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THE TEMPLE OF FAME.



“Delightful task! to rear the tender thought.”

THE
AMERICAN INSTRUCTOR,

SECOND BOOK.

DESIGNED FOR THE

Common Schools in America ;

CONTAINING

THE ELEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ; LESSONS IN ORTHOGRAPHY AND READING, AND THE PRONUNCIATION OF WALKER'S CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY ; ALL MADE EASY BY THE ARRANGEMENT AND DIVISION OF WORDS, AND BY AN IMPROVED USE OF FIGURES AND LETTERS.

BY HALL J. KELLEY, A. M.

Author of "The Instructor, First Book."

SECOND EDITION.

Concord, N. H.

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1826.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS...TO WIT :

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of May A. D. 1826, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, HALL J. KELLEY, of the said District has deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor. in the words following, to wit :

“The American Instructor, Second Book, designed for the Common Schools in America: containing the Elements of the English Language; Lessons in Orthography and Reading, and the Pronunciation of Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary; all made easy by the arrangement and division of words, and by an improved use of Figures and Letters. BY HALL J. KELLEY, A. M. Author of “The Instructor, First Book.” Second edition.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the Copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:” and also to an Act entitled “An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

JNO. W. DAVIS,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts

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PREFACE.

SPELLING BOOKS, as they are designed to communicate instruction to youth, should be judicious in system, and, if possible, perfect in Orthography.

A knowledge of our language requires a very considerable portion of the time and intellectual labours of youth. The ultimate success of these labours has an immediate agency in the events, on which depend individual and publick happiness; hence the importance of facilitating the means of youthful improvement. This is best effected by a judicious and methodical arrangement of the principles to be acquired.

Much care and expense have been bestowed on this work; and, it is hoped, not without some improvements. While it would appear invidious, in the author, to expose the faults of other books, it might seem arrogant to urge too confidently, the American Instructor on publick consideration.

It must be obvious to every Parent and Teacher, that elementary books, particularly those used in our common schools, should be as cheap and as clear, and well digested in system, as the nature of the subject will admit; in reference to this object, the work here offered to the publick is divided into two Books; the *first* called the Child's Instructor, is accommodated to the wants of beginners; the *second*, called the American Instructor, contains a great collection of the difficult words of our language, and some plain, yet instructive reading lessons, and is suited to pupils of some advance in an education: by this division the business of teaching is rendered more easy and pleasant, and that of learning more simple, and less expensive.

One of the most important points in the plan of a Spelling Book is syllabication. Different authors have followed different methods in dividing words into syllables; the true object of which is to assist the learner in rightly apprehending the exact pronunciation. Walker's opinion on this subject is, that "the best and easiest rule

for dividing the syllables in spelling, is to divide them as they are naturally divided in a right pronunciation, without regard to the derivation of words, or the possible combination of consonants, at the beginning of a syllable." We make use of figures to represent the different vowel sounds. Sometimes one letter takes the sound of another; in such cases, we use the particular letter which will best represent the sound; for instance, the sound of *o*, in *love*, is clearly indicated by the letter *u*, placed over it. Letters are, therefore, placed over other letters, whether vowels, consonants, or diphthongs, whose sounds they represent. In those instances, where the learner would be liable to mistake the true sounds of *c*, *g*, *s*, they are collocated into tables, and marked with the proper representative letter.

It will be observed, that the figures are in all instances placed over the accented vowel, and that the *letters* have no reference to accent, but are placed over their constituent letters, as they occur in the first word; for example, on the 4th page, *c* occurs in the penultimate syllable of the word *ascetic*, and is under *s*, its representative; but in the succeeding word, *c* is found in the last syllable, and without any obscurity to the system. The use of these *figures* and *letters*, unquestionably, gives an easy guide to correct pronunciation.

Words alike in syllables, accent, sounds, or termination, are collected together. The difficult words in the Reading Lessons are collected in columns for the learner to spell and pronounce before reading; this practice will very much assist in this new and unaccustomed task.

The elementary principles of the language, and so much exemplification of the same, as appeared necessary to form a Key, are in this work arranged and numbered in the beginning of the book: References are made to these, by the use of figures; thus the figure, (9,) in the body of the book, refers to the same figure, in the principles. Some clear and correct notions of the abstract principles of our language are essential to the acquisition, even of a common education; and these are difficult to be obtained, without system; to promote which, as well as, in general, the best means of cultivating the youthful mind, has received the Author's patient and assiduous consideration.

THE ELEMENTS

OF

English Pronunciation.

1. The English Alphabet is composed of twenty-six letters, viz : a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

2. These are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*.

3. A vowel makes a perfect sound of itself, and is formed by a continued effusion of the breath. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, w*, and *y*.

4. Two vowels, forming but one syllable, are called a diphthong, and three, a triphthong. They are the following ; *ae, ai, ao, au, aw, ay, ea, ee, ei, eo, eu, ew, ey, ia, ie, io, oa, oe, oi, oo, ou, ow, oy, ue, ui, uy, aye, eau, ewe, ieu, iew, oeu, owe, uoi.* (52.)

5. A consonant makes an imperfect sound of itself, and is formed by an interruption of a vocal sound. The consonants are, *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z.* These are divided into mutes, semi-vowels, and liquids.

6. The mutes make no sound without a vowel. They are *b, p, t, d, k, q*, and *c* and *g* hard.

7. The semi-vowels make a sound without the concurrence of a vowel. They are *f, v, s, z, x, g* soft or *j*.

8. The liquids flow into, or unite easily with the mutes. They are *l, m, n, r.*

9. The consonants are again divided into sharp and flat, simple and mixed. The sharp are *p, f, t, s, k, c* hard. The flat are *b, v, d, z, g* hard. The simple are those that hold their own sound unmixed with any other ; as *b, p, f, v, k, g.* The mixed are those that have sometimes a hiss joined with them, and that mingle with the sound of another letter not expressed, and thereby assume a sound different from their own ; as *t*, in *motion*, like *moshon*. See p. 113.

10. There is another division of consonants, which arises from the peculiar action of the organs in forming them, viz : the labials, dentals, gutturals, and nasals. The labials are *b, p, f, v* ; the dentals are *t, d, s, z*, and

soft *g* or *j*; the gutturals are *k*, *q*, *c*, and *g* hard; the nasals are *m*, *n*, and *ng*. See p. 109.

Quantity and Quality of the Vowel Sounds.

11. In order to acquire a correct understanding of the powers of letters, as they stand differently affected by each other, it is necessary to consider the influence of accent over the sounds of letters. Mr. Walker has very justly remarked, that there is a relaxation or feebleness of sound, which succeeds the accent, and which naturally suffers the letters to slide into a different sound, a little easier to the organs of pronunciation. Thus the first *a* in *cabbage*, is pronounced distinctly with the true sound of that letter, while the second *a*, goes into an obscure sound bordering on the *i* short.

12. In the same manner *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *y*, coming before *r*, in a final unaccented syllable, go into an obscure sound, very nearly to that of *u* short; as *martyr*, pronounced *martur*. See p. 31.

13. The consonants also are no less altered in their positions, than the vowels. The *k* and *s*, in the composition of *x*, when the accent is on them, as in *exercise*, &c. preserve their strong and pure sound; but when the accent is on the second syllable, as in *exact*, &c. the *x* slides into the duller and weaker sounds of *g* and *z*, which are easier to be pronounced. See p. 118.

14. The soft *c*, the *s*, and *t* before a diphthong, slide into the sound of *sh*, when the accent is on the preceding syllable. See p. 113.

A.

15. *A* has four sounds. The first is a long open sound, as *a* in *lade*, *spade*, &c. All the vowels standing alone under the accent, or ending an accented syllable, are long, and can only be short, when followed by a consonant. *A* is sometimes an exception, as in the last syllables of *mam-ma* and *pa-pa*, where it is broad. The vowels have likewise the long sound, when followed by a single consonant and *e* mute, as *fate*, &c. The exceptions are *have*, *ure*, *gape*, and *bade*, the past time of *bid*.

16. The second sound of *A* is short; as *a* in *man*.

17. The third sound of *A* is a long broad one, as *a* in *hall*. It has always this sound when in the accented syllable, and followed in that syllable by *ll*, or one *l*, and

another consonant, except the mute labials *p*, *b*, *f*, and *v*. The exceptions are mostly, words derived from the Arabic and Latin languages; as *salve*, *Alps*, &c. It has this sound, when under the accent and preceded by *qu*; as in *quart*.

18. The fourth sound is the broad or grave *a*; as heard in *tar*. By Walker this sound of *a* is called the long Italian *a*, and is inconsistently marked by the same figure (2) he uses to represent the short sounds of *e* and *u*. This sound of *a* is always found before *r*, in monosyllables; as *car*, *far*, &c. and before the liquids *l*, *m*; sometimes before *lf*, *lv*, and generally before the sharp dental *th*, as in *bath*, &c. In most instances, when the unaccented *a* is final, it has the broad or short sound; as in *idea*.

Irregular Sounds of A.

19. All the vowels, when not under the accent, frequently deviate from their true sounds. *A* and *o*, particularly in a final syllable, not accented, have an obscure sound, nearly like that of *u*. See p. 44.

20. There are some words, in which custom has given to *a*, the short sound of *e*; as *any*, *many*, *says*—pronounced *enny*, *menay*, *sez*. See p. 96.

21. *A* in the numerous termination *age*, unaccented, nearly approaches the sound of short *i*. The exceptions to this rule are chiefly words of three syllables, accented on the first; as *vassalage*, *equipage*, &c. See p. 43. It has sometimes the sound of short *o*; as in *wash*.

E.

22. *E* has two sounds. The first is the long sound, as heard in *me*; the second is the short sound, as heard in *bed*, *fed*. *E* is always long when it ends a syllable, except in *especial*, and a few other words, in which it is short.

Irregular Sounds of E.

23. This letter is distinctly sounded at the end of words derived from the Latin or Greek languages; as *epitome*, *simile*, &c. but at the end of words purely English, it is generally mute, or nearly so. It seems to retain an indistinct sound, and the power of making long the preceding vowel, in the same syllable separated by a single consonant, as *made*, *bide*, &c.

24. The first *e*, in the words *where*, *there*, *e'er* and *ne'er*,

is pronounced like long *a*, as if written *whare*, *thare*, *a'er*, *na'er*.

25. The *e* in *her*, is sounded like short *u*. It has the same sound in all unaccented terminations before *r*, as *writer*, *reader*, &c. pronounced *writur*, *readur*. The same is true of final *e*, preceded by *r*, in an unaccented syllable, as if it were followed by *r*, as in *lucre*, *theatre*, &c. pronounced *lukur*, *theatur*, &c. See p. 111.

26. In *sergeant*, and some other words, the first *e* is sounded like *a*.

27. In *yes*, *pretty*, *England*, the *e* is pronounced like short *i*; and in a final unaccented syllable, it often slides into the same sound, as *faces*, *poets*, *women*, pronounced *faciz*, *poitz*, *wimin*. See p. 97.

I.

28. This letter has two sounds. The first is a long sound, as heard in the word *time*.

29. The second is a short sound, as heard in *bid*.

30. When *i* ends the first syllable, and the accent is on the second, commencing with a vowel, it is generally long. When *bi*, *tri*, *chi*, *cli*, *ti*, or *tri* makes the first syllable, and the accent is on the second, the *i* is generally long. The *i* is generally long in the terminations *ide*, *ife*, &c. The *i* is long in the last syllable, when the accent is on the last syllable but two. The *i* is generally long in the accented terminations, *ite*, *ive*.

31. The *i* is generally short in *ci*, *fi*, *mi*, *phi*, *pi*, *pli*, *ri*, *si* and *ti*, before the accent. The *i* is short in *di* before an accented syllable beginning with a consonant; it is often short, when ending the accented syllable, and the next following begins with *c* soft, or *t*.

Irregular Sounds of I.

32. When *i* ends an initial syllable, without the accent, and the following syllable begins with a consonant, the *i* takes the sound of *e*; as in *dilate*. In monosyllables, the *i* has often the sound of short *e*.

33. *i* or *y* preceded by *g* hard, or *k*, is sometimes pronounced as if an *e* were inserted between the consonant and the vowel, and faintly sounded; thus *kind* and *sky* are pronounced *keind* and *skey*.

O.

34. The letter *o* has four sounds. The first is a long sound, as heard in *tone*.

35. The second is a short sound, as in *not*, or *lot*.

36. The third is a broad sound, as in *or*, or *north*.

37. The fourth is a sound corresponding to *oo*, as in *move*.

38. The *o* is generally broad before *r*, in monosyllables.

See p. 79.

Irregular sounds of O.

39. The letter *o* generally takes the sound of short *u*, when succeeded by the liquids *n*, *m*, *r*, or the semi-vowels *v*, *z*, *th*; as *above*, *come*, &c.

40. The *o*, sometimes takes the sound of broad *u*; as in *woman*; sometimes of short *i*, as in *women*.

41. The *o* is generally suppressed in an unaccented syllable when preceded by *c*, *k*, *d*, *p*, or *s*, and followed by *n*. See p. 113.

U.

42. The letter *u* has three sounds. The first is a long sound, as heard in *tube*.

43. The second is a short sound, as heard in *sun*.

44. The third is a broad sound, as heard in *full*.

Irregular Sounds of U.

45. When *u* is preceded by *r*, it takes the sound of *oo*; but this sound of *u* is never formed in words from the learned languages.

46. *U* has the sound of *i* in *busy*, *business*; and the sound of *e*, in *bury*.

47. Long *u* in the syllable *ure*, is generally sounded as if a *y* preceded it; but when it follows the soft buzzing *s* and the accented syllable, it is sounded as if *zh* preceded it.

W.

48. The natural sound of this letter is that of *oo* as heard in *wo*, &c. It has sometimes the irregular sound of broad *u* as in *allow*. It is aspirated, when followed by *h*; as *when*.

Y.

49. The letter *y* has two sounds. The first is a long sound; as in *rhyme*, and is equivalent to long *i*.

50. The second is a short sound, as in *system*, and is equivalent to short *i*.

Irregular sounds of Y.

51. The unaccented *y*, at the end of a syllable, like *i*, in the same situation, takes the sound of long *e*; thus, *vanity*, pronounced *vànîtec*. The only exception to this

rule is, when *f* precedes *y*, in a final syllable, the *y* is then long, as in *justify*. The *y*, when used in the word *my*, without emphasis, is pronounced like *e* short, (*me*.)

DIPHTHONGS.

52. A diphthong is two vowel sounds, united and uttered by the same emission of breath, so as to form but one syllable; where two vowels are united and but one of them sounded, it is not, strictly speaking, a diphthong, and is therefore called an *Improper Diphthong*.

AE.

53. The diphthongs *ae* and *oe* are nearly out of use in the English, being changed to *e*, but are retained in the Latin language. This sound is generally like long *e*, when under the accent; but when in the first or last syllable, unaccented, it is short.

AI.

54. This diphthong has generally the sound of long *a*; as in *plait*, (a fold of cloth,) and in *said*, (when an adjective,) but when *said* is a verb, the diphthong is like short *e*, and rhymes with *bed*. See p. 77.

55. It is sometimes like short *a*; as in *plaid*, *railery*, &c.

56. It is sometimes like short *e*; as in *again*, &c.

57. It is like long *i*, in *aisle*.

58. When it is in a final unaccented syllable, the *a* is sunk, and the *i* is pronounced short; as in *mountain*, &c. As feebleness naturally succeeds force, so the vowels immediately after the accent, take such sounds as require the least exertion of the organs to pronounce them.

AO.

59. This diphthong occurs only in the word *gaol*, and has the sound of long *a*.

AU.

60. The diphthong *au* has generally the sound of long broad *a*; as heard in *ball*, *hall*, &c. See p. 79.

61. When this diphthong is followed by *n* and another consonant, it takes the sound of broad *a*; as heard in *far*, &c.; thus *aunt*, &c. The only exceptions to this sound, are *vaunt*, *avaunt*; in which words the diphthong has the sound of long broad *a*. See p. 80.

62. This diphthong has the sound of long *o* in *hautboy*;

of short *o* in *cauliflower*, *laurel*, *laudanum*; and of long *a*; as in *gauge*.

AW.

63. The diphthong *aw* has always the long broad sound of *a*, as heard in *ball*. See p. 79.

AY.

64. This diphthong has generally the sound of long *a*, as in *pay*, &c. It has the sound of long *e* in the word *quay*, as if written *key*. See p. 80.

65. *AY*, like *ai*, coming immediately after the accented syllable, drops the first vowel; thus, *monday*, *captain*, are pronounced *mondy*, *captin*.

66. *AY* has the sound of short *e*, in *says*. See p. 83.

EA.

67. The most frequent sound of the diphthong *ea* is that of long *e*, as in *yea*. See p. 77.

68. It has frequently the sound of short *e*, as in *head*.

69. It has sometimes the sound of long *a*, as in *swear*.

70. This diphthong preceding *r*, sometimes takes a sound nearly like short *u*. Its true sound is that of *i* before *r*, followed by another consonant; thus, *earth* is pronounced *irth*.

71. *EA* is sometimes pronounced like broad *a*; as in *heart*; and sometimes like short *a*; as in *vengeance*.

EE.

72. The diphthong *ee*, in nearly all words, has a compressed sound of long *e*. See p. 77.

73. It has the sound of short *i*, in *been*, pronounced *bin*. See p. 80.

EI.

74. The most frequent sound of this diphthong, is that of long *a*; as in *deign*, *feign*, &c. See p. 80.

75. *EI* has sometimes the sound of long *e*; as in *seize*, &c.

76. It has but seldom the sound of short *e*; as in *keifer*.

77. *EI* has the sound of long *i*; as in *height*, &c.

78. When this diphthong is unaccented, (like *ai*,) it drops the sound of the former vowel, and retains the sound of short *i*; as in *forfeit*, &c.

EO.

79. This diphthong is sometimes pronounced like short *e*; as in *leopard*, &c. It has the sound of long *e*, in *people*.

80. In *Georgick*, it has the sound of broad *o*; and in *yeoman* and *ycomanry*, it has the sound of long *o*.

81. *EO* when unaccented has the sound of short *u*; as in *surgeon*, &c. See p. 107.

82. It has sometimes, when unaccented, the sound of short *i*; as in *scutcheon*, &c. See p. 107.

EU.

83. This diphthong has the sound of long *u*, except when it follows *r*, or *r* and silent *h*, where it sounds like *oo*; as in *rheum*.

EW.

84. The diphthong *ew*, is generally pronounced like long *u*; but when it follows *r* or *ch*, it takes the sound of *oo*; as in *brew*, &c.; except in *strew* and *strewn*, in which words and in some others, it has the sound of long *o*. See p. 98.

EY.

85. When the accent is on the diphthong, it has the sound of long *a*, except in *key* and *ley*, where it is sounded like long *e*. See p. 80, 100.

86. *EY*, unaccented, is pronounced like *ee*, faintly sounded; as in *valley*. The word *survey* is an exception, and has the sound of long *a*. See p. 97.

87. This diphthong has the sound of short *i*; as in *carriage*, &c.

88. *IA* in the terminations *ian*, *ial*, *iard*, and *iare*, form but one syllable, still both vowels are sounded; the former has a sound similar to *y*, but so faintly and imperfectly sounded, as not to make a distinct syllable.

IE.

89. This diphthong has generally the sound of long *e*; as in *chief*, &c. It has the sound of short *e*; as in *friend*, &c.

90. It has sometimes the sound of long *i*; as in *die*, &c.; and sometimes of short *i*; as in *sieve*.

91. *IE* coming after a liquid, frequently form two syllables; as in *orient*, &c.

92. *IE*, in an unaccented termination, has the sound of *e*, which in this situation is sounded like *u*. The former vowel, when it follows the accent, may be said to have the sound of *y*; thus *brazier*, is pronounced *braze-yur*.

IO.

93. When the accent is upon these vowels, they form two syllables, as *vi-o-lent*; but when unaccented, and preceded by *s* or *t*, the *i* is generally sunk, and the *o* pronounced as it usually is in this situation, like short *u*; if these vowels are preceded by *st*, the *t* is sounded *tsh*, as *question*, pronounced *questshun*. See p. 114.

94. This diphthong sometimes sinks the *o*, and the *i* takes the short sound; as in *cushion*, pronounced *cushin*.

95. When these vowels occur in the termination *ion*, and are preceded by any of the consonants, but *s* or *t*, although they make but one syllable, yet they are both sounded separately, as in *companion*, pronounced *compan-yun*. See p. 117.

OA.

96. This diphthong has generally the sound of long *o*. It has the sound of long broad *a*, in *broad*, *groat*, *abroad*.

OE.

97. This diphthong, in all words derived from the learned languages, has the sound of *e*, and comes under the remarks on that vowel.

98. In *doe*, *foe*, &c. it has the sound of long *o*; in *canoe*, and *shoe*, of *oo*; and in the verb *does*, it has the sound of *u*. See p. 78.

OI.

99. The natural and general sound of this diphthong, is that of broad *o*, and short *i*, as heard in *voice*. See p. 80.

100. The *i* is sometimes sounded like short *e*; sometimes like long *e*, as in *chamois*. The *i* is long in *choir*.

OO.

101. This diphthong has generally a sound peculiar to itself, like that heard in *moon*, *bloom*, *room*, &c.

102. It has the sound of long *o*, in *door*, &c.; of broad *u*, in *wool*, *wood*, &c.; and of short *u*, in *blood*, &c.

OU.

103. The most frequent sound of this diphthong is

composed of broad *o*, and broad *u*, and is that heard in *bound*. See p. 99.

104. It has sometimes the sound of long *o*; as in *court*, &c.

105. It has the sound of long broad *a*, in *fought*; of *oo*, in *group*; of short *u*, in *adjourn*; of broad *u*, in *could*, and of short *o*, in *lough*—pronounced *lock*. See p. 80.

OW.

106. The sound of this diphthong is generally that of broad *o*, and broad *u*, as heard in *bound*. It is found in *cow*, *clown*, *frown*, &c. See p. 97.

107. It has frequently the sound of long *o*; as in *row*, *low*. *OW* has always this sound, when in a final unaccented syllable; as in *sorrow*.

OY.

108. For the sounds of this diphthong, see *oi*. See p. 99.

UA.

109. When the *a* is sounded, the *u* has the power of *w*, and both are pronounced in one syllable; thus, *antiquate* is pronounced *antikwate*. This sound always obtains, when the diphthong is preceded by *s*. The *u* is sometimes nearly silent, retaining but a faint sound; as in *guard*.

UE.

110. This diphthong coming after *s*, or *q*, and having both vowels sounded, and forming but one syllable, has the *u* sounded like *w*; thus *conquest* is pronounced *congkwest*.

111. *UE* ending a final syllable, sinks the *e*, and obtains the sound of long *u*; as *clue*, *cue*, &c. See p. 78.

112. Sometimes the *u* is sunk, and the *e* has the short sound; as in *guess*.

113. This diphthong after *r*, has the sound of *oo*; as in *true*. In some words both vowels are sunk; as in *vague*. See p. 108.

UI.

114. The *u* in this diphthong, as in *ua* or *ue*, is often pronounced like *w*. See p. 99.

115. The *u* has sometimes the faint sound of *e*, and the *i* is pronounced long; as in *guide*, &c. The *i* is sometimes short; as in *guild*, &c.

116. Sometimes the *i* is silent, and the *u* has the long sound ; as in *suit*.

117. When this diphthong is preceded by *r*, it is pronounced like *oo* ; as in *fruit*. See p. 125.

UO.

118. The *u*, in this diphthong, is always pronounced like *w* ; as in *quorum*.

UY.

119. This diphthong accented, sinks the *u*, and pronounces the *y* like long *i*, but when not accented, the *y* is sounded like long *e* ; as in *plaguy*, &c.

TRIPHTHONGS.

EAU.

120. This triphthong has generally the sound of long *o*. In the word *beauty* and its compounds, it has the sound of long *u*.

EOU.

121. These vowels cannot strictly be called a triphthong, although they are often contracted into one syllable. They are found only in an unaccented syllable, and generally a final one ; when either of the dentals *d* or *t* is the next preceding letter, it is coalesced into the sound of *j* or *tch* ; thus *hideous* and *piteous* are pronounced *hijeus* and *pitcheus*.

EWE.

122. This triphthong has a faint sound of long *e*, and the long sound of *u*, and exists only in the word *ewe*, a female sheep.

EYE.

123. This triphthong has the sound of long *i*.

IEU. IEW.

124. These triphthongs have the sound of long *u* ; as in *adieu*, *view*, &c.

IOU.

125. These vowels, when preceded by a liquid, or any mute but a dental, form two syllables ; as in *various*. When preceded by the dentals *t*, soft *c* and *s*, they make but one syllable ; thus *factions* is sounded as if written *fakshus*. See p. 113.

126. These vowels have the same tendency, as in the

above situation to aspiration after a dental mute ; *tedious* is pronounced as if written *te-je-us* ; for it is the natural tendency of *d*, to slide into the sound of *t* or *j*, and to be subject to the same aspiration, when followed by the same vowels. See p. 111.

OEU. OWE.

127. The triphthong *ocu* is found in the French word *manoeuvre*, and has the sound of *oo*. *Owe* has the sound of long *o*, and occurs only in the word *owe*.

UAI.

128. *U* in these vowels has the power of *w*, and *ai* that of long *a*, as in *quaint*. See p. 77.

UAY. UEA. UEE.

129. The combinations of these vowels do not form triphthongs, as the *u* has always the sound of *w*, unless it is silent, and *ea* and *ee* have the sound of long *e* as in *quay*, &c. See p. 80.

UOI. UOY.

130. In *uoi*, the *u* has the sound of *w*, and *oi*, its natural sound, as heard in *quoit*. In *uoy*, the *uo* is sometimes sounded like *oo*, and the *y* is generally like long *e*, as in *buoy*.

OF THE CONSONANTS.

B.

131. *B* has always one and the same sound, as in *bite* ; it is silent before *t*, and after *m*, in the same syllable. The exceptions are *accumb*, *succumb*, and *subtile*. See p. 95.

C.

132. *C* has always the power of *k*, *s*, or *z* ;—of *k*, before *a*, *o*, and *u* ; of *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y* ; and of *z*, in *sicc*, *suffice*, *sacrifice*, *discern*. It is always hard like *k*, at the end of a word. See p. 82.

133. *C* is sometimes silent.

134. When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *cous*, it takes the sound of *sh* ; thus *occan* is pronounced *oshcan*. See p. 113.

D.

135. *D* has generally the same sound ; but in verbs ending in *ed*, in the past time, after *c*, *f*, *k*, *p*, *ss*, *ch*, *sh*, and *x*, it has the sound of *t*. See p. 105.

136. It has the sound of *j*, when it comes after the accent, and is followed by the diphthong, *ie*, *io*, *ia*, or *eou*; as in *soldier*, pronounced *soljur*. See p. 111.

137. It is silent before *g*, in the same syllable, and serves to make the *g* soft; it is silent in a few other words.

138. This letter has always its own sound, except in *of*, pronounced *ov*.

G.

139. *G* has a hard sound before *a*, *o*, *u*, *b*, and *r*; as in *game*. It is sometimes hard before *e*, and *i*; always so in words derived from the Saxon. See p. 108.

140. *G* is generally soft, with the sound of *j*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*; and almost in all words of Greek, Latin, or French original. See p. 107.

141. This letter is always silent before *m* and *n*, in the same syllable.

H.

142. This letter is no more than a forcible breathing before the succeeding vowel is pronounced. It is often sounded at the beginning of words, but sometimes silent. It is always silent after *r*. *H* final, preceded by a vowel, is always silent, as *ah! sirrah*.

J.

143. *J* has always the sound of soft *g*, except in the word *hallelujah*, where it is pronounced like *y*.

K.

144. *K* has but one sound, and that like hard *c*. *K* is always silent before *n*. When preceded by *c*, and at the end of words, it should not be excluded, for it is a constituent part of the original word, and if, in sound, it is not important, in analogy it is highly so.

L.

145. *L* has always the same sound; it is generally silent before *f*, *k*, *m*, and *v*, when preceded by *a*, in the same syllable. When *m* is separated from *l*, by commencing another syllable, it is sounded, as in *psalmist*. *L* is always silent in the auxiliary verbs, *would*, &c. It is silent in many other words.

146. *L* preceded by a mute, and followed by *e*, in a final syllable, has an imperfect sound, and the final *e* is suppressed.

M.

147. *M* has always the same sound as in *them*; except in *comptroller*, pronounced *controlur*.

N.

148. *N* has a simple and pure sound; as in *then*. It has a mixed and nasal sound, like *ng*, when it is under the accent, and after the short sound of the vowel, and is followed by the sharp or flat guttural mutes, *g* hard, or *k*, *ç* hard, *qu*, or *x*; thus, *thank* is pronounced *thank*. See p. 109.

149. *N* is silent, when it ends a word or syllable, and is preceded by *l* or *m*.

P.

150. This letter is silent before *s* and *t*, at the beginning of words. It is silent in the middle of words, or in a final syllable, when before *t*, and preceded by *m*. It is silent in some other instances.

Q.

151. *Q* has the power of *k*, and is always followed by *u*, which is either pronounced like *w*, or is silent.

R.

152. *R* is never silent, but its sound is sometimes transposed. In a final unaccented syllable, terminating with *re*, the *e* is sounded before the *r*; thus *acre*, sounded *aker*. See p. 111.

153. The same transposition takes place in the letters *rou*; as in *apron*, *iron*, pronounced *apurn*, &c.

S.

154. This consonant has always a hissing sound, like that of *c*, as heard in *sin*; or like that of *z*, as heard in *was*. The former is the natural sound of *s*, and occurs at the beginning of words, and when it immediately follows any of the sharp mutes, *f*, *k*, *p*, and *t*, and when it is added to the mute *c*, after any of these letters.

155. It has this sound of *c*, generally at the end of monosyllables; and often at the end of words of two or more syllables, if it be in an unaccented syllable, and preceded by any of the vowels but *e*; as in *basis*.

156. Every double *s* in the language has the above sound, except *dissolve*, *possess*, and their compounds; and *scissors*, *kussy*, and *hussar*. It likewise has the above

sound, when followed by *c*, except in the word *discern*, and in the inseparable prepositions *dis* and *mis*, unless the next syllable begins with a sharp consonant. It has, likewise, this sound when followed by *c*, in the final syllable of adjectives, in the terminations *sive*, *sory*, *some* and *osity*, and when followed by *c*, and preceded by the liquids *l*, *n*, or *r*.

157. *S* has a soft buzzing sound like that of *z*, when it immediately follows the flat mutes, *b*, *d*, *g* hard, or *v*; and when it begins the last syllable, and is preceded by the long accent, or when in the accented syllable it is preceded by *e*, *i*, or *u*, and followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*. See p. 35.

158. It has this buzzing sound, when it forms an additional syllable with *e* before it, in the plural of nouns, and the third person singular of verbs.

159. *S*, in *dis*, unaccented, and followed by a flat mute, a liquid, or a vowel, is always like *z*.

160. *S* has the sound of *z*, in the monosyllables, *is*, *as*, *was*, *has*, and *his*, and in all plurals of nouns, and third person singular of verbs, whose singulars end in a vowel. See p. 83.

161. Some verbs ending in *se*, have the *s*, like *z*, to distinguish them from nouns or adjectives of the same form; as *grease*, a noun; *grease*, a verb, pronounced *greaze*.

162. *Sy*, and *sey*, at the end of words, if preceded by a vowel with the accent on it, have the *s* pronounced like *z*.

163. *S* sounds like *z*, in the terminations *ise*, *sel*, *san*, *son*, *sen*, and *sin*, accented. There are but few exceptions.

164. *S* has generally this sound after *pre*, *pro*, and *re*.

165. *S* is aspirated, and goes into the sound of *ch*, *sh*, or *zh*, when it is preceded by the accent, and followed by a semi-consonant diphthong. In the termination *sion* preceded by a vowel, *s* has the aspirated sound, *zh*: It has the same aspiration when before *u*, and is preceded by an accented vowel; as *pleasure*, &c.; but when *s* is preceded by a liquid or another *s*, it is sounded *sh*; as *sensual*, &c.

166. *S* is sometimes silent; as in *isle*, &c. It is generally silent at the end of French words; as in *sous*, pronounced *soo*.

T.

167. This letter coming after the accent, often slides into the sound of *s*, *sh*, or *tsh*; this will not appear strange,

when we consider the organick formation of this letter, in connexion with those vowels, that occasion this peculiar sound. In the syllable *tion*, it being unaccented, the *i* and *o* are sounded like *e* and *u*; and *teu* produces the same hiss, and requires the same formation of the organs that *shu* requires; therefore, *tion* very naturally slides into the sound of *shun*. This sound of *t*, is generally heard when it comes immediately after the accent; thus *satiare* is pronounced *sasheate*.

168. The diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *iu*, and *u* alone, after *t* and the accent, have the power of drawing the *t* into the sound of *sh* or *tch*. This pronunciation of *t* obtains in every word, where the diphthong or diphthongal sound commences with *i* or *e*; except in the terminations of most verbs and adjectives.

169. In almost all words where *s*, *x*, or *n*, precedes *t*, and this letter is followed as above, it is pronounced like *tch* or *tsh*, unless the syllable next after *t*, commences with long *u*, in which case *y* seems to coalesce with the sound of *u*. See p. 115.

170. *T* is silent when it follows *s*, and precedes the terminations *en* and *le*; as *hasten*, &c. *T* is silent, in some other instances.

V.

171. This letter has but one sound, and is never silent.

X.

172. *X* has a sharp sound like *ks*, when it ends a syllable, with the accent upon it; or when the next syllable is accented, and it begins with a consonant; or when the secondary^s accent is on the *x*, in polysyllables. It is likewise sharp in compound words, where the primitive ends in *x*; as *taxation*, pronounced *taksation*. See p. 119.

173. *X* has a soft sound like *gz*, when the following syllable is accented, and it begins with a vowel or silent *h*, before the vowel; as *exert*, *exhibit*, pronounced *egzert*, *egzibit*.

174. When the unaccented syllable follows *x*, and begins with a vowel, that vowel is aspirated and takes the sound of *y*, as *luxury*.

