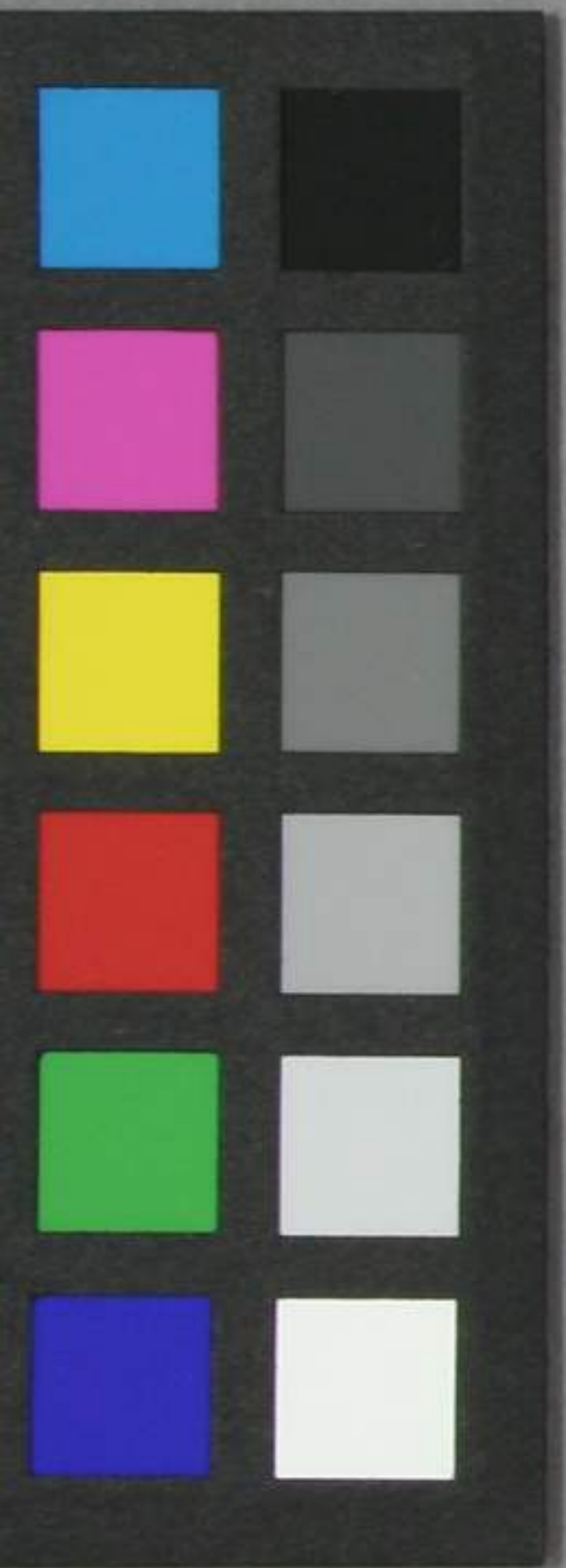


*The
Standard
first reader*

洋学文庫
文庫8
C1241

Amula



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SARGENT'S
STANDARD
FIRST READER



Yokohama



THE
STANDARD
FIRST READER,

FOR BEGINNERS;

CONTAINING

THE ALPHABET, AND PRIMARY LESSONS IN PRONOUNCING,
SPELLING, AND READING.

BY

EPES SARGENT.



1866,

文庫 8
C 1241



晴
信
氏
印
書

65- 1208

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET, ETC

THE ALPHABET IN ROMAN SMALL LETTERS

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 ALPHABET IN ROMAN CAPITALS.

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

VOWELS.

a e i o u

CONSONANTS.

b c d f g h j k l m n
p q r s t v w x y z

VOWELS OR CONSONANTS?

w y

ITALIC CAPITALS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

V S B H M F J E P X O A Y R C K L Z
U Q W I T N G D

ITALIC SMALL LETTERS.

f h p y l g u d b v j n s w o q o t z r
h a x o i m.

SMALL LETTERS RESEMBLING THE CAPITALS.

i m n u j v p o k
o s w x y z

SMALL LETTERS WHICH DO NOT RESEMBLE THE CAPITALS.

a e q b r g d h
t f l

LETTERS COMPOSED OF STRAIGHT OR RIGHT LINES

1 One Line.

L T V X Two Lines.

H F N Z Y A K Three Lines.

W E M Four Lines.

LETTERS COMPOSED OF CURVE LINES.

J U C G O Q S

LETTERS COMPOSED OF RIGHT AND CURVE LINES MIXED.

D P B R

COMMON NUMERALS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

STOPS OR POINTS.

Comma,

Semi (half) colon,

Colon,

Period,

,

;

:

.

short stop.

longer stop.

still longer stop.

longest stop.

Note of interrogation.

?

Note of exclamation.

!

SARGENT'S STANDARD FIRST READER.

SECTION I.

WORDS AND SENTENCES THAT MAY BE LEARNED AND READ
BEFORE LEARNING THE ALPHABET.

LESSON 1.

girl
doll
boy

the
I
see

has
no
The



The girl, the boy, the doll. The girl has
the doll. The boy has no doll. I see the
boy. I see the girl. I see the doll. I see
the girl, the doll, the boy.

LESSON 2.

a	toy	and
horse	book	made
cart	wood	of



The boy has a toy; a horse and a cart, made of wood. The boy has a book. I see the boy and the toy, the horse and the cart. I see the book.

LESSON 3.

A	right	Is it
picture	left	or
hand	It is	Look

A picture of a hand Is it a picture of a right hand, or is it a picture of a left hand? It is a picture of a right hand. Look!



LESSON 4

dog	big	looks
mother	small	up at

A big dog, a small dog. The big dog is the mother of the small dog; the small dog looks up at the big dog

LESSON 5

I see a small dog; I see a big dog. I see a small dog and a big dog. See, boy, see, the big dog and the small dog.

LESSON 6.

men	They	for
horses	load	with
hay	eat	on to



See the men. They load the cart with hay. See the horses; see the hay on the cart. The hay is for the horses to eat. Load the cart. men! load the cart with hay.

LESSON 7.

roost er	morning	proud
feath ers	ear ly	in he
old	crows	his



Here is a picture of our old roost er: he crows early in the morning. Look at his feath ers. proud is he of his feath ers. Look, boy, look! Look, girl, look!



LESSON 11.

Charles	flow ers	Are
aunt	wa ter	Does
gar den	they	shows
rake	sweet	play
pot	love	work

Charles shows to his mother and aunt the flow ers in his gar den. Charles has a rake, and a pot to wa ter his flow ers. Do you not love flow ers? Are they not sweet?* Does Charles love to play? Yes. Does Charles love to work? Yes.

LESSON 12.

fa ther	both	at set
boats	sail	one, two, three
tub	have	their



See two boys and their father! Are the boys at play? Yes, they have a big tub of water, and they sail their boats in it. Do you see one of the boats is up-set?

LESSON 13.

nee dle	soon	sew
bus y	then	put
well	a gain	hem her



Jane is busy with her needle. She can hem well. She loves to sew, and she loves to read. She will soon put up her work, and go to play. That is right, Jane: work, and then play; play, and then work again. So you will be well.



LESSON 14.

James	floor	tell
Jane	give	keeps
John's	cry	wrong
ball	cries	lit tle
bat	think	too big

James has John's ball, and keeps it in his hand. John cries for the ball. Jane and little Charles tell John not to cry. It is wrong for James to keep John's ball; and it is wrong for John to cry; for John is a big boy; too big, I think, to cry. I see a bat for the ball on the floor. James, give John his ball.

LESSON 15.

school
way
head

cap
slate
les sons

learns
This
What



This boy is on his way to school. What has he in his hand? It is a slate. What has he on his head? It is a cap. He is a good boy, and he learns his lessons well. Go to school, boy. Work well, play well. That is the way.

LESSON 16.

hoop
ex er cise

Here
Why

drive
let be



Here is Jane at play. Does her mother let her drive hoop? Yes; why not? It is good exercise for Jane. It is as good for her as it is for John. So play on!



LESSON 17.

Ma ry
ba by
lap
sits

ta ble
spoon
bowl
fond

while
holds
tend
tend ing

Mary holds the baby in her lap, while her mother sits by and looks on. A bowl of milk, with a spoon in it, is on the table. A ball for the baby to play with is on the floor. Mary can tend the baby. She is fond of tending the baby.

LESSON 18.

idle	class	who
rude	kind	nor all



Do you see this boy who drives a hoop? He loves to play; but he is not rude, nor is he idle. He is at the head of his class at school, and all the boys love him. He is kind to all. He gets up early in the morning. He is early at school.

LESSON 19.

hare	caught	six, seven,
a live	four, five	eight, nine, ten



One, two, three, four, five;
I caught a hare a live.
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten;
I let it go a gain.



The learner ought to be able to read the foregoing lessons backwards.

WORDS TO BE PRONOUNCED AT SIGHT.

Let the following be pronounced in column order, thus: a, an, am, &c.
See the title "Elementary Sounds," in the Index,

LESSON 20.

a	ox	be	by	go	if
an	of	he	my	ho	in
am	on	me	up	no	it
at	or	ye	as	lo	us
ax	to*	we	is	so	do†

LESSON 21.

all	her	let	sun
was	were	get	one
she	pin	its	car
but	been	sits	are

LESSON 22.

the	can	put	may
has	try	foot	lay
have	our	how	make
off	talk	low	ship
egg	walk	back	sea
got	see	cars	with
give	tree	you	not
live	who	dog	this
what	that	will	lie

* See this word in the Index.

† Pronounced doo.

SECTION II.

PRONOUNCING, SPELLING, AND READING.

LESSON 23.

	o		e		
no	n o	me	m e		
so	s o	be	b e	she	sh e
lo	l o	he	h e	the	th e
go	g o	we	w e		
ho	h o	ye	y e		



We go. How do ye go? Lo! we go
in the cars. O ho! so ye go! He, she,
and we go, If it be so, may I go! No.

LESSON 24.

	y		i
my	m y	if	i f
by	b y	in	i n
thy	th y	it	i t

Is thy sister in the ear? If she be in,
we go. She is not in; she is not by me.
Ye can not go. If she go, we go. She
is not in. Ye can not go.

LESSON 25.

am	at	or	us
an	on	ox	up



Go on, go up, go up, go on,
Go on, go up, go on,
Go up, go on, go on, go up,
Go up, go on, go up.

So I am on. Yes, I see you are on.
But why do you not go on? The dog
will not go on. So I see. I am on,
but I do not go on or up. If an ox go
by us, it is my ox.

LESSON 26.

as	do	to	of	is	his
----	----	----	----	----	-----

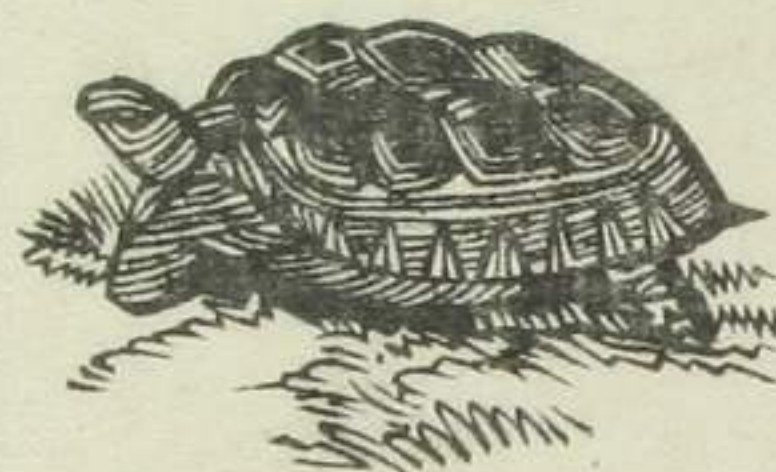


Do it as I do it, so!
Is it so I am to do?
Or am I to do it so?
It is so, as so I do.

