THE ELEMENTARY
PELLING BOOK,

BEING

AN IMPROVEMENT

ON

"THE AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK."

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

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

MACON, GA:
BURKE, BOYKIN & CO.'S STEAM PRESSES.
1863.
ADVERTISEMENT

The wonderful popularity of Webster's Elementary 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 near 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, as 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., January, 1863.

BURKE, BOYKIN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
SECOND-STREET, MACON, GEORGIA,
Are prepared to print and publish all kinds of books, magazines, &c., at short notice.
THESE 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 character, in learning to form and pronounce any properly belong to our vernacular lan

The tables intended for forming words, contain terminations only will answer the
The pronunciation here given, is that which is sanctioned by the most general usage of well-bred people both in this country and in England. This fact is stated from personal knowledge. There are a few words in both countries whose pronunciation is not settled beyond dispute. In cases of this kind, we have leaned to regular analogies, as furnishing the best rule of decision.

There has been, for half a century past, an affectation of pronouncing the English $u$ as $yu$, in a multitude of words, in which this sound had before been unknown. This affectation resulted in changing $d$ before $u$ into $j$, as gradual [grajual], and $t$ into $ch$, as in nature [nachure], and one author went so far as to change $s$ into $sh$, in words beginning with $super$, as superior, [shooperior]; with a like affectation, $d$ before $i$, in immediate, obedience, was changed into $j$, [immejeate, obejeence]. The mischiefs resulting from this affectation, in changing the proper sounds of the letters, and thus impairing the use of the alphabet, have been very extensive, and cannot be easily repaired. But the good sense of the intelligent part of the British public has, in some degree, checked the evil; and a recent writer on orthoepy has rejected the $chu$, and $dje$, and $dju$, from every word in the
writers, I know of no authority by which uniformity can be produced.

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

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

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

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

Articulate sounds are those which are formed by opening and closing the organs. The closing of the organs is an articulation or jointing, as in eb, ed, et. The articulations are represented by the letters called consonants. The sounds made with the organs open are called vowels, as 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 z, as in brasier, azure, pronounced bra'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.

Each of the vowels bOUn, GEORGIA, sounds which aren't and publish all kinds of s., etc., at short notice.
TIONAL sounds which occur more rarely, as that of a in
last, far, care, tall, what; e in her, there, prey; i in
firm, marine; o in dove, book, wolf, prove; and u in
rude and pull.

The long sound of a in late, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of e in let; as, adequate, discon-
solate, 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 what.

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

The short sound of o in not, is somewhat lengthen-
ed before r, s, th, and ng; as in nor, cross, broth, be-
long.

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

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

Those articulations which are formed by the lips,
Those which are formed by the tongue and palate, are called palatals; as, eg, ek, eng.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ng represent the articulation of the body of the tongue with the roof of the mouth. In certain words, as in sing, the articulation is moderately close, with a nasal sound; in other words, pressure is more close. &c.
ference is obvious in bang, anger, bank; but the articulation is the same in all cases. See Section 139.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L has one sound only; as, in lame, mill. It is a nut to say basis, and walk; before m, as in
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'ün;—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'shense. A few exceptions are, when s or z precede t, as in bastion, christian, mixture, pronounced bast'yün, krist'yün, mikst'yün.

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.

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

Ch have the sound as in ON, GEORGIA, or the sound &c., at short notice.
middle and at the end of words, except in the following: cough, chough, clough, enough, hough, laugh, rough, slough, tough, trough. These words close with the sound of \( f \), so that \( gh \) may be said not to have their proper sound in any English word.

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

\( Sh \) have one sound only; as, in shall.

\( Th \) have two sounds; aspirate, as in think, both; vocal, as in thou, this.

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

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

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

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

The digraphs \( ai \) and \( ay \), in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of \( a \) long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of \( a \) is nearly or quite lost; as, in certain, curtain. The digraphs \( au \) and \( aw \), have the sound of broad \( a \), as in fall; \( ew \), that of \( u \) long, as in new; and \( ey \), that of \( y \) short, as in valley.
the same word. When it falls on a vowel, it pro-
longs the sound, as in glory; when it falls on a con-
sonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in habit.

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

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

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

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

Cadence is a fall or modulation of the voice in read-
ing or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman Letters</th>
<th>Italic</th>
<th>Names of Letters</th>
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</table>
THE ELEMENTARY OLD ENGLISH.

ABCDEF
GHijkl
mnop
QRSTU
VWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

SCRIPT.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

No. 1—1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go on</th>
<th>by me</th>
<th>it is</th>
<th>is he</th>
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<tr>
<td>go in</td>
<td>we go</td>
<td>to me</td>
<td>he is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go up</td>
<td>to us</td>
<td>to be</td>
<td>I am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an ox</td>
<td>do go</td>
<td>on it</td>
<td>on us</td>
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**No. 2.—II.**

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<th>do go on</th>
<th>is it on</th>
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<td>I do go on</td>
<td>it is on</td>
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<tr>
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<td>is it so</td>
<td>is it in</td>
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<tr>
<td>he is up</td>
<td>it is so</td>
<td>it is in</td>
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**No. 3.—III.**

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<th>we go to it</th>
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<td>it is by us</td>
<td>he is by me</td>
</tr>
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<td>if he is in</td>
<td>so he is up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am to go</td>
<td>go up to it</td>
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**No. 4.—IV.**

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</table>
am I to go in
I am to go in
is he to go in
he is to go in
so he is to go up
is he to be by me
he is to be by me
I am to be by it

No. 5.—V.

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<td>ap,</td>
<td>e &amp; p</td>
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No. 6.—VI.

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| a,  | e & s | i,  | o | u | s |
| a,  | e & t | i,  | o | u | t |
| a,  | e & v | i,  | o | u | v |
| a,  | e & x | i,  | o | u | x |
| a,  | e & z | i,  | o | u | z |

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

No. 7.—VII.

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No. 8.—VIII.

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<td>dry</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
She fed the old hen. The hen was fed by her. See how the hen can run. I met him in the lot. The cow was in the lot. See how hot the sun is. It is hot to-day. See the dog run to me. She has a new hat.

No. 10.—X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pha</th>
<th>phe</th>
<th>phi</th>
<th>pho</th>
<th>phu</th>
<th>phy</th>
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<td>spe</td>
<td>spi</td>
<td>spo</td>
<td>spu</td>
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<tr>
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<td>sti</td>
<td>sto</td>
<td>stu</td>
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<td>sco</td>
<td>scu</td>
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<td>swe</td>
<td>swi</td>
<td>swo</td>
<td>swu</td>
<td>swy</td>
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No. 11.—XI.

<table>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

sera  scre ieri  scro  seru  sery
scla  secle  scli  sclo  sclu  scly

No. 12.—XII.

cab  fib  gob  cub  sap  lad  bid  cid
dab  gib  hob  dub  rip  mad  hid  god
mab  jib  job  sub  nip  pad  did  hed
nab  nib  lob  hub  sop  sad  lid  sod
tab  rib  mob  lub  bad  led  rid  nod
neb  bob  rob  rub  dad  red  pid  odd
web  cob  sob  tub  gad  sed  kid  pod
bib  fob  bub  lap  had  wed  mid  rod

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

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

No. 13.—XIII.

log  cud  fag  tag  pig  dug  pug  kam
dog  mud  hag  rag  fig  hug  rug  lam
bog  bag  jag  wag  rig  jug  dam  mam
bud  cag  lag  leg  wig  tug  ham  ram
rud  sag  nag  keg  bug  mug  jam  yam

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

Do not let a bug get on the bed
I put the mug in my new tin box
I can rub the ink off my pen on a rag
He made me a kinds of ...
**No. 14.—XIV.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hem</th>
<th>gum</th>
<th>dan</th>
<th>ren</th>
<th>men</th>
<th>fin</th>
<th>win</th>
<th>gun</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gem</td>
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<td>fan</td>
<td>ben</td>
<td>pen</td>
<td>hin</td>
<td>con</td>
<td>pun</td>
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<tr>
<td>dim</td>
<td>mum</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>den</td>
<td>ten</td>
<td>kin</td>
<td>don</td>
<td>run</td>
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<td>him</td>
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<td>pan</td>
<td>fen</td>
<td>wen</td>
<td>pin</td>
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<td>sun</td>
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**No. 15.—XV.**

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<th>mop</th>
<th>far</th>
<th>fat</th>
<th>vat</th>
<th>net</th>
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<td>rat</td>
<td>bet</td>
<td>wet</td>
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<td>kip</td>
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<td>jar</td>
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<td>get</td>
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<td>lop</td>
<td>par</td>
<td>sat</td>
<td>let</td>
<td>yet</td>
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<tr>
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<td>lip</td>
<td>hop</td>
<td>bar</td>
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**No. 16.—XVI.**

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<th>vex</th>
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<td>cap</td>
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<td>but</td>
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<td>mix</td>
<td>wau</td>
<td>cat</td>
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<tr>
<td>lit</td>
<td>bot</td>
<td>pot</td>
<td>cut</td>
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<td>war</td>
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<td>rot</td>
<td>hut</td>
<td>wax</td>
<td>six</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>gin</td>
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<tr>
<td>nit</td>
<td>dot</td>
<td>sot</td>
<td>jut</td>
<td>sex</td>
<td>box</td>
<td>wat</td>
<td>chit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anna can hem my cap
She has a new fan
He hid in his den
The pig is in his pen
I see ten men
He had a gun
I saw him run
The map is wet
She will sit by me
I put the pin on my tin box
A bat can fly
A cat can eat a rat
I met the boy
He sat on my box
Now the sun is set
I met six men to-day
Ten men sat by me
Let him get the tax

It is on my lap
I will get a new map
A bat can fly
A cat can eat a rat
I met the boy
He sat on my box
Now the sun is set
I met six men to-day
Ten men sat by me
Let him get the tax
## No. 17.—XVII.

