

CATHOLIC  
NATIONAL  
SPELLER



NEW  
SPELLER  
AND  
WORD  
BOOK

BENZIGER BROS

NEW YORK · CINCINNATI · CHICAGO

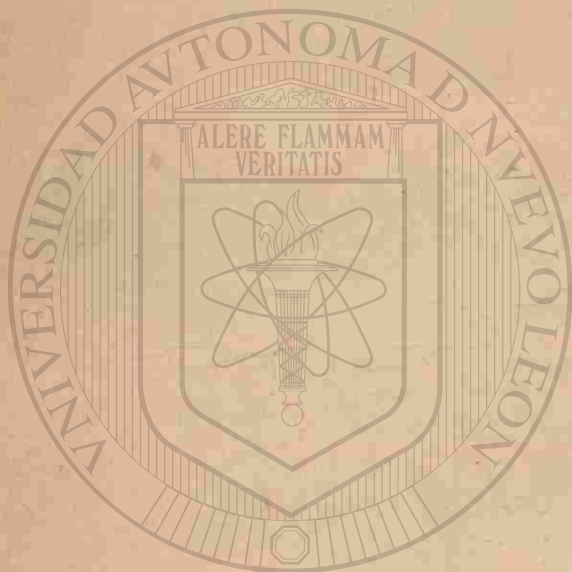
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*Enrique Garocheta*

*29.*

*8#78#170.*

ENRIQUE GOROSTIETA

*To Adam, Paradise  
was home; to the good  
among his descendants,  
home is paradise. -Hav.*



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THE CATHOLIC NATIONAL SERIES.

THE  
**NEW SPELLER**  
AND  
**WORD BOOK**



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## PREFACE.

This Speller has been prepared with the idea of making a pleasant task of a usually dry study, and, with this end in view, a variety of interesting exercises are given. As it is only by constant practice that the *habit* of correct spelling is formed, few rules will be found herein.

The lessons consist in part of

**Familiar Words**, such as enter into the home, church, and school life of every Catholic child.

**Synonyms**, a valuable intellectual training, which teach the nice distinctions in the meaning of words, and lead to the use of correct language in writing and speaking.

**Homonyms**, words pronounced alike, but spelled differently and with different meanings, ignorance of which is the source of many mistakes in spelling.

**Words Commonly Mispronounced**, or improperly accented.

**Dictation Exercises**, which show the proper words to be used.

**Definitions**, so that not only the orthography and pronunciation of the words are learned, but also their meaning.

Uncommon words and words rarely used find no place in this book. The usual matter found at the back of most Spellers, and seldom if ever used, is purposely omitted, and in its place practical Lessons are given to the very last page.

To insure absolutely correct pronunciation the words bear their proper diacritical marks, and these marks and the syllabication are strictly according to WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, the latest authority.

The fact that this Speller is for the use of Catholic children exclusively is never lost sight of, and many words are introduced which find no place in books intended for public schools.

The type, made expressly for this book, is large and clear, requiring no effort to read it, and the paper, printing, and binding are all that can be desired. It is hoped that this New Speller will meet the requirements of our Catholic Schools, and receive a warm welcome.

## PHONIC MARKS USED IN THIS SPELLER.

### VOWELS.

ā, long, as in dāy.	ī, short, as in sīt.
â, a modification of long ā, as in prefāce.	î, obscure.
ă, short, as in făn.	
â, as in bâre.	ō, long, as in rōpe.
ä, with the Italian sound, as in cärt.	ô, unaccented, as in ôbey.
á, as in ásk.	ö, short, as in chöp.
â, broad, as in ball.	ó, before r, as in hórse.
ä, obscure.	ö, obscure.
	ū, long, as in blūe.
ē, long, as in bē.	û, unaccented, a modification of long ū, as in ûnite.
ê, shorter than long ē, nearly like ĩ in ĩll, as in èvent.	ü, short, as in büt.
ě, short, as in pěn.	ŭ, preceded by r, as in true.
ē, before r, as in sērve.	û, before r, as in túrn.
ę, obscure.	ŭ, as in put.
	ōō, long, as in schōōl.
	öö, short, as in loök.
ī, long, as in rīde.	ou, as in out.
î, unaccented, as in îdea.	oi, as in oil.



## Table of Phonic Marks, continued.

## ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

a, like short ă, as in what.	ô, like short ŭ, as in sôn.
e, like long ā, as in obey.	o, like long ō, as in dō.
ê, before r, with the sound of â, as in there.	o, like short օ, as in wôlf.
ew, like long ū, as in dew.	ow, like ou, as in owl.
ee, like long ē, as in fēct.	oy, like oi, as in boy.
ī, like long ē, as in pīque.	ÿ, like long ī, as in flÿ.
ī, before r, like ē, as in bīrd.	ÿ, like short ī, as in hÿmn.
	ÿ, like ē, as in mÿrrh.

## CONSONANTS.

e, hard, like k, as in eall.	x, like gz, as in examp̄le.
ç, soft, like s, as in çivil.	th, flat, as in with.
ğ, soft, like j, as in larḡe.	ŋ, like ng, as in unçle,
ş, like z, as in haş.	ink.

*Acuerdate*

## THE NEW SPELLER

AND

## WORD BOOK.

## LESSON I.

of (öf)	our	now	büt
ăş	äre	dīd	făt
one (wūn)	lămp	pēt	dāy

## LESSON II. Written Exercise.

*of are pet day*  
*one now but lamp*

## LESSON III.

hīs	ăll	ŭse	yōu
bōök	măn	sēa	tēll
whō	Hīm	saw	ball

## LESSON IV. Written Exercise.

*his man use you*  
*book all sea tell*  
*who Him saw ball*

## Table of Phonic Marks, continued.

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## LESSON V.

röll	hēar	hāir	like
will	hōme	cōrd	down
hōpe	cōal	they	word (würd)
lōve	thāt	wēre	been (bīn)

## LESSON VI. Written Exercise.

roll	home	that	they
will	coal	were	like
love	down	been	cord
hope	hear	hair	word

## LESSON VII.

Lōrd	dōgs	thēn	rūng
hour	hēad	bēl	gōod
mūch	first	lāst	whēn (hwēn)
thēm	māss	mūst	whāt (hwöt)
rēad	sōme	eāme	whīle (hwīl)

## LESSON VIII. Written Exercise.

dogs	first	much	read
some	last	when	what
good	hour	mass	must
then	rung	Lord	while

## LESSON IX.

with	your	there	think
soon	claps	great	speak
live	those	hands	three

## LESSON X. Written Exercise.

think	with	soon
your	claps	hands
great	live	speak
those	there	three

## LESSON XI.

wēnt	tōoth	elaws	lēarn
bläck	shārp	wāch	sāints
child	mākes	trūth	prīest
twēlve	chūrch	frīends	

## LESSON XII. Written Exercise.

truth	saints	makes
priest	watch	twelve
child	black	sharp
learn	church	friends

## LESSON XIII.

knōw	eould	ōn'ly	sēmed
tālk	wārm	ealled	laughs (lāfs)
sight	vēr'y	drēamed.	brought (brəṭ)

## LESSON XIV. Written Exercise.

*very know warm*  
*sight talk called*  
*only could seemed*  
*laughs brought dreamed*

## LESSON XV.

wālk	ān'gēls	sīs'tēr	ōth'ērs
hāve	bē fōre'	brōth'ēr	ā'tar (-tēr)
bā'bŷ	fā'thēr	līt'tle	pret' (prīt'-) tŷ
ā bout'	mōth'ēr	kit'ten	

## LESSON XVI. Written Exercise.

*have before little*  
*baby father kitten*  
*about mother angels*  
*altar sister pretty*

## LESSON XVII.

sīl'vēr	prāy'er	būrn'ing	Sūn'dāy
sīm'ple	eān'dles	flōw'ērs	eūm'nīng
twēn'tŷ	blēss'ēd	bow'ing	wēār'ing

## LESSON XVIII. Written Exercise.

*silver bowing blessed*  
*simple candles Sunday*  
*twenty burning cunning*  
*prayer flowers wearing*

## LESSON XIX.

ēv'ēr y	prāis'ēs	eān'nōt
hēav'en	plāy'ful	mēan'ing
eōv'ēred	pūp'pies	pie'tures
vēst'ment	sing'ing	ma'nŷ (mēn'y)
hānd'sōme	swēet'ēst	quī'ēt (kwī'ēt)

## LESSON XX. Written Exercise.

*every praises covered*  
*playful heaven puppies*  
*pictures cannot meaning*  
*vestment sweetest handsome*



## REVIEW. LESSON XXI.

## Short Sound of Vowels.

of	did	Him	with	have
fat	but	that	went	very
as	tell	dogs	rung	will
his	man	head	must	bell
book	lamp	twelve	much	them

Home is one of the sweetest words we know. When we hear the word home we think of those we love. We think of mother, father, sisters and brothers.

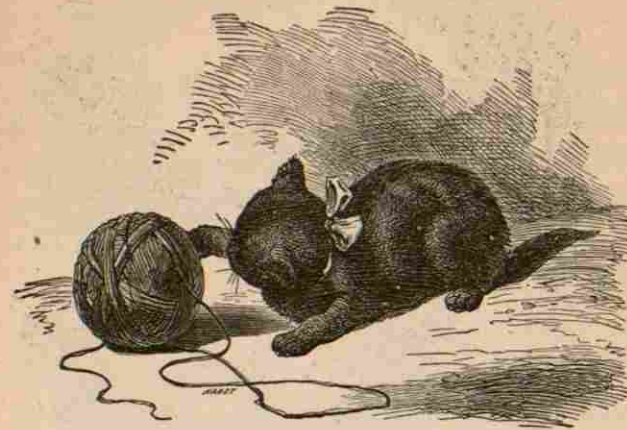
Tell us what you think of when you hear the word home.

## REVIEW. LESSON XXII.

## Long Sound of Vowels.

day	came	those	hope	coal
see	here	speak	soon	three
you	like	great	baby	only
roll	your	saints	know	quiet
read	child	use	home	sight
while	priest	they	tooth	makes

We have a little baby brother at home. He has only one tooth, and not much hair on his head. He cannot talk, but when we speak to him he laughs and claps his little hands. We all love him very much. I hope he will live to be a very good man.



## REVIEW. LESSON XXIII.

## Long Sound of Vowels.

praises	before	dreamed	meaning
angels	prayer	seemed	sweetest

Our baby has a pet kitten. It is as black as coal. It has sharp claws, but it is very playful. It will roll a ball of cord about and play with it for an hour. It is a pretty sight to watch the kitten while at play.

One day father brought home three cunning little dogs for brother, sister, and me. We called them Watch, Black, and Silver. They are so fat it makes us laugh to see them walk. The kitten did not like the little puppies at first, but now they are great friends, and will play all day. Our baby brother loves to watch the dogs and the kitten play.



## REVIEW. LESSON XXIV.

## Short Sound of Vowels.

pet	live	claps	hands
when	black	think	sister
been	little	Sunday	silver
then	pretty	blessed	kitten
good	simple	cannot	friends
many	heaven	vestments	twenty
every	candles	puppies	pictures
	cunning	singing	handsome

I have a little friend who dreamed he was in heaven. This little child dreamed he saw our Lord, with the angels bowing down before Him and singing His praises. What a lovely dream that must have been! I hope we will all see our Lord in heaven one day, not in a dream, but in truth.

## REVIEW. LESSON XXV.

## Different Sounds of Vowels.

one	are	claws	father
all	what	watch	mother
who	Lord	church	others
love	there	warm	burning
Mass	first	brought	wearing
hair	some	about	covered

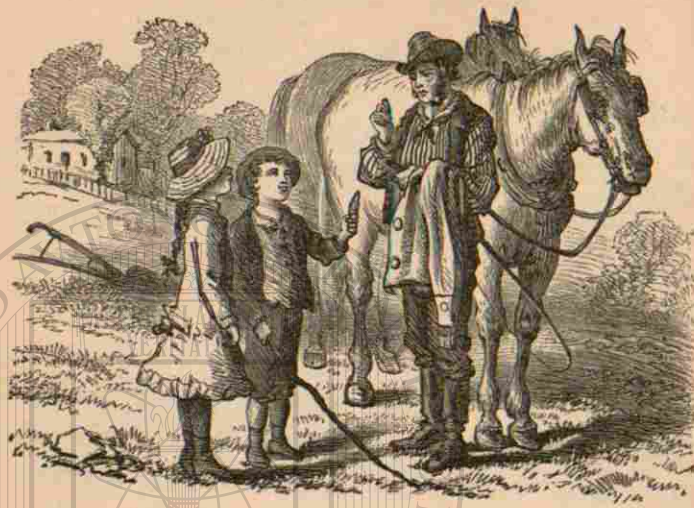
Last Sunday our church was lovely. The altar was covered with flowers. About twenty candles were burning, and there was a handsome silver lamp. The priest came in wearing a white vestment, and twelve boys went before him. When the little bell rung the church was so quiet it seemed like heaven.

## REVIEW. LESSON XXVI.

our	ball	down	learn
now	word	walk	altar
saw	talk	truth	laughs
cord	hour	could	called
were	last	sharp	brother

I see you have a pretty prayer-book. It has many pictures: some of the Mass, and others of our Lord, His blessed mother, and the saints. The prayers are good, and so simple that a little child knows the meaning of every word. You must learn to read as soon as you can. Then you can use your book when you go to church.





## LESSON XXVII.

fulz	whom	shēep	ôr'chard (-chērd)
pear	spēt	hōrs'ēs	bōard'ēd
eōrn	lāmb	frūt	skīp'pīng
cowz	peach	ā-lōng'	plēas'ant
nūts	fīelds	āp'ple	sūm'mēr
tīme	wōods	fārm'ēr	eoūn'try

We had a very pleasant time in the country last summer. The farmer with whom we boarded had many horses, cows, and sheep.

It was a pretty sight to see a little lamb skipping by the side of its mother.

We spent our days in the fields, the orchard, and the woods. There were fields of corn and orchards full of sweet fruit. There were apple trees, pear trees, and peach trees in the orchard. In the woods were trees covered with nuts.

## LESSON XXVIII. Words often Misused.

(Fill out the blanks with the right words.)

**I** Who took the basket to my aunt? — did.  
**me** Did you not see —?

**to** Were you — home to-day? No; I went  
**at** — church.

**like** I — my brother and sister. I — apples and  
**love** pears.

**can** Mother, — I go out to play? Not to-day;  
**may** you — go to-morrow.

**her** Who was laughing in church this morning?  
**she** — was. I saw —.

**lay** I think I shall — down a while. — that book  
**lie** on the table.

**learn** My aunt promises to — me French. I think I  
**teach** can — it very soon.

**set** Mary — that lamp on the table, and then <sup>Ⓡ</sup>  
**sit** down by me.

**stop** How long did you — in the country? The  
**stay** train does not — here.

**let** — me alone. I am busy now. — me. I wish  
**leave** to be alone.

## LESSON XXIX. Vegetables.

bēets	tûr'nîps	ās pār'à gûs	lēt'tuçe (-tîs)
çel'ēr ŷ	eāb'bāge	spîn'āch (-āj)	eəu'li flow'ēr
pārs'leŷ	pō tā'tōeŷ	pārs'nîp	ôn'ion (-yûn)
eār'rōts	tō mā'tōeŷ	pûmp'kin	squāsh (skwōsh)

## LESSON XXX. Fruits.

peār	peāch	çhēr'rŷ	eān'tè loupe
plûm	lēm'òn	eür'rānt	pîne'āp'ple
grāpe	çit'rôn	ā'prî eōt	ör'ange (-ēnj)
āp'ple	mēl'òn	bā'nā'nā	quînce (kwîns)

## LESSON XXXI. Trees.

āsh	bîrch	əl'dēr	lîm'den
yew	bēech	çē'dar (-dēr)	wîl'lōw
ōak	lārch	mā'ple	wəl'nût
gûm	spruçe	pōp'lar (lēr)	hîck'òrŷ
pîne	hā'zel	lō'eüst	sŷe'āmōre

## LESSON XXXII. Parts of a Tree.

sāp	bough	trûnk	lēaves
rōot	bārk	veîns	brānç'ēs
bûds	frûit	limbs	blōs'sōms

## LESSON XXXIII. Birds.

wrēn	thrûsh	ō'rîōle	pār'trîdçe
finçh	rōb'în	spār'rōw	bōb'òlînk
erōw	grouse	swəl'lōw	hûm'mîng bîrd



## LESSON XXXIV.

fine	tōok	spāde	bās'kēt
put	sānd	found	gāth'ēred
dug	miles	tîred	wēath'ēr
out	āunt	thrōwn	rēached
fish	while (hwîl)	à wāy'	sēa' shōre
	fîve	Mā'rŷ	shēlzs

One day while we were in the country our aunt Mary took us to the sea-shore, which is five miles away. It was fine weather and sister and I played about on the sand. She gathered some pretty shells, which she found on the sand, and put them into a basket: I dug up the sand with my little spade, and I found a fish that had been thrown upon the shore. We had a good time, but were tired out when we reached home.



## LESSON XXXV. Names of Colors.

rēd	ōl'ive	in'dī gō	ōr'ange (ēnj)
pīnk	ām'bēr	sālm'ōn	ēm'er ald
blūe	lēm'ōn	vī'ō lēt	grāss' grēen
lī'lae	yēl'lōw	seār'lēt	bōt'tle grēen
grēen	pūr'ple	erīm'son	vēr mīl'ion (-yūn)

## LESSON XXXVI.

eōld	sōft	wrāp	drēs'sēs
yārn	whīch	elōth	wīn'tēr
d̄yēd	eōats	kīnds	wōōl'ēn
vēs'ts	grōws	ought (at)	eōt'ton
gīrls	elōaks	eōl'ors (-ērs)	chēap'ēr

## LESSON XXXVII.

māde	elōth'ing	vā'rī oūs	ān'ī mals
eātch	trou'sērs	elēaned	mā tēr'ī al
wōv'en	eūrlēd	warm'ēst	our sēlves'

When we go out in winter we ought to wrap ourselves up so as not to catch cold; then we can stay out all day.

Woolen clothing is the warmest. Boys wear coats, vests, and trousers of wool. Girls have cloaks and dresses of the same material.

Wool is the soft, curled hair which grows on sheep and other animals. It is cut off, cleaned, and made into yarn. This is dyed of various colors, and then woven into cloth. Some cloth is made of wool and cotton, and cheaper kinds of cotton only.

## LESSON XXXVIII. Clothing.

eāp	shōe	hōse	ā'pron (-pūrn)
mūf	shīrt	eōat	mīt'tēn
hāt	skīrt	bōn' nēt	nēck'tie
eūf	gown	jäck'ēt	eōl'lar (-lēr)
bōōt	glōve	gāi'tērs	wrāp'pēr
sōek	shāwl	erā vāt'	stōck'ing

## LESSON XXXIX.

Write a list of words that have the following sounds:

ā, as in dāy;	ā, as in lāst;	ē, as in tēll;
ā, as in sēn'āte;	ā, as in al'tar;	ē, as in thēre;
ā, as in fāt;	ā, as in whāt;	e, as in thēy;
ā, as in hāir;	ē, as in hēar;	ē, as in lēarn;
ā, as in fā'thēr;	ē, as in ē vēt';	ī, as in līke;

## LESSON XL.

Write another list of words that have the following sounds:

ī, as in hīs;	o, as in whō;	ū, as in ūse;
ī, as in fīrst;	o, as in cōuld;	ū, as in būt;
ō, as in hōme;	ō, as in cōrd;	u, as in trūth;
ō, as in dōg;	ōō, as in bōōt;	u, as in fūll;
ō, as in lōve;	ōō, as in gōōd;	ū, as in chūrch;

## LESSON XLI. Names of Animals.

hēn	cālf	snāke	tī'gēr	bēa'vēr
hōg	erōw	hound	eām'ēl	chīck'ēn
dūck	mūle	wōlf	tūr'keŷ	mōn'keŷ
hāre	quāil	pō'nŷ	rāb bīt	eā nā'rŷ
hōrse	gōōse	lī'ōn	gōŷ'līng	ēl'ē phānt

## LESSON XLII. Human Sounds.

erŷ	sigh	snōre	shout
yèll	lisp	bawł	whōop
hūm	rānt	yawŋ	spēak
tałk	gāpe	grōan	shriēk
sing	mōan	snārl	serēam

## LESSON XLIII. More Human Sounds.

tīt'tēr	stūt'tēr	eough (kaf)
gig'gle	prāt'tle	laugh (lāf)
mūt'tēr	hāl'loo'	whis'pēr (hwis'pēr)
mūr'mūr	snēeze	whis'tle (hwis'l)
sīm'pēr	stām'mēr	hīe'eough (-kūp)

## LESSON XLIV. Kinds of Motion.

rāçe	erawł	glīde	waltz (walts)
līmp	elimb	trāmp	eā'pēr
wāłk	dāņçe	mārch	bounce
erēep	slīde	prāņçe	trūdge

## LESSON XLV. Other Kinds of Motion.

tōt'tēr	trāv'el	sāzu'tēr	stāg'gēr
eān'tēr	tōd'dle	seām'pēr	stīm'ble
ām'ble	tūm'ble	elām'bēr	strāg'gle
gāl'lōp	hōb'ble	shūf'fle	serām'ble

## LESSON XLVI. Family Relations.

sōn	ūn'ele	eoūs'in	kīn'drēd
wīfe	pār'ent	wīd'ōw	chīl'drēn
āunt	fā'thēr	nēph'ew (nēf'ū)	rēl'ā'tīve
nīēçe	mōth'ēr	hūš'band	wīd'ōw'ēr
sīs'tēr	brōth'ēr	fām'ily	daugh'tēr

## LESSON XLVII. Words often Misused.

(Fill out the blanks with the right words.)

<b>saw</b>	I have not — your sister since she returned home, but I — your brother yesterday.
<b>seen</b>	
<b>gone</b>	Father Smith has — out of town. He called on me the day before he — away.
<b>went</b>	
<b>best</b>	Of the two horses, I think the gray one is the —; in fact, it is one of the — I have ever seen.
<b>better</b>	
<b>except</b>	— it should rain, all our party will go to the Fair — my brother, who is sick.
<b>unless</b>	
<b>were</b>	I have heard that the last Fair — the most successful ever held. There — many people there.
<b>was</b>	
<b>expected</b>	Every one is — to know that he is — to
<b>supposed</b>	— be quiet and orderly in church.
<b>good</b>	That lawyer speaks —. He has a —
<b>well</b>	voice.
<b>who</b>	— do you suppose I met yesterday? A
<b>whom</b>	man — went to school with me when I was a boy.
<b>is</b>	That marigold — a pretty flower, but these
<b>are</b>	violets — sweeter.
<b>round</b>	The shelves are — the room. The sailor
<b>around</b>	made a voyage — the world.



## LESSON XLVIII. Parts of a House.

brīck	wāls	dōors	lēad'ēr
stōne	mōr'tar (-tēr)	wīn'dōws	glāss
wōōd	çê mēnt'	rōōms	lōcks
bēams	stāirs	çēl'lar (lēr)	çēl'ing
rōōf	floors	gūt'tēr	bāl'ūs tērs

## LESSON XLIX. Kinds of Buildings.

vīl'lā	pāl'āçe	mōsque	bār'rack
eāb'in	chāp'ēl	syn'ā gōgue	jāil
eōt'tāçe	chūrch	stōre	prīs'on
shān'ty	tēm'ple	fāe'tō rý	thē'à tēr
eās'fle	eā thē'dral	wāre'house	hō tēl'

## LESSON L. Names of Carpenters' Tools.

file	drill	sqwāre	eōm'pass
vise	lēv'ēl	plī'ērs	eāl'i pērs
brāçe	chīs'ēl	gīm'lēt	serew'driv'ēr
plāne	aw'gēr	rēam'ēr	mī'tēr bōx

## LESSON LI. Names of Occupations.

brō'kēr	grō'çēr	tāz'lor (-lēr)	ārt'ist
hāt'tēr	bānk'ēr	prīnt'ēr	flō'rist
mill'ēr	eōōp'ēr	butch'ēr	tūrn'ēr
āct'or (-ēr)	sāil'or (-ēr)	pāint'ēr	ēn grāv'ēr
sōl'dier (-jēr)	law'yēr	buīld'ēr	pūb'lish'ēr

## LESSON LII. Out-of-door Sports.

tēn'nīs	bōwl'ing	erīck'ēt	sleīgh'ing
rīd'ing	skāt'ing	bōat'ing	erō quēt'(-kā')
rōw'ing	fīsh'ing	bāth'ing	rūn'ning
sāil'ing	drīv'ing	swīm'mīng	jūmp'ing
nūt'ting	lēap'ing	shōōt'ing	bāse'ball

## LESSON LIII. Articles found in a Kitchen.

mōp	bā'sin	tūm'blēr	sīde' bōard'
sōap	bās'kēt	pīteh'ēr	tōw'ēl (tou'ēl)
tōngs	dīp'pēr	dūst'pān	dēm' i jōhn
erū'ēt	pīp'kīn	eād'dy	flat' i ron (i'urn)
erōck	hām'pēr	dīsh'elōth'	ānd' i ron (-i'urn)
sāl'vēr	eān'is tēr	kīn'dlings	grīd' i ron (-i'urn)

## LESSON LIV. Articles in the Pantry.

jār	eāst'ēr	strāin'ēr	knīfē' bōard'
jūg	tū rēn'	tīn'wāre	skew'ēr (skū'ēr)
chēst	nāp'kīn	tēa'urn	chāf'ing dīsh'
trāy	erōck'ēr ý	eōl'an dēr	nūt'erāck'ēr
flāsk	spīç'ēs	vīct'uals	sāl't' çēl'lar (-lēr)

## LESSON LV. Occupations.

eōōk	wāit'ēr	sāles'man	bōōk'kēep'ēr
clērk	fōōt'man	gōv'ērñ'ēss	bōd'ý sērvis'ant
būt'lēr	eōach'man	tū'tor (-tēr)	la'dy's māid'

## LESSON LVI. Parts of the Body.

tōe	jaw	shīn	nōse	eālf
hīp	nāil	fīst	fāçe	līmb
ēar	sōle	chīn	hēad	thīgh
ārm	fōōt	nēck	hānd	wrist
lēg	hēel	līps	knēe	thūmb

## LESSON LVII. Other Parts of the Body.

chēst	tēeth	tōngue	lāsh'ēs
wāist	pālm	tēm'ple	eye'brow (i'brou)
loins	thrōat	ān'kle	fōre'hēad
chēek	brēast	īn'stēp	shōul'dēr
mouth	knūe'kle	fīn'gēr	ēl'bōw

## REVIEW. LESSON LVIII.

Long sound of *ā*.

may	face	lay	hazel
stay	plane	brace	maple
race	grape	basin	canary
tray	spade	caper	various
made	Mary	apron	potatoes
snake	away	apricot	tomatoes

## REVIEW. LESSON LIX.

Long sound of *ā* represented by *ā*, *ai*, and *e*.

jail	veins	gaiters	chafing-dish
they	quail	tailor	engraver
waist	waiter	strainer	salesman
stairs	sailor	painter	lady's maid

## REVIEW. LESSON LX.

Short sound of *ā*.

rant	actor	canter	stammer
hand	travel	tramp	scamper
prattle	amble	gallop	balusters
catch	hatter	clamber	asparagus
chapel	napkin	barrack	cantaloupe

## REVIEW. LESSON LXI.

Short sound of *ā*.

caddy	castle	lamb	stagger
salver	banker	apple	cravat
hamper	ankle	carrots	canister
cabin	lashes	factory	flat-iron
jacket	amber	calipers	wrapper
camel	palace	salmon	scramble
rabbit	family	cabbage	andiron
shanty	sparrow	gathered	animals

## REVIEW. LESSON LXII.

Sound of *â* and *ê*, like *â* in *air*; *â* and *ô*, like *â* in *all*.

hare	jaw	hair	parent
corn	pear	horse	orchard
walk	shawl	talk	daughter
there	cord	cough	warehouse
yawn	altar	waltz	salt-cellar
crawl	auger	square	cauliflower

## REVIEW. LESSON LXIII.

Sound of *ā*, as in *arm*, and of *â*, as in *ask*.

last	jar	bark	laugh
calf	gape	flask	palm
glass	yarn	larch	march
snarl	aunt	dance	basket

## REVIEW. LESSON LXIV.

Sound of *ā*, as in *arm*, and of *â*, as in *ask*, continued.

caster	farmer	banana
artist	scarlet	parsnips
father	branches	partridge
saunter	parsley	grass-green

## REVIEW. LESSON LXV.

Sound of long *ē*, as in *tea*.

ear	beets	sheep	shriek
heel	trees	creep	sneeze
knee	speak	niece	scream
cheek	hear	green	cedar
teeth	beech	peach	leaves



## REVIEW. LESSON LXVI.

Long sound of ē, as in *tea*, continued.

fields	beaver	leaders	cleaned
beams	reamer	ceiling	reached
theater	material	tureen	cathedral

## REVIEW. LESSON LXVII.

Sound of ē and of ī, like ē in *ermine*.

were	shirt	birch	skirt
first	learn	girls	clerk

## REVIEW. LESSON LXVIII.

Short sound of ē, as in *tell*.

went	head	vests	lemons
yell	neck	hotel	pleasant
wren	chest	breast	elephant
best	shells	lettuce	ourselves

## REVIEW. LESSON LXIX.

Short sound of ē, continued.

spent	better	cellar	emerald
level	cement	temple	relative
elbow	melons	dresses	necktie
cherry	celery	nephew	expected
except	yellow	weather	demijohn

## REVIEW. LESSON LXX.

Long sound of ī, as in *time*.

fine	like	tired	miles
file	five	while	violet
visé	slide	pliers	miterbox
wife	thigh	climb	sideboard
lion	lilac	glide	knifeboard
sigh	tiger	kinds	pineapple

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXI.

Short sound of ī, as in *is*.

his	lips	chin	wrist
sit	fish	brick	villa
hip	sing	limb	linden
fist	lisp	finch	mitten
shin	pink	limp	quince

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXII.

Short sound of ī, continued.

drill	titter	millér	chicken
dipper	which	prison	sister
pipkin	chisel	gimlet	builder
widow	winter	printer	crimson
giggle	whistle	willow	simper

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXIII.

Short sound of ī, concluded.

citron	windows	victuals	widower
finger	kindred	pitcher	gridiron
instep	children	hickory	kindlings
spinach	hiccough	tinware	dishcloth
indigo	whisper	skipping	vermilion

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXIV.

Long sound of ō, as in *toe*.

cold	oak	crow	doors
hose	pony	nose	moan
sole	floors	soap	oriole
soldier	boarded	coachman	

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXV.

Long sound of *ō*, continued.

store	snore	grows	grocer
coats	broker	thrown	florist
groan	stone	locust	clothing
throat	cloaks	woven	shoulder

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXVI.

Short sound of *ō*, as in *dog*.

hog	soft	gone	totter
mop	olive	along	mosque
sock	crock	poplar	hobble
cloth	robin	cotton	collar

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXVII.

Short sound of *ō*, as in *dog*, and *a*, as in *what*.

locks	oranges	squash	crockery
toddle	gosling	blossoms	bobolink
bonnet	cottage	forehead	bottlegreen
swallow	stocking	walnut	body servant

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXVIII.

Sound of *ōō*, as in *boot*; *o*, as in *who*; and *o* before *r*.

shoe	whom	halloo	whoop
roof	goose	mortar	rooms

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXIX.

Sound of *ōō*, as in *foot*; also represented by *o* and *u*.

took	put	cook	cooper
woods	wolf	could	footman
butcher	full	woolen	bookkeeper

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXX.

Long sound of *ū*, as in *blue*, and represented by *ew*, as in *yew*; also the sound of *u*, when preceded by *r*, and of *û*, as in *burn*.

glue	cruet	church	turner
mule	fruit	turkey	skewer
truth	spruce	purple	turnips
tutor	curled	murmur	screwdriver

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXXI.

Short sound of *ū*, as in *but*; and represented by *o*, as in *love*.

son	duck	onion	jumping
dug	buds	currant	shuffle
plum	trunk	summer	mother
cuff	uncle	country	husband
glove	colors	thrush	tumbler

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXXII.

Short sound of *ū*, continued.

muff	mutter	brother	stutter
gutter	trudge	stumble	publisher
thumb	monkey	pumpkin	compass
tongue	tumble	dustpan	nutcracker
cousin	colander	governess	humming bird

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXXIII.