If I am to do so, is he to do so?
He is to do so, but she is not to do so.
I see a boy on the baek of his dog.
I see a boy try to make a bow.

LESSON 27.

had	bag	am	can	cap
bad	rag	ham	fan	nap
lad	nag	ram	man	rap



I go. Yes, you go so so. A lad had a nag. A nag is a small horse. A man ran off with a ham. A girl had a rag-bag. Do not rap the lad with the fan. I can nap in my cap. A ram ran at a man.

LESSON 28.

hat	cat	bed	leg	hem	get
that	rat	red	beg	them	jet

My hat has no nap. A cat ran at a rat. The nag is red. Can I see the caps? You can hem them. The leg of the bed is red. I beg you not to do it. I had a bit of jet. Hem that cap for me.

LESSON 29.

hen	net	sex	fib	bid	big
pen	yet	vex	nib	did	fig

Do not vex the hen. A fib is a lie. Get the wet net for the men. Nib my pen. He did as he was bid. Of what sex is a boy? Give the big fig to the pig



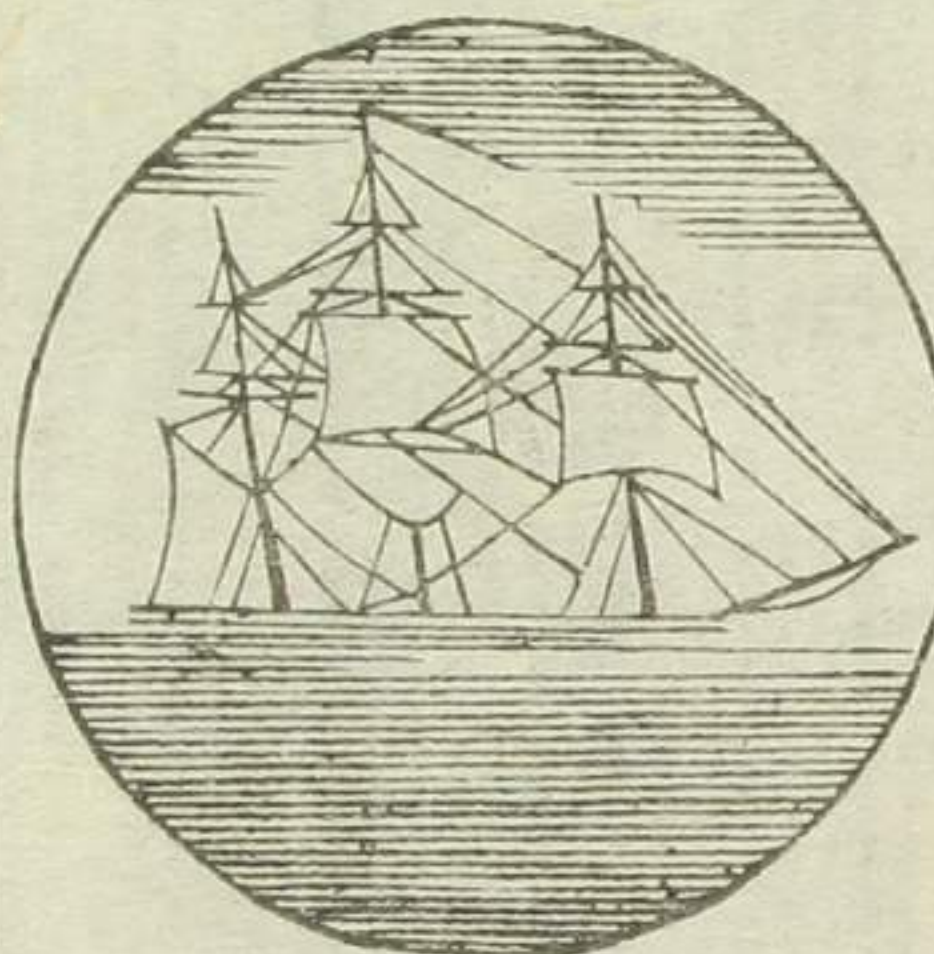
LESSON 30.

kit ten	spool	catch
mice	leap	af ter
trap	run	ev er
purr	harm	a way

Here is a picture of a cat and her kitten. The kit ten loves to play; she plays with a ball. The cat will catch mice for the kit ten. Did you ever see a mouse in a trap? A mouse will run a way from a cat. Do not try to vex the cat: hear her purr. You can play with the kit ten. She will run after a ball or a spool. I love to see a kit ten leap and play.

LESSON 31.

ship dim tin bit fix give
whip rim pin sit six live



See the ship on the sea. Give me the whip. I got up at six. She sat and bit her lip. The bit of tin is dim. A cup has a rim. Fix the pin in. Birds live in nests.

LESSON 32.

job hod dog hop got box
rob nod hog top hot fox

It is a bad job to rob. The man got a hod. The dog bit the hog, and the hog bit the hen. Nod not. The top of the pot is hot. Can you hop?

LESSON 33.

cub bud bug gum sun but
rub mud rug hum run sbut

A fox in a box had a cub. The bird loves the sun. Rub off the mud. See the bug run on the rug. I see gum on the bud. I hear the top hum. Go, bat sbut the box. I hit the cat in fun.



LESSON 34.

white | black | old

John has a white egg in his right hand. Can you tell me where he got the egg? He got the egg in the hay by the ox. Was Charles with him when he got the egg? Yes, Charles was with him then. John shows the egg to his mother. Yes, and Mary and Jane look at the egg. Did a hen lay the egg? Yes. Did the old black hen lay the egg? No; the old red.

LESSON 35.

far	bar	sir	cur	for
jar	tar	fir	fur	nor



Do not hit the nag, sir. He is not a bad nag. We put tar on the ship. Did you go far for that jar? As far as that fir. Put up the bar. I had a fur cap. A cur is a bad dog.

LESSON 36.

Long vowels with final e mute.

pie	age	ape	use	hoe	hue
lie	toe	ate	ice	foe	due

He ate no pie. I can not tell her age. Can he use the hoe for the rye? I am the foe of a lie. Do not put your foot on my toe. Tie up the ape. Use the ice, but not the ale. Give him his due.

LESSON 37.

babe	safe	came	fate
face	make	cape	gave
fade	shake	case	gaze

We gaze on the face of the babe. I met a man in the lane with a cane. She came with the cape in a safe case.



LESSON 38.

ap ples	trunk	a gainst
lad der	a pron	pick

Here is Mary to shake the tree for us. The lad der is up against the tree. Why do you not go up the lad der, Ma ry? I can shake the tree here by the trunk. If I try to go up the lad der, I may fall. One, two, three — I see three ap ples fall. Hold your a pron to catch them, Jane. Charles and his sister will pick up two.

LESSON 39.

these mete cede glebe eve mere
 To cede is to give up. He had a rod
 to mete the log. Hit the glebe with the
 hoe. Is it this or these? The sun is
 red: it is eve. Eve is the name of a
 female. This ox — these oxen. He hit
 him in mere play. Here he is.

LESSON 40.

rice	life	time	pipe	dive
hide	like	line	fire	rise
five	mile	mine	kite	size

He has no line for his kite. It is time
 to go. Rice is nice. Put the pipe in
 the fire. I rise at five. Why do you
 hide the pipe? It is mine. A dog can
 dive. They are alike in size. Life is
 thine to use well. I have yet a mile to go.

LESSON 41.

robe	hole	bone	more	vote
rode	hone	stone	rose	wove
joke	pole	hope	those	doze

He rose and rode home. Bore a hole
 in the pole for the rope. Put on the robe
 I gave you. I do not joke. Take a bone



LESSON 42.

bush	with out	die
nest	care	Paul

Where did you get that birds' nest, Paul?
 I got it from a bush in the garden. Go,
 put the nest back where you got it. May
 I not have the little birds to play with?
 No; they will die without a mother's
 care. Then I will give them back to their
 mother. Hark! I hear the mother-bird
 cry for them. Here I come, old bird!
 Here they are. Come, Mary, let us go
 and put the nest back.

LESSON 43.

u, ue, ui, ew, with the y sound (as in use) before them.

cube	tune	mute	few	suit
duke	pure	duty	new	dupe
fume	mule	dew	Tues day	muse

A cube has six sides. Do your duty. He was the dupe of the duke. He rode a mile on a mule. Did you hear the new tune on Tues day? I have a new suit. Do not fume and fret. Be pure. The dew is on the rose. The birds are mute. I muse on her fate. Few do so well.

LESSON 44.

Long and short vowels with a son orant preceding and following.

pan	pane	hat	hate	hid	hide
fat	fate	bit	bite	rod	rode
mad	made	pin	pine	hop	hope
man	mane	rid	ride	tub	tube
rat	rate	din	dine	rob	robe
vap	vane	sit	site	not	note

I did not say pan, but pane. The fat man met a sad fate. Wine made the man mad. Who ever did see a man with a mane? Why do you hate a hat? Bite a bit of bun. Pin it on the pine tree. I am rid of that ride. Did he hide where she hid? I rode a rod. I hope to hop. A tub is not a tube. Dine without din.



LESSON 45.

fin ger	knife	med dle
mat ter	kneels	told
sor ry	hurt	o bey

O! tell me what is the matter with Charles. I hear him cry as if he were hurt. Yes; he has cut his finger with a big knife. His mother told him not to take the knife. But he did not obey his mother. He took hold of the knife, and see! he is hurt. His mother puts a rag on his finger. His sister is by, looks on, and is sorry. Jane kneels, and is sorry for the little boy. He must not meddle again with a knife.

LESSON 46.

Short oo, as in good; heard in put, full, would, could, should, &c

book cook wood wool foot
look hook good hood took



The boy does not look on his book. What does he hear and see? Do not put your foot on Mary's hood. The cook took the ham from a hook. This is good wood. My hat is made of wool. The cup is full.

LESSON 47.

Long oo, as in cool; sometimes o, ou, oo, have this sound; long u, also ew, after r, takes it.

fool move poor lose true
rule rude grew shoes soup

Do not be rude. Call no one fool. Of what do we make shoes? It is my rule to be true. The moon will be up soon. The crew lose all. Do not move the soup. The tree grew.

Little sister, come a way,
Let us in the garden play,
For it is a pleasant day.



LESSON 48.

rock ing	would	fall en
o ver	must	laugh
troub le	fell	now

Here is more trouble! What is it now? James has fallen from his rocking-horse! Poor James! Did he rock too far? Yes, I told him not to rock so far. I told him he would rock over, and fall. But he would keep on rocking, until he fell. He fell o ver on to the floor, as you see. Do not laugh now, Mary, but go to him. He cannot be badly hurt: he does not cry.

LESSON 49.

The first elementary sound, a as in father.

fa	ther	path	bark	star	laugh
arm		bath	gape	are	half



These boys show their tops to their father. A dark path; I can see no star. Do not use your arm to do harm. The calf made me laugh. I hope you take a bath. This bark is from a pine tree. Give me half. Do not gape. Are the men in the bark? The sea is calm.

LESSON 50.

Long a and at before r, as in care, fair; sometimes e and ea have this sound.

bare	e'er	bear	stare	hair
fare	there	pear	chair	pair
ere	where	parent	stair	hare

Where I go, there can you go. A new pair of shoes. Did he pay his fare? Love thy parents. Take a chair. We shall have rain ere long. He has dark hair. When e'er I do good, I am happy. The ripe pear falls. A fast hare. Do not stare so.



