THE STANDARD SPeller;
CONTAINING
EXERCISES FOR ORAL SPELLING;
ALSO,
SENTENCES FOR SILENT SPELLING
BY WRITING FROM DICTATION.

BY
EPES SARGENT,
AUTHOR OF "THE STANDARD SPEAKER," AND THE STANDARD SERIES OF READERS.

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THE

STANDARD SPeller;

containing

Exercises for oral spelling;

also,

sentences for silent spelling

by writing from dictation.

In which the representative words and the anomalous words of the English language are so classified as to indicate their pronunciation, and to be fixed in the memory by association.

by

Epes Sargent,

Author of "The Standard Speaker," etc.

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PREFACE.

Since we learn the orthography of words mainly in order to be able to write them correctly, it is matter for surprise that the practice of silent spelling by writing words from dictation is not resorted to more generally in instruction. Experienced teachers are well aware that many learners will spell a word orally with accuracy, who, if they had been made to write it, would have blundered. In England, as we learn from Mr. G. F. Graham, author of an improved manual of English Spelling, "the old practice of making pupils repeat words arranged in columns is now nearly superseded by the far preferable plan of Dictation Exercises." Mr. Smart, the eminent lexicographer remarks, that "the ordinary, and perhaps the shortest way of learning spelling is by the eye, in the same manner that we learn pronunciation by the ear." The testimony of many eminent American teachers in support of these conclusions might be quoted.

The present volume has been prepared with the view of combining the advantages of oral spelling with silent spelling, by writing. Some simple introductory exercises are first given, followed by sentences for writing, some of which are in script type, that may be transcribed by pupils requiring the practice.

In Part Second, words for oral spelling are classified according to their prominent elementary vowel sounds. Following these are classes of words illustrating the vowel sounds in unaccented syllables, penultimate and final, and the difficult consonant sounds and substitutes. These are followed by exercises on words containing silent letters; on homophonous words; Rules for Spelling; words alike in form, but differing in accent; Prefixes and Affixes; the contractions in common use; the singular and plural forms of the possessive case, &c.

For convenience of reference, the words for spelling, presented in large type, are in alphabetical order; and the teacher will not use
the book long before he will find the great advantages of this in
enabling him to turn readily to a given word. In copying the dic-
tation exercises, the pupil can always satisfy himself in regard to the
pronunciation or syllabication of an exemplifying word, by referring
to it in the paragraph of a corresponding number in large type. Or-
thoepy and orthography are thus simultaneously taught, as they
should be, and this without resort to arbitrary marks and figures,
which are either not heeded at all, or are a stumbling-block and a
mystification to the young. A few italicized letters are all that are
used to indicate one of the dual sounds of £, n, s, and th, or the
presence, in a few instances, of a silent letter.

It has been objected by some one to the system of classification
that it makes spelling "too easy and mechanical a process;" that
the learner having a formula for an entire class of words, or for the
most difficult portions of them, may trust too much to the key thus
supplied to his memory, and not give sufficient attention to the spell-
ing of each particular word. Abundant experience has proved that
the objection is imaginary and fallacious. Any system by which we
render a difficult task less difficult must, in the nature of things, be
an advantage. By classification we fix an object in the memory, by
making it one of a group, instead of an isolated anomaly. In using
the present work, the skillful teacher will, moreover, by frequent
reviews, and by skipping from one class of words to another, make the
exercises as miscellaneous as can be desired, after the way has been
smoothed by classification.

In instances where authorities differ in regard to the spelling of
words, we have generally presented both Webster's and Walker's
orthography; giving precedence to that of the former, as more sanc-
tioned by usage in the United States. It is obvious that the fact of
the existing variance ought to be made familiar to the young; but
the teacher is left at liberty to enjoind upon his pupils whichever mode
he may prefer.

The plan adopted in some spelling-books, of arranging columns of
words of cognate signification as synonyms, has not, for good reasons,
been followed. In nine cases out of ten the words presented as such
are not strictly synonymous; and the young learner, from being
taught so to regard them, acquires a habit of confounding shades of
difference, fatal to precision in the use of language.

In the syllabication of words, we have aimed at exhibiting their
roots, prefixes, and affixes, as far as this can be done, without mislead-
ing the learner as to the pronunciation. In effecting this desirable
compromise, perfect consistency, as all lexicographers admit, cannot be attained.

Different modes of using the exercises have been employed with success. The teacher may give out an entire sentence from the dictation exercises, and require pupils to spell every word orally; or he may require them to copy the sentential exercises several times on a slate, and then to write them down from dictation. If the learner is sufficiently advanced, he may be directed to form sentences himself, containing the words presented in large type. The black-board may be used with good effect in drilling a class. Words may be written, divided by hyphens, the accented syllables marked, and a line drawn through the silent letters, should there be any. A pupil may be called upon to do this; and should he make an error, other members of the class may indicate it in any manner the teacher may prefer. It may be well to vary the mode of instruction, in order to keep the attention awake, and give the attraction of variety to lessons.

The mere reading of the sentential exercises, in accustoming the eye to the form and length of words, will be found a most important aid in fixing the orthography in the memory; and if these exercises were used in no other way, they would still be valuable adjuncts to the spelling-book.

Homophonous words present some of the greatest difficulties to young learners; and the list of such words, with exercises upon them, will be found unusually complete in this work. Their meaning is generally sufficiently indicated in the sentences in which they are introduced.

The power of the accentual mark, of the hyphen, &c., should be thoroughly explained to the learner before he enters upon words of more than one syllable. It will be seen that where the accent is used the hyphen is omitted as superfluous; the accentual mark indicating not only the accent, but the syllabic division. In words where the accent falls on the last syllable, the accentual mark is generally omitted, as its omission after the preceding syllable or syllables sufficiently shows that the accent must necessarily fall on the last syllable
### TABLE OF THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

#### Vowel Sounds.

| 1. | That of \(a\) in father. | 7. | That of \(i\) in fit. |
| 2. | “\(a\) “ fat. | 8. | “\(o\) “ note. |
| 3. | “\(a\) “ fate. | 9. | “\(o\) “ not. |
| 4. | “\(a\) “ fall. | 10. | “\(u\) “ bull. |
| 5. | “\(e\) “ mete. | 11. | “\(oo\) “ fool. |
| 6. | “\(e\) “ met. | 12. | “\(u\) “ but. |

#### Vowel or Consonant Sounds.

| 3. | That of \(w\) in wet. | 14. | That of \(y\) in yet. |

#### Consonant Sounds.

| 15. | That of \(h\) in hot, an aspirate, or simple breathing. |  |  |
| 16. | “\(ng\) “ king, a nasal consonant sound. |  |  |
| 17. | “\(m\) “ man, a liquid nasal consonant sound. |  |  |
| 18. | “\(n\) “ not, “\(n\) “ “ |  |  |
| 19. | “\(l\) “ let, a liquid consonant sound. |  |  |
| 20. | “\(r\) “ run, “ |  |  |

#### Cognate Consonant Sounds.

| 21. | That of \(p\) in pan, \{aspirate. | 29. | That of \(k\) in kind, \{aspirate. |
| 22. | “\(b\) “ bag, \{vocal. | 30. | “\(g\) “ gun, \{vocal. |
| 23. | “\(f\) “ fag, \{aspirate. | 31. | “\(s\) “ sin, \{aspirate. |
| 24. | “\(v\) “ van, \{vocal. | 32. | “\(z\) “ zeal, \{vocal. |
| 25. | “\(th\) “ thin, \{aspirate. | 33. | “\(sh\) “ shine, \{aspirate. |
| 26. | “\(th\) “ thine, \{vocal. | 34. | “\(z\) “ azure, \{vocal. |
| 27. | “\(t\) “ tin, \{aspirate. |  |  |
| 28. | “\(d\) “ din, \{vocal. |  |  |

#### Compound Vowel Sounds.

| 1. | That of \(i\) in pine. | 3. | That of \(ou\) in house. |
| 2. | “\(u\) “ cube. | 4. | “\(oi\) “ voice. |

#### Compound Consonant Sounds.

| 1. | That of \(ch\) in chest (aspirate). | 2. | That of \(j\) in jest (vocal). |

#### Modified Vowel Sounds.

| 3. | “\(a\) “ long before \(r\), as in fare. | 7. | “\(a\) “ obscure, as in rival. |
|  | “\(a\) intermediate, “fast. | 8. | “\(e\) “ “ brier. |
| 5. | “\(u\) “ “ lur. | 10. | “\(o\) “ “ actor. |
| 6. | “\(y\) “ “ myrrh. | 11. | “\(u\) “ “ sulphur. |
LETTERS, WORDS, AND SENTENCES.

Orthography treats of letters and syllables.
The English alphabet consists of twenty-six letters.
Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.
A vowel is a letter which makes by itself a distinct sound.
A consonant is a letter which cannot be distinctly sounded without a vowel.
A, e, i, o, u, are vowels. W and y are vowels when they do not begin a word or a syllable. The remaining nineteen letters are consonants.
W and y are consonants when they begin a word or a syllable.
The letters c, q, and x, do not appear in the preceding Table of Sounds, because as representatives of sound they are not wanted. C is equivalent to s or k; q, to kw; x, to eks. For instance, the words city and can are respectively pronounced sity and kan; and the words queen and box are respectively pronounced kween and boks.

Of the compound sounds, i long is composed of the first and fifth elementary sounds (the a in father and the e in me), rapidly combined in the pronunciation; u long, of the seventh and eleventh (the i in fit and the oo in foot); o1, of the fourth and fifth (the a in fall and the e in me). Ch is the sound of tsh; j, of zh (the twenty-eighth and thirty-fourth elementary sounds).
The union of two vowels in one sound is called a diphthong. When both vowels are heard it is called a proper diphthong; as oy, in boy. When only one of the vowels is heard it is called an improper diphthong; as oa in coat. The union of three vowels in one sound is called a triphthong; as iuw in view. The diphthongs æ and œ, pronounced like e long, are used sometimes in words derived from the Latin; but a simple e is now generally used for them in English.

A digraph is a union of two vowels, or of two consonants, in one sound.
A syllable is a single sound represented by one or more letters; as a, an, and. In every syllable there must be at least one vowel sound.

A word of one syllable is called a monosyllable, as just; a word of two syllables, a dissyllable, as just'ice; a word of three syllables, a trisyllable, as just'i-fy; a word of more than three syllables, a polysyllable, as just'i-fy'a' tion.

An elementary sound is one which is not produced by the union of any two or more sounds.
A cognate sound is one related to another.
An aspirate sound is a whispering or hissing sound, in which the breath is chiefly exercised. A vocal sound is one which is produced more by the pure, natural tone of the voice.
A substitute is a letter, or combination of letters, representing the appropriate sound of another letter.
By an obscure vowel sound we mean one in which the absence of accent makes the sound less exact. The second a in madman has an obscure sound of short a.

A simple word is one that is not compounded; as boy, book.

A compound word is one composed of two or more simple words; as salt-cellar, wood-shed.

A primitive word is one not derived from another, but constituting a radical stock, from which others are derived; as hope, grace, earth.

A derivative word is one formed from a primitive, with the addition of some prefix or affix; as hopeful, graceless, earth’en, dis-grace’.

Spelling is the art of writing with the proper letters, or of reading by naming letters singly.

Accent is a stress of voice upon a syllable of a word. In the word distant, there is an emphasis or stress on the first syllable; in the word suc-cess’, on the second. Every word of more than one syllable has one of its syllables accented. (See page 135.)

The proper division of words into syllables is called syllabication.

Words so arranged as to have a meaning form a sentence; that is, every sentence tells something. But we must mention what that subject is, before there can be a speech about it. Having done this, the speech about it naturally comes next.

Every sentence, therefore, must contain, at the least, two things: 1st. That which is mentioned. 2ndly. The speech about it. “That which is mentioned” is called the subject. “The speech about the subject” is called the predicate, or speech; that is, what is predicated or spoken of the subject.

There cannot, therefore, be less than two words in a sentence; because nothing can be mentioned in less than one word, and no speech can take place about it in less than one word. For instance, “man walks” is as short a sentence as can be framed; the subject “man” being one word, and the predicate or speech-clause “walks” being one word.

The question, “Who or what is mentioned?” will always return the subject as its answer. And, “What is said of the subject?” will return the predicate or speech-clause.

It is evident that no mention can be made of anything unless it is named. In Grammar, everything that is named in one word is called a noun. Nouns, or things named in one word, form a distinct class of words. Every distinct class of words is called a Part of Speech.

No sentence can be without a noun, or something representing a noun, as its subject. But something more than a subject is wanted for a sentence; there must be a predicate; that is, something must be said of the subject.

If this is done by one word, that word is called a verb. Verbs, therefore are words which tell or speak of something. In the simplest form of sentence, therefore, the subject is a noun, and the predicate a verb.
DIRECTIONS.

Words are so classified in this work, that few arbitrary marks are required as a guide to the proper sound of letters.

Before a, o, u, l, r, t, C has the sound of k; it has the sound of s before y; also before e and i, except where a different sound is specially indicated by the classification.

The digraph ch occurring in words in this volume has always its pure English sound of tsh (as in child, much, &c.), except where a different sound is specially indicated in the classification.

G has its hard sound, as in bag, except where it is italicized, or where the classification renders this unnecessary. G is hard (as in gave) before a, e, and u; before e, i, and y, it generally has the soft sound of j; but there are many exceptions to this.

S has its aspirate sound, as in sin, except where it is italicized, and then it has the vocal sound of z in zeal.

The italicized, and not classified, has its vocal sound, as in thine; not italicized, it has its aspirate sound, as in think.

N italicized has the sound of ng, as in an'ger, van'quish. N preceding the sound of k in the same syllable has a close sound of ng, as in thank.

The italicizing of any other letters, whether vowels or consonants, is to indicate that they are silent, or unsounded.

R is rough or trilled when it begins a word or syllable with or without a consonant element; as ray, tray. Otherwise situated, it has a smooth or untrilled sound, as in hare, carve, abhor. The habit of rolling or trilling final r in such words as butter, matter, &c., should be carefully corrected.

Words of more than one syllable may be divided by the hyphen (-), and the accentual mark ('). In dissyllables and trisyllables, where the accent is on the last syllable, it is sufficiently indicated in the absence of the accentual mark, showing that the accent is on no preceding syllable. The hyphen is sometimes used to separate the parts of a compound word; as milk-maid.

The mark of the makron (as over the a in fūte) is to indicate the long sound of a vowel; the mark of the breve (as in fūt, ōt) is to indicate the short sound. When ō has the mark of the makron over it, it has its long y sound, as in múte. When ō forms a syllable by itself, it generally has this sound.

The diæresis is sometimes placed over a vowel, as in Créàtor, to indicate that it forms a distinct syllable, and is not merged in the sound of the preceding vowel.

The significance of the mark of accent and the hyphen should be distinctly explained to learners before they enter upon the study of words of more than one syllable.

The teacher will sometimes put words promiscuously, without regard to their classification; skipping, for instance, from a word in which e has its short sound, to one in which ea is its equivalent.
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**Diphthongs.**

Æ (Æ)  OÈ (OÈ)  æ (æ)  œ (œ)
SARGENT'S

STANDARD SPELLER.

PART I.

PROMISCUOUS INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

1. Am, an, as, at, ax, be, by, do, go, he, ho, if, in, is, it, lo, me, my, no, of, on, or, ox, she, so, to, up, us, we, ye.

2. And, arm, art, are, ape, ask, all, bad, bag, bar, bat, bed, beg, bet, bid, big, bit, bob, bog, boy, bud, bug, bun, but, cab, cap, can, cat, car.

3. Cod, con, cot, cow, cry, cub, cup, cut, cur, den, did, dig, dim, din, dip, dog, dot, dry, dug, dun, eat, egg, end, fan, far, fat, fed.

4. Fen, fib, fig, fin, fit, fix, fly, tug, fop, for, fox, fry, fun, gag, gap, gas, gem, get, gig, gin, got, gum, gun, had, hag, ham, hat, hem.

5. Hen, her, hid, him, hip, his, hat, hod, hog, hop, hot, how, hub, hug, hum, hut, ice, ink, its, jag, jet, jib, jig, job, jog, jot, jug, jut, keg.

6. Kid, kin, kit, lag, lad, lap, leg, let, lid, lip, lit, log, lop, lot, lug, mad, man, map, mat, may, met, mid, mix, mob, mop, mud, mug.

7. Nag, nap, net, nib, nip, not, nut, off, one,
our, out, pad, pan, pat, peg, pen, pet, pig, pin
pit, pod, pop, pot, pry, pun, put.

8. Rag, ram, ran, rat, red, rib, rid, rig, rim,
rip, rob, rod, rot, rub, rug, rub, rum, rut, sad, sag,
sap, saw, sat, sea, see, set, ship, shy, sin, sip, sit,
sky, sly, sob, sod, sop, sot, sum, sun, sup:

9. Tan, tap, ten, the, thy, tin, tip, too, top, try,
tub, tug, twig, two, van, vat, wag, was, wax, way,
web, wed, wen, wet, were, who, wig, win, with,
yam, yes, yet, yon, you.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. I am by. Is she in? If he can go, so can we. Ye may sit by us. A
big ox. Let the ax be. He is sad. Dot the i. See my cap. A cat on top
of the cab. He or I can go.

2. He has a bat. Ask us all to go. An ape sat on the rug. Put up the
bar. Go to bed. A boy fed his dog. Was it a bad egg? Yes, it was.
He did not eat it. One and one are two. Then do not go.

3. The kit is in her lap. Do not let the cub dip his leg in the cup. She
is in the car. The cur bit the hog. Get a fan for the fat man. My mug
is on the ice. Fix the wax in the gap. Who is she?

4. I saw a fox. Do not put ink on the map. A rat got in the keg. A
gem for the jet pin. Gin is bad for you. Get rid of the jug. Put the pot
on the mat. Do not jut out thy lip. A tin box.

5. The nag is off. See the mud fly. See the jib on the ship, out at sea.
Do not lag so. Let in the lad with the kid. It is dim in the fog. A red
fox. A dun cow. The end of all. The rim of the sun.

6. Our pet pig is shy and sly too. Who hit the hen with the gun? Lop
off the twig. Nib the two pens. The pad ran with the gig. Did you see
the jig? Up on the top of the hut. Jog on. The rim of the sun.

7. The wig of the wag. A bit of yam. Mix it in. See you sky. Ten
men were in a van. The vat was wet. Tip up the tub. Tap the sap. He
has a bad wen on his arm. Run in the rut.

8. She ran at the mob with her mop. How far? It is a sin to sip rum.
Do thy sum. Do not let the bed sag so. A big fin. A sad pun. One of
my kin. A gag and a rod for the sot.

9. He had him on the hip. She dug a pit for the ram. The lid of the
jar. Mid way in the bog. Do not pry. The men rig the ship. Try to
rub it out. Can she win? Let her con it. The hub is in the mud of the
pen. He had a bad fit.
10. Bid, bide; bit, bite; can, cane; cap, cape; con, cone; din, dine; dot, dote; fan, fane; fat.
fate; fin, fine; hat, hate; hid, hide; hop, hope
kit, kite; lad, lade.

11. Mad, made; man, mane; mat, mate; mop, 
nope; not, note; pan, pane; pin, pine; rat, rate;
rid, ride; rip, ripe; rob, robe; rod, rode; rot, rote;
van, vane; win, wine.

12. Babe, bake, cake, came, date, face, fade,
gale, gave, gaze, lake, lame, late, make, name, page,
race, rage, rake, safe, same, take, waye.

13. Act, apt, ash, band, bang, blab, camp, chat,
clam, dash, fact, flag, gash, hand, hang, land, lamp
lash, pang, plan, plat, sand, scan.

14. Arch, barn, card, char, charm, dark, farm,
garb, hard, hark, harm, harp, lark, march, marsh,
part, scar, scarf, shark.

15. Belt, bend, dent, desk, fell, felt, flesh, held,
help, lest, pelt, rend, send, shed, sled, step, tell,
est, vex, well, went, wept, west, yelp, zest.

16. Bring, brim, chin, chip, cling, dish, fish,
fist, fling, flint, grim, grist, limp, lint, milk, pick,
quit, rich, risk, sift, silk, sing, six, thing.

17 Bind, blind, bribe, child, crime, drive, fire,
glide, hind, ire, life, mild, mind, price, quite, shine,
slide, smile, spire, twice, wild.

18. Chop, crop, drop, fond, frog, from, frost,
shop, trot. — Bold, broke, fold, froze, gold, old, post,
scold, shore, slope, smoke, sold, stove.

hun, much, scum, such.—Born, cork, corn, form, horn, orb, scorched, short, stork, thorn.

20. Couch, count, crouch, crowd, crown, down, loud, now, proud, round.—Boil, broil, choice, coin, join, joy, moist, toil, voice.

**Dictation and Writing Exercises.**

10. Bid him hide with us and dine. Bits a bit. The rat ran at a fine rate. Do not hope to hop. She did not note the time. We can hide his cane. Wine made the man mad, and he did not win. A vane on the van. She rode a rod. O! we will hide.

11. The mate has a mat. Do not rob her of her old robe. The fate of the fat man. He got the line by rote. She broke a pane with the pan. A pine pin for the shed. She has a mop. Why then mope? The pane fell. What is a cone? Why dote on her?

12. Take the cake from the babe. A gale on the lake. The date and the name. They came late for the race. I gave the lame man a rake. Why this rage? Name the page. I wage no war. Gaze on her face. It will fade. Make a note of it. Fan her.

13. An apt act. The camp was by an
1sh
Hang out the flag. Hand me the lamp
A fact for all. A plat of land. Scan it
well. The lash gave a pang. They chat and
play. A clam in the sand.
14. A bark in a dark barn. Part thy
scarf. Hark! They had to march through a
marsh. See her garb. The shark did no harm
The charm of the harp. X, Y, Z.
15 A dent in my desk. A scar on his
flesh. I held her belt. My sled is in the
shed. I will help you with a zest. She wept
to take that step. Dogs yelp. Why pelt
them? The sun is in the west.
16 Bring the dish of fish. Rich milk.
Lint for my hand. Fling down the flint.
Gist for the mill. Lift it. Do not run the
risk. Quit it. A grim fist. Pick up the chip.
I limp and sing. See her chin. Fill to the
brim. Make a big E, K, U, V
17 Twice in my life. A wild slide.
A blind child in the fire. You quite make
me smile. What is the price? Mind the
kind ox. A fit of ire. I take no vibe.
Drive her not to crime. See the spire shine
Slide on. She will char her hand

19 Such a duck as we saw in the gulf: Brush the crust from my lap. Hark to the drum and the horn! They hunt a swark. A short thorn. Scum on the top. When was she born? You search your cap.


21. A'ly, af'ter, ba'by, bas'ket, big'ger, bod'y, bo'ny, but'ter, can'dy, ca'per, clo'ver, clus'ter, cor'ner, cra'zy, cri'er, dar'ling, di''al, do'zy, ed'it, en'ter, ev'er, fe'ver, fi'fer, fif'ty.

22. Fine'ly, for'ty, fu'ry, gra'vy, gru'el, hor'net, i'vy, la'dy, la'zy, lap'dog, l ate'ly, let'ter, like'ly, lim'ber, lin'en, li'on, lum'ber, ma'ker, man'ly, mas'ter, mere'ly, mim'ic, na'ked.

23. Nap'kin, nev'er, nine'ty, no'bly, num'ber, nut'meg, or'der, o'ver, pa'per, pan'cake, par'ty,
pencıl, po'ker, po'ny, pu'ny, pu'pil, qui'et, ra'cer.
rap'id, re'al, ri'der, riv'er, rob'in.

24. Ru'in, sig'nal, slip'per, slum'ber, so'ber,
sol'id, spi'der, sto'ry, sum'ner, sun'set, ta'per,
ta'vern, tem'per, tim'ber, tip'sy, to'tal, tri'al, tru'ly,
ug'ly, un'der, use'ful, va'ry, ver'y, wa'fer, wa'ry,
wi'ly, wo'ful, win'ter.

25. A-bed', a-bode, a-far, a-go, a-jar, a-like,
 a-live, a-loft, a-lone, a-long, a-maze, a-men, a-mend,
a-mid, a-new, a-part, a-side, as-sist, at-tend,
a-wake, a-way, a-woke, ad-mit, ap-ply, be-fore,
be-gin, be-gun, be-have, be-hind, be-hold, be-side,
cre-ate, de-lay, de-ny, dis-like.

26. E lect, en-tire, for-bid, for-get, for-got,
here-at, here-by, here-in, here-of, here-on, ho'tel,
hu-man, in-vite, jap-an, lap-el, mis-hap, mis-take,
o-mit, per-haps, per-mit, po-lite.

27 Re-buke, re-cite, re-lax, re-late, re-ly, re-
tire, se-lect, se-rene, se-vere, sub-mit, un-did,
un-do, un-fed, un-fit, un-just, un-lace, un-less,
u-nite, un-kind, un-like, un-pin, un-ripe, un-til,
up-hold, up-held, up-lift, up-on, up-set.

WRITING AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

A cat in the corner. The cows are in the clover. A cluster of grapes. The
old fifer is crazy. A dial in the sun. Wake from being dozy! He cut a
saper. This fish is bony. Fifty ripe plums. My body is bigger than his.
Enter the house after me. You did it ably. The town ćrier has a fever.

22. A nest of hörnests. The fury of the lion. The lady has a lapdog. A
likely story. A manly youth. Never mimic thy master. A letter came
lately. Taste the gruel. Take away the gravy. A limber cane. The
Maker of us all. Clean linen. The day has begun finely. Clothe the
naked. The ivy green. Wood is lumber. Who can count to forty? A lazy cat.


27. A serene day. A severe storm. Rebuke the bad. Recite thy lesson. Relate the story. Rely on me. You may retire. Select a pen. Submit with a good grace. The cart was upset. Uphold the weak. Uplift the lowly. Unless you are unkind, you will do it. Unite with the good. Shun the unjust. Unlace my dress. The dog is unfed. An unripe plum. She stood upon a post. I will wait until you come.

Ace  add  chest  bride  brick  groove
bathe black dent dike drill poke
brave brag dregs dime drip rode
case fang fret mice clinch strode
crane smack glen mile clinging bond
flake snap helve mine flinch clog
lace stab lend pride frill mock
shade stag melt slice skin pond
space strand neck slime spin luck
tape tact sell swine sprig muff
PART II.

CLASSIFIED EXERCISES.

VOWEL SOUNDS AND SUBSTITUTES.

I. The Sound of A in Far.*

* * * Remember that where *g* is italicized in words in this book, it has the sound of *j*; *s* italicized has the sound of *z* in *gaze*; *th* italicized has its vocal sound, as in *thine*.

1. Arch, are, barb, bard, bark, barge, bath, carp, cart, carve, charge, chart, darn, dart, farce, gape, harsh, larch, lard, large, mar, marl, mart.

2. Par, parch, park, parse, path, shard, sharp, smart, snarl, spar, spark, sparse, star, stanch, stark, start, starve, tar, tart, yard, yarn.

3. Arch'er, barb'er, bar'ter, car'mine, chang'er, char'ter, cart'ridge, fa'ther, gar'net, harts'horn, har'vest, jan'ty, lar'board, mar'gin, mar'ket, pars'nip, part'ner, part'ridge, rām'part, scar'let, star'board, star'veling, tar'tar, var'let.

4. A-larm', ba-zar, ci-gar, de-part, dis-arm,

*To the Teacher.—It is recommended that the more difficult of the classified exercises be skipped by the learner, in first going through the Speller. He may pass from the monosyllables under the sound of *a* in *far*, to those under the other vowel sounds; and, when he is sufficiently familiar with them, he can turn back to the more difficult words under each division, going regularly through the exercises in their order. The advantage of not interrupting the classification will, in the end, more than counterbalance any little inconvenience that may result, at first, from adhering to system.*
dis-card, dis-charge, em-bark, pe-tard, pla-card, re-gard, re-mark, re-tard, un-bar. Bar'ber-ry, car'pen-ter, mar'ma-lâde, mar'tin-gâl.

Words in which au, ea, e, and ua, have the sound of a in Far.

In laugh, draught, and some other words, gh has the sound of f.

5. Aunt, craunch, daunt, draught, flaunt, gaunt, haunch, haunt, jaunt, laugh, launch, staunch, taunt, vaunt. Daunt'less, jaun'dice, laun'dress, saun'ter, Taunt' on. Heart, heart'less, hearth. Heark'en, heart' y Ser'geant. Guard.

WRITING AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

1. The blind bard. The bark of the larch. The chart is in the barge. We fish for carp. Do not carp at my farce. A cart in the park. Darn my sock. Do not gape. A harsh smart. The barb of the hook. Tar is on the spar. A pot of lard. The star shines.


3. Our barber is an archer. He mounts his charger. A cartridge box. A fat partridge. Market is the place for barter. My father knows a car- penter. He had a janty manner. Carmine is crimson. I can go no farther Garnet is a gem. The time of harvest. The margin of the lake. A big parsnip. My partner in trade. Smell of the hartshorn. Starboard is the right-hand side of a ship; larboard, the left.


5. My dauntless aunt took a jaunt to see a launch. Do not taunt her. A gaunt form. Guard the haunch. A haunt for robbers. They run the gauntlet. A staunch friend. The sergeant is hearty. Where is Taunton? Sit on the hearth, and hearken. Yellow with the jaundice. She flaunts in a gay dress. Let us saunter along. To vaunt is to brag. Avaunt ye triflers! Dogs craunch bones. Go to the laundry.
II. Short A, as in Hat.

1. Alp, bade, badge, bans, bland, blank, bran, brand, cash, catch, champ, chap, clad, clamp, clan, clank, cramp, crank, damp, drab, drank, flag, flange, gang, gland, hank, hath, have, lapse, latch, mall, manse, match.

2. Patch, plank, quack, quaff, rant, sash, scalp, scamp, scan, scant, scrap, scratch, shad, shall, shalt, sham, shrink, snag, snatch, splash, sprang, stamp, strap, tale, thank, thatch, thrash, tract, twang.

3. Acrid, arrant, ar'ras, ar'id, as'pect, as'pen, ball'lad, ball'lot, ban'nock, bar'rack, bar'rel, bran'dy, cab'in, car'ol, ca'sock, catch'up, clam'ber, clar'et, clas'sic, dan'druff, fran'chise, gal'lop, gam'ut, gas'tric, gath'er.

4. Had'dock, ham'mock, hand'cuff, hav'oc, jack'et, ja'lap, jave'lin, lath'er, mam'moth, mat'lin, mat'tock, max'im, par'ish, par'rot, pat'ent, plan'et, rad'ish, ran'sack, rath'er, sal'ad, sal'ver, sca'fold, shal'lop, shan'ty, tar'iff, tar'ry, tas'sel, tran'script.


6. Ad'a-mant, ap'ri-côt, ar'a-ble, as'ter-isk, bar'ri-er, car'a-van, cat'a-rect, clar'i-fy, clar'i-net, eran'ber-ry, ep'i-gram, far'ri-er, gal'ax-y, gas'e-ous, mag'ni-fy, man'u-script, mar'i-gold, mar'i-time, pal'li-āte, par'a-pet, par'al-lēl, par'o-dy, sac'ra-ment,
sanc’ti-fy, sanc’ti-ty, sal’i-vate, sas’sa-fras, tap’es-try
vag’a-bond.

7 A-qu’a’tic, as-sas’sin, de-fah’cating, dis-as’trous,
e-la’stic, er-ra’tic, fa-na’tic, fan-tas’tic, gri-malk’in,
i-tal’ic, sar-ca’stic.

\( Ai \) has the sound of short \( a \) in \( plaid \) and \( ral’ler-y \).

**DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.**

1. The lofty Alps. He bade me wear a badge. A bland smile. A blank
the bans. Latch the door. Pay cash. The colt champs the bit. An iron
clamp. Clank the chain. A crank ship. The flange of a wheel. The lapse
of time. He hath a hank of drab thread. A manse near the mall.

A big patch. Shall we catch shad? Thatch the roof. A snag in the river.
A postage-stamp. A tract of land. Thrash the grain. Twang went the
bow! Talc is a kind of earth. Cats scratch.

The aspen-leaf. The vote by ballot. A barrel of brandy in the cabin. An
oat-meal bannock. Birds carol. Mushroom catchup. A patent right. The
gastric juice. A matin song. Throw this javelin. Tarry not. The tassel
of a cap. The elective franchise. A radish for the salad. The scaffold fell.
Lather his chin. I would rather gather apples.

4. Poll parrot. Claret wine. Cod and haddock. He slept in a ham-
mock. Hear this maxim. A transcript of the news. A shallot on the
The bones of a mammoth. The priest’s cassock. See him gallop. The
scale of the gamut.

5. The attack was with a ratan. The Erie canal. Decant the wine. A
w hair in the morass. You can not abash him. Come, dispatch! You
distract me. What part do you enact? A sad romance. Never infract a
promise. Tie your cravat. A cabal against me. The expanse of waters.
I fear a relapse. Relax your hold. The minister of finance. The enemy
decamp. Refract the rays. Detach the vine from the tree.

6. Arable land. Make an asterisk. Pick a cranberry. The galaxy or
milky way. A caravan of animals. Clarify the oil. A gaseous smell. A
tapestry. She stood on the parapet. Read my manuscript. The yellow
marigold. You magnify his merits. Hard as adamant. A plaid vest. Do
not heed her raillery.
III. Long A, as in Fate.

1. Age, ate, baste, brace, cage, chafe, change, chaste, crape, crate, crave, flame, frame, grace, grade, grange, grape, graze, lathe, mace, nape, paste, quake, range, scale, scrape, shame, shape, shave, skate, slake, slate, snare, spade, stage, state, strange, swathe, vase, wade.

2. An'gel, a'pex, ba'ker, cam'bric, cham'ber, change'ling, dan'ger, fa'mous, game'ster, grate'ful, ha'tred, la'bel, man'ger, ma'tron, pa'stry, pa'tron, ra'dix, sa'cred, scra'per, state'ly, stran'ger, tra'der, wa'ger. — Cog'nate, frus'trate, in'grate, in'mate, land'scape, mem'brane, mun'dane, or'nate, pro'strate, stag'nate, va'cate.