Unmarked Letters.

out	ought	shout	found
gown	loins	hound	grouse
cows	bough	mouth	bounce

## REVIEW. LESSON LXXXIV.

Long and short sound of *y*.

cry	dyed	eyebrow
sycamore	synagogue,	



## LESSON LXXXV. In the Schoolroom.

dësk	chazk	lët' tērs	point' ēr
bēnch	spōnge	erāy' òn	sehōl' ar (-ēr)
slātes	chārts	pèn' çil	tēach' ēr
bōōks	rul' ēr	stū' dent	īnk' wēlls
māps	pū' pīl	nūm' bērs	bläck' bōard
glōbe	fig' ūres	rūb' bērs	mōn' ī tor (-tēr)

## LESSON LXXXVI. In a Kitchen.

dīsh	rānge	boil' ēr	saūce' pān
pāil	brūsh	būck' ét	seūt' tle
bōwl	lā dle	grāt' ēr	skīl' lēt
òv' en	brōom	tōast' ēr	broil' ēr
stōve	pōk' ēr	kēt' tle	skīm' mēr
sīeve	shòv' el	grīd' dle	sōap' dīsh'

## LESSON LXXXVII. Articles of Food.

būns	mūf' fīns	mò lās' seş	bēef' steāk
fish	bēr' rīeş	eātch' ūp	whēat eākes
ēggs	sāl' ad	saū' ság' eş	dōugh' nūts
hōn' eỹ	pīck' les	flāp' jācks	āp' ple frīt' tērs
eōf' fēe	bīs' euīt	prē şerves'	māe' à rō' nī
	sug' ar (shōog' ēr)	chow' (chou' -) dēr	

## LESSON LXXXVIII. Things about our Rooms.

vāse	lounge	pī an' ò	rōck' ēr
rūgs	sō' fā	eār' pēt	māt' trēss
lāmp	tā' ble	māt' tīng	bēd' stēad
chāir	bōl' stēr	erā' dle	eūr' tains
elōck	oil' elōth	pīl' lōw	wārd' rōbe
bōōk' eāse	quilt (kwīlt)	bī' reau (-rō)	
wāsh' stānd	gās' fix' tūre	wīn' dōw shāde	

## LESSON LXXXIX. More Tools.

fōrge	wrēnch	elēav' ēr	trow' ēl (trou' ēl)
ān' vīl	māl' lēt	bēe' tle	hām' mēr
gāuge	nīp' pērs	pīn' çērs	plūmb' line
rēam' ēr	hātch' ét	erōw' bār'	grīnd' stōne

## LESSON XC. Colors and Shades of Color.

grāy	hā' zēl	çit' rīne	mā gēn' tā
būf	sōr' rēl	eār' mīne	whīte (hwīt)
drāb	rūs' sēt	lāv' ēn dēr	brown (broun)
bläck	mā rōon'	au' būrñ	mauve (mōv)
rū' bỹ	elār' ét	chēst' nūt	āz' ure (āzh' ūr)

## LESSON XCI. Animals.

gōat	hēif' ēr	wēa' şel	wōōd' chūck'
ōx' en	sēt' tēr	ēr' mīne	spān' iel (-yēl)
lỹnx	point' ēr	tēr' rī ēr	pōr' eū pīne
beār	jäck' al	rāe eōon'	guīn' ēa pīg'

## LESSON XCII. More Animals.

shēep	mār' tēn	reīn' dēer	erō' eō dīle
mīnk	dōn' key	ān' tē lōpe	lēop' ard (-ērd)
mōose	mās' tīf	hỹ' ē' nā	āl' lī gā' tor (-tēr)
zē' brā	pān' thēr	būf' fā lō	squīr' rel (skwēr' rēl)

## LESSON XCIII. More Food.

rōll	flour	grā' vỹ	pōr' rīdge
mēal	brēad	eō' eōa	pān' eāke
mūsh	saūce	erūl' lēr	swēet' mēat
brōth	jēl' lý	eräck' ēr	chōe' ò lāte
dōugh	grū' ēl	dūmp' līng	eūs' tard (-tērd)
pīe	wāf' fle	sānd' wīch	mār' mā lāde

## LESSON XCIV. Vegetables.

oats	r̄ye	gār' l̄ie	rād' ish' èş
pēas	flāx	bār' leŷ	mūsh' rōoms
rīce	bēans	erēs's' èş	eū' cūm bērs
eōrn	māize	r/hū' bārb	wheat (hwēt)

## LESSON XCV. Animal Food.

hām	gāme	eūt' lèt	vèn' i' şon
loin	lāmb	oys' tēr	sālm' òn
pōrk	elām	rāsh' ēr	mūs' cles
chōp	trīpe	tūr' key	fowl (fowl)

## LESSON XCVI. Tools.

hōe	lē' vēr	pīck	bēv' el
aw	lāthe	pūnch	slēdge
ādz	rāke	scythe	shēars
şaw	rīv' èt	spāde	shòv' el

## LESSON XCVII. Studies.

spēll' ing	mū' şie	wēights	à rīth' mè tīe
rēad' ing	hīs' tō r̄y	mēas' ūres	eōm' pō şī' tion
wrīt' ing	bōt' à n̄y	dīe tā' tion	gē ōg' rā phŷ
drāw' ing	āl' gē brā	lān' guāge	eāt' è e/hīsm

## LESSON XCVIII. The Months and their Abbreviations.

Jān' ū à r̄y	Jān.	Jū lŷ	Jūl.
Fēb' r̄y à r̄y	Fēb.	Āu' gūst	Āug.
Mārch	Mār.	Sēp tēm' bēr	Sept.
Ā' prīl	Āpr.	Ōe tō' bēr	Oet.
Māy	Māy	Nō vēm' bēr	Nōv.
Jūne	Jūne	Dē cēm' bēr	Dēc.

## LESSON XCIX. Articles of Food.

bēef	līv' ēr	vēal	puđ' dīng
şoup	erēam	hāsh	òm' è lèt
chēese	būt' tēr	stew	frīe' as sēe
mīlk	mūt' ton	pās' trŷ	swēet' brēad

## LESSON C. Covering for Hands and Feet.

hōşe	elōg	mīt' tèn	stōck' īng
şock	pūmp	pāt' tèn	gā lōche'
bōot	mūf	slīp' pēr	mōe' eā şin
şoşe	glōve	sān' dal	gāunt' lèt

## LESSON CI. Metals and Minerals.

tīn	brāss	spēl' tēr	i' ron (i' ūrn)
zīne	stēel	nīck' el	mēr' eū r̄y
gōld	eōp' pēr	eō' balt	plūm bā' gó
lēad	sīl' vēr	gŷp' sūm	pew' tēr (pū' ter)

## LESSON CII. Other Minerals.

flīnt	jās' pēr	erŷs' tal	sōap' stōne'
slāte	pēb' ble	sānd' stōne'	brown' stōne'
ó' nŷx	mār' ble	blūe' stōne'	ād' à māt
āg' āte	grān' īte	lime' stōne'	quartz (kwarts) ®

## LESSON CIII. Terms used in Mechanics.

eām	erānk	jīm' mŷ	erōw' bār'
gēar	pēd' al	tāe' kle	hānd' spīke
wīnch	āx' le	trēad' le	wheel (hwēl)
lē' vēr	puł' leŷ	wēdge	serew (skrŷ)
şhāft	eāp' stān	ēn' gīne	pīn' ion (-yūn)



## LESSON CIV. Words relating to Sewing.

fēl	dārn	eōt' ton	trāns' fēr
pāch	bāste	nēe' dle	hēm' stīch
mēnd	wēlt	shēars	bāck' stīch
yōke	sēam	gūs' sēt	ēm' ēr ŷ bāg
sīlk	thrēad	bōd' kīn	ēm broid' ēr
bānd	īn sērt'	thīm' ble	seīš' šors (-zērz)
ō' pēn work (wūrck)	tāpe' meas ūre (-mēzh' ūr)		

## LESSON CV. Some Household Duties.

frŷ' īng	fōld' īng	dūst' īng	rōast' īng
bāk' īng	cūt' tīng	pīck' līng	knēad' īng
mīn' cīng	pēel' īng	elēan' īng	strāin' īng
boil' īng	rūb' bīng	knīt' tīng	sprīn' klīng
chōp' pīng	swēep' īng	tōast' īng	prē sērv' īng

## LESSON CVI. A House and its Parts.

hāl	elōs' ēt	kīтч' ēn	vē rān' dā
house	pān' trŷ	eōal' bīn	stāir' eāse
stōop	bēd' rōom	wārd' rōbe	seūl' lēr ŷ
pōrch	bāth' rōom	lī' brā rŷ	stōre' rōom
āi' tīe	thrēsh' ōld	eū' pō lā	pār' lor (-lēr)
gār' rēt	pī āz' zā	bāse' ment	dīn' īng rōom
ēn' trŷ	lāzn' drŷ	bāl' eō nŷ	elōthes' prēss

## LESSON CVII. Kinds of Buildings.

īnz	tow' ēr (tou' ēr)	mēet' īng house
bārn	tāv' ērn	rēs' tau (-tō) rānt
eōurt	stā' ble	mān' or (-ēr) house
elūb	mār' kēt	pā vīl' ion (pā vīl' yūn)
lōdže	pūb' lie house	mān' sion (mān' shūn)

## LESSON CVIII. Words relating to Sight.

sēe	pēep	dē sery'	view (vū)
spŷ	wāch	rē gārd'	pēr cēive'
seān	gāze	īn spēet'	ēx ām' īne
lōok	glānce	wīt' nēss	squint (skwīnt)
wīnk	bē hōld'	ōb sērvē'	dīš cēr'n' (-zēr'n)

## LESSON CIX. Words relating to Eating and Drinking.

ēat	fēast	tīp' ple	gōb' ble
sīp	tāste	rē gālē'	īm bībē'
bīte	gōrge	erāunch	swāl' lōw
gūlp	chōke	rēl' ish	chew (chū)
gnaw	drīnk	dē vour'	quaff (kwāf)
dīne	munch	nīb' ble	mās' tī eāte

## LESSON CX. On the Dinner table.

lā' dle	dē eānt' ēr	sāl' ad bōwl'
nāp' kīn	wīnē' glāss	tā' ble elōth'
gōb' lēt	pīe' plātē'	eārv' īng knīfe
eā rāfē'	mēat' dīsh	pīe' kle dīsh'
knīfē' rēst	grā'vŷ bōat	çel' ēr ŷ glāss

## LESSON CXI. Fruits.

fig	dām' son	straw' bēr' rŷ
līme	mūsk' mēl' ōn	gōose' bēr' rŷ
prūne	rāsp' bēr' rŷ	erān' bēr' rŷ
rāi' sīn	blāck' bēr' rŷ	hūe' kle bēr' rŷ

## LESSON CXII. Nuts.

pē eān'	āl' mōnd	hīck' ō rŷ nūt
ā' eōrn	bēech' nūt	Mā dēi' rā nūt
fil' bērt	chēs' nūt	Brā zil' nūt
wal' nūt	hā' zel nūt	eō' eōa nūt
pēa' nūt	būt' tēr nūt	shēll' bārk'

## LESSON CXIII. Dictation.

Our mother sews, darns, knits, mends; she washes, irons, cleans, sweeps, and cooks; she watches, loves, and prays.

lôves	knits	eōoks	watçh' ës
prāys	mēnds	swēeps	sews (sōs)
dārns	elēans	wash' ës	ī rons (ī' ūrns)

## LESSON CXIV. Water in Motion.

sūrf	tōr' rent	eāt' à ræet
wāve	rāp' ids	brēak' ērs
brōök	bīl' lōw	mīl' rāçe'
flōöd	eās eāde'	ō' cean (ō' shan)
rīv' ēr	tide' wāve	show' ēr (shou'ēr)
frēsh' èt	foun' taīn	whirl' pōol' (hwēr'l' pool')

## LESSON CXV. Air in Motion.

gūst	çy' elōne	lè vānt' ēr
gāle	mōn sōon'	bliz' zard (-zērd)
blāst	tēm' pēst	squalz (skwəl)
brēeze	tōr nā' dô	tý phōon' (-fōon')
stōrm	sī rōe' eō	zē' phyr (zēf' ēr)
sī mōom'	hūr' rī eāne	whirl' wind' (hwēr'l' wind')

## LESSON CXVI. Vessels for holding Liquids.

jār	būtē	pīp' kīn	būck' èt
vāt	flāsk	skīl' lēt	pūnch' eōn
kēg	erōck	kēt' tle	sāuçe' pān
tūb	vī' al	pīteh' ēr	dēm' ī jōhn
bōwl	bōt' tle	çis' tērn	fīr (-fēr) kīm
eāsk	bā' sīn	eal' drōn	eār' boy (-boī)

## LESSON CXVII. Dictation Exercise.

A cow moos, lows, bellows, and chews. A lamb bleats, baas, frisks, and gambols. A cat mews, purs, spits, and scratches. A chicken crows, clucks, lays, and cackles.

pūrs	mōōs	frisks	gām' bōls
lāys	bāas	elūcks	serātch' ës
spīts	blēats	eāe' kles	mews (mūz)
lōws	erōws	bēl' lōws	chews (chuz)

## LESSON CXVIII. Words meaning Occupation.

jōb	pūr' sūit	vō eā' tion (-shūn)
ārt	eal' īng	sīt ū ā' tion (-shūn)
erāft	work (wūr'k)	prō fēs' sion (-fēs'h'ūn)
trāde	busī' (bīz-) nēs	ēm ploy' (-ploi') ment
bērth	ēn gāge' ment	ōe eū pā' tion (-shūn)

## LESSON CXIX.

Some words relating to Cleanliness and Dirt.

pūre	fil' thý	soiled	pōl lūt' èd
foul	spōt' lēs	grīm' ý	ōf fēn' sīve
grōss	elēan' lý	eōarse	dirt' ý (dēr' tý)
spruce	stāin' lēs	eōr rūpt'	īm māe' ū lāte
slīm' ý	ūn sūl' lied	smēared	tār' nīshed (-nīsh't)

## LESSON CXX. Occupations.

elērk	hōs' flēr	mēr' chant	tēach' ēr
nūrse	eārv' ēr	plūmb' ēr	wēav' ēr
pōr' tēr	mā' son	drūg' gīst	eā' tēr ēr
mīn' ēr	bīnd' ēr	sūr' geōn	gār' den ēr
bār' bēr	fārm' ēr	join' ēr	blāck' smīth



## LESSON CXXI. Boys and girls sometimes are

dülz	nois' ý	básh' ful	pá' tient (pá' shent)
eröss	stü' píd	elüm' sý	bois' tēr oüs
rude	plāy/ ful	mīrth' ful	rē spēet' ful
sīn çere'	ün tí' dý	ün çiv' il	im pēr' tí nent

## LESSON CXXII. What a boy or girl should be.

kind	hōn' est	ō bē' dī ent
gōod	joy' oüs	stü' dī oüs
frānk	ēar' nēst	gēn' ēr oüs
brāve	hōpe' ful	ēn ēr gēt' ie
nō' ble	hēlp' ful	eoür ā' geoüs
pō' lite'	trūth' ful	in dūs' trī oüs
hāp' pý	eāre' ful	āf fēe' tion āte (-shün āt)
lōv' ing	rēv' ēr ent	thought' ful (that' ful)

## LESSON CXXIII. What a boy or girl should not be.

mēan	ārt' ful	wīck' ed
proud	stīn' gý	v' cious (vīsh' ūs)
vāin	sēlf' ish	spīte' ful
lā' zý	frēt' ful	dē çēit' ful
eru' ēl	prō' fāne'	vül' gar (-gēr)
sūlk' ý	īm' pūre'	eow' ard lý (-ērd lý)
sau' çý	hēed' lēss	mā' lī' cious (-līsh' ūs)

## LESSON CXXIV. Names of Boys.

They should always begin with a capital letter.

Bēr' nard	Fē' lix	Jōhn	Rīch' ard
Chārlēs	Frān' çis	Jō' sēph	Rōb' ert
Dān' i' ēl	Geōrge	Lāw' rēnce	Stē' phen (-v'n)
Ēd' ward	Hēn' rý	Lou' is	Thōm' as
Eū' gēne	Jāmeç	Nieh' ó' las	Wil' liam (-yam)

## LESSON CXXV. Dictation Exercise.

Our grocer sells bread, butter, tea, coffee, sugar, eggs, spices, crackers, ham, smoked beef, pickles, catchup, vinegar, molasses, sirup, apples, cider, potatoes, celery, prunes, canned goods, and other articles used on our tables.

tēa	brēad	eōf' fēe	ār' tí' eles
hām	spīç' eş	āp' ples	pō' tā' tōeç
ēggç	būt' tēr	erāck' ērç	vīn' é' gar (-gēr)
çī' dēr	grō' çēr	pie' kleç	sug' ar (shōōg' ēr)
sīr' ūp	prunes	eātch' ūp	smōked (smōkt) bēef
tā' ble	çēl' ēr ý	mō' lās' sēç	eānned' gōōdç

## LESSON CXXVI. Nationalities.

Í' rish	Chī' nēçe	En' glīsh (in' glīsh)
Dūtlch	Jāp' ā' nēçe'	Í' tāl' ian (-yan)
Swiss	Aus' trī' an	Prūs' sian (prūsh' an)
Frēnch	Á' mēr' i' ean	Rūs' sian (rūsh' an)
Çēr' man	Á' rā' bī' an	Á' sī' āt' iē (-shī' āt' iē)
Spān' ish	Sī' ā' mēçe'	Ín' dī' an (-yan)
Hīm' dōō	Áf' rī' ean	Nōr' wē' gī' an
Tūr' k' ish	Ēs' kí' mō	Eū' rō' pē' an

## LESSON CXXVII. Games.

pōōl	eūr' l' ing	tēn' pīnç	quoits (kwoits)
gōlf	rāck' ēts	fōōt' bal'	lāw' n' tēn' nīs
chēss	skīt' tleç	chēck' ērç	gým' nās' tīes
pō' lò	hōck' eý	sōl' i' tāire'	bīl' liardç (-yērdz)
ārch' ēr ý	lēap' frōg'	dōm' i' nōeç	bāck' gām' mōn

## LESSON CXXVIII Words often Confounded.

lēast, smallest.	point, the sharp end of a
lēst, for fear that.	piercing instrument.
lēes, sediment; dregs.	news (nūz), a report of
lēase, a letting of lands	recent occurrences.
or buildings for a term	nōōse, a running knot.
of years.	of (ōv), from, out from.
min'ute (mīn'it), sixty	ōff, not on.
seconds.	pō'ē sŷ, poetry.
mī nūte', very small.	pō'sŷ, a bouquet; a
Mōor, a native of north-	nosegay.
ern Africa.	prōf'it, gain; benefit.
mōre, greater in any way.	prōph'ēt, one who fore-
pīnt, half a quart.	tells events.

## LESSON CXXIX. Dictation Exercise.

Whatever you do for the least of men you do for God. Watch sharp lest the enemy find you sleeping. There is nothing left of the wine but the lees in the cask. We have taken a new lease of our house. The news of the accident contains even the most minute details. Wait for me; I shall not be more than a minute. The Moor, though quite dark, is not a negro. A quart will not go into a pint measure. I have broken the point of my pencil. The horse tried to throw off the noose, but it held him tight. Music and poesy go hand in hand. The girl gave a posy to her mother. No man is a prophet in his own country. The profit on some goods is large.

## LESSON CXXX. Dictation Exercise.

A horse walks, runs, trots, paces, gallops, canters, races, kicks, neighs. A dog barks, growls, snarls, whines, snaps, bites, guards.

rūns	bārks	rāç' ēş	eān' tērs
bītes	snārls	gūārds	gāl' lōps
trōts	kīcks	neīghs	growls (grouls)
snāps	wāłks	pāç' ēş	whines (hwīnes)

## LESSON CXXXI. On Colors.

Name the colors of the following:

skŷ	lī' òn	straw	būt' tēr
rōşe	blōod	ōl' īve	pīe' kles
gōld	pēas	lēm' òn	pūmp' kīn
plūm	spōnge	būsh' ēş	ēm' ēr ald
brīck	çō' dar (-dēr)	eōp' pēr	gōōşe' bērr ŷ
grāss	īn' dī gō	chēr' rŷ	straw' bērr ŷ

## LESSON CXXXII. Names of Boys.

Çē' çīl	Jā' eqb	Ām' brōşe	Āu gūs' tūs
Bās' īl	Ēr' nēst	Ālēm' ēnt	Gūs tā' vūs
Çŷr' īl	Ī' şāae	Jēr' ome	Çōrr nē' lī ŷs
Ōs' ear	Hēr' bērt	Pāt' rīck	Bēn' ē dīet
Ār' thur	Gīl' bērt	Grēg' ô rŷ	Fēr' dī nānd

## LESSON CXXXIII. Names of Girls.

Ē' dīth	Ī rēne'	Ēl' ē à nōr	Ād' ē līne
Ēm' mā	Mā' bēl	Bridg' ēt	Çōn' stançe
Lū' çŷ	Ē lī' zā	Ā mē' lī à	Chār' lōtte
Grāçe	Āg' à thā	Bē' à trīçe	Gēr' al dīne
Mā' rŷ	Blānche	Bār' bà rà	Çāth' ēr īne



## LESSON CXXXIV. Words having opposite meanings.

vīce	beau' tỳ	dēbt' or (-ēr)	in tōl' ēr ant
fēar	eoūr' āge	vīr' tūe	erēd' It or (-ēr)
grīēf	lib' ēr al	hāp' pī nēss	awk' ward (-wērd)
fiērcē	frēe' dóm	ūg' lī nēss	ār' tī fi' cial (-fish' al)
gēn' tle	slāv' ēr y	grāce' ful	rē bēl' lion (-yūn)
mās' tēr	sērv' ant	nāt' ū ral	loy' (loi) al tỳ

## LESSON CXXXV. The Cries of Animals.

Tell to which Animal each of the following cries belongs.

hīss	rōar	blēat	elūck
ēaw	bārk	neigh	chāt' tēr
brāy	growl	quāck	gōb' ble

## LESSON CXXXVI. Words often mispronounced.

Pay particular attention to accented syllables.

ā' eorn	eorn' lỳ	rē çess'	sōl' āce
ā' dūlt'	erēa' tūre	dē' tāil	ūs' āge
ag' ile	dū' tỳ	searçe	stāt' ūe
āl' lỳ	gōs' pēl	in quīr' y	heārth
çit' i zen	grā' tīs	mū' sē' ūm	fī nānce

## LESSON CXXXVII. More words often mispronounced.

tās' sel	eāch	prēf' āce	tī' nỳ
sāu' çy	bāzm	sīr' ūp	rīnse
yācht	fāç' èt	ēn' gīne	vīe' ar (ēr)
dāz' rỳ	āl' mōnd	dēaf	pī ā' nō

## LESSON CXXXVIII.

Some words relating to heat and to cold

hōt	blēak	āre' tīe	flām' īng
ī' çy	tēp' id	frīg' id	frēez' īng
eōld	kēen	frōst' y	glōw' īng
wārm	fī' ēr y	blāz' īng	būrn' īng

## LESSON CXXXIX.

A Shoe is made of many parts, as follows:

sōle	tōe	thrēad	in' stēp
wēlt	pēgs	strīngs	eoun' tēr
hēel	tāgs	tōngue	būt' tons
nāils	shānk	eāch' ēs	eēy' lēts
ūp' pēr	in' sōle	bīnd' īng	wāx' ēnd

## LESSON CXL. Meats.

trīpe	bā' eon	brīs' kēt	sīr' loin
joint	tōngue	shōul' dēr	eōrned bēef
round	gīb' lēts	knūe' kle	pōr' tēr house
fīl' lēt	kīd' ney	chūck' rīb	tēn' dēr loin'

## LESSON CXLI. Parts of a Watch or Clock.

eōg	hānd	spring	wheel (hwēl)
eāse	lē' vēr	weight	jew' ēl (jū' ēl)
face	rīv' èt	pēn' dū lūm	rēg' ū lā' tor (-tēr)
dī' al	pīv' ot	hāz' r' spring	bāl' ançe wheel' (-hwēl)

## LESSON CXLII. Words meaning to unite.

tīe	stīch	būt' ton	fās' ten
bīnd	elīnch	būe' kle	hār' nēss
bōlt	splīçe	sē' eūre'	āt' tāch'
tāck	rīv' èt	sew (sō)	gird (gērd)
brāid	elāsp	fix (fīks)	sōl' dēr (sōd' ēr)

## LESSON CXLIII. Words meaning to separate.

teār	sēv' ēr	shīv' ēr	rūp' tūre
rēnd	sūn' dēr	dē' tāch'	sēp' ā rāte
brēak	būrst	dī' vīde'	sēg' rē gāte
lōose	dīs' sēet'	dī' vōrçe'	dīs' eōn nēet'

## LESSON CXLIV. Homonyms.

hēar, to obtain knowl- edge through the ear.	quay (kē), a wharf; a dock.
hēre, in this place.	kēy, an instrument for shutting and opening a lock.
hērd, a drove.	nō, a word of refusal.
hēard, did hear.	knōw, to understand.
hōle, a hollow place; a pit.	knew (nū), understood.
whōle, all; complete.	new (nū), lately done or made.
isle, an island.	gnū, a wild animal of Africa.
aīse, a passage in a church.	māde, did make.
lēs'en, to reduce; to decrease.	māid, an unmarried wo- man.
lēs'son, a task to be learned or read.	

## LESSON CXLV. Dictation Exercise.

Let the pupils supply the missing words.

I want to hear the choir sing. The whole — of cattle ran away. The natives of the isle killed the missionary. There is a crowd on the quay. I was standing here when I heard a call, and looking up saw the boy fall into the hole. Our pew at church is in the middle —. I know I had a new — made for the lock, but I cannot find it. There are no titles in this country. The little maid knew her lesson well. There is a gnu in Central Park. Warm water will often lessen the pain of a bruise.

## LESSON CXLVI. Dictation Exercise.

A cabinet maker makes tables, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, and bookcases.

A table has a frame, top, legs, and castors.

A chair has a seat, back, legs, rounds, and sometimes rockers. There are arm-chairs, rocking-chairs, camp-chairs, cane-chairs, and other kinds.

A bureau has a frame, drawers, and often a mirror.

A washstand has a drawer and a cup-board.

A bookcase has shelves and drawers.

## LESSON CXLVII.

ärm	eämp	shēlves	wāsh' stānds
lēgs	ōf' ten	rōck' ērs	mīr' ror (-rēr)
eāne	dōors	drāw' ērs	eāb' ī nēt māk' ēr
bäck	frāme	sōme' tīmes	ēūp' board (kūb' bērd)

## LESSON CXLVIII.

Tell what article has the following parts.

dī' al	kēy	eāse	nūm' bērs
hānds	fāce	'eōgs	pēn' dū lūm
frāme	bēl	springs	works (wūrks)
weights	chāin	hām' mēr	wheels (hwēls)

## LESSON CXLIX.

Articles of Personal Comfort or Convenience.

wāch	nīght' kēy'	pār' à sōl'	spēe' tā eēs
pūrse	māteh' sāfe	ūm brēl' là	pōck' ēt bōok
knīfe	eēe' glāss'	māck' īn tōsh	būt' ton hōok'
pēn' çil	slīp' pērs	wā' tēr prōof'	hānd' kēr chief
dī' à rý	eārd' eāse	ō' vēr shōes	mēm' ô rān' dūm



## LESSON CL. Common Contractions.

Supply the missing letters, and write in full the words from which the contractions are formed.

it's	you'll	isn't	'twas
he's	he'd	can't	'twasn't
let's	they'd	hasn't	didn't
I'll	we've	aren't	hadn't
he'll	you've	shan't	wouldn't
we'll	won't	you're	couldn't

## LESSON CLII. Channels for Water.

pipe	drain	gūl'ly	trough (trōf)
dike	spout	eūl'vērt	sew' (sū-) ēr
māin	slū'ice	fūn'nēl	sī'phon (-fōn)
mōat	eā'nāl	eōn'duit	wāstē'pīpe
ditch	gūt'tēr	chān'nēl	aq' (āk') ue (wē) dūet

## LESSON CLIII. On Colors.

Name the colors of the following:

sōot	shēet	snūf'	eōf'fēe
lime	eōal	chālk	blāck'ing
erōw	snōw	sīl'vēr	chōē'ōlāte

## LESSON CLIII. Articles of Dress.

bēlt	blōuse	mān'tle	ō'vēr eōat
vēst	frōck	lēg'gīnš	mōē'eā sīns
eōat	elōak	mūf'flēr	gāunt'lēt
rōbe	seārf	dūst'ēr	wrist'band
sāsh	tū'nīe	pe lisse'	wāist'eōat
eāpe	tip'pēt	trou'sērš	pēt'tī eōat
veīl	eōr'sēt	drāw'ērš	pān'tā lōons
hōod	bōd'īce	ō'vēr alš	breech' ēš (brich' ēz)

## LESSON CLIV. Things relating to a Book.

īnk	prīnt'ing	sīdes	glūe
tīpe	bīnd'ing	eōv'ēr	lēath'ēr
pā'pēr	gīld'ing	bāck	līnes
pāg'ēs	ēdg'ēs	thrēad	tī'tle
lēaves	līn'ing	pāste	chāp'tēr

## LESSON CLV. Names of Boys.

Lūke	Dā'vīd	Gā'brī ēl	Mī'ehā ēl
Nēal	Phīl'īp	Sām'ū ēl	Māt'thew (māth'yū)
Paul	Wā'l'tēr	Thē'ō dōre	Māu'rīce
Mārk	Aus'tīn	Tīm'ō thỹ	Āl'ēx ān'dēr
Mīles	Āl'frēd	Ān'thō nỹ	Bēn'jā mīn
Dēn'īs	Ān'drew	Frēd'ēr īe	Chrīs'tō phēr (-fēr)

## LESSON CLVI.

The original States and their Abbreviations.

Vir (ver-) gīn'ī a,	Va.	Rhōde Īs'land,	R. I.
New Yōrk',	N. Y.	Dēl'ā wāre,	Del.
Māss ā chū'setts,	Mass.	Nōrth Ćār ō lī'na,	N. C.
New Hāmp'shire,	N. H.	New Jēr'sey,	N. J.
Ćōn nēct'ī eūt,	Conn.	South Ćār ō lī'na,	S. C.
Mar' (mēr-) y land,	Md.	Penn' sylvā' nī a,	Pa.
		Geōr' gī a,	Ga.

## LESSON CLVII. Used in Letter-writing.

flī'leaf	pōst'script	ēn'vēl ōpe
ēpī'stē	pōst'ōf'fīce	āu'tō grāph (-grāf)
sū'r'nāme	nōtē'pā'pēr	pār'ā grāph (-grāf)
ād drēss'	dē līv'ēr y	eōr'rē spōnd'ençe
hēad'ing	sīg'nā tūre	Chrīs'tīan (chān)nāme

## LESSON CLVIII. Names of God.

Dē' i tŷ	Al mīght' ŷ	Prōv' i denċe
In' fī nīte	Rē dēm' ēr	Ōm nīp' ō tent
The Fā' thēr	The Mak' ēr	Ōm' nī prēs' ent
Ē tēr' nal	Sāv' ior (-yēr)	In' tēr çēs' sor (-sēr)
Jē hō' vah	Crē ā' tor (-tēr)	Sū prēmē' Bē' ing
Ā noint' ēd	The Prē sēr' ēr	Mē' dī ā' tor (-tēr)

## LESSON CLIX. Church Officers.

pōpe	lĕg' āte	prī' mātē	çĕl' ē brant
prīēst	eū' rātē	prĕl' āte	sūb dēā' eon
dēan	bīsh' ōp	dēā' eon	ārch' bīsh' ōp
elĕr' iē	pōn' tīf'	āe' ō lŷtē	nūn' cī ō (-shī ō)
lĕē' tōr	elĕr' ġŷ	eār' dī nal	viē' ar (-ēr) ġēn' ēr al,

## LESSON CLX. Religious Offices and States.

nūn	hēr' mīt	guārd' i an	āl' mōn ēr
mōnk	rē elūse'	frī' ar (-ēr)	ān' ehō rīte
āb' bōt	pĕn' i tent	prī' or (-ēr)	dī rĕet' or (-ēr)
āb' bĕss	pōs' tū lant	rĕē' tor (-tēr)	sū pĕ' rī or (-ēr)
nōv' iċe	sōl' i tā rŷ	lā' brōth' ēr	prō fĕssed' (-fĕst')

## LESSON CLXI. Words relating to Religion.

thrōnes	chĕr' ā bīm	mār' tyrs (-tĕrs)
ān' ġĕls	pā' trī āreh's	āreh' ān' ġĕls
spīr' its	vīr' tūēŷ	sĕr' ā phīm (-fīm)
ā pōs' tles	vīr' ġīns	eōn fĕss' ors (-ĕrs)
trīn' i tŷ	pow' (pou' -) ērŷ	dōm' i nā' tions*
dī vīn' i tŷ	prōph' (prōf' -) ĕts	prīn' ċī pāl' i tĕŷ

\* The pronunciation of the termination *tion* (shūn) will be omitted from this out.

## LESSON CLXII. Homonyms.

tōe, part of the foot.	weight, a load; something heavy.
tōw, coarse flax.	wāy, street; road.
threw (thrŷ), did throw.	weigh, to find the heaviness of.
through, from end to end or from one side to the other.	wĕek, seven days.
thĕir, of them.	wĕak, not strong.
thĕre, in that place.	wōod, the substance of a tree; a forest.
vāne, a weather-cock.	wōuld, the past tense of will.
vāin, fruitless; proud of little things.	yōke, that which connects or binds.
vein, a blood-vessel.	yōlk, the yellow part of an egg.
tīde, stream; current.	
tīed, made fast.	
wāit, to stay for.	

## LESSON CLXIII. Dictation Exercise.

Tow burns almost as quickly as gunpowder. If we should weigh the vane of the hall tower we would find its weight to be at least a hundred pounds. I cut a vein in my arm over a week ago, and still have to keep it tied up. It were vain for the slaves to rebel, as they are too weak to cast off their yoke. A wood fire looks cheerful. My brother's horse ran away, and threw him out of his carriage. The egg has a double yolk. Time and tide wait for no man. Where there is a will there is a way. I hurt my toe in walking through the dark room.