LESSON 51.

once	climb	fell
know	climb ed	oft en

Hark! I hear once more a cry from Charles. O! he is in trouble again: he is badly hurt. Oft en had his father told him not to do this: Not to climb up on the back of a chair. But Charles was bad, and did not obey. He climbed up on the back of that chair. His father did not know he was there, and rose. Charles fell back with the chair on to the floor. And now he has hurt the back of his head. If he will not obey, he will come to harm.

LESSON 52.

The broad sound of *a*, as in *water*; *au*, *augh*, *o*, *ough*, *aw*, *awe*, have some times this sound

fall daub caught brought awe form
also saw gone pause warm born.



O! what a fall I am to have on the ice! I thought she was gone. We ought to keep the law of God with awe. I saw a boy daub his hand with sauce. He caught the horse, and brought him to me. Are you warm? Pause ere you try it. She was born in May. What is the form of an egg? I sought a fawn; also a fox.

LESSON 53.

Containing consonants to be distinguished in sound

Bat pat, ban pan; bane pane; sob sop; robe rope; bet pet. — Mad mat; made mate; dame tame; dip tip; nod not; node note — Fat vat; fane vane; wife wives — Begin kin; dug duck. — Said zed, sink zinc; us uz. — Vane wane; vine wine.



LESSON 54.

son	first	at tend
thing	words	rap id ly

Come here, my son, and read to me from this book. You may let your ball lie there on the floor. There is a time to play and a time to read. The flowers on the table are fair to see. But do not gaze on them now, my son. We must attend to one thing at a time. If you would learn to read, attend. To attend is to think well of what you do. Look well at a word when you learn its name. Do not forget the sound your teacher gives it. Do not at first try to read rapidly. Try to read so that you may be well heard.

LESSON 55.

Words in which ai, ay, ei, ey, have the sound of long a, as in fate.

wait day rein veil they
rain pray vein mail prey

If it rain, the maid may wait. A veil is for the face. Love to pray to God. I can see a vein in my hand. Rein in the nag. Is the mail in? Cats prey upon mice. We made hay on the day they came. Pay as you go. Do not be vain.

LESSON 56.

Words in which ea has the sound of long e, as in he.

each beat weak eat leave
teach leaf zeal hear breathe

Teach each of the girls to read. Turn the leaf. Do not eat fast. The tea is weak. We hear with the ear. He has the zeal to do good. I love the sea. Leave me. The sun rises in the east.

LESSON 57.

Words in which ea, ie, ue, ai have the sound of short e, as in bed.

bread health tread breath friend
dead pleasant said meant guest

My friend is now my guest. Do not bend your head as you tread. It is pleasant to be in good health. What said he of bread? My bird is dead.



LESSON 58.

George | let ters | wrote
spring | mus tard | plant ed

What does George see there on the ground? Is it a rake he has in his hand? Yes. He has been to walk with his aunt. He shows her the word GEORGE in green letters. How were they put there in the ground, George? I will tell you now how I did it. In the spring I wrote my name here with a stick. I made some little holes in the let ters. In the holes I planted some mustard seed. The seed soon grew up and put out leaves. And there now is my name in green letters!

LESSON 59.

Words in which ea has the sound of long a, as in fate.

break great steak break ers

If you let the cup fall, you will break it. He only is great, who is good. The ship is in the break ers. We had a tender steak A great tree fell.

LESSON 60.

Words in which ea has the sound of a in father.

heart hearth hearken

He sat on the hearth. Her heart beat fast. Harken to the tune she plays

LESSON 61.

Words in which ea has the sound of e in her.

earn earth heard search learn

Learn to earn your bread. Men dive for pearls. I heard the earl say so. Men search in the earth for gold.

LESSON 62.

Words in which ee has the sound of e long, as in me.

bee deed sheep meet seen
eel beef green teeth keep
feel week cheek sweet weep

A bee has six legs. An eel can feel. I see sheep on the green. Keep your teeth clean. Meet me next week. See my cheek. Do not weep What is beef?



LESSON 63.

Sarah | horse back | figure
children | wind mill | other

Here is Sarah reading in her First Reader. Her brother John sits by, and looks on. And there sits the dog: his name is Pop. I see John's kite; and a good kite it is. I see the mother of these children. She has a little baby in her arms. And what are those things on the table? One is a figure of a man on horseback. The other is a small wind mill.

LESSON 64.

igh, ie, y, ye, and ul, having the sound of long i, as in fine.

fight	high	fly	eyes	tried
might	sky	rye	flies	guide



The bad boy seeks a fight.
Do not lie on the rye. I
have two eyes: flies have
more. I had a well-tried
guide. High in the sky flies
the kite. Come nigh.

LESSON 65.

oa, oo, ou, ow, oio, having the sound of long o, as in go.

soap	pour	load	owe	row
boat	floor	toad	bow	sew
coat	door	road	soul	strew

Shut the door. Strew flowers on the
floor. Sew up the hole in my coat. He
can row a boat. I owe her more than she
owes me. Do not stone a toad. I saw a
rain bow. The soul can never die. Little
strokes fell great oaks.

LESSON 66.

Do not let the sound of oi, oy, in oil, boy, &c., degenerate into long i.

oil	join	point	noise	boy
boil	coin	joint	poise	joy

What is the use of oil? Boys! make no
noise. Shall we boil it or broil it? A
round coin. I can poise a pole.



LESSON 67.

don key | walk | ver y

Here is Mary on the back of a don key.
Her father and mother walk by her side.
She feels quite safe as she rides. The
don key does not go very fast. He is
small, but he has big ears. Mary's father
has a stick in his hand. But I hope he
will not beat the don key. What has Ma-
ry's mother in her hand?

LESSON 68.

The sound of *ou, ow, in thou, now, out, &c.*

loud house owl down cow sour
 thou ground howl gown bow hour



Will it make a
 loud sound? No;
 I have set it on
 the ground. Now
 I fire. Our house
 is on the south
 side of the town.
 That is a nice

gown. The hound howls. An owl sees
 best at night. Bow when you come in.
 Thou art the man. This is the hour. Put
 down that knife. We had a brown cow.

LESSON 69.

Words in which *i* and *o* before *r* have the sound of *e* or *u* before *r*, in *her, fur, &c.* Check such perversions as *wuss, fust, &c.*

first girl nurse word dirt
 worst furl worse work shirt

The girl is first in her class. He works
 in his shirt. Do not hurt the worm. The
 boiler burst. He is a man of worth. Furl
 the flag. He trod in the worst of the dirt.

To those who on his help rely,
 In time of trouble, God is nigh.



LESSON 70.

coach | reins | whip

What a fine turn-out we have here!
 Jane is in her coach, with her doll. The
 coach is drawn by her old dog Dot; and
 John holds the reins, and drives. John
 has a whip in his hand; but I do not
 think he will whip Dot much. John has
 to walk by the side of the coach; for
 there is not room for him in-side. Now,
 John, drive to the field, and let Jane see
 the men make hay; then drive to the brook,
 and let Dot drink; then drive home

LESSON 71.

Words in which *ie, ei, ey*, have the sound of e long, as in *he*.

brief field thief fierce seize
key yield chief pierce either

Life is brief. The key will not fit the lock. The thief fled. He was the chief of the band. Seize the thief. Either I go or you. This field will yield a good crop. A fierce bird can pierce your hand with his beak. Do not grieve.

LESSON 72.

Words in which *o, oo, ou*, have the sound of short *u* in *but*.

none blood Monday touch nothing
son flood money young some
won other honey coun try won der

You have mon ey, I have none. On Mon-day, my son, we will go into the coun try. Touch not, taste not. Is it not a wonder that lit tle bees can make hon ey? Eat nothing that is bad for you. Blood flows in my veins. The water came down in a flood. Let the young be good to the old. Love your coun try. Do to others as you would have them do to you. Will he win! He has won. She has done some good He stood in front of his broth er.



LESSON 73.

strength | fresh | beau ti ful
col ors | yel low | gifts blue

Come here, my son, and look on the rain-bow. Is it not beau ti ful after the rain? We can see but half of it where we are. But what love ly col ors are in it! There are red, green, blue, and yellow. All the col ors that we know of are there. Who put that bow in the fair, blue sky? Who gives us these fields, and this fresh air? From God all good gifts come, my son. From God, who made all and keeps all. O! let us o bey his law, and try to do good

LESSON 74.

ch and tch having the sound of ch in chin.

which	much	chirp	church	satchel
witch	clutch	chip	inch	march
stitch	such	child	latch	milch



I can chirp and hop. He made a ship of a chip. A stitch in time saves nine. A milch cow is one that gives milk. Do not let the latch catch your robe. Do not clutch.

LESSON 75.

The thirty-third elementary sound; that of sh in shine.

shall	shop	dash	wish	rush
shine	shut	rash	dish	shun

The sun shines. You shall shut up the shop. Do not lash the horse. He was rash, and would rush on. Hush! I wish to sleep. He broke a dish.

LESSON 76.

Note the distinction between aspirate th, as in thioh, and vocal th, as in thy. In the following words, th is aspirate.

breath	both	truth	truths	thank
breaths	loth	youth	youths	path

O! youth, love the truth. Both were loth to go. Many breaths make bad air. Youths! love truths. My path is plain.



LESSON 77.

beach	a afraid	mount
enough	a long	swim

Paul has brought out the white nag. Alfred is to take a ride on the nag. What a fat nag it is! Is it not? Alfred has a whip in his left hand. But he will not have to whip the nag. The nag will go quite fast enough. He is fat, but he can trot fast. Alfred loves to ride: he rides well. He gets up early in the morning to ride. Some times he rides a long the sea beach. He loves to hear and see the big waves. The nag is not afraid of them. He will go in some times, and swim. Alfred is to ride through the woods to-day. Come, Alfred, mount the nag, and go. The saddle is on.

LESSON 78.

Words in which *th* is vowel, as in *there*,

with be neath the oaths paths

Breathe pure air. Bathe in the morning.
Go with this girl. He sat be neath a tree.
Use no oaths. Here lie our paths.

LESSON 79.

Before *e, i, or y, c* usually takes the sound of *s* in *sun*.

cell cent city scissors ice
cedar cease scythe cinder rice

He was put in a cell. A cedar is a fine tree. I live in a city. What do we do with a scythe? With scissors? The book was burnt to a cinder. He ran a race for a cent. Cease your noise.

LESSON 80.

Before *a, o, or u* and before *l, r, or t, c* generally takes the twenty-ninth elementary sound, that of *k* in *kite*.

can come clay act acts
cot scum crib fact facts

Can she come? The facts are so. Scum rises to the top. She sleeps in a crib; I in a cot bed. What do we make of clay? A fact is a thing done. Cream is from milk. A fox is cunning.



LESSON 81.

fel low | stray | watch
mas ter | stops | be lieve

Here is an idle little fellow! He ought to be in school by this time. But he stops to play with that dog. See, the boy has his satchel with him. His spelling-book is in the satchel. But has he learned his lesson yet? I do not believe he has learned it. If he had, would he stop to play? But the dog will not play with him. The dog has to work for his master. He cannot be idle, like the boy. He will run away from him soon. He must watch the sheep on the green. He must see that they do not stray.

LESSON 82.

The thirtieth elementary sound; that of *g* in *gag*.

get give got gimp gum

Gum is got from trees. Never play with a gun. Give to the poor. Let her get the book. Gimp is a kind of silk lace.

LESSON 83

Words in which *g* or *dg* has the sound of *j* in *jar*.

age gem large sage cage
page gin giant judge bridge

Tell me the page. What is your age? I had a gem in a ring. A sage is a wise man. A giant is a tall and large man. Gin means a snare, also a kind of drink. The bridge broke down. Do not keep the bird in a cage. The cat looks as grave as a judge.

LESSON 84.