<table>
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<th>ace</th>
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## No. 18.—XVIII.

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## No. 19.—XIX.

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<th>more</th>
<th>wove</th>
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<td>sere</td>
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<td>core</td>
<td>tore</td>
<td>haze</td>
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<td>cope</td>
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<td>fore</td>
<td>yore</td>
<td>maze</td>
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## No. 20.—XX.

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<td>hive</td>
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**No. 21.—XXI.**

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<td>pump</td>
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**No. 22.—XXII.**

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<td>duct</td>
<td>draft</td>
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**No. 23.—XXIII.**

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**No. 24.—XXIV.**

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<td>past</td>
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<td>flirt</td>
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<td>best</td>
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</table>

**No. 25.—XXV.**

rest  quest  list  cost  thirst  lust
crest  west  mist  first  bust  must
drest  zest  grist  burst  dust  rust
test  cyst  wist  curst  gust  crust
vest  fist  lost  durst  just  trust

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

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

| ba' ker | tro ver | so lar | wo ful | pa pal |
| sha dy | clo ver | po lar | po em | co pal |
| la dy | do nor | lu nar | fo rum | vi al |
| ti dy | va por | so ber | sa tan | pe nal |
| ho ly | fa vor | pa cer | fu el | ve nal |
| li my | fla vor | ra cer | du el | fi nal |
| sli my | sa vor | gro cer | cru el | o ral |
| bo ny | ha lo | ci der | gru el | ho ral |
| po ny | so lo | spi der | pu pil | mu ral |
| po ker | he ro | wa fer | la bel | na sal |
| ti ler | ne gro | ca per | li bel | fa tal |
| ca per | ty ro | ti ger | lo cal | na tal |
| pa per | bu bo | ma ker | fo cal | ru ral |
| ta per | sa go | ta ker | vo cal | vi tal |
| vi per | tu lip | ra ker | le gal | to tal |
| bi ter | ce dar | se ton | re gal | o val |
| fe ver | bri er | ru in | di al | pli ant |
| o ver | fri ar | hy men | tri al | gi ant |

Bakers bake bread and cakes.
Some fishes are very bony.
Love the young lady that shows me how to read.
A pony is a very little horse.
We poke the fire with the poker.
The best paper is made of linen rags.
Snipers are bad snakes, and they bite men.
An ox loves to eat clover.

marsh—very pretty, growing in the garden.
There are violets of the day.
To filch is to steal.
A bird sits on a 

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

No. 27.—XXVII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>scab</th>
<th>crib</th>
<th>grub</th>
<th>bled</th>
<th>plod</th>
<th>stag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stab</td>
<td>drib</td>
<td>shrub</td>
<td>bred</td>
<td>trod</td>
<td>scrag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blab</td>
<td>squib</td>
<td>stub</td>
<td>sped</td>
<td>seud</td>
<td>snag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slab</td>
<td>chub</td>
<td>shad</td>
<td>shred</td>
<td>stud</td>
<td>drag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crab</td>
<td>club</td>
<td>clad</td>
<td>shed</td>
<td>slug</td>
<td>swag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drab</td>
<td>snub</td>
<td>glad</td>
<td>sled</td>
<td>brag</td>
<td>flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glib</td>
<td>serub</td>
<td>brad</td>
<td>shod</td>
<td>crag</td>
<td>sham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snib</td>
<td>drub</td>
<td>fled</td>
<td>clod</td>
<td>shag</td>
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No. 28.—XXVIII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>clam</th>
<th>prim</th>
<th>scan</th>
<th>spin</th>
<th>trap</th>
<th>slip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dram</td>
<td>trim</td>
<td>clan</td>
<td>grin</td>
<td>scrap</td>
<td>grip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slam</td>
<td>swim</td>
<td>plan</td>
<td>twin</td>
<td>strap</td>
<td>scrip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swam</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>span</td>
<td>chap</td>
<td>chip</td>
<td>drip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stem</td>
<td>scum</td>
<td>bran</td>
<td>clap</td>
<td>ship</td>
<td>trip</td>
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<tr>
<td>skim</td>
<td>plum</td>
<td>glen</td>
<td>flap</td>
<td>skip</td>
<td>strip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brim</td>
<td>grum</td>
<td>chin</td>
<td>slap</td>
<td>elip</td>
<td>frit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grim</td>
<td>drum</td>
<td>skin</td>
<td>snap</td>
<td>flip</td>
<td>split</td>
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</table>

No. 29.—XXIX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chop</th>
<th>char</th>
<th>flat</th>
<th>slit</th>
<th>blot</th>
<th>slut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shop</td>
<td>spar</td>
<td>plat</td>
<td>smit</td>
<td>clot</td>
<td>smut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slop</td>
<td>star</td>
<td>spat</td>
<td>spit</td>
<td>plot</td>
<td>eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crop</td>
<td>stir</td>
<td>brat</td>
<td>split</td>
<td>grat</td>
<td>guards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>blur</td>
<td>fret</td>
<td>eep</td>
<td>if we can.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swop</td>
<td>slur</td>
<td>whet</td>
<td>deep, if we can.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scar</td>
<td>spur</td>
<td>tret</td>
<td>then the air is damp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 send find bard
verb hold bland lend hind card
curb mold grand mend kind hard
child 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 scurf filch blanch hunch match
surd rich milch branch lunch patch
turf much patch stanch punch snatch
arch pouch crotch ditch switch crutch
march crouch botch hitch twitch dutch
starch torch blotch pitch sketch plush
harsh church itch stitch stretch flush
marsh lurch bitch witch clutch crush

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a base</th>
<th>re claim</th>
<th>un say</th>
<th>ben zoin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>de base</td>
<td>pro claim</td>
<td>as say</td>
<td>a void</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in case</td>
<td>da claim</td>
<td>a way</td>
<td>de voir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bate</td>
<td>ex claim</td>
<td>o bey</td>
<td>a droit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de bate</td>
<td>de mean</td>
<td>con vey</td>
<td>ex ploit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se date</td>
<td>be moan</td>
<td>pur vey</td>
<td>de coy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cre ate</td>
<td>re tain</td>
<td>sur vey</td>
<td>en joy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob late</td>
<td>re main</td>
<td>de fy</td>
<td>al loy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re late</td>
<td>en gross</td>
<td>af fy</td>
<td>em ploy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in flate</td>
<td>dis creet</td>
<td>de ny</td>
<td>an noy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col late</td>
<td>al lay</td>
<td>de cry</td>
<td>de stroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans late</td>
<td>de lay</td>
<td>re boil</td>
<td>con voy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis state</td>
<td>re lay</td>
<td>tur moil</td>
<td>es pouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re plete</td>
<td>in lay</td>
<td>de spoil</td>
<td>ca rouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com plete</td>
<td>mis lay</td>
<td>em broil</td>
<td>de vour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se crete</td>
<td>way lay</td>
<td>re coil</td>
<td>re dout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con crete</td>
<td>dis play</td>
<td>sub join</td>
<td>de vout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re cite</td>
<td>de cay</td>
<td>ad join</td>
<td>a mount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in cite</td>
<td>dis may</td>
<td>re join</td>
<td>sur mount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po lite</td>
<td>de fray</td>
<td>en join</td>
<td>dis mount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ig nite</td>
<td>ar ray</td>
<td>con join</td>
<td>re count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re deem</td>
<td>be tray</td>
<td>dis join</td>
<td>re nown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es teem</td>
<td>por tray</td>
<td>mis join</td>
<td>en dow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de claim</td>
<td>a stray</td>
<td>pur loin</td>
<td>a vow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strong drink will debase a man.

Hard shells incase clams and oysters.

Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter than common air.

Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.

Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.
Good men obey the laws of God.
I love to survey the starry heavens.
Careless girls mislay their things.
The robber waylays the traveler to rob him.
The fowler decoys the birds into his net.
Cats devour rats and mice.
The adroit rope-dancer can leap and jump and perform as many exploits as a monkey.
Wise men employ their time in doing good to all around them.

In the time of war ships have a convoy.
Kings are men of high renown,
Who fight, and strive to wear a crown.

God created the heavens and the earth in six days, and all that was made was very good.
God will destroy the wicked.

