THIRD SOUTHERN EDITION.

THE ELEMENTARY

SPELLING BOOK:

BEING

AN IMPROVEMENT

ON

"THE AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK."

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

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

MACON, GA.: 

J. W. BURKE AND COMPANY.

1865.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

The wonderful popularity of Webster's Elememal Spelling Book, and the universal expression of opinion throughout the South of its superiority over all others, have induced the undersigned to issue an edition for use in the Confederate States. It is, as far as possible, a reprint of the original work. The want of accented letters has compelled us to omit some portions of the "Analysis of Sounds," and a few sentences in the reading lessons have been changed to suit the present condition of affairs. The publishers feel that they need offer no apology for issuing the book with so few alterations, as public opinion North and South, has long since decided that as an Elementary Spelling Book, it cannot be improved upon. It is believed that the absence of accented letters will not affect its value as a school book, if proper attention to that portion of the "Analysis of Sounds," here given will prevent any inconvenience or embarrassment, either to teachers or classes.

BURKE, BOYKIN & CO.

MACON, GA., March 1, 1865.

B U R K E, B O Y K I N & C O.

PUBLISHERS.

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ARE PREPARED TO PRINT AND PUBLISH

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c

AT SHORT NOTICE.

ALL KINDS OF BINDING

Done with Neatness and Dispatch.
PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The long e when shortened, coincides with the short i in pit; as, in feet, fit. This short sound of i is that of y unaccented, at the end of words; as in glory.
The short sound of broad \( a \) in \( hall \), is that of short \( o \) in holly, and of \( a \) in \textit{what}.
The short sound of \( oo \) in \textit{pool}, is that of \( u \) in \textit{pull}, and \( oo \) in \textit{wool}.
The short sound of \( o \) in \textit{not}, is somewhat lengthened before \( r, s, th, \) and \( ng \); as in \textit{nor, cross, broth, belong}.
The articulations represented by the consonants are best understood by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation; thus \( eb, ed, ef, eg, ek, el, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez \).
Those articulations which wholly interrupt the voice are called \textit{close} or \textit{mute}, as \( eb, ed, eg, ek, ep, et \). Those which do not entirely interrupt the voice, are called \textit{semi-vowels}, as, \( ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez \).
Those articulations which are formed by the lips, are called \textit{labials}; as \( eb, ef, em, ep, ev \).
Those which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, are called \textit{dentals}; as \( ed, et, eth \).
Those which are formed by the tongue and palate, are called \textit{palatals}; as \( eg, ek, eng \).
The letters \( s \) and \( z \) are called also \textit{sibilants} or \textit{hissing letters}.

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

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

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

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

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

\( Sh \) and \( zh \) have the same distinction as \( s \) and \( z \), asperated and vocal; but \( zh \) not occurring in English words, the sound is represented by \( si \) or other letters; as in \textit{fusion, osier, azure}. 
*Ng* represents the articulation of the body of the tongue with the roof of the mouth. In certain words, as in *sing*, the articulation is moderately close, with a nasal sound; in other words, as in *finger*, the pressure is more close, stopping all sound. A closer pressure is represented by *nh*, as in *bank*. The difference is obvious in *bang*, *anger*, *bank*, but the articulation is the same in all cases. See Section 139.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P has one sound only; as, in *pit*, *lap*. Before *s* it is silent; as, in *psalm*.
Q has precisely the power of k, but it is always followed by u; as, in question.

S has its proper sound; as, in send, less, or the sound of z; as, in rise. Followed by i preceding a vowel, it unites with the vowel in forming the sound of sh; as, in mission; pronounced mish'un—or of zh; as, in osier, pronounced o'zher.

T has its proper sound; as, in turn, at the beginning of words and end of syllables. Before i followed by another vowel, it unites with i and forms the sound of sh, as in nation, partial, patience, pronounced na'shon par'shal, pa'shence. A few exceptions are, when s or z precede t, as in bastion, christian, mixtion, pronounced bast'yun, krist'yun, mikst'yun.

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

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

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

Ch have the proper sound, which is that of the vocal s, or a hissing sound; as, in maze.

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

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

Sh have one sound only; as, in shall.

Th have two sounds; aspirate, as in thi, as in thou, this.

Sc have the sound of sk, before a, o, scoff, sculpture, scroil; and the sounds of sh, before e, i, and y; as in scene, sceptre, science.

Two vowels in a syllable, when one is a, and a digraph.
The pronunciation of the dipthongs, oi and oy is the same and uniform; as in join, joy.

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

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

OF ACCENT, EMPHASIS, AND CADENCE.

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

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

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

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

Sometimes one sort particular force of utterance given to a word, silent in a sentence, on account of its importance and before s, as in:

M has one small or modulation of the voice in reading.

N has one socially at the end of a sentence.

m; as, in hymn.

P has one sound only; as, in solemn.
Spelling Book.

No. 23.—XXIII.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>oft</th>
<th>pelt</th>
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No. 24.—XXIV.

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No. 25.—XXV.

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<td>eyst</td>
<td>wist</td>
<td>wist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vest</td>
<td>fist</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Fire will burn wood and coal.
Coal and wood will make a fire.
The world turns round in a day.
Come and help me pin my frog.
Do not sit on the damp ground.
We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.
The lame man limps on his lame leg.
We make ropes of hemp and flax.
A good girl will romp in the street.
Men may jump the rope.
Ann can spin flax.
A shad can swim.
He was glad to see me.
The boy can ride on a sled.
A plum will hang by a stem.
The boy had a drum.
He must not drink a dram.
He set a trap for a rat.
Ships go to sea.
The boy can chop.
The man shot a ball.
I saw her skim the milk in a pan.

No. 30.—XXX.

bulb    bold    band    brand    wend    fond
barb    cold    hand    end     blend    pond
garb    gold    land    bend    bind    fund
herb    fold    rand    fend    find    bard
verb    hold    bland    lend    hind    card
curb    mold    grand    mend    kind    hard
echild  sold    gland    rend    mind    lard
mild    told    sand    send    rind    pard
wild    scold  stand    tend    wind    scarf
old     and    strand    vend    bond    bird

No. 31.—XXXI.

herd    surf    such    lanch    bunch    latch
curd    surfl    filch    blanch    hunch    match
surd    rich    milch    branch    lunch    patch
turf    much    patch    stanch    punch    snatch
arch    pouch   crotch    ditch    switch    crutol
march   crouch   botch    hitch    twitch    dutch
starch  torch   botch    pitch    sketch    plush
harsh   church   itch    stitch    stretch    flush
unsch  lurch   bitch    witch    clitch    crush

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

No. 32.—XXXII.

* Up two syllables, accented on the second
Strong drink will debase a man.
Hard shells incase clams and oysters.
Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter than common air.
Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.
Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.
Good men obey the laws of God.
I love to survey the stary heavens.
Careless girls mislay their things.
The robber waylays the traveler to rob him.
The fowler decoys the birds into his net.
Cats devour rats and mice.
The adroit rope-dancer can leap and jump and perform as many exploits as a monkey.
Wise men employ their time in doing good to all around them.
In the time of our sages there was a convoy.
Kings and men of high renown,
Do seek to rise to wear a crown.
Back to the heavens and the earth in six days
Then the world was very good.
Surely the wicked.
No. 33.—XXXIII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>deed</th>
<th>breed</th>
<th>gleec</th>
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No. 34.—XXXIV.

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No. 35.—XXXV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>boom</th>
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<td>roof</td>
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<td>roost</td>
<td>moot</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td>flood</td>
<td>ton</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Plants grow in the ground from seeds.
* The man cuts down trees with his axe.
* In case a man made of steel.
* He rises and sets each day.
* He has keen edge and cuts well.
In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.
I have seen the full moon.
A king and queen wear crowns of gold.
I will kiss the babe on his cheek.
We go to church on the first day of the week.
The man put a curb round our deep well.
Wool makes the sheep warm.
Men keep their pigs in pens.
We lie down and sleep in beds.
The new broom sweeps clean.
The wild deer runs in the woods.
The red beet is good to eat.
If I meet him in the street I will greet him with a kind
look and show him my new book.

No. 36.—XXXVI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>back</th>
<th>snack</th>
<th>quack</th>
<th>quick</th>
<th>rick</th>
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<td>block</td>
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<td>peck</td>
<td>slick</td>
<td>sick</td>
<td>hock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smack</td>
<td>stack</td>
<td>reck</td>
<td>pick</td>
<td>stick</td>
<td>flock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 37.—XXXVII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pock</th>
<th>chuck</th>
<th>stuck</th>
<th>bulk</th>
<th>clank</th>
<th>prank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rock</td>
<td>luck</td>
<td>elk</td>
<td>hulk</td>
<td>flank</td>
<td>tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brock</td>
<td>cluck</td>
<td>welk</td>
<td>skull</td>
<td>plank</td>
<td>ink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crock</td>
<td>pluck</td>
<td>yelk</td>
<td>bank</td>
<td>shank</td>
<td>link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frock</td>
<td>muck</td>
<td>ilk</td>
<td>dank</td>
<td>rank</td>
<td>blin'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mock</td>
<td>track</td>
<td>silk</td>
<td>shank</td>
<td>crank</td>
<td>34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sock</td>
<td>struck</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>lank</td>
<td>3-</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buck</td>
<td>suck</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>blank</td>
<td>head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Elementary

No. 38.—XXXVIII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prink</th>
<th>drunk</th>
<th>mark</th>
<th>irk</th>
<th>ask</th>
<th>disk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shrink</td>
<td>trunk</td>
<td>park</td>
<td>dirk</td>
<td>bask</td>
<td>risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mink</td>
<td>sunk</td>
<td>spark</td>
<td>kirk</td>
<td>eask</td>
<td>brisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wink</td>
<td>slunk</td>
<td>stark</td>
<td>quirk</td>
<td>hask</td>
<td>frisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
<td>ark</td>
<td>jerk</td>
<td>cork</td>
<td>flask</td>
<td>busk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pink</td>
<td>lark</td>
<td>clerk</td>
<td>fork</td>
<td>mask</td>
<td>dusk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spunk</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td>smerk</td>
<td>stork</td>
<td>task</td>
<td>husk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>junk</td>
<td>hark</td>
<td>perk</td>
<td>lurk</td>
<td>desk</td>
<td>boss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skunk</td>
<td>shark</td>
<td>chirk</td>
<td>turk</td>
<td>whisk</td>
<td>tuft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The smell of the pink is sweet.

No. 39.—XXXIX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>busk</th>
<th>snarl</th>
<th>churl</th>
<th>barm</th>
<th>barn</th>
<th>born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>musk</td>
<td>twirl</td>
<td>purl</td>
<td>farm</td>
<td>yarn</td>
<td>corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rusk</td>
<td>whirl</td>
<td>elm</td>
<td>harm</td>
<td>kern</td>
<td>scorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tusk</td>
<td>curl</td>
<td>helm</td>
<td>charm</td>
<td>fern</td>
<td>morn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dusk</td>
<td>furl</td>
<td>film</td>
<td>sperm</td>
<td>stern</td>
<td>lorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marl</td>
<td>hurl</td>
<td>arm</td>
<td>term</td>
<td>quern</td>
<td>horn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 40.—XL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gaff</th>
<th>scoff</th>
<th>puff</th>
<th>call</th>
<th>wall</th>
<th>quell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stäff</td>
<td>doff</td>
<td>ruff</td>
<td>fall</td>
<td>thrall</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quaff</td>
<td>buff</td>
<td>stuff</td>
<td>gall</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>dwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skiff</td>
<td>cuff</td>
<td>add</td>
<td>hall</td>
<td>squall</td>
<td>swell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cliff</td>
<td>huff</td>
<td>odd</td>
<td>mall</td>
<td>smell</td>
<td>ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiff</td>
<td>luff</td>
<td>jagg</td>
<td>pall</td>
<td>spell</td>
<td>bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stiff</td>
<td>bluff</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>tall</td>
<td>sell</td>
<td>egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>muff</td>
<td>ball</td>
<td>stall</td>
<td>tell</td>
<td>ebb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 41.—XLI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gill</th>
<th>kill</th>
<th>still</th>
<th>roll</th>
<th>dull</th>
<th>inn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>skill</td>
<td>quill</td>
<td>scroll</td>
<td>gall</td>
<td>bin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shrill</td>
<td>squill</td>
<td>droll</td>
<td>hull</td>
<td>wren</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will</td>
<td>troll</td>
<td>skull</td>
<td>burr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swill</td>
<td>stroll</td>
<td>lull</td>
<td>purr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boll</td>
<td>toll</td>
<td>mull</td>
<td>bush</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poll</td>
<td>cull</td>
<td>trull</td>
<td>push</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 42.—XLII.

ass trass guess kiss moss truss
bass brass less bliss cross bust
lass grass bless miss dress bur
lass cess mess swiss cost bull
lass dress cress boss buss full
lass press chess loss fuss puss
lass stress tress gloss muss hurt

No. 43.—XLIII.

SINGULAR. PLURAL. SINGULAR. PLURAL. SINGULAR. PLURAL.
stave staves egg eggs quill quills
cliff cliffs hall halls poll polls
mill mills wall walls skull skulls
pill pills bill bills inn inns
ball balls sill sills bell bells

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

No. 44.—XLIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ban quet</th>
<th>pot ash</th>
<th>pitch er</th>
<th>ban dy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gus set</td>
<td>fil lip</td>
<td>butch er</td>
<td>can dy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rus set</td>
<td>gos sip</td>
<td>ush er</td>
<td>hand y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pos set</td>
<td>bish op</td>
<td>witch craft</td>
<td>stur dy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eiv et</td>
<td>gal lop</td>
<td>tan gent</td>
<td>stud y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riv et</td>
<td>shal lop</td>
<td>pun gent</td>
<td>lack ey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vel vet</td>
<td>trol lop</td>
<td>ar gent</td>
<td>jock ey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hab it</td>
<td>beg gar</td>
<td>ur gent</td>
<td>mon key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rab bit</td>
<td>vul gar</td>
<td>tal ent</td>
<td>turn'key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or bit</td>
<td>ash lar</td>
<td>frag ment</td>
<td>med ley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com fit</td>
<td>cel lar</td>
<td>seg ment</td>
<td>al ley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prof it</td>
<td>pil lar</td>
<td>fig ment</td>
<td>gal ley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lim it</td>
<td>col lar</td>
<td>pig ment</td>
<td>val ley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sum mit</td>
<td>dol lar</td>
<td>par rot</td>
<td>vol ley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vom it</td>
<td>pop lar</td>
<td>piv et</td>
<td>pul ley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her mit</td>
<td>gram mar</td>
<td>bal lot</td>
<td>bar ley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arm pit</td>
<td>nec tar</td>
<td>mar mot</td>
<td>pars ley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mer it</td>
<td>tar tar</td>
<td>ram part</td>
<td>meat ley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spir it</td>
<td>mer tar</td>
<td>mod est</td>
<td>kid ney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cul prit</td>
<td>jab ber</td>
<td>tem pest</td>
<td>hack ney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is it</td>
<td>rob ber</td>
<td>for est</td>
<td>chim ney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is it</td>
<td>lub ber</td>
<td>in quest</td>
<td>honey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wins it</td>
<td>blub ber</td>
<td>con quest</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>am ber</td>
<td>har vest</td>
<td>jour ney</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Spelling Book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sil ver</th>
<th>mem ber</th>
<th>in most</th>
<th>cum frey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cov er</td>
<td>lim ber</td>
<td>ut most</td>
<td>lam frey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sul phur</td>
<td>tim ber</td>
<td>im post</td>
<td>jer sey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mur mur</td>
<td>um ber</td>
<td>chest nut</td>
<td>ker sey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muf fler</td>
<td>cum ber</td>
<td>con test</td>
<td>ler gy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sam pler</td>
<td>lum ber</td>
<td>jack daw</td>
<td>tan sy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mel on</td>
<td>num ber</td>
<td>mil dew</td>
<td>sal ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ser mon</td>
<td>barb er</td>
<td>cur few</td>
<td>sal ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drag on</td>
<td>mer cer</td>
<td>ed dy</td>
<td>tal ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cou pon</td>
<td>won der</td>
<td>gid dy</td>
<td>jel ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grand son</td>
<td>yon der</td>
<td>mud dy</td>
<td>sil ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lack er</td>
<td>gin ger</td>
<td>rud dy</td>
<td>fol ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grot to</td>
<td>charg er</td>
<td>gen try</td>
<td>jol ly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kid nap</td>
<td>treich er</td>
<td>sul try</td>
<td>on ly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.

Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick and see well in the dark.

We like to have our friends visit us.

Visitors should not make their visits too long.

Silver spoons are not apt to rust.

Beggars will beg rather than work.

Cents are made of copper, and dollars of silver.

One hundred cents are worth a dollar.

A dollar is worth a hundred cents.

Dollars are our largest silver coins, and cents are the largest copper coins.

Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in a very hot fire.

A mercer is one who deals in silks.

A grotto is a cavern or cave.