The thirty-first and thirty-second elementary sounds; *s* aspirate, as in *sad*; *s* vocal, as in *wise*. We here italicize the former. After vocal consonant sounds and some others, *s* has its vocal sound.

so as gas his makes fises
this has fist hers robes lives

He likes dogs. He sits on the lad's chair. What a noise of fises! Many lives were lost. He lost his wife's ring. It is not his, but hers. Gas is made from coal.



LESSON 85

pony	lady	lent
Dapple	whipped	through
Gray	lashed	hire

I had a little pony,
His name was Dapple Gray;
I lent him to a lady
To ride a mile a way
She whipped him, she lashed him,
She rode him through the mire,
I would not lend my pony now
For all the lady's hire.

LESSON 86.

See letter r in the Index. Italicized r is here italicized.

rear more dream rank butter
try far garb star rare

Try the butter. The horse rears. A garb is a dress. His rank was high. This is far more rare than that. I had a dream of a star. He is well drilled.

LESSON 87.

The sixteenth elementary sound, ng as in king. Heed this sound in unaccented syllables in ing, as being, &c.

being bring ing sing ing ring ing
gong morn ing act ing long ing

Bring me that gong. I am longing to hear you sing. He is ringing the bell. She is acting a part. Rise early in the morning. Hear that bird singing. She is bringing the gong. Hang it up.

LESSON 88.

Words in which silent b, g, h, k, l, u, occur.

sign lamb hour knee could write
gnat limb honest know should wrong
gnaw debt heir knock chalk wrist

He broke a limb of the tree Give me the chalk. Are the signs fair? A gnat stung her. Knock at his door. He is the heir to a large sum. I know it.



LESSON 89.

These two boys have slates in their hands. They have drawn figures on their slates. Alfred shows his slate to his mother. It has a figure of a large dog. Charles has drawn a cat, as you see. There is a big arm-chair in the room. Charles and Alfred can both write well. They both go to School. They can cipher. They love to play, but they love to study too.

LESSON 90

sp st sm sn sk

span	spade	step	smite	snow	sky
spin	spell	stop	small	snap	skin
spot	spite	stare	smith	snare	skip

The sun is in the sky. It is but a step to the spot. Spin my top. She can spell well. We dig with a spade. Do not feel spite. Do not smite him. Go for a blacksmith. The lambs skip. Do not stop.

LESSON 91.

bl pl a sl gl

blot	plan	place	slow	glad	slip
blame	plum	flag	slate	glove	slap
plot	plate	float	slope	globe	slop

Do not blot the book. Linen is made of flax. There is a plum on the plate: it has a stem. Let the flag float on the wind. It has been round the globe. Do not slip on the ice. She is on the slope of the hill. I am glad to find my lost glove.

LESSON 92.

br pr dr fr tr gr

brag	broke	pride	drive	try	great
brave	pretty	drop	frog	trip	grow

He is too brave to brag. She broke the pretty vase. Do not try to trip me. Pride must have a fall. I grow day by day.



LESSON 93.

pen ny	string	af ter
ma ny	pa per	pitch

Come, let us go and raise our kite. If those boys wish to play at ball, let them. There is a good wind now for the kite. I have string enough to raise it high. We will play at ball this after noon. The wind, I think, will soon go down. And then we cannot raise the kite. I see a large field where we can raise it now. You shall hold it, and pitch it for me. I shall not have to run far to raise it. The wind will take it up at once. Do you think there are too many bobs? The kite is large; there are not too many

LESSON 94.

sw qu (kw) wh (hw)

q is always followed by u, and the combination is pronounced as if it were written kw. Pronounce wh as if the letters were transposed, hw. Heed the aspirate. Do not say wen, wot, &c., for when, what, &c.

twig	swim	quit	quiet	whip
twin	swine	quite	why	whale
twine	quake	quire	when	white

A swan can swim; for a swan swam. Here is a twig from that tree. How many sheets of paper are there in a quire? Twenty-four. Do not quake; be quite quiet. They are twins. A whale is a big fish. When will that wen be cured?

DOUBLE TERMINAL CONSONANTS

LESSON 95.

add	egg	hiss	ill	off	buzz	roll
ebb	bell	bless	fill	inn	kill	shall

Add ten to ten; twice ten are twenty. Do not kill a fly. Let it buzz. It is off. God will bless us if we do no ill. The egg is white. It is the ebb of the tide.

LESSON 96.

ck ock. The sound of ck in *tick* is the same as ock in *back*

back	box	rock	fix	duck
backs	knocks	kick	sticks	ducks

A duck was on a rock. Give her back the box. A stiff neck. The horse kicks. Be home by six. Fix the clock.



LESSON 97.

Su san*	tur key	bas ket
fowls	geese	busy
chick ens	crumbs	feed ing

Here is Su san feeding the fowls. She has a basket in her right hand. It is full of corn and bread crumbs. These she drops for the hens to pick up. There are two hens and six chickens. See how busy they all are feeding. Two geese are running to get some corn. And near Su san's feet I see a duck. He puts out his neck. he wants some food. What is that large bird behind Su san? It is a turkey-cock. let him be fed, too, Su san.

Give the u in this word its diphthongal y sound, as in *mute*

LESSON 98.

sp sps st sts sk sk

Hsp frosts desk desks lost trusts
frost lisps ask asks dusk nest

A bird was in the nest. The desk has a lock. She asks for the key. It is lost. He lisps: do not lisp. There were early frosts. Bats fly in the dusk.

LESSON 99.

lp lps lf lfs ld lds lk lks lt lts lm lms

help gulf fold silk elm melt
helps gulfs folds silks elms melts

The old elms are out down. Gulfs are large bays. The silks fell in graceful folds. Put them on the shelf. I will help him who helps himself. Snow melts in the sun. John holds the belts for the men.

LESSON 100.

nd nds nt nts nk nks.
n before k has the sound of ng in ring.

land end ink mind hunt banks
hands spends thinks minds wants thanks

She spends her time well. He sits with his hands before him. Does he think to do well? The dog hunts the fox. Mind your lesson. She minds it. He wants some bread. You have my thanks for it.



LESSON 101.

bush es | an i mals | fur ther
ap pears | cloth ing | plague

Here is a picture of four dogs. Two of them seem to be very near me. And two of them seem to be further off. How they frisk and run about! I think it must be the morning time. The sun appears to be just rising. The sky is quite free of clouds. The trees and bushes are fair to see. We should be kind to all animals. We should not plague or hurt them. They are often of great use to man. The horse draws carts. Cows give us milk. Sheep yield us wool for clothing. Dogs have been known to save the lives of children.

LESSON 102.

rd rds rt rts rl rls rn rus pt pts ft fs mp mps
 word heart girl burn wept lifts
 words hearts girls burns accepts lamps

Good words are good, but good deeds are better. Trim the lamps. Does she accept your gift? She accepts. The pumps are dry. The candle burns. Play, girls, but do not romp.

LESSON 103.

Short sound of y.

la zy many sor ry hap py sure ly
 ci ty sil ly safe ty ver y ful ly

He is very lazy. I am sorry for it. Be glad, but do not be silly. She is in the city. I am fully aware of it. He is in safety. I am happy to hear it. Surely you ought to be. Many will be happy.

LESSON 104.

ble ple die tie Ele (e silent)

peb ble ap ple mid dle whis tle
 die Bi ble med dle rat tle this tle

He is able to lift the table. The Bible is the best of books. He threw a pebble at an apple. The baby has a rattle. Do not meddle with a nettle. The boat is in the middle of the river.



LESSON 105.

to geth er	a muse ment
thou sand	bod y pret ty
bat tle-door	shut tle-cock

Here are three brothers at play. Can you tell me what their game is? They play at battle-door and shuttle-cock. They try to keep up the shuttle-cock. Two of them are playing together. The other is playing by himself. The shuttle-cock is made very light. It is made of feathers and cork. They strike it with the battle door. They try to keep it from falling to the floor. It is good exercise for the arms. It is a pretty in-door amusement. The shuttle-cock is too light to break things. It may be kept up a long time without falling. We should exercise the body in many ways.

LESSON 106.

e silent before *h* and *d*; *d* takes the sound of *t* after an aspirate consonant sound.

urged charged named braved laughed
bathed chafed caused dared pinched

She braved the storm. He urged me to do it, and I bathed in the sea. He charged me not to go too near. She pinched his cheek. He laughed when I told him. She was named after her aunt. He dared to do it. I chafed my foot.

LESSON 107.

e, i, and o, silent before *h* and *n.* Pronomines as if *tak'n, ev'l, ov'n, &c.**

tak en rea son giv en ev en ba sin
brok en e vil heav en op en cou sin
oft en soft en driv en wea zel ra ven

He has taken and broken my slate. He caught a weazel asleep. My cousin has often given me an apple. Open the door. A raven is black. Is it an odd or even number? The evil that men do lives after them. Fix thy hopes on heaven. We wash in a basin. You cannot soften his heart. Will he not hear reason? The clouds are driven before the wind.

* In the following words, and some others, the vowel in the unaccented syllable is sounded: chick en, sud'den, slow'en, lin'en, lat'in, sat'in, civ'il, chap'el, coun'sel, flan'nel, lev'el, mod'el, reb'el, trav'el, ves'sel, nov'el, chis'el. The *t* in *often, soften,* also in *hasten, chestnut, whistle, thistle, bustle, &c.,* is silent.

SECTION III.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES IN PRONOUNCING, READING, AND SPELLING.

LESSON 108.

Words connected with the human frame.

head	throat	foot	ears	bruise
skull	chest	toes	tongue	speak
crown	breast	skin	arms	porc
hair	back	flesh	shoul der	sleep
brain	side	hand	legs	snore
brow	thigh	pahn	tears	groan
nose	knees	wrist	blood	weep
cheek	lips	fin ger	breath	breathe
mouth	teeth	nerve	pulse	sigh
chin	shin	heart	vein	gasp
face	calf	lungs	el bow	acho
gums	sole	hips	an kle	scream
body	heel	nails	joint	stretch

LESSON 109.

*Words of opposite signification.**

hot	up	high	dark	thick
cold	down	low	bright	thin
good	strong	life	hard	here
bad	weak	death	soft	there
warm	in	blunt	sick	work
cool	out	sharp	woll	play
dry	long	dear	slow	broad
wet.	short	cheap	fast	narrow

* It is recommended that the memory of the learner be exercised in these words; the teacher giving one of them, and calling upon him for its opposite, the book being shut.

LESSON 110.

Words of opposite signification, continued.

just	many	summer	sweet	raise
un just	few	winter	sour	lower
crooked	above	spring	white	far
straight	below	autumn	black	near
tight	sleeping	dark	on	motion
loose	waking	light	off	rest
great	night	rough	quiet	morning
small	day	smooth	noisy	evening

LESSON 111.

Words of opposite signification, continued.

heavy	buy	rich	sink	true
light	sell	poor	float	false
mountain	more	new	give	fair
valley	less	stale	take	foul
neat	praise	young	move	top
slowly	blame	old	stop	bottom
busy	lose	sorry	pain	clean
idle	find	glad	ease	dirty

LESSON 112.

Words of opposite signification, continued.

kind	loss	cry	love	bill
cruel	gain	laugh	hate	dale
fluid	haste	noise	better	teacher
solid	delay	silence	worse	learner
right	for	first	under	yes
left	against	last	over	no
right	live	lost	fine	even
wrong	die	found	coarse	odd

LESSON 113.

dun	now	dew	eggs	lie	too
sky	saw	cow	hens	six	shed

THE COWS AND THE HENS.

I got up to-day at six. I saw the sun as I lay in my bed, and I saw the red sky. The sun was up at six, and so I did not lie in bed, but I got up too.

I saw our two cows, the dun cow and the old red cow; and I saw John, the cow-boy; he put the cows in the shed.

John had ten eggs in his hat. He got the ten eggs out of the hens nest. One of the eggs was bad. I saw all the hens fed; the hens are fed at six.