175. *X* at the beginning of words has the sound of *z*; as *Xerxes*, pronounced *Zerkses*.

176. *X* in French words is sometimes silent, and is sometimes pronounced like *s*.

Z.

177. *Z* is the soft buzzing *s*, and goes into the aspiration before a diphthong or diphthongal vowel after the accent; as *glazier*, pronounced *glazkur*.

178. *Z* is sometimes silent in French words; as in *rendezvous*, &c.

CONSONANTS COMBINED.

GH.

179. These letters at the beginning of a word, drop the *h*; but at the end they are generally silent; as in *high*, *nigh*, &c. They have sometimes the power of *ck*; as in *hough*, pronounced *hock*.

180. *GH* is often pronounced like *f*; and sometimes only the *g* is sounded, as in *burgh*, pronounced *burg*.

GHT

181. The *gh*, in this termination, is silent; as in *might*. The only exception is *draught*, where the *gh* has the sound of *f*.

PH.

182. These letters are generally pronounced like *f*, but sometimes like *v*. In some words, the *h* is mute. In *phthisis*, *phthisick*, and *phthisical*, both letters are mute. See p. 110.

TH.

183. This combination at the beginning of words is sharp; as in *thank*, *think*, &c. There are many exceptions to this remark. *TH* at the end of words is sharp; as *death*, &c. The exceptions are *beneath*, *booth*, *with*, &c. See p. 85.

184. *TH* between two vowels in words purely English, is generally soft; as in *father*, &c.

185. These letters are sharp in the middle of words, either when they precede or follow a consonant, as *panther*, &c. The exceptions are *farthing*, *farther*, &c.

186. They are generally sharp between two vowels, in words from the learned languages. The *h* is sometimes silent; as in *Thomas*, &c.

OF WORDS.

A word is a significant sound, or the sign of an idea. Every word consists of one or more syllables. A syllable is a sound, either simple or compounded, and can be pronounced by a single impulse of the voice.

A word of *one* syllable is called a monosyllable ;
two dissyllable ;
three trisyllable ;
four polysyllable.

187. Words are either primitive or derivative. A primitive is not derived from any other word ; as *love*. A derivative is derived from some other word ; as from *love* is derived *loving* ; from *prefer*, *preferring*. Derivative words are generally formed by affixing one or more syllables to the primitive ; as *love*, *lov-ing*, *lov-ing-ness*.

Rules for Spelling or Forming Words.

188. *Rule 1.* Monosyllables ending with the consonant *f*, *l*, or *s*, preceded by a single vowel, double the final or last consonant, as *staff*, *mill*, *pass*, *small*, *stress*, *spell*, *shall*, *will*, *gross*. The only exceptions are, *as*, *has*, *is* *this*, *was*, *his*, *if*, *of*, *us*, *yes*, and *thus*.

189. *Rule 2.* Monosyllables, ending with any consonant but *f*, *l*, or *s*, and preceded by a single vowel, do not double the final consonant, excepting *add*, *ebb*, *butt*, *egg*, *old*, *err*, *inn*, *bunn*, *barr*, *buzz*. Examples.—*Far*, *thin*, *for*, *set*, *car*, *wur*, *drug*, *nor*, *hum*, *fin*, *fur*, &c.

190. *Rule 3.* Words ending with *y*, preceded by a consonant, form the *plurals* of nouns, the *persons* of verbs, *verbal nouns*, *past participles*, *comparatives*, and *superlatives*, by changing the *y* into *i* ; as *spy*, *spies* ; I *carry*, thou *carriest*, he *carries* ; *carrier*, *carried* ; *happy*, *happier*, *happiest*. The present participle in *ing*, retains the *y*, that *i* may not be doubled ; as *carry*, *carrying*. But *y* preceded by a vowel, in such instances as the above, is not changed : as *boy*, *boys* ; *cloy*, *cloyed*. Except in *lay*, *pay*, and *say* ; from which are formed *laid*, *paid*, *said*.

191. *Rule 4.* Words ending with *y*, preceded by a consonant, upon assuming or taking an additional syllable, beginning with a consonant, commonly change *y* into *i* ; as *happy*, *happily*. But when *y* is preceded by a vowel, it is rarely changed in the additional syllable ; as *boy*, *boyish*, *boyhood*.

192. *Rule 5.* Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double that consonant, when they take another syllable beginning with a vowel ; as *wit*, *witty*, *thin*, *thianish* ; *begin*, *beginner*. But if a diphthong precedes, or the accent is on the preceding syllable, the consonant remains single ; as *toil*, *toiling* ; *offer*, *offering*.

193. *Rule 6.* Words ending in any double letter but *l*, and taking *ness*, *less*, *ly*, or *ful*, after them, preserve the letter double; as *harmlessness*, *carelessness*, *carelessly*, *stiffly*, *successful*. But words ending with double *l*, and taking *ness*, *less*, *ly*, or *ful*, after them, generally omit one *l*; as *fulness*, *skillless*, *fully*, *skillful*.

194. *Rule 7.* *Ness*, *less*, *ly*, and *ful*, added to words ending with silent *e*, do not cut it off; as *paleness*, *guileless*, *peaceful*;—except in a few words; as *duty*, *truly*, *awful*.

195. *Rule 8.* *Ment* added to words ending with silent *e*, generally preserves the *e* from elision, or from being cut off; as *abatement*, *chastisement*, *excitement*; but the *e* is omitted in *judgment*, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*. *Ment* added to words ending with *y*, preceded by a consonant, changes *y* into *i*; as *accompany*, *accompaniment*; *merry*, *merriment*.


196. *Rule 9.* *Able*, and *ible*, added to words ending with silent *e*, almost always cut it off; as *blame*, *blamable*; *cure*, *curable*; *sense*, *sensible*; but if *c*, or *g* soft come before *e* in the original word, the *e* is preserved; as *change*, *changeable*; *peace*, *peaceable*.

197. *Rule 10.* When *ing*, or *ish*, is added to words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is almost always omitted; as *place*, *placing*; *lodge*, *lodging*; *slave*, *slavish*; *prude*, *prudish*.

198. *Rule 11.* Words taken into composition, often drop those letters, which are superfluous in their simples; as *handful*, *withal*, *chilblain*, *foretcl*.

OF ACCENT.

199. Accent, very essential to a correct speaker, has been frequently misrepresented by those, who have attempted to define its nature. It is a forcible stress of voice laid on a syllable in a word, in order to make articulation the more easy, and distinct. It implies something different from a *gradual* or an *uniform* rising or falling of the voice, from one syllable to another, although the accented syllable is always louder than the rest.

200. There are certain inflections of the voice, which distinguish *speaking* from *singing*; these are called rising and falling inflections. In musick, a sliding of the voice from high to low, and from low to high, may be justly represented by a curve line, , which denotes one continued sound; but this mark cannot represent the inflec-

tions of the voice in speaking, where every syllable that ends with a consonant, necessarily interrupts or stops the voice; and the next following commences with a much higher or lower sound, than that of the preceding syllable. Perhaps the following may be thought a happy manner of representing a just idea of the nature of accent, and a comparison of an accented syllable, with others less forcible; thus, — — — — — cir cum lo cu tion.

Secondary Accent.

201. The secondary accent is a stress something less than a full accent, laid on a syllable, in order to pronounce the word with more clearness, force, and harmony; thus this accent is on the first syllable of *circumlocution*. The secondary accent is always two or more syllables distant from the principal accent.

202. The consonants, *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, after the secondary accent, are sounded the same as when after the principal; that is, if they are followed by a diphthong, these consonants are pronounced like *sh*, *tsh*, *zh*, or *j*; as *partiality*, &c.

Accented Syllables.

203. All dissyllables have one syllable accented. There are no invariable rules for fixing the accent.

204. Words of two syllables, which are both nouns and verbs, as they are differently used, have generally the accent of nouns on the first, and of verbs on the last syllable.

205. Words of trisyllables generally accent the first, with the short sound of the vowel. As words increase in syllables, the accent becomes more easily determined. Nouns increase by becoming plural; adjectives by their comparison; verbs by their conjugation, &c. In all such instances, and in almost all derivative words, the accent remains unaltered, on the root or primitive word, except *confessor*, *preference*, *reference*, *excellent*, &c.

206. In polysyllables which are not derivatives, the accent is generally on the last syllable but two.

207. In a few instances, it is on the last syllable but three. As a general rule, the accent should fall on that syllable which renders the articulation of the whole word most agreeable to the ear.

RULES

For Pronouncing the New Testament Proper Names.

- a A vowel ending a syllable with the accent on it, is long (15).
- b A consonant ending a syllable makes the preceding vowel short.
- c *i*, ending the last syllable of a word is generally long.
- d Every unaccented *i*, ending a syllable, not final, is sounded like *e*. (32)
- e The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. When they are pronounced in one syllable, they have generally the sound of long *a*.
- f When *ai* are pronounced in two syllables, they have each the long sound ; as in *Arisai*.
- g Sometimes these vowels, when followed by another vowel, have a diphthongal sound ; the *a* is long, and *i*, like *y* ; as in *Caiaphas*, pronounced Cayaphas.
- h *Ch* has nearly always the sound of *k* : as in *Enoch*.
- i It has sometimes the sound of *tsh* ; as in *Rachel*.
- k *Ph* has generally the sound of *f*, but sometimes of *v*.
- l *i*, in the termination *ites*, is long ; in that of *ines*, it is short.
- m The unaccented termination *ah* is sounded like the *a* in *far*.
- n The diphthong *ei* is always sounded like long *e*.
- o *t*, following the accented syllable, and before *ius*, is sounded like *sh*, as *Tertius*, pronounced Ter she us. (163)

A TABLE

Of the sounds of the Vowels, represented by Figures.

208. 1 ¹a, the long sound, as in lade. (15)
209. 2 ²a, the short sound, as in man. (16)
210. 3 ³a, the long broad sound, as in hall. (17)
211. 4 ⁴a, the broad sound, as in tar. (18)
212. 1 ¹e, the long sound, as in me. (22)
213. 2 ²e, the short sound, as in bed.
214. 1 ¹i, the long sound, as in time. (28)
215. 2 ²i, the short sound, as in bid. (29)
216. 1 ¹o, the long sound, as in tone. (34)
217. 2 ²o, the short sound, as in not. (35)
218. 3 ³o, the broad sound, as in nor. (36)
219. 4 ⁴o, the sound of oo, as in move. (37)
220. 1 ¹u, the long sound, as in tube. (42)
221. 2 ²u, the short sound, as in sun. (43)
222. 3 ³u, the broad sound, as in full. (44)
223. ³u, the sound of oo, as in woo, coo. (47)
224. 1 ¹y, the long sound as in rhyme, is (49)
equivalent to ¹i.
225. 2 ²y, the short sound, as in system, is (50)
equivalent to ²i.

REMARKS.

Figures are, in all instances, placed over the accented syllables. Both the *figures* and *letters* continue to mark the sounds of the letters under them, till they are changed. A small e placed over the end of a syllable, is no part of the word, but shows the preceding vowel to be long. (See p. 37.) The *figures*, included in a parenthesis, at the end of a word, refer to the principles, in the beginning of the book,

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TABLE I.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ² Ab sence | ² cut lass | ² grav el | ² mer cy |
| ac cent | crys tal | gos pel | mim ick |
| bal ance | dam ask | hand ful | min gle |
| bal lad | dan gle | hav ock | mit ten ⁽²⁷⁾ |
| bap tist | des tine | hos tile | mis tress |
| bar rack | dim ple | hor rid | mis sile |
| bar rel | dis tance | hum ble | mod est |
| bel fry | driv en | hun dred | mon strous |
| bash ful | doc trine | husk y | mur mur |
| blem ish | drunk ard | in fant | mus ket |
| brim stone | dust y | in sect | mys tick |
| brit tle | em blem | in stance | nim ble |
| buf fet | em pire | in step | nov el |
| bus tle | er mine | in verse | nov ice |
| bur den | fab rick | in ward | nut meg |
| bur dock | fac ile ⁽¹³²⁾ | ken nel ⁽²⁷⁾ | nurs ling |
| cap stan | fam ish | ker nel | op tick |
| car ry | fam ine | kid nap | of fice |
| cred it | fer tile | kin dred | pad lock |
| crev ice | flask et | land lord | pan ick |
| crick et | fran tick | lat tice | pan nel |
| cof fin | fid dle | lav ish | pan try |
| com ma | fil let | lim pid | prat tle |
| com ick | freck le | lin net ⁽²⁷⁾ | prac tice |
| con sul | flor id | liv ing | plan et ⁽²⁷⁾ |
| con quest | fon dle | luck y | pen ance |
| con duct | fop pish | mad am | pen cil |
| con gress | frol ick | mal ice | pen sile |
| con trite | frus trate | man gle | per fect |
| crus ty | fun nel | mas tiff | pil grim |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| plum met | shov el | trop ick | grate ful |
| prom ise | sim ple | van ish | hind most |
| pros pect | sin gle (148) | vas sal | hold en |
| pub lick | soft ly | vel lum | lee ward |
| pun ish | spin et | vel vet | name ly |
| puz zle | spir it | ver min | need ful |
| quick ly | spit tle | ver dict | nee dle |
| ram ble | spin dle | ves sel | pa pist |
| rat tle | splen did | vine yard | past ry |
| rap ine | spon dee | wed ding | pa rent |
| reb el | sot tish | wed lock | peer less |
| ren net | scuf fle | wick ed | pee vish |
| rep tile | sup ple | wil ful | po pish |
| rem nant | sub ject | wil ling | pli ant |
| rel ish | sud den | wit ness | pre cept |
| res pite | sul len | yar row | pre fect |
| rub bish | sul try | 1 | plu ral |
| ruf fle | sur plice | a lish | pru dent |
| sal ad | tal ent | bare foot | re cent |
| sam ple | tan gle (148) | bro ken | sa cred |
| san guine | tat tle | bri dle | se cret |
| scan dal | ten dril | cam brick | se quel |
| span gle | ten ant | ce ment | si lent |
| self ish | ten nis | de ist | splee ny |
| sen tence | tin sel (27) | di verse | steel yard |
| ser pent | tip ple | eve ning | stee ple |
| ser vile | traf fick | fla grant | sto ick |
| ser vant | tres pass | fee ble | stu pid |
| ser vice | trump et | fe male | stu dent |
| sig nal | tun nel | feel ing | ti dings |
| scrib ble | twink ling | fro ward | ti ling |
| shil ling | trans port | fu tile | tru ant |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|----------|---|
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | u |
| tu mult | war fare | boo by | lim ber | |
| tu nick | war rant | gloom y | lim ner | |
| va cant | warn ing | | lit ter | |
| week ly | vor tex | 2 | u | |
| ze nith | | bank er (148) | lum ber | |
| | 4 | bet ter (25) | mam mon | |
| 3 | ar bour | bish op | man ner | |
| bald ness | ar dour | blun der | mat ter | |
| braw ny | ar dent | blus ter | mem ber | |
| bul let | ar mour | bump er | mel on | |
| bul lock | arse nick | can non | mil ler | |
| bul ly | art less | can on | mur der | |
| bul wark | art ist | clam our | mus ter | |
| bush el | bar ley | cin der | num ber | |
| cor nice (132) | car cass | cis tern | pam per | |
| euck oo | har den | cob bler | pat tern | |
| false hood | hard ness | com mon | pes ter | |
| for ceps | harm less | cus tom | pep per | |
| for tress | har vest | din ner | pil lar | |
| law ful | hars let | doc tor | pil fer | |
| law suit | mar ket | dol lar | pot ter | |
| lord ship | mar line | drum mer | prin ter | |
| morn ing | mar vel | flat ter | prof fer | |
| mor tal | par cel | flag on | pros per | |
| mor tise | par ley | fes ter | quiv er | |
| pal try | pars nip | fod der | ram mer | |
| scorn ful | psal mist | grog ram | rob ber | |
| tor ment | scar let | hin der | ran som | |
| tor por | star ling | hunt er | rec tor | |
| wal nut | star ry | jest er | ren der | |
| war ble | star tle | king dom | rig our | |
| war den | tar get | lan tern | riv er | |
| ward robe | var nish | let ter | sad dler | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| ² u | ¹ u | ³ u | ² z |
| saf fron | dra per ⁽²¹¹⁾ | wom an | jas mine |
| scab bard | dri ver | ^{2u} | res in |
| sil ver | fla vour | com rade | dis mal |
| sel dom | hold er | com eth | pris on |
| ser mon | ma tron | con duit | vis it |
| sin ner | pa tron | com pass | gos ling |
| slan der | pre tor | com fort ⁽³⁹⁾ | clum sy |
| sien der | spi der | gov ern | clos et |
| slum ber | tra der | lov eth | wis dom |
| spig ot | ³ bal sam | con jure | hus band |
| sum mon | brawl er | stir rup | kins man |
| suf fer | bor der | stir reth | ros in |
| tal on | cor ner | won der | rich es |
| tan ner | fal ter | wor ship | pis mire |
| tat tler | hal berd | ³ z | mus lin |
| tav ern | hal ter | ⁴ z ^u | ¹ j |
| tem per | mor tar | bo som ⁽¹⁵⁷⁾ | a gent |
| ten der | wa ter | ¹ z | an gel |
| ten don | ⁴ u | de ism | dan ger |
| ten ter | barb er | be som ⁽³⁹⁾ | do tage |
| tim ber | cart er | mea sles | le gend |
| tum bler | har lot | ea sy | le gion |
| ven om | jar gon | grea sy | man ger |
| vul gar | mar tyr | mu sick | ran ger |
| wag on | mas ter | na sal | re gent |
| wel come | par lour | ^y u sance ⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ | re gion |
| win ner | part ner | ² z | stran ger |
| win ter | par son | an nals | ² j |
| yon der | shar per | ker sey | ag ile |
| | snar ler | flim sy | bur gess |
| ¹ u | tar tar | crim son | cud gel |
| co lon | coop er | tan sy | dam age |
| de mon | | pres ence | en gine |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| ² j | ² | ^j | ³ | ^j | ¹ z id j |
| frag ile | knowl edge | cord age | | | y u sage |
| gib bet | lodg er | ⁴ car nage | ^j | | ² id j |
| gin ger | strin gent | mar gin | | | crib bage |
| gip sy | stop page | ¹ plu mage | ^{id j} | | til lage |
| gin seng | tur gid | peer age | | | vil lage |
| hom age | ur gent | steer age | | | vint age |
| im age | venge ance | | | | ^{2z} id j |
| | | | | | vis age |



TABLE II.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ² | ² | ² | ² |
| Ab rupt | con tent | e vince | in tend |
| ab surd | cra vat | fi nance | in tent |
| ac cept | de duct | for bid | in vest |
| ad dict | de fect | ful fil | la ment |
| ad dress | de fend | gal lant | mis give |
| ad vance | de press | im mense | mis trust |
| af fect | de spond | im pend | mo lest |
| a midst | de tect | im plant | neg lect |
| as cend | di rect | im print | ob struct |
| at tack | di vert | im press | oc cult |
| at tempt | dis sent | in dent | of fend |
| col lect | dis tinct | in feet | of fence |
| com mit | dis trust | in fest | op press |
| com pel | dis tract | in flict | per mit |
| con cert | dis turb | in graft | per vert |
| con duct | ef fect | in struct | per verse |
| con fer | e lapse | in stil | por tend |
| con sent | en camp | in stinct | pre diet |
| con tempt | en hance | in ject | pro ject |
| con tend | e vent | in sult | pro tect |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| pro test | al lude | de duce | mi nute (32) |
| re buff | ad vice | de ride | mis name |
| re cant | as pire | de grade | mis place |
| re flect | as sume | de lude | mis take |
| re gret | at tire | de note | mo rose |
| re miss | bap tize | de pute | par take |
| re press | be have | de rive | per spire |
| re volve | be hold | de spite | po lite |
| ro bust | bri gade (32) | di late (32) | pre pare |
| ro mance | cas cade | dis place | pre scribe |
| ro tund | com ply | dis taste | pro mote |
| se lect | com pute | di vine | rat teen |
| sub ject | com pile | ef face | re bate |
| sub mit | com plete | em brace | re late |
| sub tract | cock ade | en dure | re buke |
| suc cess | con cise | en force | re cede |
| sus pend | con crete | en robe | re cite |
| sus pense | con fine | en tice | re cline |
| sur pass | con jure | en tire | re duce |
| trans act | con sune | e steem | re gale |
| trans cend | con trol | fore seen | re late |
| trans gress | cre ate | im bibe | re mind |
| trans mit | con vene | im pair | re plete |
| trans plant | de base | im pale | re vere |
| tre pan | de bate | im plore | re volt |
| un bend | de cide | in cite | re spire |
| un curl | de clare | in cline | se duce |
| un hurt | de cline | in flame | se cede |
| un man | de face | in trude | se rene |
| un pack | de fine | in vite | set tee |
| un sent | de fame | in scribe | se vere |
| un twist | de file | ma ture | sin cere |

1 2 3 4 1 3 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | 3 | z z 2 | 1 z |
| su pine | jack al | des sert | pro pose |
| su preme | per form | dis cern | pe ruse |
| sub lime | re morse | dis solve | pro fuse |
| sub scribe | re tort | z 2 | re fuse |
| sub side | re call | dis band | re sume |
| sur vive | re ward | dis miss | re sist |
| tra duce | sub orn | dis gust | re vise |
| trans cribe | trans form | dis burse | re side |
| trans late | 4 | 1 z | re pose |
| ter rene | a slant | a buse (161) | suf fice |
| trus tee | de mand | ac cuse | sup pose |
| un bind | dis arm | a muse | sur mise |
| un fold | em bark | com pose | sur prise |
| un lade | im part | com prise | suf fuse |
| un sold | mam ma (18) | con fuse | trans pose |
| un kind | re gard | con tuse | trans fuse |
| un lace | re mand | de mise | z 4 |
| un ripe | re mark | de sire | dis arm |
| un safe | re tard | de spise | z 3 |
| un told | ap prove | de pose | re sort |
| ve neer | bal loon | dif fuse | 1 j |
| | be hoove | dis close | ar range |
| 3 | buf foon | dis grace | de range |
| ab sorb | 2 u | dis pose | en gage (132) |
| ab sorp | be come | dis like | en rage |
| ac cord | be love | dis robe | e strange |
| be fall | z 2 | en close | gen teel |
| dis tort | de serve | in fuse | o blige |
| en dorse | re sent | im pose | 2 j |
| for lorn | re serve | mis use | al lege |
| fore stall | ob serve | op pose | di gest |
| in form | pre serve | pre mise | un hinge |
| in stall | ab solve | pre sume | 4 j |
| | | | en large |

1 2 3 4 2 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

TABLE III. (205)

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ² Ab ba cy (132) | ² cat a ract | ² des ti tute |
| ad jec tive | cav al ry | dig ni ty |
| ad mi ral | cel an dine | dim i ty |
| ag gran dize | cel e ry (132) | dif fi cult |
| ag o ny | cen ti pede | dis ci pline |
| ag o nize | cit i zen | dis so lute |
| al co ran | clas sic al | div i dend |
| am i ty | clar i fy | dog ma tize |
| am nes ty | clem en cy | dol o rous |
| am or ous | cler ic al | dys pep sy |
| ap pe tite | con ju gal | ed i fice (132) |
| an i mal | cod i cil | ed i fy |
| an nu al | col lo quy | eg lan tine |
| an ec dote | col o nize | em e rald |
| an o dyne | com e dy | em u lous |
| ben e fit | con stan cy | en e my |
| big ot ry | con sti tute | en mi ty |
| big a my | cop y ist | en vi ous |
| bot a ny | cred i ble | ep i cure |
| blun der buss | crock e ry | ep i gram |
| but ter fly | cur ren cy | ep i sode |
| but ter y | cur so ry | fab u lous |
| cab in et | cus to dy | fac tor y |
| cal i co | dast ard ly | fac ul ty |
| can dle stick | dec i mal | fal la cy |
| can ni bal | def in ite | fal li ble |
| can o py | dem a gogue | fam i ly |
| cap i tal | dem o crat | fan ci ful |
| car a van | dep u ty | fed er al |
| car a way | des ti ny | fel on y |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| ² fem i nine | ² in fi del | ² mer can tile |
| fer til ize | in fi nite | mim ic ry (132) |
| fer ven cy | in stant ly | mir a cle |
| fes ti val | in sti tute | mis ci ble |
| fish e ry | in te gral | mit ti mus |
| flip pan cy | in tel lect | mod es ty |
| flip pant ly | in ter est | mod i fy |
| gal lan try | in ter im | mol li fy |
| gal ler y | in ter val | mor al ist |
| gar ri son | jes sa mine | mor al ize |
| gar ru lous | jol li ty | mul ber ry |
| gran a ry | jus ti fy | mul ti form |
| gran u lous | lam i na | mul ti ple |
| grat i fy | leg a cy | mus sul man |
| haz ard ous | lep ro sy | mys te ry |
| her ald ry | lib er tine | nar ra tive |
| her e sy | liv er y | nec ta rine |
| her e tick | lot ter y | not a ble |
| her o ine | luck i ly | nul li ty |
| hid e ous | mack er el | nur se ry |
| his tor y | maj es ty | nun ner y |
| hom i cide | mal a dy | ob e lisk |
| hur ri cane | man a cle | ob lo quy |
| hyp o crite | man i fest | ob so lete |
| im pe tus | man i fold | ob sta cle |
| im pi ous | man u script | ob vi ous |
| in di go | mar i time | oc cu py |
| in dus try | mas cu line | om in ous |
| in fa mous | med i cine | op er a |
| in fan tile | mel o dy | or a cle |
| in fan tine | mem bra nous | or i fice (132) |
| in fan try | mem or y | or re ry |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ¹ 2 | | ² | ² |
| pac i fy | | prin ci ple | slan der ous |
| pal at ine | | prim i tive | stam i na |
| pan to mime | | priv i ty | sec ta ry |
| pal pa ble | | pol i cy | sem i nal |
| par a digm | | pol i tick | sen si ble |
| par a dise | | pop u lace | sen si tive |
| par al lel | | pop u lous | sen ti nel |
| par a lyze | | pos si ble | sep ul ture |
| par a pet | | prob a ble | ser mon ize |
| par a site | | prob i ty | ser pen tine |
| par a sol ^o | | prod i gal | sev er al |
| par o dy | | prop er ty | spec i fy ⁽¹³²⁾ |
| par ri cide | | pros e cute | spec i men |
| pas tor al ⁽³⁹⁾ | | pros e lyte | spec ta cle |
| ped ant ry | | pros o dy | splen e tick |
| ped es tal | | pros per ous | stren u ous |
| ped i gree | | pub li can | sig nal ize |
| pel i can | | pyr a mid | sig na ture |
| pen al ty | | rav en ous | sig ni fy |
| pen te cost ^o | | rel a tive | sil la bub |
| per fi dy | | ret i nue | sim i le |
| per il ous | | rev er end | sim pli fy |
| per ju ry | | rid i cule | slip per y |
| per i wig | | sac ri fice ⁽¹³²⁾ | stig ma tize |
| per se cute | | sal va ble | scrof u la |
| pet ri fy | | sas sa fras | scrof u lous |
| plen a ry | | sat el lite | sol em nize |
| prec i pice | | sat ir ize | sol u ble |
| prel a cy | | sat ur day | sol ven cy |
| pick er el | | scan dal ize | sor row ful |
| pil lor y | | scan dal ous | scur ril ous |
| pin na cle | | scar i fy | sub al tern |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| ² sub si dy | ² ut ter ance | ¹ a pri cot |
| sub stan tive | vac u um | a li as |
| sub sti tute | vag a bond | a re a |
| sum ma ry | val en tine | bra ver y |
| syl la ble | val or ous | bi na ry |
| sym bo lize | van i ty | bri ber y |
| sym me try | ven om ous | ca ve at |
| tab u lar | ven tri cle | ca pa ble |
| tam a rind | ver bal ly | cu ra ble |
| tan ta lize | ver di ture | dra per y |
| tap es try | ver i fy | de cen cy |
| trac ta ble | ver i ty | de i fy |
| trans i tive | ver sa tile | de i ty |
| tel es cope | ver si fy | di al ing |
| tem po ral | ver ti go | di a ry |
| ten a ble | ves ti bule | di o cess |
| ten den cy | vet er an | dy nas ty |
| ten u ous | vic tor y | droll er y |
| ter ri ble | vig or ous | du bi ous |
| ter ri fy | vil i fy | du el ling |
| tes ti fy | vil la nous | du te ous |
| trem u lous | vil lan y | e ven ing |
| tif fa ny | vit re ous | fla gran cy |
| tim or ous | vit ri fy | fe al ty |
| trin i ty | viv i fy | fi er y |
| trop ic al | voe a tive | fi nal ly |
| tur mer ick | vol a tile | fo li o |
| tur pen tine | vol u ble | fore i ble |
| tym pa num | west er ly | ford a ble |
| typ i fy | wist ful ly | fore cas tle |
| tyr an nise | wit ting ly | flu en cy |
| tyr an ny | wrong ful ly | fu ner al |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

1
fu si ble
grate ful ly
gro cer y
glu ti nous
hope ful ly
i cic le (132)
i do lize
i vor y (39)
jo vi al
ju bi lee
ju ve nile
kna ver y (144)
la i ty
lu cra tive
lu di crous
lu na cy
lu na tick
ma ni ac
me di um
mi cro scope
mu ta ble
ni ce ty
no ta ry
nu mer al
nu tri tive
o me ga
o dor ous
o pi um
o ver plus
pa pa cy
pla ca ble
pe ri od (12)

1
pre mi um
pi ra cy
pri ma cy
pri va cy
po per y
po ten cy
pro to type
pu e rile
ra di us
ra ta ble
re al ize
re al ly
re cen cy
ri ot ous
ri val ry
ro man ize
sale a ble
sa vor y
sla ver y
se cre cy
se ri ous
si ne cure
size a ble
stu di ous
stu pi fy
tast a ble
tri an gle
tu ber ous
tu bu lar
va can cy
va gran cy
va ri ous

1
ve hi cle
ve ni al
vi o let
vi per ous
3
al der man (17)
al ma nack
cor po ral
fal si fy
horse rad ish
psal ter y
4
ar den cy (18)
ar mis tice
ar se nal
ar mor y
ar ti fice
bar ba rous
bar ba cue
bar ley corn
har mo ny
h̄ar mo nize
lar ce ny
car di nal
mar vel lous
par ti cle
sar di us
2
ab di cate (23)
ab ro gate
ac cu rate
ad e quate (151)
an ti quate

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

²
 cal cu late
 can di date
 cel e brate
 col lo cate
 cul ti vate
 dec o rate
 ded i cate
 del e gate
 dep re cate
 der o gate
 des ig nate
 des o late
 des pe rate
 dis si pate
 el e vate
 em a nate
 ém i grate
 es ti mate
 fab ri cate
 fas ci nate
 ful mi nate
 grad u ate
 grav i tate
 hes i tate
 im i tate
 im mo late
 in du rate
 in sti gate
 in ti mate
 ir ri gate
 ir ri tate
 lac er ate

²
 lit i gate
 mac u late
 man ci pate
 mit i gate
 nom i nate
 ob li gate
 ob sti nate
 op er ate
 pal li ate
 pal pi tate
 pec u late
 pen e trate
 per fo rate
 per pe trate
 prof li gate
 ren o vate
 rep ro bate
 sal i vate
 sep ar ate
 spec u late
 stim u late
 stip u late
 sub ju gate
 suf fo cate
 sup pli cate
 sus ci tate
 sur ro gate
 ter mi nate
 trip li cate
 ul cer ate
 ul ti miate
 un du late

²
 ven er ate
 ven ti late
 ver ber ate
 vin di cate
¹
 de vi ate
 du pli cate
 fu mi gate
 lu bri cate
 me di ate
 mu til ate
 o pi ate
 po ten tate
 spo li ate
 vi o late
⁴
 ar bi trate
²
 ab sti nence
 con fi dence
 cog ni zance
 com pe tence
 con fer ence
 con flu ence
 con so nance
 con ti nence
 dal li ance
 dif fer ence
 dis so nance (132)
 el e gance
 el o quence
 ev i dence
 hin der ance