### No. 45.—XLV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>badge</th>
<th>sledge</th>
<th>budge</th>
<th>swinge</th>
<th>gorge</th>
<th>parse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fadge</td>
<td>wedge</td>
<td>judge</td>
<td>twinge</td>
<td>urge</td>
<td>erse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edge</td>
<td>midge</td>
<td>grudge</td>
<td>lounge</td>
<td>guige</td>
<td>terse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hedge</td>
<td>ridge</td>
<td>hinge</td>
<td>plunge</td>
<td>purge</td>
<td>verse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ledge</td>
<td>bridge</td>
<td>cringe</td>
<td>surge</td>
<td>sur</td>
<td>verse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pledge</td>
<td>lodge</td>
<td>fringe</td>
<td>verge</td>
<td>germ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**No. 46.—XLVI.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>house</th>
<th>rich</th>
<th>quench</th>
<th>munch</th>
<th>ketch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>louse</td>
<td>belch</td>
<td>stench</td>
<td>guleh</td>
<td>retch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouse</td>
<td>birch</td>
<td>wench</td>
<td>batch</td>
<td>flitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>souse</td>
<td>bench</td>
<td>inch</td>
<td>batch</td>
<td>notch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curse</td>
<td>bench</td>
<td>inch</td>
<td>catch</td>
<td>potch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purse</td>
<td>drench</td>
<td>finch</td>
<td>snatch</td>
<td>huteh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parch</td>
<td>french</td>
<td>finch</td>
<td>scratch</td>
<td>sylph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porch</td>
<td>trench</td>
<td>pinch</td>
<td>etch</td>
<td>lymph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scorch</td>
<td>trench</td>
<td>winch</td>
<td>etch</td>
<td>nymph</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**No. 47.—XLVII.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rise</th>
<th>close</th>
<th>use</th>
<th>guide</th>
<th>thyme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wise</td>
<td>rose</td>
<td>face</td>
<td>guile</td>
<td>shrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guise</td>
<td>rose</td>
<td>muse</td>
<td>quite</td>
<td>sphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chose</td>
<td>prose</td>
<td>phrase</td>
<td>phleme</td>
<td>grime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A wise man will rise with the sun, or before it.
A sun will set at the close of the day.
Good boys will use their books with care.

A man can guide a horse with a riddle.

The earth is not quite round. It is not so long from north to south as it is from east to west.

A sphere is a round body or globe.

In the nose are the organs of smell.

We love to hear a chime of bells.

A shrine is a case or box.

A great heat will fuse tin.

Style not in verse is called prose.

A phrase is a short form of speech.

**No. 48.—XLVIII.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>word</th>
<th>word</th>
<th>word</th>
<th>word</th>
<th>word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>void</td>
<td>spoil</td>
<td>point</td>
<td>noise</td>
<td>hoist</td>
<td>pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oil</td>
<td>broil</td>
<td>coin</td>
<td>poise</td>
<td>joist</td>
<td>round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boil</td>
<td>soil</td>
<td>loin</td>
<td>coif</td>
<td>moist</td>
<td>ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coil</td>
<td>toil</td>
<td>join</td>
<td>quoif</td>
<td>bound</td>
<td>sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foil</td>
<td>oint</td>
<td>grain</td>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roil</td>
<td>joint</td>
<td>quiot</td>
<td>foist</td>
<td>hound</td>
<td>mound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 49.—XLIX.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
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<th>word</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>loud</td>
<td>trout</td>
<td>pouch</td>
<td>flour</td>
<td>mount</td>
<td>clout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proud</td>
<td>choose</td>
<td>foul</td>
<td>sour</td>
<td>out</td>
<td>clot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud</td>
<td>grouse</td>
<td>owl</td>
<td>count</td>
<td>pout</td>
<td>snout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>crount</td>
<td>town</td>
<td>gown</td>
<td>slouch</td>
<td>hour</td>
<td>noise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We burn fish-oil in lamps.

We boil beets with meat in a pot.

Pears are choice fruit.

When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice.

The cat and mouse live in the house.

The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.

One hand of a watch goes round once in an hour.

Wheat flour will make good bread.

Limes are sour fruit.
A hog has a long snout to root up the ground. A trout is a good fish to eat. An ox is a stout, tame beast. Fowls have wings to fly in the air. Wolves howl in the woods in the night. A dog will growl and bark. The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and makes them fall to the ground. Rain will make the ground moist. You can broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire. We move our limbs at the joints. Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass. A pin has a head and a point. A dime is a small coin worth ten cents. Men play on the base-viol. A great gun makes a loud noise. Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes. The beams of a wooden house are held up by posts and joists: these are parts of the frame. God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast. The globe is nearly round like a ball. The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make the grass grow.

No. 50.—L.

sea    read    aid    gourd    peace    heave
pea    goad    laid    source    lease    weave
flea    load    maid    course    praise    leave
plea    road    staid    crease    coarse    blue
bead    toad    board    grease    hoarse    flue
mead    wood    hoard    cease    breve    glue

No. 51.—LI.

bye    baize    loaf    each    teach    bleak
lye    raise    sief    beach    coach    speak
eye    maize    chief    bleach    roach    peak
ease    sheaf    lief    peach    broach    sneak
tease    leaf    brief    reach    leash    sneak
seize    neaf    grief    breach    beak    creak
cheese    oaf    waif    breach    leak    freak

Few men can afford to keep a coach.
**No. 52.—LII.**

| break | oak  | peal | shoal | nail | tail |
| steak | croak| seal | aul   | snail| vail |
| streak| soak | veal | bail  | pail | quail|
| screak| beal | weal | fail  | rail | wail |
| squeak| deal | zeal | hail  | frail| bowl |
| weak  | heal | coal | jail  | grail| soul |
| shriek| meal | fial | rail  | head | beam |
| tweak | neal | goal | mail  | sail | dream |

**No. 53.—LIII.**

| fleam | steam | bean | mien | grain | plain |
| gleam | foam  | dean | moan | brain | slain |
| ream  | loam  | lean | loan | strain| main |
| bream | roam  | clean| roan | sprain| pain |
| cream | aim   | glean| groan| chain | rain |
| scream| claim | mean | fain | lain  | drain |
| team  | main  | wean | gain | blain | train |

When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and its waves run high.

We have green peas in the month of June.

No man can make a good plea for a dram.

Girls are fond of fine beads to wear round their necks.

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell.

Men load hay with a pitch-fork.

A load of oak wood is worth more than a load of pine wood.

A toad will jump like a frog.

A saw-mill will saw logs into boards.

A gourd grows on a vine like a squash.

You can not teach a deaf and dumb boy to speak.

The man who drinks rum will soon want a loaf of bread.

The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.

Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.

The miller grinds corn into meal.

The flesh of calves is called veal.

Apples are not more plenty than peaches.

The preacher is to preach the gospel.
Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.
A roach is a short, thick, flat fish.
Men get their growth before they are thirty years old.
The beak of a bird is its bill or the end of its bill.
Greenland is a bleak cold place.

**No. 54.—LIV.**

**Words of three syllables, accented on the first.**

bot' a ny
el e gy
pro di gy
ef fi gy
eb o ny
en er gy
lit ur gy
in fa my
big a my
blas phe my
en e my
tiff a ny
vil lain y
com pa ny
lit a ny
lar ce ny
des ti ny
cal um ny
tyr an ny
mys te ry
bat ter y
flat ter y
lot ter y
but ter y
ev er y
rev er y

fel o ny
col o ny
har mo ny
bet o ny
glut ton y
can o py
oc cu py
quan ti ty
sal a ry
scam mo ny
beg gar y
bur gla ry
gran a ry
gloss a ry
fac ta ry
her aldry
hus band ry
rob ber y
chan ce ry
liv er y
ca v al ry
rev el ry
bot tom ry
pil lo' ry
mem o ry
arm o ry
sor cer y
im age ry
witch er y
butch er y
fish er y
quack er y
crock er y
mock er y
cook er y
cut ler y
gal ler y
rar i ty
em er y
nun ner y
frip per y
fop per y
or re ry
ar te ry
mas ter y
fac to ry
vic to ry
his to ry
black ber ry
bar ber ry
sym me try
rib ald ry

Botany is the science of plants.
An elegy is a funeral song.
A prodigy is something very wonderful.
An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.
Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.
Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.
Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished.
Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.
Salary is a stated yearly allowance for services.
Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.
We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.
A glossary is used to explain obscure words.
History is an account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness.

No. 55.—LV.

| blade | chide | globe | space | trice | brake |
| shade | glide | probe | brace | twice | drake |
| glade | slide | glebe | grace | stage | slake |
| spade | bide | gibe | trace | shake | quake |
| grade | pride | bribe | slice | flake | strike |
| trade | stride | scribe | mice | stake | spike |
| braid | crude | tribe | spice | snake | choke |
| jade | prude | place | price | spake | poke |
| broke | smile | shame | slime | spume |
| spoke | stile | blame | prime | chine |
| smoke | spile | clime | crime | swine |
| stroke | frame | chime | plume | twine |

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of corn are also called blades. The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night. A glade is an opening among trees. A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade of a captain or lieutenant. Trade is a dealing in the sale or exchange of goods. Smoke rises because it is lighter than the air. A globe is a round body like a ball. A bribe is that which is given to corrupt the judgment, or seduce from justice. A smile shows when we are pleased.
We have snow and ice in the cold winter.
The little sister can knit a pair of garters.
Never pester the little boys.
Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.
Peaches may be better than apples.
The rivers run into the great sea.
The doctor tries to cure the sick.
The new table stands in the parlor.
A tin-peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.
The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.
The farmer eats his dinner at noon.
I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.
We eat bread and milk for supper.
The farmer puts his cider in barrels.
Vessels sail on the large rivers.
My good little sister may have a slate and pencil;
and she may make letters on her slate.
That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.
The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his horse.
Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.
Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

**No. 57.—LVII.**

<table>
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**No. 58.—LVIII.**

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**No. 59.—LIX.**

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<td>low</td>
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<td>toast</td>
<td>blew</td>
<td>pew</td>
<td>stew</td>
<td>slow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

No. 60.—LX.

fraud squash  awl  yawl  yawn
broad wash  bawl  dawn  dwarf
sauce swash  sprawl  fawn  watch
cause quash  brawl  lawn  vault
gauze gawk  crawl  pawn  fault
clause hawk  drawl  spawn  aught
pause haul  pawl  brawn  naught
paunch maul  waul  drawn  caught

No. 61.—LXI.

brine scrape  scope  shave  drive
tine shape  trope  slave  drove
shone shape  snore  blate  strove
crone scrape  slate  prate  grove
drone grape  state  quite  clove
prone snipe  grate  smite  gloze
stone gripe  grave  spite  froze
prune stripe  brave  sprite  prise
drupe tripe  brave  sprite  smote

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

No. 62.—LXII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

am' i ty  ob lo quy  dy nas ty
jol li ty  sin ew y  gay e ty
nul li ty  gal ax y  loy al ty
pol i ty  ped ant ry  roy al ty
enmi ty
san i ty
van i ty
bal co ny
len i ty
dig ni ty
dep u ty
trin i ty
par i ty
com i ty
ver i ty
dens i ty
en ti ty
cav i ty
lev i ty
lax i ty
pen al ty
nov el ty
fac ul ty
mod es ty
prob i ty
am nes ty
bot a ny

in fant ry
gal lant ry
big ot ry
an ces try
tapes try
min is try
in dus try
pan so phy
cen tu ry
mer cu ry
in ju ry
per ju ry
pen u ry
lux u ry
her e sy
em bas sy
fe al ty
pi e ty
po e sy
cru el ty
pu ri ty
nu di ty

u su ry
ra pi er
nau ti lus
pau ci ty
moe e ty
dys cra sy
pre a cy
al i quot
man i fest
up per most
ut ter most
con tra ry
cel er y
ple na ry
sa li ent
le ni ent
ve he ment
bri er y
boun teous
mount ain ous
coun ter feit
fraud u lent
wa ter y

No. 63.—LXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a base ment
al lure ment
de base ment
in cite ment
ex cite ment
en slave ment
a maze ment
in qui ry
un ea sy
con vey ance
pur vey or
sur vey or
sur vey ing
dis burse ment
in dorse ment
arch bish op
ad vent ure
dis fran chise
en fran chise
mis con strue
de pos it
re pos it
at trib ute
im mod est
un luck y
ap pen dix

au tum nal
how ev er
em bar rass
in stall ment
in thrall ment
hy draul ics
en joy ment
em ploy ment
a mass ment
em bar go
im prove ment
at tor ney
an noy ance
No. 64.—LXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

blan' dish     blem ish     bur nish     nour ish
bran dish     skir mish     pun ish     skit tish
fur bish     van ish     clown ish     slut tish
rub bish     fin ish     snap pish     lav ish
selfish     gar nish     par ish     rav ish
churl ish     tar nish     eher ish     pub ish
fur nish     var nish     flour ish     pot ash

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

No. 65.—LXV.

horse back     hem lock     jour nal
lamp black     fet lock     ras cal
bar rack     mat tock     spi nal
ran sack     hood wink     con trite
ham mock     bul war k     trib ute
had dock     pitch fork     stat ute
pad lock     dam ask     con cave
wed lock     sym bol     con clave
fire lock     ver bal     oc tave
hill ock     med al     res cue
bull ock     ver nal     val ue
When an old house is pulled down, it is no small job to remove the rubbish.
Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.
Exercise will give us a relish for our food.
Parents furnish their children with food and clothing, for this is their duty.
In China thousands sometimes famish with hunger.
Riding on horseback is good exercise.
Lamp-black is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.
The Indians traffic with our people and give furs for blankets.
Granite is a kind of stone which is very strong, handsome and useful in building.
The Senate of the Confederate States is called the Upper House of Congress.
Water will stagnate, and then it is not good.
Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.
Norway has a cold climate.
Medals are given as a reward at school.
We punish bad men to prevent crimes.
We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.
The drunkard’s face will publish his vice and his disgrace.

No. 67.—LXVII.

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

lu’ min a ry
ig no min y
mer ce na ry

cu li na ry
cer e mo ny
mil li ner y

mo ment a ry
al i mo ny
or di na ry

nu ga to ry
mat ri mo ny
sem i na ry

nu mer a ry
pat ri mo ny
pul mo na ry
The sun is the brightest luminary.
The moon is the luminary of the night.
The streets, houses and shops in New York are illuminated by gas-lights.
Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our kitchens.
We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.
There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty and ruin.
The obstinate will should be subdued.
Matrimony was instituted by God.
Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used for making types for printing.
A witness must give true testimony.
A dromedary is a large quadruped.
Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves: duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.
It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns.
Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.
A seminary means a place of instruction.
Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.
The devil is the great adversary of man.
Food is necessary to animal life.
Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.
An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.
The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.
A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.
Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.
The Ohio river has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.
Pure water and a good air are salutary.
A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.
The dysentery is a painful disease.
A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.
The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prelatory remarks.
Dilatory people are such as delay to do their work in its proper time.
An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking.
The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.

No. 68.—LXVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

im mor' tal in fer nal re plev in
pa rent al ma ter nal a ban don
ac quit tal pa ter nal pi as ter
en. am el e ter nal pi las ter
im pan el in ter nal as sev er
ap par el di ur nal dis sev er
u ten sil noc tur nal de liv er
un civ il pro con sul e lix ir
The soul is immortal; it will never die.
Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.
Utensils are tools to work with. Ploughs, axes and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for females.
A formal meeting is one where the forms of ceremony are observed; when people meet without attending to these formalities it is called an informal meeting.
Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods.
Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents.
The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion, and this gives us day and night.
Tobacco is a native plant of America.
Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.
Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.
Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with duty and affection.
The blowing up of the "Fulton" at New York, was a terrible disaster.
Pomegranate is a fruit of about the size of an orange.
The farmer cuts his grass to make hay.  
Bricks are made of clay baked in a kiln.  
You may play on the mow of hay.  
A dray is a kind of low cart.  
When we eat we move the under jaw; but the upper jaw 
of most animals is fixed.  
Little boys are fond of toys.  
The sting of a wasp is very painful.  
A swamp is wet spongy land.  
A monk lives in retirement from the world.  
Law is a rule of action by which men in a state are to be 
governed.  
Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt.  
Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a 
kiln; of this are made ale and beer.
No. 73.—LXXIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

lad' der  shel ter.  char ter  char nel
blad der  fil ter   lob ster   bar ren
mad der  mil ler   lit ter   flor in
fod der  chap ter  mon ster   rob in
ul cer   suf fer   glis ter   cof fin
can cer  pil fer   chat ter   muf fin
ud der   bad ger.  shat ter   bod kin
shud der  led ger   clot ter   wel kin
rud der  bank er   flut ter   nap kin
pud der  cank er   plat ter   pip kin
gan der  hank er   smat ter   bus kin
pan der  tum bler   spat ter   gob lin
gen der  sad dler  shiv er   mes lin
slen der  ant ler   sil ver   tif fin
ren der  skim mer  quiv er   bar on
ten der  glim mer  cul ver   flag on
ein der  prop er   tor por   wag on
hin der  clap per   er ror   fel on
pon der  skip per   ter ror   gal lon
un der  slip per   mir ror   lem on
blun der  crop per  hor ror   gam mon
plun der  as per   cen sor   mam mon
thun der  pros per  spon ser
sun der  less er   sect or   can mon
or der  dress er   sach el   cit ron
bor der  aft er   flan nel   tea on
mur der  raft er   chap el   can ton
dif fer  rant er   grav el   pis ton
of fer  proc tor   trav el   sex ton
cof fer  chan nel  bom mel   kim no
seof fer  cud gel   bush el   stuc co
prof fer  hatch el   chan cel.   dit to

The farmer hatchels flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin.
Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.
Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons,
mor e or less.
Lemons grow on trees in a warm climate.
The robin is a pretty singing bird.
A napkin is a kind of towel.
Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.
A cancer is a sore not easily cured.
Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.
The farmer fiddles his cattle in winter.
The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.
A gander is white and a goose gray.
Broom-corn grows with a long slender stalk.
The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