3. Ar-range', bro-cade, cas-cade, de-prave, de-range, es-trange, e-rase, es-cape, for-sake, gri-mace, im-pale, in-ane, in-flame, in-flat, in-hale, in-nate, in-sane, pa-rade, se-date.

4. As'pi-rate, can'di-date, cel'e-brate, con'ju-gate, del'e-gate, des'ig-nate, det'o-nate, dis'si-pate, em'i-grate, ex'ca-vate, hūr'ri-cane, im'i-tate, is'o-late, im'mi-grate, in'sti-gate, mas'ti-cate, nav'i-gate, ob'vi-ate, pen'e-trate, rep'ro-bate, sep'a-rate, ven'er-ate, ven'ti-late.


6. Dis-sem'i-nate, e-rad'i-cate, in-car'cer-ate, in-ter'po-late, in-tim'i-date, in-tox'i-cate, in-ves'ti-gate, pre-dom'i-nate, pre-vār'i-cate, re-tal'i-ate.
Words in which ai, ea, and au, have the sound of long a.


8. Chil'blain, ca'tiff, dai'ly, dain'ty, dai'ry, dai'sy, en'trails, ba'iliff, gai'ters, plain'tiff, ra'im'ent, rain'y, sail'or, tra'itor.

9. Ab-stain', ac-quaint, a-fraid, ap-praise, a-vail, a-wait, be-wail, con-straint, de-claim, de-tail, dis-dain, ex-plain, main-tain, ob-tain, pre-vail, re-frain, up-braid.


Words in which ay has the sound of long a.

11. Aye, bray, clay, day, dray, fray, gay, gray, jay, pay, play, pray, ray, say, slay, spray, stay, stray, sway, tray, way.

12. Cray'on, dray'man, gay'ly, lay'man, may'or, way'ward. — Af-fray', as-say, de-lay, way-lay — Gay'ë-ty.

Words in which e, ei, eig, eigh, and ey, have the sound of long a.*

13. Deign, eight, eighth, freight, neigh, prey, reign, rein, skein (or skain), sleigh, they, weigh, weight, whey. — Ey'ry, he'inous, neigh'bor, weigh'er, weight'y — Con-vey', in-weigh, o-bey, pur-vey.

* Other words of this class will be found under "Words sounded alike."
DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.


4. Conjugate the verb. Aspirate the oh in what, when, &c. Celebrate the day. The delegate is a candidate. Separate the boys. Designate the reprobate. Ventilate the school-room. To emigrate is to go from a land; to immigrate is to go into it. Excavate the hill. Masticate thy food. Navigate the ship.

5. Inculcate good thoughts. To demonstrate is to prove. Remonstrate with her. Sip the lemonade. The men set up a barricade. Cling to the banns-trade. I stood on the esplanade. Mary had a serenade. Beware the ambuscade. Form a palisade. The pillars of the colonnade.


7. Aid the maid to braid the chain. Never break faith. The snail leaves a trail. A quaint sketch. A tender steak. Fail not to gauge the cask. A bad sprain. Free from taint. A train of cars. Frail as glass. In jail. We are twain. They gave him great praise. Take out the stain. He hit me with a fail.

8. The caitiff wore gaiters. The sailor was no traitor. My raiment for a rainy day. Milk from the dairy. The bailiff is with the plaintiff. Our daily bread. The daisy has its name from day’s eye.

9. Abstain while you can. He is afraid to declaim. I am under constraint. I refrain. I disdain to beg. I maintain it. We bewail her fate.
10. The appraiser is the complainant. Ascertain who was the assailant.
His estate is under attainer. The remainder appertains to me.

11. Do not stray out of the way to-day. Pay as you go. For ever and aye. We make bricks of clay. A blue jay on the spray. Gray hair. Hurt in a fray. Pray stay. He holds sway.

12. We gayly play. They went to waylay the mayor. A layman spoke. Assay the gold. Delay your gayety. Here is an affray. A wayward temper. A crayon likeness.


IV. The Sound of A in Fall.

1. All, bald, call, false, gall, hall, halt, malt, salt, scald, small, squall, stall, wall, waltz, want. Dwarf, quart, sward, swarm, swart, thwart, war, ward, warm, warmth, warn, warp, wart, wharf.

2. All'spice, al'der, al'möst, al'so, al'ter, al'ways, bald'rick, bal'sam, cal'dron, co'balt, fal'ter, hal'ter, jack'al, pal'ter, pal'sy, pal'try Sa'co, thral'dom, wa'ter. Quar'ter, swar'thy, war'ble, war'den, war'fare, war'rant, ward'rōbe.


The l in the following words is not sounded.

Calk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk. — Calk'er, fal'con, talk'er, fal'con-er.

Words in which au, augh, and aw, have the sound of a in fall.

4. Awl, brawl, brawn, caw, claw, crawl, dawn, draw, drawl, drawn, fawn, flaw, hawk, jaw, law,
lawn, maw, paw, pawn, raw, saw, scrawl, shawl, spawn, sprawl, squaw, straw, thaw, yawl, yawn. Cause, clause, daub, fault, fraud, gauze, haul, laud, maull, paunch, pause, sauce, vault. Aught, caught, fraught, naught, taught.


Words in which o, oa, and ough, have the sound of a in fall.

7. Born, fork, gorge, gorse, horse, lord, morn north, scorn, snort, sort, storm, torch, gone. Broad Bought, brought, cough,* fought, ought, sought, thought, trough.*

8. Bor’der, con cord, cord’age, cor’net, cor’sair, corse’let, cor’tex, dis’cord, dor’mant, flor’id, for’ceps, form’al, form’er, fort’night, for’tress, for’ward, horn’et, horn’pipe, mor’bid, morn’ing, mor’tar

* Gh here has the sound of f.
normal, or'bit, por'poise,* por'ridge, scorn'ful, scorn'er, short'er, sor'did, storm'y, thorn'y, tor'pid, vor'tex.

9. Ab-sorb', ab-hor, ac-cord, a-dorn, as-sort, con-form, de-form, dis-tort, en-dorse, ex-hort, ex-tort, for-lorn, in-form, per-form, re-form, re-morse, re-sort, re-tort, sub-orn, trans-form.

10. Cor'pu-lent, ex'or-cise, hor'ta-tive, or'di-nal, north'er-ly, or'tho-doxy, por'ce-lain, por'cū-pine, por'rin-ger, scor'pi-on, sor'cer-er, tort'ū-ous.—Abor'tive, dis-or'der, im-mor'tal, im-por'tant, ca-lor'ic, in-form'al, re-cord'er, re-form'er.—Me-te-or'ic.

WRITING AND DICTATION EXERCISES.


3. A just award. Exalt the lowly. A pillar of basalt. Athwart my path. Recall thy words. Install him into office. Her song inthralls me. You are wise withal. The alderman has an almanac.—A subaltern in the army. The city of Chicago.—Let us talk as we walk. He is a calker. The falconer made the falcon fly. A bit of chalk.


* Pronounced por'pūs.
maul the lad. He goes to pawn his law-books.
for the cask. Be not haughty, my daughter. The hawthorn bush. Audit
my account. An awkward author. A caustic remark. He spoke at a
caucus. The pauper had a sausage. Cross the causeway. A laurel tree.
A mawkish style. Naughty boys. Do not falter. Who ever saw a centaur?
An awful slaughter. Hear the plaudits! A sawyer in the river. A saucy
girl. She broke a saucer. Put it in the drawer. My drawers are torn. I
am distraught with woe.
6. The bashaw has a macaw. To debauch is to corrupt. Never defraud.
A wicked assault. He was audible to the audience. A good anguish. A
nautical song. A paucity of good fruit. Laudanum is made from opium
A plausible story. Cauliflower for dinner. The marauders stole a sheep.
An Indian tomahawk. Shun the defaulter. A hydraulic ram. Nail down
the tarpaulin.—The aëronaut is to go up in a balloon.
7. He brought me a fork. I thought him a lord. He is gone north. A
broad plank. He lit a torch. An acorn fell. A snow-storm. I bought a
narrow gorge. Gorse grows there. A bad cough.
8. A border of box. Live in concord. Cordage for the ship. Sound the
cornet. The sergeant wore a corselet. His wife wore corsets. Snakes lie
dormant and torpid in winter. A formal demand. Two weeks are a fort-
night. I took out the thorn with a pair of forceps. A peach orchard. A
strong fortress. Move forward. A normal school. Bricks and mortar. A
morsel of cake. A sad discord. Sip the porridge. The porpoise is a clumsy
fish. A hornet stung her. Lost in a vortex.
9. A forlorn hope. He will endorse the note. Assort the beads. Extort
his consent. I besought him to reform. He felt no remorse. I exhort you
to resort there no more. A sponge absorbs water. Abhor evil. Conform
to the good. The bad glass distorts. They tried to suborn the witness.
What did he retort?
10. A corpulent man. A scorpion stung. A porcupine quill. A tortu-
ous road. A porcelain cup. The wind is northerly. A hortative remark.
The orthodox faith. A porringer of milk. Exorcise the evil spirit. He
would be a sorcerer. An abortive task. Caloric is heat. The immortal
soul. What is her disorder? Important news. Meteoric flashes.

To the Teacher. — In dictating the Exercises, much time, usually occupied
in correcting, may be saved, by requiring the pupils to spell aloud the exempli-
ifying words they write down, as the lesson proceeds.
V. The Sound of long A in Care.

1 Bare, blare, dare, fare, flare, glare, rare, scarce, scare, share, snare, spare, square. — Dar'ing, care'ful, par'ent, wel'fare. — A-ware', be-ware, com-pare, de-clare, fare-well, in-snare, pre-pare. — Par'en-tage, scar'-ci-ty. Ap-par'ent, trans-par'ent. 

Words in which ai, ay, e, ea, and ei, have the sound of a in care.

2. Air, chair, fair, hair, lair, pair, stair. Bear, pear, swear, tear, wear. There, where. — Cor'sair, fair'y, gair'ish, pray'er, where'fore. — Af-fair', de-spair, for-bear, for-swear, im-pair, mo-hair, par-terre, re-pair, Their.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES


VI. The Sound of A in Ask.

According to Walker, and other orthoepists, the a in this class of words has the sound of short a in hat; according to Webster and others, it has the sound of a in far. An easy sound, not so close as the one, nor so broad as the other, is now preferred.

*Heed the aspirate in such words as where, which, when, whey, &c., in which the a is sounded before w, though written after it. They should be audibly distinguished from wear, witch, wen, way, &c. As words beginning with wh will not unfrequently occur, the teacher's attention is particularly invited to the correct enunciation of this combination, the aspirate in which is too often omitted altogether.
1. Asp, bask, blast, branch, cask, cast, chaff, chance, chant, clasp, class, craft, dance, fast, flask, gasp, glance, glass, graft, grant, grass, haft, hasp, lance, last, mask, mass, mast, pant, pass, past, prance, quaff, rasp, shaft, slant, staff, task, trance, vast, waft.

2. Cas’ket, chan’dler, jas’per, ma’s’tiff, pas’sive, pass’pōrt, plas’ter, raft’er, sam’ple, slan’der. — Ad-’vance’, a-mass, as-kance, en-chant, en-hance, re-past. — Ad-’vant’age, dis’as’ter, sala’man-d’er, ex-am’ple, mo-la’s’ses, pi-la’ster. — Al’a-bas’ter.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. An asp bit her arm. A glance in the glass. Quaff from the cask. I set the lass a task. She was lying in a trance. The haft has a clasp. Rasp the slate. By chance I hit her with a lance. The branch fell on the grass. The chaff flew before the blast. Slant the shaft more. Put down the flask. May fair winds waft on the ship! See the horse prance.


VII. The Sound of long E, as in Be, &c.

1. Breve, cede, eke, glebe, mere, mete, scene, sere, theme, these. — Ath’lete, con’crete, dé’cent, dé’mon, é’dict, fré’quent, le’gënd, le’ver, pe’núlt, pe’trél, pré’cëpt, pré’cinct, re’flûx, se’cret.

2. Ac-cede’, ad’here, aus’tere, co’-here, com’plete, con-cede, con’vene, ef’fete, ex’treme, im’pede, o’-bese, pre-cede, re’-cede, re’plete, re’vere, se’-cede, se’-crete, sin’-cere, su’-preme. — Ob’so’-lete, pé’ri-od,
ste've-dore.—An-te-cede', con-tra-vene, in-ter-cede,
in-ter-fer, in-ter-vene, per-se-vere, su-per-sede,
su-per-vene.—He'li-o-tröpe.

Words in which ea has the sound of long e.

3. Bead, beak, beam, bean, beard, beast, bleach,
bleak, blear, bleat, breach, breathe, cease, cheap,
cheat, clean, cleave, cleat, cream, crease, deal,
dream, each, ear, east, eaves, fear, fleam, freak,
gleam, glean, heal, heat, lead, leaf, leap, lease,
leash, least, leave, meal, neap, neat, pea, peak,
peach, peat, plea, plead, please, preach.

4. Reach, read, ream, reap, screak, scream, seat,
sheaf, shears, sheath, sheathe, sheaves, smear, sneak,
speak, squeak, squeal, streak, stream, tea, teach,
teak, teal, team, tears, tease, treat, tweak, veil,
weal, wean, weave, wheat, yea (also pronounced
"ya"), yeast, zeal.

5. Bea'con, beak'er, bea'ver, dea'con, drear'y,
eae'ger, ea'gle, ea'sel, ea'sy, grea'sy, mea'ger, mea'sles,
pea'cock, rea'son, seam'sstress, slea'zy, squeam'ish,
trea'cle, treat'ise, treat'ý, wea'ry, year'ling.

6. An-neal', ap-peal, ap-pear, ap-pease, ar-rear,
be-neath, be-queath, be-speak, be-reave, bo-hea,
con-ceal, con-geal, de-cease, de-feat, de-mean,
dis-case, dis-please, en-dear, en-treat, im-peach,
mal-treat, mis-lead, re-lease, re-peal, re-peat,
re-treat, re-veal.—Feas'i-ble. In-de-feas'i-ble.

Words in which ee has the sound of long e.

7. Beef, beeves, bleed, breed, bree'ze, cheek,
cheer, cheese, creed, creep, deed, deem, deep, eel, fee, feel, fleece, fleet, free, glee, green, greet, jeer, keel, keen, keep, leer, lees, meek, peep, queer, reef reek, reel, screech, screen, seed, seek, seethe, sheen, sheep, sheet, sleek, sleep, sleet, sleeve, sneer, sneeze, speech, speed, spleen, squeeze, steed, steep, steer, teeth, three, veer, weed, weep, wheeze.

8. Bee'tle, fee'ble, flee'cy, free'man, greed'y, keep'sake, lin'seed, meet'ing, nee'dle, pee'veish, stee'ple, twee'zers. — A-gree', a-greed, a-sleep, be-seech, be-tween, can-teen, ca-reen, ca-ree'r, com-peer, de-cree, de-gree, dis-creet, es-teem, ex-ceed, fore-see, fu-see, gen-teel, gran-dee, grant-ee, in-deed, les-see, mo-reen, pro-ceed, ra-zee, re-deem, set-tee, suc-ceed, trust-ee, tu-reen, un-seen, ve-neer.

9. Ap'o-gee, chânti-clee'r, fil'a-gree, ju'bi-lee, ped'i-gree, pêr'i-gee. — Ab-sent-ee', au'cion-eer, dev-o-tee', dom-i-nee'r, en-gi-nee'r, fric-as-see, gaz-et-tee'r, leg-a-tee'r, mu-le-tee'r, mu-ti-nee'r, nom-i-nee'r, o-ver-see'r, pat-ent-ee', pi-o-nee'r, pri-va-tee'r, ref'er-ee', ref-u-gee', rep-ar-tee'r, vol-un-tee'r.

*Words in which ei has the sound of long e.*

As a general rule, the 31st elementary sound (that of *s* in *so*) takes *ei* after it, instead of *ie*; as in *seize, ceiling, &c*. The exceptions are, *sieve, fi-nan-ier, and cui-rass-i'er* (pronounced *kwë-ras-seer*).

10. Seize, weird. — Ceil'ing, ei'ther, leis'ure, nei'ther, seiz'ure. — Con-ceit, con-ceive, de-ceit, de-ceive, per-ceive, re-ceipt, re-ceive. — In-vei'gle, o-bei'sance.
Words in which ie and eo have the sound of long e.

11. Brief, chief, fie, field, fiend, fierce, grief, grieve, liege, niece, piece, pierce, priest, shield, shriek, * siege, thief, thieve, tierce, wield, yield.— Prairie, se'ries.— Peo'le.


Words in which i has the sound of long e.


WRITING AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

1. Cede the glebe to him. We can eke out a meal. A breve is a note in music. Here is my theme. A sere leaf. Mere nonsense.— A concrete mass. Lift the lever. Smell the ether. The petrel flies. The king’s edict. Obese is fat. The temper of a demon. Keep my secret. The college precincts.


* Give heed to the proper enunciation of sh in words beginning with the combination shr. Do not say sriek, sred, srub, srug, sri’, instead of shriek, shred shrub, shrug, shrill.
LONG E, AS IN BE.


5. The beacon light. The beaver dam. Deacon Smith. A dreary road. Eager to play. An easy chair. Her hands are greasy. The seamstress is weary. She is meager, too. A treatise on corns. Treacle is sweet. A yearling is one a year old.


10. Seize the weird woman. He can touch the ceiling. Either you try to deceive, or do not perceive the truth. A seizure of rum. A moment of leisure. I owe you no obeisance. Receipt my bill. Your conceit makes me smile. They could not inveigle him to do wrong.

11. A brief ride. The chief is in the field. Raise the siege. We made the thief yield. He had the look of a fiend. My little niece. Shield her from harm. A fierce stride. His land is held in lieu. A tierce of beef. Pierce the bag. My liege, I cannot. A series of losses. A prairie on fire.
12. The cashier of a bank. Indians on the frontier. Do you believe he will have a reprieve? He will yet retrieve his fame, and achieve great things. The enemy made a sortie. A brigadier general. He was armed cap-a-pie. Our cavalier is no financier. The grenadier wore a cap.


VIII. The Sound of Short E in Met.

1. Beck, -bench, blench, blend, bless, check, chess, cleft, clench, crept, crest, deck, dell, delve, dense, depth, dredge, drench, dwell, ebb, edge, elk, ell, else, etch, fence, fend, fledge, fresh, hedge, hemp, hence, kelp, kept, ledge, lens, mend, mesh, next, pence, pledge.

2. Quell, quench, quest, reck, sect, self, sense, sex, shelf, shell, sketch, sledge, smell, smelt, speck, spell, spend, stress, stretch, swell, swept, tense, tenth, text, theft, thence, thresh, trench, twelve, vend, wedge, weld, when, whet, yell.

3. Bell’fry, cher’ub, des’pôt, err’and, err’ant, err’ing, fet’id, fet’lóck, ger’ünd, hel’met, hem’lóck, in’quest, ket’tle, lev’ée, mer’ry, mess’mate, meth’od, neth’er, pel’let, pest’er, preb’end, relic, rel’ict, selv’edge, sec’ond, sher’iff, skep’tic, ten’et, tep’id, vel’vet, ver’y.

4. A-bet, ac-cess, a-dept, ad-dress, al-lege, an-nex, as-cend, as-sess, as-sets, at-tempt, a-venge, be-hest, be-quest, ca-det, ca-ress, com-mence, con-dense, con-fess, con-nect, con-sent, con-tempt, con-tent, de-fense,* de-fect, de-press.

* Def’ense, off’ense, prof’ence, are so spelt by Webster; but Walker spells them bus: def’ence, off’ence, prof’ence.

6. Pro-tect, re-dress, re-flect, re-fresh, re-gret, re-lent, re-pel, re-pent, re-press, re-quest, re-sent, re-spect, re-trench, re-venge, se-lect, suc-cess, sug-gest,* sus-pect, sus-pense, tran-scend, trans-gress, un-less, por-tent.


Words in which a, ai, and ay, have the sound of e in met.


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

9. Bread, breadth, breast, breath, cleanse, dead, deaf, dealt, death, dread, dreamt; head, health,

* According to Walker, and some other orthoepists, the first g of this word ought to be sounded hard, as in hug; but, as we gain in ease and rapidity of enunciation by merging it in the sound of j, custom has sanctioned this departure from rule. Pronounce the word, sud-jest'.
meant, read, realm, spread, stead, stealth, sweat, thread, threat, tread, wealth.

10. Break'fast, clean'ly, dead'ly, feath'er, health'y, heath'er, heav'en, heav'y, jeal'ous, lead'en, leath'er, leav'en, mead'ow, meas'ure, peas'ant, pleas'ant, read'y, stead'fast, stead'y, threat'en, treas'ure, weap'on, weath'er, zeal'ot, zeal'ous. — In-stea'd'. — Clean'li-ness, pleas'ant-ry, treach'er-y, treas'u-ry — Al-read'y, en-deav'or.

Words in which æ, ei, eo, ie, u, and ue, have the sound of short e


WRITING AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

1. Sit on the bench. He came at my beck. To blichen is to shrink. The game of chess. The wood was cleft. A dense smoke. Dredge the meat. He can etch on copper. I see no one else. Fend off the attack. A ledge of rocks. Kelp is from sea-weed. Go hence! Look through the lens.

2. Quench the fire. Go in quest of the elk. The smelt swims. A wedge of gold. A sledge hammer. He dug a trench. Weld the pieces. To vend is to sell. The tenth hour. What was the text? Twelve shells. The stress of the voice. I reck not what they say. She swept the carpet. Stretch the rope.

3. My merry messmate was found in the belfry. He had a kettle on for a helmet. Tepid water. A fatid smell. I sent her on an errand. Trim the fetlock. A velvet dress. The selvedge of the cloth. A relic of the lost one. Mrs. B., the relict or widow of Mr. B. The prince is a despot. Send for the sheriff. The skeptic does not believe. Hemlock is poison. They hold an inquest. My nether garment. A strange tenet.

4. Attempt not to avenge thyself. Condense your remarks. Caress the shield. You allege what is not correct. The cadet has a bequest. What are his assets? Do not abet the bad. An adept in crime. What is your address?

5. Try to excel. An immense fire. The gazette was sent by express. It seems to me like finesse. What can you expect? Exempt from blame.
Dissect the duck. Inspect the ship. You depress her by your talk. Why oppress the poor? My pain is intense. A defect in his title. Do not foment discord. The member erect. Erect the tent.


8, 9. He says he has not any waistcoat. Many are as badly off. She hit her head against the wainscot. She read in his stead. I dreamt a dream. She dealt out bread to the hungry. The sweat of thy brow. He meant well. The realm of death. Cleanse thy breast. Too deaf to hear. In good health.


11. Guess who is my guest. We will not jeopard our friendship. The leopard has spots. The miser means to bury his gold. Nonpareil type. To seoff is to invest with the fee of land. An aesthetic taste. The heifer lows. *Et cetera* are two Latin words, meaning *and so forth*. We sometimes use this mark &c. in place of them. A diaeresis is a mark used to show the separation of syllables, as in *Zoë*.

**IX. The Sound of E in Her.**

1. Clerk, err, erst, fern, germ, herb, herd, jerk, merge, nerve, perch, pert, serge, serve, sperm, stern, swerve, term, terse, verb, verge, verse, were, wert.

2. Ad’verb, ad’verse, bit’tern, cav’ern, cis’tern, cler’gy, com’merce, di’vers, di’verse, fer’ment, fer’vid, fil’bert, gov’ern, hal’berd, herds’man, her’mit, ice’berg, lan’tern, mer’cer, mer’chant, mer’cy, mer’maid, mod’ern, nerv’ous, north’ern, o’vert, pa’sterne, per’fect,
perjury, person, postern, potsherd, proverb, sherbet, slat'tern, serv'ant, shepherd, sterling, there'fore, traverse, ver'dict, ver'tex.

3. Ad-vert', a-ler't, a-merce, as-perse, a-ver, a-verse, co-erce, con-cern, con-verge, con-verse, de-fer, de-serve, dis-perse, di-verge, di-vert, e-merge, ex-pert, in-ert, in-fer, in-sert, in-ter, in-verse, in-vert, ob-serve, per-verse, pre-fer, pre-serve, re-fer, re-serve, re-verse, re-vert, sub-merge, sub-vert, su-perb, trans-verse.

4. Con'tro-vert, fer'til-ize, mer'ci-ful, mer'cu-ry, per'fi-dy, per'fo-râte, per'ju-ry, per'se-cute, per'son-al, per'ti-ment, ser'pen-tîne, ter'ma-gant, u'ni-verse, ver'te-bral, ver'ti-cal.—E-nerv'ate, in-fer'nal, im-mer'sion, im-per'fect, in-ter'nal, in-ter'pret, ma-ter'nal, pa-ter'nal, pre-serv'er, re-ver's'al, su-per'nal. — Dis-con-cert', in-ter-sperse. — Ad-ver'si-ty, re-ver'ber-âte. — An-i-mad-ver't.

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

5. Dearth, earl, earn, earth, heard, hearse, learn, pearl, search, yearn. — Ear'ly, earn'est, earth'en, earth'y, learn'ing, pearl'y. — Re-hearse', re-search. Re-hears'al.

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

THE SOUND OF E IN HER. 41

Words in which o and ou have the sound of e in her.

7. Scourge, word, work, world, worm, worse, wort, worth.—Jour’nal, jour’ney, so’journ, work’man, worldly, wor’ship, wor’thy. Ad-journ’. Court’e-sy. At-tor’ney.

Words in which u, ue, and y, have the sound of e in her.

8. Blur, burn, burst, church, churl, churn, cur, curb, curd, curl, curse, curve, durst, furl, hurl, hurt, lurk, myrrh, nurse, purr, purge, purse, scurf, slur, spur, spurn, surd, surf, surge, turf, turn, urge.

9. Bur’den, bur’dock, burg’lar, bur’ly, cur’few, fur’long, fur’nish, fur’ry, fur’ther, guer’don, gu’net, mar’tyr, mur’der, murk’y, mur’mur, myr’tle, nurs’ling, pur’pórt, pur’pose, purs’er, Sat’urn, sa’tyr, sub’urbs, sur’name, Thurs’day, tur’key, turn’key, tur’nip.—Sur’cin-gle.


DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. They were on the verge of ruin. Does not the clerk err? Sperm oil Which is the verb? If thou wert pert, say so. Thou wast stern. I was erst expert in writing terse verse. Taste of the perch. Serge is a thin woolen stuff. The herbs of the field. I love the smell of fern. Swerve not to the right or left. The germ sprouts.

2. A deep cistern. They hid in a cavern. An overt act. A person adverse to my views. The modern clergy. The shepherd stood at the pos-
tern. The iceberg melts. Divers merchants went diverse ways. A bit. tern has long legs. The mercer's shop. The hermit had a lantern. Crack the fibert. The pastern of a horse. A halberd is a kind of spear. Pounds sterling. They rendered a verdict of guilty! Therefore let us go. Who ever saw a mermaid?


4. A pertinent remark. Rains fertilize the ground. Controvert what he says. The termagant has no mercy. A serpentine walk. Perforate the bladder. The sun is now vertical. You enervate yourself by inertness. My immersion was imperfect, but I was well wet. Interpret this riddle. My maternal aunt. The interment of the dead. The days of my adversity. Hear the sound reverberate. I shall animadvert on her conduct.

5. A dearth of news. I heard that the earl lost a pearl. Search for it on the earth. I yearn to go home. The black hearse. I was early fond of learning. Be in earnest. Rehearse your part. A man of research.


8. The cur barks. Myrrh is bitter. The churl durst not hurt me. Churn the cream. The nurse has gone to church. The surge rises. See the white surf. Surd is deaf. The bubble burst. My purse is empty. Do not slur over your lesson.

9. Turn aside for the man with the burden. A burly burglar broke into our house. I can go no further. A purser in the navy. The curfew tolls. Pull up the burdock. A surname is a family name. The suburbs of the city. We had turnips on Thursday. The martyr was burnt. A murky sky. A surcingle for the horse. The myrtle grows. The planet Saturn. We fish for gurnet. The guerdon of all my toil. The Satyr of the fable. What is your purpose?

* When this word means an act of respect made by a woman, it is pronounced kurt'sy, in two syllables.
THE SOUND OF I IN FIT.

10. I concur in your views. I demur to your demand. Unfurl the sail. Disburse the money. Read the liturgy. Put turpentine on the sore. I am past surgery. The turbulent boys disturb me. A suburban cottage. Diurnal is daily. The emperor is a usurper.* Reimburse the servant. This shed is appurtenant to my house.

X. The Sound of short I, as in Fit.

1. Bill, bilge, bridge, brig, brim, bring, chill, chink, chintz, cliff, crib, crimp, cringe, crisp, didst, disk, ditch, fifth, filch, film, filth, fist, fix, fitch fringe, frisk, give, glimpse, hitch, inch, kick, lisp, live, midge, midst, milch, mill, mince, minx, miss, mix, niche, pinch, pitch, pith, plinth, prince.

2. Quick, quill, quilt, quince, rick, rinse, sick, sill, since, skiff, skill, skim, slim, springe, squib, squint, stick, stilt, stitch, strict, strip, swift, will, swim, switch, thick, thill, thrill, trick, twinge, twist, twit, whiff, whim, whist, whit, wick, width, wind, wish, wisp, with, withe,† witch, zinc.

3. Big'ot, bish'op, blist'er, civ'ic, crit'ic, dis'taff, dis'trict, frig' id, gip'sy, im'pulse, in'dex, in'flux, in'jure, in'sect, in'stinct, kid'napp, lim'it, lim'ner, linch'pin, live'long, mid'riff, min'im, mir'ror, mis'sive, pig'my, pil'grim, pip'pin, pist'ol, pitch'er, piv'ot, ring'let, sand'wich, scriv'éner, sir'rah, sir'up, spig'ot, spir'it, splin'ter, thith'er, tim'ber, tim'id, tin'y (or ti'ny), vic'ar, vic'tim, vine'yard, vis'or, viv'id, wit'ness.

* Not "an usurper." Where initial a has its y sound, we use a, as before a consonant, and not an, as before a vowel.

† Heed the difference between aspirate and vocal th in with and withe. Where th vocal (as in thine) occurs in this volume, it is italicized, except where the classification renders this unnecessary.
4. A-bridge', ac-quit, ad-mit, af-flict, con-sist
con-vince, de-pict, de-sist, dis-miss, dis-tinet,
e-clipse, el-lipse, e-quip, e-vince, ex-ist, ex tinct,
for-bid, for-give, im-pinge, in-flict, in-fringe, in sist,
me-thinks, o-mit, pre-dict, pro-lix, re-scind, re-sist,
re-strict, sub-mit, with-in.

5. Chas'tise-ment, dif'fi-cult, div'i-dėnd, im-
age-ry, in'dus-try, in'fi-nite, in'tel-lect, in'ter-im,
ir'ri-tate, mil'li-ner, min'is-ter, mir'a-cle, priv'i-lege,
rick'et-y, tam'a-rīnd, vir'u-lent, vit'ri-ol. — Con-sid'-
er, de-liv'er, e-lix'ir, em-pir'ic, in-sip'id, sa-tir'ic,
sta-tis'tics, sub-mis'sive. Vi-o-lin'.

Words in which ai and ia have the sound of short i.

6. Cap'tain, cer'tain, chap'lain, chief'tain, cur'tain,
fount'ain, mount'ain, plant'ain, vil'lain. — Cār'riage,
mār'riage. — Min'ia-ture, par'lia-ment.

Words in which e, ee, ei, ie, and o, have the sound of short i.

For'feit, mul'lein (or mul'len), sur'feit. Ker'chief,
mar'ried, mis'chief. Wom'en. Mis'chiev-ous.

Words in which oi, u, ui, and y, have the sound of short i.

8. Build, guilt. Crypt, myth. Bis'cuit, cir'cuit,
con'duit, guīn'ea. Bus'y, fēr'ule, let-tuce, min'ute.*
Tor'toise. Cal'yx, crys'tal, cyn'ic, gymn'ast, gyp'sum,
hy'sop, lyr'ic, mys'tic, myth'ic, stypt'ic, syl'van,
syn'od, syn'tax, syr'inge, sys'tem. Gui-tar'.

9. Am'é-thyst, cyl'in-der, hyp'o-crīte, myr'i-ad,

* So pronounced as a noun. As an adjective, it is pronounced mi-nūt.'

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.


2. Rinse the cup. A rick of hay. The skiff skims the lake. A stitch in time. A springe is a snare. The thill of a wagon. A whiff of smoke. The wick of the candle. The width of the street. A wisp of straw. I felt a twinge. He hit him with a withe. He is not a whit too good. Our sink is lined with zinc. The witch ran. Which witch? There is no such thing.

3. Our bishop is no bigot. The district school. Do not injure the insect. The linch-pin broke. A ripe pippin. I ate a sandwich. The scrivener writes. Show some spirit, sirrah! The witness wore a visor. He found the victim in a vineyard. They went thither. A tiny pitcher, full of sirup. A spigot in a cask. A timid vicar. The livelong day. The limner draws. The index turns on a pivot.

4. Abridge your visit. Will they acquit him? Desist from strife. Forget and forgive. The moon’s eclipse. The form of an ellipse. To impinge is to fall against. Do not infringe the law. I predict a storm. The prince will rescind the decree. You gave me cause for chagrin.

5. Chastisement for the guilty. I commend your industry. The milliner waits. In the interim I will see the minister. A rickety chair. A virulent poison. The imagery of the poem is fine. An insipid elixir. He is an empiric, but no quack. Statistics of the census. Touch the violin.


9. An amethyst cup. A stove-pipe is in the form of a cylinder. We
inhale oxygen. A sycamore tree. The pyramids of Egypt. Tell me what
you mean by a syllable. Never play the hypocrite. A synonym is a word
having the same meaning as another word. An attack of dysentery. She
has the dyspepsy. She must try gymnastic exercise. On me when dunces
are satiric, I take it for a panegyrical. Polygamy was common in Utah. An
idiosyncrasy or peculiarity, of her constitution.