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ² in ci dence | ² fil a ment | ² grat i tude |
| in fer ence | im ple ment | hab i tude |
| in flu ence | in stru ment | las si tude |
| in no cence | men di cant | lat i tude |
| in so lence | mer ri ment | mag ni tude |
| op u lence | mis cre ant | plen i tude |
| pen i tence | nour ish ment | promp ti tude |
| sus te nance | oc cu pant | ser vi tude |
| pref er ence | per ti nent | sol i tude |
| prov i dence | per ma nent | tur pi tude |
| rev er ence | prom i nent | ³ for ti tude |
| ut ter ance | prot es tant | tor pi tude |
| vir u lence | pun ish ment | ² bit ter ness (193) |
| ¹ pu is sance | sed i ment | diz zi ness |
| ra di ance | sen ti ment | slug gish ness |
| sa pi ence | set tle ment | stub born ness |
| va ri ance | sub se quent | sub tile ness |
| ve he mence | sup ple ment | sud den ness |
| vi o lence | sup pli ant | sul ki ness |
| ² ac ci dent (195) | teg u ment | sul len ness |
| ar ro gant | ten e ment | wick ed ness |
| com pe tent | ter ma gant | wil der ness |
| com pli ment | tes ta ment | wil ful ness |
| con se quent | vir u lent | ¹ la zi ness |
| con so nant | ¹ male con tent | pa tron ess |
| con ver sant | ⁴ par lia ment | state li ness |
| det ri ment | ar gu ment | wi li ness |
| dis cre pant | ar ma ment | ³ pal tri ness |
| dom i nant | ² al ti tude | ⁴ tar di ness |
| em i grant | ap ti tude | |
| es cu lent | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| ² al ^j ge bra | ^{2j} prog e ny | ¹ hy ^j dro gen |
| ap o gee | per i gee | ni tro gen |
| cog i tate | pun gen cy | re gen cy |
| dil i gent | strat a gem | ⁴ mar ^j gin al |
| dil i gence | sub ter fuge | ² bev ^{idj} er age (21) |
| ef fi gy | sur ger y | cel lar age |
| el e gy | styg i an | per son age |
| en er gy | syl lo gize | sac ri lege |
| feb ri fuge | tan gi ble | ⁴ car ^{idj} til age |
| gen tle men | trag e dy | par son age |
| gen u ine | ur gen cy | ² cal ^u en dar |
| gen er al | vig il ance | can is ter |
| gen er ous | vas sal age | car ri er |
| gen e sis | vic ar age | car ri on |
| ger mi nate | vic in age (132) | cel lu lar (132) |
| her it age | ² in ^{ju} te ger | cim e ter |
| her mit age | man a ger | cin na mon |
| in di gence | mes sen ger | con fes sor |
| in di gent | pas sen ger | cor o ner |
| leg i ble | por rin ger | cum ber some |
| leg is late | scav en ger | cyl in der |
| lon gi tude | ⁴ har ^{ju} bin ger | ed i tor |
| mag is trate | ¹ a ^j gen cy | flat ter er |
| man age ment | co gen cy | frol ick some |
| neg li gence (140) | dan ger ous | grass hop per |
| neg li gent | fo li age | grid i ron |
| or i gin | for ge ry | glob u lar |
| par en tage | fu gi tive | joc u lar |
| pat ron age | ge ni al | mar in er |
| pil grim age | ge ni us | mil lin er |
| priv i lege | | |
| prod i gy | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| ² min is ter ^u mon i tor musk mel on oc u lar of fi cer or a tor pass o ver pres by ter pil fer er prov en der sec u lar sen a tor skel e ton sim i lar sim ple ton trav el ler vin e gar vit ri ol ¹ di a per ^u | ¹ ju ni per ^u pa tri ot pe ri od ⁴ ar bi ter ^u ar mor er mar tyr dom ^{2u} com pa ny come li ness gov ern ess gov ern our ¹ e go tism ^z ju da ism inu si cal pa gan ism ro sar y rose ma ry ² com pro mise ^z | ² cal li pers ^z das tar dise des po tism en ter prise hus band ry log a rithms mag net ism mis er y os tra cism pat ro nise pos i tive pris on er sol e cism syl lo gism vis i ble wit ti cism ⁴ bar ba rism ^z par ti san |
|---|---|--|



TABLE IV.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| ² A mal gam (130) ap par el as sas sin at trac tive co hab it em bar rass em pan nel en am el en tan gle | ² en am our e stab lish i am bus in hab it in val id mo las ses un rav el as sem bly clan des tine | ² cor rec tive de ter mine de crep it de fec tive de mer it dis cred it dish ev el dis rel ish. dis sem ble |
|---|---|--|

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| ² ef fec tive | ² pros pec tive | ² de mol ish |
| e lec tive | re flec tive | for got ten |
| e lev en | re plen ish | im bod y |
| em bel lish | re plev in | im mod est |
| em bez zle | re spect ful | mis con strue |
| e ter nal | re ten tive | re spon sive |
| for get ful | stu pen dous | sy nop sis |
| im mense ly | sub ver sive | dis gust ful |
| im per fect | tre men dous | di ur nal |
| in ert ly | be gin ning | com pul sive |
| in fer nal | com mit tee | con vul sive |
| in her it | con tin ue | im pul sive |
| in tense ness | con trib ute | in struc tive |
| in ten sive | di min ish | mis trust ful |
| in tent ly | dis fig ure | noc tur nal |
| in ter nal | dis pir it | oc cult ness |
| in ter pret | dis trib ute | pro duc tive |
| in tes tine | dis tin guish | re pub lish |
| in trep id | el lip sis | re pul sive |
| in vec tive | in sip id | sub junc tive |
| ma ter nal | pro hib it | ^{2z} bap tis mal |
| mo ment ous | re lin quish | de pos ite |
| neg lect ful | re miss ness | dis val ue (157) |
| of fen sive | re stric tive | im pris on (41) |
| op pres sive | sub mis sive | pre sump tive |
| pa ter nal | trans mit tal | pris mat ick |
| pro gres sive | vin dic tive | re sol vent |
| per spec tive | a bol ish | spas mod ick |
| per verse ness | ad mon ish | ^{z z 2} dis sol vent (156) |
| por ten tous | ac com plish | pos ses sive |
| pre ven tive | a pos tle | |
| pro jec tive | as ton ish | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ^k com ^{2z} pos ite | ¹ il le gal | ¹ bal co ny |
| ^{s 2} in cen tive (132) | al le gro | cor ro sive |
| ap pren tice | pri me val | en no ble |
| im bec ile | te de um | • so no rous |
| im plie it | a bi ding (137) | Je ho vah (15) |
| in civ il | ar ri val | ig no ble |
| in cep tive | a sy lum | im bol den |
| per cep tive | de cri al | jo cose ness |
| pre cep tive | de ni al | mo rose ness |
| sus cep tive | de spite ful | re mote ness |
| so lic it | en li ven | ar ma da |
| pro bos cis | en tire ly | ar ca num |
| in jus tice | en ti tle | bra va do |
| ^k ^{s 2} con cep tive | in qui ry (151) | er ra ta |
| suc cess ful | re qui tal | oc ta vo |
| eo er cive | re vi val | po ta to |
| ^k ^{k 2} ^s ac com plice (132) | de co rum | so na ta |
| ¹ a wa ken | a cu men | tor na do |
| en a ble | a mu sive | vi ra go |
| e va sive | bi tu men (30) | vol ca no |
| hu mane ly | con clu sive | a re na |
| in va sive | de lu sive | i de a (18) |
| pro fane ness | dif fuse ly | pro vi so |
| po ma tum | dif fu sive | sa li va |
| pro sa ick | he ro ick | tor pe do |
| ver ba tim | il lu mine | ^z ¹ dis a ble |
| un wa ry (47) | in clu sive | dis grace ful (132) |
| co e qual | in hu man | pe ru sal |
| en fee ble | in u tile | pro po sal |
| i de al | pre lu sive | ^{s 1} de ci sive |
| | re lu mine | dis ci ple |
| | tri bu nal | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| re ci tal | se ques ter | spec ta tor |
| pel lu cid | tor ment or | tes ta tor |
| ^k con cise ly | trans gres sor | trans la tor |
| con du cive | con sid er | re deem er |
| ⁴ an tare tick | de liv er | ad ju tor |
| em bar go | im bit ter | sub scri ber |
| in car nate | fore run ner | sur vi ver |
| ³ ab or tive | in struc tor | ^{s1} se ce der |
| im mor tal | back gam mon | ¹ dis po ser |
| re morse ness | de vel op | di vi sor |
| ² a ban don (39) | en ven om | ¹ en dan ger |
| cli mac ter | re mem ber | ⁴ co part ner |
| con trac tor | sur ren der | dis prov er |
| de can ter | be wil der | ³ re cord er |
| here af ter | im pos tor | ^{z 3} dis or der |
| me an der | im prop er | dis or dered |
| a bet tor | ac cus tom | ² a lem bick (133) |
| col lec tor | con duc tor | a cros tick |
| con tem ner | pre cur sor | bom bas tick |
| dis sen ter | ^{s 2} pre cep tor | do mes tick |
| dis tem per | ^{k s 2} suc ces sor | de spot ick |
| how ev er | ^{z 2} dis as ter | di dac tick |
| in spec tor | as bes tos | dog mat ick |
| ob jec tor | pre serv er | dra mat ick |
| of fen der | ^{z z 2} dis solv er | er rat ick |
| op pres sor | pos ses sor | fa nat ick |
| pre tend er | ¹ cre a tor | ec lec tick |
| pro fes sor | e qua tor (151) | fan tas tick |
| pro tec tor | nar ra tor | |
| ag gres sor | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ² e lec trick | ² re spond ent | ¹ in he rent |
| e clip tick | in cum bent | im pru dent |
| fo ren sick | re cum bent | pur su ant |
| gi gan tick (139) | re dun dant | com po nent |
| hys ter ick | re luc tant | de po nent |
| i am bick | re pug nant | op po nent |
| me tal lick | ^{s 2} as cet ick | re cu sant |
| mo nas tick | her bes cent | ^{1 j} ar range ment |
| pe dan tick | in ces sant | en gage ment |
| ro man tick | pa cif ick | vice ge rent (132) |
| sar cas tick | spe cif ick | ^{2 sh u} at ten tion (167) |
| mag net ick | tran scen dent | af fec tion |
| ma jes tick | ^{k s 2} con cen trick | af flic tion |
| po lem ick | ec cen trick | col lec tion |
| pro lif ick | ² an gel ick (140) | con fes sion |
| ter rif ick | ar gil lous | con vic tion |
| in trin sick | as trin gent | di rec tion |
| la con ick | de ter gent | ob jec tion |
| nar cot ick | di ver gent | ab strac tion |
| prog nos tick | ef ful gent | com pas sion |
| scle rot ick | a bridg ment | de trac tion |
| re pub lick | in fringe ment | in frac tion |
| at ten dant | in dul gence | pro trac tion |
| de fen dant | im ag ine | re frac tion |
| in ten dant | gym nas tick | sub trac tion |
| re splen dent | re strin gent | trans ac tion |
| in dig nant | re venge ful | as per sion |
| ma lig nant | con tin gent | as ser tion |
| de lin quent | con ver gent | a ver sion |
| pu is sant | ¹ con pa rent | co er cion (134) |
| in con stant | | com pres sion |
| in sol vent | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| 2 sh u | 2 sh u | 2 sh u |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| con ten tion | pre ven tion | pre dic tion |
| con ven tion | pro gres sion | re mis sion |
| con ver sion | pro jec tion | re stric tion |
| cor rec tion | pro tec tion | se di tion |
| de clen sion | re flec tion | sub mis sion |
| de jec tion | re gres sion | sub scrip tion |
| de pres sion | re jec tion | tra di tion |
| de scen sion | re ten tion | tran si tion |
| de tec tion | re ver sion | tu i tion |
| di gres sion (32) | sub jec tion | vo li tion |
| di men sion | sub ver sion | com pul sion |
| dis cre tion | sus pen sion | com punc tion |
| dis per sion | trans gres sion | con cus sion |
| dis sen sion | as crip tion | de struc tion |
| dis sec tion | at tri tion | dis cus sion |
| dis ten tion | com mis sion (165) | e mul sion |
| di ver sion (32) | con di tion | in cur sion |
| e gres sion | con scrip tion | in junc tion |
| e jec tion | con tri tion | in struc tion |
| e rec tion | de scrip tion | ob struc tion |
| im pres sion | dis tinc tion | per cus sion |
| in fec tion | e di tion | as sump tion |
| in flec tion | fru i tion | con sump tion |
| in gres sion | ig ni tion | pro duc tion |
| in ser tion | in fic tion | re pul sion |
| in ten tion | in scrip tion | se duc tion |
| in ven tion | mu ni tion | |
| in ver sion | nu tri tion | z 2 sh u |
| op pres sion (32) | o mis sion | de ser tion (39) |
| per fec tion | par ti tion | dis mis sion (156) |
| per ver sion | per di tion | dis rup tion |
| pre sen sion | per mis sion | po si tion |
| pre ten sion | pe ti tion | pos ses sion |
| | | pre sump tion |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|
| z ² sh | 1 sh u | 2 |
| mu si cian | con fla tion | in vest ment |
| s ² sh u | frus tra tion | re fresh ment |
| as cen sion | in fla tion | ful fil ment |
| de cep tion | mi gra tion | a ¹ bate ment |
| per cep tion | ob la tion | re fine ment |
| pro ces sion | pros tra tion | re tire ment |
| re cep tion | quo ta tion | a tone ment |
| se ces sion | sal va tion | e lope ment |
| sus pi cion | sen sa tion | en gross ment |
| com mer ² cial ^{sh} | stag na tion | de port ment |
| e spe cial ⁽²²⁾ | trans la tion | en rol ment |
| es sen tial | va ca tion | a maze ment |
| de fi cient ⁽³¹⁾ | vi bra tion | al lure ment |
| ef fi cience | vo ca tion | a gree ment |
| ef fi cient | se cre tion | a base ment |
| ju di cial | ap por tion | ^{1z} |
| of fi cial | e mo tion | a muse ment |
| op ti cian | pro por tion | ⁴ |
| pa tri cian | ab lu tion | de part ment |
| po ten tial | im ple tion | ³ |
| pro fi cient | pol lu tion | ap pal ment |
| pro vin cial | so lu tion | in stal ment |
| sub stan tial | com mo tion | ab sor bent |
| sol sti tial | de vo tion | en dorse ment |
| k s ² sh u | plan ta tion | in for mant |
| ac ces sion ⁽¹³²⁾ | re la tion | ^{1 s} |
| ac cen sion | | ad he rence |
| suc ces sion | ² | co he rence |
| s ¹ sh u | a mend ment | af fi ance |
| ces sa tion | as sess ment | al li ance |
| ci ta tion | e quip ment | com pli ance |
| j ² sh | e ject ment | con ni vance |
| ma gi cian ⁽³¹⁾ | in clem ent | con tri vance |
| lo gi cian | in ter ment | con do lence |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| de fi ¹ ance ^s | ad ver ² tence ^s | re cur ^{s 2} rence |
| di vorce ment | ad mit tance | re dun dance |
| en du rance | a merce ment | re luc tance |
| en tice ment | as sis tance | re pug nance |
| en force ment | a bun dance | con cern ment |
| in cite ment | con sis tence | ab hor ³ rence ^s |
| pre ce dence | per for mance | con cor dance |
| re li ance | oc cur rence | im por tance |
| ad ja cent | dis tur bance | ob ser ^{2 2} vance ^s |
| in de cent | re pen tance | re sist ² ance ^s |
| trans lu cent | re splen dence | re sem blance |
| com pla cent | re mit tance | |

——
 TABLE V.

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Am bus ¹ cade ⁽¹⁵⁾ | in dis ¹ creet | su per ¹ scribe |
| bal us trade | in ter fere | al a mode |
| bar ri cade | in ter vene | dis com mode |
| can non ade | leg a tee | ev er more |
| en fi lade ⁽³²⁾ | mu let eer | here to fore |
| cav al cade | mus ke teer | in com mode |
| col on nade | pat en tee | in ter lope |
| lem on ade | per se vere | im ma ture |
| pal i sade | pi o neer | im por tune |
| ser e nade | pri va teer | op por tune |
| ab sen tee | ref er ee | pre ma ture |
| ap pel lee | rep ar tee | ad ver ^{1 2} tise |
| as sig nee | su per sede | cir cum fuse ⁽³³⁾ |
| con tra vene | su per vene | de com pose |
| dev o tee | vol un teer | dis com pose |
| dom i neer | cir cum scribe | in ter pose |
| gaz et teer | im po lite | an te ^{s 1} cede |
| in com plete | in ter line | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ^{s1} co in cide (132) in sin cere in ter cede dis o blige ^{1j} en gi neer ob li gee ref u gee ² ap pre hend can zo net con de scend dis re spect in cor rect | ² in ter sect in ter sperse rec ol lect rec om mend rep re hend sub tra hend in dis tinct in ter dict man u mit vi o lin cor re spond in ter rupt re im burse | ^{z 2} ar ti san mar mo set rep re sent dis pos sess ^{z z 2} ac qui esce ^{2 3} in ter cept cir cum vent (132) cir cum volve dis con cert ³ leg a tor ob li gor (32) |
|---|---|---|



TABLE I.

Words selected from the following reading lesson.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| ¹ Bro ken e qual guile ho li ness hair mo ment ma keth nei ther nigh oath prai sed (158) peace (132) spea keth | ¹ speak ing swear er (69) swear ing sa veth saints yea (67) ² an ger (139) burn eth bit ter ness clam our earth (70) filth y | ² fel low heav en judg ment (195) blas phe my mal ice mul ti tude per ish wit ness wrath ² my (51) ² a ny (20) | ³ Lord ² ^o want eth ¹ pro fane pur sue Je ru sa lem ap proach Al migh ty de light e scape de fi leth re frain |
|--|---|--|---|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
|-------|------|------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| tone, | not, | nor, | move,— | tube, | sun, | full,— | rhyme, | system. |
| de | ceit | ful | 'be | cause | their | love | | |
| con | tend | moun | tain | part | none | work | eth | |
| im | ag | ine | (140) | ap | pointment | are | (18) | won |
| de | liv | er | | good | ness | other | (39) | won |
| for | ev | er | | good | ness | other | (39) | ders |
| e | stab | lish | foot | stool | tongue | a | gainst | (56) |

SWEARING.

Thou shalt not pro-fane the name of thy God; I am the Lord. I will come near to you in judg-ment, and I will be a swift witness a-against false swear-ers, saith the Lord of hosts.

Swear not at all; nei-ther by heav-en, for it is God's throne; nor by earth, for it is his foot-stool; nei-ther by Je-ru-sa-lem, for it is the cit-y of the great King; nei-ther shalt thou swear by thy head, be-cause thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your com-mu-ni-ca-tions be yea, yea; nay, nay; for what-so-ev-er is more than these, com-eth of e-vil. Speak e-vil of no man. Let all bit-ter-ness, and wrath, and an-ger, and clam-our, and e-vil speak-ing be put a-way from you, with all mal-ice.

Put off all these; an-ger, wrath, mal-ice, blas-phe-my, and filth-y com-mu-ni-ca-tions out of your mouth. In the mul-ti-tude of words, there want-eth not sin.

Keep thy tongue from e-vil, and thy lips from speak-ing guile. De-part from e-vil, and do good, seek peace, and pur-sue it.

LYING.

Ye shall not lie one to an-oth-er. He that spea-keth lies shall per-ish. Ly-ing lips are an a-bom-i-na-tion to the Lord ; but they that deal tru-ly are his de-light. A poor man is bet-ter than a li-ar.

He that will love life, and see good days, let him re-frain his tongue from e-vil, and his lips that they speak no guile.

A false wit-ness shall not be un-pun-ish-ed ; and he that spea-keth lies shall not e-scape. Speak ye ev-e-ry man the truth to his fel-low.

And let none of you im-ag-ine e-vil in your hearts a-gainst an-oth-er ; and love not a false oath ; for these are things I hate, saith the Lord.

De-liv-er my soul, O Lord, from ly-ing lips ; and from a de-ceit-ful tongue. The lip of truth shall be e-stab-lish-ed for-ev-er ; but a ly-ing tongue is but for a mo-ment.

There shall in no wise en-ter in-to heav-en any thing that de-fi-leth ; nei-ther what-so-ev-er work-eth a-bom-in-a-tion, or ma-keth a lie.

SCRIPTURE EXTRACTS.

The earth is the Lord's, and the ful-ness there-of ; the world and they that dwell there-in.

The Lord is nigh un-to them, that are of a bro-ken heart ; and sa-veth such, as are of a con-trite spir-it.

Great is the Lord, and great-ly to be prai-sed in the cit-y of our God, in the moun-tain of his ho-li-ness.

Who is like the Lord, in glo-ry? Who in pow-er will con-tend with the Al-migh-ty? Hath he an-y e-qual in wis-dom? It is God, O man! who hath cre-a-ted thee. Thy sta-tion on earth is fix-ed by his ap-point-ment. The pow-ers of thy mind are the gifts of his good-ness. The won-ders of thy frame are the works of his hand.

O Lord, how man-i-fold are thy works! in wis-dom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy rich-es. Praise Him, ye heav-en of heav-ens. Let them praise the name of the Lord; for he com-mand-ed, and they were cre-a-ted.

Just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints; thy truth en-du-reth for-ev-er. Heav-en and earth shall pass a-way, but thy word shall not pass a-way. Ver-i-ly, O God, thou art a God that hi-dest thy-self: thy dwell-ing is in the light, which no man can ap-proach un-to.

SELECT SENTENCES.

Be not vain of your ac-quire-ments. Re-mem-ber that all you pos-sess comes from God: to God give the glo-ry. The wi-sest man is not the proud-est. Be con-vinc-ed that noth-ing is so child-ish as van-i-ty, and noth-ing so of-fen-sive as pride.

“ _____ What is it to be *wise*?

“ 'Tis but to *know* how little can be known,

“ To see all *others'* faults, and feel our *own*.”

So long as men are un-der the pow-er of sin, they are un-der the pow-er of mad-ness.

What we are a-fraid to do be-fore men, we should be a-fraid to think be-fore God.

Would you be hap-py, and pros-per-ous?
 Would you be re-spect-ed by your friends?
 Would you have the bless-ings of heav-en?
 Be mod-est, be dil-i-gent, be virt-u-ous.

Seek to be par-don-ed; a-bove all, seek to be be-lov-ed.

When we are most read-y to per-ish, God then is most read-y to help.


The wa-ges of sin is death. It is poor wa-ges that will not help a man to live. As vir-tue is its own re-ward-er, so sin is its own ex-e-cu-tion-er. The depths of mis-e-ry are nev-er be-yond the depths of mer-cy.

They on-ly are wise, who are wise un-to sal-va-tion.

He that would be lit-tle in temp-ta-tion, let him be much in pray-er.

MORALITY.

—————'Tis our part,
 As Chris-tians, to for-get the wrongs we feel;
 'To par-don tres-pas-ses; our ver-y foes
 'To love and cher-ish; to do good to all;
 Live peace-a-bly, and be, in all our acts,
 Wise as the ser-pent, gen-tle as the dove.

——
 TABLE VI.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| ¹ Ac ri mo ny | ² lat er al ly | ² sec on da ry ⁽¹⁰⁾ |
| ac cu rate ly | pal li a tive | sec re ta ry |
| ad mi ral ty | sal u tar y | sed en ta ry |
| ad ver sa ry | tab er na cle | sem i na ry |
| al le gor y | def i nite ly | sem i cir cle ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ |
| an nu al ly | em is sar y | tem po ra ry |
| cat e gor y | ep i lep sy | tem per a ment |
| jan i zar y | med ul lar y | tem per a ture |
| lap i dar y | reg u lar ly | tem per ate ly |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

²
 ig no min y
 im i ta tive
 dif fi cul ty
 fig u ra tive
 lit er a ture
 lit er a ry
 lin e al ly
 mil i ta ry
 crim i nal ly
 sin gu lar ly
 trib u ta ry
 op er a tive
 com mis sar y
 cop u la tive
 sol i ta ry
 vol un ta ry
 sub lu na ry
 pul mo nar y
 dys en ter y
 mys ti cal ly
¹
 a vi a ry (50)
 a mi a ble
 me li o rate
 ste re o type
 ve he ment ly
 pri ma ri ly
 glo ri ous ly
 mo men ta ry
 cu li na ry
 ju di ca ture
 lu mi na ry
 nu mer a ry

¹
 tu te la ry
 va ri a ble
¹ ^u
 pa tri ot ism (163)
 vi bra tor y
 nu ga tor y
²
 ad mi ra ble (195)
 am i ca ble
 ap pli ca ble
 hab i ta ble
 lam en ta ble
 mal le a ble
 nav i ga ble
 pal at a ble
 es ti ma ble
 des pi ca ble
 cred it a ble
 pref er a ble
 pen e tra ble
 rep u ta ble
 per ish a ble
 rev o ca ble
 ven er a ble
 im i ta ble
 ir ri ta ble
 dis pu ta ble
 dis so lu ble
 dis syl la ble
 pit i a ble
 com par a ble
 hos pi ta ble
 tol er a ble
 prof it a ble

²
 ut ter a ble
 suf fer a ble
 tris yl la ble
² ^u
 man da tor y
 mat ri mon y
 pat ri mon y
 tran si tor y
 des ul tor y
 in cen sor y
 rep er tor y
 ter ri tor y
 tes ti mon y
 in ven tor y
 dil a tor y
 or a tor y
 con sis tor y
 prom is sor y
 prom on tor y
 pur ga tor y
³
 for mi da ble
² ^s
 ad ju tan cy
 cen te na ry
 id i o cy
 in ti ma cy
 mer ce na ry
 mis cel lan y
 nec es sar y
 ob sti na cy
 op u len cy
 ser vice a ble
 tur bu len cy

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| ^{s2} cel i ba cy | ² id i ot ism | ^{2j} veg e ta ble | |
| ^s vac il lan cy | ^z mis er a ble | ² veg e ta tīve | |
| ^{2k} ac cu ra cy (132) | ^u pos i tive ly | ^u eat er pil lar | |
| ac ces sa ry | pres by ter y | in no va tor | |
| ac ces so ry | pres i den cy (13) | in sti ga tor | |
| com pe ten cy | prot es tan tism | nec ro man cer | |
| con tu ma cy | ² cor ri gi ble | leg is la tor (140) | |
| del i ca cy | el i gi ble | nav i ga tor | |
| ef fi ca cy | leg is la tive | op er a tor | |
| in tri ca cy | leg is la ture | reg u la tor | |
| nec ro man cy | ref ra ga ble | spec u la tor | |



TABLE VII.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ² A bom i nate (206) | ² as sas si nate | ² com pul sor y |
| a cad e my | as sim i late | con com i tant |
| ac com mo date | as tron o my | con sid er ate |
| ac com plish ment | at ten u ate | con sol i date |
| ad mis si ble | be at i fy | con tin u al |
| al ter na tive | be at i tude | con ven ti cle |
| a mal ga mate | bel lip o tent | con ver ti ble |
| an tag o nist | bi en ni al (30) | co op er ate |
| a nal y sis | ca lum ni ate | cor rel a tive |
| a nat o my | co ad ju tant | cor rob o rate |
| a nom a ly | co ag u late | cor rup ti ble |
| a pol o gize | col lat er al | cy lin dri cal |
| a pos ta tize | com bus ti ble | de cap i tate |
| ap pel la tive | commem o rate | de fin i tive |
| ap per ti nent | com mend a ble | de mon stra ble |
| ar tic u late | com par a tive | de pop u late |
| ar til ler y (25) | com pat i ble | de riv a tive |
| as par a gus | com pres si ble | de tes ta ble |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ² di ag o nal | ² im pol i tick | ² me ton y my |
| di as to le | im pos si ble | me trop o lis |
| di min u tive | im preg na ble | mil len ni um |
| di rec to ry | im prob a ble | mo not o ny |
| dis con so late | im prov i dent | nu mer ic al |
| dis pen sa ry | in cog ni to | ob lit er ate |
| dis sem i nate | in cred i ble | oc tag o nal |
| di ver si fy ⁽⁵⁰⁾ | in def i nite | om nip o tent |
| do mes ti cate | in del i ble | o rac u lar |
| e con o my | in del i cate | or bic u lar |
| ef fem i nate | in dem ni fy | pa rab o la |
| e jac u late | in dic a tive | pe nul ti mate |
| el lip ti cal | in ef fa ble | per en ni al |
| em bar rass ment | in fal li ble | per son i fy |
| e mol u ment | in fin i tive | po et i cal |
| em pov er ish | in flam ma ble | po lit i cal |
| em pyr e al | in hab it ant | po lyg a my |
| e pis co pal | in im i cal | pre dic a ment |
| e pit o me | in oc u late | pre dom i nate |
| e rad i cate | in sen si ble | pre pon der ate |
| ha bil i ment | in sin u ate | pre var i cate |
| he ret i cal | in teg u ment | pro cras tin ate |
| his tor i cal | in ter ro gate | prog nos ti cate |
| hy poc ri sy | in tim i date | pro ver bi al |
| hy pot e nuse | in val i date | re crim i nate |
| i den ti cal | in vet er ate | re frac tor y ⁽³⁹⁾ |
| il lit er ate | in vig o rate | re it er ate |
| im mac u late | i ron i cal | re tal i ate |
| im ⁴ pal pa ble | ir rel e vant | re ver ber ate |
| im pas sa ble | ir reg u lar | sat ir i cal ⁽³²⁾ |
| im ped i ment | i tin er ant | sig nif i cant |
| im per a tive | ma hog a ny | si mil i tude |
| im per son al | me rid i an | sub ger vi ent |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>sym bol i cal sym met ri cal sy nod i cal sys tem a tize ter res tri al ty ran ni cal ver nac u lar ve sic u lar zo ol o gy ad min is ter ar tif i cer as trol o ger ⁽¹⁴⁰⁾ ba rom e ter com par i son com pet i tor di am e ter dis sim i lar hy drom e ter in ter pre ter o bliv i on pro gen it or ⁽¹⁴⁰⁾ ab bre vi ate a do ra ble a e ri al al le vi ate al lu vi al an ni hi late a me na ble ap pro pri ate col lu sor y ⁽³⁹⁾ co me di an com mu nicant</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>con so la ble con troll a ble de lu sor y de mo ni ack di lu vi an ef flu vi a en co mi um il lu mi nate il lu sor y ⁽³⁹⁾ im pe ri al im pi e ty in e bri ate ir ra di ate li bra ri an ma te ri al mer cu ri al re ga li a re mu ner ate re pu di ate re sto ra tive sen so ri um cri te ri on in fe ri or in te ri or par he li on pe cu li ar pos te ri or pro pri e tor su pe ri or up hols ter er a bil i ty ab sur di ty</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>ac tiv i ty af fin i ty ad ver si ty a men i ty as per i ty a vid i ty bar bar i ty ca lam i ty con cav i ty cu pid i ty dis par i ty de prav i ty de bil i ty di vin i ty duc til i ty fa tal i ty for mal i ty fru gal i ty fer til i ty fi del i ty fra ter ni ty fri vol i ty hil ar i ty hos til i ty hu man i ty hu mil i ty i dol a try im men si ty in an i ty in san i ty in teg ri ty in ten si ty ma jor i ty</p> |
|---|---|--|

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ma lig ni ty | sa ti e ty | i ras ci ble |
| mi nor i ty | se cu ri ty | le vit i cal |
| mo bil i ty | te nu i ty | ma lev o lence |
| na tiv i ty | va cu i ty | me dic i nal |
| no bil i ty | va ri e ty | mu nic i pal |
| pos ter i ty | de for mi ty | par tic i pate |
| pri or i ty | e nor mi ty | re cip i ent |
| pro fund i ty | in or di nate | re sus ci tate |
| pros per i ty | in cor po rate | so lic i tude |
| re al i ty | pri mor di al | su prem a cy |
| ra pid i ty | an tic i pate | vi cis si tude |
| scur ril i ty | a cid u late | a cer bi ty |
| se ren i ty | a pos ta cy | a cid i ty |
| ser vil i ty | cen ten ni al | a troc i ty |
| so lid i ty | cen trif u gal | ce leb ri ty |
| sta bil i ty | cen trip e tal | ce ler i ty |
| stu pid i ty | de cem vi ri | ci vil i ty |
| sub lim i ty | de liv er ance | do cil i ty |
| te mer i ty | di oc e san | du plic i ty |
| ti mid i ty (32) | e man ci pate | fa cil i ty |
| va lid i ty | e mer gen cy (140) | fe lic i ty |
| ve nal i ty | im pen i tence | fe roc i ty |
| er ban i ty | im per ti nence | men dac i ty |
| cul gar i ty | im plic it ly | ne ces si ty |
| an nu i ty | in doc i ble | o pac i ty |
| cre du li ty | in dif fer ence | ra pac i ty |
| com mu ni ty | in her it ance | rus tic i ty |
| fu tu ri ty | intelli gence (140) | sa gac i ty |
| im mu ni ty | intem per ance | sim plic i ty |
| im pu ni ty | in tol er ance | sin cer i ty |
| ma tu ri ty | in cen di ous | ve loc i ty |
| ob scu ri ty | in vin c i ble | ve rac i ty |
| | | vi cin i ty |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| ^{2 s} vi vac i ty | ^{2 j} al lege a ble | ^{z 2} bas il i ca |
| vo rac i ty | a nal o gy | bas il i con |
| ^{s 2} as cen den cy | ^s bel lig e rant | com mis er ate |
| be nef i cence | de gen er ate | in vis i ble |
| co in ci dence | e van ge list | em pir icism ⁽¹³²⁾ |
| mag nif i cence | ge om e try | fa nat i cism |
| ^{k s 2} ac cel er ate | il leg i ble | ^{1 j} col le gi an |
| ac cep ta ble | in dig e nous | con ge ni al |
| ac ces si ble | le git i mate | ^{s 1} ce ru le an |
| ac cip i ent | o rig i nal | de ci so ry |
| de moc ra cy | re gen er ate | e lu ci date |
| in clem en cy | a gil i ty | pro tu ber ance |
| in con stan cy | gen til i ty | so ci e ty |
| in cum ben cy | lon gev i ty | ^{1 z} ac cu sa tive |
| ca pac i ty | ri gid i ty | ad vi sa ble |
| flac cid i ty | ² an tip o des ^z | |



TABLE VIII.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| ² Ac a dem ick | ² det ri men tal | ² mi cro scop ick |
| ad a man tine | dip lo mat ick | mu ri at ick |
| al i men tal | dis con tin ue | or na men tal |
| al le gor ick | el e men tal | o ri en tal |
| an i mal cule | em ble mat ick | par a lyt ick |
| an ti feb rile | ep i dem ick | pat ro nym ick |
| ap o plec tick | ep i lep tick | ped o bap tist |
| ap os tol ick | ev er last ing | ret ro spec tive |
| ap pre hen sive | hor i zon tal | sac ra ment al |
| ar o mat ick | in con sis tent | sal ma gun di |
| be a tif ick | laz ar et to | sop o rif ick |
| clim ac ter ick | man i fes to | su do rif ick |
| cal a man co | mem o ran dum | vit ri ol ick |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| tone, | not, | nor, | move,— | tube, | sun, | full,— | rhyme, | system. |

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| af fi da vit | re con sid er | ev a nes cent |
| al li ga tor | com men ta tor | in ci den tal |
| ap pa ra tus | lib er a tor | oc ci den tal (132) |
| bas ti na do | me di a tor | an te ce dent |
| co ad ju tor | mod er a tor | pan a ce a |
| hy me ne al | o ver se er | par ri ci dal |
| in de co rum | dis ad van tage | sac er do tal |
| lit er a ti | syl lo gis tick | an i mad vert |
| sem i co lon | al ge bra ick | an te pe nult |
| ben e fac tor | el e gi ack | ar is to crat |
| mal e fac tor | an ti ac id | su per in tend |
| pred e ces sor | | |



TABLE II.

