THE ELEMENTARY ELLING-BOOK

NEW YORK: SHEPARD & CO., 1857.

The English spelling of the words pronounced in this country are used as the standard of the English Language.

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BEING

AN IMPROVEMENT

ON

"THE AMERICAN SPELLING-BOOK."

BY

NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST, AND THE MOST EXTAENSIVELY USED SPELLING-BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO.,
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The recent publication of the improved abridgments of Dr. Webster's American Dictionary has made it necessary to revise the Elementary Spelling-Book, that in its Notation, as well as in Orthography and Pronunciation, the series may be consistent. The modifications, especially in Notation, are important, as by the new system, the nicer shades of difference in the vowel sounds are given, and the curve (˘) is restored to its original and legitimate office in noting the regular short sound of the vowels. But a little attention to the key to the sounds of the pointed letters, and to the remarks prefixed, will prevent any inconvenience or embarrassment either to teachers or classes.

New York, May, 1857.

W. G. WEBSTER.

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PREFACE.

This *Elementary Spelling-book* is designed as an improvement on the *American Spelling-book*; a work whose extensive and increasing circulation manifests the estimation in which it is held by the citizens of the United States. The classification of words in that work has been universally admitted to be a great improvement on all the schemes which had preceded it, and the pronunciation, with few exceptions, is in exact accordance with the best usage both in England and the United States. The classification, however, which was imperfect in that work, is here completed, and the few errors in orthography and pronunciation, which occur in that, are corrected in this work. Indeed, the plan of classification here executed is extended so as to comprehend every important variety of English words, and the classes are so arranged, with suitable directions for the pronunciation, that any pupil who shall be master of these *Elementary Tables*, will find little difficulty in learning to form and pronounce any words that properly belong to our vernacular language.

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

The pronunciation here given, is that which is sanctioned by the most general usage of well-bred people both in the United States and in England. This fact is stated from personal knowl-
There are a few words in both countries whose pronunciation is not settled beyond dispute. In cases of this kind, I have leaned to regular analogies, as furnishing the best rule of decision.

There has been, for half a century past, an affectation of pronouncing the English u as yu, in a multitude of words, in which this sound had before been unknown. This affectation resulted in changing d before u into j, as gradual [grajual], and t into ch, as in nature [nachure], and one author went so far as to change s into sh, in words beginning with super, as superior, [shooperior]; with a like affectation, d before i in immediate, obedience, was changed into j [immejeate, obejeence]. The mischiefs resulting from this affectation, in changing the proper sounds of the letters, and thus impairing the use of the alphabet, have been very extensive, and can not be easily repaired. But the good sense of the intelligent part of the British public has, in some degree, checked the evil; and a recent writer on orthoepy has rejected the chu, and dje, and dju, from every word in the language.

In orthography there are some classes of words in which usage is not uniform. No two English writers agree on this subject; and what is worse, no lexicographer is consistent with himself. In this branch of English philology, I have adopted, both in this work, and in my dictionary, that orthography which is most simple, and which is now the best authorized. I have pursued the rules which are held to be legitimate, and rendered all classes of words, falling within the rules, uniform in orthography. If established rules and analogies will not control the practice of writers, I know of no authority by which uniformity can be produced.

In this work, the sounds of the vowels in accented syllables are represented by points or marks attached to the letters. It is highly desirable that this mode of remedying, in some measure, the evils of a very irregular orthography, which can not be reformed, might be adopted in all printed books. It was adopted in the Hebrew language, and is used in the German, Swedish, and Danish at this day. This would serve to fix the pronunciation of words, facilitate the acquisition of it both by foreigners and our own children, and probably contribute to the propagation of the English language, and of Christianity, among distant nations.
The vowels in unaccented syllables are, for the most part, left unpointed; as I am convinced that any attempt to designate sounds so slight and indeterminate, would do more harm than good.

Letters printed in the Italic characters are mute; but by the classification of words here adopted, few of these characters are necessary.

The reading lessons are adapted, as far as possible, to the capacities of children, and to their gradual progress in knowledge. These lessons will serve to substitute variety for the dull monotony of spelling, show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner the better to understand them. The consideration of diversifying the studies of children, has also had its influence in the arrangement of the lessons for spelling.

It is useful to teach children the significations of words, as soon as they can comprehend them; but the understanding can hardly keep pace with the memory, and the minds of children may well be employed in learning to spell and pronounce words, whose signification is not within the reach of their capacities; for what they do not clearly understand at first, they will understand as their capacities are enlarged.

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

In the plan and execution of this work, I have had the advice and assistance of some of the most experienced instructors in New York, to whom I would present my grateful acknowledgments.
ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS
IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Language or Speech is the utterance of articulate sounds or voices, rendered significant by usage, for the expression and communication of thoughts.

Articulate sounds are those which are formed by opening and closing the organs. The closing of the organs is an articulation or jointing, as in eb, ed, et. The articulations are represented by the letters called consonants. The sounds made with the organs open, are called vowels, as a, e, o.

Sounds constitute the spoken language, addressed to the ear; letters or characters, representing sounds, constitute written language, which is presented to the eye.

The letters of a language, arranged in a certain order, compose what is called an Alphabet.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters—a, b, c, d, e; f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z. The compounds ch, sh, th, and ng are also used to represent distinct sounds; and another sound is expressed by si, or z; as, in brassier, azure, pronounced bræ'zher, òz'war.

Of the foregoing letters, a, e, o, are always vowels; i and u are vowels or diphthongs; w is also a vowel; and y is either a vowel, a diphthong, or a consonant.

Each of the vowels has its regular long and short sounds which are most used; and also certain occasional sounds which occur more rarely, as that of a in last, far, care, tall, what; e in her, there, prey; i in firm, marine; o in dove, book, wolf, prove; and u in rude and pull. These will now be considered distinctly.

A. The regular long sound of a is denoted by a hori-
 horizontal mark over it; as, án' cient, pro-fânc'; and the regular short sound by a curve over it; as, eăt, pâr'ry.

Occasional sounds.—The Italian sound is indicated by two dots over it; as, bär, fa'ther;—the broad, or German sound, by two dots below it; as, ball, stell;—the short sound of broad a, by a single dot under it; as, what, quâdrânt;—the short sound of the Italian a, by a single dot over it; as, fâst, lâst;—the sound of a before r in certain words like care, fair, &c., is represented by a caret over the a, as, căre, háir, fâir, &c.

E. The regular long sound of e is indicated by a horizontal mark over it; as, méte, se-réne'; the regular short sound, by a curve over it; as mét, re-bêl'.

Occasional sounds.—The sound of e like a in care is indicated by a caret over the e, as in thèir, thère; and of short e before r in cases where it verges toward short u, by a single dot over it; as her, pre-fer'.

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

Occasional sounds.—When i has the sound of long e it is marked by two dots over it; as, fa-tîgue', ma-rîne';—when o has the sound of short u, it is marked by a single dot over it; as, dîve, sôn;—when it has the sound of oo, it is marked with two dots over it; as, mîve, prîve;—the two letters oo, without marks, have the sound of the French ou; as, boom, loom;—when u is sounded like short oo, it has two dots under it; as, full, pull; while its occasional sound, as when preceded by r, is indicated as in rûde, rû'ral, rû'by.

Note.—The long u in unaccented syllables has, to a great extent, the sound of short oo, preceded by y, as in educate, pronounced ēd'yoǫ-kâte; nature, pronounced màteyoǫor.
The long sound of \( a \) in *late*, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of \( e \) in *let*; as, *adequate, disconsolate, inveterate*.

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

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

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

The short sound of \( o \) in *not*, is somewhat lengthened before \( r, s, th, \) and *ng*; as in *nor, cross, broth, belong*.

The articulations represented by the consonants are best understood by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation; thus, \( eb, ed, ef, eg, ek, el, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez \).

Those articulations which wholly interrupt the voice, are called *close, or mute*, as \( eb, ed, eg, ek, ep, et \). Those which do not entirely interrupt the voice, are called *semi-vowels*, as, \( ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez, eth \).

Those articulations which are formed by the lips, are called *labials*; as, \( eb, ef, em, ep, ev \).

Those which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, are called *dentals*; as, \( ed, et, eth \).

Those which are formed by the tongue and palate, are called *palatals*; as, \( eg, ek, eng \).

The letters \( s \) and \( z \) are called also *sibilants or hissing letters*. 

\( B \) and \( p \) represent one and the same articulation, or jointing of the lips; but \( p \) indicates a closer pressure of the lips, which instantly stops all sound.

\( D \) and \( t \) stand for one and the same articulation, which is a pressure of the tongue against the gum at the root of the upper teeth; but \( t \) stands for a closer articulation than \( d \), and stops all sound.

\( F \) and \( v \) stand for one and the same articulation, the upper teeth placed on the under lip; but \( f \) indicates an aspiration or expulsion of breath without sound; \( v \), with sound.

\( Th \) in *think* and in *that* represent one and the same articulation; the former with aspiration; the latter with sound.

\( S \) and \( z \) stand for one and the same articulation, attended with hissing; \( s \) without sound; \( z \) with sound.

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

\( Ng \) represent the articulation of the body of the tongue.
with the roof of the mouth. In certain words, as in sing, the articulation is moderately close, with a nasal sound; in other words, as in finger, the pressure is more close, stopping all sound. A closer pressure is represented by nk, as in bank. The difference is obvious in bang, anger, bank; but the articulation is the same in all cases. See Section 139.

B has one sound only, as in bite; and after m is mute, as in dumb.

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

D has one sound only; as, in day, bid.

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

G before a, o, and u, is a close palatal articulation; as, in gave, go, gun; but before e, i, and y, it is sometimes a close articulation, and sometimes it has a compound sound, like j; as, in gem, gin, gyves. Before n it is silent; as, in gnaw.

H is a mark of breathing or aspiration. After r it has no sound; as, in rhetoric.

I in certain words has the use of y consonant; as, in million, pronounced mill'yun. Before r it has the sound of short u; as, in bird, flirt.

J represents a compound sound, that may be expressed by dzh; as, in joy.

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

L has one sound only; as, in lame, mill. It is sometimes silent before k, as in walk; before m, as in calm; and before f, as in calf.

M has one sound only; as, in man, flame.

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

P has one sound only; as, in pit, lap. Before s it is silent; as, in psalm.

Q has precisely the power of k, but it is always followed by u; as, in question.

S has its proper sound; as, in send, less, or the sound of z; as, in rise. Followed by i preceding a vowel, it unites with the vowel in forming the sound of sh; as, in mission, pronounced mish'un;—or of zh; as, in osier, pronounced o'zher.
When it has the latter sound, it is indicated in this book by a vertical line through it; as §.

T has its proper sound; as, in turn, at the beginning of words and end of syllables. Before i, followed by another vowel, it unites with i and forms the sound of sh, as in nation, partial, patience, pronounced na'shon, par'shal, pa'shense. A few exceptions are, when s or x precede t, as in bastion, christian, mission, pronounced bäs'tyun, kríst'yan, màkst'yun.

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

W before r is silent, as in wring, wrong. In most words beginning with wh, the h precedes the w in utterance. Thus when is pronounced hwen.

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

Z has its proper sound, which is that of the vocal s, or a hissing with sound; as, in maze.

Ch have the sound nearly of tsh; as, in church, or the sound of k; as, in character; of sh, as in machine.

Gh are mute in every English word, both in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following: cough, clough, enough, hough, laugh, rough, slough, tough, trough. These words close with the sound of f, so that gh may be said not to have their proper sound in any English word.

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

Sh have one sound only; as, in shall.

Th have two sounds; aspirate, as in think, both; and vocal, as in thou, this. When vocal, the th are marked thus, (th), as in thou.

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

Two vowels in a syllable, when only one is pronounced, are called a digraph.

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

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

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

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

The digraphs *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ie*, when not pointed, have, in this work, the sound of *e* long; as, *in near*, *meet*, *seize*, *grieve*. The vowels in Section 143 are exceptions.

The digraph *oa*, unless pointed, has the sound of *o* long. In a few instances, words of disputable pronunciation are distinguished by this mark †.

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

The accented syllable of words is designated by the mark ('). The double accent (') in such words as *pre'cious*, *am-bi'tious* (Section 135), shows that the subsequent *c* or *t* has the sound of *sh*.

The double accent in such words as *an'ger*, *clan'gor* (Section 139), indicates that *ng* are pronounced with a close articulation.

**OF ACCENT, EMPHASIS, AND CADENCE.**

Accent is a forcible stress or impulse of voice on a letter or syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word. When it falls on a vowel, it prolongs the sound, as in *glory*; when it falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in *habit*.

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

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

In many compound words, the parts of which are important words of themselves, there is very little distinction of accent; as, *ink-stand*, *church-yard*.

Emphasis is a particular force of utterance given to a particular word in a sentence, on account of its importance.

Cadence is a fall or modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.
THE ELEMENTARY

KEY TO THE SOUNDS OF THE POINTED LETTERS.

VOWELS.

REGULAR: LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

LONG.—ā, as in fame; ē, as in mete; ī, as in fine; ō, as in note; ōo, as in moon; ū, as in mule; ĭ, as in fly.

SHORT.—ā, as in fat; ē, as in met; ī, as in fin; ō, as in not; ū, as in but; ĭ, as in any.

OCCASIONAL VOWEL SOUNDS.

EXAMPLES.

â as in care
ä Italian,
â as in last,
a as in all,
a as in what,
ê like ā,
ē as in term,
e like long ā,
i like long ē,
ī as in bird,
ō like short ū,
ō like long ōo,
ö like short oo,
ōo (short ōo),
ū long, preceded by r,
u like ōo (short ōo),
e (italic) marks a letter silent, fallen, token.

CONSONANTS.

EXAMPLES.

e soft (unmarked), like s sharp,
e hard, like k,
ch (unmarked), as in
ch soft, like sh,
eh hard, like k,
g hard (unmarked),
g soft, like j,
s sharp (unmarked),
$ soft, like z,
th sharp (unmarked),
th flat or vocal,
### THE ALPHABET.

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<th>ROMAN LETTERS</th>
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### DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff, ffi, fi, fi, ffi.

*This is not a letter, but a character standing for and.* Children therefore should be taught to call it *and*; not *and-per-se.*
## OLD ENGLISH

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<td>I</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a, b, c, d;</th>
<th>e, f, g, h;</th>
<th>i, j, k, l;</th>
<th>m, n, o, p, q;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### No. 1.—I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ba</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>bi</th>
<th>bo</th>
<th>bu</th>
<th>by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ea</td>
<td>ce</td>
<td>ci</td>
<td>eo</td>
<td>eu</td>
<td>cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da</td>
<td>de</td>
<td>di</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>dy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fa</td>
<td>fe</td>
<td>fi</td>
<td>fo</td>
<td>fu</td>
<td>fy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga</td>
<td>ge</td>
<td>gi</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>gy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go on</td>
<td>by me</td>
<td>it is</td>
<td>is he</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go in</td>
<td>we go</td>
<td>to me</td>
<td>he is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go up</td>
<td>to us</td>
<td>to be</td>
<td>I am</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an ox</td>
<td>do go</td>
<td>on it</td>
<td>on us</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 2.—II.**

| hā | hē | hī | hō | hū | hŷ |
| jā | jē | jī | jō | jū | jŷ |
| kā | kē | ki | kō | kū | kŷ |
| lā | lē | lī | lō | lū | lŷ |
| mā | mē | mī | mō | mū | mŷ |
| nā | nē | nī | nō | nū | nŷ |

is he in | do go on | is it on |
he is in | I do go on | it is on |
is he up | is it so | is it in |
he is up | it is so | it is in |

**No. 3.—III.**

| pā | pē | pī | pō | pū | pŷ |
| rā | rē | rī | rō | rū | rŷ |
| sā | sē | sī | sō | sū | sŷ |
| tā | tē | tī | tō | tū | tŷ |
| vā | vē | vi | vō | vū | vŷ |
| wā | wē | wī | wō | wū | wŷ |

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

**No. 4.—IV.**

<p>| āb | ēb | īb | ōb | ūb |
| āe | ēe | īe | ōe | ūe |
| ād | ēd | īd | ōd | ūd |
| āf | ēf | īf | ōf | ūf |
| āg | ēg | īg | ōg | ūg |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 5.—V.</th>
<th>No. 6.—VI.</th>
<th>No. 7.—VII.</th>
<th>No. 8.—VIII.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>am I to go in</td>
<td>so he is to go up</td>
<td>is he to be by me</td>
<td>it is to be by me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am to go in</td>
<td>is he to be by me</td>
<td>he is to be by me</td>
<td>by me it is to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is he to go in</td>
<td>he is to be by me</td>
<td>I am to be by it</td>
<td>so I am to be in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he is to go in</td>
<td>I am to be as he is</td>
<td>he is to go up by it</td>
<td>I am to be as I am</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>áj</th>
<th>ėj</th>
<th>ūj</th>
<th>új</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ák</td>
<td>ěk</td>
<td>ŏk</td>
<td>ūk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āl</td>
<td>ėl</td>
<td>ŏl</td>
<td>ūl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ām</td>
<td>ěm</td>
<td>ŏm</td>
<td>ūm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ān</td>
<td>ěn</td>
<td>ŏn</td>
<td>ūn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āp</td>
<td>ěp</td>
<td>ŏp</td>
<td>ūp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>är</th>
<th>ěr</th>
<th>ěr</th>
<th>ūr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ās</td>
<td>ěs</td>
<td>ŏs</td>
<td>ūs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āt</td>
<td>ět</td>
<td>ŏt</td>
<td>ūt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āv</td>
<td>ěv</td>
<td>ŏv</td>
<td>ūv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āx</td>
<td>ěx</td>
<td>ŏx</td>
<td>ūx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āz</td>
<td>ěz</td>
<td>ŏz</td>
<td>ūz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>blá</th>
<th>blē</th>
<th>blí</th>
<th>blό</th>
<th>ṛblú</th>
<th>bly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>elá</td>
<td>elē</td>
<td>elí</td>
<td>elό</td>
<td>elű</td>
<td>elý</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flá</td>
<td>flē</td>
<td>flí</td>
<td>flό</td>
<td>flű</td>
<td>flý</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glá</td>
<td>glē</td>
<td>glí</td>
<td>glό</td>
<td>glű</td>
<td>glý</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plá</td>
<td>plē</td>
<td>plí</td>
<td>plό</td>
<td>plű</td>
<td>plý</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slá</td>
<td>slē</td>
<td>slí</td>
<td>slό</td>
<td>slű</td>
<td>slý</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>brá</th>
<th>brē</th>
<th>brí</th>
<th>brό</th>
<th>brů</th>
<th>brý</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>erá</td>
<td>erē</td>
<td>erī</td>
<td>erό</td>
<td>erű</td>
<td>erý</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drá</td>
<td>drē</td>
<td>drí</td>
<td>drό</td>
<td>drů</td>
<td>drý</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
She fed the old hen
The hen was fed by her
See how the hen can
run
I met him in the lot
The cow was in the lot
See how hot the sun is
It is hot to-day
See the dog run to me
She has a new hat

She put her hat on the bed
Did you get my hat
I did not get the hat
My hat is on the peg
She may go and get my hat
I will go and see the man
He sits on a tin box

No. 10.—X.

No. 11.—XI.
THE ELEMENTARY

A, E, &c., long; I, E, &c., short;—BÂH, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HÉ, PREY, THERE;

serū serē serī serō serū serē
selā selē selī selō selū selē

No. 12.—XII.

eāb fīb gōb eūb sāp lād bīd cīd
dāb gīb hōb dūb rīp mād hīd gōd
māb jīb jōb sūb nīp pād dīd hōd
nāb nīb lōb hūb sōp sād līd sōd
tāb rīb mōb lūb bād lēd rīd nōd
nēb bōb rōb rūb dād rēd pīd ōdd
wēb eōb sōb tūb gād sēd kīd pōd
bīb fōb būb lāp hād wēd mīd rōd

A new tab cap
A cob-web
He has got a new tub
He is not a bad boy
The lad had a new pen
He saw a mad dog
She led him to bed

No. 13.—XIII.

lōg eūd fāg tāg pīg dūg pūg kām
dōg mūd hāg rāg fīg hūg rūg lām
bōg bāg jāg wāg rīg jūg dām mām
būd eāg lāg lēg wig tūg hām rām
rūd sāg nāg kēg būg mūg jām yām

She has a new bag for me
I can tag the boy
A big dog can run
He has fed the pig
The man can put on his wig
My nag can run in the lot

She has a new bag for me
I can tag the boy
A big dog can run
He has fed the pig
The man can put on his wig
My nag can run in the lot

I hid it in the box
Put on his new bib
Do not go in the mob
She can rub off the dust
She put my cap in the tub
He had a new red cap
I can do as I am bid

I put the mug in my new tin box
I can rub the ink off my pen on a rag
He may put the red jug in my new tin box
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 14.—XIV.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hem gum dan ren men fin Win gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gem hum fan ben pen hin eon pun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dim mum man den ten kin don run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>him rum pan fen wen pin bun sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rim sum ran her bin sin dun tun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dum ban tan ken din tin fun nun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 15.—XV.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hap gap pip mop far fat vat net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rap dip sip top tär rat bet wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map hip kip pop jär hatjet pet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lap rip nip sop már mät gät set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pap tip fop løp par sát let yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tāp lip hop bär bät pät mët hás</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 16.—XVI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bit pit jöt gōt nūt věx fōx eän</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cit sit lōt wōt rūt fīx wād eāp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fit wit nōt büt lāx mix wān eāt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lit bōt pōt eūt tāx pīx wār sāp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mīt eōt rōt hūt wāx sīx wā$ gīn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nīt dōt sōt jūt sēx bōx wāt chū</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ann can hem my cap
She has a new fan
He hid in his den
The pig is in his pen
I see ten men
He had a gun
I saw him run
The map is wet
She will sit by me
He has cut my pen
I had a nut to eat
Can you fix my hat

It is on my lap
I will get a new map
A bat can fly
A cat can eat a rat
I met the boy
He sat on my box
Now the sun is set
I met six men to-day
Ten men sat by me
I put the pin on my tin box
Let him get the tax
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 17.—XVII.</th>
<th>No. 18.—XVIII.</th>
<th>No. 19.—XIX.</th>
<th>No. 20.—XX.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bäbe</td>
<td>hide</td>
<td>möde</td>
<td>äce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cäde</td>
<td>ride</td>
<td>lőde</td>
<td>däce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fäde</td>
<td>side</td>
<td>nöde</td>
<td>face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jäde</td>
<td>tide</td>
<td>röde</td>
<td>läce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>läde</td>
<td>wide</td>
<td>löbe</td>
<td>päce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mäde</td>
<td>öde</td>
<td>röbe</td>
<td>räce</td>
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<td>böde</td>
<td>cübe</td>
<td>mäce</td>
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<tr>
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<td>eöde</td>
<td>tübe</td>
<td>ßece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dïke</td>
<td>yöke</td>
<td>däle</td>
<td>mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td>dükä</td>
<td>mäle</td>
<td>nilé</td>
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<td>pïke</td>
<td>lüke</td>
<td>häle</td>
<td>pile</td>
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<td>püke</td>
<td>päle</td>
<td>tile</td>
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<td>säle</td>
<td>vïle</td>
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<td>cäle</td>
<td>bile</td>
<td>böle</td>
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<td>gäle</td>
<td>file</td>
<td>eöle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>riøe</td>
<td>mópe</td>
<td>õre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>wïpe</td>
<td>höpe</td>
<td>bïre</td>
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<td>täpe</td>
<td>tïpe</td>
<td>röpe</td>
<td>eöre</td>
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<td>cöpe</td>
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<td>före</td>
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<td>göre</td>
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<td>löre</td>
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<td>sänë</td>
<td>fätë</td>
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<td>häte</td>
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<td>lätë</td>
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<tr>
<td>mïne</td>
<td>bänë</td>
<td>bäse</td>
<td>mätë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIRD, MAEIE ; MOVE, SÖN, WOLF ; HÜLE, FELL ; G AS E ; G AS J ; S AS Z ; CH AS SH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tine</td>
<td>vain</td>
<td>ease</td>
<td>pate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine</td>
<td>vase</td>
<td>rate</td>
<td>rive</td>
</tr>
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<td>alps</td>
<td>eämp</td>
<td>ęp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>scalp</td>
<td>lamp</td>
<td>gimp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sworn</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>elämp</td>
<td>limp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>úrn</td>
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<td>rämp</td>
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<td>erimp</td>
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<td>gulp</td>
<td>stamp</td>
<td>shrimp</td>
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<td>pulp</td>
<td>vämp</td>
<td>pömp</td>
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<tr>
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<td>dämp</td>
<td>hëmp</td>
<td>römp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 21.—XXI.**

| asp | erisp | chöps | piet | raft | weft |
| gisp | wisp | āet | striet | eråft | gift |
| hisp | drëgs | fäet | düet | draft | shift |
| elåsp | töngg | päet | åft | gråft | lift |
| råsp | lüngg | tæet | båft | wåft | rift |
| gråsp | lëngg | træet | häft | hëft | drift |
| lisp | gulf | sëet | shåft | låft | sift |

**No. 22.—XXII.**

| oft | pelit | eölt | ant | scënt | dint |
| löft | wëlt | dölt | chánt | brënt | lint |
| söft | gylt | jölt | grånt | spënt | flint |
| tüft | hïlt | völ | slånt | rënt | splint |
| bëlt | mïlt | eãnt | bënt | sënt | mint |
| fëlt | spïlt | sçånt | dënt | tënt | print |
| mêlt | tïlt | plånt | lënt | vënt | tint |
| smëlt | bölt | rãnt | pënt | wënt | stïnt |

**No. 23.—XXIII.**

| brünt | wëpt | smärt | snört | lást | zëst |
| grünt | swëpt | pärt | sört | blást | hëst |
| rünt | ärt | tärt | tört | màst | chëst |
Fire will burn wood and coal.
Coal and wood will make a fire.
The world turns round in a day.
Come and help me pin my frock.
Do not sit on the damp ground.
We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.
The lame man limps on his lame leg.
We make ropes of hemp and flax.
A rude girl will romp in the street.
The good girl may jump the rope.
A duck is a plump fowl.
The horse drinks at the pump.
A pin has a sharp point.
We take up a brand of fire with the tongs.
Good boys and girls will act well.
Test is a decisive trial.
He came in haste, and left his book.
Men grind corn and sift the meal.
We love just and wise men.
The wind will drive the dust in our eyes.
Boys love to rob the nests of birds.
Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can.
Tin and brass will rust when the air is damp.
No. 26.—XXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bā’ ker trō ver só lar wō ful pā pal
shā dy elō ver pō lar pō em eō pal
lā dy dō nor lū nar fō rum vē al
tī dy vā nor só ber sā tan pē nal
hō ly fā vor pā cer fū el vē nal
lī my flā vor rā cer dū el fī nal
sī my sā vor grō cer erū el ō ral
bō ny há lo cī der grū el hō ral
pō ny só lo spī der pū pil mū ral
pō ker hē ro wā fer lá bel nā $al
tī ler nē gro eā per lī bel fā tal
cā per tū ro tī ger lō eal nā tal
pā per bū bo mā ker fō eal rū ral
tā per sā go tā ker vō eal vī tal
vī per tū lip rā ker lē gal tō tal
bī ter cē dar sē ton rē gal ō val
fē ver brī er rū in dī al plī ant
ō ver frī ar hŷ men trī al ǧī ant

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 27.—XXVII.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seāb</td>
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<td>slāb</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>grūm</td>
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<tr>
<td>chōp</td>
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<td>erōp</td>
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<tr>
<td>stōp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swōp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seār</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Ann can spin flax. He must not drink a dram.
He was glad to see me. He set a trap for a rat.
The boy can ride on a sled.
The boy can chop.
A plum will hang by a stem.
The boy had a drum.