**No. 74.—LXXIV.**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>brace let</th>
<th>dri ver</th>
<th>tu mor</th>
<th>cri sis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>di et</td>
<td>major</td>
<td>la bor</td>
<td>gra ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qui et</td>
<td>minor</td>
<td>ta bor</td>
<td>fo cus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se cret</td>
<td>stu por</td>
<td>o dor</td>
<td>mi cus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po et</td>
<td>ju lor</td>
<td>co lon</td>
<td>bo lus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to phet</td>
<td>pre tor</td>
<td>de mon</td>
<td>fla grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye let</td>
<td>tu tor</td>
<td>i ron</td>
<td>va grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu mult</td>
<td>pri or</td>
<td>a pron</td>
<td>ty rant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bol ster</td>
<td>ra zor</td>
<td>dew lap</td>
<td>de cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hol ster</td>
<td>tre mor</td>
<td>cru et</td>
<td>re cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gra ver</td>
<td>hu mor</td>
<td>ba sis</td>
<td>no cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qua ver</td>
<td>ru mor</td>
<td>pha sis</td>
<td>lu cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tri dent</td>
<td>va cant</td>
<td>need y</td>
<td>ha zy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pru dent</td>
<td>flu ent.</td>
<td>cro ny</td>
<td>la zy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>fre quent</td>
<td>pu ny</td>
<td>do zy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>se quent</td>
<td>va ry</td>
<td>sie a zy</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ri ot</td>
<td>du ty</td>
<td>jas per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co gent</td>
<td>pil ot</td>
<td>na vy</td>
<td>bar gain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>si lent</td>
<td>bare foot</td>
<td>gra vy</td>
<td>cap tain</td>
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<td>case ment</td>
<td>pre cept</td>
<td>safe ty</td>
<td>cer tain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pave ment</td>
<td>post script</td>
<td>sure ty</td>
<td>mur rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>move ment</td>
<td>o vert</td>
<td>glo ry</td>
<td>vil lain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo ment</td>
<td>ru by</td>
<td>sto ry</td>
<td>vi sor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po nent</td>
<td>spi cy</td>
<td>cra zy</td>
<td>slan der</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ladies wear bracelets on their arms.
Watts was a very good poet; he wrote good songs.
Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.
A bolster is put at the head of a bed.
Men in old age love a quiet life.
A graver is a tool for engraving.
A holster is a case for carrying a pistol.
The driver is one who drives a team.
A minor is a young person not twenty one years old.
Miners work in mines under ground.
A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.
The rose emits a pleasant flavor.
Labor makes us strong and healthy.
You must stop at a colon whilst you can count one, two, three.
A pastor of a church does not like to see vacant seats in his church.
Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.
Nero was a wicked tyrant.
Every person should wear a decent dress.
A major is an officer next above a captain.
A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow.
Cedar is the most durable species of wood.
A postscript is something added to a letter.
The streets of cities are covered with pavements.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ar ri' val</th>
<th>die ta tor</th>
<th>dis 'fig ure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ap prov al</td>
<td>tes ta tor</td>
<td>trans 'fig ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co e val</td>
<td>en vi ron</td>
<td>con ject ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re fu sal</td>
<td>pa go da</td>
<td>de bent ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re pri sal</td>
<td>tor pe do</td>
<td>in dent ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe ru sal</td>
<td>bra va do</td>
<td>en rapt ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de cre tal</td>
<td>tor na do</td>
<td>con text ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re ci tal</td>
<td>lum ba go</td>
<td>con mixt ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re qui tal'</td>
<td>vi ra go</td>
<td>con tin ue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pri me val</td>
<td>far ra go</td>
<td>for bid ding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un e qual</td>
<td>pro vi so</td>
<td>un er ring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
co e val  po ta to  pro ceed ing
re new al  oc ta vo  ex ceed ing
i de al  sub scri ber  sub al tern
il le gal  re vi val  es pous al
de ni al  en dan ger  en coun ter
de cri al  de ci pher  ren coun ter
tri bu nal  ma neu ver  a vow al
a cu men  hi a tus  ad vow son
le gu men  qui e tus  dis loy al
dis sei zin  con fess or  dis cour age
in ci sor  ag gr ess or  en cour age
cre a tor  suc cess or  mo las ses
spec ta tor  pre fig ure  de part ure

We often wait for the arrival of the mail.
Coeval signifies of the same age.
Reprisal is a retaking. When an enemy takes a ship, the
injured party retakes a ship or ships by way of satisfaction,
and this is reprisal.
Our blood is often chilled at the recital of acts of cruelty.
Requital is a recompense for some act.
Primeval denotes what was first or original.
A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.
Acumen denotes quickness of perception.
Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal from
another's orchard or garden.
A virago is a turbulent masculine woman. No one loves a
virago.
Molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar when it is
cooling.
The potato is a native plant of America.

No. 76.—LXXVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap por tun  pre con çeive  dis af fect
su per vene  o ver drive  o ver whelm
in ter vene  dis ap prove  mis in form
im por tune  o ver reach  coun ter act
op por tune  o ver look  in di rect
in se cure  dis in thrill  in cor rect
in ter fe re  re in stall  in ter sect
Spelling Book.

pre ma ture  dis es teem  con tra diot
im ma ture  mis de mean  o ver set
ad ver tise  un fore seen  in ter mit
re com pose  fore or dain  rep re sent
de com pose  o ver stran  dis con tent
in ter pose  as eer tain  cir cum vent
pre dis pose  en ter tain  un der went
re in state  re ap pear  o ver shot
im po lite  dis in ter  in ter cept
re u nite  in ter sperse  in ter rupt
dis re u nite  re im burse  o ver top
in ter pote  cir cum volve  re ap top
in ter leave  o ver hang  un der go
in ter weave  o ver match  o ver leap
dis be have  dis em bark  o ver sleep
un de ceive  un der sell  dis ap pear
mount ain eer  fin an cier  o ver cast
en gin eer  brig a dier  re in vest
dom in eer  gren a dier  co ex ist
mu ti neer  bom bar dier  pre ex ist
pi o neer  deb o nair  in ter mix
au tion eer  res er voir  o ver throw
o ver seer  o ver joy  o ver flow
pri va teer  mis em ploy  o ver lay
vol un teer  es pla nade  dis o bey
gaz et teer  in ex pert  dis al low

No. 77.—LXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

at las  cop y  hur ry  flab by
suc cor  hap py  flur ry  shab by
hon or  pop py  har py  tab by
ran cor  pup py  en try  lob by
can dor  sun dry  sen try  grit ty
splen dor  bel fry  dusk y  put ty
rig or  fel ly  pal try  lev y
vig or  car ry  ves try  bev y
val or  mar ry  pit y  priv y
fer vor  par ry  scan ty  en vy
sculp tor  ber ry  plen ty  dox y
An atlas is a book of maps.
You must be good, or you can not be happy.
When you make letters, look at your copy.
The poppy is a large flower.
The puppy barks, as well as the dog.
The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.
Horses carry men on their backs.
We cross the ferry in a boat.
The cherry is an acid fruit.
We are sorry when a good man dies.
Never do your work in a hurry.
Boys like a warm fire in a wintry day.
The farmer likes to have a plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.
The lily is a very pretty flower.
Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

**No. 78.—LXXVIII.**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ban’ish ment</th>
<th>pol y glot</th>
<th>ten den cy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blan dish ment</td>
<td>ber ga mot</td>
<td>pun gen cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pun ish ment</td>
<td>an te past</td>
<td>clem en cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rav ish ment</td>
<td>in ter est</td>
<td>cur ren cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ped i ment</td>
<td>pen te cost</td>
<td>sol ven cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sed i ment</td>
<td>hal i but</td>
<td>bank rupt cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al i ment</td>
<td>fur be low</td>
<td>sum ma ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com pli ment</td>
<td>bed fel low</td>
<td>land la dy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lin i ment</td>
<td>cic a trix</td>
<td>rem e dy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mer ri ment</td>
<td>par a dox</td>
<td>com e dy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>det ri ment</td>
<td>sar do nyx</td>
<td>per fi dy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sen ti ment</td>
<td>Sat ur day</td>
<td>mel o dy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doc u ment</td>
<td>hol i day</td>
<td>mon o dy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spelling Book.

No. 79.—LXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a e’ ri al         no ta ri al         in te ri or
an nu i ty         ma te ri al         pos te ri or
me mo ri al        im pe ri al         ex te ri or
de mo ni ac        ar te ri al         pro pri e tor
am mo ni ac        ar mo ri al         ex tra ne ous
ad ju di cate       mer cu ri al         spon ta ne ous
e lu ci date        em po ri um         cu ta ne ous
im me di ate        sen so ri um         er ro ne ous
re pu di ate        tra pe zi um         ter ra que ous
col le gi ate       cri te ri on         com mo di ous
ex fo li ate        cen tu ri on         fe lo ni ous
in e bri ate v.     al lo di al         har mo ni ous
ex co ri ate        al lo di um         gra tu i tous
ap pro pri ate      en co mi um         for tu i tous.
in fu ri ate
al le vi ate        tra ge di an         lux u ri ant
ab bre vi ate
an ni hi late
ac cu mu late
The Elementary

All clouds float in the aerial regions.
The aerial songsters are birds of the air.
Gravestones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead.
They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under them or near them.
The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.
There is an immediate communication between the heart and the brain.
Men who have been instructed in colleges are said to have a collegiate education.
Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.
The sun illuminates our world.
Our bodies are material, and will return to dust: but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.
Arterial blood is that which flows from the heart through the arteries.
An actor of a tragedy upon the stage is called a tragedian.
A collegian is a student at college.
God has made two great lights for our world—the sun and the moon; the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior, or lesser light.
The exterior part of a house is the outside; the interior, is that within.

No. 80.—LXXX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mus' lin          cor ban          con gress          ab ject
linch pin         kitch en         pro gress           ob ject
res in            chick en         for tress           sub ject
ros in            mar. tin          mis tress           ver dict
mat in            slov en          but tress           rel ict
sat in            grif fon         rick ets           dis trict
spav in           ur chin          spir its            in stinct
sav in            dol phon         non plus            pre cinct
wel kin           pip pin          gram pus            gib bet
ten don           har ness          mys tic            sher bet
| lat in | wit ness | brick bat | dul cet |
| cor don | in gress | per fect | lan cet |
| buf fet | buck et | bil let | cor net |
| fid get | blan ket | fil let | hor net |
| bud get | mar ket | skil let | bur net |
| rack et | bas ket | mil let | trum pet |
| latch et | cas ket | col let | lap pet |
| fresh et | bris ket | gul let | tip pet |
| jack et | mus ket | mul let | car pet |
| plack et | val et | cam let | clar et |
| brack et | tab let | ham let | gar ret |
| tick et | trip let | gim let | fer ret |
| crick et | gob let | in let | tur ret |
| wick et | corse let | bon net | off set |
|ock et | mal let | son net | on set |
|ock et | bal let | run net | cor set |

The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.
The linchpin secures the cart-wheel upon the cart.
Satin is a rich glossy silk.
The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.
Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.
The little chickens follow the hen.
The martin builds its nest near the house.
A witness must tell all the truth in court.
Our congress meets once a year to make laws.
The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.
The dolphin is a sea-fish.
A boy can harness a horse in a wagon.
We harness horses for the coach or gig.
A good mistress will keep her house in order.
The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.
A relict is a woman whose husband is dead.
Boys love to make a great racket.
Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.
The doctor bleeds his patient with a lancet.
When large hail-stones fall on the house they make a great racket.
The little boy likes to have a new jacket.
WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

re venge' ful in vent ive in ac tive
for get ful per cep tive de fect ive
e vent ful pre sump tive ef fect ive
neg lect ful con sump tive ob ject ive
dis gust ful de cep tive e lect ive
dis trust ful as sert ive ad he sive
suc cess ful a bor tive co he sive
un skill ful di gest ive de ci sive
col lect ive ex pul sive cor ro sive
pros pect ive com pul sive a bu sive
per spect ive im pul sive con clu sive
cor rect ive re pul sive ex clu sive
con clu sive of fen sive in clu sive
e lu sive
dis tinct ive dis cur sive de lu sive
con junc tive in cur sive al lu sive
in duct ive suc cess ive il lu sive
col lu sive
pro duct ive ex cess ive ob tru sive
de struc tive pro gress ive in tru sive
con struc tive op press ive pro tru sive
e x press ive e va sive
in cen tive im press ive per sua sive
re ten tive sub mis sive as sua sive
at ten tive per mis sive dis sua sive
pre vent ive trans mis sive un fad ing
un feel ing

We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.
We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors
or drunken sailors.
Washington was a successful general.
A prospective view, means a view before us.
Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.

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

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

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

The sloth is an inactive, slow animal.

The President of the Confederate States is elective once every six years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people of the different States.

No. 82.—LXXXII.

Words of Four Syllables, Accented on the First.

| ju di ca ture | spir it u ous | car i ca ture |
| ex pli ca tive | spir it u al | tem per a ture |
| pal li a tive | lin e a ment | lit er a ture |
| spec u la tive | vis ion a ry | ag ri cul ture |
| cop u la tive | mis sion a ry | hor ti cul ture |
| nom i na tive | dic tion a ry | pres by ter y |
| op er a tive | sta tion a ry | des ul to ry |
| fig u ra tive | est u a ry | prom on to ry |
| veg e ta tive | mer ce na ry | per emp to ry |
| im i ta tive | mes en ter y | cas u is try |

No. 83.—LXXXIII.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

| rel a tive | prim i tive | ad jec tive |
| ab la tive | pur ga tive | ob vi ous |
| nar ra tive | len i tive | en vi ous |
| lax a tive | tran si tive | per vi ous |
| ex ple tive | sen si tive | pat u lous |
| neg a tive | sub stan tive | per il ous |
The Elementary

No. 84.—LXXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bon fire spend thrift cal dron wor ship
sam phire sur feit chal dron star light
sap phire des cant saf fron mid night
quag mire ped ant mod ern up right
em pire pend ant bick ern in sight
um pire ver dant lan tern for feit
wel fare sol emn cis tern sur feit
hard ware col umn pat tern non suit
wind pipe vol ume slat tern pris on
bag pipe an swer bit tern gar den
horn pipe con quer tav ern mer chant
brim stone cor sair gov ern doubt let
san guine grand eur stub born fore head
pris tine phys ics check er vine yard
trib une tact ics vic ar cuck oo
fort une op tics heif er coop er
land scape cal ends cham fer wa ter
pam phlet for ward pars nep mawk ish
proph et rich es friend ship awk ward
con tract ash es hard ship dwarf ish

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth.
Children should answer questions politely.
When the sun shines with clearness it is the most splendid object that we can see.
Pot and pearl ashes are made from common ashes.
Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.
Saffron is a well-known garden plant.
No. 91.—XCI.

W O R D S  O F  T W O  S Y L L A B L E S,  A C C E N T E D  O N  T H E  S E C O N D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acquire</th>
<th>per spire</th>
<th>re quire</th>
<th>ex plore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ad mire</td>
<td>sus pire</td>
<td>in quire</td>
<td>re store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as spire</td>
<td>ex pire</td>
<td>es quire</td>
<td>se cure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>de sire</td>
<td>a dore</td>
<td>pro cure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>re tire</td>
<td>be fore</td>
<td>ob scure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>en tire</td>
<td>de plore</td>
<td>en dure</td>
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<td>con spire</td>
<td>at tire</td>
<td>im plore</td>
<td>ab jure</td>
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<td>pro mote</td>
<td>re ceive</td>
<td>im peach</td>
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<td>de note</td>
<td>per ceive</td>
<td>ap approach</td>
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<td>re fute</td>
<td>de rive</td>
<td>en croach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>re proach</td>
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<td>ar rive</td>
<td>be seech</td>
</tr>
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<td>di lute</td>
<td>con trive</td>
<td>con geal</td>
</tr>
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<td>im pure</td>
<td>pol lute</td>
<td>re vive</td>
<td>re peal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>vo lute</td>
<td>sur vive</td>
<td>ap peal</td>
</tr>
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<td>per mute</td>
<td>un glue</td>
<td>re vail</td>
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<td>com pute</td>
<td>al cove</td>
<td>gen teol</td>
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<tr>
<td>de cease</td>
<td>de pute</td>
<td>re bate</td>
<td>as sail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re lease</td>
<td>dis pute</td>
<td>un truc</td>
<td>out sail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in cease</td>
<td>be have</td>
<td>be hoove</td>
<td>de tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre cise</td>
<td>en slave</td>
<td>be prove</td>
<td>re tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con cise</td>
<td>for gave</td>
<td>ap prove</td>
<td>en tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo rose</td>
<td>en grave</td>
<td>ac eruc</td>
<td>cur tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jo cose</td>
<td>de prave</td>
<td>dis seize</td>
<td>a vail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im brue</td>
<td>sub due</td>
<td>ap prise</td>
<td>pre vail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis course</td>
<td>in due</td>
<td>as size</td>
<td>be wail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u nite</td>
<td>a chievé</td>
<td>re licf</td>
<td>con trol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ig nite</td>
<td>ag grieve</td>
<td>be hoof</td>
<td>en roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in vite</td>
<td>re prieve</td>
<td>a loof</td>
<td>pa trol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re mote</td>
<td>re trieve</td>
<td>re proof</td>
<td>ob lige</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People admire the beautiful flowers of spring.
The rainbow excites our admiration.

Men acquire property by industry and economy; but it is more easy to acquire property than it is to keep it.
Farmers put manure on their fields to enrich the land and obtain good crops.
The light on this side of the moon, increases all the time from new to full moon; and then it decreases, till it becomes new moon again; and so it continues increasing and decreasing.

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

It is not honorable to dispute about trifles. A field requires a good fence to secure the crops. The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us of the light of the moon and stars.

You must not try to deceive your parents. The buds of the trees survive the winter; and when the warm sun shines, in the spring, the leaves and blossoms come forth upon the trees, the grass revives, and springs up from the ground.

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

**No. 92.—XCII.**

**Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Second.**

| be tween | sus tain | en twine | re vere |
| ca reen | ca jole | post pone | se vere |
| cam pa'gn | con sole | de throne | com peer |
| ar ra'yn | pis tole | en throne | ca reer |
| or dain | mis rule | a tone | bre vier |
| dis dain | hu mane | je june | bab oon |
| re gain | in sane | tri une | buf foon |
| com plain | ob scene | com mune | dra goon |
| ex plain | gan grene | at tune | rac coon |
| a main | ter rene | es cape | doubt loon |
| de main | con vene | e lope | bal loon |
| do main | com bine | de clare | gal loon |
| re train | de fine | in snare | st al loon |
| re strain | re fine | de spair | plat oon |
| dis train | con fine | pre pare | lam poon |
| con strain | sa line | re pair | har poon |
| con tain | de oline | com pare | mou soon |
| ob tain | ca nine | im pair | bas soon |
When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full; we mean that it begins anew to show us the side on which the sun shines.

