante denotes before.*

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

*The prefix anti usually denotes opposition or against.*

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

*Be, a prefix, generally denotes intensity; sometimes to make, as bealm, befool.*

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

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

eo-equal	co-exist	co-habit	con-form
co-eval	co-extend	con-firm	con-join

*The prefix counter denotes against or opposition.*

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

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

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

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

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

*Fore denotes before in time, sometimes in place.*

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

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

*In the following, it gives a negative sense.*

material im-material    moderate im-moderate    mutable im-mutable



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

*Non* is used as a prefix, giving to words a negative sense.

appearance	non-appearance	compliance	non-compliance
conformist	non-conformist	resident	non-resident

*Out*, as a prefix, denotes beyond, longer than, or more than.

leap out-leap	live out-live	venom out-venom	weigh out-weigh
---------------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------

*Over*, as a prefix, denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.

balance	over-balance	bold	over-bold	burden	over-burden
charge	over-charge	drive	over-drive	feed	over-feed
flow	over-flow	load	over-load	pay	over-pay

*Trans*, a prefix, signifies beyond, across or over.

plant	trans-plant	Atlantic	trans-atlantic
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*Prc*, as a prefix, denotes before, in time or rank.

caution	pre-caution	determine	pre-determine	eminent	pre-eminent
mature	pre-mature	occupy	pre-occupy	suppose	pre-suppose
conceive	pre-conceive	concert	pre-concert	exist	pre-exist

*Re*, a prefix, denotes again or repetition.

assert	re-assert	assure	re-assure	bound	re-bound
dissolve	re-dissolve	embark	re-embark	enter	re-enter
assume	re-assume	capture	re-capture	collect	re-collect
commence	re-commence	conquer	re-conquer	examine	re-examine
export	re-export	pay	re-pay	people	re-people

*Un*, a prefix, denotes not, and gives to words a negative sense.

abashed	un-abashed	abated	un-abated	abolished	un-abolished
acceptable	un-acceptable	adjusted	un-adjusted	attainable	un-attainable
biased	un-biased	conscious	un-conscious	equaled	un-equaled
graceful	un-graceful	lawful	un-lawful	supported	un-supported

*Super*, *supra*, and *sur*, denote above, beyond, or excess.

abound	super-abound	eminent	super-eminent
mundane	supra-mundane	charge	sur-charge

He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance, or without method.

Without frugality, none can be rich; and with it, few would be poor.

The most necessary part of learning is to unlearn our errors.

Small parties make up in diligence what they want in numbers.

Some talk of subjects which they do not understand; others praise virtue, who do not practice it.

The path of duty is always the path of safety.

Be very cautious in believing ill of your neighbor; but more cautious in reporting it.

OF NUMBERS.

FIGURES.	LETTERS.	NAMES.	NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.
1	I	one	first
2	II	two	second
3	III	three	third
4	IV	four	fourth
5	V	five	fifth
6	VI	six	sixth
7	VII	seven	seventh
8	VIII	eight	eighth
9	IX	nine	ninth
10	X	ten	tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	XX	twenty	twentieth
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
40	XL	forty	fortieth
50	L	fifty	fiftieth
60	LX	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	C	one hundred	one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred	two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand, &c.	one thousandth
1829	MDCCCXXIX	one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine	

$\frac{1}{2}$  one half.

1-1

$\frac{1}{6}$  one sixth.

1-11111

$\frac{1}{10}$  one tenth.

1-111111111

$\frac{1}{3}$  one third.

1-11

$\frac{1}{7}$  one seventh.

1-111111

$\frac{2}{5}$  two fifths.

11-111

$\frac{1}{4}$  one fourth.

1-111

$\frac{1}{8}$  one eighth.

1-1111111

$\frac{4}{5}$  four fifths.

1111-1

$\frac{1}{5}$  one fifth.

1-1111

$\frac{1}{9}$  one ninth.

1-11111111

$\frac{9}{10}$  nine tenths.

