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P R E F A C E .

In this revision of the Elementary Spelling-Book, the chief object aimed at is to bring its notation into a correspondence with that of the recently issued Quarto Dictionary in which a more extended system of orthoepical marks has been adopted for the purpose of exhibiting the nicer discriminations of vowel sounds. A few of the Tables, however, and a few single columns of words are left without diacritical signs as exercises in notation, a familiarity with which is important to all who consult the dictionary. A little attention to the *Key to the Sounds of the marked Letters* will aid both teacher and pupil in this interesting exercise. As it has been found inconvenient to insert the whole Key at the top of the page, as heretofore, frequent reference to the full explanation of the pointed letters on page 15 may be desirable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The modifications in this revision, although important, are not of a character to embarrass those teachers who use the old editions in the same classes, very few words having been substituted for others, and those only to correct an obvious error, or to carry out some important analogy.

In the revision of this work, the Editor has availed himself of the suggestions of experienced teachers and others competent to advise, and especially of WM. A. WHEELER, Esq., whose PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION add so much value to the new Illustrated Quarto Dictionary of Dr. Webster.

W. G. W.

NEW YORK, 1866.

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS

IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Language, or Speech, is the utterance of articulate sounds, 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 or approximation 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*. A union of two simple vowel sounds is called a *diphthong*; as *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *noise*.

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 combinations *ch, sh, th*, and *ng* are also used to represent distinct sounds; and another sound is expressed by *si*, or *z*; as, in *brasier, azure*, pronounced *brā'zier, āzh'ūr*.

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

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

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

Occasional sounds.—The Italian sound is indicated by two dots over it; as, *bār, fā'ther*;—the short sound of the Italian *a*, by a single dot over it; as, *fāst, lāst*;—the broad sound, by two dots below it; as, *ball, stall*;—the short sound of broad *a*, by a single dot under it; as, *what, quād'rānt*;—the sound of *a* before *r* in certain words like *care, fair, &c.*, is represented by a sharp or pointed circumflex over the *a*, as, *cāre, hāir, fāir, &c.*

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

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

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

Occasional sounds.—When *i* has the sound of long *e* it is marked by two dots over it; as, *fa-tigue', marine'*;—when *o* has the sound of short *u*, it is marked by a single dot over it; as, *dōve, sōn*;—when it has the sound of *ōō*, it is marked with two dots under it; as, *mōve, prōve*;—when it has the sound of *oo*, it is marked with a single dot under it; as, *wōlf, wōlsey*;—when it has the sound of broad *a*, this is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the vowel; as, *nōrth, sōrt*;—the two letters *oo*, with a horizontal mark over them, have the sound heard in the words *boom, loom*;—with a curve mark, they have a shorter form of the same sound; as, *boōk, goōd*;—when *u* is sounded like short *oo*, it has a single dot under it; as, *full, pull*; while its lengthened sound, as when preceded by *r*, is indicated by two dots; as in *rūde, rū'ral, rūb'y*.

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'yoo-kāte*; *nature*, pronounced *nāt'yoor*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The digraphs *ea, ee, ei, ie*, when not marked, 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 marked, has the sound of *o* long.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B and *p* represent one and the same articulation, or jointing of the lips; but *p* differs from *b* in being an utterance of the breath instead of the voice.

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

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

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

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

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

Ng represent the articulation of the body of the tongue with the roof of the mouth, and indicate a nasal sound, which is much shortened, if followed by the sound of *k* in the same syllable; as in *bank*.

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

C has the sound of *k* before *a, o, 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, *ectaceous, gracious, conscience*, are pronounced *ec-ti' shus, gra' shus, con' shense*.

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

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

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

H is a mark of mere 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 a sound nearly resembling that of short *u*, but more open; as, in *bird, flirt*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S has its proper sound, as in *sent*, *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'an*;—or of its vocal correspondent *zh*; as in *esier*, pronounced *o'zier*. When it has the latter sound, it is indicated in this book by a peculiar mark under it; thus, *z*.

T has its proper sound, as in *turn*, at the beginning of words and at the end of syllables. Before *i*, followed by another vowel, it unites with *i* to form the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *partial*, *patience*, pronounced *nash'on*, *par'shal*, *pa'shense*. But when *s* or *z* precedes *t*, this letter and the *i* following it preserve their own sounds; as in *bastion*, *christian*, *mixture*, pronounced *bast'yan*, *krist'yan*, *mikt'yan*. T is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s*; as in *fasten*; *often*, *gristle*.

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

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

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

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

Ch have very nearly the sound of *tsh*; as, in *church*; or the sound of *k*; as, in *character*; or 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*, *chough*, *clough*, *enough*, *lough*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough*, *trough*, in which they have the sound of *f*; *hough*, *vough*, *shough*, in which they have the sound of *k*; and *hicough*, in which they have the sound of *p*. At the beginning of a word, they are pronounced like *g* hard; as in *ghastly*, *ghost*, *gherkin*, &c.; so that they may be

said not to have a proper or regular sound in any English word.

Pi have the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy*; except in *Stephen*, pronounced *Ste'en*.

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

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

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

OF ACCENT, EMPHASIS AND CADENCE.

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

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

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

When a word consists of three or more syllables, 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.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

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

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

See over.

VOWELS.—OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

	EXAMPLES.
â, as in <i>care</i> ,	âir, shâre, pâir, bear.
ä <i>Italian</i> , as in	fâther, fâr, balm, pâth.
á, as in <i>last</i> ,	âsk, grâss, dânce, brânceh.
a <i>broad</i> , as in <i>all</i> ,	call, talk, haul, swarm.
a, as in <i>what</i> ,	wan, wanton, wallow.
ê like â, as in	thêre, hêir, whêre, êre.
ê, as in <i>term</i> ,	êrmine, vêrge, prefer.
e like long a, as in	prey, they, eight.
ï like long e, as in	pique, machine, mien.
î, as in <i>bird</i> ,	firm, virgin, dirt.
ô like short u, as in	dôve, sôn, dône, wôn.
o like long oo, as in	prove, do, move, tomb.
o like short oo, as in	bosom, wolf, woman.
ô like broad a, as in	ôrder, fôr, stôr.
ôo, as in	môon, fôod, bôoty.
ôo (short oo), as in	fôot, bôok, wôol, gôod.
u long, preceded by r, as in	rude, rumor, rural.
u like oo, as in	bull, put, push, pull.
e, i, o (italic) mark a letter silent, token, cousin, mason.	

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

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

CONSONANTS.

	EXAMPLES.
c <i>soft</i> , like <i>s sharp</i> , as in	cede, mercy.
e <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in	call, cœneur.
ch (unmarked), as in	child, choose, much.
ch <i>soft</i> , like <i>sh</i> , as in	machine, chaise.
eh <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in	ehorus, epoeh.
g <i>hard</i> , as in	get, begin, foggy.
g <i>soft</i> , like <i>j</i> , as in	gentle, ginger, elegy.
s <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in	same, gas, dense.
s <i>soft</i> , or <i>vocal</i> , like <i>z</i> , as in	has, amuse, prison.
th <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in	thing, path.
th <i>flat</i> or <i>vocal</i> , as in	thine, their, wither.
ng (unmarked), as in	sing, single.
n, as in	linger, link, uncle,
x, like <i>gz</i> , as in	exist, auxiliary.
ph (unmarked), like <i>f</i> , as in sylph.	qu (unmarked), like <i>kw</i> , as in queen.
wh (unmarked), like <i>hw</i> , as in	what, when, awhile.

THE ALPHABET.

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

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff, ff, fi, fi, ff, æ, œ.

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

HÄR, LÄST, CÄRF, FÄLL, WHÄT; HËR, FREY, THËRE; GËT; HËRD, NÄRISH; LÛNK;

OLD ENGLISH.

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

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

ALERE FLAMMAM SCRIPT.

A B C D E F G H

I J K L M N O

P Q R S T U V

W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q

r s t u v w x y z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

No. 1.—I.

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

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÖR; BÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; e=k; ö=í; s=z; ç=sh.

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

No. 2.—II.

hā	hē	hī	hō	hū	hÿ
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jÿ
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny

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

No. 3.—III.

pā	pē	pī	pō	pū	pÿ
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy

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

No. 4.—IV.

āb	ēb	īb	ōb	ūb
ae	ee	ie	oe	ue
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug

BÄE, LÄST, CÄNE, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄR, FREY, THÄRE; ÖBT; HÄRD, MARINE; LINK;

am I to go in.	so he is to go up.
I am to go in.	is he to be by me.
is he to go in.	he is to be by me.
he is to go in.	I am to be by it.

No. 5.—V.

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

No. 6.—VI.

ār	ēr	ir	ōr	ūr
ās	ēs	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

is he to do so by me.	it is to be by me.
he is to do so by me.	by me it is to be.
so I am to be in.	I am to be as he is.
he is to go up by it.	he is to be as I am.

No. 7.—VII.

blā	blē	blī	blō	blū	blŷ
ela	ele	eli	elo	elū	ely
fla	fle	fli	flo	flū	fly
gla	gle	gli	glo	glū	gly
pla	ple	pli	plo	plū	ply
sla	sle	sli	slo	slū	sly

No. 8.—VIII.

brā	brē	brī	brō	brū	brŷ
era	ere	eri	ero	eru	ery
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; BYLE, PULL; EXIST; S-K; G-J; G-Z; Q-SH.

frā	frē	frī	frō	frū	frŷ
gra	gre	grī	grō	grū	grŷ

No. 9.—IX.

prā	prē	prī	prō	prū	prŷ
tra	tre	trī	trō	trū	trŷ
wra	wre	wrī	wrō	wrū	wrŷ
cha	che	chī	chō	chū	chŷ
sha	she	shī	shō	shū	shŷ
ska	ske	sķī	sķō	sķū	sķŷ

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

No. 10.—X.

phā	phē	phī	phō	phū	phŷ
qua	que	qui	quo	quū	quŷ
spa	spe	spi	spo	spū	spy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stū	sty
sea	se	sei	seo	seu	sey
swa	swe	swi	swō	swū	swŷ

No. 11.—XI.

splā	splē	splī	splō	splū	splŷ
sprā	sprē	sprī	sprō	sprū	sprŷ
strā	strē	strī	strō	strū	strŷ
shrā	shrē	shri	shrō	shrū	shrŷ

DĀ, LĀT, CĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FĒY, THĒR; ĠET; HĪR, MĀRĪK; LĪK.

serā	serē	serī	serō	seru	sery
selā	selē	selī	selō	selū	sely

No. 12.—XII.

eāb	fīb	gōb	eūb	sāp	lād	bīd	ġīd
dab	ġīb	hob	dub	rip	mad	hid	god
mab	jīb	job	sub	nip	pad	did	hod
nab	nīb	lob	hub	sop	sad	lid	sod
tab	rib	mob	lub	bad	led	rid	nod
neb	bob	rob	rub	dad	red	pid	odd
web	eob	sob	tub	gad	sed	kid	pod
bib	fob	bub	lap	had	wed	mid	rod

A new tab cap.

I hid it in the box.

A cob-web.

Put on his new bib.

He has got a new tub.

Do not go in the mob.

He is not a bad boy.

She can rub off the dust.

The lad had a new pen.

She put my cap in the tub.

He saw a mad dog.

He had a new red cap.

She led him to bed.

I can do as I am bid.

No. 13.—XIII.

lōg	eūd	fāg	tāg	pīg	dūg	pūg	kām
dog	mud	hag	rag	fig	hug	rug	lam
bog	bag	jag	wag	rig	jug	dam	man
bud	eag	lag	leg	wig	tug	ham	ram
rud	sag	nag	keg	bug	mug	jam	yam

She has a new bag for me.

Do not let a bug get on the bed.

I can tag the boy.

I put the mug in my new tin box.

A big dog can run.

He has fed the pig.

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

The man can put on his wig.

He may put the red jug in my new tin box.

Mynag can run in the lot.

MĀK, SŌN, WŌL, FŌT, MŌN, ŌR; HĪL, FĪL; ĠIST; Ġ=Ġ; Ō=Ō; Ǫ=Ǫ; ĠH=SH.

No. 14.—XIV.

hēm	gūm	dān	rēn	mēn	fīn	wīn	gūn
ġem	hum	fan	ben	pen	hin	eon	pun
dīm	mum	man	den	ten	kin	don	run
hīm	rum	pan	fen	wen	pin	bun	sun
rīm	sum	ran	hen	bin	sin	dun	tun
dūm	ban	tan	ken	din	tin	fun	num

No. 15.—XV.

hāp	gāp	pīp	mōp	fār	fāt	vāt	nēt
rap	dīp	sīp	tōp	tar	rat	bet	wet
māp	hīp	kīp	pōp	jar	hat	jet	pet
lap	rip	nīp	sōp	mar	mat	ġet	set
pāp	tīp	fōp	lōp	per	sat	let	yet
ap	lip	hōp	bar	bāt	pat	met	has

No. 16.—XVI.

bīt	pīt	jōt	gōt	nūt	vēx	fōx	eān
ġīt	sīt	lōt	wōt	rūt	fīx	wād	eāp
īt	wīt	nōt	būt	lāx	mīx	wān	eāt
ōt	bōt	pōt	eūt	tāx	pīx	wāp	sāp
mīt	eōt	rōt	hūt	wāx	sīx	wāp	gūn
nūt	dōt	sōt	jūt	sēx	bōx	wāt	chīt

Ann can hem my cap. It is on my lap.

She has a new fan. I will get a new map.

He hid in his den. A bat can fly.

The pig is in his pen. A cat can eat a rat.

I see ten men. I met the boy.

He had a gun. He sat on my box.

I saw him run. Now the sun is set.

The map is wet. I met six men to-day.

She will sit by me. Ten men sat by me.

He has cut my pen. I put the pin on my tin box.

I had a nut to eat.

Can you fix my hat?

Let him get the tax.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄR, FREY, THÄR; GÄT; HÄRD, MARINE; LÄNK;

No. 17.—XVII.

bäbe	hïde	möde	äce	bïce	eäge	läke
eade	ride	lode	dace	dice	gäge	take
fade	side	node	face	lice	päge	make
jade	tide	rode	lace	mice	räge	rake
lade	wide	lobe	pace	nice	säge	sake
mäde	ode	robe	race	rice	doge	fake
wäde	bode	eube	mace	vice	hüge	wake
bide	eode	tube	ice	äge	bake	eake

No. 18.—XVIII.

dike	yöke	däle	mïle	döle	eäme
like	duke	male	mïle	hole	däme
pike	luke	hale	pile	mole	fäme
tike	puke	pale	tile	pole	gäme
eoke	ale	sale	vïle	sole	läme
joke	bale	tale	wïle	tole	näme
poke	eale	bïle	hole	mule	säme
woke	gale	file	eole	rule	täme

No. 19.—XIX.

äpe	rïpe	möpe	öre	möre	wöve
eäpe	wïpe	höpe	böre	söre	gäze
tape	type	rope	eore	tore	haze
nape	eope	mere	fore	yore	mäze
rape	pope	here	gore	eove	raze
pipe	lope	sere	lore	rove	eraze

No. 20.—XX.

eüre	kïne	läne	äte	bïte	döse
lure	nïne	mane	date	çite	bone
pure	pïne	pane	gate	kite	eone
dïne	sïne	sane	fate	mite	zone
fïne	wïne	eane	hate	rite	none
lïne	vïne	wane	late	site	tone
mïne	bane	base	mate	dive	june

MOVE, SÖN, WÖLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; RÖLL, FÖLL; EXÏT; C=K; Ö=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

tïne	väne	eäse	päte	hïve	tüne
fäne	väse	räte	rïve	füme	säne

No. 21.—XXI.

törn	älp	eämp	ïmp	bümp	rümp
wörn	sealp	lamp	gïmp	dümp	erump
swörn	help	elamp	limp	chump	pump
örn	kelp	ramp	pïmp	jump	trup
burn	yelp	eramp	erimp	lump	eärp
churn	gelp	stamp	shrimp	elump	searp
spurn	pulp	vamp	pomp	plump	harp
turn	damp	hemp	romp	mump	sharp

No. 22.—XXII.

äsp	erïsp	chöps	pïet	räft	wëft
gäsp	wïsp	aet	striet	eräft	gïft
häsp	dregg	faet	duet	dräft	shïft
eläsp	tongg	paet	äft	gräft	lïft
räsp	lungg	taet	bäft	wäft	rïft
gräsp	leng	traet	häft	hëft	drïft
lïsp	gulf	seet	shäft	lëft	sïft

No. 23.—XXIII.

öft	pëlt	eölt	ánt	sçent	dïnt
löft	wëlt	dölt	chánt	brënt	lïnt
soft	gïlt	jolt	gránt	spënt	fïnt
tuft	hïlt	volt	slánt	rent	splïnt
belt	mïlt	eänt	bënt	sent	mïnt
felt	spïlt	seant	dent	tent	prïnt
melt	tïlt	plant	lent	vent	tïnt
smelt	bölt	rant	pent	went	stïnt

No. 24.—XXIV.

brünt	wëpt	smärt	snört	läst	zëst
grünt	swëpt	pärt	sört	bläst	hëst
rünt	ärt	tärt	tört	mäst	chëst

EAR, LĀST, EĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĪE, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; HĪE, MĀRINE; LĪNK;

āpt	eārt	stārt	hūrt	pāst	jēst
chāpt	dārt	pērt	shirt	vāst	lēst
kēpt	hārt	vērt	firt	dīdst	blēst
slēpt	chārt	wērt	eāst	mīdst	nēst
erēpt	mārt	shōrt	fāst	bēst	pēst

No. 25.—XXV.

rēst	quēst	līst	eōst	thīrst	lūst
erēst	wēst	mīst	fīrst	būst	mūst
drēst	zēst	grīst	būrst	dūst	rūst
tēst	cīst	wīst	eūrst	gūst	erūst
vēst	fīst	lōst	dūrst	jūst	trūst

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.
 Mēn 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.

MOVE, SŌN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; HĪLE, FŪLL; EXIST; E=E; Ō=O; S=S; CH=SH.

No. 26.—XXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bā'ker	trō ver	sō lar	wō ful	pā pal
shā dy	elō ver	pō lar	pō em	eō pal
lā dy	dō nor	lū nar	fō rum	vī al
tī dy	vā por	sō ber	sā tan	pē nal
hō ly	fā vor	pā ġer	fū el	vē nal
lī my	fā vor	rā ġer	dū el	fī nal
slī my.	sā vor	grō ġer	erū el	ō ral
bō ny	hā lo	ġī der	grū el	hō ral
pō ny	sō lo	spī der	pū pil	mū ral
pō ker	hē ro	wā fer	lā bel	nā gal
tī ler	nē gro	eā per	lī bel	fā tal
eā per	tī ro	tī ġer	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	ġē dar	sē ton	rē gal	ō val
fē ver	brī er	rū in	dī al	plī ant
ō ver	frī ar	hī men	trī al	ġī 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.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRN, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒT, THĒRE; GĒT; DĒED, MĀRĪNK; LĪNK;

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

No. 27.—XXVII.

seāb	erīb	grūb	blēd	plōd	stāg
stāb	drīb	shrūb	brēd	trōd	serāg
blāb	sqūb	stūb	spēd	seūd	snāg
slāb	chūb	shād	shrēd	stūd	drāg
erāb	elūb	elād	shēd	slūg	swāg
drāb	snūb	glād	slēd	brāg	flāg
glīb	serūb	brād	shōd	erāg	shām
snīb	drūb	flēd	elōd	shāg	erām

No. 28.—XXVIII.

elām	prīm	seān	spīn	trāp	slīp
drām	trīm	elān	grīn	serāp	grīp
slām	swīm	plān	twīn	strāp	serīp
swām	frōm	spān	chāp	chīp	drīp
stēm	seūm	brān	elāp	shīp	trīp
skīm	plūm	glēn	flāp	skīp	strīp
brīm	grūm	chīn	slāp	elīp	frit
grīm	drūm	skīn	snāp	flīp	splīt

No. 29.—XXIX.

chōp	chār	flāt	slīt	blōt	slūt
shōp	spār	plāt	smīt	elōt	smūt
slōp	stār	spāt	spīt	plōt	glūt
erōp	stīr	brāt	splīt	spōt	strūt
stōp	blūr	frēt	grīt	grōt	flāx
swōp	slūr	whēt	seōt	trōt	flūx
seār	spūr	trēt	shōt	shūt	flōss

MOVE, SŌN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ŌR; BELF, PELL; EXIST; C=K; Ō=J; S=Z; CH=SH

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

No. 30.—XXX.

būlb	bōld	bānd	brānd	wēnd	fōnd
bārē	eōld	hānd	ēnd	blēnd	pōnd
gārē	gōld	lānd	bēnd	bīnd	fūnd
hērē	fōld	rānd	fēnd	fīnd	bārd
vērē	hōld	blānd	lēnd	hīnd	eārd
eūrē	mōld	grānd	mēnd	kīnd	hārd
child	sōld	glānd	rēnd	mīnd	lārd
mīld	tōld	sānd	sēnd	rīnd	pārd
wīld	seōld	stānd	tēnd	wīnd	seārf
ōld	ānd	strānd	vēnd	bōnd	bird

No. 31.—XXXI.

hērd	sūrf	sūch	lānch	būnch	lātch
eūrd	seārf	filch	blānch	hūnch	mātch
sūrd	rīch	mīlch	brānch	lūnch	pātch
tūrf	mūch	pātch	stānch	pūnch	snātch
ārch	pouch	erōtch	dītch	swītch	erūtch
mārch	erouch	bōtch	hītch	twītch	dūtch
stārch	tōrch	blōtch	pītch	skētch	plūsh
hārsh	chūrch	itche	stītch	strētch	flūsh
mārsh	lūrch	bītch	wītch	elūtch	erūsh

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

SĀ, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠIT; HĒRD, MĀRINE; LĪNE.

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 mēan	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 nŷ	an noy
eol lāte	al lāy	de ery	de stroy
trans lāte	de lāy	re boil	eon voy
mis stāte	re lāy	tur moil	es pouse
re plēte	in lāy	de spoil	ea rouse
eon 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 eāy	ad join	a mount
in cīte	dis māy	re join	sur mount
po lite	de frāy	en join	dis mount
ig nīte	ar rāy	eon join	re éount
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.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓR; HĪLF, PĒLL; EXIST; C-K; Ó-Z; F-Z; CH-SH.

Good men obey the laws of God.

I love to survey the starry heavens.

Careless girls mislay their things.

The robber waylays 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	ereck
meed	fee	feel	sheen	queen	greek
need	see	heel	keen	ween	seek
speed	lee	peel	spleen	leek	week
reed	flee	reel	screen	check	beef

No. 34.—XXXIV.

deep	weep	leer	lees	meet	brōod
sheep	sweep	fleer	bees	greet	geese
keep	beer	sneer	beet	street	fleege
sleep	deer	peer	feet	sweet	sleeve
peep	cheer	seer	sheet	fōod	reeve
ereep	sheer	steer	fleet	mōod	breeze
steep	jeer	queer	sleet	rōod	freeze

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRR, FALL, WHAT; HÄR, PREY, THÄRE; GÄRT; HÄRD, MARINE; LÄNK;

No. 35.—XXXV

bōom	grōom	lōo	trōop	bōose	rōok
eōom	bōon	eōo	stōop	chōose	brōok
dōom	lōon	twō	swōop	nōose	erōok
lōom	mōon	eōop	bōor	eōok	tōok
blōom	nōon	seōop	mōor	hōok	wōol
glōom	spōon	lōop	pōor	lōok	wōod
rōom	sōon	slōop	lōose	stōok	gōod
brōom	swōon	drōop	gōose	nōok	stōod
fōol	spōol	bōot	rōot	prōof	sōn
pōol	stōol	eōot	rōof	blōod	wōn
tōol	rōost	mōot	wōof	flood	tōn

Plants grow in the ground from seeds.

The man cuts down trees with his ax.

Eels swim in the brook.

Sharp tools are made of steel.

The sun seems to rise and set each day.

The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.

In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.

I have seen the full moon.

A king and queen wear crowns of gold.

I will kiss the babe on his cheek.

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

The man put a curb round our deep well.

Wool makes the sheep warm.

Men keep their pigs in pens.

We lie down and sleep in beds.

The new broom sweeps clean.

The wild deer runs in the woods.

The red beet is good to eat.

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

MOVE, GÖN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÖN; HJELP, FJÄLL; FJÄNT; C=K; Ö=J; G=Z; CH=SH.

No. 36.—XXXVI.

bäck	snäck	quäck	quäck	räck	wäck
häck	päck	bäck	chäck	bräck	eäck
jäck	räck	däck	eläck	eräck	eläck
läck	eräck	chäck	käck	präck	läck
bläck	träck	näck	lick	träck	bläck
eläck	säck	päck	släck	säck	höck
släck	täck	späck	näck	täck	shäck
smäck	stäck	räck	päck	stäck	fäck

No. 37.—XXXVII.

päck	chäck	stück	bülk	elänk	pränk
räck	lück	elk	hülk	flänk	tänk
bräck	elück	welk	skülk	plänk	ink
eräck	plück	yelk	bänk	slänk	länk
fräck	mück	ilk	dänk	ränk	blänk
möck	trück	bilk	hänk	eränk	elänk
söck	strück	silk	shänk	dränk	slänk
büçk	süçk	milk	länk	fränk	sänk
düçk	tüçk	kilt	blänk	shränk	bränk

No. 38.—XXXVIII.

pränk	drünk	märk	irk	äsk	disk
shränk	trünk	pärk	dirk	bäsk	risk
mränk	sränk	spärk	kirk	eäsk	brisk
wränk	slränk	stärk	quirk	häsk	frisk
drränk	ärk	jerk	eörk	fläsk	büsk
pränk	lärk	elerk	förk	mäsk	düsk
spränk	därk	smerk	störk	täsk	hüsk
jränk	härk	pärk	lürk	däsk	böss
skränk	shärk	chirk	türk	whisk	tüft

The smell of the pink is sweet.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRF, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; GËT; HËR, MARËNE; LÏSK;

No. 39.—XXXIX.

büsk	snärl	chürl	bärm	bärn	börn
müsk	twirl	pürl	färm	yärn	eörn
rüsk	whirl	elm	härm	kärn	seörn
tüsk	eürl	hëlm	chärm	fërn	mörn
düsk	fürl	film	spërm	stërn	lörn
märl	hürl	ärm	tërm	quërn	hörn

No. 40.—X L.

gäff	seöff	püff	eall	wall	quëll
stäff	döff	rüff	fäll	thräll	wëll
quäff	büff	stüff	gall	smäll	dwëll
sküff	eüff	ödd	hall	squall	swëll
eliff	hüff	ödd	mäll	smëll	ill
tüff	lüff	jäggy	päll	spëll	bill
stüff	blüff	äll	täll	sëll	ëgg
öff	müff	ball	stall	tëll	ëbb

No. 41.—X L I.

gill	kill	still	röll	düll	inn
güll	skill	quill	seröll	güll	bin
hüll	shrill	squill	dröll	hüll	wrën
mill	spill	will	tröll	sküll	bürr
rill	trill	swill	ströll	lüll	pürr
drill	sill	böll	töll	müll	bush
frill	fill	pöll	eüll	trüll	push

No. 42.—X L I I.