I saw all the men go out to rake the hay, but the hay was wet; the dew and the rain had made it too wet to rake. The sun will dry the hay, and it will be fit for the men to rake.

LESSON 114.

THE FLY.

A fly sits on my tea-cup; it sits on the rim of my tea-cup. It can not sip the tea out of the cup; the tea is too hot for it to sip.

Now the fly is on Kate's cap, on the top of her cap; and now it is on the lid of the tea-pot; the lid is too hot for the fly, and it cannot sit upon it.

It is on the rim of the jug. Go, sir, go! you may not get in the jug. Now it is in the jar, and I cannot see it.

Ah! it is out of the jar, and now it sits on the cat's ear; and the cat puts her paw up to her ear, and off goes the fly.

LESSON 115.

THE HAY.

I may go out and see the men mow the hay. The hay is so dry it may be cut to-day. The air is hot and dry. There has been no dew or fog, to wet the hay.

I may sit in the hay and see the men mow, and I may toss the hay. Let us call our dog Fop to go too.

Let us put him in the hay. He runs to me when I call Fop! Fop! I cannot run as fast as Fop can.

He has four legs, and the cat has four legs, and so has the pig. I have but two legs; but, then, I have two hands.



LESSON 116.

Frank lin	ladies	stayed	gram mar
mu sic	ska ted	dragged	ge og ra phy

We had a thick snow storm yesterday, and to-day the snow lies thick on the roads and on the roof of our house.

I have been to School to-day, though some girls stayed at home because of the snow. I dragged my brother Franklin to School on his sled.

I did not feel the cold. It is half a mile from our house to School. My mother says that I may learn to skate.

There is a beautiful pond not far from our house. I have seen ladies skate there; and they skated quite as well as the boys.

At School I learn to read, and to write, and to cipher. I shall learn geography soon, and grammar; and mother is to teach me music.

I love to study, but I know it is not for my health to be in the house or at School all day, and so I walk and play as much as I can in the open air.

Our mistress keeps the air pure and fresh in our School-room. She says it is quite bad for the health to breathe the air that has been breathed over and over again, by others, or by our own lungs.

LESSON 117.

Words concerning food.

bread	fish	beef	crumb	toast
meat	milk	crust	cheese	cook
veal	game	rice	pies	bake
flour	pork	cake	broth	boil
sauce	loaf	soup	salt	broil
lamb	cream	roll	eggs	roast

LESSON 118.

THE LETTER R. — A RIDDLE.

It is in the church, but not in the steeple;
 It is in the parson, but not in the people;
 It is in the clapper, but not in the bell;
 It is in the oyster, but not in the shell.



LESSON 118.

THE YOUNG BIRD.

As I sat at my work before the door, Charles Ray brought to me a small robin which he and his dog had caught; and he said that I might keep the robin for my own.

At first, I was much pleased at this. There was an old cage in the house, and I thought I would take the young bird, and put it in the cage, and feed it, and take care of it till it could sing.

But then I asked Charles if he had taken the bird from its nest, and he said yes. So I thought how sad the old birds would be when they should come home,

and find that their young one was stolen. Shall I not do as I would be done by?

And I said to Charles, Go, put the bird back in its nest. But Charles said, Will you not take the bird and keep it, when I have been to so much trouble to get it for you?

Then I said to Charles, I do not think it right to give pain even to birds and beasts; and I am sure this poor little robin would miss the care of its parents, and would suffer for the want of it.

Besides, do you think it would be so happy in a cage, as in the free air, where it can fly from tree to tree, and pick cherries for its food? Let us try, Charles, to make even the birds happy, for they too are God's creatures.

Then Charles rose from his knees, and said, I think you are right, Emma. Come, Boz, my dog, we will run and put the bird back in its nest. Good by, Emma!

Do one thing at a time and do it well. Be good and kind to all. God said, Let there be light, and there was light. There is but one God.

LESSON 120.

beasts mercy holy above world

THE WORKS OF GOD.

God is good, and great, and wise. He made all things. He made the round world, and the sun to give us light and heat. He also made the moon and the stars. The stars seem small, and twinkle in the sky at night.

When the moon is full, it shines and gives light on the earth. God made all beasts that walk on the ground, all birds that fly in the air; and he made man also.

We cannot see God; but he sees all that we do, and takes care of us. He is kind, and shows mercy to all who love and fear him. We should thank God for all the things that we have.

He gave us ears to hear, eyes to see, a nose to smell, a mouth to taste and to speak, hands to feel and to work, and legs and feet to walk.

He gives us food to eat, and water to drink, and clear air to breathe. Above all, he has given us a mind to think, and to know right from wrong.

LESSON 121.

Things pertaining to a house.

house	blind	lock	hearth	well
door	beam	grate	slate	sink
walls	hinge	seat	sill	shelf
hall	screen	brick	stove	sash
bolt	roof	pane	floor	knob
pump	glass	bell	stairs	shelves
win dow	chim ney	on try	gar ret	cel lar

LESSON 122.

Other things pertaining to a house

chair	sieve	mug	pails	lamp
brush	cord	jug	pans	screw
tray	knife	fork	clock	sponge
frame	plate	beck	watch	comb
steel	spoon	pan	trunk	car pet
broom	pail	quilt	safe	mat
so fa	ta ble	bot tle	sheet	pillow

LESSON 123.

Articles of dress, &c.

clothes	coat	glove	gown	loop
sleeves	cuff	socks	muff	belt
lace	cloak	shoes	boots	string
eape	cloaks	frill	shawl	rib bon
cloth	silk	founce	vest	bon net
scarf	veil	shirt	strap	skirt
gauze	tape	hood	a pron	frock
buck le	serge	wool	but ton	crape
lin en	flan nel	cot ton	trou sers	jack et



LESSON 124.

shrubs	fruit	lop ping	gar den ers
branch es	trow el	kneel ing	sure

Here is a very pretty scene. A man, a boy, and a girl, are in a fine garden. What are they doing? The man is standing near a vine, and he has a knife in his right hand. He is lopping off some little branches from the vine, to make it grow better, and bear more fruit.

The boy is kneeling on one knee. He has a trowel in his hand. I think he is putting some fresh earth about the roots of those sweet flowers.

That is his sister in a neat white frock. She stands looking at her brother. She has a pot of water ready to pour upon

the plants that need it; for, you know, the plants need drink as well as you.

All the flowers, and plants, and trees, are sure to grow well with such good gardeners to take care of them. See what fine shrubs there are on both sides of the walk; and what a beautiful tall tree, with its branches hanging over the girl's head!

LESSON 125.

Degrees of comparison of Adjectives.

good	much or many	near-	hard
better	more	nearer	harder
best	most	nearest or next	hardest
bad or evil	late	fair	rich
worse	later	fairer	richer
worst	latest or last	fairest	richest

LESSON 126.

Prepositions, &c.

up on	through	beyond	against	until
with in	above	before	across	besides
in to	below	behind	through out	since
with out	between	among	along	around
over	between	after	from	next
under	beneath	about	except	toward
amid	beside	down	during	for
amidst	amongst	athwart	unto	of



LESSON 127.

masks	figure	droll	whether
basket	people	observe	pointing
cradle	purpose	amused	curling
counter	lawn	pretended	happy

Here is a toy-shop. Tell me the names of all the things you see. I shall begin with the window. I see four dolls, two masks, a cat, and a horse. Then on the shelf there are some baskets, a cradle, two masks, two dolls, and three little carts.

On the wall are hanging three drums. and on the counter I observe two horses a ship, and a droll figure. And in the corner there is a fine rocking-horse.

All these toys are for boys and girls who are good. Children should be good, whether

they get toys or not, for when they are good they are happy.

I knew a boy who pretended to be very good, on purpose to get a rocking-horse; but as soon as he got the horse, he left off being good. *Was this right?*

Now, there are four people in the shop. What are they doing? The lady has just bought a doll for the little girl, and is pointing to the doll's fine curling hair.

The little girl is very happy, and is holding the doll with both hands, and looking in its face. Then the boy has a kite which his kind mother has bought.

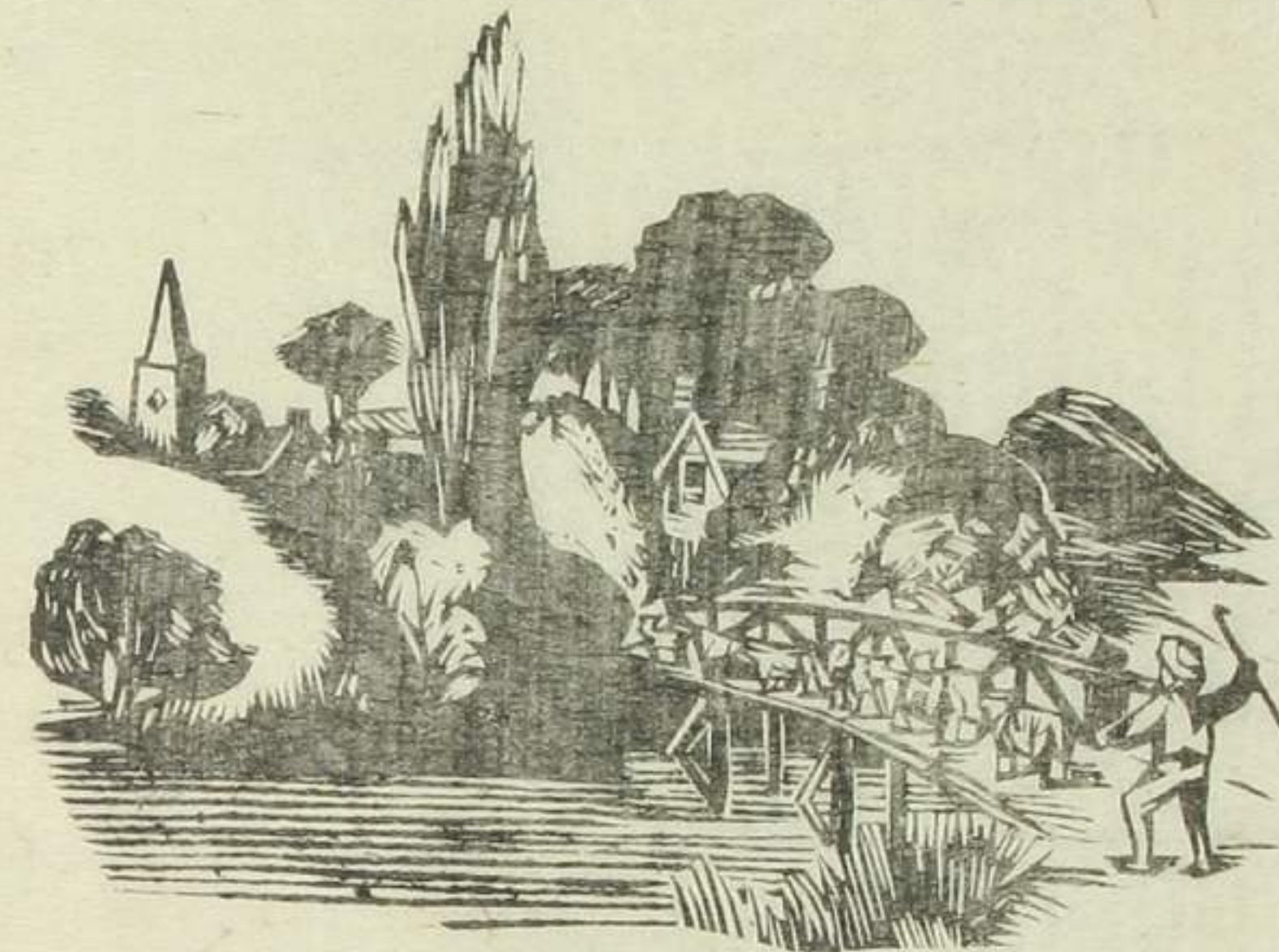
He is holding up the long tail, to keep it from being torn. He will fly his kite on the green lawn when the wind blows.