No. 30.—XXX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bulb</th>
<th>bold</th>
<th>bãod</th>
<th>bränd</th>
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<td>mïld</td>
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<td>rënd</td>
<td>pärnd</td>
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<tr>
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<td>wënd</td>
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<td>änd</td>
<td>stränd</td>
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No. 31.—XXXI.

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>blánchez</td>
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<td>mítch</td>
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<td>dítch</td>
<td>switch</td>
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<td>hitch</td>
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<td>dütch</td>
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<td>chûrch</td>
<td>itchiñ</td>
<td>stîtch</td>
<td>strêtchñ</td>
<td>flûsh</td>
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<tr>
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<td>lûrch</td>
<td>bîtch</td>
<td>wîtch</td>
<td>elûtchñ</td>
<td>erûsh</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

To filch is to steal; we must not filch.
A bird sits on a branch to sing.
No. 32.—XXXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse  re elāim  un sāy  ben zoin
de bāse  pro elāim  as-sāy  a void
in eāse  dis elāim  a wāy  de voir
a bāte  ex elāim  o bey  a droit
de bāte  de mēaν  eon vey  ex ploit
se dāte  be mōan  pur vey  de eoy
ere āte  re tāin  sur vey  en joy
ob lāte  re māin  de fy  al loy
re lāte  en grōss  af fy  em ploy
in flāte  dis ereet  de ně  an ploy
eol lāte  al lāy  de ērě  de stroy
trans lāte  de lāy  re boil  eon voy
mis stāte  re lāy  tur moil  es pouše
te plēte  in lāy  de spoil  ea rouše
eom plēte  mis lāy  em broil  de vour
se erēte  wāy lāy  re eoil  re dout
eon erēte  dis plāy  sub join  de vout
re cīte  de ēāy  ad join  a mount
in cīte  dis māy  re join  sur mount
po līte  de frāy  en join  dis mount
ig nīte  ar rāy  eon join  re eount
re deem  be trāy  dis join  re nown
es teem  pōr trāy  mis join  en dow
de elāim  a strāy  pur loin  a vow

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

No. 33.—XXXIII.

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

No. 34.—XXXIV.
deep  weep  leer  lees  meet  brood
sheep  sweep  fleer  bees  greet  geese
keep  beer  sneer  beet  street  fleece
sleep  deer  peer  feet  sweet  sleeve
peep  cheer  seer  sheet  food  reeve
er eep  sheer  steer  fleet  mood  breeze
steep  jeer  queer  sleet  rood  freeze
**No. 35.—XXXV.**

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<td>eeo</td>
<td>stooip</td>
<td>choosè</td>
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<td>stool</td>
<td>eoot</td>
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<td>blood</td>
<td>won</td>
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<tr>
<td>tool</td>
<td>roost</td>
<td>moot</td>
<td>woof</td>
<td>floyd</td>
<td>tön</td>
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</table>

Plants grow in the ground from seeds.
The man cuts down trees with his ax.
Eels swim in the brook.
Sharp tools are made of steel.
The sun seems to rise and set each day.
The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.
In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.
I have seen the full moon.
A king and queen wear crowns of gold.
I will kiss the babe on his cheek.
We go to church on the first day of the week.
The man put a curb round our deep well.
Wool makes the sheep warm.
Men keep their pigs in pens.
We lie down and sleep in beds.
The new broom sweeps clean.
The wild deer runs in the woods.
The red beet is good to eat.
If I meet him in the street I will greet him with a kind look and show him my new book.
The smell of the pink is sweet.
**No. 43.—XLIII.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
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<td>stāve$</td>
<td>ēgg</td>
<td>ēgg$</td>
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<td>cliff</td>
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<td>hall</td>
<td>hall$</td>
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<tr>
<td>mill</td>
<td>mill$</td>
<td>wall</td>
<td>wall$</td>
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<tr>
<td>pull</td>
<td>pull$</td>
<td>bill</td>
<td>bill$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball</td>
<td>ball$</td>
<td>sill</td>
<td>sill$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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A skiff is a small row-boat.
A cliff is a high steep rock.
Leave off your bad tricks.
Do not take much snuff.
A ship has a tall mast.
I like to see a good stone wall round a farm.
A pear-tree grows from the seed of a pear.
A good boy will try to spell and read well.
Do not lose nor sell your books.
A good son will help his father.
I dwell in a new brick house.
If you boil dry beans and peas they will swell.
A duck has a wide flat bill.
One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.
One pint cup will hold four gills.
I saw a rill run down the hill.
A brook will turn a mill.
A bull has a stiff neck.
The frost will kill the leaves on the trees.
When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.
A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.
Hogs feed on swill and corn.
The skull is the bone on the top of the head.
Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr.
A gull is a large sea-fowl that feeds on fish.
Some sea-bass are as large as shad.
Brass is made of zinc and copper.
The rain will make the grass grow.
You must keep your dress neat and clean.
The moon is much less than the sun.
I will try to get a mess of peas for dinner.
Let me go and kiss that sweet young babe.
Moss grows on trees in the woods.
Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run off and leave the dross.
God will bless those who do his will.

No. 44.—XLIV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

băn' quet  pōt ash  pîtch er  băn' dy
guş set  fil' lip  bütch er  eăn' dy
rūs set  gōs sip  ūsh er  händ y
pōs set  bīsh op  wītch erāft  stūr dy
cīv et  gāl lop  tān' gent  stūd y
rīv et  shāl lop  pūn' gent  lāck ey
vēl vet  trōl lop  ār' gent  jōck ey
hāb it  bēg gar  ūr' gent  món key
rāb bit  vūl gar  tāl ent  tūrn key
rōr bit  āsh lar  frāg ment  mēd ley
eōm fit  cēl lar  sēg ment  āl ley
prōf it  pīl lar  fig ment  gāl ley
līm it  eōl lar  pīg ment  vāl ley
sūm mit  dōl lar  pār rot  vōl ley
vōm it  pōp lar  pīv ot  pūl ley
hēr mit  grām mar  bāl lot  bār ley
ārm pit  nēc tar  mār mot  pārs ley
mēr it  tār tar  rām pārt  mōt ley
spīr it  mōr tar  mōd est  kīd ney
eūl prit  jāb ber  tēm pest  hāck ney
vīs it  rōb ber  fōr est  chūn ney
Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.
Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick, and see well in the dark.
We like to have our friends visit us.
Visitors should not make their visits too long.
Silver spoons are not apt to rust.
Beggars will beg rather than work.
Cents are made of copper, and dollars, of silver.
One hundred cents are worth a dollar.
A dollar is worth a hundred cents.
Dollars are our largest silver coins, and cents are the largest copper coins.
Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in a very hot fire.
A mercer is one who deals in silks.
A grotto is a cavern or cave.
No. 45.—XLV.
badge  slédge  bùdge  swingé  görge  pàrse  
fàdge  wèdge  jùdge  twínge  úrge  èrse  
ýdge  mìdge  grùdge  lounge  gùrge  tèrse  
hèdge  rídge  hìnge  plûnge  pûrge  vèrse  
lèdge  brìdge  erìnge  sërge  sùrge  eòrse  
plèdge  lòdge  frìnge  vèrge  ãèrm  gòrse  
flèdge  pòdge  sìnge  dìrge  èopse  mòrse

No. 46.—XLVI.
house  rìch  quènch  mûnch  kêtch  
louse  bêlch  stênch  gûlch  rètch  
mouse  birch  wênch  bâtch  flîtch  
souse  bênch  ìnch  hûtch  nôtch  
eûrse  blênch  ëlînch  eâtch  pôtch  
pûrse  drênch  fînch  snûtch  hûtch  
pârch  frênch  flînch  serâtch  sylîph  
pèrch  tênch  pînch  ètch  lîmph  
seôrch  trênch  wînch  fêtch  nîmph

The razor has a sharp edge.
A ledge is a large lay or mass of rocks.
The farmer splits rails with a wedge.
A judge must not be a bad man.
Doors are hung on hinges.
Birch wood will make a hot fire.
If you go too near a hot fire it may singe or scorch your frock.
The troops march to the sound of the drum.
Six boys can sit on one long bench.
The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clinch their claws fast to the limbs.
The first joint of a man's thumb is one inch long.
I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.
A cat can catch rats and mice; and a trap will catch a fox.
A hen will sit on a nest of eggs and hatch chickens.
The latch holds the door shut.
We can light the lamp with a match.
Never snatch a book from a boy.
A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

No. 47.—XLVII.

ri$e  elo$e  ü$e  guīde  thýme
wí$e  no$e  fu$e  guīle  shrīne
guí$e  rō$e  mú$e  quīte  sphēre
chō$e  prō$e  phrā$e  phlēme  grīme

A wise man will rise with the sun, or before it.
The sun will set at the close of the day.
Good boys will use their books with care.
A man can guide a horse with a bridle.
The earth is not quite round. It is not so long from north to south as it is from east to west.
A sphere is a round body or globe.
In the nose are the organs of smell.
We love to hear a chime of bells.
A shrine is a case or box.
A great heat will fuse tin.
Style not in verse is called prose.
A phrase is a short form of speech.

No. 48.—XLVIII.

void  spoil  point  noîse  hoist  pound
oil  broil  eoin  poîse  joist  round
boil  soil  joîn  eoîf  moist  ground
eoil  toîl  joîn  quoiîf  bound  sound
foil  oînt  groîn  quoiît  found  wound
roil  joint  quoiîn  foîst  hounîd  mound
No. 49.—XLIX.

loud  trout  pouch  flour  mount  elout
proud  chouse  foul  sour  out  flout
cloud  grouse  owl  eount  bout  snout
shroud  spouse  eowl  fount  seout  pout
ounce  rou$e  prowl  fowl  gout  spout
bounce  brow$e  seowl  howl  shout  sprout
flounce  tou$e  stout  growl  lout  choice
pounce  crown  brown  rout  our  voice
grou$  frown  elown  eouch  seour  poise
erout  town  gown  slouch  hour  noise

We burn fish-oil in lamps.
We boil beets with meat in a pot.
Pears are choice fruit.
When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice.
The cat and mouse live in the house.
The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.
One hand of a watch goes round once in an hour.
Wheat flour will make good bread.
Limes are sour fruit.
A hog has a long snout to root up the ground.
A trout is a good fish to eat.
An ox is a stout, tame beast.
Fowls have wings to fly in the air.
Wolves howl in the woods in the night.
A dog will growl and bark.
The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and makes them fall to the ground.
Rain will make the ground moist.
You can broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire.
We move our limbs at the joints.
Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass.

A pin has a head and a point.

A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.

Men play on the base-viol.

A great gun makes a loud noise.

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

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

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

The globe is nearly round like a ball.

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

Few men can afford to keep a coach.
THE ELEMENTARY

A,  &c., long;  &c., short; — bée, list; tâ, fell, what; hér, ferv, thérœ:

No. 52.—LII.

break  oak  péal  shōal  nāil  tāil
steak  erōak  sēal  āil  snāil  váil
strēak  sōak  vēal  bāil  pāil  quāil
serēak  bēal  wēal  fāil  rāil  wāil
squēak  dēal  zēal  háil  frāil  bōwl
wēak  hēal  eōal  jāil  grāil  sōul
shriēk  mēal  fōal  flāil  trāil  bēam.
twēak  nēal  goāl  māil  sāil  drēam

No. 53.—LIII.

flēam  stēam  bēan  miēn  grāin  plāin
glēam  fōam  dēan  mōan  brāin  slāin
rēam  lōam  lēan  lōan  strāin  māin
brēam  rōam  elēan  rōan  sprāin  pāin
erēam  āim  glēan  grōan  chāin  rāin
serēam  elāim  mēan  fāin  lāin  drāin
tēam  māim  wēan  gāin  blāin  trāin

When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and its waves run high.
We have green peas in the month of June.
No man can make a good plea for a dram.
Girls are fond of fine beads to wear round their necks.
Girls and boys must learn to read and spell.
Men load hay with a pitch-fork.
A load of oak wood is worth more than a load of pine wood.
A toad will jump like a frog.
A saw-mill will saw logs into boards.
A gourd grows on a vine, like a squash.
You can not teach a deaf and dumb boy to speak.
The man who drinks rum will soon want a loaf of bread.
The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.
Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.
The miller grinds corn into meal.
The flesh of calves is called veal.
Apples are more plenty than peaches.
The preacher is to preach the gospel.
Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.
A roach is a short thick flat fish.
Men get their growth before they are thirty years old.
The beak of a bird is its bill or the end of its bill.
Greenland is a bleak, cold place.

No. 54.—LIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bôt' a ny — fél o ny — sōr cer y
cél e ghé — cöl o ny — ɨm əge ry
prōd i ghé — hār mo ny — witch er y
ēf fi ghé — bēt o ny — butch er y
ēb o ny — glut ton y — fish er y
ēn er ghé — ēn o py — quâck er y
līt ur ghé — őe eu py — ērōck er y
īn fa my — quān ti ty — ɨoŋk er y
bīg a my — sāl a ry — ɵūt ler y
blās phe my — seām mo ny — gāl ler y
ēn e my — bēg gar y — rār i ty
tif fa ny — būr gla ry — ēm er y
vīl lain y — grān a ry — nūn ner y
eōm pa ny — glōss a ry — frip per y
līt a ny — læe ta ry — fōp per y
lār ce ny — hēr ald ry — ɵr re ry
dēs ti ny — hūs band ry — ār te ry
eāl um ny — rōb ber y — más ter y
tÿr an ny — chānce ry —
Botany is the science of plants.
An elegy is a funeral song.
A prodigy is something very wonderful.
An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.
Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.
Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.
Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished.
Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.
Salary is a stated yearly allowance for services.
Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.
We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.
A glossary is used to explain obscure words.
History is an account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness.

No. 55.—LV.

blāde  chīde  glōbe  spāce  trīce  brāke
shāde  glīde  próbe  brāce  twīce  drāke
glāde  slīde  glēbe  grāce  stāge  slāke
spāde  brīde  ēibe  trāce  shāke  quāke
grāde  prīde  brībe  slice  flāke  strike
trāde  strīde  sribe  mice  stāke  spike
brāid  erūde  trībe  spice  snāke  chōke
jāde  prūde  plāce  prīce  spāke  pōke
A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of corn are also called blades.
The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night.
A glade is an opening among trees.
A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade of a captain or lieutenant.
Trade is a dealing in the sale or exchange of goods.
Smoke rises, because it is lighter than the air.
A globe is a round body, like a ball.
A bribe is that which is given to corrupt the judgment, or seduce from justice.
A smile shows when we are pleased.

No. 56.—LVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bān' ter  màt ter  līe tor  tān ner
eān ter  tāt ter  vīe tor  ūn ner
cēn ter  lēt ter  dōe tor  dīn ner
ēn ter  fēt ter  tīn der  tīn ner
wīn ter  ēl der  pēd dler  sīn ner
fēs ter  nēv er  tīl ler  eōr ner
pēs ter  ēv er  sūt ler  hām per
tēs ter  sēv er  hām mer  pām per
sīs ter  līv er  rām mer  tām per
fōs ter  rīv er  sūm mer  tēm per
bāt ter  măn or  līm ner  tēn ter
hāt ter  tēn or  bān ner  sīm per
We have snow and ice in the cold winter.
The little sister can knit a pair of garters.
Never pester the little boys.
Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.
Peaches may be better than apples.
The rivers run into the great sea.
The doctor tries to cure the sick.
The new table stands in the parlor.
A tin-peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.
The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.
The farmer eats his dinner at noon.
I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.
We eat bread and milk for supper.
The farmer puts his cider in barrels.
Vessels sail on the large rivers.
My good little sister may have a slate and pencil;
and she may make letters on her slate.
That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.
The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his horse.
Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.
Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.-LVII.
mōurn grōwn hēap fēar. spēar ōar
börne vāin chēap yēar rēar hōar
shōrn wāin lēap hēar drēar rōar
ōwn swāin nēap shēar sēar sōar
shōwn twāin rēap blēar tēar bōar
blōwn trāin sōap elēar weār pieř
flōwn stāin ēar smēar sweār tiēr
sōwn lāne dēar nēar teār biēr

No. 58.—LVIII.
âir yōur stīlts pēat mōat wāit
fāir tōur chīntz trēat groāt brūit
hāir ēave$ ēat sēat eigh fruīt
chāir lēave$ bēat greāt frieigh sūit
lāir grēave$ feat ōat weight mīlt
pāir pāin$ hēat blōat bāit buīlt
stāir shēar$ blēat eōat gāit guīlt
hēir guēss mēat göat plāit eōurt
fōur guēst nēat flōat trāit sāint

No. 59.—LIX.
čast wāist elew spew yew mōw
bēast dew flew erew bōw rōw
lčast few brew sreew shōw snōw
fčast hew slew drew lōw erōw
yēast chew mew grew blōw grōw
bōast jew new shrew flōw strōw
rōast view shew strew glōw sōw
tōast blew pew stew slōw stōw

We mourn the loss of a good man.
If you do a bad trick you should own it.
We do not like to see our own sins.
I like to see a full blown rose.
A vain girl is fond of fine things.
The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.
A dog can leap over a fence.
Much grain will make bread cheap.
I like to see men reap grain.
God made the ear, and he can hear.
Men shear the wool from sheep.
Flint-glass is white and clear.
Fowls like to live near the house and barn.
Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?
Twelve months make one year.
I love to eat a good ripe pear.
The good boy will not tear his book.
A wild-boar lives in the woods.
The lark will soar up in the sky to look at the sun.
The rain runs from the eaves of the house.
The sun heats the air, and makes it hot.
The old sheep bleats, and calls her lamb to her.
I wish you to treat me with a new hat.
A chair is a better seat to sit in than a stool.
I will wear my great coat in a cold wet day.
I have seen the ice float down the stream.
Boys and girls are fond of fruit.
The sun will rise in the east, and set in the west.
A beast can not talk and think, as we do.
We roast a piece of beef or a goose.
A girl can toast a piece of bread.
We chew our meat with our teeth.
Live coals of fire glow with heat.
A moat is a ditch round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>däunt</td>
<td>täunt</td>
<td>slänt</td>
<td>bärge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>häunt</td>
<td>väunt</td>
<td>lärge</td>
<td>sälve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fläunt</td>
<td>gränt</td>
<td>chärge</td>
<td>seärf</td>
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</table>

**No. 60.—LX.**

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>yawn</td>
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<td>wash</td>
<td>bawl</td>
<td>dawn</td>
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<td>fawn</td>
<td>watch</td>
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<td>quash</td>
<td>brawl</td>
<td>lawn</td>
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<td>gauze</td>
<td>gawk</td>
<td>rawl</td>
<td>pawn</td>
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<tr>
<td>elauše</td>
<td>hawk</td>
<td>drawl</td>
<td>spawn</td>
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<tr>
<td>pauše</td>
<td>haul</td>
<td>pawl</td>
<td>brake</td>
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<tr>
<td>paunch</td>
<td>maul</td>
<td>waul</td>
<td>aught</td>
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**No. 61.—LXI.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>seräpe</td>
<td>seöpe</td>
<td>shäve</td>
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<tr>
<td>tine</td>
<td>chäpe</td>
<td>tröpe</td>
<td>släve</td>
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<td>shöne</td>
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<td>snöre</td>
<td>pläte</td>
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<tr>
<td>eröne</td>
<td>eräpe</td>
<td>släte</td>
<td>präte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dröne</td>
<td>gräpe</td>
<td>stäte</td>
<td>qiute</td>
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<tr>
<td>pröne</td>
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<td>smäte</td>
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<tr>
<td>stöne</td>
<td>gripe</td>
<td>gräve</td>
<td>späte</td>
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<td>prüne</td>
<td>stripe</td>
<td>bräve</td>
<td>spräte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drüpe</td>
<td>tripe</td>
<td>eräve</td>
<td>träte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

No. 62.—LXII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

| ãm' i ty | òb lo quy | dý nas ty |
| jól li ty | sín ew y | gây e ty |
| nûl li ty | gâl ax y | loy al ty |
| pûl i ty | pëd ant ry | roy al ty |
| ēn mi ty | ìn fant ry | ù $u ry |
| sàn i ty | gâl lant ry | râ pi er |
| vàn i ty | bîg ot ry | nâu ti lus |
| bàl eo ny | ãn ces try | pau ci ty |
| lên i ty | tâp es try | moî e ty |
| dûg ni ty | mîn is try | dûs era sy |
| dëp ū ty | ìn dus try | prêl a cy |
| trîn i ty | pàn so phy | âl i quot |
| pàr i ty | cênt ū ry | màn i fest |
| eöm i ty | mér eu ry | ûp per mõst |
| vër i ty | ìn ju ry | ùt ter mõst |
| dën si ty | për ju ry | eöñ tra ry |
| ēn ti ty | pên ū ry | cêl er y |
| eâv i ty | lûx ū ry | plë na ry |
| lëv i ty | hër e sy | sâ li ent |
| láx i ty | ëm bas sy | lë ni ent |
| pën al ty | dë i ty | vë he ment |
| nôv el ty | fë al ty | brî er y |
| fâs ul ty | pî e ty | boun te ous |
| môd est y | pô e sy | moun tain ous |
| prôb i ty | erû el ty | eoun ter feit |
| ãm nes ty | pû ri ty | fraud ū lent |
| bôt a ny | nû di ty | wâ ter y |
### No. 63.—LXIII.