No. 33.—XXXIII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>deed</th>
<th>breed</th>
<th>glee</th>
<th>steel</th>
<th>green</th>
<th>sleek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>feed</td>
<td>seed</td>
<td>free</td>
<td>deem</td>
<td>seen</td>
<td>peek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heed</td>
<td>weed</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td>seem</td>
<td>teen</td>
<td>reek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bleed</td>
<td>bee</td>
<td>eel</td>
<td>teem</td>
<td>steen</td>
<td>creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>need</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>heel</td>
<td>keen</td>
<td>ween</td>
<td>seek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
<td>lee</td>
<td>peel</td>
<td>spleen</td>
<td>leek</td>
<td>week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reed</td>
<td>flee</td>
<td>reel</td>
<td>screen</td>
<td>cheek</td>
<td>beef</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 34.—XXXIV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>deep</th>
<th>weep</th>
<th>leer</th>
<th>lees</th>
<th>meet</th>
<th>brood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>sweep</td>
<td>fleer</td>
<td>bees</td>
<td>greet</td>
<td>geese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep</td>
<td>beer</td>
<td>sneer</td>
<td>beet</td>
<td>street</td>
<td>fleece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>deer</td>
<td>peer</td>
<td>feet</td>
<td>sweet</td>
<td>sleeve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peep</td>
<td>cheer</td>
<td>seer</td>
<td>sheet</td>
<td>food</td>
<td>reeve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creep</td>
<td>sheer</td>
<td>steer</td>
<td>fleet</td>
<td>mood</td>
<td>breeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steep</td>
<td>jeer</td>
<td>queer</td>
<td>sleet</td>
<td>rood</td>
<td>freeze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plants grow in the ground from seeds.
The man cuts down trees with his ax.
Eels swim in the brook.
Sharp tools are made of steel.
The sun seems to rise and set each day.
The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.
In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.
I have seen the full moon.
A king and queen wear crowns of gold.
I will kiss the babe on his cheek.
We go to church on the first day of the week.
The man put a curb round our deep well.
Wool makes the sheep warm.
Men keep their pigs in pens.
We lie down and sleep in beds.
The new broom sweeps clean.
The wild deer runs in the woods.
The red beet is good to eat.
If I meet him in the street I will greet him with a kind look and show him my new book.
The smell of the pink is sweet.
### No. 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>muss</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>elin</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>
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</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>staff</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>ball</td>
<td>squall</td>
<td>swell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cliff</td>
<td>buff</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>
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<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>cbb</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>gill</td>
<td>skill</td>
<td>quill</td>
<td>scroll</td>
<td>gull</td>
<td>bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hill</td>
<td>shrill</td>
<td>squill</td>
<td>droll</td>
<td>hull</td>
<td>wren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mill</td>
<td>spill</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>troll</td>
<td>skull</td>
<td>burr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rill</td>
<td>trill</td>
<td>swill</td>
<td>stroll</td>
<td>lull</td>
<td>purr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drill</td>
<td>sill</td>
<td>boll</td>
<td>toll</td>
<td>mull</td>
<td>bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frill</td>
<td>fill</td>
<td>poll</td>
<td>cull</td>
<td>trull</td>
<td>push</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### No. 42—XLII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ass</th>
<th>trass</th>
<th>guess</th>
<th>kiss</th>
<th>moss</th>
<th>truss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bass</td>
<td>brass</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>bliss</td>
<td>cross</td>
<td>bust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lass</td>
<td>grass</td>
<td>bless</td>
<td>miss</td>
<td>dross</td>
<td>bur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass</td>
<td>cess</td>
<td>mess</td>
<td>swiss</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>bull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class</td>
<td>dress</td>
<td>cress</td>
<td>boss</td>
<td>buss</td>
<td>full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mass</td>
<td>press</td>
<td>chess</td>
<td>loss</td>
<td>fuss</td>
<td>puss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass</td>
<td>stress</td>
<td>tress</td>
<td>gloss</td>
<td>muss</td>
<td>hurt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 43.—XLIII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stave</td>
<td>staves</td>
<td>egg</td>
<td>eggs</td>
<td>quill</td>
<td>quills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cliff</td>
<td>cliffs</td>
<td>hall</td>
<td>halls</td>
<td>poll</td>
<td>polls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mill</td>
<td>mills</td>
<td>wall</td>
<td>walls</td>
<td>skull</td>
<td>skulls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pill</td>
<td>pills</td>
<td>bill</td>
<td>bills</td>
<td>inn</td>
<td>inns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball</td>
<td>balls</td>
<td>sill</td>
<td>silis</td>
<td>bell</td>
<td>bills</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

ban quet    pot ash    pitch er    ban dy
gus set    fil lip    butch er    can dy
gos sip    gos sip    ush er    hand y
gal lop    shal lop    witch craft    stur dy
gal lop    shal lop    tan gent    stud y
trol lop    trol lop    pun gent    lack ey
beg gar    beg gar    ar gent    jock ey
vul gar    vul gar    ur gent    mon key
ash lar    ash lar    tal ent    turn key
cel lar    cel lar    frag ment    med ley
pil lar    pil lar    seg ment    al ley
col lar    col lar    fig ment    gal ley
ear tar    ear tar    pig ment    val ley
dol lar    dol lar    par rot    vol ley
pop lar    pop lar    bal lot    pul ley
fusc mar    fusc mar    mar mot    bar ley
nec tar    nec tar    ram part    pars ley
mor tar    mor tar    mod est    mot ley
jab ber    jab ber    tem pest    kid ney
rob ber    rob ber    for est    hack ney
Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.
Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick, and see well in the dark.
We like to have our friends visit us.
Visitors should not make their visits too long.
Silver spoons are not apt to rust.
Beggars will beg rather than work.
Cents are made of copper, and dollars, of silver.
One hundred cents are worth a dollar.
A dollar is worth a hundred cents.
Dollars are our largest silver coins, and cents are the largest copper coins.
Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in a very hot fire.
A mercer is one who deals in silks.
A grotto is a cavern or cave.
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>nose</td>
<td>fuse</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.
The sun will set at the close of the day.
Good boys will use their books with care.
A man can guide a horse with a bridle.
The earth is not quite round. It is not so long from north to south as it is from east to west.
A sphere is a round body or globe.
In the nose are the organs of smell.
We love to hear a chime of bells.
A shrine is a case or box.
A great heat will fuse tin.
Style not in verse is called prose.
A phrase is a short form of speech.

**No. 48.—XLVIII.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>void</th>
<th>spoil</th>
<th>point</th>
<th>noise</th>
<th>hoist</th>
<th>pound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>grojn</td>
<td>quoit</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roil</td>
<td>joint</td>
<td>quoin</td>
<td>foist</td>
<td>hound</td>
<td>mound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 49.—XLIX.

loud    trout    pouch    flour    mount    clout
proud   chouse   foul     sour     out     flout
cloud   grouse  owl      count    bout    snout
shroud  spouse   cowl    count    scout   pout
ounce   rouse    prow     foul     gout    spout
bounce  browse   scowl   howl     shout   sprout
flounce touse    stout    growl    lout    choice
pounce  crown    brown   rout     our     voice
grouse  frown    clown    couch    scour   poise
crout   town     gown     slouch  hour    noise

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

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    woad    hoard    cease    breve    glue

No. 51.—LI.

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

Few men can afford to keep a coach.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 52. — LII.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>break oak peal shoal nail tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steak croak seal ail snail vail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>streak soak veal bail pail quail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screak beal weal fail rail wail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squeak deal zeal hail frail bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weak heal coal jail grail soul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shriek meal foal flail trail beam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tweak neal goal mail sail dream</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 53. — LIII.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fleam steam bean mien grain plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gleam foam dean moan brain slain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rcam loam lean loan strain main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bream roam clean roam sprain pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cream aim glean groan chain rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scream claim mean fain lain drain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>team maim wean gain blain train</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 bay with a pitch-fork.
A load of oak wood is worth more than a load of pine-wood.
A will jump like a frog.
A saw-mill will saw logs into boards.
A gourd grows on a vine like a squash.
You can not teach a deaf and dumb boy to speak.
The man who drinks rum will soon want a loaf of bread.
The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.
Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.
The miller grinds corn into meal.
The flesh of calves is called veal.
Apples are more plenty than peaches.
The preacher is to preach the gospel.
Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.
A roach is a short thick flat fish.
Men get their growth before they are thirty years old.
The beak of a bird is its bill or the end of its bill.
Greenland is a bleak, cold place.

No. 54.—LIV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

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

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.