XI. The Sound of I in Fine.

1. Bide, blithe, chide, chime, chine, dire, fife,
gibe, gripe, hire, hive, kine, mire, prime, prize,
rice, rind, rise, rive, scribe, shire, shrive, sire, size,
smite, snipe, spice, spike, spile, spine, splice,
squire, stride, strike, strife, stripe, thine, thrice,
thrive, tithe, tire, tribe, tripe, trite, while, whilst,
whine, wind, wire, wise.

In the words of the following paragraph gh is unsounded.

2. Blight, bright, fight, flight, fright, high,
light, might, nigh, night, plight, right, sigh, thigh,
tight, wight.—Af-fright', a-light, de-light.

3. Bi'ped, bi'valve, br'i ny, ci'der, cli'max, con-
trite, di'et, di'ver, dri'ver, ex'ile, fe'line, fi'at,
fi' nite, gen'tile, grind' stone, hind'most, ire'ful, like
wise, li'lac, mi'ser, pli'ant, ri'ot, ri'val, sa'tire,
si' ren, spi'cy, spi'nal, spi'ral, sti'pend, vi'ands,
vi' nous, vi'tal, whi' lom, wood' bine.

4. A-bide', ac-quire, ad-mire, ad-vise, as-scribe,
as-pire, as-size, at-tire, bap-tize, be-tide, ca-nine,
com-bine, con-cise, con-spire, con-trive, de-cide,
de-file, de-fine, de-prive, de-ride, de-rive, de
scribe, de-spite, en-tice, es-quire, ex-pire, ign'ite,
im-bibe, in-cite, in-cline, in-spire, o-blique, o-pine,
per-spire pre-cise, pre-mise, pre-side, re-cline, re-fine, re-quite, re-vile, re-vive, sa-line, sub-scribe, sub-lime, sub-side, suf-fice (pronounced *suffix*), su-pine, sur prise, sur-vive, trans-pire.

5. Al'i-bi, al'ka-li, di'a-grām, di'a-lect, di'amond, di'a-ry, di'o-cēse, i'ron-y, mi'cro-scōpe, sci'o-list, si'ne-cure, vi'a-duct, vi'o-let. — Ac'o-nite, an'thra-cite, croc'o-dile, ērū-dite, ex'pe-dite, hom'i-cide, ma'tri-cide, pan'to-mime, pār'a-dise, pār'a-site, pār'ri-cide, rec'on-cile, rec'on-dite, sac'ri-fice (pronounced *sacrifice*), sa't'el-lite, tur'pen-tine. — El-e-gi'ac. Sta-lac'tite.


7. Ad'ver-tise, com'pro-mise, crit'i-cise, en'ter prise, ex'er-cise, mer'chan-dise. — A-na'to-mize, a-pol'o-gize, e-con'o-mize, e-pit'o-mize, im-mor'tal-ize, i-tal'i-cize, mo-nop'o-lize, so-lil'o-quize.

8. Ad-mir'er, af-fi'ance, al-li'ance, ar-rī'val, as-pir'ant, com-pi'ler, com-pli'ance, con-nī'vance, de-fi'ance, de-fi'ner, de-nī'al, en-vī'ron, ho-ri'zon, in-qui'ry, re-ci'tal, re-li'ance, re-prī'sal, re-quī'tal, re-vi'val, sub-si'dence, sur-vi'val. — Co-in-cide',
-u-per-fine, su-per-vise. — E-bri′e-ty, sa-ti′e-ty, so-ci′e-ty, va-ri′e-ty.

Words in which ei and ie have the sound of i in fine.

9. Cries, die, dries, fie, hie, pie, pied, plies, pries, tie, tries, vie. — Height (or hight), sleight. — Ei′der, mag′pie.

Words in which ui, uy, y, ye, and eye, have the sound of i in fine.


11. An′a−lyze, an′o−dyne, hy′a−cinth, hy′dro−gen, pər′a−lyze, pro′to−type, pros′e−lyte. (Stər′e−o−type.)

The final y of numerous verbs has the sound of long i; as cru−ci−fy, mul′ti−ply, oc′cu−py, rər′e−fy, rat′i−fy, rec′ti−fy, &c. See page 139.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1, 2. A gibe is a taunt. The snipe flew. A trite saying. The rind of a melon. The squire is the chief man of the shire. You rive my heart. Let me splice it. A tithe is a tenth. Whilst the sun shines the birds are blithe. Might does not make right. The wight was in a sad plight. A blight is on the rose. Sigh not. They took to flight in affright. Drive a splice into the cask.

3. A biped has two feet. A bivalve has two valves. A feline tread. A contrite spirit. Such is the flat of the king. Turn the grindstone (also pronounced grind′stone). The Jew and the Gentile. A lilac bush. A spiral wire. A spinal complaint. Byron wrote a satire. Taste the viands. The cider has a vinous flavor.

4. He will baptize the child. The coal will not ignite. Describe the scene. To opine is to think. Canine madness. Saline springs. You will survive your surprise. Let that suffice. I do not oblige you to subscribe. He lay supine. Let her lie down, she will revive. Let her lie there a while. How long did she lie there? She lay there an hour. A pillow was laid under her head.
5. Alibi is elsewhere. To prove an alibi, is to prove that you were not in a certain place. Draw a diagram. Look through the microscope. A sinecure is an office without care. Aconite is poison. O! the sweet Spring violets! Anthracite coal. Alas! the parricide! A pantomime is mute mimicry. Put turpentine on the sore. A heavy sacrifice. An elegiac poem. Stalactites hung from the cavern.

6. To dogmatize is to assert confidently. Do not gormandise. Tranquilize your fears. Scrutinize his conduct. Harmonize our plans. Pulverize the stone. Moralize on life. I cannot realize that you are married. The drops will crystallize. He tries to aggrandize his family. I did not recognize him. Let death solemnize our thoughts. You tantalize me. Will you authorize me to try it? They will canonize the saint.


9, 10. The height of the tree. Sleight of hand. The eider duck. He plies his trade. I was the buyer of that scythe. A funeral pyre. A cypress tree. Go to the dyer for my dress. A blind guide. He is free from guile. My right eye. He wore a disguise. The ally of France.

11. Hyson tea. Hydrogen gas. Anodyne soothes pain. Analyze the powder. Do not look awry. A prototype or model. They go to occupy the land. He will ratify the bargain. Ay, meaning yes, rhymes nearly with my; but aye, meaning always, rhymes with day.

XII. The Sound of long O, as in Go.

1. Bolt, bone, borne, both, choke, chose, clothe, clothes, clove, code, coke, core, cove, dolt, dome, dose, doze, droll, drone, force, ford, forge, fort, forth, globe, gore, gross, joke, jolt, knoll, loth, mole, most, node.

2. Porch, port, pose, probe, prone, prose, quote, quoth, scope, score, scroll, shorn, sloth, snore, spoke, stole, stone, stroll, sword (also pronounced sord), throne, torn, troll, whole, yoke, yolk, zone.
3. Al’cove, bol’ster, bo’rax, bro’ker, côm’post, cro’ny, dole’ful, do’tard, dro’ver, fore’man, fore’most, fro’ward,* glo’ry, gro’cer, hol’ster, home’ly, lo’cal, im’post, jo’ker, lo’cust, mo’pish, molt’en, no’mad, on’ly, o’nyx, o’pal, o’ral, o’val, o’vert, port’ly, post’script, pro’file, pro’gramme, ro’ver, smo’ker, sole’ly, sto’ny, tho’rax, to’paz, to’ward,* trôm’bone, tro’ver, vo’cal, vo’ter, wo’ful.

4. A-dore’, a-lone, a-rose, a-tone, be-fore, be-hold, ca-jole, côm-port, con-dole, con-sole, con-trol, con-voke, de-note, de-plore, de-vote, dis-close, di-vorce, e-lope, en-gross, ex-plore, ex-port, ex-pose, fore-bode, fore-go, ig-no’re, in-voke, jo-cose, mo-rose, pa-role, pa-trol, por-tray, post pone, pro-mote, pro-pose, pro-voke, re-pose, sup-port, sup-pose, un-roll, ver-bose, with-hold.

5. An’ec-dote, an’ti-lope, an’i-dote, co’pi-ous, côr’ri-dor, droll’er-y, epi-sode, hel’le-bore, hôr’-ô-scope, mis’an-thrope, o’ri-ole, pôr’ti-co, sto’i-cal, tel’e-scope, vo’ta-ry, zo’di-ac.

6. A-dor’er, ab-do’men, con-do’lence, cor-ro’sive, de-co’rous, en-rol’ment, he-ro’ic, more-o’ver, Oc-to’ber, op-po’nent, pro-port’ion, pro-po’sal. Am-mô’ni-ac, de-mô’ni-ac. Lo-co-mô’tive.

Words in which oa has the sound of o in go.

7. Bloat, boast, boat, broach, cloak, coach, coal,

* In the adjectives to’ward and fro’ward, the w is sounded; but when tow’ard or ow’ards is a preposition, the w is not sounded, and the ow may be regarded as a digraph having the sound of long o, and then the word should be divided thus: tow’ard or tow’ards, rhyming nearly with board or boards.
coast, coat, coax, croak, float, foal, foam, goad, goal, goat, groan, hoar, hoard, hoarse, hoax, load, loaf, loam, loathe, moan, oaf, oak, oar, oath, oats, poach, roach, road, roam, shoal, soak, soap, throat, toad, toast, woad.

8. Boat'swain (familiarly pronounced bōsn), co'coa, hoar'y, load'star, load'stone, rail'road, up'roar. — A-float', ap-proach, be-moan, en-croach, re-proach, un-load.

*Words in which eo, oe, oo, and ou, have the sound of o in go.*


10. Con'course, coul'ter (or col'ter), fo' man, mould'er, mould'y, poul'tice, poul'try, shoul'der, smoul' der, yeo'man. — Dis-course', re-course, re-source. — In'ter-course.

*Words in which ew, oo, and ow, have the sound of o in go.*


The *ow* in the final syllable of the following words should have the distinct sound of long'o in go. They are here grouped together because of their liability to perversion.

12. Ar'row, bell'low, bil'low, bor'row, būr'row, cal'low, fall'low, fell'low, fol'low, far'row, hal'low,
hée'row, hol'low, mär'row, mel'low, mor'row, nár'row, pil'low, sal'low, shad'ow, shal'low, sor'row, spär'row, tal'low, whit'low, wid'ow, will'ow, yel'low.*

In *dough* and *though*, *ough* has the sound of long *o*. In *beau*, *bu'reau*, and other words from the French, *eau* has the sound of *o* long.

For the mode of forming the plural of these words, see page 144.

13. Bra'vo, can'to, car'go, cen'to, dit'to, fres'co, grot'to, gua'no, guš'to, ha'lo, he'ro, jun'to, las'so, lim'bo, lin'go, man'go, mot'to, né'gro, pres'to, quar'to, sa'go, sal'vo, so'lo, stuc'co, ty'ro, ve'to, ze'ro.

14. Buff'a-lo, ca'me-o, ca'me-o, em' bry-o, in'di-go, nun'ci-o, o'li-o, stu'di-o, ver'ti-go.

15. Al-le'gro, bra-va'do, em-ba'go, far-ra'go, fla-min'go, lum-ba'go, mar-tel'lo, me-rí'no (pronounced *me-re'no*), mo-rocc'co, mu-lat'to, oc-tá'vo, pal-met'to, pi-men'to, plum-ba'go, po-ta'to, pro-ví'so, re-liev'o, si-rocc'co, sti-let'to, to-bac'co, to-ma'to, tor-na'do, tor-pe'do, vi-ra'go, vol-ca'no.


**DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.**

1, 2. Force the bolt. A bone for the dog. A torn flag was borne to the fort. The yolk of an egg. A shorn lamb. Unroll the scroll. The dolt trols a song. I am loth to use the sword. The whole knoll is sold. He quotes prose. He can pose them both. Forge the steel. Put on thy clothes. No more sloth. The joke was gross, not droll.

*To this list some authorities add bellowes and gallows; but the *ow* in these words generally has an easy sound of short *u*, and the final *z* has the sound of *x*. The plural of gallows is *gallowees*; but bellowes is both a singular and plural noun.*

4. Postpone your jocose remarks. Control your morose temper. You cannot cajole me. Condole with the sad. Support the weak. To ignore a thing is to declare ignorance of it. A verbose report. The patrol were out all night. The prisoner is out on parole. Do not engross all the room. Portray the scene.

5, 6. From the portico I went to the corridor. My bane and antidote. A misanthrope is a man-hater. He told an anecdote. It was an episode in his speech. The antelope ran. The oriole flew. A decorous proposal. A visit of consolation. A heroic opponent. The locomotive is off the track. Gum ammoniac.

7, 8. Give to o a the full sound of long o in roam, boat, cloak, coat, goat, road, toad, and throat. Broach the subject. The boys coast down hill. Soak the oats. Woad is a plant. Shoal water. The goal of my hopes. Poach the egg. A boatswain hoary with age. Taste of the cocoa. An uproar on the railroad. The boat is afloat. Do not encroach on my land.

9, 10. A bourn is a bound. The gourd grows. A mould for a bullet. Birds moult their feathers. A throe of pain. War brings woe. The door fell on the floor. Aloe is bitter. A concourse of people. Poultry is dear. The yeoman shot the foeman. A poultice for his shoulder. Our intercourse was brief. The colter or fore-iron of a plow.


15, 16. What a farrago! Keep this as a memento. Merino sheep. A morocco box. An embargo on commerce. A ripe tomato. A tornado swept over the town. She is a virago. Give the desperado the bastinado. Hear the rebel's manifesto. The curculio has hurt our trees. Muscovado sugar.
XIII. The Sound of O in Not.

1. Block, blotch, bronze, chops, clock, copse, crock, dodge, doll, dross, flock, floss, font, fosse, frock, froth, gloss, grog, grot, lock, lodge, loft, loll, loss, moss, moth, notch, odd, plod, plot, pomp, prong, romp, scoff, scot, shock, shot, soft, solve, spot, stock, strong, thong, throb, throng, tongs, trod, troth.

2. Bon’fire, bon’net, both’er, clos’et, cob’bler, cob’web, cof’fee, col’ic, col’lege, com’bat (also pronounced cum’bat), com’et, com’ic, com’pend, com’plex, com’râde, con’gress, con’flict, con’ic, con’script, con’sul, con’tract, cop’y, flor’id, for’age, fore’head (pronounced för’red), for’est, fro’lic, gos’pel, gos’sip, holly, hop’per, hov’el, joc’und, lob’ster, loz’enge, mod’est, mon’ad, mon’ster, mor’al, ob’ject, on’ward, os’trich, pa’thos, pock’et, pol’ish, pont’iff, poth’er, prod’uct, prog’ress, prop’er, pros’pect, province, rob’ber, sol’ace, sol’der, son’net, sor’rel, ton’ic, trop’ic, vol’ley, vom’it, yon’der.

3. Ab-scond’, ab-solve, ac-cost, a-cross, a-dopt, al’lot, a-loft, a-non, be-long, be-troth, be-yond, de-coct, de-spond, de-volve, em-boss, en-snance, e-volve, ex-tol, for-got, pro-long, in-volve, re-spond, re-spone, re-volve, re-volt.

4. Al’ba-tross, al’co-hol, al’i-quot, am’a-zon, ap’ri-cot, bod’i-ly, col’lo-quy, col’o-ny, com’a-tose, com’mo-dore, cor’o-ner, doc’tri-nal, dol’o-rous, e’qui-nox, front’is-piece, hol’i-day, hol’ly-hock, lot’ter-y, mas’to-don, mon’o-töne, nom’i-nal, non’descript
ob'e-lisk, pār'a-sol, pen'te-cost, pol'i-cy, pol'y glot, pro'to-col, prov'en-der.

Words in which a has the sound of o in not.

5. Chaps, quash, squab, squad, squash, squat, swab, swamp, swan, swap, swath, wad, wan, wand, was, wast, wash, wasp, watch, what; yacht (pronounced yōt).

6. Quad'rant, quad'rate, quar'rel, quat'rain, quar'ry, scal'lop, squab'ble, squad'ron, squal'id, quan'der, swallow, waffle, wal'let, wal'lop, wall'low, wal'rus, wan'ton, wan'der, war'rant, was'sail.

7 Hal'i-but, quad'ran-gle, quad'ra-ture, quad'-ru-ped, quad'ru-ple, qual'i-ty, quan'da-ry, quan'ti-ty.

In knowl'edge, ow has the sound of o in not.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.


2. They thron to the spot. The dress of metals. A lodge in the wood. A moth in the candle. Notch the shingle. She is no romp. Scoff not.

3. They bother the cobbler. Grind the coffee. A cobweb in the closet.


6, 7. The squadron sailed. A warrant for your arrest. Do not wallow in the dirt. Wanton mischief. A swallow's nest. A squalid aspect. The wassail cup. Fresh halibut. Knowledge may be had at college. Quadruple the amount. The quadrature of the circle. How many feet has a quadruped?

XIV. The Sound of OO in Book.

1. Book, brook, cook, crook, foot, good, hood, nook, look, shook, stood, took, wood, wool.—Wool'en, wool'ly.

In the following, u, o, and ou, have the sound.

2. Bull, bush, full, pull, push, puss, put. Wolf, could, should, would. Am'bush, bullet, bull'ion, bull'ock, bul'ly, bul'rush, bul'wark, bush'el, butch'er, cuck'oo, cush'ion, pudd'ing, pull'et, pull'ey, pul'pit, wom'an.—Bull'e-tin.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. By hook or by crook. He stood by the brook and shook a stick at me. Woolen (also spelt woollen) cloth. A woolly sheep. You could not if you would, and should not if you could. Drive away the wolf.

2. The bully lay in ambush to attack the butcher. Hark to the cuckoo! A woman in the pulpit. Bullion is gold or silver before it is made into money. A bird on the bulrush. Put a cushion under my head. The emperor issued a bulletin. A bushel of meal. A pullet's egg.

XV. The Sound of OO in Cool.

1. Bloom, boom, boon, boor, boot, booth, brood, broom, choose, coo, cool, coop, coot, doom, droop, food, fool, gloom, goose, groom, groove, hoof, hoot, loom, loon, loop, loose, mood, moon, moor, moose, moot, noon, noose, ooze, pool, poor, proof, rood, roof, rook, room, roost, root, scoop, shoot, sloop, soon, soot, sooth, soothe, smooth, spool, spoon,
stool, stoop, swoon, swoop, too, tool, tooth, troop, woo, woof.


Words in which u has the sound of oo in cool.

The sound of long u after l in the same syllable is represented by Smart thus, ’oo; a mark intended to indicate a slight modification of the sound, in producing which the lips are contracted as if for whistling. Owing to the trilled quality of the liquids l and r, long u after them in the same syllable does not take its full diphthongal y sound (as in cube), but more nearly that of long oo, with the modification, in the case of l, to which we have alluded.


Words in which o, oe, ou, have the sound of oo in cool.

The w in two, who, whose, &c., is unsounded, as is the gh in through. The ou in route and wound is by some authorities pronounced as in sound. The i in rou-tine' has the sound of e in me.


Words in which ew, eu, ieu, ue, and ui, have this sound.


DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. Hear the wind boom. I have a boon to ask. The boor sat in a booth. Choose a broom. Shoot a coot. A groove for the wheel. Throw a noose over the moose. We will moot that question. A rood is the fourth part of an acre. A bag of soot. In sooth I could not soothe her. Hens roost.

2. The booby ran off with the booty. I stood aloe while the balloon rose. The buffoon wrote a lampoon. The potroon shot a raccoon. A platoon of troops. Unmoor the skiff. A cook in a caboose. It behooves you to heed my reproof. Mend the pantaloons. A picaroon or pirate.

3. Crude food. Water rushes down the flume. The fluke of an anchor A sprue prude. A truce to your jests! A bluish tinge. We call the bear Brown, from a French word meaning brown. A prudent ruler. A fluent truant. A ruby is red. He has no scruples. An abstruse subject. She is a brunette. Salute her. He wore a peruke. The days of the crusades.


5. Do not lose your shoe. What route shall we choose? Prove all things. Do not wound the youth. He had the croup two days. The wife
of his bosom. Much ado. The contour of her face. An uncouth surtout
On my tour I was wet through in a canoe. The routine of business. Im-
prove thyself. A cruse of oil.
6. A shrewd shrew. No clew to his fate. In lieu of a brewery, you
shall build a school-house. Is she ill with the pleurisy, or the rheuma-
tism? Bruise the fruit. A long cruise. Construe that line. Recruit
your strength. Good must accrue from it.

XVI. The Sound of short U as in Tub.

1. Bluff, blunt, budge, buff, bulb, bulge, bulk,
bump, bunch, club, crush, drudge, drug, duct
dunce, grudge, gull, hulk, judge, jump, lull, lungs
mulct, mumps, null, pluck, plug, plump, plunge,
pulp, pulse, punch, scrub, scud, shrub, skulk, snuff,
snug, struck, strut, stuff, stump, suds, swum,
swung, thrum, trunk, tuft.
2. Blun'der, buck'et, bug'gy, bump'er, crup per,
cudg'el, cum'ber, cur'ry, dul'cet, dump'ling, flur'ry,
flus'ter, ful'some, gump'tion, gun'wale, gut'ter,
hub'bub, huck'ster, lum'ber, lunch'eon, mus'ket,
plun'der, punch'eon, public, put'ty, rus'tic, scutch'-
eon, stub'born, stud'y, sul'ly, sum'mons, sump'ter,
sun'der, sun'dry, sun'dries, tur'ret, ush'er, ut'most,
un'der, wood'chuck.
3. Ab-rupt', ad-just, a-dult, an-nul, con-struct,
con-sult, con-vulse, cor-rupt, de-duct, de-funct,
dis-cuss, dis-gust, di-vulge, en-gulf, ex-punge,
ex-ult, in-dulge, in-struct, ob-struct, oc-cult, re-
buff, re-but, re-fund, re-pulse, re-sult, ro-bust,
ro-tund, suc-cumb.
4 Blun'der-buss, cat'a-pult, diffi-cult, oc'ci-put,
ö'ro-tund, mul'ti-form, mul'ti-plex.—Au-tum'nal,
con-cur'rent, e-rup'tion, fore-run'ner, im-pul'sive, oc-cur'rencele, pro-duc'tive. — In-ter-rupt'

Words in which o has the sound of u in tub.

In one, once, the sound of w precedes the o. In tongue, ue is mute.

5. Come, done, dost, doth, dove, front, glove, love, monk, month, none, once, one, shove, sponge, son, tongue, won, wont.

6. Bom'bāst, broth'er, col'or, come'ly, com'fit, com'fort, com'fort, com'ing, com'pass, cov'ert, cov'et, doz'en, gov'ern, hon'ey, Mon'day, mon'ey, mon'grel, mon'key, moth'er, noth'ing, on'ion, oth'er, plo'ver, pom'mel, shov'el, slov'en, smoth'er, thor'ough, ton'nage, won'der, wor'ry

7. A-bove',* af-front, a-mong, a-mongst, be-come, be-love, cōn-front, un-done. — Col'an-der, com'fort-er, com'pa-ny, con'jur-er, con'sta-ble, cov'e-nant, cov'er-let, cov'et-ous, some'bōd-y, som'er-set, won'der-ful. — Dis-col'or, dis-com'fit, en-com'pass, re-cov'er. — Dis-cov'er-y, ef-front'er-y.

Words in which oe, oo, and ou, have the sound of u in tub.

Where gh occurs, in the following words, it has the sound of f.


* Initial a, in this and similar words, has a quick, easy sound of short a, as in fat, &c.

† So pronounced when it means the cast skin of a serpant. When it means a deep, miry place, it should be pronounced to rhyme with bough, now, &c.
DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.


3, 4. An abrupt manner. Expunge that line! Divulge thy secret. A robust youth. An adult, or grown-up person. To succumb is to yield. Rotund is round. Occult is hidden. Do not interrupt me. The occiput, or hinder part of the head. A difficult task. The autumnal season. An impulsive temper. An odd occurrence. Rebut his charge.


XVII. The Sound of U in Mute.

This is the sound generally known as long u. It has the diphthongal y sound before it, as in the alphabet, and is sometimes marked thus: ü. Do not confound this sound with long oo. See Remarks, page 57, on the change which long u undergoes when it comes after the trilled liquids r and l, in the same syllable.

1. Cube, cure, duke, dupe, fume, fuse, huge, mute, pule, pure, tube, tune, use. — Cu’bit, du’cal, du’rane, du’ty, hu’mid, mu’sic stu’dent, stu’pid,
the sound of u in mute.

stú'por, su'é't, tu'lip, tu'mid, tu'múlt, turnic, u'nit—Costú'me, del'uge, fortú'ne, glob'ule, gran'ule, leg'ume, prel'ude, pús'tule, ref'uge, stat'ute, trib'úne, trib'ute, vol'úme.

2. A-cute', as-sume, as-sure, as-tute, com-pute con-sume, de-duce, de-mure, de-nude, e-duce, ex-ude, in-ure, ma-nure, ma-ture, ob-scure, ob-tuse, pre-sume, pro-fuse, re-buke, re-duce, re-fute, re-sume, se-cure, suf-fuse, tra-duce, trans-mute.

Where i occurs in the second syllable of the following words give it an easy sound of short i in fill.

3. Am'u-let, ap'é'r-ture, cent'u-ry, cal'u-met; cu'cům-ber, cu'ti-cle, du'ra-ble, ep'i-cure, feb'ri-fuge, fu'gi-tive, fur'ni-ture, lig'a-ture, man'u-script, min'ia-ture, min'u-et, mol'e-cule, nu'tri-ment, ret'i-cule, rid'i-cule, riv'u-let, sig'na-ture, sep'úl-ture, sub'ter-fuge, su'i-cide, u'ni-son, u'su-ry, ver'mi-fuge, ves'ti-bule, vol'u-ble.—Im-por-tune', in-trou-duce, man-u-mit, op-por-tune, pre-ma-ture.—An-nu'i-ty.

The following words, if verbs, have the a of the last syllable long, as in fate: if adjectives or nouns, the a has a shorter and easier sound. To those that are adjectives an asterisk is here attached; to those that may be adjectives or verbs, a dagger. The rest are verbs.

4. Ac'cu-rate,* act'u-ate, am'pu-tate, cal cu-laté, con'ju-gate, ed'u-cate, em'u-late, fluc'tu-ate, for'tu-nate,* grad'u-ate, gra'tu-late, in'du-rate,† in'su-late, mod'u-late, ob'du-rate,* reg'u-late, sat'u-rate, spec'u-late, stim'u-late, sup'pu-rate.

5. Ac'cu'mu-late, ar-tic'u-late,† at-ten'u-ate,†
ca-pit'u-late, co-ag'u-late, con-grat'u-late, dis-sin'u-late, ex-ten'u-ate, im-mac'u-late,* in-sin'u-ate, im-pör'tu-nate,* in-oç'u-late, per-am'bu-late, re-pu'di-ate.

See remarks on unaccented terminations in ar, page 73.


The e in the last syllable of the following has the sound of short e (as in men), enounced easily, and without stress.

8. Ar'gu-ment, cor'pu-lent, dil'u-ent, doc'u-ment, fec'u-lent, flat'u-lent, fraud'u-lent, im'pu-dent, mon'u-ment, op'u-lent, tur'bu-lent, suc'cu-lent. — E-mol'u-ment, in-teg'u-ment.

Where i occurs in the last syllable but one of the following, it has the sound of short i, as in pin.

9. Al'ti-tude, am'pli-tude, apt'i-tude, att'i-tude, for'ti-tude, grat'i-tude, hab'i-tude, las'si-tude, lat'i-tude, long'i-tude, mag'ni-tude, mul'ti-tude, plen'i-tude, promp'ti-tude, qui'e-tude, rec'ti-tude, serv'i-tude, sol'i-tude.

10. Be-at'i-tude, com-mu'ni-ty, de-crep'i-tude,

In the last syllable of the following, ou has the sound of short u (as in us), without the stress of accent.

11. Ar'du-ous, du'bi-ous, em'u-lous, fab'u-lous, fu'ri-ous, neb'u-lous, pop'u-lous, pōst'hu-mous, rapt'ur-ous, scrof'u-lous, sed'u-lous, sin'u-ous, spu'ri-ous, stu'di-ous, sumpt'u-ous, trem'u-lous, tub'er-ous, vent'ur-ous, virt'u-ous.

12. Am-big'u-ous, as-sid'u-ous, bi-tu'mi-nous, cir-cu'i-tous, con-spic'u-ous, con-temp'tu-ous, con-tig'u-ous, con-tin'u-ous, de-cid'u-ous, for-tu'i-tous, gra-tu'i-tous, im-pet'u-ous, in-gen'u-ous, lux-u'ri-ous, mi-rac'u-lous, per-spic'u-ous, pro-mis'cu-ous, ri-dic'u-lous, tem-pes'tu-ous, tu-mult'u-ous, vo-lup'tu-ous.

Words in which ue has the y sound of u in cube, mute, &c.

13. Cue, due, hue, sue. — A'gue, ar'gue, is'sue, re'scue, stat'ue, tis'sue, Tues'day, val'ue, virt'ue. — En-sue', im-bue, in-due, sub-due. — Av'e-nue, bar'be-cue, res'i-due, ret'i-nue, rev'e-nue. — Con-tin'ue.

Words in which eu, eau, ew, and iew, have this sound.

14. Chew, dew, ewe, few, hew, Jew, knew, mew, mewl, new, newt, pew, stew, view. — Ew'er, mil'dew,
pew’ter sin’ew, skew’er, steward. — Be-dew, es-
chew, re-new, re-view.— Re-new’al.— Deuce, feud.
— Feud’al, neu’ter, neu’tral.— Eu’lo-gy — Ma-neu’-
ver, neu-ral’gic, eu-ton’ic. — Eu-ro-pei’an. — Deu-

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. A cube has six equal sides. The die with which we play backgammon is a cube. The plural of die is dice. A dupe of a duke. A tube is hollow. Play a tine. Do thy duty. A humid soil. The students make a tumult. Put them in durance. A tumid style. Statute law. The tribune of the people. Hark to the prelude! The length of a cubit.


lates the streets. Inoculate the child. The foe will capitulate. Repudiate all envy.

6. A popular speaker. An annular form is that of a ring. Tubular refers to a table; circular, to a circle; granular, to a grain; insular, to an island; titular, to a title; jocular, to mirth; tubular, to a tube; globular, to a globe; consular, to a consul; secular, to the world or age; vehicular, to a vehicle; oracular, to an oracle; reticular, to a net; vesicular, to a vesicle. Our vernacular tongue. A particular person. A perpendicular wall.

mants. An integument or covering. Feculent odors.
9, 10. The latitude and longitude of our town. An aptitude for study
Extreme lassitude. He struck an attitude. Adhere to rectitude. The
disquietude of the community. The Beatitudes. Shall he harm us with
impunity? Has he an immunity from blame? The vicissitudes of life.
Retributive justice. The constitution of the country. The altitude of the
hill.

My brother is not only an ingenious workman, but he has an ingenuous or
Posthumous fame. Perspicuous statements. Gratuitous insults. Assiduous
in study. Ambiguous remarks. Contiguous is near. Sedulous
efforts.

13, 14. He wore a cue. They will argue the case on Tuesday. Wait
the issue. Subdue your rage. Continue to love virtue. A long retinue.
A European war. Let us be neutral. An eloquent eulogy. Feudal times
The renewal of the feud. A skewer for the cook. Stoop not to maneuver.

XVIII. The Sound of OI in Voice.

Avoid the bad habit of making this sound degenerate into that
of long i; as if loin were line, roil, rile, &c.

1. Coif, coil, doir, foil, foist, groin, hoist, joint,
   joist, loin, moil, noise, oil, point, poise, quoit, roil,
   soil, spoil, void.

2. Broid’er, cloi’ster, coin’age, doî’ly, foi’ble,
   hoî’den, join’er, in’voice, loi’ter, moist’en, noî’some,
   nois’y, oil’y, oint’ment, par’boil, point’er, poi’son,
   sir’loin, spoii’er, toil’et, tur’moil.

3. Ad-join’, a-droit, a-noint, ap-point, a-void,
   de-spoil, de-void, em-broil, en-join, ex-ploit, pur-
   loin, re-coil, re-joice, sub-join. — Bois’ter-ous
   e’qui-poise, moi’e-ty. — Em-broid’er, re-join’der. —
   Va’ri-o-loid.

Woras in which oy has the sound of oi in voice.

4. Boy, buoy (pronounced buoy), coy, cloy, hoy
joy, toy, troy. — Boy’ish, con’voy, en’voy, joy’ful, loy’al, oyster, roy’al, vice’roy, voy’age. — Al-loy’, an-ney, de-coy, de-stroy, en-joy, em-ploy. — Cor’ du-roy.

**DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.**


4. The boy swam to the buoy. Sweets clow. A hoy is a sort of boat. We had a fleet as a convoy on our voyage. A viceroy is in place of a king. A corduroy road. A dish of oysters. Gold without alloy.

**XIX. The Sound of OU in House.**

In *drought, doughty, &c.*, the gh is unsounded.

1. Bounce, bound, bout, cloud, douse, drought, drouth, flounce, flour, flout, foul, found, found, gouge, gout, ground, grouse, hound, lounge, lout, mount, mouse, mouth, noun, ounce, oust, pouch, pounce, pouf, scour, scout, shout, shroud, slouch, snout, sound, sour, souse, south, spouse, spout, sprout, stout, thou, trout, vouch.

2. Boun’ty, cloud’y, count’er, coun’ty, dis’count, dough’ty, floun’der, found’er, found’ling, frou’zy, gout’y, out’law, out’lay, sour’crout, thou’sand.

3. A-bound’, a-bout, ac-count, a-mount, an-nounce, a-rouse, as-tound, ca-rouse, de-nounce, de-vour, de-vout, dis-mount, e-nounce, es-pouse,
ex-pound, pro-found, pro-nounce, re-dound, renounce, re-sound, sur-round, vouch-safe.

4. Bound'a-ry, count'e-nance, coun'ter-pane, found'er-y, mount'e-bank, pā'ra-mount. — A-cous'tic, en-coun'ter, es-pou'sals, ren-coun'ter.

Words in which ow has the sound of ou in house.

5. Bow, brow, brown, browse, clown, cowl, drown, drowse, fowl, frown, gown, growl, hawl, mow, now, owl, plow (also spelt plough), prow, prowl, row, scow, scowl, sow, town, vow.