**Words of Three Syllables, Accent on the Second.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a bāse ment</td>
<td>dis būrse ment</td>
<td>au tūm nal</td>
<td>how ēv er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al lūre ment</td>
<td>in dōrse ment</td>
<td>how ēv er</td>
<td>em băr rass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de bāse ment</td>
<td>ārch bish op</td>
<td>in starr ment</td>
<td>in thrall ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in cite ment</td>
<td>ad vēnt üre</td>
<td>in starr ment</td>
<td>hy draul ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex cite ment</td>
<td>dis frān chīse</td>
<td>hy draul ment</td>
<td>en joy ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en slāve ment</td>
<td>en frān chīse</td>
<td>en joy ment</td>
<td>em ploy ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a māze ment</td>
<td>mis eōn strūe</td>
<td>en joy ment</td>
<td>em ploy ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in qui ry</td>
<td>de pō$ it</td>
<td>em ploy ment</td>
<td>a mass ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un ēa $y</td>
<td>re pō$ it</td>
<td>em ploy ment</td>
<td>a mass ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eon vey ance</td>
<td>at trib üte</td>
<td>em ploy ment</td>
<td>a mass ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pur vey or</td>
<td>im mōd est</td>
<td>im ploy ment</td>
<td>a mass ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sur vey or</td>
<td>un lück y</td>
<td>at tōr ney</td>
<td>an noy ance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sur vey ing</td>
<td>ap pēn dix</td>
<td>an noy ance</td>
<td>an noy ance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### No. 64.—LXIV.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blăn'dish</td>
<td>blēm ish</td>
<td>būr nish</td>
<td>noūr ish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brăn dish</td>
<td>skir mish</td>
<td>pūn ish</td>
<td>skīt tish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fūr bish</td>
<td>vān ish</td>
<td>clown ish</td>
<td>slūt tish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rūb bish</td>
<td>fin ish</td>
<td>snāp pish</td>
<td>lāv ish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self ish</td>
<td>gār nish</td>
<td>pār ish</td>
<td>rāv ish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chūrl ish</td>
<td>tār nish</td>
<td>čēř ish</td>
<td>pūb'lish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fūr nish</td>
<td>vār nish</td>
<td>fľōūr ish</td>
<td>pōt ash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.
Strong drink leads to the debasement of the mind and body.
We look with amazement on the evils of strong drink.
The gambler is uneasy when he is at home.
An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; and his
endorsement makes him liable to pay the note.
An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church.
Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.
Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.
The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.
Parents should provide useful employments for their children.
Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.
When unemployed, the mind seeks for amusement.

No. 65.—LXV.

horse back, 
lamp black, 
bar rack, 
rack sack, 
ham mock, 
had dock, 
pad lock, 
wed lock, 
fire lock, 
hill ock, 
bull ock, 

hēm lock, 
fēt lock, 
māt tock, 
hood wink, 
bul wink, 
pitch wark, 
đām ask, 
sy m bol, 
vēr bal, 
mēd al 
vēr nal, 

joūr nal, 
rās eal, 
spī nal, 
eōn trīte, 
trī bo ēte, 
stāt ēte, 
eōn eāve, 
eōn elāve, 
ōc tave, 
rēs eūe, 
vāl ūe.

No. 66.—LXVI.

sēn' ate, 
īn grāte, 
pāl ate, 
stēl lāte, 
īn māte, 
mēss' māte, 

stāg nāte, 
fil trāte, 
prōs trāte, 
die tāte, 
tēs tāte, 

elī mate, 
prēl ate, 
vī brāte, 
eū rate, 
prī vate, 

fi nīte, 
pōst age, 
plū mage, 
trī umph, 
sta tē ment, 
rāi ment.

When an old house is pulled down, it is no small job to remove the rubbish.
Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.
Exercise will give us a relish for our food.
Parents furnish their children with food and clothing, for this is their duty.
In China, thousands sometimes famish with hunger.
Riding on horseback is good exercise.
Lamp-black is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.
The Indians traffic with our people, and give furs for blankets.
Granite is a kind of stone which is very strong, handsome, and useful in building.
The Senate of the United States is called the Upper-House of Congress.
Water will stagnate, and then it is not good.
Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.
Norway has a cold climate.
Medals are given as a reward at school.
We punish bad men to prevent crimes.
We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.
The drunkard's face will publish his vice and his disgrace.

No. 67.—LXVII.

Words of four syllables, the primary accent on the first and the secondary on the third.

lû' mi na ry  ɪg no mi ny  mér ce na ry
eû li na ry  cèr e mo ny  mîl li ner y
mö ment a ry  ăl i mo ny  őr di na ry
nu ga to ry  măt ri mo ny  sĕm i na ry
nu mer a ry  păt ri mo ny  pûl mo na ry
brê vi a ry  păr si mo ny  sùb lu na ry
ĕf fi ea cy  ăn ti mo ny  lît er a ry
dĕl i ea cy  tès ti mo ny  fûrm ŭ la ry
ĭn tri ea cy  drôm e da ry  ār bi tra ry
eönü tu ma cy  prêb end a ry  ād ver sa ry
ŏb sti na cy  sĕe ond a ry  čĕm is sa ry
ĕe eu ra cy  ĕx em pla ry  eŏm mis sa ry
ĕx i gen cy  ān ti qua ry  căm e ter y
ĕx cel len cy  tît ŭ la ry  mîl i ta ry
ĕŏm pe ten cy  eûs tom a ry  mîl i ta ry
ĭm po ten cy  hôn or a ry  sŏl i ta ry
mîs cel la ny  păr ce na ry  sĕd en ta ry
nêc es sa ry  mĕd ul la ry  vŏl un ta ry
The sun is the brightest luminary.
The moon is the luminary of the night.
The streets, houses, and shops in New York are illuminated by gas-lights.
Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our kitchens.
We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.
There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty, and ruin.
The obstinate will should be subdued.
Matrimony was instituted by God.
Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used in making types for printing.
A witness must give true testimony.
A dromedary is a large quadruped.
Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves: duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.
It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns.
Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.
A seminary means a place of instruction.
Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.
The devil is the great adversary of man.
Food is necessary to animal life.
Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.
An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.
The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.
A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.
Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.
The Ohio river has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.
Pure water and a good air are salutary.
A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.
The dysentery is a painful disease.
A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.
The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks.
Dilatory people are such as delay to do their work in its proper time.
An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking.
The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.

No. 68.—LXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

im mör' tal  in fér nal  re plèv in
pa rént al  ma tër nal  a' băn don
ae quít tal  pa tër nal  pi ās ter
en ām el  e tër nal  pi láš ter
im pän el  in tër nal  as sèv er
ap pär el  dī úr nal  dis sèv er
tú tën sil  noe tūr nal  de lív ēr
un cív il  pro eōn sul  e líx ir
trī ûmph al  un cér tain  pre cēp tor
in fŏrm al  in élēm ent  com pŏs ēte
bap tí$ mal  de tër mînē  en ām or
hî bér nal  as sās sin  to bāé eo
The soul is immortal; it will never die.
Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.
Utensils are tools to work with. Plows, axes, and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for females.

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

Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods.
Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents.

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

Tobacco is a native plant of America.
Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.
Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.
Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with their duty and affection.
The blowing up of the "Fulton", at New York was a terrible disaster.
Pomegranate is a fruit of about the size of an orange.
### No. 69. — L X I X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bay</th>
<th>jay</th>
<th>slay</th>
<th>dray</th>
<th>tray</th>
<th>sway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>lay</td>
<td>may</td>
<td>fray</td>
<td>stray</td>
<td>prey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fay</td>
<td>elay</td>
<td>nay</td>
<td>gray</td>
<td>say</td>
<td>trey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gay</td>
<td>flay</td>
<td>pay</td>
<td>pray</td>
<td>stay</td>
<td>dey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hay</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>rāy</td>
<td>spray</td>
<td>wāy</td>
<td>bey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### No. 70. — L X X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>boy</th>
<th>joy</th>
<th>toy</th>
<th>haw</th>
<th>elaw</th>
<th>raw</th>
<th>saw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eoy</td>
<td>eloy</td>
<td>eaw</td>
<td>jaw</td>
<td>flaw</td>
<td>eraw</td>
<td>law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoy</td>
<td>troy</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>draw</td>
<td>maw</td>
<td>straw</td>
<td>paw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### No. 71. — L X X I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>swamp</th>
<th>smalt</th>
<th>swart</th>
<th>pört</th>
<th>live</th>
<th>glove</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wasp</td>
<td>spalt</td>
<td>quart</td>
<td>most</td>
<td>éome</td>
<td>wórk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wasp</td>
<td>salt</td>
<td>pörk</td>
<td>döll</td>
<td>sôme</td>
<td>wörst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halt</td>
<td>want</td>
<td>förtn</td>
<td>löll</td>
<td>döve</td>
<td>shöve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malt</td>
<td>wart</td>
<td>spört</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>mônk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### No. 72. — L X X I I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bow</th>
<th>mow</th>
<th>sow</th>
<th>wörn</th>
<th>dirt</th>
<th>squirt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eow</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>vow</td>
<td>front</td>
<td>flirt</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how</td>
<td>brow</td>
<td>kēy</td>
<td>wönt</td>
<td>shîrt</td>
<td>ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plow</td>
<td>prow</td>
<td>lēy</td>
<td>wört</td>
<td>skîrt</td>
<td>wârm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay.
Bricks are made of clay baked in a kiln.
You may play on the mow of hay.
A dray is a kind of low cart.
When we eat we move the under jaw; but the upper jaw of most animals is fixed.
Little boys are fond of toys.
The sting of a wasp is very painful.
A swamp is wet, spongy land.
A monk lives in retirement from the world.
Law is a rule of action by which men in a state are to be governed.
Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt.
Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln;
of this are made ale and beer.

**No. 73.—LXXIII.**

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

| lad' der | shél ter | chàrt er | chår nel |
| bläd der | fil ter | lôb ster | bär ren |
| mäd der | müller | lit ter | flör in |
| föd der | chäper | mön ster | rög in |
| ül cer | süfer | glës ter | eöf fin |
| eän cer | pïl fer | chät ter | mûf fin |
| üd der | bäd ger | shät ter | böd kin |
| shûd der | lëd ger | elüt ter | wêl kin |
| rûd der | bânk er | flüt ter | nãp kin |
| pûd der | eänk er | plät ter | pîp kin |
| gän der | hänk er | småt ter | bûs kin |
| pän der | tûm bler | spåt ter | göb lin |
| gën der | såd dler | shîv er | mës lin |
| slën der | änt ler | slîv er | tîf fin |
| rën der | skîm mer | quîv er | bår on |
| tën der | glîm mer | eûl ver | flåg on |
| cîn der | pröp er | tør por | wåg on |
| hîn der | elăp per | êr ror | fêl on |
| pôn der | skîp per | têr ror | gâl lon |
| ün der | slip per | mûr ror | lêm on |
| blûn der | eröp per | hûr ror | gâm mon |
| plûn der | âs per | cën sor | mâm mon |
| thûn der | prös per | spö̂n sor | eȫm mon |
| sûn der | lëss er | sëe tor | eân non |
| ör der | drëss er | sâch el | cît ron |
| bör der | âft er | flân nel | tën on |
| mûr der | råft er | châp el | eân ton |
| dif fer | rânt er | grâv el | pîs ton |
The farmer hatchels flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin.
Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.
Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons, more or less.
Lemons grow on trees in warm climates.
The robin is a pretty singing bird.
A napkin is a kind of towel.
Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.
A cancer is a sore not easily cured.
Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.
The farmer fodders his cattle in winter.
The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.
A gander is white and a goose gray.
Broom-corn grows with a long slender stalk.
The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

No. 74.—LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

| bäce let | drï ver | tü mor | erï sis |
| di et    | mä jor | lâ bor | grä ter |
| qui et   | mï nor | tâ bor | fö eus  |
| se eret  | stü por | ö dor | mü eus  |
| pö et    | jü ror | eö lon | bô lus  |
| tö phet  | prê tor | dë mon | flâ grant |
| eïe let  | tü tor | î ren | vâ grant |
| tü mult  | prï or | â pron | tï rant |
| bôl ster | râ zor | dew lap | dë cent |
| hôl ster | trê mor | erû et | rê cent |
| grä ver  | hû mor | bâ sis | nô cent |
| qua ver  | rû mor | phâ sis | lû cent |
THE ELEMENTARY

 Ladies wear bracelets on their arms.
 Watts was a very good poet; he wrote good songs.
 Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.
 A bolster is put at the head of a bed.
 Men in old age love a quiet life.
 A graver is a tool for engraving.
 A holster is a case for carrying a pistol.
 The driver is one who drives a team.
 A minor is a young person not twenty-one years old.
 Miners work in mines under ground.
 A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.
 The rose emits a pleasant flavor.
 Labor makes us strong and healthy.
 You must stop at a colon whilst you can count one, two, three.
 A pastor of a church does not like to see vacant seats in his church.
 Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.
 Nero was a wicked tyrant.
 Every person should wear a decent dress.
 A major is an officer next above a captain.
 A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow.
 Cedar is the most durable species of wood.
 A postscript is something added to a letter.
 The streets of cities are covered with pavements.
No. 75.—LXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ar rí' val  die tā tor  dis fig ūre.
ap pröv al  tes tā tor  trans fig ūre.eo ê val  en vi ron  eon jčet ūre.re fū sāl  pa gō da  de běnt ūre.re prī sāl  tor pē do  in děnt ūre.pe rū sāl  bra vā do  en rāpt ūre.de erē tal  tor nā do  eon těxt ūre.re cī tal  lum bā go  eon mixt ūre.re quī tal  vī rā go  eon tīn ūe.prī mé val  far rā go  for bīd ding.un ē qual  pro vī so  pro ceed ing.eo ē qual  po tā to  ex ceed ing.re new al  oe tā vo  sub al tern.i dē al  sub sēri ber  es pou$ al.il lē gal  re vī val  en eoun ter.de nī al  en dān ger  ren eoun ter.de erī al  de cī pher  a vow al.trī bū nal  ma neč ver  ad vow $on.a eū men  hī ā tus  dis loy al.le gū men  quī ē tus  dis eōur āge.dis sēi zin  eon fēss or  en eōur āge.in cī sōr  ag grēss or  mo lās se$.ere ā tor  sue cēss or  de pārt ūre.spee tā tor  pre fig ūre

We often wait for the arrival of the mail.

Coeval signifies of the same age.

Reprisal is a retaking. When an enemy takes a ship, the injured party retakes a ship or ships by way of satisfaction, and this is reprisal.

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

Requital is a recompense for some act.

Primeval denotes what was first or original.
A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.

Acumen denotes quickness of perception.

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

A virago is a turbulent masculine woman. No one loves a virago.

Molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar when it is cooling. The potato is a native plant of America.

No. 76.—LXXVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap per tain  su per vēne  in ter vēne  im por tüne  op por tüne  in se eūre  in ter fēre  pre ma türe  im ma türe  ad ver tiše  re eom pōse  de eom pōse  in ter pōse  pre dis pōse  re in stāte  im po lite  re ū.nīte  dis ū nīte  dis re pūte  in ter ēave  in ter wēave  mis be hāve  un de cēive  pre eon cēive  o ver drive  dis ap próve  o ver réach  o ver look  dis in thrall  re in stāll  dis es teem  mis de mēan  un fōre seen  fōre or dāin  o ver strāin  as cer tāin  en ter tāin  re ap pēar  dis in tér  dis in spērse  re im būrsce  cir eum völve  o ver hāng  o ver mātch  dis em bārk  un der sēll  dis af fēet  o ver whēlm  mis in fōrm  eoun ter āet  in di rēet  in eor rēet  in ter sēet  eon tra dīet  o ver sēt  in ter mīt  rep re še̅nt  dis eon tēnt  cir eum vēnt  un der wēnt  o ver shoot  in ter cēpt  in ter rūpt  o ver tōp  re ap point  un der gō  o ver lēap  o ver sleep  dis ap pēar
An atlas is a book of maps.
You must be good, or you can not be happy.
When you make letters, look at your copy.
The poppy is a large flower.
The puppy barks, as well as the dog.
The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.

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

No. 78.—LXXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bän' ish ment  pól y glot  tēn' den cy
blän' dish ment  bér ga mot  pūn' gen cy
pūn' ish ment  ān te ëost  elēm en cy
rāv' ish ment  īn ter est  eēr ren cy
pēd' i ment  pēn te eōst  sōl ven cy
sēd' i ment  hāl i but  bānk rupt cy
āl' i ment  für be lōw  sūm ma ry
ēōn pli ment  bēd fel lōw  lānd la dy
līn' i ment  cīe a trix  rēm e dy
mēr' ri ment  pār a dox  eōm e dy
dēt' ri ment  sār do nyx  pēr fi dy
sēn' ti ment  Sā'f ur day  mēl o dy
dōe û ment  hōl i day  mōn o dy
tēg û ment  rūn a wāy  pār o dy
mōn û ment  eār a wāy  prōs o dy
īn stru ment  ēāst a wāy  ēūs to dy
ēōn ti ment  lēg a cy  erū' ci fix
ēāl a mint  fāl la cy  dī a leet
īd i ot  pōl i cy  ō ri ent
gāl i ot  īn fan cy  ā' pri eōt
chār i ot  eōn stan cy  vā' ean cy
SPELLING-BOOK.

vā gran cy  pri va cy  őb' lo quy
lū na cy  pō ten cy  dī a ry
dē cen cy  plī an cy  rō $a ry
pā pa cy  flū en cy  nō ta ry
rē ĝen cy  mū ti ny  vō ta ry
pī ra cy  serū ti ny  grō cer y
eō ĝen cy  pī o ny  drā per y
sē ere cy  i ron y  ĭ vo ry

No. 79.—LXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a ē ri al  no tā ri al  in tē ri or
an nū i ty  ma tē ri al  pos ē ri or
me mō ri al  im pē ri al  ex tē ri or
de mō ni ae  ar tē ri al  pro prī e tor
am mō ni ae  ārm ō ri al  ex trā ne ous
ad jū di ēāte  mer eū ri al  spōn tā ne ous
e lū ci dāte  em pō ri um  eu tā ne ous
im mē di ēate  sen sō ri um  er rō ne ous
re pū di ēate  tra pē zi um  ter rā que ous
eol lē ēgi ēate  erī tē ri on  tār tā re ous
ex fō lī ēate  cen ŭtū ri on  eom mō di ous
in ē bri ēate, v.  al lō di ēal  fe lō ni ous
ex eō ri ēate  al lō di um  har mō ni ous
ap prō pri ēate  en eō mi um  gra tū i tous
in ēru ri ēate  tra gē di an  for tū i tous
al lē vi ēate  eom ē di an  lux ū ri ant
ab brē vi ēate  eol lē ēgi an  e lū so ry
an nī hi lāte  ce rū le an  il lū so ry
ae eū mu lāte  bar bā ri an  eol lū so ry
il lū mi nāte  gram mā ri an  so cī e ty
ē nū mer ēate  in fē ri or  im pū ri ty
re mū mer ēate  su pē ri or  se eū ri ty
in ēor po rāte  an tē ri or  ob seū ri ty
All clouds float in the aerial regions.
The aerial songsters are birds of the air.
Grave-stones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead.
They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under them or near them.
The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.
There is an immediate communication between the heart and brain.
Men who have been instructed in colleges are said to have a collegiate education.
Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.
The sun illuminates our world.
Our bodies are material, and will return to dust; but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.
Arterial blood is that which flows from the heart through the arteries.
An actor of a tragedy upon the stage is called a tragedian.
A collegian is a student at college.
God has made two great lights for our world—the sun and the moon; the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior, or lesser light.
The exterior part of a house, is the outside; the interior, is that within.

No. 80.—LXXX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mūs' lin  eör ban  eön gress  āb jeet
linch pin  kitch en  próg ress  ōb jeet
rōs in  chīck en  för tress  sūb jeet
rōs in  mār tin  mīs tress  vēr diet
māt in  slōv en  būt tress  rēl iet
sāt in  grīf fon  rīck ets  dīs triet
spāv in  ār chin  spīr its  ĭn stinet
sāv in  dōl phin  nōn plus  prē cinet
wēl kin  pīp pin  grām pus  ĝīb cinet
tēn don  hār ness  mīs tie  shēr bet
lāt in  wīt ness  brīck bat  dūl cet
eör don  īn gress  pēr feet  lān cet
The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.
The linchpin secures the cart-wheel upon the cart.
Satin is a rich glossy silk.
The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.
Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.
The little chickens follow the hen.
The martin builds its nest near the house.
A witness must tell all the truth in court.
Our Congress meets once a year to make laws.
The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.
The dolphin is a sea-fish.
A boy can harness a horse in a wagon.
We harness horses for the coach or gig.
A good mistress will keep her house in order.
The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.
A relict is a woman whose husband is dead.
Boys love to make a great racket.
Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.
The doctor bleeds his patients with a lancet.
When large hail-stones fall on the house they make a great racket.
The little boy likes to have a new jacket.
We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

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

Washington was a successful general.
A prospective view, means a view before us.
Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things
at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.
Rum, gin, brandy and whisky, are destructive enemies to
mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine and
pestilence.
An attentive boy will improve in learning.
Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.
The drunkard's course is progressive; he begins by drinking a
little, and shortens his life by drinking to excess.
The sloth is an inactive, slow animal.
The President of the United States is elective once every four
years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people
of the different States.

No. 82.—LXXXII.

Words of Four Syllables, Accented on the First.

jü'di ea türe  spîr it ū ous  eār i ea türe
ēx plî ea tîve  spîr it ū  al  tēm per a türe
pāl li a tîve  lîn e a ment  lît er a türe
spēe ū la tîve  vîs ion a ry  āg ri eul türe
ěōp ū la tîve  mîs sion a ry  hôr ti eul türe
nŏm i na tîve  dîe tion a ry  prēs by ter y
dōp er a tîve  stā tion a ry  dēs ul to ry
fīg ū ra tîve  ēst ū a ry  prōm on to ry
vēg e tā tîve  mēr ce na ry  pĕr emp to ry
īm i tā tîve  mēs en ter y  eās ū is try

No. 83.—LXXXIII.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

rēl a tîve  prîm i tîve  ād jce tîve
ăb la tîve  pūr ga tîve  ōb vi tîve
nār ra tîve  lēn i tîve  ěn vi tîve
lāx a tîve  trān si tîve  pĕr vi tîve
ēx ple tîve  sēn si tîve  păt ū lous
nēg a tîve  sūb stan tîve  pĕr il ous
seür ril ous  sëd û lous  pôp û lous
mär vel ous  glând û lous  quér û lous
frîv o lous  grâñ û lous  īn fa mous
fâb û lous  pênd û lous  blâs phe mous
nêb û lous  serôf û lous  dé vi ous
glob û lous  êm û lous  prê vi ous
erêd û lous  trêm û lous  li bel ous

No. 84.—LXXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bôn fîre  spênd thrift eal dron  wôr ship
sâm phîre  sûr feît  châl dron  stâr light
sâp phîre  dês eant  sâf fron  mîd night
quâg mîre  pêd'ant  mêd ern  âp right
êm pîre  pênd ant  bîck ern  ân sîght
ûm pîre  vêr dant  lân tern  fôr feit
wêl fâre  sôl emn  cis tern  sûr feit
hârd wâre  eôl umn  pât tern  nôn sût
wind pipe  vôl üme  slât tern  prî$ on
bâg pipe  ân swer  bît tern  gâr den
hôrn pipe  eôr sâir  tàv ern  mêr chant
brîm stône  eôr sâir  gôv ern  dôûb let
sân guîne  grâänd eûr  stub born  fôr head
prîs tîne  phûs iès  cêch er  vîne yard
trib ûne  tâe ties  vie ar  eûck oo
fôrt ûne  ôp ties  hêîf er  eôp er
lând seâpe  eâl ends  châm fer  wà ter
pâm phlet  fôr ward  pârs nep  mâwk išh
prôph et  rîch e$  friênd ship  âwk ward
eôn traet  âsh e$  hârd ship  dwarf išh

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth.
Children should answer questions politely.
When the sun shines with clearness, it is the most splendid object that we can see.
Pot and pearl ashes are made from common ashes. 
Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron. 
Saffron is a well-known garden plant. 
We put a candle in a lantern to keep the wind from blowing it out. 
A wooden cistern is not very durable. 
Many persons spend too much time at taverns. 
Mules are sometimes very stubborn animals. 
The cuckoo visits us early in the spring. 
Parsneps and carrots have long tapering roots. 
At midnight we are on one side of the earth, and the sun is on the other side. 
A merchant is one who exports and imports goods, or who buys and sells goods by wholesale. 
Water flows along a descent by the force of gravity. 
God governs the world in infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship him. 
It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.