äss	träss	güëss	kiss	möss	trüss
bäss	bräss	lëss	bliss	eröss	büst
läss	gräss	blëss	mïss	dröss	bür
gläss	gëss	mëss	swïss	eöst	bull
eläss	drëss	erëss	böss	büss	füll
mäss	prëss	chëss	löss	füss	püss
päss	strëss	trëss	glöss	müss	hürt

MOVE, SÖN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÖR; BULL, FULL; EXIST; C=K; Ö=J; R=X; CH=SH.

No. 43.—X L I I I.

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
stäve	stäves	ëgg	eggs	quill	quills
eliff	eliffs	häll	halls	pöll	pöls
mill	mills	wall	walls	sküll	skülls
pill	pills	bill	bills	inn	inns
ball	balls	sill	sills	bëll	bëlls

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.

HÄR, LÄST, GÄNK, FALL, WHAT: HÄR, PRY, THÄRE; GÛT; HÄRD, MARINE; LINE;

No. 45.—XLV.

bädge	slädge	büdge	swänge	görge	parse
fädge	wädge	jüdge	twänge	ürge	ërse
ädge	mädge	grüdge	lounge	gürge	tërse
hädge	rädge	hänge	plänge	pürge	vërse
lädge	brädge	eränge	sërge	sürge	eörse
plädge	lödge	fränge	vërge	gërm	görse
fädge	pödge	sänge	dirge	eöpse	mörse

No. 46.—XLVI.

house	rîch	quëch	müch	këch
louse	bëch	stëch	güch	rëch
mouse	bîch	wëch	bäch	fîch
souse	bëch	îch	häch	nöch
eürse	blëch	elîch	eäch	pöch
pürse	drëch	fîch	snäch	hüch
pärch	frëch	flîch	seräch	sÿlph
përeh	tëch	pinch	ëtch	lÿmph
seörch	trëch	wîch	fëtch	nÿmph

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.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÓB; BULE, FULL; EXIST; C=K; Ó=J; S=X; ÇH=SH.

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

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

The latch holds the door shut.

We can light the lamp with a match.

Never snatch a book from a boy.

A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

No. 47.—XLVII.

rîse	elöse	üse	güide	thÿme
wîse	nöse	füse	güile	shrine
güise	röse	müse	quite	sphere
chöse	pröse	phröse	phlème	grime

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

hā, lāst, cārk, fāll, whāt; hēn, frīy, thērē; gēt; hērē, mārinē; līgē;

No. 49.—XLIX.

loud	trout	pouch	flour	mount	elout
proud	chouse	foul	sour	out	flout
eloud	grouse	owl	eount	bout	snout
shroud	spouse	eowl	fount	seout	pout
ouñce	rouse	prowl	fowl	gout	spout
bounce	browse	seowl	howl	shout	sprout
flounce	touse	stout	growl	lout	choiçe
pounce	erown	brown	rout	our	voiçe
grout	frown	elown	eouch	seour	poige
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.

noye, sōn, wōle, fōot, mōon, ōn; bŭle, pŭll; exist; e=k; é=ē; ē=ē; çu=ss.

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.

No. 50.—L.

sēa	rēad	āid	gōurd	pēaçe	hēave
pēa	gōad	lāid	sōurçe	lēase	wēave
flēa	lōad	māid	eōurse	prāise	lēave
plēa	rōad	stāid	erēase	eōarse	blūe
bēad	tōad	bōard	grēase	hōarse	flūe
mēad	wōad	hōard	çease	brēve	glūe

No. 51.—LI

bŷe	bāize	lōaf	ēach	tēach	blēak
lŷe	rāise	fiēf	bēach	eōach	flēak
eŷe	māize	chiēf	blēach	rōach	spēak
ēase	shēaf	liēf	pēach	brōach	pēak
tēase	lēaf	briēf	rēach	lēash	snēak
sēize	nēaf	griēf	brēach	bēak	erēak
cheese	ōaf	wāif	prēach	lēak	frēak

Few men can afford to keep a coach.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRK, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FRĒY, THĒRR; ĠST; HĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪR

No. 52.—LII.

break	ōak	pēal	shōal	nāil	tāil
steāk	erōak	sēal	āil	snāil	vāil
strēak	sōak	vēal	bāil	pāil	quāil
serēak	bēal	wēal	fāil	rāil	wāil
sqūēak	dēal	zēal	hāil	frāil	bōwīl
wēak	hēal	eōal	jāil	grāil	sōul
shriēk	mēal	fōal	flāil	trāil	bēam
twēak	nēal	gōal	māil	sāil	drēam

No. 53.—LIII.

fēam	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 heads 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 may soon want a loaf of bread.

MQVR, SŌN, WQLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; BULF, PULL; EXIST; C=K; Ō=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.

Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.

The miller grinds corn into meal.

The flesh of calves is called veal.

Apples are more 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.

The beak of a bird is its bill or the end of its bill.

Greenland is a bleak, cold place.

No. 54.—LIV.

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

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

BÄE, LÄST, GÄRS, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄB, PÄST, THÄRE; GÄT; NÄRD, MÄRINE; LÄSK;

mys ter y	liv er y	fac to ry
bat ter y	cav al ry	vic to ry
flat ter y	rev el ry	his to ry
lot ter y	bot tom ry	black ber ry
but ter y	pil lo ry	bar ber ry
ev er y	mem o ry	sym me try
rev er y	arm o ry	rib ald ry

Botany is the science of plants.

An elegy is a funeral song.

A prodigy is something very wonderful.

An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.

Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.

Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.

Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished.

Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.

Salary is a stated 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.

bläde	chide	glöbe	späçe	triçe	bräke
shäde	glide	pröbe	bräçe	twiçe	dräke
gläde	slide	gläbe	gräçe	stäçe	släke
späde	bride	gibe	träçe	shäke	quäke
gräde	pride	bribe	slïçe	fläke	strike
träde	stride	seribe	mïçe	stäke	spike
bräid	erüde	tribe	spïçe	snäke	chöke
jäde	prüde	pläçe	prïçe	späke	pöke

MOVH, SÖN, WÖLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; BULE, PULL; EXIST; e=r; ö=s; ü=z; qu=sh.

bröke	smile	shäme	slime	spüme
spöke	stile	bläme	prïme	chïne
smöke	spile	elïme	erïme	swïne
ströke	främe	chïme	plüme	twïne

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.

bän' ter	mät ter	lie tor	tän ner
eän ter	tät ter	vie tor	in ner
çen ter	lèt ter	döe tor	dän ner
ën ter	fèt ter	tän der	tän ner
wïn ter	ël der	péd dler	sïn ner
fës ter	näv er	täl ler	eör ner
pës ter	äv er	süt ler	häm per
tës ter	säv er	häm mer	päm per
sïs ter	liv er	räm mer	täm per
fös ter	riv er	süm mer	tëm per
bät ter	män or	lüm ner	tën ter
hät ter	tën or	bän ner	süm per

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRR, FÄLL, WHÄT; HÄR, FRÛT, THÛRE; GÛT; BÛRD, MARÛNE; LÛNK;

eläp per	tün nel	höv el	än vil
pëp per	fün nel	növ el	bëz el
dip per	kër nel	mär vel	eör al
eöp per	gös pel	pën çil	bär ter
höp per	bär rel	män ful	eär ter
üp per	sör rel	sän ful	mäs ter
süp per	dör sal	aw ful	eäs tor
vës per	mör sel	për il	päs tor
rëb el	vës sel	tön sil	pär lor
eän çel	tün sel	dös sil	gär ner
eäm el	gräv el	fös sil	fär del
pän nel	bëv el	lën til	ärt ful
kën nel	lëv el	eäv il	där nel
fën nel	rëv el	çiv il	härp er

We have snow and ice in the cold winter.

The little sister can knit a pair of garters.

Never pester the little boys.

Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.

Peaches may be better than apples.

The rivers run into the great sea.

The doctor tries to cure the sick.

The new table stands in the parlor.

A tin-peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.

The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.

The farmer eats his dinner at noon.

I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.

We eat bread and milk for supper.

The farmer puts his cider 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.

MOVE, SÖN, WÖLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; BÛLE, PÛLL; FÛNTE; C=K; Ö=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

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

No. 57.—LVII.

mōurn	grōwn	hēap	fēar	spēar	ōar
bōrne	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	wēar	piēr
fīōwn	stāin	ēar	smēar	sweār	tiēr
sōwn	lāne	dēar	nēar	teār	biēr

No. 58.—LVIII.

āir	yoūr	stilts	pēat	mōat	wāit
fāir	tōur	chintz	trēat	groāt	brūit
hāir	ēaves	ēat	sēat	ēight	frūit
chāir	lēaves	bēat	grēat	frēight	sūit
lāir	grēaves	fēat	ōat	wēight	mīit
pāir	pāins	hēat	blōat	bāit	buāit
stāir	shēars	blēat	eōat	gāit	gūāit
hēir	guēss	mēat	gōat	plāit	eōurt
fōur	guēst	nēat	fīōat	trāit	sāit

No. 59.—LIX.

ēast	wāist	elēw	spew	yew	mōw
bēast	dew	flew	erew	bōw	rōw
lēast	few	brew	serew	shōw	snōw
fēast	hew	slēw	drew	lōw	erōw
yēast	chew	mew	grew	blōw	grōw
bōast	jew	new	shrew	fīōw	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.

SEE, EAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, FEEL, THERE; GET; HIRD, MAÏSER; LINK

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.

MOVE, SÖS, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÖR; BILL, PULL; EXIST; E=K; Ö=J; Å=Z; ÇU=SH.

däunt	täunt	slánt	bärge
häunt	väunt	lärge	sälve
fläunt	gránt	chärge	seärf

No. 60.—LX.

fraud	squash	awl	yawl	yawn
broad	wash	bawl	dayn	dwarf
sauce	swash	sprawl	fawn	watch
eause	quash	brawl	lawn	vault
gauze	gawk	erawl	pawn	fault
elause	hawk	drawl	spawn	ought
pause	haul	pawl	brawn	naught
paunch	maul	wawl	drawn	eaught

No. 61.—LXI.

brine	serape	seöpe	shave	drive
tine	chape	tröpe	slave	drove
shöne	shape	snöre	plate	ströve
eröne	erape	släte	präte	gröve
dröne	grape	stäte	quite	elöve
pröne	snipe	gräte	smite	glöze
stöne	gripe	gräve	spite	fröze
prune	stripe	bräve	sprite	prize
drüpe	tripe	eräve	trite	smöte

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.

BĀ, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WĒAT; HĒR, PĒY, THĒRE; GĒT; BĒD, MĀRINE; LĪNK;

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.

ām' i ty	ōb lo quy	dỹ nas ty
jōl li ty	sīn ew y	gāy e ty
nūl li ty	gāl ax y	loy al ty
pōl i ty	pēd ant ry	roy al ty
ēn mi ty	īn fant ry	ū su ry
sān i ty	gāl lant ry	rā pi er
vān i ty	bīg ot ry	ņau ti lus
bāl eo ny	ān çes try	pau çi ty
lēn i ty	tāp es try	mōi e ty
dīg ni ty	mīn is try	dỹs era sy
dēp ū ty	īn dus try	prēl a çy
trīn i ty	pān so phy	āl i quot
pār i ty	çēnt ū ry	mān i fest
eōm i ty	mēr eu ry	ūp per mōst
vēr i ty	īn ju ry	ūt ter mōst
dēn si ty	pēr ju ry	eōn tra ry
ēn ti ty	pēn ū ry	çēl e ry
eāv i ty	lūx ū ry	plē na ry
lēv i ty	hēr e sy	sā li ent
lāx i ty	ēm bas sy	lē ni ent
pēn al ty	dē i ty	vē he ment
nōv el ty	fē al ty	brī e ry
fāe ul ty	pī e ty	boun te oūs
mōd est y	pō e sy	moun tain oūs
prōb i ty	erū el ty	eōun ter feit
ām nes ty	pū ri ty	frāud ū lent
bōt a ny	nū di ty	wā ter y

MOVE, SŌN, WŌLF, FOOT, MOON, ŌN; RULE, PĒLL; EXIST; e=x; ō=j; z=z; ch=sh.

No. 63.—LXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse ment	dis bŭrse ment	au tŭm nal
al lŭre ment	in dŏrse ment	how ěv er
de bāse ment	ārch bīsh op	em bār rass
in çite ment	ad vēnt ūre	in stāl ment
ex çite ment	dis frān çise	in thrāl ment
en slāve ment	en frān çise	hy draul ies
a māze ment	mis eōn strŭe	en joy ment
in quī ry	de pōç it	em ploy ment
un ēa sy	re pōç it	a māss ment
eon vey ançe	at trib ūte	em bār go
pur vey or	im mōd est	im prove ment
sur vey or	un lŭck y.	at tŏr ney
sur vey ing	ap pēn dix	an noy ançe

No. 64.—LXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, THE
LAST TWO COLUMNS LEFT UNMARKED.

blān'dish	blēm ish	bur nish	nour ish
brān dish	skīr mish	pun ish	skit tish
fūr bish	vān ish	elown ish	slut tish
rŭb bish	fīn ish	snap pish	lav ish
sēlf ish	gār nish	par ish	rav ish
chŭrl ish	tār nish	cher ish	pub lish
fūr nish	vār nish	flour ish	pot ash

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

indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.

An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church.

Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.

BÄS, LÄST, CÄRD, FÄLL, WUST; HÄR, PRYV, THÄRE; GEF; HÄR, MÄRNE; LÄNK;

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.

hörse bäck	häm löck	joür nal
lämp bläck	fët löck	räs eal
bär rack	mät tock	spī nal
rän säck	hööd wīnk	eön trite
häm mock	bul wark	trib üte
häd dock	pitch fork	stät üte
päd löck	däm ask	eön eäve
wäd löck	sým bol	eön eläve
fire löck	vēr bal	öe tave
hill ock	mäd al	rēs eüe
bull ock	vēr nal	väl üe

No. 66.—LXVI.

sën' ate	stäg näte	elī mate	fi nite
in gräte	fil träte	präl ate	pōst äge
päl ate	prōs träte	vī bräte	plū maße
stäl läte	frūs träte	pī rate	trī umph
in mäte	die täte	eū rate	stäte ment
mäss mäte	tēs täte	pri vate	räl 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 perish with hunger.

Riding on horseback is good exercise.

MÖVE, SÖN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; FÜLL, PÜLL; EXST; e=k; é=é; ê=z; çu=sil.

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; THE LAST COLUMN LEFT UNMARKED.

lū' mi na ry	īg no mi ny	mer ce na ry
eū li na ry	çer e mo ny	mil li ner y
mō ment a ry	äl i mo ny	or di na ry
nū ga to ry	mät ri mo ny	sem i na ry
nū mer a ry	pät ri mo ny	pul mo na ry
brē vi a ry	pär si mo ny	sub lu na ry
ēf fi ea çy	än ti mo ny	lit er a ry
däl i ea çy	tēs ti mo ny	form u la ry
in tri ea çy	dröm e da ry	ar bi tra ry
eön tu ma çy	prēb end a ry	ad ver sa ry
öb sti na çy	sēe ond a ry	em is sa ry
äe eu ra çy	ēx em pla ry	com mis sa ry
ēx i gen çy	än ti qua ry	cem e ter y
ēx çel len çy	tüt ü la ry	see re ta ry
eöm pe ten çy	eūs tom a ry	mil i ta ry
im po ten çy	kön or a ry	sol i ta ry
mīs çel la ny	pär çe na ry	sed en ta ry
nēç es sa ry	mäd ul la ry	vol un ta ry

HÀ, LẮT, CẢM, VÀNG, VÀNG, HẸM, PHẪY, THƯỜNG; GẸT; HẸM, MẠNH; LẮM;

trīb ũ ta ry	dỹs en ter y	man da to ry
sāl ũ ta ry	prēs by ter y	pur ga to ry
ãn ỹil la ry	prōm is so ry	đil a to ry
eăp il la ry	prēd a to ry	or a to ry
ăx il la ry	prēf a to ry	dor mi to ry
eōr ol la ry	pũl sa to ry	mon i to ry
măx il la ry	mĩn a to ry	ter ri to ry
ăd ver sa ry	aud it o ry	tran si to ry
ăl a bas ter	ex ere to ry	in ven to ry
plăn et a ry	jăn i za ry	con tro ver sy
stăt ũ a ry	mōn as te ry	leg is la tive
sănet ũ a ry	ăl le go ry	leg is lat ũre
sũmpt ũ a ry	dēs nl to ry	leg is la tor

The sun is the brightest luminary.

The moon is the luminary of the night.

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

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

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

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

The obstinate will should be subdued.

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.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÓR; RYLE, PULL; EXIST; C=K; Ó=J; F=X; ÇH=SH.

Food is necessary to animal life.

Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.

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

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

A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.

Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.

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

Pure water and 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 mór' tal	in fēr nal	re pléy in
pa rēnt al	ma tēr nal	a bãn don
ae quít tal	pa tēr nal	pĩ ăs ter
en ăm el	e tēr nal	pĩ lăs ter
im pãn el	in tēr nal	as sēv er
ap păr el	đĩ ưr nal	dis sēv er
ũ tēn ỹil	noe tũr nal	de liv er
un ỹiv il	pro eōn sul	e lĩx ir
trĩ ũmph al	un ỹēr tain	pre ỹep tor
in fōrm al	in ẽlēm ent	eom pōs ỹte
bap tĩs mal	de tēr mine	en ăm or
hĩ bēr nal	as sās sin	to băe eo

BĀE, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; HĒR, MĀRINE; LIQE;

sī rōe eo	sur rēn der	a pōs tâte
me mēn to	dis ōr der	pro mūl gāte
pī mēn to	nār ġis sus	in eār nate
mu lāt to	eo lōs sus	vol eā no
pal mēt to	im pēr feet	Oe tō ber
en vēl op	in tēr pret	in 'elō ġure
de vēl op	in hāb it	dis elō ġure
De ġem ber	eo hāb it	eom pō ġure
Sep tēm ber	pro hīb it	ex pō ġure
No vēm ber	dis erēd it	fore elō ġure
en eūm ber	de erēp it	dis eōv er
eon sīd er	in hēr it	dis eōl or
be wil der	de mēr it	re eōv er
mis fōrt ūne	pōme grān ate	dis eōm fi
nie ān der	al tēr nate	dis ās ter
en ġēn der	in tēs tâte	re pāss ing

The soul is immortal; it will never die.

Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.

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

MOVE, BÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓR; RĪLE, PŪLE; EXIST; C=K; Ġ=J; S=Z; ĠU=AL

No. 69.—LXIX.

bāy	jāy	slāy	drāy	trāy	swāy
dāy	lāy	māy	frāy	strāy	prey
fāy	elāy	nāy	grāy	sāy	trey
ġāy	flāy	pāy	prāy	stāy	dey
hāy	plāy	rāy	sprāy	wāy	bey

No. 70.—LXX.

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

No. 71.—LXXI.

swamp	smalt	swart	pōrt	live	glōve
wasp	spalt	quart	mōst	eōme	work (<i>wōrk</i>)
was	salt	pōrk	dōll	sōme	worst (<i>wōrst</i>)
halt	want	fōrt	lōll	dōve	shōve
malt	wart	spōrt	ġive	lōve	mōnk

No. 72.—LXXII.

bow	mow	sow	worm (<i>wōrm</i>)	dīrt	squīrt
eow	now	vow	frōnt	flīrt	fīrst
how	brow	kēy	wōnt	shīrt	wārd
plow	prow	lēy	wōrt (<i>wōrt</i>)	skīrt	wārm

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.

ĒĪ, LĪST, ĒĪRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒT, THĒRE; ĪST; HĒD, MĀRĪNK; LĪTK;

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.

lād' der	shēl ter	chārt er	chār nel
blād der	fil ter	lōb ster	bār ren
mād der	mīl ler	lit ter	flōr in
fōd der	chāp ter	mōn ster	rōb in
ūl' çer	sūf fer	glīs ter	eōf fin
eān çer	pīl fer	chāt ter	mūf fin
ūd der	bād çer	shāt ter	bōd kin
shūd der	lēd çer	elūt ter	wēl kin
rūd der	bānk er	flūt ter	nāp kin
pūd der	eānk er	plāt ter	pīp kin
gān der	hānk er	smāt ter	būs kin
pān der	tūm bler	spāt ter	gōb lin
gēn der	sād dler	shiv er	mēs lin
slēn der	ānt ler	slīv er	tīf fin
rēn der	skīm mer	quīv er	bār on
tēn der	glīm mer	eūl ver	flāg on
çīn der	prōp er	tōj por	wāg on
hīn der	elāp per	ēr ror	fēl on
pōn der	skīp per	tēr ror	gāl lon
ūn der	slīp per	mīr ror	lēm on
blūn der	erōp per	hōr ror	gām mon
plūn der	ās per	çēn sor	mām mon
thūn der	prōs per	spōn sor	eōm mon
sūn der	lēss er	sēe tor	eān non
ōr der	drēss er	sāch el	çīt ron
bōr der	āft er	flān nel	tēn on
mūr der	rāft er	chāp el	eān ton
dif fer	rānt er	grāv el	pīs ton

MOVZ, SŌN, WŌLF, FŌOT, MŌOK, ŌR; RYLA, RYLL; RYST; Ç=K; Ō=J; P=Z; ÇH=SH.

ōf fer	prōe tor	trāv el	sēx ton
eōf fer	chān nel	pōm mel	kīm bo
seōf fer	eūd gel	bush el	stūe eo
prōf fer	hātch el	chān çel	dīt to

The farmer hatches 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 fodder his cattle in winter.

The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.

A gander is white and a goose gray.

Broom-corn grows with a long slender stalk.

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

No. 74.—LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

brāçe let	drī ver	tū mor	erī sis
dā et	mā jor	lā bor	grā ter
quī e	mī nor	tā bor	fō eus
sē eret	stū por	ō dor	mū eus
pō et	jū ror	eō lon	bō lus
tō phet	prē tor	dē mon	flā grant
eūe let	tū tor	i ron (i' urn)	vā grant
tū mult	pri or	ā pron	tū rant
bōl ster	rā zor	dew lāp	dē çent
hōl ster	trē mor	erū et	rē çent
grā ver	hū mor	bā sis	nō çent
quā ver	rū mor	phā sis	lū çent

ĒĪ, LĪST, ĒĪRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒT, THĒRE; ĪST; HĒD, MĀRĪNK; LĪNK;

Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt.

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

No. 73.—LXXIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

lād' der	shēl ter	chārt er	chār nel
blād der	fil ter	lōb ster	bār ren
mād der	mīl ler	lit ter	flōr in
fōd der	chāp ter	mōn ster	rōb in
ūl' çer	sūf fer	glīs ter	eōf fin
eān çer	pīl fer	chāt ter	mūf fin
ūd der	bād çer	shāt ter	bōd kin
shūd der	lēd çer	elūt ter	wēl kin
rūd der	bānk er	flūt ter	nāp kin
pūd der	eānk er	plāt ter	pīp kin
gān der	hānk er	smāt ter	būs kin
pān der	tūn bler	spāt ter	gōb lin
gēn der	sād dler	shiv er	mēs lin
slēn der	ānt ler	slīv er	tīf fin
rēn der	skīm mer	quīv er	bār on
tēn der	glīm mer	eūl ver	flāg on
çīn der	prōp er	tōj por	wāg on
hīn der	elāp per	ēr ror	fēl on
pōn der	skīp per	tēr ror	gāl lon
ūn der	slīp per	mīr ror	lēm on
blūn der	erōp per	hōr ror	gām mon
plūn der	ās per	çēn sor	mām mon
thūn der	prōs per	spōn sor	eōm mon
sūn der	lēss er	sēe tor	eān non
ōr der	drēss er	sāch el	çīt ron
bōr der	āft er	flān nel	tēn on
mūr der	rāft er	chāp el	eān ton
dif fer	rānt er	grāv el	pīs ton

MOVZ, SŌN, WŌLF, FŌOT, MŌOK, ŌR; RYLA, RYLL; RYST; Ç=K; Ō=J; P=X; ÇH=SH.

ōf fer	prōe tor	trāv el	sēx ton
eōf fer	chān nel	pōm mel	kīm bo
seōf fer	eūd gel	bush el	stūe eo
prōf fer	hātch el	chān çel	dīt to

The farmer hatches 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 fodder his cattle in winter.

The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.

A gander is white and a goose gray.

Broom-corn grows with a long slender stalk.

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

No. 74.—LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

brāçe let	drī ver	tū mor	erī sis
dā et	mā jor	lā bor	grā ter
quī e	mī nor	tā bor	fō eus
sē eret	stū por	ō dor	mū eus
pō et	jū ror	eō lon	bō lus
tō phet	prē tor	dē mon	flā grant
eūe let	tū tor	i ron (i' urn)	vā grant
tū mult	pri or	ā pron	tū rant
bōl ster	rā zor	dew lāp	dē çent
hōl ster	trē mor	erū et	rē çent
grā ver	hū mor	bā sis	nō çent
quā ver	rū mor	phā sis	lū çent

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHÄT; HÄR, PRÄY, THÄR; GÄT; HÄD, MÄRNE; LÖK;

tri dent	vā eant	need y	hā zy
pru dent	flū ent	erō ny	lā zy
stū dent	frē quent	pū ny	dō zy
ā gent	sē quent	vā ry	slēa zy
rē gent	rī ot	dū ty	jās per
eō gent	pī lot	nā vy	bār gain
si lent	bāre fōot	grā vy	eāp tain
eāse ment	prē cept	sāfe ty	çēr tain
pāve ment	pōst script	sure ty	mūr rain
mōve ment	ō vert	glō ry	vīl lain
mō ment	rū by	stō ry	vī sor
pō nent	spī çy	erā zy	slān der

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.

MÖVE, SÖN, WÖLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; EULE, FÜLL; EXIST; G-K; G-J; S-Z; CH-SH.

No. 75.—LXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ar rī val	die tā tor	dis fig ūre
ap prov al	tes tā tor	trans fig ūre
eo ē val	en vī ron	eon jēet ūre
re fū šal	pa gō dá	de bēnt ūre
re pri šal	tor pē do	in dēnt ūre
pe rŭ šal	bra vā do	en rāpt ūre
de erē tal	tor nā do	eon tēxt ūre
re çī tal	lum bā go	eom mīxt ūre
re quī tal	vī rā go	eon tīn ūe
pri mē val	far rā go	for bīd ding
un ē qual	pro vī so	un ēr ring
eo ē qual	po tā to	pro çeed ing
re new al	oe tā vo	ex çeed ing
ī dē al	sub serī ber	sub al tern
il lē gal	re vī val	es pou šal
de nī al	en dān ger	en eoun ter
de erī al	de çī pher	ren eoun ter
tri bū nal	ma neū ver	a vow al
a eū men	hī ā tus	ad vow gon
le gū men	quī ē tus	dis loy al
dis sei zin	eon fēss or	dis eour age
in çī sor	ag grēss or	en eour age
ere ā tor	sue çēss or	mo lās seş
spee tā tor	pre fig ūre	de pārt 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.

Requit is a recompense for some act.

Primeval denotes what was first or original.