No. 56.—LVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ban’ ter  mat ter  lic tor  tan ner
can ter  tat ter  vic tor  in ner
cen ter  let ter  doc tor  din ner
en ter  fet ter  tin der  tin ner
win ter  el der  ped dler  sin ner
fes ter  nev er  til ler  cor ner
pes ter  ev er  sut ler  ham per
tes ter  sev er  ham mer  pam per
sis ter  liv er  ram mer  tam per
fos ter  riv er  sum mer  tem per
bat ter  man or  lim ner  ten ter
hat ter  ten or  ban ner  sim per
We have snow and ice in the cold winter.
The little sister can knit a pair of garters.
Never pester the little boys.
Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.
Peaches may be better than apples.
The rivers run into the great sea.
The doctor tries to cure the sick.
The new table stands in the parlor.
A tin-peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.
The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.
The farmer eats his dinner at noon.
I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.
We eat bread and milk for supper.
The farmer puts his cider in barrels.
Vessels sail on the large rivers.
My good little sister may have a slate and pencil;
and she may make letters on her slate.
That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.
The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his horse.
Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.
Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.—LVII.
mourn grown heap fear spear oar
borne vain cheap year rear hoar
shorn wain leap hear drear roar
own swain neap shear sear soar
shown twain reap blear tear boar
blown train soap clear wear pier
flown stain ear smear swear tier
sown lano dear near tear bier

No. 58.—LVIII.
air your stilts peat moat wait
fair tour chintz treat groat bruin
hair eaves eat seat eight fruit
chair leaves beat great freight suit
lair greaves feat oat weight milt
pair pains heat bloat bait built
stair shears bleat coat gait guilt
heir guess meat goat plait court
four guest neat float trait saint

No. 59.—LIX.
east waist clew spew yew mow
beast dew flew crew bow row
least few brew screw show snow
feast hew slew drew low crow
yeast chew mew grew blow grow
boast jew new shrew flow strow
roast view shew strew glow sow
toast blew pew stew slow stow

We mourn the loss of a good man.
If you do a bad trick you should own it.
We do not like to see our own sins.
I like to see a full blown rose.
A vain girl is fond of fine things.
The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.
A dog can leap over a fence.
Much grain will make bread cheap.
I like to see men reap grain.
God made the ear, and he can hear.
Men shear the wool from sheep.
Flint-glass is white and clear.
Fowls like to live near the house and barn.
Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?
Twelve months make one year.
I 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>daunt</th>
<th>haunt</th>
<th>flaunt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taunt</td>
<td>vaunt</td>
<td>grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slant</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barge</td>
<td>salve</td>
<td>scarf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 60.—LX.

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

No. 61.—LXI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>brine</th>
<th>tine</th>
<th>shone</th>
<th>crone</th>
<th>drone</th>
<th>prone</th>
<th>stone</th>
<th>prune</th>
<th>drupe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>scrape</td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>shape</td>
<td>scrape</td>
<td>grape</td>
<td>grape</td>
<td>scrape</td>
<td>stripe</td>
<td>stripe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scope</td>
<td>trope</td>
<td>snore</td>
<td>slate</td>
<td>state</td>
<td>state</td>
<td>slate</td>
<td>crave</td>
<td>crave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shave</td>
<td>slave</td>
<td>plate</td>
<td>prate</td>
<td>quite</td>
<td>quite</td>
<td>prate</td>
<td>crave</td>
<td>crave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>drove</td>
<td>strove</td>
<td>grove</td>
<td>clove</td>
<td>clove</td>
<td>grove</td>
<td>prize</td>
<td>prize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**No. 62.—LXII.**

**Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>am' i ty</th>
<th>ob lo quy</th>
<th>dy nas ty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jol li ty</td>
<td>sin ew y</td>
<td>gay e ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nul li ty</td>
<td>gal ax y</td>
<td>loy al ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pol i ty</td>
<td>ped ant ry</td>
<td>roy al ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en mi ty</td>
<td>in fant ry</td>
<td>u su ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san i ty</td>
<td>gal lant ry</td>
<td>ra pi er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>van i ty</td>
<td>big ot ry</td>
<td>nau ti lus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bal co ny</td>
<td>an ces try</td>
<td>pau ci ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>len i ty</td>
<td>tap es try</td>
<td>moi e ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dig ni ty</td>
<td>min is try</td>
<td>dys cra sy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dep u ty</td>
<td>in dus try</td>
<td>prel a cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trin i ty</td>
<td>pan so phy</td>
<td>al i quot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>par i ty</td>
<td>cent u ry</td>
<td>man i fest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com i ty</td>
<td>mer cu ry</td>
<td>up per most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ver i ty</td>
<td>in ju ry</td>
<td>ut ter most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>den si ty</td>
<td>per ju ry</td>
<td>con tra ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en ti ty</td>
<td>pen u ry</td>
<td>cel er y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cav i ty</td>
<td>lux u ry</td>
<td>ple na ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lev i ty</td>
<td>her e sy</td>
<td>sa li ent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lax i ty</td>
<td>em bas sy</td>
<td>le ni ent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen al ty</td>
<td>de i ty</td>
<td>ve he ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nov el ty</td>
<td>fe al ty</td>
<td>bri er y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fac ul ty</td>
<td>pi e ty</td>
<td>boun te ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mod es ty</td>
<td>po e sy</td>
<td>moun tain ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob i ty</td>
<td>cru el ty</td>
<td>coun ter feit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am nes ty</td>
<td>pu ri ty</td>
<td>fraud a lent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bot a ny</td>
<td>nu di ty</td>
<td>wa ter y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 63—LXIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

a base ment    dis burse ment    au tum nal
al lure ment    in dorse ment    how ev er
de base ment    arch bishop    em bar rass
in cite ment    ad vent ure    in stall ment
ex cite ment    dis fran chise    in thrall ment
en slave ment    en fran chise    hy draul ics
a maze ment    mis con strue    en joy ment
in qui ry    de pos it    em ploy ment
un ea sy    re pos it    a mass ment
con vey ance    im trib ute    em bar go
pur vey or    im mod est    im prove ment
sur vey or    un luck y    at tor ney
sur vey ing    ap pen dix    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
self ish    gar nish    par ish    ray ish
churl ish    tar nish    cher ish    pub lish
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
endorsement makes him liable to pay the note.
An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church.
Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.
Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.
The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.
Parents should provide useful employments for their children.
Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.
When unemployed, the mind seeks for amusement.

No. 65.—LXV.

horse back  |  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 wark  |  trib ute
bad dock    |  pitch fork|  statute
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

No. 66.—LXVI.

sen' ate     |  stag nate |  cli mate |  fi nite
in grate    |  fil trate |  prel ate |  post age
pal ate     |  pros trate|  vi brate |  plu mage
stel late   |  frus trate|  pi rate  |  tri umph
in mate     |  dic tate  |  cu rate  |  state ment
mess mate   |  tes tate  |  pri vate |  rai ment

When an old house is pulled down it is no small job to remove the rubbish.
Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.
Exercise will give us a relish for our food.
Parents furnish their children with food and clothing, for this is their duty.
In China, thousands sometimes famish with hunger.
Riding on horseback is good exercise.
Lamp-black is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.  
The Indians traffic with our people, and give furs for blankets.  
Granite is a kind of stone which is very strong, handsome, and useful in building.  
The Senate of the 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' mi na ry | ig no miny | 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 |
| bre vi a ry | par si mo ny | sub lu na ry |
| ef si ca cy | an ti mo ny | lit er a ry |
| del i ca cy | tes ti mo ny | form u la ry |
| in tri ca cy | drom e da ry | ar bi tra ry |
| con tu ma cy | preb end a ry | ad ver sa ry |
| ob sti na cy | sec ond a ry | em is sa ry |
| ac cu ra cy | ex em pla ry | com mis sa ry |
| ex i gen cy | an ti qua ry | cem e ter y |
| ex cel len cy | tit u la ry | sec re ta ry |
| com pe ten cy | cus tom a ry | mil i ta ry |
| im po ten cy | hon or a ry | sol i ta ry |
| mis cel la ny | par ce na ry | sed en ta ry |
| nec es sa ry | med ul la ry | vol un ta ry |
The sun is the brightest luminary.
The moon is the luminary of the night.
The streets, houses, and shops in New York are illuminated by gas-lights.
Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our kitchens.
We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.
There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty, and ruin.
The obstinate will should be subdued.
Matrimony was instituted by God.
Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used in making types for printing.
A witness must give true testimony.
A dromedary is a large quadruped.
Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves: duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.
It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns.
Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.
A seminary means a place of instruction.
Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.
The devil is the great adversary of man.
Food is necessary to animal life.
Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.
An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.
The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.
A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.
Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.
The Ohio river has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.
Pure water and a good air are salutary.
A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.
The dysentery is a painful disease.
A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.
The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks.
Dilatory people are such as delay to do their work in its proper time.
An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking.
The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.

No. 58.—LXVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>im mor' tal</td>
<td>in fer nal</td>
<td>re plev in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa rent al</td>
<td>ma ter nal</td>
<td>a ban don</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ac quit tal</td>
<td>pa ter nal</td>
<td>pi as ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en am el</td>
<td>e ter nal</td>
<td>pi las ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im pan el</td>
<td>in ter nal</td>
<td>as sev er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap par el</td>
<td>di ur nal</td>
<td>dis sev er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u ten sil</td>
<td>noc tur nal</td>
<td>de liv er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un civ il</td>
<td>pro con sul</td>
<td>e lix ir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tri umph al</td>
<td>un ccr tain</td>
<td>pre cep tor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in form al</td>
<td>in clem ent</td>
<td>com pos ite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bap tis mal</td>
<td>de ter mine</td>
<td>en am or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hi ber nal</td>
<td>as sas sin</td>
<td>to bac co</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The soul is immortal; it will never die.

Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.

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

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

Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods.

Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents.

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

Tobacco is a native plant of America.

Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.

Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.

Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with duty and affection.

The blowing up of the "Fulton" at New York was a terrible disaster.