111111111-1



WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

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

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



- Pro tempore*, L. for the time.  
*Pro re nata*, L. as occasion requires; for a special emergency.  
*Pugnis et calcibus*, L. with fists and feet, with all the might.  
*Quantum*, L. how much.  
*Quantum sufficit*, L. a sufficient quantity.  
*Qui transtulit sustinet*, L. he who has borne them sustains them.  
*Quid nunc*, L. a newsmonger.  
*Re infecta*, L. the thing not done.  
*Sanctum Sanctorum*, L. the Holy of Holies.  
*Sang froid*, F. in cold blood, indifference.  
*Sans souci*, F. free and easy; without care.  
*Secundum artem*, L. according to art.  
*Sic transit gloria mundi*, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.  
*Sine die*, L. without a day specified.
- Sine qua non*, L. that without which a thing can not be done.  
*Soi disant*, F. self-styled.  
*Suaviter in modo*, L. agreeable in manner.  
*Sub judice*, L. under consideration.  
*Sub rosa*, L. under the rose, or privately. [good.]  
*Summum bonum*, L. the chief  
*Toties quoties*, L. as often as.  
*Toto celo*, L. wholly, as far as possible.  
*Utile dulci*, L. the useful with the agreeable.  
*Vade mecum*, L. (lit. *go with me*); a convenient companion; a handbook.  
*Veni, vidi, vici*, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.  
*Versus*, L. against.  
*Via*, L. by the way of.  
*Vice versa*, L. the terms being exchanged.  
*Viva voce*, L. with the voice.

## ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

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

<i>Hhd.</i> Hogshhead.	<i>Mo.</i> Missouri.	<i>Regr.</i> Register.
<i>Ibid.</i> In the same place.	<i>Mont.</i> Montana Ter.	<i>Rep.</i> Representative.
<i>Ida.</i> Idaho Ter.	<i>MS.</i> Manuscript.	<i>Rev.</i> Reverend.
<i>i. e.</i> that is [id est].	<i>MSS.</i> Manuscripts.	<i>Rt. Hon.</i> Right Honor- able.
<i>id.</i> the same.	<i>Mrs.</i> Mistress.	<i>R. I.</i> Rhode Island.
<i>Ill.</i> Illinois.	<i>N.</i> North.	<i>S.</i> South, Shilling.
<i>Ind.</i> Indiana.	<i>N. B.</i> Take notice.	<i>S. C.</i> South Carolina.
<i>Ind. Ter.</i> Indian Ter.	<i>N. C.</i> North Carolina.	<i>St.</i> Saint.
<i>Inst.</i> Instant.	<i>Nebr.</i> Nebraska.	<i>Sect.</i> Section.
<i>Io.</i> Iowa.	<i>Nev.</i> Nevada.	<i>Sen.</i> Senator, Senior.
<i>Ir.</i> Ireland, Irish.	<i>N. Mex.</i> New Mexico.	<i>Sept.</i> September.
<i>Jan.</i> January.	<i>N. H.</i> New Hampshire.	<i>Servt.</i> Servant.
<i>Jas.</i> James.	<i>N. J.</i> New Jersey.	<i>S. T. P.</i> Professor of Sacred Theology.
<i>Jac.</i> Jacob.	<i>No.</i> Number.	<i>S. T. D.</i> Doctor of Di- vinity.
<i>Josh.</i> Joshua.	<i>Nov.</i> November.	ss. to wit, namely.
<i>Jun. or Jr.</i> Junior.	<i>N. S.</i> New Style.	<i>Surg.</i> Surgeon.
<i>K.</i> King.	<i>N. Y.</i> New York.	<i>Tenn.</i> Tennessee.
<i>Kans.</i> Kansas.	<i>O.</i> Ohio.	<i>Ter.</i> Territory.
<i>Ky. or Ken.</i> Kentucky.	<i>Obt.</i> Obedient.	<i>Tex.</i> Texas.
<i>Kt.</i> Knight.	<i>Oct.</i> October.	<i>Theo.</i> Theophilus.
<i>L. or Ld.</i> Lord or Lady.	<i>Oreg.</i> Oregon.	<i>Thos.</i> Thomas.
<i>La. or Lou.</i> Louisiana.	<i>O. S.</i> Old Style.	<i>Ult.</i> the last, or the last month.
<i>Lieut.</i> Lieutenant.	<i>Parl.</i> Parliament.	<i>U. S.</i> United States.
<i>Lond.</i> London.	<i>Pa. or Penn.</i> Pennsyl- vania.	<i>U. S. A.</i> United States of America.
<i>Lon.</i> Longitude.	<i>per, by; as, per yard,</i> <i>by the yard.</i>	<i>V. (vide),</i> See.
<i>Ldp.</i> Lordship.	<i>Per cent.</i> By the hun- dred.	<i>Va.</i> Virginia.
<i>Lat.</i> Latitude.	<i>Pet.</i> Peter.	<i>viz.</i> to wit, namely.
<i>LL.D.</i> Doctor of Laws.	<i>Phil.</i> Philip.	<i>Vt.</i> Vermont.
<i>lbs.</i> Pounds.	<i>P. M.</i> Post Master, Af- ternoon.	<i>Wash.</i> Washington Ter.
<i>L. S.</i> Place of the Seal.	<i>P. O.</i> Post Office.	<i>Wis.</i> Wisconsin.
<i>M.</i> Marquis, Meridian.	<i>P. S.</i> Postscript.	<i>Wt.</i> Weight.
<i>Maj.</i> Major.	<i>Ps.</i> Psalm.	<i>Wm.</i> William.
<i>Mass.</i> Massachusetts.	<i>Pres.</i> President.	<i>W. Va.</i> West Virginia.
<i>Matt.</i> Matthew.	<i>Prof.</i> Professor.	<i>Wyo.</i> Wyoming Terri- tory.
<i>Mch.</i> March.	<i>Q.</i> Question, Queen.	<i>Yd.</i> Yard.
<i>M. D.</i> Doctor of Medi- cine.	<i>q. d. (quasi dicat),</i> as if he should say.	<i>&amp; (et).</i> And.
<i>Md.</i> Maryland.	<i>q. l. (quantum libet),</i> as much as you please.	<i>&amp;c. (= etc.)</i> And so forth.
<i>Me.</i> Maine.	<i>q. s. (quantum sufficit),</i> a sufficient quantity.	
<i>Mich.</i> Michigan.		
<i>Mr.</i> Mister, Sir.		
<i>Messrs.</i> Gentlemen, Sirs.		
<i>Minn.</i> Minnesota.		
<i>Miss.</i> Mississippi.		