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

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

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.

The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night, and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens.

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

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

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

Glue will make pieces of wood adhere.

The careful ant prepares food for winter.

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

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

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

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

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

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

Never complain of unavoidable calamities.

Let all your words be sincere and never deceive.
A poltroon is an arrant coward, and deserves the contempt of all brave men.

Never practice deceit, for this is sinful.

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

Brevier is a small kind of printing letter.

No. 93.—XCIII.

Words of four syllables, the full accent on the third, and a weak accent on the first.

an te ced' ent
mal e fac tor

dis a gree ment
ben e fac tor

cir cum ja cent
met a phys ics

re en force ment
math e mat ics

pre en gage ment
dis in her it

en ter tain ment
ev a nes cent

in co her ent
con va les cent

in de ci sive
ef flo res cent

su per vi sor
cor res pond ent

con ser va tor
in de pend ent

dis a gree ment
re im burse ment

cir cum ja cent
dis in her it

pre en gage ment
om ni pres ent

pre ex is tent
in ad vert ent

con ser va tor
in ter mit tent

mis de mean or
pre ex is tent

ap pa ra tus
co ex ist ent

af fi da vit
in ter mit tent

ex ul ta tion
in ter mar ry

ad a man tine
o ver shad ow

man u fact ure
ac ci dent al

su per struc ture
in ci dent al

per ad vent ure
co ex ist ent

met a mor phose
in ter mit tent

in nu en dô
in ter mar ry

su per car go
o ver shad ow

in ter nun cio
ac ci dent al

ad a man tine
in ter mar ry

man u fact ure
in ter nun cio

su per struc ture
in ter mar ry

man u fact ure
in ter nun cio

man u fact ure
Sage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.
The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagements.
To pre-engage means to engage beforehand.
I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are pre-engaged to another person.
To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.
A mediator is a third person who interposes to adjust a dispute between parties at variance.
Christ is the mediator between an offended God and offending man.

No. 94.—XCIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.
70

The Elementary

scavenger
harbinger
numeious
odorous
humorous
riotous
perious
hidden
harsh
pitiful
plentiful
villainous
menacing

calamus
mitrimum
ravenous
ominous
resinous
gluttonous
barbarous
university
selfish
murderous
generous
prosperous
ranierous
rigorous

inflammatory:
steritous
vigorous
valorous
amorous
clamorous
timorous
sulphurous
venturous
rapturous
arduous
mischievous
strenuous
sinuous
tyranous

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

appliance
displease
discase
erase
premise
surmise
despise
arise
comprise
ghastise
advise
 dioxide
repose
pose
compose
impose
compose
transpose
abuse,
v.
accuse,
v.
repose
pose
compose
transpose
abuse,
v.
accuse,
v.

es cheat
re cheat
re cheat
en treat
en treat
un loose
de bauch
re call
be fall
with al
fore stall
fore warn
de fault
as sault
pa pav
with draw
a sleep
en dear
re hear
be smear
ap pear
tat too
en trap
in wrap
un ship
e quip
en camp
de camp
un stop
u surp
un clasp
de bar
un bar
a far
ap plause
**Spelling Book.**

**No. 96.—XCVI.**

**MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.**

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

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

No. 97.—XCVII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

bal' last com plex Tues day ver y
fil bert ver tex Wednes day driz zly
con cert vor tex Thurs day gris ly
ef fort con vex Thurs day guilt y
pur port lar ynx gang way pan sy
tran script af flux path way fren zy
con script con flux es say quin sy
bank rupt ef flux com fort gip sy
e ld est in flux cov ert tip sy
ne ph ew con text bom bast drop sy
sin ew bow line court ship shrub by
land tax mid day flim sy stub by
syn tax Sun day clam sy nut. meg
in dex Mon day swel try dain ty
off ing hear say dai ly
stuff ing drear y dai sy
bri ny wea ry ea sy
nose gay que ry trea ty

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bor row</th>
<th>bil low</th>
<th>har row</th>
<th>win dow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>el bow</td>
<td>hol low</td>
<td>spar row</td>
<td>win now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fel low</td>
<td>ar row</td>
<td>yar row</td>
<td>wil low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fol low</td>
<td>far row</td>
<td>yel low</td>
<td>mel low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cal low</td>
<td>nar row</td>
<td>tal low</td>
<td>mor row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mead ow</td>
<td>mal low</td>
<td>fal low</td>
<td>sor row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shad ow</td>
<td>pil low</td>
<td>shal low</td>
<td>bur row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hal low</td>
<td>min now</td>
<td>fur row</td>
<td>swal low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bel low</td>
<td>mar row</td>
<td>wid ow</td>
<td>wal low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.

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

The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body. The tendon of the heel is the main sinew that moves the foot.

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

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

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

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

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

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

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

Fallow is the fat of oxen, cows and sheep.

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

The bull bellows and paws the ground.

Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.
WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ras ure  
seiz ure  
trea tise  
like wise  
door case  
stair case  
sea horse  
bri dal  
feu dal  
oat meal  
spi ral  
flo ral  
neu tral  
plu ral  
port al  
bru tal  
vi tal  
e qual  
sur feit  
an gel  
an cient  
wea sel  
jew el  
new el  
crew el  
tew el  
con jure  
per jure  
pleas ure  
meas ure  
treas ure  
 cen sure  
press ure  
fis sure  

wee vil  
snow ball  
bride well  
mole hill  
fe rine  
mind ful  
peace ful  
hate ful  
wake ful  
guile ful  
dole ful  
shame ful  
bane ful  
tune ful  
hope ful  
love ful  
care ful  
ire ful  
die ful  
use ful  
grate ful  
spite ful  
waste ful  
faith ful  
youth ful  
gain ful  
pain ful  
spoon ful  
frac ture  
cult ure  
fixt ure  
cam phor  
ground sire  
promise  
name  
ful key  
mourn ful  
fear ful  
cheer ful  
right ful  
fruit ful  
bo ast ful  
aw ful  
law ful  
play day  
thrall dom  
watch man  
watch ful  
free dom  
bo som  
luke warm  
tri form  
glow worm  
de ism  
oak un  
quo rum  
stra tum  
sea man  
free man  
fore man  
yeo man  
sales man  
states man  
mor tise  
prac tise  
trav erse  
ad verse  
pack horse  
ref use  
man date  
ag ate  
sports man  
brain pan  
mon ster  
free stone  
mile stone  
grave stone  
hail stone  
hy phen  
uu tum  
au burn  
sauce pan  
war fare  
fac ile  
ser vile  
dao tyl  
due tile  
mis sile  
pan tile  
rep tile  
fer tile  
hos tile  
sex tile  
flex ile  
verd ile  
fig ure  
ord ure  
in jure  
leg ate  
frig ate  
in grate  
phys ic  
jon quil  
sub tile  
sen tile  
con dor
A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

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

An egg is nearly oyal in shape.

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

Crewel is a kind of yarn or twisted worsted.

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

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

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

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

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

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

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

No. 100.—C.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

| ad vent ur ous | pro cip i tous |
| a non y mous | ne ces si tous |
| sy non y mous | am phib i ous |
| un gen er ous | mi rac ul ous |
| mag nan i mous | a nal o gous |
| u nan i mous | per fis i oes |
| as par a gus | fas tal i ous |
| in sid i ous | in tel li gent |
| in vid i ous | ma lev o lent |
| con spic u ous | be nev o lent |
| per spic u ous | pre dic a ment |
| pro mis cu ous | dis pur age ment |
| as sid u ous | en cour age ment |
| am big u ous | en fra chise ment |
| con fig u ous | dis fra chise ment |
| mel li lu ous | en tan gle ment |
| su per flu ous | ae knowl edg ment |
| in gen u ous | es ta blish ment |
An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition.

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

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

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

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

Assiduous study will accomplish almost anything that is within human power.

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

Young persons are often improvident—far more improvident than the little ants.
No. 101.—CI.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

| as per i ty | do cil i ty | e nor mi ty |
| se ver i ty | a gil i ty | ur ban i ty |
| pros per i ty | fra gil i ty | cu pid i ty |
| aus ter i ty | ni hil i ty | tur gid i ty |
| dex ter i ty | hu mail i ty | va lid i ty |
| in teg ri ty | ste ril i ty | ca lid i ty |
| ma jor i ty | vi ril i ty | so lid i ty |
| pri or i ty | scur ril i ty | ti mid i ty |
| mi nor i ty | duc til i ty | hu mid i ty |
| plu ral i ty | gen til i ty | ra pid i ty |
| fa tal i ty | fer til i ty | stu pid i ty |
| vi tal i ty | hos til i ty | a rid i ty |
| mo ral i ty | tran quili ty | flo rid i ty |
| mor tal i ty | ser vil i ty | fe cun di ty |
| bru tal i ty | pro pin qui ty | ro tun di ty |
| fi del i ty | ca lam i ty | com mod i ty |
| sta bil i ty | ex trem i ty | ab surd i ty |
| mo bil i ty | sub lim i ty | lo cal i ty |
| no bil i ty | prox im i ty | vo cal i ty |
| fa cil i ty | con form i ty | ras cal i ty |
| re al i ty | de spond en cy | hy poc ri sy |
| le gal i ty | e mer gen cy | ti moc ra cy |
| re gal i ty | in clem en cy | im pi e ty |
| fru gal i ty | con sist en cy | va ri e ty |
| for mal i ty | in solv en cy | e bri e ty |
| sar nal i ty | de lin quen cy | so bri e ty |
| neu tral i ty | mo not o ny | pro pri e ty |
| as cend en cy | a pos ta sy | sa ti e ty |

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

Major signifies more or greater; minor means less. A majority is half; a minority is less than half.

Plurality denotes two or more.

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

A majority of votes means more than half of them.
When we say a man has a plurality of votes, we mean he has more than any one else.

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

Land is valued for its fertility and nearness to market. Many parts of the Confederate States are noted for the fertility of the soil.

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation. Consistency of character is a trait that commands esteem. Humility is the prime ornament of a Christian.

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

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

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters. Imaginary evils make no small part of the troubles of life.
Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors. The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio. A man who willfully sets fire to a house is an incendiary. An observatory is a place for observing the heavenly bodies with telescopes. An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation. Christian humility is never derogatory to character. Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite. Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases. The prudent good man will govern his passions, and not suffer them to be inflamed with anger. Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases. An obstructed perspiration produces an inflammatory state of the blood. A conservatory is a large greenhouse for the preservation and culture of exotic plants.

**No. 103.—CIII.**

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

```plaintext
ma te ri al i ty com press i bil i ty
il lib er al i ty com pat i bil i ty
u ni ver sal i ty de struct i bil i ty
in hos pi tal i ty per cep ti bil i ty
in stru ment al i ty re sist i bil i ty
spir it u al i ty com bus ti bil i ty
im prob a bil i ty in flex i bil i ty
im pla ca bil i ty dis sim i lar i ty
mal le a bil i ty par tic u lar i ty
in flam ma bil i ty im plac a bil i ty
in ca pa bil i ty im pli ca bil i ty
pen e tra bil i ty im ca pa bil i ty
im mu ta bil i ty in sen si bil i ty
in cred i bil i ty gen er al is si mo
il leg i bil i ty dis ci plin a ri an
re fran gi bil i ty re fran gi bil i ty
in fal li bil i ty pre des ti na ri an
vi di bil i ty an te di lu vi an
di vis i bil i ty di vis i bil i ty
in sen si bil i ty het e ro ge ne ous
im pos si bil i ty me di a to ri al
im mu ta bil i ty in quis i to ri al
```
WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ben' e fit
al pha bet
par a pet
sum mer set
min u et
pol y pus
im pe tus
cat a ract
spe o phant
pet u lant
ad a mant
cov e nant
con so nant
per ti ment
tol er ant
cor mo rant
ig no rant
con ver sant
mil i tant
ad ju tant
rel e vant
in no cent
ac ci dent
in ci dent
dif fi dent
con fi dent
res i dent
pres i dent
prov i dent
in di gent:
ner li gent
am bi ent
prev a lent
pes ti lent
ex cel lent
red o lent
in tel lect
cir cum spect
pick pock et
flow er et
lev er et
pen ny weight
cat a pul t
men di cant
in do lent
tur bu lent
suc cu lent
fec u lent
es cu lent
op u lent
vir u lent
flat u lent
lig a ment
par lia ment
fil a ment
arm a ment
sac ra ment
test a ment
man age ment
im ple ment
com ple ment
com pli ment
bat tle ment
set tle ment
ten e ment
in cre ment
em bry o
part ner ship
fel low ship
cal en dar
vin e gar
in su lar
sup pli cant
per ma nent
mis cre ant
ter ma gant
el e gant
lit i gant
ar ro gant
el e phant
sim i lar
pop u lar
tab u lar
glob u lar
sec u lar
oc u lar
joc u lar
cir ou lar
mus cu lar
reg u lar
cel lu lar
an nu lar
scap u lar
in su lar
con su lar
cap su lar
tit u lar
sub lu nar
cim e ter
bas i link
can ni bal
coch i neal
mar tin gal
hos pi tal
ped es tal
tu bu lar
ju gu lar
fu ner al
No. 105.—CV.

Words of five syllables, accented on the third.

am bi gu' i ty
con ti gu i ty
con tra ri e ty
su per flu i ty
in cre du li ty
in se cu ri ty
im ma tu ri ty
per spi cu i ty
as si du i ty
con ti nu i ty
in ge nu i ty
in con gru i ty
fran gi bil i ty
fal li bil i ty
fea si bil i ty
vis i bil i ty
sen si bil i ty
pos si bil i ty
plau si bil i ty
im be cil i ty
in do cil i ty
vol a til i ty
ver sa til i ty
cu ba bil i ty
in si pid i ty
il le gal i ty
prod i gal i ty
cor di al i ty
per son al i ty
prin ci pal i ty
lib er al i ty
gen er al i ty
im mo ral i ty
hos pi tal i ty
im mor tal i ty
in e qual i ty
sen su al i ty
im por, tu ni ty
op por tu ni ty
per pe tu i ty
punct u al i ty
mut u al i ty
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**No. 107.—CVII.**

**WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD**

| pub li ca tion         | lit i ga tion         | dis til la tion     |
| rep li ca tion         | mit i ga tion         | per co la tion     |
| im pli ca tion         | in sti ga tion        | vi o la tion       |
| com pli ca tion        | nav i ga tion         | im mo la tion      |
| ap pli ca tion         | pro mul ga tion       | des o la tion      |
| sup pli ca tion        | pro Ion ga tion       | con so la tion     |
| ex pli ca tion         | ab ro ga tion         | con tor pli ca tion|
| rep ro ba tion         | sub juga tion         | leg is la tion     |
| ap pro ba tion         | fas ci na tion         | trib u la tion     |
|                      |                      |                     |
Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who makes laws.

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

In free governments the people choose their legislators.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 108.—CVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST

definite
desolute
miroscope
aposite
institute
antelope
opposite
conserve
protype
An anecdote is a short story, or the relation of a particular incident. Ridicule is not often the test of truth.

No. 109.—CIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>con dense</th>
<th>re solve</th>
<th>re mark</th>
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<td>im mense</td>
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<td>de fense</td>
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<td>in verse</td>
<td>con serve</td>
<td>in ter</td>
<td>a baft</td>
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<td>con verse</td>
<td>her self</td>
<td>a ver</td>
<td>be set</td>
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<td>per verse</td>
<td>my self</td>
<td>ab hor</td>
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The fixed stars are at immense distances from us; they are so distant that we cannot measure the number of miles. When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air. The cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.

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

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

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

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

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

God will condemn the wicked, and cast them into outer darkness.

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

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

A holy life will disarm death of its sting.

God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

No. 110.—CX.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

de mean or
re main der
en tice ment
en force ment

en hance ment
ad vance ment
a merce ment
in fringe ment

de part ment
ad just ment
in vest ment
a but ment
Spelling Book.

Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.
Remainder is that which remains or is left.
An enticement is that which allures.
Divorcement signifies an entire separation.
Elopement is a running away or private departure.
Impeachment signifies accusation.
Retirement is a withdrawing from company.
A deponent is one who makes oath to anything.
A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another.
A proboscis is a long member from the mouth or jaw.
An ellipsis is an omission of a word.
Amercement is a penalty imposed, for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.
A synopsis is a collective view of things.
Refulgent is applied to things that shine.
A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.
No. 111.—CXI.

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

des' o late, v. in ti mate, v. ven er ate
ad vo cate, v. es ti mate, v. tem per ate
ven ti late fas ci nate op er ate
tit il late or di nate as per ate
scin til late ful mi nate des per ate
per co late nom i nate it er ate
im mo late ger mi nate em i grate
spec u late per son ate trans mi grate
cal cu late pas sion ate as pi rate, v.
cir cu late fort u nate dec o rate
mod u late dis si pate per fo rate
reg u late sep a rate, v. cor po rate
un du late cel e brate pen e trate
em u late des e crate per pe trate
stim u late con se crate ar bi trate
grau u late ex e crate ac cu rate
stip u late ver ber ate lam i rate
cop u late ul cer ate in du rate
pop u late moder ate, v. sat u rate
con su late ag gre gate sus ci tate
sub li mate, v. ver te brate med i tate
an i mate, v. gen er ate im i tate
ir ri tate sal i vate sit u ate
hes i tate cul ti vate est u ate
grav i tate cap ti vate ex pi ate
am pu tate ren o vate de vi ate
ex ca vate in no vate vi o late
ag gra vate ad e quate ru mi nate
grad u ate fluct u ate lu cu brate

An advocate is one who defends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another. Ardent spirits stimulate the system for a time, but leave it more languid.

Men often toil all their lives to get property, which their children dissipate and waste.
We should emulate the virtuous actions of great and good men.

Moderate passions are most conducive to happiness, and moderate gains are most likely to be durable.

Abusive words irritate the passions, but a "soft answer turneth away wrath."

Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity.