6. Bow'els, bow'er, chow'der, cow'ard, cow'er, cow'slip, dow'er, dow'las, dow'ry, drows'y, flow'er, fowl'er, low'er, pow'der, pow'er, prow'ess, row'el, show'er, tow'el, tow'er, towns'man, trow'el, trow'sers (also spelt trous'ers), vow'el.

7. Al-low', a-vow, en-dow, re-nown. — Dow'ager. — Al-low'ance, a-vow'al, en-dow'ment, emp'ower.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. Scour the pan. The hound found a grouse. Why does the lout lounge? They will oust him from his place. A time of drought. Some persons say drouth. Scouse the meat. Scouts are out. A spouse is a husband or wife. Seeds sprout. Our cat has a mouse in her mouth.


3. A profound student. Expound the law. Arouse the sleepers. A devout woman. Enounce the word. It will redound to her credit. Vouch-safe your attention. She will espouse Mr. B. The troops dismount. They will carouse. I renounce their company.

An acoustic tube. Plow the ground. To mow is to make mouths an ape is said to mow. A row is a riotous noise. A mud scow. Cows browse. The wolf prowls.


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OBSOLETE AND UNACCENTED VOWEL SOUNDS.

I. A in Unaccented Syllables.

A Final.

The sound of unaccented final a, in the following words, has an easy and undecided sound of a in father.

1. Bo'a, chi'na, com'ima, del'ta, dog'ma, dra'ma, era, ex'tra, ga'la, hy'dra, la'va, lar'va, man'na, mi'ca, pi'ca, quo'ta, sen'na, so'da, so'fa, stan'za, stig'ma, ul'tra, vil'la, vi'sta, ze'bra.

2. Al'ge-bra, a're-a, cu'po-la, form'u-la, gon'do-la, ma'ni-a, op'e-ra, ret'i-na, scrof'u-la, stam'i-na, taf'fe-ta.

3. A-re'na, a-ro'ma, au-ro'ra, ba-na'na, ba-ri'lla, ce-dil'la, co-rol'la, di-lem'ma, di-pl'o'ma, er-ra'ta, enig'ma, fa-ri'na, flo-til'la, hy-e'na, i-de'a, i-o'ta, man-tilla, mi-as'ma, o-mega, pa-go'da, pih-aaz'za, ro-tun'da, re-gat'ta, sa-va'nia, sa-li'va, sub-po'ena (or sub-pe'na), ti-a'ra, um-brël'la, va-nil'la, ve-ran'da, ver-be'na.

4. Am-mo'ni-a, ef-flu'vi-a, in-sig'ni-a, ma-la'ri-a, mag-no'li-a, pe-nin'su-la, re-ga'li-a, ta-ran'tu-la, — An-a-con'da, can-de-la'bra, in-flu-en'za, pan-
a-ce-a, pan-o-ra'ma, tap-i-o'ca. — Sar-sa-pa-ri'lla — En-cy-clo-pe'di-a (also spelt *encyclopædia*).

*Words ending in able unaccented.*

The *a* in *able*, in this class of words, has an obscure and easy sound of *a* in *far*, or, as some think, of *a* in *fat*. The final *e* is unsounded.

5. Af'fa-ble, ca'pa-ble, cul'pa-ble, dü'ra-ble, equa-ble, förd'a-ble, li'a-ble, mu'ta-ble, pal'pa-ble, pär'a-ble, pass'a-ble, pec'ca-ble, pōrt'a-ble, po-ta-ble, prob'a-ble, tax'a-ble, teach'a-ble, ten'a-ble, tract'a-ble. — A-me'na-ble, de-mon'stra-ble, im pla'ca-ble, in-eff'a-ble, in-flam'ma-ble, re-mark'a-ble.

6. A'mi-able, am'i-ca-ble, ap'pli-ca-ble, cred'i-ta-ble, des'pi-ca-ble, ex'e-cra-ble, for'mi-da-ble, mal'le-a-ble, mem'o-ra-ble, navi-ga-ble, pen'e-tra-ble, pon'der-a-ble, ref'ra-ga-ble, tol'er-a-ble, va'ri-a-ble, ven'er-a-ble, ver'i-ta-ble, war'rant-a-ble.


*Words ending in age and ange unaccented.*

The *g* in the last syllable of the following words has the sound of *j*; but it is not here italicized, as when having this sound elsewhere in this volume. The *a*, in the last syllable of these words, has an obscure sound, in some instances resembling the sound of *short i*, as in *pin*. 
8. Ad age, bag'gage, band'age, bond'age, cab-
bage, car'nage, coin'age, cord'age, cot'tage, crib'
bage, cour'age, dam'age, do'tage, for'age, gar'bage,
hom'age, host'age, im'age, man'age, mes'sage,
imt'age, non'age, or'ange, pack'age, pass'age,
peer'age, pil'lage, plu'mage, pört'age, post'age,
pre'sage, rav'age, rum'mage, sal'veage, sav'age,
spin'age, steer'age, stör'age, suf'frage, till'lage, vil-
lage, vint'age, vis'age, um'brage, u'sage.

9. Av'er-age, bev'er-age, car'ti-lage, fo'li-age,
hem'or-rhage, hër'i-tage, line-age, par'en-tage,
pat'ron-age, pastü-rage, per'son-age, pil'grim-age,
pu'pil-age, tü'tel-age, va'ssal-age.—Ad-vant'age,
en-cour'age.

Words ending in al, ald, and als unaccented.

The sound of the unaccented a, in this and the five succeeding
groups, is that of short a (as in hat) obscured and enounced easily
and without stress.

10. An'налs, as'tral, bri'dal, car'nal, dis'mal
fa'tal, fi'nal, fis'cal, flo'ral, hër'ald, le'gal, lo'cal
med'al, na'sal, na'val, pet'al, quin'tal, ras'cal, re'gal
rib'ald, ri'val, san'dal, scan'dal, ther'mal, väs'sal.
ver'bal, ver'nal, vi'als.

Where i occurs unaccented in the following words, it has its
short sound as in pin. Where er occurs, with no mark over the
e, it has its sound as in her, but without stress.

11. Ad'mi-ral, an'i-mal, ar'se-nal, can'ni-bal,
car'ni-val, elër'i-cal, cor'po-ral, crim'i-nal, crit'i-cal,
em'er-ald, fed'er-al, festi-val, gen'er-al, hos'pi-tal,
in'te-gral, in'ter-val, lin'e-al, lit'er-al, med'i-cal,
metrical, min' er-al, pec'to-ral, ped'es-tal, prac'ti-cal, prod'i-gal, sé'ri-al, sem'i-nal, sev'er-al, tem'po-ral, trop'i-cal. — Ac-quit'tal, ca-rous'al, ca-thé'dral, co-eval, co-lo'ssal, i-de'al, pri-me'val, re-ci'tal, re-pri-sal, re-qui'tal, re-vi'sal, re-vi'val.


Words ending in am, an, and, ance, ant; a short and obscure.

13. Bal' ance, ord'nance, pen' ance, pit'tance, rid'dance, sub'stance, venge'ance. Blat'tant, con'stant, cur' rant, des' cant, dis'tant, ex'tant, flip' pant, fra'grant, in'stant, mer' chant, pec' cant, pe'dant, pen'nant, pli' ant, preg'nant, rem'nant, sex'tant, stag'nant, ten'ant, va'cant, va'grant. Buck' ram, mad'am, quon dam. Cap'stan, hu'man, or' gan, pa' gan, sul'tan, tur' ban. Gar' land, hus' band.

14. Com' plai-sance, dis'so-nance, hin'der-ance, main'te-nance, or' di-nance, sus'te-nance, tem' per ance, va'ri-ance. Ad' ju-tant, cog' ni-zant, con so' nant, con'ver-sant, dom' i-nant, el' e-gant, em'i-grant, im' mi-grant, men'di-cant, mil'i-tant, mis' cre- ant, res' o-nant, sup'pli-ant, ter'ma-gant, tol' e- ant. Ar'
ti-san, part’sisan, pel’i-can, pub’li-can, pu’ri-tan, tal’is-man. Mar’jo-ram.

15. Ac-cept’ance, re-luct’ance, re-sem’blance, A-bun’dant, as-cend ant, be-nig’nant, dis-crep’ant, ex-pect’ant, im-port’ant, in-ces’sant, in-dig’nant, pū-is’sant, re-dun’dant. Al-le’gi-ance, de-liv’er-ance, in-hēr’i-tance. In-hab’i-tant, ir-rele’vant.


Words ending in ar, ard, art, in which a has an easy sound of e in her.


Words ending in ary, acy.

The a in ary, acy, unaccented, has an obscure sound of short a, as in the last syllable of mad’man. The y has an easy sound of short i.

17. Con’tra-ry, gloss’a-ry, gra’n’a-ry, ple’na-ry, pri’ma-ry, ro’sa-ry, va’ga-ry. Ad’ver-sa-ry, anti-qu’a-ry, a’pi-a-ry, ar’bi-tra-ry, bre’vi-a-ry, cap’il-la-ry, com’ment-a-ry, com’mis-sa-ry, cor’ol-la-ry, cus’tom-a-ry, drom’e-da-ry, em’is-sa-ry, ex’em-pla-ry,
Feb'ru-a-ry, Jan'ū-a-ry, lap'i-da-ry, lit'er-a-ry, mer'ce-na-ry, mil'i-ta-ry, or'di-na-ry, plan'e-ta-ry, pul'mo-na-ry, sal'ū-ta-ry, sanctū-a-ry, san'gu-i-na-ry, sec're-ta-ry, sed'en-ta-ry, sub'lu-na-ry, sumptū-a-ry, tem'po-ra-ry, vol'un-ta-ry. Vet' er-i-na-ry. Con'tū-ma-cy, ef'fi-ca-cy, in' tri-ca-cy, ob'sti-na-cy.— Dis-pen'sa-ry, in-firm'a-ry. Con-spir'a-cy, de-moc'ra-cy, di-plō'ma-cy, su-prem'a-cy — El-ce-mos'y-na-ry.

18. A-po'thé-ca-ry, co-tem'po-ra-ry, he-red'i-ta-ry, in-cen'di-a-ry, o-bitū-a-ry, pe-cu'ni-a-ry, pre-lim'i-na-ry, re-sidū-a-ry, vo-cabū-la-ry, vol∪uptū-a-ry. — An-ni-ver'sa-ry, com-pli-ment'a-ry, el-e-ment'a-ry, sup-ple-ment'a-ry, test-a-ment'a-ry. Sū-per-nū-mer-a-ry. Ar-is-toc'ra-cy

*Words ending in ace, as, ase, ass, ast.*

The a in the following words has an obscure sound of short a. In *furnace* the sound is nearer to that of short i; in *menace*, to that of long a.

19. Fur'nace, men'ace, pal'ace, pin'nace, pref'ace, sol'ace, sur'face, ṭe'race. Popū-lace. — Atl'as, bi'as, ball'last, cut'llass, frā'cas, hār'ass, pur'chase, tres'pass, wind'lass. A'lī-as, cop'per-as, i'sin-glass. Em-bār'rass. — Er-y-sip'e-las. — Car'cass.

*Words ending in ate, the a having an obscure sound of long a.*

20. Cli'mate, cu'rate, frig'ate, leg'ate, pal'ate, pi'rate, pre'l'ate, pri'vate, pro'bate, sen'ate, vul'gate — Ad'e-quate, choc'o-late, del'i-cate, des'per-ate,
inti-mate,* lau're-ate, mod'er-ate,* o'pi-ate, predi-
cate,* prox'i-mate, ul'ti-mate.* — Con-sum'mate.*

21. Con-sid'er-ate, de-ter'mi-nate, dis-con'so-late
ef-fem'i-nate, im-me'di-ate, in-an'i-mate, in-or'di-
nate, in-vet'er-ate, le-git'i-mate, pe-nul'ti-mate,
sub-or'di-nate.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1, 2. An ultra dogma. Delta is the Greek letter Δ. An extra supply
Senna and manna. A stanza of the poem. Mica shines. A vista through
which we can see his villa. An area is any plain surface.

3. An arena for the combat. Put a cedilla under the c. The corolla of
a flower. In a dilemma. A doctor's diploma. Erratum is the singular of
errata. I found an erratum in the book. We found some errata.

4. Effluvium is the singular of effluvia. Bad effluvia come from those
houses. A bad effluvium comes from the sink. One candelabrum. Ten cande-
labra. The insignia of his office were displayed. They subpoenaed the
witnesses.

5. A tractable child. A portable stove. Read the parable. Be more

6, 7. Malleable iron. He is inimitable. A memorable day. They are
inseparable. Your loss is irreparable. Inextricable confusion. An invul-
nerable hero. Impermeable cloth. An inexpugnable fortress. An inex-

8, 9. Repeat the adage. Send a message. He is in his dotage. Spinage
is sometimes spelt spinach. Do not take umbrage at my remark. Rich
foliage. A hemorrhage of the lungs. Encourage the diligent. A rich
vintage. The steerage of a ship. The advantage of early rising. An av-
erage quantity. A safe passage. Prepay the postage. He shall have my
suffrage.

10, 11. The annals of the city. An astral lamp. The fatal bridal. Vials
Avoid that nasal delivery. An integral part. The primeval forest. A
colossal cathedral. The emerald is green. The prodigal son. Several re-
visals. Tropical heat.


* When these words are verbs, the a in the final syllable is long. The dis-
tinction may be observed in the following sentence: "Intimate to your intimate
friend that he is in the wrong." See page 62, paragraph 4.


20, 21. A judge of probate. The legate came with the prelate. A cup of chocolate. Name the predicate. The proximate cause. The penultimate syllable is the last but one. An inordinate glutton. The opiate makes her sleep. A disconsolate widow.

II. E in unaccented Syllables.

Words ending in ed, the e having an easy sound of short e.

1. Aged, crabbed, dogged, dotted, dreaded,
   hatred, heatred, hundred, kin'dred, learned,*
   nak'ded, ragged, rug'ged, wed'ded, wick'ed.

Words ending in el, the e having an easy sound of short e.

2. Bevel, camel, cancel, channel, chan'nel,

* Learned, when an adjective, is pronounced in two syllables; when a verb or a participle, in one syllable.
chap'el, char'nel, chat'tel, chis'el, co'lonel (pronounced ker'nel), cru'el, cud'gel, dam'sel, flan'nel, fuel, fun'nel, gos'pel, grap'nel, grav'el, jewel, ken'nel, ker'nel.

3. La'bel, le'vel, li'bel, lin'tel, mar'vel, miu'streel, mod'el, mor'sel, nov'el, pan'el, par'cel, rev'el, sach'el (or satch'el), scäl'pel, scoun'drel, séquel, sor'rel, tim'breel, tin'sel, tram'mel, trav'el, tun'nel, ves'sel.

4. Cal'o-mel, cit'a-del, cock'er-el, dog'ger-el, in'fi-del, mack'er-el, o'ri-el, pick'er-el, seu'ti-nel, taff'er-el. — Ap-pär'el, di-shë'vel, en-am'el, im-pan'nel.

In the following words, the e in the last syllable is unsounded, as if they were written driv'l, grov'l, &c.

5. Driv'el, gröv'el, ha'zel, na'vel, rav'el, shëk'el, shov'el, shriv'el, sniv'el, swiv'el, tea'sel, wea'sel.

Words ending in em, the e short as in hem.

6. An'them, em'blem, ítem, po'em, prob'lem, pro'em, sa'chem. — Di'a-dem, re qui'em. yen, thé'o-rem.

Words ending in en, the e short, without stress.

7. Bár'ren, bróth'ren, child'ren, chicken, pat'ten, kitch'en, mit'ten, o'men, poll'en, sud'den, sul'len. — Cit'i-zen, den'i-zen. — A-cu'men, bi-tú-men.

Words ending in en, the e unsounded.

The e before final n in unaccented syllables is unsounded in many verbs, participles, and adjectives, and some nouns.

8. Bid'den, bit'ten, black'en, bra'zen, bro'ken,
clo'ven, driv'en, e-lē'ven, é'ven, fresh'en, gar'den
giv'en, gold'en, ha'ven, hea'then, heav'en, hemp'en
kitten, length'en, li'ken, maid'en, miz'zen, mölt'en.

9. Ov'en, o'pen, ox'en, quick'en, ra'ven, red'den,
rid'den, ri'pen, sad'den, sev'en, sha'pen, sick'en,
silk'en, snit'ten, sod'den, spo'ken, stiff'en, strait'en,
strength'en, strick'en, striv'en, swōllen, to'ken,
wax'en, wood'en, writ'ten.

Words ending in ence, ense, ency, and ent, the initial e of the
syllable having an easy sound of short e.

10. Ab'sence, ca'dence, cre'dence, ess'ence, pres'ence,
pru'dence, sci'ence, sentence, si'lence, six'pence. Ad'vent, a'gent, ar'dent, clem'ent, cli'ent,
cō'gent, com'ment, con'vent, cres'cent, de'cent, fer'vent, frag'ment, fūl'gent, gar'ment, lam'bent, lat'ent,
mo'ment, pave'ment, pig'ment, po'tent, pun'gent, re'gent, seg'ment, tal'ent, tan'gent, tri'dent.

11. Ab'sti-nence, com'pe'tence, con'fer-ence,
con'fi-dence, con'ti-nence, dif'er-ence, def'er-ence,
dil'i-gence, ex'i-gence, frank'in-cense, im'po-tence,
in'co-lence, in'fer-ence, in'so-lence, neg'li-gence,
pest'i-lence, pref'er-ence, prev'a-lence, provi-
dence, ref'er-ence, ve'he-mence, vi'o-lence, ret'i-
cence.

12. Ac'ci-dent, al'i-ment, arm'a-ment, con'di-
ment, de'tri-ment, diff'i-dent, dis'si-dent, el'e-ment,
es'cu-lent, em'i-ment, el'o-quent, ev'i-dent, ex'cel
lent, im'mi-ment, im'ple-ment, im'po-tent, in'di-
gent, in'co-lent, in'no-cent.

13. Lig'a-ment, man'age-ment, o'ri-ent, or'na-
ment, pen'tent, per'ma-nent, pres'i-dent, prom'i-
ment, ref'lu-ent, rever-ent, red'o-lent, res'i-dent,
sa'li-ent, sa'pi-ent, sed'i-ment, sent'i-ment, som no-
lent, sub'se-quent, ten'e-ment, test'a-ment.
14. A-bate'ment, ad-ja'cent, al-lot'ment, as-sess'
ment, a-tone'ment, at-tach'ment, com-pla'cent,
con-tin'gent, de-pend'ent, de-po'nent, ef-ful'gent,
de-spond'ent, dis-solv'ent, en-röl'ment, ful-fil'ment,
in-hër'ent, in-clem'ent, in-fringe'ment, in-trench'
ment, in-solv'ent, op-po'nent, re-fresh'ment, re-
spond'ent, vice-ge'rent.
15. Ab-hor'rence, ad-hër'ence, co-hër'ence, con-
do'lence, di-ver'gence, ex-cres'cence, im-pru'dence,
pre-ce'dence, quin-tes'sence, sub-sist'ence, trans-
fer'ence.
16. Ad-ver'ti-se-ment, ar-bit'ra-ment, co-in-ci-
dent, e-quiv'a-lent, ha-bil'i-ment, in-cip'i-ent,
in-com'pe-tent, in-gre'di-ent, mag-nil'o-quent, ma-
lev'o-lent, pre-em'i-ment, re-cip'i-ent.— Cir-cum'
fer'ence, ex-pe'ri-ence, om-nip'o-tence.— As-cend'
en-cy.
17. Cor-re-spond'ence, in-ad-vert'ence, in-co-
hër'ence, ju-ris-pru'dence. Ac-com'pa-ni-ment.
An-te-ce'dent. Cir-cum-am'bi-ent. Su-per-in-
tend'ent.

Words ending in er, the e having an easy sound of e in her.
18. Ad'der, ant'ler, ban'ner, ban'ter, bet'ter,
bib'ber, bick'er, blad'der, blub'ber, bri'er, brim'mer,
buck'ler, can'cer, chaff'er, cank'er, chat'ter, crack'er,
crater, dipper, dra per, drum mer, em per, fend er, filter, flat ter, flick er, fod der, glim mer, gunner, hammer, ham per, hank er, bin der, jab ber.

19. Ladd er, lay er, leg er, le per, litt er, mill er, offer, o ver, pan ther, ped dler, pep per, prim er, print er, qua ver, quiv er, rambler, rash er, rubber, rud der, sad dler, scamp er, scat ter, scup per, sell er, sharp er, shat ter.

20. Shel ter, shut ter, sim per, sin ner, skip per, sliver, song ster, spin ster, stam mer, suffer, sup per, sut ler, tan ner, tell er, tet her, till er, tin der, trench er, tri fler, tumb ler, twit ter, ulcer, ud der, up per, ves per, voucher, wel ter, wheth er, whim per, whis ker, whis per, whith er, win ner.

21. Al mon er, bal us ter, ban ter er, can is ter, cim e ter, con ge ner, gla ci er, gos sa mer, har bin ger, in te ger, lav en der, man a ger, scaven ger, sin is ter, treas uri er. — An oth er, a sun der, be gin ner, be wil der, com pil er, com po ser, con trol ler, de cant er, de fend er, de fin er, de tect er, en dan ger, ex port er, me an der, per form er, re cord er, re form er, se ques ter, to get h er. — Bar om e ter.

The following words are spelt by Webster with the termination er, as here presented; but most lexicographers transpose the letters thus: cen tre, fibre, ma nau ere, &c.

22. Cent er, fiber, lus ter, mau ger, mea ger, me ter, mit er, ni ter, o cher (the ch like k), sa ber, scep ter, som ber, spec ter.

23. Cal i ber, sep ul cher (the ch like k), the a ter,
Ac-cou’ter (pronounced ak-koo’ter), ma-neu’ver
salt-pe’ter. Re-con-noi’ter.

In a’cre, lu’cre, mas’sa-cre, me-di-o’cre (pronounced a’ker lu’ker, mas’sa-ker, &c.), the form of re final is retained.

Words ending in ess, the e having an easy sound of short e.

24. Ab’bess, ab’scess, act’ress, aw’less, blame’less,
boot’less, but’tress, duch’ess, e’gress, em’press, end’less, full’ness, hap’less, har’ness, ill’ness, kind’ness,
larg’ess, lean’ness, list’less, match’less, mean’ness,
mist’ress, peer’less, plain’ness, priest’ess, prin’cess,
reck less, sad’ness, same’ness, sense’less, soul’less,
still’ness, taste’less, wit’ness. Gov’n’ess.

Words ending in et, the e having an easy sound of short e.

25. Ban’quet, bil’let, blank’et, brace’let, brack’et
buff’et, cam’let, cos’set, crick’et, crotch’et, driblet,
fër’ret, fid’y’et, fresh’et, gär’ret, gib’bet, gob’let,
gor’get, gulf’let, gus’set, ham’let, hatch’et, in’let,
lan’cer, latch’et, lin’net, lock’et.

26. Mag’net, mal’let, on’set, pack’et, pallet,
pick’et, plum’net, po’et, pup’pet, rack’et, riv’et,
rock’et, rus’set, sig’net, skil’let, sock’et, tick’et,
tip’pet, trink’et, trump’et, wick’et.

27. Cab’i-net, côr’o-net, bûr’o-net, bay’o-net,
ep’au-let, ep’i-thet, min’a-ret, om’è-let, pûr’a-pet.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.


10, 11. Pungent odors. A trident has three prongs. The crescent moon. Reticence is concealment by silence. The garment fits. With deference your vehemence is out of place. What insolence! Explain the difference. He has a competence. Burn the frankincense. Total abstinence.


18, 19. Her teeth chatter. Filter the water. Bring a hammer to mend the ladder. A peddler of clocks. The leper was cured. He keeps a ledger. A cracker in the dipper. Bid the sharper scamper. Fodder the cattle. Sweet brier. Do not bicker over your beakers.


III. The Sound of short i in unaccented Syllables.

Words in which final y, cy, i, and ee, have an easy sound of short i.
For other words of this class, see page 145.

1. Bar'ley, chèr'ry, clu'm'sy, co'zy, dal'ly, din'gy, drop'sy, ed'dy, en'try, en'vy, fel'ly, flee'cy, fol'ly, fren'zy, fun'ny, gen'try, hap'py, ho'ly, hol'ly, hun'gry, i'vy, lil'y, lob'by

2. Mèr'ry, mot'ley, mum'my, na'vy, ön'ly, pan'try, pars'ley, part'ly, pel'try, pen'ny, pit'y, pla'guy, pu'ny, que'ry, quin'sy, safe'ty, sen'try, sil'ly, sor'ry, stin'gy, stud'y, sul'try, sur'ly, tal'ly, tan'sy, ti'dy, tur'key, wher'ry, whis'key, ves'try, za'ny.

3. Am'i-ty, am'nes-ty, an'ces-try, ar'te-ry, bal'co-ny, big'ot-ry, bot'a-ny, bra'ver-y, brev'i-ty, bri'ber-y, cav'al-ry, cel'er-y, chan'cer-y, châsti-ty, co'gen-cy, con'stan-cy, cur'so-ry, cus'to-dy, dim'i-ty, drud'ger-y, dra'per-y, dy'nas-ty.

4. Eb'o-ny, ef'fi-gy, el'der-ly, em'bas-sy, fan'ta-sy, fé'al-ty, fer'ven-cy, fi'nal-ly, fi'ner-y, fre'quen-cy, grate'ful-ly, hick'o-ry, hom'i-ly, im'age-ry, in'dus-try, in'fant-ry, in'fa-my, in'fan-cy, la'i-ty, i'vo-ry, jew'el-ry, len'i-ty, lar'ce-ny, lev'i-ty, leg'a-ry, lep'ro-sy, lib'er-ty, lot'ter-y.

5. Mod'es-ty, min'is-try, mon'o-dy, mu'ti-ny. pâl'mis-try, pan'o-pley, ped'ant-ry, pen'al-ty, pil'lo-ry, po'e-sy, po'et-ry, po'ten-cy, pov'er-ty, pre'l'a-cy, priv'a-cy, priv'i-ly, prob'i-ty, prop'er-ty, pu'ri-ty, pros'o-dy, quack'er-y.

6. Re'al-ly, re'cen-cy, re'gen-cy, rev'el-ry, rev'er-y (or rev'er-ie), rib'ald-ry, sal'a-ry, san'i-ty,
se'cre-cy, sol'ven-cy, sur'ger-y, test'i-ly, traves-ty
trin'i-ty, ur'gen-cy, vēri-ty, war'ran-ty.

7. Ap'o-plex-y, cas'u-al-ty, cem'e-ter-y, con'tro
ver-sy, ig'no-min-y, mil'li-ner-y, nec'ro-man-cy,
or'tho-e-py, or'tho-dox-y, pres'by-tēr-y.—Ab-rup't-
ly, an-cho'vy.

8. A-ber'bi-ty, a-men'i-ty, an-al'o-gy, an-thol'
o-gy, a-nat'o-my, a-pos'ta-sy, as-tron'o-my, di-ver'
si-ty, e-con'o-my, hy-poc'ri-sy, im-pi'e-ty, ma-hog'
a-ny, mis-an' thro-py, mo-nop'o-ly, mo-not'o-ny,
o-bes'i-ty, pa-thol'o-gy, so-lil'o-quy.—Con-fection-
er-y. Con-tra-dict'o-ry, gen-e-al'o-gy, in-tro-duc'
to-ry, man-ū-fac'to-ry, val-e-dic'to-ry.

9. Ban-dit'ti, com-mit'tee. Mac-a-ro'ni, sper-
ma-ce'ti.

*Words ending in ible, the i having an easy sound of short i, ana*
*the final e being silent.*

10. Ed'i-ble, fall'i-ble, flex'i-ble, för'ci-ble,
pos'si-ble, ris'i-ble, sen'si-ble, tan'gi-ble, tēr'ri-ble,
vend'i-ble, vis'i-ble. — Cor'ri-gi-ble, el'i-gi-ble.

11. Ac-cess'i-ble, ad-miss'i-ble, com-bust'i-ble
com-pat'i-ble, con-ver'ti-ble, in-del'i-ble, in-fal'li-ble
in-flex'i-ble, in-vin'ci-ble, per-cep'ti-ble, re-spon'si-
ble. — Ir-re-sist'i-ble, im-pre-scrip'ti-ble, in-ex-
haust'i-ble, in-di-vis'i-ble, in-ex-press'i-ble. — Un-
in-tell'li-gi-ble. In-con-tror-ver'ti-ble.

*Words in which i before d, or before the sound of k, represented*
*by e, has an easy sound of short i.*

12. Can'did, flac'cid (pronounced *flak*sid), gel id
limpid, livid, morbid, pal'lid, pu'trid, rab'id, rapid, ran'cid, sap'id, sor'did, splen'did, tor'pid, tur'bid, tur'gid, val'id. — In-sip'id, in-trep'id, pel-lu'cid.

13. An'tic, ar'tic, a'ttic, dōr'ic, ep'ic, fab'ric, gar'lic, māst'ic, nītr'ic, op'tic, pan'ic, pić'nic, plāst'ic, scen'ic, sto'ic, top'ic, traf'fic.— Ar'se-nic, bish'op-ric, cath'o-lic.


15. Mag-net'ic, me-tal'lic, mo-sa'ic, or-gan'ic pa-cis'tic, pe-dan'tic, prog-nos'tic, pro-sa'ic, pro-lif'ic, re-pub'lic, sar-cā'stic, spas-mod'ic, spe-ci-fic, syl-lab'ic, ter-rif'ic, vol-can'ic.

Words in which i or y before final l or le has the sound of short i, as in ill, without stress.

16. A'pril, an'vil, cav'il, civ'il, fos'sil, len'til, no'stril, pēr'il, ten'dril, ton'sil, tum'bril. Duc'tile, fe'brile, fer'tile, flex'ile, fu'tile, hos'tile, miss'ile, rep'tile, serv'ile, stē'rile, ten'dril, tran'quil. Bēr'yl, dac'tyl, sib'yl.

17 Cod'i-cil, dom'i-cil, im'be-cile, ju've-nile, mer'can-tile, pu'er-ile, vol'a-tile. — Bis-sex'tile, pro-jec'tile, u-ten'sil.

In the words dev'il, e'vil, weev'il, the i before l final is unsounded and they are pronounced as if written dev'l, ev'l, weev'l.
Words ending in īm, īn, and īne.

18. Bob'bin, bod'kin, bus'kin, coff'na, cum'īn, flōr'īn, gob'lin, Lat'īn, mar'γin, muf'fin, mus'lin, pig'gin, pip'kin, pump'kin, res'īn, ros'īn, sav'īn, spav'īn, tan'ning, toc'sin, ur'chīn, ver'min, wel'kin. —Des'tīne, doc'trīne, en'gīne, er'mīne, fam'īne, jas'mīne, mar'line, vac'cīne (pronounced vak'sīn).

In the words ba'sīn, cou'sīn, rai'sīn, the i before n final is un-sounded.

19. Al'ka-line, disc'i-pline, eg'lan-tīne, fem'i nine, gen'ū-ine, hēr'o-ine, i'o-dine, gel'a-tīne, jes'sa-mīne, lib'er-tīne, mas'cu-line, med'i-cīne, nec'ta-rīne. Har'le-quin, ja'cō-bin, moc'ca-sīn, or'i-ɡīn, tēr'ra-pin. Rag'a-muf'fīn.


Words ending in ēce, īs, īse, ist.

21. Au'spice, bod'ice, cha'lice, cor'nīce, cop'pīce, crev'ice, just'ice, lat'tice, mal'ice, not'ice, nov'ice, service, sol'stice, sur'plīce. An'īse. Ax'īse, ba'sīs, cri'sis, da'is, fi'nīs, glōt'tīs, grā'tīs, ɪ'ris, mar'quis, or'ris, ten'nis, trell'is.

22. Arm'is-tīce, art'i-Dice, av'a-rice, ben'e-vice, ci̇e'a-trīce, cow'ard-ice, dent'i-frīce, ed'i-vice, gen'e-sis, in'ter-stīce, lic'o-rice, or'i-fīce, preju'dice.

23. Ac-com'plīce, ap-pren'tīce, el-lip'sīs, o-a'sīs, pōrt-cūl'lis, syn-op'sīs. —A-nal'y-sis, me-trop'o-līs,
pa·ral'y-sis. — Di-ag-no'sis, ep-i·der'mis A-man-u-en'sis.


Words ending in it, ite, and ive, in which i has its short sound, and final e is idle.

25. Ban'dit, cred'it, cul'prit, ed'it, gran'ite, hab'it, lim'it, mēr'it, out'fit, rab'bit, res'pice, sum'mit, trans'it, vis'it, vom'it. — Def'i-cit, def'i-nite, ex'qui-site, in'fi-nite, op'po-site, per'qui-site, pre'ter-it.

26. Com'pos'ite, de-crep'it, de-mēr'it, de-pos'it, in-hab'it, in-hēr'it, pro-hib'it. — Af-fi-da'vit.

27 Active, cap'tive, cost'ive, da'tive, fest'ive, mass'ive, mo'tive, na'tive, ol'ive, pen'sive, rest'ive, spōrt'ive, vo'tive.

28. Ad'jiec-tive, ex'ple-tive, gen'i-tive, neg'a-tive, posi-tive, prim'i-tive, priv'a-tive, sed'a-tive, sens'i-tive, sub'stan-tive, trans'i-tive, voc'a-tive.

29. Ad-he'sive, at-ten'tive, at-tract'ive, co-he-sive, col·lect'ive, com·pul'sive, con·dū'cive, de-ci-sive, de-fen'sive, de-script'ive, di·gest'ive, e·va'sive, ex·cess'ive, ex·pan'sive, ex·press'ive, in·duct'ive, in·struc'tive, in·vec'tive, in·ven'tive.