If you look behind the counter you will see the shop woman, who has sold the toys to the young people. She seems very much amused at what they say and do.

LESSON 128.

Words relating to things seen in the street

bank	dock	bells	arch	team
store	bales	flags	porch	sleigh
coach	cranes	fence	gate	truck
wharf	streets	post	spire	engine
wharfs	signs	chaise	jail	wagon



LESSON 129.

driving wooden cottage sloping
beside almost amongst stands

Here is a picture of a boy and some sheep, which he is driving before him along a wooden bridge. Tell me all the things in the picture.

First, there are seven sheep. Then there is a clear stream, with bushes growing near the edge of the water; and a tall tree with many leaves stands at the end of the bridge.

Almost in the middle of the picture there is a white cottage amongst the trees.

On the left I see a sloping bank, and beyond that is the spire of a church and a small cottage beside it

LESSON 130.

Words pertaining to the vegetable kingdom.

a corn	chest nut	ce dar	grape	prune
tu lip	bri er	cher ry	plum	bough
lau rel	prim rose	ap ple	pear	branch
hare bell	hol ly	pump kin	peach	germ
hem lock	i vy	turnip	squash	graft
myr tle	as ter	po ta to	beans	root

LESSON 131.

Words pertaining to agriculture, &c.

wheat	weed	pink	bloom	reap
rye	trunk	leaf	husk	drain
corn	bark	twig	thorn	glean
flax	birch	stalk	ditch	shear
crop	beech	grain	plough,	mow
grass	rose	chaff	or plow	sow

LESSON 132.

Words from the animal kingdom.

wolf	quail	whale	wasp	had dock
bear	hawk	shark	worm	sal mon
moose	thrush	pike	moth	her ring
mule	crow	crab	frog	dol phin
buck	ea gle	cod	toad	flou n der
lynx	rob in	shad	guat	lob ster
deer	swallow	bass	snake	tur bot
lion	ra ven	smelt	crick et	tur tle
mon key	pig eon	perch	hor net	mack er el
bea ver	spar row	seal	bee tle	pick er el
camel	snipe	trout	in sect	hal i but



LESSON 133.

weeds growth active weath er change
 health y limbs hoeing storm y pleas ure

I can see Emma in her garden. What has she in her hands? Is it a hoe? Yes, she is hoeing up the weeds from about her flow ers.

But does Emma's moth er per'mit her to work in the garden? Yes, she bids her work there ev er y day when the weath er is not storm y.

It is for Emma's health, and it would be for yours and mine, to be active ev er y day in the o pen air, and to use our limbs in work or play.

But will not Emma soil her dress? She has put on an old dress and old shoes,

which she will change when she goes into the house.

Her parents are rich, but they know that those who would be healthy must rise early and exercise much out of doors. So they tell Emma to take care of her garden herself.

At first Emma did not like it; but now it is a great pleasure to her to work in her little garden and watch the growth of her plants.

LESSON 134.

orchard	flowery	gladly	soaring
humming	sunny	coming	surround

SPRING

Spring is coming, spring is coming:
Hark, the little bee is humming;
See, the lark is soaring high
In the blue and sunny sky.

Little children, look around us,
Green and flowery fields surround us,
Every running stream is bright,
And the orchard trees are white.

Turn your eyes to earth and heaven,
God for us the spring has given;
Little children, gladly sing
Praise to him who made the spring.



LESSON 135.

mischievous	swarm	wound	stings
in	horns	folly	covers

The bee-hive is upset. Will Henry never be out of mischief? I told him not to go near the bees; but he put the rake in their way, and then fell over it, and upset the hive. See! the bees begin to rush out. Come to me, Cousin Ellen, or they will sting you. Throw down your watering-pot, Paul, and run. Let Henry take care of himself. He is a silly boy, to try to plague a swarm of bees. Already he is stung on the lip, and he cries out for help.

Ah! he is stung again. The bees all fly at him. They seem to know that he has done the mischief; and they fly at *him*, and leave *us* unharmed. Poor Henry! He will be sadly punished for his folly. See him run! What does he mean to do? Ah! See! He runs to the hay-cock. He dives in to it, and covers himself up with hay. Well thought of, Henry! The bees can not get at him now. He is safe from their stings. Let us run into the house; and as soon as the bees are quiet we will take Henry out from under the hay, and cure his stings.

LESSON 136.

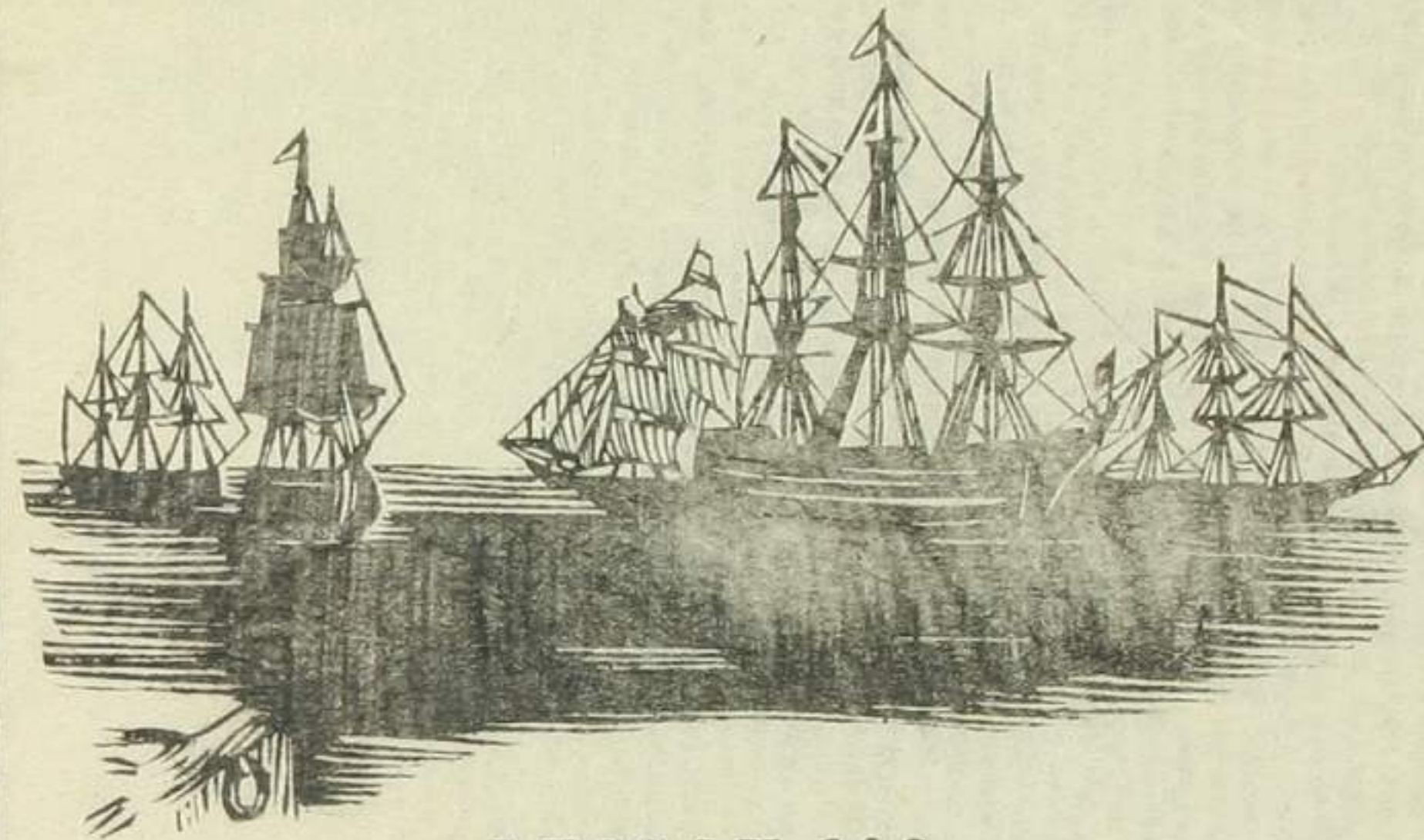
Words pertaining to the division of time, &c

sec ond	night	Wednes day	spring	May
min ute	week	Thurs day	sum mer	June
hour	fort night	Fri day	au tumn	Ju ly
day	month	Sat ur day	win ter	Au gust
fore noon	year	Sab bath	Jan u ary	Sep tem ber
noon	Sun day	cen tu ry	Feb ru a ry	Oc to ber
af ter noon	Mon day	er a	March	No vem ber
even ing	Tues day	season	A pril	De cem ber

LESSON 137.

Words pertaining to navigation.

keel	sloop	deck	ves sel	yards
shlp	masts	com pass	en gine	o cean
brig	helm	sail or	pad dle	berth
schoon er	voy age	cap tain	rud dar	cab in



LESSON 138.

tow ards drown ed suc ceed ing hight, or
wrecked aw ful o ver ta ken height

There are five ships in the bay. A bay is a part of the sea near the land. Can those ships move on the sea? Yes, if the wind blows. The water of the sea is salt, and so bitter that it cannot be drunk. The sea is never at rest. It flows in waves tow ards the land for about six hours, and then goes back, or ebbs, for about six hours.

A flow ing and ebb ing are called a *tide*. There are two tides in about twenty-five hours, so that the height of the tide is al ways a lit tle later ev ery suc ceed ing day. The tides are be lieved to be caused

by the moon. Once every month, when the moon is full, there is a very high tide, called a Spring-tide.

The land at the edge of the sea is called the *sea-shore*, or the *coast*. Some parts of the shore are of fine sands, and other parts are rocky. Ships sail on the sea, and they can go from one country to another across the ocean by the winds blowing their sails, and the sailor guiding them with a helm or rudder. It is an awful thing for a vessel to be overtaken by a storm, and dashed up on rocks or sand-banks: then the ship is wrecked, and perhaps all the persons on board are drowned.

A ship has three masts; a brig, two; a schooner, two; and a sloop, one. Some ships have quite a number of sailors in them to manage the sails. Steamboats do not need sails, and can go against the wind. They force themselves along by wheels with paddles at their sides, these wheels being moved by steam-engines in the vessel. A long journey on the sea is called a voyage.

LESSON 139.

COUNSELS TO CHILDREN.

alter	un truth	ex act ly	re la ting
in vent	for got ten	con sid er	prom ise
de ny	a fraid	pun ished	sel dom

Never tell an un truth. When you are relating any thing that you have seen or heard, tell it ex act ly as it was. Do not alter, or in vent, any part, to make, as you may think, a pret tier sto ry. If you have for gotten any part, say that you have forgotten it. Per sons who love the truth never tell a lie even in jest. Con sider well before you make a prom ise. If you say you will do a thing, and you do it not, when you might do it, you will tell a lie: and who, then, will be lieve you?

When you have done wrong, do not deny it, even if you are a fraid you will be punished for it. If you are sorry for what you have done, and try to do so no more, people will ver y sel dom be angry with you, or punish you. They will love you for speak ing the truth; they will think that they may al ways be lieve what you say.

LESSON 140.

THE MONTHS

1. January brings the snow,
Makes our feet and fingers glow.
2. February brings the rain,
Breaks the winter's icy chain.
3. March brings breezes loud and shrill,
Stirs the dancing daffodil.
4. April brings the violet sweet,
Scatters daisies at our feet.
5. May brings flocks of pretty lambs,
Skipping by their fleecy dams.
6. June brings tulips, lilies, roses,
Fills the children's hands with posies
7. Hot July brings cooling showers,
And a heap of lovely flowers.
8. August brings the sheaves of corn;
Then the harvest home is borne.
9. Warm September brings the fruit;
Sportsmen then begin to shoot.
10. Fresh October brings the pheasant;
Then to gather nuts is pleasant.
11. Cool November brings the blast;
Then the leaves are whirling fast
12. Chill December brings the sleet,
Blazing fire and Christmas treat.