BĒR, LĀST, CĀRK, VĀLL, WHAT; HĒR, PĒY, THĒRE; GĒT; HĒR, MĀRINE; LĒNK;

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 tāin	pre eon cēive	dis af fēet
su per vēne	o ver drīve	o ver whēlm
in ter vēne	dis ap prōve	mis in fōrm
im por tūne	o ver rēach	eoun ter āet
op por tūne	o ver lōok	in 'di rēet
in se eūre	dis in thrall	in eor rēet
in ter fōre	re in stall	in ter sēet
pre ma tūre	dis es teem	eon tra diēt
im ma tūre	mis de mēan	o ver sēt
ad ver tise	un fore seen	in ter mīt
re eom pōse	fōre or dāin	rep re sēt
de eom pōse	o ver strāin	dis eon tēt
in ter pōse	as cēr tāin	cīr eum vēnt
pre dis pōse	en ter tāin	un der wēt
re in stāte	re ap pēar	o ver shoōt
im po lite	dis in tēr	in ter cēpt
re ū nite	in ter spērse	in ter rūpt
dis ū nite	re im būrse	o ver tēp
dis re pūte	cīr eum vōlve	re ap point
in ter lēave	o ver hāng	un der gō
in ter wēave	o ver mātch	o ver lēap
mis be hāve	dis em bārck	o ver sēep
un de cēive	un der sēll	dis sēep
		ap pēar

MŌVI, SŌN, WĀLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; RĪLL, PĪLL; EĪST; C=K; G=J; S=X; CH=SH.

moun tain eer	fin an cīer	o ver eāst
en gin eer	brig a diēr	re in vēst
dom i neer	gren a diēr	eo ex ist
mu ti neer	bom bar diēr	prē ex ist
pī o neer	deb o nāir	in ter mīx
aque tion eer	reş er voir	o ver thrōw
o ver seer	o ver joy	o ver flōw
prī va teer	mis em ploy	o ver lāy
vol un teer	es pla nāde	dis o bey
gaz et teer	in ex pērt	dis al low

No. 77.—LXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

āt las	eōp y	hūr ry	flāb by
sūe eor	hāp py	flūr ry	shāb by
hōn or	pōp py	hār py	tāb by
rān eor	pūp py	ēn try	lōb by
eān dor	sūn dry	sēn try	grīt ty
splēn dor	bēl fry	dās ky	pūt ty
rig or	fēl ly	pāl try	lēv y
vīg or	eār ry	vēs try	bēv y
vāl or	mār ry	pīt y	prīv y
fēr vor	pār ry	seān ty	ēn vy
seūlp tor	bēr ry	plēn ty	dōx y
elām or	fēr ry	tēs ty	prōx y
tēn nis	chēr ry	bēt ty	eōl or
elās sis	mēr ry	pēt ty	wōr ry
is	pēr ry	jēt ty	pār ty
cy	sōr ry	dīt ty	ār bor
en ny	eūr ry	wīt ty	hār bor

An atlas is a book of maps.

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

When you make letters, look at your copy.

The poppy is a large flower.

The puppy barks, as well as the dog.

bār, lāst, cāre, fāll, whāt; hēr, frēy, thērē; gēt; hērē, mārinē; lāstē;

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.

bān'ish ment	pōl y glot	tēn den cy
blān dish ment	bēr ga mot	pūn gen cy
pūn ish ment	ān tē pāst	elēm en cy
rāv ish ment	in ter est	eūr ren cy
pēd i ment	pēn tē eost	sōl ven cy
sēd i ment	hal i but	bānk rupt cy
āl i ment	fūr be lōw	sūm ma ry
eōm pli ment	bēd fel lōw	lānd la dy
līn i ment	çie 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	Sāt ur day	mēl o dy
dōe ū ment	hōl i day	mōn o dy
tēg ū ment	rūn a wāy	pār o dy
mōn ū ment	eār a wāy	prōs o dy
in stru ment	eāst a wāy	eūs to dy
eōn ti nent	lēg a cy	erū çī fix
eāl a mint	fāl la cy	dī a leet
id i ot	pōl i cy	ō ri ent
gāl i ot	in fan cy	ā pri eot
chār i ot	eōn stan cy	vā ean cy

hōrē, sōn, wōlf, fōot, mōon, ōr; hūll, pūll; exist; c=k; g=j; f=z; çh=sh.

yā gran cy	pri va cy	ōb lo quy
lū na cy	pō ten cy	dī a ry
dē çen cy	plī an cy	rō ça ry
pā pa cy	flū en cy	nō ta ry
rē gen cy	mū ti ny	vō ta ry
pī ra cy	serū ti ny	grō çer y
eō gen cy	pī o ny	drā per y
sē ere cy	i ron y	i 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 tē ri or
me mō ri al	im pē ri al	ex tē ri or
de mō ni ae	ar tē ri al	pro pri e tor
am mō ni ae	ārm ō ri al	ex trā ne oūs
ad jū di eāte	mer eū ri al	spon tā ne oūs
e lū çī dāte	em pō ri um	eu tā ne oūs
im mē di ate	sen sō ri um	er rō ne oūs
re pū di ate	tra pē zi um	ter rā que oūs
eol lē gi ate	erī tē ri on	tār tā re oūs
ex fō lī ate	gen tū ri on	eom mō di oūs
in ē bri āte, v.	al lō di al	fe lō ni oūs
ex eō ri āte	al lō di um	hār mō ni oūs
ap prō pri āte	en eō mi um	gra tū i toūs
in fū ri āte	tra gē di an	for tū i toūs
al lē vi āte	eom ē di an	lux ū ri ant
ab brē vi āte	eol lē gi an	e lū so ry
an nī hi lāte	çe 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	sō çī e ty
e nū mer āte	in fē ri or	im pū ri ty
re mū ner āte	su pē ri or	se eū ri ty
in eōr po rāte	an tē ri or	ob seū ri ty

FAR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THERE; SET; BIRD, MARINE; LURE;

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' lín	eôr ban	eôn gress	āb jeet
línch pín	kítch en	prōg ress	ōb jeet
rēs in	chíck en	fōr tress	sūb jeet
rōs in	mār tin	mīs tress	vēr diet
māt in	slōv en	būt tress	rēl iet
sāt in	gríf fon	rīck ets	dīs triet
spāv in	ūr chin	spīr its	ín stínet
sāv in	dōl phin	nōn plus	prē çinet
wēl kin	pīp pin	grām pus	gīb bet
tēn don	hār ness	mīs tie	shēr bet
lāt in	wit ness	bríck bāt	dūl çet
eôr don	ín gress	pēr feet	lān çet

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÓR; MÚLE, PÚLL; EXIST; e=k; ó=j; s=z; ch=sh.

būf fet	būck et	bīl let	eôr net
fíd çet	blānk et	fīl let	hōr net
būd çet	mār ket	skīl let	būr net
rāck et	bās ket	mīl let	trūm pet
lāch et	eās ket	eōl let	lāp pet
frēsh et	brīs ket	gūl let	típ pet
jāck et	mūs ket	mūl let	eār pet
plāck et	vāl et	eām let	elār et
brāck et	tāb let	hām let	gār ret
tīck et	trīp let	gīm let	fēr ret
erīck et	gōb let	īn let	tūr ret
wīck et	eōrse let	bōn net	ōff set
dōck et	māl let	sōn net	ōn set
pōck et	pāl let	rūn net	eôr set
sōck et	wāl let	gār ment	būl let

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.

EAR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PEET, THERE; SET; HERD, MARINE; LIES;

No. 81.—LXXXI.

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

re venge ful	in vent ive	in ac tive
for get ful	per cep tive	de fact ive
e vent ful	pre sump tive	ef fact ive
neg lect ful	con sump tive	ob ject ive
dis gust ful	de cep tive	e lect ive
dis trust ful	as sert ive	ad he sive
sue cess ful	a bor tive	co he sive
un skill ful	di gest ive	de ci sive
eol lect ive	ex pul sive	cor ro sive
pros peet ive	com pul sive	a bu sive
per speet ive	im pul sive	con clu sive
eor reet ive	re pul sive	ex clu sive
in vee tive	de fen sive	in clu sive
vin die tive	of fen sive	e lu sive
af fliet ive	sub ver sive	de lu sive
at traet ive	dis ear sive	al lu sive
dis tinet ive	ex ear sive	il lu sive
sub juue tive	in ear sive	col lu sive
eon juue tive	sue cess ive	ob tru sive
in duet ive	ex cess ive	in tru sive
pro duet ive	pro gress ive	pro tru sive
de strue tive	op press ive	e va sive
eon struet ive	ex press ive	per sua sive
in cen tive	im press ive	as sua sive
re ten tive	sub mis sive	dis sua sive
at ten tive	per mis sive	un fad ing
pre vent ive	trans mis sive	un feel ing

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

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

Washington was a successful general.

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; FYLE, FULL; EXIST; E-E; O-O; S-S; CH-SH.

A prospective view, means a view before us.
Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.

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

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

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

The 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.

jū di ea tūre	spīr it ū oūs	ēār i ea tūre
ēx pli ea tīve	spīr it ū al	tēm per a tūre
pāl li a tīve	līn e a ment	līt er a tūre
spēe ū la tīve	vīg ion a ry	āg ri eul tūre
eōp ū la tīve	mīs sion a ry	hōr ti eul tūre
nōm i na tīve	dīe tion a ry	prēs by ter y
ōp er a tīve	stā tion a ry	dēs ul to ry
fīg ū ra tīve	ēst ū a ry	prōm on to ry
vēg e tā tīve	mēr cē na ry	pēr emp to ry
īn i tā tīve	mēs en te ry	eās ū is try

No. 83.—LXXXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rēl a tīve	prīm i tīve	ād jee tīve
āb la tīve	pūr ga tīve	ōb vi oūs
nār ra tīve	lēn i tīve	ēn vi oūs
lāx a tīve	trān si tīve	pēr vī oūs
ēx ple tīve	sēn si tīve	pāt ū loūs
nēg a tīve	sūb stan tīve	pēr il oūs

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRR, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄR, PREY, THÄRR; GËT; HËRD, MÄRINE; LËR;

seür ril oüs	söd ü loüs	pöp ü loüs
mär vel oüs	gländ ü loüs	quër ü loüs
friv o loüs	grän ü loüs	in fa moüs
fäb ü loüs	pënd ü loüs	bläs phe moüs
nëb ü loüs	seröf ü loüs	dē vi oüs
glöb ü loüs	ëm ü loüs	prē vi oüs
eröd ü loüs	trēm ü loüs	li bel oüs

No. 84.—LXXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bön fire	spënd thrift	eal dron	wor ship
säm phire	sür feit	chäl dron	stär light
säp phire	dēs eant	säf fron	mīd nīght
quäg mire	pēd ant	mōd ern	ūp rīght
ēm pire	pēnd ant	bīck ern	in sīght
ūm pire	vēr dant	län tern	fōr feit
wēl färe	söl emn	çis tern	sür feit
härđ wäre	eöl umn	pät tern	nön süit
wīnd pīpe	völ ūme	slät tern	prīs on
bäg pīpe	än swer	bīt tern	gär den
hörn pīpe	eön quer	täv ern	mēr chant
brīm stōne	eör säir	göv ern	doüb let
sän guine	gränd eür	stüb born	fōre head
prīs tine	phÿs ies	chēck er	vīne yard
trib ūne	täe ties	vīe ar	euck oö
fört ūne	öp ties	hēif er	eöop er
länd seäpe	eäl endg	chäm fer	wä ter
päm phlet	för ward	pärs ley	mawk ish
pröph et	rīch es	frīend ship	awk ward
eön traet	äsh es	härđ ship	dwärf ish

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth.

Children should answer questions politely.

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

WÖK, SÖX, WÖLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; HËLE, FÛLL; EXIST; S-E; Ö-Z; S-Z; CH=SH

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.

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.

chēr' ü bim	pör eu pīne	seör pi on
sēr a phim	ör i gin	bär ris ter
mär tyr dom	jäv e lin	dül çī mer
id i om	räv e lin	mär i ner
dräv ing rōom	här le quin	eör o ner
eät a plasın	myr mi don	eän is ter
ös tra çışın	lëx i eon	mīn is ter
gäl li çışın	dēe a gon	sīn is ter
skēp ti çışın	öe ta gon	prēs by ter
sÿl lo çışın	pēn ta gon	quīck sil ver
hēr o یشın	hēp ta gon	mēt a phor
bär ba rışın	hēx a gon	bäch e lor
äs ter یشın	pöl y gon	chän çel lor
äph o rışın	chäm pi on	ēm per or
mäg net یشın	pöm pi on	eön quer or

BEE, LEST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HUR, PREY, THERE; GET; HIRD, MARINE; LINK;

sēn a tor	eā pi as	pow er ful
ōr a tor	eā ri ēg	eā ve at
éoun sel or	ā ri ēg	bāy o net
ēd it or	ū ni eorn	rōge ma ry
erēd it or	pōr ti eo	frūt er y
mōn i tor	au dit or	fōol er y
ān ces tor	al ma nae	drōll er y
pār a mour	wā ter fall	strāw ber ry
eōp per as	quad ra tūre	quā i ty
pōl i ties	eōv ert ūre	lāu re ate
hēm or rhoids	wā ter man	house wīfe ry
ās ter oids	salt cel lar	buoy an cy
rē qui em	ē qui nox	dēnt ist ry
dī a phragm	eoun ter pōise	sōph ist ry
chām ber lain	eoun ter mārch	pōr phy ry
dī a per	eoun ter sign	prōph e cy
mē te or	boun ti ful	ōff seour ing

Cherubim 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, and James is the debtor.

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RULE, FULL; EXIST; C=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH

No. 86.—LXXXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eom pēl	be gēt	pro jēet, v.	ex tīnet
dis pēl	for gēt	tra jēet	de fūnet
ex pēl	re grēt	ob jēet, v.	de eōet
re pēl	be sēt	sub jēet, v.	de dūet
im pēl	un fit	de jēet	in dūet
pro pēl	sub mīt	de fēet	eon dūet, v.
fōre tēll	ad mīt	af fēet	ob strūet
ful fill	e mīt	ef fēet	in strūet
dis till	re mīt	in fēet	eon strūet
in still	trans mīt	e lēet	re plānt
ex till	eom mīt	se lēet	im plānt
ex tōl	per mīt, v.	re flēet	sup plānt
ja pān	tom tīt	in flēet	dis plānt
tre pān	ae quīt	neg lēet	trans plānt
rat ān	out wīt	eol lēet	le vānt
dī vān	re āet	eon nēet	de sçent
be gīn	en āet	re spēet	la mēnt
wīth in	eom pāet	sus pēet	aug mēnt, v.
un pīn	re frāet	e rēet	af fīx, v.
hēre in	in frāet	eor rēet	pre fīx, v.
a nōn	sub trāet	di rēet	in fīx
up ōn	de trāet	de tēet	trans fīx
per hāps	re trāet	pro tēet	pro līx
re vōlt	eon trāet, v.	ad dīet	eom mīx
a dūlt	pro trāet	pre dīet	çe mēnt, v.
re gūlt	ab strāet, v.	af flīet	eon sēnt
in sūlt, v.	dis trāet,	in flīet	fo mēnt
eon sūlt	ex trāet, v.	eon flīet, v.	fer mēnt
de eānt	trans āet	de pīet	dis sēnt
re eānt	re jēet	re strīet	in tēnt
a bēt	e jēet	sue çīnet	eon tēnt
ea dēt	in jēet	dis tīnet	ex tēnt

hā, lāst, cān, fāll, wāt; hē, pēf, thēr; ūt; hēr, nārīn; līn;

e vēnt	eom plāint	ae eount	be lōw
re prīnt	re strāint	al low	be stōw
pre tēxt	eon strāint	en dow	af frōnt
re lāx	dis trāint	ba shāw	eon frōnt
per plēx	ae quāint	be dew	re prōve
an nēx	ap point	es chew	dis prōve
de your	dis joint	re new	im prōve
a loud	a noint	fōre shōw	re plȳ

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.

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

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOON, ÖR; HYLE, FULL; EXIST; Ö-R; Ö-J; Ö-Z; CH-SH.

händ sel	hürt ful	eūs tom	kīnş man
chīs el	wīst ful	bōt tom	hūnts man
dām gel	lūst ful	plāt fōrm	fōöt man
trāv ail	mād am	sār easm	grōg ram
tēn dril	mīll dām	mī asm	eāp stan
stēr ile	bēd lam	fān taşm	sīl van
nōs tril	būck ram	sōph ism	tār ban
trān quil	bal sam	bāp tişm	fām īne
händ bill	ēm blem	āl um	sār dāne
wīnd mill	prōb lem	vēl lum	ēn gīne
gām bol	sīs tem	mīn im	mār līne
sīm bol	pīl grim	nōs trum	ēr mīne
fōöt stōol	kīng dom	frūs trum	vēr mīn
pīs tol	sēl dom	tūr ban	jās mīne
händ ful	ēarl dom	ōr gan	rāp īne
vēnge ful	wīs dom	ōr phan	dōe trīne
wīsh ful	vēn om	hōrse man	dēs tīne
bāsh ful	mūsh rōom	eār man	phāl anx
skill ful	trān som	pēn man	sī ren
hēlp ful	blōs som	gēr man	īn grāin
blīss ful	phān tom	chūrch man	pār boil
frēt ful	sīmp tom	work man	breech ing

(work man)

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.

bĀN, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WĀT; HĒR, PĒST, THĒRE; ĠET; HĒD, MĀRĪNE; LĪNK;

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	fōre tōp	rē gress
pear main	māin tōp	çy press
chief tain	chām ber	fā moūs
neū ter	shōul der	spī noūs
pew ter	mōld er	vī noūs
bēa ver	rān ger	sē roūs
elēav er	mān ger	pō roūs
wēav er	strān ger	nī trouš
sew er	dān ger	griēv oūs
lāy er	çī phev	trēat ment
prāy er	twī light	wāin seot
māy or	mōon light	māin māst
ō yer	dāy light	hīnd mōst
eōl ter	ský light	fōre mōst
mō háir	fōre sight	sign pōst
trāi tor	pōr trait	bý law
hōme ward	bōw sprit	rāin bōw
out ward	tī dings	flý blōw
wā ges	do ingš	eā lix
breech es	mōor ingš	phē nix
erāy on	fire ārniš	rē flux
ā eorn	twee zers	week dāy
hōme spun	heed less	Frī day
snōw drōp	ē gress	pāy dāy

The boatswain takes care of the ship's rigging.

Pewter is made chiefly of tin and lead.

The fur of the beaver makes the best hats.

The weaver weaves yarn into cloth.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÓR; BŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; C=K; Ó=O; P=Z; ÇH=SH.

Oak-trees produce acorns, and little animals eat them.

Spring is the first season of the year.

The planet Saturn has a bright ring around it.

The mason puts a layer of mortar between bricks.

The mayor of a city is the chief magistrate.

Judas was a traitor: he betrayed his master: that is, he gave him up to his enemies.

The hair that is over the forehead is called a foretop.

The farmer feeds his horse in a manger.

We should be attentive and helpful to strangers.

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 rēss	ea rēss	dis trēss	ro būst
a máss	ad drēss	as sēss	ad júst
re páss	re drēss	pos sēss	un júst
sur páss	ag grēss	a míss	in trūst
eui ráss	trans grēss	re míss	dis trūst
mo ráss	de prēss	dis míss	mis trūst
ae çēss	re prēss	em bōss	un míxt
re çēss	im prēss	a erōss	be twíxt
ex çēss	op prēss	ma trōss	a vĕrt
eon fēss	sup prēss	dis eūss	sub vĕrt
un lēss	ex prēss	ae eōst	re vĕrt

BÄH, LÄST, GÄBE, FÄLL, WÄHT; HÄR, PÄHT, THÄR; GÄT; HÄRD, MÄRNE; LÄNE;

dī vērt	im pōrt, <i>v.</i>	eon trāst, <i>v.</i>	dī vēst
eon vērt, <i>v.</i>	eom pōrt	a mīdst	in vēst
per vērt, <i>v.</i>	sup pōrt	in fēst	be quēst
a lērt	trans pōrt, <i>v.</i>	sug gēst	re quēst
in ērt	re sōrt	dī gēst, <i>v.</i>	sub sīst
ex pērt	as sōrt	be hēst	re gīst
de sērt	de tōrt	mo lēst	de sīst
in sērt	re tōrt	ar rēst	in sīst
as sērt	eon tōrt	de tēst	eon sīst
es eōrt, <i>v.</i>	dis tōrt	eon tēst, <i>v.</i>	per sīst
de pōrt	ex tōrt, <i>v.</i>	pro tēst, <i>v.</i>	as sīst
re pōrt	un hūrt	at tēst	un twīst

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 iv i um
lix iv i al	sex tēn ni al	e quēs tri an
mil lēn ni al	ter rēs tri al	il lit er ate
quad rēn ni al	eol lāt er al	a dūl ter āte
per ēn ni al	de lir i um	as sēv er āte

MÖVE, SÖN, WÖLT, FÖOT, MÖÖN, ÖB; HÖLE, FÖLL; EXIST; E=K; Ö=J; S=X; CH=SH.

de cēm vi rate	e rād i eāte	ae eōm mo dāte
e lāb o rāte	ger tif i eate	eom mēn surate
eor rōb o rāte	in dēl i eate	in vēs ti gāte
in vīg or āte	pre vār i eāte	re tāl i āte
de līn e āte	qu thēn ti eāte	eon çil i āte
e vāp o rāte	do mēs ti eāte	ea lūm ni āte
in āe eu rāte	prog nōs ti eāte	de mōn stra tive
ea pāç i tāte	in tōx i eāte	de riv a tive
re sūs ç i tāte	re çip ro eāte	eon sērv a tive
de bil i tāte	e quiv o eāte	de fīn i tive
fa çil i tāte	in vāl i dāte	in fīn i tive
de eāp i tāte	eon sōl i dāte	re trib ū tive
pre çip i tāte	in tīm i dāte	eon sēe ū tive
in dēf i nīte	dī lāp i dāte	ex çe ū tive

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 plōre
ad mire	sus pīre	in quire	re stōre
as pīre	ex pīre	es quire	se eūre
re spire	de gīre	a dōre	pro eūre
trans pīre	re tīre	be fōre	ob seūre
in spire	en tīre	de plōre	en dūre
eon spire	at tīre	im plōre	ab jūre

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FÄLL, WÄST; BÄR, FREY, THÄRE; GÄT; BÄRD, MARINE; LIKÄ;

ad jüre	pro môte	re çeive	im pëach
al lüre	de nôte	per çeive	ap pröach
de müre	re füte	de rive	en eröach
im müre	eon füte	de prive	re pröach
ma nüre	sa lüte	ar rive	be seech
in üre	dī lüte	eon trive	eon gëal
im püre	pol lüte	re vive	re pëal
as süre	vo lüte	sur vive	ap pëal
ma türe	per müte	un glüe	re vëal
de gëase	eon püte	al eöve	gen teal
de erëase	de püte	re bâte	as säil
re lëase	dis püte	un trüe	out säil
in erëase	be häve	re moye	de täil
pre çise	en släve	be hōove	re täil
eon çise	for gäve	ap prove	en täil
mo röse	en gräve	ae erüe	eur täil
jo eöse	de präve	dis sëize	a vail
im brüç	sub düe	ap priçe	pre vail
dis eourse	in düe	as size	be wail
ü nite	a chiëve	re liëf	eon tröl
ig nite	ag griëve	be hōof	en röll
in vite	re priëve	a lōof	pa tröl
re môte	re triëve	re prōof	ob lige

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 becomes new moon again; and so it continues increasing and decreasing.

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

It is not honorable to dispute about trifles.

MOVR, SÖN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÖR; BULF, FULL; EXIST; Ö-K; Ö-J; Ö-L; CH=SH.

A field requires a good fence to secure the crops.
The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us of the light of the moon and stars.

You must not try to deceive your parents.

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

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

No. 92.—XCII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

be tween	sus täin	en twine	re vëre
ea reen	ea jöle	pöst pöne	se vëre
eam päign	eon söle	de thröne	eon peer
ar räign	pis töle	en thröne	ea reer
or dain	mis rüle	a töne	bre viër
dis dain	hu mäne	je jüne	bab oön
re gäin	in säne	trī üne	buf fōön
eon pläin	ob sçene	eon müne	dra göön
ex pläin	gan grëne	at tüne	rae eöön
a mäin	ter rëne	es eäpe	doub löön
de mäin	eon vëne	e löpe	bal löön
do mäin	eon bine	de eläre	gal löön
re fräin	de fine	in snäre	shal löön
re sträin	re fine	de spair	plat oön
dis träin	eon fine	pre päre	lam pōön
eon sträin	sa line	re päir	här pōön
eon täin	de eline	eon päre	mon sōön
ob täin	ea nine	im päir	bas sōön
de täin	re pine	sin çere	fes tōön
per täin	su pine	ad hëre	pol trōön
at täin	en shrine	eo hëre	dis öwn
dis täin	dī vine	aus tere	un knöwn

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FÄLL, WÄST; BÄR, FREY, THÄRE; GÄT; BÄRD, MARINE; LIKÄ;

ad jüre	pro môte	re çeive	im pëach
al lüre	de nôte	per çeive	ap pröach
de müre	re füte	de rive	en eröach
im müre	eon füte	de prive	re pröach
ma nüre	sa lüte	ar rive	be seech
in üre	dī lüte	eon trive	eon gëal
im püre	pol lüte	re vive	re pëal
as süre	vo lüte	sur vive	ap pëal
ma türe	per müte	un glüe	re vëal
de gëase	eon püte	al eöve	gen teal
de erëase	de püte	re bâte	as säil
re lëase	dis püte	un trüe	out säil
in erëase	be häve	re moye	de täil
pre çise	en släve	be hoove	re täil
eon çise	for gäve	ap prove	en täil
mo röse	en gräve	ae erüe	eur täil
jo eöse	de präve	dis sëize	a väil
im brüç	sub düe	ap priçe	pre väil
dis eourse	in düe	as size	be wail
ü nite	a chiëve	re liëf	eon tröl
ig nite	ag griëve	be hoof	en röll
in vite	re priëve	a loof	pa tröl
re môte	re triëve	re proof	ob lige

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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 täin	en twine	re vëre
ea reen	ea jöle	pöst pöne	se vëre
eam päign	eon söle	de thröne	eon peer
ar räign	pis töle	en thröne	ea reer
or däin	mis rüle	a töne	bre viër
dis däin	hu mäne	je jüne	bab oön
re gäin	in säne	trī üne	buf foon
eon pläin	ob sçene	eon müne	dra goön
ex pläin	gan grëne	at tüne	rae eoon
a mäin	ter rëne	es eäpe	doub loön
de mäin	eon vëne	e löpe	bal loön
do mäin	eon bine	de eläre	gal loön
re fräin	de fine	in snäre	shal loön
re sträin	re fine	de spair	plat oön
dis träin	eon fine	pre päre	lam poon
eon sträin	sa line	re päir	här poon
eon täin	de eline	eon päre	mon soön
ob täin	ea nine	im päir	bas soön
de täin	re pine	sin çere	fes toön
per täin	su pine	ad hëre	pol troön
at täin	en shrine	eo hëre	dis own
dis täin	dī vine	aus tere	un knöwn

RÄE, LÄST, EÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄR, FRËY, THÄRE; GËT; HÄRD, MARËNE; LËNE;

un sōwn	a līght	a wāit	eon tour
a dō	de līght	de çēit	be sīdes
out dō	a rīght	eon çēit	re çēipt
a gō	af frīght	a mōur	re liēve

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new; büt 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

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÖE; RÛLE, FULL; EXIST; S-K; Æ-J; F-Z; CH-SH

No. 93.—XCIII.