30. Of-fen'sive, op·press'ive, pro·spect'ive, pos·ses'sive, pre·vent'ive, pro·gress'ive, re·fect'ive, re·spon'sive, re·ten'tive, re·pul'sive, re·spect'ive, re·strict'ive, sub·miss'ive, suc·cess'ive, vin·dic'tive.
31 Fed'er-a-tive, fig'u-ra-tive, im'i-ta-tive, med'i-ca-tive, nom'i-na-tive, op'er-a-tive, pal'li-a-tive, spec'u-la-tive.
32. Com-pär'a-tive, ál-ter-na-tive, con-sec'u-tive, con-serv'a-tive, de-fin'i-tive, de-mon'stra-tive, im-pér'a-tive, in-dic'a-tive, in-fin'i-tive, in-quis'i-tive, pre-pär'a-tive, pre-rog'a-tive, pro-vó-ca-tive, su-per'la-tive.—Ap-pre-hens'ive, com-pre-hens'ive, retro-spect'ive. In-ter-rog'a-tive.

Words having short i before ng and sh final.*

33. Awn'ing, bed'ding, dump'ling, fat'ling, gol'ling, hire'ling, ink'ling, li'ning, lu'string, lodg'ing, mean'ing, nest'ling, scant'ling, star'ling, stock'ing, wed'ding.
34. Ban'ish, blan'dish, blem'ish, bran'dish, bru-tish, bur'nish, chër'ish, child'ish, churl'ish, fam'ish, fin'ish, fool'ish, fur'bish, lav'ish, pér'ish, pub'lish, pun'ish, rel'ish, rub'bish, self'ish, skit'tish, tar'nish, van'ish, van'quish, var'nish.
35. A-bol'ish, ac-com'plish, ad-mon'ish, as-ton'ish, de-mol'ish, di-min'ish, em-bel'lish, es-tab'lish, re-plen'ish.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.


* The teacher will bear in mind that ng and sh are distinct elements, for which our alphabet is deficient in any simple signs. Guard against the vicious mode which some speakers have of clipping the full sound of ng in termina-
tions in ing; converting morn'ing, for example, into mornin'.

*


site neighbor. A massive rock. A large deficit. He made affidavit to the
fact. The substantive or noun. The composite order. Strike out the
expletive. Not positive, but privative.
29—32. An adhesive plaster. The possessive case. The superlative
degree. An inquisitive girl. Exercise is a preventive of ill health. A
provocative of appetite. An interrogative mark. I am apprehensive that
the palliative draught will do no good. A retentive memory. Choose the
alternative.
The lining of a coat. A hireling crew. Boarding and lodging. An
A brilliant wedding. Without spot or blemish. They brandish their
swords. Burnish the silver. A churlish refusal. Publish the news. A
heap of rubbish. Let me replenish your plate. Varnish the panel.

IV. O in Unaccented Syllables.

Words ending in om, ome, and on, in which o has an easy
and obscure sound, nearly resembling that of short u.

1. At'om, be'som, blos'som, bot'tom, bux'om,
cus'tom, dúke'dom, fath'om, free'dom, king'dom,
ran'dom, ran'som, sel'dom, symp'tom, tran'som,
ven'om. Dark'some, loath'some, lone'some, tire'some, wel'come.

2. Ax'i-om, cum'ber-some, fro'lic-some, id'i-om,
mar'tyr-dom, mas'ter-dom.

3. Ar'son, bi'son, can'ton, car'bon, cit'ron, chal'dron, ci'on (also spelt sc'i'om), com'mon, de'mon,
drag'on, eb'on, fel'on, flag'on, ga'llon, gam'mon,
hěr'on, jar'gon, lem'on, mam'mon, mel'on, pen'non,
pis'ton, rib'bon, saf'fron, ser'mon, sim'mon, sex'ton,
tal'on, ten'on, wag'on.

In a'pron and i'ron the sound of the r is transposed, and these
words are pronounced as if a'purn, i'urn.
In the following words the o before final z is unsounded.

4. Bacon, bēa'con, beck'on, bla'zon, but'ton
cri'm'son, cot'ton, dam'son, déa'con, glut'ton, les'son,
mā'son, mut'ton, par'don, par'son, per'son, poi'son,
pris'on, réa'son, reck'on, sēa'son, trēa'son, wēap'on,
ven'ison.

The obscure sound of the o, nearly resembling that of u short,
is retained in the last syllable of the following.

5. Ben'i-son, căr'ri-on, cham'pi-on, cin'na-mon,
clār'i-on, gār'ri-son, hal'ey-on, lex'i-con, or'i-son,
scor'pi-on, skel'e-ton, sim'ple-ton.

6. A-ban'don, O-ri'on, per-sim'mon. — Al-lu'vi-
on, ca-pār'i-son, cen-tūr-ı-on, com-pār'i-son, cri-
-te'ri-on, ob-liv'i-on. Dan'de-li-on. Di-a-pa'son,
sem'i-co'lon.

Words in which o, in final or unaccented, has an easy sound
of e in her.

7 Act'or, ar'bör, ar'dor, ar'mor, can'dor, cap'tor,
cas'tor, clam'or, doc'tor, do'lór, do'nor, er'rór,
fac'tor, fa'vor, fer'ver, fla'ver, har'bor, hec'tor, hor'
ror, jū'rör, la'bor, majör, may'or, mī'nör, o'dor,
pas'tor, par'lor, proc'tor, ra'zor, rec'tor, rig'or,
rú'mör, sa'vor, sculpt'or, spon'sor, suc'cor, ta'bor,
ter'rör, ten'or, tor'por, tré'mör, tū'mör, tū'tor,
val'or, va'por, vic'tor, vig'or.

8 An'ces-tor, bach'e-lor, chan'cel-lór, cred'i-tor,
ed'i-tor, em'per-or, govern-or, met'e-or, mon'i-tor,
or'a-tor, sen'a-tor, vis'i-tor.

9 A-bet'tor, ag-gress'or, as-sess'or, col-lect'or,
con-ductor, con-fess'or, con-tract'or, cre-a'tor
cu-ra'tor de-mean'or, dic-ta'tor, dí-ví'sor, e-lect'or,
en-am'or, e-qua'tor, im-pos'tor, in-spect'or, in-
struct'or, in-vent'or, nár-ra'tor, op-press'or, pre-
cept'or, pro-fess'or, pro-ject'or, spec-ta'tor, suc-
cess'or, sur-ví'ver, tes-ta'tor, tor-ment'or, trans-
gress'or, trans-la'tor.

10. All'i-ga-tor, ar'bi-tra-tor, cal'cu-la-tor, com-
men-ta-tor, cul'ti-va-tor, glad'i-a-tor, im'i-ta-tor,
in'sti-ga-tor, mé'di-a-tor, mod'er-a-tor, nav'i-ga-
tor, nu'mer-a-tor, per'se-cu-tor, reg'u-la-tor, spec'u
la-tor, ven'ti-la-tor.

11. Am-bas'sa-dor, an-te'ri-or, com-pet'i-tor,
com-pos'i-tor, con-trib'u-tor, con-spí'râ-tor, de-pos'i-
tor, ex-pos'i-tor, ex-te'ri-or, in-fe'ri-or, in-te'ri-or,
in-quis'i-tor, pos-te'ri-or, pro-gen'i-tor, pro-pri'e-
tor, su-pe'ri-or, ul-te'ri-or.

12. Ben-e-fac'tor, co-ad-ju'tor, in-ter-ces'sor,
pred-e-ces'sor, su-per-ví'sor. — Ad-min-is-tra'tor.
Ca-lum'ni-a-tor.

Words ending in ony and ory, in which o has an easy sound
of short o in got; final y an easy sound of short i.

13. Ac'-ri-mo-ny, al'i-mo-ny, an'ti-mo-ny, cér'e-
mo-ny, mat'rî-mo-ny, par'si-mo-ny, pat'rî-mo-ny,
test'i-mo-ny.

14. Al'le-go-ry, am'a-to-ry, di'la-to-ry, dor'mi-
to-ry, ex'cre-to-ry, in'ven-to-ry, mi'gra-to-ry,
mon'i-to-ry, nû'ga-to ry, pro'l'a-to-ry, pref'a-to-ry,
prom'is-so-ry, prom'on-to-ry, pur'ga-to-ry, reper-to-ry, ter'ri-to-ry, trans'i-to-ry, vi'bra-to-ry.

15. Ex'pi-a-to-ry, ju'di-ca-to-ry, lab'o-ra-to-ry, ob'li-ga-to-ry. — Con-serv'a-to-ry, con-sol'a-to-ry, de-pil'a-to-ry, ob-serv'a-to-ry, pre-pa'ra-to-ry, re-pos'i-to-ry. — E-jac'ü-la-to-ry. In-ter-rog'a-to-ry.

Words ending in ot unaccented, in which o has an obscure sound nearly resembling that of u in but.

16. Ab'bot, ball'ot, fag'ot, mag'got, pil'ot, ri'ot, tur'bot. — Char'i-ot, id'i-ot, pa'tri-ot.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.


7—9. A donor is one who gives. They punish the transgressor. Succor the needy. A bachelor of arts. The testator makes a will. Assessors were chosen. A dazzling meteor. An instructor of the poor. My tutor became a governor. The precursor of ruin. Professor H——. The inventor was no impostor. The collector of the port.


13—16. She spoke with acrimony. Alimony was granted to her by the court. Prefatory remarks. An inventory of my goods. Dilatory boys. Predatory attempts. A promissory note. This transitory life. The promontory juts into the sea. A repertory of good sayings. Did you put an interrogatory? An ejaculatory remark. The depilatory spoiled my eye-

V. U in Final Syllables Unaccented

Words ending in um and us unaccented, in which u has an easy sound of short u. as in us, &c.

1. Al'bum, al'um, da'tum, fo'rum, fu'crum, lă'rum, lu'strum, no'strum, oak'um, quór'um, ros'trum, spec'trum, stră'tum, vel'hum.

2. Cē're-brum, crā'ni-um, lau'da-num, maxi'mum, mé'di-um, mini'mum, o'di-um, op'i-um, pah'u-lum, pend'u-lum, plat'i-num, prē'mi-um, spec'u-lum, te'di-um, vac'u-um, tym'pa-num.

3. Ad-don'dum, a-syl'um, co-nun'drum, de-co'rum, la-bur'num, ly-ce'um, mo-men'tu'm, mu-se'um, o-po-su'mum, po-ma'tum, ar-ca'num.

4. Al-lu'vi-um, com-pend'i-um, de-liri-um, em-pó'ri-um, en-co'mi-um, eu-lo'gi-um, ex-or'di-um, ge-ra'ni-um, mil-len'i-um, op-pro'bri-um, pal-la-di-um, sen-so'ri-um, stra-móni-um.


6. Bo'nis, cen'sus, cir'cus, cro'cus, fo'cus, ge'nus, gran'pus, lo'tus, non'plus, re'bus, sur'plus.

7. Cal'a-mus, ex'o-dus, ge'ni-us, im'pe-tus, in'cu-bus, mit'ti-mus, nau'ti-lus, nu'cle-us, om'ni-bus, poly'pus, ra'di-us, stim'u-lus. — As-bes'tus, hi-a'tus, i-am'bus, man-da'mus, nar-cis'sus, pro-spec'tus, pa-py'rus. — As-pár'a-gus. Ap-pa-ra'tus. ig-no-ra'mus, sal-e ra' tus.
Words in which ou in final syllables has an easy sound of short u.

8. Bulb'ous, cal'lous, cum'brous, dex'trous, fa'mous, fib'rous, joy'ous, lep'rous, mon'strous, pi'ous, pomp'ous, po'rous, nerv'ous, right'eous (pronounced rī'chus), vis'cous (pronounced vis'kus).

9. Am'o-rous, a'que-ous, clam'or-ous, co'pi-ous, de'vi-ous, en'vi-ous, friv'o-lous, gen'er-ous, glo'ri-ous, glut'ton-ous, im'pi-ous, in'fa-mous, lī'bel-ous, lig'ne-ous, o'dor-ous, om'i-nous, on'er-ous, pēri-ious, pré'vi-ous, pros'per-ous, rav'en-ous, ri'ot-ous, scan'dal-ous, sé'ri-ous, tim'or-ous, val'or-ous, va'por ous, ven'om-ous, vill'lain-ous, vi'per-ous, ru'ín-ous, spu'ri-ous, tra'i'or-ous.

10. Dis-ast'rous, e-nor'mous, por-ten'tous, sin-is'trous, so-no'rous, tre-men'dous.

11. Ab-ste'mi-ous, am-big'u-ous, a-nal'o-gous, a-nom'a-lous, a-non'y-mous, car-niv'o-rous, cen-so'ri-ous, com-mo'di-ous, er-ro'ne-ous, fe-lo'ni-ous, ge-lat'i-nous, gre-ga'ri-ous, il-lus'tri-ous, im-per'vi-ous, in-dec'o-rous, in-dus'tri-ous, in-ju'ri-ous, in-vid'i-ous, le-gū'mi-nous, lu-gū' bri-ous, mel-lif'lu-ous, mag-nan'i-mous, ne-fa'ri-ous, ob-strep'er-ous, op-pro'bri-ous, pre-ca'ri-ous, pre-pos'ter-ous, su-per'flu-ous.


— Ex-tem-po-ra'ne-ous, het-e-ro-ge'ne-ous.
Words in which are final and unaccented has the sound of yur, rhyming with her, but enounced without stress.

13. Capture, cincture, creature, culture, failure, feature, fixture, flexure, fracture, future, gesture, jointure, juncture, lecture, mixture, moisture, nature, nurture.


DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1—4. A lustrum is a space of five years. Write in my album. A quorum not being present, the house adjourned. The plural of datum is data; of stratum, strata; of arcum, arcana; of addendum, addenda. Pomatum for the hair. A state of delirium. A compendium of the news. From the museum we went to the lycæum.


CONSONANT SOUNDS AND SUBSTITUTES.

I. Sounds of F, G hard, J, K.

Words in which p and ph have the sound of f.

1. Lymph, nymph, phase, phiz, phrase, sphere, sphinx, sylph.—Ca’liph, cam’phor, ci’pher, dau’phin, di’ph’thong,* dol’phin, eph’od, graph’ic, hy’phen, neph’ew,† or’phan, pam’phlet, phal’anx, phan’tom, pha’ros, phé’nix, phéas’ant.

2. Phil’ter, phys’ic, proph’et, sapphic (pronounced sa’f’ik), sap’phire (pronounced sa’f’i’re), sér’aph, siph’on, soph’ist, sphé’ric, sul’phate, sul’phur, triph’thong, tri’umph, tro’phy, ty’phus, zep’hýr, phon’ic.

3. Al’pha-bet, aph’or-ism, at’mosphere, at’ro-phy, blas’phe-my, el’e-phant, em’pha-sis, ep’i-tâph, eu’pho-ny, hem’isphere, lith’o-graph, met’a-phor, ne’o-phyte, oph’thal-my, pâr’a-phrase, pâr’a-graph, pha’e-ton, phos’pho-rus, phar’ma-cy, proph’e-cy, proph’e-sy (when a verb), soph’is-try, soph’o-more, sphé’ri-cal, sul’phur-ous, syc’o-phant, sym’pho-ny, tele-graph, zo’o-phyte.

4. As-phal’tic, de-ci’pher, em’phat’ic, lymph’at’ic, me-phit’ic, phleg-mat’ic, pho-net’ic, proph’et’ic, tri-um’phant.

5. A-ceph’a-lous, am-phib’i-ous, a-poc’ry-phal,

* In di’ph’tong, tri’ph’tong, and oph’thal-my, Walker gives the ph the sound of p; but this mode leads many persons to misspell the words, by omitting the h after p. We have given Webster’s mode.
† Pronounced nev’er by Walker.
a-pos'tro-phe, bi-o'gra-phy, ca-lig-ra-phy, ca-tas'tro-phe, cos-mog'ra-phy, di-aph'a-nous, e-phem'er-al, e-piph'a-ny, ge-o'gra-phy, or-thog'ra-phy, pe-riph'ra-sis, phe-nom'e-non, phle-bot'o-my, phi-lan-thro-py, phi-lo'l'o-gy, phi-los'o-pher, phy-lac'ter-y, sar-coph'a-gus, ste-nog'ra-phy, to-pog'ra-phy, ty-pog'ra-phy.


Gh has the sound of f in chough, cough, draught, laugh, rough, trough, enough. These words have been already introduced under their appropriate vowel sounds.

Words in which g before e, i, or y, has its hard sound, as in bag.

7. Gear, geese, get, gift, gig, gild, gills, gimp, gird, girl, girth, give. Be-gin'.

8. Au'ger, bug'gy, crag'gy, dag'ger, drug'get, drug'gist, ea'ger, flog'ging, fog'gy, gew'gaw, gib'ber, gib'boss, gig'gle, gig'let, giz'zard, gim'let, ging'ham, gir'dle, leg'gin, mug'gy, rug'ged, scrag'gy, slug'gish, sog'gy, stag'ger, swag'ger, tar'get, ti'ger, trig'ger, wag'gish. — Gib'ber-ish, log'ger-head, wag'ger-y. — Pet'ti-fog-ger.

Words in which x has the sound of gz, as in ex-ist', pronounced egz-ist'.

10. Anx-i'e-ty, aux-il'ia-ry, ex-ag'ger-ate, ex-as'per-ate, ex-ec'u-tive, ex-ec'u-trix, ex-em'pli-fy, ex-hil'a-rate, ex-on'er-ate, ex-or'bi-tant, ex-or'di-um, ex-u'ber-ant, lux-u'ri-ant.

Words in which g before e or i, at the end of an accented syllable, has the sound of j.

11. Ag'ile,* dig'it, frag'ile, frig'id, log'ic, mag'ic, pig'eon, rig'id, trag'ic, vig'il. — Ag'i-tate, cog'i-tate, leg'i-ble, förger-y, leg'is-late, log'i-cal, mag'is-trate, flag'eo-let, flag'el-late, prog'e-ny, reg'i-cide, reg'i-men, reg'i-ment, reg'is-ter, veg'e-tate, vig'i-lant. Li-tig'i-ous, pro-dig'i-ous, re-lig'i-ous.

12. Leg'is-la-tive, leg'is-la-türe, mag'is-tra-cy, veg'e-ta-tive. Bel-lig'er-ent, ex-ag'ger-ate, ex-e-ges-is, im-ag'in-ing, in-dig'e-nous, o-rig'i-nal, re-frig'er-ate. — Cog'i-ta'tion, leg-is-la'tion, reg'i-ment'al. — Leg'er-de-main'.

13. Ab-o-rig'i-nal, ab-o-rig'i-nës, an-a-log'i-cal, car-ti-lag'i-nous, ge-o-log'i-cal, mu-ci-lag'i-nous, o-le-ag'i-nous, phil-o-log'i-cal, phre-no-log'i-cal, sag-it-ta'ri-us, tau-to-log'i-cal, the-o-log'i-cal, zo-o-log'i-cal. — Gen-e-a-log'i-cal. Me-te-or-o-log'i-cal.

Words in which ge and gi have the sound of j.

14. Blud'geon, bour'geon, dud'geon, dun'geon, gor'geous, gud'geon, sur'geon, stur'geon. Le'gion, re'gion. Pa'geant. Con-ta'gion, cour-a'geous;

* These words being classified in reference to the soft sound of g, the italizing of that letter, as in other instances where it has the sound of j in this volume, is here dispensed with.
con-ta-gious, cur-mud'geon, e-gre'gious, out-ra'geous
— Ad-van-ta'geous, sac-ri-le'gious.

Words in which ch has the sound of k.

When arch, signifying chief, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced ark, as in arch'ive, &c.; but when arch is prefixed to a word of French or Saxon origin, it is pronounced to rhyme with march; as in arch-bishop, arch-fiend, &c.

15. Ache, chasm, chord, chrome, chyle, conch, scheme, school, loch, chrism.— An'arch, an'chor, arch'ives, cha'os, chem'ist, chlo'rine, chol'er, cho'rus, chronic, dis'tich, drach'ma, ech'o, ep'och, lich'en, mech'lin, mon'arch, or'chis, pā'schal, sched'ule, schir'rus, pi'broch, scho'lar, schoon'er, stom'ach, strych'nine, su'mach, te'trarch, tro'chee, cho'ral, ma'stich.

16. Al'che-mist, al'che-my, an'chor-age, an'cho-ret, an'ar-chy, ar'che-type, ar'chi-tect, ar'chi-trāve, bac'cha-nal, bron'chi-al, cat'e-chism, cat'e-chise, cham'o-mile, char'ac-ter, chem'ist-ry, chlo'ro-form, chol'er-a, chor'is-ter, chron'i-cle, chrys'a-lis, chrys'o-lite, eu'cha-rist, harp'si-chord, hept'a-chy.

17. Hi'e-rarch, in'cho-ate, lach'ry-mal, lach'ry-mōse, mach'i-nāte, mech'a-nism, mich'ael-mas, or'ches-tra, pa'tri-arch, pen'ta-teuch, sac'ha-rine, sep'ul-cher, syn'cho-nism, tech'ni-cal, hem'i-stich.
— Arch-ān'gel, cha-o'tic, chi-me'ra, chro-matic, me-chan'ic, scho-last'ic, se-pul'chral. Mel'an-chol- y.

18. An-ach'ro-nism, chai-ced'o-ny, cha-lyb'e-ate, cha-me'le-on, chi-mēri-cal, chi-rur'ge-ry, chi-
SOUNDS OF F, G HARD, J, K.

rog’ra-phy, chro-nol’o-gy, chro-nom’e-ter, pa-ro’-chi-al, psy-chol’o-gy, syn-ec do-che, me-chan’i-cal
—Ar-chæ-ol’o-gy, ar-chĚ-pel’a-go. Char-ac-ter istic, me-temp-sy-cho’sis.

Words in which q has the sound of k, and the following u is unsounded.


Words in which que has the sound of k.

Where i occurs before q in the following words, it has the sound of e long. In hough (hōk) gh has the sound of k.


Words in which q ending a syllable has the sound of k, and the following u the sound of w.

21. Aq’ue-duct, aq’ui-líne, eq’ui-page, eq’ui-ty, liq’uid-ate, liq’ue-fy, req’ui-síte.—An-ti’qui-ty, in-i’qui-ty, ob-liq’ui-ty, u-biq’ui-ty.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.


4—6. A phlegmatic temper. A mephitic odor. An amphibious animal. The apocryphal books. Say this phenomenon, these phenomena; never use
the last word as in the singular number. We sound the g in physiognomy. A phosphorescent light. Topography is a description of places. Typography is the art of printing. A diaphanous complexion. John's book:—point to the apostrophe; the colon; the semicolon; the dash. A metamorphosis, or change of shape. A sarcophagus is a sort of stone coffin. What a catastrophe! Philology has reference to the study of languages. Philebotomy is the art of blood-letting.


18. A parochial visit. The chronometer keeps good time. That date is an anachronism. The Archipelago is between Greece and Asia Minor. A chalybeate spring. Fair chiography. The hues of the chameleon. A characteristic act. (Remember that ch has its sound of tsh, as in much, march, &c., in words like the following: arch-bishop, arch-deacon, arch-duke, arch-enemy, arch-fiend, &c.) Chalcedony is a silicious stone. A chimerical scheme. Chronology treats of the dates of events.

II. Sounds of L, M, NG, S.

Words ending with the sound of 1; final e unsounded.

The addition of d or of s to any of these words leaves the e of the last syllable still unsounded. Should a final s be added, it takes the sound of z.

1. A'ble, ad'dle, am'ble, ap'le, ax'le, bab'ble, bat'tle, bot'tle, bram'ble, bub'ble, buck'le, bun'dle, ca'ble, cack'le, can'dle, cat'tle, cra'dle, crip'ple, crum'ble, cur'dle, daz'le, dwin'dle, fa'ble, fid'dle, fum'ble, ga'ble, gen'tle, gir'dle, grap'ple, grid'dle, gu'gle, i'dle, han'dle, jog'gle.

2. Kin'dle, la'dle, lit'tle, man'tle, ma'ple, med'dle, muf'le, net'tle, nib'ble, nim'ble, noz'le, o'gle, pad'dle, ped'dle, pick'le, pud'dle, pur'ple, quid'dle, raf'le, ram'ble, rat'tle, rid'dle, rif'le, rip'ple, sam'ple, scram'ble, scrib'ble, scru'ple, scuf'le, scut'tle, set'tle, shack'le, shut'tle, smug'gle.

3. Spar'kle, speck'le, sta'ble, star'tle, stif'le, stop'ple, strad'dle, strag'gle, sup'ple, swin'dle, ta'ble, tack'le, tatt'le, tem'ple, thim'ble, throt'tle, tick'le, ti'tle, tit'tle, tram'ple, treb'le, trem'ble, trick'le, trip'le, tum'ble, tur'tle, tus'sle, whee'dle, whif'le, whit'tle.

4. Ar'ti-cle, bar'na-cle, bin'na-cle, ed'i-ble, flex'i-ble, i'ci-cle, ma'n'a-cle, mul'ti-ple, ob'sta-cle, or'a-cle, par'ti-cle, pin'na-cle, pos'si-ble, pre'zm-ble, ris'i-ble, sens'i-ble, spec'ta-cle, sol'u-ble, tan'gi-ble, tu'ber-cle, ve'hi-cle, vend'i-ble, ven'tri-cle, ves'i-cle.

5. As-sem'ble, dis-ci'ple, em-bez'le, en a'ble,
en-fee’ble, re-sem’ble. Tab’er-na-cle, par’ti-ci-ple 
Con-ver’ti-cle.
6. Apples, ca’bles, dim’ples, pick’les, ta’bles. 
Bri’lded, crip’pled, kin’lded, rat’led, tramp’led, 
whit’tled.

**Words ending with m after a consonant.**

Where s occurs before final m in these words, it has the sound 
of z in gaze. Let the pure consonant sound of the m be given. 
Do not say et’um, hel’um, &c.

7. Elm, helm, prism, rhythm, spasm, whelm. — 
Bap’tism, sar’casm, tru’ism.— An’gli-cism, a’the-ism, 
bar’ba-rism, crit’i-cism, des’po-tism, e’go-tism, ex’- 
or-cism, gal’va-nism, hea’then-ism, hēr’o-ism, ju’da- 
ism, log’a-rithm.

8. Mag’ne-tism, os’tra-cism, ma’cro-cosm, mi’-
cro-cosm, mysti’cism, nep’o-tism, pa’gan-ism, pan’- 
the-ism, pār’ox-ysem, ple’o-nasm, pu’ji-lism, skep’- 
ti-cism, sol’e-cism, sto’i-cism, syl’lo-gism, van’dal-ism, 
witt’i-cism, vul’gar-ism.

9. Lib’er-ti-nism, pa’tri-ot-ism, pla’ji-a-rism, 
po’ly-the-ism, prot’es-tant-ism, pu’ri-tan-ism. — 
An-tag’o-nism, ca-thol’i-cism, em-pi’ri-cism, en-thu-
si-asn, fa-nat’i-cism, som-nam’bu-lism, ven-tril’-
o-quism.

**Words in which n before g has the sound of ng in thing, and the 
g has its hard sound, as in bag.**

In the following words the sound of g hard goes to the subsequent 
syllable, while the elementary sound ng is represented by the substi-
tute n in the preceding syllable.

10. An’ger, an’gle, bun’gle, clan’gor, con’gress,
dangle, finger, fungus, ganгрене, hunγer, inγle, inγot, jangle, jingle, linγer, lonγer, manγle, manγgo, minγle, shingle, sinγle, spanγle, tangλle, tingly, younger. Sy-rinγga.

Words in which n before the sound of k (whether represented by k, c, or q), also before g hard, has the sound of ng.

11. Ankle, conγcord, conγcourse, conγquest, conγquer, tranquiλ. De-linγquent, distinγguish, distingγtly, e-lonγate, ex-tinγguish, re-linγquish

Words in which c before e or i, and ending a syllable, has the sound of s in sin.


The following words, compounded with dis, a Latin prefix signifying disjunction, undoing, &c., are spelled with double s


Words in which c and sc have the sound of s in sin.


17. As-cet'ic, ex-cres'cence, pro-bos'cis, pu-tres'cence, qui-es'cence, tran-scend'ent. Ac-qui-es'cence, ad-o-les'cent, con-va-les'cence, ef-fer-ves'cent, rem-i-nis'cence. De-scend' De-scend' ant.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1—5. The axle-tree broke. A buckle for my belt. The bubble burst. Mend the whiffle-tree of the vehicle. This gum is soluble. To manacle is to shackle. The beloved disciple. A particle of dust. A light in the binnacle. Why all this preamble? An edible fruit. My risible faculties. A tangible icicle. A barnacle on the ship. A flexible cane. Twelve is a multiple of three. We stood on the pinnacle. The nozzle of the bellows. A silver thimble. A supple figure. He tried to embezzle funds intrusted to him. The conventicle is in session.

6—8. The pilot at the helm. The rhythm of the verse. She showedéroisim in the act. His enthusiasm is much like fanaticism. A cruel sarcasm. Macrocosm, the great or whole world, is in contradistinction to the microcosm, or little world of man. A paroxysm of grief. A sollecism or impropriety. Polytheism is a belief in a plurality of gods. A pleonasm is a redundant expression in speaking or writing. Skepticism is doubt on any subject.

9, 10. A sprained ankle. Relinquish your hold. She spoke in anger. A
syringa bush. A mushroom is a fungus. An ingot is a wedge of gold or silver. The younger delinquent. Shingle the roof. A concourse of people. I heard him distinctly. Elongate the belt. His conquest was complete. He came, he saw, he conquered. Do not languish in my absence. Linger not. My finger tingles. The clanger of arms.


16, 17. The liquid will effervesce. A viscid mixture. His perspicacity led him to anticipate the result. An arbuscle, or dwarf tree. A visceral complaint. Rely on my acquiescence. His proboscis formed a singular excrescence. Asectic habits. May his convalescence be speedy. Adolescence is the age between childhood and manhood.

III. The Sound of SH in Shine.

The digraph *ch*, when pronounced *tsk*, indicates a purely English word; as *child, each*: pronounced as *sh*, it implies that the word is from the French; as *chaise, chagrin*: and pronounced as *k*, as in *monarch*, it implies that the word is from the Greek.

*Words in which ch has the sound of sh in shine.*

cham-paign, Cham-plain, che-mise,* chi cane, ma-chine,* mus-tache, ga-löche.—Ma-chin'er y. Cap-u-chin', chan-de-lier, chev-a-lier, chif-fo-nier, non-cha-lance, av-a-lanche. Cha-mois' †

* Words in which ce, ci, and sci, have the sound of sh.

2. Con'science, än'cient, gra'cious, Gre'cian, lus'cious, o'cean, pres'cient, so'cial, spa'cious, spe'cie, spé'cies, spé'cious.—A-ca'cia, ap-pre'ciate, as-so'ciate, a-tró'cious, au-da'cious, ca-pa'cious, co-er'cion, com-mer'cial, crus-ta'ceous, de-pre'ciate.

3. E-ma'ciate, e-nun'ciate, ex-cru'ciate, fal-la'cious, fe-ro'cious, fi-nan'cial, her-ba'ceous, lo-qua'cious, men-da'cious, pre-co'cious, pro-vin'cial, ra-pa'cious, sa-ga'cious, se-qua'cious, te-na'cious, tes-ta'ceous, ve-ra'cious, vi-va'cious, vo-ra'cious.—Ar-gil-la'ceous, brag-ga-do'cio, con-tu-ma'cious, ef-fi-ca'cious, far-i-na'ceous, per-ti-na'cious. Un-con-scion-a-ble.

* Words in which ci has the sound of sh, and is united in sound with the preceding syllable, the final vowel of which is short.


* The i in chemise, machine, machinery, capuchin, and the i in chandelier, &c., have the sound of e long.

† Pronounced shám-wa' — the last a as in war.
5. Ar-ti-fi-cial, av-a-ri-cious, ben-e-fi-cial, pol-i-
ti-cian, rhet-o-ri-cian, su-per-fi-cial. — Ac-ad-e
mić-cian, a-rith-me-ti-cian, math-e-ma-ti-cian. —

Words in which si in sion final and unaccented has the sound of sh.

Give the o in sion an easy sound of short u. When si is pre-
ceded by s (as in passion) the first s is merged in the sound of sh, and the word pronounced as if written pash'un. In cas'sia, nau'sea, nau'seous, se and si have the sound of sh.

6. Ces'sion, man'sion, mis'sion, pas'sion, pen'sion,
ten'sion, ver'sion. — Ac-ces'sion, ad-mis'sion, ag-
gres'sion, as-cen'sion, as-per'sion, a-ver'sion, com-
mis'sion, com-pas'sion, com-pres'sion, com-pul'sion,
con-ces'sion, con-cus'sion, con-fes'sion, con-ver'sion,
con-vul'sion, de-clen'sion, de-pres'sion.

7. Di-gres'sion, di-men'sion, dis-cus'sion, dis-
mis'sion, dis-per'sion, di-ver'sion, ex-cur'sion, ex-
pan'sion, ex-pres'sion, ex-pul'sion, ex-ten'sion, im-
pres'sion, im-pul'sion, in-cur'sion, in-ver'sion, o mis-
sion, op-pres'sion, per-cus'sion, per-ver'sion.

8. Pos-ses'sion, pre-ten'sion, pro-ces'sion, pro-
fe'ssion, pro-gres'sion, re-mis'sion, re-ver'sion,
se-ces'sion, sub-mis'sion, sub-ver'sion, suc-ces'sion
sup-pres'sion, sus-pen'sion, tran-sgres'sion. — Ap-
pre-hen'sion, com-pre-hen'sion, con-de-scen'sion,
in-ter-ces'sion, in-ter-mis'sion, man-ū-mis'sion, re-
per-cus'sion, rep-re-hen'sion. An-i-mad-ver'sion.

Words in which ti has the sound of sh.

9. Ac'tion, cap'tion, cap'tious, cau'tion, dic'tion,
faction, fiction, fraction, fractions, friction,
function, lotion, martial, mention, motion, nation,
notation, nuptial, option, patient, partial, portion,
quotient, ratio, ration, satiate, section, sentient,
station, suction, unction, vitiate.

10. Abduction, ablation, absorption, abstraction, adduction, affectation, affectation, apportion, asserion, assumption, attention, attraction, collection, conception, conjunction, connection, construction, consumption, contraction, convection, conviction, corruption, creation, creational, dejection, deduction, deduction.