No. 85.—LXXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

cher' û bim    pór eu pîne    seôr pi òn
sër a phim    ör i ǧîn        bûr ris ter
mår tyr dom    jáv e lin     dûl ci mer
íd i om    râv e lin    már i ner
draw ing room    hâr le quin    eôr o ner
eât a plasm    mýr mi don    ean is ter
öś tra cisîm    léx i eon    mîn is ter
gâl li cisîm    dêe a gon    prês by ter
skêp ti cisîm    òe ta gon    quicz sil ver
syl lo gi$m    pën ta gon    mêt a phor
hêr o i$m    hêp ta gon    bûc'h e lor
bûr ba ri$m    hêx a gon    cháñ cel lor
äs ter i$m    pôl y gon    ôm per or
âph o ri$m    chámm pi on    eôn or
mâg net i$m    pôm pi on
Cerubim is a Hebrew word in the plural number.
We admire the heroism of the general, more than the rash ambition of the duelist.
We ought to pity the mistakes of the ignorant, and try to correct them.
The porcupine can raise his sharp quills, in the same manner as a hog erects his bristles.
All mankind have their origin from Adam.
A lexicon is a dictionary explaining words.
Goliath was the champion of the Philistines.
Pompions are commonly called pumpkins.
The sting of a scorpion is poisonous and fatal.
Mariners are sailors who navigate ships on the high seas.
We put tea in a canister to keep its flavor.
Quicksilver is heavier than lead; and it flows like a liquid, but without moisture.
Abraham was the great ancestor of the Hebrews.
Cicero was the most celebrated of the Roman orators.
If John sells goods to James on credit, John is the creditor, James is the debtor.
No. 86.—LXXXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eom pēl</td>
<td>be gēt</td>
<td>pro jēt, v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis pēl</td>
<td>for gēt</td>
<td>tra jēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex pēl</td>
<td>re grēt</td>
<td>ob jēt, v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re pēl</td>
<td>be sēt</td>
<td>sub jēt, v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im pēl</td>
<td>un fīt</td>
<td>de jēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro pēl</td>
<td>sub mīt</td>
<td>de fēct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fōre tēll</td>
<td>ad mīt</td>
<td>af fēct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ful fīll</td>
<td>e mīt</td>
<td>ef fēct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis tīll</td>
<td>re mīt</td>
<td>in fēct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in stīll</td>
<td>trans mīt</td>
<td>e lēet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex tīll</td>
<td>eom mīt</td>
<td>se lēet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex tōl</td>
<td>per mīt, v.</td>
<td>re ēliet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ja pān</td>
<td>tom tīt</td>
<td>in fēet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tre pān</td>
<td>ae quīt</td>
<td>neg lēet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rat ān</td>
<td>out wīt</td>
<td>eōl lēet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di vān</td>
<td>re āet</td>
<td>eon ēliet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be gīn</td>
<td>en ēet</td>
<td>re spēct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with īn</td>
<td>eom pāet</td>
<td>sus pēct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un pīn</td>
<td>re fraēt</td>
<td>e reēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hēre īn</td>
<td>in fraēt</td>
<td>eor reēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a nōn</td>
<td>sub traēt</td>
<td>di reēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up ōn</td>
<td>de traēt</td>
<td>de tēct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per hāps</td>
<td>re traēt, v.</td>
<td>pro tēct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re vōlt</td>
<td>eon traēt, v.</td>
<td>ad dīēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a dūlt</td>
<td>pro traēt</td>
<td>pre dīēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re ūlt</td>
<td>ab straēt, v.</td>
<td>af fīēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in sūlt, v.</td>
<td>dis traēt</td>
<td>in fīēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eon sūlt</td>
<td>ex traēt, v.</td>
<td>eon fīēt, v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de ēānt</td>
<td>trans āet</td>
<td>de pīēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re ēānt</td>
<td>re jēet</td>
<td>re strīēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bēt</td>
<td>e jēet</td>
<td>sue cīēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ea dēt</td>
<td>in jēet</td>
<td>dis tīēt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPELLING-BOOK.

BIRD, MARINE; MOVER, SÓN, WOLF; RÔLE, PULL; Œ AS E; Ô AS O; Æ AS A; CH AS SH.
Heavy clouds foretell a shower of rain.
The ratan is a long slender reed; it grows in Java.
Good children will submit to the will of their parents.
The tomtit is a pretty little bird.
We elect men to make our laws for us.
Idle children neglect their books when young, and thus reject their advantages.
The little busy bees collect honey from flowers; they never neglect their employment.
The neck connects the head with the body.
Children should respect and obey their parents.
Parents protect and instruct their children.
Satan afflicted Job with sore boils.
The lady instructs her pupils how to spell and read.
Teachers should try to implant good ideas in the minds of their pupils.
The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant.
A bashaw is a title of honor among the Turks; a governor.
The word is often spelled Pacha.
“If sinners entice thee, consent thou not,” but withdraw from their company.

No. 87.—LXXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

fis eal    pit eأل    men tal    tìm brel
ôf fal    mør al    mør tal    môn grel
form al    cen tral    vês tal    quår rel
dis mal    vás sal    rév el    squir rel
châr eأل    dën tal    gâm brel    mín strel
Charcoal is wood charred, or burned to a coal.
Pit coal is dug from the earth for fuel.
Never quarrel with your playmates.
A squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a boy.
A ship is a vessel with three masts.
The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe and smell.
We sit on chairs and put our feet on a footstool.
The farmer sows his grain by handfuls.
Children may be helpful to their parents.
Try to be a skillful workman.
An artist is one who is skillful in some art.
A fox is said to be an artful animal.
Little boys and girls must not be fretful.
A kingdom is a country ruled by a king.  
A wise man will make a good use of his knowledge.  
A chill is a symptom of fever.  
The chewing of tobacco is a useless custom.

**No. 88.—LXXXVIII.**  
**Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.**

| bōat swain | före top | rē gress |
| pear main | main top | cŷ press |
| chiêf tain | chām ber | fā mous |
| neu ter | shōul der | spī nous |
| pew ter | möld er | vi nous |
| bēa ver | rān ger | sē rous |
| elēav er | mān ger | pō rous |
| wēav er | strān ger | nī troū |
| sew er | dān ger | grīev ous |
| lāy er | cī pher | trēat ment |
| pray er | twī light | wāin seot |
| māy or | moon light | māin mást |
| ō yer | dāy light | hind mōst |
| eōl ter | skȳ light | före mōst |
| mō hāir | före sight | sīgn pōst |
| trai tor | pōr trait | bŷ lōw |
| hōme ward | bōw sprit | rāin bōw |
| out ward | tī ding$ | fly blow |
| wā ge$ | dō ing$ | ea līx |
| breech e$ | moor ing$ | phē nix |
| erāy on | fīre ārms$ | rē flux |
| ā corn | twee zer$ | week dāy |
| hōme spun | heed less | Frī dāy |
| snow drop | ē gress | pāy dāy |

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

No. 89.—LXXXIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

du rëss   ea rëss   dis trëss   ro bûst
a máss   ad drëss   as sëss   ad jüst
re pâss   re drëss   pos sëss   un jüst
sur pâss   ag grëss   a miss   in trüst
eui râss   trans grëss   re miss   dis trüst
mo râss   de prëss   dis miss   mis trüst
ae cëss   re prëss   em bôss   un mixt
re cëss   im prëss   a erôss   be twie xt
ex cëss   op prëss   ma trôss   a vërt
eon fëss   sup prëss   dis eûss   sub vërt
un lëss   ex prëss   ae eôst   re vërt
The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do no good.

Confess your sins and forsake them.

Unless you study you will not learn.

The fond mother loves to caress her babe.

Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of a future judgment.

Bridges are made across rivers.

An unjust judge may give a false judgment.

William Tell was an expert archer.

The fearful man will desert his post in battle.

Wolves infest new countries and destroy the sheep.

We detest robbers and pirates.

Good children will not molest the little birds in their nest, nor steal their eggs.

The wicked transgress the laws of God.

No. 90.—XC.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

trī ēn ni al       sep tēn ni al       lix ēv i um
lix ēv i al        sex tēn ni al       e quēs tri an
mil lēn ni al     ter rēs tri al      il līt er āte
quad rēn ni al    eol lāt er al       a dūl ter āte
per ēn ni al       de līr i um         as sēv er āte
A triennial assembly is one which continues three years, or is held once in three years.
The Parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed once in seven years.
The sun and a dry wind will soon evaporate water on the ground.
It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits.
Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.
Never equivocate nor prevaricate, but tell the plain truth.
A definitive sentence is one that is final.
Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison.
Love and friendship conciliate favor and esteem.

No. 91.—XCI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ae quire per spire re quire ex plöre
ad miire sus pire in quire re störe
as pire ex pire es quire se eüre
re spire de spire a döre pro eüre
trans pire re tibre be före ob seüre
in spire en tibre de plöre en düre
een spire at tibre im plöre ab jüre
People admire the beautiful flowers of spring.
The rainbow excites our admiration.
Men acquire property by industry and economy; but it is
more easy to acquire property than it is to keep it.
Farmers put manure on their fields to enrich the land and
obtain good crops.
The light on this side of the moon, increases all the time,
from new to full moon; and then it decreases, till it be-
comes new moon again; and so it continues increasing and
decreasing.
Wise farmers contrive to procure a good living, by honest
labor, and commonly succeed.
It is not honorable to dispute about trifles.
A field requires a good fence to secure the crops.
The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us of the light of the moon and stars.
You must not try to deceive your parents.
The buds of the trees survive the winter; and when the warm sun shines, in the spring, the leaves and blossoms come forth upon the trees, the grass revives, and springs up from the ground.
Before you rise in the morning or retire at night, give thanks to God for his mercies, and implore the continuance of his protection.

No. 92.—XCII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

be tween | sus tain | en twine | re vère
---|---|---|---
ea reen | ea jöle | pöst pòne | se vère
eam páign | eon sölé | de thróne | eom peer
ar räign | pis tôle | en thróne | ea reer
or dain | mis rûle | a tòne | bre viër
dis dain | hu mäne | je jüne | bab oon
re gåin | in säre | trí üne | buf soon
eom plain | ob scène | eom mûne | dra goon
ex plain | gan grène | at tûne | rae eoon
a mäin | ter réne | es eäpe | doubt loon
de mäin | eon vëne | e löpe | bal loon
do mäin | eom bìne | de elàre | gal loon
re fràin | de fine | in snâre | shal loon
re stràin | re fine | de spàir | plat oon
dis stràin | eon fine | pre pâre | lam poon
eon stràin | sa lîne | re pàir | här poon
eon tain | de elîne | eom pâre | mon soon
ob tain | ea nîne | im pâir | bas soon
de tain | re pîne | sin cère | fes toon
per tain | su pîne | ad hère | pol troon
at tain | en shrîne | eo hère | di$ öwå
dis tain | di vine | aus tère | un knôwn
When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full; we mean, that it begins anew to show us the side on which the sun shines.

"God ordained the sun to rule the day; and the moon and stars to give light by night."

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

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.
The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night, and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens.

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

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

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

Glue will make pieces of wood adhere.

The careful ant prepares food for winter.

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

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

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

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

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

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

Never complain of unavoidable calamities.

Let all your words be sincere, and never deceive.

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

Never practice deceit, for this is sinful.

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

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

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

an te céd' ent          mal e fæc tor
dis a gree ment         ben e fæc tor
cir eum jā cent         met a phys' ies
re en fōrce ment        math e māt ies
pre en gāge ment        dis in hēr it
en ter tān ment         ev a nēs cent
in eo hēr ent           eon va lēs cent
in de cī sive           ef flo rēs cent
su per vī $or           eor res pōnd ent
eon ser vā tor          in de pēnd ent
des pe rā do            re im būrse ment
des pe rā to             dis eon tēnt ment
bās ti nā do            om ni prē$ ent
brag ga dō cio           in ad vērt ent
mis de mēn or           prē ex īst ent
ap pa rā tus            eo ex īst ent
af fi dā vit             in ter mīt tent
ex ul tā tion            in ter mār ry
ad a mān tīne            o ver shād ōw
man ū fāet ēure           ae ci dēnt al
su per strūct ēure       in ci dēnt al
per ad vēnt ēure         o ri ēnt al
met ā mōr phōse          fun da mēnt al
in nu ēn do              or na mēnt al
su per eār go            sae ra mēnt al
in ter nūn cio           reg i mēnt al
ār ma dūl lo             det ri mēnt al
mān i fēs to              mōn ū mēnt al
lāz a rēt to              in strū mēnt al
dis en ēūm ber              hor i zōn tal
pred e cēs sor            dis a vow al
in ter cēs sor
Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.
The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they
are obliged to fulfill their engagements.
To pre-engage means to engage beforehand.
I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are pre-engaged
 to another person.
To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.
A mediator is a third person who interposes, to adjust a dis-
pute between parties at variance.
Christ is the mediator between an offended God and offending
man.

No. 94.—XCV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

NOUNS. NOUNS. ADJECTIVES.
cin' na mon pōr rin ĝer dū te ous
ĉt y mon stōm a cher ā que ous
grid ĵ ron őb se quies dū bi ous
ând ĵ ron prōm is e$ tē di ous
skel e ton eōm pass e$ ĵ di ous
sim ple ton ĵn dex e$ stū di ous
buf fa lo ām ber gris eō pi ous
eap ri eorn ĉm pha sis ĉa ri ous
eal i eo di o cēse sē ri ous
in di go ĵ li o glō ri ous
vēr ti go ĵ ver plus ĵ u ri ous
eal i ber pū is sance fū ri ous
béd châm ber nū ele us spū ri ous
cin na bar rā di us lū mi nous
ōf si cer tēr mi nus glū ti nous
eol an der blūn der buss mū ti nous
lāv en der syl la bus rū in ous
prōv en der ĵn eu bus lū di erous
cyl in der sār di us dān ĝer ous
in te ger sīr i us hīd e ous
seāv en ĝer eāl a mūs ĵn fa mous
hār bin ĝer mīt ti mus stēr to rous
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Second.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ap pease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis pleasë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dië caëse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e ræse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre miše</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sur miše</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de spëse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a riše</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eom priše</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chas tïše</td>
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<tr>
<td>ad više</td>
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<tr>
<td>de više</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re više</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis guïše</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fëre elöse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in elöse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis elöse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rië poëse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>om i nous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rë$ in ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glut ton ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bår ba rous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ül cer ouës</td>
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<tr>
<td>slän der ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pën der ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mût der ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gën er ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prös per ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rän eor ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rig or ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vië or ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vål or ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>äm or ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eläm or ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tim or ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sël phur ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vënt ùr ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rëpt ùr ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ärd ü ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mës chëv ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strëñ ü ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sin ü ouës</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tïr an nous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table lists words that have the aspirated sound, which is similar to the "th" sound in "think" or "thin".

### No. 96.—XCVI.

**Monosyllables in TH.**

In the following words, *th* have the aspirated sound, as in think, thin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thème</td>
<td>thole</td>
<td>troth</td>
<td>tilth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>thrée</td>
<td>north</td>
<td>smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thâne</td>
<td>thròve</td>
<td>sloth</td>
<td>thrâsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrîce</td>
<td>teeth</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>thâw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrîone</td>
<td>threw</td>
<td>thörn</td>
<td>thral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrîw</td>
<td>thrîve</td>
<td>throb</td>
<td>thwart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trîth</td>
<td>mèath</td>
<td>throng</td>
<td>warmth</td>
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<tr>
<td>yoûth</td>
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<td>thông</td>
<td>swâth</td>
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<td>päth</td>
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<td>rûth</td>
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<td>think</td>
<td>bâth</td>
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<td>thrust</td>
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<td>lâth</td>
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<td>thrûm</td>
<td>thank</td>
<td>wrâth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>dêpth</td>
<td>thick</td>
<td>hearth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quôth</td>
<td>width</td>
<td>thrill</td>
<td>tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grôwth</td>
<td>fillth</td>
<td>thûmb</td>
<td>birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>frîth</td>
<td>thûmp</td>
<td>mirth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fôrth</td>
<td>plînth</td>
<td>lêngth</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fôurth</td>
<td>spîlth</td>
<td>strength</td>
<td>thîrst</td>
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<tr>
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<td>thwâck</td>
<td>hâth</td>
<td>thîrl</td>
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<td>thiêve</td>
<td>brôth</td>
<td>with</td>
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<td>elôth</td>
<td>thâtch</td>
<td>mônth</td>
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<td>frôth</td>
<td>thîll</td>
<td>south</td>
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<tr>
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<td>lôth</td>
<td>thêft</td>
<td>mouth</td>
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<tr>
<td>dôth</td>
<td>môth</td>
<td>thrûsh</td>
<td>drouch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following, the nouns have the aspirated, and the verbs the vocal sound of *th*.
Cambric is a kind of thin muslin.
A king may sit upon a throne.
Many kings have been thrown down from their thrones.
A tiger has great strength, and is very ferocious.
A pious youth will speak the truth.
Keep your mouth clean, and save your teeth.
The water in the canal has four feet of depth.
A tooth-brush is good to brush your teeth.
The length of a square figure is equal to its breadth.
The breadth of an oblong square is less than its length.
Plants will not thrive among thorns and weeds.
The thresher threshes grain with a flail.
A severe battle thins the ranks of an army.
Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common.
One good action is worth many good thoughts.
A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring.
Drunkards are worthless fellows, and despised.
It is easier to speak the truth than to lie.
Bathing-houses have baths to bathe in.
We breathe fresh air at every breath.

No. 97.—XCVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bål'last eóm plex Túes$ day vér y
fil bert vér tex Wědne$ day drž zly
eón cert vór tex Thũrs$ day grĩ$ ly
éf fort eón vex míd wáy guült y
púr půrt lár ynx gáng wáy pán $ý
trán script āf flux páth wáy řěn zy
eón script eón flux ěs say quĩn $ý
bánk rupt ěf flux eóm fort gũp sy
ěld est ĭn flux eóv ert tip sy
néph ew eón text bó̄m bást dróp sy
sín ew. bów líne eǫurt ship shrũb by
lánd ták míd dáy flím $ý shrũb by
sýn táx Sũn dáy elũm $ý stũb by
ính děx Món dáy swěl try nũt meg
### No. 98.—XCVIII.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bö́r'rö́w</th>
<th>bîl lów</th>
<th>hâr rö́w</th>
<th>wî́n dö́w</th>
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<td>shấl lốw</td>
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<tr>
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<td>mấr rö́w</td>
<td>wî́d ö́w</td>
<td>wấl lốw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.

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

The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body.

The tendon of the heel is the main sinew that moves the foot.

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

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

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

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

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

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

Cattle in South America are hunted for their hides and tallow.
Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows, and sheep.

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

The bull bellows and paws the ground.

Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

No. 99—XCIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.
A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

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

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

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

Crewel is a kind of yarn or twisted worsted.

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

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

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

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

It is a mean act to deface the figures on a mile-stone.

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

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

No. 100.—C.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ad vēnt ǔr ous  pre cīp i tous
a nōn y mous  ne cēs si tous
sy nōn y mous  am phīb i ous
un ġēn er ous  mi rāe ū ous
mag nān i mous  a nāl o gous
ū nān i mous  per fīd i ous
as pār a gus  fas tīd i ous
An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 101.—CI

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

| as për i ty | do cël i ty | e nör mi ty |
| se-vër i ty | a gël i ty | ur bân i ty |
| pros për i ty | fra gël i ty | eu pïd i ty |
| aus tër i ty | nî hîl i ty | tur gïd i ty |
| dex tër i ty | hu mîl i ty | va lîd i ty |
| in têg ri ty | ste rîl i ty | ea lîd i ty |
| ma jör i ty | vî rîl i ty | so lîd i ty |
| prî ïr i ty | seur rîl i ty | ti mîd i ty |
| mî nör i ty | due tîl i ty | hu mîd i ty |
| plu râl i ty | ãen tîl i ty | ra pïd i ty |
| fa tâl i ty | fer tîl i ty | stu pïd i ty |
| vî tâl i ty | hos tîl i ty | a rîd i ty |
| mo râl i ty | tran quîl li ty | flo rîd i ty |
| mor tâl i ty | ser vîl i ty | fe eïn di ty |
| bru tâl i ty | pro pîn qui ty | ro tûn di ty |
| fi dël i ty | ea lâm i ty | eom môd i ty |
| sta bîl i ty | ex trêm i ty | ab sûrd i ty |
| mo bîl i ty | sub lîm i ty | lo eâld i ty |
| no bîl i ty | prox îm i ty | vo eâld i ty |
| fa cîl i ty | eon fôrm i ty | ras eâld i ty |
The winters in Lapland are severe. The people of that country dress in furs, to protect themselves from the severity of the cold.

Major signifies more or greater; minor means less.

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

Plurality denotes two or more.

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

A majority of votes means more than half of them.

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

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

Land is valued for its fertility and nearness to market.

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

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation.

Consistency of character is a trait that commands esteem.

Humility is the prime ornament of a Christian.

No. 102.—CII.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eo têm' po ra ry de elâm a to ry
ex têm po ra ry ex elâm a to ry
de róg a to ry in flâm ma to ry
ap pel la to ry ex plân a to ry
eon sôl a to ry de elâr a to ry
de fâm a to ry pre pâr a to ry
Addison and Pope were contemporary authors, that is, they lived at the same time.

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

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

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

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

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

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

An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation.

Christian humility is never derogatory to character.

Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases.

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

Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

An obstructed perspiration produces an inflammatory state of the blood.

A conservatory is a large green-house for the preservation and culture of exotic plants.
No. 103.—CIII.

Words of six syllables, accented on the fourth, or antepenult.

ma te ri āl / it y
il lib er āl / it y
ū ni ver sāl / it y
in hos pi āl / it y
in stru ment āl / it y
spir it ū āl / it y
im prob a bil / it y
im pla ea bil / it y
mal le a bil / it y
in flam ma bil / it y
in ea pa bil / it y
pen e tra bil / it y
im mu ta bil / it y
in ered i bil / it y
il leg i bil / it y
re fran ġi bil / it y
in fal li bil / it y
di vi$ i bil / it y
in sen si bil / it y
im pos si bil / it y

eom press i bil / it y
eom pat i bil / it y
de struet i bil / it y
per cep ti bil / it y
re sīst i bil / it y
eom bus ti bil / it y
in flex i bil / it y
dis sim i lār / it y
par tie ū lār / it y
ir reg ū lār / it y
in fe ri ōr / it y
su pe ri ōr / it y
im pet ū ős / it y
ĝen er al ĭs / si mo
dis ci plin ā ri an
pre des ti nā / ri an
an te di ĭl / vi an
het ē ro ĝē ne ous
me di a tō ri al
in quis i tō ri al

No. 104.—CIV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

bēn' e fit
āl pha bet
pār a pet
sūm mer set
mīn ĭt
dōl y pus
im pe tus
eāt a rāet

in tel leet
cīr ĕum speet
pick pock et
flow er et
lēv er et
pēn ny weight
eāt a pult
mēn di eant

sūp pli eant
pēr ma nent
mīs ere ant
tēr ma gant
ĕl e gant
lit i gant
ăr ro gant
ĕl e phant
THE ELEMENTARY

syé o phant  in do lent  sín i lar
pét ū lant  tūr bu lent  pōp ū lar
ād a mant  sūe eu lent  tāb ū lar
eov e nant  ēe ū lent  glōb ū lar
eōn so nant  ēs eu ū lent  sēe ū lar
pēr ti nent  ōp ū lent  ōē ū lar
tōl er ant  vīr ū lent  jōe ū lar
eōr mo rant  flāt ū lent  cīr eu lar
eēg no rant  ēg a ment  mūs eu lar
eōn ver sant  pār lia ment  rēg ū lar
mil i tant  ēf a ment  cēl lu lar
ād ju tant  ār m a ment  ān nu lar
rēl e vant  sāē ra ment  seāp ū lar
ǐn no cent  tēst a ment  īn su lar
āe ci dent  mān āge ment  ēōn su lar
ǐn ci dent  īm ple ment  ēāp su lar
dif fi dent  ēōm ple ment  tīt ū lar
eōn fi dent  ēōm pli ment  sūb lu nar
rēs i dent  bāt tle ment  cīm e ter
prēs i dent  sēt tle ment  bās i lisk
prōv i dent  tēn e ment  eān ni bal
ǐn di ēgent  īn ere ment  ēōch i nēal
nēg li ēgent  ēm bry o  mār tin gal
ām bi ent  pārt ner ship  hōs pi tal
prēv a lent  fēl lōw ship  pēd es tal
pēs ti lent  ēāl en dar  tū bu lar
ēx cel lent  vīn e gar  jū gu lar
rēd o lent  īn su lar  ŏu ner al

No. 105.—CV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

am bi gū' i ty  im por tū ni ty
ēon ti gū i ty  op por tū ni ty
ēon tra ri e ty  per pe tū i ty
SU PER FLUY I TY
IN ERE DURI TY
IN SEU RITY
IM MATURI TY
PER SPI EU I TY
AS SI DU I TY
EON TINUI TY
IN GE NUI TY
IN EON GRUITTY
FRAN GI BIL I TY
FAL LI BIL I TY
FEAI SI BIL I TY
VISI BIL I TY
SEN SI BIL I TY
POS SI BIL I TY
PLAU SI BIL I TY
IM BE CIL I TY
IN DO CIL I TY
VOL A TIL I TY
VER SA TIL I TY
EA PA BIL I TY
IN SI PID I TY
IL LE GALT I TY
PROD I GALT I TY
EOR DI AAL I TY
PER SON AAL I TY
PRIN CI PAL I TY
LIB ER AAL I TY
GEN ER AAL I TY
IM MO RAL I TY
HOS PI TAL I TY
IM MOR TAL I TY
IN E QUAL I TY
SEN SU AAL I TY
PUNET U AAL I TY
MUT U AAL I TY
IN FI DEL I TY
PROB A BIL I TY
IN A BIL I TY
DA RA BIL I TY
DIS A BIL I TY
IN STA BIL I TY
MU TA BIL I TY
ERED I BIL I TY
TAN GI BIL I TY
SO CIA BIL I TY
TRAET A BIL I TY
PLA EA BIL I TY
IN U TIL I TY
IN CI VIL I TY
U NI FORM I TY
NON EON FORM I TY
EON SAN GUIN I TY
SIN GULAR I TY
JOE U LAR I TY
REG U LAR I TY
POP U LAR I TY
ME DI OE RI TY
IN SIN CER I TY
SIN U OS I TY
EU RI OS I TY
AN I MOS I TY
GEN ER OS I TY
FLEX I BIL I TY
IM MO BIL I TY
SOL U BIL I TY
VOL U BIL I TY
MAG NA NIM I TY
96
THE ELEMENTARY

words of three syllables, accented on the second.