LESSON 141

Richard	obliged	money	morrow
carriage	offends	guinea	winding
cottage	unkind	hungry	honesty

THE HONEST OLD MAN.

What a number of large trees! And what a pretty winding road! But why is this poor old man standing there alone? He has laid his stick and his bundle on the ground, and his hat beside them. I will tell you something about this man. His son lives many miles from old Richard's cottage, and old Richard wished to visit his son, as he had not seen him for a long time.

Now, Richard was poor, and could not pay for a carriage or a horse; so he was

obliged to walk. He set out, and, though seventy years old, he walked twenty miles a day. He put some bread and cheese into his pocket, but these were soon gone. Then he grew hungry and faint, and asked some people for food; but they would not give him any. So he walked on, but was almost ready to drop down.

But see, the man holds something in his hand. What is it? A piece of gold that he has just found on the road. Now, let him buy bread. Yes; but is the money his own? No, it is not; and, though the man is very hungry, he will try to find out whose money it is. So he put the piece into his pocket, and soon he met a man looking down for something.

Then Richard said to him, "Have you lost any thing?" "Yes," said the man, "I have lost a guinea." Now, Richard did not hide the gold, but gave it to the man who had lost it. And the man was very glad, and said to Richard: "Come to my house, and I will take care of you, and take you in my wagon to your son's house." So Richard lost nothing by his honesty.

LESSON 142

he times	rest ing	bus y	odor
abroad	meadow	fresh est	copy

TO A BEE

Thou wast out he times, thou busy, busy bee —

When abroad I took my early way,
Before the cow from her resting place
Had risen up and left her trace

On the meadow, with dew so gray,
I saw thee, thou busy, busy bee!

Thou wast a live, thou busy, busy bee,

When the crowd in their sleep were dead.
Thou wast abroad in the freshest hour,
When the sweetest odor comes from the flower
Man will not learn to leave his bed
And be wise and copy thee, thou busy busy bee!

LESSON 143.

HYMN.

Praise to him who made the light,
Praise to him who gave us sight,
Praise to him who formed the ear;
Will he not his children hear?

Praise him for our happy hours,
Praise him for our varied powers,
For these thoughts that rise above,
For these hearts he made for love.

Of that goodness let us sing
Whence our lives and blessings spring!
Praise him, every heart and voice,
Him who makes all worlds rejoice!

LESSON 144.

cop per	pew ter	mixt ure	sub stan ces
iron	brass	melt ed	u su ally
sil ver	pitch ere	wear ing	prin ci pal
zinc	scis sors	ar ti cles	cov er ing

ABOUT METALS.

The prin ci pal met als are gold, sil ver, iron, cop per, lead, tin, and zinc. Met als are dug from mines in the earth, where they are found u su al y mixed with rock y sub stan ces. Gold is a yellow met al, and is very scarce and dear. It is made into mon ey, also into rings for wear ing on the fin gers. Silver is white and shi ning, and it is made into mon ey and spoons; but it is not as scarce nor as dear as gold.

Iron is the most use ful of all the met als. It is made into nails, locks, hinges, ham mers, axes, and all other tools. When made very hard, iron is called steel, and is made into knives, needles, scis sors, and other use ful ar ti cles. Copper is red or brown, and is made into cents, also into large sheets for the bot toms of ships, and for oth er uses. Lead is of a light blue color, and is

soft er than the oth er met als. It is made into pipes for wa ter, and is used in many other ways. Tin is of a light color, but hard er than lead. It is used for cov ering the inside of pans and ves sels for cook ing, as it does not read ily rust. Zinc is made into large sheets for cov ering roofs: it is also used for other pur pos es.

Some ar ti cles are made from two met als mixed to geth er when they are melt ed and hot. Such a mixt ure is called an alloy. Pewter is made from a mixt ure of lead and tin, and is used for spoons, pitch ers, dish es, and oth er ar ti cles. Brass is a pretty light yellow met al, made from a mixt ure of cop per and zinc. A great number of ar ti cles for the house are made of brass. Bells are made of a mixt ure of cop per and tin, but chiefly cop per. Some bells are small, and some as tall as a man.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Ere sin could blight or sor row fade,
 Death came, with friend ly care;
 The open ing bud to heav en con veyed,
 And bade it blos som there



LESSON 146.

THE CHIMNEY-SWEEPER.

Do you see this poor boy with a broom under his arm? He lives in a large city, and he has to climb up chimneys and scrape the soot from their sides. He has neither father nor mother, nor uncle nor aunt. He lives with a man who does not treat him well, and makes him work hard. See! it is a cold day in winter. The street

is quite deserted. The snow is falling. The tops of the houses are covered with snow. This poor boy has few clothes to keep him warm. His shoes are full of holes. From the hot dark chimney he goes in to the cold white snow.

O! when we sit in our warm rooms at home on a cold night, let us think of the poor boys and girls who have no warm home, no kind father and mother. Let us do what we can to relieve the suffering of our fellow-creatures. Let us be kind and generous to all, and be always glad in making others glad.

Cowards are cruel, but the brave
Love mercy, and delight to save.

Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure, and whether it be right.

Fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man.

A new commandment I give unto you that ye love one another.

Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.

LESSON 146.

family	sur name	Christ ian	in formed
pow er	bap tism	al ways	wis dom

MANKIND.

Mankind are the human race to which we belong, and they are above all the other animals in power and wisdom. Mankind are also called people, and children are young people. A father and mother, with their children, form a family.

Every person in a Christian country has two names, one of which is his *sur name*, and the other his *Christian name*. The *sur name* is the principal name, being that of the family to which the person belongs. A person's *Christian name* may consist of several words.

The *Christian name* is that which has been given early in life, and is always put first. If a person is called John Thomson, John is the *Christian name*, and Thomson the *sur name*. I can tell what are my *Christian* and *sur name*. Every boy and girl can tell, because they have been informed by their fathers and mothers.

LESSON 147.

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

Review Lesson 137 before reading this.

Days are divided into hours. In every day there are twenty four hours. Every hour is divided into sixty minutes, and every minute into sixty seconds. The hours are counted from one in the morning till twelve at noon, which is the middle of the day, when the sun is highest. Then, after twelve at noon is past, we begin to count from one to twelve over again. And when this twelve is past, it is midnight. We now go on counting from one in the morning, as before.

A week is seven days — Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Sunday is the first day of the week, and it is called the Sabbath day, because it is the day of rest. Four weeks make a lunar month. Fifty-two weeks, or three hundred and sixty-five days, make a year. There are twelve calendar months in a year: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

The first day of January is the first day of the year, and it is called New Year's Day. The months have not all the same number of days; some have thirty, and others have thirty-one. February has only twenty-eight days, but in every fourth year, which is leap year, it has twenty nine. The best way to remember the number of days in the months is to learn this rhyme.

Thirty days hath September,
 April, June, and November;
 All the rest have thirty-one,
 But February, which has twenty eight alone,
 Except in leap-year, once in four,
 When February has one day more.

There are four seasons in a year,— Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter,— each of three months in length. After one year is past, another begins, with the same number of months and days over again

Defend the poor and fatherless: do justice to the afflicted and needy. The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all. A false balance is abomination to the Lord; but a just weight is his delight.



LESSON 148.
 A SHOP.

What a fine shop! I see two pretty pillars at the door, and outside of it the street, railings, a pillar, trees, and clouds. In the corner there is another pillar, and a neat flower-pot with a rose-bush growing in it. At one side of the shop is a counter, behind which the shop man stands. Behind the man I see three shelves, upon which are bottles, jars, and canisters, holding tea, sugar, pepper, cinnamon, and many other good things.

Near the counter a lady is standing. She is neatly dressed in a black gown, white shawl, and bonnet. She has entered the shop to buy some sugar or tea

The shopman is busy weighing some for he has a pair of scales in his hand. If he wants to weigh a pound of tea, he puts a piece of iron that weighs a pound into one scale, and then he keeps putting tea in to the other scale till the two scales have equal weights. The one then contains a pound of iron, and the other a pound of tea.

Thus you see scales are of great use in giving the exact weight of articles. Some bad men *cheat* by using false scales. These men expect to make money quickly by their dishonest tricks; but they cheat themselves more than their customers; for when their bad deeds are found out, nobody will buy things at their shop, and they lose their trade, and perhaps become beggars.

Of Heaven ask virtue, wisdom, health,
But never let your prayer be wealth.
Be you to others kind and true,
As you would have them be to you.

O! 'tis a lovely thing for youth
To walk be times in wisdom's way;
To fear a lie, to speak the truth,
That we may trust to all they say.



LESSON 149.

shovel shivering briskly enough
pockets image weather icicle

School is out, and here we are in the snow, trying to make a snow man. Come, Richard, do not look at Charles and Alfred, but use your shovel, and work a way. Stir yourself, Edwin. Why do you stand shivering there, with your hands in your pockets? One would think you had clothes enough on to keep you warm. Come, little man, get a shovel, and help us get the snow out of the way. A little exercise of your limbs in this clear air will soon make you warm.

Richard and I are warm, though we have

not half as many clothes on as you have. Why, you look as blue and cold as an icicle! I find that the best way to keep warm when the weather is cold is to move briskly. If you would take your hands out of your pockets, and help us shovel snow, you would soon be warm enough.

LESSON 150.
WHAT A CHILD HAS.

1. I have two eyes, so bright and clear,
And they see things a far and near!
The bird, the tree, the flower so small,
And the blue sky, bent over all:
God gave these two bright eyes to me,
And his are all things which I see.
2. Two ears have I upon my head,
For me to hear what may be said;
To hear my mother's words so mild,
"Be good and gentle, O, my child!"
To hear my father say, "Come here,
My child, for thou to me art dear!"
3. I have one mouth, as all may see,
But well its use is known to me;
For I can talk with it all day,
And all that I may think can say:
Can laugh, and sing, and, morn and even,
Can pray to God above in heaven.

4. I have two hands, so soft and white —
This is the left, and this the right;
Five little fingers stand on each,
With which to hold, to feel, and reach;
But when I grow as tall as you,
A deal of work they then will do.
5. I have two feet at my command,
With which to walk, or run, or stand;
And should I tumble down, why, then
I must with speed jump up again!
But, when I grow both bold and strong,
I shall quite boldly march along.
6. One heart I have, and here it is!
A little heart brimful of bliss;
Father and mother it loves so well!
Who gave this warm heart I can tell;
This heart was given by God above,
The same who gave me life and love!

If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink. He that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord; that which he hath given will He pay him again. Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth.

Let not thine heart envy sinners; but be thou in the fear of the Lord all the day long. Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer.



LESSON 151.

sa cred of fend ed tempt ed break ing

THE TEMPTATION.

Charlotte was one day taking a walk with her aunt and sister, when she picked up a card with the words THOU SHALT NOT STEAL print ed up on it. She did not think much of it at the time. She walked on, hold ing the card in her hand, until she

came to a cottage with a fence before it. And there, close to the fence, was a rose-bush, and it leaned over the road, and on the top of the rose-bush was a beautiful white rose in full bloom.

O! I must have that rose! said Charlotte; and she put forth her hand to take it. But her aunt pointed to the card, and said, Charlotte, look! And Charlotte looked on the words THOU SHALT NOT STEAL, and felt grieved that she had come so near to break ing that sa cred com mand.