Words selected from the following reading lesson.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Beau ties | health (183) | daugh ter | ap pears |
| rose (157) | pleas ures | 3 3 | re pose (157) |
| ^{ts} h | tem per ance | 2 sh u z | ex cite (172) |
| cheer ful ness | vig our | pass ions | ^z 2 ^{sh} |
| 1 | vir tues (167) | ^{ks} ^{s z} | phy si cian |
| ^a | | ex er cise | ^{3 e} ^z |
| their (74) | | | employments |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| ap pe tites | heart | u | un dis turbed |
| con quer (221) | move ments | com bat (39) | ^{1 shu} |
| in no cence | spar kles | does (158) | hab i ta tion |

HEALTH.

1. Who is she that with grace-ful steps, and with a live-ly air, trips over yon-der plain?
2. The rose blush-es on her cheeks; the sweet-ness of the morn-ing breathes from her

lips; joy, tem-per-ed with in-no-cence and mod-es-ty, spar-kles in her eyes; and the cheer-ful-ness of her heart ap-pears in all her move-ments.

3. Her name is Health : she is the daugh-ter of Ex-er-cise and Tem-per-ance. Their sons in-hab-it the moun-tains and the plain. They are brave, ac-tive, and live-ly ; and par-take of all the beau-ties and vir-tues of their sis-ter.

4. Vig-our strings their nerves, strength dwells in their bones, and la-bour is their de-light all the day long. The em-ploy-ments of their fath-er ex-cite their ap-pe-tites ; and the re-pasts of their moth-er re-fresh them.

5. To com-bat the pass-ions, is their de-light ; to con-quer e-vil hab-its, their glo-ry. Their pleas-ures are mod-er-ate, and there-fore they en-dure : their re-pose is short, but sound and un-dis-tur-bed. Their blood is pure ; their minds are se-rene ; and the phys-i-cian does not find the way to their hab-i-ta-tions.

ECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE.



TABLE IX.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ² Jus ti fi a ble | ² in dis pu ta ble | ² ab sol u tor y |
| lab o ra tor y ⁽³⁹⁾ | in dis so lu ble | con com it antly |
| mon o syl la ble | in es ti ma ble | con so la to ry ⁽³⁹⁾ |
| ob li ga to ry | in ev i ta ble | co tem po ra ry |
| pol y syl la ble | in hos pi ta ble | dis pen sa to ry |
| rem e di less ness | in im i ta ble | e pis to lar y |
| un du la to ry | in sep a ra ble | he red i ta ry |
| | in ter mi na ble | in flam ma to ry |
| ² a bom i na ble | ir rep a ra ble | pre lim i na ry |
| in com par a ble | ir rev o ca ble | pre par a to ry |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| sub ² sid i a ry | in dis pen sa ble | lib er al i ty |
| ar tic u la ted | in tro duc tor y | mag na nim i ty |
| di am e tral ly | ir re spec tive ly | me di oc ri ty |
| re tic u la ted | hip po pot a mus | mu ta bil i ty |
| sig nif i ca tive | man u fac tor y | pla ca bil i ty |
| | met ro pol i tan | prod i gal i ty |
| in cor ri gi ble ² | par al lel o gram | se ni or i ty |
| in tel li gi ble ^j | per pen dic u lar | sen si bil i ty |
| ir ref ra ga ble | rep re hen si ble | sim i lar i ty |
| leg it i ma cy ⁽¹³²⁾ | sat is fac tor y | sol u bil i ty |
| | su per er o gate | ver sa til i ty |
| | sup ple ment a ry | vol a til i ty |
| in cen di a ry ^{s 2} | tes ta ment a ry | vol u bil i ty |
| ef fem i na cy | trig o nom e try | |
| in vet er a cy | val e dic tor y | a er ol o gy ^{2 j} |
| con fed er a cy | an a lyt i cal | ar e op a gite |
| e pis co pa cy | an a tom i cal | an a log i cal |
| | ap os tol i cal | ev an gel i cal |
| dis in ter est ed ^{2 2} | cat e gor i cal | et y mol o gy |
| ob ser va tor y | di a met ri cal | ge o met ri cal |
| re pos i tor y | ec o nom i cal | gen er os i ty |
| | em ble mat i cal | min er al o gy |
| in du bi ta ble ¹ | en ig mat i cal | os te ol o gy |
| in nu mer a ble | hy per bol i cal | pri mo gen i ture |
| in su per a ble | hyp o crit i cal | |
| re me di a ble | pe ri od i cal | du o dec i mo ^{2 s} |
| con ve nient ly | sys te mat i cal | e las tic i ty |
| pe cu ni ar y | af fa bil i ty | ef flo res cen cy |
| | an i mos i ty | im be cil i ty |
| an no dom i ni ² | fu si bil i ty | im per cep ti ble |
| an ni ver sa ry | im mo ral i ty | in ad ver ten cy |
| con tro vert i ble | im mor tal i ty | mul ti plic i ty |
| el e men tar y | in fi del i ty | par ti cip i al |
| in com pat i ble | in si pid i ty | |
| in con tes ta ble | in tre pid i ty | |
| in dis crim i nate | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ¹ cir cum am bi ent | ¹ bac cha na li an | ¹ sub ter ra ne an |
| ² prin ci pal i ty | cor nu co pi æ | tes ti mo ni al |
| tac i tur ni ty | dic ta to ri al | am mo ni a cal |
| ^k ^{2s} e lec tric i ty | im ma te ri al | dem o ni a cal |
| ec cen tric i ty | in con ve ni ent | am bi gu i ty |
| ar is toc ra cy | im me mo ri al | con ti gu i ty |
| in ac ces si ble | in con so la ble | con ti nu i ty |
| in ca pac i tate | in e bri e ty | op por tu ni ty |
| in ca pac i ty | con tra ri e ty | per pe tu i ty |
| in sig nif i can ce | mat ri mo ni al | in ge nu i ty ⁽¹⁴⁰⁾ |
| ²² ir re sis ti ble | or a to ri o | lon gi tu di nal |
| rep re sent a tive | per i cra ni um | a man u en sis ² |
| ris i bil i ty | per i he li um | su per in cum bent |
| | sen a to ri al | su per in tend ant |



TABLE X.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| ² Con cil i a tor y ⁽¹³²⁾ | ² ad mi ra bil i ty |
| e jac u la tor y ⁽³⁹⁾ | ar is to crat i cal |
| re ver ber a tor y | cor ro si bil i ty |
| in tol er a ble ness | com pres si bil i ty |
| ² cir cum loc u tor y ⁽¹³²⁾ | dis sim i lar i ty |
| in de fat i ga ble | ef fu ma bil i ty |
| in de ter mi na ble | cor rup ti bil i ty |
| in de lib er a ted | im pla ca bil i ty |
| in ter rog a tor y | in com pre hen si ble |
| ir re cov er a ble | in con tro vert i ble |
| ir re plev i a ble | in cred i bil i ty |
| ¹ ir re me di a ble | in fal li bil i ty |
| su per nu mer ar y | in fe ri or i ty |
| | in stru men tal i ty |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

pe cu li ar i ty
prac ti ca bil i ty
pu sil lan im i ty
su pe ri or i ty
sus cep ti bil i ty (132)

el i gi bil i ty
ge ne a log i cal
me te o rol o gy
re fran gi bil i ty

ad min is tra tor ship
me di a to ri al
pre des ti na ri an
en cy clo pe di a (132)
ir rec on ci la ble

im pen e tra bil i ty
in com pat i bil i ty
ir ref ra ga bil i ty (140)
me te o ro log i cal



TABLE III.

Words from the following reading lessons, defined.

| | |
|---|--|
| ¹ A-corn, the seed of the oak. | ¹ Ear, the organ of hearing. |
| Fame, renown, celebrity. | Pru-dence, wisdom applied to practice. |
| Fai-lings, imperfections. | Ri-seth, groweth up. |
| Raise, (157) to lift, to elevate. | Spite, defiance. |
| Aim, an intention, a design. | Course, race, career. |
| Praise, (157) renown, commendation. | Glo-ries, splendour, brightness. |
| ¹ Praise-wor- ^u thy, deserving praise. | Oak, a well known tree. |
| Grate-ful, having a due sense of benefits. | Rose, (157) a flower. |
| Ra-cer, runner, one that contends in speed. | Soar-eth, mounteth, riseth high. |
| Cre-a-tures, (167) beings created. | Soul, the immortal spirit of man. |
| Rea-son, (157) the power by which man deduces consequences from premises. | Mu-tu-al, (168) reciprocal, each acting in return. |
| Fee-lings, sensibility. | ² Ac-tions, (167) deeds. |
| Ce-dar, a tree. | Branch, (131) the shoot of a tree. |
| Ea-gle, a bird of prey. | Cher-ish, to support. |
| | Char-i-ty, good will, benevolence. |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>² Grat-i-tude, duty to benefactors. Hab-it, custom. Pant-eth, thirsteth earnestly. Slan-der, false invective, reproach. Ben-e-fits, profits, kindness. Earth, (70) the world. There-fore, for this reason. Eq-ui-page, (151) attendance. Wel-fare, (15) happiness, prosperity. Gen-er-ous, liberal. Health, freedom from bodily sickness. Heav-en, the regions above, the expanse of the sky. Em-i-nent, dignified, conspicuous. Pleas-ure, (165) delight. Strength, force, vigour. Spread-eth, extendeth. Tem-per-ance, moderation. Dil-i-gence, industry. Fix-es, makes fast. Hon-our, dignity. For-est, an uncultivated tract of ground covered with wood. Lift-ed, elevated. Spir-it, the soul. Knowl-edge, learning, illumination of the mind. Lodg-eth, placed in a temporary habitation. Dust, earth. Jus-tice, right. Sun, the luminary that makes the day. Des-ert, (157) a wilderness. Wis-dom, the power of judging rightly.</p> | <p>² Fil-ial, pertaining to a son. Call-ing, profession, trade. Stork, a bird of passage. ⁴ Pa/m-tree, a large tree that grows in warm climates. Bo-som, the breast, the heart. ³ ^{3 u} Bow-els, the inner parts of any thing. Moun-tains, large hills. ^{3 2} Toil-ed, laboured. Voice, sound emitted by the mouth. ^{3 e} Joy-ous, (50) giving joy. ¹ ^a Neigh-bour, one who lives near to another. ^{2zh u z} Vis-ions, dreams. ² ^u Thirst-eth, suffereth want of drink. ² ^e Fir-ma-ment, the sky, the heavens. Vir-tu-ous, (167) morally good. ¹ Sus-tain-ed, supported. Su-pe-ri-or, one more dignified than another. E-steem, high value. Re-ceive, to obtain from another. Pro-ceed-eth, goeth forward. De-sign, an intention, a scheme. De-light, joy.</p> |
|---|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system. | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>As-pire, to desire with eagerness.</p> <p>So-ci-e-ty, union of many in one general interest.</p> <p>Sup-pli-eth, relieveth, furnisheth.</p> <p>Pro-mote, to advance, to forward.</p> <p>En-du-ed, supplied with mental excellencies.</p> <p>Oc-ca-sion, (163) opportunity.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>In-struc-tion, information, act of teaching.</p> <p>Op-pres-sion, the act of oppressing.</p> <p>Tran-qui-li-ty, quiet, peace of mind.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">z z</p> <p>Pos-sess, to have as an owner.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>Ex-am-ple, (173) pattern, precedent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">g z 3</p> <p>Ex-alt, to raise on high.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 je</p> <p>O-be-di-ent, (136) submission to authority.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">a 2</p> <p>There-of, of this.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>Com-pre-hend-eth, compriseth, includeth.</p> <p>Im-mor-tal-i-ty, life never to end.</p> <p>Gen-er-os-i-ty, liberality, magnanimity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 shu</p> <p>Ex-e-cu-tion, performance.</p> <p>Ob-li-ga-tions, duties, contracts.</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>Hu-man-i-ty, human kind.</p> <p>Be-nev-o-lence, disposition to do good.</p> <p>Con-fer, to give, to bestow.</p> <p>Ir-rev-er-ence, want of veneration.</p> <p>En-deav-our, to labour to a certain end.</p> <p>Pros-per-i-ty, success, good fortune.</p> <p>A-loft, on high.</p> <p>Re-cip-ro-cal, mutual, alternate.</p> <p>Ac-knowl-edge, to own.</p> | |

EMULATION.

If thy soul thirsteth for honour ; if thy ear hath any pleasure in the voice of praise ; raise thyself from the dust, whereof thou art made—and exalt thy aim to something that is praiseworthy.

The oak that now spreadeth its branches towards the heavens, was once but an acorn in the bowels of the earth.

Endeavour to be first in thy calling, what-

ever it be : neither let any one go before thee in well-doing.

By a virtuous emulation, the spirit of a man is exalted within him ; he panteth after fame, and rejoiceth as a racer to run his course.

He riseth like the palm-tree, in spite of oppression ; and as an eagle in the firmament of heaven, he soareth aloft, and fixes his eye upon the glories of the sun.

The example of eminent men are in his visions by night ; and his delight is to follow them all the day long.

He formeth great designs, he rejoiceth in the execution thereof, and his name goeth forth to the ends of the world.

Let good feelings, and good and virtuous habits gain strength with thy years, and you shall rise like a cedar on the mountains ; your head shall be lifted above the trees of the forest.

Early aspire to good and great actions, and a holy life.

Be obedient to your superiors, and they shall bless you.

Cherish in your bosom the generous feelings of gratitude, and you shall receive benefits.

Possess charity, and you shall gain esteem.

Possess temperance, and you shall have health.

Possess diligence and prudence, and with them, you shall have riches.

Possess justice, and you shall be honoured by the world.

Possess knowledge, and you shall be exalted, and your life shall be useful.

Possess "good will to man," and love to God, and your death shall be joyous, and the life to come shall be a blessed immortality.

FILIAL LOVE.

Be grateful to thy father, for he gave thee life, and to thy mother, for she sustained thee.

Hear the words of his mouth, for they are spoken for thy good; give ear to his admonition, for it proceedeth from love.

He hath watched for thy welfare; he hath toiled for thy ease; do honour, therefore, to his age, and let not his grey hairs be treated with irreverence.

BENEVOLENCE.

When thou considerest thy wants, when thou beholdest thy imperfections, acknowledge his goodness, O son of humanity! who honoured thee with reason, endued thee with speech, and placed thee in society, to receive and confer reciprocal helps, and mutual obligations.

It is thy duty, therefore, to be a friend to mankind, as it is thy interest that man should be friendly to thee.

As the rose breatheth sweetness from its own nature, so the heart of a benevolent man produceth good works.

He enjoyeth the ease and tranquillity of his own breast, and rejoiceth in the happiness and prosperity of his neighbour.

He openeth not his ear unto slander; the

faults and the failings of men give pain to his heart.

His desire is to do good, and he searcheth out the occasions thereof; in removing the oppressions of another, he relieveth himself.

From the largeness of his mind, he comprehendeth in his wishes, the happiness of all men; and from the generosity of his heart, he endeavoureth to promote it.

A BIRTH-DAY.

SWIFT as the arrow flies,
 My time is hastening on :
 Quick as the lightuing from the skies,
 My wasting moments run.

My follies past, O God, forgive :
 My ev'ry sin subdue :
 And teach me, henceforth, how to live,
 With glory in my view.

'Twere better I had not been born,
 Than live without thy fear ;
 For they are wretched and forlorn,
 Who have their portion here.

But thanks to thy unbounded grace,
 That in my early youth,
 I have been taught to seek thy face,
 And know the ways of truth.

O ! let thy spirit lead me still,
 Along the happy road :
 Conform me to thy holy will,
 My father and my God.

Another year of life is past ;
 My heart to thee incline ;
 That, if this year should be my last,
 It may be wholly thine.

THE ROSE.

How fair is the rose ! what a beautiful flower !
 The glory of April and May !
 But the leaves are beginning to fade in an hour,
 And they wither and die in a day.

Yet the rose has one powerful virtue to boast,
 Above all the flowers of the field :
 When its leaves are all dead, and fine colours are lost,
 Still how sweet a perfume it will yield !

So frail is the youth and the beauty of men,
 Though they bloom and look gay like the rose ;
 But all our fond care to preserve them is vain ;
 Time kills them as fast as he goes.

Then I'll not be proud of my youth, or my beauty,
 Since both of them wither and fade :
 But gain a good name by well doing my duty :
 This will scent like a rose when I'm dead.

Watts.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

What blessings bounteous Heav'n bestows,
 He takes with thankful heart :
 With temperance, he eats and drinks,
 And gives the poor a part.

To sect or party, his large soul
 Disdains to be confin'd :
 The good he loves, of ev'ry name,
 And prays for all mankind.

Pure in his zeal, the offspring fair
 Of truth and heav'nly love ;
 The bigot's rage can never dwell,
 Where rests the peaceful dove.

CONTENTMENT.

I ENVY not the proud their wealth,
 Their equipage and state :
 Give me but innocence and health,
 I ask not to be great.

SECOND PART.



RULES FOR READING PROSE.

ANY person, who has a clear voice, and can articulate correctly the English elementary sounds, or the letters of the alphabet, may, with some attention, become a good reader; but there are persons, who can never become harmonious readers, for the reasons of a stammering or lispings—a roughness of voice, or loss of teeth; but to such it is a consolation that neither these, nor any other natural defects, can prevent their reading correctly.

To read with propriety and elegance, the following particulars must be observed, viz. *Articulation, Pronunciation, Emphasis, Cadence, Pauses, Key or Pitch* of the voice, and *Tones*.

ARTICULATION,

A correct articulation consists in giving each letter or syllable its proper sound, and a distinct and forcible utterance.

Articulation may be strengthened and improved by frequent loud reading, and a due attention to the formation of the elementary sounds by the organs of speech.

PRONUNCIATION.

A good pronunciation consists in giving each letter its just quantity and quality of sound; and each word its proper accent.

Pronunciation should be distinct, bold, and forcible; these requisites depend on the strength and energy of the voice, which may be easily acquired, by reading aloud long passages, and expressing with a full impulse of breath, and a forcible action of the organs, the simple sounds, in each word.

EMPHASIS,

Emphasis is a forcible stress of voice laid upon such words in a sentence, as best convey the meaning. Every sentence contains one, and perhaps several words, which are to be distinguished by a strong impulse of voice. Emphasis is to words, what accent is to syllables; (199) for as the latter dignifies the syllable on which it is laid, and presents the meaning of the word in a clearer light

to the understanding, so the former ennobles the word to which it belongs, and makes the sentence appear more intelligible and perspicuous. (200)

The reader will never be at a loss where to place the emphasis, if he understand well the meaning and spirit of the sentence he is to express. If he make this book his Instructor, he is advised to study, with particular attention, the Spelling Tables that immediately precede the Reading Lessons. When he is able to pronounce and define all the difficult words of his reading exercise, he can read with more understanding, and, consequently, with greater facility and correctness.

CADENCE.

Cadence is the reverse of emphasis; or a falling of the voice.

PAUSES.

Pauses are a total cessation of sound during a perceptible space of time; they are generally used to mark the divisions of the sense, and to give the reader time to draw his breath.

There are three kinds of pauses, viz. the *suspending*, *rising*, and *falling*. The duration of these depends on the connection, sense, and spirit of the composition, and is measured by the following marks; comma (,) semicolon (;) colon (:) and period (.) The voice should stop at these marks in proportion to the numbers one, two, three, and four.

Although this rule is generally correct, yet not always so, for both the proportion and duration of the pauses often change with the style or spirit of the sentiments. Some paragraphs require quick reading, others slow. There is another pause of considerable importance, called an *emphatical* pause, made immediately before or after an emphasis. It is not designated by any mark, and its duration depends on the nature of the emphasis.

Good readers generally make at a comma, or a note of admiration, a *suspending* pause.

At a semicolon, colon, and period, there should be a *falling* pause.

An interrogative sentence formed by *who*, *how*, *how much*, *how many*, *why*, *when*, *where*, and some others, closes with a *falling* pause, unless the last word is *emphatical*.

A *rising* or *suspending* pause is always made, when the last word is *emphatical*.

PITCHES OF THE VOICE.

There are usually reckoned three pitches of the voice ; the *middle*, the *high*, and the *low*.

The *middle* pitch is used in ordinary discourse.

The *high* is used in the reading of plaintive and joyous passages.

The *low* is used in solemn and gloomy passages.

The pitch or key of the voice should always be accommodated to the nature of the sentiments to be expressed, and the loudness or force of the voice should be proportioned to the room and the audience in it. In order rightly to proportion the quantity of voice, let the reader, at the beginning, direct it to the most distant part of his auditory.

TONES.

Tones are the notes or variations of the voice, and vary with the emotions of the mind. They are implanted in the animal nature of man, and, therefore, make a common language, understood by all nations and tongues.

Without a natural and judicious use of the tones, we can neither please nor persuade, or make our sentiments forcible or affecting.

The tones which express the different passions of the mind, are as follows:

Love, by a soft, smooth, and languishing voice.

Anger, by a strong, vehement, and elevated voice.

Joy, by a quick, sweet, and clear voice.

Fear, by a dejected, tremulous, and hesitating voice.

Courage, by a firm, bold, and swelling voice.

Perplexity, by a grave, steady, and earnest voice.

In narration, the voice should be distinct.

In reasoning, the voice should be slow.

In persuasion, the voice should be strong.

When we recommend an attention to the tones, or language of emotions, we must be understood to do it with proper limitation. Moderation is necessary in this point, as it is in other things. For when reading becomes strictly imitative, it assumes a theatrical manner, and must be highly improper, as well as give offence to the hearers ; because it is inconsistent with that delicacy and modesty, which are indispensable on such occasions. The speaker who delivers his own emotions, must be supposed to be more vivid and animated, than would be proper in the person, who relates them at second hand.

(For the reading of Poetry, see p. 144.)

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

TABLE I.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ¹ Aid (54) | ¹ date | ¹ heat | ¹ league | ¹ wheat |
| aim | haste | eel | pea | field (89) |
| ait | hake | feel | plea | shield |
| baize | break | heal | tea | grief |
| bane | quake | meal | yea | brief |
| brain | saint | veal | leap | shriek |
| drain | taint | zeal | reap | fief |
| gain | traipse | fear | glean | fiend |
| lain | dare | year | sneeze | grieve |
| stain | swear | near | keel | priest |
| strain | square ⁽¹⁵¹⁾ | sear | kneel | light |
| sprain | stay | shear | keep | right |
| swain | fray | smear | sleep | tight |
| twain | bray | steer | knee | isle |
| plaint | stray | lead | leash | while (47) |
| paint | way | plead | peat | whine |
| quaint ⁽¹⁵¹⁾ | sway | fleam | seat | trite |
| sail | plague | dream | seek | white |
| fail | vague | gleam | sleek | kite |
| dale | beast (67) | stream | she | die (90) |
| quail | beak | least | rear | lie |
| flail | blear | leaf | spear | fight |
| frail | bleat | sheaf | sleet | wight |
| mail | bleed | heap | street | blight |
| nail | beard | lease (161) | sneak | flight |
| snail | deal | grease | speak | height |
| trail | ear | wreak | squeak | bright |
| braze | east | weave | squeal | dight |
| paid | feast | heave | sneer | fright |
| staid | eat | leave | wheeze | plight |
| maim | neat | glebe | treat (15) | spright |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| blade, | man, | hall, | tar,— | me, | bed,— | tine, | bid,— |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| squire ⁽¹⁵¹⁾ | shorn | road | flue | valve | | | |
| guile ⁽¹¹⁵⁾ | sworn | sword | suit | wrap | | | |
| guide | slope | load | flute | lapse | | | |
| knife | oaf | mole | skue | dread | | | |
| strife | loaf | whole | feud | tread | | | |
| pie | oak | told | lyre | stead | | | |
| tie | yoke | mould | style | delve | | | |
| nigh ⁽¹⁷⁹⁾ | own ⁽¹⁹⁷⁾ | smote | rye | helve | | | |
| sigh | board | vote | why | head | | | |
| vie | hoard | pope | shy | spread | | | |
| pied | goat | soap | sky ⁽³³⁾ | dwell | | | |
| smoke | boat | post | spy | spell | | | |
| spoke | dote | owe | type | sweat | | | |
| soak ⁽⁹⁶⁾ | float | mow | tye | breast | | | |
| boast | brogue | doe | tyre | quest | | | |
| roast | rogue | hoe | tyke | vest | | | |
| toast | vogue | foe | 2 | zest | | | |
| sport | foam | gross | axe ⁽¹⁷²⁾ | feoff | | | |
| stone | jolt | swoln | have | deaf | | | |
| roam | volt | oats | plaid ⁽⁵⁵⁾ | debt ⁽¹³¹⁾ | | | |
| floor | door | stroll | swam | get | | | |
| roar | store | flow | gash | whelp | | | |
| pour | droll | snow | gnash | mess | | | |
| goar | knoll | known | gnat ⁽¹⁴¹⁾ | stress | | | |
| globe | hoarse | blown | knack ⁽¹⁴⁴⁾ | pearl | | | |
| probe | foal | flown | wrack | wert | | | |
| grope | goal | sown | back | hern | | | |
| moult ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ | bowl | roan | quack | yearn | | | |
| poult | gourd | due ⁽¹¹¹⁾ | knag | were | | | |
| mourn | ghost | glue | knap | else | | | |
| told | host | blue | gas | erst | | | |
| shoal | goad | hue | knab | friend | | | |
| stole | toad | lieu | shalt | herb | | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ² sperse | ² ship | ² trode | ² truck | ³ stalk |
| swerve | quip | mosque | strung | talk |
| tempt | rinse | strong | young | broad |
| twelve | sprig | wrong | sprung | fraud |
| realin | whig | yon | swung | gaude |
| meant | quick | gone | mumps | laud |
| speck | stick | frost | gulf | sward |
| wreck | twist | prompt | hunks | ward |
| egg | whist | solve | dumb | draw |
| keg | trick | song | numb | law |
| knell | build | bluff | lynx ⁽¹⁷²⁾ | mau |
| when | built | stuff | pyx | gnaw |
| wren | brisk | blush | ³ | raw |
| helm | frisk | burgh | awe | saw |
| whelm | squib | flush | auln | pshaw |
| bring | squill | burse | awme | straw |
| fling | squint | gruff | bawl | fault |
| drill | bliss | snuff | brawl | vault |
| quill | film | plush | brawn | false |
| skill | wrist | muff | ball | fraught |
| still | shrink | puff | flaw ⁽⁶³⁾ | groat |
| spill | sieve | furze | awl | taught |
| trill | split | truss | haul | wart |
| shrill | wist | gulp | maul | vaunt |
| stiff | stock | pulp | stall | pawn |
| sniff | dross | shrub | squall | spawn |
| sling | gloss | stud | yawl | yawn |
| sting | fosse | shrug | wawl | swarm |
| swing | long | shun | bald | qualm |
| limb | grot | struck | drawl | dwarf |
| grist | knob | shrunk | balk | wharf |
| mist | shock | mulse | gawk | horse |
| strip | knock | pulse | hawk | orts |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| blade, | man, | hall, | tar,— | me, | bed,— | time, | bid,— |
| ³ snort | ⁴ whoop | oo | gout | ^{3 3} sour | ¹ freight ^a | | |
| sord | spoon | sous | bow | ^{3 u} trety | | | |
| stork | swoon | rheum | brow | whey | | | |
| Lord | goose | you | prow | ³ bought ^a | | | |
| should | loose | your | blowze | brought | | | |
| would | moose | ^{oo a} buoy | ⁽¹³⁰⁾ owl | brought | | | |
| ⁴ palm | move | ^{3 3} bound ⁽¹⁰³⁾ | howl | fought | | | |
| psalm ⁽¹⁵⁰⁾ | prove | found | growl | ought | | | |
| ah | ooze | houd | prowl | sought | | | |
| baa | wound | bough | down | ¹ shire ^c | | | |
| halve | tour | bout | town | quay ⁽¹⁵¹⁾ | | | |
| salve | shoot | flout | brown | pique | | | |
| starve | roost | gout | drown | ² firm ^e | | | |
| daunt | mood | rout | frown | fir | | | |
| flaunt | rood | shout | dowre ⁽²⁵⁾ | ^{3 2} firm ⁽⁹⁹⁾ | | | |
| gaunt | shoe | spout | boil | oil | | | |
| taunt | spool | trout | oil | girl | | | |
| jaunt | soup | doubt | soil | girt | | | |
| half | oo | sprout | foil | kirk | | | |
| czar | brute | drought | broil | myrrh | | | |
| snarl | fruit | mount | spoil | stirp | | | |
| gnarl | rule | fount | join | said | | | |
| guard | brew | douse | foist | twirl | | | |
| gape | shrew | house | hoist | whirl | | | |
| book | yew | mouse | joist | ² been ⁱ | | | |
| look | prude | souse | moist | yes | | | |
| shook | rude | loud | void | ¹ sew ^o | | | |
| gloom | prune | shroud | ¹ feign ^a | sew | | | |
| groom | pugh | plough | skein | shew | | | |
| whom | rue | slough | where | strew | | | |
| tomb | true | oust | eight | teau | | | |
| womb | grume | noun | | | | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | ² _o | ² _o | ² _u | ² _u | ¹ _u |
| swab (48) | wasp | dirt | some | stew | |
| squab | what | dove | shove | slew | |
| swash | want | bird | tong | view | |
| squash ⁽¹⁵¹⁾ | yacht | bomb | ² _{oou} | ³ _u | |
| swan | | front | one | wolf | |
| swamp | ² <i>ough</i> ^k | glove | ¹ _u | wool | |
| wast | <i>ough</i> | love | few | good | |
| wad | <i>ough</i> | monk | grew | hood | |
| wan | ² _u | none | <i>knew</i> | stood | |
| wand | first | <i>rhomb</i> | ² <i>ewe</i> | ³ <i>e</i> | |
| quash | flirt | stir | lewd | boy | |
| wash | dirk | shirt | pew | troy | |



TABLE II.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| ^k ¹ | ^k ¹ | ^k ¹ _u | ^k ² | ^k ² |
| Claim ⁽¹³²⁾ | clean | clew | cleft | scoff |
| clave | screen | ^k ² | crept | clock |
| clay | cream | calx ⁽¹⁷²⁾ | crest | crock |
| crave | scream | cramp | cross | crush |
| craze | creep | clamp | sect | scum |
| cage ⁽¹⁴⁰⁾ | cleave | clash | click | cuff |
| scale | crease | craft | crick | scrub |
| ache | crime | clang | cliff | scud |
| crane | coke | crank | clift | curve |
| cape | score | clank | cling | cusps |
| scrape | scold | clack | clink | mulct |
| scare | cloak | clash | crimp | sculk |
| scarce ⁽¹³²⁾ | coat | class | crisp | scurf |
| scape | comb | crash | zinc | ^k ³ |
| scribe | cone | scalp | scot | cork |
| clear | scroll | scan | cross | corn |
| creed | <i>chyle</i> ⁽²²⁴⁾ | tract | cost | corpse |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| blade, | man, | hall, | tar,— | me, | bed,— | time, | bid,— | |
| ^{k 3} scorn | ^{k 4} calf | ^{k 3 3} clough | ^{k o o} crook | ^{k 2 s} catch | ^{k 3 3} could | ^{3 u} carve | ^{k 3 2} scoop | ^{k i} scotch |
| calk | scar | clown | cool | crotch | caul | scarf | school | sconce |
| caught | ⁴ ^{k a} clerk | cow | coop | crutch | scald | clerk | croup | clutch |
| scrawl | ^{k 3 3} cloud | cowl | ^{k 3 2} coif | ^{k i} clef | ^{k 3 z} clause | count | coin | ^{k 2 g k} conch |
| ^{k 4} calm | scour | crew | coil | ^{k 2 s} scratch | ^{k 4} calve | scout | screw | ^{k 3 e} cloy |



TABLE III.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|
| ^{1 s} Ace (132) | ¹ cite | ^{2 s} fetch | ^{2 s} itch | ^{4 e} launch |
| brace | juice | ketch | switch | stanch |
| coil | slice | wrench | filch | France |
| cease | twice | drench | finch | ^{3 s} sauce |
| fierce | vice | French | pinch | ^{3 3 s} bounce |
| fleece | source | stench | inch | founce |
| grace | ^{2 s} lance | sketch | finch | ounce |
| space | trance | stretch | mince | pounce |
| trace | batch | wretch | since | trounce |
| niece | snatch | etch | wince | sowce |
| piece | fence | belch | prince | ^{3 2 s} voice |
| pierce | pence | cist | botch | ^{oo s} truce |
| ice | hence | cit | dunce | spruce |
| price | bench | ditch | bunch | ² ^{oo u s} once |
| spice | wench | witch | munch | |
| splice | wench | hitch | hunch | |
| rice | whence | pitch | punch | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

TABLE IV.

| ^{tsh} 1 | 1 ^{tsh} | 2 ^{tsh} | ^{tsh} 2 | ^{tsh} 4 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Chain | screech | branch | chum | choose |
| chaste | speech | chance | churn | ^{tsh} 3 3 chouse |
| chair | teach | chant | churl | pouch |
| change | each | chat | church | slouch |
| chape | reach | check | chuck | vouch |
| chase | bleach | chest | ^{tsh} 3 chalk | ^{tsh} oo chew (84) |
| chief | cheer | chin | charv | ² ^{tsh} e chirp |
| cheek | chide | chit | torch | ^{tsh} 4 ² ^{tsh} o chirp |
| cheat | chine | chink | ^{tsh} 4 charm | chap |
| cheap | child | chints | chart | chaps |
| cheer | chime | chick | chark | ² u ^{tsh} birch |
| leech | broach | chill | charge | |
| peach | pouch | niche | starch | |
| preach | roach | rich | | |

TABLE V.

| 1 z | 1 z | 2 z | 3 3 z | oo z |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Praise (163) | hose | spasm | mouse | bruise |
| raise | fuse | is | spouse | lose |
| haise | muse | his | rouse | ² e z |
| eaves | use | prism | touse | says |
| ease | ^{tsh} 1 cheese | schism | drowse | ² u z |
| lees | chose | ⁴ z alms | ^{oo} zh rouge | does |
| please | ² z as (160) | ^{3 3} z bouse | ^{oo} z noose | ² o z was |
| rise | has | house (161) | cruise | wasp |

TABLE VI.

| ^j 1 | 1 ^j | 1 ^j | ² ^j | ² ^j |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Gaol | mange | wage | badge | sedg |
| gauge (139) | range | stage | hedg | wedg |
| grange | strange | forg | ledg | serg |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---|---|---|
| blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,— | | | | | | | |
| ² j | ² j | ² j | ² j | ⁴ j | | | |
| verge | bilge | ridge | bulge | barge | | | |
| edge | hinge | dodge | urge | large | | | |
| dredge | singe | lodge | purge | ³ j | | | |
| pledge | twinge | bodge | drudge | ^{3 3} j | | | |
| sledge | tinge | budge | trudge | gouge (139) | | | |
| venge | fringe | judge | grudge | lounge | | | |
| germ | midge | gurge (139) | scourge | ^{o o} j | | | |
| gill | bridge | surge | plunge | bouge | | | |



TABLE VII.

| ^f 1 | ² f | ² f | ² f | ⁴ f |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Sphere | draught | rough | trough | laugh |
| phleme | phlegm | tough (180) | lymph | ^{3 v} |
| phrase (157) | phiz | cough | nymph | of (138) |



TABLE VIII.

| ¹ | ¹ | ² | ² | ³ |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Faith (183) | growth | thread | fifth | thwart |
| thief | youth | health | filth | swarth |
| thieve | ² | stealth | plinth | warmth |
| heath | thrash | length | width | north |
| sheath | thwack | strength | froth | ^{oo} |
| three | thank | threat | thong | ruth |
| theme | hath | twelfth | broth | truth |
| teeth | wrath | wealth | throb | tooth |
| wreath | thatch | think | troth | sooth |
| thrice | theft | thick | thrust | ³ |
| thrive | earth | frith | thump | ^{3 u} |
| ninth | dearth | smith | thrush | thowl |
| loath | breath | thill | thumb | mouth |
| oath | death | thing | thrum | south |
| both | tenth | withe | ³ | ³ |
| throat | depth | thrift | thrall | ^{a w} |
| | | | | thought |
| | | | | wrought |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| ² u | ² e | ¹ | ¹ | ² |
| doth | birth | bathe* | clothe | smooth |
| third | girth | breathe | loathe | sooth |
| month | mirth | sheathe | though | — ¹ a |
| thirst | ^{k oo u} | these (184) | ² | there |
| worth | quo th | those | thence | they |



TABLE I.