Violent anger makes one unhappy, but a temperate state of the mind is pleasant.

No. 112.—CXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

- chill' blain
- vil lain
- mort main
- plant ain
- ver vain
- cur tain
- dol phin
- some times
- tress es
- trap pings
- ser pent
- tor rent
- cur rent
- ab sent
- pres ent
- ad vent

- an nals
- en trails
- mit tens
- sum mons
- for ceps
- pinch ers
- glan ders
- jaun dice
- snuf fers
- stag gers
- solv ent
- con vent
- fer mont
- sun burnt
- ab bot
- tur bot

- man ners
- nip pers
- car cass
- cut lass
- com pass
- mat tress
- mat tress
- ab scess
- lar gess
- mag got
- fag ot
- mag got
- big ot
- spig ot
- in got
- blood shot

- end less
- zeal ous
- zeal ous
- pom pous
- won drous
- lep rous
- mon strous
- nerv ous
- tor men
- red hot
- zeal ot
- tap root
- grass' plot
- buck et

Chilblains are sores caused by cold.

A curtain is used to hide something from the view.

The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.

The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.

A matrass is a chemical vessel; but a mattress is a quilted bed.

Annals are history in the order of years.

A cutlass is a broad curving sword.

A largess is a donation or gift.

A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion, or opinion.
An abcess is a collection of matter under the skin.
Good manners are always becoming; ill manners are evidence of low breeding.
A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar.
Solvent, and adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.
A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

No. 113—CXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

cal' o mel  
cit a del  
in fi del  
se n ti nel  
mack er el  
cock er el  
cod i cil  
dom i cile  
daf fo dil  
an ti pode  
rec om pense  
hol ly hock  
al ka li  
hem i stich  
au to graph  
ap a graph  
ep i taph  
av e nue  
rev e nue  
ret i nue  
des pot ism  
par ox ysm  
ni cro cosm  
min i mum  
pend u lum  
max i mum  
tym pa num  
pel i can  
guar di an  
al co hol  
vit ri ol  
par a sol  
si ne cure  
ep i cure  
lig a ture  
sig na ture  
cur va ture  
for feit ure  
stryg i an  
hort u lan  
hus band man  
gen tle man  
mus sul man  
al der man  
jour ney man  
bish op ric  
cler gy man  
coun try man  
veter an  
al co ran  
won der ful  
sor row ful  
an a gram  
ep i gram  
om o gram  
di a gram  
u ni verse  
sea far ing  
gar ni ture  
fur ni ture  
sep ul ture  
par a dise  
mer chan dise  
en ter prise  
hand ker chief  
sem i breve  
per i wig  
way far ing  
fu gi tive  
pu ni tive  
u tri tive  
e go tism  
pro to col  
du pli cate  
re se ate  
fu mi gate  
me di ate, v.  
me di um  
o di um  
o pi um  
pre mi um  
spo li ate  
o pi ate  
o ver ture  
ju ry man  
pu ri tan  
phi lo mel
Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed.

A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town.
A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.
An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation.
An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies.
Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation.
Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government.
The despotism of government can often be overthrown, but for the despotism of fashion there is no remedy.
A domicile is the place of a man's residence.
Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.
The glanders is a disease of horses.
The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.
A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.

No 114.—CXIV.

The following have the broad sound of a in all or what.

| au(thor) | squan der | slaugh ter | wan der |
| sau cy   | plaud it  | al ter     | draw ers |
| gaud y   | brawn y   | fal ter    | wal nut  |
| taw ny   | quar ry   | quar ter   | cau sey  |
| taw dry  | flaw y    | law yer    | pal try  |
| faul ty  | saw pit   | saw yer    | draw back|
| pau per  | law suit  | haw thorn  | al most  |
| squad ron| wa ter    | scal lop   | want ing |
| sau cer  | daugh ter | wal lop    | war ren  |

The saucy, stubborn child displeases his parents.
The peacock is a gaudy, vain and noisy fowl.
The skin of the Indian is of a tawny color.
Paupers are poor people who are supported by a public tax.
Twenty-five cents are equal to one quarter of a dollar.
It is the business of a lawyer to give counsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.
Walnuts are the seeds of walnut-trees.
The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitation.
No. 115.—CXV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mis'tive  cap'tive  fest'ive  cos'tive  mag'pie
some'thing  stock'ing  mid'dling  world'ling  fur'long
head'ache  tooth'ache  heart'ache  os'rich  gal'iant
dor'mant  ten'ant  preg'nant  rem'nant  pen'nant
hip'pant  quad'rant  ar'rant  war'rant
sprink'ling  twink'ling  shil'ling  sap'ling  strip'ling
dump'ling  dar'ling  star'ling  ster'ling  parch'ment
pleas'ant  peas'ant  dis'tant  in'stant  con'stant
ex'tant  sex'tant  lam'bent  ac'cent  ad'vent
cres'cent  ser'aph  sta'tive  na'tive
gos'ling  nurs'ling  fat'ling  bant'ling  scant'ling
nest'ling  her'ring  ob'long  head'long  plain'tive
mo'tive  sport'ive  hire'ling  year'ling  day'spring
tri'umph  tri'glyph  tru'ant  ar'dent  mas'ive
pas'sive  stat'ue  stat'ute  vir'tue

No. 116.—CXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mo'tion  pas'sion  mer'sion  suc'tion
no'tion  frac'tion  ver'sion  spon'sion
lo'tion  ses'sion  tor'tion
po'tion  lec'tion  mis'sion
por'tion  dic'tion  cap'tion
na'tion  fic'tion  op'tion
ra'tion  unc'tion  flec'tion
sta'tion  func'tion  auc'tion
man'sion  ten'sion  junc'tion  cau'tion
Lection is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.
Lectures on chemistry are delivered in our colleges.
A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.
A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.
A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.
A fraction is a part of a whole number.
Fiction is a creature of the imagination.
Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.
Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.
Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

**No. 117.—OXVII.**

**Words of Four Syllables, Accented on the Second.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>su prem a cy</th>
<th>com pul so ry</th>
<th>pro lix i ty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the oc ra cy</td>
<td>ol fac to ry</td>
<td>un cer tain ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de moc ra cy</td>
<td>re frac to ry</td>
<td>im mod est y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con spir a cy</td>
<td>re fec to ry</td>
<td>dis hon est y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge og ra phy</td>
<td>di rec to ry</td>
<td>so lil o quy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi og ra phy</td>
<td>con sis to ry</td>
<td>hu man i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cos mog ra phy</td>
<td>i dol a try</td>
<td>a men i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ste nog ra phy</td>
<td>ge om e try</td>
<td>se ren i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zo og ra phy</td>
<td>im men si ty</td>
<td>vi cin i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pog ra phy</td>
<td>pro pen si ty</td>
<td>af fin i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ty pog ra phy</td>
<td>ver bos i ty</td>
<td>di vin i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hy drog ra phy</td>
<td>ad ver si ty</td>
<td>in dem ni ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi los o phy</td>
<td>di ver si ty</td>
<td>so lem ni ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a cad e my</td>
<td>ne ces si ty</td>
<td>fra ter ni ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e con o my</td>
<td>i den ti ty</td>
<td>e ter ni ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a nat o my</td>
<td>con cav i ty</td>
<td>bar bar i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xo ot o my</td>
<td>de prav i ty</td>
<td>vul gar i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e piph a ny</td>
<td>lon gev i ty</td>
<td>dis par i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi lan thro py</td>
<td>ac cliv i ty</td>
<td>ce leb ri ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis an thro py</td>
<td>na tiv i ty</td>
<td>a lac ri ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pe riph er y</td>
<td>ac tiv i ty</td>
<td>sin cer i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar til le ry</td>
<td>cap tiv i ty</td>
<td>ce ler i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hy drop a thy</td>
<td>fes tiv i ty</td>
<td>te mer i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de liv er y</td>
<td>per plex i ty</td>
<td>in teg ri ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis cov er y</td>
<td>con vex i ty</td>
<td>dis til ler y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Theoocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

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

Geography is a description of the earth.

Biography is a history of a person’s life.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Stenography is the art of writing in shorthand.

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

Topography is the description of a particular place.

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

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

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

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

No. 118.—CXVIII.

Words of Four Syllables, Accentuated on the Second.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ju rid i cal</th>
<th>tra di tion al</th>
<th>con pet u al</th>
<th>a nal y sis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>con viv i al</td>
<td>in ten tion al</td>
<td>un mer ci ful</td>
<td>de lir i ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di ag o nal</td>
<td>pen tag o nal</td>
<td>un pop u lar</td>
<td>ob liv i on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen tag o nal</td>
<td>per pet u al</td>
<td>tri an gu lar</td>
<td>ex or di um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen tag o nal</td>
<td>pen tag o nal</td>
<td>un pop u lar</td>
<td>ex or di um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tra di tion al</td>
<td>tra di tion al</td>
<td>tra di tion al</td>
<td>tra di tion al</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

in cog ni to

cq part ner ship

dis sim i lar

ver nac u lar

or bic u lar

par tic u lar

ven tu al

con tin u al

ir re gu lar

un mer ci ful

ex tem po re

en tab la ture
Spelling Book.

pa rish ion er
di am e ter
ad min is ter
em bas sa dor
pro gen i tor
com pos i tor
me trop o lis
ephem e ris
in dus tri ous
il tus tri ous
las civ i ous
ob liv i ous
a nom a lous
a pos ta tize
im mor tal ize
dis com fit ure
pro con sul ship
dis con so late
a pos to late
ob se qui ous
oc ca sion al
pro por tion al
heb dom a dal

No. 119.—CXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND
WITH A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE FOURTH.

as sim i late
prog nos tic ate
per am bu late
e jac u late
im mac u late
ma tric u late
ges tic u late
in oc u late
c o ag u late
de pop u late
con grat u late
c a pit u late
ex pos tu late
a mal ga mate
ex hil a rate
le git i mate, v.
ap prox i mate
con cat e nate
sub or di nate, v.
o rig i nate
pro cras ti nate
pre des ti nate, v.
com pas sion ate, v.
dis pas sion ate
af fec tion ate
un for tu nate
con tam i nate
dis sem i nate
re crim i nate
a bom i nate
pre dom i nate
in tem per ate
re gen er ate, v.
co op er ate
ex as per ate
com mis ser ate
in vet er ate
re it er ate
ob lit er ate
e vac u ate
at ten u ate, v.
ex ten u ate
in ad e quate
e fect u ate
per pet u ate
as sas sin ate
in die a tive
pre rog a tive
ir rel a tive
ap pel la tive
con tem pla tive
su per la tive
The Elementary

e man ci pate
deo lib er ate, v.
in car cer ate
con fed er ate, v.
con-sid er ate
pre pon der ate
im mod er ate
ac cel er ate

al ter na tive
de clar a tive
com par a tive
im per a tive
in dem ni fy
per son i fy
re stor a tive
dis qual i fy

No. 120.—CXX.
WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE SECOND.
al lu vi on
pe tro le um
c e ru le an
le vi a than
li bra ri an
a gra ri an
pre ca ri ous
vi ca ri ous
ne fa ri ous
gre ga ri ous
o va ri ous
op pro bi ous
sa lu bri ous
im pe ri ous
m ys te ri ous
la bo ri ous
in glo ri ous
cen so ri ous
vic to ri ous
no to ri ous
ux o ri ous
in ju ri ous
pe nu ri ous
u su ri ous
lus u ri ous
vo lu mi nous
o be di ent
ex pe di ent
in gre di ent
im mu ni ty
com mu ni ty
im pu ni ty
com pla cen cy
in de cen cy
di plo ma cy
trans par en cy

A library is a collection of books.
A librarian is a person who has charge of a library.
The laborious bee is a pattern of industry.
That is precarious which is uncertain; life and health are precarious.
Vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.
Gregarious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and goats.
Salubrious air is favorable to health.
A covetous man is called penurious.
To escape from punishment is impunity.
Do nothing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others.
No. 121.—CXXI.

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

im ma te ri al i ty
in di vis i bil i ty
in di vid u al i ty
in com pat i bil i ty
in de struct i bil i ty
im per cep ti bil i ty
ir re sist i bil i ty
in com bus ti bil i ty

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

un in tél li gi bil i ty
in com pre hen si bil i ty

The immateriality of the soul has rarely been disputed.
The indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.
It was once a practice in France to divorce husband and wife for incompatibility of tempers; a practice soon found to be incompatible with social order.
The incompressibility of water has been disproved.
We can not doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine attributes.
Stones are remarkable for their immalleability.
The indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.
Asbestus is noted for its incombustibility.
The irresistibility of divine grace is disputed.
A valetudinarian is a sickly person.

No. 122.—CXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH TH HAVE THEIR ASPIRATED SOUND.

e’ther
ja cinth
the sis
ze nith
thick et
thun der
this the

thor ough
thir teen
thou sand
a the ism
the o ry
the o rem
hy a cinth

ath let ic
me theg lin
ca thar tic
a the ist ic
the o ret ic al
me thod ic al
math e mat ics
### No. 123.—CXXIII.

**Words in Which th Have their Vocal Sound.**

| ei' ther | neth' er | 'broth' er |
| nei ther | weth er | wor thy |
| hea then | prith ee | moth er |
| cloth icr | bur then | smoth er |
| rath er | south ern | oth er |
| fath om | teth er | with ers |
| gath er | thith er | be neath |
| hith er | with er | be queath |
| fur ther | lath er | with draw |
| breth ren | fa ther | an oth er |
The heathen are those people who worship idols, or who know not the true God.
Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and neglect to observe its precepts, are more criminal than the heathen.
All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents. How unnatural and wicked it is to make war on our brethren, to conquer them, or to plunder and destroy them.
It is every man's duty to bequeath to his children a rich inheritance of pious precepts.

No. 124.—CXXIV.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the Second.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>accomplish</th>
<th>extinguish</th>
<th>momentous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>establish</td>
<td>relinquish</td>
<td>portentous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>embellish</td>
<td>exculpate</td>
<td>abundant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disconsolate</td>
<td>emblazon</td>
<td>so enorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illustrious</td>
<td>emblazon</td>
<td>acoustous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illustrious</td>
<td>emblazon</td>
<td>concavous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.
The most refined education does not embellish the human character like piety.
Laws are abolished by the same power that made them.
Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.
We are usually favored with abundant harvests.
Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame.
Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.
No. 125.—CXXV.

**WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.**

in ter me di ate
dis pro por tion ate
cer e mo ni al
mat ri mo ni al
pat ri mo ni al
an ti mo ni al
tes ti mo ni al
im ma te ri al
mag is te ri al
min is te ri al
im ine mo ri al
sen a to ri al
die tis to ri al
e qua to ri al
in ar tic u late
il le git i mate
in de ter min ate
con tra die to ry
val e die to ry
in tro duce to ry
trig o nom e try
a re om e try
mis cel la ne ous
sub ter ra ne ous
suc ce da ne ous
si mul ta ne ous
in stan ta ne ous

e qui pon der ate
par ti cip i al
in di vid u al
in ef fect u al
in tel lect u al
pu sil lan i mous
dis in gen ous
in sig nif i cant
e qui pon der ant
cir cum am bi ent
an ni ver sa ry
par lia ment a ry
tes ta ment a ry
al i ment a ry
sup ple ment a ry
el e ment a ry
sat is fac to ry
con tu me li ous
ac ri mo ni ous
par si mo ni ous
del e te ri ous
mer i to ri ous
dis o be di ent
in ex pe di ent
con ti nu i ty
im pro pri e ty

**Senate originally signified a council of elders; for men,**
**before their minds were perverted and corrupted, com-**
**mitted the public concerns to men of age and experience.**
**The maxim of wise men was, old men for counsel;**
**young men for war. But in modern times the senato-**
**rial dignity is not always connected with age.**
**The bat is the intermediate link between quadrupeds and**
**fowls. The orang-outang is intermediate between man**
**and quadrupeds.**
Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous. Reproachful language is contumelious. Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious. Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time. Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

**No. 126.—CXXVI.**

delve flash wish range blight
twelve plash gush grange plight
nerve slash hush forge sight
curve mash blush baste slight
elf smash crush chaste night
shelf rash frush haste wight
self crash tush waste right
pelf trash next lute tight
ash flesh text flute blowing
cash mesh twixt mute frounce
dash fresh minx brute ronce
gash dish sphinx fight trounce
hash fish change hight chasm
lash pish mange light prism

**MONOSYLLABLES, WITH th VOCAL.**

the thy them tithe smooth
those then thence lithe soothe
this thus thence than writhe they
that thou blithe scythe there
thine thee hithe though their

The following, when nouns, have the aspirated sound of th in the singular-number, and the vocal in the plural.

bath baths swath swathes mouth mouths
lath laths cloth cloths wreath wreaths
path paths moth moths sheath sheaths

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

No. 127.—CXXVII.

In the following words, h is pronounced before w; thus whale is pronounced hwale; that is, hooale: when, is hwen; that is, hooen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Whale</th>
<th>Whet</th>
<th>Whiz</th>
<th>Whip stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Which</td>
<td>Where</td>
<td>Whis per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharf</td>
<td>Whilk</td>
<td>Whey</td>
<td>Whis ky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>Whiff</td>
<td>Wher’ ry</td>
<td>Whis ker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheel</td>
<td>Whig</td>
<td>Wheth er</td>
<td>Whis tle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeze</td>
<td>Whim</td>
<td>Whet stone</td>
<td>Whith er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheele</td>
<td>Whin</td>
<td>Whif fle</td>
<td>Whit low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whine</td>
<td>Whip</td>
<td>Whbig gish</td>
<td>Whit tle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While</td>
<td>Whelm</td>
<td>Whig gism</td>
<td>Whirl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Whelp</td>
<td>Whim per</td>
<td>Whirl pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whi’ ten</td>
<td>When</td>
<td>Whin ny</td>
<td>Whirl wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White wash</td>
<td>Whence</td>
<td>Whin yard</td>
<td>Whirl bat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whi’ tish</td>
<td>Whisk</td>
<td>Whip cord</td>
<td>Whirl i gig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whi’ ting</td>
<td>Whist</td>
<td>Whip graft</td>
<td>Wharf age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>Whit</td>
<td>Whip saw</td>
<td>Wharf in ger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, \( w \) IS SILENT.