## LESSON CLXIV. Words relating to Religion.

Bí' ble	seríp' túre	wór' shíp
gòs' pèl	pàr' à ble	eòn' sè eràte
psälms	eän' tí ele	òb lā' tion
än' thèm	mír' à ele	äd' ó rā' tion
è pí's' tle	çèl' è bràte	säe' rí fice (fiz)
fä' thers	çer' è mò ný	rè lī' gion (-lij' ün)
	trä dī' tion (-dīsh' ün)	òf fī' cī àte (-fish' ī āt)

## LESSON CLXV. Articles about the Altar.

pýx	çen' sēr	al' tar (-tēr)	çī bō' rī ūm
pälz	eru' èts	eru' çī fix	tāb' èr nā ele
búrse	mīs' sal	eór' pō ral	än' tē pen' dī ūm
pät' èn	chäl' içe	mòn' stränge	pū' rī fī eā' tor (-tēr)

## LESSON CLXVI. Vestments.

älb	mī' tēr	eäs' sòck	chäs' ú ble
stòle	äm' içe	çine' túre	däl' māt' le
eòpe	päl' lī ūm	sūr' plīçe	gīr' dle
háb' it	màn' ī ple	bèr rèt' tà	squ' tänd'

## LESSON CLXVII. More articles about the Altar.

stāt' úe	al' tar (-tēr)	eärds	rèl' ī quā (-kwā) rý
tā' pèrs	äb lū' tion	eüp	èx pò sī' tion (-zīsh' ün)
erè' dençe	sèp' ūl eçèr		päs' ehal eän' dle
oil' stòcks	eän' dè lā' brā		säne' tú à rý lämp'

## LESSON CLXVIII. Words relating to the Church.

dög' mā	lit' ūr gý	ap' òs tòl' le	au' thór' ī tý
sýn' ód	hō' lī nès	pū' mā çý	èe' ū mèn' ie
ū' nī tý	mīl' ī tant	mýs' tīe al	pèr' pèt' ū al
dōe' trīne	säne' tī tý	prīm' ī tīve	sū' prēm' à çý
eoun' çil	sūf' fēr īng	īn fäl' lī ble	eäth' ó liç' ī tý

## LESSON CLXIX.

More Trades, Occupations, and Professions.

sēam' strèss	göld' smīth	jän' ī tor (-tēr)
èn' gī nēer'	pèr fūm' èr	seulp' tor (-tēr)
mīl' lī nēr	èd' ī tor (-tēr)	sūr' veg' or (-èr)
eär' pèn tēr	au' thór (-thēr)	hīs tō' rī an
dress' māk' èr		mù' sī' cian (-zīsh' an)
stā' tion èr		phy' sī' cian (fī zīsh' an)

## LESSON CLXX. Public Officers.

shèr' if'	pō liçe' man	gòv' èrn or (-èr)
tūrn' kēy	eón' stā ble	eòl' lèet' or (-tēr)
ward' en	māy' or (èr)	īn spèet' or (-tēr)
prèş' ī dent	māg' īs tràte	äs sèss' or (-sèr)
al' dèr man	sèn' à tor (-tēr)	äs sèm' blý man
trèas' (trèzh'-) ūr èr		eòm' mīs' sion (-mīsh' ün-) èr

## LESSON CLXXI. Parts of the Body.

skīn	heärt	fī' bër	mār' rōw
bōne	brāīn	līv' èr	är' tēr ý
vejn	joint	tön' sīl	knūe' kle
ribs	blòod	gūl' lèt	wīnd' pīpe'
flesh	nërve	mūs' clè	sīn' ew (-ū)
skūll	lūngs	päl' àte	stòm' aeh
seälp	gländ	nös' trīl	lär' ýnx

## LESSON CLXXII. Relating to Painting.

brūsh	ēa' şel	eän' vas	chär' eòal
pāīnt	päl' lèt	vār' nīsh	tāp' ès trý
skètch	stūd' ý	out' line	dīs tèm' pèr
pèn' çil	frès' eò	eär' tōon'	länd' seäpe
päs' tēl	erāy' òn	pōr' tràīt	mīn' ī à túre

## LESSON CLXXIII. Words relating to History.

äg' ës	stātes	prō fāne'	nā' tions (-shūns)
ëp' òehs	rul' èrs	lēad' èrs	çen' tū rēs
mōd' èrn	eūs' tōms	gèn' èr al	gòv' èrn ments
sā' erèd	dēe' ādes	mān' nērs	ān' cient (-shent)

## LESSON CLXXIV.

Words frequently mispronounced or improperly accented.

dēaf	dū' tỳ	rāp' ine	prēf' āçe
ē' vil	ī dē' ā	frāg' ile	ør' dē al
ōf' ten	dōç' ile	rēs' pite	fī nāņçé'
fāç' èt	lēg' ènd	jōe' ūnd	hō rī' zōn
ā mēn'	prō' file	prōç' èss	mū šē' ūm
heārth	equ' pōn	eōl' ūmn	öp pō' nent

## LESSON CLXXV. Words used in Arithmetic.

plūs	in' tē gēr	ān' swēr	fig' ūres
eūbe	ār' ā bte	eōm pūte'	prōd' ūet
whōle	eān' çel	nūm' bērs	fāe' tor (-tēr)
mī' nūs	prōb' lēm	in erēase'	mīxed (mīkst)
Rō' man	ā mount'	dē erēase'	sqwāre (skwār)

## LESSON CLXXVI. More words used in Arithmetic.

mūl' tī ple	frāe' tion	sūb' trā hēnd
dēç' ī mal	nō tā' tion	mūl' tī plī eānd'
dīv' ī dēnd	prō pōr' tion	āf' ī quot (-kwōt)
eōm' pound	sūb trāe' tion	dī vī' sion (-vīzh' ūn)
mīn' ū ènd	nū mēr ā' tion	nū' mēr ā tor (-tēr)
rē mān' dēr	dī vī' șor (-zēr)	dē nōm' ī nā tor (tēr)
quō' tient (kwō' shēnt)	ād dī' tion (-dīsh' ūn)	

## LESSON CLXXVII. Words often Confounded.

æ çēs's', admission ; en- trance.	ê liç' it, to draw out ; to bring to light.
ëx çēs's', more than e- nough.	īllīç' it, unlawful.
ëx' èr çīse, exertion ; em- ployment.	ëm' ī nēņçe, high rank ; exalted.
ëx' ør çīse, to drive away an evil spirit.	īm' mī nēņçe, a threaten- ing ; a something near at hand.
ēast, the point where the sun rises.	ê rūp' tion ; a violent throwing out of flames.
yēast, a preparation used for raising dough.	īr rūp' tion ; violent en- trance of invaders.

## LESSON CLXXVIII. Dictation Exercise.

The soldier attempted to gain access to the barracks. Avoid excess of any kind. Moderate exercise contributes to health. The bishop at once proceeded to exorcise the evil spirit. The east is in a blaze of light this morning. The baker did not use enough yeast in the bread. The judge could elicit no information from the prisoner. The police found an illicit distillery in an old barn with a number of men at work. Cardinal Newman reached a great eminence as a writer of pure English. There is imminence of great danger in the careless handling of powder. In the year 79 there was an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. About the year 420 the Franks made an irruption into Gaul.



## LESSON CLXXIX. Words relating to Holiness.

hō' lŷ	gōd' lŷ	dē vōt' ěd	sāint' lŷ
pī' oūs	hūm' ble	spīr' it ū al	ěd' i fy' ing
dē vout'	rēv' ěr ent	rē lŷ' ġioūs	rīght' eous(-chūs)

## LESSON CLXXX.

Some words relating to Health and to Sickness.

wēll	hēalth	ill' nēss	dē ěrēp' it
hāle	sound	wēak' lŷ	māl' á dŷ
hār' dŷ	rō būst'	sick' nēss	dēl' i ěāte
hēart' ŷ	vīg' or (-ēr)	āil' ment	in firm' i tŷ

## LESSON CLXXXI.

Some words relating to Danger and to Safety.

risk	shŷeld	sāfē' tŷ	sē ěūr' i tŷ
pēr' il	dān' ġēr	vēn' tŷre	hāz' ard (-ērd)
	prō tēē' tion	prēš ěr vā' tion	

## LESSON CLXXXII. Titles applied to Books.

tāle	lēg' ěnd	trēat' ise	nār' rā tīve
stō' rŷ	joūr' nal	ān' ěe dōte	mēm' oir (-wōr)
ěs' sāy	hīs' tō rŷ	ād vēn' tŷre	bī ōg' rā phy (-fŷ)

## LESSON CLXXXIII. Words used in Grammar.

vērb	nūm' bēr	prēd' i ěāte
ēāse	ād' vērb	phrāse (frās)
noun	sūb' jēet	ā nāl' ŷ sīs
tēnse	sēn' tēnse	ēōn jūne' tion
mood	pārs' ing	in flēē' tion
voīce	ār' tī ele	in' tēr jēē' tion
ēlāuse	ād' jūnet	pūne' tū ā' tion
ġēn' dēr	prō' noun	ēōn' jū gā' tion
pēr' son	ād' jēē tīve	prēp' ō sŷ' tion (-zŷsh' ūn)

## LESSON CLXXXIV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

- glory** *Glory* urges to extraordinary efforts and great undertakings; *honor* leads to a discharge of one's duty. *Glory* is for the few only; *honor* is more or less within the reach of all. A nation gains *glory* by the splendor of its victories; *honor*, by the justice and generosity of its government.
- great** *Great* is applied to all kinds of dimensions in which things can grow or increase; *large* is properly applied to space, extent, and quantity; *big* denotes great as to expansion or capacity. A house, a room, an army may be called *great* or *large*; an animal or a mountain is *large* or *big*. For example, a *great* farm, a *large* lake, a *big* dog.
- genius** *Genius* is born with a man, a gift of nature; *talent* supposes a peculiar aptitude for certain employments and ends and purposes. It requires a *genius* for poetry, for a man to be a poet; it requires a *talent* to learn languages.
- generous** *Generous* signifies high-born, and expresses that nobleness of soul which consults the feelings and happiness of others. *Liberal* means free-born, and implies largeness of spirit in giving, judging, acting, etc. A *generous* man will yield his claims when the relief of another is in question. A *liberal* spirit does not ask the reason for giving, but gives when the occasion offers.
- gather** *Gather* means merely to bring to one spot; *collect*, while it means to gather, also gives the idea of forming into a whole, as, we *gather* that which is scattered; we *collect* rare books.

## LESSON CLXXXV. Words used in Geography.

<i>zōne</i>	<i>nōrth</i>	<i>stēppe</i>	<i>tōr' rīd</i>
<i>ēarth</i>	<i>south</i>	<i>plā' nēt</i>	<i>frīg' id</i>
<i>ēast</i>	<i>glōbe</i>	<i>is' land</i>	<i>trōp' iē</i>
<i>wēst</i>	<i>world (wūrl'd)</i>	<i>isth' mūs</i>	<i>āre' tīe</i>

## LESSON CLXXXVI.

## Names of the States and Territories and their Abbreviations.

Begin each with a capital letter.

<i>Vēr mōnt',</i>	Vt.	<i>Wis eōn' sīn,</i>	Wis.
<i>Kēn tūck' y,</i>	Ky.	<i>Āl i fōr' nī a,</i>	Cal.
<i>Tēn' nēs sēē',</i>	Tenn.	<i>Mīn e sō' t̄a,</i>	Minn.
<i>Ō hī' ō,</i>	Ohio.	<i>Ōr' e gōn,</i>	Oreg.
<i>Īn dī ān' a,</i>	Ind.	<i>Kān' sās,</i>	Kans.
<i>Mīss' iss ip' pī,</i>	Miss.	<i>Wēst Vir gīn' i a,</i>	W. Va.
<i>Īllīnois',</i>	Ill.	<i>Nē vā' d̄a,</i>	Nev.
<i>Āl' a bā' mā,</i>	Ala.	<i>Nē brīs' k̄a,</i>	Nebr.
<i>Māine,</i>	Me.	<i>Āl' o rā' dō,</i>	Colo.
<i>Mīss ou' rī,</i>	Mo.	<i>Nōrth D̄a kō' t̄a,</i>	N. Dak.
<i>Ār' k̄an sās,</i>	Ark.	<i>South D̄a kō' t̄a,</i>	S. Dak.
<i>Mīch' i ḡan,</i>	Mich.	<i>Mōn tā' n̄a,</i>	Mont.
<i>Flōr' i d̄a,</i>	Fla.	<i>Wash' īng t̄on,</i>	Wash.
<i>Tēx' as,</i>	Tex.	<i>Ī d̄a hō,</i>	Idaho.
<i>Ī ō' w̄a,</i>	Iowa.	<i>W̄y ō' mīng,</i>	Wyo.

*Lou' i si (-ē zē) ā' n̄a,* La.*Ū' tāh,* Utah. *Ār i zō' n̄a,* Ariz.*Ā lās' k̄a,* Alaska. *Ōk lā hō' mā,**Īn dī ān Tēr' rī tō r̄y,* Ind. T.*New Mēx' i (-sī) eō,* N. Mex.*Dīs' trīet ōf Āl lūm' bī a,* D. C.

## LESSON CLXXXVII. Divisions of Land.

<i>eāpe</i>	<i>hīll</i>	<i>plā teau' (tō')</i>	<i>isth' mūs</i>
<i>plāin</i>	<i>vāl' leŷ</i>	<i>moun' tain</i>	<i>ār e hī pēl' a gō</i>
<i>eōast</i>	<i>Āf' rī eā</i>	<i>Ā' si a (-shī a)</i>	<i>Nōrth Ā mēr' i eā</i>
<i>is' land</i>	<i>Eū' rōpe</i>	<i>pēn īn' sū lā</i>	<i>South Ā mēr' i eā</i>
<i>Ēast' ērn</i>	<i>Āl' tī nent</i>	<i>Wēst' ērn</i>	<i>Āl' tī nent</i>

## LESSON CLXXXVIII. A few words hard to spell.

<i>r̄hēt' ō rīe</i>	<i>lāb' ō rā tō r̄y</i>	<i>plā' gīa rīze</i>
<i>rā p̄āç' i t̄y</i>	<i>mīs' dē mēan' or (-ēr)</i>	<i>seūr' rīl ōūs</i>

## LESSON CLXXXIX. Some words used in Geography.

<i>el' m̄ate</i>	<i>rē pūb' līe</i>	<i>trīb' ū tā r̄y</i>
<i>ēm' pīre</i>	<i>tēm' pēr āte</i>	<i>lōn' gī tūde</i>
<i>hō rī' zōn</i>	<i>pār' al lēl</i>	<i>p̄rōm' ōn tō r̄y</i>
<i>kīng' dōm</i>	<i>lāt' i tūde</i>	<i>ē qua' tor (-kwā' tēr)</i>
<i>ēs' tū ā r̄y</i>	<i>mē rīd' i an</i>	<i>hēm' i sphere (-sfēr)</i>

## LESSON CXC. Names of Cities.

Begin each with a capital letter.

<i>Pār' is</i>	<i>Lōn' dōn</i>	<i>St. Lou' is</i>	<i>Bal' tī mōre</i>
<i>Bēr' līn</i>	<i>New Yōrk'</i>	<i>Brōok' līn</i>	<i>Āl' tī nent</i>
<i>Bōs' tōn</i>	<i>Āl' tī nent</i>	<i>Lī' ōng</i>	<i>Phīl' a dēl' p̄hī a</i>
<i>Āl' tī nent</i>	<i>Vi ēn' n̄a</i>	<i>Līv' er pōol</i>	<i>St. Pē' tēř būrg</i>
<i>Āl' tī nent</i>	<i>Brūs' sēř</i>	<i>Mēl' boūrne</i>	<i>Sān Frān çīs' eō</i>

## LESSON CXCI. Names of Rivers.

Begin each with a capital letter.

<i>Hūd' sōn</i>	<i>Mīss ou' rī</i>	<i>Dēl' a wāre</i>	<i>Yēl' lōw stōne</i>
<i>Ō hī' ō</i>	<i>Ōt' t̄a w̄a</i>	<i>Āl' lūm' bī a</i>	<i>Āl' tī nent</i>
<i>Plātte</i>	<i>Pō tō' māe</i>	<i>Ār' k̄an sās</i>	<i>St. L̄aw' rēnçe</i>
<i>St. Jōhn</i>	<i>Rō' a nōke</i>	<i>Rī ō Grān' dē</i>	<i>Mīss' iss ip' pī</i>
<i>W̄a' bash</i>	<i>Nī āg' a r̄a</i>	<i>Āl' lē ghā' n̄y</i>	<i>Sūs' quē hān n̄a</i>



## LESSON CXCH. Common Abbreviations—Titles.

To be written from dictation.

Abp. is used for Archbishop	Ed. is used for Editor
Bp. " " Bishop	Esq. " " Esquire
Bro. " " Brother	Gen. " " General
Capt. " " Captain	Gov. " " Governor
Col. " " Colonel	H.H. " " His Holiness
Dr. " " Doctor	Hon. " " Honorable
D.D. is used for Doctor of Divinity	

## LESSON CXCHIII. Common Abbreviations.

Ans.; answer.	Co., county.
A. B., bachelor of arts.	Cor. Sec., corresponding secretary.
Acct., account.	Cts., cents.
A. D., in the year of our Lord.	Cwt., a hundredweight.
A. M., before noon.	Dept., department; deputy.
Amt., amount.	Disct., discount.
Bbl., barrel.	Do. ( <i>Duo</i> ), the same.
B. V. M., Blessed Virgin Mary.	Doz., dozen.
Cent. ( <i>Centum</i> ), a hundred.	Ea., each.

## LESSON CXCV. Derivations.

Verbs formed from Nouns.

thrift	thrīve	elōth	clōthe
brēath	brēathe	æ' çent	æ' çent'
blōod	blēed	eön' flīet	eön' flīet'
wrēath	wrēathe	eön' trāst	eön' trāst'
hālf	hālve	in' çense	in' çense'
gōld	gīld	in' erēase	in' erēase'
bāth	bāthe	prēs' ent	prē' şent'

## LESSON CXCV. Capital Letters.

- The names of the Deity must begin with a capital letter; as,  
Our Savior, The Redeemer, The Almighty, etc.
- The first word of every sentence must begin with a capital letter; as,  
I am learning to spell. Be kind to the poor.
- The first word of every line in poetry must begin with a capital letter; as,  
Great love through smallest channels will find its surest way;  
It comforts and it blesses, hour by hour and day by day.
- All proper names and nouns or adjectives formed from proper names, must begin with a capital; as,  
America, Christian, Mary, Sunday, July.
- Titles of honor, office, and respect begin with a capital letter; as,  
His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII.
- The first word of every direct quotation, example, precept, or question must begin with a capital letter; as,  
Remember the old proverb, "Well begun is half done."
- The important words in the title of a book or essay, and also the heads of chapters and articles should begin with a capital; as,  
The New Second Reader. A Mexican Legend.
- The words *I* and *O* must be written or printed in capitals; as,  
Stopping, he cried, O, Luke, I have lost the money!
- Names of things personified must begin with a capital letter; as,  
Grim Winter, in his snowy cloak, is here.

## LESSON CXCVI. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**hinderance** A *hinderance* is something that holds us back,  
**impediment** but we break away from it; an *impediment*  
**obstacle** really entangles our feet, and we remove  
it; an *obstacle* rises before us in our way,  
and we surmount it.

**grave** *Grave* does not merely mean an absence of  
**serious** mirth, but a heaviness of mind which is  
shown in a man's walk, in his voice, in his  
gestures, and in his looks. *Serious* expresses  
the quality of slowness and indicates simply  
steadiness of action and a suppression of  
anything like jesting. Misfortune or age  
will produce *gravity*; *seriousness* is the result  
of reflection. Thus, we say, a *grave* as-  
sembly of old men; a *serious* discourse.

**haste** *Haste* and *hurry* both imply quickness in  
**hurry** movement and action, but while *haste* may  
be made with some design, *hurry* always  
supposes disorder, confusion, and irregular-  
ity. Men may make *haste*, children *hurry*.

**ignorant** *Ignorant* signifies want of information in general,  
**illiterate** or of knowledge of some particular subject;  
*illiterate* refers to want of knowledge acquired  
by reading and study. For example, many  
of the Crusaders were *illiterate*, but most of  
them were far from *ignorant* of the art of war.

**industrious** We are *industrious* when steadily employed  
**diligent** in laboring for some valuable end; we are  
*diligent* when we apply ourselves earnestly  
for some purpose which strongly interests  
us. The *diligent* man is contented with the  
employment he has; the *industrious* man goes  
from one employment to another.

## LESSON CXCVII. Plants.

būd	būlb	vīne	blōs' sōm
būsh	wēed	sprīg	sāp' līng
trēe	brānch	shrūb	flōw' er (flou' ēr)

## LESSON CXCVIII. Land.

mōor	knōll	eōast	is' land
eāpe	blūf	mound	mēad' ōw
glēn	eōpse	fōr' ēst	pās' tūre
grōve	swamp	rā vīne'	moun' taīn
mārsh	thīck' ēt	gār' den	eān' ōn (yūn)

## LESSON CXCIX. Harness.

gīrth	eōl' lar (-lēr)	sād' dle	mār' tīn gāle
hāme	blind' ēr	trāç' ēş	reīn' snāp'
hā' tēr	eūrb' bīt'	stīr' rūp	chēck' reīn'

## LESSON CC. Kinds of Conveyance.

gīg	stāge	būg' gý	ōm' nī būs
eāb	eōach	sūlk' ý	rōck' á wāy
slēd	sleīgh	eūt' tēr	vē lōç' i pēde
drāy	slēdge	eār' rý al'	bī' çý ele
eārt	çhāīşe	eār' riāge	eou' pé (-pā')
trūck	wāg' ōn	bā rouçhe'	phā' ē tōn (fā' ē tōn)

## LESSON CCI. Highways and Byways.

lāne	brīdge	āv' ē nūe	rāil' rōad'
strēet	cā nāl'	tūrn' pīke	vī' á düet
eōurt	fēr' rý	pās' sāge	bou' lē vārd

## LESSON CCII. Kinds of Vessels.

shīp	jūnk	eūt' tēr	shārp' īe
brīg	yāwl	gāl' leý	sehōon' ēr
bārk	yācht	lūg' gēr	eāt' á má rān'
slōop	eā noé'	pīn' nāçe	mōn' i tor (-tēr)



## LESSON CCIII. Singulars and Plurals.

The plurals of nouns regularly end in *s*, or, in certain classes of words in *es*.

A noun which ends in the singular with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, forms its plural by adding *s* only.

trēe	trēes	dwarf	dwarfs
báll	bálls	món' eý	món' eýs
ēar	ēars	túr' key	túr' keys
próof	próofs	bär' gain (gèn)	bär' gains (gëns)

## LESSON CCIV. Plurals.

Some nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant form their plurals by adding *es*.

ēeh' ō	ēeh' ōes	mōt' tō	mōt' tōes
eär' gō	eär' gōes	pō tā' tō	pō tā' tōes

## LESSON CCV. Plurals.

Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plurals by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*.

skȳ	skȳes	bā' bȳ	bā' bȳes
flȳ	flȳes	lā' dȳ	lā' dȳes
pō' nȳ	pō' nȳes	stō' rȳ	stō' rȳes
bōd' ŷ	bōd' ŷes	ār' mȳ	ār' mȳes
pār' tȳ	pār' tȳes	eän' dȳ	eän' dȳes

## LESSON CCVI. Plurals.

A few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* form their plurals by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*.

lēaf	lēaves	wife	wives
eālf	eālvēs	knife	knives
wōlf	wōlvēs	hālf	hālvēs

## LESSON CCVII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**continuous** *Continuous* is used when the action is not interrupted; *continual* is that which is constantly renewed, with perhaps frequent interruptions; *constant* means fixed, unchangeable; as, a *constant* mind; a *continuous* train of thought, a *continuous* flow of water; it rained *continually* during the day.

**crime** *Crime* is a violation of human law; *sin* is an offense against God; *vice* is an offense against morality. For example, murder is a *crime* that is punished by death; it is also a *sin* which God will punish; idleness, if long continued, becomes a *vice*.

**conduct** *Conduct* is the manner in which we act in the concerns of life; *behavior* refers to the mode in which we bear ourselves in the presence of others; as, the girl's *behavior* at school is all that can be desired; the man's *conduct* will be his ruin.

**cheerful** *Cheerful* marks an unruffled flow of spirits; **gay** *gay* is connected with joy. *Cheerfulness* is an habitual state of the mind; *gayety* depends on external circumstances. Thus, a *cheerful* countenance remains *cheerful*; *gayety* passes away as quickly as the pleasure which occasions it.

**compulsion** *Compulsion* is the force applied by another to make us act against our will; **constraint** *constraint* prevents us from acting according to our wishes. *Compulsion* is always produced by some active agent; *constraint* may be laid upon us by the forms of society or by other circumstances.

## LESSON CCVIII. Words relating to small size.

wēe	tī' ný	pýg' mý	shrünk' en
shôrt	lít' tle	mí nūte'	ún' dēr sized'
squat	pět' tý	à tòm' ie	dí mǐn' ù tīve
smāl	pū' ný	dwarfed	mī erò seöp' ie
míte	dáp' pēr	fråg' ment	lil' lí pū' tian (-shan)

## LESSON CCIX. Titles.

júdge	Hôn' or (ēr)	Rèv' ēr end	Ār' dí nal
Grāce	Māy' or (ēr)	Hó' hñess	Ēm' i nence
Pōpe	Mād' am	Góv' ērn or (-ēr)	Ārch' bish' óp
Mís' tēr	Mís' trëss	Prës' i dēt	Ēx' çel len çy

## LESSON CCX. Titles of Respect.

(The abbreviations are in parenthesis.)

In addressing any one we ought to be particular to give him his proper title.

When we speak to the Pope we must say, *Your Holiness* or *Holy Father*; to a Cardinal, *Your Eminence*; to an Archbishop, *Your Grace*; to a Bishop, *Right* (Rt.) *Reverend* (Rev.) Bishop; to a Priest, *Reverend Father* or *Reverend Sir*. In speaking to a Brother or a Sister of a religious Order we should say *Reverend Brother* or *Reverend Sister*.

When we address the head of our government we should say *Mister* (Mr.) *President*; the Governor of a State or Territory, *Your Excellency*; the Mayor of a city, *Your Honor* or *Mister Mayor*; a judge, *Your Honor*.

In addressing a gentleman we say *Mister*; to a married lady we say *Madam* or *Mistress* (pronounced *Missis* and abbreviated Mrs.); to an unmarried lady, *Miss*.

## LESSON CCXI. Words often Confounded.

ém' ígrāte, to remove	hā' lô, a circle of light; a
from one country to	glory.
another.	hāl' lôw, to make holy.
ím' mǐ grāte, to remove	ín gēn' ioūs (-yūs), skill-
into a country.	ful to invent.
fôr' mēr lý, in time past.	ín gēn' ū oūs, artless.
fóm' al lý, regularly;	lín' i ment, a kind of soft
precisely.	ointment.
grīs' lý, horrible; terrible.	lín' é à ment, form; feat-
grīs' flý, like gristle.	ure.
hųş şār', a horse-soldier.	lōse, free; not close.
hųş zā', a shout of joy;	loşe, to part with unin-
hurrah.	tentionally.

## LESSON CCXII. Dictation Exercise.

The poor family prepared to emigrate from Ireland, intending to immigrate to America. The meeting was formally opened by the chairman. The word grisly was formerly more in common use than it now is. The meat is gristly, and it is almost impossible to chew it. The hussar galloped to the front, and at sight of the enemy gave a loud hurra. In a picture a saint is generally represented with a halo around his head. Let us hallow the name of God. The time lock used in many banks is an ingenious contrivance. The lad has an ingenious countenance; honesty is marked on every lineament of his face. Liniment is used to relieve wounds and bruises. My new coat is too loose. Be careful or you may lose your purse.



## LESSON CCXIII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**impracticable** That is *impracticable* which cannot be done by human skill; that is *impossible* which is contrary to the laws of nature. For example, the navigation of a river may be *impracticable* in its present state, but it is *not impossible* that the obstructions may be removed, so as to make it navigable.

**indigence** *Indigence* implies extreme distress, and almost absolute destitution; *poverty* denotes that state in which we are unable to provide ourselves with the conveniences of life. What would be *poverty* to some would be a sufficiency to others.

**instant moment** *Instant* expresses a much shorter space of time than *moment*; *instant* is always taken for the present time; *moment* for past, present, or future time. A dutiful child comes the *instant* he is called; a prudent man embraces the favorable *moment*. One may say, a few *moments*, but not a few *instants*.

**join unite** *Join* signifies to bring into close contact; *unite* implies to make into one. We *join* two houses together; people are *united* who are one in opinion, sentiment, condition, or circumstances.

**indignation resentment** *Indignation* denotes the strong feeling which unworthy conduct on the part of others excites in our hearts. *Resentment* is the feeling awakened by a deep sense of injury; it leads us to dislike the offenders as much as the offense, and to seek for a means of inflicting pain in return.

## LESSON CCXIV. Some Anglo-Saxon Verbs.

sēe	hōld	tēl	thrōw
buŷ	gīve	bēat	mōurn
āsk	eōme	stānd	brēak
rūn	dāre	knōw	chōōse
rōw	sīng	slēep	bē gīn'
plāy	fīnd	shīne	hew (hū)
hēlp	eal	knēad	work (wūrċ)
līve	bōrn	strike	brew (brū)
tāke	wēep	strētch	plow (plou)

## LESSON CCXV. Words spelled in two ways.

ax	axe	defense	defence
adz	adze	burden	burthen
clew	clue	mamma	mama
jail	gaol	inquire	enquire
vial	phial	wagon	waggon
plow	plough	peddler	pedlar
draft	draught	license	licence
bark	barque	whisky	whiskey

## LESSON CCXVI. More words spelled in two ways.

burned	burnt	libeled	libelled
resin	rosin	gayety	gaiety
meter	metre	fullness	fulness
until	untill	entreaty	intreaty
theater	theatre	mustache	moustache
intrust	entrust	skillful	skilful
gray	grey	licorice	liquorice
cigar	segar	envelope	envelop

## LESSON CCXVII. Words relating to Large Size.

bĭg	stout	màss' ŷ	im mēnsē'
taĭl	plūmp	màss' ŷve	staĭ' wart (-wērt)
grēat	būr' lŷ	ām' ple	eà pā' cious (-shūs)
hūge	pōrt' lŷ	mīght' ŷ	gĭ gān' tŷe
lārgē	bŭlk' ŷ	cō lōs' sal	ē nōr' moūs

## LESSON CCXVIII. Words relating to Time.

āge	mōnth	pē' rĭ ōd	ē tēr' nĭ tŷ
dāy	ē' rā	ĭn' tēr' im	fū tū' rĭ tŷ
yēar	ēp' ōeh	çēn' tū rŷ	tēm' pō rā rŷ
wēek	dēe' āde	prĭm' ŷ tŷve	eōn tēm' pō rā rŷ

## LESSON CCXIX. Used on a Farm.

rāke	scŷthe	siē' kle	pĭtch' fōrk
plow	eōlt' ēr	rēap' ēr	hāy' rĭck
flāil	mōw' ēr	prun' ēr	hāy' eūt' tēr
spāde	hār' rōw	thrāsh' ēr	eūl' tĭ vā' tor

## LESSON CCXX. Farm-work.

hāy' ĩng	wēed' ĩng	rēap' ĩng	shōck' ĩng
sōw' ĩng	tĭl' ĩng	mōw' ĩng	thrāsh' ĩng
plānt' ĩng	dĭtch' ĩng	erā' dlĭng	wĭn' nōw' ĩng
hōe' ĩng	drāin' ĩng	bĭnd' ĩng	hār' vēst' ĩng

## LESSON CCXXI. Some Anglo-Saxon Nouns.

mān	chĭld	fōe	eow (kou)
wĭfe	frĕnd	tŭrf	hēav' en
hōme	fā' thēr	eālf	wēl' eōme
house	mōth' ēr	lēaf	kĭn' drēd
hānd	sĭs' tēr	āsh' ēş	fĭre' sĭde
hēarth	brōth' ēr	erā' dle	neigh' bor (-bēr)

## LESSON CCXXII. Suffixes.

Verbs ending in silent *e* generally drop the *e* when adding *ed* or *ing*. The suffix *ed*, generally, means *did*; *ing* means *continuing to*.

āehed	āeh' ĩng	fōrçed	fōr' çĭng
āl lēged'	āl lēg' ĩng	gāzed	gāz' ĩng
bē liēved'	bē liēv' ĩng	griēved	griēv' ĩng
dĭved	dĭv' ĩng	hēdged	hēdg' ĩng
dōdged	dōdg' ĩng	jōked	jōk' ĩng
ēx pĭred'	ēx pĭr' ĩng	jŭdged	jŭdg' ĩng

## LESSON CCXXIII. Suffixes, Continued.

lōved	lōv' ĩng	sāved	sāv' ĩng
mĭned	mĭn' ĩng	sehēmed	sehēm' ĩng
nāmed	nām' ĩng	sēized	sēiz' ĩng
piēced	piēç' ĩng	skāt' ēd	skāt' ĩng
plāgued	plāgu' ĩng	squēezed	squēez' ĩng
rē fūsed'	rē fūş' ĩng	wād' ēd	wād' ĩng

## LESSON CCXXIV.

Words frequently mispronounced or improperly accented.

ā dŭlt'	bā salt'	eōm' bāt ant
ā gain' (-gēn')	brē vēt'	eōn' vēr sant
ā lās'	eō' eōa	eōm' plāi sant
ā slānt'	eā eā' ō	dē eā' dençe
ās çēt' ŷe	eal' drōn	dēm' ōn strāte
āt tā çhe' (-shā')	chās' ten	ēx' quĭ şite lŷ
ā pē' rĭ ent	çere' ment	ēx' em plā rŷ
ār' ehĭves	eoŭr' tē oŭs	ē nēr' vāte
ād' vēr tişē'	eōn dō' lençe	gōv' ern ment
āth' lēte	çē rŷ' lē an	lām' en tā ble
ām' ā tēur'	eō' ād jŭ' tōr	lēg' end ā rŷ



## LESSON CCXXV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**aid** *Aid* supposes co-operation on the part of the person who is relieved; *assist* refers to relief given by a person who "stands by" in order to relieve; as, I did all I could to *aid* the man to escape from the burning building; I saw the boy *assist* the old lady to cross the street.

**appear** *Appear* is confined to the senses; *seem* to the mind; as, the man *appears* to be healthy, and *seems* to be contented.

**among** *Among* denotes a mingling or intermixture; **amidst** *amidst*, surrounded by; as, "Blessed art thou *among* women;" the book was written *amidst* many interruptions.

**allow** *We allow* what we know and silently consent to, or abstain from preventing; we *permit* that to which we give a decided assent; as, the head of a school may *allow* the scholars certain practices for a time which he would not directly *permit*.

**avoid** *To avoid* danger is in general not to fall into it; **shun** *to shun* it is with care to keep out of the way of it; as, *avoid* quarrels, *shun* bad company.

**assent** *Assent* is an act of the understanding; **consent** *consent* of the will or feelings; as, he *assented* to the truth of the statement, and *consented* to act in accordance with it.

**admittance** *Admittance* denotes the permission to enter; **admission** *admission*, the actual entry. Thus, we see on the doors of factories, no *admittance*, while we speak of *admission* to the rights of citizenship.