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

an te çēd' ent	mal e fäe tor
dis a gree ment	ben e fäe tor
çir eum jā çent	met a phÿs ies
re en fōrçe ment	math e māt ies
pre en gāge ment	dis in hēr it
en ter tain ment	ev a nēs çent
in eo hēr ent	eon va lēs çent
in de çī sive	ef flo rēs çent
su per vī sor	eor res pōnd ent
eon ser vā tor	in de pēnd ent
des pe rā do	re im būrse ment
bas ti nā do	dis eon tēnt ment
brag ga dō çio	om ni prēs ent
mis de mēan or	in ad vērt ent
ap pa rā tus	pre ex ist ent
af fi dā vit	eo ex ist ent
ex ul tā tion	in ter mīt tent
ad a mān tine	in ter mār ry
man ū fāet ūre	ō ver shād ōw
su per strūet ūre	ae çī dēnt al
per ad vēnt ūre	in çī dēnt al
met a mōr phōse	o ri ēnt al
in nu ēn do	fun da mēnt al
su per eār go	or na mēnt al
in ter nūn çio	sae ra mēnt al
ār ma dīl lo	reg i mēnt al
man i fēs to	det ri mēnt al
laz a rēt to	mon ū mēnt al
dis en eūm ber	in stru mēnt al
pred e çēs sor	hor i zōn tal
in ter çēs sor	dis a vow al

EAR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THERE; GET; BIRD, MARINE; LINK;

Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.

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

To 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 dispute between parties at variance.

How can a young man cleanse his way!

Oh, how love I thy law!

No. 94.—XCIV.

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

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

NOTE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; BULL, PULL; EXIST; C=K; O=U; F=Z; CH=SH.

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

No. 95.—XCV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ap pēase	re pōse	es chēat	re hēar
dis plēase	pro pōse	re pēat	be smēar
dis ēase	im pōse	en trēat	ap pēar
e rāse	eom pōse	re trēat	tat tōo
pre mīse	trans pōse	un lōose	en trāp
sur mīse	a būse, v.	de bauch	in wrāp
de spīse	ae eūse	re eall	un shīp
a rīse	ex eūse, v.	be fall	e quip
eom prīse	re fūse	with al	en eāmp
chas tīse	ef fūse	fore stall	de eāmp
ad vīse	dif fūse	fore warn	un stōp
de vīse	suf fūse	de fault	ū sūrp
re vīse	in fūse	as sault	un elāsp
dis gūise	eon fūse	pa paw	de bār
fōre elōse	a mūse	with draw	un bār
in elōse	re erūt	a sleep	a fār
dis elōse	de feat	en dēar	ap plause

HĀR, LĀST, GĀRR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRR; ĞRT; HĒRD, MĀRĪNE; LĪRK;

No. 96.—XCVI.
MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

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

thēme	thōle	trōth	tīth
three	thrōe	nōrth	smīth
thāne	thrōve	slōth	thrāsh
thriçe	teeth	thought	thaw
thrōne	threw	thōrn	thral
thrōw	thrive	thrōb	thwart
trūth	mēath	throng	warmth
yoūth	thread	thong	swath
hēath	thresh	thing	pāth
rūth	thrift	think	bāth
shēath	thrust	thin	lāth
bōth	thrum	thank	wrāth
ōath	dēpth	thick	heārth
quōth	width	thrill	tōoth
grōwth	filth	thūmb	birth
blōwth	frīth	thūmp	mīrth
fōrth	plīnth	lēngth	third
fōurth	spilth	strēngth	thīrth
thīef	thwāck	hāth	thīrl
thīeve	brōth	wīthe	worth
fāith	elōth	thāch	mōnth
thīgh	frōth	thīll	south
throāt	lōth	thēft	mouth
dōth	mōth	thrūsh	drouth

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

NOUNS.	VERBS.	NOUNS.	VERBS.
elōth	elōthe	shēath	shēathe
bāth	bāthe	wrēath	wrēathe
mouth	mouth	swāth	swāthe
brēath	brēathe	teeth	teeth

MĒVA, SŌN, WŌLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; FŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; e=k; ō=s; s=z; ch=sh.

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.

bāl'last	eōm plex	Tues day	vēr y
fil bert	vēr tex	Wēdnes day	drīz zly
eōn çert	vōr tex	Thurs day	grīs ly
ēf fort	eōn vex	mīd wāy	gūilt y
pūr pōrt	lār ynx	gāng wāy	pān sy
trān script	āf flux	pāth wāy	frēn zy
eōn script	eōn flux	ēs say	quīn sy
bānk rupt	ēf flux	eōm fort	gīp sy
ēld est	īn flux	eōv ert	tīp sy
nēph ew	eōn text	bōm bāst	drōp sy
sīn ew	bōw line	eōurt ship	serūb by
lānd tāx	mīd dāy	fīm sy	shrūb by
syn tax	Sūn day	elūm sy	stūb by
īn dex	Mōn day	swēl try	nūt meg

BAR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HIR, PREY, THREE; GET; BIRD, MACHINE; LURE;

off ing	hēar sây	dāi ly	frāil ty
stūff ing	drēar y	dāi sy	dāin ty
brī ny	wēa ry	ēa sy	eām brie
nōse gāy	quē ry	trēa ty	shōul der

No. 98.—XC VIII.

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

bōr' rōw	bīl lōw	hār rōw	wīn dōw
ēl bōw	hōl lōw	spār rōw	wīn bōw
fēl lōw	ār rōw	yār rōw	wil lōw
fōl lōw	fār rōw	yēl lōw	mēl lōw
eāl lōw	nār rōw	tāl lōw	mōr rōw
mēad ōw	māl lōw	fāl lōw	sōr rōw
shād ōw	pīl lōw	shāl lōw	būr rōw
hāl lōw	mīn nōw	fūr rōw	swal lōw
bēl lōw	mār rōw	wīd ōw	wal lōw

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.

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

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

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

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

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

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

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

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

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

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

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; BULL, PULL; EXIST; C=K; O=J; P=Z; SH=SH.

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

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

The bull bellows and paws the ground.

Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

No. 99.—XC IX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rās ūre	wee vīl	mōurn fūl	spōrts man
sēiz ūre	snōw ball	fēar fūl	brāin pān
trēa tīse	brīde well	cheer fūl	mōn ster
like wīse	mōle hill	rīght fūl	free stōne
dōor eāse	fē rīne	frūit fūl	mile stōne
stāir eāse	mīnd fūl	bōast fūl	grāve stōne
sēa hōrse	pēace fūl	aw fūl	hāil stōne
brī dal	hāte fūl	law fūl	hī phen
feū dal	wāke fūl	plāy dāy	au tumn
ōat mēal	guīle fūl	thral dōm	au burn
spi ral	dōle fūl	wāch man	saūce pān
fīō ral	shāme fūl	wāch fūl	war fāre
neū tral	bāne fūl	free dōm	fāc ile
plū ral	tūne fūl	bō som	sērv ile
pōrt al	hōpe fūl	lūke wārm	dāe tyl
brū tal	eāre fūl	trī form	dūe tile
vi tal	ire fūl	glōw worm	mīs sile
ē qual	dīre fūl	dē ism	pān tile
sūr feit	ūse fūl	ōak um	rēp tile
ān gel	grāte fūl	quō rum	fēr tile
ān cient	spīte fūl	strā tum	hōs tile
wēa gel	wāste fūl	sēa man	sēx tile
jew el	fāith fūl	free man	fīex ile
new el	yōuth fūl	fōre man	vērd ūre
erew el	gāin fūl	yeō man	ōrd ūre
tew el	pāin fūl	sāles man	fīg ūre
trē foil	spōon fūl	stātes man	īn jūre.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄBB, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄU, PREY, THÄRE; SET, HÄP, MÄTNE; LÄNK;

eön jure	fräet üre	mör tise	lég ate
për jure	eült üre	präe tice	frig ate
pléas üre	fixt üre	träv erse	in gräte
méas üre	eäm phor	äd verse	phÿs ie
tréas üre	gränd sire	päck hõrse	jõn quil
çen sure	pröm ise	rëf use	süb tile
préss üre	än ise	män däte	fër yle
fis süre	tär key	äg ate	eön dor

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

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

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

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

Crewel is a kind of yarn or twisted worsted.

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

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

A hyphen is a little mark between syllables or words, thus, 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 vent ür oüs	pre çip i toüs
a nõn y moüs	ne çes si toüs
sÿ nõn y moüs	am phib i oüs
un gën e roüs	mī ræe ü loüs
mag nän i moüs	a näl o goüs
ü nän i moüs	per fid i oüs
as pär a gus	fas tid i oüs

MOVA, SÖX, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÖR; BULE, FULL; EXIST; e=k; ö=ɔ; s=ʒ; ç=sh.

in sïd i oüs	in tël li gent
in vid i oüs	ma lëv o lent
eon spïe ü oüs	be nëv o lent
per spïe ü oüs	pre dïe a ment
pro mis eu oüs	dis pär age ment
as sïd ü oüs	en eouër age ment
am big ü öüs	en frän çhise ment
eon tig ü oüs	dis frän çhise ment
mel lif lu oüs	en täñ gle ment
su përr flu oüs	ae knöwl edg ment
in gën ü oüs	es täb lish ment
eon tin ü oüs	em bël lish ment
in eön gru oüs	ae eöm plish ment
im pët ü oüs	as tön ish ment
tu mült ü oüs	re lïñ quish ment
vo lüpt ü oüs	im pëd i ment
tem pëst ü oüs	ha bïl i ment
sig nif i eant	im pris on ment
ex träv a gant	em bär rass ment
pre döm i nant	in tæg ü ment
in töl er ant	e möl ü ment
i tin er ant	pre em i nent
in häb it ant	in eön ti nent
eon eöm i tant	im përr ti nent
ir rël e vant	in dif fer ent
be nëf i çent	ir rëv er ent
mag nif i çent	om nïp o tent
mu nif i çent	mel lif lu ent
eo ñn çï dent	çir eüm flu ent
non rës i ðent	ae equ ter ment
im præ ç i dent	eom mü ni eant

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

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

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRF, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠĒT; BĪRD, MĀRINE; LĪNK;

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

An amphibious animal can live in different elements. The frog lives in air, and 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, AND LEFT UNMARKED.

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

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓR; BĒLE, PŪLL; EXIST; C=K; G=S; R=Z; CH=SH.

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

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

Major signifies more or greater; minor means less.

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

Plurality denotes two or more.

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 tēm' po ra ry	de elām a to ry
ex tēm po ra ry	ex elām a to ry
de rōg a to ry	in flām ma to ry
ap pēl la to ry	ex plān a to ry
eon sōl a to ry	de elār a to ry
de fām a to ry	pre pār a to ry

HĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠĒT; HĪED, MĀRINE; LĪNK;

dis pĕn sa to ry
sub sĭd i a ry
in ċĕn di a ry
stĭ pĕn di a ry
e pĭs to la ry
vo eĀb ū la ry
im āġ in a ry
pre lim i na ry
eon fĕe tion er y
un nĕc es sa ry
he rĕd i ta ry
in vōl un ta ry
re sĭd ū a ry
tu mŭlt ū a ry
vo lŭpt ū a ry

ob ġĕrv a to ry
eon sĕrv a to ry
pro hĭb it o ry
pre mōn i to ry
re pōġ i to ry
sup pōġ i to ry
le ġĭt i ma ċy
in vĕt er a ċy
sub sĕrv i en ċy
de ġĕn er a ċy
eon fĕd er a ċy
ef fĕm i na ċy
in dĕl i ea ċy
in hĀb it an ċy
ae eōm pa ni ment

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

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

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

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

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

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

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

An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation.

Christian humility is never derogatory to character.

Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases.

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

Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

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.

MOVE, SŌN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; BŪLL, PŪLL; EXIST; Ċ=K; Ċ=J; Ċ=X; ĊH=SH.

No. 103.—CIII.

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

ma te ri Āl' i ty
il lib er Āl i ty
ŭ ni ver sĀl i ty
in hos pi tāl i ty
in stru ment Āl i ty
spir it ū Āl i ty
im prob a bĭl i ty
im pla ea bĭl i ty
mal le a bĭl i ty
in flam ma bĭl i ty
in ea pa bĭl i ty
pen e tra bĭl i ty
im mu ta bĭl i ty
in ered i bĭl i ty
il leg i bĭl i ty
re fran ġi bĭl i ty
in fal li bĭl i ty
dĭ vis i bĭl i ty
in sen si bĭl i ty
im pos si bĭl i ty

eom press i bĭl i ty
eom pat i bĭl i ty
de struet i bĭl i ty
per ċep ti bĭl i ty
re sist i bĭl i ty
eom bus ti bĭl i ty
in flex i bĭl i ty
dis sim i lĀr i ty
par tie ū lĀr i ty
ir reg ū lĀr i ty
in fe ri ōr i ty
su pe ri ōr i ty
im pet ū ōs i ty
ġen er al ĭs si mo
dis ċi plin ā ri an
pre des ti nā ri an
an te dĭ lŭ vi an
het e ro ġĕ ne ōs
me dĭ a tō ri al
in quis i tō ri al

No. 104.—CIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bĕn' e fit
Āl pha bet
pĀr a pet
sŭm mer set
mĭn ū ct
pōl y pus
im pe tus
eĀt a raet

ĭn tel leet
ċĭr eum speet
pĭck pōck et
flow er et
lĕv er et
pĕn ny weight
eĀt a pult
mĕn dĭ eant

sŭp pli eant
pĕr ma nent
mĭs ere ant
tĕr ma gant
ĕl e gant
lĭt i gant
Ār ro gant
ĕl e phant

HÄR, LÄST, GÄR, FÄLL, VÄST; HÄR, FRET, THÉR; ÖRT; HÄRA, MÄRNE; LÄSK;

sye o phant	in do lent	sim i lar
pët ü lant	tür bu lent	pöp ü lar
äd a mant	süe eu lent	täb ü lar
eöv e nant	fée ü lent	glöb ü lar
eön so nant	ës eu lent	sée ü lar
për ti nent	öp ü lent	öe ü lar
töl er ant	vür ü lent	jöe ü lar
eör mo rant	flät ü lent	çir eu lar
ig no rant	lig a ment	müs eu lar
eön ver sant	pär lia ment	rög ü lar
mil i tant	fil a ment	çel lu lar
äd ju tant	ärm a ment	än nu lar
rël e vant	säe ra ment	seäp ü lar
in no çent	täst a ment	in su lar
äe ç i dent	män äge ment	eön su lar
in ç i dent	im ple ment	eäp su lar
dif fi dent	eöm ple ment	tüt ü lar
eön fi dent	eöm pli ment	süb lu nar
rës i dent	bät tle ment	çim e ter
prës i dent	sät tle ment	bäs i lisk
pröv i dent	tën e ment	eän ni bal
in di çent	in ere ment	eöch i neäl
nög li çent	ëm bry o	mär tin gal
äm bi ent	pärt ner ship	hös pi tal
prév a lent	fël löw ship	pöd es tal
pës ti lent	eäl en dar	tü bu lar
ex çel lent	vün e gar	jü gu lar
röd o lent	in su lar	fü ner al

No. 105.—CV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

am bi gū' i ty	im por tū ni ty
eon ti gū' i ty	op por tū ni ty
eon tra rī e ty	per pe tū i ty

MÖVR, SÖN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; HELL, FULL; EXIST; e-k; ö-u; e-z; çu-sh.

su per flū i ty	punet ü ä l i ty
in ere dū li ty	müt ü ä l i ty
in se eū ri ty	in fi dël i ty
im ma tū ri ty	prob a bīl i ty
per spi eū i ty	in a bīl i ty
as si dū i ty	du ra bīl i ty
eon ti nū i ty	dis a bīl i ty
in çe nū i ty	in sta bīl i ty
in eon grū i ty	mu ta bīl i ty
fran ç i bīl i ty	ered i bīl i ty
fal li bīl i ty	tan ç i bīl i ty
fëa ç i bīl i ty	so cia bīl i ty
viç i bīl i ty	traet a bīl i ty
sen si bīl i ty	pla ea bīl i ty
pos si bīl i ty	in ü tīl i ty
plau ç i bīl i ty	in ç i vīl i ty
im be ç il i ty	ü ni fōrm i ty
in do ç il i ty	non eon fōrm i ty
vol a tīl i ty	eon san ç i n i ty
ver sa tīl i ty	sia gu lär i ty
ea pa bīl i ty	joe ü lär i ty
in si pid i ty	reg ü lär i ty
il le çäl i ty	pop ü lär i ty
prod i çäl i ty	me di öe ri ty
eor di ä l i ty	in sin çer i ty
per son ä l i ty	sin ü ös i ty
prin ç i päl i ty	eu ri ös i ty
lib er ä l i ty	an i mös i ty
çen er ä l i ty	çen er ös i ty
im mo räl i ty	flex i bīl i ty
hos pi täl i ty	im mo bīl i ty
im mor täl i ty	sol ü bīl i ty
in e çual i ty	vol ü bīl i ty
sen sū ä l i ty	mag na nīm i ty

BÀ, LẮT, CÀR, FẦ, WHAT; HÈ, PÈY, THÈ, GÈT; BÈR, MÀHÈ; LÈK;

ũ na nĩm i ty	phra ge ỏl o gy
in hu mĩn i ty	os te ỏl o gy
ar is tẻ ra cy	a er ỏl o gy
in ad vẻ ten cy	no to rĩ e ty

No. 106.—CVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

çes sã' tion	plan tã tion	de trãe tion
lĩ bã tion	no tã tion	eon trãe tion
pro bã tion	ro tã tion	pro trãe tion
vã eã tion	quo tã tion	dis trãe tion
lo eã tion	temp tã tion	ex trãe tion
vo eã tion	pri vã tion	eon nẻe tion
gra dã tion	sal vã tion	af fẻe tion
foun dã tion	e quã tion	eon fẻe tion
ere ã tion	vex ã tion	per fẻe tion
ne gũ tion	tax ã tion	in fẻe tion
pur gã tion	sa nã tion	sub jẻe tion
mĩ grã tion	eon plẻe tion	de jẻe tion
ob lã tion	se erẻe tion	re jẻe tion
re lã tion	eon erẻe tion	in jẻe tion
trans lã tion	ex erẻe tion	ob jẻe tion
for mã tion	e mỏe tion	pro jẻe tion
stag nã tion	pro mỏe tion	e lẻe tion
dam nã tion	de vỏe tion	se lẻe tion
eãr nã tion	pro pỏe tion	re flẻe tion
vĩ brã tion	ap pỏe tion	eol lẻe tion
nar rã tion	ab lũ tion	in spẻe tion
pros trã tion	so lũ tion	đĩ rẻe tion
du rã tion	pol lũ tion	eor rẻe tion
pul sã tion	đĩ lũ tion	dis sẻe tion
sen sã tion	at trãe tion	de tẻe tion
die tã tion	re frãe tion	af flẻe tion
gĩ tã tion	sub trãe tion	re strẻe tion

MỠ, SỎ, WỎ, PỎ, MỎ, Ỏ; BỮ, PỮ, Ữ; C=K; ẻ=J; ẻ=z; ỏ=SH

eon vẻe tion	de prẻs sion	re tẻn tion
eon pủl sion	im prẻs sion	eon tẻn tion
ex pủl sion	op prẻs sion	dis tẻn tion
eon vủl sion	sup prẻs sion	at tẻn tion
ex pãn sion	ex prẻs sion	in vẻn tion
as çẻn sion	pos sẻs sion	eon vẻn tion
de sçẻn sion	sub mẻs sion	de çẻp tion
đĩ mẻn sion	ad mẻs sion	re çẻp tion
sus pẻn sion	e mẻs sion	eon çẻp tion
dis sẻn sion	re mẻs sion	ex çẻp tion
pre tẻn sion	eon mẻs sion	per çẻp tion
sub mẻr sion	ỏ mẻs sion	as erẻp tion
e mẻr sion	per mẻs sion	de serẻp tion
im mẻr sion	dis mẻs sion	in serẻp tion
as pẻr sion	eon eủs sion	pre serẻp tion
dis pẻr sion	dis eủs sion	pro serẻp tion
a vẻr sion	re ãe tion	re dẻmp tion
sub vẻr sion	eon jủnẻe tion	eon sủmp tion
re vẻr sion	in jủnẻe tion	a đỏp tion
đĩ vẻr sion	eon pủnẻe tion	ab sỏrp tion
in vẻr sion	de eỏe tion	e rủp tion
eon vẻr sion	eon eỏe tion	eor rủp tion
per vẻr sion	in frãe tion	de gẻr tion
eon pãs sion	ab đửe tion	in sẻr tion
ae çẻs sion	de đửe tion	as sẻr tion ^R
se çẻs sion	re đửe tion	ex ẻr tion
eon çẻs sion	se đửe tion	eon tỏr tion
pro çẻs sion	in đửs tion	dis tỏr tion
eon fẻs sion	ob strẻe tion	ex tẻnẻe tion
pro fẻs sion	de strẻe tion	ex tẻn sion
ag grẻs sion	in strẻe tion	ex tỏr tion
đĩ grẻs sion	eon strẻe tion	ir rủp tion
pro grẻs sion	de tẻn tion	eon plẻx ion
re grẻs sion	in tẻn tion	de flux ion

HĒR, LĪST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ŪT; HĒD, MĀRINE; LĪNE;

No. 107.—CVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

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

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

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

In free governments the people choose their legislators.

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

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

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

MOVĒ, SŌN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ŪR; EULE, PULL; EXIST; C-K; G-J; F-Z; CH-EL

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.

dĕf' i nĭte	dĕs ti tūte	mī ero seōpe
āp po ſĭte	in sti tūte	ān te lōpe
ōp po ſĭte	eōn sti tūte	prō to tŷpe
in fi nĭte	prōs ti tūte	hēm is phĕre
hŷp o erĭte	prōs e lŷte	āt mos phĕre
pār a ſĭte	bār be eūe	eōm mō dōre
ōb so lĕte	rĕs i dŷe	sŷe a mōre
ĕx pe dĭte	vĕs ti bŷle	vōl a tĭle
rĕe on dĭte	rĭd i eūle	vĕr sa tĭle
sāt el lĭte	mŷs ea dĭne	mĕr ean tĭle
ĕr e nĭte	brĭg an tĭne	in fan tĭle
āp pe tĭte	eāl a mĭne	dĭs çĭ plĭne
ān ee dōte	çĕl an dĭne	mās eu lĭne
prōs e eūte	sĕr pen tĭne	fĕm i nĭne
pĕr se eūte	tŷr pen tĭne	nĕe tar ĭne
ĕx e eūte	pōr eu pĭne	gĕn ū ĭne
āb so lŷte	ān o dŷne	hĕr yl ĭne
dĭs so lŷte	tĕl e seōpe	fā vor ĭte
sŷb sti tūte	hōr o seōpe	pŷ er ĭle

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

Ridicule is not often the test of truth.

HÄR, LIST, GÄRR, FALL, WHAT; HEN, PREY, THERE; GET; BIRD, MARINE; LIJK;

No. 109.—CIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eon dēnse	re sölve	re märk	eon fēr
im mēnse	dis sölve	un mäsik	trans fēr
de fēnse	e völve	ea bäl	se çern
pre pēnse	de völve	re bēl	eon çern
of fēnse	re völve	färe wēll	dis çern
dis pēnse	eon völve	un fūrl	sub orn
pre tēnse	a bōde	de fōrm	a dōrn
eol läpse	un nērve	re fōrm	for lōrn
im mērse	ob sērve	in fōrm	ad jōurn
as pērse	sub sērve	eon fōrm	re tūrn
dis pērse	de sērve	per fōrm	fōre rün
a vērse	re sērve	trans fōrm	era vāt
re vērse	pre sērve	eon dēmz	eo quēt
in vērse	eon sērve	in tēr	a bāft
eon vērse	her sēlf	a vēr	be sēt
per vērse	my sēlf	ab hōr	a löft
trans vērse	at täch	oe eür	un äpt
in dōrse	de täch	in eür	eon tēmt
re mōrse	en rīch	eon eür	at tēmt
un hōrse	re trēnch	re eür	a dōpt
dis bārse	in trēnch	de mūr	ab rūpt
de tērge	dis pätch	a lās	eor rūpt
dī vērge	mis mätch	a mēnd	a pärt
mis gīve	a frēsh	de fēr	de pärt
out live	re frēsh	re fēr	in pärt
for gīve	de bärk	pre fēr	a möng
ab sölve	em bärk	in fēr	be löng

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

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÖR; RILN, FULL; EXIST; G-K; Ö-T; S-Z; ÇH-SH.

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

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

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

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

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

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

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

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

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

A holy life will disarm death of its sting.

God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

No. 110.—CX.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de mēan or	re tīre ment
re māin der	ae quīre ment
en tīçe ment	im pēach ment
en fōrçe ment	en erōach ment
dī vōrçe ment	eon çēal ment
in dūçe ment	eon gēal ment
a gree ment	at tām ment
en gāge ment	de pō nent
de file ment	op pō nent
in çite ment	eom pō.nent
ex çite ment	ad jā çent
re fine ment	in dē çent
eon fine ment	viçe gē rent
e löpe ment	en rōll ment

BA, LA, LÄ, CÄ, FÄ, LL, WHÄT; HÄ, PÄ, THÄ; GÄ; HÄ, MÄ, NÄ; LÄ.

im pru dent	de pärt ment
in hër ent	ad jüst ment
ad hër ent	in vēst ment
eo hër ent	a büt ment
at tënd ant	as sist ant
as çënd ant	in çës sant
de fënd ant	re lüe tant
in tēs tines	im pör tant
pro bös çis	as sist ant
el lip sis	in eön stant
syn öp sis	in eüm bent
eom mänd ment	pu trēs çent
a mënd ment	trans çënd ent
bom bård ment	de pënd ent
en hånçe ment	in dülgent
ad vånçe ment	re fül gent
a mërçe ment	ef fül gent
in fringe ment	e mül gent
de täch ment	as trin gent
at täch ment	re strin gent
in trëch ment	e mër gent
re trëch ment	de tër gent
re frësh ment	ab hör rent
con çëra ment	eon eür rent
pre fër ment	eon sist ent
a mäss ment	re sölv ent
al löt ment	de liq uent
a pärt ment	re eüm bent

Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.
 Remainder is that which remains or is left.
 An enticement is that which allures.
 Divorcement signifies an entire separation.
 Elopement is a running away or private departure.
 Impeachment signifies accusation.
 Retirement is a withdrawing from company.