Words from the following reading lessons, defined.

| | |
|--|---|
| ¹ A mi a ble, lovely, pleasing. | ¹ Sci ence, knowledge. |
| Boast ed, exalted. | Se ri ous, grave, solemn. |
| Breathes, draws in, and throws out the air by the lungs. | Sloth, laziness, idleness. |
| Bright est, most shining ; most illustrious. | Tri umphs, joy for success ; conquest. |
| Ca pa ble, qualified for ; in- telligent. | Tide, alternate ebb and flow of the sea ; stream. |
| Care less, negligent ; with- out solicitude. | Ve hi cle, that in which any thing is carried. |
| Cheer ful ness, freedom from gloominess. | ¹ a Weight, importance ; gra- vity. |
| Fea ture, (167) cast or make of the face. | ² Ad e quate, equal to. |
| Humour, general temper of mind. | Ar ro gance, the art of ta- king much upon one's self. |
| Light ning, the flash that appears with thunder. | Ar ro gant, haughty, proud. |
| Mo ment, consequence. | Blos soms, flowers that grow on plants. |
| Pe ri od, time in which any thing is performed. | Bur den, a load ; something grievous. |
| Pre vi ous, antecedent ; go- ing before. | Cap ti vate, to charm. |
| Pray er, petition to Heaven. | Char ac ter, a representa- tion of any man, as to his personal qualities. |
| Scarce ly, hardly ; with dif- ficulty. | Con fi dence, trust in |

* *Th*, in all the following words of this table is soft ; like the *th* in *bathe*.

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

- the goodness of another.*
- ² Con stan cy, *steadiness.*
- Cur rent, *a running stream.*
- Con quer, *to get the victory.*
- Con se quence, *effect of a cause.*
- Crit i cal, *exact, accurate.*
- Daz zled, *overpowered with brightness.*
- Dis ci pline, *instruction.*
- El o quence, *the power of speaking with fluency and elegance.*
- Em i nence, *exaltation; reputation.*
- En er gies, *power; vigour.*
- Fash ion, *form of any thing with regard to appearance.*
- Fac ul ty, *a power of the mind; ability.*
- Flour ish ing, *vigorous; prosperous.*
- Gid di ness, *the state of being giddy.*
- Grad u al ly, *by degrees; in regular progression.*
- Heav i ness, *dejection of mind.*
- Hes i tate, *to pause; to delay.*
- In fa my, *publick reproach.*
- In flu en ces, *acting upon with impulsive power.*
- Im pulse, *communicate force; motive.*
- Judg ment, *the power of judging.*
- Lev i ty, *lightness; vanity.*
- ² Lib er al, *generous; not mean.*
- Lus tre, ⁽²⁵⁾ *brightness.*
- Mix ture, ⁽¹⁶⁷⁾ *a body of mingled ingredients.*
- Mal ice, *deliberate mischief; desire of hurting.*
- Mis er y, *wretchedness.*
- Mus cle, *the fibrous parts of an animal body.*
- Mem or y, *the power of retaining or recollecting things past.*
- Nerves, *organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.*
- Nec es sar y, *needful; indispensable, requisite.*
- Prin ci pal, *chief.*
- Pros per ous, *successful.*
- Prov i dence, *divine superintendence.*
- Pon der, *to consider.*
- Pitch, *degree of elevation.*
- Prej u dic es, *prepossessions.*
- Quick ens, *excites; makes alive.*
- Req ui site, *needful, necessary.*
- Reg u late, *to adjust by rule; to direct.*
- Reck on, *esteem, account.*
- Search es, *examines, explores.*
- Sol o mon, *the name of a man.*
- Sol emn, *religiously grave.*
- Sen ti ments, *opinions; notions.*
- Tem per ing, *mixing, se*

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

- that one shall qualify the other.
- ² Tes ti fy, to witness ; to give evidence.
- Trust ing, confiding in.
- Tal ents, faculties ; powers of the mind.
- Valu a ble, precious ; worthy.
- Van i ty, empty pleasures.
- Veg e ta ble, having the nature of plants.
- Vig our, mental force ; strength.
- Vig or ous, forcible ; full of strength.
- ² tsh Ac tu a ted, put into action.
- Vir tu ous, morally good.
- ^{i z e} Bus y, (46) employed with earnestness.
- Busi ness, employment.
- ^{tsh} Chan nel, the hollow bed of running waters.
- Chance, happen.
- ² ^{u u} Com fort, support ; consolation.
- ^{z z} Mis er a ble, wretched, unhappy.
- ² sh Is sue, consequence ; termination.
- Pas sions, violent commotion of the mind ; ardour.
- Vi cious, devoted to vice.
- ² Tran^s quil, quiet ; peaceful.
- ³ ^u Au thor, he that produces any thing.
- ³ For feit, alienated by a crime.
- Or gans, natural or musical instruments.
- Or phan, a child who has lost father or mother.
- ⁴ Ar dour, heat of affection.
- Ar gu ment, reasons alleged for, or against any thing.
- Spark led, shined ; glittered.
- ³³ Coun sel lor, one that gives advice.
- ¹ Ap pear ance, the thing seen ; semblance.
- Ac quire ment, gain ; attainment.
- At tain, to gain ; to procure.
- Af fairs, business.
- A wait, attend.
- A muse ment, entertainment.
- At tun ed, made musical.
- De base, to sink into meaness.
- De ci sive, having the power of determining or settling.
- Di vine, partaking the nature of God.
- De creed, appointed by edict.
- Dis grace, shame ; dishonour.
- E scape, to avoid.
- E mo tions, disturbances of mind.

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>¹ In spires, <i>infuses into the mind.</i> In va ri a ble, <i>unchangeable.</i> Per ceive, <i>to observe ; to know.</i> Pro cures, <i>obtains ; acquires.</i> Re deem er, <i>our Saviour.</i> Un ea si ness, <i>perplexity ; state of disquiet.</i> Vex a tion, <i>the state of being troubled.</i> Âs ^{sh} su red, <i>certain ; not doubting.</i> En sure, (165) <i>to secure.</i> Be ¹ ha ^y viour, <i>conduct.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">²</p> <p>At trac tions, <i>the power of alluring or enticing.</i> Ad van ta ges, <i>profits, superiority.</i> Ad dres sing, <i>speaking to another.</i> As sem bly, <i>company met together.</i> Af fec tions, <i>passions of any kind.</i> At ten tions, <i>act of attending.</i> Ac cept ance, <i>reception with approbation.</i> Af flict ed, <i>put to pain ; tormented.</i> Ac com plish ed, <i>elegant ; complete in some qualification.</i> As sist ance, <i>help.</i> Ac com plish ments, <i>ornaments of mind.</i></p> | <p>² Au gust ness, <i>dignity ; elevation of look.</i> Com mit ted, <i>perpetrated ; given in trust.</i> Con trib utes, <i>gives.</i> Con tin ue, <i>protract without interruption.</i> Con temp ti ble, <i>worthy contempt.</i> Di ver si ty, <i>difference.</i> De ter mine, <i>to fix ; to settle.</i> De pen dence, <i>state of being subject ; reliance.</i> Dis tinc tion, <i>by which one differs from another.</i> De struc tion, <i>the act of destroying.</i> De mos the nes^e, <i>an Athenian orator.</i> En deav ours, <i>labours directed to some certain end.</i> E lec tri cal, <i>attractive without magnetism.</i> E ter ni ty, <i>duration without end.</i> E stab lish ed, <i>settled firmly.</i> Es sen tial, <i>necessary.</i> Fe lie i ty, <i>happiness.</i> Im ag ine, <i>to fancy.</i> In ten tions, <i>designs ; purposes.</i> In volve, <i>inwrap ; entangle.</i> Il lus tri ous, <i>conspicuous ; noble.</i> Oc cur, <i>appear, here and there.</i></p> |
|---|---|

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

²
 Pro tec tion, *shelter from evil.*

Pre oc cu pi ed, *occupied by anticipation.*

Pro duc tions, *fruits ; products.*

Pre serve, *to save ; to keep.*

Re solve, *determine.*

Re spect a ble, *deserving of respect.*

Re verse, *to turn back ; to repeal.*

Re mem ber, *to recollect ; keep in mind.*

1 Re flec tion, *the action of the mind upon itself.*

So lic it, *to implore ; to ask.*

Suc cess, *the termination of any affair, happy or unhappy.*

Suc cess ful ly, *prosperously.*

Sug gest ed, *hinted ; intimated.*

Vi vac i ty, *sprightliness.*

² ^{y u}
 Do min ion, *unlimited power ; reign.*

^z ²
 Dis hon our a ble, *shameful ; reproachful.*

Dis as ter, *misfortune.*

^{3 u}
 En dow ments, *acquisitions of the mind ; gifts of nature.*

^{3 e}
 Em ploy ment, *business.*

^{3 2}
 En join ed, *directed ; ordered.*

^{g z} ²
 Ex ert ed, *used with an effort.*

¹ ²
 Where on, *on which.*

² ^{sh}
 Per ni cious, (134) *destructive.*

Trans gres sions, *offences ; crimes.*

Pro fes sion, *calling ; vocation.*

Suc ces sion, *the order of one thing following another.*

Pre sump tu ous, *arrogant ; confident.*

³
 Ac cord, *concurrence.*

Pre cau tion, *preventive measure.*

Im por tance, *consequence ; moment.*

⁴
 De part ments, *separate allotments.*

¹
 Ad mi ra tion, *wonder.*

Av o ca tion, *business ; calling.*

Cul ti va tion, *improvement ; melioration.*

In stan ta ne ous ly, *an indivisible point of time.*

Ir re trie va ble, *not to be repaired.*

Prep a ra tion, *the act of preparing or making ready.*

Rep u ta tion, *credit ; honour.*

Su per se ded, *set aside ;*

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | |
|---|---|
| <p><i>made void by superior power.</i></p> <p>¹Ed u ca tion, ¹formation of ²manners in youth.</p> <p>Ad mo ni tions, counsels ; <i>gentle reproofs.</i></p> <p>Ac qui si tion, acquirement.</p> <p>Dis po si tion, temper of <i>mind ; qualities of mind.</i></p> <p>In dis cre tion, im prudence ; <i>rashness.</i></p> | <p style="text-align: center;">²</p> <p>Dis em bar ras sed, <i>free from perplexity.</i></p> <p>Or na men tal, <i>giving embellishment.</i></p> <p>U ni ver sal, <i>extending to all, the whole.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">^{3e}</p> <p>Un em ploy ed, <i>idle ; not engaged.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">¹</p> <p>Im ag i na tion, <i>fancy ; image in the mind.</i></p> |
|---|---|

THE PERFECT SPEAKER.

1. Imagine to yourselves a Demosthenes, addressing the most illustrious assembly in the world, upon a point, whereon the fate of the most illustrious of nations depended.—How awful such a meeting! how vast the subject! Is man possessed of talents adequate to the great occasion? Adequate—yes, superior.

2. By the power of his eloquence, the augustness of the assembly is lost, in the dignity of the orator; and the importance of the subject, for a while, superseded, by the admiration of his talents.

3. With what strength of argument, with what powers of the fancy, with what emotions of the heart, does he assault and subjugate the whole man, and at once, captivate his reason, his imagination, and his passions!—To effect this, must be the utmost effort of the most improved state of human nature.

4. Not a faculty that he possesses, is here unemployed: not a faculty that he possesses, but is here exerted to its highest pitch. All his internal powers are at work: all his external testify their energies. Within, the memory, the fancy, the judgment, the passions are all busy: without, every muscle

every nerve, is exerted; not a feature, not a limb, but speaks.

5. The organs of the body attuned to the exertions of the mind, through the kindred organs of the hearers, instantaneously, and, as it were, with an electrical spirit, vibrate those energies from soul to soul.

6. Notwithstanding the diversity of minds in such a multitude, by the lightning of eloquence, they are melted into one mass—the whole assembly actuated in one and the same way, become as it were, but one man, and have but one voice. The universal cry is—LET US MARCH AGAINST PHILIP—LET US FIGHT FOR OUR LIBERTIES—LET US CONQUER—OR DIE.

AN ADDRESS TO YOUNG PERSONS.

1. I intend in this address, to show you the importance of beginning early to give serious attention to your conduct. As soon as you are capable of reflection, you must perceive that there is a right and a wrong, in human actions. You see, that those who are born with the same advantages of fortune, are not all equally prosperous in the course of life.

2. While some of them, by wise and steady conduct, attain distinction in the world, and pass their days with comfort and honour; others, of the same rank, by mean and vicious behaviour, forfeit the advantages of their birth; involve themselves in much misery; and end in being a disgrace to their friends, and a burden on society.

3. Early, then, may you learn, that it is not on the external condition in which you find yourselves placed, but on the part, which you are to act, that your welfare or unhappiness, your honour or infamy, depends. Now, when beginning to act that part, what can be of greater moment, than to regulate your plan of conduct with the most serious attention, before you have yet committed any fatal or irretrievable errors?

4. Whatever be your rank, Providence will not, for your sake, reverse its established order. The Author of your being hath enjoined you to "take heed to your ways; to ponder the paths of your feet; to remember your Creator in the days of your youth." He hath decreed, that they only "who seek after wisdom, shall find it; that fools shall be afflicted, because of their transgressions; and that whoever refuseth instruction, shall destroy his own soul."

5. By listening to these admonitions, and tempering the vivacity of youth with a proper mixture of serious thought, you may ensure cheerfulness for the rest of life; but by delivering yourselves up at present to giddiness and levity, you lay the foundation of lasting heaviness of heart.

6. When you look forward to those plans of life, which either your circumstances have suggested, or your friends have proposed, you will not hesitate to acknowledge, that in order to pursue them with advantage, some previous discipline is requisite. Be assured, that whatever is to be your profession, no education is more necessary to your success, than the acquirement of virtuous dispositions and habits. This is the universal preparation for every character, and every station in life.

7. Bad as the world is, respect is always paid to virtue. In the usual course of human affairs, it will be found, that a plain understanding, joined with acknowledged worth, contributes more to prosperity, than the brightest parts without probity or honour.

8. Whether science or business, or publick life, be your aim, virtue still enters, for a principal share into all these great departments of society. It is connected with eminence, in every liberal art; with reputation, in every branch of fair and useful business; with distinction, in every publick station.

9. The vigour which it gives the mind, and the weight which it adds to character; the generous sentiments which it breathes; the undaunted spirit which it inspires; the ardour of diligence which it

quicken; the freedom which it procures from pernicious and dishonourable avocations; are the foundations of all that is highly honourable, or greatly successful among men.

10. Let not then the season of youth be barren of improvements, so essential to your future felicity and honour. Now is the seed time of life; and according to "what you sow, you shall reap."

11. Your character is now, under Divine assistance, of your own forming; your fate is, in some measure, put into your own hands. Your nature is as yet pliant and soft. Habits have not established their dominion. Prejudices have not preoccupied your understanding. The world has not had time to contract and debase your affections.

12. All your powers are more vigorous, disencumbered, and free, than they will be at any future period. Whatever impulse you now give to your desires and passions, the direction is likely to continue. It will form the channel in which your life is to run; nay, it may determine its everlasting issue.

13. Consider then the employment of this important period, as the highest trust which shall ever be committed to you; as in a great measure, decisive of your happiness, in time, and in eternity.

14. As in the succession of the seasons, each, by the invariable laws of nature, affects the productions of what is next in course; so, in human life, every period of our age, according as it is well or ill spent, influences the happiness of that, which is to follow.

15. Virtuous youth gradually brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood; and such manhood passes of itself, without uneasiness, into respectable and tranquil old age.

16. But when nature is turned out of its regular course, disorder takes place in the moral, just as in the vegetable world. If the spring put forth no blossoms, in summer, there will be no beauty, and in autumn, no fruit: so, if youth be trifled away

without improvement, manhood will probably be contemptible, and old age miserable. If the beginnings of life have been "vanity," its latter end can scarcely be any other than "vexation of spirit."

17. Correct, then, this ill-founded arrogance. Expect not, that your happiness can be independent of Him, who made youth. By piety and prayer, seek the protection of the God of heaven. I conclude with the solemn words, in which a great prince delivered his dying charge to his son; words which every young person ought to consider as addressed to himself, and to engrave deeply on his heart: "Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy fathers; and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind. For the Lord searches all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts. If thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever." Blair.



TABLE IX.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ¹ A qua (151) | ¹ brigh ten | ¹ fligh ty |
| air y | brain pan | fro zen (11) |
| bane wort (39) | buy er (119) | gno mon |
| beast ly | clear ly | heal eth |
| bea con | coul ter | high way |
| bea ker | clear ance | hoa ry |
| bea rer | dai ly | hast en (170) |
| bea ver | dain ty | jai ler |
| beau ty | dai ry | jui cy |
| bea ten | dea con | knight hood |
| beet rave | drea ry | la bour |
| be zoar | fear eth | lea der |
| boat swain | fore sight ^e | may or |
| bow sprit | frail ty | mai den |
| brief ly | frigh ten | migh ty |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| ¹ moul dy | ¹ trai tor | ² crit ick |
| nai ler | trea ty | dac tyle |
| nui sance | trea son | dam son |
| oat meal | to ken | debt or (131) |
| puis ne | twi light ^o | diph thong (162) |
| pi ous | wai ter | doub le |
| peo ple | wea sel | dwel eth |
| pray er | wea ry | er rour |
| poul try | weak ly | emp ty |
| poul tice | wield ly | en trance |
| prais eth | wheel wright ^o | en sign ^o |
| priest hood | yeo man | eth icks |
| quo rum | ² | en trails |
| rain bow | asth ma | far row |
| ra ven | ber yl | fash ion |
| rea der | bed stead | fes cue |
| rea son | bid den (137) | fol low |
| sai lor | black moor ^o | fore head |
| sa vest | bis cuit | for eign (141) |
| sea son | build er | fur lough |
| sligh ty | bor row | hack ney |
| so journ | brick kiln (149) | hal low |
| spright ly | bur den | ham let |
| sow est | bur lesque | heif er |
| sto len | but tress (27) | heav y |
| spea kest | cap tain | heav en |
| sui test | cal ice | hid den |
| sui tor | cal lous | hon est (142) |
| shoul der | clam our | hon our |
| ta ken | clean ly | host ler |
| tai lor | col umn | jeal ous |
| toast er | cous in | lyr ick |
| to wards (19) | courte sy | isth mus |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| ² jour ney | ² sub tile | ² ^s this tle |
| jour nal | soft en | wres tle |
| kit ten | sol der | ² ^u an swer |
| knuc kle | sol emn | ban nock |
| knap sack | scep tre (152) | bel lows |
| leav en | scep tick | gal lows |
| lead en | tempt er | giz zard |
| liq uid | tur key | zeal ot |
| lack ey | troub le | ² ⁱ doq uet |
| liq uor | up right ^e | fer rule |
| miz zen | val our | let tuce |
| mar row | vict uals | min ute |
| mead ow | veni son (157) | ² ^o flam beau (120) |
| nar row | wealth y | ² ^h cats up |
| oft en | win nest | ² ^{ne} gun wale (20) |
| pleas ant | wrap per (25) | ² ^k ban ^k quet |
| pal ate | wrin kle | ban quette |
| peas ant | writ ten | ² vign ^v ette |
| prel ate | wrist band | ² ^a |
| ris en | weap on | sir rah (142) |
| rel icks | zeal ous | ² ^o |
| salm on | ² ^s bus tle | bur y (46) |
| scis sors | bris tle | birth dom |
| seam stress | cas tle | cir cuit |
| seven night | fas ten | fir kin |
| sen ate | gris tle | man y (20) |
| shal low | glis ten | wain scot |
| shep herd | jos tle | waist coat |
| spread est | lis ten | |
| smit ten | pes tle | |
| splen dour | rus tle | |
| stead y | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| ² b ^u cup board | ³ saw yer | ³ u crown est |
| ⁱ ^e pret ty (27) | sau cy | crown post |
| bus y | sau cer | crown works (39) |
| ^{im} wo men | slaugh ter | dow er |
| ^u bor ough (39) | squad ron | dow dy |
| col our | swar thy | dow las |
| doz en | thral dom | down cast |
| hon ey | town y | down fal |
| mon ey | ³ ^{i s} bull ace | down hill |
| ov en | ³ quar ter | down right ^e |
| thor ough | ⁴ alm onds | down wards (19) |
| ^{ur} colo nel | bra vo | drow sy |
| ³ al dern | heark en | flow er |
| au burne | har bour | ^{3 2} boil er |
| aus trine | jaun dice | boil eth |
| au tumn | pars ley | clois ter (99) |
| au thor | sar casm | join eth |
| aus pice | ⁴ ser geant (26) | join der |
| baw ble | ^{3 3} boun ty | join er |
| bull head | clou dy | joint er |
| fau cet | coun ty | joint ly |
| faul ty | coun ter | point er |
| fort night | dough ty | toil et |
| haugh ty | moun tain | ^{3 e} joy ful |
| hals er (12) | scoun drel | joy ance |
| mor row | ³ blow zy (106) | joy less |
| naugh ty | ^{3 u} bow er | joy ous |
| psal ter (150) | bow els | loi ter |
| quad rant | | noi sy (157) |
| | | noise ful |
| | | noi some (39) |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| ^{3 e} oys ter poi trel poi son poig nant voy age ^{3 2 e} buoy ant ¹ a neigh bour hei nous heir ess where fore | ¹ o haut boy (62) beau ish shew bread ¹ ^o bu reau (120) ¹ u new ly pew ter jew el skew er sew er view er | ^{oo} bru tal brew is brew er bou sy cruiser (157) cou rier ^a jew el ou sel rhu barb (19) rue ful rul er rude ly |
|---|--|---|



TABLE X.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| ¹ Ac quire a dieu af fair af fright a hight a light a right ar riere ar raign as sign as tray a vail a way a wry be lieve be lief be moan | ¹ be nign be guile be siege be low be mused be screen be smear be stow bo hea con sign com plain can aille cam paign con dign con ceit con strain de ceive | ¹ de ceit de crease de light de mesne de sign dis course dis may dis own en dear en treat e squire (151) in crease in dict im bue im pair in quire ma lign |
|---|--|--|

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| ¹ o paque | ³ a broad | ^{3 3} de vour |
| ob lique | ap plaud | ac count |
| per tain | ap plause (157) | pro nounce |
| pre vail | ath wart | re nounce |
| pro pugn | bash aw | pro pound |
| pur suit | be cause | sur mount |
| re ceive | be dwarf | a bound |
| re ceipt | be straught | an nounce |
| re course | be thral | ca rouse |
| re pair | de fraud | ^{3 u} al low |
| re prieve | e clat | be howl (w) |
| re quire | en thral | ^{3 2} ap point |
| re quite | ⁴ a do (18) | ac coil |
| re straint | a ha | a noint |
| re sign | al loo | a void |
| re tain | a loof | be moil |
| un tie | a mour | em broil |
| un true | be calm | pur loin |
| ² a head | ca noe | ^{3 e} ac cloy |
| ad journ | ca tarrh | de coy |
| ac quit | dis prove | de stre |
| be head | guit ar | en joy |
| bur lesque | re move | |
| con temn | ^{oo} ac crue | be <i>scout</i> |
| con demn | im brue | |
| dis cern (132) | mis rule | |
| fi nesse | ^{3 3} a mount | a ne |
| la nette | a bout | be strew |
| im pugn | com pound | ^{3 u n} ac compt |
| quad rille | con found | ^{2 f} e nough |
| re quest | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

^u ^{kw} ²
jon quille

²
^e
a gainst
a gain (13)

af firm
con firm

^a ^k ²
pi quet

^{oo} ²
bru nette

⁴ ¹
^k ^a
bou quet

¹
^a
in veigh

pur vey

sur vey

¹
^e
an tique

cri tique

in trigue

fa tique

^{ong} ¹
en core

^k ¹
^e ^z
tur quoise



TABLE II.

Words from the following reading lessons, defined.

²
Ad-mi-ra-ble, *to be admired.*

An-i-ma-ted, *lively, filled with life.*

Cer-tain-ly, *without doubt.*

Char-ac-ter, *personal qualities.*

Cour-age, (21) *bravery, active fortitude.*

El-o-quent, *having the power of oratory.*

Ex-er-cise, *labour.*

Ex-cel-lent, *of great worth.*

Gen-tle-ness, *softness of manners.*

Im-age, *likeness.*

Lan-gua-ges, *tongues of different nations, or people.*

Men-tion-ed, *named, expressed.*

Prob-i-ty, *honesty, sincerity.*

Pref-ace, *introduction.*

Rep-ri-man-d, *reproof.*

Schol-ar, *one who learns of a master.*

Sul-len-ness, *moroseness.*

³
Talk-ed, *spoke familiarly and fluently.*

^e
Vir-tues, (163) *moral goodness.*

ⁱ
Pret-ti-ness, *beauty without dignity.*

¹
A-mi-a-ble, *lovely, pleasing.*
Beau-ti-ful, *fair.*

Pleas-ing, *giving pleasure.*

Sci-en-ces, *knowledge.*

⁴
Char-ming, *pleasing in the highest degree.*

³³
Coun-te-nance, *the form of the face.*

²
As-ton-ish-ed, *confounded with wonder.*

Con-tin-u-ance, *succession uninterrupted.*

De-lir-i-ous, *light-headed, raving.*

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

²
 Dis-cern-ed, (159) *saw, de-
 scried.*

Dis-tem-per, *a disease.*

²
 En-cour-ag-ed, *animated.*

Ex-pres-sions, (165) *the form
 of language in which
 thoughts are uttered.*

Fa-cil-i-ty, *easiness to be per-
 formed.*

Pa-thet-ick, *affecting the
 passions.*

^{2 y}
 Quin-til-ian, *an Orator and
 a Teacher of Rhetorick
 at Rome.*

^{f e z 2 sh}
 Phy-si-cian, *one who pro-
 fesses the art of healing.*

²
 E-qual-i-ty, *evenness, uni-
 formity.*

¹
 De-scri-bed, *delineated.*

Dis-plays, *exhibits to the
 sight.*

Ex-pe-ri-ence, *practice.*

O-blige, *to impose obligation.*

Sur-pri-sing, *wonderful.*

^{1 shu}
 Com-men-da-tion, *declara-
 tion of esteem.*

Dis-po-si-tion, *natural fit-
 ness.*

Em-u-la-tion, *desire of su-
 periority.*

In-cli-na-tion, *natural apt-
 ness.*

Res-o-lu-tion, *fixed deter-
 mination.*

^{3 2}
 Dis-ap-point-ment, *defeat of
 hopes.*



QUINTILIAN'S CHILDREN.

1. Quintilian, noticing the different characters of the mind in children, draws in a few words, the image of what he judged to be a perfect scholar; and certainly it is a very amiable one: "For my part," says he, "I like a child who is encouraged by commendation, is animated by a sense of glory, and weeps when he is outdone.

2. "A noble emulation will always keep him in exercise, a reprimand will touch him to the quick, and honour will serve instead of a spur. We need not fear that such a scholar will ever give himself up to sullenness."

3. How great a value soever Quintilian sets upon the talents of the mind, he esteems those of the heart far beyond them, and looks upon the others as of no value without them.

4. He displays to us all these talents in the eldest of his two children, whose character he draws, and whose

death he laments in so eloquent and pathetick a strain, in the beautiful preface to his sixth book.

5. After having mentioned his younger son, who died at five years old, and described the graces and beauties of his countenance, the prettiness of his expressions, the vivacity of his understanding, which began to shine through the veil of childhood; "I had still left me," says he, "my son Quintilian, in whom I placed all my pleasure, and all my hopes, and comfort enough I might have found in him: for, having now entered into his tenth year, he did not produce only blossoms like his younger brother, but fruits already formed, and beyond the power of disappointment.

6. "I have much experience; but I never saw in any child, I do not say only so many excellent dispositions for the sciences, nor so much taste, as his masters know, but so much probity, sweetness, good nature, gentleness, and inclination to please and oblige, as I discerned in him.

7. "Besides this, he had all the advantages of nature; a charming voice, a pleasing countenance, and a surprising facility in pronouncing well the two languages, as if he had been equally born for both of them.

8. "But all this was no more than hope. I set a greater value upon his admirable virtues, his equality of temper, his resolution, the courage with which he bore up against fear and pain; for, how was his physicians astonished at his patience under a distemper of eight months' continuance, when at the point of death he comforted me himself, and bade me not to weep for him! and delirious as he sometimes was at his last moments, he talked of nothing else but learning and the sciences."



TABLE XI.

(Words in which *ch* sounds like *tsh*.)

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| ¹ Cheap en | ¹ chang er | ² chap man |
| cham ber (25) | cheer ful | chal ice |
| cha fer | preach er | chap ter |
| chain pump | teach er | chaf fer |
| chain shot | ² | chaff less |
| chair man | chan nel | chaff weed |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| ² chaf fy (39) | ⁴ arch er | ² cham pi on (39) |
| chal dron | ⁴ chand ler | chance a ble |
| chap el | charm ing | chanc er y |
| chast en | char ter | choc o late |
| chal lenge | char coal ^e | coch in eal ^e |
| chap lain | ¹ a chieve | chas tise ment |
| chat tel | ap proach | char i ot (39) |
| cher ish | arch duke | cher u bim |
| cher ry | be seech | mer chan disē |
| chis el | en croach | mis chiev ous |
| chim ney | im peach | treach er ous |
| chil ly | ² de tach | ¹ arch dea con |
| chil dren | en rich | a chie ver (209) |
| chop per | ³ de bauch | a chieve ment |
| chop py | ^{3 3} a vouch | re proach ful |
| fran chise | ⁴ car touch | ² at tach ment |
| mer chant | sur charge | arch bish op |
| mis chief | es chew ^{oo} | arch duch ess |
| pur chase | ¹ cham ber er | de tach ment |
| ur chin | cham ber lain | dis fran chise |
| ^{2 s t} chal iced | cham ber maid ^e | en fran chise |
| ³ chalk y | change a ble | ex cheq uer |
| chaw dron (39) | | ^{1 e} cho pin |
| or chard | | |
| butch er (25) | | |

(Words in which *ch* sounds like *sh*.)

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ² Bran chy | ^{2 u} trunch eon | ^{1 e} cha grine |
| satch el | ¹ cham paign | ma chine |
| ^{2 u} fal chion (39) | chas se | ^{3 e} cham ois |
| lunch eon (39) | chi cane | ² chev er il |
| punch eon | cham ade | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| ² chev is ance ⁴ chiv al ry ⁴ char la tan ¹ chan de lier | ¹ chev al ier deb au chee ¹ _e cap u chin ⁴ chap er on | ¹ ^u chi ca ner y ¹ _e ^u ma chin er y ^o ¹ _{ez} chev aux de frise |
|---|--|--|

Words in which *ch* sounds like *k*.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| ^{w1} choir ¹ cha os cho rus cho ral ²⁵ o chre ² tro chee ³⁹ anch or cham brel pas chal ep och chol ick dis tich chol er schol ar mon arch pyr rich ² ^j sched ule ⁴ school house schoon er tooth ache ² al chym y al chym ist | ² an arch y am phi brach an cho rite cham o mile bac cha nals cat e chism each ex y char ac ter lach ry mal mach in ate sac cha rine chron i cal mon arch y mech an ism pen ta teuch sep ul chre tech ni cal christ en dom chym is try chym i cal Mich ael mas chol er ick ^{wi} chor is ter ¹ pa tri arch | ¹ eu char ist ¹ arch an gel chi me ra mos che to ² each ec tick me chan ick cha ot ick ¹ hi e rar chy pa tri ar chy ² mel an chol y chir o man cy ol i gar chy chym i cal ly ¹ cha me le on ³⁹ pa ro chi al ² me chan i cal syn ec do che chro nol o gy chro nom e ter chi mer i cal ^e ² ^f chi rog ra phy chi rog ra pher |
|--|---|---|

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

TABLE XII.