11. Description, desolation, destruction, detection, dissection, distinction, distortion, distraction, ejection, ejection, emotion, equação, esential, exceptive, exceptive, exection, ex traction, faceticus, formation, foundational, frustration, impatient, induction, inertiia, in-gratiation, infla’tion, inference.

12. Insatiate, inscription, inserion, inscription, inscription, insurrection, incision, migration, narrayration, negation, objection, obstruction, oration, perception, planation, potential, prediction, preemption, preinscription, presumption, production, promotion, protraction, protaction, prudence, pulsation, quota’tion.

tion, sub-stan’tial, sub-trac’tion, tax-a’tion, temp-ta’tion, trans-ac’tion, trans-la’tion, va-ca’tion, vex-a’tious, vi-bra’tion, vo-ca’tion.

14 Ab di ca’tion Com pen sa’tion 15. De vi a’tion
ab er ra tion con fis ca tion dil a ta tion
ab ju ra tion con fla gra tion dis ser ta tion
ab so lu tion con fu ta tion dis si pa tion
ac cla ma tion con ju ga tion dis til la tion
ac cu sa tion con se cra tion el o cu tion
ad ap ta tion con se quen tial em a na tion
ad mi ra tion con stel la tion em en da tion
af fir ma tion con ster na tion em i gra tion
ag gra va tion con ver sa tion en er va tion
al ter ca tion cor po ra tion e qui noc tial
am pu ta tion cul ti va tion ex ca va tion
an nex a tion de bar ka tion ex cla ma tion
ap pel la tion de c la ma tion ex ha la tion
ap pli ca tion de c li na tion ex pec ta tion
ap pro ba tion ded i ca tion ex pi ra tion
ar bi tra tion de fal ca tion ex ult a tion
as sig na tion def a ma tion fas ci na tion
at tes ta tion de lec ta tion flag el la tion
gen er a tion
ben e dic tion del e ga tion gen er a tion
cal cu la tion dem on stra tion gęn u flec tion
cel e bra tion dep u ta tion grav i ta tion
cir cu la tion des o la tion hab i ta tion
cir cum spec tion det es ta tion hes i ta tion
com bi na tion det o na tion il lus tra tion
com mu na tion dev as ta tion im i ta tion
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<th>Obstruction</th>
<th>Reproof</th>
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<td>mod-u-la-tion</td>
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<td>rec-o-l-lee-tion</td>
<td>vis-i-ta-tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mol-es-ta-tion</td>
<td>rec-re-a-tion</td>
<td>val-e-die-tion</td>
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17. Ab bre vi a’tion
ad ju di ca tion
ad min is tra tion
al lit er a tion
a mal ga ma tion
am pli fi ca tion
ap pro pri a tion
as sas si na tion
as sim i la tion
cir cum lo cu tion
clas si fi ca tion
col o ni za tion
com mis er a tion
con fed er a tion
18. In car cer a tion
in oc u la tion
in tēr ro ga tion
mul ti pli ca tion
or gan i za tion
pēr e grin a tion
pro cras ti na tion
pro nun ci a tion
ram i fi ca tion
re al i za tion
re cip ro ca tion
Co op er a’tion
cor rob o ra tion
de lin e a tion
de ter mi na tion
dis sem i na tion
dis sim u la tion
e man ci pa tion
e quiv o ca tion
e vac u a tion
e vap o ra tion
ex am i na tion
for ti fi ca tion
ges tic u la tion
hu mil i a tion
re it er a tion
rep re sen ta tion
re tal i a tion
re verb er a tion
sig ni fi ca tion
sol em ni za tion
ter gi ver sa tion
trans fig u ra tion
va ri e ga tion
ver si fi ca tion
vo cif er a tion
Ex e cu’tion er
pen i ten tia ry
prov i den tial ly
Plen i po ten’tia ry
Pro pōr tion al’i ty
Cir cum nav i ga’tion
in ter lin e a tion
Su per ēr o ga’tion
10*
Words in which ti has the sound of sh, and is united, in pronunciation, with the preceding syllable, the accented vowel of which is short.


Words in which s, followed by u, has the sound of sh.


DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1, 2. The marshal’s truncheon. A stanchion or prop. On Lake Champlain. The charlatan came in a chaise. The chevalier has shaved off his mustache. The aeronaut came down in a parachute. An avalanche swept away the hut. The marchioness treated him with nonchalance. The chandelier fell. Ingenious machines. A gracious smile. A spéciéus pretence I use no coërcion. Her knowledge seems like prescience. A luscious grape. Pay me in specie. She pines with chagrin A lobster is crustaceous; an
oyster, testaceous. Champagne wine. By a champaign country, we mean an open, level country.


16, 17. The rarefaction of the air. He was fluent in his protestsations. A presidential proclamation. His conduct is without palliation. The oscillation of the pendulum. Let there be good ventilation. A reverential supplication. In vaccination the first c has the sound of k, the second the sound of s in so. A predilection in her favor. My recollection fails. The preparation for winter. The prorogation of parliament. A specimen of


\textbf{116 SOUNDS OF T, TH, W, Y, Z, ZH.}

\textit{\textbf{Alliteration.}} The Colonization Society. Give me your cooperation. A corroborated of the fact. Speak without circumlocution or amplification.


\textbf{IV. Sounds of T, TH, W, Y, Z, ZH.}

\textit{\textbf{Words in which d has the sound of t.}}

The words in which \textit{d} has the sound of \textit{t} are, for the most part, either the past tenses of verbs, or the participles of verbs,—as \textit{plucked, tossed, stepped, &c.} Now, the letter \textit{e} before \textit{d} in these words is not sounded; whence the sounds of \textit{k} in \textit{pluck}, of \textit{s} in \textit{toss}, and of \textit{p} in \textit{step}, come in immediate contact with the sound of the letter \textit{d}. But the sound of the letter \textit{d} is \textit{vocal}, whilst those of \textit{k, s, and p}, are \textit{aspirate}; so that the combinations \textit{kd, vd, and pd}, are unpronounceable. Hence \textit{d} is sounded as \textit{t}.

1. Asked, baked, danced, guessed, inked, laughed, milked, missed, puffed, shocked, stamped, strapped, tripped, walked, washed, whipped. Betrothed.

\textit{Words in which th has its aspirate sound, as in thin.}

2. Bath, bōth, breath, breaths, lath, lōth, mouth, myth, oath, path, sheath, think, trōth, truth, truths, withe, youth, youths.—An’them, au’thor, ba’thos, bi’smuth, e’ther, eth’ics, hun’dreth, ja’cinth, meth’
SOUNDS OF T, TH, W, Y, Z, ZH.

oc, sab‘bath, the‘sis, Thu‘le, thun‘der, ze‘nith.—Be-trōth, en-throne.

3. Am‘a-ranth, ap‘a-thy, az‘i-muth, ep‘i-thet, lab‘y-rinth, leth‘ar-gy, mis‘an-thrope, pleth‘o-ric, syn‘the sis, the‘o-ry.—A-can‘thus, au-then‘tic, cath‘artic, ne-pen‘the, pan-the‘on, pa-thet‘ic.


Words in which th has its vocal sound, as in thine.

5. Bathe, baths, blithe, booth, booths, breathe, laths, lithe, mouth (when a verb), mouths, oaths, paths, with.—Bur‘then, ei‘ther, far‘thing, hith‘er, lath‘er, leath‘er, prith‘ee, thith‘er, wor‘thy.—Be-neath‘, be-queath, un-sheathe.

Words in which u has the sound of w.


Words in which i, preceded by the accent, and followed by a vowel, has the consonant sound of y.

8. Noxious, on·ion, pan·nier, pāvior, pill·ion, pin·ion, pon·iard, pump·ion, prem·ier, ques·tion, ruf·fian, Sāv·iour, scull·ion, se·nior, span·iel, trill·ion, triv·ial, trun·nion, ūn·ion, val·lant, vis·ion, viz·ier.

9. A·phē·lion, au·re·lia, aux·il·iar, bat·tal·lion, be·hā·vior, ce·les·tial, ci·vil·ian, con·ges·tion, com·mūn·ion, com·bus·tion, com·pan·ion, com·plex·ion, con·cil·iate, con·viv·ial, con·ven·ient, di·ges·tion, do·min·ion, ex·haus·tion, e·lys·ium, e·bull·ient, e·mol·li·ent, es·pal·lier.

10. Fa·mil·iar, in·gen·ious, me·dal·lion, mag·no·lia, o·pin·ion, pa·vil·ion, pe·cul·iar, per·fid·ious, ple·be·ian, pōr·t·ful·io, pōs·till·ion, co·till·ion, pun·cil·lio, re·sil·ient, re·bell·lion, tri·en·nial, ver·mil·ion.

— Ig·no·min·ious, su·per·cil·ious.

Words in which s has the sound of z in gaze.

The words where s is sounded like z are, many of them, either possessive cases or plural forms of nouns,—as stag's, stays; slab's, slabs, &c. In these words (and in words like them) the sounds of g (in stag) and of b (in slab) come in immediate contact with the letter s. But the sound of the letter s is aspirate, while those of b and g are vocal; so that the combinations gs, bs, are unpronounceable. Hence s is sounded as z. S is pronounced like z when it forms an additional syllable, with e before it, in the plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs; also in several other instances.

Í1. Heads, ribs, rags, sieves. Box·es, ca·ges, rich·es, rush·es, wish·es. Means, mor·als, seems, hers. Dis·mal, prism. Com·mas, dues, shoes, views. Dai·sy, ea·sy, grea·sy.
Words in which s, si, ti, and zi, have the sound of zh, or of z in a'zure, ra'zure.

12. Bra'sier, cro'sier, fu'sion, gla'zier, ho'sier, mea'sure, o'sier.—Com-po'sure, em-bra'sure, en-clo'sure, e-ra'sure, ex-po'sure, fore-clo'sure.—A-bra'sion, ad-he'sion, af-fu'sion, al-lu'sion, am-bro'sia, co-he'sion, col-li'sion, col-lu'sion, con-fu'sion, con-clu'sion, con-tu'sion, cor-ro'sion, de-ci'sion, de-lu'sion, de-rí'sion, di-ví'sion, dif-fu'sion.

13. Ef fu'sion, e-lí'sion, e-va'sion, ex-clu'sion, ex-plo'sion, il-lu'sion, in-fu'sion, in-tru'sion, in-va'sion, mis-pris'ion, ob-tru'sion, oc-ca'sion, per-va'sion, pre-ci'sion, pro-tru'sion, pro-fu'sion, se-clu'sion, suf-fu'sion, tran-si'tion.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1—4. She laughed while he danced. He missed the path. Our breaths froze. The youths had withes. She is betrothed. He took ether. The surveyor had a theodolite. The misanthrope grumbled. Overcome your antipathy. The plural of antithesis is antitheses. A probable theory. The acanthus tree.

5. A heavy burthen. The baths are ready. Our paths are different. A lithe figure. Oaths are superfluous. Do not mouth your words. She makes mouths. Prithee, go thither with thy laths.


SILENT LETTERS.

Words are said to be silent when they are unsounded in the pronunciation, though introduced in spelling and writing.

*Words in which b, except when initial, is silent.*

1. Bomb, climb, cōmb, crumb (or crum), debt, doubt, dumb, jamb, lamb, limb, numb, plumb, tomb. Sub'tle. Re-doubt'. Hee'a-tomb.

*Words in which c, ch, and d. are silent.*

2. Czar, drachm, schism, yacht. Vict'uals, vict'ual-er (pronounced vit'tlz, vit'ler). In-dict'. Schis-matic. — Hand'some, Wednes'day. Hand'ker-chief, stad'thold'er.

*Words in which g and gh are silent.*

3. Deign, dough, feign, gnarl, gnash, gnat, gnaw, gnome, neigh; phlegm, reign, sleigh, sign. Gnō'mon, poignant, neigh'bor, fur'lough, bor'ough (pronounced būr'ro). Ar-rain'g, as-sign, be-nign, cam-paign, con-dign, con-sign, de-sign, im-pügn, ma-lign, re-sign, in-weigh, out-weigh. Bag'nio, en'sign, for'eign, gnost'ic, sēign'i'or. Ap'o-thegm, di'a-phantm, par'a-digm, sov'er-eign (pronounced sū'ver-in).

*Words in which h is silent.*

The h in these words, namely: ex-hale', ex-hib'it, ex-hi-b'ition, ex-hort', hum'ble, hum'ble-bee, host'ler, hos'pi-tal, hu'mor, hu'-mor-ous, shep'herd, is made silent by some authorities; but,

* See page 46 for other words of this class.
under the best usage, and according to Webster, it has its aspirate quality.

In **herb**, **herb'age**, **herb'al**, the present tendency is to aspirate the _h_, though in most dictionaries it is otherwise marked. In *naph'tha* (pronounced *nap'tha*) the first _h_ is unsounded.

4. Ghost, heir, hour, myrrh, rheum (pronounced *room*), rhomb, rhyme, thyme. Asth'ma, burgh'er, gher'kin, ghast'ly, hon'est, hon'or, isth'mus, rhu'-barb. Ca-tarrh'. Hon'es-ty, rhap'so-dy, rhet'o-ric

*Words in which _k_ is silent.*

*K_ is always silent before _n_ in the same syllable.

5. Knack, knag, knave, knead, knee, kneel, knell, knew, knife, knight, knit, knob, knock, knöll, knob, knout, know. Knap'sack, knuck'le, knurl'y.

*Words in which _l_ is silent.*

The _a_ in the first sixteen words following has the sound of _a_ in *far*; in *balk*, and the eight words following, it has the sound of _a_ in *fall*; in *salmon* it has the sound of _a_ in *fat*. In *pål'mis-try* the _l_ is sounded; and, according to Walker, it should be sounded in *psalmist* and *psalmody*; but in these words Webster drops the sound of the _l_. In *psalter* (pronounced *sau̇l'ter*) the sound of the _l_ is retained.

6. Alms, balm, calf, calve, calm, half, halve, palm, *psalm*, qualm, salve. Al'mond, balm'y, calmer, palm'er, palm'y.—Balk, calk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk. Calk'er, fal'con, hal'ser.* Folks, could, should, would. Salm'on.

M is silent in mne-mon'ie; N is silent in the following.

7. Hymn, kiln, limn. Au'tumn, col'üm, sol'-

*Commonly spelt *hau'ser.*
SILENT LETTERS.

emn. Con-demn', con-temn. Con-demn'ing, con
temn'ing.

Words in which p is silent.*

8. Psalm, tempt. Empty, ptis'an, pseu'do
At-tempt', re-ceipt. Rasp'ber-ry.

Words in which s is silent.

9. Aisle, isle, is'land, vis'count. De-mesne'.
Ap-ro-pōs'.

Words in which t is silent.

In the following words, where e occurs before final n, or final
after l, it is unsounded. Say of 'n, sof'n, bris'l, &c.

10. Bris'tle, bus'le, cast'le, gris'tle, hust'le, jos'
tle, mis'tle, nest'le, pes'tle, rust'le, this'tle, thro'stle,
trest'le, whis'tle, wrest'le. Chāst'en, christ'en,
fast'en, glist'en, hāst'en, list'en, moist'en, oft'en,
soft'en. Chest'nut, Christ'mas, hōst'ler, mort'gage.

Words in which ue is silent.

11. Brogue, fugue, league, plague, rogue, tongue,
vague, vogue. Masque, mosque, pique. Col'
league, ec'logue, pro'logue. Fa-tigue', in-trigue,
ob-lique, u-nique. Ha-rangue, o-paque, pro-rogue.
Ap'o-logue, cat'a-logue, dec'a-logue, dem'a-gogue,
di'a-logue, ep'i-logue, ped'a-gogue, syn'a-gogue.

Words in which w is silent.

12. Whole, whom, whoop, whose, wrap, wrath,
wreak, wreath, wreck, wren, wrench, wrest, wretch,

*Phthis'ic we pronounce tiz'ik; and phthis'is, thi'sis.
wright, wring, wrist, write, wri\textit{the}, wrong, wr\textit{\oe}th, wring, wrought, wry.  \textit{An\textasciitilde{}wer}, whole\textit{\s{}ome}, wran\textit{\-}gle, wrig\textit{\-}gle, wrin\textit{kle}.  A\textendash{}wry\textendash{}, be\textendash{}wray.

\textbf{DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.}

1\textendash{}3.  The jamb of the door.  A plumb line.  The redoubt was \textit{taken}.  The czar\textapos;s palace.  They will indict the victualer.  A schism in the church.  A poignant malady.  Condign punishment.  Impugn the foreign witness.  An apothegm or maxim.  A paradigm or model.  The Grand Seignior.  The hand of a dial is a gnomon.  Be resigned.  A schismatic intruder.  The campaign is finished.  An ambitious sovereign.  The captain is absent on a furlough.  A sign of rain.  A benign disposition.  A gnarled oak.  He could not assign a reason for his conduct.


10\textendash{}12.  A bustle at the castle.  It does not rain; it mists.  Often at Christmas we used to wrestle.  The beloved apostle.  The mistletoe bough.  A mortgage on the land.  My colleague was wroth.  A prologue is spoken before, and an epilogue after, a play.  Fasten the window.  Harangue the crowd.  Answer the demagogue.  The ten commandments are the deca\textit{logue}.  A sprained wrist.  Opaque glass.  A catalogue of the goods.  An amusing dialogue.  An apologue or fable.  A fugue is a repetition of parts in a musical composition.  He was hustled by the mob.  A pestle and mortar.  Leaves rustle.  A trestle for the bridge.  She looked awry.  He was wroth at her misdemeanor.  They wrought well, and finished their abors soon.
WORDS SOUNDED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENTLY SPELLED.

1. Adds, adz, ale, ail; air, ere, heir, e'er; all, awl, aisle, I'il, isle; al'tar, al'ter; an'chor an'ker; ark, arc; as-cent, as-sent; ate, eight; au'ger, au'gur; aught, ought.

2. Bald, bawled; bad, bade; bale, bail; ball, bawl; baize, bays; bare, bear; base, bass; barm, balm; bay, bey; be, bee; beat, beet; beach, beech; beer, bier.

3. Bell, belle; bin, been; birth, berth; bite, bight; blew, blue; bold'er, bowl'der; bold, bowled; bore, boar; bored, board; bole, boll, bowl.

4. Börne, beurn; bow, bough; bow, beau; braid, brayed; brake, break; breech, breach; bred, bread; broach, brooch; brews, bruise; brute, bruit; but, butt; by, buy; bur'y, ber'ry.

5. Cal'en-dar, cal'en-der; call, caul; can'non, can'on; can'vas, can'vass; cask, casque; cast, caste; cede, seed; ceil, seal, seel; ceiling, seal'ing; cell, sell; cel'lar, sell'er.

6. Cent, scent, sent; cere, sear, sere, seer; cession, session; chaste, chased; cite, sight, site; clause, claws; clime, climb; coarse, course.

7. Com'pli-ment, com'ple-ment; cord, chord; cöre, corps; cote, coat; cousin, coz'en; creak, creek; crews, cruise; crew'el, cru'el; cyg'net, sig'net.

8. Dane, deign; day, dey; dear, deer; dew, due; die, dye; dire, dyer; doe, dough; draft,
draught; dram, drachm; dun, done; dust, dost; earn, urn; I, eye; ewe, you.

9. Fane, fain, feign; faint, feint; fare, fair; fate, fête; feet, feat; fil’ter, phil’ter; fil’lip, Phil’ip; flee, flea; find, fined.

10. Flew, flue; flour, flower; fort, forte; fore, four; forth, fourth; foul, fowl; frays, phrase, freeze, frieze; fur, fir; furs, furze.

11. Gage, gauge; gall, Gaul; gate, gait; gild, guild; gilt, guilt; gloze, glows; grate, great; grät’er, great’er; grease, Greece; groan, grown; guest, guessed; greaves, grieves.

12. Hale, hail; hall, haul; hare, hair; hart, heart; hay, hey; heel, heal; hear, here; herd, heard; hew, hue, Hugh; hide, hied.

13. Hie, high; him, hymn; hire, higher; hoard, horde; hoe, ho; hoes, hose; hole, whole, holy, wholly; hoop, whoop; hour, our; hus-sar’, huz-za’.

14. In, inn; in-dite, in-dict; in-vade, in-veighed; jamp, jamb; just, joust; key, quay; kill, kiln; knave, nave; knead, need, kneed; knew, new; knows, nose; knight, night; knot, not; lade, laid; lane, lain; lapse, laps; lax, lacks; lee, lea; leach, leech.

15. Leaf, lif; leak, leek; led, lead; lean, lien; les’son, les’sen; lev’ee, lev’y; lie, lye; limb, limn; links, lynx; load, lode, lowed; lone, loan; loch, lock; lo, low; lyre, liar.

16. Made, maid; male, mail; mane, main;
man'ner, man'or; mark, marque; mar'shal, mar-tial; maze, maize; meed, mead; mean, mien; meet, meat, mete; mi'nor, mi'ner; mist, missed.

17 Mite, might; moan, mown; mode, mowed; mote, moat; mu'cus, mu'cous; muse, mews; nay, neigh; nice, gneiss; nit, knit; nun, none; oar, o'er, ore; ode, owed; one, won; O, oh, owe.

18. Pale, pail; pall, Paul; pane, pain; pare, pair, pear; pause, paws; peace, piece; peak, pique; peal, peel; pearl, purl; peer, pier; pen'cil, pen'sile; plane, plain.

19. Plate, plait; please, pleas; plum, plumb; pole, poll; pore, pour; port, porte; pray, prey; pum'ice, pom'ace; quartz, quarts; quire, choir.

20. Rack, wrack; rain, rein, reign; raze, raise, rays; rap, wrap; red, read; reed, read; reck wreck; reek, wreak; rest, wrest; retch, wretch; rice, rise; rig'ger, rig'or; rime, rhyme; ring, wring

21. Rite, right, write, wright; rode, road rowed; roe, row; rote, wrote; rout, route*; rose, rows; rude, rood; ruff, rough; rung, wrung; rye, wry.

22. Sale, sail; seen, scene, seine; see, sea; seem, seam; sees, seas, seize; serf, surf; serge, surge; shear, sheer; shears, sheers; shown, shone.

23. Side, sighed; sine, sign; skull, scull; slay, sleigh; sleeve, sleave; slew, slue; slight, sleight; slow, sloe; sole, soul; so, sew, sow; sore, soar; staid, stayed.

* The ou of this word is also pronounced as in youth.
24  Stare, stair; stake, steak; step, steppe, steel, steal; stile, style; stoop, stoup; straight, strait; straight'en, strait'en; sweet, suite; suc'cor, suck'er; sum, some; sun, son.

25.  Tale, tail; tare, tear; tax, tacks; team, tear; tier; their, there; threw, through; throw, throe; throws, throses; throne, thrown; tide, tied.

26.  Time, thyme; toad, towed; toe, tow; too, two; told, toled, tolled; tole, toll; tract, tracked, tray, trey; vale, veil, vail; vane, vain, vein.

27  Wade, weighed; wale, wail; wane, wain; wait, weight; waste, waist; ware, wear; wave, waive; way, weigh; week, weak; ween, wean; weth'er, weath'er; wood, would.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.


lodging. They bored two holes. A bowl of milk. The boll of a plant
Bole is a kind of clay.

4. He was borne away. Gone to his long bourn. Bow as you enter.
A leafy bough. A bow and arrow. A spruce beau. Braid thy hair. The
ass brayed. A cane brake. Break the stick. A brakeman was killed. A
breach in a wall. Breech the lad. Brown bread. A well-bred girl
Broach the topic. Wear this brooch. He brews porter. A bad bruise
A brute beast. A bruit or rumor. A butt for ridicule. A butt of wine.

5. A calendar month. Calender the cloth. Call the girl with a case
on her head. The canons of the church, not cannons for firing. The
speakers are to canvass the topic in a canvas tent. A cask of beer. A
plumed casque for the warrior's head. He has lost caste. Be not cast
down. We cede our claims. Sow the good seed. Ceil the roof. Seal the
letter. Seal the eyes of the hawk. A painted ceiling. Sealing-wax. A
dark cell. We buy and sell. The seller of stolen goods lived in a cellar.

6. He sent for his ten per cent. dividend. The scent of the rose. Cere
the cork. A sere leaf. Sear the wound. He calls himself a seer. Con-
gress is in session. The Indians made a cession of land. A chaste design.
Dogs chased a wolf. Cite the passage. A site for a cottage. Her eyesight
fails. The cat's claws. A clause in a will. A pleasant elime. Climb the
mast. Coarse cloth. Cheap, of course.

My compliments to your aunt. A musical chord. A cord of wood. Whip-
cord. The core of an apple. A military corps. My coat is in the sheep-
cote. Cousin, you cannot cozen me. Why creak the door? He fished in
the creek. The crews returned from a long cruise. Cruel Susan, pull
down your crewel. A cygnet or young swan. A signet ring.

8. Deign, noble Dane, to hear us. No Dey of Algiers reigns to-day.
Come, dear, and see the deer. Wet with dew. My note falls due. A dis-
event. A shawl for the dyer. The doe runs. Bake the dough. Cash
the draft. A draught horse. A draught of ale. A dram drinker. Eight
drums make an ounce. A drachm was a Grecian silver coin. A cow of a
dun color. He ran from a dun. You have done it. Dust to dust. Dost
thou dare? Earn your bread. An urn for tea. Must she die? Dye the
cloth. A ewe * is a female sheep.

9. I would fain know why you feign illness. The name at Ephesus.
Did she faint? All a faint! Fair ladies, pay your fare. It was my fate
to be ill the day of the fête. To jump ten feet is a feat indeed. Filter the
river water. A love philter. Philip, why that fillip with your fingers?
A flea made me flee. Find the man who was fined for smoking.

* As this word begins with the consonant sound of y, it has a before it, and
not as.
10. The bird flew up the flue. A barrel of flour. A fragrant flower
Fort Ticonderoga. Dancing is not my forte. A fourth time I went forth.
A foul deed. A fat fowl. A strange phrase. Frays in the street. Hang
thy fur cloak on the fir tree. Freeze the cream. Frieze the cloth. An
ornamented frieze. My dog has two hind feet, and fore feet besides; yet
he has only four feet. He was wrapt in furs. A hill overgrown with
furze.

Gaul. He walked on with a peculiar gait to the great gate. An iron
grate. A nutmeg grater. A greater than Cæsar. A grease spot. The
isles of Greece. How Laura has grown! I heard a groan. I guessed it
was from the strange guest. Grieves he for aught? Greaves are for the
legs.

12. The hale man said to the hail storm, All hail! They met in the
hall. Haul in the rope. Auburn hair. Hounds chase the hare. The
hunter shot the hart through the heart. Hey, boys! what say you to
getting in the hay—eh? She hurt her heel, and asked him to heal it.
Let them come here and hear me sing the hymn. I heard the lowing of a
herd of cattle. Master Hugh, you may hew down that yew tree of the
dark hue. Hide and seek. She hied to school.

13. Hie along. High tide. I know those who will hire me at higher
wages. A hoard of money. A horde of savages. Ho! ye that hoe in the
field. The hoes for hoeing are in the barn. Here are the hose for your
feet. I was a whole day digging that hole. The holy man must be wholly
sincere. Drive hoop. Come with a whoop, and come with a call. Our
school will not begin for an hour. Huzza! cried the hussar.

14. I'll wait in the inn. The Isle of Man. They will indict him for
forgery. Take your pen; I will indite. She will jam her finger. Point
out the jamb of a fireplace. Be just, and fear not. A joust, or mock
fight. The knave tried to kill him in a lime-kiln. What is the navel of
a wheel? Of a church? Knead the bread. A time of need. He walks in-
kneed. He inveighed against the men who are going to invade Ireland.
I knew the coat was not new. He knows he has a nose. Dark as night
was the steed of the knight. Why not untie the knot? He laid down his
gun, and began to lade the ship. He then lay down to sleep. He had
lain an hour in the lane. The lapse of time. The cat laps milk. Lax
morals. He lacks strength. We strolled over the lea. A lee shore. A
leech in a vial. Leach the ashes.

15. Pluck the leaf. Would you as lief walk? Stop the leak. John ate
a leek. He led me through a lead mine. Lean on my arm. I have a lien
on his estate. Lessen the lines of my lesson. A levy of troops. I was
present at her levee. I hate a lie. Of lye we make soap. The limb of a
tree. Limn it on canvas. The eyes of a lynx. The links of a chain. A
heavy load. A lode, or metallic vein. The cows lowed. A lodestone. A lone woman. A state loan. Lock the door. We sailed on a Scottish loch. Lo! low lies the hero! The music of the lyre. Shame on the liar!


21. Do right, come what may. Write to the shipwright. The sacrament is a holy rite. We rowed up the river, while they rode along the road. A row on the pond. The roe of a smelt. I wrote a page. I learnt
WORDS SOUNDED ALIKE.

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22. For sale. Ships under sail. I have seen the fish that were caught in a seine. A fair scene. You can see the sea. The ships seem near. A coarse seam. Seize the present. On the high seas. She sees a star. A Russian serf. A boat swamped in the surf. A coat of serge. The roarings of the surge. Sheer nonsense. Shear the sheep. A pair of shears. Shears for raising weights. The sun shone. A picture was shown.


25. A tale-bearer. A fox's tail. Tear up the tares. The dog tax. Tacks for the carpet. He drives a team. These ponds teem with fish. A tier of boxes. She shed tears. There they left their horses. He threw the cat through the window. A throe of pain. Throw a quoit. He throws it well. Throes of anguish. The king sat on his throne. They wrestled, and he was thrown. High tide. They tied his hands.

26. It is time to pluck the thyme. They towed the boat. Toads are harmless. He hurt his toe. A load of tow. They told the sexton, and he tolled the bell. Two o'clock. Too late. They toled along the fish by throwing bait. A desert tract. They tracked him through the snow. A tea tray. The trey of clubs. A shady vale. She wears a veil (or vail). See the veins in her neck. A vain attempt. The vane on the steeple.

WORDS NEARLY SIMILAR IN SOUND.

There are shades of difference, which a good speaker will regard in his enunciation, in most of the words here coupled.

1. Alms, arms; a-loud, al-owed; bär'on, bar-ren; bor'ough, bur'row; bri'dal, brî'dle; calk, cork; can'did, can'died; cap'i-tal, cap'i-tol; car'at, car'rot; cen'sor, cen'ser, col'lar, chol'er; coun'cil, coun'sel; coun'cil-or, coun'sel-or; cur'rant, cur-rent; cym'bal, sym'bol.

2. De-sert', dês-sert'; dû'al, dû'el; for'mal-ly, for'mer-ly; gam'ble, gam'bôl; gris'ly, gris'tly; i'dle, i'dol; laud, lord; lin'e-a-ment, lin'i-ment; low'er, lore; mat'rass, mat'tress; met'al, met'tle; med'âl, med'dle; mis'sile, mis'sal; ot'tar, ot'ter.

3. Ped'al, ped'dle; pend'ant, pend'ent; pis'til, pis'tol; pit'ied, pit'ted; prin'ci-pal, prin'ci-ple; prof'it, proph'et; roar, row'er; sects, sex; sought, sort; stalk, stork; sta'tion-a-ry, sta'tion-er-y; sub'tile, sub'tle; tal'ents, tal'ons; trav'el, trav'ail; vi'al, vi'ol.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.

1. Carry alms, not arms. She allowed him to speak aloud. The baron’s barren acres. The bridal feast. A bridle for the horse. Calk the ship’s sides, and put a cork in the jug. I said a candied, not a candid tongue. A capital crime was committed in the capitol. A yellow carrot, but not a carat of gold. In his cholera he threw off his collar. Current wine. Current news. A councillor is a member of a council. Call the counselor at law.

not with my medal. An illuminated missal. He threw a missile. Ottar of roses. They caught an otter.


WORDS DIFFERING IN ACCENT, ETC.

Many English words, spelled alike, are distinguished only by the accent. In such words, when dissyllables, the accent, which in the noun or adjective falls on the first, in the verb generally falls on the second syllable.

EXAMPLES.

1. Ab’sent, ab-sent’; ab’stract, ab-tract; ac’cent, ac-cent; af’fix, af-fix; at’trib-ute, at-trib’ute; aug’ment, aug-ment; cem’ent, ce-ment; col’league, col-league; col’lect, col-lect; com’ound, com-pound; con’cert, con-cert; con’crete, con-crete; con’duct, con-duct; con’fine, con-fine; con’flict, con-flict; con’serve, con-serve; con’sort, con-sort; con’test, con-test; con’tract, con-tract; con’trast, con-trast, con’verse, con-verse; con’vert, con’vert; con’vict, con-vict; con’voy, con-voy.

2. Des’ert, de-sert’; des’cant, des-cant; di’gest, di’gest; es’cort, es-cort; es’say, es-say; ex’port, ex-port; ex’tract, ex-tract; fer’ment, fer-ment;
frequent, fre-quent; gallant, gal-lant; im-port, im-port; im-press, im-press; in-cense, in-cense; in-crease, in-crease; in-sult, in-sult; in-ter-dict, in-ter-dict; ob-ject, ob-ject; per-fume, per-fume; per-mit, per-mit; per-vert, per-vert; pre-fix, pre-fix; pre-lude, pre-lude; prem-i-se, pre-mise; pres-age, pre-sage, pres'ent, pre-sent; pro-due, pro-due; pro-ject, pro-ject; pro-gress, pro-gress; pro-test, pro-test.

3. Reb'el, re-bel'; rec'ord, re-cord; ref'use, re-fuse; sub'ject, sub-ject; sur'name, sur-name; sur'vey, sur-vey; tor'ment, tor-ment; trans'fer, trans-fer; trans'port, trans-port; up'start, up-start.

In the following words, the nouns have the closing s aspirate (as in so), while the verbs have it soft, as in his.

4. A-buse, a-buse; close, close; dif-fuse, dif-fuse; ex-cuse, ex-cuse; grease, grease; house, house; mouse, mouse; rise, rise; use, use; com' pro-mise, com'pro-mise.

In the following words, the c in the noun becomes an s in the verb: ad-vice, ad-vice; de-vice, de-vice; pro-ph'e-ey, pro-ph'e-sy.

To these words most lexicographers add prac-tice, prac'tise; but Webster spells both noun and verb alike: namely, prac'tice. As there is no difference in the pronunciation, this seems right.