MQVE, SÖN, WQLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; EQLF, FELL; EXOV; C=K; G=J; S=X; CH=SH

A deponent is one who makes oath to any thing.
 A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another.
 A proboscis is a long member from the mouth or jaw.
 An ellipsis is an omission of a word.
 Amercement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.
 A synopsis is a collective view of things.
 Refulgent is applied to things that shine.
 A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

No. 111.—CXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, WITH A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE THIRD, WHEN MARKED LONG.

dēs' o lāte, <i>v.</i>	in ti māte, <i>v.</i>	vën er āte
ād vo eāte, <i>v.</i>	ēs ti māte, <i>v.</i>	tēm per ate
vën ti lāte	fās çi nāte	öp er ate
tīt il lāte	ör di nate	ās per ate
sçin til lāte	fül mi nāte	dēs per ate
për eo lāte	nöm i nāte	it er ate
im mo lāte	gër mi nāte	ëm i grāte
spëe ü lāte	për son āte	trāns mi grāte
eāl eu lāte	päs sion ate	ās pi rāte, <i>v.</i>
çir eu lāte	fört ü nate	dëe o rāte
möd ü lāte	dīs si pāte	për fo rāte
rëg ü lāte	söp a rāte, <i>v.</i>	eör po rate
ün du lāte	çël e brāte	pën e trāte
ëm ā lāte	dēs e erāte	për pe trāte
stīm ü lāte	eön se erāte	ār bi trāte
grån ü lāte	ëx e erāte	äe eu rate
stip ü lāte	vër ber āte	lām i nate
eöp ü lāte	ül çer āte	im du rāte
pöp ü lāte	möd er āte, <i>v.</i>	sāt ü rāte
eön su late	äg gre gate	süs çi tāte
süb li māte, <i>v.</i>	vër te brate	mëd i tāte
än i māte, <i>v.</i>	gën er āte	im i tāte

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRT, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄR, FREY, THÄRR; GÛT; HÄRD, MARINE; LÄNGE;

ir ri tâte	säl i vâte	sît ü ate
hëg i tâte	eül ti vâte	ëst ü äte
gräv i tâte	eäp ti vâte	ëx pi äte
äm pu tâte	rën o vâte	dē vi äte
ëx ea vâte	in no vâte	vī o läte
äg gra vâte	äd e quate	ru mi näte
gräd ü äte	flüet ü äte	lü eu bräte

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.

chil' bläin	än nalş	män nerş	ënd less
vil lain	ën trailş	nip pers	zëal oūs
mört mäin	mit teng	şeiş gorş	jëal-oūs
plänt ain	süm mong	eär eass	pömp oūs
vër väin	för çeps	eüt lass	wön droūs
eür tain	pinch ers	eöm pass	lëp roūs
döl phin	glän ders	mät rass	mön stroūs
söme times	jäun diçe	mät tress	nërv oūs
trëss eş	snüf fers	äb şçess	tör ment
träp pingş	stäg gers	lär gess	vëst ment

MOVE, SÖN, WÖLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; RÖPL, FÖLL; HÖIST; e=k; ö=s; ş=z; çu=sh.

sër pent	sölv ent	fäg ot	rëd höt
tör rent	eön vent	mäg got	zëal ot
eür rent	fër ment	bīg ot	täp rōot
äb sent	sün bürnt	spīg ot	gräss plöt
prëş ent	äb bot	in got	büek et
äd vent	tür bot	blōod shöt	bū gloss

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.

eäl' o mel	äl eo hol	gär ni türe
çit a del	vit ri ol	für ni türe
in fi del	pär a sol	sëp ul türe
sën ti nel	sī ne eüre	pär a dişe
mäck er el	ëp i eüre	mër chan dişe
eöck er el	lig a türe	ën ter prişe
eöd i çil	sīg na türe	händ ker chief
döm i çile	eür va türe	sëm i brëve
däf fo dil	för feit üre	për i wig

hĕr, lĕst, cĕnt, fall, whĕt; hĕr, prĕv, thĕr; ĕt; hĕr, marĕn; lĕn;

ān ti pōde	stÿg i an	wāy fār ing
rēe om pense	hōrt ū lan	fū ġi tĭve
hōl ly hock	hūs band man	pū ni tĭve
āl ka li	ġen tle man	nū tri tĭve
hēm i stĭeh	mūs sul man	ē go tĭsm
au to graph	al der man	prō to eol
pār a graph	joār ney man	dū pli eate
ēp i taph	bĭsh op rie	rō se ate
āv e nūe	elēr ġy man	fū mĭ gāte
rēv e nūe	eoūn try man	mē dĭ āte, v.
rēt i nūe	vēt er an	mē dĭ um
dēs pot ĭsm	āl eo ran	ō dĭ um
pār ox ysm	wōn der ful	ō pi um
mĭ ero eo sm	sōr rōw ful	prē mĭ um
mĭn i mum	ān a gram	spō lĭ āte
pēnd ū lum	ēp i gram	ō pi ate
māx i mum	mōn o gram	ō vert ūre
tÿm pa num	dĭ a gram	jū ry man
pēl i ean	ū ni vērse	pū ri tan
ġuār dĭ an	sēa fār ing	phĭ 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 domicile is the place of a man's residence.

Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.

The glanders is a disease of horses.

The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.

A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÓB; EULE, PULL; EĪHT; C=K; G=J; F=V; CH=SH.

No. 114.—CXIV.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE BROAD SOUND OF *a* IN *all* OR *what*.

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

The saucy stubborn child displeases his parents.

The peacock is a gaudy, vain and noisy fowl.

The skin of the 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.—CXV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mĭs' sĭve	sprĭnk ling	ġōs ling
eāp tĭve	twĭnk ling	nūrs ling
fēs tĭve	shĭl ling	fāt ling
eōs tĭve	sāp ling	bānt ling
māġ piē	strĭp ling	seānt ling
sōme thing	dūmp ling	nēst ling
stōck ing	dār ling	hēr ring
mĭd dĭng	stār ling	ōb long
world ling	stēr ling	hēad long

HĒB, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒB, PRĒY, THĒRE; ŌNT; HĪRD, MĀRINE; LĀSTR

fūr long	pārch ment	plāin tīve
hēad āehe	plēaș ant	mō tīve
tōoth āehe	pēaș ant	spōrt īve
heārt āehe	dis tant	hīre ling
ōs trich	īn stant	yēar ling
gāl lant	eōn stant	dāy spring
dōr mant	ēx tant	trī umph
tēn ant	sēx tant	trī glyph
prēg nant	lām bent	trū ant
rēm nant	āe çent	ār dent
pēn nant	ād vent	mās sive
flīp pant	erēs çent	pās sive
quād rant	sēr aph	stāt ūe
ār rant	stā tīve	stāt ūte
war rant	nā tīve	virt ūe

No. 116.—CXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mō' tion	frāe tion	ūne tion
nō' tion	trāe tion	fūne tion
lō' tion	mēn tion	jūne tion
pō' tion	pēn sion	sūe tion
pōr' tion	çēs sion	spōn sion
nā' tion	tēn sion	tōr tion
rā' tion	mēr sion	mīs sion
stā' tion	vēr sion	eāp tion
mān' sion	sēs sion	ōp tion
pās' sion	lēe tion	flēe tion
fāe' tion	diē tion	quē tion
ae' tion	fīe tion	eāu tion

Lecton is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.
Lectures on chemistry are delivered in our colleges.
A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.
A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.

MOVE, SŌN, WOLF, FŌOT, MOON, ŌR; HULL, PULL; EXIST; C=K; G=J; F=Z; CH=SH.

A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.
A fraction is a part of a whole number.
Fiction is a creature of the imagination.
Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.
Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.
Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

No. 117.—CXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

su prēm' a çy	eom pūl sō ry	pro līx i ty
the ōe ra çy	ol fāe to ry	un çer tain ty
de mōe ra çy	re frāe to ry	im mōd est y
eon spīr a çy	re fēe to ry	diș kōn est y
ge ōg ra phy	dī rēe to ry	so līl o quy
bī ōg ra phy	ēon sīs to ry	hu mān i ty
eos mōg ra phy	ī dōl a try	a mēn i ty
ste nōg ra phy	ge ōm e try	se rēn i ty
zo ōg ra phy	im mēn si ty	vī çin i ty
to pōg ra phy	pro pēn si ty	af fīn i ty
tīy pōg ra phy	ver bōs i ty	dī vīn i ty
hīy drōg ra phy	ad vēr si ty	in dēm ni ty
phī lōs o phy	dī vēr si ty	so lēm ni ty
a eād e my	ne çēs si ty	fra tēr ni ty
e eōn o my	ī dēm tī ty	e tēr ni ty
a nāt o my	eon eāv i ty	bār bār i ty
zo ōt o my	de prāv i ty	vul gār i ty
e pīph a ny	lōn gēv i ty	dis pār i ty
phī lān thro py	ae elīv i ty	çe lēb ri ty
mis ān thro py	na tīv i ty	a lāe ri ty
pe rīph e ry	ae tīv i ty	sin çer i ty
ār tīl le ry	eap tīv i ty	çe lēr i ty
hīy drōp a thy	fes tīv i ty	te mēr i ty
de līv er y	per plēx i ty	in tēg ri ty
dis eōv er y	eon vēx i ty	dis tīl ler y

ĒĒ, LĪST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; NĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĢET; NĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

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 rīd' i eal	fa nāt. i çīm	ob līv i on
eon vīv i al	ex ōr di um	in eōg ni to
dī āg o nal	mil lēn ni um	eo pārt ner ship
pen tāg o nal	re pūb lie an	dis sīm i lar
tra dī tion al	me rīd i an	ver nāe ū lar
in tēn tion al	un nāt ū ral	o rāe ū lar
per pēt ū al	eon jēet ūr al	or bīe ū lar
ha bīt ū al	çen trīp e tal	par tīe ū lar
e vēnt ū al	eon tīn ū al	ir rēg ū lar
un mēr çī ful	ef fēet ū al	bī vālv ū lar

MOYR, SŌN, WOLF, FŌOT, MOON, ŌR; HYLK, HULL; EXIST; ē=r; ē=j; s=z; çh=sh

un pōp ū lar	a nāl y sis	ex tēm po re
trī ān gu lar	de lir i oūs	en tāb la tūre
pa rīsh ion er	in dūs tri oūs	dis eōm fit ūre
dī ām e ter	il lūs tri oūs	pro eōn sul ship
ad mīn is ter	las çiv i oūs	dis eōn so late
em bās sa dor	ob līv i oūs	a pōs to late
pro çēn i tor	a nōm a loūs	ob sē qui oūs
eon pōç i tor	e pīt o mīze	oe eā çion al
me trōp o lis	a pōs ta tīze	pro pōr tion al
e phēm e ris	im mōr tal ize	heb dōm 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 sīm' i lāte	eon tām i nāte
prog nōs tīe āte	dis sēm i nāte
per ām bu lāte	re erīm i nāte
e jāe ū lāte	a bōm i nāte
im māe ū lāte	pre dōm i nāte
ma trīe ū lāte	in tēm per ate
çes tīe ū lāte	re çēn er āte, v.
in ōe ū lāte	eo ōp er āte
eo āg ū lāte	ex ās per āte
de pōp ū lāte	eon mīs er āte
eon grāt ū lāte	in vēt er ate
ea pīt ū lāte	re it er āte
ex pōst ū lāte	ob lit er āte
a māl ga māte	e vāe ū āte
ex hīl a rāte	at tēn u āte, v.
le çīt i māte, v.	ex tēn ū ate
ap prōç i māte	in ād e quate
eon eāt e nāte	ef fēet ū āte
sub ōr di nāte, v.	per pēt ū āte
o rīg i nāte	as sās sin āte

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRĒ, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FRĒT, THĀRE; ĠET; HĪRD, MĀRĪNE; LĪNE;

pro erās ti nāte
pre dēs ti nāte, *v.*
eom pās sion āte, *v.*
dis pās sion ate
af fēe tion ate
un fōrt ū nate
e mǎn ċi pāte
de lib er āte, *v.*
in cār ċer āte
eom fēd er āte, *v.*
eom sid er ate
pre pōn der āte
im mod er ate
ae ċel er āte

in dīe a tīve
pre rōg a tīve
ir rēl a tīve
ap pēl la tīve
eom tēm pla tīve
su pēr la tīve
al tēr na tīve
de elār a tīve
eom pār a tīve
im pēr a tīve
in dēm ni fȳ
per sōn i fȳ
re stōr a tīve
dis ċaļ i fȳ

No. 120.—CXX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

al lū' vi on	sa lū bri oūs	lux ū ri oūs
pe trō le um	im pē ri oūs	vo lū mi noūs
ċe ru le an	mys tē ri oūs	o bē di ent
le vī a than	la bō ri oūs	ex pē di ent
li brā ri an	in glō ri oūs	in grē di ent
a grā ri an	ċen sō ri oūs	im mū ni ty
pre eā ri oūs	vie tō ri oūs	eom mū ni ty
vī eā ri oūs	no tō ri oūs	im pū ni ty
ne fā ri oūs	ux ō ri oūs	eom plā ċen ċy
gre gā ri oūs	in jū ri oūs	in dē ċen ċy
o vā ri oūs	pe nū ri oūs	dī plō ma ċy
op prō bri oūs	ū sū ri oūs	trans pār en ċy

A library is a collection of books.

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

The laborious bee is a pattern of industry.

That is precarious which is uncertain; life and health are precarious.

MOVE, SŌN, WŌLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; HŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; C=X; Ġ=J; S=X; ĆH=SH.

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

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

Salubrious air is favorable to health.

A covetous man is called penurious.

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 āl' i ty	im pen e tra bīl i ty
in di vis i bīl i ty	in el i ġi bīl i ty
in di vid ū āl i ty	im mal le a bīl i ty
in eom pat i bīl i ty	per pen die ū lār i ty
in de struet i bīl i ty	in eom press i bīl i ty
im per ċep ti bīl i ty	in de fen si bīl i ty
ir re sist i bīl i ty	val e tu di nā ri an
in eom bus ti bīl i ty	an ti trin i tā ri an

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

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

HĀ, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLD, WHĀT; HĒ, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MĀRINE; LIĠE;

No. 122.—CXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH *th* HAVE THEIR ASPIRATED SOUND.

ē' ther	thór' ough	ath lét' ie
jā' çin th	thir' teen	me thēg' lin
thē' sis	thou' sand	ea thār' tie
zē' nith	ā' the ism	a the ist' ie
thick' et	thē' o ry	the o rēt' ie al
thūn' der	thē' o rem	me thōd' ie al
this' tle	hŷ' a çin th	math e māt' ies
thrōs' tle	eāth' o lie	le vī' a than
thrōt' tle	āp' o thegm	en thū' si a sm
thirst' y	thūn' der bōlt	an tīp' a thy
thrift' y	ēp' i thet	a rīth' me tie
length wīse	lāb' y rinth	an tīth' e sis
length' y	lēth' ar gy	mis ān' thro py
threat' en ing	plēth' o ry	phī lān' thro py
āu' thor	plēth' o rie	ean thār' i dēs
āu' thor īze	sŷm' pa thy	the ōē' ra çy
āu thōr' i ty	ām' a ranth	the ōl' o gy
āu thōr' i ta ^{tive}	ām' e thyst	the ōd' o lite
mēth' od	āp' a thy	ther mōm' e ter
ān' them	eān' the rus	ea thōl' i eon
dīph' thong	thir' ti eth	mŷ thōl' o gy
ēth' ies	sŷn' the sis	or thōg' ra phy
pān' ther	pan thē' on	hŷ pōth' e sis
sāb' bath	e thē' re al	lī thōg' ra phy
thīm' ble	eān' tha ris	lī thōt' o my
Thurs' day	ea thē' dral	a pōth' e ea ry
trīph' thong	ū rē' thrā	ap c thē' o sis
in thrāl'	āu thēn' tie	pōl' y the ism
a thwart'	pa thēt' ie	bīb lī o thē' eal
be trōth'	syn thēt' ie	ieh thy ōl' o gy
thir' ty	a eān' thus	or ni thōl' o gy

MOVE, SŌN, WOLF, FŌOT, MOON, ŌE; KĪLE, PĪLL; EXIST; C=K; Ġ=J; Ç=Z; ÇH=SH

No. 123.—CXXIII.

WORDS IN WHICH *th* HAVE THEIR VOCAL SOUND.

ēi' ther	nēth er	brōth er
nēi ther	wēth er	wor thy (wār thŷ)
hēa then	prīth ee	mōth er
elōth ier	būr then	smōth er
rāth er	soūth ern	ōth er
fāth om	tēth er	wīth ers
gāth er	thīth er	be nēath'
hīth er	wīth er	be quēath
fūr ther	lāth er	with draw'
brēth ren	fā ther	an ōth' er
whīth er	fār thing	to gēth' er
whēth er	fūr thest	thēre with āl'
lēath er	pōth er	nev er the lēss'
fēath er	brōth el	

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

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

All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents.

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

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

No. 124.—CXXIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ae eōm' plish	dī mīn ish	ex tīn gūish
es tāb lish	ad mōn ish	re līn quish
em bēl lish	pre mōn ish	ex eūl pāte
a bōl ish	as tōn ish	eon trīb ūte
re plēn ish	dis tīn gūish	rē mōn strançe

BĀR, LĀST, ĒĀNE, FĀLL, WHĀT; BĒS, PRĒY, THĒEK; ĒET; BĒRD, MĀRĒNE; LĀNE;

em broid er	mo mēnt oūs	trī ūmph ant
re join der	por tēnt oūs	as sāl ant
ADJECTIVES.	a būn dant	so nō roūs
e nōr moūs	re dūn dant	a ċē toūs
diš ās troūs	dis eōr dant	eon eā voūs

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' dī ate	e qui pōn der ate
dis pro pōr tion ate	pār ti ċip i al
ċer e mō ni al	in dī vīd ū al
mat ri mō ni al	in ef fēet ū al
pat ri mō ni al	in tel lēet ū al
an ti mō ni al	pu sil lān i moūs
tes ti mō ni al	dis in ġēn ū oūs
im ma tē ri al	in sig nīf i eant
mag is tē ri al	e qui pōn der ant
min is tē ri al	ċir eum ām bi ent
im me mō ri al	an ni vēr sa ry
sen a tō ri al	pār lia mēnt a ry
die ta tō ri al	tes ta mēnt a ry
e qua tō ri al	al i mēnt a ry
in ar tīe ū late	sup ple mēnt a ry
il le ġīt i mate	el e mēnt a ry
in de tērm in ate	sat is fāe to ry

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ŌR; BŪLE, FŪLL; EXIST; ċ=K; ġ=J; ŋ=Z; ċH=SH.

eon tra dīe to ry	hom o ġē ne oūs
val e dīe to ry	eon tu mē li oūs
in tro dūe to ry	ae ri mō ni oūs
trig o nōm e try	par si mō ni oūs
a re ōm e try	del e tē ri oūs
mis ċel lā ne oūs	mer i tō ri oūs
sub ter rā ne oūs	dis o bē di ent
sue ċe dā ne oūs	in ex pē di ent
sī mul tā ne oūs	eon ti nū i ty
in stan tā ne oūs	im pro pri e ty

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.

No. 126.—CXXVI.

dēlve	eāsh	smāsh	pīsh	tēxt
twēlve	dāsh	rāsh	wīsh	twīxt
nērve	ġāsh	erāsh	ġūsh	mīnx
eūrve	hāsh	trāsh	hūsh	sphīnx
ēlf	lāsh	flēsh	blūsh	chānge
shēlf	flāsh	mēsh	erūsh	mānge
sēlf	plāsh	frēsh	frūsh	rānge
pēlf	slāsh	dīsh	tūsh	grānge
āsh	māsh	fīsh	nēxt	fōrge

hĕ, lĕst, cĕrr, fĕll, whĕt; hĕr, frĕy, thĕrĕ; ōy; hĭrd, marĭnr; lĭnr;

bĕste	flūte	light	nĭght	frounce
chĕste	mūte	blight	wight	rounce
hĕste	brūte	plight	rĭght	trounce
wĕste	fĭght	sĭght	tĭght	chĕsm
lūte	hĭght	slight	blowze	prĭsm

MONOSYLLABLES WITH *th* VOCAL.

the	thĭ	thĕm	tĭthe	smōōth
thōse	thĕn	thĕnce	lĭthe	sōōthe
this	thĭs	thĕn	wrĭthe	they
thĕt	thou	blĭthe	scythe	thĕre
thĭne	thee	hĭthe	thōugh	thĕir

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

bĕth	bĕthz	swath	swathz	mouth	mouthz
lĕth	lĕthz	elōth	elōthz	wrĕath	wrĕathz
pĕth	pĕthz	mōth	mōthz	shĕath	shĕathz

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 forge is a place where iron is hammered.

A rounce is the handle of a printing-press.

To frounce is to curl or frizzlé, 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

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓR; HĪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; S=K; S=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

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.—CXXVII.

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

whāle	whĕt	whĭz	whĭp	stōck
whĕat	whĭch	whĕre	whĭs	per
wharf	whĭlk	whĕy	whĭs	ky
whĕt	whĭff	whĕr'ry	whĭs	ker
wheel	whĭg	whĕth	er	whĭs
wheeze	whĭm	whĕt	stōne	whĭth
whee'dle	whĭn	whĭf	flē	whĭt
whĭne	whĭp	whĭg	gĭsh	whĭt
whĭle	whĕlm	whĭg	gĭsm	whĭrl
whĭte	whĕlp	whĭm	per	whĭrl
whĭ'ten	whĕn	whĭn	ny	whĭrl
whĭte wash	whĕnce	whĭn	yard	whĭrl
whĭtish	whĭsk	whĭp	eōrd	whĭrl
whĭting	whĭst	whĭp	grĕft	wharf
whĭy	whĭt	whĭp	saw	wharf

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *o* IS SILENT.

whō	whō	ev	er
whōm	whō	so	ev
whōse	whōm	so	ev
whōle	whōle	sāle	
whōop	whōle	sōme	

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.

BIR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, FEET, THERE; GET; BIRD, MARINE; LURE

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, *x* PASSES INTO THE SOUND OF *f*.

ex æt'	ex äg' ger äte	ex ör' di um
ex ält'	ex äm' ine	ex öt' ie
ex ämpt'	ex äm' ple	ex em' plar
ex ärt'	ex äñ' i mäte	ex' em pla ry
ex häust'	ex äs' per äte	ex em' pli fy
ex hört'	ex äe' ü tive	ex ämp' tion
ex ile'	ex äe' ü tor	ex ön' er äte
ex ist'	ex äe' ü trix	ex ör' bi tançe
ex ült'	ex hib' it	ex ör' bi tant
ex häle'	ex ist' ençe	ex ü' ber ant

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

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

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

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

An exordium is a preface or preamble.

MOVE, BÓN, WÓLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÓE; BÚLE, PÚLL; EXIST; C=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH

"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*.

bäs' tion	ad üs' tion	in dĩ gës' tion
Chris tian	eon gës' tion	ex häus' tion
mìx' tion	dĩ gës' tion	ex üs' tion
quës' tion	ad mìx' tion	sug' gës' tion
füs' tion	eom bús' tion	in gës' tion

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

äl ien	säv ior	sën ior
eört ier	päv ior	hìl ious
elöth ier	jün ior	bill ion

BÄR, LAST, CÄRR, FALL, WHAT; HÄR, PÄY, THÄRE; GÄT; HÄRD, MARINE; LINK;

bill iards	väl iant	eom pän' ion
eüll ion	ön ion	ras eäl' ion
mill ion	bull ion	do mǎn' ion
mǎn ion	äl' ien äte	mo dill' ion
mǎn iouš	bil' ia ry	o pǎn' ion
pill ion	brill' ian cy	re bēll' ion
pǎn ion	brill' iant ly	re bēll' iouš
rǎnn ion	mǐl' ia ry	çī vil' ian
seüll ion	väl' iant ly	dis ün' ion
trüll ion	väl' iant ness	be häv' ior
trǎnn ion	eom mǎn' ion	pe eül' iar
brill iant	ver mǐl' ion	in tägl' io
fil ial	pa vil' ion	sē rägl' io
eöll ier	pōš till' ion	fa mǐl' iar ize
pänn ier	fa mǐl' iar	o pǎn' ion ist
pōn iard	bat täl' ion	o pǎn' ion ā ted

No. 130.—CXXX.

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

brā' sier	pro fū' sion	il lū' sion
glā zier	a brā' sion	in fū' sion
grā zier	eol lū' sion	in vā' sion
hō sier	eon elū' sion	suf fū' sion
ō sier	eon fū' sion	dis suā' sion
erō sier	eor rō' sion	per suā' sion
fū sion	oe eā' sion	am brō' sia
af fū' sion	per vā' sion	am brō' sial
eo hē' sion	e lū' sion	ob tru' sion
ad hē' sion	dif fū' sion	de tru' sion
de lū' sion	dis plō' sion	in tru' sion
e rō' sion	ex plō' sion	pro tru' sion
e vā' sion	ef fū' sion	ex tru' sion

MOVE, BÖN, WÖLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÖR; BULE, PULL; EXIST; Ç=K; Ç=J; Ç=Z; ÇH=SH

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

ab seçs' sion	pro viš ion	in çis ion
eol liš ion	re viš ion	mis priš ion
de çis ion	re çis ion	pre viš ion
de riš ion	eon çis ion	e liš ian
e liš ion	ex çis ion	çir eum çis' ion
pre çis ion	dī viš ion	sub dī viš' ion

No. 131.—CXXXI.

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

Christ	ehēm ist	ān' eho ret
ehyle	Christ mas	āreh' i teet
sehēme	Chris tian	āreh' i trāve
āeche	mās tieh	āreh' e type
ehāšm	ēeh o	hēp' tar ehy
ehrišm	ehrōn ie	māeh' i nāte
ehōrd	sehēd ūle	Chris' ten dōm
ehyme	pās ehal	brāeh' i al
lōeh	ehlō rite	lāeh' ry mal
sehōol	ehōl er	sāe' eha rine
ehoir	ehō rist	syn' ehro nišm
ehō' rus	sehōl ar	mīeh' ael mas
ehō ral	mōn areh	ehōr' is ter
ār ehives	stōm aeh	ehrōn' i ele
çhā os	ān' ar ehy	ōr' ehes trā
ā ehor	ehrys' o lite	ōeh' i my
ēp oeh	ehār' ae ter	pā' tri areh
ī ehor	eāt' e ehīšm	eū' eha rist
ō eher	pēn' ta teūeh	ehi mē' rā
trō ehee	sēp' ul eher	pa rō' ehi al
ān ehor	tēeh' nie al	eha mē' le on

BÄR, LAST, CÄRR, FALL, WHAT; HÄR, PÄY, THÄRE; GÄT; HÄRD, MARINE; LINK;

bill iards	väl iant	eom pän' ion
eüll ion	ön ion	ras eäl' ion
mill ion	bull ion	do mün' ion
mün ion	äl' ien äte	mo dill' ion
mün iouš	bil' ia ry	o pün' ion
pill ion	brill' ian cy	re bäll' ion
pün ion	brill' iant ly	re bäll' iouš
rünn ion	mil' ia ry	çi vil' ian
seüll ion	väl' iant ly	dis ün' ion
trüll ion	väl' iant ness	be häv' ior
trünn ion	eom mün' ion	pe eül' iar
brill iant	ver mil' ion	in tägl' io
fil ial	pa vil' ion	së rägl' io
eöll ier	pös till' ion	fa mil' iar ize
pänn ier	fa mil' iar	o pün' ion ist
pön iard	bat täll' ion	o pün' ion ä ted

No. 130.—CXXX.

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

brä' sier	pro fū' sion	il lū' sion
glä zier	a brä' sion	in fū' sion
grä zier	eol lū' sion	in vā' sion
hō sier	eon elū' sion	suf fū' sion
ō sier	eon fū' sion	dis suā' sion
erō sier	eor rō' sion	per suā' sion
fū sion	oe eā' sion	am brō' sia
af fū' sion	per vā' sion	am brō' sial
eo hē' sion	e lū' sion	ob tru' sion
ad hē' sion	dif fū' sion	de tru' sion
de lū' sion	dis plō' sion	in tru' sion
e rō' sion	ex plō' sion	pro tru' sion
e vā' sion	ef fū' sion	ex tru' sion

MOVE, BÖN, WÖLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÖR; BULE, PULL; EXIST; Ö=K; Ö=J; Ö=Z; ÖH=SH

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

ab seig' sion	pro vis' ion	in çis' ion
eol lig' ion	re vis' ion	mis pris' ion
de çis' ion	re çis' ion	pre vis' ion
de ris' ion	eon çis' ion	e lys' ian
e lig' ion	ex çis' ion	çir eum çis' ion
pre çis' ion	dī vis' ion	sub dī vis' ion

No. 131.—CXXXI.