Words which are generally sounded in one syllable, and in which
ed sounds like *t*.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| ¹ Bra ^t ced (135) | ¹ sluic ed | ² scoff ^t ed |
| gra ced | ² ask ed | cuff ed |
| scra ped | flash ed | lump ed |
| wa ked | bless ed | flush ed |
| cea sed | dress ed | ⁴ mark ed |
| hea ped | help ed | laugh ed |
| lea ked | vex ed | march ed |
| li ked | fix ed | ³ cork ed |
| sli ced | kiss ed | ^{3 3} flounc ed |
| spi ked | mix ed | pounc ed |
| coax ed | wish ed | trounc ed |
| forc ed | box ed | |
| jo ked | | |

Words in which the *d* in *ed* is only sounded.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ¹ blaz ed | ¹ flow ed | ² rob bed |
| far ed | mow ed | lov ed |
| na med | cu red | judg ed |
| sa ved | su ed | urg ed |
| glea ned | tu ned | ⁴ arm ed |
| lea ned | ² plan ned | starv ed |
| seem ed | edg ed | mov ed |
| wea ned | pen ned | prov ed |
| cri ed | pledg ed | ³ call ed |
| fi red | spell ed | warm ed |
| hi red | fill ed | warn ed |
| tri ed | liv ed | ^{3 2} boil ed |
| clo sed | skill ed | |
| glow ed | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ³² | ³³ 3 | ³ u |
| broil ed | rous ed | crown ed |
| foil ed | sour ed | drown ed |
| toil ed | scour ed | frown ed |

Words in which *ed* preceded by *d* or *t* is sounded.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------------------|-------|
| ¹ | ¹ | ⁴ | |
| bai ted | si ded | guard ed | (109) |
| brai ded | boast ed | boot ed | |
| da ted | court ed | roost ed | |
| wai ted | roast ed | root ed | |
| feast ed | vo ted | ³² hoist ed | (99) |
| gree ted | flu ted | joint ed | |
| sea ted | sui ted | point ed | |
| trea ted | ² | ³³ bound ed | (103) |
| ci ted | act ed | found ed | |
| mind ed | flat ted | sound ed | |
| pri ded | waft ed | | |



TABLE XIII. (197.)

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ¹ | ¹ | ² |
| Fail ing | go ing | rad ish |
| paint ing | jo king | van ish |
| say ing | mould ing | dwel ling |
| swear ing | cu ring | blem ish |
| sla vish | su ing | learn ing |
| be ing | u sing | ster ling |
| frea kish | wri ting | wed ding |
| plea sing | ² | giv ing |
| squea mish | ask ing | liv ing |
| bind ing | build ing | skir mish |
| dy ing | danc ing | shil ling |
| board ing | fan ning | ship ping |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| ² fop pish | ³ pud ding | ² ^u lov ing |
| lodg ing | ⁴ bloom ing | ^{3e} joy ing |
| pol ish | do ing | ³² boil ing |
| nour ish | mov ing | oil ing |
| pub lish | ² ^u com ing | point ing |
| ³ call ing | | |



TABLE XIV. (193, 194.)

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| ¹ Blame less | ¹ sloth ful | ⁴ daunt less |
| brain less | hope ful | ³ fault less |
| care less | hoarse ness | ful ness |
| care ful | ² bash ful | law ful |
| faith less | dread ful | scorn ful |
| fright ful | help less | ³ ^a thought ful |
| grace ful | sense less | |
| grate ful | guilt less | ^{3 3} bound less |
| great ness | skil ful | doubt less |
| shame ful | wil ful | ground less |
| waste ful | ^{oo} rude ness | sound ness |
| peace ful | fruit ful | |
| like ness | | |



TABLE XV. (140.)

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| ² ^j Dud geon (39) | ² ^j stur geon | ¹ ^j as suage (48) |
| dun geon (81) | sur geon | be siege |
| fer riage | wid geon | con geal |
| mar riage | ^j ³ ^j geor gick | ² ^u ^j al longe |
| pag eant | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>1 j as sua ger</p> <p>be sie ger</p> <p>gen teel ly</p> <p>out rage ous</p> | <p>1 z j dis u sage</p> <p>2 id j dam age a ble</p> <p>j 2 j ge ol o gy</p> | <p>j 2 ge o cen trick</p> <p>ge o man tick</p> <p>pan e gyr ick</p> <p>pan e gyr ist</p> |
|--|---|--|



TABLE XVI.

Words in which *g* is hard. (139)

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>1 A gue</p> <p>bea gle</p> <p>ea ger</p> <p>fla grance</p> <p>fra grance</p> <p>gain est</p> <p>gain eth</p> <p>griev ance</p> <p>gold en</p> <p>glow est</p> <p>groan eth</p> <p>grow eth</p> <p>gui dance</p> <p>1 mea ger</p> <p>2 ag ate</p> <p>bog gy</p> <p>dag ger</p> <p>col league</p> <p>dreg gy</p> <p>drug gist</p> <p>ec logue</p> <p>fog gy</p> <p>gher kin</p> | <p>2 gir dle</p> <p>2 gib bous</p> <p>gig gle</p> <p>gim let</p> <p>ghost ly</p> <p>glist en</p> <p>guil ty</p> <p>guilt less</p> <p>guin ea</p> <p>gud geon (82)</p> <p>hogs head</p> <p>leg ged</p> <p>pig gin</p> <p>prologue</p> <p>rag ged</p> <p>stag ger</p> <p>swag ger</p> <p>triph thong</p> <p>wring er</p> <p>3 au ger</p> <p>au gust</p> <p>gau dy</p> <p>gorge ous (139)</p> | <p>3 mort gage</p> <p>4 bar gain</p> <p>2 ga zette</p> <p>gro tesque</p> <p>ha rangue</p> <p>1 ea ger ly</p> <p>gai e ty</p> <p>night in gale</p> <p>ro guer y</p> <p>2 cat a logue</p> <p>dec a logue</p> <p>dem a gogue</p> <p>ep i logue</p> <p>ped a gogue</p> <p>syn a gogue</p> <p>3 au gu ry</p> <p>or gan ist</p> <p>2 a vant guard</p> <p>au gust ness</p> <p>2 bag a telle</p> |
|--|--|--|

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

TABLE XVII.

Words in which *n* sounds like *ng*. (148)

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| ² An ger | ² lan guid | ² an gli cism |
| ban ker | lan guage | con quer or ⁽³⁹⁾ |
| blan ket | lin ger | an chor age |
| bran gle | lin guist | syn chro nism |
| can ker | lon ger | hand ker chief |
| can crine | lon gest | ran cor ous |
| con cord | min gle | sin gu lar |
| dan gle | san guine | sur cin gle |
| lan guor | stron ger | ² _o |
| man go | stron gest | quad ran gle |
| ran kle | shin gle | ¹ i sin glass |
| span gle | twin kle | ² |
| stran gle | un cle | bi an gu lar |
| tan gle | wran gle | dis tin guish |
| tan kard | wrin kle | e lon gate |
| tran quil | youn ger | san guin i ty |
| con course | youn gest | tri an gu lar |
| fin ger | con quest | ² ^{oo} |
| hun ger | ² _u | in con gru ous |
| jin gle | mon ger | ² sin gu lar i ty |



TABLE XVIII.

Words in which *ph* sounds like *f* or *v*.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ¹ ^f Ca liph | ¹ ^f ci pher | ^v ^f dol phin |
| pha lanx | tri umph | cam phire |
| phe nix | tro phy | eph od |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—


² pam phlet
¹ proph et
 phan tom
² pheas ant
 phren sy
 phys ick
 soph ist
 soph ism
 ser aph
 sul phur
 zeph yr
³ or phan
¹ blas pheme
¹ eu pho ny
 di a phragm
 zo o phyte
 pha e ton
² al pha bet
 cen o taph ⁽¹³²⁾
 at mos phere
 aph o rism
 as pho del
 blas phe my
 el e phant
 em pha sis
 ep i taph
 hem i sphere
 met a phor
 par a graph
 par a phrase

^f ² phys i cal
² proph e cy
² proph e sy
⁴ spher i cal
 ser a phim
 sym pho ny
 soph o more
 soph is try
 syc o phant
 zeph yr us
⁴ phar ma cy
² phleg mat ick
 pro phet ick
 tri umph ant
² am phib i ous
 an aph o ra
 a pos tro phe
 aph ær e sis
 a poc ry pha
 bi og ra phy
 ca coph o ny
 ca tas tro phe
 cos mog ra phy
 di aph a nous
 e phem e ra
 e phem e ris
 e phem e ral
 e piph a ny
 em phat i cal
 ge og ra phy

² or thog ra phy
^f phi los o phy
 phe nom e non
 phi lan thro py
 pe riph e ry
 phi lol o gy
 phy lac ter y
 so phys ti cal
 ste nog ra phy
 to pog ra phy
¹ aph e li on
 sul phu re ous
 sym pho ni ous
¹ phil o me la
² met a phys icks
³ met a morphose
² at mos pher i cal
 ge o graph i cal
 phil o soph i cal
 phys i og no my
 phra se ol o gy
 typ o graph i cal
 or tho graph i cal
 met a phys i cal
 met a phor i cal
 phil o log i cal
 scen o graph i cal
¹ am phi the a tre
 phar i sa i cal
² di a pho ret ick

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

hi e ro glyph ick Ste phen neph ew
ster e o graph ick phi al

——
TABLE XIX.

Words in which *re* sounds like *ur*. (25, 152.)

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ¹ À cre | ¹ mea gre | ² mas sa cre |
| sa bre | ² an tre | sep ul chre |
| me tre | cen tre | man oeu vre (37) |
| pe tre | spec tre | ² con cen tre |
| fi bre | lus tre | e lec tre |
| li vre | om bre | re con noi tre ^{3 2} |
| mi tre | ³ mau gre | am phi the a tre ¹ |
| ni tre | ¹ | ac cou tre ⁴ |
| lu cre | | |

——
TABLE XX.

Words in which *d'* sounds like *j*. (136.)

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ¹ Ô di ous | ² mod u late | ¹ in gre di ent |
| o di um | hid e ous | o be di ent |
| stu di ous | ob du ra cy | o be di ence |
| te di ous | ⁴ guar di an (109) | ² com pen di um |
| ² in di an | ar du ous | com pen di ous |
| ob du rate | ¹ o di ous ly | per fid i ous |
| un du late | | quo tid i an |
| gran deur | ² | cor di al |
| in di as | ob du rate ness | cor di al ly |
| ed cate | ex pe di ent | or de al |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

TABLE XXI.

Words in which *s*, *z*, *si*, and *zi* sound like *zh*. (165, 177.)

| ¹ zh | ² zh | ¹ zh |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A zure | treas ur y | pro fu sion |
| bra sier ⁽⁹²⁾ | vis u al | ab ² scis sion |
| fu sion | ¹ ad he sion | al lis ion |
| gla zier | al lu sion | col lis ion |
| ho sier | co he sion | con cis ion |
| lei sure | cor ro sion | de ris ion |
| ra sure | col lu sion | di vis ion |
| sei zure | con fu sion | in cis ion |
| ¹ lei sure ly | con clu sion | pre cis ion |
| ro se ate | con tu sion | pro vis ion |
| fu su al | dif fu sion | re cis ion |
| u su ry | de lu sion | re vis ion |
| u su rer | e va sion | |
| ² meas ure | ef fu sion | ¹ am bro si a |
| pleas ure | in tru sion | oc ca sion al |
| treas ure | il lu sion | tra pe zi um |
| scis sure | in fu sion | |
| vis ion | ob tru sion | ² im meas u ra ble |



TABLE XXII.

Words in which *s*, *si*, *ci*, *t* and *ti* sound like *sh* and *tsh*. (134, 167, 168.)

| ¹ sh | ¹ sh | ^{sh} 1 |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| An cient | pa tient | sure ty |
| fea ture | quo tient | ² cap tious |
| gra cious | spa cious | con science |
| gre cian | spe cious | cen sure |
| na ture | spe cies | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

² sh
 fac tious (14)
 fic tious
 ges ture
 lus cious
 man sion
 mis sion
 nūp tial
 pas sion
 ques tion (93)
 pre cious
 ses sion
 spe cial
 vi tious
³
 cau tious
 nau seous
 su gar (19)
⁴
 mar tial
 par tial
¹
 sa ti ate
²
 ac tu ate
 cas si a
 fluc tu ate
 in su lar
 nat ion al (16)
 rat ion al (16)
 sen su al
 cen su rer
 sen ti ent
¹
 ca pa cious

¹ sh
 fal la cious
 fe ro cious
 lo qua cious
 pro ca cious
 ra pa cious
 sa ga cious
 se qua cious
 te na cious
 vex a tious
 vi va cious
 vo ra cious
²
 ca pri cious
 ma li cious
 sus pi cious
¹
 so ci a ble
 sta tion a ry
²
 pen sion a ry
 mis sion a ry
 sump tu a ry
¹
 ap pre ci ate
 as so ci ate
 de pre ci ate
 dis so ci ate
 e ma ci ate
 ex cru ci ate
 in gra ti ate
 in sa ti ate
 ne go ti ate
 pro por tion ate

² sh
 an nun ci ate
 con fec tion er
 de fi cien cy
 e nun ci ate
 in i ti ate
 in ten tion al
 ir rat ion al
 ju di ciar y
 li cen ti ate
 li cen tious ness
 om nis ci ence
 of fi ci ate
 pen in su la
 prac ti tion er
 sub stan ti áte
¹ sh
 ar gil la ceous
 con tu ma cious
 ef fi ca cious
 os ten ta tious
 per spi ca cious
 per ti na cious
²
 ar ti n̄ cial
 av a ri cious
 ben e fi cial
 con fi den tial
 con tro ver sial
 e qui noc tial
 in au spi cious
 in ef fi cient
 in flu en tial
 con sci en tious

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| ad sci ti tious | deg ra da tion | in un da tion |
| pol i ti cian | det es ta tion | in vo ca tion |
| pre ^d ju di cial | det o na tion | ir ri ta tion |
| prov i den tial | dil a ta tion | lac er a tion |
| rev er en tial | dim ^m i nu tion | lam en ta tion |
| rhet o ri cian | div i na tion | leg is la tion |
| su per fi cial | ed u ca tion | lib er a tion |
| su per fi cics | el e va tion | lim i ta tion |
| su per sti tious | el o cu tion | hit i ga tion |
| sur rep ti tious | el on ga tion | lo co mo tion |
| | em a na tion | mac er a tion |
| ab er ra tion | em bar ka tion | min is tra tion |
| ab ro ga tion | em en da tion | mit i ga tion |
| ac cep ta tion | em i gra tion | mo les ta tion |
| ac cu sa tion | em u la tion | mu ti la tion |
| ac qui si tion | en er va tion | nom i na tion |
| ad ap ta tion | ex ha la tion | oc cu pa tion |
| ad mi ra tion | ex hor ta tion | op er a tion |
| af fir ma tion | ex pi ra tion | os cil la tion |
| ag gra va tion | ex u da tion | per fo ra tion |
| al ter a tion | ex tir pa tion | per pe tra tion |
| ap pel la tion | ex ul ta tion | per se cu tion |
| ap pro ba tion | fer men ta tion | per spi ra tion |
| cir cu la tion | fo li a tion | prof a na tion |
| cog i ta tion | gen er a tion | pres en ta tion |
| con fir ma tion | grav i ta tion | pro lon ga tion |
| con ge la tion | hes i ta tion | prom ul ga tion |
| con gre ga tion | im pli ca tion | pro ro ga tion |
| con stel la tion | im pu ta tion | pros e cu tion |
| con sti tu tion | in no va tion | prot es ta tion |
| dec i ma tion | in spi ra tion | prov o ca tion |
| dec la ma tion | in stal la tion | rec i ta tion |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 shu | 2 shu | 2 shu |
| rec re a tion | ab o li tion | op po si tion |
| ref or ma tion | ac qui si tion | pre di lec tion |
| rel ax a tion | ad mo ni tion | pro hi bi tion |
| ren o va tion | am mu ni tion | prop o si tion |
| rep a ra tion | ap pa ri tion | pu tre fac tion |
| rep ro ba tion | cir cum spec tion | rec og ni tion |
| res er va tion | def i ni tion | rec ol lec tion |
| res ig na tion | eb ul li tion | rep e ti tion |
| sal 'u ta tion | er u di tion | rep re hen sion |
| scin til la tion | ex hi bi tion | res ur rec tion |
| seq ues tra tion | ex po si tion | sup po si tion |
| sit u a tion (168) | im po si tion | ² e 1 |
| trans mi gra tion | in qui si tion | prep ar a tion |
| trans por ta tion | in sur rec tion | sep ar a tion |
| trep i da tion | in ter ces sion | ^{oo} 1 |
| trit u ra tion | in ter mis sion | ru mi na tion |
| ven er a tion | in ter sec tion | ^{tsh l} |
| vin di ca tion | in tu i tion | car ic a ture |
| vis i ta tion | ju ris dic tion | ^{2shy} mil it ia |
| u sur pa tion | mal e dic tion | ^{2 sh sh o o z} |
| un du la tion | man ⁿ u mis sion | mes sieurs |



TABLE XXIII.

Words in which *t* has nearly the sound of *tsh*, or in which the sound of *y* precedes *e*, or *u*. (47.)

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Ū nit | u sance | lect ure |
| hu mour | ² capt ure | nurt ure |
| use ful | cult ure | past ure |
| use less | fig ure | post ure |
| eu rus | fract ure | fixt ure |
| u ser | junct ure | rupt ure |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ² stat ure | ² cas u al | ¹ right e ous ness |
| strict ure | cas u ist | u ni form ly |
| struct ure | grat u late | ² act u al ly |
| tinct ure | mant u a | cas u is try |
| text ure | nat u ral | cas u al ty |
| tons ure | past u rage | cens u ra ble |
| tort ure | pet u lance | spir it u al |
| vent ure | pit e ous | val u a ble |
| vest ure | plent e ous | ² ac cent u ate |
| ^{3 2} joint ure | punct u al | ad meas ure ment |
| moist ure | rapt u rous | ad vent ur er |
| quoiff ure | rit u al | ad vent ure some |
| ¹ eu cra sy | sat u rate | as sid u ous |
| eu ryth my | script u ral | ca pit u late |
| eu lo gy | sumpt u ous | con stit u ent |
| hu mor ous | sin u ate | con tempt u ous |
| hu mor ist | sin u ous | con grat u late |
| hu mor some | tit u lar | ef fect u al |
| u ber ty | unct u ous | e vent u al |
| u ni corn | ^{3 3} bount e ous | ex post u late |
| u ni form | ³ naus e ate | ha bit u al |
| u ni son | ¹ at taint ure | im pet u ous |
| u ni on | ² ad vent ure | in fat u ate |
| u ni verse | con ject ure | per pet u al |
| use ful ness | de bent ure | per pet u ate |
| use ful ly | en rapt ure | pre sumpt u ous |
| use less ness | im post ure | tem pest u ous |
| u ni tive | in dent ure | tu mult u ous |
| u ni ty | u ten sil | u nan i mous |
| u ni valve | ⁴ de part ure | u nip a rous |
| u rin ous | | u til i ty |
| | | u biq ui ty |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

vo² lupt u² ous su per struct ure in di vid u² al
 un³ fort u³ nate u ni ver sal sens u al i ty
 man u² fact ure e vent u al ly u ni ver sal ly
 per ad vent ure ha bit u al ly u ni ver si ty
 im pet u ous ly u ni for mi ty



TABLE XXIV.

Words in which *i* is sounded like *y*. (92.)

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Al ¹ ien ^y (92) | gal ² iot ^y (19) | com mun ¹ ion ^y |
| brev iat | gall iard (88) | ple be ian (88) |
| cloth ier | mill ion | |
| glaz ier | min ion | bat tal ² ia |
| jun ior | pill ion | bat tal ion |
| pav ier | pin ion | ci vil ian |
| sav iour | pon iard (19) | com pan ion |
| | u ^u nion | do min ion |
| ax iom ² (39) | val iant | nock tid ial |
| bann ian | bull ion ³ (39) | o pin ion |
| bagn io | war riour | pa vil ion |
| best ial (88) | | pa pil io |
| bil ious | on ion ² | per fid ious |
| bdell ium | al ien ate ¹ | punc til io |
| bill iards (19) | brev iar y | ras call ion |
| brill iance | bil iar y ² | re bell ion |
| brill iant | gall iar dise | re bell ious |
| christ ian (19) | mil iar y | ver mil ion |
| fust ian | | cam a ieu ^{1 yoo} |
| fil ial | be hav iour ¹ | al ien a ble ^{1 y} |
| front ier | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ² aux il ^y iar y fa mil iar ize o pin ion ist | ^y al ien a ¹ tion ² su per cil ious | ² o pin i ^y a tive o pin ion a ted o pin ion a tive |
|---|---|---|



TABLE XXV. (172.)

Words in which *x* sounds like *ks*.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| ² ks Aux ious box er ex it ex tant ex tract fox chase nox ious ox heal ^e ox fly ox stall ¹ ex change ex claim ex plain ex ceed ex cise ex cite ex pose ex cuse ex treme ex clude ² be twixt ex panse | ^{ks} ² ex cel ex cept ex cess ex coct ex pel ex pert ex press ex pect ex tent ^{ks} ³ ⁵ ex pound ² dex ter ous ex e cute ex er cise ex or cise ex pi ate ex qui site ex or cist ex pe dite ex ple tive ex cel lence ex i gence ox y gen | ² ks ox y mel lax a tive lax i ty lex i con ox y crate par al lax par ox ysm prox i mate six ti eth cru ci fix ³ or tho dox ⁴ sar do nyx ² ap pen dix bis sex tile ex tat ick e lix ir ex ces sive ex cres cence ex is tence ex pen sive ex pres sive ex pul sive |
|--|--|--|

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ^{ks} 2 | ^{ks} 1 | ^{ks} 2 |
| ex ten sive | ex clai mer | dox ol o gy |
| ex pli cit | ex plo sive | ex per i ment |
| ex pan sion | tes ta trix | ex pos i tor |
| ex trac tion | ² co ex tend | ex trav a gant |
| ex cep tion | in ex pert | ex tem po re |
| ex pres sion | in ter mix | ex trav a gance |
| ex tinc tion | ² ap o plex y | ex trem i ty |
| ex cur sion | ex e cra ble | in tox i cate |
| ex pul sion | ex o rā ble | lix iv i al |
| ¹ tax a tion (167) | ex pli ca tive | lix iv i um |
| lax a tion | het er o dox | pro lix i ty |
| lux a tion | ex pi a ble | prox im i ty |
| ex cite ment | ² ap prox i mate | per plex i ty |
| ex ceed ing | con vex i ty | ² ex pi a tor y |
| ex cise man | dex ter i ty | ² in ex o ra ble |
| ex clu sive | | in ex pli ca ble |

Words in which *x* sounds like *gz*. (173)

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| ^{gz} 2 | ^{gz} 2 | ^{gz} 2 |
| Ex act | ex ot ick | ex on er ate |
| ex empt | hex as tick | hex ag o nal |
| ex ert | max il lar | hex ag o ny |
| ex ist | ² co ex ist | hex am e ter |
| ex ult | ² ex em plar y | hex ang u lar |
| ³ ex alt | ² ex ec u tive | ¹ ex u be rant |
| ex haust | ex ec u tor | lux u ri ant |
| ex hort | ex ec u trix | lux u ri ance |
| ² ex act ly | ex em pli fy | lux u ri ous |
| ex am ine | ex as per ate | ³ ex or bi tant |
| ex am ple | ex hil a rate | ex or di um |
| ex hib it | | |

OF THE SIMPLE ARTS OF SAVAGE LIFE.



1. The arts of savage life are those which were possessed by the ancient Britons: and which are witnessed at this day among all barbarous people. They include the arts of swimming, hunting, taking aim with missile weapons, and procuring fire.

2. The art of swimming, depends first, in keeping the arms and hands under the water; in protruding only the face and part of the head out of the water; and then using such action, as will direct the body in any particular course.

3. All animals swim without instruction; because they are unable to lift their fore-legs over their heads. The secret of this art depends, then, on keeping down the hands and arms, and acting under the water with them. The parts of any body, which rise out of the water, tend to depress the parts that are immersed in it.

4. Hunting is performed by most savage nations on foot, and with many of them the principal weapon is the club. Therefore the swiftest and strongest usually become chiefs.

5. Hence Hercules, the hero of antiquity, is drawn with no other weapon than a club; with which, alone, he is

said to have performed all his wonderful exploits. Some nations, in nothing removed above savages, are however found to have acquired the use of bows and arrows.

6. If there are some privations to be borne in society ; if the successful emulation of industry and talents creates great inequalities of enjoyment ; and if the laws are abused, and sometimes bear oppressively on weak individuals, the worst condition of social and civilized man is better than the best condition of the untutored savage.

7. Such is man, in his native and original state, in all countries ; and such are the boundaries of knowledge, among all aboriginal people : let us now consider man, in a better, happier, and more respectable condition.

OF FARMING, OR AGRICULTURE.



8. The first step, from savage towards civilized life, is the acquirement, protection, and recognition of property. In early ages this consisted only of what was essential to the immediate wants of man.

9. The first property consisted of sheep, goats, and oxen ; and the first husbandmen were shepherds, who tended their flocks, and drove them without restriction from pasture to pasture.

10. We have a beautiful picture of the pastoral life, in

the book of Genesis: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and their families, were shepherds or husbandmen of the earliest ages. It will be seen, that their wealth consisted in their flocks and live stock; and that they roamed over the country to find pasture.

11. In Africa, among the Americans, and in most parts of Asia, there exists to this day, no property in the land; hence, in those countries, there is little cultivation; and subsistence is precarious; notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, and the genial character of the climates.

12. The recognition and protection of property in the soil, is the basis of industry, plenty, and social improvement; and is therefore, one of the most important steps in the progress of man, from the savage, to the civilized state.

13. As soon as any man could call a spot of ground his own, and could secure to his family the produce of it; he would carefully cultivate, sow and plant it; knowing that he should reap the reward of his labour in the season of harvest,

14. Countries, however, in general, lie open; with nothing but banks and ditches to divide the land of every husbandman: but in all civilized countries, each separate farm is divided from others by hedges and fences; and the farms themselves, are subdivided into small enclosures.

15. In France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and most other nations, the land still remains unenclosed, in large open fields; and those countries, in consequence, present a dreary appearance.

16. Soils are divided into clayey, loamy, chalky, sandy, gravelly, peaty, and moory. The clayey and loamy are called stiff or strong soils; and the sandy and gravelly, light soils.

17. Soils are barren, when they consist of too much of one kind of material, do not hold moisture, or are too shallow. They are fertile, when they contain a due mixture of the several primitive earths, with vegetable and animal matter.

18. To render a barren soil fertile, it requires to be frequently turned up to the air, and to have manures mixed with it; which manures consist of animal dungs, decayed vegetables, lime, marl, sweepings of streets, &c.

19. On many farms, cows are kept for the milk they yield ; and for the purpose of making butter or cheese. Butter is made from cream by agitating it in a churn ; and is the oily part of the cream. Cheese is made from milk by curdling it with rennet ; and the curd is then pressed, shaped and dried.

20. The rennet is the inside of the stomach of a calf ; and is kept in pickle for the purpose of setting the curd. The cheese would be white, if the milk were not previously coloured with Spanish arnotta. The largest cheese farms in England, are in Cheshire and Denbighshire ; and on some of these, 500 milch cows are kept. In the United States, the largest dairies are in New-England and New York.

21. Farmers likewise extract cider from apples ; perry from pears ; and delicious wines from various fruits.

22. The Potato, so considerable and wholesome a portion of our food, was unknown in Europe, about two centuries ago ; and was brought from America by sir Walter Raleigh. The period is on record, (500 years before Christ,) when the first wheat was brought into Europe from Asia Minor. Peas, beans, and all other grain, are exoticks in england.

23. Such, also, is the art of man, that he improves whatever he cultivates. By grafting buds of superior fruits on ordinary stocks, he amends, and even alters, the natural produce of the tree ; and by managing and selecting his seeds, he improves and enlarges every vegetable production.



TABLE XXVI.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| ¹ Air i ness | ¹ dai ry maid ^e | ¹ frea kish ness |
| a the ist | ea ger ly | fright ful ly |
| a the ous | east er ly | gai e ty |
| a que ous | ea si ly | la bour er |
| bay on et ⁽³⁹⁾ | ea ta ble | half pen ny |
| beau ti ful | fa vour ite | hoa ri ness |
| bare head ed | fea si ble ⁽⁵⁷⁾ | hy a cinth |
| coa ler y | four foot ed | hea then ism |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 2 |
| jui ci ness | as ^s ymp tote | ep i thet |
| loath some ness | at ti cism | eth i cal |
| night in gale | at tri bute | for eign er |
| peace a ble | av e nue | fron tis piece |
| por ce lain | az i muth | frank in cense |
| por trai ture | but ton hole | fri ^z zl er |
| pleu ri sy | bar o scope | fur be low |
| pla gia rism | bel a mie | ghast li ness |
| re qui em | bel lu ine | guin ea pig |
| scar ci ty | ben i son | guin ea hen |
| sce ner y | bil low y | har i cot |
| spright li ness | bin a cle | head work man |
| so journ er | cec i ty ⁽¹³²⁾ | health ful ly |
| suit a ble | cham o mile | heav en ly |
| tai lor ess | cack er el ⁽²⁷⁾ | hem or rhage |
| the o rein | can cer ous | hem or rhoids |
| the o ry | clean li ness | hum ble bee |
| thiev ish ness | con quer or ⁽³⁹⁾ | jour ney man |
| trai tor ous | crit i cism | ig no rance |
| trea son ous | cur ry comb | in ter view |
| va por ous | court e sy | jeal ous y |
| whole some ness | cup bear ^o er | jeop ard y |
| way fa ring | def in ite | lab y rinth |
| wea ri ness | des po tism | leth ar gy |
| wea ri some | ear li ness | meth o dise |
| yeo man ry | ear nest ness | min strel sey |
| 2 | ear nest ly | mis an thrope |
| and i ron ⁽¹⁵³⁾ | earth i ness | mis ile toe |
| an eu rism | el e gance | nour ish ment |
| ap o thegm | en gine ry | ob se quies |
| ab so lute | eq ui page | op po site |
| aq ui line | ep i them | per quis ite |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ² | ³ | ⁴ |
| plat i na | frau du lent | move a ble |
| plat o nist | frau du lence | sooth say er |
| per fo rate | hor ta tive | |
| per vi ous | haugh ti ness | ^{oo} cru ci fy |
| pleas ant ry | lau da ble | cru el ty |
| pre ^d ju dice | law ful ness | fruit bear ^e er |
| rail le ry | mor ti fy | fruit er er |
| res i due | nau til us | fruit ful ly |
| rev e nue | or de al | prud er y |
| req ui site | or gan ize | rheu ma tism |
| rhap so dy | or gan ist | ru di ment |
| rhet o rick | pau ci ty | ru in ous |
| scin til late | plau si ble ⁽¹⁵⁷⁾ | rue ful ness |
| stead i ness | por cu pine | ru in ate |
| scim e tar | por phy ry | ruth ful ly |
| stadt hold er | por ti co | ru mi nate |
| subt le ty | straw ber ry | scru tin ize |
| sub til ty | sau ci ness | scru ti ny |
| syn the sis | swar thi ness | ^{3 u} cow ar dice |
| syn o nyme | scor pi on | dow a ger |
| up right ^e ness | sor cer er | drow si ly |
| vict ual ler | sor cer y | fowl ing piece |
| ³ au top sy | sor did ness | |
| au ri cle | talk a tive | ^{3 3} boun da ry |
| au gu ry | wharf in ger ⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ | boun ti ful |
| au di ble | ⁴ bar be cue | coun sel lor |
| au di tor ⁽³⁰⁾ | bar ba rism | coun ter feit |
| awk ward ly | psal mo dy | coun ter guard |
| baw di ly | mar mo set ⁽¹⁵⁷⁾ | coun ter pane |
| bull bait ^e ing | cook er y | foun tain less |
| cor ner wise | coop er age | moun tain ous |
| cor pus cle | fool er y | round a bout |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| ^{3 2} bois ter ous | ² u con sta ble | ¹ a eigh ti eth |
| ^{3 e} broi der y | cov er let | feign ed ly |
| joy ful ly | ² e cir cu lar | hei nous ness |
| loi ter er | cir cum stance | weigh ti ness |
| loy al ty | cir cum spect | ² o o ma noeuv re |
| moi e ty | bur i al | ² o o bel a mour |
| poig nan cy | fir ma ment | ² e am ber gris ^e |
| poi son ous | irk some ness | ² i frog let tuce |
| roy al ist | main ten ance | ² i bus ² i ly |
| roy al ty | whirl i gig | ² o laud a num |
| ^{3 3 e} buoy an cy | ¹ z a ri es | quad ru ped |
| ² u cov e nant | a the ism | quan ti ty |
| com bat ant | ¹ a a tete a tete | |
| com fort er | | |



TABLE XXVII.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ¹ A ce tous | ¹ he stow er | ¹ dis sei sin (157) |
| ac quain tance | ca no rous | en ligh ten |
| ap pea rance | cæ su ra (157) | en dear ment |
| ap prai ser | com plai nant | en trea ty |
| ar rear age | co pay va | gain ^e say er |
| as sua sive | con ceal ment | in vei gle |
| ag grie vance | con cei ted | mos che to |
| al le giance | con sign ment | mu se um |
| al migh ty | de ceit ful | ma lign ly |
| a fore said ^e | de mea nour | out ra geous |
| au ro ra | de sign ing | per sua sive |
| be lie ver | de si rous | pan the on |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| py ri tes | re venge ful | em pow er |
| re main der | rheu mat ick | en dow ment |
| re lie vo | tran scend ent | im bow ment |
| un ri valled | a or ta | im bow er |
| ac knowl edge | de frau der | ap point ment |
| al read y | e nor mous | cy cloid al |
| ar thrit ick | hy draul icks | re join der |
| asth mat ick | in thral ment | an noy ance |
| belles let tres | ac cou tre | de stroy er |
| con sump tive | re mov al | dis loy al |
| co quet ry | ca tar rhal | em broi der |
| cur mud geon | ca tinar tick | em ploy er |
| dis as trous (157) | dis heart en | em ploy ment |
| dis hon est | fore fath er | en joy ment |
| dis hon our | in tru sive | pome roy al |
| dis cour age | ob tru der | a bey ance |
| en deav our | ob tru sive | o bei sance |
| e pis tle | ac coun tant | pur vey ance |
| en cour age | a cou sticks | sur vey or |
| for give ness | ad vou try | in tri guer |
| fore knowl edge | de vout ly | at tor ney |
| im pen nous | en coun ter | dis col our |
| im promp tu | e spou sal | dis com fit |
| in debt ed | ren coun ter | dis com fort |
| in doc ile (132) | al low ance | dis cov er |
| mis car riage | ad vow son | en com pass |
| pneu mat icks | av ow al | bom bard ment |
| pro dig ious | av ow sal | comp troll er |
| re hear sal | av ow er | |
| re served ness | av ow try | |
| re lig ion (39) | | |
| re lig ious | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

TABLE XXVIII.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Ap per tain ¹ | fu si lier ¹ | et i quette ² |
| ap ro pos | gaz et teer | gar go nelle |
| as cer tain | hu man kind ⁽³³⁾ | non pa reil |
| am a teur | gren a dier | coun ter mand |
| av ow ee | guar an tee | dis o bey ¹ _a |
| bar gain ee | in ter weave | bom ba sin ¹ _e |
| han do leers | mas quer ade | mag a zinc |
| brig a dier | mort ga gee | pal an quin |
| buc a niers | moun tain eer | tam ba rine |
| can non ier | o ver reach | quar an tine |
| cav al ier | un a wares | |
| con nois seur | un der neath | |
| cor do lier | | |
| deb o nair | com plai sance ² | ren dez vous ^{4 z} |
| dis be lief | com plai sant | roq ue laure ¹ _q |
| em bra sure | co a lesce | aid ³ _{k o n g} de camp |
| en ter tain | com mon wealth | |
| fin an cier | dis ha bille | |
| fric as see | ef fer vesce | |



TABLE XXIX.