No. 106.—C V I.

ces să' tion
li bâ tion
pro bâ tion
va eâ tion
lo eâ tion
vo eâ tion
gra dâ tion
foun dâ tion
ere ā tion
ne gâ tion
pur gâ tion
mî grâ tion
ob là tion
re là tion
trans là tion
for mâ tion
stag ná tion
dam ná tion
eär ná tion
vi brâ tion
nar râ tion
pros trâ tion
du râ tion
pul sâ tion
sen sâ tion
die tâ tion
cî tâ tion
plan tâ tion
no tâ tion
ro tâ tion
quo tâ tion
temp tâ tion
pri vâ tion
sal vâ tion
e quâ tion
vex ā tion
tax ā tion
sa nâ tion
ecom plê tion
se erê tion
eon erê tion
ex erê tion
e mô tion
pro mô tion
de vô tion
pro pôr tion
ap pôr tion
ab lû tion
so lû tion
pol lû tion
di lû tion
at träe tion
re frâe tion
sub träe tion
de träe tion
eon träe tion
pro träe tion
dis träe tion
ex träe tion
eon nêe tion
af fêe tion
eon fêe tion
per fêe tion
in fêe tion
sub jêe tion
de jêe tion
re jêe tion
in jêe tion
ob jêe tion
pro jêe tion
e lêe tion
se lêe tion
re flêe tion
eol lêe tion
in spêe tion
di rêe tion
eor rêe tion
dis sêe tion
de têe tion
af flîe tion
re strîe tion
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<td>sub vër sion</td>
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<td>in sër sion</td>
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<td>re vër sion</td>
<td>in jëne sion</td>
<td>as sër sion</td>
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<tr>
<td>di vër sion</td>
<td>eom pûne sion</td>
<td>ex ér sion</td>
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<tr>
<td>in vër sion</td>
<td>de eëe sion</td>
<td>eon tör sion</td>
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<td>eon vër sion</td>
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<td>per vër sion</td>
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<tr>
<td>eom pës sion</td>
<td>ab duë sion</td>
<td>ex tën sion</td>
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<tr>
<td>ae cës sion</td>
<td>de duë sion</td>
<td>ex tör sion</td>
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<tr>
<td>se cës sion</td>
<td>re duë sion</td>
<td>ir rëp sion</td>
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<tr>
<td>eon cës sion</td>
<td>de tën sion</td>
<td>eom plëx sion</td>
<td>eom plëx sion</td>
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<td>pro cës sion</td>
<td>in tën sion</td>
<td>de flux sion</td>
<td>de flux sion</td>
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<td>eon fës sion</td>
<td>in dëu sion</td>
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<td>pro fës sion</td>
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<td>ag grës sion</td>
<td>de strëe sion</td>
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<td>di grës sion</td>
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<tr>
<td>pro grës sion</td>
<td>eon strëe sion</td>
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<tr>
<td>re grës sion</td>
<td>de tën sion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
No. 107.—CVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

pub li eəˈtion
rep li eəˈtion
im pli eəˈtion
eom pli eəˈtion
ap pli eəˈtion
sup pli eəˈtion
ex pli eəˈtion
rep ro bəˈtion
ap pro bəˈtion
per tur bəˈtion
in eu bəˈtion
ab di eəˈtion
ded i eəˈtion
med i təˈtion
in di eəˈtion
vin di eəˈtion
del e gəˈtion
ob li gəˈtion
al le gəˈtion
ir ri gəˈtion

lit i gəˈtion
dis til ləˈtion
mit i gəˈtion
per eo ləˈtion
in sti gəˈtion
vɪ o ləˈtion
nav i gəˈtion
im mo ləˈtion
pro mul gəˈtion
des o ləˈtion
proˈlon gəˈtion
eon so ləˈtion
ab ro gəˈtion
eon tem pləˈtion
sub ju gəˈtion
leg is ləˈtion
fas ci nəˈtion
trib ū ləˈtion
me di aˈtion
pee ū ləˈtion
pal li aˈtion
spee ū ləˈtion
ex pi aˈtion
eal eu ləˈtion
va ri aˈtion
cir eu ləˈtion
de vi aˈtion
mod ū ləˈtion
ex ha ləˈtion
reg ū ləˈtion
eon ɡe ləˈtion
gran ū ləˈtion
mu ti ləˈtion
stip ū ləˈtion
in stal ləˈtion
pop ū ləˈtion
ap pel ləˈtion
grat ū ləˈtion
eon stel ləˈtion
re tər dəˈtion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 108.—CVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

def' i nite
dês ti tûte
mi ero seôpe

áp po sîte
mîn sti tûte
ân te lôpe

ôp po sîte
eôn sti tûte
prô to tyûe

în fi nite
prôs ti tûte
hêm is phôre

hîyp o erîte
prôs e lîye
ât mos phôre

pâr a sîte
bâr be eûe
eôm mo dôre

ôb so lête
rê$ i dûe
sûe a môre

êx pe dîte
vês ti bûle
vôl a tile

rêe on dîte
rîd i eûle
vêr sa tile

sât el lîte
mûs ea dîne
mêr ean tile

êr e mîte
brîg an tîne
in fan tile

áp pe tîte
cêl a mîne
dîs ci plîne

ân ee dôte
cêl an dîne
mâs eu liûe

prôs e eûte
sêr pen tîne
fêm i nîne

pêr se eûte
tûr pen tîne
nêe tar ûne

êx e eûte
pôr eu pîne
gêns û îne

âb so lûte
ân o dûne
bêr yl liûe

dîs so lûte
têl e seôpe
fû vor île

sûb sti tûte
hôr o seôpe
pû er île

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

Ridicule is not often the test of truth.
**No. 109.—CIX.**

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

| eon dënse | re sölve | re márk | eon fér |
| im ménsë | diš sölve | un másk | trans fér |
| de fënse | e völve | ea bál | se cérn |
| pre pënse | de völve | re bél | eon cérn |
| of fënse | re völve | fàre wél | diš cérn |
| dis pënse | eon völve | un fùr | sub órn |
| pre tënse | a bóde | de fòrm | a dòrn |
| eol lâpse | un nérve | re fòrm | for lörn |
| im mérse | ob sérve | in fòrm | ad jòurn |
| as pérse | sub sérve | eon fòrm | re türn |
| dis pérse | de sérve | per fòrm | fóre rùn |
| a vèrse | re sérve | trans fòrm | era vát |
| re vèrse | pre sérve | eon dèmn | eo quêt |
| in vèrse | eon sérve | in tér | a bàft |
| eon vèrse | her sélf | a vèr | be sét |
| per vèrse | my sélf | ab hór | a lóft |
| trans vèrse | at tàch | oe éùr | un àpt |
| in dòrse | de tàch | in éùr | eon témpt |
| re mòrse | en ríc | eon éùr | at témpt |
| un hòrse | re trènch | re éùr | a dòpt |
| dis bùrse | in trènch | de mùr | ab rúpt |
| de tèrge | dis pàtch | a láss | eor rúpt |
| di vèrge | mis màtch | a mënd | a pärt |
| mis gíve | a frèsh | de fér | de pärt |
| out líve | re frèsh | re fér | im pärt |
| for gíve | de bárk | pre fér | a mòng |
| ab sölve | em bárk | in fér | be lóng |

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

No. 110.—CX.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de mēan or
re māin der
en tice ment
en fōrce ment
di vōrce ment
in dūce ment
a gree ment
en gāge ment
de file ment
in cīte ment
ex cīte ment
re fine ment
eon fine ment
e lōpe ment

re tīre ment
ae quīre ment
im pēach ment
en ēρōach ment
eon cēal ment
eon gēal ment
at tāin ment
de pō nent
op pō nent
ecom pō nent
ad jā cent
in dē cent
vice gē rent
en rōll ment
Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.
Remainder is that which remains or is left.
An enticement is that which allures.
Divorcement signifies an entire separation.
Elopement is a running away or private departure.
Impeachment signifies accusation.
Retirement is a withdrawing from company.
A deponent is one who makes oath to any thing.
A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another.
A proboscis is a long member from the mouth or jaw.
An ellipsis is an omission of a word.
Ameercement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.
A synopsis is a collective view of things.
Refulgent is applied to things that shine.
A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

No. 111.—CXI.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first, with a slight accent on the third, when marked long.

dēs' o lāte, v.  ṭīn ti māte, v.  vēn er āte
ād vo eāte, v.  ēs ti māte, v.  tēm per āte
vēn ti lāte  fās ci nāte  ōp er āte
tīt il lāte  ōr di nātē  ās per āte
dēs per āte
scēn til lāte  fūl mi nāte  īt er āte
pēr eo lāte  nōm i nāte  ēm i grāte
īm mo lāte  ĝēr mi nāte  trāns mi grāte
spēc ū lāte  pēr son āte  ās pi rāte, v.
cēl eu lāte  pās sion āte
cir eu lāte  fōrt ū nāte
dēē o rāte
mōd ū lāte  dīs si pāte  pēr fo rāte
rēg ū lāte  sēp a rāte, v.  eōr po rāte
ūn du lāte  cēl e brāte  pēn e trāte
ēm ū lāte  dēs e rāte  pēr pe trāte
stīm ū lāte  eōn se erāte  ār bi trāte
grān ū lāte  ēx e erāte  āe eu rāte
stīp ū lāte  vēr ber āte  lām i nāte
ēōp ū lāte  ūl cer āte  īn du rāte
pōp ū lāte  mōd er āte, v.  sāt ū rāte
eōn su lāte  āg gre gāte  sūs ci tāte
tsūb li māte, v.  vēr te brāte  mēd i tāte
ān i māte, v.  ēgēn er āte  īm i tāte
An advocate is one who defends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another. Ardent spirits stimulate the system for a time, but leave it more languid. Men often toil all their lives to get property, which their children dissipate and waste. We should emulate the virtuous actions of great and good men. Moderate passions are most conducive to happiness, and moderate gains are most likely to be durable. Abusive words irritate the passions, but a "soft answer turneth away wrath." Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity. Violent anger makes one unhappy, but a temperate state of the mind is pleasant.

No. 112.—CXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.
Chilblains are sores caused by cold.
A curtain is used to hide something from the view.
The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.
The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.
A matrass is a chemical vessel; but a mattress is a quilted bed.
Annals are history in the order of years.
A cutlass is a broad curving sword.
A largess is a donation or gift.
A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion, or opinion.
An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.
Good manners are always becoming; ill manners are evidence of low breeding.
A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar.
Solvent, an adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.
A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

No. 113.—CXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

eal' o mel    ál eo hol    gar ni türë
cit a del    vit ri ol    für ni türë
in fi del    pär a sol    sëp ul türë
sen ti nel    si ne eüre    pär a dîse
mack er el    ép i eüre    mèr chan dîše
eöck er el    lig a türë    èn ter prïše
eöd i cil    sig na türë    händ ker chief
döm i cîle    eür va türë    sëm i brève
dâf fo dil    för feit üre    për i wig
\[\text{an ti pode} \quad \text{styg i an} \quad \text{wây fâr ing}\]
\[\text{rêe om pense} \quad \text{hört ú lan} \quad \text{fu gi tive}\]
\[\text{hôl ly hock} \quad \text{hûs band man} \quad \text{pû ni tive}\]
\[\text{ål ka li} \quad \text{gên tle man} \quad \text{nû tri tive}\]
\[\text{hêm i stieh} \quad \text{mûs sul man} \quad \text{ê go tîsm}\]
\[\text{au to graph} \quad \text{al der man} \quad \text{prö to eol}\]
\[\text{pår a graph} \quad \text{joûr ney man} \quad \text{dü pli eate}\]
\[\text{êp i taph} \quad \text{bîsh op rie} \quad \text{rô se ate}\]
\[\text{äv e nûë} \quad \text{elèr gy man} \quad \text{fû mi gàte}\]
\[\text{rêv e nûë} \quad \text{eoun try man} \quad \text{më di âte, v.}\]
\[\text{rêt i nûë} \quad \text{véct er an} \quad \text{më di um}\]
\[\text{dês pot i$$m} \quad \text{ål eo ran} \quad \text{ô di um}\]
\[\text{pår ox y$$m} \quad \text{wôn der ful} \quad \text{ô pi um}\]
\[\text{mî ero eo$$m} \quad \text{sôr rôw ful} \quad \text{pré mi um}\]
\[\text{mûn i mum} \quad \text{ân a gram} \quad \text{spô li âte}\]
\[\text{pênd û lum} \quad \text{ép i gram} \quad \text{ô pi ate}\]
\[\text{mâx i mum} \quad \text{môn o gram} \quad \text{ô vert âre}\]
\[\text{tûm pa num} \quad \text{di a gram} \quad \text{jû ry man}\]
\[\text{pêl i ean} \quad \text{û ni vûrse} \quad \text{pû ri tan}\]
\[\text{guär di an} \quad \text{sêa fâr ing} \quad \text{phi lo mel}\]

Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed. A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town. A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will. An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation. An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies. Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation. Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government. The despotism of government can often be overthrown; but for the despotism of fashion there is no remedy. A domicil is the place of a man's residence. Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish. The glanders is a disease of horses. The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin. A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.
The saucy stubborn child displeases his parents.
The peacock is a gaudy, vain and noisy fowl.
The skin of the Indians is of a tawny color.
Paupers are poor people who are supported by a public tax.
Twenty-five cents are equal to one quarter of a dollar.
It is the business of a lawyer to give counsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.
Walnuts are the seeds of walnut-trees.
The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitation.

No. 115.—C X V.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mīs' sīve  sprīnk ling  gō$ ling
eāp tīve  twīnk ling  nūrs ling
fēs tīve  shīl ling  fūt ling
eōs tīve  sāp ling  bānt ling
māg pīe  strīp ling  seānt ling
sōme thing  dūmp ling  nōst ling
stōck ing  dār ling  hēr ring
mīd dling  stār ling  ōb long
wōrd ling  stēr ling  hēad long
Lection is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.
Lectures on chemistry are delivered in our colleges.
A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.
A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.
A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.
A fraction is a part of a whole number.
Fiction is a creature of the imagination.
Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.
Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.
Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

No. 117.—CXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.
Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

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

Geography is a description of the earth.

Biography is a history of a person's life.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Stenography is the art of writing in short-hand.

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

Topography is the description of a particular place.

Typography is the art of printing with types.

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

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

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

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

No. 118.—CXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ju ríd' i eal  fa nät i cisn  ob liv i on
eon viv i al  ex ór dí um  in eóg ni to
dí āg o nal  mil lén ni um  eo pár t ner ship
ten tág o nal  re pǘb lîe án  dis sím i lar
tra dí' tîon al  me ríd i an  ver náe ü lar
in tén tîon al  un nát ü ral  o ráe ü lar
per pêt ü al  eon jëet ür al  pär tże ü lar
ha bít ü al  cen trîp e tal  ir rëg ü lar
e vënt ü al  eon tîn ü al  bi válv ü lar
un mër ci ful  ef fëet ü al
un pôp ú lar
trí án" gu lar
pa rísh ŋon er
dí ám e ter
ad mín is ter
em báis sa dor
pro gên i tor
eom pôs i tor
me trôp o lis
e phêm e ris
a nál y sis
de lîr i ous
in dúis tri ous
il lüs tri ous
las civ i ous
ob lív i ous
a nóm a lous
e pít o míze
a pós ta tíze
im mór tal ïze
ex tèm po re
en táb la tûre
dis èóm fit üre
pro eôn sul ship
dis èôn so late
a pôs to late
ob sè qui ous
oe eá sion al
pro pôr tion al
heb dóm a dal

No. 119.—CXIX.
WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND, WITH A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE FOURTH WHEN MARKED LONG.

as sîm' i lâte
prog nôs tie åte
per âm bu lâte
e jâé ü lâte
im mâe ü lâte
ma trîe ü lâte
ges tie ü lâte
in ôe ü lâte
eo âg ü lâte
de pôp ü lâte
èon grâêt ü lâte
èa pít ü lâte
ex pôst ü lâte
a mâl ga mâte
ex hîl a râte
le gàt i mâte, v.
ap prôx i mâte
èon eàt e nàte
sub ôr di nàte, v.
o règ i nàte
eon tâm i nâte
dis sêm i nâte
re èrîm i nâte
a bôm i nâte
pre dôm i nâte
in têm per åte
re gên er åte, v.
èo ôp er åte
ex ãs per åte
èom mîs er åte
in vêt er åte
re ìt er åte
ob lît er åte
e vâe ü åte
at tèn ü åte, v.
ex tèn ü åte
in àd e quate
ef féet ü åte
per pêt ü åte
as sás sin åte
pro eräs ti nāte
pre dēs ti nāte, v.
ecom pās sion āte, v
dis pās sion āte
af fée tion āte
un fōrt ū nāte
e mān ci pāte
de līb er āte, v.
in ēar cer āte
ecom féd er āte, v.
eom sīd er āte
pre pōn der āte
im mod er āte
ae cēl er āte
in dīe a tīve
pre rōg a tīve
ir rēl a tīve
ap pēl la tīve
ecom tēm pla tīve
su pēr la tīve
al tēr na tīve
de elār a tīve
ecom pār a tīve
im pēr a tīve
in dēm ni fy
per sōn i fy
re stōr a tīve
dis qual i fy

No. 120.—CXX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

al lū' vi on sa lū bri ous lux ū ri ous
pe trō le um im pē ri ous vo lū mi nous
ce rū le an mys té ri ous o bē di ent
le vi a than la bó ri ous ex pē di ent
lī brā ri an in glō ri ous in grē di ent
a grā ri an cen só ri ous im mū ni ty
pre eā ri ous vie tō ri ous eom mū ni ty
vi eā ri ous no tō ri ous im pū ni ty
ne fā ri ous ux ō ri ous eom plā cen cy
gre gā ri ous in jū ri ous in dē cen cy
o vā ri ous pe nū ri ou s di plō ma cy
op prō bri ous ū $ū ri ous trans pār en cy

A library is a collection of books.
A librarian is a person who has charge of a library.
The laborious bee is a pattern of industry.
That is precarious which is uncertain; life and health are pre-
carious.
Vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.
Gregarious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and goats.
Salubrious air is favorable to health.
A covetous man is called penurious.
To escape from punishment is impunity.
Do nothing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others.

No. 121.—CXXI.

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

im ma te ri ál i ty
in di vi$ i bi l i ty
in di vid ü ál i ty
in eom pat i bi l i ty
in de struet i bi l i ty
im per cep ti bi l i ty
ir re $ist i bi l i ty
in eom bus ti bi l i ty

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

un in tel li gi bi l i ty
in eom pre hen si bi l i ty

The immateriality of the soul has rarely been disputed.
The indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.
It was once a practice in France to divorce husband and wife for incompatibility of tempers; a practice soon found to be incompatible with social order.
The incompressibility of water has been disproved.
We can not doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine attributes.
Stones are remarkable for their immalleability.
The indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.
Asbestos is noted for its incombustibility.
The irresistibility of divine grace is disputed.
A valetudinarian is a sickly person.
No. 122.—CXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH th HAVE THEIR ASPIRATED SOUND.

d' ther
jā' cinth
thē' sis
zē' nith
thīc' et
thūn' der
thīs' tle
thrors' tle
thrōt' tle
thirst' y
thrift' y
lēngth' wīse
lēngth' y
th vacant' en ing
āu' thor
āu' thor īze
āu thōr' i ty
āu thōr' i ta tīve
mēth' od
ān' them
dāph' thong
ēth' ies
pān' ther
sāb' bath
thīm' ble
Thūrs' day
triph' thong
in thrall'
ā thwart'
be troth'
thīr' y

thōr' ough
thīr' teen
thou' $and
ā' the i$m
thē' o ry
thē' o rem
hī' a cinth
eāth' o lie
āp' o thegm
thūn' der bōlt
ēp' i thet
lāb' y rinth
lēth' ar ǵy
plēth' o ry
plēth' o rie
sým' pa thy
ām' a ranth
ām' e thyst
āp' a thy
eān' the rus
māth' e sis
sýn' the sis
pan thē' on
e thē' re al
eān' tha ris
eān' the dral
ū rē' thra
āu thēn' tie
pa thēt' ie
syn thēt' ie
a-eān' thus
ath lēt' ie
me thēg' lin
ea thār' tie
a thē rēt' ie.al
me thōd' ie al
math e māt' ies
le vī' a than
en thū' si a$m
an tīp' a thy
a rīth' me tie
an tūth' e sis
mis ān' thro py
phi lān' thro py
eān thār' i dēs
the ōe' ra cy
the ōl' o ǵy
the ōd' o līte
ther mōm' e ter
ea thōl' i eon
my thōl' o ǵy
or thōg' ra phy
hī póth' e sis
li thōg' ra phy
li thōt' o my
a póth' e ea ry
ap o the' o sis
pōl' y the i$m
bib li o the' eal
ieh thy ꍰl' o ǵy
or ni thōl' o ǵy
The heathen are those people who worship idols, or who know not the true God.

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

All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents.

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

It is every man's duty to bequeath to his children a rich inheritance of pious precepts.
A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.
The most refined education does not embellish the human character like piety.
Laws are abolished by the same power that made them.
Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.
We are usually favored with abundant harvests.
Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame.
Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.

No. 125.—CXXV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

in ter mē' di ate
dis pro pōr tion ate
cer e mō ni al
mat ri mō ni al
pat ri mō ni al
an ti mō'ni al
tes ti mō ni al
im ma tē ri al
mag is tē ri al
min is tē ri al
im me mō ri al
sen a tō ri al
diē ta tō ri al
e qua tō ri al
in ar tē ū late
il le git i mate
in de tērm in ate
e qui pōn der ate
pār ti cīp i al
in di vīd ū al
in ef fēet ū al
in tel lēt ū al
pu sil lān i mous
dis in gēn ū ous
in sig nīf i cant
e qui pōn der ant
cir eum ām bi ent
an ni vēr sa ry
pār lia mēnt a ry
tes ta mēnt a ry
al i mēnt a ry
sup ple mēnt a ry
el e mēnt a ry
sat is fāe to ry
Senate originally signified a council of elders; for men, before their minds were perverted and corrupted, committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was, old men for counsel; young men for war. But in modern times the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age.

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

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous.

Reproachful language is contumelious.

Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious.

Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time.

Many things are lawful which are not expedient.
THE ELEMENTARY

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

báth báth$ swáth swáth$ mouth mouth$
láth láth$ elóth elóth$ wreath wreath$
páth páth$ móth móth$ shéath shéath$

The number twelve forms a dozen.

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

No. 127.—CXVII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, $h$ IS PRONOUNCED BEFORE $w$; THUS $whale$ IS PRONOUNCED $h$waile; THAT IS, $hooale$: $when$, is $hwen$; THAT IS, $hooen$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>whale</th>
<th>whet</th>
<th>whiz</th>
<th>whip stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wheat</td>
<td>witch</td>
<td>where</td>
<td>whis per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wharf</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>whey</td>
<td>whis ky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what</td>
<td>whiff</td>
<td>wher' ry</td>
<td>whis ker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheel</td>
<td>whig</td>
<td>wheth er</td>
<td>whis tle</td>
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<tr>
<td>wheeze</td>
<td>whim</td>
<td>whet stoné</td>
<td>whith er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whee' dle</td>
<td>whin</td>
<td>whif fle</td>
<td>whit löw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whine</td>
<td>whip</td>
<td>whig gish</td>
<td>whit tle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>while</td>
<td>whelm</td>
<td>whig gism</td>
<td>whirl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>whelp</td>
<td>whim per</td>
<td>whirl pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whi' ten</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>whin ny</td>
<td>whirl wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white wash</td>
<td>whonce</td>
<td>whin yard</td>
<td>whirl bat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whi tish</td>
<td>whisk</td>
<td>whip eord</td>
<td>whirl i gig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whi ting</td>
<td>whist</td>
<td>whip graft</td>
<td>wharf age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why</td>
<td>wit</td>
<td>whip saw</td>
<td>wharf in ġer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, $w$ IS SILENT.

| whö      | whö ev er |
| whöm     | whö so év er |
| whöse    | whöm so év er |
| whole    | whole sale  |
| whoop    | whole some  |

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

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and its flour makes our finest bread.
The two longest wharves in this country are in New Haven and Boston.

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

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

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

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

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

The love of whisky has brought many a stout fellow to the whipping-post.

Large bushy whiskers require a good deal of nursing and trimming.

No. 128.—CXXVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, z PASSES INTO THE SOUND OF g

ex āet'  ex āg' ger āte  ex ōr' di um
ex ālt'  ex ām' ïne  ex ōt' ie
ex ēmpt'  ex ām ple  ex ēm' plar
ex ērt'  ex ān' i mate  ēx' em pla ry
ex hau̇st'  ex ās' per āte  ēx' ēmp' tion
ex hört'  ex ēe' ū tive  ex ōn' er āte
ex īlt'  ex ēe' ū tor  ex ōr' bi tance
ex īl̄t'  ex hīb' it  ex ōr' bi tant
ex hāle'  ex īst' ence  ex ū' ber ant

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

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

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

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

An exordium is a preface or preamble.
“Take away your exactions from my people.” Ez. 14.
To exist signifies to be or to have life. Immortal souls will never cease to exist.
We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen rival.
It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good.
We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.
Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.
Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time the ground is exhausted of water.
An exile is one who is banished from his country.
In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.
Examine the Scriptures daily and carefully, and set an example of good works.
An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate after the death of the testator who makes the will.
The President of the United States is the chief executive officer of the government.
Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services.
Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence.
The earth often produces exuberant crops.
Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

No. 129.—CXXIX.