## PUNCTUATION.

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

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

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

A parenthesis () includes words not closely connected with the other words of the sentence.



Brackets or hooks [ ] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

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

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

An apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, *lov'd, tho't.*

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

The index (☞) points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

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

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

The diæresis (¨) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with the preceding vowel.

### CAPITAL LETTERS.

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

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

The pronoun *I* and interjection *O* are always in capitals.

### No. 151.—CLI.

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

ăq' ue duet	in ĩq' uĩ touš	lĭq' uid āte
ăq uĩ lĭne	lĭq' uid	liq uid ā' tion
an tĭq' uĩ ty	lĭq uor	ob lĭq' uĩ ty
ěq' uĩ ty	lĭq ue fĭ	u bĭq uĩ ty
ěq uĩ ta ble	liq ue fǎe' tion	pĭq' uant
ěq uĩ ta bly	lĭq' ue fĭ a ble	rěq uĩ ŝite
in ĩq' uĩ ty	lĭq ue fĭ ing	req uĩ ŝĭ' tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **t** IS NOT SOUNDED.

chās ten	glĭs' ten	moist' en
hās ten	fāst' en	ōft' en
ehřs ten	lĭst' en	sōft' en



BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PRËY, THËRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

*EI* AND *IE* WITH THE SOUND OF *E* LONG.

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

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER **e** STANDS BEFORE **i**.