Pomegranate is a fruit of about the size of an orange.
No. 69.—LXIX.

bay  jay  slay  dray  tray  sway
day  lay  may  fray  stray  prey
fay  clay  nay  gray  say  trey
gay  flay  pay  pray  stay  dey
hay  play  ray  spray  way  bey

No. 70.—LXX.

boy  joy  toy  haw  claw  raw  saw
coy  cloy  caw  jaw  flaw  craw  law
hoy  troy  daw  draw  maw  straw  paw

No. 71.—LXXI.

swamp  smalt  swart  port  live  glove
wasp  spalt  quart  most  come  work
was  salt  pork  doll  some  worst
halt  want  fort  loll  dove  shove
malt  wart  sport  give  love  monk

No. 72.—LXXII.

bow  mow  sow  worm  dirt  squirt
cow  now  vow  front  flirt  first
how  brow  key  wont  shirt  ward
plow  prow  ley  wort  skirt  warm

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 clut 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
rin der prop er tor por wag on
gin der clap per er ror fel on
hin der skip per ter ror gal lon
pon der slip per mir ror lem on
un der crop per hor ror gam mon
blun der as per cen sor mam mon
plun der pros per spon sor com mon
thun der less er sec tor can non
sun der dress er sach el cit ron
or der raft er flan nel ten on
bor der aft er chap el can ton
dif fer rant er grav el pis ton
The farmer hatchels flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin.
Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.
Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons, more or less.
Lemons grow on trees in 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 fodders his cattle in winter.
The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.
A gander is white and a goose gray.
Broom-corn grows with a long slender stalk.
The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

No. 74.—LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bracelet dri ver tu mor cri sis
di et ma jor la bor gra ter
qui et mi nor ta bor fo cus
se cret stu por o dor mu cus
po et ju ror co lon bo lus
bo l ster ra zor de mon fla grant
hol ster tre mor cru et ty rant
gra ver hu mor ba sis de cent
qua ver ru mor pha sis re cent

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.

ar ri' val
ap prov al
co e val
re fu sal
re pri sal
pe ru sal
de cre tal
re ci tal
re qui tal
pri me val
un e qual
co e val
re new al
i de al
il le gal
de ni al
de cri al
tri bu nal
a cu men
le gu men
dis sei zin
in ci sor
cre a tor
spec ta tor
dic ta tor
tes ta tor
en vi ron
pa go da
tor pe do
bra va do
tor na do
lum ba go
vi ra go
far ra go
pro vi so
po ta to
oc ta vo
re vi val
en dan ger
de ci pher
ma neu ver
hi a tus
qui e tus
con fess or
ag gress or
suc cess or
pre fig ure
dis fig ure
trans fig ure
con ject ure
de bent ure
in dent ure
en rapt ure
con text ure
com mixt ure
con tin ue
for bid ding
un er ring
pro ceed ing
ex ceed ing
sub al tern
es pous al
ren coun ter
a vow al
ad vow son
dis loy al
dis cour age
en cour age
mo las ses
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 per tain  pre con ceive  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 thrall  in cor rect
in ter fere  re in stall  in ter sect
pre ma ture  dis es teem  con tra dict
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 strain  dis con tent
in ter pose  as cer 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 u nite  re im burse  o ver top
dis re pute  cir cum volve  re ap point
in ter leave  o ver hang  un der go
in ter weave  o ver match  o ver leap
mis be have  dis em bark  o ver sleep
un de ceive  un der sell  dis ap pear
### Words of Two Syllables, Accentuated on the First

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at' las</td>
<td>cop y</td>
<td>hur ry</td>
<td>flab by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suc cor</td>
<td>hap py</td>
<td>flur ry</td>
<td>shab by</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>hon or</td>
<td>pop py</td>
<td>har py</td>
<td>tab by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ran cor</td>
<td>pup py</td>
<td>en try</td>
<td>lob by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can dor</td>
<td>sun dry</td>
<td>sen try</td>
<td>grit ty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splen dor</td>
<td>bel fry</td>
<td>dusk y</td>
<td>put ty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rig or</td>
<td>fel ly</td>
<td>pal try</td>
<td>lev y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>car ry</td>
<td>ves try</td>
<td>bev y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>mar ry</td>
<td>pit y</td>
<td>priv y</td>
<td></td>
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<td>par ry</td>
<td>scan ty</td>
<td>en vy</td>
<td></td>
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<td>sculp tor</td>
<td>ber ry</td>
<td>plen ty</td>
<td>dox y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clam or</td>
<td>fer ry</td>
<td>tes ty</td>
<td>prox y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten nis</td>
<td>cher ry</td>
<td>bet ty</td>
<td>col or</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>mer ry</td>
<td>pet ty</td>
<td>wor ry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ax is</td>
<td>per ry</td>
<td>jet ty</td>
<td>par ty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fan cy</td>
<td>sor ry</td>
<td>dit ty</td>
<td>ar bor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen ny</td>
<td>cur ry</td>
<td>wit ty</td>
<td>har bor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An atlas is a book of maps.
You must be good, or you cannot be happy.
When you make letters, look at your copy.
The poppy is a large flower.
The puppy barks, as well as the dog.
The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.
Horses carry men on their backs.
We cross the ferry in a boat.
The cherry is an acid fruit.
We are sorry when a good man dies.
Never do your work in a hurry.
Boys like a warm fire in a wintery day.
The farmer likes to have a plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.
The lily is a very pretty flower.
Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

No. 78.—LXXVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

ban'ishment  pol'yglot  ten den cy
blan dishment  ber'ga mot  pun gen cy
pun ishment  an te past  clem en cy
rav ishment  in ter est  cur ren cy
ped i ment  pen te cost  sol ven cy
sed i ment  hal i but  bank rupt cy
al i ment  fur be low  sum ma ry
com pli ment  bed fel low  land la dy
lin i ment  cic a trix  rem e dy
mer ri ment  par a dox  com e dy
det ri ment  sar do nyx  per fi dy
sen ti ment  Sat ur day  mel o dy
doc u ment  hol i day  mon o dy
teg u ment  run a way  par o dy
mon u ment  car a way  pros o dy
in stru ment  cast a way  cus to dy
con ti ment  leg a cy  cru ci fix
cal a mint  fal la cy  di a lect
id i ot  pol i cy  o ri ent
gal i ot  in fan cy  a pri cot
char i ot  con stan cy  va can cy
va gran cy
lu na cy
de cen cy
pa pa cy
re gen cy
pi ra cy
cog en cy
se cre cy

pri va cy
po ten cy
pli an cy
flu en cy
mu ti ny
scru ti ny
pi o ny
i ron ny

ob lo quy
di a ry
ro sa ry
no ta ry
vo ta ry
gro cer y
dra per y
i vo ry

No. 79.—LXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a e ri al
an nu i ty
me mo ri al
de mo ni ac
am mo ni ac
ad ju di cate
e lu ci date
im me di ate
re pu di ate
coll e gi ate
ex fo li ate
in e bri ate, v.
ex co ri ate
ap pro pri ate
in fu ri ate
al le vi ate
ab bre vi ate
an ni hi late
ac cu mu late
il lu mi nate
e nu mer ate
re mu ner ate
in cor po rate

no ta ri al
ma te ri al
im pe ri al
ar te ri al
arm o ri al
mer cu ri al
em po ri al
sen so ri um
tra pe zi um
cri te ri on
cen tu ri on
al lo di al
al lo di um
en co mi um
tra ge di an
com me di an
col le gi an
ce ru le an

in te ri or
pos te ri or
ex te ri or
pro pri e tor
ex tra ne ous
spon ta ne ous
cu ta ne ous
er ro ne ous
ter ra que ous
tar ta re ous
com mo di ous
fe lo ni ous
har mo ni ous
gra tu i tous
for tu i tous
lux u ri ant
e lu so ry
il lu so ry
col lu so ry
so ci e ty
im pu ni ty
se cu ri ty
ob scu ri ty
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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mus' lin</th>
<th>linch pin</th>
<th>res in</th>
<th>ros in</th>
<th>mat in</th>
<th>sat in</th>
<th>spav in</th>
<th>sav in</th>
<th>wel kin</th>
<th>ten don</th>
<th>lat in</th>
<th>cor don</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cor ban</td>
<td>kitch en</td>
<td>chick en</td>
<td>mar tin</td>
<td>slov en</td>
<td>grif fon</td>
<td>ur chin</td>
<td>dol phin</td>
<td>pip pin</td>
<td>har ness</td>
<td>wit ness</td>
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<td>con gress</td>
<td>prog ress</td>
<td>for tress</td>
<td>mis tress</td>
<td>but tress</td>
<td>rick esa</td>
<td>spir its</td>
<td>non plus</td>
<td>gram pus</td>
<td>mys tic</td>
<td>brick bat</td>
<td>per feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>ab ject</td>
<td>ob ject</td>
<td>sub ject</td>
<td>ver dict</td>
<td>rel ict</td>
<td>dis trict</td>
<td>in stinct</td>
<td>pre cinct</td>
<td>gib bet</td>
<td>sher bet</td>
<td>dul ect</td>
<td>lan ect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.
The linchpin secures the cart-wheel upon the cart.
Satin is a rich glossy silk.
The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.
Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.
The little chickens follow the hen.
The martin builds its nest near the house.
A witness must tell all the truth in court.
Our Congress meets once a year to make laws.
The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.
The dolphin is a sea-fish.
A boy can harness a horse in a wagon.
We harness horses for the coach or gig.
A good mistress will keep her house in order.
The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.
A relict is a woman whose husband is dead.
Boys love to make a great racket.
Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.
The doctor bleeds his patients with a lancet.
When large hail-stones fall on the house they make a great racket.
The little boy likes to have a new jacket.
We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