- who
- whom
- whose
- whole
- whoop

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

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and its flour makes our finest bread.

The two longest wharves in this country are in New Haven and Boston.

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

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 128.—CXXVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, \( x \) PASSES INTO THE SOUND OF \( gz \).

- ex act'
- ex alt
- ex empt
- ex e rt
- ex haust
- ex hort
- ex ile
- ex ist
- ex ult
- ex hale

- ex ag ger ate
- ex am ine
- ex am ple
- ex an i mate
- ex as per ate
- ex ec u tive
- ex ec u tor
- ex ec u trix
- ex hib it
- ex is tence

- ex or di um
- ex ot ic
- ex em plar
- ex em plary
- ex em plify
- ex emp tion
- ex on er ate
- ex or bi tance
- ex or bi tant
- ex u ber ant
The word exact is an adjective signifying nice, accurate, or precise; it is also a verb signifying to demand, require, or compel to yield.

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

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

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

An exordium is a preface or preamble.

"Take away your exactions from my people." Ez. 14.

To exist signifies to be or to have life. Immortal souls will never cease to exist.

We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen rival.

It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good.

We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.

Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.

Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time the ground is exhausted of water.

An exile is one who is banished from his country.

In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.

Examine the Scriptures daily and carefully, and set an example of good works.

An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate after the death of the testator who makes the will.

The President of the Confederate States is the chief executive officer of the government.

Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services.

Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence.

The earth often produces exuberant crops.

Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

No. 129.—CXXIX.

In the following words, tian and tion are pronounced nearly chun.
IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, \( i \) IN AN UNACCENTED SYLLABLE AND FOLLOWED BY A VOWEL, HAS A LIQUID SOUND LIKE \( y \) CONSONANT; THUS

\[ al \ ien \] is pronounced \( al \ yen \), and \( cloth \ ier \), \( cloth \ yer \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>al ien</th>
<th>sav ior</th>
<th>sen ior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>court ier</td>
<td>pav ior</td>
<td>bil ious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloth ier</td>
<td>jun ior</td>
<td>bill ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bill iards</td>
<td>val iant</td>
<td>com pan ian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cull ion</td>
<td>on ion</td>
<td>ras cal ian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mill ion</td>
<td>bull ion</td>
<td>do min ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min ion</td>
<td>al ien ate</td>
<td>mo dill ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min ious</td>
<td>bil ia ry</td>
<td>o pin ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pill ion</td>
<td>brill ian cy</td>
<td>re bell ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pin ion</td>
<td>brill iant ly</td>
<td>re bell ious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>runn ion</td>
<td>mil ia ry</td>
<td>ci vil ian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scull ion</td>
<td>val iant ly</td>
<td>dis un ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trill ion</td>
<td>val iant ness</td>
<td>be havor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trun nion</td>
<td>com mun ion</td>
<td>pe cul iar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brill iant</td>
<td>ver mil ion</td>
<td>in·tag·io</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fil ial</td>
<td>pa vil ion</td>
<td>se ray·io</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coll ier</td>
<td>pos till ion</td>
<td>fa mil iar iz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pann ier</td>
<td>fa mil iar</td>
<td>o pin ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pon iard</td>
<td>bat tal ion</td>
<td>o pin ion a·ted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 130.—CXXX.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SYLLABLES \( sier \) AND \( zier \) ARE PRONOUNCED \( zher \) OR \( zhur \), \( sion \) ARE PRONOUNCED \( zhun \), AND \( sia \) ARE PRONOUNCED \( zha \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bra sier</th>
<th>pro fu sion</th>
<th>il lu sion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gla zier</td>
<td>a bra sion</td>
<td>in fu sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gra zier</td>
<td>col lu sion</td>
<td>in va sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho sier</td>
<td>con clu sion</td>
<td>suf fu sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o sier</td>
<td>con fu sion</td>
<td>dis sua sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cro sier</td>
<td>cor ro sion</td>
<td>per sua sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fu sion</td>
<td>oc ca sion</td>
<td>am bro sia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>af fu sion</td>
<td>per va sion</td>
<td>am bro sial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co he sion</td>
<td>e lu sion</td>
<td>ob tru sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad he sion</td>
<td>dif fu sion</td>
<td>de tru sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de lu sion</td>
<td>dis plo sion</td>
<td>in tru sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e ro sion</td>
<td>ex plo sion</td>
<td>pro tru sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e va sion</td>
<td>ef fu sion</td>
<td>ex tru sion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5*
IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE TERMINATING SYLLABLE IS PRONOUNCED zhun, OR THE VOWEL i MAY BE CONSIDERED AS LIQUID, LIKE y.

| ab scis'ion | pro vis ion | in cis ion |
| col lis ion | re vis ion | mis pris ion |
| de cis ion | re scis ion | pre vis ion |
| de ris ion | con cis ion | e lys ian |
| e lis ion | ex cis ion | cir cum cis ion |
| pre cis ion | di vis ion | sub di vis ion |

No. 131.—CXXXI.

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

| Christ | chem ist | an cho ret |
| chyle | Christ mas | ar chi tect |
| scheme | mas tian | arch i trave |
| ache | mas tic h | arch e type |
| chasm | ech o | hep tar chy |
| 'chrism | chron ic | mach i nate |
| chord | sched ule | Chris ten dom |
| chyme | pas chal | brach i al |
| loch | chlo rite | lach ry mal |
| school | chol er | sac cha rine |
| choir | eno rist | syn chro nysm |
| cho rus | schol ar | mich ael mas |
| cho ral | mon arch | chor is ter |
| arch·ives | stom ach | chron i cle |
| cha os | an ar chy | or ches tra |
| a chor | chrys o lyte | och i my |
| e poch | char ae ter | pa tri arch |
| i chor | cat e chism | eu cha rist |
| o cher | pen ta teach | chi me ra |
| tro chee | sep ul cher | pa ro chi al |
| an chor | tech nic al | cha me le on |
| chro mat ic | syn ec do che | the om a chy |
| me chan ic | mo narch ic al | mel an chol y |
| cha ot ic | bron ehot o my | pa tri arch y |
| scho las tie | chro nol o gy | hi er arch y |
| ca chex y | chi rog ra phy | ol i gar chy |
| cha lyb e ate | cho rog ra phy | cat e chet ic al |
| a nach ro nism | chro nom e ter | ich thy ol o gy |
Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

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

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

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

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

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

**No. 132.—CXXXII.**

*Words in which *g* has its hard or close sound before *e*, *i* and *y.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gear</th>
<th>sog gy</th>
<th>stag ger</th>
<th>shrug ging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>geese</td>
<td>gib ber</td>
<td>stag gers</td>
<td>rug ged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geld</td>
<td>gib bous</td>
<td>twig ged</td>
<td>tug ged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gift</td>
<td>gid dy</td>
<td>twig gen</td>
<td>tug ging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>gig gle</td>
<td>twig gy</td>
<td>lug ged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gig</td>
<td>gig gling</td>
<td>wag ging</td>
<td>lug ging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gild</td>
<td>gig let</td>
<td>wag gish</td>
<td>mug gy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gimp</td>
<td>giz zard</td>
<td>au ger</td>
<td>fag ged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gird</td>
<td>gim let</td>
<td>bog gy</td>
<td>fag ging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girth</td>
<td>girl ish</td>
<td>fog gy</td>
<td>gag ged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ea ger</td>
<td>jag ged</td>
<td>clog ged</td>
<td>gag ging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mea ger</td>
<td>leg ged</td>
<td>clog ging</td>
<td>brag ged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gew gaw</td>
<td>leg gin</td>
<td>cog ged</td>
<td>bag ging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti ger</td>
<td>pig gin</td>
<td>cog ger</td>
<td>brag ging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to ged</td>
<td>quag gy</td>
<td>dog ged</td>
<td>gild ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big gin</td>
<td>rag ged</td>
<td>dog gish</td>
<td>gild ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brag ger</td>
<td>trig ger</td>
<td>jog ged</td>
<td>gild er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dag ger</td>
<td>serag ged</td>
<td>jog ging</td>
<td>swag ger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crag gy</td>
<td>serag gy</td>
<td>jog ger</td>
<td>swag gy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bug gy</td>
<td>shag gy</td>
<td>nog gin</td>
<td>gird le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>word</td>
<td>shag ged</td>
<td>tar get</td>
<td>gird er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dig ger</td>
<td>slug gish</td>
<td>flog ged</td>
<td>be gin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dig ging</td>
<td>lug ger</td>
<td>flog ging</td>
<td>wag ged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rig ging</td>
<td>snug ged</td>
<td>gift ed</td>
<td>wag ger y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rig ged</td>
<td>snug gy</td>
<td>hug ged</td>
<td>log ger head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rig ger</td>
<td>sprig gy</td>
<td>hug ging</td>
<td>or gil lous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flag ging</td>
<td>sprig ged</td>
<td>shrug ged</td>
<td>to geth er</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 133.—CXXXIII.**

In the following, c accented or ending a syllable, has the sound of s, and g that of j.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>sound</th>
<th>sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mag'ic</td>
<td>tac i t</td>
<td>pac i fy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tragic</td>
<td>ag i tate</td>
<td>pag i nal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agile</td>
<td>leg i ble</td>
<td>reg i cide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acid</td>
<td>vig i ant</td>
<td>reg i men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dig it</td>
<td>reg i ment</td>
<td>reg is ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face</td>
<td>prec e dent</td>
<td>spec i fy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragile</td>
<td>prec i pice</td>
<td>mac er ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rigid</td>
<td>rec i pe</td>
<td>mag is trata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place</td>
<td>dec i mal</td>
<td>mag is tra cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sig il</td>
<td>dec i mate</td>
<td>trag e dy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v egetable</td>
<td>lac er ate</td>
<td>vic i nage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logic</td>
<td>par tic i pate</td>
<td>au then tic i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>process</td>
<td>sim plic i ty</td>
<td>e las tic i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cog i tate</td>
<td>me dic i tal</td>
<td>du o dec i mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro g i ny</td>
<td>so lie i tude</td>
<td>in ca pac i tate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ill ic it</td>
<td>tri plic i ty</td>
<td>ab o rig i nal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im plic i t</td>
<td>ver tic i ty</td>
<td>ee cen tric i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex plic it</td>
<td>rus tic i ty</td>
<td>mu ci lag i nous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so lic i t</td>
<td>ex ag ger ate</td>
<td>mul ti plic i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im ag i ne</td>
<td>mor da i ty</td>
<td>per spi cac i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au dac i ty</td>
<td>nu gac i ty</td>
<td>per ti nac i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca pac i ty</td>
<td>o pac i ty</td>
<td>tac i turn i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fu gac i ty</td>
<td>ra pac i ty</td>
<td>mag is te ri al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo quac i ty</td>
<td>sa gac i ty</td>
<td>a tric i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men da c i ty</td>
<td>bel lig er ent</td>
<td>fe roc i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>il leg i ble</td>
<td>o rig i nal</td>
<td>ve loc i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ar mig er ous</td>
<td>rhi noc e ros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ver tig i nous</td>
<td>rec i proc i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>re frig er ate</td>
<td>im ag i na tion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Spelling Book.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>o rig i nate</th>
<th>rec i ta tion</th>
<th>ex ag ger a tion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>so lic i tor</td>
<td>veg e ta tion</td>
<td>re frig er a tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe lic i ty</td>
<td>ag i ta tion</td>
<td>so lic i ta tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mu nic i pal</td>
<td>cog i ta tion</td>
<td>fe lic i ta tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an tic i pate</td>
<td>o le ag i nous</td>
<td>leg er de main</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**No. 134.—CXXXIV.**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gre' cian</th>
<th>sub stan tiate</th>
<th>pro ca cious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gra cious</td>
<td>nup tial</td>
<td>ra pa cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spa cious</td>
<td>par tial</td>
<td>sa ga cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spe cious</td>
<td>es sen tial</td>
<td>se qua cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spe cies</td>
<td>po ten tial</td>
<td>te na cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so cial</td>
<td>pro vin cial</td>
<td>vex a tious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen tian</td>
<td>pru den tial</td>
<td>vi va cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ter tian</td>
<td>com mer cial</td>
<td>vo ra cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con science</td>
<td>im par tial</td>
<td>ve ra cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cap tious</td>
<td>sub stan tial</td>
<td>crus ta ceous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fac tious</td>
<td>con se quen tial</td>
<td>con ten tious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fic tious</td>
<td>con fi den tial</td>
<td>in sec tious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lus cious</td>
<td>pen i ten tial</td>
<td>sen ten tious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frac tious</td>
<td>prov i den tial</td>
<td>li cen tious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cau tious</td>
<td>rev e ren tial</td>
<td>in ceau tious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con scious</td>
<td>e qui noc tial</td>
<td>con tu ma cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as so ciate, v.</td>
<td>un sub stan tial</td>
<td>ef fi ca cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con so ciate, v.</td>
<td>un es sen tial</td>
<td>os ten ta cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis so ciate</td>
<td>in flu en tial</td>
<td>per spi ca cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e ma ciate, v.</td>
<td>pes ti len tial</td>
<td>per ti na cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex cru ciate</td>
<td>au da cious</td>
<td>con sci en tious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex pa tiate</td>
<td>ca pa cious</td>
<td>pa tient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in gra tiate</td>
<td>fa ce tious</td>
<td>quo ti en t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne go tiate</td>
<td>fal la cious</td>
<td>an cient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in sa tiate</td>
<td>a tro cious</td>
<td>tran sient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an nun ciate</td>
<td>fe ro cious</td>
<td>par ti l i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>li cen tiate</td>
<td>lo qua cious</td>
<td>im par tial i ty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 135.—CXXXV.

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

pre"ci ous
spec ial
vi ous
vi ti ate
ad di tion
am bi tious
aus pi cious
of fi ci ous
cap ri ous
nu tri tious
de li cious
flag i tious
fru i tion
ju di cial
lo gi cian
ma gi cian
ma li cious
mi li tia
mu si cian
no vi ti ate
of fi ciate
of fi ci ous
pa tri cian
par ti tion
per di tion
per ni ci ous
pe ti tion
pro fi cie nt
phys i cian
po si tion
pro pi tiate
di tion
se di tious
sol sti tial
sus pi cious
am bi tious
fac ti tious
fic ti tious
pro pi tiate
den ti tion
fru i tion
es pe cial
op ti cian
mo ni tion
mu ni tion
con tri tion
vo li tion
ab o li tion
ac qui si tion
ad mo ni tion
ad ven ti tious
am mu ni tion
pre mo ni tion
dis qui si tion
ex po si tion
ar ti fi cial
ap po si tion
eb ul li tion
er u di tion
ex hi bi tion
im po si tion
op po si tion
pre j u di cial
pol i ti cian
pre pi tion
pro fi cie nt
pro fi cie nt
pro fi cie nt
pro hi bi tion
at tri tion
nu tri tion
cog ni tion
ig ni tion
con di tion
in i ti ate
de fi cian
de li cious
dis cre tion
e di tion
su per fi cian
su per sti tion
sup po si tion
sur rep ti tious
mer e tri ous
av a ri cious
in au spi cious
bon e fi cian
cu al i ty
com pe ti tion
com po si tion
def i ni tion
def i ni tion
de fi ni tion
de fi ni tion
dem o ni tion
dep os i tion
dis po si tion
prac ti tion er
a rith me ti cian
ac a de mi cian
ge om e tri cian
ca rdi a cian
de fi ciency
ef fi cian
dec i sion
The following words ending in *ic*, may have, and some of them often do have, the syllable *al* added after *ic*, as *comic, comical*; and the adverbs in *ly* derived from these words always have *al*, as in *classically*. The accent is on the syllable next preceding *ic*.

| caus tic | clin ic | crit ic | eth ic |
| cen tric | com ic | cu bic | eth nic |
| clas sic | con ic | cyn ic | log ic |
| lyr ic | op tic | stat ic | trag ic |
| mag ic | *phthis ic* | sto ic | typ ic |
| mu sic | skep tic | styp tic | rus tic |
| mys tic | spher ic | top ic | graph ic |

Words of three syllables, accented on the second. These may receive the termination *al* for the adjective, and to that may be added *ly* to form the adverb. As, *agrestic, agrestically*.

| ab bat ic | ge ner ic | pla ton ic |
| a cron ic | gym nas tic | pneu mat ic |
| a gres tic | har mon ic | po lem ic |
| al chem ic | he bra ic | prag mat ic |
| as cet ic | her met ic | pro lif ic |
| ath let ic | hys ter ic | pro phet ic |
| au then tic | i den tic | rhap sod ic |
| bar bar ic | in trin sic | ro man tic |
| bo tan ic | la con ic | ru bif ic |
| ca thar tic | lu cif ic | sa tir ic |
| clas sif ic | lu erif ic | schis mat ic |
| egs met ic | mag net ic | scho las tic |
| di dac tic | mag nif ic | scor bu tic |
| do mes tic | ma jes tic | so phis tic |
| dog mat ic | me chan ic | sper mat ic |
| dra mat ic | mo nas tic | sta lac tic |
| dru id ie | mor bif ic | stig mat ic |
| dys pep tic | nu mer ic | sym met ric |
| ec cen tric | ob stet ric | syn od ic |
| ec lec tic | or gan ic | ter rif ic |
The Elementary