çēil	dissēize	reçēive
çēiling	ēither	reçēipt
eonçēit	invēigle	sēignior
eonçēive	lēisure	sēine .
deçēit	nēither	sēize
deçēive	obēisançe	sēizin
perçēive	obēisant	sēizūre

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER **i** STANDS BEFORE **e**.

achiēve	liēf	reliēvo
griēve	liēge	retriēve
griēvançe	liēn	shiēld
griēvoūs	miēn	shiēling
aggriēve	niēçe	shriēk
beliēf	piēçe	siēge
beliēve	piēr	thiēf
briēf	piērçe	thiēve
chiēf	priēst	tiēr
fiēf	reliēf	tiērçe
fiēld	reliēve	wiēld
fiēnd	repriēve	yiēld
brigadiēr	bombardiēr	finançiēr
breviēr	grenadiēr	eavaliēr —
fiērçe	eannoniēr	çhevaliēr —

MOVK, BÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; KÛLE, PULL; EXIST; S=K; Ê=J; Î=Z; ÇH=SH

No. 152.—CLII. WORDS DIFFICULT TO SPELL.

(1)	bū' reau (-rō)	eroup
a bey' ançe	ealk ( <i>kawk</i> )	eruise
a çērb' i ty	ea priçe'	erumb
āehe ( <i>āk</i> )	ea rouşe'	erypt
ae quī ēsçe'	ea tās' tro phe	euck' ōo
ā' er o naut	eau' eus	eū' po lá
āg' ile	ehā' os ( <i>kā'</i> )	de fi' cient
ālms	(3)	dēm' a gögue
ām a teur'	chärge' a ble	dī' a lögue
ām' e thýst	ehī mē' rá	dīl' i gence
ān' a lýze	çhiv' al ry	dis guise'
ān' o dýne	ehýle ( <i>kil</i> )	dī shēv' el
ān' swer	ehýme ( <i>kim</i> )	döm' i çile
a nōn' ý moüs	çie' a trīçe	dough' ty
an tíque'	elique ( <i>kleek</i> )	draught ( <i>draft</i> )
āq' ue duet	eō' eōa ( <i>kō' kō</i> )	(5)
āreh ān' gel	eöl' lēague	dýs' en tēr y
a skew'	eol lō' quī al	dýs pēp' sy
āv oir du pois'	eōmb ( <i>kōm</i> )	ēa' gle
äýe ( <i>äi</i> )	eöm' plai şănçe	ef fer vēsçe'
(2)	eön' duit (-dit)	e lec trī' cian
ban dân' á	eon dīgn'	ēl' e phant
básque ( <i>bask</i> )	eon va lēsçe'	en çý elo pē' di á
bāss'-vī ol	eon vey'	en frān' chīşe
ba zäär'	eorps ( <i>kōr</i> )	e quēs' tri an
bēa' eon	eoun' ter feit	ēr y sip' e las
beaux ( <i>bōz</i> )	eou' rī er	ēs' pi on āge
bīs' euīt (-kit)	eoûrt' e sy	ex eru' ci āte
bör' ōugh	eoûrte' sy	ex haust'
bō' şom	(4)	fa tigue'
bruise ( <i>brooz</i> )	eoüş' in	fie tí' tioüs
bou' doir (-dwōr)	eōx' eōmb	fläunt

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĞET; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