## LESSON CCXXVI. Names of great Rivers.

Nile	Găn' gēs	Mạ dēi' rạ	Măe kên' zīe
Rhine	Kôn' gō	Ăm' ạ zôn	Čăm bō' đī ạ
Lē' nạ	Tī' grīs	Zăm bệ' zī	Ă' mur (-mōōr)
Īn' dūs	Dăn' ūbe	Lă Plă' tă	Yư' kôn (Yōō' kôn)
Nī' gēr	Mūr' rây	Rêd Rīv' ēr	Eū phră' (-fră'-) tēs
Vōl' gâ	Ō rī nō' eō	Čōl' ọ rả' dō	Yăng tsê Kī āng'

## LESSON CCXXVII. Musical Instruments.

lyre	eōr' nēt	zīth' ēr	flăg' eō lēt
lute	băn' jō	pī ă' nō	eăs' tà nēt
harp	gư' tār'	fīd' dle	măn' dō līn
flute	ōr' gan	trôm' bōne	Jew's' (jūz-) hărp
bū' gle	vī' ồ līn'	elăr' ỉ nēt'	vī' ồ lôn çel' (-sêl'-) lō

## LESSON CCXXVIII. Relating to Music.

kēy	eħōrdz	ū' nī sōn	quā' (kwā-) vēr
stăf'	găm' üt	mêl' ồ dỹ	mê lō' đī oūs
seăle	eōn' çert	hăr' mô nỹ	sỹm' phō (-fō-) nỹ

## LESSON CCXXIX. Flowers.

lī' ỹ	hỹ' ă çīnth	măg nō' lī ă
tū' līp	bŭt' tēr eŭp'	hōl' lý hōck
eăe' tūs	eōl' ūm bīne	dăn' dē lī' ồn
pōp' pỹ	ă ză' lê ă	eăr nă' tion
dăi' sỹ	eă mêl' lī ă	hē' lī ồ trōpe
păn' sỹ	bē gō' nī ă	eħrys' ăn' thê mŭm
pē' ồ nỹ	gê ră' nī ūm	hōn' eỹ sŭe' kle
vī' ồ lēt	pē tū' nī ă	gên' tian (-shan)
vēr bē' nă	năr çīs' sŭs	dăh' liă (dăl' yă)
măr' ỉ gōld	ă nēm' ồ nê	fuch' sī ă (fŭ' shī ă)
dăf' fō dīl	glă đī' ồ lŭs	năs tŭr' tium (-shŭm)

## LESSON CCXXX. Other words used in Geography.

rà vīne'	hò rī' zón	bound' à rý
dēs' ěrt	Soūth' ěrn	ēs' tú à rý
rāç' ěş	ān' ĩ māls	Ē qua' tor (-kwá' tēr)
là gōon'	vól eā' nó	phýs' ĩe al (fíz' ĩ kal)
mò rāss'	eōn' tī nent	āv' à lānch
ō' à sīs	Āt lān' tīe	ār' e/hī pēl' à gò
Nòrth' ěrn	moun' tain	pròm' on tò rý
Pà çif' ĩe	tēm' pēr àte	pēn ĩn' sù là

## LESSON CCXXXI. Words used in Drawing.

ěl ĩpsé'	dī āg' on al	draught (drāft)
rā' dī ũs	lāy' fig' ũre	hōr' ĩ zōn' tal
pār' al lēl	dī ām' ě tēr	sphēr' ĩe al (sfēr' ĩ kal)
trī' ān' gle	ĩ sōs' çē lēs	pēr' spēe' tīve
mān' ĩ kīn	ōb' lique' (-lēk')	sým' mēt' rīe al
quad' (kwōd'-)	rī lāt' ěr al	prò jēe' tion
ē quī (-kwī-)	lāt' ěr al	ěl' ě vā' tion

## LESSON CCXXXII. Words relating to old and new.

fōs' sīl	vēr' nal	pri mē' val	vèn' ěr à ble
nōv' el	mōd' ěrn	ān çēs' tral	ān tique' (tēk')
sē' nīle	ār e/hā' ĩe	prīm' ĩ tīve	ān' cient (-shent)
rē' çent	ōb' sò lēte	nē ō tēr' ĩe	prē ād' am ĩte

## LESSON CCXXXIII. Names of some Diseases.

eān' çēr	jāun' dīçe	dýs pēp' sī à
drōp' sý	plēū' rī sý	tū' mor (-mēr)
āb' scēs	brōn e/hī' tīs	neū' rāl' gī à
āsth' mā	dī ar rhē' à	rheū' mā tīşm
eā tārr'h'	serōf' ũ là	seār' lēt' fē' vēr
e/hōl' ěr à	hēm' ōr rhāge	dīph (dīf-) thē' rī à
mēa' şleş	pā rāl' ý sīs	eōn' sūmp' tion

## LESSON CCXXXIV.

The *e* is retained in some words in order to prevent a doubt as to the pronunciation, or to distinguish them from somewhat similar words, as

dýe' ĩng	shōe' ĩng	tīnge' ĩng
hōe' ĩng	sīnge' ĩng	tōe' ĩng

## LESSON CCXXXV.

When the suffix *ed* is added to some regular verbs the *e* is silent while the *d* is pronounced like *t*, as

fixed (fīkst)	grāçed (grāst)	erācked (krākt)
hīssed (hīst)	bōxed (bōxst)	serāped (skrāpt)
eōn fēssed' (-fēst')	ēm brāçed' (-brāst')	
ēs eāped' (-kāpt')	öp prēssed' (-prēst')	

## LESSON CCXXXVI.

When derivative words formed by adding the suffix *ed* to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled. In pronouncing these words the *e* of the suffix is silent, unless preceded by *d* or *t*.

āe quīt' tēd	fīt' tēd	ō mīt' tēd	rūbbēd
eōm mīt' tēd	frēt' tēd	plānnēd	shūnnēd
eōm pēllēd'	ĩn fērrēd'	quīt' tēd	tāppēd

## LESSON CCXXXVII.

When the final consonant of a word is preceded by a diphthong or a digraph representing a vowel sound, or the word ends in two different consonants, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, the final consonant is not doubled in words of which the suffix begins with a vowel, as:

rāined	daubēd	prōf' ĩt ēd	rēst' ēd
āet' ēd	lānd' ēd	quar' rēlēd	rēv' ēlēā
fāiled	mēr' ĩt ēd	pēr fōrmēd'	trāv' ēlēd



## LESSON CCXXXVIII.

Words hard to spell and their meaning.

ět' ĭ quette' (-kět)	The forms required by polite society.
kěr' ó sēne'	Refined petroleum; coal oil.
sār' sá pá ríl' lá	A plant.
úm brěl' lá	A folding shade carried in the hand as a protection from the rain or the rays of the sun.
pām' phlět' (-flět)	A book made up of a few printed sheets stitched together, but not bound, though sometimes having a paper cover.
só brí' è tỹ	Soberness; temperance.
ín děl' ĭ ble	That cannot be blotted out; washed away, or removed.
hēad' æhe	Pain in the head.
ēm bār' rass	To perplex; hinder; confuse.
à pól' ó gize	To make an excuse; to acknowledge a fault and to express regret for it.
ím' bé ċile	Weak; feeble; feeble-minded; idiotic.
fēm' ĭ nīne	Relating to women; womanly; tender; delicate.
eóv' è nant	Agreement; contract; bargain.
bois' tēr oũs	Loud; noisy; violent; stormy.
frón' tīs piēce	The engraving which faces the title page of a book.
às sō ċí ā' tion	Union, connection of persons or things; a society; a company.
eū' pó lá	A roof having a rounded form; a dome.
ín eūr' à ble	That cannot be cured.
íl lūs' trī oũs	Celebrated; distinguished; famous.

## LESSON CCXXXIX. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

<b>jealous</b>	We are <i>jealous</i> of what is our own, and fear to lose it; we are <i>envious</i> of what another has, and are pained that he has it. Nations are <i>jealous</i> of any interference on the part of another power in their commerce, government, or territory; individuals are <i>envious</i> of the rank, wealth, and honors of others.
<b>envious</b>	
<b>leave</b>	We <i>leave</i> that to which we may intend to return; we <i>quit</i> that to which we return no more; we <i>leave</i> persons or things; we <i>quit</i> things only. I <i>leave</i> my house for a short time; I <i>quit</i> it not to return to it.
<b>quit</b>	
<b>low-priced</b>	That for which little has been paid is <i>low-priced</i> , though the thing itself may really be dear. <i>Cheap</i> is that of which the price is low considering its worth. For example, the watch was very <i>cheap</i> though by no means <i>low-priced</i> .
<b>cheap</b>	
<b>malice</b>	<i>Malice</i> signifies the love of evil for evil's sake; <i>spite</i> is a disposition to offend another in trifling matters. Thus, we speak of a deep-seated <i>malice</i> , a petty <i>spite</i> .
<b>spite</b>	
<b>mistake</b>	A <i>mistake</i> is the taking of one thing for another through haste or carelessness; an <i>error</i> is a departure from that which is right or correct; a <i>blunder</i> signifies anything done blindly, and is a mistake of the grossest kind. We may forgive an <i>error</i> and overlook a <i>mistake</i> , but a <i>blunder</i> is always blamable.
<b>error</b>	
<b>blunder</b>	
<b>mute</b>	One who <i>can</i> speak, but for some reason <i>will not</i> speak is said to be <i>mute</i> . He who <i>cannot</i> speak is <i>dumb</i> . For example, he was <i>mute</i> in spite of all <i>threats</i> ; the boy was born deaf and <i>dumb</i> .
<b>dumb</b>	

## LESSON CCXL. Words often Confounded.

rě'ľe, anything preserved in remembrance.	stăt' ūte, law; regulation; decree.
rě'ľet, a widow.	sěn' trŷ, guard; watch.
rout, to defeat, to beat.	čěnt' ū rŷ, a period of a hundred years.
route, the way which is traveled.	sta'k, the stem of a plant.
răd' ish, an edible root.	stōck, supply; capital; the race of a family.
rěd' dish, somewhat red.	săt, did sit.
sě' rĭ oŷ, grave; solemn.	sĭt, to rest, as on a chair; to fit.
Sĭr' ĭ ŷ, the <i>Dog-star</i> .	sĕt, to fix; to place on; to appoint.
sěize, to catch; capture.	
čěase, to stop.	
stăt' ūe, a carved image.	

## LESSON CCXLI. Dictation Exercise.

There is a relic of St. Peter and his bronze statue in Rome. Jacob married the relict of Eli. There is a new route to Florida. The radish adds flavor to a meal. The lady's gown is of a reddish hue. The enemy tried to seize the post, but the sentry was able to rout them though he received a serious wound. The rising of Sirius and of the sun in the same part of the heavens used to be considered as the cause of the summer's heat. The statute against forgery is more than a century old. Unless you cease your dissipation, your stock of merchandise will be used up. The stalk of the rose-bush is broken. I told the porter to set the vase on the table and then sit down; he sat down.

## LESSON CCXLII. Latin Roots.

**ago, actum** = to do, to perform; **amo** = to love; **annus** = the year.

- |               |                      |                    |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ā' gěnt    | 7. āg' ĭ tătē        | 13. ām' ĭ eā ble   |
| 2. āe' tĭve   | 8. ā gĭl' ĭ tŷ       | 14. ĩn ĩm' ĭ eal   |
| 3. dām' āge   | 9. ām' ōr oŷ         | 15. ān' nalŷ       |
| 4. āe' tŭ āte | 10. ā' mĭ ā ble      | 16. ān' nŭ al      |
| 5. ěn' āet'   | 11. ěn' ě mŷ         | 17. ān nŭ' ĭ tŷ    |
| 6. trāns āet' | 12. ām' ā tēur'      | 18. čěnt' tē nā rŷ |
|               | 19. ān nĭ vēr' sà rŷ | 20. pěr ěn' nĭ al  |

DEFINITION. 1 means one who is authorized to act for another. 2, busy. 3, hurt, injury. 4, to put into action. 5, to establish by law. 6, to do, to perform. 7, to shake. 8, activity. 9, loving. 10, worthy to be loved. 11, one who hates. 12, one who is attached to any particular study or art. 13, friendly. 14, unfriendly. 15, record of events, each under the year in which it happened. 16, yearly. 17, a yearly allowance. 18, occurring once in a hundred years. 19, the yearly return of the day on which an event happened. 20, continual.

## LESSON CCXLIII. Latin Roots.

**audio, auditum** = to hear; **animus** = the mind; **aqua** = water;  
**æquus** = equal.

The *qu* of many of the following words is pronounced as if spelled *kw*.

- |                    |                    |                  |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. āu' dĭt         | 7. ĩn ān' ĭ mătē   | 13. ě' qual ĭze  |
| 2. āu' dĭ ble      | 8. ū nān' ĭ moŷ    | 14. ě qual' ĭ tŷ |
| 3. āu' dĭ enče     | 9. ē quā nĭm' ĭ tŷ | 15. ě quā' tōr   |
| 4. āu' dĭ tō rŷ    | 10. ā quāt' ĭe     | 16. ě' quĭ nōx   |
| 5. ān' ĭ mā' tĭon  | 11. āq' uē dŭet    | 17. ěq' uĭ tŷ    |
| 6. ān' ĭ mōs' ĭ tŷ | 12. ā quā' rĭ ūm   | 18. ě' quā ble   |
|                    | 19. ād' ě quātē    | 20. ĩn ĭq' uĭ tŷ |

DEFINITION. 1 means to examine and adjust, as an account. 2, loud enough to be heard. 3, an assembly of hearers. 4, of or pertaining to hearing. 5, liveliness. 6, hatred. 7, lifeless. 8, being of one mind. 9, calmness. 10, pertaining to water. 11, an artificial passage for conducting water. 12, a globe or tank in which live fishes and aquatic plants are kept. 13, to make equal. 14, the quality of being equal. 15, the imaginary circle on the earth's surface. 16, the time of the year when the sun enters one of the points near the equator. 17, natural right. 18, equal and uniform. 19, fully sufficient. 20, wickedness.



## LESSON CCXLIV.

Words frequently mispronounced or improperly accented.

Āl' dīne	dōl' ōr oūs	hō mē ōp' à thỹ
ās pīr' ant	dīs çī' ple	īn' tēr ěst īng
āb dō' mēn	ē lē' gī āe	īm' bē çīle
à rō' mā	ēq' nī pāge	īm' pō tent
āe elī' māte	ēx' ēē' ū tōr	mīs' chiē voūs
brīg' and	Ēū rō pē' an	mū sē' ūm
bēn' zīne	ēx' pūr gāte	ōr' thō ē pỹ
çỹ' nō sure (-shur)	fōrē' hēad	prē çēd' ençe
eōg nō' mēn	fūl' sōme	prē eō' ciōūs (-shūs)
eōn' eōrd	fēm' ī nīne	sūb' lū nā rỹ
dēf' ī çīt	gēn' ū īne	trē mēn' doūs

## LESSON CCXLV.

The suffixes *ar, er, or*, added to a noun mean *one who*, or *that which*, as *runner*, one who runs, *clipper*, that which clips. To words ending in *e, r* only is added.

ād vīç' ēr	elīp' pēr	lāw' yēr	rēad' ēr
bēg' gar (-ēr)	dīg' gēr	mōurn' ēr	rōb' bēr
bē liēv' ēr	drūm' mēr	ōwn' ēr	sūr vīv' or (-ēr)
bōast' ēr	ēn grāv' ēr	pāv' ēr	swīm' mēr
buīld' ēr	gīv' ēr	plānt' ēr	wrēs' flēr

## LESSON CCXLVI.

The suffix *er* added to an adjective means *more*.

brīght' ēr	glād' dēr	lōōs' ēr	shōrt' ēr
broād' ēr	grīm' mēr	mād' dēr	slīght' ēr
eōld' ēr	hānd' sōm ēr	prēt' tī ēr	smōōth' ēr
dārkh' ēr	hār' dēr	rīp' ēr	thīn' nēr
dīm' mēr	hēav' ī ēr	rōugh' (rūf-' )ēr	yoūn' gēr

## LESSON CCXLVII. Homonyms.

stēel, a composition of iron.	stāre, to gaze at.
stēal, to take without right.	stāir, a series of steps.
style, diction; manner.	sūr' plūs, more than is needed.
stile, steps over a fence or wall.	sūr' plīçe, the white garment worn by a priest over his cassock.
sōar, to fly aloft.	tāre, allowance in weight.
sōre, a place where the skin and flesh are broken or bruised.	teār, to pull apart.
sūm, amount of two or more numbers added.	thrōne, a chair of state.
some, a little; a part.	thrōwn, cast.
	tō, unto; towards.
	tōō, more than enough.
	twō, one and one.

## LESSON CCXLVIII. Dictation Exercise.

Steel frames are now used for many buildings. There is more honor in being raised to a throne than in being born to one. Four is the sum of two and two. While trying to steal the thief received a blow which knocked him down the stair. If you have too much money give the surplus to some charity. The tare on the case was twenty pounds. Goldsmith's writings are a model of style. The higher we soar the greater the fall. In taking the surplice out of the drawer the acolyte was so unfortunate as to tear it. The girl who tried to stare at the sun has now a sore eye. In crossing the stile my aunt tripped, and was thrown down.

## LESSON CCXLIX.

Words in which *a* is often Mispronounced.

fär	eätch	dä' tá	al' wäyş
yeä	dräin	lä' vä	eä nä' rý
eälm	groat	mä' gī	ëm bälm'
färm	hälve	äft' ër	pä shä'
eänt	shäft	däi' rý	ä ghäst'
eän't	glånçe	lånçe	bä nä' nä

## LESSON CCL.

The suffixes *ger*, *ier*, *eer*, *ist*, and *ian* signify *one who practices or belongs to* a certain profession.

saw' yër	voy' ä gër	ärt' ist	bött' än ist
eäsh iër'	ën' gī nēer'	drüg' gīst	söl' diër (-jër)
für' rī ër	aw' tion ër'	pī' än' ist	gräm mä' rī än

## LESSON CCLI.

Some more words in which *a* is often Mispronounced.

lä' mä	hä' rēm	seärçe	päg' eant
pä pä'	jäl' ap	trånçe	seäth' lëss
al' dër	saw' çër	tär' if'	fäl' chion (-chün)
ä mäss'	hī ä' tüss	stämp	chäl' drön
eä' rët	bä' thös	pa'u' pēr	hal' bērd
fäir' ý	eä' rī öüs	mäm mä	bär' rī eäde'

## LESSON CCLII. Studies.

Grëek	shört' händ	týpe' writ' ing
Lät' in	gë öm' é try	līt' ër ä türe
Frëñch	äs trön' ö my	book' kēep' ing
Spän' ish	ī tāl' ian (-yan)	gräm' mar (-mër)
hý' gī ène	rhet' ö rie	mäth' é mät' ies
Gër' man	ehëm' is try	pën' man shíp
	stë nög' rä phý (-fý)	phýs (fis-) i öl' ö gý

## LESSON CCLIII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

<b>paint</b>	To <i>paint</i> is to cover or smear over with color; to
<b>dye</b>	<i>dye</i> is to dip in any color. For example, we <i>paint</i> a house, a barn, a carriage. We <i>dye</i> our clothes.
<b>revenge</b>	To <i>revenge</i> is to inflict pain or injury for injury
<b>avenge</b>	done to ourselves or others; to <i>avenge</i> is to inflict just punishment in behalf of ourselves or of others. Thus, we <i>avenge</i> our wrongs; God will <i>avenge</i> the wrongs of the oppressed; out of <i>revenge</i> for a fancied wrong the soldier shot his captain.
<b>request</b>	To <i>request</i> is a polite way of asking; as, we <i>request</i> the pleasure of a friend's company to dinner.
<b>ask</b>	To <i>ask</i> is the general term to denote an expression of our wishes for what we want from another; as, we <i>ask</i> what time it is. To <i>beg</i> , in its original sense was to <i>ask</i> with earnestness, and carried with it the idea of submission: as, to <i>beg</i> for food. It has now taken the place of <i>ask</i> and <i>request</i> on the ground of its expressing more of deference and request: thus, we <i>beg</i> a friend to accept a present: a tradesman <i>begs</i> to call attention to his new stock of goods.
<b>rest</b>	<i>Rest</i> is a ceasing from motion or labor; <i>repose</i> is that kind of rest which gives relief and refreshment after work. <i>Repose</i> is a necessity: the weary seek <i>repose</i> . We may <i>rest</i> while standing: to <i>repose</i> we must lie down.
<b>retirement</b>	<i>Retirement</i> is the act of withdrawing from society or from public life; <i>solitude</i> is the state of being alone; <i>seclusion</i> describes the fact that a person is shut out from others, usually by his own choice.
<b>solitude</b>	
<b>seclusion</b>	



## LESSON CCLIV.

Other words in which *a* is often mispronounced.

slánt	swāthe	prā' rīe	squā' (skwā'-) lór
strāp	seāred	lit ēr ā' tīm	ān' cient (-shent)
seāth	rāft' ēr	āf flā' tūs	gua' (gwā'-) nō
tā' pīs	fār rā' gō	seal' lōp	quag' (kwāg'-) mīre
rā' dīx	erāft' ŷ	ā' prī eōt	à qua' (-kwā'-) rī ūm

## LESSON CCLV.

Some more words in which *a* is often mispronounced.

pā' rī āh	sāe' rā ment	ēx pā' trī āte
ōe tā' vō	vāl' en tīne	ūl tī mā' tūm
pal' freŷ	frā' tēr nīze	eōm mānd' ment
māel' strōm	mān dā' mūs	gŷm nā' ŷi ūm
ār eā' nūm	grā vā' mēn	zouave (zwāv)

## LESSON CCLVI.

The suffixes *dom*, *hood*, *ness*, and *ship* mean *state of being*, *character*, *condition*, and *office*.

wīŷ' dōm	Chri's ten dōm	il' nēss
frēe' dōm	mōth' ēr hōōd	sād' nēss
sērf' dōm	māid' en hōōd	ful' nēss
kīng' dōm	eōarse' nēss	dēaf' nēss
ēarl' dōm	toūgh' (tūf-) nēss	kīnd' nēss
thral' dōm	lā' zī nēss	lēan' nēss
mār' tŷr dōm	wēa' rī nēss	mēan' nēss
fālse' hōōd	ŷau' ċī nēss	ełōse' nēss
knīght' hōōd	weīght' ī nēss	swēet' nēss
hār' dī hōōd	drow' ŷī nēss	nūmb' nēss
like' lī hōōd	ełēan' lī nēss	frīend' shīp
wīd' ōw hōōd	bus' (bīz-) ī nēss	lōrd' shīp
live' lī hōōd	eōme (kūm-) lī nēss	rē lā' tion shīp

## LESSON CCLVII. Latin Roots.

**cado, casum** = to fall; **capio, captum** = to take; **dicto, dictum** = to say.

- |                        |               |               |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. dē eāy'             | 7. ēx ċept'   | 13. rēċ' ī pē |
| 2. eās' (kāzh-') ū al  | 8. dē ċēive'  | 14. vēr' dīet |
| 3. eā' denċe           | 9. rē ċēipt'  | 15. dīe' tion |
| 4. āe' ċī dent         | 10. eāp' tīve | 16. dīe' tāte |
| 5. eō' īn ċīde'        | 11. ōe' eū pŷ | 17. ād dīet'  |
| 6. ōe eā' sion (-zhūn) | 12. eōn ċēit' | 18. ē' dīet   |

DEFINITION. 1 means to rot. 2, accidental. 3, a fall of the voice in reading or speaking. 4, a sudden and unexpected event. 5, to correspond exactly. 6, a convenient chance. 7, to omit. 8, to mislead. 9, an acknowledgment of money paid. 10, a prisoner taken by force. 11, to hold or keep for use. 12, vanity. 13, a formulary for making some mixture. 14, a decision. 15, language. 16, to command. 17, to apply habitually. 18, a command, a proclamation.

## LESSON CCLVIII. Latin Roots.

**dignus** = worthy; **duco, ductum** = to lead; **facio, factum** = to make.

- |                               |                |                         |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. deīgn                      | 7. eōn' dūet   | 13. āb dūe' tion        |
| 2. eōn dīgn'                  | 8. rē dūċe'    | 14. vī' ā dūet          |
| 3. dīs dāin'                  | 9. dūe' tīle   | 15. āf fēet'            |
| 4. dīg' nī tŷ                 | 10. īn' dūċe   | 16. fāe' tō rŷ          |
| 5. dīg' nī fŷ                 | 11. prōd' ūet  | 17. pēr' fēet           |
| 6. īn dīg' nant               | 12. ēd' ū eāte | 18. fāe' ūl tŷ          |
| 19. dē fī' cient (-fīsh' ent) |                | 20. sāe' rī fīce (-fīz) |

DEFINITION. 1 means to condescend to give. 2, deserved. 3, to think unworthy. 4, true worth, excellence. 5, to honor. 6, affected with anger mingled with contempt. 7, behavior, management. 8, to diminish, to lessen. 9, easily led. 10, to move, to influence. 11, result, fruit, effect. 12, to teach, to train. 13, a carrying away. 14, a bridge; a structure for carrying a road, as a railroad. 15, to influence. 16, the place where workmen are employed in making goods. 17, finished, faultless. 18, talent, ability. 19, imperfect. 20, the offering of any thing to God; the surrender of any thing for the sake of some one or something else.

## LESSON CCLIX. Homonyms.

plāin, simple; even; flat.	strāight, not crooked.
plāne, a tool for smoothing wood or metal.	sōle, the bottom of the foot.
pēer, an equal.	sōul, the spiritual part in man.
pēr, a wharf or landing place.	sāil'ēr, with a qualifying word descriptive of the manner of sailing; a ship or other vessel.
rāp, to knock on.	sāil' or (-ēr), a seaman.
wrāp, to wind or fold together; to envelope completely.	sūn, the heavenly body which gives the light of day.
rōde, did ride.	sōn, a male child.
rōad, street; passage.	
rōwed, did row.	
strāit, narrow.	

## LESSON CCLX. Dictation Exercise.

Let the pupils fill out the blanks with the missing words.

Gladstone, though only plain Mister is the — of any man in England. The old ship is such a very slow sailer that she has only just arrived at her —. While my son was crossing the room he struck the — of his foot against a plane. The road alongside the cliff is very strait. At midday the — is very hot. When the sailor rowed us out to the ship the wind was so cold I had to — my cloak around me. Your boy ought not enter the room without first stopping to — at the door. My uncle always sat straight when he — on horseback. To gain the whole world is nothing if you lose your —.

## LESSON CCLXI. Words hard to spell and their meaning.

rī dīe' ū loūs	Absurd and laughable.
sān' guine (:gwīn)	Warm; lively; hopeful.
prōph' (prōf'-) ē sȳ	To tell of things to come.
eāl' ūm nȳ	A false accusation made with malice.
bāy' ô nēt	A short sword or dagger fitted to a musket or rifle.
līn' ē āge	Descendants in a direct line.
mōrt' gāge	A conditional conveyance of property, as security for a debt.
jōe' ū lar (-lēr)	Given to jesting.
vouch sāfe'	Condescend to grant.
ār' ehīves	Public records preserved as evidence of facts.
dī lēm' mā	A difficult or doubtful choice.
ē' lās tīç' ī tȳ	Springiness; tendency to rebound.
tōl' ēr ā ble	That may be borne or endured.
ōp' tion	Left to one's own choice.
naugh' tȳ	Guilty of improper conduct.
haugh' tȳ	Proud and contemptuous.
fī' ēr ȳ	Passionate; very active.
ghāst' lȳ	Pale; deathlike.
hīe' eough (-kūp)	A convulsive sob or cough.
vīct' uals	Food for human beings.
zeph' yr (zēf' ēr)	The west wind; any mild, soft wind.
wrētch' ēd	Unhappy; worthless.
ūn' ion (-yūn)	The uniting or joining of two or more things into one.
ō bīt' ū ā rȳ	An account of a deceased person.
çhām' ois (-mȳ)	A kind of antelope; a soft leather.



## LESSON CCLXII.

Words frequently mispronounced or improperly accented.

saw' cŷ	tĕn' à ble	ã' mōnd
swath	tĕp' ĩd	Ār' àb
săt' ĩre	tĭ' nŷ	ā' rĕ à
sā' tŷr	tōn' tĭne'	Āl' pĭne
stĭr' rūp	trĭb' ūne	bĕ trōth'
sŭb' tĭle	tĕlĕg' rā phŷ	eazk
sĭm' ò nŷ	vā gā' rŷ	eōn' trā rŷ
sŭp' ple	vĕ' hĕ ment	eōn' tŭ mĕ lŷ
sŷr' ĩnge	vĭ' rĭle	eōn' dō' lençe
sō nō' rōus	vōl' à tĭle	đĭ lātĕ'
sōot	vĭe' ar (-ĕr)	đĭs' pŭ tant
tās' sel	vāse	ĕn' ġĭne
tō mā' tō	vĕn' ĩ sōn	ĕx tĕm' pō rĕ

## LESSON CCLXIII.

The termination *ful* means *filled* with something, as, *woeful*, filled with *woe*. The final *l* is omitted in the derivatives.

aw' ful	skĭl' ful	pĕaçĕ' ful	dŭ' tĭ ful
ärt' ful	spĭtĕ' ful	wrāth' ful	pĭt' ĩ ful
joy' ful	mōurn' ful	frĭght' ful	fān' ċĭ ful
wĭll' ful	grāçĕ' ful	chāngĕ' ful	boun' tĭ ful

## LESSON CCLXIV.

The suffixes *en*, *ish*, *y*, and *some* mean *having the quality of*.

hĕmp' en	wāx' en	dŭst' ŷ	lōath' sōme
brā' zen	jŭi' cŷ	hōg' ġĭsh	blĭthĕ' sōme
lĕad' en	rōck' ŷ	fĭĕnd' ĩsh	mĕd' dle sōme
ĕarth' en	sĭl' vĕr ŷ	knāv' ĩsh	trōub' le sōme
ĕn liv' en	sā' vor (-vĕr-) ŷ	shrew' ĩsh	vĕn' tŭre sōme
bĕech' en	sĭn' ew ŷ	wĭn' sōme	wĕā' rĭ sōme
ĕm bōld' en	stōn' ŷ	toil' sōme	eŭm' bĕr sōme

## LESSON CCLXV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

- amaze** What we cannot understand may *amaze* us; what
- astonish** is great or very striking is apt to *astonish* us.
- apology** We make an *apology* for unbecoming conduct; we
- excuse** offer an *excuse* for neglect of duty. For example: The teacher accepted the boy's *excuse*, but made him offer an *apology* for what he had done.
- apparent** That which appears to the eye or is already seen
- evident** is *apparent*; that which is seen or clearly proved
- obvious** is *evident*; while that which proves itself or is readily perceived is *obvious*.
- aged** *Aged* and *elderly* are more commonly applied to
- elderly** persons; *old* to persons or things; as, an *elderly*
- old** couple; an *aged* man lives in that *old* house.
- accurate** A thing is *accurate* when done in *careful* conformity
- exact** to the right; it is *exact* when brought to that
- precise** perfect state in which there is no defect, and it is *precise* when it strictly conforms to some rule or model, as if *cut down* thereto; as, an *accurate* account, an *exact* measure, *precise* language.
- authentic** A book is *authentic* when it relates matters of fact
- genuine** as they really happened: it is *genuine* when it is written by the person whose name it bears. A book may be *genuine* without being *authentic*, or it may be *authentic* without being *genuine*.
- ability** *Ability* is the power of doing something; *capacity*
- capacity** is the power of receiving something, as, for instance, new ideas, etc. *Capacity* is needed to plan, *ability* to carry out a great enterprise. We speak of the *ability* with which a book is written, or an argument is maintained. Some lawyers have *capacity* to excel in their profession.

## LESSON CCLXVI. Homonyms.

māin, strength.	pāin, suffering.
māne, the long hair on the neck of a horse, lion, etc.	ōar, an instrument for rowing boats.
mēet, fit; proper.	ōre, metal as taken from the mine.
mēat, food in general.	ō'er, a contraction for <i>over</i> .
nōse, the part of the face which is the organ of smell.	paws, the feet of certain animals.
knōws, understands.	pause, to stop; to wait.
our, belonging to us.	reīn, an instrument for curbing or governing.
hour, sixty minutes.	reign, to govern; to rule.
pāne, one of the pieces of glass in a door or sash.	rāin, water falling in drops from the air.

## LESSON CCLXVII. Dictation Exercise.

My father caught the runaway horse by the mane, and held it till the rein was mended. The girl has a pain in her nose, but she works with might and main. It is meet to give every one his due. I have a piece of ore. Pray that our Holy Father may live to reign many years. There is more in the meat than in the carving. The oar is in the boat. The dog's paws are muddy; he knows his master. I hear the rain against the window pane. *O'er* is used for *over* only in poetry. The clock is striking the hour. Pause when tempted to do wrong.

## LESSON CCLXVIII.

Words hard to spell and their meaning.

āe' qui(-kwī-)ēsce'	To remain satisfied with.
bānk' rūpt çý	Failure or inability to pay debts.
erýs' tal lize	To cause to form crystals.
ēe' stà sý	Excessive joy; a state in which the body seems as if dead and the senses are suspended, but the soul, retaining full power, is absorbed in God.
ěf fēr vēsce'	To bubble and hiss as fluids do when some part escapes in the form of gas.
ê rā' sure(-zhūr)	A scratching out.
fāl' lī bīl' ī tý	Liability to deceive or to be deceived.
grīēv' oūs	Causing grief or sorrow.
hā rāngue'	To make a public speech.
īn çip' ī ent	Beginning.
jēop' ard(-ērd) ý	Exposure to death or injury; danger.
knūē' kle	A joint of the finger.
lēth' ár gý	A deep, unnatural sleep from which it is difficult to awaken a person.
lāb' ý rīnth	Any inclosure full of difficult turnings.
mī rāe' ū loūs	Performed by supernatural power.
nēū' trāl lize	To destroy the peculiar properties of.
ōr' thō dōx	Sound in opinion or doctrine.
pā rō' ehī al	Belonging to a parish.
quo (kwō-) tā' tion	A part of a book or writing named, repeated, or brought forward as evidence or illustration.
rēt' ī çēnce	The state of keeping silence.
slaugh' tēr	Bloody destruction of life.
ū nique' (-nēk')	Being without a like or equal.