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

Christ	ehēm ist	än' eho ret
ehyle	Christ mas	äreh' i teet
sehēme	Chris tian	äreh' i trāve
āeche	mās tieh	äreh' e type
ehāšm	ēeh o	hēp' tar ehy
ehrišm	ehron ie	māeh' i nāte
ehörd	sehēd üle	Chris' ten dōm
ehyme	pās ehal	brāeh' i al
löeh	ehlō rite	läeh' ry mal
sehool	ehöl er	sāe' eha rine
ehoir	ehō rist	sün' ehro nišm
ehō' rus	sehöl ar	mieh' ael mas
ehō ral	mōn areh	ehōr' is ter
är ehives	stōm aeh	ehron' i ele
çhā os	än' ar ehy	ōr' ehes trā
ā ehor	ehrys' o lite	ōeh' i my
ēp oeh	ehär' ae ter	pā' tri areh
ī ehor	eāt' e ehışm	eū' eha rist
ō eher	pēn' ta teueh	ehi mē' rā
trō ehee	sēp' ul eher	pa rō' ehi al
än ehor	tēeh' nie al	eha mē' le on

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRF, FÄLL, WHAT; HÉR, PRÛY, THÉR; GÛT; NÛR, MARÛR; LÛK;

ehro mät' ie	syn ẽe' do ehe	the òm' a ehy
me ehän' ie	mo näreh' ie al	mël' an eholy
eha òt' ie	bron ehõt' o my	pä' tri äreh y
seho läs' tie	ehro nól' o gy	hí' er äreh y
ea ehẽx' y	e hî rög' raphy	ól' i gâr ehy
eha lýb' e ate	eho rög' raphy	eat e ehẽt' ieal
a nách' ro nişm	ehro nóm' e ter	ieh thy òl' o gy

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 132.—CXXXII.

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

gëar	ëa gër	eräg ged	gib bouş
geese	mëa gër	dig gër	gid dy
gëld	gëw gaw	dig ging	gig gle
gïft	tî gër	rîg ging	gîg gling
gïve	tô ged	rîg ged	gîg let
gïg	bîg gîn	rîg gër	gîz zard
gïld	bräg gër	fläg ging	gîm let
gïmp	däg gër	fläg gy	gîrl ish
gïrd	eräg gy	sög gy	jäg ged
gïrth	büg gy	gib ber	jäg gy

MÛVE, CÛN, WÛLF, FÛÖT, MÛÖN, ÕR; FÛLL, FÛLL; EXÛST; C=K; Õ=J; S=Z; CH=SH

lëg ged	twig ged	nög gîn	gäg ging
lëg gîn	twig gen	tär get	bräg ged
pig gîn	twig gy	flög ged	bräg ging
quäg gy	wäg ging	flög ging	bäg ging
räg ged	wäg gish	gïft ed	gëld ing
trig gër	au gër	hüg ged	gïld ing
seräg ged	bög gy	hüg ging	gïld ed
seräg gy	fög gy	shrüg ged	gïld er
shäg gy	elög ged	shrüg ging	swäg gër
shäg ged	elög ging	rüg ged	swäg gy
slüg gish	elög gy	tüg ged	gïrd le
lüg gër	eög ged	tüg ging	gïrd er
snäg ged	eög gër	lüg ged	be gîn'
snäg gy	dög ged	lüg ging	wäg ged
sprig gy	dög gish	müg gy	wäg gër y
sprig ged	jög ged	fäg ged	lög gër head
stäg gër	jög ging	fäg ging	or gïl' lous
stäg gërs	jög gër	gäg ged	to gëth' er

No. 133.—CXXXIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, *c* ACCENTED, OR ENDING A SYLLABLE, HAS THE SOUND OF *s*, AND *g* THAT OF *j*.

mäg' ie	täg' it	päg' i fy
träg' ie	äg' i täte	päg' i nal
äg' ile	lëg' i ble	rëg' i çide
äg' id	vïg' i lant	rëg' i men
dïg' it	rëg' i ment	rëg' is ter
fäg' ile	prëç' e dent	spëç' i fy
fräg' ile	prëç' i piçe	mäg' er äte
frïg' id	rëç' i pe	mäg' is träte
rïg' id	dëç' i mal	mäg' is tra çy
pläg' id	dëç' i mäte	träç' e dy
sïg' il	läç' er äte	vïç' i näge

hā, lāst, cāp, fāll, wāst; hēp, pēy, thēre; gēt; hēd, māre; lūst;

vēg' e tāte	pār tic' i pāte	au then tic' i ty
vēg' e ta ble	sim pliē' i ty	e las tic' i ty
lōg' ie	me diē' i nal	du o dēc' i mo
prōc' ess	so liē' i tūde	in ea pāc' i tāte
eōg' i tāte	trī pliē' i ty	ab o rig' i nal
prōg' e ny	ver tic' i ty	ee cēn tric' i ty
il liē' it	ras tic' i ty	mu cī lāg' i noūs
im pliē' it	ex āg' ger āte	mul ti pliē' i ty
e liē' it	mor dāc' i ty	per spi eāc' i ty
ex pliē' it	nu gāc' i ty	per ti nāc' i ty
so liē' it	o pāc' i ty	taē i tūr' ni ty
im āg' ine	ra pāc' i ty	mag' is tē' ri al
au dāc' i ty	sa gāc' i ty	a trōc' i ty
ea pāc' i ty	bel lig' er ent	fe rōc' i ty
fu gāc' i ty	o rig' i nal	ve lōc' i ty
lo quāc' i ty	ar mig' er oūs	rhī nōc' e rōs
men dāc' i ty	ver tic' i noūs	reç i prōc' i ty
il lēg' i ble	re frīg' er ate	im āg' in ā' tion
o rig' i nāte	reç i tā' tion	ex āg' ger ā' tion
so liē' i tor	veg' e tā' tion	re frīg' er ā' tion
fe liē' i ty	āg' i tā' tion	so liē' i tā' tion
mu niē' i pal	eōg' i tā' tion	fe liē' i tā' tion
an tic' i pāte	o le āg' i noūs	leg' er de mām'

No. 134.—CXXXIV.

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

Grē' cian	eōn' science	nūp' tial
grā' ciōūs	eāp' tiōūs	pār' tial
spā' ciōūs	fāe' tiōūs	es sēn' tial
spē' ciōūs	fīe' tiōūs	po tēn' tial
spē' ciēs	lūs' ciōūs	pro vīn' cial
sō' cial	frāe' tiōūs	pru dēn' tial
gēn' tian	eāu' tiōūs	eom mēr' cial
tēr' tian	eōn' sciōūs	im pār' tial

MOVE, SŌN, WŌLT, PŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; BŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; e=e; ē=ē; ſ=ſ; çh=sh.

sub stān' tial	fe rō' ciōūs	li cēn' tiōūs
eon fi dēn' tial	lo quā' ciōūs	in eāu' tiōūs
pen i tēn' tial	ra pā' ciōūs	ef fi eā' ciōūs
prov i dēn' tial	sa gā' ciōūs	os ten tā' tiōūs
rev e rēn' tial	te nā' ciōūs	per spi eā' ciōūs
e qui nōe' tial	vex ā' tiōūs	per ti nā' ciōūs
in flu ēn' tial	vī' vā' ciōūs	eon sci ēn' tiōūs
pes ti lēn' tial	vo rā' ciōūs	pā' tient
au dā' ciōūs	ve rā' ciōūs	quō' tient
ea pā' ciōūs	erus tā' ceōūs	ān' cient
fa cē' tiōūs	eon tēn' tiōūs	trān' sient
fal lā' ciōūs	in fēe' tiōūs	pār' tial' i ty
a trō' ciōūs	sen tēn' tiōūs	im pār' tial' i ty

No. 135.—CXXXV.

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

prē' eiōūs	mo nī' tion	ma gī' cian
spē' cial	mu nī' tion	ma lī' ciōūs
vī' ciōūs	eon trī' tion	mi lī' tiā
ad dī' tion	at trī' tion	mu sī' cian
am bī' tiōūs	nu trī' tion	of fī' ciōūs
aus pī' ciōūs	eog nī' tion	pa trī' cian
of fī' ciōūs	ig nī' tion	pār' tī' tion
ea prī' ciōūs	eon dī' tion	per dī' tion
nu trī' ciōūs	de fī' cient	per nī' ciōūs
de lī' ciōūs	de lī' ciōūs	pe tī' tion
am bī' tiōūs	dis erē' tion	pro fī' cient
fāe' tī' tiōūs	e dī' tion	phy sī' cian
fīe' tī' tiōūs	ef fī' cient	po sī' tion
den tī' tion	fla gī' tiōūs	pro pī' tiōūs
fru ī' tion	fru ī' tion	se dī' tion
es pē' cial	ju dī' cial	se dī' tiōūs
op tī' cian	lo gī' cian	sol stī' tial

BĀR, LĀS, CĀP, FĀLL, WHAT; HĒR, PĒT, THĒR; GĒT; HĒD, MĀRĒ; LĪNĒ

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

No. 136.—CXXXVI.

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

as sō' ci āte	ne gō' ti āte	ex erŃ' ci āte
ap prē' ci āte	in sā' ti āte	pro pī' ti āte
eon sō' ci āte	an nūn' ci āte	e nūn' ci āte
de prē' ci āte	li çen' ti āte	de nūn' ci āte
e mā' ci āte	sub stan' ti āte	dis sō' ci āte
ex pā' ti āte	no vī' ti āte	sā' ti āte
in grā' ti āte	of fī' ci āte	vī' ti āte

No. 137.—CXXXVII.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ENDING IN *ie*, MAY HAVE, AND SOME OF THEM OFTEN DO HAVE, THE SYLLABLE *al* ADDED AFTER *ie*, 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 *ie*.

eaū' stie	elīn ie	erit ie	ēth ie
çen' trie	eōm ie	eū bie	ēth nie
elās sie	eōn ie	çyn ie	lōg ie

MŪVE, SŪN, FŪLF, FŪOT, MŪON, ŌR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ç=K; Ū=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

lyr ie	ōp tie	stāt ie	trāg ie
māg ie	phthīs ie	stō ie	typ ie
mū sie	skēp tie	styp tie	rūs tie
mys tie	sphēr ie	tōp ie	grāph ie

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

ab bāt ie	ge nēr ie	pla tōn ie
a erōn ie	gym nās tie	pneū māt ie
a grēs tie	har mōn ie	po lēm ie
al ehēm ie	he brā ie	prag māt ie
as çet ie	hēr mēt ie	pro līf ie
ath lēt ie	hys tēr ie	pro phēt ie
aū thēn tie	ī dēn tie	rhap sōd ie
bār bār ie	in trīn sie	ro mān tie
bo tāt ie	la eōn ie	ru bīf ie
ea thār tie	lu çīf ie	sa tīr ie
elas sīf ie	lu erīf ie	schīs māt ie
eog mēt ie	mag nēt ie	seho lās tie
đī dāe tie	mag nīf ie	seor bū tie
do mēs tie	ma jēs tie	so phīs tie
dog māt ie	me ehān ie	aper māt ie
dra māt ie	mo nās tie	sta lāe tie
dru īd ie	mor bīf ie	stig māt ie
dys pēp tie	nu mēr ie	sym mēt rie
ee çen' trie	ob stēt rie	syn ōd ie
ee lēe tie	or gān ie	ter rīf ie
ee stāt ie	os sīf ie	the īst ie
e lēe trie	pa çīf ie	tý rān nie
em pīr ie	pa thēt ie	vī vīf ie
er rāt ie	pe dānt ie	e lās tie
fā nāt ie	phleg māt ie	bōm bāst ie
fō rēn sie	phre nēt ie	sta tīst ie

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĒRD, MĀRINE; LĪNK;

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

ae a dēm' ie	dol o rīf ie	par a lýt ie
al ehem' ist ie	em blem' át ie	par a phrāst ie
al pha bēt ie	en er ġēt ie	par a sīt ie
ap o plēe tie	e nig māt ie	par en thēt ie
an a lōg' ie	ep i lēp tie	par a bōl ie
an a lýt ie	ep i dēm ie	path o lōg' ie
an a tōm ie	ep i sōd ie	pe ri ōd ie
ap os tōl ie	er e mīt ie	phil o lōg' ie
ar ith mēt ie	eū cha rist ie	phil o sōph ie
as tro lōg' ie	ex e ġēt ie	phil an thrōp ie
as tro nōm ie	frig or if ie	phar i sā ie
a the' ist ie	ġe o lōg' ie	prob lem' át ie
at mos phēr ie	ġe o mēt rie	pu ri tāt ie
bar o mēt rie	hem is phēr ie	pyr a mīd ie
be a tīf ie	his tri ōn ie	pyr o tēch' nie
bī o grāph ie	hyp o erīt ie	sçī en tīf ie
eab a list ie	hỹ per bōl ie	sye o phānt ie
eal vīn' ist ie	hỹ po stāt ie	syl lo ġis tie
eaş ū' ist ie	hỹ po thēt ie	sym pa thēt ie
eat e ehēt ie	id i ōt ie	sys tem' át ie
eat e gōr ie	in e lāst ie	tal is mān ie
ehro no lōg' ie	jae o bīn ie	the o lōg' ie
eol or if ie	lap i dīf ie	the o erāt ie
eog mo grāph ie	math e māt ie	the o rēt ie
dem o erāt ie	met a phōr ie	to po grāph ie
dī a bōl ie	met a phỹs ie	tỹ po grāph ie
dī a lēe tie	myth o lōg' ie	zo o grāph ie
dip lo māt ie	ne o tēr ie	zo o lōg' ie
dī a mēt rie	or tho grāph ie	un pre lāt ie
dī ū rēt ie	pan the' ist ie	ġe o ġen' trie

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

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĒRD, MĀRINE; LĪNK;

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti seor bŭ' tie	ġen e a lōg' ie
ar is to erāt ie	lex i eo grāph ie
ehar ae ter' is tie	mon o syl lāb ie
ee ele şi' ās tie	or ni tho lōg' ie
en thu şi' ās tie	os te o lōg' ie
en to mo lōg' ie	phys i o lōg' ie
ep i gram māt ie	ieh thy o lōg' ie

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

bī quađ rāt' ie	gāl' lie	plās' tie
eāth' o lie	gōth' ie	pŭb' lie
çe phāl' ie	hỹm' nie	pŭ' nie
ēha ōt' ie	ī tāl' ie	re pŭb' lie
eon ġen' trie	me dāl' lie	tāe' tie
e lē' ġi ae	me te ōr' ie	āre' tie
ee stāt' ie	me tāl' lie	pēp' tie
ēp' ie	o lỹm' pie	fŭs' tie
ex ōt' ie	par e gōr' ie	çỹs' tie

THE FOLLOWING USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN *al*.

bīb' li eal	il lōg' ie al	eōm' ie al
ea nōn' ie al	in ĩm' i eal	mēt' ri eal
ēhi mēr' ie al	me thōd' ie al	phỹs' ie al
elēr' ie al	fār' çi eal	prāe' ti eal
eōş' mi eal	mēd' i eal	rād' i eal
eōr' 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' şi eal

THE FOLLOWING NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION *al*.

ap o strōph' ie	plēth' o rie	tal mūd' ie
bīş' muth ie	splēn' e tie	the ōr' ie
ehōl' er ie	sŭ' ber ie	tŭr' mer ie
hŭ' na tie	sul phŭ' rie	e mēt' ie

HÄR, LÄST, GÄR, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄR, PREY, THÄRS; GÄT; HÄRD, MARINE; LÄST;

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

ärt' i san	här' is son	ör' i son
bén' i son	gär' ri son	pär' ti san
ea pär' i son	çit' i zen	ü' ni son
eom pär' i son	dén' i zen	vén' i son
eour' te san	jét' ti son	

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

mo näs' ti çism	per i pa tét' i çism
ne öl' o çism	pro vin' cial ism
ät' ti çism	än' gli çism
göth' i çism	vän' dal ism
pa ral' o çism	gäl' li çism
A mēr' i ean ism	pēd' a gog ism
ēp' i eū ism	pū' ri tan ism
Jēs' ū it ism	Pres by tē' ri an ism
lib' er tin ism	pār' a sit ism
ma tē' ri al ism	pār' al lel ism
mōn' o the ism	sā' bi an ism
nāt' ū ral ism	hū' lo the ism
pā' tri ot ism	fā' vor it ism
pōl' y the ism	so çin' i an ism
prōs' e lyt ism	pa ræ/ ro ni sm
phār' i sã ism	re püb' lie an ism
Prōt' est ant ism	see tā' ri an ism
prōp' a gand ism	seho lās' ti çism

No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

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

au' thor ize	mör' al ize	mäg' net ize
bäs' tard ize	dräm' a tize	mōd' ern ize
çiv il ize	ém' pha size	äg' o nize
eän' on ize	gäl' van ize	pul' ver ize
lē' gal ize	hēr' bo rize	stēr' il ize

MOVH, SÖN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖN; FULLE, PULL; EXIST; C=K; Ç=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

süb' si dize	ör' gan ize	dräm' a tize
tyr' an nize	pät' ron ize	fēr' til ize
sÿs' tem ize	sät' ir ize	gēn' til ize
mēth' od ize	tän' tal ize	i' dol ize
joür' nal ize	tär' tar ize	mēl' o dize
brü' tal ize	vō' eal ize	mēs' mer ize
eöl' o nize	eäu' ter ize	pō' lar ize
ēn' er gize	bär' bar ize	rē' al ize
ē' qual ize	böt' a nize	thē' o rize
gär' ga rize	däs' tard ize	träp' quil ize
hū' man ize	dēt' o nize	tēm' po rize
Jū' da ize	dög' ma tize	Rō' man ize

No. 139.—CXXXIX.

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

äl' eo hol ize	lib' er al ize	prōd' i gal ize
äl' le go rize	ma tē' ri al ize	prōs' e lyt ize
a nāth' e ma tize	me mō' ri al ize	pū' ri tan ize
än' i mal ize	mīn' er al ize	pro verb' i al ize
e pīs' to lize	mo nöp' o lize	re püb' lie an ize
bēs' ti al ize	hÿ' dro gen ize	sānet' ū a rize
eär' di nal ize	nāt' ū ral ize	scē' ū lar ize
e nig' ma tize	mē' te or ize	scēn' sū al ize
ehār' ae ter ize	ōx' y gen ize	spīr' it ū al ize
çit' i zen ize	par tie' ū lar ize	sÿe' o phant ize
e thē' re al ize	pän' e gyr ize	vīt' ri ol ize
gēl' a tin ize	pe eū' liar ize	völ' a til ize
gēn' er al ize	pöp' ū lar ize	chēv' er il ize

No. 140.—CXL.

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

HĀE, LĀST, CĀBE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, HĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; HĒD, MĀRĪSE; LĀNĒ;

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

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE SIMPLE SOUND.

amông	hăng' er	sing' ing	strông' ing
băng	hăng' man	sông	string' ing
bring	hăng' ingx	sông	strông' ing
bring' ing	hông	slông	strông' ly
bông	kông	sông	swing
elông	lông	sông' er	swing' er
eling	lông	slông	swing' ing
eling' ing	lôngx	spring	swông
elông	pông	sprông	tông e
dông	prông	spring' er	thông
fông	rông	spring' ing	thông
flông	rông	stông	tôngue
flông' er	rông' ing	stông' er	twông
flông' ing	rông' let	stông' ing	wông
flông	rông	stông	wông
gông	sông	strông	wông' er
hông	sông	strông' ed	wông' ing
hông' ed	sông' er	strông' er	wông

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

ăn' ger	elăn' gor	jăn' gler
ăn' gry	eôn' go	jăn' gling
ăn' gle	dăn' gle	jăn' gle
ăn' gler	dăn' gle	lăn' guid
ăn' gli ean	făn' gle	lăn' guish
ăn' gli çism	făn' ger	lôn' ger
ăn' gli çize	făn' gus	lôn' gest
ăn' guish	hăn' ger	măn' gle
ăn' gu lar	hăn' gry	măn' gler
brăn' gle	in' gle	măn' go
băn' gle	jăn' gle	măn' gle

SOVR, SÓN, WÓLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓR; HĒLL, PĒLL; EXIST; C=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

môn' ger	strôn' gest	e lôn' gâte
môn' grel	tân' gle	e rŷn' go
sprin' gle	tin' gle	sŷ rin' gâ
strôn' ger	wrân' gle	strân' gu ry

No. 141.—CXLI.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE *d*, *t* AND *n*, PREFERABLY TAKE
THEIR REGULAR SOUNDS; AS IN *capture, verdure*, PRO-
NOUNCED kăpt'yoor, vêrd'yoor. MANY SPEAKERS, HOW-
EVER, SAY kăp'choor, vêr'jur.

eăpt' ŷre	moist ŷre	seulpt ŷre
çinet ŷre	năt ŷre	stăt ŷre
erêat ŷre	nărt ŷre	stăt ŷte
eult ŷre	ôrd ŷre	striet ŷre
fêat ŷre	păst ŷre	struet ŷre
frăet ŷre	pïet ŷre	sût ŷre
füt ŷre	pöst ŷre	têxt ŷre
joint ŷre	pănet ŷre	tinet ŷre
jănet ŷre	răpt ŷre	tört ŷre
lêet ŷre	rŷpt ŷre	vênt ŷre
mïxt ŷre	Serïpt ŷre	vêrd ŷre

The lungs are the organs of respiration. If any substance,
except air, is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs,
we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to
free the lungs.A finger signifies a taker, as does fang. We take or catch
things with the fingers, and fowls and rapacious quadrupeds
seize other animals with their fangs.

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

A lecture is a discourse read or pronounced on any subject; it
is also a formal reproof.

The errors of a young man are the ruin of business.

Discourage cunning in a child; cunning is the ape of wisdom.

nâr, lîst, wâr, fall, wîst; nîr, prîy, thîr; gîr; mîr, mîr's; lîr;

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. 142.—CXLII.

y AND *z* BEFORE *n* ARE ALWAYS SILENT.

gnâr	knâv' ish	knöck' er
gnârl	knâv' ish ly	knöll
gnâsh	knâv' ish ness	knöt
gnât	knêad	knöt' gräss
gnaw	knee	knöt' ted
gnô' mon	kneel	knöt' ty
gnôs' ties	knife	knöt' ti ly
gnôs' ti çism	knight	knöt' ti ness
knâb	knight' êr' rant	knöt' less
knäck	knight' hööd	knout
knäg	knight' ly	knöw
knäg' gy	knit	knöw' (a) ble
knâp	knit' ter	knöw' er
knâp' säck	knit' ting	knöw' ing
knâp' weed	knöb	knöw' ing ly
knûr	knöb' bed	knöw' edge
knâve	knöb' by	knüek' le
knâv' er y	knöck	knûrl

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.

mqve, sön, wölf, fôot, möön, ör; wêlf, füll; kîst; c=k; ö=s; r=z; çh=sh.

No. 143.—CXLIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *ch* HAVE THE SOUND OF *sh*, AND IN MANY OF THEM *i* HAS THE SOUND OF *e* LONG.

çhâise	eap ū çhîn'	eav a liêr'
çha mädé'	mag a zîne'	eor de liêr'
çham päign'	sub ma rîne'	man da rin'
çhî eâne'	trans ma rîne	eash iêr'
çhev a liêr'	bôm ba çin'	ma rîne'
çhiv' al ry	brig a diêr'	der niêr'
çhân de liêr'	ean non iêr'	po liçe'
çhe mîse'	eap a piê'	fas çine'
çhân' ere	eâr bin iêr'	fron tiêr'

No. 144.—CXLIV.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE VOWEL *a* IN THE DIGRAPH *ea*, HAS NO SOUND, AND *e* IS EITHER SHORT, OR PRONOUNCED LIKE *e* IN *term*; THUS, *bread*, *tread*, *earth*, *dearth*, ARE PRONOUNCED *bréd*, *tréd*, *erth*, *derth*.

bread	hêalth	hêav en	pêas ant
dêad	wêalth	lêav en	plêas ure
hêad	stêalth	hêav y	mêas ūre
tread	elêanse	rêad y	trêas ūre
drêad	êarl	hêalth y	trêach e ry
stêad	pêarl	wêalth y	en dêav or
thread	êarn	fêath er	re hêarse
sprêad	lêarn	lêath er	thréat en
brêast	yêarn	lêath ern	brêak fast
brêadth	mêant	trêad le	stêad fast
brêath	drêamt	jêal oûs	mêad ôw
êarth	rêalm	jêal oûs y	pêarl ash
dêarth	êar ly	zêal oûs	stêalth y
thréat	êarn est	zêal oûs ly	stêad y
swêat	re sêarch	zêal ot	stêalth ful
sêarch	elêan ly	plêas ant	hêalth ful

BAR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WEST; BEE, PREY, THERE; GET; BIRD, MARINE; LURE;

No. 145.—CXLV.

IN THE FOLLOWING, *g* IS SILENT.

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

VERBS.	P.	PPR. AGENT.	VERBS.	P.	PPR. AGENT.
sign	ed	ing er	re sign	ed	ing er
as sign	ed	ing er	im pugn	ed	ing er
eon sign	ed	ing er	op pugn	ed	ing er
de sign	ed	ing er	im pregn	ed	ing
ma lign	ed	ing er	eon'ter sign	ed	ing

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

eon dign	in dign	för' eign	ën' sîgn
be nîgn	ma lign	söv' ereign	ën' sîgn cy

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

as sig nā' tion	in dig' ni ty	im præg' na ble
des ig nā' tion	in dig' nant	op püg' nan cy
res ig nā' tion	dig' ni ty	re püg' nant
be nîg' nant	dig' ni fy	re püg' nan cy
be nîg' ni ty	præg' nant	sîg' ni fy
ma lig' ni ty	præg' nan cy	sîg ni fi eā' tion
ma lig' nant	im præg' nāte	sîg nîr' i eant

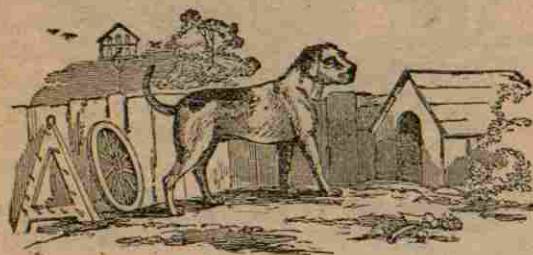
No. 146.—CXLVI.

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

bā' eon	brā' zen	bîd' den
bēa' eon	brō' ken	bōx' en
beeçh' en	bläck' en, <i>v.</i>	bound' en
bā' sin	bāt' ten, <i>v.</i>	büt' ton, <i>v.</i>
bēat' en	bēck' on, <i>v.</i>	broad' en, <i>v.</i>
bît' ten	bûr' den, <i>v.</i>	chō' sen
blā' zon	bûr' then, <i>v.</i>	elō' ven

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RUM, PULL; EXIST; e=x; ô=j; s=z; çh=sh.

No. 147.—CXLVII.



THE DOG.

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.

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.

BAR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WEST; BEE, PREY, THERE; GET; BIRD, MARINE; LURE;

No. 145.—CXLV.

IN THE FOLLOWING, *g* IS SILENT.