The th in teeth, as a plural noun, is aspirate (as in thin); as a verb, it is vocal (as in this). The i in live, when an adjective, is long; when a verb, it is short. In com'pac' (a noun) the accent is on the first syllable; but on the second when it is an adjective. In gal'rant, meaning brave, &c., the accent is on the first syllable. In gal-lant', meaning polite, the accent is on the second. In Au'gust, the name of a month, the accent is on the first; in the adjective au-gust', on the second.
WORDS DIFFERING IN ACCENT.

In'va-lid (a noun) has the accent on the first syllable; as an adjective (meaning null) it is accentuated thus: in-val'id. The noun pre'cë-den't is distinguished in a similar manner from the adjective pre-ce'dent. In alternate the verb has the accent on the first syllable; the adjective, on the second.

In the words al-ly' and ro-mance' the accent is on the last syllable, whether they are nouns or verbs.

Accent must not be confounded with quantity. In the substantive com'pact, and the adjective com-pact', the quantity of the vowels is the same, although the accent of the syllables is different.

DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.


RULES FOR SPELLING

1. Words of one syllable ending with any consonant but $f$, $l$, or $s$ preceded by a single vowel, do not double the final consonant; as, man, bed, ham.

Exceptions. — Add, burr, butt, buzz, ebb, egg, err, inn, odd.

2. Words of one syllable ending with $f$, $l$, or $s$, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, stiff, full, class.

Exceptions. — As, has, his, if, is, gas, of, this, thus, yes, us, was.

3. Words ending in silent $e$ drop $e$ on taking an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as, have, having; cure, cur'a-ble; sense, sens'i-ble.

Blame, move, reprove, sale, and their compounds, are sometimes, though improperly, made to retain $e$ before able. The proper spelling is blamable, &c.

Words ending in $ge$ and $ce$ retain $e$ before able, in order to preserve the soft sounds of $g$ and $c$ (the sounds of $j$ and $s$); as changeable, peaceable, &c. We write singeing, springeing, and swingeing, to distinguish these words from singing, springing and swinging.

Dye has dyeing, to distinguish it from dying; but eye has eying.

The $e$ is retained in verbs ending in $oe$ and $ee$; as, shoe, shoeing; hoe, hoeing; toe, toeing; see, seeing; agree, agreeing, &c.

Words ending with $c$ hard insert $k$ before a syllable beginning with $e$ or $i$, to preserve the hard sound; as, frolic, frolicked, frolicking; physic, physicked, physick-ing.

Words ending in $ie$ change the $ie$ into $y$ on adding ing; as vie, vying; tie, tying; lie, lying; hie, hying; die, dying.

EXAMPLES.

Ad-mire, ad'mi-ra-ble; a-dore, a-dör'a-ble; ad- vise, ad-vi'sa-ble; blame, bla'ma-ble; censure,
RULES FOR SPELLING.

cessu-ra-ble; com-pare, com'pa-ra-ble; con-ceive, con-ceiv'a-ble; con-sume, con-su'ma-ble; con-vince, con-vin'ci-ble; cure, cûr'a-ble; de-bate, de-ba'ta-ble; de-cline, de-cli'na-ble; de-duce, de-du'ci-ble; de-fine, de-fi'na-ble; de-plore, de-plôr'a-ble; de-scribe, de-scri ba-ble; de-sire, de-sîr'a-ble; dis-pute, dis'pu-ta-ble; ex-cuse, ex-cu'sa-ble; force, fôr'ci-ble; fuse, fu'si-ble; igni-ni'ti-ble; im-ag'ine, im-ag'i-na-ble.

Im-prove, im-prov'a-ble; im-pute, im-pu'ta-ble; mis-take, mis-ta'ka-ble; move, mov'a-ble; note, no'ta-ble; ob-serve, ob-serv'a-ble; pal'ate, pal'a-ta-ble; pro-cure, pro-cûr'a-ble; prove, prov'a-ble; rate, ra'ta-ble; rec'on-cile, rec-on-ci'la-ble; re-duce, re-du'ci-ble; re-move, re-mov'a-ble; re-pute, rep'u-ta-ble; re-solve, re-solv'a-ble; re-verse, re-vers'i-ble; sale, sa'la-ble; sense, sens'i-ble; size, si'za-ble; tame, ta'ma-ble; tithe, ti'tha-ble; val'ue, val'u-a-ble.

Exceptions.—A-gree'a-ble, change'a-ble, charge'a-ble, dam'age-a-ble, man'age-a-ble, no'tice-a-ble, peace'a-ble, ser'vice-a-ble, trace'a-ble.

EXAMPLES.

Add ings to the following words, in accordance with Rule 3.

Bathe, bribe, change, chase, come, cringe, dance, fife, gore, grieve, hinge, like, lodge, page, pine, probe, ride, shame, snore, splice, squeeze, take, tense, trace, trade, tire, wane, wedge, wince.

12*
Add *ish, y, ance,* or *al,* to the following words, in accordance with Rule 3.

*Ish.* Brute, knave, pale, rogue, slave, swine, thief, whi:ce. — *Y.* Able, double, fleece, idle, juice, plague, noble, scale, shade, spice. — *Ance.* Assure, continue, contrive, endure, grieve, insure, observe, persevere, pursue. — *Al.* Arrive, bride, dispose, fest'ive, nature, propose, refuse, revive, uni-verse.

4. Words ending in silent *e* generally retain *e* on receiving an additional syllable beginning with a consonant; as *movement a-chievement.*

**Exceptions.** — Awful, argument, abridgment acknowledgment, judgment, duly, truly, wholly.

**EXAMPLES.**

Add *ful, less, ly, ment,* or *ness,* to the following words, in accordance with Rule 4.

*Ful.* Hope, peace, rue, shame, spite, tune wake, waste. — *Less.* Care, cease, cure, force grace, life, name, shame, shape. — *Ly.* Bare, home late, mere, rude, safe, sage, tame, wide, wise. — *Ment.* Ad-advance, com-mence, en-cour'age, en-tice en-gage, in-duce, man'age, re-fine. — *Ness.* Base fee'ble, hoarse, i'dle, lame, large, like, pale ripe rude.

5. Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change the *y* to before any augment: but *'s,* or one beginning with *i.*

**Exceptions** — The derivatives of *dry* and *shy* retain the *y*; as, *dryly, shyly; dryness, shyness &c*
RULES FOR SPELLING.

EXAMPLES.

Add the augmentes est, es, eth, and ed, severally, to the following verbs, in accordance with Rule 5; thus, glori-fy, glori-fi-est, glori-fies, glori-fi-eth, glori-fired.


Add er, est, ful, less, ly, or ness, to the following words, in accordance with Rule 5.

Er, est, and ly. Bus’y, cra’zy, clum’sy, daint’y, ea’sy, gid’dy, greed’y, hap’py, luck’y, mer’ry, read’y, shà’dy, speed’y, stin’gy, tar’dy, ti’dy, worth’y.—Ful. Fan’cy, pit’y.—Less. Mer’cy, pit’y, rem’e-dy.—Ness. Bus’y, daint’y, gid’dy, greed’y, read’y.

6. When a vowel precedes the y final, or when ing is added, the y is generally retained.

Exceptions. — Paid, laid, lain, saith, said, and most of their compounds, as un-paid, mis-laid. Dai-ly is also a frequent exception. Gay’ly and gay’e-ty are generally spelled as here given.

EXAMPLES.

Add ing to the verbs given in the examples under Rule 5. Add s, ed, er, and ing, severally, to the following verbs, in accordance with Rule 6.
Be-tray, de-lay, de-stroy, em-ploy, en-joy, play.

7. Words of one syllable, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double that consonant on taking an augment beginning with a vowel.

EXCEPTIONS.—The derivatives of gas have only one s; as, gas’es, gas’i-fy. X, h, and k, are never doubled in English words; as, wax, wax’en.

EXAMPLES.

Add ed and ing, severally, to the following verbs, in accordance with Rule 7.

A-bet’, ac-quit, ad-mit, al-lot, be-fit, blot, bud, chat, com-mit, dot, fit, im-bed, per-mit, plot, quit, send, sub-mit, wed. (In the following, when ed is added, the e before the final d is silent.) An-nul’, beg, brag, con-trol, de-bar, de-mur, dis-til, drum, ex-töl, ex-pel, hem, hop, hum, im-pel, lag, mob, nap, pro-pel, rob, rub, sin, sob.

Add er, ar, or, y, est, to the following words, in accordance with Rule 7.

Er. Be-gin, big, drum, rob, rub, run, stab, swim.—Ar. Beg.—Or. A-bet.—Y. Crag, gum, skin, shrub, smut.—Est. Big, fat, glad, red, sad.

8. But if there are two final consonants, or two vowels preceding a final consonant—likewise if the accent is not on the last syllable, or if the accent is shifted—no doubling takes place.*

EXAMPLES.

Add ed or ing to the following words, under the foregoing Rule. (Heed the sound of t, taken by d, after an aspirate con-

* The word ex-cel departs from this rule in ex-cel-lence. But in pref’er-ence, vis’er-ence, &c., the rule holds.
sonant sound; as in cuffed, stripped, missed, &c., pronounced
cuft, stript, mist, &c. See page 116.)

Call, chill, con-fess, cuff, cull, dis-tress, ebb,
en-gröss, err, fell, fill, gall, hiss, hurl, im-press,
kill, löll, op-press, pass, puff, pull, quaff, quell,
re-press, roll, scoff, shell, smell, snuff, spell, spill,
thrill, till, trans-gress, trill, will, yell.

Beam, beat, boil, cheat, clean, com-plain, cool,
drain, pail, gain, heal, heap, join, look, mail,
nail, rail, sneer, spoil, spout, steam, toil.

Bal'lot, ban'ter, beck'on, beg'gar, ben'e-fit, bi'as,
big'ot, bil'let, cab'in, car'pet, com'bat, cov'et,
cred'it, dif'fer, doc'tor, en-vel'op, ex-hib'it, fat'ten,
fid'get, fil'ter, for'feit, gal'lop, gib'bet, har'den, in
her'it, lim'it, mur'mur, offer, par'al-lel, pil'fer,
p'i lot, prof'er, prof'it, rea'son, riv'et, suf'fer, tem'-
per, vis'it, wain'scot, wor'ship.

Remarks.—The following words are, by many writers and
lexicographers, regarded as exceptions to Rule 8, and are made
to double the final consonant before ed, ing, &c. But this devi-
ation is condemned by Lowth, Walker, Perry, and Webster; and
present usage is in favor of the reform introduced by the latter,
under which these words are spelled in accordance with Rule 8;
thus, trav'eled, trav'el-ing, trav'el-er;* jew'el, jew'el-er, &c.

Add ed or ing to the following:

Ap-pa'rel, bär'rel, bev'el, can'cel, căr'ol, cav'il,

* Walker says: "An ignorance of this Rule (Rule 8) has led many to
write bigotted for bigated, &c., and from this spelling has frequently arisen a
false pronunciation: but no letter seems to be more frequently doubled im-
properly than t. Why we should write libelling, levelling, revelling, and yet
offering, suffering, reasoning, I am totally at a loss to determine."
chan’nel, chis’el, coun’sel, cud’gel, di’al, di-shevel, 
driv’el, du’el, em-bow’el, en-am’el, e’qual, gam’bol, 
grav’el, grov’el, hand’sel, hatch’el, im-pan’nel, 
jew’el, ken’nel, ker’nel, la’bel, lau’rel, lev’el, li’bal, 
mar’shal, mar’vel, mod’el, pan’el, par’cel, pen’cil, 
pér’il, pist’ol, pom’mel, quar’rel, rav’el, rev’el, ri’val, 
row’el, shov’el, shriv’el, sniv’el, tas’sel, tram’mel, 
trav’el, tun’nel, vict’ual.

9. Words ending in a double consonant generally retain both 
consonants on receiving an addition.

Remarks.—Some words ending in ll drop one l before less 
and ly; as, skil’less, ful’ly, chill’ly, squall’y. But, according 
to Webster, the derivatives of dull, skill, will, and full, retain the ll 
before ness and ful; as, dull’ness, full’ness, skill’ful, will’ful; 
though Walker and other lexicographers place but one l in the 
first syllable of these words. In the words dis-till, fore-tell, ful-
fill, in-still, Webster retains the ll of the primitive words still, 
tell, fill, inasmuch as it must be retained in the participles and 
other derivatives; as, dis-till’er, fore-tell’ing, ful-filled, &c. But 
dis-till and ful-fill are frequently spelled with but one final l.

EXAMPLES.

Add the augments ful, ly, ness, to the following words, in 
accordance with Rule 9.

Ful. Bliss, dis-tress, skill, suc-cess, will.—Ly. 
Heed’less, gross, rest’less, use’less.—Ness. Care’-
less, chill, dull, full, gross, ill, small, stiff, still, 
tall.

10. Compound words are usually spelt in the same manner as the 
simple words of which they are composed; as, ice-house, cow-yard, 
down-fall. But full, as an additional syllable, drops one l; as hand-
ful, spoonful; * the u retaining an easy sound of u in bull
full, &c.

Exceptions.—An e is dropped in wherever; and
words ending in ll often drop one l in composition;
as al-béit, al-might'y, al-most, al-read'y, al'so, al-
though, al-to-geth'er, al'ways, el'bow, un-til, we'f
fare, with-al.

11. The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding s, when the
singular ends with a sound that will unite with the sound of s: as,
lamp, lamps; date, dates; woe, woes: or by adding es, or s having the
sound of es, when the singular ends with a sound that will not unite
with the sound of s: as, fox, foxes; lens, lenses; torch, torches; rose,
roses; Miss, Misses; excellence, excellences.

Nouns having any other ending than y preceded by a consonant
or than f, h, o, s, x, also nouns ending in silent e, form their
plurals by adding s.

When c soft (having the sound of s), g soft (having the sound
of j), or s, comes before silent e, a syllable is added to the word;
as, face, fa'ces; age, a'ges; case, ca'ses.

Nouns ending in ch soft (as in chest), sh, ss, or x, form their
plurals by adding es.

EXAMPLES.

Add s † to the following nouns to form the plural.

Bag, bar, beam, bed, cork, crew, eel, head,
farm, flood, frog, kick, leg, mob, pair, pearl, pig,
pulp, sloop, sound, street, trout, vein, wall.

Ap'ple, babe, bribe, cane, cave, duke, fire,
flame, guide, hive, hope, joke, mule, name, rip'ple,

* Some persons speak of "so many spoonful," instead of "so many spoon-
fuls." The rule on this subject is: Compounds ending in ful, and all those in
which the principal word is put last, form the plural in the same manner as
other nouns,—as handfuls, spoonfuls, mouthfuls, &c.
† See page 118 in regard to the sound of s as z.
ruffle, skate, shoe, sieve, side, sleeve, stone, valve
wave, yoke, zone.

Add *es* to the following nouns, ending in *ch, sh, ss*, or *x* to
form the plural.

Arch, batch, bench, blush, box, branch, brōoch, brush, bunch, bush, church, class, coach, crash, cross, crutch, dash, dish, flash, fox, gash, glass, hatch, hiss, inch, lash, lass, loss, lynx, march, match, mesh, peach, perch, pinch, pōrch, pouch, sash, scratch, sex, slash, tax, trench, truss, wish, wretch.— Cru’ci-fix, count’ess, in’dex, os’trich, par’ish.

Add *s* in writing, but the sound of *es* in pronouncing, to form
the plural of the following. (See Paragraph 2, under Rule 11.)

Bridge, cheese, furze, gauze, hinge, judge, lease,
muse, noise, place, purse, siege, sluice, surge.

12. Most nouns ending in *o*, preceded by a consonant, form the
plural by the addition of *es*; as, car’go, car’goes; ech’o, ech’oes; héro,
hé’roes; mot’to, mot’toes; mu-lat’to, mu-lat’toes; né’gro, né’groes,
po-tato, po-tatoes; sti-le’to, sti-le’toes; vol-ca’no, vol-ca’noes, &c. (See
page 52 for words ending in *o.*

Exceptions.—Where *o* is preceded by a vowel,
as in *tī’o, cam’e-o*, *s* only is added. The following
also are commonly written in the plural, with *s*
only: Bra’vo, can’to, du-o-dec’i-mo, gro’tto, hā’lo,
jun’to, man-i-fes’to, me-men’to, pōrti-co, quar’to,
octa’vo, so’lo, two, ty’ro, zéro, mus-quī’to.

13. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural
by changing the *y* into *ies*; but nouns ending in *y* preceded by a
vowel form the plural regularly by the addition of *s.*
14. The following nouns ending in $f$, or $fe$, form the plural by changing their endings into $ves$: beef, beeves; calf, calves; elf, elves; half, halves; knife, knives; leaf, leaves; life, lives; loaf, loaves; self, selves; sheaf, sheaves; shelf, shelves; thief, thieves; wife, wives; wolf, wolves.

15. Other nouns ending in $f$ or $fe$, as chief, dwarf, sife, grief, gulf, handker-chief, hoof, proof, re-proof, roof, safe, scarf, strife, surf, turf. wharf, and most of those ending in $ff$, form the plural regularly; as. gulf, gulfs; muff, muffs; wharf, wharfs. Staff has staves in the plural, but its compounds are regular; as, flagstaff, flagstaffs.

EXAMPLES.

Change the final $y$ into $ies$ in the plural, in the following nouns ending in $y$ preceded by a consonant. The $y$ has the sound of short $i$ unaccented; the $ies$ the sound of $iz$, or, where the accent is on the last syllable, of $iz$.

Ar'my, ba'by, ber'ry, bod'y, cit'y, cop'y, coun'try, dai'sy, fan'cy, fol'ly, gip'sy, jel'ly, la'dy, mer'cy, par'ty, po'ny, pop'py, ru'by.—Al-ly', re-ply, sup-ply.

A'gen-cy, ag'o-ny, ar'ye-ry, cal'um-ny, can'o-py, cavi-ty, cen'tu-ry, char'i-ty, col'o-ny, com-e-dy, com'pa-ny, cru'el-ty, de'cen-cy, de'i-ty, dep'u-ty, di'a-ry, ecs'ta-sy, ef'fi-gy, el'e-gy, en'e-my, en'er-gy, en'mi-ty, eu'lo-gy, ex'i-gen-cy, fac'to-ry, fac'ul-ty, fam'i-ly, for'ger-y, gal'ler-y guar-an-ty, gro'cer-ty, har'mo-ny, hér'e-sy, his'to-ry, in'ju-ry.

Leg'a-ry, li'bra-ry, lot'ter-ty, lux'u-ry, ma'l'a-ry, mel'o-ty, mis'er-ty, mu'ti-ny, ni'ce-ty, or're-ry, pár'o-ty, pen'al-ty, pe'o-ny, per'fi-ty, pi-ra-ry, pol'i-ty, prod'i-ty, râr'i-ty, rem'e-ty, rob'ber-ty, sub'si-ty, ten'den-ty, the'o-ry, trag'e-ty, u'nî-ty, van i-ty, vic'to-ry, vo'ta-ry, ex'cel-len-ty.

13
In the following nouns, ending in \( y \) preceded by a vowel, add (with its \( z \) sound) to form the plural.

Al-loy, bay, boy, day, dray, de-cay, de-lay, dis-play, fray, joy, key, ray, toy, way.

Ab’bey, al’ley, at-tor’ney, chim’ney, con’voy, don’key, en’voy, es’say, gal’ley, jock’ey, jour’ney, ker’sey, kid’ney, lack’ey, lam prey, med’ley, mon’ey, mon’key, os’prey, pull’ey, tur’key, turn’key, val’ley, vice’roy, vol’ley.

WRITING AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

1. There are no eggs in the inn. A full class. A curable disease. Salable property. She is blamable. A movable rock. Changeable silk. A serviceable cloak. Peaceable neighbors. The boy received a swingeing for swinging without leave. The cook, while singeing the turkey, is singing. The dyer is dyeing my mantilla. The cat is eying a blackbird.


3. Bathing in the river. She is teasing him to go. He is cringing to the rich man. We are chasing a fox. She is wincing at his rebuke. A juicy peach. He is lying on the sofa. They are frolicking in the barn. The doctor is physicking the patient. In pursuance of your request, I will go. A universal festival.


5. She behaved shyly. He certified to the fact. She magnifies my merits. The dryness of the atmosphere. Thou prophesiest. The clumsiest of the boys. A fanciful project. A remediless complaint. Be in readiness. Busily employed. Which horse is the speedier? A pitiless master. He justified his conduct. He defied his oppressors. Thou repliest not.
6. I mislaid the paper-knife. She laid her hand on his head. He lay
down gayly on the floor. Why did he lie down? He had not lain long
when he rose. He delayed his departure. He slays his thousands. The
Daily Gazette. Irrepressible gayety. The destroyer of her peace.

7. Unwholesome gases. A waxen image. They acquitted the prisoner.
He is blotting his book. They submitted at once. He annulled the con-
tract. They controlled his choice. He demurred. He was impelled to de
it. They are extolling his conduct. They are controlling the affair. The
drummer was a swimmer. The beggar was an abettor of the crime. A
shruby growth. The bigger of the two. The fattest of the three.

8. He confessed his connivance. They lolled in their chairs. He
engrossed the bill. I repressed my tears. You transgressed the bounds.
He spilled the soup. They are toiling at the oars. They are balloting for
a speaker. She enveloped me with her shawl. They paralleled the act.
You are forfeiting my esteem. A fattened ox. They profited by my igno-
rance. He riveted the chains. A tedious visitor. A devout worshiper.
He galloped fast. My preference is for her. Its excellence is plain.
Lightly appereled. The birds caroled. He libeled the doctor. Disheveled
hair. An enameled watch. They shoveled the snow. The jeweler gam-
boled. The gambler gambled. The traveler periled his life. They
tunneled the hill, and leveled the mound.

A skillful mechanic. She ran heedlessly to the cars, and her carelessness
was punished. The smallness of the amount. A willful temper. She
blundered grossly.

10. Take three spoonfuls of the liquid. Shake the door-mat. Two
handfuls of corn. Until we meet, farewell. Your welfare shall be my
concern. So it has been always. albeit you are altogether had withal.
Their Excellencies, the Governors, had many excellences of character.

11. Roses for the Misses B——. Light the torches. Six cases of pre-
serves. Six gills of vinegar. The gills of a fish. Malapert girls. Goose-
berry pies. Six glasses of syllabub. Ten demijohns of vitriol. Ripe
musk-melons. Silver salt-cellars. The nightingales sang. The purlous
of the state-house. Numbers were massacred (pronounced mas'us-kerd).
An-i-mal'cules in the water. The thresholds of the doors.

12. The calicoes were cheap. Sweet potatoes. The bravos had stilet-
toes. A poem in ten cantos. Two small duodecimos. Receive them as
The mulattoes rose against the negroes. Volcanoes in a state of eruption.
The porticos were spacious. Prolonged echoes. The manifestos were read
so the armies.

13. Daisies in bloom. She defies his calumnies. The comedies were
hissed. Prodigies of valor. They had subsidies from the enemy. The chimneys were blown down. Volleys of musketry. Lackeys were in waiting. The penalties of his offences. Parodies of the poem. Bad tendencies. She is in ecstasies. The forgeries were discovered. Task all your energies. They sat in the galleries. The deputies are here. The poppies are faded. The rubies sparkle. Parties are divided. The jellies are too soft. The ponies ran. Our allies refuse further supplies. The chimneys fell.

14, 15. Put the loaves on the shelves. With knives we cut the apples in halves. The thieves fled. The beees were in good condition. Ten handkerchiefs. The Southern gulfs. What is the singular of staves? The ships are at the wharfs. The dwarfs were exhibited. Your reproofs pass unheeded. Muffs for the ladies. The flagstaffs were pulled down. Will their strifes never end?

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**PREFIXES AND POSTFIXES.**

* A Prefix is that which is put before, and a Postfix (or affix), that which is put after another word, to make with it a new word.

1. PREFIXES OF ENGLISH OR SAXON ORIGIN.

   A, on or in, as a-foot, a-bed.
   Be, about, as besprinkle; also for or before, as bespeak.
   En, in or on, as encircle; also make, as enfeebles. (*En is changed into em in roots beginning with b or p, as embark, em-power.*)
   For, from, against; as forbid.
   Fore, before, as foresee.
   Mis, error or defect, as misdeed.
   Out, excess or superiority, as outrun.
   Over, eminence or excess, as overcharge.
   Un, before an adjective or adverb, signifies not, as unworthy;
   un, before a verb, signifies the undoing of the act expressed by the verb, as unfetter. Un is sometimes prefixed to a verb without altering the sense, as loose, unloose.
   Up, motion upwards, as upstart; also subversion, as upset.
   With, from or against, as withdraw withstand.

A, ab, abs, from or away, as avert, absolve, abstain.  
Ad, to, as adhere.  (Ad assumes the various forms of a, ae, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, according to the commencing letter of the root with which it is joined; as ascend, accede, affix, aggran-  
dize, allot, annex, appeal, arrest, assume, attract.)  
Am, round about, as ambient.  
Ante, before, as antecedent.  
Circum, round or about, as circumnavigate.  (Circum also takes the form circu, as circuit.)  
Cis, on this side, as cisalpine.  
Con, together, as convoker.  (Con takes also the various forms of co, cog, col, com, cor, as coöperate, cognate, collect, commotion, correlative.)  
Contra, against, as contradict.  (Contra sometimes takes the form counter, as counterbalance.)  
De, down, as dejected.  
Dis, asunder, as distract; also negation or undoing, as disarm. (Dis has also the forms of di and dif, as diverge, diffuse.)  
E, ex, out of, as egress, exclude.  (E, ex, take also the form of ec, ef, as eccentric, ef flux.)  
Extra, beyond, as extraordinary.  
In, before an adjective, signifies not, as inactive; in, before a verb, signifies in or into, as inject. (In has also the various forms of ig, il, im, ir, as ignoble, illuminate, import, irradiate.)  
Inter, between, as intervene.  
Intro, to, within, as introduce.  
Juxta, nigh to, as juxtaposition.  
Ob, in the way of, or opposition, as obstacle. (Ob has also the various forms of oc, of, o, op, os, as occur, offend, omit, oppose, opposition.)  
Per, through or thoroughly, as perforate, perfect. (Per has also the form of pel, as pellucid.)  
Post, after, as postdiluvian.  
Pre, or præ, before, as predict.  
Preter, or præter, past or beyond, as preternatural.
Pro, *for, forth, or forward*, as pronoun, *provoke, proceed.*
Re, *back or again*, as retract, rebuild.
Retro, *backwards*, as retrospect.
Se, *aside or apart*, as secede.
Si'ne, *without*, as sinecure. (*Sine* has also the form of *sin* and *sin*), as simple, sincoere.)
Sub, *under or after*, as subside. (*Sub* has also the forms of *suc, suf, sug, sup, sus* contracted for *subs*, as succeed, suffix suggest, suppress, suspend.)
Subter, *under or beneath*, as subterfuge.
Super, *above or over*, as superfluous. (*Super* has also the French form *sur*, as surmount.)
Trans, *over from one place to another*, as transport.
Ultra, *beyond*, as ultramundane.

3. PREFIXES OF GREEK ORIGIN.

A or an, *without or privation*, as apathy, anonymous.
Amphi, *both or the two*, as amphibious.
Ana, *through or up*, as anatomy.
Anti, *against*, as Antichrist. (*Anti* has sometimes the contracted form of *ant*, as antarctic.)
Apo, *from or away*, as apostacy. (*Apo* has sometimes the contracted form of *ap*, as aphelion.)
Cata, *down*, as catarrh. (*Cata* has also the form of *cat*, as catechise.)
Dia, *through*, as diaphanous.
Epi, *upon*, as epitaph. (*Epi* has also the form of *ep*, as ephemeral.)
Hyper, *over and above*, as hypercritical.
Hypo, *under*, as hypothesis.
Meta, *change*, as metamorphosis. (*Meta* has also the form of *met*, as method.)
Para, *near to, or side by side* as if for the purpose of comparison, and hence sometimes similarity, and sometimes contrariety, as paradox. (*Para* has also the form of *par*, as parody.)
Peri, *round about*, as periph'rasis.
PREFIXES AND POSTFIXES.

Syn, together, as syn’thēsis. (Syn has also the forms sy, syl
sym, as system, syllogism, sympathy.)

4. Postfixes or Affixes.

Nouns ending in an, ant, ar, ard, ary, eer, ent, er, ist, ive,
ør, ster, denote the agent or doer; as, comedian, accountant,
liar, dotard, adversary, charioteer, student, maker, elocutionist
representative, professor, maltster.

Nouns ending in ate, ee, ite, denote the person or thing acted
upon, being derived from the Latin and French terminations of
the past participle atus, itus, and ée; as mandate, lessee, favorite.

Nouns ending in acy, age, ance, ancy, ence, ency, hood, tion or
sion, ism, ment, mony, ness, ry, ship, th, tude, ty or ity, ure, y,
denote being or a state of being; as, effeminacy, heritage, inheri-
tance, constancy, reference, excellency, neighborhood, combustion,
heroism, judgment, parsimony, loudness, adversary, worship,
health, latitude, plenty, ability, judicature, butchery.

Nouns ending in dom, ic, ick, denote jurisdiction; as, duke-
dom, bishopric, bailiwick.

Nouns ending in logy denote treating of; as, conchology.

Nouns ending in let, kin, ling, ock, cle, denote littleness; as
bracelet, lambkin, gosling, hillock, particle.

Adjectives ending in ac, al, an, ane, ar, ary, en, ic or ical,
ile, ine, ory, denote of or belonging to; as ammoniac, claustral,
meridian, mundane, secular, military, brazen, eccentric, puerile,
masculine, transitory.

Adjectives ending in ate, ful, ose, ous, some, y, denote possessing
or abounding in; as precipitate, skillful, verbose, pompous, irks-
some, pithy.

Adjectives ending in ish, like, ly, denote likeness; as womanish,
soldierlike, manly. — Ish sometimes signifies diminution; as red-
dish, a little red. In most cases it implies some degree of con-
tempt.

Adjectives ending in ent, ive, denote active capacity; as ro-
splendent, persuasive.
Adjectives ending in **able, ible**, denote **passive capacity**; as **amiable, flexible**.

Adjectives ending in **less** denote **privation**; as **houseless**.

Verbs ending in **ate, en, fy, ish, ise, ize**, denote **to make**; as **elongate, embolden, beautify, embellish, criticise, harmonize**.

Words ending in **escent** denote **progression**; as **convalescent**.

Words ending in **ward** denote **direction**; as **upward, downward, northward**.

Words ending in **ite, ote, ot, an, ish, ard**, denote of a particular **nation, sect, &c.**; as **Israelite, Sciote, Austrian, Irish, English, Savoyard**.

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**MARKS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING**

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The marks of punctuation are, the Comma (,), which usually represents the shortest pause; the Semicolon (,), a longer pause than the comma; the Colon (:), a longer pause than the semicolon; and the Period (.), a full stop.

The Interrogation point (?) is used to denote that a question is asked; as, **Who is there?** The Exclamation point (!) is expressive of any strong or sudden emotion; as, **O, heavy day!**

The Dash (—) is used where a sentence breaks off abruptly, and sometimes to mark off parenthetical sentences; also in connection with the punctuation-marks, to increase their force.
The Apostrophe ('), a mark differing from the comma only in being placed above the line, denotes the omission of one or more letters; as, o'er for over, 'gan for began. It also marks the separation of the final s of the possessive case from the noun; as, John's hat. The possessive case plural is indicated by an apostrophe after the letter s; as, the trees' leaves.

The Marks of Parenthesis ( ) are used when a word, passage, or mark, which interrupts the progress of the sentence, is inserted; as, Honesty (the proverb is an old one) is the best policy.

Brackets [ ] include an explanation or name not originally in the text, and generally inserted by some other person than the author.

The Caret (\^) is used only in writing, to point to something interlined above it. The Cedilla is used under the French c, thus (ç), to signify that it is to have the soft sound of s.

The Hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables; also the parts of compound words; as, com-pre-hend, milk-pail. The Hyphen is placed after a syllable ending a line, to show that the remainder of the word begins the next line.

There are three marks of accent: the mark of the acute accent ('), the mark of the grave (`) accent, the mark of the circumflex (^), which is a compound of the other two. The acute accent is used in English to mark the accented syllable. The other accents are used chiefly in French, and in that language to denote a difference in quantity, not in accent. The circumflex accent over e denotes that it has the long sound of a, as in name; thus, fête (pronounced fate.)

A Paragraph, sometimes indicated by the sign (¶), is a small subdivision in writing, which is now generally represented simply by beginning a sentence with a new line having a slight blank space at its commencement.

Marks of Quotation (" ") are used to denote that the words of another person, real or supposed, than the author, are quoted. Two commas (",") are sometimes used to show that something is understood to be repeated, which was expressed in the line and word immediately above.

The Index, or Hand (\(\)), points out a passage for special attention. The Section (§) denotes the division of a discourse or
chapter into inferior portions. The Asterisk (*), the Obelisk or
dagger (†), the Double Dagger (‡), the Paragraph (¶), and Par-
allels (∥), are marks of reference to the margin, the foot of a page,
or some other part of a book.

The mark of Ellipsis or omission is formed either by a long
dash, or by a succession of points or stars; as, **n for
Queen.

The Diæresis (···), a Greek word signifying a division, divides
two vowels, that would otherwise make a diphthong, into two
syllables; as, Creàtor. It may also be placed over a single
vowel to show that it ought not to be merged in a preceding
syllable; as, agèd, blessèd.

The Makron (−), from a Greek word signifying long, is some-
times placed over a vowel to denote that the quantity is long; as
fâte, cëde, pîne, röll.

The Breve (˘), from the Latin, brevis, short, is placed over a
vowel to denote that it is short; as, hût, yêt, Hélëna, pût, nôt,
bût, crûstal.

Italic letters are often employed in printing letters, words, or
passages, to which the author wishes to call the special attention
of the reader, or which he wishes to distinguish for any purpose.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

Capital Letters should be used in the following instances:
1. At the beginning of the first word of every sentence, and
after every full stop; as, It was a starlight night. What do you
want?