flo rës' çence	hërb' age	lie' o riçe
for bäde' —	hī e ro glyph'ie	lieū tën' ant
för' eign er	hōax	lī tīg' iouš
(6)	höugh ( <i>hök</i> ) —	lōath' some —
frän' chiše	how' itz er	lunch' eon ( <i>-un</i> )
frīe as see' —	hös' tler	lūs' cioūs
fûr' lough	hÿ' a çinth	lux ū' ri ançe
gäy' e ty	hÿ ē' nā	lynx
gäuge —	hÿ pēr' bo lā	ma çhine'
ga zëlle' —	ice' bërg	Ma dëi' rā
ghäst' ly	ieh neū' mon —	ma ġi' cian
ghōst ( <i>gōst</i> )	(8)	mal fëa' sançe —
ghoul ( <i>gool</i> )	ieh thy öl' o ġy —	ma lī' cioūs
ġi räffe'	ī' çī ele	ma līgn'
glā' çier ( <i>-seer</i> )	ī' dÿl	mān' a ele
gnärled	īm' be çile	man eū' ver
gō' pher	in dīg' e nouš	ma ny ( <i>mën'ÿ</i> )
gōr' ġeoūs ( <i>-ĵūs</i> )	in ġën' iouš ( <i>-yus</i> )	mār' riāge
gour' mänd	in trigu' er	(10)
gränd' eūr	ī' o dīde —	mëa' šleş
gro tësque'	ī rās' çī ble	më' di ō ere
guār an tee'	jās' mīne	mër' ean tile
guār' an ty	jëop' ard y	me ri' no
güd' ġeon ( <i>-jun</i> )	jāve' lin —	mët a mōr' phose
(7)	joūr' ney	mī āš' mā
guil' lo tīne	ju dī' cioūs	mī lī' tiā
guin' ea ( <i>ġin' e</i> )	jūi' çy	mīll' ion āire
guise ( <i>ġiz</i> )	ka lei' do seċpe	mīs' chief
ġÿp' sy	kān ga rōō'	mīs' sion a ry
heārth	knick' knack	moi' e ty
hëif' er	lāb' ŷ rinth	mōn' eyš
hëir' lōom ( <i>ār' -</i> )	(9)	mōn' eyed ( <i>-id</i> )
hëm' i sphëre	lār' ŷnx	mōrt' ġāge



MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FŎOT, MŎON, ÔR; BŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; €=K; Ę=J; ſ=Z; ōH=SH.

môr' tise  
 mus täche'  
 müs' cle (-sl)  
 mu ſi' cian  
 mus qui' to (-kê'-)

(11)

năph' thă —  
 ne gō' ti âte  
 neigh' bor hōod  
 neū răl' gi à  
 nÿmph  
 o bēi' sançe  
 of fĭ' cioūs  
 ō' gre —  
 om nĭ' scient  
 ō' nÿx  
 op tĭ' cian  
 ôr' phan  
 pæ' an —  
 păg' eant ry  
 păn e gÿr' ie  
 păr' a lÿze  
 păr' ox ŷsm —  
 pā' tri äreh  
 pe eul' iar

(12)

pe lisse' (-lees')  
 pēo' ple  
 perĭph'ery (-rĭf'-)  
 per nĭ' cioūs  
 per suāde'  
 phā' e tòn  
 phō' to graph

phÿſ' ie  
 phÿſ' i ōg' no my  
 phÿ ſique'  
 pĭ äz' zà  
 pict ūr ěsque'  
 pĭg' eon  
 pôm' açe —  
 pôr' phÿ ry —  
 prăi' rie  
 pre eō' cioūs  
 pro dĭg' ioūs  
 pro fĭ' cien çy

(13)

prŏph' e çy  
 pŭr' lieūs —  
 pÿr o tĕeh' nies  
 quar tĕtte' (-ĕt')  
 quay (kê)  
 quĭ' nĭne  
 quoit  
 răſp' ber ry —  
 rĕck' on  
 ree on noi' ter  
 re eruit'  
 rhăp' so dy  
 rheu' ma tiſm  
 rhĭ nŏç' e ros —  
 rhu' bărb  
 rhÿme  
 rŏ' guish  
 ru tā-bā' gâ —

(14)

să' ti ate (-shĭ-ăt)

seal' lop  
 seăr la tĭ' nă  
 sçim' i ter —  
 sçĭſ' ſorſ  
 seoûrge  
 seru toire' (-tuôr')  
 sçÿthe  
 sĕn' sŭ al (-shu-al)  
 shrewd  
 sil' hou ětte (-ĕt)  
 slŭiçe  
 sŏl' dier (-jer)  
 souve' nĭr —  
 sŏv' er eign  
 spĕ' ciĕſ  
 sphĕ' roid  
 sphĭnx  
 stăt ū ětte' (-ĕt')