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

Washington was a successful general.
A prospective view, means a view before us. Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses. Rum, gin, brandy and 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.

re l a tive  prim i tive  ad jec tive
ab la tive  pur ga tive  ob vi ous
nar ra tive  tran si tive  en vi ous
lax a tive  ex pie tive  per vi ous
fig u ra tive  sen si tive  pat u lous
veg e ta tive  neg a tive  sub stan tive
6*  mer ce na ry  per il ous
scurrilous  sedulous  populous
marvelous  glandulous  querulous
frivolous  granulous  innumerus
fabulous  pendulous  blasphemous
debilous  serous  devious
nebulous  emulous  previous
globulous  turbidulous  libelous
credible  credulous  credulous

No. 84—LXXXIV.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the First.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bonfire</th>
<th>spendthrift</th>
<th>caldron</th>
<th>worship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>samphire</td>
<td>surfeit</td>
<td>chaldron</td>
<td>starlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sapphire</td>
<td>descant</td>
<td>saftron</td>
<td>midst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quagmire</td>
<td>pedant</td>
<td>modern</td>
<td>upright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empire</td>
<td>pendant</td>
<td>bickern</td>
<td>insight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umpire</td>
<td>verdant</td>
<td>lantern</td>
<td>forth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>welfare</td>
<td>solmn</td>
<td>cisterm</td>
<td>surfeit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hardware</td>
<td>column</td>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>nonsuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windpipe</td>
<td>volume</td>
<td>slat tern</td>
<td>pris on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bagpipe</td>
<td>answor</td>
<td>bittern</td>
<td>garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hornpipe</td>
<td>conquer</td>
<td>tavern</td>
<td>merchant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brimstone</td>
<td>corsair</td>
<td>govern</td>
<td>doubtlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san guine</td>
<td>grandeur</td>
<td>stubborn</td>
<td>forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pristine</td>
<td>physics</td>
<td>check er</td>
<td>vineyard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tribune</td>
<td>tatics</td>
<td>vicar</td>
<td>cukuoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forture</td>
<td>optics</td>
<td>hef er</td>
<td>coop er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land scape</td>
<td>calends</td>
<td>chamfer</td>
<td>wa ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pamphlet</td>
<td>for ward</td>
<td>pars nep</td>
<td>mawk ish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prophet</td>
<td>rich es</td>
<td>friend ship</td>
<td>awk ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contract</td>
<td>ash es</td>
<td>hard ship</td>
<td>dwarf ish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

No. 85.—LXXXV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

cher' u bim       por cu pine       scor pi on
ser a phim         or i gin          bar ris ter
mar tyr dom        jav e lin         dul ci mer
id i om            rav e lin         mar i ner
draw ing room      bar le quin       cor o ner
cat a plasm         myr mi don       can is ter
os tra cism         lex i con         min is ter
gal li cism         dec a gon         sin is ter
skek ti cism       oc ta gon         pres by ter
syl lo gism         pen ta gon         quick sil ver
her o ism          hep ta gon        met a phor
bar ba rism         hex a gon         bach e lor
as ter ism          pol y gon         chan cel lor
aph o rism          cham pi on        em per or
mag net ism        pom pi on          con quer or
Cherubim is a Hebrew word in the plural number. We admire the heroism of the general, more than the rash ambition of the duelist. We ought to pity the mistakes of the ignorant, and try to correct them. The porcupine can raise his sharp quills, in the same manner as a hog erects his bristles. All mankind have their origin from Adam. A lexicon is a dictionary explaining words. Goliath was the champion of the Philistines. Pompions are commonly called pumpkins. The sting of a scorpion is poisonous and fatal. Mariners are sailors who navigate ships on the high seas. We put tea in a canister to keep its flavor. Quicksilver is heavier than lead; it flows like a liquid, but without moisture. Abraham was the great ancestor of the Hebrews. Cicero was the most celebrated of the Roman orators. If John sells goods to James on credit, John is the creditor, and James is the debtor.
### Words of Two Syllables, Accent on the Second

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Accent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com pel</td>
<td>be get</td>
<td>project, v.</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis pel</td>
<td>for get</td>
<td>transfer</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex pel</td>
<td>re gret</td>
<td>object, v.</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re pel</td>
<td>be set</td>
<td>subject, v.</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im pel</td>
<td>un fit</td>
<td>defect</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro pel</td>
<td>sub mit</td>
<td>defect</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore tell</td>
<td>ad mit</td>
<td>defect</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ful fill</td>
<td>c mit</td>
<td>effect</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis till</td>
<td>re mit</td>
<td>effect</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in still</td>
<td>trans mit</td>
<td>effect</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex till</td>
<td>com mit</td>
<td>habit</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex tol</td>
<td>per mit, v.</td>
<td>reflect</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ja pan</td>
<td>tom tit</td>
<td>select</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tre pan</td>
<td>ac quit</td>
<td>select</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rat an</td>
<td>out wit</td>
<td>collect</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di van</td>
<td>re act</td>
<td>collect</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be gin</td>
<td>en act</td>
<td>rectify</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with in</td>
<td>com pact</td>
<td>compact</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un pin</td>
<td>re fract</td>
<td>erect</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here in</td>
<td>in fract</td>
<td>compact</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a non</td>
<td>sub tract</td>
<td>reduce</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up on</td>
<td>de tract</td>
<td>receive</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per haps</td>
<td>re tract</td>
<td>receive</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re volt</td>
<td>con tract, v.</td>
<td>adopt</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a dult</td>
<td>pro tract</td>
<td>precedent</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re sult</td>
<td>ab stract, v.</td>
<td>affect</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in sult, v.</td>
<td>dis tract</td>
<td>affect</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con sult</td>
<td>ex tract, v.</td>
<td>affect</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de cant</td>
<td>trans act</td>
<td>depict</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re cant</td>
<td>rej ect</td>
<td>restrict</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bet</td>
<td>ej ect</td>
<td>select</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca det</td>
<td>in ject</td>
<td>distinct</td>
<td>exterior</td>
<td>sec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heavy clouds foretell a shower of rain.
The ratan is a long slender reed; it grows in Java.
Good children will submit to the will of their parents.
The tomtit is a pretty little bird.
We elect men to make our laws for us.
Idle children neglect their books when young, and thus reject their advantages.
The little busy bees collect honey from flowers; they never neglect their employment.
The neck connects the head with the body.
Children should respect and obey their parents.
Parents protect and instruct their children.
Satan afflicted Job with sore boils.
The lady instructs her pupils how to spell and read.
Teachers should try to implant good ideas in the minds of their pupils.
The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant.
A bashaw is a title of honor among the Turks; a governor.
The word is often spelled Pacha.
"If sinners entice thee, consent thou not," but withdraw from their company.

No. 87.—LXXXVII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.
| hand sel  | hurt ful | cus to| kins man |
| chis el  | wist ful | bot to| hunts man |
| dam sel  | lust ful | plat for| foot man |
| trav ail | mad am   | sar cas| grog ram |
| ten dril | mill dam | mi asm| cap stan |
| ster ile | bed lam  | fan tas| sil van |
| nos tril | buck ram | soph ism| tur ban |
| tran quil| bal sam  | bap tism| fam ine |
| hand bill| em blem | al um | sar dine |
| wind mill| prob lem | vel lum | en gine |
| gam bol | sys tem | min im | mar line |
| sym bol | pil grim | nos trum | er mine |
| foot stool| king dom | frus trum | yer min |
| pis tol | sel dom  | tur ban | jas mine |
| hand ful | earl dom | or gan | rap ine |
| venge ful| wis dom  | or phan | doc trine |
| wish ful | ven om   | horse man | des tine |
| bash ful | mush room| car man | phal anx |
| skill ful | tran som | work man | si ren |
| help ful | blos som | pen man | in grain |
| bliss ful| phan tom | ger man | par boil |
| fret ful | symp tom | church man | breech ing |

Charcoal is wood charred, or burned to a coal.

Pit coal is dug from the earth for fuel.

Never quarrel with your playmates.

A squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a boy.

A ship is a vessel with three masts.

The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe and smell.

We sit on chairs and put our feet on a footstool.

The farmer sows his grain by handfuls.

Children may be helpful to their parents.

Try to be a skillful workman.

An artist is one who is skillful in some art.

A fox is said to be an artful animal.

Little boys and girls must not be fretful.
A kingdom is a country ruled by a king.
A wise man will make a good use of his knowledge.
A chill is a symptom of fever.
The chewing of tobacco is a useless custom.