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

bās’tion  ad ūs’tion  in di ġēs’tion
Chris tian  eon ġēs tion  ex häus tion
mix tion  di ġēs tion  ex ūs tion
quēs tion  ad mix tion  sug ġēs tion
fūs tian  eom būs tion  in ġēs tion

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

āl ien  sāv ior  sēn ior
eōurt ier  pāv ior  bill ious
elōth ier  jūn ior  bill ion
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bill iard$</td>
<td>väl iant</td>
<td>eom pän' ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eull ion</td>
<td>ön ion</td>
<td>ras eäl' ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mill ion</td>
<td>bull ion</td>
<td>do mën' ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mën ion</td>
<td>ál' ien äte</td>
<td>mo dill' ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mën ious</td>
<td>bil' ia ry</td>
<td>o pën' ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pill ion</td>
<td>brill' ian cy</td>
<td>re bëll' ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pin ion</td>
<td>brill' iant ly</td>
<td>re bëll' ious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rûnn ion</td>
<td>mil' ia ry</td>
<td>ci vil' ian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seüß ion</td>
<td>väl' iant ly</td>
<td>dis ün' ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trill ion</td>
<td>väl' iant ness</td>
<td>be hâv' ior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trûnn ion</td>
<td>eom mën' ion</td>
<td>pe eüll' iar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brill iant</td>
<td>ver mil' ion</td>
<td>in tägl' io</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fil ial</td>
<td>pa vil' ion</td>
<td>se râgl' io</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eöll ier</td>
<td>pös till' ion</td>
<td>fa müll' iar ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pänn ier</td>
<td>fa müll' iar</td>
<td>o pën' ion ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pön iard</td>
<td>bat täl' ion</td>
<td>o pën' ion ä ted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 130.—CXXX.

In the following words, the syllables sier and zier are pronounced zher or zhur, sion are pronounced zhun, and sia are pronounced zha.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bra sier</td>
<td>pro fu' sion</td>
<td>il lü' sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glä zier</td>
<td>a bra' sion</td>
<td>in fu' sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grä zier</td>
<td>eol lü' sion</td>
<td>in vâ' sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hö sier</td>
<td>eon elü' sion</td>
<td>suf fu' sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ö sier</td>
<td>eon fü' sion</td>
<td>dis suä' sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erö sier</td>
<td>eor ro' sion</td>
<td>per suä' sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fü sion</td>
<td>oe eä' sion</td>
<td>am brö' sia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>af fu' sion</td>
<td>per vâ' sion</td>
<td>am brö' sial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eo hë' sion</td>
<td>e lü' sion</td>
<td>ob trü' sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad hë' sion</td>
<td>dif fu' sion</td>
<td>de trü' sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de lü' sion</td>
<td>dis plö' sion</td>
<td>in trü' sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e ro' sion</td>
<td>ex plö' sion</td>
<td>pro trü' sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e vü' sion</td>
<td>ef fu' sion</td>
<td>ex trü' sion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE TERMINATING SYLLABLE IS PRONOUNCED zhun, OR THE VOWEL i MAY BE CONSIDERED AS LIQUID, LIKE y.

ab sci$' sion  pro vi$ ion  in ci$ ion
elo li$ ion  re vi$ ion  mis prì$ ion
de ci$ ion  re sci$ sion  pre vi$ ion
de ri$ ion  eon ci$ ion  e ly$ ian
e li$ ion  ex ci$ ion  cir eum ci$' ion
pre ei$ ion  di vi$ ion  sub di vi$' ion

No. 131.—CXXXI.

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

Christ  ehem ist  än' eho ret
ehyle  Christ mas  äreh' i teet
seheme  Chris tian  äreh' i tràve
áehe  màs tieh  äreh' e típe
chá$m  öeh o  hęp' tar ehy
ehrism  ehrön ie  màch' i näte
ehörd  sehéd úle  Chrís ten dom
ehyme  päs ehal  bråeh' i al
school  ehlö rite  läeh' ry mal
ehoir  ehöl er  sää' eha ríne
eho' rus  sehöl ar  sỳn' ehro ní$m
eho' ral  món arch  mìeh' ael mas
är ehíve$  stóm ach  ehör' is ter
eha os  än' ar ehy  chròn' is ele
a ehor  ehrys' o líte  ör' ehes tra
ép oeh  ehär' ae-ter  öeh' i my
i ehor  eát' e ehísm  pà' tri arch
ó eher  pën' ta teúeh  eü' eha rist
tró ehee  sëp' ul eher  ehi mé' ra
än ehor  tèch' nie al  pa ró' ehi al
eha mé' le on
Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 132.—CXXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH ḡ HAS ITS HARD OR CLOSE SOUND BEFORE e i AND y.

gēar ğa ger ęrag ged gib bous
geese mea ger dig ger gid dy
geld gew gaw dig ging gig gle
gift ti ger rig ging gig gling
give to ged rig ged gig let
gig big gin rig ger gig zard
gild brag ger flag ging gim let
gimp dag ger flag gy girl ish
gird erag gy sog gy jag ged
girth bug gy gib ber jag gy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leg ged</td>
<td>twig ged</td>
<td>nog gin</td>
<td>gag ging</td>
<td>leg ged</td>
<td>twig ged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leg gin</td>
<td>twig gen</td>
<td>tär get</td>
<td>brág ged</td>
<td>pig gin</td>
<td>twig gy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quág gy</td>
<td>wág ging</td>
<td>flög ged</td>
<td>brág ging</td>
<td>rág ged</td>
<td>wág gish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trág ger</td>
<td>au ger</td>
<td>húg ged</td>
<td>gild ing</td>
<td>serág ged</td>
<td>bóg gy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shág gy</td>
<td>élóg ged</td>
<td>rúg ged</td>
<td>swág ger</td>
<td>shág ged</td>
<td>élóg ging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slúg gish</td>
<td>élóg gy</td>
<td>túg ged</td>
<td>gird le</td>
<td>làg ger</td>
<td>eóg ged</td>
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<tr>
<td>snág ged</td>
<td>eóg ger</td>
<td>lúg ged</td>
<td>be gin'</td>
<td>spríg ged</td>
<td>jóg ged</td>
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<tr>
<td>spríg gy</td>
<td>dóg ged</td>
<td>múg gy</td>
<td>wág' ged</td>
<td>snág gy</td>
<td>dóg gish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stág ger</td>
<td>jóg ging</td>
<td>fág ged</td>
<td>lóg' ger héd</td>
<td>stág ger$</td>
<td>jóg ger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mag' ie</td>
<td>tác' it</td>
<td>pác' i fy</td>
<td>mag' is tráte</td>
<td>trág' ie</td>
<td>ág' i tate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trág' ie</td>
<td>ág' i tate</td>
<td>pág' i nal</td>
<td>mag' is tráte</td>
<td>ág' Íle</td>
<td>lég' i ble</td>
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<tr>
<td>ac' id</td>
<td>víg' i lant</td>
<td>rég' i ciđe</td>
<td>trág' e dy</td>
<td>díg' it</td>
<td>rég' i ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fác' ile</td>
<td>préc' e dent</td>
<td>rég' i men</td>
<td>trág' e dy</td>
<td>frág' Íle</td>
<td>préc' i pîce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fríg' id</td>
<td>réc' i pe</td>
<td>spéc' i fy</td>
<td>mag' er áte</td>
<td>ríg' id</td>
<td>déc' i mal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plác' id</td>
<td>déc' i máte</td>
<td>mác' er áte</td>
<td>trág' e dy</td>
<td>sig' il</td>
<td>lác' er áte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 133.—CXXXIII.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IN THE FOLLOWING, C ACCENTED, OR ENDING A SYLLABLE, HAS THE SOUND OF S, AND G, THAT OF J.**
THE ELEMENTARY

Words in which ce, ci, ti and si, are pronounced as sh.

Grē' cian eōn science as sō' ciāte, v.
grā cious eāp tious eon sō ciāte, v.
spā cious fāe tious dis sō ciāte
spē cious fēe tious e mā ciāte, v.
spē ciēs lūs cious ex erū ciāte
sō cial frāe tious ex pā tiāte
gēn tian eau tious in grā tiāte
tēr tian eōn scious ne gō tiāte
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pre&quot; cious</td>
<td>am bī&quot; tious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spē&quot; cial</td>
<td>fae tī&quot; tious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi&quot; cious</td>
<td>fie tī&quot; tious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi&quot; tiāte</td>
<td>pro pī&quot; tiāte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad dī&quot; tion</td>
<td>den tī&quot; tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am bī&quot; tious</td>
<td>fru ī&quot; tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aus pī&quot; cious</td>
<td>es pē&quot; cial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of fi&quot; cious</td>
<td>op tī&quot; cian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ea prī&quot; cious</td>
<td>mo nī&quot; tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu trī&quot; tious</td>
<td>mu nī&quot; tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de li&quot; cious</td>
<td>eon trī&quot; tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at trī&quot; tion</td>
<td>nu trī&quot; tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eog ni&quot; tion</td>
<td>ig ni&quot; tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eon dī&quot; tion</td>
<td>in ī&quot; tiāte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de fi&quot; cient</td>
<td>de li&quot; cient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis erē&quot; tion</td>
<td>e dī&quot; tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ef fi&quot; cient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 135.—CXXXV.

Words in which ci and ti are pronounced as sh, and are united to the preceding syllable.
THE ELEMENTARY

fla gi" tious
fru i" tion
ju d'i" cial
lo gi" cian
ma gi" cian
ma li" cious
mi li" tia
mu $i" cian
no vi" tiate
of fi" ciâte
of fi" cious
pa trî" cian
pâr t'i" tion
per d'i" tion
per n'i" cious
pe t'i" tion
pro fi" cient
phy $i" cian
po $i" tion
pro pi" tious
se d'i" tion
se d'i" tious
sol st'i" tial
suf fi" cient
sus pi" cious
vo li" tion
ab o li" tion
ae qui $i" tion
ad mo n'i" tion
ad ven t'i" tious
am mu $i" tion
pre mo n'i" tion
dis qui $i" tion
in qui $i" tion
rep e t'i" tion
in hi b'i" tion
ex po $i" tion
ap pa ri" tion
ër tî fi" cial
ap po $i" tion
eb ul li" tion
er û di" tion
ex hi b'i" tion
im po $i" tion
op po $i" tion
prej u d'i" cial
pol i t'i" cial
prep o $i" tion
prop o $i" tion
pro hi b'i" tion
su per fi" cial
su per st'i" tion
sup po $i" tion
sur rep t'i" tious
mer e tri" cious
av a ri" cious
in au spi" cious
ben e fi" cial
eo a li" tion
eom pe t'i" tion
eom po $i" tion
def i n'i" tion
dem o li" tion
dep o $i" tion
dis po $i" tion
prae t'i" tion er
a rith me t'i" cian
ae a de mi" cian
ge om e tri" cian
in ju d'i" cious
de fi" cien cy
ef fi" cien cy
pro fi" cien cy
ju d'i" cia ry
un pro pi" tious
su per fi" cial
su per st'i" tion
sup po $i" tion
sur rep t'i" tious
mer e tri" cious
av a ri" cious
in au spi" cious
ben e fi" cial
eo a li" tion
eom pe t'i" tion
eom po $i" tion
def i n'i" tion
dem o li" tion
dep o $i" tion
dis po $i" tion
prae t'i" tion er
a rith me t'i" cian
ae a de mi" cian
ge om e tri" cian
in ju d'i" cious
de fi" cien cy
ef fi" cien cy
pro fi" cien cy
ju d'i" cia ry
un pro pi" tious

No. 136.—CXXXVI.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ENDING IN IC, MAY HAVE, AND SOME OF THEM OFTEN DO HAVE, THE SYLLABLE AL ADDED AFTER IC, AS COMIC, COMICAL; AND THE ADVERBS IN LY DERIVED FROM THESE WORDS ALWAYS HAVE AL, AS IN CLASSICALLY. THE ACCENT IS ON THE SYLLABLE NEXT PRECEDING IC.

eau' stie
cên trie
elâs sie
eau' stie
cên trie
elâs sie
eau' stie
cên trie
elâs sie
eau' stie
cên trie
elâs sie
eau' stie
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cên trie
elâs sie
WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

THESE MAY RECEIVE THE TERMINATION al FOR THE ADJECTIVE, AND TO THAT MAY BE ADDED ly TO FORM THE ADVERB; AS, agrestic, agrestical, agrestically.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Syllables</th>
<th>Accented on the Second</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lýr ie</td>
<td>óp tie</td>
<td>stát ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>màg ie</td>
<td>phthiʃ ie</td>
<td>stö ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mü śie</td>
<td>skęp tie+</td>
<td>stýp tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mýs tie</td>
<td>sphcré ie</td>
<td>tóp ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ab bát ie</td>
<td>ge nær ie</td>
<td>pla tón ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a eróln ie</td>
<td>gym näs tie</td>
<td>pneú màt ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a grës tie</td>
<td>har món ie</td>
<td>po lêm ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al ehêm ie</td>
<td>he brá ie</td>
<td>prag màt ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as cêt ie</td>
<td>hér mét ie</td>
<td>pro lif ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ath lët ie</td>
<td>hys tër ie</td>
<td>pro phët ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au thén tie</td>
<td>í dën tie</td>
<td>rhap sôd ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâr bâr ie</td>
<td>in trün sie</td>
<td>ro mân ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo tân ie</td>
<td>la eôn ie</td>
<td>ru bíf ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ea thär tie</td>
<td>lu cif ie</td>
<td>sa tîr ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elas síf ie</td>
<td>lu erif ie</td>
<td>schiʃ màt ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eo$ mêt ie</td>
<td>mag nêt ie</td>
<td>seho lâs tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dî dâé tie</td>
<td>mag nîf ie</td>
<td>seor bû tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do mës tie</td>
<td>ma jës tie</td>
<td>so phëst ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog màt ie</td>
<td>me ehën ie</td>
<td>spër màt ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dra màt ie</td>
<td>mo näs tie</td>
<td>sta lâe tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dru ìd ie</td>
<td>mor bíf ie</td>
<td>stîg màt ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dys pëp tie</td>
<td>nu mër ie</td>
<td>sym mët rie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee cèn trie</td>
<td>ob stët rie</td>
<td>syn òd ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee lëçe tie</td>
<td>or gàn ie</td>
<td>ter rîf ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee stât ie</td>
<td>os síf ie</td>
<td>the ìst ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e lëçe trie</td>
<td>pa cif ie</td>
<td>ty râñ nie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>em pîr ie</td>
<td>pa thët ie</td>
<td>vî vîf ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>er rât ie</td>
<td>pe dânt ie</td>
<td>e lâs tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fa nât ie</td>
<td>phleg màt ie</td>
<td>bôm bâst ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fo rëñ sie</td>
<td>phre nët ie</td>
<td>sta tîst ie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air in winter and summer.
WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti seor bū' tie ' gen e a lög ie
ar is to erāt ie lex i eo grāph ie
ēchar ae ter īs tie mon o syl lāb ie
ee ele șī ās tie or ni tho lög ie
en thu șī ās tie os te o lög ie
en to mo lög ie phy$ i o lög ie
ep i gram māt ie ieh thy o lög ie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS RARELY OR NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION al.

bī quad rāt' ie gāl' lie plās' tie
eāth' o lie gōth' ie pūb' lie
ce phāl' ie hēy' nie pū' nie
eha ōt' ie ī tāl' ie re pūb' lie
eon cēn' trie me dāl' lie tāe' tie
eā lē' gi ae me te ōr' ie āre' tie
e e ēstāt' ie me tāl' lie pēp' tie
ep' ie o ēym' pie fūs' tie
ex ōt' ie par e gōr' ie cūs' tie

THE FOLLOWING USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN al.

būb' li eal il lög' ie al eōm' ie al
eā nōn' ie al īn ēm' i eal mēt' ri eal
ēhī mēr' i eal mē thōd' ie al phūs' ie al
ēlēr' ie al fār' ci eal prāe' ti eal
ēō$' mi eal mēd' i eal rād' i eal
ēōr' ti eal trōp' ie al vēr' ti eal
do mīn' i eal tōp' ie al vōr' ti eal
fīn' i eal drōp' si eal whīm ūsī eal

THE FOLLOWING NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION al.

ap o strōph' ie plēth' o rie tal mūd' ie
bīs' muth ie splēn' e tie thē' o rie
ēhōl' er ie sū' ber ie tūr' mer ie
lū' na tie sul phū' rie e mēt' ie
### Words Ending in *an* or *en*, in Which the Vowel is Mute or Slightly Pronounced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>art' i $an</td>
<td>hër' is son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bën' i $on</td>
<td>gâr' ri son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ea pâr' i son</td>
<td>cit' i zen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eom pâr' i son</td>
<td>dën' i zen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eouër' te $an</td>
<td>åm' a zon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Words Ending in *ism*, Retaining the Accent of Their Primitives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mo nâs' ti ci$m</td>
<td>per i pa têt' i ci$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne âl' o gi$m</td>
<td>pro vîn' cial i$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ât' ti ci$m</td>
<td>ân' gli ci$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gôth' i ci$m</td>
<td>vân' dal i$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa râl' o gi$m</td>
<td>gâl' li ci$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A mër' i ean i$m</td>
<td>pêd' a gog i$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ép' i eu ri$m</td>
<td>pû' ri tan i$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ñês' u it i$m</td>
<td>Pres' by té' ri an i$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lib er tin i$m</td>
<td>pâr' a sit' i$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma tô' ri al i$m</td>
<td>pâr' al lel i$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>môn' o the i$m</td>
<td>sâ' bi an i$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nât' û ral i$m</td>
<td>hû' lo the i$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pâ' tri ot i$m</td>
<td>fâ' vor it i$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôl' y the i$m</td>
<td>so cin' i an i$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prôs' e lyt i$m</td>
<td>pa râeh' ro ni$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phâr' i sa i$m</td>
<td>re pûb' lie an i$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ñrôt' est ant i$m</td>
<td>see tâ' ri an i$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prôp' a gand i$m</td>
<td>seho lâs' ti ci$m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

No. 137.—CXXXVII.

### Words Ending in *ize*, Accented on the First Syllable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>âu' thor îze</td>
<td>môr' al îze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâs' tard îze</td>
<td>drâm' a tîze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civ' il îze</td>
<td>êm' pha sizë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ñân' on îze</td>
<td>gâl' van îze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le' gal îze</td>
<td>hër' bo rîze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORDS OF FOUR AND FIVE SYLLABLES, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

The combination of letters ng has two sounds, the open, as in sing, singer, long; and the close, as in finger, linger, longer.

In this work, the open sound of ng in accented syllables...
THE ELEMENTARY

BLES, IS MARKED WITH A SINGLE ACCENT, AND THE CLOSE SOUND WITH A DOUBLE ACCENT.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE OPEN SOUND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amñng'</td>
<td>hâng' er</td>
<td>sîng' ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâng</td>
<td>hâng' man sîng</td>
<td>strîng' ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brîng</td>
<td>hâng' ing sîng</td>
<td>strîng' ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brîng' ing</td>
<td>hûng</td>
<td>slîng' er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bûng</td>
<td>kîng</td>
<td>slîng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elûng</td>
<td>lîng</td>
<td>slîng' er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elûng' ing</td>
<td>lûng$</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elûng</td>
<td>pâng</td>
<td>sprâng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dûng</td>
<td>pröng</td>
<td>spring' er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fâng</td>
<td>râng</td>
<td>spring' ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flûng</td>
<td>rîng</td>
<td>stîng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flûng' er</td>
<td>rîng' ing</td>
<td>stîng' er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flûng' ing</td>
<td>rîng' let</td>
<td>stîng' ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flûng</td>
<td>rûng</td>
<td>stûng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gâng</td>
<td>sàng</td>
<td>strîng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâng</td>
<td>sîng</td>
<td>strîng' ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâng' ed</td>
<td>sîng' er</td>
<td>strîng' er</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SOUND OF ng IS CLOSE, AND IS MARKED WITH A DOUBLE ACCENT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ân&quot; ger</td>
<td>elâñ&quot; gor</td>
<td>jâñ&quot; gler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân&quot; gry</td>
<td>eöñ&quot; go</td>
<td>jâñ&quot; gling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân&quot; gle</td>
<td>dân&quot; gle</td>
<td>jîn&quot; gle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân&quot; gler</td>
<td>dîn&quot; gle</td>
<td>lân&quot; guid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân&quot; gli ean</td>
<td>fâñ&quot; gle</td>
<td>lân&quot; guish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân&quot; gli ci$$m</td>
<td>fîn&quot; ger</td>
<td>lôn&quot; ger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân&quot; gli cîze</td>
<td>fûn&quot; gus</td>
<td>lôn&quot; gest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân&quot; guish</td>
<td>hûñ&quot; ger</td>
<td>màn&quot; gle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân&quot; gu lar</td>
<td>hûñ&quot; gry</td>
<td>màn&quot; gler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brâñ&quot; gle</td>
<td>în&quot; gle</td>
<td>màn&quot; go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bûn&quot; gle</td>
<td>jâñ&quot; gle</td>
<td>màn&quot; gle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The pronunciation of the words in the following table is marked in different ways by writers on orthoepy.

1. Natshure, jointshure, etc., with u long. This is a false notation; the words neither in England nor the United States being ever pronounced with u long.

2. Natshur, jointshur, etc., with u short. This pronunciation is common in both countries, but not the most elegant.

3. Nateyur, jointyur. This pronunciation, though a departure from the rules of the language, by prefixing the sound of y to u short, is at present fashionable, among elegant speakers. The latest writer limits this anomaly almost wholly to a few words of two syllables.

- ëapt' ùre
- cinet' ùre
- feat' ùre
- fut' ùre
- joint' ùre
- jünet' ùre
- lëet' ùre
- mixt' ùre
- moist' ùre
- nät' ùre
- nürt' ùre
- past' ùre
- pünet' ùre
- pët' ùre
- pëst' ùre
- rapt' ùre
- rüpt' ùre
- Seript' ùre
- seülpt' ùre
- stät' ùre
- strëet' ùre
- strüet' ùre
- süt' ùre
- tëxt' ùre
- tïnet' ùre
- vëst' ùre

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

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

A pang is a severe pain; anguish is violent distress.

A lecture is a discourse read or pronounced on any subject; it is also a formal reproof.
Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the laws of God or man.

Anger is a tormenting passion, and so are envy and jealousy. To be doomed to suffer these passions long, would be as severe a punishment as confinement in the State's prison.

An anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English. Love is an agreeable passion, and love is sometimes stronger than death.

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

No. 141.—CXLI.

*$g$ and $k$ before $n$ are always silent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gnär</td>
<td>knäv'</td>
<td>knöck'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnärl</td>
<td>knäv'</td>
<td>knöll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnäsh</td>
<td>knäv'</td>
<td>knöt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnät</td>
<td>knäd</td>
<td>knöt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnäw</td>
<td>knee</td>
<td>knöt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnös'</td>
<td>kneel</td>
<td>knöt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnös'</td>
<td>knife</td>
<td>ti ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnös'</td>
<td>knight</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnáb</td>
<td>knight'</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnäck</td>
<td>knight'</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnäg</td>
<td>knöck'</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnäg'</td>
<td>knit</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gy</td>
<td>knöck'</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knäp</td>
<td>knöck'</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knäp'</td>
<td>knöck'</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sack</td>
<td>knöck'</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knäp'</td>
<td>knöck'</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weed</td>
<td>knöck'</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knür</td>
<td>knöck'</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knäve</td>
<td>knöck'</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knäv'</td>
<td>knöck'</td>
<td>ti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is very useful to bread to knead it well.

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

A knout is an instrument of punishment, consisting of a narrow strap of leather which inflicts severe torture.
SPELLING-BOOK.

In the following words, *ch* have the sound of *sh*, and in most of them *i* has the sound of *e* long.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{chäïse} & \quad \text{cap ŭ ñîn'} & \quad \text{eav. a liër'} \\
\text{cha'mäde'} & \quad \text{mag a ziñe'} & \quad \text{eor de liër'} \\
\text{cham päign'} & \quad \text{sub ma rîne'} & \quad \text{man da rèn'} \\
\text{chi eäné'} & \quad \text{trans ma rîne'} & \quad \text{eash iër'} \\
\text{chev a liër'} & \quad \text{böm ba ųn'} & \quad \text{ma rîne'} \\
\text{chïv' al ry} & \quad \text{brig a diër'} & \quad \text{der niër'} \\
\text{chân de liër'} & \quad \text{ean non iër'} & \quad \text{po-lïce'} \\
\text{che mi$e'} & \quad \text{cap a pië'} & \quad \text{fas çïne'} \\
\text{chân' ere} & \quad \text{eâr bin iër'} & \quad \text{fron tiër'}
\end{align*}
\]

No. 143.—CXLIII.