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A er o naut ¹ | an swer a ble ² | eq ui ta ble ² |
| a pi a ry | cap il la ry | ex qui site ly |
| fa vour a ble | cem e ter y | fash ion a ble |
| o di ous ness | cer e mo ny | hon or a ry |
| rea son a ble | cog i ta tive | hon our a ble |
| am a tor y ² | con tra ri wise | im ag er y |
| an ti qua ry | cor ol lar y | is o la ted ⁽¹⁵⁷⁾ |
| | em an a tive | leg en dar y |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| tone, | not, | nor, | move,— | tube, | sun, | full,— | rhyme, | system. |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ² lib er tin ism | ² rasp ber ry bush | ² nec es sar y |
| mag is tra cy | san gui nar y | preb en dar y |
| man age a ble | sem i qua ver | ² cir cum spect ly |
| man tua ma ker | sev en ti eth | ² sub se quent ly |
| mar riage a ble | sub se quent ly | ² bus y bod y |
| neg a tive ly | suc cu len cy | ² com fort a ble |
| nom i na tive | ³ au di tor y | ² cov e tous ly |
| per son al ly | or tho e py | drom e dar y |
| pet ti fog ger | or tho e py | gov er na ble |
| plan e tar 'y | ⁴ ar bi tra ry | slov en li ness |
| pol y the ist | ar mil lar y | sov er eign ty |
| pol y the ism | ar mil lar y | ² caul i flow er |
| pon der ous ness | par don a ble | |
| pon der ous ly | par si mon y | |
| pred a tor y | par ti ci ple | |



OF ARCHITECTURE.

1. After the art of building had attained what was useful and necessary ; luxury would aim at ornament, — an ingenious carpenter would become a carver ; and an ingenious stone-mason, a sculptor.

2. The pillars, which supported the work, would not be allowed to be quite plain ; but would be cut or carved in ornaments, at the head and base ; and other parts of the room, or structure, would be made to correspond. Hence arose the different orders of Architecture.

3. Five of the orders of architecture were successively invented in ancient Greece and Italy ; and are called the *TUSCAN*, the *DORICK*, the *IONICK*, the *CORINTHIAN*, and the *COMPOSITE* : they are to be found in all the principal buildings of the Christian world.

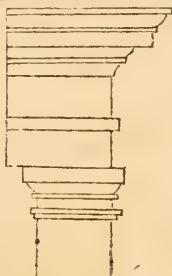
4. The Saxons, also, had a simple style of architecture ; distinguished by semi-circular arches and massive plain columns : these still are found in many of our oldest buildings.

5. The Normans, too, invented a beautiful style of architecture, called the Gothick; distinguished by its lightness and profuse ornaments; by its pointed arches; and by its pillars, carved to imitate several conjoined.

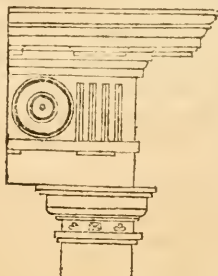
6. The Gothick architecture is found in all our old cathedrals; and is often elegantly adopted in private dwellings.

7. The Hindoos, Egyptians, Chinese, and Moors, have likewise their own separate styles of ornamental building; and nothing can be more grand, harmonious, and picturesque, than the splendid specimens, which are to be seen in their several countries.

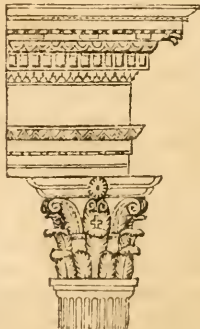
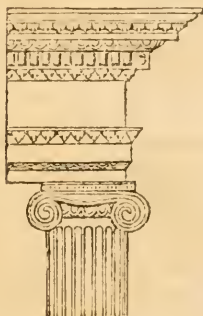
1. THE TUSCAN ORDER.



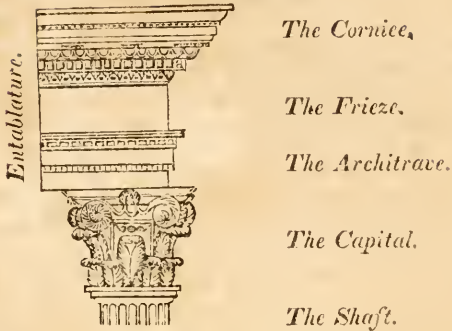
2. THE DORICK ORDER.



3. THE IONICK ORDER. 4. THE CORINTHIAN ORDER.



5. THE COMPOSITE ORDER.



OF THE MECHANICAL POWERS.

1. That body, which communicates motion to another, is called the *Power*.

2 That body, which receives motion from another, is called the *Weight*.

3. The instruments called *Mechanical Powers* are the following ; viz. *the Lever*, of which there are three kinds (but one is shown in the Cut ;) *the Wheel and Axis*, *the Pulley*, *the Inclined Plane*, *the Screw* and *Wedge*.

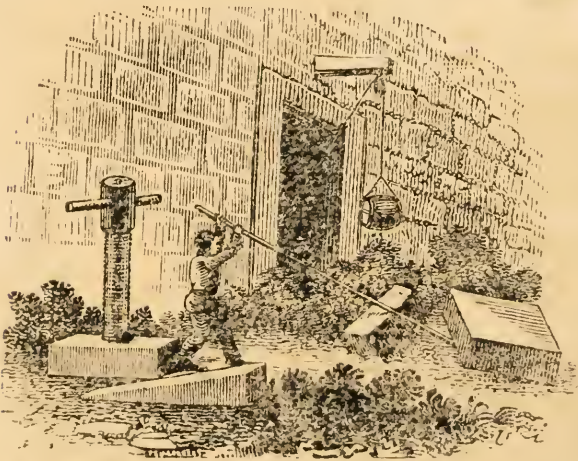
4. Without the aid of art, man could not raise massy stones to the tops of churches and palaces ; he could not apply immense beams of timber to his purposes ; in short, he would still have been a builder of huts and cottages. He, however, soon discovered the use of a *lever* ; and the principle of that power he soon applied, in various shapes.

5. A lever is the foundation of all the mechanical powers. It is nothing more than a straight stick or bar of wood or iron ; and any common lever may be applied to an object by way of experiment : a *poke*, a *fire-shovel*, or *walking-stick*, for the purpose of illustration, is as good a *lever* as any that could be made. Lay a shovel across a fender, and put a large coal into it, then balance the coal with the hand at the other end of the shovel ;

in this situation, the shovel is a *lever*, the fender is the *fulcrum*, the coal is the *weight* or *resistance*, and the hand is the *power* to raise and overcome it.

6. The grand principle then of mechanicks is this,— that *we gain in power what we lose in motion*; and hence, the strength of one man could move the earth, if he could bring his strength to act upon it with such a velocity, as there is difference betwixt his power, and the weight of the earth.

7. The property of the simple lever is exemplified in the steelyard used by the butchers for weighing meat; and in the iron crow.



8. The *Wheel and Axis* is a wheel turning round together with its axis; the *power* is applied to the circumference of the *Wheel*, and the *weight* to that of the *axis*, by means of cords.

9. The *Pulley* is a small wheel, moveable about its axis, by means of a cord, which passes over it.

10. *Single pulleys* merely improve the purchase; but *compound pulleys* enable the hands of those who pull them, to move over *twice* the space according to the number of pulleys; hence, two acting pulleys increase the power four times, and three increase it six times.

11. *Inclined planes*, or sides of hills, wedges, screws,

jacks, &c., are all used in mechanicks, on the same principle: their power depends on the proportion between the *height* actually attained, and the *length* of the plane moved over.

12. The Screw is a cylinder, which has either a prominent or a hollow line, passing round it in a spiral form; and if a lever be added to it as it presses, the power gained is so great, that a man can multiply his own strength many thousand times.

13. The Wedge is composed of two inclined planes, whose bases are joined.

REMARKS.

A body put in motion would move for ever, if it were not for the friction of the parts, and the resistance of the air, which alone stop it. A fourth of all power is lost in machinery, from Friction and Resistance; hence, the use of oil to soften the parts; the necessity of smooth roads for wheel-carriages; and hence, various contrivances called friction-wheels for diminishing friction.



GEOGRAPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

1. Geography describes the surface of the earth; the shape and size of the land and seas; the boundaries of empires and states, and their climates and natural productions.

2. It also teaches the character of the inhabitants; their government, religion, manufactures, and modes of living; and it ought to enable us to avoid their errors, and profit by their experience.

3. The SUN, to which we are under such sensible obligations for light, heat, and vegetation; and without whose genial influence all the Earth would become a dark, solid mass of ice, is 900,000 miles in diameter; and the earth is 95 millions of miles distant from it.

4. The Sun is the centre of a vast system of planets, or globes like the earth; all of which move round it at immense distances, in periods which include the various seasons to each, and are therefore a year to each.

5. The Sun has been commonly considered a globe of fire. But this has been doubted by modern astronomers, particularly by the celebrated Herschel, by whom

that great planet is considered an inhabitable globe somewhat like our own; and that its luminous properties which affect our globe, are derived from its atmosphere. A number of *maculæ*, or dark spots, by means of a telescope, may, however, be seen on its surface, but without any regular periodical returns.

Great source of day! best image here below
Of thy Creator, ever pouring wide,
From world to world, the vital ocean round,
On Nature, write with every beam, His praise.
Soul of surrounding worlds!——

'Tis by thy secret, strong *attractive* force,
(As with a chain indissolubly bound,)

Thy system rolls entire; from the far bourn
Of utmost "*Herschel*," wheeling wide his round
Of "*eighty*" years; to Mercury, whose disk
Can scarce be caught by philosophick eye,
Lost in the near effulgence of thy blaze.

THOMSON.

6. There are also a multitude of bodies, some as large as the earth, called *Comets*, which exhibit very peculiar phenomena of the Sun. The Planets move round him in orbits nearly circular, but Comets almost touch the Sun in one part of their orbit, and then stretch out into space thousands of millions of miles.

7. The twinkling stars, of which we see so many, every clear evening, do not belong to our solar system, but are supposed to be so many *Suns* to other systems like ours.

8. Each Star is supposed to be the centre of its own system; and to have planets, moons, and comets moving round it at immense distances, like those of our solar system!

Bright legions swarm unseen, and sing, unheard
By mortal ear, the glorious Architect,
In this his universal temple, hung
With lustres, with innumerable lights,
That shed religion on the soul; at once,—
The temple and the preacher! O how loud,
It calls Devotion! genuine growth of night!
—Devotion! daughter of Astronomy!
An undevout astronomer is mad!

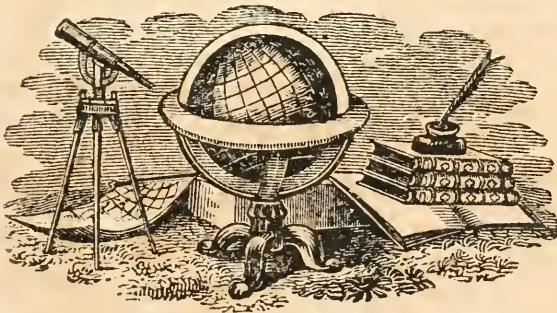
YOUNG.

9. They are called *fixed stars*, because they never appear to move, and are so distant, that, although the orbit of the earth is twice 95 millions, or 190 millions

of miles across; and we are consequently 190 millions of miles nearer to some stars at one time than we are at another, yet the stars always appear in the same places.

Oh Nature! all sufficient! over all!
 Enrich me with a knowledge of thy works!
 Snatch me to heaven; and show thy wonders there;—
 World beyond world, in infinite extent,
 Profusely scattered o'er the blue immense. THOMSON.

45. The distance of the nearest of the fixed stars from the earth is estimated to be not less than many thousand millions of miles, and they are all of them probably as far distant from each other. They appear to fill infinite space in vast clusters or systems, and our sun is supposed to be one of that amazing cluster of stars, whose myriads form that bright cloud or path in the heavens, called the Milky Way.



'Twas GOD who form'd the concave sky,
 And all the shining orbs on high:
 Who gave the various beings birth
 That people all the spacious earth.
 'Tis HE that bids the tempest rise,
 And rolls the thunder through the skies.
 His voice the elements obey:
 Thro' all the earth extends his sway;
 His goodness all his creatures share:
 But man is his peculiar care.—
 Then, while they all proclaim his praise,
 Let man his voice the loudest raise.

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

TABLE XXX.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> Ab ste mi ous a gree a ble an te ri our as sign a ble au re li a bi tu mi nous cal ca re ous cen so ri ous cir cu i tous col lo qui al com mo di ous con cei va ble con cu pi scence con ta gi ous cour a ge ous cu ta ne ous de ci sive ly de du ci ble de fi na ble de si ra ble e gre gi ous er ro ne ous e the re al ex tra ne ous for tu i tous gra tu i tous gre ga ri ous har mo ni ous in me di ate im pla ca ble | <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> im pu ta ble in cu ra ble in ju ri ous in qui e tude in scru ta ble in tu i tive me lo di ous mys te ri ous ne fa ri ous ob se qui ous op pro bri ous pe nu ri ous per cei va ble per sua sor y pro cu ra ble re liev a ble re me di ate re trie va ble spon ta ne ous ter ra que ous vi ca ri ous | <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> a poc a lypse a rith me tick as pal a thus au dac i ty au ric u lar aus ter i ty au tom a ton bi pet a lous ca dav er ous can thar i des car niv o rous ca thol i cism con temp ti ble di ær e sis e quiv a lent e quiv o cate fas tid i ous fron dif er ous ho mot o nous gra niv o rous hyp oth e sis il lus tri ous im per vi ous im pris on ment in dig e nous in dus tri ous in iq ui ty in quis i tive in sid i ous in sol u ble |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> a nal o gous a nath e ma a nom a lous a non y mous an thol o gy an tip a thy an tiq ui ty an tith e sis | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---|
| in vid i ous | rhi noc e ros | em broi der y |
| lieu ten an cy | ri dic u lous | af fir ma tive |
| li quid i ty | schis mat i cal | in fir ma ry |
| lo quac i ty | so lic it ous | in fir mi ty |
| mag nan i mous | so lil o quy | ac com pa ny |
| mel lif lu ous | som nif er ous | dis cov e ry |
| mi rac u lous | su per flu ous | ef fron ter y |
| mo not o nous | sus cep ti ble | re cov er y |
| mu nif i cence | sy non y mous | dis com fit yure |
| my thol o gy | tau tol o gy | li ti ^{e 2 j} d gi ^u ous ness |
| neu tral i ty | the at ri cal | ad van ta geous |
| ob liq ui ty | the ol o gy | di ar rhœ a |
| ob ser va ble | ther mom e ter | in de co rous |
| ob strep er ous | tran quil li ty | lig num vi tæ |
| om nip o tence | tri um vi rate | mau so le um |
| o vip a rous | ven tril o quist | mis de mea nor |
| pa ren the sis | vi scid i ty | sac ri le gi ^u ous |
| per emp tor y | vo cif er ous | po ly an thus |
| per spic u ous | in au gu rate | ac qui es cence |
| pon tif i cate | al low a ble | am a ran thine |
| pre em i nence | re doubt a ble | am e thys tine |
| pre par a tive | sur mount a ble | an ti feb rile |
| pre pos ter ous | ac cou tre ment | a the is tick |
| pre rog a tive | im prov a ble | mar a nath a |
| pro mis cu ous | re prov a ble | math e mat icks |
| re gen er ate | dis qual i fy | sym pa thet ick |
| re sis ti ble | bru tal i ty | rec ru des cent |
| re sol va ble | cer tif i cate | |
| re spec ta ble | | |
| re spon si ble | | |
| re trib u tive | | |
| rhe tor i cal | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

ru di ment al rod o mon tade rec i ta tive^e

hal le lu jah^{oo y} re cog ni see ul tra ma rine

di a cou sticks^{3 3} su per in duce

vir tu o so^{e oo 1} re cog ni sor³ su per a bound^{3 3}

leg er de main¹ chev aux^o de frise^e av oir du pois^{3 2}



READING LESSON IV.

LITERATURE.

1. After the invention of letters, the genius of man taking different directions, some of them excelled in poetical, and some in prosaick compositions. These again assumed different characters, according to the subjects treated of.

2. Hence, we have in *Verse*, epick poems, descriptive poems, and elegiack, dramattick, and satirical poems :

3. And in *Prose-writing*, we have historical, descriptive, didactick, and epistolary compositions of an almost infinite variety of kinds and qualities.

4. Poetry is the glowing language of impassioned feeling, generally found in measured lines, and often in rhyme.

5. Most ancient people have had their poets; and among the Hebrews they were called prophets.

David was an inspired poet of the Hebrews :

Homer, one of the earliest poets of the Greeks :

Ossian, an ancient poet of the Scots :

Taliesen, an ancient poet of the Welsh :

And Odin, an early poet of the Scandinavians.

6. The Greeks were the fathers of poetry, literature, philosophy, and the arts. Homer was the first and the prince of poets : and he celebrated the siege of Troy, in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, two epick poems, which never have, and perhaps, never will be surpassed.

7. In the same line of poetical composition, he was followed, after 900 years, by Virgil, in the *Æneid* :

8. By Tasso, after another 1500 years, in the *Jerusalem Delivered*.

9. And by Milton, about 150 years ago, in *Paradise Lost* ;—the finest poem ever written after the *Iliad*.

10. All these were so many miracles of human genius : besides these great names, there have been many other poets, whose works would vie with those of any age or country.

11. Poetry is classed under the heads *epick*, or heroick ; *dramatick*, or representative ; *lyrick*, or such as is suited to musick, as odes, songs, &c. ; *didactic*, or instructive ; *elegiack*, or sentimental and affecting ; *satirical*, *epigrammatick*, or witty and ludicrous ; and *pastoral*, or descriptive of rustick life.

12. Versification, in the English language, depends on the modulation of the accents, and the disposition of the pauses. It is either rhyme, or recurring rhyme, alternate, or interchanging rhyme, or in triplets of three lines ; or blank verse, in which the metrical principle is in the pauses, the lines flowing into each other.

13. The heroick verse consists of ten syllables ; and its harmony depends on the regular distribution of accented and unaccented syllables ; and its character of solemnity or liveliness, depends on the order of those syllables.

14. Thus, when the accent is on every other syllable, it is called *iambick* verse ; as

*A shepherd's boy, he seeks no higher name,
Led forth his flock, beside the silver Thame.*

15. The monotony of recurring accents is obviated by the varied disposition of the *cæsural* pause. When this pause is on the fourth syllable, the strain is smooth and airy : as

Soft is the strain, | when zephyr gently blows,
And the smooth stream, | in smoother murmur flows.

16. Or, it is still quicker, when placed at the second syllable ; as,

Not so, | when swift Camilla scours the plain.

17. The following affords instances of various pauses, which give as many different effects to the lines :—

O friend, | may each domestick bliss be thine ;
Be no displeasing melancholy | mine.

Or,

Me, | let the tender office long engage,
To rock the cradle | of declining age.

Or,

O cruel, beautiful, | ever lovely, tell,
Is it in heaven | a crime to love to dwell ?

18. The *anapæstic*, or dactylic verse, is where the accent falls on every third syllable ; as,

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute ;
From the centre all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.

Or,

'Tis night | and the landscape is lovely no more ;
I mourn ; | but ye woodlands | I mourn not for you ;
For morn is approaching, your charms to restore,
Refreshed with fresh fragrance and glitt'ring with dew.

19. Various other kinds of verses are to be found in the works of the poets ; but the above are the most common.



TABLE XXXI.

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| ² An ath e ma tize | ¹ in con cei va ble |
| a poth e ca ry | in ex cu sa ble |
| in ad e qua cy | in stan ta ne ous |
| ² u ac com pa ni ment | ir re proach a ble |
| ¹ ap o the o sis | ir re tric va ble |
| cer e mo ni ous | mer i to ri ous |
| cy clo pæ di a | mis cel la ne ous |
| ho mo ge ne ous | par si mo ni ous |
| | pres by te ri an |
| | sanc ti mo ni ous |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

si mul ta ne ous
 ar ith met i cal
 as a foet i da
 car ti lag i nous
 cat e chet i cal
 chron o log i cal
 deu ter on o my
 dis sim mil i tude
 e qua nim i ty
 e qui lat er al
 e qui lib ri um
 ich thy ol o gy
 math e mat i cal
 mu ci lag in ous
 myth o log i cal
 o do rif er ous
 o le ag in ous
 par lia men ta ry
 plau si bil i ty
 pu sil lan i mous
 sop o rif er ous
 the o log i cal
 in ex haus ti ble
 un a void a ble
 in con gru i ty
 de sid er a tum
 ep i cu re an
 the o ret i cal ly
 ele e mos y nar v

ex tem po ra ne ous
 het er o ge ne ous
 par a di si a cal (157)
 ab bre vi a tion
 ac cent u a tion
 al lit er a tion
 an ni hi la tion
 ar tic u la tion
 as sas si na tion
 as so ci a tion
 cir cum lo cu tion
 civ il i za tion
 com mis er a tion
 cor rob o ra tion
 crys tal li za tion
 de nun ci a tion
 ed i fi ca tion
 e jac u la tion
 e lu ci da tion
 e man ci pa tion
 ex post u la tion
 ges tic u la tion
 i mag in a tion (32)
 in au gu ra tion
 in ter ro ga tion
 in ves ti ga tion
 jus ti fi ca tion
 ne go ti a tion
 pre cip i ta tion
 pro nun ci a tion
 rec om men da tion

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

re gen er a tion^{1 s hu}
re it er a tion
re sus ci ta tion
re ver ber a tion
sanc ti fi ca tion
so lic i ta tion
sub til i za tion
trans fig u ra tion
ver si fi ca tion
viv i fi ca tion
vo cif er a tion

ac ad e mi cian^{2 sh}
an i mad ver sion
ge om e tri cian
math e ma ti cian
cir cum nav i ga tion^{1 s hu}
per son i fi ca tion
re ca pit u la tion
rec on cil i a tion
su per er o ga tion
in di vis i bil i ty²



TABLE XXXII.

Words, alike in pronunciation, but different in signification and orthography.

¹
Ail, to be sick.
Ale, malt liquor.
Air, an element.
Ere, before.
Heir, one who inherits.
Ba con, hog's flesh dried.
Ba ken, cooked in an oven.
Bail, a surety.
Bale, a pack of goods.
Bait, an allurement.
Bate, to lessen.
Baize, a sort of cloth.
Bays, garlands.
Bare, naked.
Bear, to carry.
Base, vile.
Bass, a part in musick.

¹
Be, to exist.
Bee, a kind of insect.
Beach, a shore.
Beech, a kind of tree.
Beat, to strike.
Beet, a kind of root.
Bow, an instrument.
Beau, a fop.
Beer, malt liquor.
Bier, a carriage for the dead.
Bight, one round of a rope.
Bite, to pierce with the teeth.
Blue, a colour.
Blew, did blow.
Bloat, to swell.
Blote, to smoke.
Boar, a kind of bea

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| tone, | not, | nor, | move,— | tube, | sun, | full,— | rhyme, | system. |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 |
| Bore, to make a hole. | Doe, a she Deer. |
| Borne, supported. | Dough, paste for bread. |
| Bourn, a limit. | Fane, a temple. |
| Brake, a fern, the handle of a pump. | Fain, gladly. |
| Break, to part by force. | Feign, to dissemble. |
| Buy, to purchase. | Faint, weak. |
| By, near. | Feint, a pretence. |
| Cain, a man's name. | Fair, beautiful. |
| Cane, a walking stick. | Fare, provisions. |
| Cede, to resign. | Feat, an action. |
| Seed, first principle. | Feet, parts of the legs, the base. |
| Ceil, to make a ceiling. | Flea, an insect. |
| Seal, to close a letter. | Flee, to run away. |
| Seel, to close the eyes. | Flue, pipe of a chimney. |
| Ceil ing, the top of a room. | Flew, did fly. |
| Seal ing, a fastening. | Fore, before. |
| Cite, to summon. | Four, a number. |
| Sight, a view. | Freeze, to congeal. |
| Site, a situation. | Frieze, a coarse cloth. |
| Climb, to mount up. | Gate, a kind of door. |
| Clime, region. | Gait, manner of walking. |
| Close, to shut. | Goar, any edging sewed upon cloth. |
| Clothes, dress. | Gore, clotted blood. |
| Coarse, not fine, gross. | Grate, a thing to burn coals in. |
| Corse, a dead body. | Great, large. |
| Core, the heart. | Groan, to sigh deeply. |
| Corps, a body of forces. | Grown, increased. |
| Creak, to make a noise. | Hail, to salute. |
| Creek, a small bay. | Hale, healthy. |
| Due, owed. | Hair, covering of the head. |
| Dew, moisture from the clouds | Hare, a kind of animal. |
| Dane, a native of Denmark. | Hay, dried grass. |
| Deign, to vouchsafe. | Hey, a word of joy. |
| Day, a part of time. | Heal, to cure. |
| Dey, a Moorish governor. | Heel, a part of the foot. |
| Days, plural of day. | Hear, to hearken. |
| Daze, to dazzle. | Here, in this place. |
| Dear, costly. | Hue, colour. |
| Deer, a kind of animal. | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>¹ Hugh, a man's name. Hew, to cut. Hie, to hasten. High, lofty. High er, more high. Hire, wages. Hoo or ho, a sudden call. Hoe, a farming instrument. Hoes, plural of hoe. Hose, stockings. Hoard, a store. Horde, a clan. Hole, hollow place. Whole, complete. I, myself. Eye, (121) the organ of sight. Key, a thing by which to open a lock. Quay, a wharf. Nave, a part of a wheel. Knave, a rascal. Need, necessity. Knead, to work dough. Night, time of darkness. Knight, a title of honour. No, not so. Know, to understand. Nose, a part of the face. Knows, does know. Lade, to load. Laid, placed. Lane, a narrow road. Lain, did lie. Lea, ground enclosed. Lee, dregs. Ley, a field. Leaf, part of a plant. Lief, willingly. Leak, to let in or out. Leek, a kind of pot herb. Leave, permission.</p> | <p>¹ Lieve, willingly. Lo, behold, Low, not high. Made, did make. Maid, a woman servant. Mail, a kind of armour. Male, not female. Main, chief. Maine, the name of a State. Mane, a part of a horse Maize, Indian wheat. Maze, a labyrinth. Mead, a sweet liquor. Meed, a reward. Mean, low. Mien, aspect. Merc, that or this only. Meer, simple, unmixed. Meat, food. Meet, proper. Mete, to measure. Mule, a kind of animal. Mewl, to cry as a child. Mite, a small insect. Might, power. Moan, to lament. Mown, cut down. Nay, no. Neigh, the voice of a horse. Oar, a thing to row with. Ore, metal unrefined. Oh, alas. Owe, to be indebted. Pail, a wooden vessel. Pale, whitish. Pain, torment. Pane, a square of glass. Pair, a couple. Pare, to cut off. Pear, a kind of fruit.</p> |
|--|---|

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhymè, system.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Peace, quiet. | 1 Rise, increase. |
| Piece, a part. | Rite, a ceremony. |
| Peak, top of a hill | Right, just, true. |
| Pique, a grudge. | Wright, a workman. |
| Peal, a succession of loud | Write, to express by letters. |
| Peel, a rind. [sounds. | Rode, did ride. |
| Peer, a nobleman. | Road, a way. |
| Pier, part of a bridge. | Roe, an animal. |
| Place, situation. | Row, a rank. |
| Plaice, a kind of fish. | Rote, memory. |
| Plain, even. | Wrote, did write. |
| Plane, a tool. | Rye, a sort of grain. |
| Plait, a fold. | Wry, crooked. |
| Plate, wrought silver. | Sail, a canvass sheef. |
| Please, to delight. | Sale, the act of selling. |
| Pleas, excuses. | Scene, part of a play. |
| Pole, a long stick. | Seine, a net. |
| Poll, the head. | Seen, beheld. |
| Port, a harbour. | Sea, the ocean. |
| Porte, the Turkish court. | See, to observe. |
| Praise, to commend. | Seam, a scar. |
| Prays, doth pray. | Seem, to appear. |
| Preys, plunders. | Sear, to burn, to cauterize. |
| Pray, to beseech. | Seer, a prophet. |
| Prey, a booty. | Sere, dry, withered. |
| Pries, searches into. | So, thus. |
| Prize, to value. | Sow, to scatter seed. |
| Queen, a worthless woman. | Sew, to work with a needle. |
| Queen, the wife of a king. | Shear, to clip. |
| Ra'in, to fall as rain. | Sheer, pure. |
| Reign, to rule as a king. | Shire, a county. |
| Rein, part of a bridle. | Sice, six. |
| Raze, to destroy. | Size, bulk. |
| Rays, beams of light. | Sign, a token. |
| Read, to peruse. | Sine, a geometrical line. |
| Reed, a plant. | Slaie, a weaver's reed. |
| Reave, to take away. | Slay, to kill. |
| Reeve, a bailiff. | Sley, to part into threads. |
| Reek, to smoke. | Sleave, untwisted silk. |
| Wreak, to revenge. | Sleeve, a part of dress. |
| Rice, a sort of grain. | Sleight, dexterity. |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

- ¹
Slight, to neglect.
Sloc, a small sour fruit.
Slow, dull.
Soar, to rise high.
Sore, a wound.
Sole, the bottom of the foot.
Soul, the spirit of man.
Stair, a step.
Stare, an earnest look.
Stake, a post.
Steak, a slice of flesh.
Steel, to harden.
Steal, to take by theft.
Strait, a narrow pass.
Straight, immediately, di-
 rectly.
Sware, did swear.
Swear, to take an oath.
Tale, a story.
Tail, the end of a thing.
Tare, an allowance in
 weight.
Tear, to rend.
Team, a farmer's wagon.
Teem, to abound.
Tear, water from the eye.
Tier, a row or rank.
Throne, a royal seat.
Thrown, cast or tossed.
Thyme, a plant.
Time, duration of things.
Toe, of the foot.
Tow, to drag after.
Tole, to draw by degrees.
Toll, a tax.
Vail, to yield.
Vale, a valley.
Veil, to conceal.
Vain, fruitless.
Vane, a weathercock.
Vein, a tube for the blood.
- ¹
Vi al, a bottle.
Vi ol, an instrument.
Wail, to lament.
Wale, a rising part.
Wain, a wagon.
Wane, a decrease.
Waist, part of the body.
Waste, to consume.
Wait, to stay.
Weight, heaviness.
Ware, merchandise.
Wear, to have on.
Weal, prosperity.
Weel, a kind of trap.
Wean, to take from.
Ween, to think.
Wheal, a pustule.
Wheel, a circular body.
Way, a road.
Weigh, to balance.
Weak, feeble.
Week, seven days.
Ye, plural of thou.
Yea, yes.
- ²
Adds, doth add.
Adze, a cooper's axe.
At, near to.
Ate, did eat.
Bad, not good.
Bade, did bid.
Bell, a sounding vessel.
Belle, a gay lady.
Ber ry, a kind of fruit.
Bur y, to inter.
Bread, a kind of food.
Bred, brought up.
Bur, a rough head of a plant.
Burr, lobe of the ear.
But, except.
Butt, a kind of vessel.