## LESSON CCLXIX. Latin Roots.

**fero, latum** = to bear; **finis** = end; **fluo, fluxum** = to flow.

- |               |                   |                     |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. fēr' rý    | 7. prēf' ēr ençe  | 13. dēf' i nīte     |
| 2. ē lāte'    | 8. trāns lā' tion | 14. āf' fīn' i tý   |
| 3. dīf' fēr   | 9. fī' nal        | 15. flū' id         |
| 4. sūf' fēr   | 10. fīv' ish      | 16. flū' en çý      |
| 5. prēl' āte  | 11. eōn' fīne'    | 17. flūe' tū āte    |
| 6. eōl' lāte' | 12. in' fīn' īte  | 18. āf' flū ençe    |
|               | 19. in' flū ençe  | 20. sū pēr' flū oūs |

DEFINITION. 1 means a place where persons or things are carried across a river. 2, to raise the spirit of. 3, to disagree in opinion. 4, to feel or undergo pain. 5, a clergyman having authority over the lower clergy. 6, to compare critically; to gather and place in order. 7, choice. 8, removal; the act of rendering into another language. 9, last. 10, to put an end to. 11, to bound, inclose, imprison. 12, endless. 13, certain, fixed. 14, relation, resemblance. 15, liquid. 16, smoothness; readiness of utterance. 17, to waver, to be unsteady. 18, plenty. 19, power, authority. 20, unnecessary, excessive.

## LESSON CCLXX. Latin Roots.

**gratus** = thankful; **gravis** = heavy; **habeo, habitum**, = to have, to hold.

- |                 |                      |                    |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. grāçe        | 7. dīs grāçe'        | 13. grāv' i tāte   |
| 2. grāte' ful   | 8. eōn' grāt' ū lāte | 14. āg' grā vāte   |
| 3. grēet        | 9. grīēf             | 15. hāb' it        |
| 4. grāt' i fý   | 10. grāve            | 16. ex hīb' it     |
| 5. grā tū' i tý | 11. grīēv' oūs       | 17. hā bīt' ū al   |
| 6. grāt' i tūde | 12. grāv' i tý       | 18. prō hīb' it    |
|                 | 19. hāb i tā' tion   | 20. dē bīt' i tāte |

DEFINITION. 1 means mercy, favor; elegance; the mercy of God. 2, thankful, pleasing. 3, to salute, to welcome, to address with friendship. 4, to please. 5, a free gift; a present. 6, thankfulness. 7, shame, dishonor. 8, to wish joy to. 9, sorrow. 10, solemn, serious. 11, causing sorrow. 12, sobriety of character. 13, to tend toward any object. 14, to provoke, to magnify. 15, manner. 16, to show in order to attract notice. 17, usual, common. 18, to forbid. 19, settled dwelling, residence. 20, to weaken, to enfeeble.

## LESSON CCLXXI.

The suffix *age* means the state or quality of being or place.

- |             |              |                  |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| dō' tāge    | pēr' sōn āge | ēs' pī ō nāge    |
| bōnd' āge   | pāt' rōn āge | mār' riāge       |
| hērb' āge   | hēr' mīt āge | pīl' grīm āge    |
| wharf' āge  | pū' pīl āge  | vēr' bī āge      |
| fēr' rī āge | vās' sal āge | vāg' ā bōnd' āge |

## LESSON CCLXXII.

The suffixes *al, ile, ic, ary, and ory* signify relating to.

- |            |               |                 |                    |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| lōg' ie    | eūr' sō rý    | plān' ēt ā rý   | eūs' tōm ā rý      |
| pō ēt' ie  | līt' ēr ā rý  | in' dūs' trī āl | prē pār' ā tō rý   |
| rād' i eāl | jū' vē nīle   | mē dīç' i nāl   | in' trō dūe' tō rý |
| ōp' tie āl | eāp' il lār ý | trīb' ū tā rý   | mān' dā tō rý      |
| eōm' ie āl | in' fan tīle  | mēr' eān tīle   | sāt' is fāe' tō rý |

## LESSON CCLXXIII.

*Ly* means *like*, of which it is an abbreviation. It is sometimes shortened into *y*.

- |            |             |             |               |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| sīn' glý   | seārçe' lý  | hēav' i lý  | fōol' ish lý  |
| foul' lý   | hūm' blý    | slēep' i lý | fōr' mēr lý   |
| eās' i lý  | fōurth' lý  | rēad' i lý  | fōrm' āl lý   |
| doūb' lý   | hās' tī lý  | tēr' rī blý | stēad' i lý   |
| hārsh' lý  | nois' i lý  | mīght' i lý | spēed' i lý   |
| whōl' lý   | glōom' i lý | strānge' lý | prōb' ā blý   |
| blīthe' lý | plāin' lý   | frīēnd' lý  | pēāçe' ful lý |

## LESSON CCLXXIV.

The suffix *ise* or *ize* means to make.

- |             |              |                |                 |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| rē' al ize  | ē' qual ize  | au' thōr ize   | nāt' ū ral ize  |
| çiv' i lize | erit' i çise | hū' man ize    | gēn' ēr al ize  |
| ū' til ize  | eāt' ē ehīse | sēe' ū lār ize | Chris' tian ize |

## LESSON CCLXXV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**casual** A thing is *casual* when it happens by chance, without being prearranged; it is *accidental* when opposed to what is designed, planned, or foreseen; it is *incidental* when it falls into some regular course of things, but forms no necessary part thereof; as, a *casual* encounter, a *casual* remark; an *accidental* circumstance; an *accidental* meeting; an *incidental* observation.

**custom** *Custom* is the frequent repetition of the same act; *habit* is the effect of such repetition. *Custom* supposes an act of the will; *habit* is a kind of "second nature", which grows up within us; as, an old *custom*; a fixed *habit*.

**celebrate** To *celebrate* is to distinguish by some expression of honor and joy; to *commemorate* is to keep in memory by some public solemn ceremony; as, we *celebrate* the birthday of our country's Independence by the observance of the Fourth of July; Christians *commemorate* the death of our Saviour on Good Friday.

**confess** We *confess* what we feel to have been wrong; we *acknowledge* what we feel must and ought to be known; a prisoner *confesses* his crime and is punished; a gentleman *acknowledges* his mistakes.

**content** To *content* is to appease, even though every desire or appetite is not gratified; to *satisfy* is to gratify fully the longings of desire; as, a man who is poor but *content* is rich though all his needs are not *satisfied*.

## LESSON CCLXXVI.

Difficult words found in a Second Reader.

Let the pupils write these words.

threw	sought	sheaves	weather
rough	least	months	minute
lose	wolves	plague	women
whole	thieves	warmth	ocean
worms	stalks	steady	carriage

LESSON CCLXXVII. Difficult words from a Second Reader.

To be written by the pupils.

victuals	soldier	telegraph	orchard
sergeant	ironing	squirrel	imagine
courage	angler	stretched	besieged
naughty	venture	buried	whistling
pleasure	choir	question	thrashed
certainly	knock	business	daughter

LESSON CCLXXVIII. Difficult words from a Second Reader.

To be written by the pupils.

column	sacristy	themselves	guardian
anxious	vegetables	lightning	gratitude
quinces	crucified	excellent	delicate
medicine	exception	resembles	collections
triumph	staggered	delightful	affectionate

LESSON CCLXXIX. Difficult words found in a Third Reader.

To be written by the pupils.

poultry	perched	sociable	quantities
machine	doubled	worthless	familiar
gambols	majesty	perceived	complained
suitable	appetites	weighing	imagination
spheres	bustled	palatable	immediately



## LESSON CCLXXX. Punctuation.

The **Period** (.) should be used,—

At the end of every complete sentence which does not ask a question or express emotion; as,

It is a beautiful sight to see the sun rise.

After every abbreviated word; as,—

Genl. Geo. Washington. The Rt. Rev. Bishop.

The **Comma** (,) is used,—

To separate two words in a series in the same construction if used without one of the conjunctions *and*, *or*, *nor*; as,

The brief, haughty, gratification of revenge is often purchased at the cost of a lasting, humiliating remorse.

To separate *three* or *more* nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles or adverbs, with or without a conjunction, and also the last word, if it be a *noun*, from the verb; as,

Love, honor, and obey God.

We must not only pity, but also help, the poor.

To separate successive pairs of words joined by a conjunction; as,

Whether we eat or drink, labor or sleep, we should be moderate.

To separate contrasted words or words in opposition; as,

Though deep, yet clear.

Before and after a qualifying clause introduced by a relative; as,

Peace at any price, which these men advocate, means war at any cost.

## LESSON CCLXXXI. Punctuation.

The **Comma**, continued.

To separate the rest of the sentence from parenthetical expressions; as,

The book was oblong, ten inches in length and seven in breadth, and bound in morocco.

To separate from the rest of the sentence a word or an expression denoting a person or an object addressed; as,

Friends, Romans, and countrymen, lend me your ears.

After a nominative, where the verb is understood; as,

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

To separate words and phrases in apposition; as,

Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles, was eminent for his zeal and knowledge.

Between the transposed parts when a sentence is placed out of its natural order; as,

In all pursuits, attention is of primary importance.

After the adverbs *nay*, *however*, *finally*, *at least*, etc.; as,

However, they had not gone far, when they came to a sign post.

After the words *as*, *namely*, and *to wit*, when introducing an example; as,

There were only three persons in the room; namely, the prisoner, the witness, and the judge.

The **Note of Exclamation** (!) must be used,—

After every word or phrase which expresses passion or emotion; as,

Dear me! Alas!

## LESSON CCLXXXII. Latin Roots.

**mater** = mother; **pater** = father; **frater** = brother; **homo** = man.

- |                    |                   |                  |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. mǎ' trón        | 7. pǎ' trón       | 13. frǎ tēr' nal |
| 2. mǎ tēr' nal     | 8. pǎt' rón ize   | 14. hū' man      |
| 3. mǎt' rí mǒ ný   | 9. pǎ tēr' nal    | 15. hǒm' áge     |
| 4. mǎ tēr' ní tý   | 10. pǎ tēr' ní tý | 16. hū mǎné'     |
| 5. mǎt' rí cide    | 11. pǎt' rí mǒ ný | 17. hū' man ize  |
| 6. mǎ trié' ù lǎte | 12. frǎ ar' (-ēr) | 18. hǒm' í cide  |

DEFINITION. 1 means a wife or a widow. 2, motherly. 3, a sacrament which gives grace to the husband and wife to live happily together. 4, the character or relation of a mother. 5, the murder of a mother by her child. 6, to enter or admit to membership in a society or other body. 7, one who protects. 8, to favor. 9, fatherly. 10, family headship, fatherhood. 11, an estate inherited from one's father. 12, a member of a mendicant religious Order. 13, brotherly. 14, having the qualities or attributes of a man. 15, respect. 16, benevolent. 17, to make gentle, to refine. 18, the killing of one human being by another.

## LESSON CCLXXXIII. Latin Roots.

**mitto, missum** = to send; **loquor, locutus** = to speak;  
**manus** = the hand; **lego, lectum** = to read.

- |                 |                      |                 |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. mǐs' sion    | 7. ěl' ó eū' tion    | 13. lǒe' tǔre   |
| 2. mǐs' sile    | 8. ǒb' ló quý        | 14. lǒg' í ble  |
| 3. ǎd mǐt'      | 9. vĕn trǐl' ó quǐst | 15. lĕ' gion    |
| 4. dǐs mǐss'    | 10. mǎn' ù al        | 16. eǒl' lĕge   |
| 5. prǒm' íse    | 11. mǎn' ù scrip     | 17. eū' ló gize |
| 6. ěm' ís sǎ rý | 12. ě mǎn' cǐ pǎte   | 18. dǐl' í gĕnt |

DEFINITION. 1 means an errand; the business on which one is sent. 2, a weapon thrown. 3, to allow to enter; to acknowledge as true. 4, to send away. 5, a declaration by which one binds himself to do or not to do some particular act. 6, an agent sent out to advance his employers' interests. 7, the act of speaking or reading in public. 8, reproach, censure. 9, one who speaks so that his voice seems not to come from him but from some other source. 10, done by hand; a book of such size that it may be easily carried in the hand. 11, written by hand. 12, to set free. 13, a discourse on any subject. 14, capable of being read. 15, a multitude. 16, a school for the higher studies. 17, to praise. 18, attentive, laborious, industrious.

## LESSON CCLXXXIV.

Words hard to spell and their meaning.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| sóm' ěr sault             | A leap in which a person turns heels over head and lights upon his feet. |
| ěhlǒ' rò fóm              | A chemical used in surgical operations to produce loss of feeling.       |
| mǎr' tial (-shal)         | Of, or suited for, war; military.  |
| prǎe' tí eǎ ble           | That may be done, practiced or accomplished.                             |
| heǎrth                    | The floor in a chimney on which a fire is made; home.                    |
| brǐs' tle (brǐs' sl)      | A short, stiff hair, as that of swine.                                   |
| dĕl' í eǎ cý              | Delightfulness; refinement.  |
| cýl' ín dĕr               | A body of rollerlike form.   |
| ín' í tí áte (-ish' í át) | To begin or enter upon.  |
| ěhǎsm                     | A deep opening, as in the earth or in a rock.                            |
| pĕr suade' (-swǎd')       | To convince; to win over.  |
| ǎ eǎd' ě mý               | An institution for the study of higher learning.                         |
| ěe eł' sǐ ǎs' tle         | A priest.  |
| pneú mǎt' ie              | Consisting of, or resembling, air.                                       |
| eoúr' ǎ' geoús            | Brave; bold.   |
| ǎ pǒth' ě eǎ rý           | One who prepares and sells drugs.  |
| ín' ěx hǎust' í ble       | Incapable of being used up.  |
| pĕr ní' cious (-nísh' ús) | Destructive; deadly; hateful.  |
| rǎg' ǎ mǔf' fín           | A disreputable fellow.   |
| ěx' ě eǎ ble              | Detestable; abominable.  |
| ín' dĕbt' ěd              | Brought into debt.   |
| eǎl' loús                 | Hardened; unfeeling.   |



## LESSON CCLXXXV.

The suffix *ward* (pronounced wĕrd) denotes *motion toward*; *ance* or *ence* (pronounced ans or ens) means *the act or state of*; *ure* signifies *state of*; *ous*, *eous*, *ious* mean *having, relating to*.

bäck' ward	èl' è gance	vĕrd' ùre	vir' tù oüs
hōme' ward	pĕn' i tençe	rāpt' ùre	pĭt' è oüs
down' ward	à bün' dance	im pōst' ùre	èn' ví oüs
áft' ěr ward	elĕar' ançe	eür' vā tũre	eũm' broũs
nōrth' ward	òe eür' rençe	fĭ' broũs	eoür' tè oüs

## LESSON CCLXXXVI.

The suffixes *kin*, *ling*, *el*, *le*, *let*, *et*, *ow*, and *ule* mean *little*.

pĭp' kĭn	found' lĭng	bul' lĕt	hāch' ět
lām' b' kĭn	sĕed' lĭng	eĕy' lĕt	rĭv' ù lĕt
mǎn' i kĭn	dǎm' šĕl	elōš' ět	hōl' lōw
gōš' lĭng	sāch' ěl	lĕaf' lĕt	pĭl' lōw
dār' lĭng	nōz' zle	hām' lĕt	mĕad' ōw
yĕar' lĭng	rĭng' lĕt	lāch' ět	glōb' ùle
dũck' lĭng	strĕam' lĕt	eāsk' ět	ǎn' i mǎl' eũle

## LESSON CCLXXXVII.

Words often mispronounced or improperly accented.

à pōs' tle	ē' gō tĭm	lāugh' (lǎf' -) tĕr
āt' rò phŷ	ē' quā ble	lŷ çĕ' ùm
əu' tōp sŷ	ĕx' plĕ tĭve	lũ' dĩ eroũs
eāis' sōn	glā' çĭĕr (-shĕr)	mũ' lĕ tĕar'
ehōl' ěr ĩe	hōs' tĕr	ò bĕr' sançe
drā' má	ĭn' tĕ gral	pũ' pĭl lá rŷ
dĕ' brĭs'	ĭn' vĕn tō rŷ	rǎil' lĕr ŷ
dĕ' bũt'	ĭn' tĕr' stĭçe	rĕš' ĭn oüs
drought	jũ' vĕ nĭle	rĕp' à rá ble
dĩ plō' má	khĕ' dĭve'	sō' joũrn ěr

## LESSON CCLXXXVIII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**neglect** We *neglect* from forgetfulness or oversight; we **slight** *slight* from a feeling of dislike or contempt. *Neglect* is commonly applied to things; as, to *neglect* duty, to *neglect* business, to *neglect* to pay our debts; *slight*, to persons. A friend may *neglect* us in the hurry of business; but when he *slights* us, it is evident he is our friend no longer.

**noted** *Noted* may be employed in a good or a bad sense; **notorious** *notorious* is never used except in a bad sense. A man may be *noted* for his genius, talent, or eccentricities; he is *notorious* for his vices. We speak of a *noted* orator; a *notorious* scamp.

**object** To *object* to a thing is to propose or start something against it; to *oppose* it is to set one's self up steadily against it. One *objects* to ordinary matters that require no reflection; one *opposes* matters that call for deliberation and afford serious reasons for and against. A father *objects* to his son playing in the streets; we *oppose* a law that we believe will not prove for the welfare of the people.

**opinion** An *opinion* is the result of experience, reflection, or reading; **sentiment** *sentiment* is the consequence of habits and circumstances. An *opinion* is the work of the head; *sentiment* is the work of the heart. We define our *sentiments* on questions of feeling or taste; we give our *opinions* on questions of science and argument.

**pardon** *Pardon* is the serious style; **forgive** *forgive* is the familiar term. Men *forgive* one another personal offences; a magistrate *pardons* offences against law.

## LESSON CCLXXXIX. Punctuation, Continued.

The **Note of Interrogation** (?) must be placed,—

After every direct question; as,  
Where are you going?

The **Colon** (:) should be used,—

Where a sentence might be considered as finished, but is followed by something without which the full force of the remark would be lost; as,

Study to acquire a habit of thinking: no study is more important.

Before a direct quotation; as,

A good motto is: "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

After the adverbs *yes* or *no*, when they form part of the answer to a question; as,

Are you going to the country? Yes: next week.

After the salutation in a letter; as,

Reverend, dear Sir:

The **Semicolon** (;) should be used,—

To separate the main divisions of a sentence the subdivisions of which are separated by commas; as,

Prosperity is naturally, though not necessarily, attached to virtue and merit; adversity, to vice and folly.

To separate a sentence consisting of several members, each constituting a distinct proposition, but having a dependence on each other; as,

Everything grows old; everything passes away; everything disappears.

Before *as*, *viz.*, *to wit*, *namely*, *i. e.*, or *that is*, when they introduce an example; as,

Many words are differently spelled in English; as, cigar, segar; inquire, enquire; center, centre.

## LESSON CCXC. Hard words found in a Third Reader.

To be written by the pupils.

naught	wharf	worthy	especially
foliage	dumb	martyr	acquaintance
biscuit	vision	surplice	musicians
growth	whence	millions	handkerchief
badges	throne	chaplain	almsgiving

## LESSON CCXCI. Hard words from a Third Reader.

To be written by the pupils.

thrives	pshaw	weapon	essential
zealous	blithe	various	convenient
quaint	wreck	bouquet	petitioned
stomach	busily	amiable	associated
ghastly	mingle	disguise	opportunity

## LESSON CCXCII. Hard words found in a Third Reader.

To be written by the pupils.

gracious	chasms	whim	separated
brilliant	wrought	lodged	cathedral
microscope	symbol	dangled	rejoicing
steadfast	knowledge	kernels	murderous
beauteous	contempt	courteous	atmosphere

## LESSON CCXCIII. Hard words found in a Third Reader.

To be written by the pupils.

monarch	radiance	nourishment	stiffened
bargain	packages	Esquimaux	generosity
guileless	suspicious	remarkable	exhausted
turbulent	occasions	simplicity	assumption
precipices	delicious	cavalcade	delicacies
diamonds	conditions	missionaries	originated



## LESSON CCXCIV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**compliment** Men deal in *compliments* from a desire to please;  
**flattery** they use *flattery* either from excessive admiration or to gratify vanity.

**chastise** We *chastise* to prevent the repetition of faults,  
**punish** and to reclaim the offender; we *punish* to uphold the law by the infliction of penalty.

**competent** A man is *competent* to a task or duty when he  
**qualified** has the powers which are needed for its performance; he is *qualified* for it when those powers have been trained into an acquaintance with the work to be done and expertness in the mode of performing it.

**cautious** *Cautious* denotes a prudent care in avoiding  
**circumspect** danger; a man who is *circumspect* examines all the circumstances of a case so as carefully to consider them; a brute may be *cautious*, but only rational beings are *circumspect*.

**communicate** *Communicate* denotes the allowance of others  
**impart** to partake or enjoy in *common* with ourselves; *impart* is giving to others a *part* of what we had held as our own; *reveal* is to disclose something hidden or concealed.  
**reveal** For example, we *communicate* intelligence; *impart* instruction; *reveal* a secret.

**conceal** To *conceal* is simply not to make known what  
**disguise** we wish to keep secret; to *disguise* is to conceal by some false appearance; to *secrete*  
**secrete** is to hide in some place of secrecy. Crimes are *concealed*; we often *disguise* our sentiments; stolen goods are *secreted*.

## LESSON CCXCV. Latin Roots.

**moveo, motum** = to move; **munus** = a gift; **litera** = a letter;  
**locus** = a place.

- |                 |                     |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. rê mōve'     | 7. ĩm mū' nĩ tỹ     | 13. lèt' tēr        |
| 2. rê mōtē'     | 8. mū nĩ' ĩ çençe   | 14. lĩt' ěr al      |
| 3. ě mō' tion   | 9. rê mū' nēr āte   | 15. lĩt' ěr ā tũre  |
| 4. mōv' ā ble   | 10. eõm mū' nĩ tỹ   | 16. lō' eal         |
| 5. prō mō' tion | 11. eõm mū' nĩ eāte | 17. lō' eāte        |
| 6. eõm mūn' ion | 12. ĩl lĩt' ěr āte  | 18. lō' eõ mō' tĩve |

DEFINITION. 1 means to change place in any manner. 2, far away. 3, feeling, agitation. 4, capable of being moved. 5, advanced in rank or honor. 6, the Blessed Sacrament; unity. 7, freedom from any duty or obligation. 8, excessive generosity. 9, to reward, to repay. 10, common possession or enjoyment; a body of people having common rights. 11, to make known. 12, uneducated. 13, a mark or character used to represent a sound; a written or printed communication. 14, real. 15, learning, science. 16, belonging to one particular place. 17, to place, to settle. 18, moving from place to place.

## LESSON CCXCVI. Latin Roots.

**ars, artis** = art; **centum** = a hundred; **decem** = ten;  
**dens, dentis** = tooth.

- |                        |                     |                    |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ärt' ĩst            | 7. çen' tũ rỹ       | 13. dẽç' ĩ māte    |
| 2. ĩn ěrt'             | 8. çen' tũ' rĩ òn   | 14. dẽç' ĩ māl' lý |
| 3. ĩn ěr' ti a (shĩ à) | 9. çen' tẽn' nĩ al  | 15. dẽnt'          |
| 4. ä'r' tĩ şãn         | 10. çen' tĩ pẽd     | 16. ĩn dẽnt'       |
| 5. ärt' lẽss           | 11. pẽr çen' t' āge | 17. trĩ' dent      |
| 6. ä'r' tĩ fiçe        | 12. dẽç' ĩ māl      | 18. dẽn' tal       |

DEFINITION. 1 means one who professes and practices an art. 2, dull, lifeless. 3, indisposition to motion. 4, a mechanic. 5, simple, unaffected. 6, a skillful contrivance; a trick. 7, a hundred years. 8, a captain of a hundred men. 9, happening once in a hundred years. 10, an insect with a great number of feet. 11, the interest, commission, etc., on a hundred. 12, numbered by tens. 13, to take the tenth part. 14, by tens. 15, a slight notch or hollow, as if made by pressure of a tooth. 16, to stamp or to press in. 17, a kind of spear with three prongs. 18, relating to the teeth.

## LESSON CCXCVII. Homonyms.

eôm' plément, that which completes.	dūe, owed.
eôm' plī ment, praise; flattery;	dōe, a female deer.
sēl, to give in exchange for money.	dōugh, paste of bread.
çēl, a small, close room, as in a prison.	fâ'ir, clear; open; spotless.
çēnt, a piece of money.	fâre, the price of passage or going.
sēnt, caused to go.	foul, dirty.
scēnt, to smell.	fowl (foul), a bird.
dēar, highly valued; greatly loved.	grēat, big, grand.
dēer, an animal.	grāte, a frame of iron bars for holding a fire.
dew(dū), condensed moisture from the air.	hēal, the hinder part of the foot.
	hēal, to cure of a disease or wound.

## LESSON CCXCVIII. Dictation Exercise.

A compliment is often a lie in fine clothes. Our regiment has its complement of men. I can scent the perfume of the flower even from this distance. The prison cell is cold and damp. The fare on the car is more than a cent. The dew is falling heavily. I sent my son to get some money that is due to me. The price I asked for the deer and the doe was not too dear. Wild fowl are sweet eating. The child's skin is fair. The water is foul. A sore heel is hard to heal. There is a great hot fire in the grate. I will sell my house if I can find a buyer.

## LESSON CCXCIX. Gh and ph with the sound of f.

toûgh	roûgh	trôugh	draught
eough (kaf)	lâugh	slough	çī' phēr
soûgh	eloûgh	ê noûgh'	phÿs' ie
glÿph	sÿlph	sÿl' phâr	nēph' ew (-û)

## LESSON CCC.

Words frequently mispronounced or improperly accented.

fēt' id	jeân	phā' ê tôn	tēn' êt
fī' nite	jă guâr'	prög' rēss	tī rāde'
fī' (fē)nēsse'	lis' ten	prô lîx'	tō' ward (- êrd)
gäunt	mēt' rie	rou e'	vîs' eount'
glā' mour	nā' ive	rēt' i nâ	vō' eâ ble
ghoul	pē' ô ny	säun' tēr	wēap' on
hÿr rāh'	pēt' al	stānch	yācht
hār' ass	prē' lude	sā' li ent	ās' sēts
hōv' êr	pū' êr ile	sā' chem	eū' pô là
i täl' ie	prō' tē an	sōf' ten	eō' te riē'

## LESSON CCCI.

Words frequently mispronounced or improperly accented.

mēr' eân tile	rēv' êr ie	äl tēr' nâte
mār' i tīme	rēc' i pręc' i tÿ	ăb stē' mī oūs
māu sô lē' ùm	rēp' êr tō rÿ	ăp pēl' lâ tīve
mēl lîf' lû oūs	săe' rî lē' giouš	ăe çēl' êr â tīve
mnē mōn' ie	sī' nē eūre	bār bār' ie
ôr' ehēs tral	süb sid' ençe	çhās' tīşe ment
prœe' ù rā tōr	sâ lÿ' tâ tō rÿ	eōr' ôl lâ rÿ
pū' is sançe	spōn tâ nē' i tÿ	dē fäl' eâte
pēr' êmp tō rÿ	strÿeh' nīne	dēs' pī eâ ble
prēs' bý tēr ÿ	sehēd' ùle	ên frān' çhīşe
prē çēp' tō rÿ	stō mäch' ie	ēp i zō' ô tÿ



## LESSON CCCII. Punctuation, Continued.

The **Dash** (—) is used,—

To mark an abrupt turn in a sentence or before a word or phrase repeated for the purpose of emphasis; as,

The faithful man acts not from impulse, but from conviction—conviction of duty.

Instead of a parenthesis; as,

Religion—who can doubt it?—is the noblest of themes.

The **Parenthesis** ( ) is used,—

To enclose an expression inserted in the body of a sentence containing some information which may be omitted without affecting the sense; as,

Know then this truth (enough for man to know),  
Virtue alone is happiness below.

**Brackets** [ ] are used,—

To enclose some correction or explanation; as,  
When I walked away he [my brother] followed me.

**Quotation Marks** (" ") are used,—

To show that the exact words of a speaker are given; as,

"God is love," says St. Paul.

The **Apostrophe** (') is used,—

To show the omission of a letter or of letters; as,  
If I'd a throne, I'd freely share it with thee.

To denote the possessive case; as,  
The priest's breviary.

The **Hyphen** (-) is used,—

To connect the parts of compound words, or to connect parts of a word divided at the end of a line; as,  
The all-wise God.

## LESSON CCCIII.

Words hard to spell and their meaning.

in au' gû râte	To introduce into an office with suitable ceremonies.
û' tîl ize	To make useful.
ăm' bú lançe	A moving hospital attached to an army; a wagon for removing the sick or wounded.
rës' tau (-tô-) rânt	An eating house.
sehô lăs' tîe	Scholarlike; a novice, in some religious Order, who has taken his first vows.
mîn' strêl sÿ	The singing and playing of minstrels or musicians.
stîg' mâ tá	Marks in imitation of the wounds of Our Saviour supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons.
în é' brî âte	To make drunk.
trâ gé' dî an	A writer of tragedy; an actor or player in tragedy.
hê rэд' í tá rÿ	Come down from an ancestor to an heir; from a parent to a child.
ên đeav' or (-êr)	To try.
ăb' ô lî' tion (-lîsh' ũn)	The act of putting an end to; destruction.
íd' lô cÿ	Absence of sense and intelligence.
sehéd' ũle	A written or printed sheet of paper; a list prepared for legal or business purposes.
đîph' (-đîf'-) thống	A union of two vowels in one syllable.
mên ăg' (ăzh') êr ie	A place where animals are kept.

## LESSON CCCIV. Homonyms.

<i>aught</i> , anything.	<i>blūe</i> , the color of the sky.
<i>ought</i> , should.	blew, produced a current of air.
<i>ant</i> , an insect.	choir ( <i>kwir</i> ), a band of church singers.
<i>āunt</i> , the sister of one's father or mother.	quire ( <i>kwir</i> ), twenty-four sheets of paper.
<i>al' tar</i> (-tēr), a place on which a sacrifice is offered.	<i>eōre</i> , the heart or inner part of a thing.
<i>al' tēr</i> , to change.	<i>eōrps</i> , a body of men.
bow, a bending of the body, out of respect.	<i>eoun' sēl</i> , advice.
<i>bough</i> , a branch of a tree.	<i>eoun' cil</i> , an assembly.
<i>brēd</i> , brought up.	<i>eōarse</i> , thick; rough.
<i>brēad</i> , an article of food.	<i>eōurse</i> , road; passage.

## LESSON CCCV. Dictation Exercise.

A church without an altar **is** an empty house. The ant is held up to us as a **model** of industry. Our church has a very good **choir**. The wind blew so hard that a bough was **broken** off the big tree. The sky is blue, but the clouds **are** of many colors. Fred is a well-bred boy; he **made** a pretty bow when I met him in the street. The city council ought to give free bread to the **poor**. For aught I know, my aunt took counsel of **no** one, but made up her mind to alter her house to **suit** herself. Our regiment is a fine corps. The **apple** is rotten at the core. I want a quire of coarse, **br**own paper. The course of the ship took it into **stormy** waters.

## LESSON CCCVI. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

<b>attend</b>	We <i>accompany</i> those with whom we go as companions; we <i>attend</i> those whom we wait upon; as, I shall <i>accompany</i> my mother to the city, so as to <i>attend</i> to her.
<b>accompany</b>	
<b>abstinence</b>	Total <i>abstinence</i> is the right thing for those who cannot practice <i>temperance</i> .
<b>temperance</b>	
<b>ancient</b>	<i>Ancient</i> is opposed to <i>modern</i> ; as, <i>ancient</i> heroes;
<b>antiquated</b>	<i>antiquated</i> describes that which has gone out of use; as, the furniture is <i>antiquated</i> .
<b>advantage</b>	We speak of a thing as a <i>benefit</i> when we gain or profit by it; as an <i>advantage</i> when it affords us the means of getting forward; as, the support of friends is an <i>advantage</i> ; good health is an inestimable <i>benefit</i> .
<b>benefit</b>	
<b>adjacent</b>	Things are <i>adjacent</i> when they lie near to each other without actually touching; as, <i>adjacent</i> villages; what is <i>adjoining</i> must touch at some point; as, <i>adjoining</i> farms.
<b>adjoining</b>	
<b>accomplish</b>	We <i>accomplish</i> an object, as, my brother was able to <i>accomplish</i> his proposed work; we
<b>achieve</b>	<i>achieve</i> an enterprise or undertaking of some importance; <i>effect</i> a purpose; <i>execute</i> a design, project, or the orders of others. (R)
<b>effect</b>	
<b>execute</b>	
<b>abolish</b>	<i>Abolish</i> applies to institutions, usages, customs, etc.; as to <i>abolish</i> slavery. <i>Annul</i> denotes simply to make void, to reduce to nothing; as, to <i>annul</i> a contract. <i>Repeal</i> describes the act by which a law is set aside. <i>Revoke</i> denotes the act of recalling some previous grant which conferred power.
<b>annul</b>	
<b>repeal</b>	
<b>revoke</b>	



LESSON CCCVII. *Ph* with the sound of *f*.

phíz	phân' tóm	blās phēme'	phē' nix
sphēre	prōph' ət	phār' mà çý	těl' è gràph
phrāse	trí' ùmph	él' è phant	phĩ lōs' ò phý
nýmph	grāph' ie	au' tò gràph	phōs' phōr oūs
phlēgm	eām' phīne	điph' thōng	eām' phor (-fēr)
sphĩnx	mōr' phīne	těl' è phōne	phý sique' (-zēk)
sēr' aph	pām' phlēt	phō nēt' ie	eāl lig' rà phý

LESSON CCCVIII. Silent *l, n,* and final *ue*.

älms	stāk	līm	vāgue
bałk	chāk	đāmn	vōgue
bālm	psālm	eōl' ùmn	brōgue
eałk	hýmn	sōl' ēm	lēague
pālm	fał' eon	eōn dēmn'	plāgue
equłd	sālm' òn	quālm (kwām)	tōngue
fōłks	kilm	rōgue	fā tigue'

## LESSON CCCIX.

Words frequently mispronounced or improperly accented.