In the following words, the vowel *a* of the digraph *ea*, has no sound, and *e* is short. Thus, *bread*, *earth*, *tread*, are pronounced *bred*, *erth*, *tred*. It is very desirable that this useless and perplexing letter *a* should be rejected. Its loss would do no harm, but much good.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{brëad} & \quad \text{swëat} & \quad \text{èar ly} & \quad \text{jéal ous} \\
\text{dëad} & \quad \text{sëarch} & \quad \text{èarn est} & \quad \text{jéal ous y} \\
\text{hëad} & \quad \text{hëalth} & \quad \text{re sëarch} & \quad \text{zéal ous} \\
\text{trëad} & \quad \text{wëalth} & \quad \text{ëlëan ly} & \quad \text{zéal ous ly} \\
\text{drëad} & \quad \text{stëalth} & \quad \text{hëav en} & \quad \text{zéal ot} \\
\text{stëad} & \quad \text{elëan$e$} & \quad \text{lëav en} & \quad \text{plëas$ ant$} \\
\text{thrëad} & \quad \text{èarl} & \quad \text{hëav y} & \quad \text{pëas$ ant$} \\
\text{sprëad} & \quad \text{péarl} & \quad \text{rëad y} & \quad \text{plëas$ ure$} \\
\text{brëast} & \quad \text{èarn} & \quad \text{hëalth y} & \quad \text{mëas$ ure$} \\
\text{brëadth} & \quad \text{lëarn} & \quad \text{wëalth y} & \quad \text{trëas$ ure$} \\
\text{brëath} & \quad \text{yëarn} & \quad \text{fëath er} & \quad \text{trëach er y} \\
\text{éarth} & \quad \text{mëant} & \quad \text{lëath er} & \quad \text{en dëav or} \\
\text{déarth} & \quad \text{drëamt} & \quad \text{lëath ern} & \quad \text{re hëarse} \\
\text{thrëat} & \quad \text{rëalm} & \quad \text{trëad le} & \quad \text{thrëat en}
\end{align*}
\]
No. 144.—CXLIV.

IN THE FOLLOWING, $g$ IS SILENT.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERBS</th>
<th>P.</th>
<th>PPR.</th>
<th>AGENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sign</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing</td>
<td>er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as sign</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing</td>
<td>er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eon sign</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing</td>
<td>er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de sign</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing</td>
<td>er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma lign</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing</td>
<td>er</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

eon dign'    in dign'    forn' eign    en' sign
be nign    ma lign    sov' e reign    en' sign cy

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE SOUND OF $g$ IS RESUMED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORDS</th>
<th>in dign'</th>
<th>borr' nant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>as sig nā' tion</td>
<td>in dig' ni ty</td>
<td>im prēg' na ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>des ig nā' tion</td>
<td>in dig' nant</td>
<td>op pūg' nan cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>res ig nā' tion</td>
<td>dīg' ni ty</td>
<td>re pūg' nant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bé nīg' nant</td>
<td>dīg' ni fy</td>
<td>re pūg' nan cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be nīg' ni ty</td>
<td>prēg' nant</td>
<td>sig' ni fy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma līg' ni ty</td>
<td>prēg' nan cy</td>
<td>sig ni fi ea' tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma līg' nant</td>
<td>im prēg' nāte</td>
<td>sig nīf' i cant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 145.—CXLV.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>bā' eon</th>
<th>brā' zen</th>
<th>bīd' den</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bēa' eon</td>
<td>brō' ken</td>
<td>bōx' en</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beech' en</td>
<td>blāck' en</td>
<td>bound' en</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bā' sin</td>
<td>bāt' ten</td>
<td>būt' ton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bēat' en</td>
<td>bēck' on</td>
<td>broad' en</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| bit' ten | būr' den | chō' $en$
| blā' zon | būr' then | elō' ven |
This dog is the mastiff. He is active, strong, and used as a watch-dog. He has a large head and pendent ears. He is not very apt to bite; but he will sometimes take down a man and hold him down. Three mastiffs once had a combat with a lion, and the lion was compelled to save himself by flight.

The stag is the male of the red deer. He is a mild and harmless animal, bearing a noble attire of horns, which are shed and renewed every year. His form is light and elegant, and he runs with great rapidity. The female is called a hind; and the fawn or young deer, when his horns appear, is called a pricket or brocket.
The squirrel is a beautiful little animal. The gray and black squirrels live in the forest and make a nest of leaves and sticks on the high branches. It is amusing to see the nimble squirrel spring from branch to branch, or run up and down the stem of a tree, and dart behind it to escape from sight. Little ground squirrels burrow in the earth. They subsist on nuts, which they hold in their paws, using them as little boys use their hands.

FABLE I.

OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

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

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

**MORAL.**

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

**FABLE II.**

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

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

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

FABLE III.

THE TWO DOGS.

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

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

**Fable IV.**

_A farmer came to a neighboring lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened._

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

"Henry, tell me the number of days in a year." "Three hundred and sixty-five." "How many weeks in a year?" "Fifty-two." "How many days in a week?" "Seven." "What are they called?"
"Sabbath or Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday." The Sabbath is a day of rest, and called the Lord's day, because God has commanded us to keep it holy. On that day we are to omit labor and worldly employments, and devote the time to religious duties, and the gaining of religious knowledge.

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

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

Au gust, the month.
au gust', grand.
baw, to bend.
bów, for shooting arrows.
bás, a tree, a fish.
bass, lowest part in music.
con jure, to entreat.
con' jure, to use magic art.
dőve, past tense of dice.
dőve, a pigeon.
galant, brave, gay.
gal'ant', a gay fellow.
gill, the fourth of a pint.
gill, part of a fish.
hin der, to stop.
hind er, further behind.
in' va lid, one not in health.
in' val' id, not firm or binding.
low er, to be dark.
löw er, not so high,
live, to be or dwell.
morse, the sea-horse.
moss, of a tree.
line, extension in length.
loin, part of an animal.
loom, a frame for weaving.
loom, a soft loose earth.
méd al, an ancient coin.
méd ile, to interpose.
pint, half a quart.
point, a sharp end.
rud ish, a root.
red dish, somewhat red.
since, at a later time.
sense, faculty of perceiving.
ten or, course continued.
ten ure, a holding.
tal ents, ability.
tal ons, claws.
val ley, low land.
val uc, worth.
live, having life.
mow, a pile of hay.
mów, to cut with a scythe.
read, to utter printed words.
read [red], past tense of read.
re' pents, creeping.
re' pent', to feel sorrow.
rec' ol lect', to call to mind.
re' col lect', to collect again.
re' form', to amend.
re' form', to make anew.
rec' re ate, to refresh.
re' cre ate, to create anew.
slough, a place of mud.
slough [sluff'], a cast skin.
tár ry, like tar.
tar ry, to delay.
tears, waters of the eyes.
tears, [he] renders.
wind, air in motion.
wind, to turn or twist.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

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

al tar, a place for offerings.
al ter, to change.
ant, a little insect.
 aunt, a sister to a parent.
ark, a vessel.
arc, part of a circle.
as cent, steepness.
as sent, agreement.
ag er, a tool.
ag er, one who foretells.
bail, surety.
bale, a pack of goods.
bale, a sphere.
bawl, to cry aloud.
base, low, vile.
bass or base, in music.
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bass or base, in music.
baw, to make a ceiling.
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counsel, an assembly.
counsel, advice.
symbol, a type.
cymbal, a musical instrument.
color, hue.
cullor, one who selects.
dam, to stop water.
damn, to condemn.
dew, falling vapors.
due, owing.
die, to expire.
dye, to color.
doe, a female deer.
dough, bread not baked.
dance, a temple.
deploy, to dissemble.
dire, horrid.
dye, one who colors.
dun, to urge for money.
dun, a brown color.
done, performed.
dram, a drink of spirit.
drachm, a small weight.
disposition, the act of cutting off.
decks, a place of joys.
dero, before time.
dear, the organ of hearing.
you, second person.
yew, a tree.
eye, a female sheep.
fair, handsome.
fare, customary duty.
feat, an exploit.
feet, plural of foot.
freeze, to congeal.
friese, in a building.
hic, to hasten.
high, elevated, lofty.
flea, an insect.
flee, to run away.
flour, of rye or wheat.
flower, a blossom.
forth, abroad.
fourth, in number.
foul, filthy.
fowl, a bird.
gilt, with gold.
guilt, crime.
grate, iron bars.
great, large.
grown, increased.
groan, an expression of pain.
hail, to call, or frozen rain.
hale, healthy.
hart, a beast.
heart, the seat of life.
hare, an animal.
hair, the fur of animals.
here, in this place.
hear, to hearken.
heav, to cut.
hue, color.
him, objective of he.
hyena, a sacred song.
hire, wages.
high, more high.
heel, the hinder part of the foot.
heal, to cure.
haul, to drag.
hall, a large room.
I, myself.
eye, organ of sight.
isle, an island.
aisle, of a church.
in, within.
in, a tavern.
in, to compose.
in, to prosecute.
killed, to slay.
kiln, for burning bricks.
knap, a protruberance.
nap, a short sleep.
knave, a rogue.
nave, of a wheel.
knead, to work dough.
need, necessity.
kneel, to bend the knee.
neak, to heat.
know, did know.
new, fresh, not old.
know, to understand.
no, not.
knave, a root.
not, no, denying.
lade, to fill, to dip.
laid, placed.
lain, did lie.
lane, a narrow street.
look, a root.
leak, to run out.
less on, a reading.
lessen, to diminish.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<td>liar</td>
<td>one who tells lies</td>
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<td>liar</td>
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<td>lead</td>
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SPELLING-BOOK.

wreak, to revenge.
rest, to take ease.
wrest, to take by force.
rice, a sort of grain.
rise, source, beginning.
rye, a sort of grain.
ry, crooked.
ring, to sound, a circle
wring, to twist.
rite, ceremony.
right, just.
write, to make letters with a pen.
wright, a workman.
rode, did ride.
road, the highway
rear, to raise.
rear, the hind part.
rigger, one who rigs vessels.
rig, severity.
rout, a confused quarrel.
rout, rout, a way or course.
rough, not smooth.
ruff, a neck-cloth.
rota, repetition of words.
rote, did write.
roe, a female deer.
row, a rank.
rear, to sound loudly.
rower, one who rows.
rab, bet, to join.
rabbet, a quadruped.
sail, the canvas of a ship.
sale, the act of selling.
sea, a large body of water.
see, to behold.
savor, one who saves.
savor, taste or odor.
beheld, beheld.
scene, part of a play.
seine, a fish net.
seignior, older.
seignior, a Turkish king.
seam, where the edges join.
seem, to appear.
shear, to cut with shears.
sheer, clear, unmixed.
sent, ordered away.
scent, smell.
shore, sea-coast.
shore, a prop.
so, in such a manner.
sow, to scatter seed.

sum, the whole.
some, a part.
sun, the fountain of light.
son, a male child.
stare, to gaze.
stair, a step.
steel, hard metal.
stole, to take by theft.
suck, er, a young twig.
sleight, dexterity.
slight, to despise.
sole, of the foot.
soul, the spirit.
slay, to kill.
sley, a weaver's reed.
sleigh, a carriage on runners.
sloe, a fruit.
slow, not swift.
stake, a post.
steak, a slice of meat.
stile, steps over a fence.
style, fashion, diction.
tacks, small nails.
tax, a rate, tribute.
throw, to cast away.
three, pain of travail.
tear, to rend.
tare, a weed, allowance of weight.
tear, water from the eyes.
tear, a covering.
toll, likewise.
two, twice one.
tow, to drag.
too, extremity of the foot.
vail, a covering.
vale, a valley.
vial, a little bottle.
viole, a fiddle.
vein, for the blood.
vane, to show which way the wind blows.
vice, sin.
wise, a screw.
wait, to tarry.
weight, heaviness.
wear, to carry, as clothes.
ware, merchandise.
waist, to spread.
waist, a part of the body.
way, road, course.

What ails the child?

Aye is a fermentated liquor, made from malt.
The awl is a tool used by shoemakers and harness-makers.
All quadrupeds which walk and not leap, walk upon four legs.
The Prince of Wales is heir to the crown of England. We breathe the air.
The moon alters its appearance every night.
The Jews burned sacrifices upon an altar of stone.
Cruel horsemen beat their horses.
Some people make molasses from beets.

A fine beau wears fine clothes.
The rainbow is caused by the sun’s shining upon the falling rain.
Beer is an excellent drink for the table.
A bier, is a hand-barrow on which dead bodies are carried.
The great bell in Moscow, weighs two hundred and twenty tons.
The belles and the beaux are fond of fine shows.
Black berries and raspberries grow on briers.
The farmer when he plants seeds, buries them in the ground.
Wheat is a better grain than rye.
One who lays a wager is a better.
The wind blew. The color of the sky is blue.
A father’s or mother’s sister is an aunt. The little ants make hillocks.
Carpenters bore holes with an auger. An augur foretells.
Boys love to play ball. Children bowl for trifles.
Bears live in the woods. An oak bears acorns.

Weigh, to find the weight.
week, seven days.
weak, not strong.
wood, timber.
would, past time of will.
weather, state of the air.
clothes, weather, a sheep.

We bear evils. Trees bare of leaves.
Beech wood makes a good fire; the waves beat on the beach.
A wild boar is a savage beast.
Miners bore holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.
The bolt of plants is a seed vessel.
The turner makes bowls.
The planks of our national vessels are fastened with copper bolts.
Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called bolts.
The breech of a gun is its butt or club end. A ram butts with his head, and we import butts of spirits.

Brakes are useless weeds. We break flax and hemp in dressing.

Well bred people do not always eat wheat bread.
A butt contains two hogsheads; but a barrel, 30 or 32 gallons.

We judge of people’s motives by their actions.
We can not buy a seat in heaven with our money.
Clothiers smooth their clothes with calenders.

Almanac makers publish new calenders every year.
Sails are made of canvas. Inspectors canvass votes.
The courts of New York hold their sessions in the City Hall.
Since the cession of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

We call the membrane that covers the bowels a caul.
Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in cauds.
Consumptive people are afflicted with bad coughs.
Brass cannon are more costly than iron. Church laws are canons.
Farmers are sellers of apples and cider, which fill our cellars.
A liar is not believed.
The lyre is a musical instrument.
Galileo made the telescope.
Virginia was a handsome maid.
The Missouri is the main branch of the Mississippi.
A horse's mane grows on his neck.
The male bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.
The mail is opened at the post-office.
Children should imitate the manners of polite people.
The farms of the English nobility are called manors.
A mite is an insect of little might.
Mead is a pleasant innocent drink.
Lying is a mean practice.
We mean to study grammar.
The Hudson and East rivers meet at the Battery.
Salt will preserve meat.
Miners work in mines.
Minors are not allowed to vote.
David vanquished the loss of Absalom.
When grass is mown and dried we call it hay.
Ports are surrounded by a moat.
Mote is an atom.
A brigade of soldiers is more than a regiment.
Mowers mow grass.
Brass is a compound metal.
A lively horse is a horse of mettle.
Fishes are caught in a net.
Clear profits are called net gain.
Boats are rowed with oars.
Ores are melted to separate the metal from the dross.
A bird flew over the house.
The smoke ascends in the flue.
Gums ooze through the pores of wood.
The tanner puts his hides into ooze.
We carry water in pails.
Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a pale fence.
Sick people look pale.

Panels of glass are cut in oblong squares.
Pains are distressing.
Shoes are sold by pairs.
People pare apples to make pies.
Pears are not so common as apples.
A person who has lost his palace can not speak plain.
The fine painter holds his pallet in his hand.
The child sleeps on a pallet.
The comma is the shortest pause in reading.
Bears seize their prey with their paws.
Good people love to live in peace.
Our largest piece of silver coin is a dollar.
The peak of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high.
The Jews had a pique or ill will against the Samaritans.
On the fourth of July, the bells ring a loud peal.
The farmer peels the bark from trees for the tanner.
The British Parliament is a legislative assembly, consisting of the House of Peers and the House of Commons.
Our vessels lie near the piers in our harbor.
The carpenter planes boards with his plane.
The essential principles of religion are written in plain language.
Babylon stood upon an extended plain.
Polite people please their companions.
The courts of common pleas are held in the court-houses.
The builder uses the plumb and line to set his walls perpendicular.
One dollar is one hundred cents.
The worst gambler won the money.
Plums grow on trees.
The cat preys upon mice.
We should pray for our enemies.
The student pores over his books.
The Niagara river pours down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.
We sweat through the pores.
The Hudson is the principal river of New York.
A man of good principles merits our esteem.
There is no profit in profane swearing.
The prophet Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.
Panel doors are more expensive than batten doors.
The court impanel jurors to judge causes in court.
God sends his rain on the just and unjust.
Horses are guided by the reins of the bridle.
Queen Victoria reigns over Great Britain.
The barber shaves with a razor.
Farmers are raisers of grain.
The Laplander wraps himself in furs in the winter.
When we wish to enter a house, we rap at the door.
Reeds grow in swamps.
We should read the Bible with seriousness.
We should often think upon what we have read.
A hyacinth is a large red flower.
Nero wrecked his malice upon the Christians.
Brutus held up the dagger overheated with the blood of Lucretia.
We rest on beds.
The English wrested Gibraltar from the Spaniards.
Rice grows in warm climates.
The rise of the Missouri is in the Rocky Mountains.
Ladies are fond of gold rings.
The bell rings for church.
Washerwomen wring clothes.
Riggers rig vessels.
Hannibal crossed the Alps in the rigor of winter.
Baptism is a rite of the Christian church.
It is not right to pilfer.
Wheelwrights make carts and wagons.
Cumberland road leads from Baltimore to Wheeling.
King David rode upon a mule.
Watt Tyler made a great rout in England.
The Israelites took their route through the wilderness of Arabia.
Children often learn the alphabet by rote before they know the letters.
Oliver Goldsmith wrote several good histories.
Paste is made of rye flour.
Children make wry faces when they eat sour grapes.
A roe deer has no horns.
Corn is planted in rows.
Oarsmen row boats with oars.
The joiner rabble boards.
Rabbits are lively animals.
The river Danube runs into the Black sea.
Owls can not see well when the sun shines.
Seals are caught in the southern seas.
We seal letters with wafers and sealing-wax.
Masons ceil with lime-mortar.
A plastered ceiling looks better than a ceiling made of boards.
We have never seen a more dazzling object than the sun.
A thunder storm is a sublime scene.
Fishermen catch shad in seines.
The city of Paris stands on the river Seine.
John Smith, Senior, is father to John Smith, Junior.
The Grand Seigneur of Turkey is an absolute monarch.
The sun seems to rise and set.
Neat sowers make handsome seams.
Sheep-shearers shear the sheep.
When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded he sheers off.
Waves dash against the shore.
When ship-builders build vessels they shire them up with props.
The writer signs his name.
Heavy clouds are signs of rain.
Mankind slay each other in cruel wars.
A sleigh runs on snow and ice.
Children should never slight their parents.
Indians live in very slight buildings.
Some have a good slight at work.
A sloe is a black wild plum.
The sloth is slow in moving.
The lark soars into the sky.
A boil is a sore swelling.
A sover sows his seeds.
We all have some knowledge.
The sum of four and five is nine.
The sole of a shoe is the bottom.
The sun is the sole cause of day.
Our souls are immortal.
Tents are fastened with stakes.
Beef-steaks are good food.
"A wise son makes a glad father."
Without the sun all animals and vegetables would die.
The Jews were not permitted to have stairs to their altars.
The owl staring at the moon.
Let not children stare at strangers.
Stiles are steps over fences.
Goldsmith wrote in a plain style.
Saul threw his javelin at David.
The Israelites went through the sea.
Tares grow among wheat.
Grocers subtract the tare from the gross weight.
Never tear your clothes.
The plumb-line hangs straight toward the center of the earth.
The straits of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.
Succor a man in distress.
Suckers sprout from the root of an old stock.
Shoemakers drive tacks into the heels of shoes.
People pay a heavy tax.
Lions have long bushy tails.
The tale of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.
Ladies wear sashes round the waist.
Foolish children waste their time in idleness.
Time waits for no one.
Butter is sold by weight.
Earthen ware is baked in furnaces.
A Turk wears a turban instead of a hat.
Sickness makes the body weak.
Seven days constitute one week.
We weigh gold and silver by Troy weight.
The way of a good man is plain.
The weather is colder in America than in the same latitudes in Europe.
Wether sheep makes the best mutton.
Men have a great toe on each foot.
Horses tow the canal boats.
Tow is hatcheled from flax.
Good scholars love their books.
There are no tides in the Baltic sea.
Women wear veils.
The valley of the Mississippi is the largest vall in the United States.
The vane shows which way the wind blows.
Arteries convey the blood from the heart and veins.
A vial of laudanum.
A-base-viol is a large fiddle, and a violin is a small one.
We shed tears of sorrow when we lose our friends.
Ships often carry two tiers of guns.
A team of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen.
Farmers rejoice when their farms teem with fruits.
The tide is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon.
A black ribbon tied on the left arm is a badge of mourning.

Many things are possible which are not practicable. That is possible which can be performed by any means; that is practicable which can be performed by the means which are in our power.
Bank notes are redeemable in cash.
### No. 148.—CXLVIII.

**Words of Irregular Orthography.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
<th>Written</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
<th>Written</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>any   ēn' ny</td>
<td>girl    gérl</td>
<td>should    shōd</td>
<td>many   mën ny</td>
<td>firm    fērm</td>
<td>debt     dēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disme  deem</td>
<td>ghost    göst</td>
<td>phlegm    flēm</td>
<td>ba teau ba tō'</td>
<td>corps    èōre</td>
<td>croup    eroop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beau   bō</td>
<td>ache     āke</td>
<td>tomb      toom</td>
<td>bu reau bu' ro</td>
<td>calf     eāf</td>
<td>wolf     wōlf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>been   bīn</td>
<td>calve    eāv</td>
<td>yacht     yōt</td>
<td>bu ry    bēr' ry</td>
<td>one      wūn</td>
<td>dough    dō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bu ri al bēr' e al</td>
<td>once   wānce</td>
<td>neigh     nā</td>
<td>bus y    bīz' zy</td>
<td>done     dūn</td>
<td>sleigh    slā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is land    ī land</td>
<td>folks    fōkes</td>
<td>gauge     gāge</td>
<td>does    dūz</td>
<td>ra' tio  rā' sho</td>
<td>bough    bou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>says    sēz</td>
<td>va lise  va lēce</td>
<td>slough    slou</td>
<td>said    sēd</td>
<td>o cean   ō' shun</td>
<td>doubt    dout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lieu    lū</td>
<td>could    eōd</td>
<td>is sue    īsh' shu</td>
<td>a dieu  a dū'</td>
<td>would    wōd</td>
<td>tis sue    tīsh' shu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
<th>Written</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bus i ness</td>
<td>bīz' ness</td>
<td>flam beau</td>
<td>flām' bo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus i ly</td>
<td>bīz' i ly</td>
<td>right eous</td>
<td>rī chus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co lo nel</td>
<td>eār' nel</td>
<td>car touch</td>
<td>ēár tooch'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haut boy</td>
<td>hō' boy</td>
<td>in veigh</td>
<td>in vāy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masque</td>
<td>màsk</td>
<td>sur tout</td>
<td>sur toot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sou, sous</td>
<td>soo</td>
<td>ron deau</td>
<td>ron dō'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guit ar</td>
<td>git är'</td>
<td>wo men</td>
<td>wīm' en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pur lieu</td>
<td>pūr' lu</td>
<td>bis cuit</td>
<td>bis' kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su gar</td>
<td>shoog ar</td>
<td>cir cuit</td>
<td>sir' kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vis count</td>
<td>vi' eount</td>
<td>sal mon</td>
<td>såm' on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap ro pos</td>
<td>ap ro pō</td>
<td>isth mus</td>
<td>īst' mus</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neigh bor</td>
<td>nā' bor</td>
<td>mort gage</td>
<td>mōr' gaje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piq uant</td>
<td>pīk' ant</td>
<td>seign ior</td>
<td>seen yur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piq uan cy</td>
<td>pīk' an cy</td>
<td>se ragl io</td>
<td>se rāl' yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptis an</td>
<td>tīz' an</td>
<td>asth ma</td>
<td>āst' ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phthis ie</td>
<td>tīz' ie</td>
<td>beau ty</td>
<td>bū' ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sol dier</td>
<td>sōl' jer</td>
<td>beau te ous</td>
<td>bū' te ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vict uals</td>
<td>vit' tl$</td>
<td>bdel lium</td>
<td>dēl' yum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca tarrh</td>
<td>ea tār'</td>
<td>ca noe</td>
<td>ea noo'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pty a lism</td>
<td>tī' a lišm</td>
<td>dia mond</td>
<td>dr' mond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bru nette</td>
<td>bru nēt'</td>
<td>plaid</td>
<td>plād</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga zette</td>
<td>ga zēt'</td>
<td>schism</td>
<td>sizm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in debt ed</td>
<td>in dēt' ed</td>
<td>feoff ment</td>
<td>fē' ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lieu ten ant</td>
<td>lu tēn' ant</td>
<td>hal cy on</td>
<td>hāl' se on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qua drille</td>
<td>ka drīl'</td>
<td>mis tē toe</td>
<td>mīz' zl to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pneu mat ic</td>
<td>nu māt' ik</td>
<td>psal mo dy</td>
<td>sāl' mo dy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following, l is silent.