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

ac a dem ic
dol o rif ic
par a lyt ic

al chem ist ic
em er blem at ic
par a phrat ic

al pha bet ic
en er get ic
par a sit ic

ap o plec tic
e nig mat ic
par en thet ic

an a log ic
ep i lep tic
par a bol ic

an a lyt ic
ep i dem ic
path o log ic

an a tom ic
ep i sod ic
pe ri od ic

ap os tol ic
er e mit ic
phil o log ic

ar ith met ic
eu cha rist ic
phil o soph ic

as tro log ic
ex e get ic
phil an throp ic

as tro nom ic
frig or if ic
phar i sa ic

a the ist ic
ge o log ic
prob lem at ic

at mos pher ic
g o met ric
pu ri tan ic

bar o met ric
hem is pher ic
pyr a mid ic

be a tif ic
his tri on ic
pyr o tech nic

bi o graph ic
hyp o crit ic
sci en tif ic

cab a lis tic
hy per bol ic
syl log ist ic

cal vin ist ic
hy po stat ic
sym pa thet ic

cas u ist ic
hy po thet ic
sys tem at ic

cat e chet ic
id i o tic

cat e gor ic
in e las tic

chro no log ic
jac o bin ic
the o log ic

col or if ic
lap i dif ic
the o crat ic

cos mo graph ic
math e mat ic
the o ret ic

dem o crat ic
met a phor ic
to po graph ic

di a bol ic
met a phys ic
ty po graph ic

di a lec tic
myth o log ic
zo o graph ic

dip lo mat ic
ne o ter ic
zo o log ic

di a met ric
or tho graph ic
un pre lat ic

di a met ric
pan the ist ic
ge o cen tric

di u ret ic

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

antiscorbutic
genealogic
lactorietic
monosyllabic
ositetologic
physiologic
ichthyologic

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

bi quadratic
catholic
eephalic
characteristic
monosyllabic
eclecticism
orthologic
entomologic
physiologic

THE FOLLOWING USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN "al."

biblical
canonical
categorical
*clerical
cosmical
cortical
dominical
finical

THE FOLLOWING NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION "al."
apostrophic
bisuthic
choleric
lunatic

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

artisan
benison
caparison
comparison
courtesy

herison
garison
citizen
denizen
amazon
WORDS ENDING IN *ism*, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES:

mo nas ti'cism
ne ol o gism
at ti cism
goth i cism
pa ral o gism
A mer i can ism
ep i cu rism
Jes u it ism
lib er tin ism
ma te ri al ism
mon o the ism
nat u ral ism
pa tri ot ism
po ly the ism
pro s e lyt ism
phar i sa ism
Prot est ant ism
prop a gand ism

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

au thor ize
bas tard ize
civ il ize
can on ize
le gal ize
mor al ize
dram a tize
em pha size
gal van ize
her bo rize
mag net ize
mod ern ize
ag o nize
pu lar ize
ster il ize
sub sid ize
tyr an nize

sys tem ize
meth od ize
jour nal ize
bru tal ize
col o nize
en er gize
e qual ize
gar ga rize
hu man ize
Ju da ize
or gan ize
pat ron ize
sat ir ize
tan tal ize
tar tar ize
vo cal ize
cau ter ize
bar bar ize
bot a nize
das tard ize
det o nize
dog ma tize
dram a tize
fer til ize
i dol ize
mel o dize
ox yd ize
po lar ize
re al ize
the o rize
tran quil ize
tem po rize
Ro man ize
No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

Words of four and five syllables, retaining the accent on their primitives.

al' co hol ize  lib er al ize  prod i gal ize
al le go rize  ma te ri al ize  pros e lyt ize
an i mal ize  me mo ri al ize  pu ri tan ize
e pis to lize  min cr al ize  pro verb i al ize
bes ti al ize  mo nop o lize  re pub lic an ize
car di nal ize  hy dro gen ize  sanct u a rize
e nig ma tize  nat u ral ize  sec u lar ize
char ac ter ize  me te or ize  sen su al ize
cit i zen ize  ox y gen ize  spir it u al ize
e the re al ize  par tic u lar ize  syc o phant ize
gel a tin ize  pan e gyr ize  vit ri ol ize
gen er al ize  pe cu liar ize  vol a til ize

No. 139.—CXXXIX.

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

In this work, the open sound of ng in accented syllables, is marked with a single accent, and the close sound with a double accent.

The following have the open sound.

among'  hang er  sing ing  strung
bang  hang man  song  string ing
bring  hang  ings  sung
bring ing  hung  slang
bung  king  sling
clang  ling  sling er
cling  long  slug
cling ing  lungs  spring
clung  pang  sprang
dung  prong
fang  rang  spring er
fling  ring  spring ing
fling er  ring  ing  sting

strung  string ing  strong
strong ly
swing
swing er
swing ing
swung
thing
thong
tongue
twang
The pronunciation of the words in the following table is marked in different ways by writers on orthoepy.

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

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

3. Nateyur, jointyur. This pronunciation, though a departure from the rules of the language, by prefixing the sound of y to u short, is at present fashionable among elegant speakers. The latest writer limits this anomaly almost wholly to a few words of two syllables.
The lungs are the organs of respiration. If any substance except air, is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs, we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to free the lungs.

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

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

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

Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the laws of God or man.

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

An Anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English.

Love is an agreeable passion, and love is sometimes stronger than death.

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

No. 141.—CXLI.

*g* and *k* before *n* are always silent.
It is very useful to bread to knead it well.

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

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

No. 142.—CXLII.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chaise</td>
<td>cap u chin</td>
<td>cav a liar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha made</td>
<td>mag a zine</td>
<td>ear ce liar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cham paiyn</td>
<td>sub ma rine</td>
<td>man da rin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chi'caye</td>
<td>trans ma rine</td>
<td>cash ier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chev a lier</td>
<td>bom ba sin</td>
<td>ma rine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiv al ry</td>
<td>brig a dier</td>
<td>der nier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chan de lier</td>
<td>can non ier</td>
<td>po lice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>che mise</td>
<td>cap a pie</td>
<td>fas cine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chan cre</td>
<td>car bin ier</td>
<td>fron tier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 143.—CXLIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE VOWEL a OF THE DIGRAPH ea HAS NO SOUND, AND e IS SHORT. THUS, bread, earth, tread, ARE PRONOUNCED bred, erth, tred. IT IS VERY DESIRABLE THAT THIS USELESS AND PERPLEXING LETTER a SHOULD BE REJECTED. ITS LOSS WOULD DO NO HARM, BUT MUCH GOOD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>sweat</td>
<td>ear ly</td>
<td>jeal ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dead</td>
<td>search</td>
<td>earn est</td>
<td>jeal ous y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>health</td>
<td>re search</td>
<td>zeal ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tread</td>
<td>wealth</td>
<td>clean ly</td>
<td>zeal ous ly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spelling Book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dread</td>
<td>stealth</td>
<td>heav en</td>
<td>zeal ot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stead</td>
<td>cleanse</td>
<td>leave n</td>
<td>pleas ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thread</td>
<td>earl</td>
<td>heav y</td>
<td>pleas ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spread</td>
<td>pearl</td>
<td>read y</td>
<td>meas ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast</td>
<td>earn</td>
<td>health y</td>
<td>treas ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breadth</td>
<td>learn</td>
<td>wealth y</td>
<td>treach er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breath</td>
<td>yearn</td>
<td>leath er</td>
<td>en deav or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earth</td>
<td>meant</td>
<td>leath ern</td>
<td>re hearse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>death</td>
<td>dreamt</td>
<td>tread le</td>
<td>threat en</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 144.—CXLIV.

IN THE FOLLOWING g IS SILENT.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>P. PER. AGENT.</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>P. PER. AGENT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sign</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
<td>re sign</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as sign</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
<td>im pugn</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con sign</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
<td>op pugn</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de sign</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
<td>im preg n</td>
<td>ed ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma sign</td>
<td>ed ing er</td>
<td>coun ter sign</td>
<td>ed ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Con dign</th>
<th>in dign</th>
<th>for eign</th>
<th>en sign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be dign</td>
<td>ma lign</td>
<td>sove reign</td>
<td>en sign cy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IN THE FOLLOWING THE SOUND OF g IS RESUMED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As sig na tion</th>
<th>in dig ni ty</th>
<th>im preg na ble</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Des ig na tion</td>
<td>in dig nant</td>
<td>op pug nan cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Res ig na tion</td>
<td>dig ni ty</td>
<td>re pug nant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be nig nant</td>
<td>dig ni fy</td>
<td>re pug nan cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be nig ni ty</td>
<td>preg nant</td>
<td>sig nify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma lig ni ty</td>
<td>preg nan cy</td>
<td>sig nifi ca tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma lig nant</td>
<td>im preg nate</td>
<td>sig nif i cant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 145.—CXLV.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ba' con</td>
<td>bra zen</td>
<td>bid den</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bea con</td>
<td>bro ken</td>
<td>box en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breech en</td>
<td>black en</td>
<td>bound en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba sin</td>
<td>bat ten</td>
<td>but ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beat en</td>
<td>beck on</td>
<td>broad en</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 146.—CXLVI.

THE DOG.

This dog is a mastiff. He is active, strong, and used as a watch dog. He has a large head and pendant ears. He is not very apt to bite; but he will sometimes take down a man and hold him down. Three mastiffs once had a combat with a lion, and the lion was compelled to save himself by flight.

THE STAG.

The stag is the male of the red deer. He is a mild and harmless animal, bearing a noble attire of horns, which are shed and renewed every year. His form is light and elegant, and he runs with great rapidity. The female is called a hind; and the fawn or young deer, when his horns appear, is called a pricket or brocket.

THE SQUIRREL.

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

FABLE I.

OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

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

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

MORAL.

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

THE COUNTRY MAID AND HER MILK-PAIL.

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

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

FABLE III.

THE TWO DOGS.

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

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

THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

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

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

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

The light of the sun makes the day, and the shade of the earth makes the night. The earth revolves from west to east once in twenty-four hours. The sun is fixed or stationary; but the earth turns every part of its surface to the sun once in twenty-four hours. The day is for labor, and the night is for sleep and repose. Children should go to bed early in the evening, and all persons who expect to thrive in the world, should rise early in the morn­ing.
No. 147.—CXLVII.

WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Air, the fluid.
are, plural of am.
accept, to take.
exceed, to take out.
aflect, to impress.
effect, what is produced.
accede, to agree.
exceed, to surpass.
a cre, a piece of land.
achor, a scald head.
accept, to take.
except, to take out.
affeel, to impress.
effect, what is produced.
accede, to agree.
exceed, to surpass.
a cre, a piece of land.
achor, a scald head.

WORDS OF THE SAME ORTHOGRAPHY, BUT DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED.

Au gust, the month.
august, grand.
bow, to bend.
bow, for shooting arrows.
bass, a tree, a fish.
bass, lowest part in music.
conjure, to entreat.
conjure, to use magic art.
dove, past tense of dive.
dove, a pigeon.
gallant, brave, gay.
gallant, a gay fellow.
gill, the fourth of a pint.
gill, part of a fish.
hinder, to stop
hind er, further behind.

in val id, one not in health.
in val id, not firm or binding.
low er, to be dark.
low er, not so high.
live, to be or dwell.
live, having life.
mow, a pile of hay.
mow, to cut with a scythe.
read, to utter printed words.
read [red], past tense of read.
re pent, creeping.
re pent, to feel sorrow.
re collect, to call to mind.
re collect, to collect again.
re form, to amend.
re form, to make anew.
124

The Elementary

The text is a dictionary entry that lists words pronounced alike but different in orthography. It includes words like: re create, to refresh; slough, a place of mud; slough, [sluff], a cast skin; tar ry, like tar; tar ry, to delay; tears, waters of the eyes; tears, [he] rends; wind, air in motion; wind, to turn or twist.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN ORTHOGRAPHY:

ail, to be in trouble.
ail, malt liquor.  
air, the atmosphere.
air, to strike.
aire, one who inherits.
aire, a tool.
aire, a female.
airy, a place for offerings.
ail ter, to change.
aunt, a sister to a parent.
ark, a vessel.
arc, part of a circle.
as cent, steepness.
as sent, agreement.
au ger, a tool.
auger, one who foretells.
ail, scurry.
ail, a pack of goods.
ail, a sphere.
ail, to cry aloud.
base, low, vile.
bass, or base, in music.
bay, an inlet of water.
beer, a liquor.
beer, to carry dead bodies.
bin, a box.
been, participle of be.
ber ry, a little fruit.
ber ry, to inter.
beat, to strike.
beet, a root.
blew, did blow.
blue, a dark color.
boar, a male swine.
bore, to make a hole.
bow, to bend the body.
boad, a branch.
bell, to ring.
belle, a fine lady.
beau, a gay gentleman.
bay, to shoot with.
bread, a kind of food.
bred, educated.
bur row, for rabbits.
bur rough, an incorporated town.
by, near at hand.
bay, to purchase.
bye, a dwelling.
bay, an inlet of water.
bey, a Turkish governor.
bay, to exist.
lice, an insect.
b breeze, sea-shore.
b eech, a tree.
boll, a pod of plants.
bowl, an earthen vessel.
bole, a kind of clay.
but, a conjunction.
but t, two hogsheads.

The words are listed in pairs or groups, showing how they sound alike but are spelled differently. The entry includes a variety of words with similar sounding but different meanings or spellings.
Spelling Book.

Booh.

1. Gym bol, a type.
2. Cym bal, a musical instrument.
3. Cul ter, one who selects.
4. Dam, to stop water.
5. Dam», to condemn.
6. Dew, falling vapors.
7. Due, owing.
8. Deer, a wild animal.
10. Die, to expire.
11. Dye, to color.
12. Doe, a female deer.
14. Fane, a temple.
15. Feign, to dissemble.
17. Dry er, one who colors.
18. Dun, to urge for money.
19. Dun, a brown color.
20. Done, performed.
21. Dram, a drink of spirits.
22. Drachm, a small weight.
23. Elysion, the act of cutting off.
24. Elysian, a place of joy.
25. Ere, before time.
26. Ear, the organ of hearing.
27. Yew, a tree.
28. Ewe, a female sheep.
29. Fair, handsome.
30. Faire, customary duty.
31. Fear, an exploit.
32. Feet, plural of foot.
33. Freeze, to congeal.
34. Frieze, in a building.
35. Hie, to hasten.
36. High, elevated, lofty.
37. Flea, an insect.
38. Flee, to run away.
39. Flour, of rye or wheat.
40. Flow er, a blossom.
41. Forth, abroad.
42. Fourth, in number.
43. Foul, filthy.
44. Fowl, a bird.
45. Gilt, with gold.
46. Guilt, crime.
47. Grate, iron bars.
48. Great, large.
49. Grown, increased.
50. Groan, an expression of pain.
51. Hail, to call, or frozen rain.
52. Hale, healthy.
53. Hart, a beast.
54. Heart, the seat of life.
55. Hare, an animal.
56. Hair, the fur of animals.
57. Here, in this place.
58. Hear, to hearken.
59. Hew, to cut.
60. Hue, color
61. Him, objective of 1.
62. Hymn, a sacred song.
63. Hire, wages.
64. Higher, more high.
65. Heel, the hinder part of the foot.
66. Heal, to cure.
67. Haul, to drag.
68. Hall, a large room.
69. I, myself.
70. Eye, organ of sight.
71. Isle, an island.
72. Aisle, of a church.
73. In, within.
74. Inn, a tavern.
75. In due, to compose.
76. In dict, to prosecute.
77. Kill, to slay.
78. Kiln, for burning bricks.
79. Knob, a protuberance.
80. Nap, a short sleep.
81. Knave, a rogue.
82. Nave, of a wheel.
83. Knit, to work dough.
84. Need, necessity.
85. Knee, to bend the knee.
86. Neat, to heat.
87. Knew, did know.
88. New, fresh, not old.
89. Know, to understand.
90. No, not.
91. Knight, a title.
92. Night, darkness.
93. Knit, a tie.
94. Not, no, denying.
95. Lade, to fill, to dip.
96. Laid, placed.
97. Lane, did lie.
98. Lane, a narrow street.
99. Leek, a root.
100. Leak, to run out.
101. Less on, a reading.
102. Lessen, to diminish.
103. Lit ar, one who tells lies.
104. Lit er, one who lies in wait.
105. Lyre, a harp.
106. Led, did lead.
107. Lead, a heavy metal.
108. Lie, an untruth.
109. Lye, water drained through ashes.
110. Lo, behold.
111. Low, humble.
112. Lace, a gum.
113. Lack, want.
114. Lea, an inclosed field.
115. Lee, opposite the wind.
116. Leaf, of a plant.
117. Lief, willingly.
118. Lone, solitary.
119. Loan, that is lent.
120. Lore, learning.
121. Lower, more low.
122. Lock, a catch to a door.
123. Loch, a lake.
124. Main, ocean, the chief.
125. Mane, of a horse.
126. Made, finished.
127. Maid, an unmarried woman.
128. Male, the he kind.
129. Mail, armor, or the bag of letters.
130. Man ner, mode of action.
The Elementary

man or, lands of a lord.
meet, to come together.
meat, flesh, food.
mete, measure.
mien, countenance.
mean, low, humble
meow, to cry.
mule, a beast.
miner, one who works in a mine.
mint, less, or one under age.
moan, to grieve.
mown, cut down.
moat, a ditch.
mote, a speck.
mote, a greater portion.
mower, one who mows.
mite, an insect.
might, strength.
met al, gold, silver, &c.
mettle, briskness.
nit, egg of an insect.
knit, to join with needles.
noy, no.
neigh, as a horse.
et, a woven snare.
ett, or net, clear of charges.
ought, anything.
ought, bound.
oar, a paddle.
ore, of metal.
one, a single thing.
won, did win.
oh, alas.
owe, to be indebted.
our, belonging to us.
hour, sixty minutes.
plum, a fruit.
plumb, a lead line.
pale, without color.
pail, a vessel.
pain, distress.
pane, a square of glass.
pal ate, part of the mouth.
pallet, a painter's board, a bed.
pleas, pleadings.
please, to give pleasure.
pole, a long stick.
poll, the head.
peel, to pare off the rind.
pear, sounds.
pair, a couple.
pare, to cut off the rind.
pear, a fruit.
plain, even, or level.
plane, to make smooth.
pray, to implore.
prey, a booty, plunder.
prin ci pal, chief.
prin ci pie, rule of action.
proph et, a foreteller.
profit, advantage.
peace, quietude.
piece, a part.
panel, a square in a door.
panel, a kind of saddle.
raise, to lift.
raise, to demolish.
rain, water falling from the clouds.
reign, to rule.
rap, to strike.
wrap, to fold together.
read, to peruse.
reed, a plant.
red, a color.
read, did read.
reek, to emit steam.
creak, to revenge.
reat, to take ease.
west, to take by force.
rice, a sort of grain.
rise, source, beginning.
rye, a sort of grain.
woy, crooked.
ringer, to sound a circle.
wrang, to twist.
rite, ceremony.
right, just.
write, to make letters with a pen.
wright, a workman.
rode, did ride.
road, the highway.
rear, to raise.
rear, the hind part.
rig ger, one who rigs vessels.
rig or, severity.
rout, a confused quarrel.
route, rout, a way or course.
rough, not smooth.
ruff, a neck-cloth.
rote, repetition of words.
 wrote, did write.
roe, a female deer.
row, a rank.
roar, to sound loudly.
row er, one who rows.
rab bet, to join.
rab bit, a quadruped.
sail, the canvas of a ship.
sale, the act of selling.
sea, a large body of water.
see, to behold.
saver, one who saves.
soar, taste or odor.
seen, beheld.
scene, part of a play.
seine, a fish net.
sen ior, older.
seign ior, a Turkish king.
seam, where the edges join.
seem, to appear.
shear, to cut with shears.
sheer, clear, unmixed.
sent, ordered away.
scent, smell.
shore, sea coast.
shore, a prop.
sow, to scatter seed.
surn, the whole.
some, a part.
sun, the fountain of light.
sun, a male child.
stare, to gaze.
stair, a step.
steel, hard metal.
steal, to take by theft.
suck er, a young twig.
sleight, dexterity.
slight, to despise.
soul, the spirit.
slay, to kill.
sley, a weaver’s reed.
sleigh, a carriage on runners.
sloe, a fruit.
suck er, a young twig.
sleight, dexterity.
slight, to despise.
sleight, dexterity.
slight, to despise.
sol, of the foot.
soul, the spirit.
slow, not swift.
stake, a post.
stank, a slice of meat.
stile, steps over a fence.
style, fashion, diction.
stacks, small nails.
tax, a rate, tribute.
throw, to cast away.
throe, pain of travails.
tear, to rend.
tare, a weed, allowance of weight.
tear, water from the eyes.
tier, a row.
team, of cattle.
tee, to produce.
tide, flux of the sea.
tied, fastened.