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

VERBS.	P.	PPR. AGENT.	VERBS.	P.	PPR. AGENT.
sign	ed	ing er	re sign	ed	ing er
as sign	ed	ing er	im pugn	ed	ing er
eon sign	ed	ing er	op pugn	ed	ing er
de sign	ed	ing er	im pregn	ed	ing
ma lign	ed	ing er	eon'ter sign	ed	ing

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

eon dign	in dign	för' eign	ën' sīgn
be nīgn	ma lign	sōv' ereign	ën' sīgn cy

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

as sig nā' tion	in dīg' ni ty	im prēg' na ble
des ig nā' tion	in dīg' nant	op pūg' nan cy
res ig nā' tion	dīg' ni ty	re pūg' nant
be nīg' nant	dīg' ni fy	re pūg' nan cy
be nīg' ni ty	prēg' nant	sīg' ni fy
ma lig' ni ty	prēg' nan cy	sīg ni fi eā' tion
ma lig' nant	im prēg' nāte	sīg nī' i eant

No. 146.—CXLVI.

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

bā' eon	brā' zen	bīd' den
bēa' eon	brō' ken	bōx' en
bee ch' en	bläck' en, <i>v.</i>	bound' en
bā' sin	bāt' ten, <i>v.</i>	būt' ton, <i>v.</i>
bēat' en	bēck' on, <i>v.</i>	broad' en, <i>v.</i>
bīt' ten	būr' den, <i>v.</i>	chō' sen
blā' zon	būr' then, <i>v.</i>	elō' ven

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RUM, PULL; EXIST; C=X; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

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H&R, L&Y, C&R, P&L, W&H; H&R, P&Y, T&R&S; G&T; H&R, M&R&N&S; L&N&K;



THE SQUIRREL.

The squirrel is a beautiful little animal. The gray and black squirrels live in the forest and make a nest of leaves and sticks on the high branches. It is amusing to see the nimble squirrel spring from branch to branch, or run up and down the stem of a tree, and dart behind it to escape from sight. Little ground squirrels burrow in the earth. They subsist on nuts, which they hold in their paws, using them as little boys use their hands.

FABLE I.



OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young sauce-box told him plainly he would not. "Won't you?" said

M&V, S&N, W&L, F&O, M&O, G&R; S&H, P&L; E&X; C=&K; G=&J; F=&Z; C&H.

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 haste 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

HĀ, LĀ, LĀT, CĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒR; GĒT; HĪD, MĀRĪN; LĪNĒ;

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.



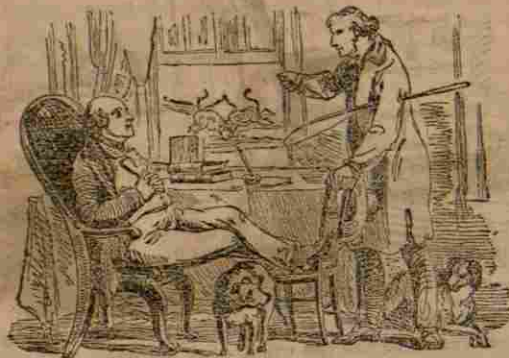
THE TWO DOGS.

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 villagers immediately sallied forth with great indignation to rescue their respective favorites; and falling upon our two friends, without distinction or mercy, poor Tray was most cruelly treated, for no other reason but his being found in bad company.

MOVE, SÓN, WORT, FOOT, MOON, OZ; BULL, PUEL; EXIST; C-E-K; G-U; G-U-T; QU-BU.

FABLE IV.



THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

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

FABLE V.

THE CAT AND THE RAT.

A certain cat had made such unmerciful havoc among the vermin of her neighborhood, that not a single rat or mouse dared venture to appear abroad. Puss was soon convinced that if affairs remained in their present state, she must ere long starve. After mature deliberation, therefore, she resolved to have recourse to stratagem. For this purpose, she suspended herself from a hook with her head downward, pretending to be dead. The rats and mice, as they peeped from their holes, observing her in this dangling attitude, concluded she was hanging for some misdemeanor, and with great joy immediately sallied forth in quest of their prey. Puss, as soon as a sufficient number were collected together, quitting her hold, dropped into the midst of them; and very few had the fortune to make

MAR, LAR, CAR, FAR, WHAR; MEN, PEN, THEN; CAT; MAN, MARINE; LITER;



good their retreat. This artifice having succeeded so well, she was encouraged to try the event of a second. Accordingly, she whitened her coat all over by rolling herself in a heap of flour, and in this disguise she lay concealed in the bottom of a meal tub. This stratagem was executed in general with the same effect as the former. But an old experienced rat, altogether as cunning as his adversary, was not so easily insnared. "I don't quite like," said he, "that white heap yonder. Something whispers me there is mischief concealed under it. 'Tis true, it may be meal, but it may likewise be something that I should not relish quite as well. There can be no harm at least in keeping at a proper distance; for caution, I am sure, is the parent of safety."

FABLE VI.



THE BEAR AND THE TWO FRIENDS.

Two friends, setting out together upon a journey which led through a dangerous forest, mutually promised to assist each other, if they should happen to be assaulted. They had not proceeded far, before they perceived a bear making toward them with great rage.

There were no hopes in flight; but one of them, being very active, sprang up into a tree; upon which the other, throwing himself flat on the ground, held his breath and pretended to be dead; remembering to have heard it asserted that this creature will not prey upon a dead carcass. The bear came up and after smelling to him some time, left him and went on. When he was fairly out of sight and hearing, the hero from the tree called out.—Well, my friend, what said the bear? He seemed to whisper you very closely. He did so, replied the other, and gave me this good advice, never to associate with a wretch, who, in the hour of danger, will desert his friend.

THE FOX AND THE BRAMBLE

A fox, closely pursued by a pack of dogs, took shelter under the covert of a bramble. He rejoiced in this asylum, and for

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ON; RULE, FULL; KNIGHT; C-K; O-J; P-Z; Q-U.

a while, was very happy; but soon found that if he attempted to stir, he was wounded by the thorns and prickles on every side. However, making a virtue of necessity, he forebore to complain, and comforted himself with reflecting that no bliss is perfect; that good and evil are mixed, and flow from the same fountain. These briars, indeed, said he, will tear my skin a little, yet they keep off the dogs. For the sake of the good, then, let me bear the evil with patience; each bitter has its sweet; and these brambles, though they wound my flesh, preserve my life from danger.

FABLE VII.

hā, list, cāse, pāll, whāt; hū, pūy, thūm; ōet; nīc, mānīc; līc; e

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

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

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

No. 148.—CXLVIII.

WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Ac cept, to take.	al low ed, admitted, granted.
ex cept, to take out.	a loud, with a great voice.
af fect, to impress.	er rand, a message.
ef fect, what is produced.	er rant, wandering.
ac ce-de, to agree.	ad di tion, something added.
ex ceed, to surpass.	e di tion, publication.
a cre, a piece of land.	bal lad, a song.
a chor, a scull head.	bal let, a dance.
ap proach, approach.	bal lot, a ball for voting, or a vote.
ex cess, superfluity.	chron i cal, of long continuance.
al lu sion, hint, reference.	chron i cle, a history.
il lu sion, deception.	clothes, garments.
e lu sion, evasion.	close, conclusion.
acts, deeds.	con sort, husband or wife.
ax, a utensil for cutting.	con cert, harmony.
as say, trial of metals.	de scent, a falling, a slope.
es say, attempt, a writing.	dis sent, a differing.
af fu sion, a pouring on.	de cease, death.
ef fu sion, a pouring out.	dis ease, sickness.

NOTE, SŌN, WŌLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; HŪLL, PŪLL; EXIST; C=K; Ō=U; S=Z; CH=SH.

dost, 2d per. of do.	moss, of a tree.
dust, fine powder.	line, extension in length.
e lic' it, to call forth.	loin, part of an animal.
il lic' it, unlawful.	loom, a frame for weaving.
im merge, to plunge.	loam, a soft loose earth.
e merge, to come forth.	med al, an ancient coin.
fat, fleshy.	med die, to interpose.
vat, a tub or cistern.	pint, half a quart.
gest ure, motion.	point, a sharp end.
jest er, one who jests.	rad ish, a root.
i die, not employed.	red dish, somewhat red.
i dol, an image.	since, at a later time.
im pos tor, a deceiver.	sense, faculty of perceiving.
im post ure, deception.	ten or, course continued.
naugh ty, bad.	ten ure, a holding.
knot ty, full of knots.	tal ents, ability.
in gen u ous, frank.	tal ons, claws.
in ge ni ous, skillful.	val ley, low land.
morse, the sea-horse.	val ue, worth.

WORDS OF THE SAME ORTHOGRAPHY, BUT DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED.

Au gust, the month.	live, having life.
au gust, grand.	mow, a pile of hay.
bow, to bend.	mōw, to cut with a scythe.
bōw, for shooting arrows.	rēad, to utter printed words.
bāss, a tree, a fish.	read [red], past tense of read.
bāss, lowest part in music.	re' pent, creeping.
con jure, to entreat.	re pent', to feel sorrow.
con' jure, to use magic art.	rec' ol lect, to call to mind.
dōve, past tense of dice.	re col lect', to collect again.
dōve, a pigeon.	re form', to amend.
gal lant, brave, gay.	re' form, to make anew.
gal lant, a gay fellow.	rec' re ate, to refresh.
gill, the fourth of a pint.	re' cre ate, to create anew.
gill, part of a fish.	slough, a place of mud.
hin der, to stop.	slough [sluff], a cast skin.
hind er, farther behind.	tar ry, like tar.
in' va lid, one not in health.	tar ry, to delay.
in val' id, not firm or binding.	tears, waters of the eyes.
low er, to be dark.	tears, [he] reads.
lōw er, not so high,	wind, air in motion.
live, to be or dwell.	wind, to turn or twist.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

all, to be in trouble.	al tar, a place for offerings.
ale, malt liquor.	al ter, to change.
air, the atmosphere.	ant, a little insect.
heir, one who inherits.	annt, a sister to a parent.
all, the whole.	ark, a vessel.
awl, an instrument.	arc, part of a circle.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄBE, FALL, WHAT; HÄR, PREY, THÜR; GÄT; NÄCH, MÄCHTE; LÄGE;

as cent, steepness.
 as sent, agreement.
 au ger, a tool.
 au gur, one who foretells.
 bail, surety.
 bale, a pack of goods.
 ball, a sphere.
 bawl, to cry aloud.
 base, low, vile.
 bass or base, in music.
 beer, a liquor.
 bier, to carry dead bodies.
 bin, a box.
 been, participle of be.
 ber ry, a little fruit.
 bu ry, to inter.
 beat, to strike.
 beet, a root.
 blew, did blow.
 blue, a dark color.
 boar, a male swine.
 bore, to make a hole.
 bow, to bend the body.
 bough, a branch.
 bell, to ring.
 belle, a fine lady.
 beau, a gay gentleman.
 bow, to shoot with.
 bread, a kind of food.
 bred, educated.
 bur row, for rabbits.
 bur ough, an incorporated town.
 by, near at hand.
 buy, to purchase.
 bye, a dwelling.
 bay, an inlet of water.
 bey, a Turkish governor.
 be, to exist.
 bee, an insect.
 beach, sea-shore.
 beech, a tree.
 boll, a pod of plants.
 bowl, an earthen vessel.
 bole, a kind of clay.
 but, a conjunction.
 butt, two hogsheds.
 brake, a weed.
 break, to part asunder.
 Cain, a man's name.
 cane, a shrub or staff.
 call, to cry out, or name.

caul, a net inclosing the bowels.
 can non, a large gun.
 can on, a law of the church.
 ces sion, a grant.
 ses sion, the sitting of a court.
 can vas, coarse cloth.
 can vass, to examine.
 ceil, to make a ceiling.
 seal, to fasten a letter.
 seal ing, setting a seal.
 ceil ing, of a room.
 cens er, an incense pan.
 can sor, a critic.
 course, way, direction.
 coarse, not fine.
 cote, a sheep-fold.
 coat, a garment.
 core, the heart.
 corps, a body of soldiers.
 cell, a hut.
 sell, to dispose of.
 cen tu ry, a hundred years.
 cen tau ry, a plant.
 chol er, wrath.
 col lar, for the neck.
 cord, a small rope.
 chord, a line.
 cite, to summon.
 site, situation.
 sight, the sense of seeing.
 com ple ment, a full number.
 com pli ment, act of politeness.
 cous in, a relation.
 coz en, to cheat.
 cur rant, a berry.
 cur rent, a stream.
 deer, a wild animal.
 dear, costly.
 cask, a vessel for liquids.
 casque, a helmet.
 ce dar, a kind of wood.
 ce der, one who cedes.
 cede, to give up.
 seed, fruit, offspring.
 cent, the hundredth part of a dollar.
 sent, ordered away.
 scent, a smell.
 cel lar, the lowest room.
 sell er, one who sells.
 clime, a region.
 climb, to ascend.

MOVE, SÖN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÖR; RYLE, PULL; EXIST; C=K; G=J; S=Z. QU=SH.

coun cil, an assembly.
 coun sel, advice.
 sym bol, a type.
 cym bal, a musical instrument.
 col or, hue.
 cul ler, one who selects.
 dam, to stop water.
 damn, to condemn.
 dew, falling vapors.
 due, owing.
 die, to expire.
 dye, to color.
 doe, a female deer.
 dough, bread not baked.
 fane, a temple.
 feign, to dissemble.
 dire, horrid.
 dy er, one who colors.
 dun, to urge for money.
 dun, a brown color.
 done, performed.
 dram, a drink of spirit.
 drachm, a small weight.
 e lis ion, the act of cutting off.
 e lys ian, a place of joy.
 you, second person.
 yew, a tree.
 ewe, a female sheep.
 fair, handsome.
 fare, customary duty.
 feat, an exploit.
 feet, plural of foot.
 freeze, to congeal.
 frieze, in a building.
 hie, to hasten.
 high, elevated, lofty.
 flea, an insect.
 flee, to run away.
 flour, of rye or wheat.
 flower, a blossom.
 forth, abroad.
 fourth, in number.
 foul, filthy.
 fowl, a bird.
 gilt, with gold.
 gullit, 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.
 how, to cut.
 hue, color.
 him, objective of he.
 hymn, a sacred song.
 hire, wages.
 high er, more high.
 heel, the hinder part of the foot.
 heal, to cure.
 haul, to drag.
 hall, a large room.
 I, myself.
 eye, organ of sight.
 isle, an-island.
 aisle, of a church.
 in, within.
 inn, a tavern.
 in dite, to compose.
 in diet, to prosecute.
 kill, to slay.
 kiln, for burning bricks.
 knap, a protuberance.
 nap, a short sleep.
 knave, a rogue.
 nave, of a wheel.
 knead, to work dough.
 need, necessity.
 kneel, to bend the knees.
 Neal, to heat.
 knew, did know.
 new, fresh, not old.
 know, to understand.
 no, not.
 knight, a title.
 night, darkness.
 knot, a tie.
 not, no, denying.
 lade, to fill, to dip.
 laid, placed.
 lain, did lie.
 lane, a narrow street.
 leek, a root.
 leak, to run out.
 less on, a reading.
 les sen, to diminish.

ARE, EAST, CARE, PAIR, WHAT; HEE, PREY, THERE; GET; HEN, MANTRE; LINK;

li ar, one who tells lies.	aught, any thing.
li er, one who lies in wait.	ought, bound.
lyre, a harp.	oar, a paddle.
led, did lead.	ore, of metal.
lead, a heavy metal.	one, a single thing.
lie, an untruth.	won, did win.
lye, water drained through ashes.	oh, alas.
lo, behold.	owe, to be indebted.
low, humble.	our, belonging to us.
luc, a gum.	hour, sixty minutes.
lack, want.	plum, a fruit.
lea, an inclosed field.	plumb, a lead and line.
lee, opposite the wind.	pale, without color.
leaf, of a plant.	pail, a vessel.
lee, willingly.	pain, distress.
lone, solitary.	pane, a square of glass.
loan, that is lent.	pal ate, part of the mouth.
lore, learning.	pal let, a painter's board, a bed.
low er, more low.	pleas, pleadings.
lock, a catch to a door.	please, to give pleasure.
loch, a lake.	pole, a long stick.
main, ocean, the chief.	poll, the head.
mane, of a horse.	peel, to pare off the rind.
made, finished.	peal, sounds.
maid, an unmarried woman.	pair, a couple.
maie, the he kind.	pare, to cut off the rind.
mail, armor, or the bag for letters.	pear, a fruit.
man ner, mode of action.	plain, even or level.
man or, lands of a lord.	plane, to make smooth.
meet, to come together.	pray, to implore.
meat, flesh, food.	prey, a booty, plunder.
mete, measure.	prin ci pal, chief.
mien, countenance.	prin ci ple, rule of action.
mean, low, humble.	proph et, a foreteller.
mewl, to cry.	prof it, advantage.
mule, a beast.	peace, quietude.
mi ner, one who works in a mine.	piece, a part.
mi nor, less, or one under age.	pan el, a square in a door.
moan, to grieve.	pan nel, a kind of saddle.
mown, cut down.	rike, to lift.
moat, a ditch.	raze, to demolish.
mote, a speck.	rain, water falling from clouds.
more, a greater portion.	reign, to rule.
mow er, one who mows.	rap, to strike.
mite, an insect.	wrap, to fold together.
might, strength.	read, to peruse.
met al, gold or silver.	reed, a plant.
met tle, briskness.	red, a color.
nit, egg of an insect.	read, did read.
knit, to join with needles.	reek, to emit steam.
noy, no.	wreak, to revenge.
neigh, as a horse.	

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, DE; HULL, PULL; EXIST; e-x; d-s; s-x; cu-sh.

rest, to take ease.	sum, the whole.
rest, to take by force.	some, a part.
rice, a sort of grain.	sun, the fountain of light.
rise, source, beginning.	son, a male child.
rye, a sort of grain.	stare, to gaze.
wry, crooked.	stair, a step.
ring, to sound, a circle.	steel, hard metal.
oring, to twist.	steal, to take by theft.
rite, ceremony.	sue cor, help.
right, just.	suck er, a young twig.
write, to make letters with a pen.	sleight, dexterity.
wright, a workman.	slight, to despise.
rode, did ride.	sole, of the foot.
road, the highway.	soul, the spirit.
rear, to raise.	slay, to kill.
rear, the hind part.	sley, a weaver's reed.
rig ger, one who rigs vessels.	sleigh, a carriage on runners.
rig or, severity.	sloe, a fruit.
rou, a confused quarrel.	slow, not swift.
route, rout, a way or course.	stake, a post.
rough, not smooth.	steak, a slice of meat.
ruff, a neck-cloth.	stife, steps over a fence.
rote, repetition of words.	style, fashion, diction.
wrote, did write.	tacks, small nails.
roe, a female deer.	tax, a rate, tribute.
row, a rank.	throw, to cast away.
roar, to sound loudly.	throe, pain of travail.
row er, one who rows.	tear, to read.
rab bet, to join.	tare, a weed, allowance of weight.
rab bit, a quadruped.	tear, water from the eyes.
sail, the canvas of a ship.	tier, a row.
sale, the act of selling.	team, of cattle.
sen, a large body of water.	teem, to produce.
see, to behold.	tide, flux of the sea.
sa ver, one who saves.	tid, fastened.
sa vor, taste or odor.	their, belonging to them.
seen, beheld.	there, in this place.
scene, part of a play.	the, definite adjective.
seine, a fish net.	thee, objective case of thou.
sen ior, older.	too, likewise.
seign ior, a Turkish king.	two, twice one.
seam, where the edges join.	tow, to drag.
seem, to appear.	toe, extremity of the foot.
shear, to cut with shears.	vail, a covering.
sheer, clear, unmixed.	vale, a valley.
sent, ordered away.	viol, a little bottle.
scent, smell.	viol, a fiddle.
shore, sea-coast.	vein, for the blood.
shore, a prop.	vane, to show which way the wind blows.
so, in such a manner.	vice, sin.
sow, to scatter seed.	vise, a screw.

BEAR, LAMB, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HIRE, FEET, THERE; GET; BIRD, MARINE; LIFE;

wait, to tarry.
weight, heaviness.
wear, to carry, as clothes.
ware, merchandise.
waste, to spread.
waist, a part of the body.
way, road, course.

What *ails* the child?

Ale is a fermented liquor, made from malt.

The *awl* is a tool used by shoemakers and harness-makers.

All quadrupeds which walk and not leap, walk upon four legs.

The Prince of Wales is *heir* to the crown of England. We breathe *air*.

The moon *alters* its appearance every night.

The Jews burned sacrifices upon an altar of stone.

Cruel horsemen *beat* their horses. Some people make molasses from *beets*.

A fine *bean* 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 *bellies* and the *beaus* 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 *bettor*.

The wind *blow*. 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 *auger* foretells.

Boys love to play *ball*. Children *bawl* 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.
wether, a sheep.

We *bear* evils. Trees *bare* of leaves. *Beech* wood makes a good fire; the waves *beat* on the beach.

A wild *bear* is a savage beast. Miners *bore* holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.

The *boll* 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.

Beakes are useless weeds. We *break* flax and hemp in dressing.

Well *bred* people do not always eat wheat *bread*.

A *butt* contains two hogsheds; 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 *calendars* 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 *coat*.

Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in *caws*.

Consumptive people are afflicted with bad *coughs*.

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; FULF, FULL; EXIST; C-K; G-J; S-Z; CH-SE.

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 *moaned* the loss of Absalom.

When grass is *mown* and dried we call it hay.

Fortes are surrounded by a *moat*. *Mole* 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*.

Panes 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 *palate* can not speak plain.

The fine painter holds his *palette* in his hand.

The child sleeps on a *palette*. The comma is the shortest *pause* in reading.

Bears seize their prey with their *paws*.

Good people love to live in *peace*. Our largest *pieces* 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.

NAME, LAST, CLASS, FALL, WHAT; HED, PREY, THERE; GET; HED, MARKER; LONG;

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 *rep* 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 *wreaked* his malice upon the Christians.
Brutus held up the dagger *recking* with the blood of Lucretia.
We *rest* on beds.
The English *revested* 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 *vigor* of winter.
Baptism is a *rite* of the Christian church.
It is not *right* to pilfer.
Wheelerights make carts and wagons.

Cumberland road leads from Baltimore to Wheeling.
King David *rode* upon a mule.
Watt Tyler made a great *route* 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 *rabbets* 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 *Seignior* of Turkey is an absolute monarch.
The sun *seems* to rise and set.
Neat sewers 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 *shore* them up with props.
The writer *signs* his name.
Heavy clouds are *signs* of rain.
Mankind *slay* each other in cruel wars.
A *sleigh* runs on snow and ice.

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; FLEE, PULL; EXIST; S-E-K; S-Z; CH-SH.

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 hawk *soars* into the sky.
A *boil* is a sore swelling.
A *sower* sows his seeds.
We have all *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 *stares* 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.
Trocers 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.
Sweat 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 make the best mutton.
Men have a great *toe* on each foot.
Horses *tow* the canal boats.
Tow is hatched from flax.
Good scholars *love* their books.
There are no tides in the Baltic sea.
Women wear *waits*.
The valley of the Mississippi is the largest *vale* in the United States.
The *vane* shows which way the wind blows.
Arteries convey the blood from the heart and *veins*.
A *vial* of landanum.
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.

B&E, L&ST, C&RE, F&LL, WH&T; H&E, PR&Y, TH&E; G&T; H&R, MAR&NE; L&NK;

No. 149.—CXLIX.

WORDS OF IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
any	ĕn' ny	girl	gĕrl	should	shōōd
many	mĕn ny	firm	fĕrm	debt	dĕt
de mesne	demeen'	ghost	gōst	phlegm	fĕm
ba teau	ba tō'	corps	kōre	croup	krōōp
beau	bō	ache	āke	tomb	tōōm
beaux	bōze	half	hāf	womb	wōōm
bu reau	bū' ro	calf	kāf	wolf	wōōlf
been	bĕn	calve	kāv	yacht	yōt
bu ry	bĕr' ry	one	wūn	dough	dō
bu ri al	bĕr' e al	once	wūnce	neigh	nā
bus y	bĭz' zy	done	dūn	sleigh	slā
isle	īle	gone	gān	weigh	wā
is lānd	ī land	folks	fōkes	gauge	gāge
does	dūz	ratio	rā' sho	bough	bou
says	sĕz	va lise	va lĕces	slough	slou
said	sĕd	o cean	ō' shun	doubt	dout
lieu	lū	could	kōōd	issue	īsh' shū
a dieu	a dū'	would	wōōd	tissue	tīsh' shū

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
bus i ness	bĭz' ness	flam beau	flām' bo
bus i ly	bĭz' ī ly	right eous	rī chus
co lo nel	kūr' nel	car touch	kār tōōch'
haut boy	hō' boy	in veigh	in vāy
masque	māsk	sur tout	sur tōōt'
sou, sous	sōō	ron deau	ron dō'
guīt ar	gīt ār'	wo men	wīm' en
pur lieu	pūr' lu	bis cuit	bis' kit
su gar	shōōg ar	cir cuit	sīr' kit
vis count	vī' kount	sal mon	sām' on
ap ro pos	ap ro pō	isth mus	īs' mus

MOVE, S&N, W&LF, F&OT, M&ON, &R; R&LE, P&LL; EXIST; e=k; ĕ=j; ĝ=z; ch=sh.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
neigh bor	nā' bor	mort gage	mōr' gaje
piq uant	pĭk' ant	seign ior	seen yur
piq uan çy	pĭk' an çy	se ragl io	se rāl' yo
ptis an	tĭz' an	asth ma	ās' mā
phthis ic	tĭz' ik	beau ty	bū' ty
sol dier	sōl' jer	beau te ous	bū' te us
vict uals	vĭt' tĭs	bdel lium	dĕl' yum
ca tarrh	ka tār'	ca noe	ka nōō'
pty a lism	tĭ' a lĭsm	plaid	plād
bru nette	bru nĕt'	schism	sĭzm
ga zette	ga zĕt'	feoff ment	fĕf' ment
in debt ed	in dĕt' ed	hal cy on	hāl' se on
lieu ten ant	lu tĕn' ant	mis ĩle toe	mĭz' zl to
qua drille	ka drĭl'	psal mo dy	sāl' mo dĭ
pneu mat ic	nu māt' ik	bal sam ic	bāl sām' ik

IN THE FOLLOWING, l IS SILENT.

balk	chalk	talk
ĕalk	stalk	walk

THE FOLLOWING END WITH THE SOUND OF f.

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

h AFTER r IS SILENT.

rheum	rhy' barb
rheu māt' ie	rĕt' o rie
rheu' ma tĭsm	rĕp' so dy
rhyme	rĭ nōç' e ros

g IS SILENT BEFORE n.

deign ed ing	reign ed ing
feign ed ing	poign' ant

BARE, LAST, CURE, FALL, WHAT; HEE, PREY, THERE; GET; HIRD, MARINE; LINE;

l BEFORE *m* IS SILENT IN THE FOLLOWING.

eālm	bālm y	psālm
eālm ly	em bālm	quālm
eālm ness	ālmş	quālm ish
be eālm	ālmş house	psālm ist
bālm	ālmş gīv ing	hōlm

IN THE FOLLOWING, *geon* AND *gion* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *jun*;
eon, AS *en*; *cheon*, AS *chun*; *geous* AND *gious*, AS *jus*.

blūd' geon	sūr' geon	pro dī' gious
dūd' geon	sūr' geon cy	pūn' cheon
gūd' geon	dūn' geon	trūn' cheon
būr' geon	pīg' eon	seutch' eon
stūr' geon	wid' geon	es eutch' eon
lē' gion	lūn' cheon	eur mūd' geon
rē' gion	eon tā' gious	gōr' geous
eon tā' gion	e grē' gious	sae ri lē' gious
re lī' gion	re lī' gious	ir re lī' gious

IN THE FOLLOWING, *ou* AND *au* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *au*, AND
gh ARE MUTE.

bought	ought	wrought
brought	sought	naught
fought	thought	fraught

IN THE FOLLOWING, *ue* AT THE END OF THE PRIMITIVE WORD
ARE SILENT.

plague	vogue	pique
vague	tongue	har āngue'
league	mōsque	āp' o lōgue
teague	in trigue'	eāt' a lōgue
brōgue	o pāque'	dī' a lōgue
rōgue	ū niqne'	ēē' lōgue

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; e=k; ē=; ē=x; qu=sh.