**No. 88—LXXXVIII.**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>boat swain</th>
<th>fore top</th>
<th>re gress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pear main</td>
<td>main top</td>
<td>cy press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chief tain</td>
<td>cham ber</td>
<td>fa mous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neu ter</td>
<td>shoul der</td>
<td>spi nous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pew ter</td>
<td>mold er</td>
<td>vi nous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beaver</td>
<td>ran ger</td>
<td>se ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleaver</td>
<td>man ger</td>
<td>po rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weaver</td>
<td>strang er</td>
<td>ni tous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sew er</td>
<td>dan ger</td>
<td>griev ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lay er</td>
<td>ci pher</td>
<td>treat ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pray er</td>
<td>twi light</td>
<td>wain scot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may or</td>
<td>moon light</td>
<td>main mast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o yer</td>
<td>day light</td>
<td>hind most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col ter</td>
<td>sky light</td>
<td>fore most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo hair</td>
<td>fore sight</td>
<td>sign post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trait or</td>
<td>por trait</td>
<td>by law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home ward</td>
<td>bow sprit</td>
<td>rain bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out ward</td>
<td>ti dings</td>
<td>fly blow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa ges</td>
<td>do ings</td>
<td>ca lix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breeches</td>
<td>moor ings</td>
<td>phe nix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cray on</td>
<td>fire arms</td>
<td>re flux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a corn</td>
<td>twee zers</td>
<td>week day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home spun</td>
<td>heed less</td>
<td>Fri day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snow drop</td>
<td>e gress</td>
<td>pay day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

No. 89.—LXXXIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>duress</th>
<th>caress</th>
<th>disress</th>
<th>ro bust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a mass</td>
<td>adress</td>
<td>assess</td>
<td>ad just</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re pass</td>
<td>redress</td>
<td>possess</td>
<td>un just</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sur pass</td>
<td>agress</td>
<td>amiss</td>
<td>in trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cui pass</td>
<td>transgess</td>
<td>remiss</td>
<td>dis trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo pass</td>
<td>degress</td>
<td>dismiss</td>
<td>mis trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ac cess</td>
<td>repress</td>
<td>emboss</td>
<td>un mixt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re cess</td>
<td>impress</td>
<td>accross</td>
<td>be twixt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex cess</td>
<td>opress</td>
<td>ma tross</td>
<td>a vert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con cess</td>
<td>supress</td>
<td>dis cuss</td>
<td>sub vert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un less</td>
<td>ex press</td>
<td>accost</td>
<td>re vert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do no good.
Confess your sins and forsake them.
Unless you study you will not learn.
The fond mother loves to caress her babe.
Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of a future judgment.
Bridges are made across rivers.
An unjust judge may give a false judgment.
William Tell was an expert archer.
The fearful man will desert his post in battle.
Wolves infest new countries and destroy the sheep.
We detest robbers and pirates.
Good children will not molest the little birds in their nests, nor steal their eggs.
The wicked transgress the laws of God.

No. 90.—XC.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.
A triennial assembly is one which continues three years, or is held once in three years.
The Parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed once in seven years.
The sun and a dry wind will soon evaporate water on the ground.
It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits.
Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.
Never equivocate nor prevaricate, but tell the plain truth.
A definitive sentence is one that is final.
Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison.
Love and friendship conciliate friendship and esteem.

No. 91.—XCI.

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Second.
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
ca reen  
ca jole
cam paign  
con sole
ar raign  
pis tole
or dain  
mis rule
dis dain  
hu mane
re gain  
in sane
com plain  
ob sene
ex plain  
gan grene
a main  
ter rene
de main  
con vene
do main  
com bine
re train  
de fine
re strain  
re fine
dis train  
con fine
con train  
sa line
ob tain  
de cline
de tain  
ca nine
per tain  
re pine
at tain  
su pine
dis tain  
en shrine
7*  
di vine
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
dis a gree ment
cir cum ja cent
re en force ment
pre en gage ment
en ter tain ment
in co her ent
in de ci sive
su per vi sor
con ser va tor
des pe ra do
bas ti na do
brag ga do cio
mis de mean or
ap pa ra tus
af fi da vit
ex ul ta tion
ad a man tine
man u fac ture
su per struc ture
per ad vent ure
met a mor phose
in nu en do
su per car go
in ter nun cio
ar ma dil lo
man i fes to
laz a ret to
dis en cum ber
pred e ces sor
in ter ces sor

mal e fac tor
ben e fac tor
met a phys ics
math e mat ics
dis in her it
ev a res cent
con va les cent
ef flo res cent
cor res pond ent
in de pend ent
re im bur se ment
dis con tent ment
om ni pres ent
in ad vert ent
pre ex ist ent
co ex ist ent
in ter mit tent
in ter mar ry
o ver shad ow
ac ci dent al
ac ci dent al
or na ment al
sac ra ment al
reg i ment al
det ri ment al
mon u ment al
in stru ment al
hor i zon tal
dis a vow al
Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge. The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagements.

To pre-engage means to engage beforehand. I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are pre-engaged to another person.

To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement. A mediator is a third person who interposes to adjust a dispute between parties at variance.

Christ is the mediator between an offended God and offending man.

No. 94.—XCIV.

Words of Three Syllables, Accented on the First.

Nouns.

| cin' na mon | por rin ger | du te ous |
| et y mon   | stom a cher | a que ous |
| grid i ron | ob se quies | du bi ous |
| and i ron  | prom is es  | te di ous |
| skel e ton | com pass es | o di ous |
| sim ple ton| in dex es   | stu di ous |
| buf fa lo  | am ber gris | co pi ous |
| cap ri corn| em pha sis  | ca ri ous |
| cal i co   | di o cese   | se ri ous |
| in di go   | o li o      | glo ri ous |
| ver ti go  | o ver plus  | cu ri ous |
| cal i ber  | pu is sance | fu ri ous |
| bed cham ber| nu cle ous | spu ri ous |
| cin na bar | ra di us    | lu mi nous |
| of fi cer  | ter mi nus  | glu ti nous |
| col an der | blun der buss| mu ti nous |
| lav en der | syl la bus  | ru in ous |
| prov en der| in cu bus   | lu di crous |
| cyl in der | sar di us   | dan ger ous |
| in te ger  | sir i us    | hid e ous |
| scav en ger| cal a mus   | in fa mous |
| har bin ger| mit ti mus  | ster to ous |
| nu mer ous            | rav en ous            | vig or ous           |
| o dor ous            | om i nous            | val or ous           |
| hu ndor ous          | res in ous           | am or ous            |
| hu ri ot ous         | glut ton ous         | clam or ous          |
| trait or ous         | bar ba rous          | tim or ous           |
| per vi ous           | ul cer ous           | sul phur ous         |
| hid e ous            | slan der ous         | vent ur ous          |
| haz ard ous          | pon der ous          | rapt ur ous          |
| pit e ous            | mur der ous          | ard u ous            |
| plen te ous          | gen er ous           | mis chiev ous        |
| im pi ous            | pros per ous         | stren u ous          |
| vil lain ous         | ran cor ous          | sin ew ous           |
| mem bra nous         | rig or ous           | tyr an nous          |

**No. 95.—XCV.**

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

| ap pease           | re pose             | es cheat           | re hear           |
| dis please        | pro pose            | re peat           | be smear          |
| dis ease          | im pose             | en treat           | ap pear           |
| e rase            | com pose            | re treat           | tat too           |
| pre mise          | trans pose          | un loose           | en trap           |
| sur mise          | a buse, v.          | de bauch           | in wrap           |
| de spise          | ac cuse, v.         | re call            | un ship           |
| a rise            | re fuse             | be fall            | e quip            |
| com prise         | ef fuse             | with al            | en camp           |
| chas tise         | dif fuse            | fore stall         | de camp           |
| ad vise           | suf fuse            | fore warn          | un stop           |
| de vise           | in fuse             | de fault           | u surp            |
| re vise           | con fuse            | as sault           | un clasp          |
| dis guise         | a muse              | pa paw             | de bar             |
| fore close        | re cruit            | with draw          | un bar             |
| in close          | de feat             | a sleep            | a far              |
| dis close         |                     | en dear            | ap plaque          |
THE ELEMENTARY

No. 96.—XCVI.

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

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

theme thole troth tilth
three throe north smith
thane throve sloth thrash
thrice teeth thought thaw
throne threw thorn thrall
throw thrive throb thwart
truth meath throng warmth
youth thread thong swath
heath thresh thing path
ruth thrift think bath
sheath thrust thin lath
both thrum thank wrath
oath depth thick hearth
quoth width thrill tooth
growth filth thumb birth
blowth frith thump mirth
forth plinth length third
fourth spilth strength thirst
thief thwack hath thirl
thieve broth withe worth
faith cloth thatch month
thigh froth thill south
throat loth theft mouth
doth moth thrush drouth

In the following, the nouns have the aspirated, and the verbs the vocal sound of th.

cloth clothe sheath sheath
bath bathe wreath wreath
mouth mouth swath swathe
breath breathe teeth teeth
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 |
| fił bert | ver tex | Wednesday | driz zly |
| con cèrt | vor tex | Thurs day | gris ly |
| ef fort | con vex | mid way | guil ty |
| pur port | lar ynx | gang way | pan sy |
| tran script | af flux | path way | fren zy |
| con script | con flux | es say | quin zy |
| bank rupt | ef flux | com fort | gip sy |
| eld est | in flux | cov e rt | tip sy |
| neph ew | con text | bom bast | drop sy |
| sin ew | bow line | court ship | scrub by |
| land tax | mid day | flim sy | shrub by |
| syn tax | Sun day | clum sy | stub by |
| in dex | Mon day | swel try | nut meg |
### No. 98.—XCVIII.