à mēn' i tý	chār' i òt ēer'	in tēr' pò late
āv' oir dù pois'	eōm' plāi sance	in ùn' dāte
ād' vērse lý	đrowned	in eōm' pà rà ble
äg' grān dize	dē lib' ēr à tive	ir rēf' rà gā ble
bāp' tis tēr ý	ēm' pý rē an	ir rēp' à rà ble
eaout' chōue	ēx traōr' dĩ nā rý	ir rēv' ò eā ble
eōn sis' tò rý	Fēb' rý à rý	in đis' pù tà ble
eōn sōl' à tò rý	gār' rý lōus	in đis' sò lù ble
çhiv' al riē	grīēv' oūs	in ēx' ò rà ble
eōm' bát ive	hý' mē nē al	in ēx' plĩ eā ble
eōm' mù nist	il lūs' trāte	ig nīt' i ble

## LESSON CCCX. Words hard to spell and their meaning.

bē trōthed' (-trōthí')	Engaged in marriage.
à grēe' à ble	Pleasing; grateful.
bil' liards (-yērdz)	A game played with ivory balls.
ād mis' si ble	Worthy of being admitted.
eoun' sēl or (-ēr)	One who gives advice; one who pleads in a court of law.
mĩn' i à tũre	A very small picture, especially a portrait; something small.
đĩ viş' i ble	Capable of being divided.
bul' lē tĩn	An official account of public news; any public announcement of recently received news.
gým nā' sĩ ùm	A place for muscular exercise; a school for instruction in the higher branches of learning.
bān' quet (-kwēt)	A feast.
sē' erē çý	The state of being hidden.
āe quaint' (-kwānt' -)ance	Familiarity; intimacy.
prōe' lá mǎ' tion	That which is publicly announced.
vĩl' laĩn	A vile, wicked person; a rascal.
ān' ēe đōte	A particular fact of an interesting nature.
eā thē' đral	The principal church in a diocese.
lā' i tý	The people, as distinguished from the clergy.
mē' tē or (-ēr)	Any appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain, hail.
lāud' à ble	Worthy of being praised.
nōe tũr' nāl	Belonging to, done, or occurring in the night.

## LESSON CCCXI. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**persevere** To *persevere* is to be steady throughout to the end; to *persist* is to continue from a determination not to give up; to *continue* is simply to do as one has done heretofore. We *continue* the conversation that was interrupted; if the girl *perseveres* in her studies she will be the first in her class; if the man *persists* in doing wrong he will be arrested.

**pagan** *Pagan* is applied to any rude and uncivilized people who worship false gods; *heathen* to all who practice idolatry; and *heretic* to baptized, professing Christians who believe or practice doctrines not approved by the Catholic Church. The South Sea Islanders are *pagans*; the Persians are *heathens*; Protestants are *heretics*.

**permanent** *Permanent* applies to things not likely to fail or change; *durable* is applied to material substances so formed as to be fitted to last long. For example, my brother has a situation which is likely to prove *permanent*; the house is built of *durable* material.

**pertinacity** *Pertinacity* denotes great firmness in holding on to a thing; *obstinacy* is a resolute attachment to one's own way of thinking or acting. For example, the king showed his *obstinacy* by refusing to listen to advice, and the result was war; the inventor by his *pertinacity* in keeping to work finally perfected the machine.

**perceive** We *perceive* that which is obvious; we *discern* that which is remote or requires much attention to get an idea of it. We *perceive* light, darkness, colors, or the truth or falsehood of any thing; we *discern* characters, motives, etc.

LESSON CCCXII. *C* with the sound of *k*.

seōre	āe' tōr	mō s̄ā' ĩe	eāt' ā r̄æt
elēan	eōl' ōr	dēa' eon	ēe' stā s̄y
seāre	āt' t̄ie	dōe' tr̄ine	fr̄ae' tion
serēam	bā' eon	f̄ae' tō r̄y	eōm' m̄er̄ce
seāle	gōth' ĩe	eāl' ĩ eō	vō eā' tion

LESSON CCCXIII. *C* with the sound of *s*.

lāce	pār' çēl	eān' çēl	çē' rē al
grāce	āç' ĩd	eoun' çil	pāç' ĩ f̄y
spīce	grō' çer	sīn çere'	rē çit' al
dānce	pēn' çil	jūs' tiçe	prin' çī pal
dē' çent	dē çide'	chāl' içe	çē' dar (-dēr)

## LESSON CCCXIV.

The suffixes *able* and *ible* mean that which may or can be. Words ending in *e* usually drop the *e* before a termination beginning with an *a* or an *o*, except after *c* and *g*.

eāt' ā ble	ē r̄ās' ā ble	lēg' ĩ ble	plau' s̄ī ble
sāl' ā ble	tēach' ā ble	fū' s̄ī ble	īn dēl' ĩ ble
pāy' ā ble	lāugh' ā ble	rīs' ĩ ble	īn vīs' ĩ ble
eūr' ā ble	trāçe' ā ble	sēn' s̄ī ble	dī vīs' ĩ ble
tām' ā ble	chārgē' ā ble	ēd' ĩ ble	dī gēs't' ĩ ble
lōv' ā ble	dē fin' ā ble	fōr' çī ble	dif fū' s̄ī ble
tāx' ā ble	ām' ĩ eā ble	hōr' rī ble	rē vērs' ĩ ble
moy' ā ble	rē çēiv' ā ble	tēr' rī ble	pēr çep' tī ble
rēad' ā ble	mīs' ēr ā ble	erēd' ĩ ble	eōn vērt' ĩ ble
blām' ā ble	ād vīs' ā ble	flēx' ĩ ble	ād mīs' s̄ī ble
fōrd' ā ble	dē tēs't' ā ble	au' dī ble	īm prēs's' ĩ ble
pāss' ā ble	ōb tāzn' ā ble	fāl' lī ble	īm pōs' s̄ī ble
beār' ā ble	ōb s̄erv' ā ble	tān' gī ble	ēx haust' ĩ ble



## LESSON CCCXV. Homonyms.

one (wūn), a single unit;	pēāce, a state of quiet.
single.	pīēce, a part of any thing.
wōn (wūn), did win.	prāy, to ask for a favor;
ōh, an exclamation of	to entreat; to suppli-
pain or sorrow.	cate.
ōwe, to be bound to pay.	prey, plunder; booty.
ōde, a short, dignified	prāys, supplicates.
poem or song.	prāise, honor; applause.
ōwed, did owe.	preys, takes by force.
pōur, to cause a liquid	plūm, a fruit.
to flow out of or into	plūmb, perpendicular.
a vessel.	plāce, location; site; spot.
pōre, a small opening.	plāice, a fish.
pries, peeps into that	plēase, to be willing, as
which is closed.	a favor.
prize, that which is won.	plēas, excuses.

## LESSON CCCXVI. Dictation Exercise.

My sister's ode won great praise and took the prize. Oh, how glad I would be if I did not owe one cent. I have paid off the mortgage I owed on my place. Please pour a cup of tea for me. The perspiration ran from every pore of my body. To work is to pray. Peace has more victories than war. Charles was carrying a piece of plum pie when he fell. The tiger is a beast of prey. The gate sags because it is not plumb. The plaice is a flat fish. The child prays devoutly. Man preys on his fellowman. Under the pleas of overseeing and of duty, that man pries into every one's business.

## LESSON CCCXVII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

<b>faultless</b>	We speak of a thing as <i>faultless</i> when it is free
<b>blameless</b>	from defects as well as from evil; as <i>blameless</i> when it is free from evil or wickedness alone. Thus we say: He led a <i>blameless</i> life; the organist's playing was <i>faultless</i> .
<b>freedom</b>	<i>Freedom</i> is personal and private; <i>liberty</i> , public.
<b>liberty</b>	We say, <i>freedom</i> of will or conversation; <i>liberty</i> of conscience, of the press. <i>Freedom</i> , moreover, serves to qualify the action; <i>liberty</i> is applied only to the agent; hence we say, to speak with <i>freedom</i> , but to have the <i>liberty</i> of speaking.
<b>fiction</b>	<i>Fiction</i> is opposed to what is real, <i>fabrication</i>
<b>fabrication</b>	to what is true. <i>Fiction</i> serves to amuse and instruct; <i>fabrication</i> to mislead and deceive. Sir Walter Scott was a master of <i>fiction</i> ; the poems of Ossian are <i>fabrications</i> by Macpherson.
<b>fear</b>	<i>Fear</i> creates anxiety; <i>dread</i> , wretchedness; <i>ap-</i>
<b>dread</b>	<i>prehension</i> , uneasiness. We <i>fear</i> a misfor-
<b>apprehension</b>	tune; we <i>dread</i> a calamity; we <i>apprehend</i> an unpleasant occurrence.
<b>foe</b>	A <i>foe</i> bears hatred; an <i>enemy</i> is unfriendly;
<b>enemy</b>	an <i>adversary</i> takes part against another in a
<b>adversary</b>	contest; an <i>opponent</i> is pitted against another;
<b>opponent</b>	an <i>antagonist</i> struggles against another. For
<b>antagonist</b>	example, our passions, when indulged, are our <i>enemies</i> ; envy is a <i>foe</i> to happiness; my sister was my <i>adversary</i> in the game of chess; my brother's <i>opponent</i> in the debate was an able man; the juniors and the freshmen were <i>antagonists</i> in the ball game.

## LESSON CCCXVIII. Words hard to spell and their meaning.

<i>ehôrd</i>	A term used in music.
<i>dîse</i>	A flat round plate.
<i>gnôme</i>	A dwarf; an imaginary being, such as goblin.
<i>plâgue</i>	To tease.
<i>sehême</i>	A plan; a system.
<i>mîs' chié vous</i>	Harmful; hurtful.
<i>height</i>	The distance to which anything rises above that on which it stands.
<i>slough</i>	A place of deep mud.
<i>drought</i>	Dryness; want of rain or of water.
<i>ôr' ehès trà</i>	The musicians performing in a theatre, hall, or other place of public amusement.
<i>âr' ehî têt</i>	One skilled in the art of building.
<i>fâ tigue'</i>	Weariness caused by exertion of body or mind.
<i>eoun'têr fêt'</i>	A copy intended to be passed off for an original.
<i>an' ehôr (-kêr-)âge</i>	A place suitable for anchoring.
<i>phâr' (-fâr') má çy</i>	A drug store.
<i>sôl' emn</i>	Grave; serious.
<i>pôr' pòise</i>	A species of fish.
<i>â pòs' tâ sý</i>	A total desertion of one's faith or principles.
<i>plumb' êr</i>	One who works in lead.
<i>eoûr' tê oûs</i>	Well bred; polite.
<i>lêg' â çý</i>	A gift of property by will.
<i>ê lée trîç' î tý</i>	A power in nature.
<i>dê lîr' î oûs</i>	Insane; wandering in mind.

## LESSON CCCXIX.

The suffix *fy* means *to make*; *ion*, the *act of* or the *state of being*; and *ive*, the *quality* or *nature of*.

<i>sât' is fy</i>	<i>dî vër' sion</i>	<i>êx plô' sion</i>	<i>â bú' sive</i>
<i>faj' sí fy</i>	<i>êx çêp' tion</i>	<i>eôn dî' tion</i>	<i>îl lû' sive</i>
<i>âm' plî fy</i>	<i>âs pêr' sion</i>	<i>dif fû' sion</i>	<i>ê lëet' ive</i>
<i>sim' plî fy</i>	<i>ât tèn' tion</i>	<i>dîs pêr' sion</i>	<i>êx tèn' sive</i>
<i>elâs' sí fy</i>	<i>dê çí' sion</i>	<i>ât trâe' tion</i>	<i>ôf fên' sive</i>
<i>beau' tí fy</i>	<i>âd hé' sion</i>	<i>eôn strûe' tion</i>	<i>pêr çêp' tive</i>
<i>in tèn' sí fy</i>	<i>êx elû' sion</i>	<i>sûb mîs' sive</i>	<i>in vènt' ive</i>
<i>ê lëe' tion</i>	<i>dê lû' sion</i>	<i>eôn elû' sive</i>	<i>prê vènt' ive</i>

## LESSON CCCXX.

The English prefix *a* means *on*, *in*, *at*, *of*, *to*, *for*.

<i>â sîde'</i>	<i>â löft'</i>	<i>â slânt'</i>	<i>â strîde'</i>
<i>â fire'</i>	<i>â hêad'</i>	<i>â drift'</i>	<i>â floât'</i>
<i>â strây'</i>	<i>â slêep'</i>	<i>â bôard'</i>	<i>â ground'</i>

## LESSON CCCXXI.

The English prefix *en* means *to make*; in some words, for the sake of ease in pronunciation, it is changed to *em*. *En* also means *in* or *into*, and the Latin prefix *in* means the same.

*In* sometimes has a negative meaning; it is often changed to *il*, *ir*, *im*, and *ig* to make the sound more pleasing to the ear.

<i>ên lârge'</i>	<i>êm bôd' ý</i>	<i>în eûl' eâte</i>	<i>îm brue'</i>
<i>ên trêat'</i>	<i>êm pow' êr</i>	<i>în au' gû râte</i>	<i>îm pingé'</i>
<i>ên tí tle</i>	<i>êm bôld' en</i>	<i>îl lû' mîne</i>	<i>îm mërse'</i>
<i>ên nô' ble</i>	<i>êm bit' têr</i>	<i>il lûs' trí oûs</i>	<i>îm pèr' il</i>
<i>ên tân' gle</i>	<i>în çîte'</i>	<i>îr' rî gâte</i>	<i>îm prîs' on</i>
<i>ên fêe' ble</i>	<i>în' bôrn</i>	<i>îr rûp' tion</i>	<i>îm' mî grâte</i>
<i>ên dâñ' gêr</i>	<i>în elîne'</i>	<i>îr râ' dî âte</i>	<i>îg nô' ble</i>
<i>ên eoûr' âge</i>	<i>în elûde'</i>	<i>îm pâr't'</i>	<i>îg' nô rant</i>
<i>ên râp' tûre</i>	<i>în çèn' tive</i>	<i>îm bíbe'</i>	<i>îg' nô mín' ý</i>



## LESSON CCCXXII. Latin Roots.

**bene** = good; **beatus** = blessed; **claudio, clausum** = to close, shut;  
**cor** = the heart.

- |                   |                  |                      |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. bĕn' ĕ fĭt     | 7. bĕ āt' ĩ fĭy  | 13. rĕ elŭsĕ'        |
| 2. bĕn' ĩ sŏn     | 8. bĕ ā tĭf' ĩe  | 14. ĩn elŭdĕ'        |
| 3. bĕ nĕv' ō lent | 9. bĕ āt' ĩ tŭde | 15. ĩn elŏsĕ'        |
| 4. bĕ nĕf' ĩ cent | 10. elŏs' ĕt     | 16. eŏre             |
| 5. bĕn ĕ fāe' tor | 11. elois' tĕr   | 17. eŏn' eŏrd        |
| 6. bĕn ĕ ĩf' cĭal | 12. eŏn elŭdĕ'   | 18. eŏr' dĭal (-jal) |

DEFINITION. 1 means a favor conferred; gain. 2, blessing. 3, kind, humane. 4, doing good. 5, one who does good. 6, helpful. 7, to make happy; to declare to be among the blessed though not a Saint. 8, affording heavenly bliss. 9, heavenly joy. 10, a small room for retirement; a closed recess in which household utensils are kept. 11, a convent, a monastery. 12, to finish. 13, one who lives retired from the world. 14, to shut in, to contain. 15, to surround, to shut in. 16, the heart or inner part of anything, particularly of fruit. 17, agreement; peace. 18, sincere, hearty.

## LESSON CCCXXIII. Latin Roots.

**corpus, corporis** = the body; **credo, creditum** = to believe;  
**curro, cursum** = to run.

- |                    |                      |                    |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. eŏrps           | 7. erĕd              | 13. rĕ eŭr'        |
| 2. eŏrpsĕ          | 8. erĕd' ĩt or (-ĕr) | 14. sŭe' eor(-kĕr) |
| 3. eŏr' pŏ ral     | 9. erĕd' ĩ ble       | 15. eŭr' rĕnt      |
| 4. eŏr' pŭ lent    | 10. erĕ dĕn' tĭal    | 16. eŭr' sŏ rŭ     |
| 5. eŏr pŏ' rĕ al   | 11. dĭs erĕd' ĩt     | 17. prĕ eŭr' sor   |
| 6. ĩn eŏr' pŏ rāte | 12. ĩn erĕd' ũ loŭs  | 18. ĕx eŭr' sĭon   |
|                    | 19. dĭs eŏrse'       | 20. eŏn eŭr'       |

DEFINITION. 1 means a body of men. 2, a dead body. 3, relating to the body. 4, fat, stout. 5, having a body, not spiritual. 6, to form into a body; to unite. 7, a profession of that which is believed. 8, one to whom a debt is owed. 9, worthy of belief. 10, that upon which belief is claimed. 11, to disbelieve. 12, hard of belief. 13, to return again or repeatedly. 14, help, aid. 15, a running stream. 16, hastily. 17, a forerunner. 18, a going from a place, as in traveling. 19, conversation, talk, speech. 20, to agree, in action or opinion.

## LESSON CCCXXIV. Words hard to spell and their meaning.

- Christ' mas** The feast in honor of the birth of our Saviour.
- ĕr rŏ' nĕ ŏŭs** Incorrect; false.
- fā ĕŕ' tĭous (-shŭs)** Witty; humorous.
- sāl' ā ble** Fit to be sold.
- gŏn' dŏ lĕr'** One who rows a gondola, a peculiar kind of boat.
- vĕt' ĕr an** One old in experience, particularly an old soldier.
- hĕz' nŏŭs** Hatefully bad.
- mŭ' ĕĭ lāge** A gummy substance.
- pŏul' tĭĕ** A thick pap applied as a plaster to remove inflammation.
- vĕngĕ' anĕe** Punishment inflicted in return for an injury.
- ād' āge** An old saying; a proverb.
- bĭ' asĕd (-ast)** Inclined to one side; prejudiced.
- seal' lŏp** A species of shell-fish.
- ĭtāl' ĭ ĕĭze** To print in *Italic* type, that is, type sloping to the right; to underline a letter or word, in writing, with a single line.
- eāt' ā lŏgue** A list of names, books, works, etc., arranged in a certain order.
- gŭp' sŭ** A name applied to a certain wandering race of people.
- sĭ' phŏn (-fŏn)** A pipe or tube used for transferring a liquid from one vessel to another.
- ŭn' ā brĭdĕd** Complete.
- dŭ' bĭ ŏŭs** Doubtful.
- mā neŭ' vĕr** Skillful management.

## LESSON CCCXXV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**balance** *Balance* ought not be used for *remainder*. *Balance* is the excess of one thing over another. We may speak of the *balance* of an account, because it is that which makes the two sides even, or a *balance* at the bank; but we must say, the *remainder* of the evening, the *remainder* of the week.

**brief** A sentence is *brief* when it is expressed in few words; it is *concise* when only the necessary words are used; it is *terse* when it is expressed with smoothness, grace, or elegance. For example, we say, The Senator's speech was *brief*, occupying only a few minutes; his opponent's was *concise*, but to the purpose, while that of the third man was *terse*, and charmed every one.

**benevolence** *Benevolence* is the desire of doing good; *beneficence* is the actual goodness; as, the man was naturally *benevolent*, but owing to the circumstances of his life he could not show any one very great *beneficence*.

**courage** *Courage* meets danger without fear. *Bravery* is displayed in daring deeds. *Fortitude* meets danger and enduring pain with a steadfast and unbroken spirit.

**choose** To *choose* is an act of the will; to *prefer* is to choose one thing as more desirable than another, and is an act of judgment; as, to *choose* a profession; to *prefer* a private life to a public one.

**character** *Character* is the real inner worth of a man; **reputation** *reputation* is the world's opinion of him; as, his *reputation* is not good, but could we see his real *character*, we should not find him so bad.

## LESSON CCCXXVI.

The English prefix *be* means *to make*.

bê dew'(-dū')	bê fal'	bê wîch'	bê rêave'
bê stîr'	bê ealm'	bê nûmb'	bê friënd'
bê stōw'	bê eloud'	bê smēar'	bê grūdġe'
bê dîm'	bê wāil'	bê spēak'	bê fōgġed'

## LESSON CCCXXVII.

The English prefixes *mis*, *out*, and *over* mean respectively *wrong* or *wrongly*, *doing in a better manner than*, and *excess* or *superiority*.

mîs lâŷ'	mîs lēad'	mîs chānce'	ō' vēr aŷe'
mîs stēp'	mîs dēed'	out bîd'	ō' vēr eômē'
mîs rûle'	mîs spēnd'	out dāre'	ō' vēr chārgē'
mîs dāte'	mîs prînt'	out brāġ'	ō' vēr lōad'
mîs tākē'	mîs grūide'	out grōw'	ō' vēr îs' sūe
mîs eal'l'	mîs quōte'	out brāvē'	ō' vēr zēal' oûs

## LESSON CCCXXVIII.

The English prefix *fore* and the Latin *pre* and *ante* mean *before*. The Greek *anti* means *opposite*, *against*.

fōre east'	prē dîet'	prē sērye'	ăn' tē cēd' ent
fōre bōde'	prē sîde'	prē jūdgē'	ăn' tē pās' ehal
fōre stal'	prē tēxt	prē mā tūre'	ăn' tî dōte
prē fēr'	prē pāre'	ăn' tē rōom	ăn' tî pōde
prē fîx'	prē sāġe	ăn' tē dāte	ăn' tîp' à thŷ

LESSON CCCXXIX. Words accented on the first syllable.

brō' mîne	ār' tî şăn	al' dēr mən	ăb' jēet nēss
ăsth' mā	ăb' à eûs	ăn' çes tōr	gōōşē' bēr rŷ
grăn' deûr	ār' sē nîe	ār' ġèn tîne	ăv' à lānche
ăr' à bîe	ăl' ġē brā	bûr' ġûn dŷ	blăs' phē moûs



## LESSON CCCXXX. Latin Roots.

**debeo, debitum** = to owe; **decet** = it is becoming; **culpa** = a fault;  
**clamo** = to cry out; **civis** = a citizen.

- |                   |                        |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. dĕb' it        | 7. dĕ eō' roūs         | 13. ĕx elāim'          |
| 2. dĕbt' or (-ĕr) | 8. eūl' prīt           | 14. prō elāim'         |
| 3. dĕbĕn' tūre    | 9. eūl' pā ble         | 15. dĕe' lā mā' tion   |
| 4. ĩn dĕbt' ĕd    | 10. ĩn eūl' pāte       | 16. ĉit' ŷ             |
| 5. dĕ' ĉent       | 11. elāim              | 17. ĉiv' ĩe            |
| 6. dĕe' ō rāte    | 12. elām' or (-ĕr)     | 18. ĉiv' ĩl            |
|                   | 19. ĉi vīl' ĩan (-yan) | 20. ĉiv' ĩl ĩ zā' tion |

## LESSON CCCXXXI. Latin Roots.

**doceo, doctum** = to teach; **domus** = a house; **divinus** = heavenly;  
**durus** = hard.

- |                     |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. dĕe' tor (-tĕr)  | 7. dōme             | 13. dĭv' ĩ nā' tion |
| 2. dĕe' trĭne       | 8. dō mēs' tĕ       | 14. dĭ vĭnĕ' lý     |
| 3. dĕe' ĩle         | 9. dōm' ĩ ĉĭle      | 15. ĕn dūre'        |
| 4. dĕe' ū ment      | 10. dō mēs' tĕ eāte | 16. dūr' ĩng        |
| 5. dĕe' trĭ nal     | 11. dĭ vĭnĕ'        | 17. dū' rā ble      |
| 6. dĕe ū mĕn' tā rý | 12. dĭ vĭn' ĩ tý    | 18. dū rā' tion     |
|                     | 19. ĩn' dū rāte     | 20. ōb' dū rāt ĕd   |

## LESSON CCCXXXII. Latin Roots.

**magnus** = great; **malus** = bad; **modus** = manner.

- |                  |                    |                     |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. mās' tĕr      | 7. mǎg nĭf' ĩ ĉent | 13. mōde            |
| 2. mǎy' or (-ĕr) | 8. mǎg nān' ĩ moūs | 14. mōd' ĕl         |
| 3. mǎg' nĭ fý    | 9. mǎl' ĩĉe        | 15. mōd' ĕst        |
| 4. mǎg' nĭ tūde  | 10. mǎl' trĕat'    | 16. mōd' ĩfý        |
| 5. mǎg' ĩs trāte | 11. mǎ lĕv' ō lent | 17. mōd' ĕr āte     |
| 6. mǎ jōr' ĩ tý  | 12. mǎ lĭg' nĭ tý  | 18. mōd' ū lāte     |
|                  | 19. eōm mō' dĭ oūs | 20. ěe eōm' mō dāte |

## LESSON CCCXXXIII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

- errand** An *errand* is the thing for which one goes to a distance; a *message* is the thing for which one is sent. A *message* is, properly, any communication which is conveyed; an *errand* sent from one person to another is that which causes one to go. A boy goes the *errand* and delivers the *message*.
- enmity** *Enmity* lies in the heart; it is deep and malignant.
- animosity** *Animosity* lies in the passions; it is fierce and vindictive. *Enmity* is something permanent; *animosity* is partial and transitory. Thus, we speak of personal *enmity*, fierce *animosity*.
- education** *Education* is not alone the communication of knowledge, but also the formation of the mind, the regulation of the heart, and the establishment of correct principles; it belongs to the time of childhood and youth. *Instruction* furnishes the mind with knowledge; it may be given at different ages. *Breeding* relates to the manners or outward conduct; it is best learned in the early part of life.
- evidence** *Evidence* is whatever makes clear; *testimony* is that which is derived from an individual or a witness. For example, much *testimony* was taken but there was no *evidence* of the commission of a crime.
- eternal** What is *eternal* has neither beginning nor end; that which is *endless* has a beginning but no end. Thus we say, God is *eternal*; an *endless* crown of glory in heaven.
- expense** The *expense* is that which is laid out for a thing; as, the *expenses* of war. The *cost* is what a thing occasions to be laid out; as, the vase *cost* fifty dollars.

## LESSON CCCXXXIV.

The Latin prefixes *a*, *ab*, and *abs* mean *away from*. *Ad*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at* mean *to*.

à vĕrt'	ād hĕrĕ'	āg griĕvĕ'	āp pal'
à vāil'	ād dūçĕ'	āg' grā vāte	āp pĕaçĕ'
à void'	āe çĕdĕ'	āl lāy'	ār rĭvĕ'
āb hōr'	āe eōrd'	āl lĕrĕ'	ār' rō gançe
āb rūpt'	āe count'	āl lĕgĕ'	ās çĕnd'
āb dūct'	āf fĕet'	ān nĕx'	ās sign'
āb sōlvĕ'	āf fĭrm'	ān nūl'	āt trāet'

## LESSON CCCXXXV.

The Latin prefix *post* means *after*; the English word is also used in compounds.

āft' ĕr nōn	pōst pōnĕ'	pōst' hū moūs
āft' ĕr ward (-wĕrd)	pōst dātĕ'	pōst nā' tal
āft' ĕr piĕçe	pōst' scrip't	pōst nūp'tial (shal)
āft' ĕr thought (-that)	pōs tĕr' i tĕ	pōst' mĕ rĭd' i an

## LESSON CCCXXXVI.

The Latin prefix *bi* (from *bis*, twice, which in composition drops the *s*) means *two*, *doubly*.

bĭ' pĕd	bĭ dĕn' tal	bĭ lāt' ĕr al
bĭ sĕet'	bĭ eūs' pĭd	bĭ fūr' eāte
bĭ nāte	bĭ ĕn' nĭ al	bĭ fō' lĭ āte
bĭ vālvĕ	bĭ lĭn' gual	bĭ eār' bōn āte

## LESSON CCCXXXVII.

The prefix *ob* signifies *against*, the letter *b* is often changed to the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed.

ōb jĕet'	ōb trūdĕ'	ōe eūlt'	ōp pōçĕ'
ōb sĕrvĕ'	ōb' lĭ gāte	ōe' eū pĕ	ōp prĕss'
ōb strūet'	ōe eūr'	ōe eā' ſion	ōp prō' brĭ ūm

## LESSON CCCXXXVIII. Words often Confounded.

āf fĕet', to act upon.	āl lū' ſion, a reference.
ĕf fĕet', result; consequence.	il lū' ſion, a deception.
ād vĭçĕ', counsel.	āp' pō ſite, suitable; well adapted.
ād vĭçĕ', to counsel; to make known.	ōp' pō ſite, against; facing.
āe çĕpt', to receive; to admit.	Brit' on, a native of Britain.
ĕx çĕpt', leaving out.	Brit' ain, a part of Europe.
ār' rant, notorious; vile.	bāl' lad, a popular song.
ĕr' rand, message; communion.	bāl' lōt, to vote.
āl' lĕy, a narrow passage in a city.	bĕa' eon, a signal fire.
āl' lĕy, a confederate.	bĕck' on, to make a sign by nodding or a motion of the hand or finger.

## LESSON CCCXXXIX. Dictation Exercise.

I advise you not to take the advice of that man; he is an arrant scamp and the ally of bad people. If you ballot for that candidate the effect will be that it will affect the election. While the boy was going on an errand he was dragged into an alley and robbed. The beacon was reflected in the water on the opposite side of the bay, and the illusion was perfect. Beckon to that waiter. The ballad which the Briton wrote about Great Britain received general praise except from one man who would not accept it as good. His remarks were not apposite, as they contained a personal allusion.



## LESSON CCCXL. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**ridicule****deride**

To *ridicule* means to expose to, or treat with, contemptuous laughter; *ridicule* consists more in words than in actions, and is frequently unaccompanied with any personal feeling of displeasure; as, to *ridicule* the fashions of the day. To *deride* also means to laugh at with contempt, but he who *derides* is actuated by a contemptuous spirit; as, to *deride* one for his religious opinions.

**religion****piety**

*Religion* signifies both a system of faith and worship, and a sense of duty towards God. *Piety* denotes that feeling of veneration and love which we owe to Him. Our *religion* teaches us *piety*.

**return****restore**

We *return* to a person the same as we have received; what we *restore* may or may not be the same as we have taken, but it ought to be of equal value. A man *returns* what he borrowed; he *restores* what he stole.

**renowned****famous****distinguished**

A person is *renowned* whose name is often mentioned with honor; he is *famous* who is widely spoken of as extraordinary; he is *distinguished* who has something which makes him stand apart from others in the public view. A man may be *renowned* as a statesman; *famous* for his eccentricities; and *distinguished* by his abilities or his manners.

**source****origin**

*Source* is said of that which produces a succession of objects; *origin* is said of only one subject. *Source* implies that the supply is continuous; *origin* that it has ceased. For example: The *origin* of man is to be traced to our first parent, Adam; religion is a never-failing *source* of consolation.

## LESSON CCCXLI. Words hard to spell and their meaning.

tím' or (-ēr-) oūs	Fearful of danger.
thrēsh' ōld	The doorsill; entrance; beginning.
ăe' ċī dent	An unexpected, undesigned, and sudden event.
ăl' eō hōl	Highly rectified spirit.
ēarth' quake'(-kwāk')	A shaking or trembling of the earth, often attended with destruction.
ġen' ēr ōs' ī tŷ	Nobleness of heart; liberality.
īn eōn tēst' ā ble	Certain; unquestionable.
nēġ' lġ ġenġe	Carelessness; heedlessness.
fōrt' nġht	Two weeks.
măġ' īs trāte	A public civil officer.
mū nġċ' ī pal	Belonging to a city, state, kingdom, or nation.
Prōt' ēs tant	A Christian who rejects the authority of the Church.
sġ' mŭl tā' nē oūs	Happening at the same time.
eoun' tē nanġe	The appearance or expression of the face; encouragement; support.
īn' flŭ ēn' tial (-shal)	Exerting influence or power; having authority.
out rā' ġeoūs	Violent; furious; raging.
ēm' ī nent	High; lofty; distinguished; celebrated.
hōmē' stēad	The home of a family; the place of origin.
ġġ' nō rā' mŭs	A stupid, ignorant person.
ēp' ī dēm' ġe	Spreading widely; affecting great numbers.
eōn tā' ġioūs	Catching; conveying disease.
glō' rġ oūs	Illustrious; famous; noble.

## LESSON CCCXLII. Latin Roots.

**cedo, cessum** = to yield; **clino** = to lean; **flecto, flectum** = to turn, bend.

- |              |                         |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. cēde      | 7. çes' sion (sèsh' ün) | 13. æ eliv' i tý        |
| 2. cēase     | 8. prò çes' sion        | 14. in' elī nā' tion    |
| 3. èx cēed'  | 9. elin' ie             | 15. rē flēet'           |
| 4. rē çess'  | 10. dē elinē'           | 16. flēx' i ble         |
| 5. sūe' cēed | 11. rē elin' ing        | 17. çir' eum flēx       |
| 6. prē çēed' | 12. dē eliv' i tý       | 18. dē flēet'           |
|              | 19. in flēe' tion       | 20. rē flēe' tor (-tēr) |

## LESSON CCCXLIII. Latin Roots.

**migro, migratum** = to remove; **pello, pulsum** = to drive;  
**plico, plicatum** = to fold.

- |                     |                       |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. mī' grāte        | 7. pūlse              | 13. āp plý'      |
| 2. èm' i grant      | 8. dīs pēl'           | 14. eom' plēx    |
| 3. mī' grā tō rý    | 9. im' pūlse          | 15. dīs plāy'    |
| 4. trāns' mī' grāte | 10. èx pūl' sion      | 16. sīm' ple     |
| 5. im mī' grā' tion | 11. pūl sā' tion      | 17. plī' ant     |
| 6. rē pūl' sion     | 12. dū plīç' i tý     | 18. im plīç' it  |
|                     | 19. mūl tī plīç' i tý | 20. æ eom' plīçe |

## LESSON CCCXLIV. Latin Roots.

**pono, positum** = to place; **porto, portatum** = to carry;  
**prehendo, prehensum** = to take hold of.

- |                |                        |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. pōst        | 7. òp pō' nent         | 13. im' pōr tū' nī tý  |
| 2. pōs' tūre   | 8. im' pōrt            | 14. sūr prīçe'         |
| 3. prò pōçe'   | 9. pōr' tēr            | 15. āp' prē hēnd'      |
| 4. pūr' pōse   | 10. pōrt' à ble        | 16. im' prīs' on       |
| 5. rē pōçe'    | 11. rē pōrt' ēr        | 17. eom' prē hēnd'     |
| 6. òp' pō sīte | 12. pōrt fōl' iò (-yó) | 18. èn' tēr prīçe      |
|                | 19. āp prēn' tīçe      | 20. eom' prē hēn' sion |

## LESSON CCCXLV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**solicit** To *solicit* is to ask earnestly of one whom we  
**entreat** address as a superior; to *entreat* implies a request  
**beseech** enforced by reasons and arguments; to *beseech*  
**implore** is stronger than *entreat*, and is used more in  
**supplicate** poetry; to *implore* is resorted to by a sufferer for  
the relief of his misery, and is addressed to  
those who can avert or increase the calamity;  
to *supplicate* expresses the extreme of entreaty,  
and usually implies a state of deep humiliation.  
We *solicit* a favor; we *entreat* a judge to listen  
to our explanations; we *beseech* Heaven to hear  
our prayer; we *implore* the king to be merciful;  
we *supplicate* the general to spare the lives of  
the rebels taken in battle.