- balk
- chalk
- talk
- ealk
- stalk
- walk

The following end with the sound of f.

- chough rough eough [eauf]
- elough slough trough [trauf]
- hough e nough läugh [läf]

l after r is silent.

- rheūm rhū' barb
- rheū māt' ie rhēt' o rie
- rheū' ma tīšm rhāp' so dy
- rhyme rhī nōc' e ros

g is silent before n.

- deign ed ing reign ed ing
- feign ed ing poign' ant
THE ELEMENTARY

l before m is silent in the following.

ëäl̩m
ëäl̩m ly
ëäl̩m ness
be ëäl̩m
bäl̩m

bäl̩m y
em bäl̩m
äl̩ms
äl̩ms house
äl̩ms gîv ing

psäl̩m
quäl̩m
quäl̩m ish
psäl̩m ist
höl̩m

IN THE FOLLOWING, geon and gion are pronounced as jun;
cheon, as chun; geous and gious, as jus.

blüd' geon
düd' geon
güd' geon
bûr' geon
stûr' geon
le' gion
rë' gion
eon tâ' gion
re li' gion

sûr' geon
sûr geon cy
dûn' geon
pig' eon
wïd' geon
lûn' cheon
eon tâ' gious
e grê' gious
re li'' gious

pro di'' gious
pûn' cheon
trûn' cheon
seûtch eon
es eût' cheon
eur müd' geon
gôr' geous
sae ri le'' gious
ir re li'' gious

IN THE FOLLOWING, ou and au are pronounced as au, and
gh are mute.

bought
brought
fought
ought
sought
thought
wrought
naught
fraught

IN THE FOLLOWING, 'ue at the end of the primitive word
are silent.

plâgue
vâgue
lëague
tëague
brôgue
rôgue

vögue
tòngue
mösque
ob lique'
o pâque'
ũ nùque'
piqûe
har ăngue'
âp' o lôgue
eât' a lôgue
dî' a lôgue
êe' lôgue
No. 149.—CXLIX.

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seal ed ing er</td>
<td>claim ed ing er</td>
<td>re coil ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heal ed ing er</td>
<td>cool ed ing er</td>
<td>ve neer ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oil ed ing er</td>
<td>ap pear ed ing er</td>
<td>a vail ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hail ed ing er</td>
<td>re peat ed ing er</td>
<td>ro strain ed, ing er</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bi as ed ing</td>
<td>lev ol ed ing</td>
<td>grav el ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bev el ed ing</td>
<td>coun sel ed ing</td>
<td>grov el ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can cel ed ing</td>
<td>cud gel ed ing</td>
<td>hand sel ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car ol ed ing</td>
<td>driv ol ed ing</td>
<td>jew el ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cav il ed ing</td>
<td>du el ed ing</td>
<td>kern el ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chan nel ed ing</td>
<td>e qual ed ing</td>
<td>la bel ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chis el ed ing</td>
<td>gam bol ed ing</td>
<td>lau rel ed ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lev el ed ing ri val ed ing mod el ed ing
li bel ed ing row el ed ing wag on ed ing
mar shal ed ing shov el ed ing clos et ed ing
par col ed ing shriv el ed ing riv et ed ing
pen cil ed ing tram mel ed ing lim it ed ing
pom mel ed ing trav el ed ing ben e fit ed ing
puar rel ed ing tun nel ed ing prof it ed ing
dev el ed ing wor ship ed ing but set ed ing

The name of the agent, when the verb admits of it, is formed in like manner, without doubling the last consonant, as, caviler, worshiper, duelist, libeler, traveler. So also adjectives are formed from these verbs without doubling the last consonant, as, libelous, marvelous.

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

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

In verbs ending in e after any other consonant than d and t, the past tense is formed by the addition of d, and this letter with the final e may form a distinct syllable; but usually the e is dropped and d is blended with the last syllable of the verb. Thus abridged, is pronounced abridjd; abased, abäste. Before ing, e is dropped.

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

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

Verbs ending in ay, oy, ow, ew, and ey, have regular derivatives in-ed and ing.

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

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

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

cry cried cry ing dry dried dry ing
dofy do fied do fy ing car ry car ried car ry ing
ed ify ed i fied ed ify ing mar ry mar ried mar ry ing
Verbs ending in y change this letter to i in the second and third persons, and
in the name of the agent. Thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solemn Style.</th>
<th>Familiar Style.</th>
<th>Agent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I cry</td>
<td>thou criest</td>
<td>he cries crier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I try</td>
<td>thou triest</td>
<td>he tries trier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Past tense.

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

Verbs ending in ie are thus formed.

| I die         | thou diest      | he dieth or dies dying |
| I lie         | thou liest      | he lieth or lies lying |
| I tie         | thou tiest      | he tieth or ties tying |
| I lie         | thou hiest      | he hieth or vies vying |

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

died lied tied hied vied

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>plu.</th>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>plu.</th>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>plu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slab.</td>
<td>slabs</td>
<td>roll.</td>
<td>rolls</td>
<td>strait</td>
<td>straits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lad.</td>
<td>lads</td>
<td>ham.</td>
<td>hams</td>
<td>post.</td>
<td>posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chief</td>
<td>chiefs</td>
<td>chain</td>
<td>chains</td>
<td>port.</td>
<td>ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag.</td>
<td>bags</td>
<td>crop.</td>
<td>crops</td>
<td>sight.</td>
<td>sights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back.</td>
<td>backs</td>
<td>tear.</td>
<td>tears</td>
<td>sign.</td>
<td>signs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the noun ends in o, if s will coalesce with the preceding consonant, it forms no distinct syllable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bride</th>
<th>bride</th>
<th>knave</th>
<th>knaves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blade</td>
<td>blade</td>
<td>date</td>
<td>dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smile</td>
<td>smiles</td>
<td>note</td>
<td>notes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If s will not coalesce with the preceding consonant, it unites with e, and forms an additional syllable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>grace</th>
<th>graces</th>
<th>mazo</th>
<th>mazes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spice</td>
<td>spices</td>
<td>fleece</td>
<td>fleeces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When nouns end in ch, sh, ss, and x, the plural is formed by the addition of es.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>church</th>
<th>churches</th>
<th>bush</th>
<th>bushes</th>
<th>dress</th>
<th>dresses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>peach</td>
<td>peaches</td>
<td>glass</td>
<td>glasses</td>
<td>fox</td>
<td>foxes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns ending in y after a consonant, form the plural by the changing of y into i, and the addition of cs; the termination ics being pronounced ize, in monosyllables, and ies in most other words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fly</th>
<th>flies</th>
<th>du ty</th>
<th>du ties</th>
<th>fu ry</th>
<th>fu ries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cry</td>
<td>cries</td>
<td>glo ry</td>
<td>glo ries</td>
<td>bor ry</td>
<td>bor ries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sky</td>
<td>skies</td>
<td>ru by</td>
<td>ru bies</td>
<td>mer cy</td>
<td>mer cies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cit y</td>
<td>cit ics</td>
<td>la dy</td>
<td>la dies</td>
<td>va can cy</td>
<td>va can cies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nouns ending in ay, ey, oy, ow, ew, take s only to form the plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>way</td>
<td>ways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bay</td>
<td>bays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do lay</td>
<td>de lays</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns ending in a vowel take s or es.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sea</td>
<td>seas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>life</td>
<td>lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wife</td>
<td>wives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knife</td>
<td>knives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beef</td>
<td>beeves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>life</td>
<td>loaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wife</td>
<td>leafes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knife</td>
<td>shelves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beef</td>
<td>wharves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of y.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bulk</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flesh</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flake</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plume</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some nouns when they take y, lose e final.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>life</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flesh</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjectives formed from nouns by ly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>friend</td>
<td>ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td>ly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lofty</td>
<td>ness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adverbs formed from adjectives by the addition of ly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>craft</td>
<td>ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fear</td>
<td>ly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns formed from adjectives by ness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boundless</td>
<td>ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fearless</td>
<td>ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hopeful</td>
<td>ness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjectives formed from nouns by less, adverbs by ly, and nouns by ness.
Adjectives formed from nouns by *ful*, from which adverbs are formed by *ly* and nouns by *ness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>n</em></th>
<th><em>ad</em></th>
<th><em>n</em></th>
<th><em>ad</em></th>
<th><em>n</em></th>
<th><em>ad</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>art</td>
<td>ful</td>
<td>ly</td>
<td>ness</td>
<td>pain</td>
<td>ful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>care</td>
<td>ful</td>
<td>ly</td>
<td>ness</td>
<td>grace</td>
<td>ful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The termination *ist* added to words denotes an agent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>art</em></th>
<th><em>ist</em></th>
<th><em>loy</em></th>
<th><em>art</em></th>
<th><em>ist</em></th>
<th><em>or</em></th>
<th><em>gan</em></th>
<th><em>ist</em></th>
<th><em>du</em></th>
<th><em>el</em></th>
<th><em>ist</em></th>
<th><em>lu</em></th>
<th><em>mor</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zo</td>
<td>ol</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>gy</td>
<td>zo</td>
<td>ol</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>gist</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>thol</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>gist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prefix *ante* denotes before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>date</em></th>
<th><em>ante-date</em></th>
<th><em>chamber</em></th>
<th><em>ante-chamber</em></th>
<th><em>diluvian</em></th>
<th><em>ante-diluvian</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>past</em></td>
<td><em>ante-past</em></td>
<td><em>penult</em></td>
<td><em>ante-penult</em></td>
<td><em>nuptial</em></td>
<td><em>ante-nuptial</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prefix *anti* usually denotes opposition or against.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>Christ</em></th>
<th><em>anti-christ</em></th>
<th><em>Christian</em></th>
<th><em>anti-christian</em></th>
<th><em>febrile</em></th>
<th><em>anti-febrile</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The prefix *be*, a prefix, denotes nearness or intensity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>daub</em></th>
<th><em>be-daub</em></th>
<th><em>dew</em></th>
<th><em>be-dew</em></th>
<th><em>friend</em></th>
<th><em>be-friend</em></th>
<th><em>labor</em></th>
<th><em>be-labor</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>siege</em></td>
<td><em>be-siege</em></td>
<td><em>moan</em></td>
<td><em>be-moan</em></td>
<td><em>speak</em></td>
<td><em>be-speak</em></td>
<td><em>sprinkle</em></td>
<td><em>be-sprinkle</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>co-equal</em></th>
<th><em>co-exist</em></th>
<th><em>co-habit</em></th>
<th><em>con-form</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>co-eval</em></td>
<td><em>co-extend</em></td>
<td><em>con-firm</em></td>
<td><em>con-join</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prefix *counter* denotes against or opposition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>balance</em></th>
<th><em>counter-balance</em></th>
<th><em>act</em></th>
<th><em>counter-act</em></th>
<th><em>evidence</em></th>
<th><em>counter-evidence</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>plead</em></td>
<td><em>counter-plead</em></td>
<td><em>work</em></td>
<td><em>counter-work</em></td>
<td><em>part</em></td>
<td><em>counter-part</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prefix *de* denotes from or down.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>base</em></th>
<th><em>de-base</em></th>
<th><em>bar</em></th>
<th><em>de-bar</em></th>
<th><em>compose</em></th>
<th><em>de-compose</em></th>
<th><em>cry</em></th>
<th><em>de-cry</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>form</em></td>
<td><em>de-form</em></td>
<td><em>fame</em></td>
<td><em>de-fame</em></td>
<td><em>face</em></td>
<td><em>de-face</em></td>
<td><em>garnish</em></td>
<td><em>de-garnish</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>able</em></th>
<th><em>dis-able</em></th>
<th><em>agree</em></th>
<th><em>dis-agree</em></th>
<th><em>allow</em></th>
<th><em>dis-allow</em></th>
<th><em>belief</em></th>
<th><em>dis-belief</em></th>
<th><em>credit</em></th>
<th><em>dis-credit</em></th>
<th><em>esteem</em></th>
<th><em>dis-esteem</em></th>
<th><em>grace</em></th>
<th><em>dis-grace</em></th>
<th><em>honor</em></th>
<th><em>dis-honor</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Fore denotes before in time, sometimes in place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>bode</em></th>
<th><em>fore-bode</em></th>
<th><em>father</em></th>
<th><em>fore-father</em></th>
<th><em>know</em></th>
<th><em>fore-know</em></th>
<th><em>noon</em></th>
<th><em>fore-noon</em></th>
<th><em>tell</em></th>
<th><em>fore-tell</em></th>
<th><em>taste</em></th>
<th><em>fore-taste</em></th>
<th><em>warn</em></th>
<th><em>fore-warn</em></th>
<th><em>run</em></th>
<th><em>fore-run</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In, which is sometimes changed into *il*, *im*, and *ir*, denotes on, upon, or against; hence it often gives to a word a negative sense; sometimes it only gives more strength to the sense of a word; as, bank, imbank; brown, imbrown; bitter, imbitter.

In the following, it gives a negative sense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>material</em></th>
<th><em>im-material</em></th>
<th><em>moderate</em></th>
<th><em>im-moderate</em></th>
<th><em>mutable</em></th>
<th><em>im-mutable</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
pure in-pure active in-active applicable in-applicable
articulate in-articulate attention in-attention cautious in-cautious
defensible in-defensible discreet in-discreet distinct in-distinct
religious ir-religious reverent ir-reverent revocable ir-re-vocable

Non is used as a prefix, giving to words a negative sense.

appearance non-appearance compliance non-compliance
conformist non-conformist resident non-resident

Out, as a prefix, denotes beyond, abroad, or at a distance.

leap out-leap live out-live venom out-venom weigh out-weigh

Over, as a prefix, denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.

balance over-balance bold over-bold burden over-burden
charge over-charge drive over-drive feed over-feed
flow over-flow load over-load pay over-pay

Trans, a prefix, signifies beyond, across or over.

plant trans-plant Atlantic trans-atlantic

cautious pre-caution determine pre-determine eminent pre-eminent
mature pre-mature occupy pre-occupy suppose pre-suppose
conceive pre-conceive concert pre-concert exist pre-exist

Re, a prefix, denotes again or repetition.

assert re-assert assure re-assure bound re-bound
dissolve re-dissolve embark re-embark enter re-enter
assume re-assume capture re-capture collect re-collect
commence re-commence conquer re-conquer examine re-examine
export re-export pay re-pay people re-people

Un, a prefix, denotes not, and gives to words a negative sense.

abashed un-abashed abated un-abated abolished un-abolished
acceptable un-acceptable adjusted un-adjusted attainable un-attainable
biased un-biased conscious un-conscious equaled un-equalled
graceful ungraceful lawful un-lawful supported un-supported

Super, supra, and sur, denote above, beyond, or excess.

abound super-abound eminent super-eminent
mundane supra-mundane charge sur-charge

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIGURES, LETTERS</th>
<th>NAMES</th>
<th>NUMERAL ADJECTIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>three</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>four</td>
<td>fourth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>five</td>
<td>fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>six</td>
<td>sixth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>seven</td>
<td>seventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>eight</td>
<td>eighth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>nine</td>
<td>ninth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ten</td>
<td>tenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>eleven</td>
<td>eleventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>twelve</td>
<td>twelfth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>thirteen</td>
<td>thirteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>fourteen</td>
<td>fourteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>fifteen</td>
<td>fifteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>sixteen</td>
<td>sixteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>seventeen</td>
<td>seventeenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>eighteen</td>
<td>eighteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>nineteen</td>
<td>nineteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>twentieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>thirty</td>
<td>thirty-first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>forty</td>
<td>fortieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>fifty</td>
<td>fiftieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>sixty</td>
<td>sixtieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>seventy</td>
<td>seventieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>eighty</td>
<td>eightieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>ninety</td>
<td>ninetieth</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1829 MDCCCXXXIX</td>
<td>one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\frac{1}{2} \text{ one half.} \quad \frac{1}{3} \text{ one sixth.} \quad \frac{1}{10} \text{ one tenth.}
\]

\[
1,1 \quad 1,11111 \quad 1,11111111
\]

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

\[
1,11 \quad 1,11111 \quad 11,111
\]

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

\[
1,111 \quad 1,111111 \quad 1111,1
\]

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

\[
1,1111 \quad 1,11111111 \quad 1111111111,1
\]
WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

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

Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.
Ad finem, L. to the end.
Ad aminem, L. to the man.
A' infinitum, L. to endless extent.
A. libitum, L. at pleasure.
Ad referendum, L. for further consideration.
[Value.
Ad valorem, L. according to the
Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother.
A mensa et toro, L. from bed and
board.
Anglice, L. in English, or the En-
glish manner.
Avalanche, F. a snow-slip; a vast
body of snow that slides down a
mountain's side.
Auto da fé, S. act of faith, a sen-
tence of the Inquisition for the
punishment of heresy.
Beau monde, F. the gay world.
Bona fide, L. in good faith.
Bon mot, F. a lively phrase.
Cap-à-pie, F. from head to foot.
Caput mortuum, L. dead matter.
Carte blanche, F. blank paper; per-
mission without restraint.
Chef d'oeuvre, F. a master-piece.
Comme il faut, F. as it should be.
Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.
Coup de main, F. a dextrous enter-
prise.
Dernier resort, F. the last resort.
Dieu et mon droit, F. God and my
right.
Ennui, F. lassitude.
E pluribus unum, L. one of many,
union, confederation; the motto of
the United States.
Ex, L. out; as, ex-minister, a minis-
ter out of office.
Excelsior, L. more elevated; motto
of the State of New York.
Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.
Ex parte, L. on one side only.
Ex post facto, L. after the fact, or
commission of a crime.
Fac simile, L. a close imitation.
Fille du chambre, F. a chamber-
maid.
Forte in re, L. with firmness in
acting.
Gens d'armes, F. armed police.
Habeas corpus, L. that you have the
body; a writ for delivering a per-
son from prison.
Hic jacet, L. here lies.
Honi soit qui mal y pense, F. shame
be to him that evil thinks.
Hotel dieu, F. a hospital.
Impromptu, L. without previous
study; an extemporaneous com-
position.
In statu quo, L. in the former state.
In toto, L. in the whole.
Ipse dixit, L. he said.
Ipso facto, L. in fact.
Jet-d' eau, F. a water-spool.
Jeu d'esprit, F. a play of wit.
Lex talionis, L. the law of retalia-
tion; as, an eye for an eye.
Literatim, L. letter for letter.
Locum tenens, L. a substitute.
Magna charta, L. the great charter.
Memento mori, L. be mindful of
death.
Minimum, L. the smallest.
Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell.
Multum in parvo, L. much in a
small compass.
Nem. con., or nem. dis., L. unani-
mously.
Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent.
Nolens volens, L. whether he will
or not.
Non compos mentis, L. not of a
sound mind.
Par nobile fratum, L. a noble pair
of brothers.
Pater patriae, L. the father of his
country.
Per annum, L. by the year.
Per diem, L. by the day.
Per cent., L. by the hundred.
Prima facie, L. at the first view.
Primus mobile, L. first cause of
motion.
[Good.
Pro bono publico, L. for the public
Pro et con., L. for and against.
Pro patria, L. for my country.
Pro tempor, L. for the time.
Pro re nata, L. as the occasion requires.
Pugnis et caloibus, L. with fists and feet.
Quantum, L. how much.
Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.
Qui transtulit sustinet, L. he who has borne them, sustains them.
Quid nunc, L. a newsmonger.
Re infecta, L. the thing not done.
Sanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies.
Sang froid, F. in cold blood, indifferently.
Sans souci, F. free and easy.
Secundum artem, L. according to art.
Sic transit gloria mundi, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.
Sine die, L. without a day specified.
Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing cannot be done.
Sol disant, F. self-styled.
Suviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.
Sub judice, L. under consideration.
Summum bonum, L. the chief good.
Toties quoties, L. as often as.
Toto coelo, L. wholly, as far as possible.
Utile dulci, L. the useful with the agreeable.
Vade mecum, L. a convenient companion.
Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Versus, L. against.
Via, L. by the way of.
Vice versa, L. the terms being exchanged.
Viva voce, L. with the voice.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
Abp. Archbishop.
Acct. Account.
A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.
Apr. April.
Atty. Attorney.
Aug. August.
Bart. Baronet.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.
Bbl. Barrel.
C. Centum, a hundred.
Cant. Canticles.
Capt. Captain.
Chap. Chapter.
Col. Colonel.
Co. Company.
Com. Commissioner.
Commodore.
Cr. Credit.
Cwt. Hundred weight.
Chron. Chronicles.
Cor. Corinthians.
Conn. or Ct. Connecticut.
C. S. Keeper of the Seal.
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C. A. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
C. L. Clerk, Clergyman.
Cons. Constable.
Cts. Cents.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Del. Delaware.
Dept. Deputy.
Dout. Deuteronomy.
D. Ditto, the same.
Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.
E. East.
Eccl. Ecclesiasticus.
E. G. for example.
Eph. Ephesians.
Esa. Esaias.
Ep. Epistle.
Esq. Esquire.
Etc. and so forth, et cetera.
Ex. Exodus, Example.
Exr. Executor.
Feb. February.
Fr. Franco, French.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society [Eng.]
Gal. Galatians.
Gen. General.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George, Georgia.
Gov. Governor.
G. R. George the King [of England.]
H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
Heb. Hebrews.
Hon. Honorable.
Hund. Hundred.
H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the division of a composition into sentences or parts of a sentence by points, to mark the pauses to be observed in reading, and show the connection of the several parts or clauses.

The comma (,) indicates a pause of the length of a monosyllable, or the time of pronouncing one. The semicolon (;) indicates a pause of two monosyllables; a colon (:) of three; a period (.) four. The period is placed at the close of a sentence.

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

H. C. M. His most Mat. Matthew.
Christian or Catholic M. D. Doctor of Physic.
King of France and Md. Maryland.
Spain.
Hhd. Hogshead.
Ibid. In the same place.
i. e. that is [id est].
id. the same.
Ind. Indiana.
Inst. Instant.
Is. Isaiah.
Ja. James.
Jac. Jacob.
Josh. Joshua.
K. King.
Km. Kingdom.
Kt. Knight.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lond. London.
Lon. Longitude.
Ldp. Lordship.
Lat. Latitude.
Lou. Louisiana.
Ll. D. Doctor of Laws.
lbs. Pounds.
L. S. Place of the Seal.
M. Marquis, Meridan.
Maj. Major.
Mass. Massachusetts.
M. B. Bachelor of Phys.
q. d. as if he should say.
q. l. as much as you please. [tity.
q. s. a sufficient quan-
Regr. Register.
Rev. Roverend, Reve-
ation.
Rt. Hon. Right Honor-
able.
R. I. Rhode Island.
S. South, Shilling.
S. C. South Carolina.
St. Saint.
Sect. Section.
Sen. Senator, Senior.
Scept. September.
Srvt. Servant.
S. T. P. Professor of Theology.
S. T. D. Doctor of Div-
vinity.
ss. to wit, namely.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Theo. Theophilus.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho. Thomas.
U. C. Upper Canada.
Ult. the last, or the last month.
U. S. A. United States of America.
V. Vide, See.
Va. Virginia.
viz. to wit, namely.
Vt. Vermont.
Wt. Weight.
Wm. William.
Wp. Worship.
Yd. Yard.
&c. And so forth.
An exclamation point ( ! ) expresses emotion.

A parenthesis ( ) includes words which are to be uttered in a lower tone of voice.

Brackets or hooks [ ] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

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

A caret ( ^ ) shows the omission of a word or letter, thus, give me book.

An apostrophe ( ' ) denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, lov'd tho't.

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

The index ( ^ ) points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

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

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

The diacresis ( " ) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with the preceding vowel.

**CAPITAL LETTERS.**

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

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

The pronoun I and interjection O are always in capitals.

**No. 150.—CL.**

The letter q is equivalent to k.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>åq'</th>
<th>ue</th>
<th>duet</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>ירוש</th>
<th>tôus</th>
<th>liq'</th>
<th>uíd</th>
<th>äte</th>
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<td>liq'</td>
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<td>fy</td>
<td>ing'</td>
<td>req'</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In the following words, t is not pronounced.

| chăs | ten | glîs' | ten | moist' | en |
| hăs | ten | fast' | en | öft' | en |
| ehrĩs | ten | list' | en | sőft' | en |
words with the same
— often at a loss to recol-
which stands first. I have therefore ar-
anged the principal words of these classes in two distinct
tables, that pupils may commit them to memory, so that the
order may be made as familiar as letters of the alphabet.

### Words in which the letter ē stands before i.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
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</thead>
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<td>seine</td>
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<td>sēizin</td>
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<tr>
<td>percēive</td>
<td>obēisant</td>
<td>sēzure</td>
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</table>

### Words in which the letter i stands before ē.

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<td>cannoniër</td>
<td>chevaliër</td>
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