What ails the child?
Ale is a fermented liquor, made from malt.
The awl is a tool made use of by shoemakers and harness-makers.
All quadrupeds which walk and do not leap, walk upon four legs.
The Prince of Wales is heir to the crown of England.
We breathe the air.
The moon alters its appearance every night.
The Jews burned sacrifices upon an altar of stone.
Cruel horsemen beat their horses.
The farmer when he plants seeds, buries them in the ground.
Wheat is a better grain than rye.
One who lays a wager is a bettor.
The wind blew. The color of the sky is blue.
A father’s or mother’s sister is an aunt.
The little ants make hilllocks.
Carpenters bore holes with an auger.
An augur foretells.
Boys love to play ball. Children bawl for trifles.
Bears live in the woods. An oak bears acorns.
We bear evils. Trees bare of leaves.
Beech wood makes a good fire; the waves beat on the beach.
A wild boar is a savage beast.

Some people make molasses from beets.
A fine beau wears fine clothes.
A rainbow is caused by the sun’s shining upon the falling rain.
Beer is an excellent drink for the table.
A bier is a handbarrow on which dead bodies are carried.
The great bell in Moscow, weighs two hundred and twenty tons.
The belles and the beaux are fond of fine shows.
Black berries and raspberries grow on briars.
Consumptive people are afflicted with bad coughs.
Brass cannon are more costly than iron.
Church laws are canons.
Farmers are sellers of apples and cider, which fill our cellars.
A liar is not believed.
The lyre is a musical instrument.
Galileo made the telescope.
Virginia was a handsome maid.
The Missouri is the main branch of the Mississippi.
A horse’s mane grows on his neck.
The male bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.
The mail is opened at the post-office.
Children should imitate the manners of polite people.
The farms of the English nobility are called manors.
Miners bore holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.
The ball of plants is a seed vessel.
The turner makes bowls.
The planks of our national vessels are fastened with copper bolts.
Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called bolts.
The breech of a gun is its butt or club end. A ram butts with its head, and we impart butts of spirits.
Brakes are useless weeds. We break flax and hemp in dressing.
Well bred people do not always eat wheat bread.
A butt contains two hogsheads: but a barrel, 30 or 32 gallons.
We judge of people's motives by their actions.
We cannot buy a seat in heaven with our money.
Clothiers smooth their clothes with calenders.
Almanac makers publish new calendars every year.
Sails are made of canvas. Inspectors canvass votes.
The legislature of a State holds its sessions in the State capitol.
Since the cession of Florida by the Spaniards, the South has consummated secession from the old Federal Union.
We call the membrane that covers the bowels a caul.
Live fish are kept in the water near our fish markets, in caufs.
Shoes are sold by pairs.
People pare apples to make pies.
Pears are not so common as apples.
A person who has lost his palate can not speak plainly.
The fine painter holds his pallet in his hand.
The child sleeps on a pallet.
The comma is the shortest pause in reading.
Bears seize their prey with their paws.
Good people love to live in peace.
Our largest piece of silver coin is a dollar.
The peak of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high.
The Jews had a pique or ill will against the Samaritans.
On the fourth of July, the bells ring a loud peal.
The farmer peels the bark from trees for the tanner.
The British Parliament is a legislative assembly, consisting of the House of Peers and the House of Commons.
Our vessels lie near the piers in our harbor.
The carpenter planes boards with his plane.
A mite is an insect of little might.
Mead is a pleasant innocent drink.
Lying is a mean practice.
We mean to study grammar.
The Hudson and East rivers meet at the Battery.
Salt will preserve meat.
Miners work in mines.
Minors are not allowed to vote.
David moaned the loss of Absalom.
When grass is mown and dried we call it hay.
Forts are surrounded by a moat.
Mote is an atom.
A brigade of soldiers is more than a regiment.
Mowers mow grass.
Brass is a compound metal.
A lively horse is a horse of mettle.
Fishers are caught in a net.
Clear profits are called net gain.
Boats are rowed with oars.
Ores are melted to separate the metal from the dross.
A bird flew over the house.
The smoke ascends in the fine.
Gums ooze through the pores of wood.
The tanner puts his hides into oozes.
We carry water in pails.
Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a pale fence.
Sick people look pale.
Panes of glass are cut in oblong squares.
Pains are distressing.
There is no profit in profane swearing.
The prophet Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.
Panel doors are more expensive than batten doors.
The court impanel jurors to judge causes in court.
God sends his rain on the just and unjust.
Horses are guided by the reins of the bridle.
Queen Victoria reigns over Great Britain.
The barbershaves with a razor.
Farmers are raisers of grain.
The Laplander wraps himself in furs in winter.
When we wish to enter a house, we rap at the door.
Reeds grow in swamps.
We should read the Bible with seriousness.
We should often think upon what we have read.
A hyacinth is a large red flower.
Nero wreaked his malice upon the Christians.
Brutus held up the dagger reeking with the blood of Lucretia.
We rest on beds.
The English wrested Gibraltar from the Spaniards.
Spelling Book.

The essential principles of religion are written in plain language.

Babylon stood upon an extended plain.

The courts of common pleas are held in court-houses.

The builder uses his plumb and line to set his walls perpendicular.

One dollar is one hundred cents.

The worst gambler won the money.

Plums grow on trees.

The cat preys upon mice.

We should pray for our enemies.

The Niagara river pours down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.

We sweat through the pores.

The Hudson is the principal river of New York.

A man of good principles merits our esteem.

Oliver Goldsmith wrote several good histories.

Paste is made of rye flour.

Children make wry faces when they eat sour grapes.

A roe deer has no horns.

Oarsmen row boats.

Rabbits are lively animals.

The river Danube runs into the Black sea.

Owls cannot see well when the sun shines.

Seals are caught in the Southern seas.

We seal letters with wafers and sealing wax.

Masons ceil with lime-mortar.

A plastered ceiling looks better than a ceiling made of boards.

We have never seen a more dazzling object than the sun.

A thunder-storm is a sublime scene.

Fishermen catch shad in seines.

The city of Paris stands on the river Seine.

John Smith, senior, is father to John Smith, junior.

The Grand Seignior of Turkey is an absolute monarch.

The sun seems to rise and set.

Neat sewers make handsome seams.

Sheep-shearers shear the sheep.

When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded he sheers off.

Waves dash against the shore.

When ship-builders build vessels they shore them up with props.

The writer signs his name.

Heavy clouds are signs of rain.

Mankind slay each other in cruel wars.

A sleigh runs on snow and ice.

Children should never slight their parents.

Indians live in very slight buildings.

Rice grows in warm climates.

The rise of the Missouri is in the Rocky Mountains.

Ladies are fond of gold rings.

The bell rings for church.

Washerwomen wring clothes.

Riggers rig vessels.

Hannibal crossed the Alps in the rigor of winter.

Baptism is a rite of the Christian Church.

It is not right to pilfer.

Wheelwrights make carts and wagons.

Cumberland road leads from Baltimore to Wheeling.

King David rode upon a mule.

Watt Tyler made a great rout in England.

The Israelites took their route through the wilderness of Arabia.

Children often learn the alphabet by rote before they know the letters.

The sum of four and five is nine.

The sole of a shoe is a bottom.

The sun is the sole cause of day.

Our souls are immortal.

Tents are fastened with stakes.

Beef-steaks are good food.

"A wise son makes a glad father."

Without the sun all animals and vegetables would die.

The Jews were not permitted to have stairs to their altars.

The owl stares at the moon.

Let not children stare at strangers.

Stiles are steps over fences.

Goldsmith wrote in a plain style.

Saul threw his javelin at David.

The Israelites went through the sea.

Tares grow among wheat.

Grocers subtract the tare from the gross weight.

Never tear your clothes.

The plumb line hangs straight toward the centre of the earth.

The Straits of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.

Succor a man in distress.

Suckers sprout from the root of an old stock.

Shoemakers drive tacks into the heels of shoes.

People pay a heavy tax.

Lions have long bushy tails.

The tale of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.

Ladies wear sashes round the waist.

Foolish children waste their time in idleness.

Time waits for no one.

Butter is sold by weight.

Earthen-ware is baked in furnaces.

A Turk wears a turban instead of a hat.

Sickness makes the body weak.

Seven days constitute one week.

We weigh gold and silver by Troy weight.
Some have a good sleight at work.
A sloe is a black wild plum.
The sloth is slow in moving.
The lark soars into the sky.
A boil is a sore swelling.
A sower sows his seeds.
We all have some knowledge.
Good scholars love their books.
There are no tides in the Baltic Sea.
Women wear veils.
The valley of the Mississippi is the largest vale in the Confederate States.
The vane shows which way the wind blows.
Arteries convey the blood from the heart and veins.
A vial of laudanum.
A base-viol is a large fiddle, and a viol in is a small one.

The way of a good man is plain.
The weather is colder in America than in the same latitude in Europe.
Wether sheep makes the best mutton.
Men have a great toe on each foot.
Horses tow the canal boats.
Tow is hatched from flax.
We shed tears of sorrow when we lose our friends.
Ships often carry two tiers of guns.
A team of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen.
Farmers rejoice when their farms teem with fruits.
The tide is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon.
A black ribbon tied on the left arm is a badge of mourning.

Many things are possible which are not practicable. That is possible which can be performed by any means; that is practicable which can be performed by the means which are in our power.
Bank notes are redeemable in cash.

No. 148.—CXLVIII.

WORDS OF IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

<table>
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<tr>
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**Spelling Book.**

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<td>pneu mat ic</td>
<td>nu mat ik</td>
<td>psal mo dy</td>
<td>sal mo dy</td>
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**In the following, l is silent.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balk</th>
<th>Chalk</th>
<th>Talk</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calk</td>
<td>Stalk</td>
<td>Walk</td>
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</table>

**The following end with the sound of /: **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chough</th>
<th>Rough</th>
<th>Cough</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Trough</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hough</td>
<td>E nough</td>
<td>Laugh</td>
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**/h after r is silent.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rheum</th>
<th>Rhu barb</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rheu mat ic</td>
<td>Rhet o ric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheu ma tism</td>
<td>Rhap so dy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhyme</td>
<td>Rhi noc e ros</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Elementary

\[ g \text{ is silent before } n. \]

- deign ed ing
- feign ed ing
- reign ed ing
- poign aut

\[ l \text{ before } m \text{ is silent in the following.} \]

- calm
- calm ly
- calm ness
- be calm
- balm

- balm y
- em balm
- alms
- alms house
- alms giv ing

- psalm
- qualm
- qualm ish
- psalm ist
- holm

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

- blud' geon
- dud geon
- gud geon
- bur geon
- stur geon
- le gion
- re gion
- con ta gion
- re lig ion

- sur geon
- sur geon cy
- dun geon
- pig eon
- wid geon
- lun cheon
- con ta gious
- e gre gious
- re li gious

- pro di gious
- pun cheon
- trun cheon
- scutch eon
- es cut cheon
- cur mud geon
- gor geous
- sac ri le gious
- ir re li gious

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

- bought
- brought
- fought

- ought
- sought
- thought

- wrought
- naught
- fraught

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

- plague
- vague
- league
- teague
- brogue
- rogue

- vogue
- tongue
- mosque
- ob lique
- opaque
- unique

- pique
- har angue
- ap o logue
- eat a logue
- di a logue
- ec logue
## Of Numbers.

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<td>1860</td>
<td>MDCCCLX</td>
<td>one thousand, eight hundred and sixty</td>
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\[ \frac{1}{4} \text{ one fourth.} \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{ one half.} \quad \frac{3}{4} \text{ three fourths.} \]

\[ \frac{1}{8} \text{ one eighth.} \quad \frac{3}{8} \text{ three eighths.} \quad \frac{5}{8} \text{ five eighths.} \]

\[ \frac{1}{3} \text{ one third.} \quad \frac{2}{3} \text{ two thirds.} \quad \frac{7}{8} \text{ seven eighths.} \]
WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
Abp. Archbishop.
Acct. Account.
A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.
Apr. April.
Atty. Attorney.
Aug. August.
Bart. Baronet.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.
Bbl. Barrel.
C. Centum, a hundred.
Cant. Canticles.
Capt. Captain.
Chap. Chapter.
Col. Colonel.
Co. Company.
Com. Commodore, Commissioner.
Cr. Credit.
Cwt. Hundred weight.
Chron. Chronicles.
Cor. Corinthians.

Conn. or Ct. Connecticut.
Feb. February.
C. S. Keeper of the Seal.
States of America.
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C. A. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
Geo. George, Georgia.
Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.
Cons. Constable.
Cts. Cents.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Del. Delaware.
Dept. Deputy.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Do. Ditto, the same.
Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.
E. East.
Eccl. Ecclesiasticus.
E. G. for example.
Eph. Ephesians.
Esai. Esaias.
Ep. Epistle.
Esq. Esquire.
Etc. and so forth, et cetera.
Isa. Isaiah.
Ex. Exodus, Example.
Exr. Executor.

H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
H. C. M. His most Christian or Catholic King [of France and Spain.]
Heb. Hebrews.
Hon. Honorable.
Hund. Hundred.
H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
H. C. M. His most Christian or Catholic King [of France and Spain.]
Hhd. Hogshead.
Ibid. In the same place.
i. e. that is [id est.]
id. the same.
Ind. Indiana.
Inst. Instant.
Ja. James.
The Elementary

Jao. Jacob.
Josh. Joshua.
K. King.
Km. Kingdom.
Kt. Knight.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
L. C. Lower Canada.
L. or Ld. Lord or Lady.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lond. London.
Lon. Longitude.
Ldp. Lordship.
Lat. Latitude.
Lou. Louisiana.
L.L. D. Doctor of Laws.
lbs. Pounds.
L. S. Place of the Seal.
M. Marquis, Meridian.
Maj. Major.
Mass. Massachusetts.
M. B. Bachelor of Physics or Medicine.
Mat. Matthew.
M. D. Doctor of Physic.
Md. Maryland.
Me. Maine.
Mr. Master, Sir.
Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mrs. Mistress.
N. North.
N. B. Take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
No. Number.
Nov. November.
N S. New Style.
Territory.
N. Y. New York.
Obj. Objection.
Ob. Obedient.
Oct. October.
O. S. Old Style.
Per. by ; as, per yard, by the yard.
Per Cent. By the hundred.
Pet. Peter.
Phil. Phillip, Phillipians.
Philom. A lover of learning.
P. M. Post Master, Afternoon.
P. O. Post Office.
P. S. Postscript.
Ps. Psalm.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Q. Question, Queen.
q. d., as if he should say.
q. 1., as much as you please.
q. s. a sufficient quantity.

Rev. Reverend, Revelation.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
R. I. Rhode Island.
S. South, Shilling.
S. C. South Carolina.
St. Saint.
Sect. Section.
Sen. Senator, Senior.
Sept. September.
Servt. Servant.
S. T. P. Professor of Theology.
S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity.
S. W. T. North Western Territory.
S. Y. New Style.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Theo. Theophilus.
Thes. Thessalonians.
Tho. Thomas.
U. C. Upper Canada.
U. S. A. United States of America.
U. S. Vide, See.
Va. Virginia.
Vt. Vermont.
Wt. Weight.
Wm. William.

& And
&c. And so forth.
PUNCTUATION.

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

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

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

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

A parenthesis ( ) includes words not necessary in the sentence, and which are to be uttered in a lower tone of voice.

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

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

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

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

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

The index ( $$&° ) points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

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

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

The diaeresis (‘’) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with the preceding vowel.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

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

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

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