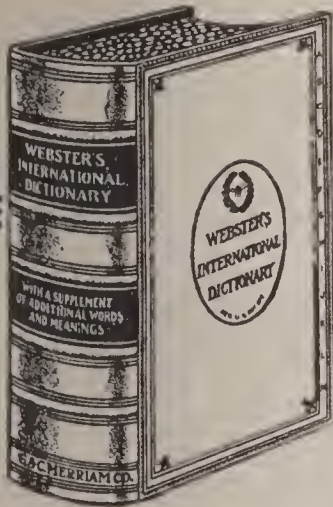
(15)

stĕ' re o tÿpe  
 stôm' aeh  
 sŭ per fĭ' cial  
 sŭr' feĭt  
 tăb leaux' (-lŏz')  
 tam bou rĭne'  
 tĕeh' nie al  
 tur quois' (-koiz')  
 tÿ' phoid  
 ū nique'  
 văl' iant  
 va lise'  
 vex ā' tioūs  
 vĭl' lain oūs

BÄB, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËE, PËËY, THËRE; ÖET; BËRD, MARËNE; LËNK;

	[SPELLED.]	[PRONOUNCED.]
vī' ti āte (-shī-āt)		
wēird	āid'-de-eamp	ād' de kōng
wrēs' tle	bay' ou	bī' oo
wrētch' ed	belles-let' tres	bel lēt' tr
yacht (yöt)	bīl' let-doux	bīl' le doo
(16)	blanc-mange'	blo mōnj'
bäe eha nā' li an	brag ga dō' ci o	brag ga dō' shi o
brū nētte' (-nēt')	buoy' an çy	bucōo'y' an çy
çhän de liēr'	çham pāgne'	sham pān'
ea tärrh' (-tär')	clāp' bōard	klāb' bōrd
co quētte' (-kēt')	eaout' chouc	kōo' chook
ero quet' (-kā')	cārte-blānçhe'	kärt blānsh'
dīs' tieh (-tik)	(18)	
e clāt' (e klä')	eön' sciēnce	kōn' shens
ēlee mōs' y nary	da guërre' o tÿpe	da gēr' o tip
é lite' (ā leet')	dāh' liā	dāl' yā
en nüi (ōng moē')	dé brīs'	dā brē'
et i quētte' (-kēt')	diç çēr'n' i ble	diz zēr'n' i bl
g̃hēr' kin	en cōre'	ōng kōr'
g̃ym nā' ši um	mād em oi şelle'	mād moa zēl'
hīe' eough (-kup)	mag nē' si à	mag nē' zhī a
hō'sier y (hō'zher-)	men āg' e rie	men āzh' e rÿ
īd i o sÿn' era sy	mīgn on ētte'	mīn yon ēt'
(17)	nau' se āte	naw' she āt
Ind' ian (-yan)	pen i tēn' tia ry	pēn i tēn' sha rÿ
meer' sçaum	pōrt mǎn' teau	pōrt mǎn' tō
nau' seoūs (-shus)	ren' dez voūs	rēn' de voo
nēph' ew (nēf' yoo)	rēs' tau rant	rēs' to rant
phlegm (flēm)	rīght' eoūs	rī' chus
psÿ ehōl' o gÿ	ser' géant	sār' jent or sēr'-
queue (kū)	süb' tle ty	sūt' l tÿ
rā' ti o (-shī o)	vīgn ētte'	vin yēt'
sāp o nā' ceoūs	whort' le bër ry	hwürt' l bër rÿ