No. 150.—CL

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

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>
call	ed	ing	pray	ed	ing	al low	ed	ing
turn	ed	ing	cloy	ed	ing	a void	ed	ing
burn	ed	ing	jest	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing
plow	ed	ing	a bound	ed	ing	pur loin	ed	ing
sow	ed	ing	ab scou'd	ed	ing	rep re sent	ed	ing
plant	ed	ing	al lay.	ed	ing	an noy	ed	ing

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.

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>
a bet	ted	ting	tor	wed	ded	ding	tre pan	ned	ning	ner	
fret	ted	ting	ter	bar	red	ring	de fer	red	ring		
man	ned	ning	ner	ex pel	led	ling	ab hor	red	ring	rer	
plan	ned	ning	ner	re bel	led	ling	ler	in cur	red	ring,	

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

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>
seal	ed	ing	er	claim	ed	ing	er	re coil	ed	ing	
heal	ed	ing	er	cool	ed	ing	er	ve neer	ed	ing	
oil	ed	ing	er	ap pear	ed	ing	er	a vail	ed	ing	
hail	ed	ing	er	re peat	ed	ing	er	re strain	ed	ing	

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

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>
gild	ed	ing	er	dress	ed	ing	er	re sist	ed	ing	er
long	ed	ing		paint	ed	ing	er	con vert	ed	ing	er
watch	ed	ing	er	charm	ed	ing	er	dis turb	ed	ing	er

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

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>
bi as	ed	ing	lev el	ed	ing	grav el	ed	ing
bev el	ed	ing	coun sel	ed	ing	grov el	ed	ing
can cel	ed	ing	cud gal	ed	ing	hand sel	ed	ing
car ol	ed	ing	driv el	ed	ing	jew el	ed	ing
cav il	ed	ing	du el	ed	ing	kern el	ed	ing
chan nel	ed	ing	e qual	ed	ing	la bel	ed	ing
chis el	ed	ing	gam bol	ed	ing	lau rel	ed	ing

BARE, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HERE, PREY, THERE; GET; HIRD, MARINE; LINE;

l BEFORE *m* IS SILENT IN THE FOLLOWING.

eālm	bālm y	psālm
eālm ly	em bālm	quālm
eālm ness	ālmş	quālm ish
be eālm	ālmş house	psālm ist
bālm	ālmş gīv ing	hōlm

IN THE FOLLOWING, *geon* AND *gion* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *jun*;
eon, AS *en*; *cheon*, AS *chun*; *geous* AND *gious*, AS *jus*.

blūd' geon	sūr' geon	pro dī' gious
dūd' geon	sūr' geon cy	pūn' cheon
gūd' geon	dūn' geon	trūn' cheon
būr' geon	pīg' eon	seutch' eon
stūr' geon	wid' geon	es eutch' eon
lē' gion	lūn' cheon	eur mūd' geon
rē' gion	eon tā' gious	gōr' geous
eon tā' gion	e grē' gious	sae ri lē' gious
re li' gion	re li' gious	ir re li' gious

IN THE FOLLOWING, *ou* AND *au* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *au*, AND
gh ARE MUTE.

bought	ought	wrought
brought	sought	naught
fought	thought	fraught

IN THE FOLLOWING, *ue* AT THE END OF THE PRIMITIVE WORD
ARE SILENT.

plague	vogue	pique
vague	tongue	har āngue'
league	mōsque	āp' o lōgue
teague	in trigue'	eāt' a lōgue
brōgue	o pāque'	dī' a lōgue
rōgue	ū nique'	ēē' lōgue

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; e=k; ē=; ē=x; qu=sh.

No. 150.—CL

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

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>
call	ed	ing	pray	ed	ing	allow	ed	ing
turn	ed	ing	cloy	ed	ing	a void	ed	ing
burn	ed	ing	jest	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing
plow	ed	ing	a bound	ed	ing	pur loin	ed	ing
sow	ed	ing	ab scou'd	ed	ing	rep re sent	ed	ing
plant	ed	ing	al lay.	ed	ing	an noy	ed	ing

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.

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>
a bet	ted	ting	tor	wed	ded	ding	tre pan	ned	ning	ner	
fret	ted	ting	ter	bar	red	ring	de fer	red	ring		
man	ned	ning		ex pel	led	ling	ab hor	red	ring	rer	
plan	ned	ning	ner	re bel	led	ling	ler	in cur	red	ring.	

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

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>
seal	ed	ing	er	claim	ed	ing	er	re coil	ed	ing	
heal	ed	ing	er	cool	ed	ing	er	ve neer	ed	ing	
oil	ed	ing	er	ap pear	ed	ing	er	a vail	ed	ing	
hail	ed	ing	er	re peat	ed	ing	er	re strain	ed	ing	

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

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>	<i>a.</i>
gild	ed	ing	er	dress	ed	ing	er	re sist	ed	ing	er
long	ed	ing		paint	ed	ing	er	con vert	ed	ing	er
watch	ed	ing	er	charm	ed	ing	er	dis turb	ed	ing	er

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

	<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>		<i>p.</i>	<i>ppr.</i>
bi as	ed	ing	lev el	ed	ing	grav el	ed	ing
bev el	ed	ing	coun sel	ed	ing	grov el	ed	ing
can cel	ed	ing	cud gal	ed	ing	hand sel	ed	ing
car ol	ed	ing	driv el	ed	ing	jew el	ed	ing
cav il	ed	ing	du el	ed	ing	kern el	ed	ing
chan nel	ed	ing	e qual	ed	ing	la bel	ed	ing
chis el	ed	ing	gam bol	ed	ing	lau rel	ed	ing

B&R, L&T, C&R, F&L, W&H&T; H&E, P&Y, T&R&H; G&T; H&R, M&R, L&N&R.

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	show el	ed ing	clos et	ed ing
par cel	ed ing	shriv el	ed ing	riv et	ed ing
pen cil	ed ing	tram mel	ed ing	lim it	ed ing
pommel	ed ing	trav el	ed ing	ben e fit	ed ing
quar rel	ed ing	tun nel	ed ing	prof it	ed ing
rev el	ed ing	wor ship	ed ing	buf fet	ed ing

The name of the agent, when the verb admits of it, is formed in like manner, without doubling the last consonant, as, cavalier, 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
ded i cate	d ing	suf to cate	d ing	de lude	d ing
med i cate	d ing	ed u cate	d ing	in trude	d ing
im pro cate	d ing	in vade	d ing	ex plode	d ing
vin di cate	d ing	con cede	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 abridj; abased, abaste. Before ing, e is dropped.

a base	d ing	pro nounce	d ing	crit i cise	d ing
a bridge	d ing	man age	d ing	em bezzle	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
ro 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, ov, ew, and ey, have regular derivatives in ed and ing.

ar ray	ed ing	al loy	ed ing	re new	ed ing
al lay	ed ing	em ploy	ed ing	con vey	ed ing
pray	ed ing	de stroy	ed ing	fol low	ed ing
stray	ed ing	en 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	drying
de fy	de fied	de fy ing	car ry	car ried	car ry ing
ed i fy	ed i fied	ed i fy ing	mar ry	mar ried	mar ry ing

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; HULL, PULL; EXIST; e=k; e=z; s=z; cu=sl.

Verbs ending in y change this letter to i in the second and third persons, and in the name of the agent. Thus:

	<i>Solemn Style.</i>		<i>Familiar Style.</i>	<i>Agent.</i>
I cry	thou criest	he crieth	he cries	crier
I try	thou triest	he trieth	he tries	trier

Past tense.

I cried	thou criedst	he we ya	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	ppr. dying
I lie	thou liest	he lieth or lies	lying
I tie	thou tiest	he tieth or ties	tying
I hie	thou hiest	he hieth or hies	hying
I vie	thou viest	he vieth 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 f, p, q, t, k, or c with the sound of k.

<i>ing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>ing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>ing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>
slab	slabs	roll	rolls	strait	straits
lad	lads	ham	hams	post	posts
chief	chiefs	chain	chains	port	ports
bag	bags	crop	crops	sight	sights
back	backs	tear	tears	sign	signs

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

bride	brides	knave	knaves	bone	bones
blade	blades	date	dates	cake	cakes
smile	smiles	note	notes	flame	flames

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

grace	graces	maze	mazes	pledge	pledges
spice	spices	fleece	fleeces	stage	stages

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

church	churches	bush	bushes	dress	dresses
peach	peaches	glass	glasses	fox	foxes

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

fly	flies	du ty	du ties	su ry	su ries
cry	cries	glo ry	glo ries	lar ry	lar ries
sky	skies	ru by	ru bies	mer cy	mer cies
cit y	cit ies	la dy	la dies	va can cy	va can cies

BÄH, LÄST, CÄRF, FALL, WHÄT; HÄH, PREY, THÄRE; GÄT; HÄRD, MARINE; LINK;

Nouns ending in ay, ey, oy, ow, ew, take s only to form the plural.

day	days	val ley	val leys	boy	boys
way	ways	mon ey	mon eys	bow	bows
bay	bays	at tor ney	at tor neys	vow	vows
de lay	de lays	sur vey	sur veys	clew	clews

Nouns ending in a vowel take s or es.

sea	seas	hoe	hoes	woe	woes	pie	pies
-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------

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

life	lives	loaf	loaves	calf	calves
wife	wives	leaf	leaves	half	halves
knife	knives	shelf	shelves	sheaf	sheaves
beef	beefes	wharf	wharves	thief	thieves

Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of y.

n	a	n	a	n	a	n	a
bulk	y	silk	y	pith	y	rain	y
flesh	y	milk	y	meal	y	hill	y

Some nouns when they take y, lose e final.

flake	flaky	scale	scaly	stone	stony
plume	plumy	smoke	smoky	bone	bony

Adjectives formed from nouns by ly.

n	a	n	a	n	a	n	a
friend	ly	love	ly	man	ly	earth	ly
home	ly	time	ly	cost	ly	lord	ly

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

a	n	a	n	a	n	a	n
hap py	i ness	la zy	i ness	drow sy	i ness	sha dy	i ness
loft y	i ness	emp ty	i ness	diz zy	i ness	chil ly	i ness

Adverbs formed from adjectives in y, by a change of y into i, and the addition of ly.

a	ad	a	ad	a	ad	a	ad
craft	y ily	luck	y ily	loft	y ily	gloom	y ily

Adverbs formed from adjectives by the addition of ly.

a	ad	a	ad	a	ad
fer vent	ly	brill iant	ly	em i nent	ly
pa tient	ly	op u lent	ly	per ma nent	ly

Nouns formed from adjectives by ness.

a	n	a	n	a	n
au da cious	ness	of fi cious	ness	ra pa cious	ness
ca pa cious	ness	li cen tious	ness	in ge ni ous	ness

Adjectives formed from nouns by less, adverbs by ly, and nouns by ness.

bound	less	ly	ness	blame	less	ly	ness
fear	less	ly	ness	need	less	ly	ness
hope	less	ly	ness	faith	less	ly	ness

MOVE, SÖN, WÖLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; PÖLF, PÖLL; EXIST; C=K; Ö=J; Ö=Z; CH=SH.

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

n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n
art	ful	ly	ness	pain	ful	ly	ness	skill	ful	ly	ness
care	ful	ly	ness	grace	ful	ly	ness	peace	ful	ly	ness

The termination ist added to words denotes an agent.

art	ist	form	a list	loy	al	ist	or	gan	ist	du	el	ist	hu	mor	ist
-----	-----	------	--------	-----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	----	-----	-----

In some words, y is changed into i.

zo	ol	o	gy	zo	ol	o	gist	or	ni	thol	o	gy	or	ni	thol	o	gist
----	----	---	----	----	----	---	------	----	----	------	---	----	----	----	------	---	------

The prefix ante denotes before.

date	ante-date	chamber	ante-chamber	diluvian	ante-diluvian
past	ante-past	penult	ante-penult	nuptial	ante-nuptial

The prefix anti usually denotes opposition or against.

Christ	anti-christ	Christian	anti-christian	febrile	anti-febrile
--------	-------------	-----------	----------------	---------	--------------

Be, a prefix, denotes nearness or intensity.

daub	be-daub	dew	be-dew	friend	be-friend	labor	be-labor
siege	be-siege	moan	be-moan	speak	be-speak	sprinkle	be-sprinkle

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

co-equal	co-exist	co-habit	con-form
co-eval	co-extend	con-firm	con-join

The prefix counter denotes against or opposition.

balance	counter-balance	act	counter-act	evidence	counter-evidence
plead	counter-plead	work	counter-work	part	counter-part

The prefix de denotes from or down.

base	de-base	bar	de-bar	compose	de-compose	cry	de-cry
form	de-form	fame	de-fame	face	de-face	garnish	de-garnish

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

able	dis-able	agree	dis-agree	allow	dis-allow	belief	dis-belief
credit	dis-credit	esteem	dis-esteem	grace	dis-grace	honor	dis-honor

Fore denotes before in time, sometimes in place.

bode	fore-bode	father	fore-father	know	fore-know	noon	fore-noon
tell	fore-tell	taste	fore-taste	warn	fore-warn	run	fore-run

In, which is sometimes changed into il, im, and ir, denotes 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.

material	im-material	moderate	im-moderate	mutable	im-mutable
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BE, LIST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; BE, PAY, THERE; GET; BIRD, MARINE; LINK;

pure	im-pure	active	in-active	applicable	in-applicable
articulate	in-articulate	attention	in-attention	cautious	in-cautious
defensible	in-defensible	discreet	in-discreet	distinct	in-distinct
religious	ir-religious	reverent	ir-reverent	revocable	ir-revocable

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

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

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

leap out-leap	live out-live	venom out-venom	weigh out-weigh
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Over, as a prefix, denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.

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

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

plant	trans-plant	Atlantic	trans-atlantic
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Pre, as a prefix, denotes before, in time or rank.

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

Re, a prefix, denotes again or repetition.

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

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

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

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

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

He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance.

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.

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; FISH, FULL; EXIST; E-K; O-J; Q-Z; QH-SL

FIGURES.	LETTERS.	OF NUMBERS.		
		NAMES.	NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.	
1	I	one	I	first
2	II	two	II	second
3	III	three	III	third
4	IV	four	IIII	fourth
5	V	five	IIIII	fifth
6	VI	six	IIIIII	sixth
7	VII	seven	IIIIIII	seventh
8	VIII	eight	IIIIIIII	eighth
9	IX	nine	IIIIIIII	ninth
10	X	ten	IIIIIIIII	tenth
11	XI	eleven		eleventh
12	XII	twelve		twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen		thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen		fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen		fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen		sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen		seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen		eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen		nineteenth
20	XX	twenty		twentieth
30	XXX	thirty		thirtieth
40	XL	forty		fortieth
50	L	fifty		fiftieth
60	LX	sixty		sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy		seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty		eightieth
90	XC	ninety		ninetieth
100	C	one hundred		one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred		two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred		three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred		four hundredth
500	D	five hundred		five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred		six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred		seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred		eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred		nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand, &c.		one thousandth
1829	MDCCLXXIX	one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine		
$\frac{1}{2}$		one half	$\frac{1}{10}$	one tenth.
1,1		1,1111	1,11111111	
$\frac{1}{3}$		one third.	$\frac{1}{5}$	two fifths.
1,11		1,111111	11,111	
$\frac{1}{4}$		one fourth.	$\frac{2}{5}$	four fifths.
1,111		1,1111111	1111,1	
$\frac{1}{5}$		one fifth.	$\frac{9}{10}$	nine tenths.
1,1111		1,11111111	11111111,1	

BAR, LAST, CARR, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THERE; GET; HIRD, MARINE; LINE;

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.	Fille de chambre, F. a chambermaid. [acting.]
Ad finem, L. to the end.	Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in
Ad hominem, L. to the man.	Gens d'armes, F. armed police.
Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.	Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body; a writ for delivering a person from prison.
Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.	Hic jacet, L. here lies.
Ad referendum, L. for further consideration. [value.]	Honi soit qui mal y pense, F. shame be to him that evil thinks.
Ad valorem, L. according to the	Hotel dieu, F. a hospital. [study.]
Alma mater, L. cherishing mother.	Impromptu, L. without previous
A mensa et toro, L. from bed and board. [fish manner.]	In statu quo, L. in the former state
Anglice, L. in English, or the En-	In toto, L. in the whole.
Avalanche, F. a snow-slip; a vast body of snow that slides down a mountain's side.	Ipsa dixit, I. he said.
Auto da fé, S. act of faith, a sentence of the Inquisition for the punishment of heresy.	Ipsa facta, I. in fact.
Beau monde, F. the gay world.	Jet-d'eau, F. a water-spout.
Bona fide, L. in good faith.	Jeu d'esprit, F. a play of wit.
Bon mot, F. a witty repartee.	Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation; as, an eye for an eye.
Cap-à-pie, F. from head to foot.	Literatim, L. letter for letter.
Caput mortuum, L. the worthless remains.	Locum tenens, L. a substitute.
Carte blanche, F. blank paper; permission without restraint.	Magna charta, L. the great charter.
Chef d'œuvre, F. a master-piece.	Maximum, L. the greatest. [death.]
Comme il faut, F. as it should be.	Memento mori, L. be mindful of
Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.	Minimum, L. the smallest.
Coup de main, F. sudden enterprise or effort.	Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell.
Dernier ressort, F. the last resort.	Multum in parvo, L. much in a small compass. [mouly.]
Dieu et mon droit, F. God and my	Nem. con., or nem. dis., L. unanimity.
Ennui, weariness, lassitude. [right.]	Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent
E pluribus unum, L. one out of, or composed of, many: the motto of the United States.	Nolens volens, L. whether he will or not.
Ex, L. out; as, ex-minister, a minister out of office.	Nom de plume, F. a literary title.
Excelsior, L. more elevated; motto of the State of New York.	Non compos mentis, L. not of a sound mind. [of brothers.]
Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.	Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair
Ex parte, L. on one side only.	Paterpatria, L. the father of his country.
Ex post facto, L. after the fact, or after the commission of a crime.	Per annum, L. by the year. [try.]
Extempore, L. without premeditation.	Per diem, L. by the day.
Fac simile, L. a close imitation.	Per cent, L. by the hundred.
	Per contra, L. contrariwise.
	Per se, L. by itself considered.
	Prima facie, L. at the first view.
	Primum mobile, L. first cause of motion. [good.]
	Pro bono publico, L. for the public
	Pro et con., L. for and against.
	Pro patria, L. for my country.

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, DE; RULE, PULL; EXIST; S-K; S-Z; CR-H.

Pro tempore, L. for the time.	Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing can not be done.
Pro re nata, L. as occasion requires; for a special emergency.	Soi disant, F. self-styled.
Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and feet, with all the might.	Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner
Quantum, L. how much.	Sub judice, L. under consideration.
Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.	Sub rosa, L. under the rose, privately.
Qui transtulit sustinet, L. he who has borne them, sustains them.	Summum bonum, L. the chief good.
Quid nunc, L. a newsmonger.	Toties quoties, L. as often as.
Re infecta, L. the thing not done.	Toto celo, L. wholly, as far as possible. [agreeable.]
Sanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies. [serene.]	Utile dulci, L. the useful with the
Sang froid, F. in cold blood, indif-	Vade mecum, L. a convenient companion. [conquered.]
Sans souci, F. free and easy; without care. [art.]	Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I
Secundum artem, L. according to	Versus, L. against.
Sic transit gloria mundi, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.	Via, L. by the way of.
Sine die, L. without a day specified.	Vice versa, L. the terms being exchanged.
	Viva voce, L. with the voice.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. or Ans. Answer.	Col. Colonel.	E. East.
A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.	Co. Company.	Ecl. Ecclesiasticus.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.	Com. Commissioner.	Ed. Edition, Editor.
Abp. Archbishop.	Commodore.	E. G. for example.
Abr. Abridged.	Cr. Credit.	Eng. England, English.
Acct. Account.	Cwt. Hundred weight.	Eph. Ephesians.
A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.	Chron. Chronicles.	Esa. Esaias.
Adm. Admiral.	Cor. Corinthians.	Ep. Epistle.
Ala. Alabama.	Conn. Con. or Ct. Connecticut.	Esq. Esquire. [cetera.]
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.	C. S. Keeper of the Seal.	Etc. and so forth, et
Apr. April.	C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.	Ex. Exodus, Example.
Ark. Arkansas.	Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.	Exr. Executor.
Atty. Attorney.	Cong. Congress.	Feb. February.
Aug. August.	Cons. Constable.	Flor. Florida.
Bart. Baronet.	Cts. Cents.	Fr. France, French, Frances.
B. C. Before Christ.	D. D. Doctor of Divinity.	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society [Eng.]
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	Dea. Deacon.	Gal. Galatians.
Bbl. Barrel.	Dec. December,	Gen. General.
Cal. California.	Del. Delaware.	Gent. Gentleman.
C. Centum, a hundred.	Dept. Deputy.	Geo. George, Georgia.
Cant. Canticles.	Deut. Deuteronomy.	Gov. Governor.
Capt. Captain.	Do. Ditto, the same.	Heb. Hebrews.
Chap. Chapter.	Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.	Hon. Honorable.
	D. V. Deo volente, God willing.	Hund. Hundred.
		H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.

BAR, LAST, CASE, FALL, WHAT; HIR, PREY, THERE; GET; HIR, MARINE; LUKK;

Hhd. Hoghead.	Md. Maryland.	Q. Question, Queen.
Ibid. In the same place.	Me. Maine.	q. d. as if he should say.
i. e. that is [id est].	Mich. Michigan.	q. l. as much as you please.
id. the same.	Mr. Master, Sir.	[city.
Ill. Illinois.	Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.	q. s. a sufficient quantity.
Ind. Indiana.	Minn. Minnesota.	Regr. Register.
Inst. Instant.	Miss. Mississippi.	Rep. Representative.
Io. Iowa.	MS. Manuscript.	Rev. Reverend, Revelation.
Is. Isaiah.	MSS. Manuscripts.	[able.
Jan. January.	Mrs. Mistress.	Rt. Hon. Right Honor.
Ja. James.	N. North.	R. I. Rhode Island.
Jac. Jacob.	N. B. Take notice	S. South, Shilling.
Josh. Joshua	N. C. North Carolina.	S. C. South Carolina.
Jun. Junior.	N. H. New Hampshire.	St. Saint.
K. King.	N. J. New Jersey	Sect. Section.
Kan. Kansas.	No. Number.	Sen. Senator, Senior.
Ken. or Ky. Kentucky.	Nov. November.	Sept. September
Km. Kingdom.	N. S. New Style.	Servt. Servant.
Kt. Knight.	N. W. T. North West-	S. T. P. Professor of
K. C. B. Knight Com-	ern Territory.	Sacred Theology.
mander of the Order	N. Y. New York	S. T. D. Doctor of Di-
of the Bath.	O. Ohio.	vinity.
K. G. C. Knight of the	Obj. Objection.	ss. to wit, namely
Grand Cross. [Garter.	Obt. Obedient.	Surg. Surgeon.
K. G. Knight of the	Oct. October.	Tenn. Tennessee.
L. or Ld. Lord or Lady.	Or. Oregon	Tex. Texas.
Lev. Leviticus.	O. S. Old Style.	Theo. Theophilus.
Lieut. Lieutenant.	Parl. Parliament, [nia.	Thess. Thessalonians.
Lond. London.	Pa. Penn. Pennsylva-	Tho. Thomas. [month.
Lon. Longitude.	per, by; as, per yard.	Ult. the last, or the last
Ldp. Lordship.	by the yard. [dred.	U. S. A. United States
Lat. Latitude.	Per Cent. By the hun-	of America.
Lou. or La. Louisiana.	Pet. Peter. [pians.	V. Vide, See.
Ll. D. Doctor of Laws.	Phil. Philip. Philip-	Va. Virginia.
lbs. Pounds.	Philom. Aloveroflearn-	viz. to wit, namely.
L. S. Place of the Seal.	ing. [ternoon.	Vt. Vermont.
M. Marquis, Meridian	P. M. Post Master, Af-	Wt. Weight.
Maj. Major.	P. O. Post Office.	Wm. William.
Mass. Massachusetts.	P. S. Postscript.	Wp. Worship.
Math. Mathematics.	Ps. Psalm.	Yd. Yard.
Mat. Matthew. [cine.	Pres. President.	& And.
M. D. Doctor of Medi-	Prof. Professor.	&c. And so forth.

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. *[do you see?*

The interrogation point (?) denotes that a question is asked, as, *what*

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RYLE, PULL; EXIST; E-E-K; G-I; F-Z; CH-ER.

An exclamation point (!) denotes wonder, astonishment, or other emotion, expressed by the foregoing words.

A parenthesis () includes words not necessary in the sentence, and 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 diæresis (¨) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with the preceding vowel.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

A capital letter should be used at the beginning of a 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.—C L.

THE LETTER *q* IS EQUIVALENT TO *k*.

ãq' ne duet	in ãq' ui touš	liq' uid ate
ãq' ui line	liq' uid	liq' uid a' tion
an tiq' ui ty	liq' uid ness	liq' uid ness
ëq' ui ty	liq' uor	ob liq' ui ty
ëq' ui ta ble	liq' ue fy	u biq' ui ty
ëq' ui ta ble ness	liq' ue fae' tion	piq' uant
ëq' ui ta bly	liq' ue fi a ble	req' ui site
in ãq' ui ty	liq' ue fy ing	req' ui si' tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *t* IS NOT PRONOUNCED.

chās ten	glis' ten	moist' en
hās ten	fāst' en	ōft' en
ehris ten	list' en	sōft' en

SEE, LAST, ELSE, FALL, WHAT; HEE, MEY, THERE; GET; HIRD, MARINE; LISE;

The letters *ei* and *ie* occur in several words with the same sound, that of long *e*, but persons are often at a loss to recollect which of these letters stands first. I have therefore arranged the principal words of these classes in two distinct tables, that pupils may commit them to memory, so that the order may be made as familiar as letters of the alphabet.

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER *e* STANDS BEFORE *i*.

ceïl	dissëizee	reçëive
ceïling	dissëizin	reçëipt
conçëit	ëither	sëignior
conçëive	invëigle	sëine
deçëit	lëisure	sëize
deçëive	nëither	sëizin
perçëive	obëisance	sëizûre
dissëize	obëisant	tëil

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER *i* STANDS BEFORE *e*.

achiëve	liëf	reliëvo
griëve	liëge	retriëve
griëvance	liën	shiëld
griëvoûs	miën	shiëling
aggriëve	niëce	shriëk
beliëf	piëce	siëge
beliëve	piër	thiëf
briëf	piërce	thiëve
chiëf	priëst	tiër
fiëf	reliëf	tiërce
fiëld	reliëve	wiëld
fiënd	repriëve	yiëld
brigadiër	bombardiër	financiër
breviër	grenadiër	eavaliër
fiërce	eannoniër	chevaliër



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