While they stood by the fence, an old lady came out from the cottage, and said, I cannot give you that rose, my dear, for I have saved it for a sick friend. But, if you will come into my garden, I will give you a moss-rose, which I think you will like quite as well.

Char lotte, with her sis ter and aunt, went in to the gar den, and the old la dy gave them many beau ti ful ros es. How glad was Charlotte that she had not grieved the old lady by breaking the com mand THOU SHALT NOT STEAL, as she had been tempt ed to do!

LESSON 152.

com pa ny	slant ing	straight	horizon'tal
di rec tion	ob lique	dif fer ent	per pen dic u lar

A DIALOGUE ON LINES.

Paul. What do you say, chil dren, of the direc tion of this line | ?

John. It is up right.

Paul. Here is a bot ter word for you. In stead of say ing "up right," say per pen dic u lar. What do you say of this one—?

John. I say it is ly ing down. It is flat, straight, level.

Paul. Ah! you say too much at a time.

Jane. I say it is a flat line. By that I mean it has the same di rec tion as calm wa ter.

Paul. A flat line would not be a bad name for it; but the proper name is hori zen'tal. Now make a line in an oth er di rec tion.

John. Here is one, It is a slant ing line.

Jane. Yes, but that is a child's name for it. Let us have its ex act name.

Paul. Then call it ob lique.

John. So lines have three di rec tions,—the per pen dic u lar, the hori zen tal, and the ob lique.

Paul. Find me some thing which must be drawn with lines in these three di rec tions.

John. The let ter A has oblique and hori zen'tal lines

Paul. Find out all the let ters in the alpha bet when you can make with oblique and hori zen'tal lines.

Jane. Here they are. There are only the first and the last, A and Z

Paul. Now find out all you can make with oblique and per pen dic u lar lines.

Jane. I have found them,—K, M, N, Y,

Paul. Now shew me all that are made with hori zen'tal and per pen dic u lar lines.

Jane. Here are five,—E, F, H, L, T; and here are some all oblique lines,—V, W, and X

John. And here is one all in a per pen dic u lar state,—I.

Jane. The others belong to a dif fer ent com pany. They have curved lines in them. See.—B, C, D, G, J, O, P, Q, R, S, U.

LESSON 153.

COME HERE LITTLE ROBIN.

Come here, lit tle ro bin, and don't be a fraid!

I would not hurt even a feath er;

Come here, lit tle ro bin, and pick up some bread,

To feed you, this very cold weather.

I don't mean to hurt you you poor lit tle thing!

And puss y cat is not behind me:

So hop about bold ly, and put down your wing,

And pick up the crumbs, and don't mind me.

Cold win ter is come, but it will not last long,

And sum mer we soon shall be greet ing.

Then re mem ber, sweet ro bin, to sing me a song,

In re turn for the break fast you're eat ing



LESSON 164

gentle man Ruth surprise rudely remember
riding build refused favor slight

BE POLITE.

A gentleman was riding on a gay horse through the street, when his hat was blown off by the wind. It was not easy for him to get off from his horse and pick up the hat; so he called in a kind tone to two boys, who were near, to pick it up for him. But these boys were not kind and polite, and they said, "Pick up your hat yourself!" A little girl, named Ruth, heard them, and ran and picked up the hat, and handed it to the gentleman. "I thank you, my little lady," said he; and

Ruth was made glad in her heart by his pleasant smile.

Some weeks after this, there was a great fire in the town where the two boys lived, and their father's house was burned to the ground, and he lost all he had. He was in great trouble, but a gentleman came to him, and said, "Do not be sad; I will lend you money to build a new house." The poor father was full of joy at this, and called to his sons to come and help him thank the gentleman. They came; but what was their surprise to find that the gentleman was the same to whom they had rudely refused the slight favor of picking up his hat!

They hung their heads with shame, but he said: "I remember you; and I forgive you. But I hope you will always be polite and kind, after this; polite and kind, both to rich and poor; polite and kind, not through a hope of what you may gain by it, but because you heed the sacred rule of always *doing as you would be done by*. In doing this you will not only make others happier, but yourselves."

LESSON 155.

THE BIRD'S NEST.

In yonder brake there is a nest;
But come not, George, too nigh,
Lest the poor mother, frightened thence,
Should leave her young and fly.

Think with what pains, through many a day,
Soft moss and straw she brought;
And let our own dear mother's care
Be present to our thought.

And think how would her heart deplore,
And droop with grief and pain,
If those she reared, and nursed, and loved,
She should not see again.

LESSON 156.

MAY MORNING.

Welcome, welcome, lovely May!
With breath so sweet and smiles so gay;
With sun, and dew, and gentle showers,
Welcome, welcome, month of flowers!

I love to hear from every spray
The little birds sing, "Welcome May!"
The merry calves are full of glee;
So is the little busy bee.

And children are as glad as they
To welcome in the first of May;
Come, sister, come! a way, a way —
For you shall be the queen of May.



LESSON 157.

desks sign built passed scholars
stead aught lesson always mistress

THE OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Here is a picture of our old school-house. It stood near a wood. It was built of logs. There is Emma Brown seated on a log, and studying her lesson; and there are Caroline and Elizabeth Lee on their way to school. Two boys are near the door of the school-house. There is a sign over the door. Can you read the word that is painted on it?

The school-room was small, but we passed many happy days there. We first learned to read there. We shall always remember the old school-house with pleasure.

It is now pulled down, and we have a nice new school-house in its stead. We have good desks for the scholars, and black-boards on which to write. The room is large, and the air of it is kept pure

Our books, too, are much better than they used to be. Our mistress tries to get for us the best books; the best for the youngest scholars, as well as for the oldest. When we think how much more pains are taken to make us good and wise than used to be taken for the children who lived twenty or forty years ago, we ought to feel thankful, and we ought to do our best.

LESSON 158

idea compass mariner distance direction
EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH

The sun rises in the morning in the east; at mid-day it is south from us: and in the evening it sets in the west. When we stand with our face to the north, our back is towards the south, our right hand towards the east, and our left towards the west. When a person wishes to go to some place at a distance, he asks

in what direction it lies, whether north or south, east or west; and, on being told, he proceeds accordingly. In this way every place in a town, or in a country, can be easily found out.

A person is assisted in finding places by looking at *maps*. A map is a piece of paper on which is traced the figure of any country, with the names of its towns, villages, rivers, mountains, and seas, all marked in their proper places; and thus the sight of a map gives us a good idea of the size of a country, and the places which are in it. Maps are always made with the north at the top, the east on the right hand, the west on the left, and the south at the bottom.

In clear nights, when the stars are bright, we can see a star very high above us at the north, which is called the North Star. Young persons should learn to know the North Star, so that when they are out walking at night they may know which is the north. Mariners have the compass, the needle of which always points to the North.

LESSON 128.

WHAT THE CHILD KNOWS.

inju rious con science neigh bor in stant ly
cor rect ly na tive char ac ter there fore *

I know that I am a human being; that I can feel, move, wish, think, and speak. I know my name, the name of the place where I was born, the name of the country of which I am a native, and the name of the place where I now am. I know that I am a young person, and have many things to learn.

I can *comprehend* or *understand* what is said to me. If I be told by my teacher to stand up, I understand that she wishes me to rise from my seat. When any person asks me what is my name, I understand what is wanted; I tell my name.

If my parents say to me, You must not go out to play to-day, because it is wet, I understand that they wish me to stay in the house, and therefore I do not go out. I can understand why a house has a door and windows, or why people should wear light clothing in summer and warm clothing in winter.

I can *reflect* or think on what I have seen, or what is said to me. I know that fire burns. If any person should tell me to put my hand in the fire, I would reflect or think on what was said, and answer that I could not put my hand in the fire without having it burnt, and therefore would not do it, because burning is very painful and

* *Therefore*, the first syllable rhyming with *her*.

injurious. If a coach were about to run over me, I should instantly reflect on my danger, and decide on going out of its way.

I know what it is to feel *fear* or *dread*. I fear to do evil: such as to lie, to steal, or to injure my neighbor. I have three reasons for fearing to do these things: I fear to incur the displeasure of God, I fear to lose my good character among men, and I fear the stings of my own *conscience*. There is something within me which feels unhappy or vexed when I have done any wrong. This thing which feels is my *conscience*. My conscience feels *remorse*. All fear of this kind is proper.

There is a wrong kind of fear, which I will try to shun. I mean the fear of things which are not worthy of fear. Some persons are *afraid* to do what is right, for fear of being laughed at; but I hope I shall never feel any fear of this kind. I hope to be always able to do my duty in acting correctly without any fear of what people will say or think. Some persons feel a fear in going into a dark room at night, but I have no terror of this kind. I know that there is nothing in the dark which is not in the light. I know that God is everywhere.

Farewell my little book! I leave thee here.

To mount on Learning's ladder our

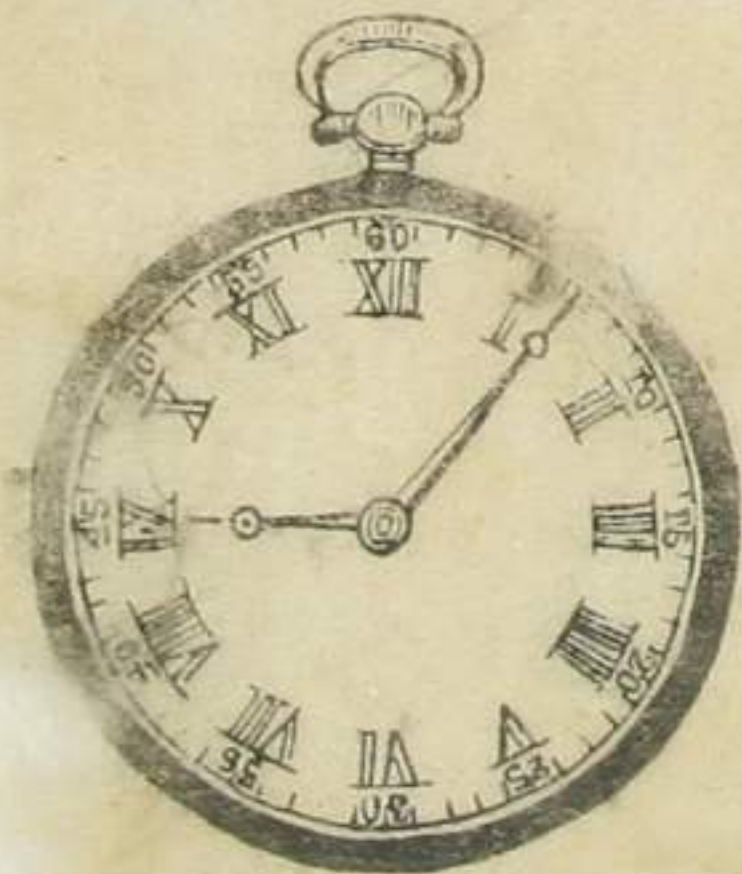
Yet, my First Reader, of thy care

And pleasant pages Memory's

ROMAN NUMERALS

I	one	XX	twenty
II	two	XXI	twenty-one
III	three	XXX	thirty
IV	four	XL	forty
V	five	L	fifty
VI	six	LX	sixty
VII	seven	LXX	seventy
VIII	eight	LXXX	eighty
IX	nine	XC	ninety
X	ten	C	one hundred
XI	eleven	CC	two hundred
XII	twelve	CCC	three hundred
XIII	thirteen	CD	four hundred
XIV	fourteen	D	five hundred
XV	fifteen	DC	six hundred
XVI	sixteen	DCC	seven hundred
XVII	seventeen	DCCC	eight hundred
XVIII	eighteen	CM	nine hundred
XIX	nineteen	M	a thousand

The number of the year is sometimes written in Roman numerals, as MDCCCLVI for 1856. These numerals are also often used on watches and clocks.



1856

2. Sen