2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 one, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

- ² Cal lous, insensible. ² Gilt, adorned with gold.
 Cal lus, an induration of the ² Guilt, sin.
 fibres. Gild, to wash with gold.
 Can did, honest. Guild, a society.
 Can died, part. of *to candy*. Heard, did hear.
 Can non, a great gun. Herd, a drove.
 Can on, a rule. Him, that man.
 Cask, a barrel. Hymn, a divine song.
 Casque, armour for the Hip, a part of the body.
 head. Hyp, to dispirit.
 Cas ter, he who casts. In, within.
 Cas tor, a beaver. Inn, a house of entertain-
 Cell, a hut. ment.
 Sell, to dispose of. Jam, a conserve.
 Cel lar, a part of a house. Jamb, the post of a door.
 Sel ler, one who sells. Kill, to murder.
 Cense, a publick tax. Kiln, a place to burn bricks.
 Sense, a meaning. Nap, a short sleep.
 Cent, a hundred. Knap, to bite.
 Scent, a smell. Nit, the egg of a louse.
 Sent, did send. Knit, to weave with needles.
 Chop, to cut. Not, particle of denial.
 Chap, a cleft or chink. Knot, to tie.
 Cliff, a steep rock. Nott, to shear.
 Clef, a mark in musick. Lamb, a young sheep.
 Cous in, a relation. Lamm, to beat with a cud-
 Coz en, to cheat. gel.
 Sig net, a seal. Lead, a heavy metal.
 Cyg net, a young swan. Led, conducted.
 Dam, a mother. Lev ee, attendance at court.
 Damn, to condemn. Lev y, to raise.
 Dun, a colour. Limb, a member.
 Done, performed. Limn, to paint.
 Dust, powdered earth. Lock, a fastening for a door.
 Dost, the 2d person of do. Lough, a lake.
 Dram, a glass of spirit. Plum, a fruit.
 Drachm, the 8th part of an Plumb, a leaden weight.
 ounce. Rap, to strike smartly.
 Fel loe, the circumference Wrap, to fold together.
 of a wheel. Red, a colour.
 Fel low, an associate. Read, did read.

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>² Reck, to regard. Wreck, to ruin. Rest, to lean on. Wrest, to force. Ring, a circle. Wring, to twist. Rung, sounded. Wrung, twisted. Ruff, a ruffle. Rough, uneven. Some, not many. Sum, the amount. Son, a male child. Sun, the luminary of the day. Tacks, small nails. Tax, a rate, charge. Tint, a die. Taint, a touch of the pencil. Tun, the measure of four hogsheads. Ton, of solid measure. ² As cent, a rise, a going up. As sent, an agreement. ⁴ Arc, part of a circle. Ark, a chest. Barn, yest. Balm, a sweet plant. Bark, the rind of a tree. Barque, a small ship. Bart, a kind of animal. Heart, the vital part. Hoop, to encircle. Whoop, to shout. Mark, to make a stroke. Marque, license of reprisals. Rood, 4th part of an acre. Rude, rough.</p> | <p>⁰⁰ To, unto. 'Too, likewise. Two, a couple, twice one. ³ All, the whole. Awl, an instrument. Al tar, a place for sacrifices. Al ter, to change. Au ger, a tool. Au gur, a soothsayer. Aught, any thing. Ought, obliged by duty. Ball, a globe. Bawl, to cry aloud. Call, to name. Caul, a membrane. Cord, a small rope. Chord, agreement in sounds. Clause, part of a sentence. Claws, the feet of a bird. Haul, to pull or drag. Hall, a large room. Naught, bad. Nought, nothing. Pall, a kind of cloak. Paul, a man's name. ³³ Bough, a branch. Bow, to bend. Flour, ground corn. Flow er, the blossom of a plant. Foul, filthy. Fowl, a bird. Hour, a part of time. Our, belonging to us. Coun cil, persons assembled for consultation. Coun sel, advice, direction. ⁰⁰ Yew, a tree of tough wood You, the person addressed,</p> |
|--|---|

THE COLONISTS.

Mr. Barlow one day invented a play for his children, on purpose to show them what kind of persons and professions are the most useful in society, and particularly in a new settlement. It was called the *Colonists*. Colonists are the people who go to live together in a new country. Mr. Barlow was the founder of the colony. *Founder* is a beginner. *Profession* is a man's business or trade.

"Come," said Mr. Barlow, to his boys, "I have a new play for you. I will be the founder of a colony; and you shall be people of different trades and professions, coming to offer yourselves to go with me.—What are you, Arthur?"

A. I am a farmer, sir.

Mr. B. Very well! Farming is the chief thing we have to depend upon. The farmer puts the seed into the earth, and takes care of it when it is grown to the ripe corn; without the farmer we should have no bread. But you must work very hard; there will be trees to cut down, and roots to drag out, and a great deal of labour.

A. I shall be ready to do my part.

Mr. B. Well, then I shall take you willingly, and as many more such good fellows as you can find. We shall have land enough; and you may fall to work, as soon as you please. Now for the next.

Beverly. I am a miller, sir.

Mr. B. A very useful trade! our corn must be ground, or it will do us but little good; what must we do for a mill, my friend?

B. I suppose we must make one.

Mr. B. Then we must take a *mill-wright* with us, and carry mill-stones. Who is next?

Charles. I am a carpenter, sir.

Mr. B. The most necessary man that could offer. We shall find you work enough, never fear. There will be houses to build, fences to make, and chairs and tables besides. But all our timber is growing; we shall have hard work to fell it, to saw boards and planks, to hew timber, and to frame and raise buildings.

C. I will do my best, sir.

Mr. B. Then I engage you, but you had better bring two or three *able hands* along with you.

Delville. I am a blacksmith.

Mr. B. An excellent companion for the carpenter. We cannot do without either of you. But do you understand shoeing horses?

Delville. I hope you will find me not only *skilful* in this business, but *merciful* too. I do not curse and swear and beat with my hammer the faithful horse, when, if annoyed by flies, or pricked by a nail, he happens to cringe or start. Nor do I fit the shoe by burning away the hoof; this detestable practice so generally followed by ignorant blacksmiths, saves them some trouble in using the butteris, for the hot shoe, by heating, softens the hoof and renders it more easily pared. The consequence is, cracked or contracted hoofs, and lame or ruined horses.

Mr. B. You have said enough, I am convinced of both your theory and skill. You are the very man we want. You must bring your great bellows, anvil, and vice, and we will set up a *forge* for you, as soon as we arrive. By the by, we shall want a mason for that.

Edward. I am one, sir.

Mr. B. Though we may live in log houses at first, we shall want brick work, or stone work, for chimneys, hearths, and ovens, so there will be employment for a mason. Can you make bricks, and burn lime?

E. I will try what I can do, sir.

Mr. B. No man can do more. I engage you. Who is next?

Francis. I am a shoemaker.

Mr. B. Shoes we cannot do well without, but I fear we shall get no leather.

F. But I can dress skins, sir.

Mr. B. Can you? Then you are a clever fellow. I will have you, though I give you double wages.

George. I am a tailor, sir.

Mr. B. We must not go naked; so there will be work for the tailor. But you are not above mending, I hope, for we must not mind wearing patched clothes, while we work in the woods.

G. I am not, sir.

Mr. B. Then I engage you, too.

Henry. I am a silversmith, sir.

Mr. B. Then, my friend, you cannot go to a worse place than a new colony to set up your trade in.

H. But I understand clock and watch making too.

Mr. B. We shall want to know how time goes, but we cannot afford to employ you. At present, you had better stay where you are.

Jasper. I am a barber, and hair dresser.

Mr. B. What can we do with you? If you will shave our men's rough beards once a week, and crop their hairs once a quarter, and be content to help the carpenter the rest of the time, we will take you. But you will have no ladies to curl, or gentlemen to powder, I assure you.

Lewis. I am a doctor.

Mr. B. Then, sir, you are very welcome; we shall some of us be sick, and we are likely to get cuts, and bruises, and broken bones. You will be very useful. We shall take you with pleasure.

Maurice. I am a lawyer, sir.

Mr. B. Sir, your most obedient servant. When we are rich enough to go to law, we will let you know.

Oliver. I am a schoolmaster.

Mr. B. That is a very respectable and useful profession—as soon as our children are old enough, we shall be glad of your services. Though we are hard working men, we do not mean to be ignorant; every one among us must be taught reading and writing. Until we have employment for you in teaching, if you will keep our accounts, and at present read sermons to us on Sundays, we shall be glad to have you among us. Will you go?

O. With all my heart, sir.

Mr. B. Who comes here?

Philip. I am a soldier, sir; will you have me?

Mr. B. We are peaceable people, and I hope we shall not be obliged to fight. We are all soldiers and must learn to defend ourselves; we shall have no occasion for you unless you can be a mechanick or a farmer as well as a soldier.

Robert. I am a gentleman, sir.

Mr. B. A gentleman! And what good can you do us?

R. I expect to shoot game enough for my own eating; you can give me a little bread and a few vegetables; and the barber shall be my servant?

Mr. B. Pray, sir, why should we do all this for you?

R. Why, sir, that you may have the credit of saying, that you have *one gentleman* at least in your colony.

Mr. B. Ha, ha, ha! A fine gentleman truly. Sir, when we desire the honour of your company, we will send for you.

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bcd,—time, bid,—

TABLE XXXIII.

Words in which the *pronunciation* differs much from the *orthography*.

| Page. | | Page. | |
|-------|---|-------|---|
| 99.* | Ac compt, an account, a reckoning. | 82. | Clerk, a man employed as a writer, a writer in publick offices. |
| 111. | Ac cou tre, to dress, to equip. | 97. | Colo nel, a field and military officer. |
| 123. | Aid de camp, a military officer. | 127. | Comp troll er, director, supervisor. |
| 128. | Ap ro pos, in due time, or season. | 128. | Con nois seur, a judge, a critick. |
| 80. | Beau, a man of fashion. | 143. | Corps, body of forces. |
| 146. | Belle, a woman of fashion. | 83. | Cough, a convulsion of the lungs. |
| 127. | Belles let tres, polite literature. | 83. | Cruise, a small cup. |
| 96. | Bel lows, the instrument used to blow the fire. | 98. | Cou rier, a messenger sent in haste. |
| 80. | Been, part. of <i>to be</i> . | 104. | Deb au chec, a drunkard. |
| 98. | Bu reau, a chest of drawers. | 98. | De mesne, land which a man holds originally of himself. |
| 96. | Bur y, to put into a grave. | 84. | Draught, the act of drinking, a sketch. |
| 87. | Bus y, employed with earnestness. | 83. | Does, the 3d person from do. |
| 87. | Busi ness, employment. | 99. | E clat, show, splendour. |
| 94. | Boat swain, an officer on board a ship. | 100. | En core, again, once more. |
| 100. | Bou quet, a bunch of flowers. | 99. | E nough, sufficient. |
| 96. | Cats up, a kind of pickle. | 128. | Et i quette, the ceremonial of good manners. |
| 103. | Cham ois, a kind of animal. | 96. | Fer rule, a ring put round any thing. |
| 104. | Chev aux de frise, a military term. | 96. | Fiam beau, a lighted torch. |
| 104. | Choir, a band of singers. | | |

* A reference to the page where the word is pronounced.

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| Page. | | Page. | |
|-------|---|-------|---|
| 126. | Frog let tuce, a plant. | | used in the eastern countries. |
| 100. | Fu sil, a small neat musket. | 80. | Quay, an artificial bank to the sea or river. |
| 96. | Gal lows, on which to hang malefactors. | 99. | Quad rille, a game at cards. |
| 83. | Gaol, a prison. | 106. | Quelque chose, a trifle. |
| 80. | Gout, a strong desire. | 128. | Ren dez vous, meeting appointed. |
| 80. | Gout, a febrile disease in the feet. | 128. | Roqu e laure, a cloak for men. |
| 96. | Gun wale, of a ship. | 83. | Rouge, red paint. |
| 138. | Hal le lu jah, a song of thanksgiving. | 81. | Rheum, a disease. |
| 123. | Half pen ny, a copper coin. | 84. | Rough, not smooth. |
| 98. | Haut boy, a wind instrument of musick. | 83. | Says, 3d person of say. |
| 77. | Height, elevation above the ground. | 80. | Said, did say. |
| 81. | Hough, the lower part of the thigh. | 97. | Ser geant, a petty military officer. |
| 100. | In veigh, to utter censure. | 96. | Seven night, -the time from one day of the week to the next of the same denomination. |
| 100. | Jon quille, a species of daffodil. | 80. | Sew, to join by the use of the needle. |
| 84. | Laugh, a sudden noise, which merriment excites. | 80. | Shew, an appearance. |
| 96. | Let tuce, a plant. | 81. | Shough, a pile of sheaves. |
| 81. | Lough, a lake. | 79. | Sieve, an instrument by which flour is separated from bran. |
| 96. | Many, numerous. | 96. | Sir rah, a compellation of reproach and insult. |
| 96. | Min ute, the sixtieth part of an hour. | 80. | Sous, French money. |
| 82. | Myrrh, a medicine. | 126. | Tete a tete, face to face. |
| 111. | Neph ew, the son of a brother or sister. | 84. | Tough, not brittle. |
| 81. | One, less than two. | 84. | Trough, any thing hollowed, and open on the upper side. |
| 97. | Pret ty, neat, elegant. | | |
| 100. | Pi quet, a game at cards. | | |
| 95. | Puis ne, petty, small. | | |
| 128. | Pal an quin, a carriage, | | |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | | |
|-------|--|-------|---|
| Page. | | Page. | |
| 100. | Tur <i>quois</i> , a blue stone. | 96. | Waist <i>coat</i> , a garment worn about the waist. |
| 148. | Two, twice one. | 97. | Wom <i>en</i> , plur. of woman. |
| 138. | Vir tu o so, a man skilled in natural curiosities. | 81. | <i>Yacht</i> , a small ship. |
| 96. | Wain <i>scot</i> , the inner covering of a wall. | 80. | Yes, a term of affirmation. |



PROPER NAMES

FROM THE NEW TESTAMENT.

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| MATTHEW. | | |
| ¹ A bel | ¹ Ra chab (h) | ¹ O bed |
| A bra ham | Ra chel (i) | No e |
| A chaz (h) | Ra ma | Tyre |
| A chim | Ruth | Za ra |
| A ram | Sa doc | ² An drew |
| A mon | Sa tan | Bab y lon |
| A sa | Scribe | Beth a ny |
| A zor | Tha mar | Beth le hem |
| Ca naan | Cai a phas (g) | Beth pha ge (k) |
| Da vid | Cae sar | Can <i>aan</i> ite (f) |
| E gypt | Pe ter | Es rom |
| l saac* | Pi late | Gal i lee |
| Ja cob | Si don | Gen tiles |
| James | Si mon | Her od |
| Ju da | Bo oz | Jer e my |
| Ju das | Jo a tham | Jes se |
| Ma ry | John | Jer i cho |
| Mo ses | Jo nas | Jor dan |
| Pha res (k) | Jo ram | Jos a phat |
| Ra ca | Jo seph | Mag da la |
| | Jo ses | Mat than |

* *I zak.*

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | MARK. | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| ² Mat thew | ¹ U ri as | ¹ Ja i rus (d) | |
| Naz a reth | Ro bo am | Le vi | |
| Neph tha lim | Sa la thi el (d) | Ru fus | |
| Nin e veh (m) | Thad de us | ² Eph pha tha | |
| Ol ives | ² A min a dab | Bar ti me us | |
| Phar i sees | Ba rab bas | Dal ma nu tha | |
| Rab bi | Bar thol o mew | Id u me a | |
| Phil ip | Be el ze bub | Al ex an der | |
| Sal mon | Ca per na um | Bo a ner ges | |
| Sad du cees | De cap o lis | ² Mark | |
| Sod om | Gen nes a ret | ⁴ Mark | |
| Sol o mon | Geth sem a ne | ¹ A bi a thar | |
| Syr i a | Is car i ot | He ro di as | |
| Thom as | Ma nas ses | Sa lo me | |
| Zab u lon | Na ass on | Ti me us | |
| Zeb e dee | Phi lip pi (e) | LUKE. ¹ | |
| ¹ A bi a | Sa mar i tans | ¹ A mos | |
| A bi ud | Zo rob ab el | A ser | |
| Al phe us | ¹ Bar a chi as | Cle o phas | |
| Beth sai da (e) | Ces a re a | Co sam | |
| Cho ra zin | Jech o ni as | Chu sa | |
| Cy re ne | E le a zar | E noch (h) | |
| E li a kim | Ez e ki as | E nos | |
| E li as | Ger ge senes | Ga bri el | |
| E li ud | Mag da le ne | He ber | |
| E sai as (g) | Naz a rene | He li | |
| He ro di as | Ar che la us | Ja red | |
| Je ru sa lem | Zach a ri as | La mech | |
| Jo si as | | Na chor | |
| Ju de a | ¹ Ar i ma the a | Pha ler | |
| O zi as | ³ sh Pon tius (o) | | |
| Leb be us | | | |

¹ blade, ² man, ³ hall, ⁴ tar,—¹ me, ² bed,—¹ time, ² bid,—

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | JOHN. | |
| ¹ Na a man | ¹ Ca na | ¹ Fe lix |
| Rhe sa | Ce dron | Gai us (g) |
| Sa ruch (h) | Ce phas | Ga za |
| Te trarch (c) | E non | Gre ci ans |
| ² Ad am | Ja cob | He brews |
| Cal va ry | Ro mans | Ja son |
| Er | Sa lim | Jo el |
| El mo dam | ² An nas | Ju li us |
| Jan na | Did y mus | Ju pi ter |
| Laz a rus | Gab ba tha | Lu ci us |
| Mel chi (c) | Gol go tha | Ma ry |
| Sim e i | Is ra el ites (o) | Mo loch |
| Sim e on | ¹ Mes si as | My ra |
| Sil o am | ² Beth ab a ra | Mna son |
| Syr i an | Beth es da | Ni ger |
| ¹ Ly sa ni as | Jo an na | Pa phos |
| Me thu se lah | Na than a el | Pha ruoh |
| Me le a | ¹ Nic o de mus | Rhe gi um |
| Ti be ri as | ACTS. | Rho da |
| Zac che us | ¹ A dri a | Sa mos |
| ² Ar phax ad | A si a | Sa ron |
| E lis a beth | Chi os (h) | Si las |
| Sa rep ta | Co os | Si mon |
| Su san na | Cni dus | Si nai |
| The oph i lus | Crete | Ste phen |
| ¹ Ab i le ne | Cy prus | Sto icks |
| E li e zer | E lam ites | Theu das |
| El i se us | Eas ter | Ti mon |
| It u re a | Eu ty chus | Tro as |
| ⁴ Mar tha | Eu nuch | ² Ag a bus |
| | | An nas |
| | | Ap pi i |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ² As sos | ² Pat a ra | ¹ I co ni um |
| Ath ens | Per ga | La se a |
| An ti och | Phryg i a | Mat thi as |
| Aq ui la | Pol lux | Mer cu ri us |
| Bab y lon | Proch o rus | Mi le tus |
| Blas tus | Pub li us | Ni ca nor |
| Can da ce | Rem phan | Par me nas |
| Char ran (b) | El y mas | Phe ni ce |
| Cor inth | Ser gi us | Pi si di a |
| Der be | Sal a mis | Pu te o li |
| Dam a ris | Sos the nes | Sal mo ne |
| Em mor | Troph i mus | Sa ma ri a |
| Eph e sus | Tych i cus | Sap phi ra (k) |
| Fes tus | Tab i tha | Ti mo the us |
| Gal li o | | Sel eu ci a |
| Is ra el | ⁴ Bar na bas | |
| It a ly | | ² A cel da ma |
| Jop pa | ¹ A the ni ans | A grip pa |
| Jus tus | A ra bi ans | Am phip o lis |
| Lib er tines | A zo tus | An tip a tris |
| Lib y a | Bar ba ri ans | A pol los |
| Lyd da | Bar je sus | Au gus tus |
| Lyd i a | Ber ni ce | Bi thyn i a |
| Lys i a | Be re a | Ci lic i a |
| Lys i as | Chal de ans | Co rin thi ans |
| Lys tra | Cor ne li us | Da mas cus |
| Mel i ta | Cy re ni ans | Dru sil la |
| Man a en | De me tri us | E ras tus |
| Mid i an | Di a na | Ne op lis |
| Mys i a | E ne as | Pris cil la |
| Nic o las | E phe si an | Se cun dus |
| Ol i vet | Ga la ti a (o) | Pam phil i a |
| Pat ro bas | Ga ma li el | Tro gyl li um |

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2
blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ² Ty ran nus | ¹ Thes sa lo ni ans | ³ Clau da |
| Ter tul lus | Thy a ti ra | Clau di us |
| ^{2 sh} Phe nic i a | Ptol e ma is | Saul |
| ¹ An a ni as | ² A re op a gite | Paul |
| A pol lo ni a | Al ex an dri a | Pau lus |
| Cap pa do ci a | Ad ramyt ti um | ^{3 sh} Por ci us |
| E thi o pi an | A re op a gus | ¹ Ep i cu re ans |
| Lyc a o ni a | ⁴ Di o nys i us | Thes sa lo ni ca |
| Mac e do ni an | Par thi ans | Mes o po ta mi a |
| Mit y le ne | Tar sus | |
| Sa mo thra ci a | ³ Dor cas | ⁴ Ar is tar chus |

From Acts to the end of the New Testament.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ¹ A gar | ² Is sa char | ¹ Eu o di as |
| Clo e | Nym phas | Eu bu lus |
| E sau | Pat mos | Eu phra tes (k) |
| De mas | Per sis | Sil va nus |
| Ju li a (d) | Per ga mos | Try phe na |
| Ju ni a | Sab a oth | Try pho sa |
| Phe be | Sam son | ² A nath e ma |
| Phle gon | Steph a nas | Ar chip pus |
| Sa ra | Syr i a | A bad don |
| Ze nas | Scyth i ans | A poll yon |
| ² Am pli us | Smyr na | Ap pel les |
| Clem ent | Tim o thy | A syn cri tus |
| Cris pus | Ur ba ne | Co rin thi ans |
| Cres cens | ^{2 sh} Ter ti us | Her mog e nes |
| Ep a phras (k) | ¹ | Il lyr i cum |
| Is ra el ites | Ar e tas | Mel chis e dec (l) |
| Mar tha | A ra bi a | Nar cis sus |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

Go mor rah Hy men e us E paph ro di tus
 O lym pas Mac e do ni a La od i ce a
 Phy gel lus
 Re bec ca Ar ma ged don Car pus
 Co loss i ans Hi e rap o lis Sar dis
 An dro ni cus Phil a del phia Cor inth



BRUTUS' SPEECH ON THE DEATH OF CESAR.

Romans, Countrymen, and Lovers,

1. Hear me, for my cause; and be silent that you may hear. Believe me, for mine honour; and have respect for mine honour, that you may believe. Censure me, in your wisdom; and awake your senses, that you may the better judge.

2. If there be any in this assembly, any dear friend of Cesar, to him I say, that Brutus' love to Cesar was no less than his. If then, that friend demand, why Brutus rose against Cesar, this is my answer; not that I loved Cesar less, but that I loved Rome more.

3. Had you rather Cesar were living, and die all slaves, than that Cesar were dead, to live all freemen? As Cesar loved me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it; as he was valiant, I honour him; but, as he was ambitious, I slew him.

4. There are tears for his love, joy for his fortune, honour for his valour, and death for his ambition. Who is here so base, that he would be a bondman? If any, speak, for him have I offended.

5. Who is here so rude, that he would not be a Roman? If any, speak; for him have I offended. Who is here so vile, that he will not love his country? If any, speak; for him have I offended. I pause for a reply.—

6. None? Then none have I offended. I have done no more to Cesar than you should do to Brutus. And as I slew my best lover for the good of Rome, I reserve the same dagger for myself, whenever it shall please my country to need my death.

THE DAY OF LIFE.

1. The morning hours of cheerful light,
 Of all the day are best :
 But as they speed their hasty flight,
 If every hour is spent aright,
 We sweetly sink to sleep at night,
 And pleasant is our rest.

2. And life is like a summer's day,
 It seems so quickly past :
 Youth is the morning, bright and gay,
 And if 'tis spent in wisdom's way,
 We meet old age without dismay,
 And death is sweet at last.



ON AUTUMN.

1. I pass'd by the grove, and the leaves were fast falling,
 And chilly the north wind did blow ;
 'The quail whistl'd loud, for her brood she was calling,
 A shelter to find from the snow.

2. The small birds of summer, that us'd to awaken
 'The peasants with sounds from the hill,
 Have now left our groves, and the vales are forsaken
 Of notes from the shrill whip-poor-will.

3. How solemn the prospect of Nature appear'd—
 'The meadows are stript of their green—
 'The lily has faded—the rose disappear'd—
 How transient ! how short to be seen !

4. The changes of seasons, exact in their order,
 Roll round on the swift wings of time,
 That man may discover the works of his Maker,
 And youth learn a lesson sublime.

5. So, when in the winter of life you're declining,
 Fix your thoughts on the hav'n of rest ;
 'Trust in a Saviour, and cease all repining,
 That you may for ever be blest.

THE WINTER'S DAY.



1. WHEN raging storms deform the air,
And clouds of snow descend ;
And the wide landscape, bright and fair,
No deepen'd colours blend ;
2. When biting frost rides on the wind,
Bleak from the north and east,
And wealth is at its ease reclin'd,
Prepar'd to laugh and feast ;
3. When the poor trav'ler treads the plain,
All dubious of his way,
And crawls with night increasing pain,
And dreads the parting day ;
4. When poverty in vile attire,
Shrinks from the biting blast,
Or hovers o'er the pigmy fire,
And fears it will not last ;
5. When the fond mother hugs her child
Still closer to her breast ;
And the poor infant, frost-beguil'd,
Scarce feels that it is prest ;
6. Then let your bounteous hand extend
Its blessings to the poor ;
Nor spurn the wretched, while they bend
All suppliant at your door.

1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2

blade, man, hall, tar,—me, bed,—time, bid,—

NAMES OF PERSONS.

THE MOST USUAL NAMES OF MEN.

*Most of the Scripture names are omitted in this table,
as they are found in the preceding.*

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ¹ A mos | ¹ Me dad | ² Clem ent |
| A sa | Na hum | Chris to pher |
| Be la | Na than | Dan |
| Board man | O bed | Ed mund |
| Ca leb | O tis | Ed ward |
| E li | Pe leg | Ed win |
| E nos | Pe rez | Ed gar |
| E phraim | Pri mus | Eg bert |
| Guy | Ru fus | El dad |
| He man | Reu ben | El ka nah |
| Hi el | Reu el | El na than |
| Hi ram | The o dore | Ez ra |
| Hugh | Zi ba | Fred er ick |
| I ra | ² | Fer di nand |
| Ja bez | Ab ner | Gad |
| James | Ad am | Ger shom |
| Job | Al va | Greg o ry |
| Jo el | Al bert | Gid e on |
| Jo seph | Al len | Gil bert |
| Jo tham | Al fred | God frey |
| Jude | Am a sa | Hen ry |
| Lew is | Am brose | Her mon |
| Luke | An tho ny | Hum phrey |
| Le vi | Ask er | Ich a bod |
| Lu ther | Ben ja min | Is ra el |
| Mi chael | Ben nett | John |
| Miles | Brad ford | Josh u a |

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2
 tone, not, nor, move,—tube, sun, full,—rhyme, system.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| ² Jus tus | ⁴ Charles | ¹ Ho di jah |
| Jon a than | Mark | Ho ra tio |
| Leon ard | Mar tin | Ho se a |
| Lem u el | Par ker | Ig na tius |
| Man li us | ³ Aus tin | Je rome |
| Mat thew | George | Jo si ah |
| Nich o las | Hall | Jo si as |
| Ol i ver | Hor ace | Leb be us |
| Oth ni el | Mor gan | Ma no ah |
| Phil ip | Paul | Oc ta vi us |
| Phin e as | Wal lace | Syl va nus |
| Ralph | Wal ter | To bi as |
| Rich ard | ¹ A bi el | U ri ah |
| Rob ert | A bi jah | Zeb di el |
| Sam u el | A bi shur | Zac che us |
| Seth | Æ ne as | ² A dol phus |
| Sim e on | Al phe us | Ca mil lus |
| Sol o mon | Be no ni | E ras tus |
| Simp son | Be ri ah | Lo am mi |
| Thad de us | Be thu el | Ma nas seh |
| Thom as | Da ri us | Na than iel |
| Til ly | El ha nan | Phi lan der |
| Ti tus | E li ab | Rho dol phus |
| Will iam ⁽⁸⁸⁾ | E li a kim | Syl ves ter |
| Zeb e dee | E li as | The oph i lus |
| Zeb u lon | E li hu | ⁴ Ge rard |
| ⁴ Ar chi bald | E li jah | ¹ Eb en e zer |
| Ar nold | E li sha ⁽¹⁸⁾ | Ne he mi ah |
| Ar thur | E li pha let | Ob a di ah |
| Ar te mas | Gus ta vus | |
| Clark | | |

5. Adjectives derived from proper names; as, *Jewish* from Jews; *Christian* from Christ, &c.

6. The first word of every line in poetry.

7. All words of great importance; as, the *Revolution*, the *Reformation*; &c.

8. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, should be capitals.



Initials and Abbreviations.

An *Initial* is the first letter only of a word;—an *Abbreviation* consists of two or more of the principal letters of a name or word.

| | |
|---|--|
| A. or ans. Answer. | B. V. Blessed Virgin. |
| A. A. S. (<i>academiæ Americæ socius</i> ,) Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. | C. or Cent. (<i>centum</i> ,) A hundred. |
| A. B. or B. A. (<i>artium baccalaureus</i> ,) Bachelor of Arts. | Cant. Canticles or the Songs of Solomon. |
| Abp. Archbishop. | Capt. Captain. |
| A. C. (<i>anno Christi</i> ,) In the year of Christ. | Chap. Chapter. |
| Aect. Account. | Cl. Clerk, Clergyman. |
| A. D. (<i>anno Domini</i> ,) In the year of our Lord. | Co. Company, County. |
| A. M. (<i>ante meridiem</i> ,) Before noon. | Col. Colonel, Colossians. |
| Apr. April. | Com. Commissioner. |
| Atto. Attorney. | Cor. Corinthians. |
| Aug. August. | Cr. Creditor. |
| Bart. Baronet. | Cwt. Hundred weight. |
| Bbl. Barrel. | D. 500. |
| B. D. (<i>baccalaureus divinitatis</i> ,) Bachelor of Divinity. | D. (<i>denarius</i> ,) A penny. |
| Benj. Benjamin. | Dan. Daniel. |
| B. M. or M. B. (<i>baccalaureus medicinæ</i> ,) Bachelor of Medicine. | D. D. (<i>doctor divinitatis</i> ,) Doctor of Divinity. |
| Bp. Bishop. | Dec. December. |
| | Dep. Deputy. |
| | Deut. Deuteronomy. |
| | Do. (<i>ditto</i> ,) The same. |
| | Dr. Doctor, Debtor. |
| | E. East. |
| | Ed. Edition. |
| | Eng. England. (<i>pronounced</i> Inland.) |
| | Ep. Epistle. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Eph. Ephesians. | Ld. Lord. |
| Esq. Esquire. | Ldp. Lordship. |
| Ex. Exodus, Example. | Lev. Leviticus. |
| Exr. Executor. | Lieut. Lieutenant. |
| Feb. February. | LL. D. (<i>legis legum doctor</i>), |
| Fr. France, Francis. | Doctor of Laws. |
| F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society. | L. S. (<i>locus sigilli</i>), Place of the Seal. |
| Gal. Galatians. | Mar. March. |
| Gen. Genesis, General. | Mat. Matthew. |
| Gent. Gentleman. | Math. Mathematics. |
| Geo. George. | M. D. (<i>medicinæ doctor</i>), |
| Gov. Governour. | Doctor of Physic. |
| G. R. (<i>Georgius rex</i>), George the King. | Messrs. (Messieurs) Gentlemen, Sirs. |
| Heb. Hebrews. | Mr. Master, (<i>commonly pronounced mister</i> .) |
| Hhd. Hogshead. | Mrs. Mistress. |
| Hon. Honourable. | M. S. Manuscript. |
| Hond. Honoured. | M. S. S. Manuscripts. |
| Hund. Hundred. | N. Note, North. |
| I. One (in number.) | N. B. (<i>nota bene</i>), Mark well, take notice. |
| ibid. (<i>ibidem</i>), In the same place. | Nem. con. or Nem. diss. (<i>nemine contradicente</i> , or <i>nemine dissentiente</i>), Unanimously. |
| id. (<i>idem</i>), The same. | No. (<i>numero</i>), Number. |
| i. e. (<i>id est</i>), That is. | Nov. November. |
| Isa. Isaiah. | N. S. New Style. |
| Ja. James. | N. T. New Testament. |
| Jan. January. | Num. Numbers. |
| J. D. (<i>jurum doctor</i>), Doctor of Laws. | Obj. Objections. |
| J. H. S. (<i>Jesus hominum Salvator</i>), Jesus the Saviour of men. | Obt. Obedient. |
| Jno. John. | Oct. October. |
| Jona. Jonathan. | O. S. Old Style. |
| Josh. Joshua. | O. T. Old Testament. |
| K. King. | P. Page. |
| Km. Kingdom. | Per cent. (<i>per centum</i>), By the hundred. |
| Kt. Knight. | P. M. G. Post-Master General. |
| L. 50. | P. M. (<i>post meridiem</i>), Afternoon, Post-Master. |
| £. (<i>libra</i>), Pound of money. | |
| Lam. Lamentations. | |
| lb. (<i>libra</i>), Pound weight. | |

| | |
|--|--|
| pp. Pages. | St. Saint. |
| P. S. Postscript. | SS. To wit, namely. |
| Ps. Psalm. | Tho. Thomas. |
| Q. Question, Queen. | Thess. Thessalonians. |
| Q. (<i>quadrans</i> ,) A farthing. | V. or vide. See. |
| q. d. (<i>quasi dicat</i> , As if he should say. | V. or ver. Verse. |
| q. l. (<i>quantum libet</i> ,) As much as you please. | Viz. (<i>videlicet</i> ,) Namely, |
| qr. Quarter. | ult. (<i>ultimo</i> ,) Last, or of last month. |
| S. South. | U. S. A. United States of America. |
| S. (<i>solidus</i> ,) A shilling. | W. West. |
| Sept. September. | Will. or Wm. William. |
| Servt. Servant. | Wt. Weight. |
| S. H. S. (<i>societatis huma- næ socius</i> ,) Fellow of the Humane Society. | Yr. Your. |
| Sr. Sir. | &. (<i>et</i>) And. |
| | &c. (<i>et cetera</i> ,) And so forth, and the rest. |

N. B.—Contraction should be avoided, unless for one's own private convenience, or where it would appear an affectation of singularity to write the words at full length; as, Mr. for mister, Mrs. for mistress, &c.

It is disrespectful to use abbreviations in writing to superiors. In the subscription and superscription of letters, the Christian name, or at least the first, where there is more than one, and the surname, should never be abbreviated or written in only initials.



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