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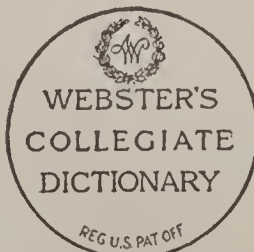
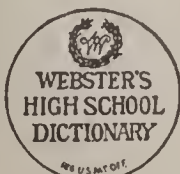
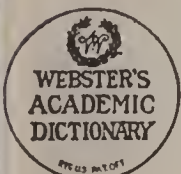
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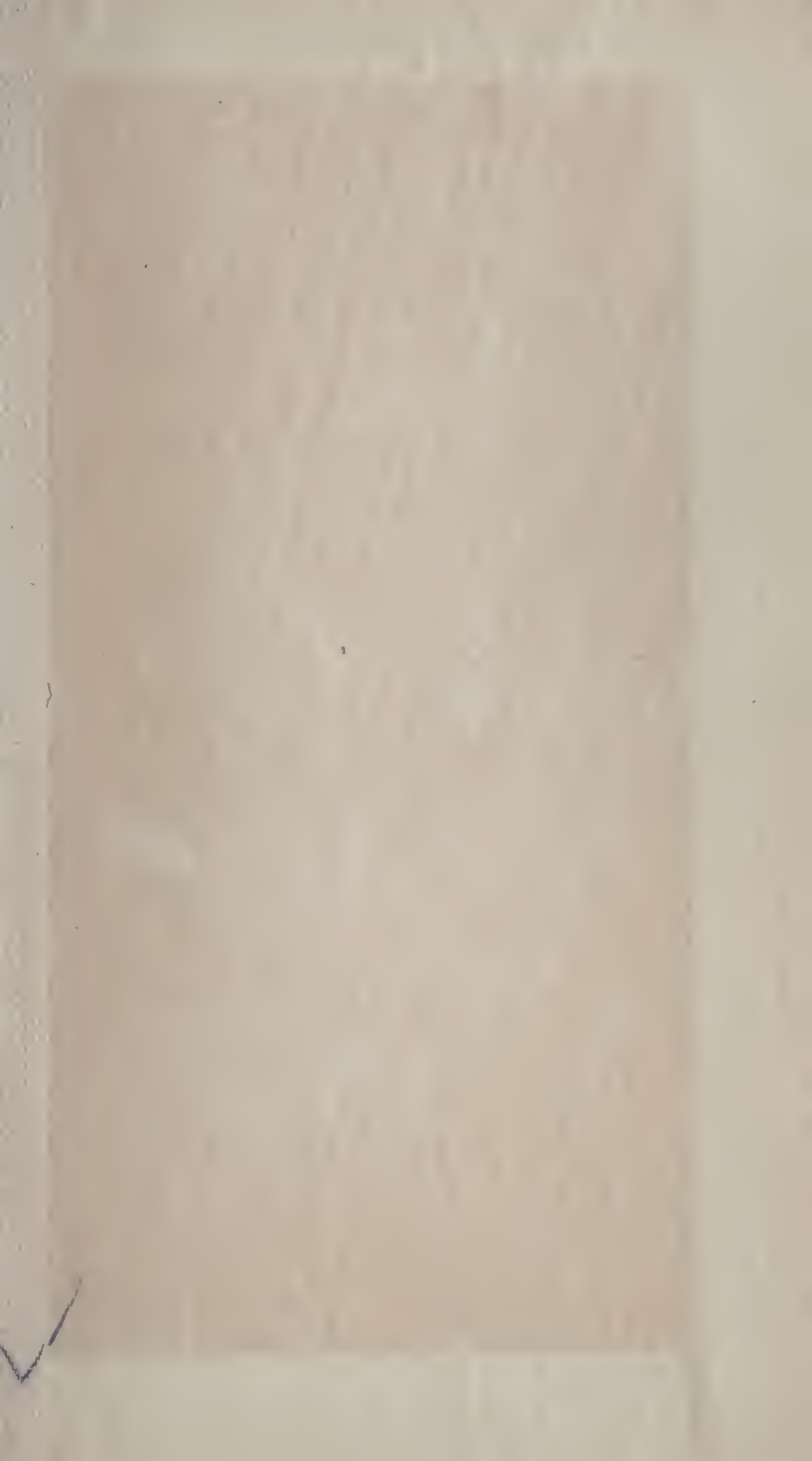


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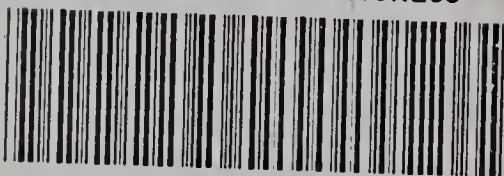
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