2. At the beginning of every line of poetry; as,

He sendeth sun, He sendeth shower,—
Alike they’re needful to the flower;
And joys and tears alike are sent
To give the soul fit nourishment.
As comes to me or cloud or sun,
Father! thy will, not mine, be done
3. At the beginning of proper names and of adjectives derived from them, in whatever part of the sentence; as, I saw John and Thomas. An Italian sunset. An American steam-ship.

4. In epithets, used like the following: Charles the Fat Peter the Great; William the Conqueror.

5. Titles, when followed by names; as, The Emperor Napoleon. They spoke of Queen Victoria; of Governor Brooks; of General Scott; the Duke of Devonshire.

6. Appellations of the Deity; as, Lord, Jehovah, Providence, and often in pronouns referring to Him.

7. The pronoun I, and the interjections O, oh, &c.

8. The days of the week, and months of the year; as, February, Tuesday.

9. The divisions of a printed work; as, Book the first, Section the second, Chapter the third, Volume the tenth, &c.

10. Nouns denoting a religious sect; as, a Christian, a Jew, a Lutheran, a Mahometan.

11. Words to which it is desired to give importance; as, The army of the Revolution. When will Congress sit?

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**DICTATION AND WRITING EXERCISES.**

*Illustrating the Punctuation-Marks, &c.*

Notwithstanding all his diligence, the general could not reach the city before the enemy. Lend, lend your wings. Alfred the Great was a brave, pious, and patriotic prince. Milton the poet seemed a different being from Milton the politician.

God, who made the world, dwelleth not in temples made with hands. I sold my house, which was not large, for a moderate sum. Napoleon, whose impatient spirit could brook no obstacle, was highly indignant at this concession.

He insisted upon a condition which antipathy proved fatal to the arrangement. I met the person whom you introduced. Every teacher must love a boy who is attentive and docile. Study, I beseech you, to store your mind with the exquisite learning of former ages.
Boast not, my dear friends, of to-morrow. Antonio, light my lamp. I am obliged to you, ladies, for your kindness. The impossibility of extricating himself and his comrades from their dangerous position, drove the commander to desperation. Peace of mind being secured, we may smile at misfortune.

Wisdom, power, and goodness, are the attributes of the Deity. They passed their time in drawing, working, reading, and playing. He is a worthy, liberal, and benevolent man. I came, saw, and conquered. Two, four, six, eight, and ten, are even numbers. He behaved rashly and violently. They rushed into the streets singing, shouting, and screaming violently. I was received civilly and hospitably.

Young and old, rich and poor, wise and ignorant, will appear before the judgment-seat. The captain drew his sword, encouraged his men, and led them on to the conflict. Scipio was called the sword, and Fabius the shield, of Rome. Fill thy heart with goodness, and thou wilt find that the world is full of good. As virtue is its own reward, so vice is its own punishment.

The slaughter was dreadful; a few escaped by subterraneous passages, and made good their flight into the country; others retired into the citadel, which was soon obliged to surrender at discretion, and was razed to the ground; but by far the greater number perished in the town, under the sword of an irritated and relentless victor.

"Augustus well knew," says the historian, "that mankind are governed by names; and that they will, in general, submit to real slavery, if they are told that they are in the enjoyment of freedom." Straws swim on the face; but pearls lie at the bottom. Yesterday the sky was beautifully light; to-day, all is dark and dreary. Semiramis built Babylon; Dido, Carthage; Rom'ulus, Rome.

Patrick Henry commenced by saying, "It is natural to man to indulge in the illusions of hope." Good and evil are the lot of man. No one must expect either happiness or misery unmixed. Virtue is too lovely and useful to be immured in a cell: the world is her sphere of action. Brutus's speech over Caesar's body begins thus: "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears."

Collins's Ode on the Passions contains this line:

"Through glades and glooms the mingled measure stole."

Avoid affectation: it is a contemptible weakness. The air was sweet and plaintive; and the words, literally translated, were these: "The winds roared and the rains fell, when the poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree." The Rev.* Dr. Paley.

What do you want? Will you come with me? What o'clock is it? Where is Elizabeth? Here! dear mother. Hush! you will wake the child.

* The period is used after every abbreviated word.
Where have you been all day? Bravo! well done! How beautiful is night.
Daughter of Faith! awake! arise! illume the dread unknown, the chaos of
the tomb. Alas! poor Yorick.

Consider (and may the consideration sink deep into your hearts!) the
fatal consequences of a wicked life. A coalition took place. Coöperate with
us in the undertaking. Should that time come—but I will not descend to
threats. Newton, Franklin, Washington, Napoleon,—different as they
were in many respects,—were all renowned as hard workers. I could not
stop my hiccup.*

EXERCISES IN WRITING THE POSSESSIVE CASE; AND TO ILLUSTRATE THE CONTRACTIONS IN COMMON USE.

I picked up a lady's fan, and have asked several ladies if it belonged to
any one of them. A person's manners are apt to influence his fortune.
The doctor's horse was got ready at five minutes' notice. I admired the
workman's dexterity. Our country's welfare. Deer's flesh is called ven-
ison. William's book is torn. What is everybody's business is nobody's
business. Wisdom's voice.

Cows' horns are made into combs. The men's hats were hanging against
the wall. Ladies' and gentlemen's shoes for sale here. The tiger's skin
striped, the leopard's spotted. The ship's rudder was knocked to
Seven weeks' sickness has made poor Oliver quite thin. The boys
were mixed up with the girls' knitting-needles. I hear the sound of
horses' feet. A horse's speed. The swan's neck is long and graceful
Ducks' feet are webbed.

The contractions in the following sentences are often used in
conversation, but rarely in writing, except in dialogues, &c.

Does n't this fine weather make one happy? That's right: you've done
this exercise well. There were n't more than ten persons present. We've
been at play. You're welcome to go, if your wishes so incline you.
Would n't you like to see the new cow? We'd rather see her another
time. I could n't give the poor man money, for I had n't any. They're
all gone. 'T was early dawn. Where'er you go, don't forget me. They'll
jump o'er the brook.

* Pronounced hik'kup or hik'kof
Where's my hat? Thou'dst better walk than ride. Whate'er I do, I'll do it well. Thou'ret better than thou'dst have us think. 'Tis long since I was there. I have n't a minute to waste. There is n't a drop in the can. It's getting late; is n't it? Shan't we see you again? Are n't they ready? I said it was Mr. Adam's book, not Mr. Adams's.

ROMAN NUMERALS.

The Romans counted up to three by single strokes, supposed to represent the fingers of the hand: thus I. stood for one; II for two; and III. for three.

A smaller figure placed to the left of a larger is meant to be subtracted from it: thus IV means I. (one) subtracted from V. (five); that is, four.

V stands for five; it represents the five fingers of the hand, and was originally written thus, Ꞟ: afterwards, the middle fingers were left out, and the figure stood V.

A smaller figure placed to the right of a larger is meant to be added to it: thus, VI., VII., and VIII., stand, respectively, for six, seven, and eight; that is, five and one, five and two, and five and three.

IX. stands for nine; that is, I. (one) from X. (ten).

X. stands for ten; it represents two fives placed vertically, thus: X.

XI., XII., XIII. Eleven, twelve, thirteen; that is, ten and one, ten and two, ten and three.

XIV. Fourteen; that is, ten and (one from five) four.

XV. Fifteen; that is, five added to ten.

XVI., XVII., XVIII., XIX. Sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen.

XX. Twenty; two tens.

* E'er is a contraction of ever, and is pronounced like air; but ere, though having precisely the same pronunciation, is an adverb, meaning before, sooner than.

† Pronounced arnt.
XXI., XXII., &c. Twenty-one, twenty-two, &c.
XXX. Thirty; three tens.
XL. Forty; that is, ten from fifty.
L. Fifty; this letter stands for fifty, as being the half of one hundred. The Romans expressed one hundred by C., the initial of centum (the Latin for a hundred). In many manuscripts the letter C is found in this form, L. A horizontal line drawn across it gives the lower half, L, and hence the application.

LX. Sixty; fifty and ten.
LXX. Seventy; fifty and two tens.
LXXX. Eighty; fifty and three tens.
XC. Ninety; that is, ten from one hundred
C. One hundred (the initial of centum)
CC. Two hundred.
CCC. Three hundred.
CCCC., or CD. Four hundred.

D. Five hundred. This letter stands in the same relation to a thousand that L. (fifty) does to C. (one hundred); that is, it represents the half of a thousand. The initial letter M, of mil'le (a thousand), was used to represent that number. An ancient form of this letter is CM. A line drawn vertically through this letter leaves on the right-hand side a D, and hence its application.

DC. Six hundred.
DCC. Seven hundred.
DCCC. Eight hundred.
DCCCC. Nine hundred.

M. (the initial of mil'le). A thousand.

EXERCISES.

Express the following sums in Roman numerals:

Express the following Roman in Arabic numerals: *

MDCCX. DCXXIX. CCCXL. MDCCXL. DCCXXXIV. CCCXXXIII
CX. LXXXIV. XVIII. VIII. XXVII. XXXIV. XLVI. LII
XXV. LXV. LXXXVII. CCX. CVI. XIX.

Put the following Arabic into Roman numerals:

the year 1763. The year 1453. The year 1856. The second verse of
chapter 12.

NAMES OF PERSONS.

MASCULINE NAMES.

Aaron, A'bel, A-bi'el, A-bi'jah, Ab'ner, Ad'am,
A'bra-ham, A-dol'phus, Al'bert, Al-ex-an'der, Al-
fred, A-lon'zo, Al'vin, A'mos, A'ma-sa, A'mbro-se,
An'drew, An'tho-ny, Ar'chi-bald, Ar'te-mas, Ar'
thur, A'sa, A'saph, Ash'er, Au-gus'tus.

Bar'na-bas, Be'la, Ben'ja-min, Ben'e-dict, Be-
nu'ni, Be-ri'ah, Be-thu'el, Ca'leb, Cal'vin, Ce'phas,
Charles, Chris'to-pher, Clem'ent, Cy'rus, Dan'iel,
Da-ri'us, Da'vid.

Eb-en-e'zer, Ed'gar, Ed'mund, Ed'ward, Ed'win,
Eg'bert, El-e-a'zar, E-li'as, E-li'hu, E-li'jah, E-li'
sha, E-li'pha-let, E'noch, E'nos, E'phra-im, E-ras'
tus, E'than, Eu-gene', E-ze'ki-el, Ez'ra.

* The Arabic numerals are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. They are so called
because they were introduced into Europe by the Arabsians, who are believed
to have received them from the Hindoos.
Fer’di-nand, Fran’cis, Frank’lin, Fred’er-ic, George, Greg’o-ry, Gi’d’e-on, Gil’bert, Gus-ta’vus, Hen’ry, Hez-e-kí’ah, Hi’ram, Hor’ace, Ho-ra’tio, Ho’se-a, Hugh, Hum’phrey, Ich’a-bod, Ig-na’tius, Ira, I’saac, Is’ra-el.
Ja’cob, Ja’bez, Jai’rus, James, Ja’red, Ja’son, Jed-e-di’ah, Jer-e-mi’ah, Jer’e-my, Jer’ome, Jes’se, Je’thro, Jo’el, John, Jo’nah, Jo’nas, Jon’a-than, Jo’seph, Josh’u-a, Jo-sí’ah, Jo’tham.
Laz’a-rus, Lem’uel, Leon’ard, Le’vi, Lew’is, Lo’am’mi, Lu’cious, Luke, Lu’ther, Mar’cus, Mark, Mar’tin, Mat’thew, Mat-thi’as, Mi’cah, Mi’cha-el, Mo’ses, Na’hum, Na’than, Na-than’i-el, Ne-he mi’ah, Nich’o-las, No’ah.
O-ba-di’ah, O’bed, Oc-ta’vi-us, Ol’i-ver, Pat’rick, Paul, Pe’leg, Pe’rez, Pe’ter, Phil’ip, Phi’lo, Phin’e-as, Ralph, Reu’ben, Rich’ard, Rob’ert, Ru’fus, Sam’u-el, Saul, Seth, Si’las, Si’mon, Sim’e-on, So’lo-mon, Stéphén, Sy’dney, Syl-vá’nus, Syl’ves’ter.
Thad’de-us, The’o-dore, The-oph’i-lus, Thom’as, Tim’o-thy, Ti’tus, U-ri’ah, Wal’ter, Will’iam, Zab’di-el, Zech-a-ri’ah, Zac’ché’us, Zach’a-ry.

FE MININE NAMES.

Ab’i-gail, Ad’a-line, A-de’lia, Al’ice, A-man’da, A-me’lia, An’na, Anne, Ar’ri-a, Au-gus’ta, Be lin’da, Bet’sy Blanche,* Car’o-line, Cath’a-rine,

* The ch in Blanche and Charlotte has the sound of sh.
Charlotté, Chris-tí-na, Clar-is’sa, Clem-en-tí-na, Cor-ne’lia, Cyn’thi-a.

Deb’o-rah, Dor’o-thy, E’dith, El’ea-nor, E-li’za, E-liz’a-beth, Ell’en, Em’i-ly, Em’ma, Em’e-line, Es’ther, Eü’ge-nie, Eú’nice, Fan’ny, Fran’ces, Han’nah, Har’ri-et, Hel’en, Hen’ri-et’ta, Is’a-bel’la, Jane, Jo’seph-iné,* Ju’dith, Ju’lia.

La’vin’ia, Lau’ra, Lou’i’sa, Lu’cin’da, Lu’cret’ia, Lu’cy, Lyd’i-a, Mad’e-line, Mar’ga-ret, Ma’ri’a, Ma’ry, Mar’tha, Ma’til’da, Nan’cy, Ol’ive, Pris’cil’la, Ra’chel, Re’bec’ca, Sa’rah, So’phi’a, Su’san, Vic-to’ri-a.

ON DERIVATIVES.

A long vowel in a primitive generally (though not always, becomes short in its derivative.

EXAMPLES.

1. Break, breakfast; cave, cavern; chaste, chastity; game, gamble; humane, humanity; nation, national; nature, natural; pale, pallid; prate, prattle; sane, sanity; shade, shadow; slake, slacken; vain, vanity; vale, valley.

2. Breathe, breath; clean, cleanse; dear, dearth; deep, depth; heal, health; please, pleasure; secret, secretary; serene, serenity; sheep.

* The i in Josephine has the sound of e long.
shepherd; shield, shelter; steal, stealth; zeal, zealous.

3. Behind, hinder; bite, bit; conspire, conspiracy; crime, criminal; decline, declension; divine, divinity; five, fifty; ignite, ignition; line, lineal; mime, mimic; vine, vineyard; wide, width; wild, wilderness; wise, wisdom.

4. Clothe, cloth; coal, collier; cone, conic, fore, forehead; goose, gosling; hole, hollow; holy, holiday; import, important; know, knowledge; mode, model; moon, month; nose, nostril; poke, pocket; sore, sorry; throat, throttle; tone, tonic.

WRITING AND DICTATION EXERCISES.


2. We are pleased with what is pleasant. A man of zeal is zealous. Those who cleanse make clean. A deep ditch. The depth of the hole. A shepherd tends sheep. A dearth of provisions. Things are dear. A serene sky. The serenity of the mind. A secretary keeps secrets. A shield shelters us from danger. His wound is healed. In good health. What is breathed forth is the breath. Those who steal do it by stealth.

3. A wide ditch. The width of the room. Bite the apple. A bit of bread. A wise man. Solomon’s wisdom. A criminal has committed a crime. A vine in the vineyard. A lineal descent. In a right line. Five times ten are fifty. Behind the house. Do not hinder me. Every thing grows wild in a wilderness. Divinity is the state of being divine. They conspired against him, and a conspiracy was formed. When coals are ignited, they are in a state of ignition. Decline a noun of the first declension. Mimes are men who mimic.
4. A new mode. The model of a statue. Knowledge is what we know Colliers carry coals. The forehead is the fore part of the head. Holidays were formerly kept holy. He imports corn. An important fact. A pig in a poke. Put it in your pocket. Black cloth. Clothed in flannel. A deep hole. A hollow tube. Tonic medicines give tone to the nerves. Conic sections are the cuttings of cones. I am sorry you have a sore throat. The young of a goose are goslings. A full moon once a month.

MISCELLANEous EXERCISES.

Most of the Abbreviations, Phrases, &c., here used, will be found in the Lists which follow.

America was discovered A. D. 1492. The MS. poem was lost. Send me all the MSS. Did it happen on the 3d inst., or the 29th ult.? Henry Hone, Esq. Lieut. Lane. Capt. Leroy. Hon. Chas. King, M. C. Washington, D. C. Rev. Mr. Hope. Messrs. Lawrence & Lovejoy. Horace Smith, jr. Will you come? N. B. Answer before night.

I was glad to stand once more on terra firma. An impromptu address. He has shaved off his mustache. I shall proceed via Charleston, S. C., to Columbus. The meeting adjourned sine die. The vote was taken viva voce. A daguerreotype likeness. The reservoir is full. Interesting memoirs. I lost my porte-monnaie. A French vaudeville. A turkois ring.

They made him cry peccavi. He was chosen speaker pro tem. He rendered me a quid pro quo. An extempore address. She appeared in dishabille. A small clique of enemies. Smell of the bouquet. A fac simile copy. A protégé of Mrs. O. Does she use rouge? I had a tête-à-tête with her. My vis-à-vis in the dance. Finis is Latin for end.

Magna charta (kar'ta), the great charter, so called, was obtained by the English barons from King John, A. D. 1215. Give me the minutiae of the affair. The horses ran away with the barouche. A bona fide offer. She received a billet-doux. He is a musical amateur. It is not etiquette to wear an over-coat at a ball. You shall be my locum tenens in my absence.

The verbs lay and lie are often misused. Bear in mind that lay is a transitive verb, of which the preterit and the past participle are laid. Lie is an intransitive verb, of which the preterit is lay and the past participle lain. So we should say: Come and lie down. Lay the pillow by my side. I lay down yesterday; I lie down to-day. Now I lay me down to sleep. Now I lie down to sleep. He laid his hand on my head. She had lain an hour when they woke her. Go and lie down. The proper use of these words is one sign of a good education.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
A. C. Before Christ.
Acct. Account.
A. D. In the year of our Lord.
Al. Alabama.
A. M. { Master of Arts; Before noon; or,
{ In the year of the world.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
Apr. April.
Atty. Attorney.
Aug. August.
Ark. Arkansas.
bb. Barrel.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Benj. Benjamin.
Ca. Canada.
Cal. California.
Capt. Captain.
C. E. Canada East.
Chap. Chapter.
Chas. Charles.
Chron. Chronicles.
Co. Company; or, County.
Col. Colonel.
Coll. College.
Com. Commodore.
Comm. Commissioner.
con. Against or, in opposition.
Const. Constable.
Copr. Copyright.
Cr. Credit or, creditor.
ct. or Conn. Connecticut.
cents.
C. W. Canada West.
cwt. Hundred weight.
D. C. District of Columbia.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Deg. Degree.
Del. Delaware.
Dept. Deputy.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Do. or Dilo. The same.
Dr. Doctor; or, Doctor.
12mo. Duodecimo.
E. East.
Eccl. Ecclesiastes.
ed. Edition; or, Editor.
e. g. For example.
E. I. East Indies.
E. L. East Longitude.
Eng. England; or, English.
Eph. Ephesians.
Esq. Esquire.
etc. And so forth.
Ex. Example; or, Exodus.
Exr. Executor.
Fla. Florida.
Feb. February.
Fr. France; or, French.
Ga. Georgia.
Gal. Galatians.
Gen. General; or, Genesis.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
Gov. Governor.
H. B. M. Her Britannic Majesty.
Heb. Hebrews.
Hhd. Hogshead.
Hon. Honorable.
hundred.
Ia. Iowa.
ib. or Ibid. In the same page.
Id. The same.
I. e. That is.
Ill. Illinois.
Ind. Indiana.
inst. Instant.
Isa. Isaiah.
J. R. S. (Jesus Hominum Salvator.) Jesus the Saviour.
Jac. Jacob.
Josh. Joshua.
Jr. Junior.
K. Knight.
Ky. Kentucky.
La. Louisiana.
Lat. Latitude.
lbs. Pounds.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lieutenant.
L. D. Doctor of Laws.
Lon. Longitude.
London.
L. S. Place of the seal.
M. Monsieur.
Ma. or Min. Minnesota.
Maj. Major.
Mar. March.
Mass. Massachusetts.
Mat. Matthew.
M. C. Member of Congress.
M. D. Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Me. Maine.
Messrs. Gentlemen, or Sirs.
Miss. Mississippi.
Mo. Missouri.
Mr. Master; or, Mister.
Mrs. Mistress.
MS. Manuscript.
MSs. Manuscripts.
N. North.
N. B. Take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. E. North East.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. L. North Latitude.
No. Number.
Nov. November.
N. W. North West.
N. Y. New York.
O. Ohio.
Obl. Obedient.
Oct. October.
On. Oregon.
oz. Ounce.
Svo. Octavo.
Bmo. Octodecimo.
P. Page.
pp. Pages.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
per. By the, as, per yard, by the yard.
percent. By the hundred.
Pet. Peter.
Phil. Philippians; or, Philip.
P. M. { Post Master; or,
{ Midday.
P. O. Post Office.
Pres. President.
pro. For; or, in favor of.
Prob. Problem.
Prof. Professor.
P. S. Postscript.
Ps. Psalm.
Q. Question; or, Queen.
4to. Quarto.
Q. V. (Quod vide) Which see.
Recd. Received.
Regr. Register.
Rev. Reverend; or,
Rev. Revelation.
R. I. Rhode Island.
Rom. Romans.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
S. South.
Sam. Samuel.
S. C. South Carolina.
S. E. South East.
Sec. Secretary.
Sect. Section.
Sen. Senator; or, Senator.
Sept. September.
Serg. Sergeant.
Sert. Servant.
S. L. South Latitude.
St. Saint; or, Street.
S. W. South West.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Tex. Texas.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho. Thomas.
ult. The last (month).
U. S. United States.
Va. Virginia.
via. By way of.
viz. To wit, namely.
Vt. Vermont.
W. West.
W. I. West Indies.
Wia. Wisconsin.
W. L. West Longitude.
Win. William.
wt. Weight.
yd. Yard.
&c. And so forth.
FOREIGN WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS.—L. Latin; F. French; S. Spanish; I. Italian.

A LA (ah-la), F. After the manner of.
AD LITTO, L. At pleasure.
AD VALOREM, L. According to the value.
AIDE-DE-CAMP (ail-deh-kong'), F.
LIA, L. Otherwise.
LIBI, L. Elsewhere.
LMA WATER, L. A benign mother; a university.
AMATEUR (ah-mah-ter'), F.
ANNO MUNDI, L. In the year of the world.
ANGLI-CE, L. In English.
AQUE FORTIS, L. Literally, strong water; nitric acid.
ATTACHÉ (at-tash-ay'), F.
ACTO DA FE (au-to-da-fa'), S. Act of faith.
BAGATELLE (bag-a-tel'), F.
BAROUCHER (ba-roosh'), F.
BALLET (bal-lay'), F.
BEAU MONDE (bo mond'), F. The gay world.
BEAUX ESPRITS (boz-es-pree'), F. Persons of wit.
BELLE (bel), F. A fine lady.
BELLES LETTRES (bel-leh'), F. Polite literature.
BIJOU (be-jo'), F. A jewel.
BILLARD DOUX (bil-la-doo'), F. A love-letter.
BON JOUR (bong joo'), F. Good-day.
BON MOT (bong moo'), F. A witty remark.
BON VIVANT (bong ve-von'), F. An epicure.
BONA FIDE (bo'na fide'), L. In good faith.
BOUDEH (boo-dahr'), F. A small room.
BOUQUET (boo-ka'), F.
CABRIOLÉT (ka-bri-o-la'), F.
CADOUBRE-SCHROENDI, L. The itch of writing.
CAMILLE, F. The rabble.
CAPTAS, L. A law-term; you may take.
CARTOUCH (kar-toosh'), F.
CHAPERON (sha-por-on'), F.
CHATEAU (sha-to'), F.
CHEF D'OEUVRE (shey-deh-vr'), F. A masterpiece.
CHEVAUX DE FRÈRE (shev-oh-deh-fray'), F. A spiked fence.
CICERONE (che-chah-ron'), I. A guide showing works of art.
CI-DÉVANT (see-deh-vang'), F. Formerly.
CLIQUE (kleek'), F. A party.
COMME IL FAUT (kom-ee-ro'), F. As it ought to be.
COMPOS MENTIS, L. Of sound mind.
CONNAISSANCE (con-nah-sahn'), F. A skillful judge.
CONTRTEMPS (kon-tr-trop'), F. An unreasonable mishap.
CON AMORE (kon ah-mor'), I. With zest.
CONSEIL (kon-say'), F. Leave.
CONVERSATION (ka-tee-oh-nah'), I. A social discussion.
CORTÈGE (kor-tay'), F. An escort.
CORNUCOPIA, L. Horn of plenty.
CÔTÉ DE STAT (ko'o-da-tay'), F. A mastersroke in politics.
COUP DE GRACE (koo deh-gras), F. The finishing blow.
COUP DE MAIN (koo deh-mang'), F. A taking by surprise.
COUP D'ŒIL (koo dahyl'), F. A glance of the eye; a hasty view.
CURREN'TE CALAMO, L. With a running pen.
CUSTODI, L. A keeper.
DAGUERRÉOTYPHE (da-gy'roh-typa'), F. So called from Daguerre, one of the inventors.
DATA, L. Things granted.
DEBRIS (dreh-bre'), F. Broken remnants.
DEBUT (dah-byo'), F.
DENOUEMENT (da-noo-mang'), F. The unraveling of a plot.
DEFACTO, L. In fact.
DE NOVO, L. New.
DE PROFUNDIS, L. Out of the depths.
DE TROP (dah-tro'), F. Too much, or too many.
DESSIER RESORT (dahn-yair-res-sor'), F. Last resort.
DEVOURS (dah-va'roo'), F. Duties.
DIET ET MORT DROIT (Dee-a-mong-droo'), F. God and my right.
DISHABILLE (dye-shah-beel'), F. An undress.
DONNA, L. A lady of rank.
DOUBLÉ EXTENDRE (doo-bel-ontongdr), F. Double meaning.
DOUCEUR (doo-sor'), F. A small gift, or bribe.
DRAMATIS PERSONAE, L. Persons of the drama.

E FLORIBUS UNUM, L. One of many.
EAU DE VIE (o-deh-vay'), F. Brandy.
ECCE HOMO, L. Behold the man.
ÉCLAIRISSEMENT (eh-larr-see-mang'), F. A clearing up, or explanation.
ÉCLAT (ay-klah'), F. Splendor, applause.
ÉLITÉ (ay-leht'), F. Choice, select society.
ÉLÈVE (ay-lya'), F. A pupil.
ÈNORME (ahn-nohr'), F. Again.
EN MASSÉ (ahn-masse'), F. In a mass.
ENNUI (ahn-uu'), F. Weariness.
ENTRÉES (ahn-tra'), F. Entrance.
ENTRÉS NOUS (ahn-tray-noo'), F. Between us confidentially.
ENTREPOT (ahn-tray-po'), F. Depot for goods.
ÉROГ, L. Therefore.
ÉSPIRIT (ay-speh'-re-ee'), F.
ESTO PERPETUAM, L. May it be perpetual.
ESPIRIT DE CORPS (ay-spre-deh-kor'), F. The spirit of a body of men.
ÉTIQUETTE (et-ee-kay'), F.
ET LATERA, L. And so forth.
EXIT, L. He goes off.
EX-ÉNÈT COMES, L. All go off.
EXEMPLI GRATIA, L. For the sake of example.
EX CATHEDRA, L. From the chair.
EX CURIA, L. Out of court.
EX OFFICIO, L. By virtue of office.
EX PARTES, L. On one side; on the part of.
EXPOSÉ (ay-poh-zay'), F. An exposition.
EX TEMPORE, L. On the spur of the moment.
FOREIGN WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS.

FAÇADE (fa-sahd'), F. Front view or elevation of a building.
FACE SIMPLÉ, L. An exact copy.
FAÇADE PRINCES (fas-ek-le), L. Clear y the first ; the acknowledged chief.
FÊTE CHAMPÉTRÈS (lait shawn-pa'), F. A rural festival.
FÉLIC DE SE, L. Self-murder.
FIAT, L. Let it be done.
FI-NA'LE, L. The concluding piece in music.
GENS D'ARMES (shawing d'arm), F. Armed guards belonging to the police.
GOÛT (go), F. Taste.
GRATIS, L. For nothing.
GUILLotine (gil-to-teen'), F.
HÀBÈ-AS CORPS, L. You may have the body. A writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment.
HÀUTEUR (ho-ter'), F. Haughtiness.
HI-À-TUS, L. A gap.
HORS DE COMBAT (hor-deh-kong-bah), F. Disabled.
IHIDEM, L. In the same place.
INDEX, L. The index.
ID EST, L. That is.
IGNIS PAVIS, L. ' Wild fire ; will o' the wisp.
IGNORAMUS, L. An uninformed blockhead.
IMPROPTU, L. On the spur of the moment.
IMPRÉSIMA, L. Let it be printed.
IMPROMPTU, L. In the first place.
IMPROMPT'A-TOR', L. An impromptu poet.
IN PROXIMA PERSONA, L. In person.
IN EXTENSU, L. In full.
IN EXTREMIS, L. In one's last moments.
IN MEDIAS RES, L. Into the midst of affairs.
IN STATU QUO, L. In its former state.
IN TOTO, L. Wholly, entirely.
IN TRANSITU, L. On the passage.
INCONNU, L. In disguise.
INSTANT', L. Quickly, earnestly.
IPSE DIXIT, L. He himself said it.
IPSO FACTO, L. By the act itself.
ITEM, L. Likewise, also.
JE NE SAIS QUOI (zheh-neh-sa-kwaw), F. I know not what.
JEU D'ESPIRIT (sheh-des-pre'), F. Play of wit.
JEU D'EAU (sha-do'), F. Play of water.
JEU DE DIVIN, L. By divine law.
LAPSE LINGUIST, L. A slip of the tongue.
LACE DEO, L. Praise to God.
LEX TALIONIS, L. The law of retaliation.
LETTENANT (let-ten-ant), F.
LICIT, L. It is allowed.
LITERATI, L. Literary men.
LOREM TENENS, L. A proxy ; a substitute.
LUCES NATURALI, L. A freak of nature.
MADAM (ma-dam), F. A married lady.
MADAMESSÈLE (ma-dem-wah-zel), F. A young unmarried lady.
MAGNA GRAND' L. The great charter.
MAITRES D'HÔTEL (mawt-ray-to'), F. Steward.
MENTO SIBI, L. Remember that you must die.
MEMOIRE (mem'war), F.
MEMORABILIA, L. Memorable things.
MENAGERIE (men-azh'er-fe), F.
MESSIEURS (mess-se'er'), F. Gentlemen.
MÉTUM ET TUM, L. Mine and thine.
MELOGNETTE (me-yon-net'), F.
MIVIDJI (mi-duh-shel), L.
MODUS OPÉRANDI, L. The mode of operation.
MORCEAU (mor-seh'), F.
MULTUM IN FAVO, L. Much in a little.
NAIVETÉ (nah-ev-tay'), F. Simplicity.
NE PLUS ULTRA, L. The farthest limit or point ; perfection.
NEM-SE-CONTRADICTE, L. No one contradicting.
NOBLESSE OLÉRIE, L. Willing or unwilling.
NOM DE GUERRE, L. An assumed name.
NOM DE PLUME, L.
NOM COMPOSÉ, L. Not of a sound mind.
NOLLES PROSEQUi, L. Unwilling to proceed.
NON-SHALLANCE (non-sha-lans), F.
NOTA BENE, F. Mark well.
OBIT, L. He or she died.
OMNIDUS, L. For all.
ON EIT (ong-de), F. People say.
O PRA NOBIS, L. Pray for us.
OUTRE (ou-tray'), F. Exaggerated.
PASSIM, L. Everywhere.
PECCAVI, L. I have sinned.
PENCHANT (pah-shahng'), F. Inclination.
PERDU (pair-du'), F. Lost.
PENIT, L. He or she painted it.
PLATÉE (plat-to'), F. Table land.
PORTÉ-MONNAIE (port-mon-a'), F. A flat money-dose.
PORTMANTEAU (port-mant-to'), F.
POSSUM OMNITATIUS, L. The power of the county ; an armed body.
POST MIERDENT, L. Afternoon.
POST MORTEM, L. After death.
PRIMA FACIE, L. From the first view ; self-evident.
PRO BONO PUBLICO, L. For the public good.
PRO RAC VICE, L. For this time.
PRO ET CON, L. Et contra, L. For and against.
PRO TEMPORE, L. For the time.
QUANTUM SUSPICIT, L. As much as is sufficient.
QUIS VIVIT (kee veet), F. Who's there?
QUID VISO, L. What now? A news seeker.
QUID PRO QUO, L. What for what ; tit for tat.
QUOD ERAT DEMONSTRANDUM, L. Which was to be demonstrated.
QUONIAM, L. Formerly.
RAGOÛT (ra-goo'), F. Stewed meat.
REPENDEUR (rah-ay-vor'), F.
RESERVOIR (rye-zor-vwor'), F.
RESGARD, L. I shall rise.
RÉVEILLE (ray-vay-le'), F. An alarm.
ROUGE (roozh'), F. Red color.
Sans (sahn), F. Without.
Sang froid (sang frwah'), F. Cold-bloodedness.
Scri're facias, L. Cause it to be known.
Sculpt,'t, L. He or she engraved it.
Secundum artem, L. According to art.
Sic semper tyrannis, L. So may it always be with tyrants.
Ste d'un, L. Without day.
Ste qua non, L. Indispensable condition.
Sobriquet (sob-re-ka'), F. Nickname.
Soi-disant (swor-de-sahn'), F. Self-styled.
Soirée (swoar-ah'), F. Evening party.
Status quo, L. The same state as before.
Sui generis, L. Of a peculiar kind.
Sumnum bonum, L. The chief good.
Sursum corda, L. Raise hearts to God.

Tableau (tab-lo'), F. A picture.
Tapis (tah-pe'), F. A carpet.
Te Deum laudamus, L. The first words of a Latin hymn, "We praise thee, O God."
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