**strong** *Strong* denotes great physical ability; a *strong* man  
**robust** can lift a great weight. *Robust* implies strongly-  
built, with great power of endurance. A *robust*  
man can bear heat and cold, and carry on his  
work in spite of every kind of hardship.

**take** To *take* is simply to lay hold of; to *bring* is to  
**bring** convey from a distant to a nearer place; to *carry*  
**carry** is to convey by sustaining the thing carried, and  
generally implies motion from the speaker. For  
example: *Take* that basket, and *bring* me some  
eggs from the grocer; *carry* them carefully, so  
as not to break them.

**work** *Work* is that which calls for an exertion of  
**task** strength; it is more or less voluntary; as, the  
man was happy at his *work*, for it was to bring  
him rest and comfort in his old days. A *task*  
is *work* imposed by others; as, the *task* was a  
tedious one.



## LESSON CCCXLVI.

The prefix *con* means *with*. That it may be easier to pronounce it is changed to *com*, *col*, *co*, *cog*, and *cor*.

eõn nēet'	eõm biné'	eõ êrçé'
eõn çēal'	eõl lāté'	eõ ē' val
eõn sign'	eõl lēet'	eõg' nāte
eõn' elāve	eõl' lô quỹ	eõg' nĩ tion
eõn' eāve	eõl lū' sion	eõr rūpt'
eõm prēs's'	eõ' à lēsçé'	eõr' rē lāté'
eõm mād'	eõ' ad jū' tor (-tēr)	eõr' rē spõnd'

## LESSON CCCXLVII.

The English *counter* and the Latin *contra* mean *against*; the prefix *circum* signifies *around*.

eoun' tēr āet	eõn' trā rỹ	çĩr eũm seribé'
eoun' tēr feĩt	eõn' trā vēné'	çĩr eũm' fēr ençe
eoun' tēr mād'	eõn' trā dĩet'	çĩr eũm lô eũ' tion

## LESSON CCCXLVIII.

The prefix *de* means *down* or *from*; *dis* signifies *off*, *to deprive of*, or *not*; it sometimes drops the *s* and at other times changes that letter to *f*.

dē jēet'	dĩs grāçé'	dĩs ĩn hēr' ĩt
dē eõet'	dĩs pērsé'	dĩs ĩn elĩnēd'
dē flēet'	dĩs guĩçé'	dĩs sĩm' ĩ lar (-lēr)
dē eāmp'	dĩs' eount	dĩs sāt' ĩs fy
dē elĩnē'	dĩs çhārgé'	dĩs eõn tĩn' ũe
dē fraud'	dĩs eov' ěr	dĩs ěn çhānt' ěd
dē bauch'	dĩs hõn' or (-ěr)	dĩ grēss'
dē nounçe'	dĩs loy' al	dĩ rēe' tion
dē seribé'	dĩs ò bliçé'	dĩf' fi dent
dē bĩl' ĩ tātē	dĩs mout' ěd	dĩ mĩn' ish
dē ĩn' ē āte	dĩs eõl' õred	dĩ lāp' ĩ dātē

## LESSON CCCXLIX. Words hard to spell and their meaning.

trāçé' à ble	That may be followed by some mark or sign.
mĩs' sĩle	A weapon thrown by the hand or by a machine.
wēap' õn	Any instrument used in destroying, defeating, or injuring an enemy.
çhāngé' à ble	Subject to change; inconstant.
dēf' ěr ençe	Submission to the wishes or opinion of another; great respect; reverence.
õe' ũ list	One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.
hānd' kēr çĩef	A piece of cloth carried for wiping the face and hands.
hõ' sier (-zhēr-) ỹ	Stockings in general.
shēr' ĩf'	An officer of the law.
whĩrl'(hwēr'l'-)põol	A current of water moving in a circular direction.
ĩm' pĩ õũs	Wanting in piety; irreligious.
prĩv' ĩ lèççē	A right not enjoyed by others or by all.
vĩt' rĩ õl	Sulphuric acid.
rēt' ĩ eũle	A little bag.
brĩg' à dĩēr	A military title.
pāl' à tã ble	Agreeable to the taste.
vēn' ěr à ble	Deserving of honor and respect.
fāb' ũ loũs	Not real; exceeding great.
glūt' ton õũs	Eating to excess.
prēj' ũ dĩççē	An opinion or leaning unfavorable to anything, without just cause.
sēe' ũ lar (-lēr)	Relating to things not spiritual or holy.

## LESSON CCCL. Latin Roots.

**pendeo, pensum** = to hang; **rumpo, ruptum** = to break;  
**scio, scitum** = to know.

- |                    |                               |                          |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. pënd' ent       | 7. pën' dà lüm                | 13. eör rüp' tion        |
| 2. sūs pēnsē'      | 8. āb rūpt'                   | 14. scī' ençe            |
| 3. āp pēn' dīx     | 9. rūp' tūre                  | 15. eōn' scious(-shūs)   |
| 4. dē pēnd'        | 10. ir rūp' tion              | 16. eōn' science(-shens) |
| 5. dē pēnd' ençe   | 11. bānk rūpt                 | 17. scī' en tīf' iē      |
| 6. prō pēn' sī tīy | 12. in' tēr rūpt              | 18. prē' sci(-shī-) ençe |
|                    | 19. ōm nīs' cīent(-nīsh' ent) | 20. ōm nīs' cīence       |

## LESSON CCCLI. Latin Roots.

**scribo, scriptum** = to write; **sentio, sensum** = to feel;  
**solvo, solutum** = to loose.

- |                    |                        |                     |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. serībe          | 7. sēnsē               | 13. dīs sēn' sion   |
| 2. serīb' ble      | 8. sēn' tēnce          | 14. sōlve           |
| 3. serīp' tūre     | 9. sēn' sī ble         | 15. sōl' ū ble      |
| 4. dē serīp' tion  | 10. sēn' su(-shū-) oūs | 16. āb' sōlve       |
| 5. prē serīp' tion | 11. sēn' tī ment       | 17. sōl' ven çy     |
| 6. mǎn' ū serīpt   | 12. sēn' sī tīve       | 18. āb' sō lūte     |
|                    | 19. in sōl' vent       | 20. rēv' ō lū' tion |

## LESSON CCCLII. Latin Roots.

**servo, servatum** = to save, to keep; **specio, spectrum** = to look;  
**spiro, spiratum** = to breathe.

- |                     |                    |                     |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. sērv' ant        | 7. sērv' ile       | 13. sūs pēet'       |
| 2. ōb sērvē'        | 8. spēe' tēr       | 14. eōn spīe' ū oūs |
| 3. prē sērvē'       | 9. dē spīse'       | 15. sprīte          |
| 4. prē sērv' ēr     | 10. spē' cious     | 16. spīr' it        |
| 5. rēs' ēr vā' tion | 11. spēc' ī mēn    | 17. in spīred'      |
| 6. ōb sērv' ā tō rỹ | 12. spēe' tā ele   | 18. spīr' it ū al   |
|                     | 19. ās pī rā' tion | 20. eōn spīr' ā çy  |

## LESSON CCCLIII.

The Latin prefix *ex* means *out of, from and out*; it becomes *e, ec, and ef* for the sake of ease in pronunciation.

- |           |                |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| ěx pěl'   | ěx elāim'      | ě jēet'   | ěe' stā sỹ     |
| ěx hōrt'  | ěx trāet'      | ě vādē'   | ěe çēn' trīe   |
| ěx çīte'  | ěx' ē erāte    | ě rāsē'   | ěf fūse'       |
| ěx pōrt'  | ěx' eā vāte    | ě vōlve'  | ěf fāçe'       |
| ěx pānd'  | ěx' ōr çīse    | ě mērgē'  | ěf fēr vēsçe'  |
| ěx elūde' | ěx erū' çī āte | ě elīpsē' | ěf fēm' ī nāte |

## LESSON CCCLIV.

The Greek prefix *epi* means *on, near, during*; the Latin prefix *extra* signifies *beyond*.

- |               |                  |                    |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ěp' ī grām    | ěp' ī dērm' is   | ěx trā' nē oūs     |
| ěp' ī lōgue   | ěp' ī glōt' tīs  | ěx' trā mū' ral    |
| ěp' ī dēm' iē | ěx' trā dī' tion | ěx' trā gē' nē oūs |
| ěp' ī lēp' sỹ | ěx trāv' ā gant  | ěx traōr' dī nā rỹ |

## LESSON CCCLV.

*For, un, or with* as a prefix to verbs have usually the force of negatives, denoting *against, or away, aside*.

- |           |            |              |              |
|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| fōr bīd'  | fōr sākē'  | ŭn nērvē'    | ŭn lēarn' ed |
| fōr gēt'  | fōr swēār' | ŭn elāsp'    | with hōld'   |
| fōr gīve' | ŭn fārl'   | ŭn stēad' y  | with drāv'   |
| fōr bēār' | ŭn vēl'    | ŭn hēalth' y | with stānd'  |

## LESSON CCCLVI.

The Latin *semi* and the Greek *hemi* mean *half*.

- |                 |                  |               |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| sēm' ī tōne     | sēm' ī quā' vēr  | hēm' ī trōpe  |
| sēm' ī eō' lōn  | sēm' ī līq' ūid  | hēm' ī stīeh  |
| sēm' ī çīr' ele | sēm' ī ān' nū al | hēm' ī sphēre |



## LESSON CCCXXX. Latin Roots.

**debeo, debitum** = to owe; **decet** = it is becoming; **culpa** = a fault;  
**clamo** = to cry out; **civis** = a citizen.

- |                   |                        |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. dĕb' it        | 7. dĕ eō' roūs         | 13. ĕx elāim'          |
| 2. dĕbt' or (-ĕr) | 8. eūl' prīt           | 14. prō elāim'         |
| 3. dĕbĕn' tūre    | 9. eūl' pā ble         | 15. dĕe' lā mā' tion   |
| 4. ĩn dĕbt' ĕd    | 10. ĩn eūl' pāte       | 16. ĉit' ŷ             |
| 5. dĕ' ĉent       | 11. elāim              | 17. ĉiv' ĩe            |
| 6. dĕe' ō rāte    | 12. elām' or (-ĕr)     | 18. ĉiv' ĩl            |
|                   | 19. ĉi vīl' ĩan (-yan) | 20. ĉiv' ĩl ĩ zā' tion |

## LESSON CCCXXXI. Latin Roots.

**doceo, doctum** = to teach; **domus** = a house; **divinus** = heavenly;  
**durus** = hard.

- |                     |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. dĕe' tor (-tĕr)  | 7. dōme             | 13. dĭv' ĩ nā' tion |
| 2. dĕe' trĭne       | 8. dō mēs' tĕ       | 14. dĭ vĭnĕ' lý     |
| 3. dĕe' ĩle         | 9. dōm' ĩ ĉĭle      | 15. ĕn dūre'        |
| 4. dĕe' ū ment      | 10. dō mēs' tĕ eāte | 16. dūr' ĩng        |
| 5. dĕe' trĭ nal     | 11. dĭ vĭnĕ'        | 17. dū' rā ble      |
| 6. dĕe ū mĕn' tā rý | 12. dĭ vĭn' ĩ tý    | 18. dū rā' tion     |
|                     | 19. ĩn' dū rāte     | 20. ōb' dū rāt ĕd   |

## LESSON CCCXXXII. Latin Roots.

**magnus** = great; **malus** = bad; **modus** = manner.

- |                  |                    |                     |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. mās' tĕr      | 7. māg nĭf' ĩ ĉent | 13. mōde            |
| 2. māy' or (-ĕr) | 8. māg nān' ĩ moūs | 14. mōd' ĕl         |
| 3. māg' nĭ fý    | 9. māl' ĩĉe        | 15. mōd' ĕst        |
| 4. māg' nĭ tūde  | 10. māl' trĕat'    | 16. mōd' ĩfý        |
| 5. māg' ĩs trāte | 11. mālĕv' ō lent  | 17. mōd' ĕr āte     |
| 6. mājōr' ĩ tý   | 12. mālĭg' nĭ tý   | 18. mōd' ū lāte     |
|                  | 19. eōm mō' dĭ oūs | 20. āe eōm' mō dāte |

## LESSON CCCXXXIII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

- errand** An *errand* is the thing for which one goes to a distance; a *message* is the thing for which one is sent. A *message* is, properly, any communication which is conveyed; an *errand* sent from one person to another is that which causes one to go. A boy goes the *errand* and delivers the *message*.
- enmity** *Enmity* lies in the heart; it is deep and malignant.
- animosity** *Animosity* lies in the passions; it is fierce and vindictive. *Enmity* is something permanent; *animosity* is partial and transitory. Thus, we speak of personal *enmity*, fierce *animosity*.
- education** *Education* is not alone the communication of knowledge, but also the formation of the mind, the regulation of the heart, and the establishment of correct principles; it belongs to the time of childhood and youth. *Instruction* furnishes the mind with knowledge; it may be given at different ages. *Breeding* relates to the manners or outward conduct; it is best learned in the early part of life.
- evidence** *Evidence* is whatever makes clear; *testimony* is that which is derived from an individual or a witness. For example, much *testimony* was taken but there was no *evidence* of the commission of a crime.
- eternal** What is *eternal* has neither beginning nor end; that which is *endless* has a beginning but no end. Thus we say, God is *eternal*; an *endless* crown of glory in heaven.
- expense** The *expense* is that which is laid out for a thing; as, the *expenses* of war. The *cost* is what a thing occasions to be laid out; as, the vase *cost* fifty dollars.

## LESSON CCCXXXIV.

The Latin prefixes *a*, *ab*, and *abs* mean *away from*. *Ad*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at* mean *to*.

à vĕrt'	ād hĕrĕ'	āg griĕvĕ'	āp pal'
à vāil'	ād dūçĕ'	āg' grā vāte	āp pĕaçĕ'
à void'	āe çĕdĕ'	āl lāy'	ār rĭvĕ'
āb hōr'	āe eōrd'	āl lĕrĕ'	ār' rō gançe
āb rūpt'	āe count'	āl lĕgĕ'	ās çĕnd'
āb dūct'	āf fĕet'	ān nĕx'	ās sign'
āb sōlvĕ'	āf fĭrm'	ān nūl'	āt trāet'

## LESSON CCCXXXV.

The Latin prefix *post* means *after*; the English word is also used in compounds.

āft' ĕr nōn	pōst pōnĕ'	pōst' hū moūs
āft' ĕr ward (-wĕrd)	pōst dātĕ'	pōst nā' tal
āft' ĕr piĕçe	pōst' scrip't	pōst nūp'tial (shal)
āft' ĕr thought (-that)	pōs tĕr' i tĕ	pōst' mĕ rĭd' i an

## LESSON CCCXXXVI.

The Latin prefix *bi* (from *bis*, twice, which in composition drops the *s*) means *two*, *doubly*.

bĭ' pĕd	bĭ dĕn' tal	bĭ lāt' ĕr al
bĭ sĕet'	bĭ eūs' pĭd	bĭ fūr' eāte
bĭ nāte	bĭ ĕn' nĭ al	bĭ fō' lĭ āte
bĭ vālvĕ	bĭ lĭn' gual	bĭ eār' bōn āte

## LESSON CCCXXXVII.

The prefix *ob* signifies *against*, the letter *b* is often changed to the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed.

ōb jĕet'	ōb trūdĕ'	ōe eūlt'	ōp pōçĕ'
ōb sĕrvĕ'	ōb' lĭ gāte	ōe' eū pĕ	ōp prĕss'
ōb strūet'	ōe eūr'	ōe eā' ſion	ōp prō' brĭ ūm

## LESSON CCCXXXVIII. Words often Confounded.

āf fĕet', to act upon.	āl lū' ſion, a reference.
ĕf fĕet', result; consequence.	il lū' ſion, a deception.
ād vĭçĕ', counsel.	āp' pō ſite, suitable; well adapted.
ād vĭçĕ', to counsel; to make known.	ōp' pō ſite, against; facing.
āe çĕpt', to receive; to admit.	Brit' on, a native of Britain.
ĕx çĕpt', leaving out.	Brit' ain, a part of Europe.
ār' rant, notorious; vile.	bāl' lad, a popular song.
ĕr' rand, message; communion.	bāl' lōt, to vote.
āl' lĕy, a narrow passage in a city.	bĕa' eon, a signal fire.
āl' lĕy, a confederate.	bĕck' on, to make a sign by nodding or a motion of the hand or finger.

## LESSON CCCXXXIX. Dictation Exercise.

I advise you not to take the advice of that man; he is an arrant scamp and the ally of bad people. If you ballot for that candidate the effect will be that it will affect the election. While the boy was going on an errand he was dragged into an alley and robbed. The beacon was reflected in the water on the opposite side of the bay, and the illusion was perfect. Beckon to that waiter. The ballad which the Briton wrote about Great Britain received general praise except from one man who would not accept it as good. His remarks were not apposite, as they contained a personal allusion.



## LESSON CCCXL. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**ridicule****deride**

To *ridicule* means to expose to, or treat with, contemptuous laughter; *ridicule* consists more in words than in actions, and is frequently unaccompanied with any personal feeling of displeasure; as, to *ridicule* the fashions of the day. To *deride* also means to laugh at with contempt, but he who *derides* is actuated by a contemptuous spirit; as, to *deride* one for his religious opinions.

**religion****piety**

*Religion* signifies both a system of faith and worship, and a sense of duty towards God. *Piety* denotes that feeling of veneration and love which we owe to Him. Our *religion* teaches us *piety*.

**return****restore**

We *return* to a person the same as we have received; what we *restore* may or may not be the same as we have taken, but it ought to be of equal value. A man *returns* what he borrowed; he *restores* what he stole.

**renowned****famous****distinguished**

A person is *renowned* whose name is often mentioned with honor; he is *famous* who is widely spoken of as extraordinary; he is *distinguished* who has something which makes him stand apart from others in the public view. A man may be *renowned* as a statesman; *famous* for his eccentricities; and *distinguished* by his abilities or his manners.

**source****origin**

*Source* is said of that which produces a succession of objects; *origin* is said of only one subject. *Source* implies that the supply is continuous; *origin* that it has ceased. For example: The *origin* of man is to be traced to our first parent, Adam; religion is a never-failing *source* of consolation.

## LESSON CCCXLI. Words hard to spell and their meaning.

tím' or (-ēr-) oūs	Fearful of danger.
thrēsh' ōld	The doorsill; entrance; beginning.
ăe' ċī dent	An unexpected, undesigned, and sudden event.
ăl' eō hōl	Highly rectified spirit.
ēarth' quake'(-kwāk')	A shaking or trembling of the earth, often attended with destruction.
ġen' ēr ōs' ī tŷ	Nobleness of heart; liberality.
īn eōn tēst' ā ble	Certain; unquestionable.
nēġ' lġ ġenġe	Carelessness; heedlessness.
fōrt' nġht	Two weeks.
măġ' īs trāte	A public civil officer.
mū nġċ' ī pal	Belonging to a city, state, kingdom, or nation.
Prōt' ēs tant	A Christian who rejects the authority of the Church.
sġ' mŭl tā' nē oūs	Happening at the same time.
eoun' tē nanġe	The appearance or expression of the face; encouragement; support.
īn' flŭ ēn' tial (-shal)	Exerting influence or power; having authority.
out rā' ġeoūs	Violent; furious; raging.
ēm' ī nent	High; lofty; distinguished; celebrated.
hōmē' stēad	The home of a family; the place of origin.
ġġ' nō rā' mŭs	A stupid, ignorant person.
ēp' ī dēm' ġe	Spreading widely; affecting great numbers.
eōn tā' ġioūs	Catching; conveying disease.
glō' rġ oūs	Illustrious; famous; noble.

## LESSON CCCXLII. Latin Roots.

**cedo, cessum** = to yield; **clino** = to lean; **flecto, flectum** = to turn, bend.

- |              |                         |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. cēde      | 7. çes' sion (sèsh' ün) | 13. æ eliv' i tý        |
| 2. cēase     | 8. prò çes' sion        | 14. in' elí nā' tion    |
| 3. èx cēed'  | 9. elin' ie             | 15. rē flēet'           |
| 4. rē çess'  | 10. dē elinē'           | 16. flēx' i ble         |
| 5. sūe' cēed | 11. rē elin' ing        | 17. çir' eum flēx       |
| 6. prē cēed' | 12. dē eliv' i tý       | 18. dē flēet'           |
|              | 19. in flēe' tion       | 20. rē flēe' tor (-tēr) |

## LESSON CCCXLIII. Latin Roots.

**migro, migratum** = to remove; **pello, pulsum** = to drive;  
**plico, plicatum** = to fold.

- |                     |                       |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. mī' grāte        | 7. pūlse              | 13. āp plý'      |
| 2. èm' i grant      | 8. dīs pēl'           | 14. eom' plēx    |
| 3. mī' grā tō rý    | 9. im' pūlse          | 15. dīs plāy'    |
| 4. trāns' mī' grāte | 10. èx pūl' sion      | 16. sīm' ple     |
| 5. im mī' grā' tion | 11. pūl sā' tion      | 17. plī' ant     |
| 6. rē pūl' sion     | 12. dú plīç' i tý     | 18. im plīç' it  |
|                     | 19. mūl tī plīç' i tý | 20. æ eom' plīçe |

## LESSON CCCXLIV. Latin Roots.

**pono, positum** = to place; **porto, portatum** = to carry;  
**prehendo, prehensum** = to take hold of.

- |                |                        |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. pōst        | 7. òp pō' nent         | 13. im' pōr tū' nī tý  |
| 2. pōs' tūre   | 8. im' pōrt            | 14. sūr prīçe'         |
| 3. prò pōçe'   | 9. pōr' tēr            | 15. āp' prē hēnd'      |
| 4. pūr' pōse   | 10. pōrt' à ble        | 16. im' prīs' on       |
| 5. rē pōçe'    | 11. rē pōrt' ēr        | 17. eom' prē hēnd'     |
| 6. òp' pō sīte | 12. pōrt fōl' iò (-yó) | 18. èn' tēr prīçe      |
|                | 19. āp' prēn' tīçe     | 20. eom' prē hēn' sion |

## LESSON CCCXLV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**solicit** To *solicit* is to ask earnestly of one whom we  
**entreat** address as a superior; to *entreat* implies a request  
**beseech** enforced by reasons and arguments; to *beseech*  
**implore** is stronger than *entreat*, and is used more in  
**supplicate** poetry; to *implore* is resorted to by a sufferer for  
the relief of his misery, and is addressed to  
those who can avert or increase the calamity;  
to *supplicate* expresses the extreme of entreaty,  
and usually implies a state of deep humiliation.  
We *solicit* a favor; we *entreat* a judge to listen  
to our explanations; we *beseech* Heaven to hear  
our prayer; we *implore* the king to be merciful;  
we *supplicate* the general to spare the lives of  
the rebels taken in battle.

**strong** *Strong* denotes great physical ability; a *strong* man  
**robust** can lift a great weight. *Robust* implies strongly-  
built, with great power of endurance. A *robust*  
man can bear heat and cold, and carry on his  
work in spite of every kind of hardship.

**take** To *take* is simply to lay hold of; to *bring* is to  
**bring** convey from a distant to a nearer place; to *carry*  
**carry** is to convey by sustaining the thing carried, and  
generally implies motion from the speaker. For  
example: *Take* that basket, and *bring* me some  
eggs from the grocer; *carry* them carefully, so  
as not to break them.

**work** *Work* is that which calls for an exertion of  
**task** strength; it is more or less voluntary; as, the  
man was happy at his *work*, for it was to bring  
him rest and comfort in his old days. A *task*  
is *work* imposed by others; as, the *task* was a  
tedious one.



## LESSON CCCXLVI.

The prefix *con* means *with*. That it may be easier to pronounce it is changed to *com*, *col*, *co*, *cog*, and *cor*.

eõn nēet'	eõm biné'	eõ ērçē'
eõn çēal'	eõl lātē'	eõ ē' val
eõn sign'	eõl lēet'	eõg' nāte
eõn' elāve	eõl' lô quỹ	eõg' nĩ tion
eõn' eāve	eõl lū' sion	eõr rūpt'
eõm prēs'	eõ' à lēsçē'	eõr' rē lātē'
eõm mād'	eõ' ad jū' tor (-tēr)	eõr' rē spõnd'

## LESSON CCCXLVII.

The English *counter* and the Latin *contra* mean *against*; the prefix *circum* signifies *around*.

eoun' tēr āet	eõn' trā rỹ	çĩr eũm seribé'
eoun' tēr feĩt	eõn' trā vēnē'	çĩr eũm' fēr ençe
eoun' tēr mād'	eõn' trā dĩet'	çĩr eũm lô eũ' tion

## LESSON CCCXLVIII.

The prefix *de* means *down* or *from*; *dis* signifies *off*, *to deprive of*, or *not*; it sometimes drops the *s* and at other times changes that letter to *f*.

dē jēet'	dĩs grāçē'	dĩs ĩn hēr' ĩt
dē eõet'	dĩs pērsē'	dĩs ĩn elĩnēd'
dē flēet'	dĩs guĩçē'	dĩs sĩm' ĩ lar (-lēr)
dē eāmp'	dĩs' eount	dĩs sāt' ĩs fy
dē elĩnē'	dĩs çhārgē'	dĩs eõn tĩn' ũe
dē fraud'	dĩs eov' ěr	dĩs ěn çhānt' ěd
dē bauch'	dĩs hõn' or (-ěr)	dĩ grēss'
dē nounçe'	dĩs loy' al	dĩ rēe' tion
dē seribé'	dĩs ò bliçē'	dĩf' fi dent
dē bĩl' ĩ tātē	dĩs moun' ěd	dĩ mĩn' ish
dē ĩn' ē āte	dĩs eõl' õred	dĩ lāp' ĩ dātē

## LESSON CCCXLIX. Words hard to spell and their meaning.

trāçē' à ble	That may be followed by some mark or sign.
mĩs' sĩle	A weapon thrown by the hand or by a machine.
wēap' õn	Any instrument used in destroying, defeating, or injuring an enemy.
çhāngē' à ble	Subject to change; inconstant.
dēf' ěr ençe	Submission to the wishes or opinion of another; great respect; reverence.
õē' ũ list	One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.
hānd' kēr çĩef	A piece of cloth carried for wiping the face and hands.
hõ' sier (-zhēr-) ỹ	Stockings in general.
shēr' ĩf'	An officer of the law.
whĩrl'(hwēr'l'-)põol	A current of water moving in a circular direction.
ĩm' pĩ õũs	Wanting in piety; irreligious.
prĩv' ĩ lēge	A right not enjoyed by others or by all.
vĩt' rĩ õl	Sulphuric acid.
rēt' ĩ eũle	A little bag.
brĩg' à dĩēr	A military title.
pāl' à tã ble	Agreeable to the taste.
vēn' ěr à ble	Deserving of honor and respect.
fāb' ũ loũs	Not real; exceeding great.
glūt' ton õũs	Eating to excess.
prēj' ũ dĩçe	An opinion or leaning unfavorable to anything, without just cause.
sēē' ũ lar (-lēr)	Relating to things not spiritual or holy.

## LESSON CCCL. Latin Roots.

**pendeo, pensum** = to hang; **rumpo, ruptum** = to break;  
**scio, scitum** = to know.

- |                    |                               |                          |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. pënd' ent       | 7. pën' dà lüm                | 13. eör rüp' tion        |
| 2. sūs pēnsē'      | 8. āb rūpt'                   | 14. scī' ençe            |
| 3. āp pēn' dīx     | 9. rūp' tūre                  | 15. eōn' scious(-shūs)   |
| 4. dē pēnd'        | 10. ir rūp' tion              | 16. eōn' science(-shens) |
| 5. dē pēnd' ençe   | 11. bānk rūpt                 | 17. scī' ēn tīf' iē      |
| 6. prō pēn' sī tīy | 12. in' tēr rūpt              | 18. prē' sci(-shī-) ençe |
|                    | 19. ōm nīs' cīent(-nīsh' ent) | 20. ōm nīs' cīence       |

## LESSON CCCLI. Latin Roots.

**scribo, scriptum** = to write; **sentio, sensum** = to feel;  
**solvo, solutum** = to loose.

- |                    |                        |                     |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. serībe          | 7. sēnsē               | 13. dīs sēn' sion   |
| 2. serīb' ble      | 8. sēn' tēncē          | 14. sōlve           |
| 3. serīp' tūre     | 9. sēn' sī ble         | 15. sōl' ū ble      |
| 4. dē serīp' tion  | 10. sēn' su(-shū-) oūs | 16. āb' sōlve       |
| 5. prē serīp' tion | 11. sēn' tī ment       | 17. sōl' ven cý     |
| 6. mǎn' ū serīpt   | 12. sēn' sī tīve       | 18. āb' sō lūte     |
|                    | 19. in' sōl' vent      | 20. rēv' ō lū' tion |

## LESSON CCCLII. Latin Roots.

**servo, servatum** = to save, to keep; **specio, spectum** = to look;  
**spiro, spiratum** = to breathe.

- |                     |                    |                      |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. sērv' ant        | 7. sērv' īle       | 13. sūs pēet'        |
| 2. ōb sērvē'        | 8. spēe' tēr       | 14. eōn' spīe' ū oūs |
| 3. prē sērvē'       | 9. dē spīse'       | 15. sprīte           |
| 4. prē sērv' ēr     | 10. spē' cious     | 16. spīr' it         |
| 5. rēs' ēr vā' tion | 11. spēc' ī mēn    | 17. in' spīred'      |
| 6. ōb sērv' ā tō rý | 12. spēe' tā ele   | 18. spīr' it ū al    |
|                     | 19. ās pī rā' tion | 20. eōn' spīr' ā cý  |

## LESSON CCCLIII.

The Latin prefix *ex* means *out of, from and out*; it becomes *e, ec, and ef* for the sake of ease in pronunciation.

- |           |                |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| ěx pěl'   | ěx elāim'      | ě jēet'   | ěe' stā sý     |
| ěx hōrt'  | ěx trāet'      | ě vādē'   | ěe cēn' trīe   |
| ěx cīte'  | ěx' ē erāte    | ě rāsē'   | ěf fūse'       |
| ěx pōrt'  | ěx' eā vāte    | ě vōlve'  | ěf fācē'       |
| ěx pānd'  | ěx' ōr cīse    | ě mērgē'  | ěf fēr vēsce'  |
| ěx elūde' | ěx eru' cī āte | ě elīpsē' | ěf fēm' ī nāte |

## LESSON CCCLIV.

The Greek prefix *epi* means *on, near, during*; the Latin prefix *extra* signifies *beyond*.

- |               |                  |                    |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ěp' ī grām    | ěp' ī dērm' īs   | ěx trā' nē oūs     |
| ěp' ī lōgue   | ěp' ī glōt' tīs  | ěx' trā mū' ral    |
| ěp' ī dēm' iē | ěx' trā dī' tion | ěx' trā gē' nē oūs |
| ěp' ī lēp' sý | ěx trāv' ā gant  | ěx traōr' dī nā rý |

## LESSON CCCLV.

*For, un, or with* as a prefix to verbs have usually the force of negatives, denoting *against, or away, aside*.

- |           |            |              |              |
|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| fōr bīd'  | fōr sākē'  | ŭn nērvē'    | ŭn lēarn' ed |
| fōr gēt'  | fōr swēār' | ŭn elāsp'    | with hōld'   |
| fōr gīve' | ŭn fārl'   | ŭn stēad' ý  | with drāv'   |
| fōr bēār' | ŭn vēl'    | ŭn hēalth' ý | with stānd'  |

## LESSON CCCLVI.

The Latin *semi* and the Greek *hemi* mean *half*.

- |                 |                  |               |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| sēm' ī tōne     | sēm' ī quā' vēr  | hēm' ī trōpe  |
| sēm' ī eō' lōn  | sēm' ī līq' ūid  | hēm' ī stīeh  |
| sēm' ī cīr' ele | sēm' ī ān' nū al | hēm' ī sphēre |



## LESSON CCCLVII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

<b>temporary</b>	<i>Temporary</i> is that which lasts only for a time;
<b>transient</b>	<i>transient</i> , that which is short at best; <i>transitory</i> , that which is liable soon to pass away;
<b>transitory</b>	<i>transitory</i> , that which is liable soon to pass away;
<b>fleeting</b>	<i>fleeting</i> , that which is in the act of taking its flight. This world is only our <i>temporary</i> home; life is <i>transient</i> , its joys are <i>transitory</i> , its hours are <i>fleeting</i> .
<b>temper</b>	<i>Temper</i> always shows itself to be the same whenever it shows itself at all; <i>humor</i> varies perpetually. Thus, we may be in the <i>humor</i> for reading or for writing, for what is lively or what is serious; but our <i>temper</i> is shown in our daily conduct.
<b>humor</b>	
<b>tautology</b>	<i>Tautology</i> is a repetition of the same meaning in different words. For example: <i>Down</i> until this time; <i>hitherto</i> and <i>before now</i> .
<b>repetition</b>	
<b>talk</b>	<i>Talk</i> is usually broken, familiar, and variable; <i>conversation</i> is more continuous and sustained, and turns ordinarily upon topics of higher interest. Children <i>talk</i> to their parents or to their companions; men <i>converse</i> together.
<b>conversation</b>	
<b>trivial</b>	Both these words are used to characterize objects of little importance or value. <i>Trivial</i> , however, generally implies contempt, while <i>trifling</i> does not. Thus, we say, "That is a <i>trivial</i> matter, hardly worth consideration;" "Our time was spent in amusements and other <i>trifling</i> matters."
<b>trifling</b>	
<b>tease</b>	<i>Tease</i> implies a prolonged annoyance in respect to little things, which is often more irritating and harder to bear than severe pain. <i>Vex</i> denotes the disturbance or anger created by minor provocations, etc. We are <i>teased</i> by the buzzing of a fly in our ears; we are <i>vexed</i> by the stupidity of a servant.
<b>vex</b>	

## LESSON CCCLVIII. Homonyms.

ring, a circle.	rōw, persons or things arranged in a line.
wring, to turn and strain with violence.	rēd, of the color of blood.
rāised, caused to rise.	rēad, did read.
rāzed, leveled; overthrew.	rēed, a plant.
rīght, correct; just.	rēad, to go over and utter aloud, or recite to one's self.
wrīte, to form letters, figures, or characters.	rāise, to cause to rise; to lift up.
rīte, form; ceremony.	rāys, a number of lines coming out from one center.
wrīght, a workman.	rāze, to overthrow; to destroy.
rōte, mere repetition, without attention to the meaning.	
wrōte, did write.	
rōe, a female deer.	

## LESSON CCCLIX. Dictation Exercise.

The rays of the setting sun look red. I have read of houses being razed to the ground by wind; it must blow hard to raze a house. I raised the dumb-bell to my shoulder, but could not raise it higher. My brother wrote to me last week, and it is only right that I should write to him. My little sister learned the lesson by rote from hearing me read it. I dropped my ring on the ground. Bamboo is a reed. Five soldiers are standing in a row. There is a pretty roe in the Park. My brother is a wheelwright. If we wring clothes too much in washing we may tear them. A rite is not a sacrament but only a form.

## LESSON CCCLX. Latin Roots.

**sto, statum** = to stand, to set; **stringo, strictum** = to bind;  
**struo, structum** = to build.

- |                      |                    |                  |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. stā' ble          | 7. stāte           | 13. strīn' gent  |
| 2. stā' tion         | 8. strīet          | 14. eōn strā'ntē |
| 3. dīs' tant         | 9. strā'zn         | 15. dē stroy'    |
| 4. eōn' stant        | 10. dīs' trīet     | 16. in strūet'   |
| 5. stā' tion à rý    | 11. dīs' trēs's'   | 17. strūe' tūre  |
| 6. stānd' ard (-ērd) | 12. rē strīet'     | 18. eōn' strūe   |
| 19. in' stru ment    | 20. ōb strūe' tion |                  |

## LESSON CCCLXI. Latin Roots.

**tango, tactum** = to touch; **tendo, tensum** = to stretch;  
**teneo, tentum** = to hold, to keep.

- |                  |                    |                   |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. eōn' tāet     | 7. eōn tīn' gent   | 13. tēnd' en cý   |
| 2. tǎn' gent     | 8. in tēnsē'       | 14. āt tēnd' ançe |
| 3. tǎn' gible    | 9. āt tēnd'        | 15. tēn' ět       |
| 4. in tāet'      | 10. prē tēnçe'     | 16. tēn' ant      |
| 5. āt tách'      | 11. ěx tēn' sion   | 17. eōn tāin'     |
| 6. eōn tā' gion  | 12. in tēn' tion   | 18. dē tēn' tion  |
| 19. āb' sī nence | 20. māin' tē nance |                   |

## LESSON CCCLXII. Latin Roots.

**traho, tractum** = to draw; **venio, ventum** = to come;  
**verbum** = word.

- |                    |                       |                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. trāçe           | 7. dīs trāe' tion     | 13. prē vēnt' ĩve |
| 2. āt trāet'       | 8. ād' vēnt           | 14. ād vēn' tūre  |
| 3. ěx trāet'       | 9. eōn vēnē'          | 15. vērb          |
| 4. pōr trāy'       | 10. vēn' tūre         | 16. prōv' ěrb     |
| 5. eōn' trāet      | 11. in vēnt' or (-ēr) | 17. vēr' bōse     |
| 6. ěx trāe' tion   | 12. eóv' ě nant       | 18. vēr' bí áge   |
| 19. prō vēr' bí al | 20. rē vēr' bēr āte   |                   |

## LESSON CCCLXIII.

Words frequently mispronounced or improperly accented.

- |               |                         |                |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| <i>schīsm</i> | sūr tōut'               | rēd' ó lent    |
| nēth' ěr      | mīn' à rēt              | tǎp' ěs trý    |
| ō' à sīs      | stǎl' wart (-wērt)      | plát' ĩ nūm    |
| pā' thōs      | trāv' ěrse              | vēr bā' tīm    |
| tī ā' rǎ      | vír' ũ lent             | à mē' nà ble   |
| vēn dūe'      | in hēr' ent             | trų' eū lent   |
| pǎg' eant     | hē rǎl' dīe             | vī' ó là ble   |
| prōv' ōst     | plē bē' ian (-yan)      | ǎp' pá rǎ' tūs |
| sue çinet'    | trī (trīs-) sýl' là ble | vī tū' pēr āte |

## LESSON CCCLXIV. Words accented on the first syllable.

- |           |             |               |                  |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| eóm' pass | eū' eūm bēr | eōn' grų' ent | eōn' stī tūte    |
| eōn' dūet | ěār' rīage  | ē' quí poise  | drām' à tist     |
| dū' rēss  | eōn' strųe  | ěx' plē tó rý | erīn' ó line     |
| grōv' el  | eōs' tūme   | dīs' çí plīne | bēl' lows (-lūs) |
| ē' pǎet   | ěq' ũ tý    | dróm' ě dá rý | ām' bēr grīs     |

## LESSON CCCLXV. Words accented on the second syllable.

- |             |              |               |                 |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| dē fūnet'   | īm mō' bíle  | dīs eóm' fit  | ǎu tōm' à tōn   |
| gāin sǎy'   | ās sīgn' ōr  | ād ūm' brāte  | ǎe eū' mū lāte  |
| eū rǎ' tōr  | dē eō' rōūs  | dī grēs' sion | ǎn nī' hī lāte  |
| dīş ǎs' tēr | dī mēn' sion | ǎl lōp' à thý | ǎr bīt' rǎ ment |

## LESSON CCCLXVI. Words hard to spell and to pronounce.

- |                |           |            |               |
|----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| <i>ehā' ōs</i> | ōx' ĩde   | guīn' ěa   | ghāst' lý     |
| fǎu' çet       | dē' pōt   | mōr' tise  | eū rē' kǎ     |
| fē' tīch       | ěār' tēl  | tōr' toise | guēr' dōn     |
| vēn' ũe        | sīb' ýl   | nūi' sançe | frǎn' chīşe   |
| moī' ě tý      | mē' grīm  | rų' bǎrb   | mēer' schaum  |
| à býş' mal     | ghēr' kīn | psý' ehīe  | hēm' ōr rhāge |



## LESSON CCCLXIX. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**vanity** *Vanity* is the love of being admired (not merely approved), so that he who is vain has a secret feeling of pleasure at being praised for excellence which he commonly does not possess, and knows he does not possess. *Pride* is an over-valuing of one's self for some real or imagined superiority. A man may be *proud* of his acquirements, rank, talents, etc.; he is *vain* of his personal appearance, his fine clothes, etc.

**valuable** *Valuable* signifies having worth; *precious* having a high price; *costly*, costing much money. A book is often *valuable* for its contents; a thankful heart is like a box of *precious* ointment; there are many *costly* things which are *valuable* to those only who spend their money for them.

**vagabond** *Vagabond*, *vagrant*, and *tramp* have all about the same meaning, and stand for a strolling, idle, worthless fellow having no fixed dwelling; a *beggar* is simply one who asks for alms. A *vagabond*, *vagrant*, or *tramp* may not be a *beggar*; a *beggar* need not necessarily be a *vagabond*, *vagrant*, or *tramp*.

**voluntary** What is *voluntary* is an act of choice; what is **spontaneous** *spontaneous* springs wholly from feeling by a kind of outburst of the mind which admits of no reflection; as a *spontaneous* burst of applause. Hence the term is sometimes applied to things inanimate; abstinence is *voluntary* fasting, and exercise but *voluntary* labor.

**want** We *want* that which we need; we *wish* for that which will add to our comfort or pleasure:  
**wish** We *want* bread; we *wish* for a fortune.

## LESSON CCCLXX. Words often Confounded.

dē' çent, suitable; proper.	dĩş ēased', afflicted with a sickness.
dē scēnt', extraction;	dē vīçē', a contrivance;
attack; slope.	dē vīşē', to plan.
dĩs sēnt', difference of opinion.	dēp rá vā' tion, the state of being corrupt or wicked.
dēf' ēr ençe, respect.	dēp' rĩ vā' tion, loss; want.
dĩf' fēr ēnçe, dissimilarity.	dřoss, waste matter.
dawn, break of day.	dřawş, pulls along.
dōn, to put on.	ēs sāy', to attempt.
dōse, the quantity of medicine to be taken at one time.	ās sāy', to subject to a chemical examination.
dōze, to sleep lightly.	
de çēased', dead.	

## LESSON CCCLXXI. Dictation Exercise.

The boy draws the cart as well as a man would. Out of deference to the family of the deceased we should devise some means to give him decent burial; The doctor gave the patient a dose to relieve a diseased lung. I suffer from deprivation of sleep, for I only doze occasionally. If we essay to assay the metal we should devise some device to save the dross. Although there may be some difference of opinion in our club, no voice is raised in dissent. We started at dawn to go up the mountain, first stopping to don our heavy clothing. My father can trace his descent back two hundred years. The prisoner's crime showed unusual depravation.

## LESSON CCCLXXII. Latin Roots.

**sumo, sumptum** = to take; **salio, saltum** = to jump;  
**sacer** = sacred.

- |                  |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. às sūme'      | 7. eôn sūme'     | 13. sã' lĩ ent         |
| 2. rê sūme'      | 8. sãl' lý       | 14. ẽx al' tã' tion    |
| 3. prẽ sūme'     | 9. ãn' sũlt      | 15. sãe' rĩ ficẽ(-fĩz) |
| 4. sũmp' tũ oũs  | 10. rê sũlt'     | 16. sãe' rĩ lẽge       |
| 5. rê sũmp' tion | 11. às sault'    | 17. sãe' rã ment       |
| 6. às sũmp' tion | 12. às sãil'     | 18. eôn' sẽ erãte      |
|                  | 19. dẽs' ẽ erãte | 20. ẽx' ẽ erã ble      |

## LESSON CCCLXXIII. Latin Roots.

**veho, vectum** = to carry; **verto, versum** = to turn; **verus** = true.

- |                 |                    |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. eôn vey'     | 7. ãn' vẽe' tĩve   | 13. vẽr' sã tile   |
| 2. eôn' vẽx     | 8. vẽrse           | 14. ãd' vẽr' tĩse' |
| 3. ãn' veygh'   | 9. vẽr' sion       | 15. à vẽr'         |
| 4. vẽ' hĩ ele   | 10. ãd' vẽr'       | 16. vẽr' diet      |
| 5. vẽx' ã' tion | 11. à vẽr' sion    | 17. vẽr' ĩ fy      |
| 6. vẽ' hẽ ment  | 12. ãd' vẽr' sĩ tỹ | 18. vẽrã' cious    |
|                 | 19. vẽ rãç' ĩ tỹ   | 20. vẽr' ĩ tã ble  |

## LESSON CCCLXXIV. Latin Roots.

**via** = way; **unus** = one; **sequor, secutus** = to follow.

- |                   |                      |                       |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. dẽ' vĩ ãte     | 7. õb' vĩ ãte        | 13. ù' nĩque' (-nẽk') |
| 2. triv' ĩ al     | 8. ù' nĩt            | 14. ù' nĩ eõrn        |
| 3. dẽ' vĩ oũs     | 9. ù' nĩte'          | 15. sẽ' quẽl          |
| 4. prẽ' vĩ oũs    | 10. ù' nĩ tỹ         | 16. sẽ' quẽnce        |
| 5. õb' vĩ oũs     | 11. ù' nĩ fõrn       | 17. ẽx' ẽ eũte        |
| 6. ĩm pẽr' vĩ oũs | 12. ùn' ion(-yũn)    | 18. sũb' sẽ quẽnt     |
|                   | 19. eõn sẽe' ù' tĩve | 20. pẽr' sẽ eũ' tion  |

## LESSON CCCLXXV.

The prefix *per* means *through*; *pre* signifies *before*; *pan* is the Greek word for *all*; and *poly* the Greek for *many*.

- |                 |                  |                 |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| pẽr sĩst' ent   | prẽ çẽd' ençe    | pãn' thẽ ĩsm    |
| pẽr' eõ lãte    | prẽ sũmp' tion   | pãn' tũ mĩme    |
| pẽr' pẽ trãte   | prẽj' ù' dĩçe    | pãn' tũ grãph   |
| pẽr ãm' bũ lãte | prẽ sãn' tĩ ment | pãn' à çẽ' à    |
| prẽ vẽn' tion   | prẽ vãr' ĩ eãte  | pãn' ò rã' mã   |
| prẽ eũr' sor    | prẽp' à rã' tion | põl' y glõt     |
| prẽ' mã tũrẽ'   | prẽ dõm' ĩ nãte  | põl' y thẽ' ĩsm |

## LESSON CCCLXXVI.

The prefix *re* means *again*, *back*; *retro*, *backwards*; *sub*, *under* or *below*, the *b* in the last word is sometimes changed to *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, *s*, and *m*.

- |                 |                   |            |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| rẽ view'        | rẽ trõ grãde      | sũg gẽst'  |
| rẽ dẽem'        | rẽ trõ grẽs' sion | sũp prẽss' |
| rẽ scĩnd'       | sũb mĩt'          | sũp plãnt' |
| rẽ ĩm bũrse'    | sũb serĩbe'       | sũr pãss'  |
| rẽ vẽr' bẽr ãte | sũb mẽrgẽ'        | sũr mount' |
| rẽ gẽn' ẽr ãte  | sũb õr' dĩ nãte   | sũs pẽnd'  |
| rẽ sũs' çĩ tãte | sũe çĩnet'        | sũs tãĩn'  |
| rẽ trõ spõet    | sũf fũse'         | sũm' mõn   |

## LESSON CCCLXXVII.

The prefix *super* means *above*; *se*, *apart*; *syn* (written also *sym* and *syl*), *together*.

- |                   |                 |              |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| sũ pẽr sẽde'      | sũ pẽr ĩn dũçe' | sỹm' pã thỹ  |
| sũ pẽr vẽnẽ'      | sẽ dĩ' tion     | sỹm' bõl ĩze |
| sũ pẽr' lã tĩve   | sẽg' rẽ gãte    | sỹmp' tũm    |
| sũ pẽr' flũ oũs   | sẽ çẽs' sion    | sỹl' lã ble  |
| sũ pẽr çĩl' ĩ oũs | sỹn' thẽ sĩs    | sỹl' lã bũs  |



## LESSON CCCLXXVIII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**safety** *Safety* implies the absence of danger; *security* the absence of all fear of danger. *Safe* refers to the present; *secure* to the future. Those who are out of danger are *safe*; those who are beyond the reach or the fear of danger are *secure*. Thus, we say, complete *safety*; well-grounded or false *security*.

**scholar** *A scholar* is one who is, or has been, under instruction; a *pupil* is one under the immediate and personal care of a teacher. The term *scholar* is applied to both young and old; *pupil* only to the young. Thus, we say, a distinguished *scholar*; an obedient *pupil*.

**singular** *That which is unusual, out of the ordinary course of things, is singular*; that which is worthy of being noticed is *remarkable*. Thus, it is *singular* that during the whole time I was away traveling I saw very little, if anything that was *remarkable*.

**surpass** We may *surpass* without any direct effort; we cannot *excel* without effort. Thus, one man by his genius may *surpass* another, but no one can *excel* in any art except by study and application. Thus, we say, though the boy can not hope to *surpass* his brother, as a rule he *excels* him in mathematics.

**specimen** *A specimen* is a representation of the class of things to which it belongs; as, my cabinet contains *specimens* of every mineral found in the state. *A sample* is a part of the thing itself used as a fair representation of the whole; as, a *sample* of sugar, a *sample* of cloth; a commercial traveler carries *samples* of the goods he is trying to sell.

## LESSON CCCLXXIX. Words often confounded.

eäp'í tal, principal, chief city. erëek, a small river or brook.  
 eäp'í töl, the house occupied by the United States Congress. ehō'ral, sung in chorus.  
 eön dëmn', to blame. eör'al, a limy deposit made by certain animals, and used as an ornament.  
 eön tëm'n', to despise. eöm'í týtý, civility; good breeding.  
 eür'rant, a fruit. eöm mít'tëe, one or more persons to whom any matter or business is referred.  
 eür'rent, a stream; course.  
 eän, to be able.  
 kën, reach of sight or knowledge.  
 eríck, a pain in some part of the body making it difficult to move the part affected. çën'süs, an official numbering of inhabitants.  
 sëns'ëš, feelings.

## LESSON CCCLXXX. Dictation Exercise.

The Capitol stands in Washington, the capital of the United States. Much as we may condemn the fault, let us not condemn the man. The choral portions were very well sung, and charmed our senses. Whilst pulling against the current I got a crick in my back. The water in the creek is very low. There is a black currant bush in our garden. My sister has a coral necklace. I can read almost any writing, but a letter received to-day is beyond my ken. The committee has just finished the census; its proceedings were marked by great comity.

## LESSON CCCLXXXI. Latin Roots.

**tribuo, tributum** = to give; **video, visum** = to see; **omnis** = all.

- |                     |                               |                        |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. trib' ūte        | 7. rē trib' ū tīve            | 13. vī'sion (vīzh' ūn) |
| 2. trib' ū tā rŷ    | 8. dīs trībū' tion            | 14. ěv' ĭ dençe        |
| 3. āt' trībūte      | 9. vīs' āge                   | 15. prōv' ĭ dençe      |
| 4. eōn trib' ūte    | 10. vīs' ĭ ble                | 16. ōm' nī būs         |
| 5. dīs trib' ūte    | 11. rē vīse'                  | 17. ōm nīp' ō tent     |
| 6. rēt' rī bū' tion | 12. vīs' ĭt or (-ēr)          | 18. ōm nīv' ō roūs     |
| 19. ōm nīp' ō tençe | 20. ōm nīs' cient (nīsh' ent) |                        |

## LESSON CCCLXXXII. Latin Roots.

**vivo, victum** = to live; **voco, vocatum** = to call; **primus** = first.

- |                         |                  |                      |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. vīv' ĭd              | 7. eōn vīv' ĭ al | 13. vouch' ěr        |
| 2. rē vīve'             | 8. voīçe         | 14. vō' eal ĭst      |
| 3. vīv' ĭ fŷ            | 9. vō' eal       | 15. ĭn' vō' eā' tion |
| 4. sūr vīve'            | 10. vow' ěl      | 16. prīme            |
| 5. rē vīv' al           | 11. rē vōke'     | 17. prīm' ěr         |
| 6. vī vā' cious (-shūs) | 12. eōn vōke'    | 18. prī' mâte        |
| 19. prī' mā rŷ          | 20. prīm' ĭ tīve |                      |

## LESSON CCCLXXXIII. Latin Roots.

**volvo, volutum** = to roll; **seco, sectum** = to cut; **rego, rectum** = to rule.

- |                   |                    |                       |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. rē vōlt'       | 7. rēv' ō lū' tion | 13. dīs sēc' tion     |
| 2. ē vōlve'       | 8. sēcet           | 14. ĭn' tēr sēc' tion |
| 3. vōl' ūme       | 9. ĭn' sēcet       | 15. reīgn             |
| 4. vōl' ū ble     | 10. dīs sēcet'     | 16. rēc' tor (-tēr)   |
| 5. dē vėl' ōp     | 11. sēc' tion      | 17. rē' gal           |
| 6. ěv' ō lū' tion | 12. sēc' ment      | 18. rē' gent          |
| 19. dī rēcet'     | 20. rēc' ĭs tēr    |                       |

## Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

For other abbreviations see pages 32, 47, 56, and 58.

- @, at.  
**Adjt.**, Adjutant.  
**Æt.** or **æt.** (*ætatis*), of age, aged.  
**Ag.**, Aggeus.  
**Alex.**, Alexander.  
**A. M.** or **M. A.** (*artium magister*), Master of Arts.  
**A. M. D. G.** (*Ad majorem Dei gloriam*), to the greater glory of God.  
**And.**, Andrew.  
**Anon.**, anonymous.  
**Anth.**, Anthony.  
**Ap.**, Apostle.  
**Arch.**, Archibald.  
**Agt.**, Agent.  
**ad lib.** (*ad libitum*), at pleasure.  
**Atty.**, Attorney.  
**Atty.-Gen.**, Attorney-General.  
**Aug.**, Augustus.  
**Av.** or **Ave.**, Avenue.  
**Avoir.**, avoirdupois.  
**Bart.**, Baronet.  
**B. C.**, before Christ.  
**Benj.**, Benjamin.  
**Brig.-Gen.**, Brigadier-General.  
**B. Sc.**, Bachelor of Science.  
**bu.**, bushels.  
**¢.** or **ct.**, cents.  
**Cap.**, capital. **Caps.**, capitals.  
**Card.**, Cardinal.  
**Cath.**, Catholic.  
**C. E.**, civil engineer.  
**cf.** (*confer*), compare.  
**Ch.**, Church.  
**Chas.**, Charles.  
**Chron.**, Chronicles.  
**Co.**, Company.  
**c/o**, in care of.  
**C. O. D.**, Collect on delivery.  
**Col.**, Colossians.  
**Coll.**, College; Collector.  
**C. M.**, Vincentian Fathers.  
**C. P.**, Passionist Fathers.  
**C. PP. S.**, Congregation of the Most Precious Blood.  
**C. R.**, Fathers of the Resurrection.  
**Cr.**, credit; creditor.  
**C. S. B.**, Basilian Fathers.  
**C. S. C.**, Congregation of the Holy Cross.  
**C. S. P.**, Paulist Fathers.  
**C. S. Sp.**, Fathers of the Holy Ghost.  
**C. SS. R.**, Redemptorist Fathers.  
**d.**, days; pence.  
**Dan.** or **Danl.**, Daniel.  
**D. C. L.**, Doctor of Civil Law.  
**D. D. S.**, Doctor of Dental Surgery.  
**Deut.**, Deuteronomy.  
**D. G.** (*Dei gratia*), by the grace of God.  
**Dist.-Atty.**, District-Attorney.  
**Dr.**, debtor.



## LESSON CCCLXXXI. Latin Roots.

**tribuo, tributum** = to give; **video, visum** = to see; **omnis** = all.

- |                     |                               |                        |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. trib' ūte        | 7. rē trib' ū tīve            | 13. vī'sion (vīzh' ūn) |
| 2. trib' ū tā rŷ    | 8. dīs trībū' tion            | 14. ěv' ĭ dençe        |
| 3. āt' trībūte      | 9. vīs' āge                   | 15. prōv' ĭ dençe      |
| 4. eōn trib' ūte    | 10. vīs' ĭ ble                | 16. ōm' nī būs         |
| 5. dīs trib' ūte    | 11. rē vīse'                  | 17. ōm nīp' ō tent     |
| 6. rēt' rī bū' tion | 12. vīs' ĭt or (-ēr)          | 18. ōm nīv' ō roūs     |
| 19. ōm nīp' ō tençe | 20. ōm nīs' cient (nīsh' ent) |                        |

## LESSON CCCLXXXII. Latin Roots.

**vivo, victum** = to live; **voco, vocatum** = to call; **primus** = first.

- |                         |                  |                      |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. vīv' ĭd              | 7. eōn vīv' ĭ al | 13. vouch' ěr        |
| 2. rē vīve'             | 8. voīçe         | 14. vō' eal ĭst      |
| 3. vīv' ĭ fŷ            | 9. vō' eal       | 15. ĭn' vō' eā' tion |
| 4. sūr vīve'            | 10. vow' ěl      | 16. prīme            |
| 5. rē vīv' al           | 11. rē vōke'     | 17. prīm' ěr         |
| 6. vī vā' cious (-shūs) | 12. eōn vōke'    | 18. prī' mâte        |
| 19. prī' mā rŷ          | 20. prīm' ĭ tīve |                      |

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- |                   |                    |                      |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. rē vōlt'       | 7. rēv' ō lū' tion | 13. dīs sēc' tion    |
| 2. ē vōlve'       | 8. sēcet           | 14. ĭn tēr sēc' tion |
| 3. vōl' ūme       | 9. ĭn' sēcet       | 15. reīgn            |
| 4. vōl' ū ble     | 10. dīs sēcet'     | 16. rēc' tor (-tēr)  |
| 5. dē vėl' ōp     | 11. sēc' tion      | 17. rē' gal          |
| 6. ěv' ō lū' tion | 12. sęc' ment      | 18. rē' gent         |
| 19. dī rēcet'     | 20. ręc' ĭs tēr    |                      |

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**Anth.**, Anthony.  
**Ap.**, Apostle.  
**Arch.**, Archibald.  
**Agt.**, Agent.  
**ad lib.** (*ad libitum*), at pleasure.  
**Atty.**, Attorney.  
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**Aug.**, Augustus.  
**Av.** or **Ave.**, Avenue.  
**Avoir.**, avoirdupois.  
**Bart.**, Baronet.  
**B. C.**, before Christ.  
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**B. Sc.**, Bachelor of Science.  
**bu.**, bushels.  
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**Cap.**, capital. **Caps.**, capitals.  
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**D. C. L.**, Doctor of Civil Law.  
**D. D. S.**, Doctor of Dental Surgery.  
**Deut.**, Deuteronomy.  
**D. G.** (*Dei gratia*), by the grace of God.  
**Dist.-Atty.**, District-Attorney.  
**Dr.**, debtor.

**D. V.** (*Deo volente*), God willing.  
**Dwt.** or **dwt.**, pennyweight.  
**E.**, East.  
**ea.**, each.  
**Eccl.**, Ecclesiastes.  
**Ecclus.**, Ecclesiasticus.  
**Ed.**, edition.  
**Edm.**, Edmund.  
**Edw.**, Edward.  
**e. g.** (*exempli gratia*), for example.  
**Eng.**, English; England.  
**Eph.**, Ephesians.  
**et al.** (*et alibi*), and elsewhere.  
**et al.** (*et alii*), and others.  
**et seq.** (*et sequentia*), and following.  
**etc.** or **&c.** (*et cetera*), and others; and so forth.  
**Ex.**, Example; Exodus.  
**Ezech.**, Ezechiel.  
**E. & O. E.**, errors and omissions excepted.  
**Fahr.** or **F.**, Fahrenheit (thermometer).  
**Fr.**, French; France.  
**Fran.**, Francis.  
**Fred.**, Frederick.  
**Fri.**, Friday.  
**ft.**, feet.  
**Ft.**, Fort.  
**fur.**, furlong.  
**Gal.**, Galatians.  
**gal.**, gallons.  
**G. A. R.**, Grand Army of the Republic.  
**Gen.**, Genesis.  
**Geo.**, George.  
**gr.**, grains.  
**h.**, hours.  
**Hab.**, Habacuc.  
**H. B. M.**, His (or Her) British Majesty.

**hdkf.**, handkerchief.  
**Heb.**, Hebrews.  
**hhd.**, hogsheads.  
**H. M.**, His (or Her) Majesty.  
**H. R. H.**, His (or Her) Royal Highness.  
**ib.** or **ibid.** (*ibidem*), in the same place.  
**id.** (*idem*), the same.  
**i. e.** (*id est*), that is.  
**I. H. S.** (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Men; an abbreviation of *IHSOTΣ*, the Greek form of the word *Jesus*.  
**in.**, inches.  
**incog.** (*incognito*), unknown.  
**I. N. R. I.** (*Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum*), Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.  
**in trans.** (*in transitu*), on the passage.  
**inst.**, instant; the present month.  
**Isa.**, Isaias.  
**Jas.**, James.  
**Jer.**, Jeremias.  
**J. F.**, St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart.  
**J. M. J.**, Jesus, Mary, Joseph.  
**Jona.**, Jonathan.  
**Jos.**, Joseph.  
**Jos.**, Josue.  
**J. P.**, Justice of the Peace.  
**Jr.** or **jun.**, junior.  
**Judg.**, Judges.  
**l.**, line; **ll.**, lines.  
**l.** or **£**, pounds sterling.  
**Lam.**, Lamentations.  
**L.**, Latin.  
**lb.** or **lb** (*libra* or *libræ*), pound or pounds in weight.

**l. c.**, lower case (small letter).  
**Lev.**, Leviticus.  
**L. I.**, Long Island.  
**Lieut.**, Lieutenant.  
**LL. B.** (*Legum Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Laws.  
**LL. D.** (*Legum Doctor*), Doctor of Laws.  
**L. S.** (*locus sigilli*), place of the seal.  
**M.** or **Mons.**, Monsieur.  
**M.** (*meridies*), noon.  
**m.**, miles; minutes.  
**Mad.** or **Mme.**, Madam.  
**Maj.**, Major.  
**Mal.**, Malachias.  
**Matth.**, Matthew.  
**M. C.**, Member of Congress.  
**M. D.** (*Medicina Doctor*), Doctor of Medicine.  
**Mdlle.**, Mademoiselle.  
**mdse.**, merchandise.  
**Mem.**, memorandum; memoranda.  
**Messrs.**, Gentlemen.  
**Mich.**, Micheas.  
**Mgr.**, Monsignor.  
**Mlle**, Mademoiselle.  
**mo.**, month; **mos.**, months.  
**Mon.**, Monday.  
**M. P.**, Member of Parliament.  
**Mr.**, Mister.  
**Mrs.**, Mistress (pron. Missis).  
**MS.**, manuscript.  
**M. S.**, Missionaries of La Salette.  
**M. S. C.**, Missionaries of the Sacred Heart.  
**MSS.**, manuscripts.  
**Mt.**, Mountain.  
**N.**, North.  
**N. A.**, North America.

**Nath.**, Nathaniel.  
**N. B.** (*nota bene*), mark well.  
**N. E.**, New England.  
**N. O.**, New Orleans.  
**No.** (*numero*), number.  
**N. S. T. C.** (*Noster Salvator Jesus Christus*), Our Saviour Jesus Christ.  
**Ob.** or **ob.** (*obit*), died.  
**O. C.**, Order of Charity.  
**O. C. C.**, Carmelites.  
**O. M. C.**, Minor Conventuals of St. Francis.  
**O. M. Cap.**, Capuchins.  
**O. M. I.**, Oblates of Mary Immaculate.  
**O. P.**, Dominicans.  
**O. S.**, Servites.  
**O. S. A.**, Augustinians.  
**O. S. B.**, Benedictines.  
**O. S. F.**, Franciscans.  
**O. S. H.**, Oblates of Sacred Heart.  
**Oxon.** (*Oxonæ*), Oxford.  
**oz.**, ounces.  
**p.**, page; **pp.**, pages.  
**Payt.** or **payt.**, payment.  
**per cent.** or **per ct.** (*per centum*) or **%**, by the hundred.  
**Ph. D.** (*Philosophia Doctor*), Doctor of Philosophy.  
**Phil.**, Philip; Philippians.  
**Phila.**, Philadelphia.  
**pk.**, pecks.  
**P. M.**, Postmaster.  
**P. M.** or **p. m.** (*post meridiem*), afternoon.  
**P. O.**, post-office.  
**P. P.**, parish priest.  
**P. P. C.** (*pour prendre congé*), to take leave.  
**Pres.**, President.  
**Prof.**, Professor.



- pro tem.** (*pro tempore*), for the time being.
- Prov.**, Proverbs.
- prox.** (*proximo*), the next month.
- P. S.**, postscript.
- Ps.**, Psalms.
- P. S. M.**, Pious Society of Missions.
- pt.**, pint or pints.
- P. T. O.**, please turn over.
- pwt.**, pennyweights.
- qt.**, quart or quarts.
- q. v.** (*quod vide*), which see.
- Qy.**, query.
- rd.**, rod or rods.
- Recd.**, received.
- Rev.**, Reverend; Revelation.
- Robt.**, Robert.
- Rom.**, Romans (Book of); Roman letters.
- R. R.**, Railroad.
- R. S. V. P.** (*repondez s'il vous plait*), answer if you please.
- Rt. Hon.**, Right Honorable.
- Rt. Rev.**, Right Reverend.
- S.**, South.
- s.**, shillings.
- S. A.**, South America.
- Saml. or Sam.**, Samuel.
- Sat.**, Saturday.
- Sec.**, Secretary.
- sec.**, seconds.
- S. J.**, Jesuits.
- S. M.**, Marists.
- S. P. M.**, Fathers of Mercy.
- sq. ft.**, square feet.
- sq. in.**, square inches.
- sq. m.**, square miles.
- St.**, Street; Saint.
- S. T. D.** (*Sacra Theologiae Doctor*), Doctor of Divinity.
- Sun.**, Sunday.
- Supt.**, Superintendent.
- T.**, tons; tuns.
- T. A. B.**, Total Abstinence Brotherhood.
- Theo.**, Theodore.
- Theoph.**, Theophilus.
- Thess.**, Thessalonians.
- Thos.**, Thomas.
- Thurs.**, Thursday.
- Tim.**, Timothy.
- tr.**, transpose.
- Treas.**, Treasurer.
- Tues.**, Tuesday.
- ult.** (*ultimo*), last, last month.
- U. S. or U. S. A.**, United States of America; United States Army.
- U. S. M.**, United States Mail.
- U. S. N.**, United States Navy.
- V. A.**, Vicar Apostolic.
- Ven.**, Venerable.
- V. G.**, Vicar-General.
- v. g.** (*verbi gratia*), for example.
- V. Rev.**, Very Reverend.
- Vice-Pres.**, Vice-President.
- viz.** (*videlicet*), to wit, namely.
- vol.**, volume.
- vs.** (*versus*), against.
- W.**, West.
- Wed.**, Wednesday.
- wk.**, weeks.
- Wm.**, William.
- Wt.**, weight.
- Xmas**, Christmas.
- Xt.**, Christ.
- yd.**, yard or yards.
- y. or yr.**, year or years.
- yrs.**, yours.
- Zach.**, Zacharias.
- & Co.**, and Company.

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