In the following, the 0 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>

Filborts are small nuts growing in hedges.

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

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

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

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

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

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

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

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

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

Cattle in South America are hunted for their hides and tallow.
Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows and sheep.
Apples and peaches are ripe when they are mellow, but hard apples keep better than mellow ones.
The bull bellows and paws the ground.
Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

No. 99.—XCIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ras ure
seiz ure
trea tise
like wise
door case
stair case
sea horse
bri dal
feu dal
oat meal
spi ra!
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
tre foil
ras ure
seiz ure
trea tise
like wise
door case
stair case
sea horse
bri dal
feu dal
oat meal
spi ra!
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
tre foil
ras ure
seiz ure
trea tise
like wise
door case
stair case
sea horse
bri dal
feu dal
oat meal
spi ra!
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
tre foil
ras ure
seiz ure
trea tise
like wise
door case
stair case
sea horse
bri dal
feu dal
oat meal
spi ra!
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
tre foil
A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

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

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

A newel is the post 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 | pre 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 u lous |
| mag nan i mous | a nal o gous |
| u nan i mous | per fid i ous |
| as par a gus | fas tid i ous |
| in sistious  | in tel li gent  |
| in vid ious  | ma lev o lent  |
| con spic uous | be nev o lent  |
| per spic uous | pre dic a ment |
| pro mis cuous | dis par age ment |
| as sid uous  | en cour age ment |
| am big uous  | en fran chise ment |
| con tig uous  | dis fran chise ment |
| mel lif luous  | en tan gle ment |
| su per fluous  | ac knowl edg ment |
| in gen uous  | es tab lish ment |
| con tin uous  | em bel lish ment |
| in con gruous  | ac com plish ment |
| im pet uous  | as ton ish ment |
| tu mul tuous  | re lin quish ment |
| vo lup tuous  | im ped i ment |
| tem pest uous  | ha bil i ment |
| sig nif i cant  | im pris on ment |
| ex trav a gant  | em bar rass ment |
| pre dom i nant  | in teg u ment |
| in tol er ant  | e mol u ment |
| i tin er ant  | pre em i nent |
| in hab it ant  | in con ti nent |
| con com i tant  | im per ti nent |
| ir rel e vant  | in dif fer ent |
| be nef i cent  | ir rev er ent |
| mag nif i cent  | om nip o tent |
| mu nif i cent  | mel lif lu ent |
| co in ci dent  | cir cum flu ent |
| non res i dent  | ac cou ter ment |
| im prov i dent  | com mu ni cant |

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 mil i ty | va lid i ty |
| in teg ri ty | ste ril i ty | ca lid i ty |
| ma jor i ty | vi ril i ty | so lid i ty |
| pri or i ty | scur ril i ty | ti mid i ty |
| mi nor i ty | duc til i ty | hu mid i ty |
| plu ral i ty | gen til i ty | ra pid i ty |
| fa tal i ty | fer til i ty | stu pid i ty |
| vi tal i ty | hos til i ty | a rid i ty |
| mo ral i ty | tran quil i ty | flo rid i ty |
| mor tal i ty | ser vil i ty | fe eun 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 |
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.

No. 102.—CII.

Words of Five Syllables, Accented on the Second.

co tem po ra ry  de clam a to ry
ex tem po ra ry  ex clam a to ry
de rog a to ry  in flam ma to ry
ap pel la to ry  ex plan a to ry
cosol a to ry  de clar a to ry
de fam a to ry  pre par a to ry
Addison and Pope were cotemporary authors, that is, they lived at the same time.

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

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

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

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

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

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

An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation.

Christian humility is never derogatory to character.

Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases.

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

Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

An obstructed perspiration produces an inflammatory state of the blood.

A conservatory is a large green-house for the preservation and culture of exotic plants.
SPELLING BOOK.

No. 103.—CIII.

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

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 men tal 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
im pla ca bil i ty
mal le a bil i ty
in flam ma bil i ty
in ca pa bil i ty
pen e tra bil i ty
im mu ta bil i ty
in cred i bil i ty
il leg i bil i ty
re fran gi bil i ty
in fal li bil i ty
di vis i bil i ty
in sen si bil i ty
im pos si bil i ty

No. 104.—CIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ben’ e fit                  in tel lect
al pha bet                 cir cum spect
par a pet                   pick pock et
sum mer set
min u et
pol y pus
im pe tus
cat a ract

in tel lect
cir cum spect
pick pock et
flow er et
lev er et
pen ny weight
cat a pult
men di cant

sup pli cant
per ma nent
mis cre ant
ter ma gant
el e gant
lit i gant
ar ro gant
el e phant
syc o phant  
pet u lant  
ad a mant  
cov e nant  
con so nant  
per ti nent  
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  
neg li gent  
am bi ent  
prev a lent  
pes ti lent  
ex cel lent  
red o lent  
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  
par tner ship  
fel low ship  
cal en dar  
vin e gar  
in su lar  
sim i lar  
pop u lar  
tab u lar  
glob u lar  
sec u lar  
oc u lar  
joc u lar  
cir cu 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 lisk  
can ni bal  
ccch 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.
SPELLING BOOK.

superfluity
incredulity
incredulity
immaturity
perspicuity
asiduity
continuity
ingenuity
incongruity
fragility
fallibility
feasibility
visibility
sensitivity
possibility
plausibility
imbecility
indecency
volatility
versatility
capability
inconsistency
illegality
prodigality
cordiality
personality
principle
liberality
generality
immorality
hospitality
immortality
inequality
insensuality
punctuality
mutuality
infidelity
probability
inability
duration
disability
instability
morbidity
credibility
tangibility
sociality
tractability
placcability
inutility
incivility
uniformity
nonconformity
consanguinity
singularity
jocularity
regularity
popularity
mediocrity
insincerity
sinuosity
curiosity
aniosity
generosity
flexibility
immobility
solubility
volumebility
magnanimity
words of three syllables, accented on the second.

ces sa' tion
li ba tion
pro ba tion
va ca tion
lo ca tion
vo ca tion
gra da tion
foun da tion
cre a tion
ne ga tion
pur ga tion
mi gra tion
ob la tion
re la tion
trans la tion
for ma tion
stag na tion
dam na tion
car na tion
vi bra tion
nar ra tion
pros tra tion
du ra tion
pul sa tion
sen sa tion
die ta tion
ci ta tion
plan ta tion
de trac tion
no ta tion
dis trac tion
ro ta tion
ex trac tion
quo ta tion
con trac tion
pri va tion
per fec tion
temp ta tion
con nec tion
va tion
af fec tion
e qua tion
in fec tion
sal va tion
con trac tion
vex a tion
ex trac tion
sa na tion
af fec tion
com ple tion
de trac tion
tax a tion
in fec tion
sa na tion
con trac tion
sa na tion
ex trac tion
va tion
con trac tion
con trac tion
va tion
con trac tion
con trac tion
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| con vic tion | de pres sion | re ten tion |
| com pul sion | im pres sion | con ten tion |
| ex vul sion | op pres sion | dis ten tion |
| con vul sion | sup pres sion | at ten tion |
| ex pan sion | ex pres sion | in ven tion |
| as cen sion | pos ses sion | con ven tion |
| de scen sion | sub mis sion | de cep tion |
| di men sion | ad mis sion | re cep tion |
| sus pen sion | e mis sion | con cep tion |
| dis sen sion | re mis sion | ex cep tion |
| pre ten sion | com mis sion | per cep tion |
| sub mer sion | o mis sion | as crip tion |
| e mer sion | per mis sion | de scrip tion |
| im mer sion | dis mis sion | in scrip tion |
| as per sion | con cus sion | pre scrip tion |
| dis per sion | dis cus sion | pro scrip tion |
| a ver sion | re ac tion | re demp tion |
| sub ver sion | con junc tion | con sump tion |
| re ver sion | in junc tion | a dop tion |
| di ver sion | com punc tion | ab sorp tion |
| in ver sion | de coc tion | erup tion |
| con ver sion | de coc tion | cor rug tion |
| per ver sion | in frac tion | de ser tion |
| com pas sion | ab duc tion | in ser tion |
| ac ces sion | de duc tion | as ser tion |
| se ces sion | re duc tion | ex er tion |
| côn ces sion | se duc tion | con tor tion |
| pro ces sion | in duc tion | dis tor tion |
| con fes sion | ob struc tion | ex tinc tion |
| pro fes sion | de struc tion | ex ten sion |
| ag gres sion | in struc tion | ex tor tion |
| di gres sion | con struc tion | ir rup tion |
| pro gres sion | de ten tion | com plex ion |
| re gres sion | in ten tion | de flux ion |
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.

def' i nite
ap po site
op po site
in fi nite
hyp o crite
par a site
ob so lete
ex pe dite
rec on dite
sat el lite
er e mite
ap pe tite
an ec dote
pros e cute
per se cute
ex e cute
ab so lute
dis so lute
sub sti tute
des ti tute
in sti tute
con sti tute
pros ti tute
pros e lyte
bar be cue
res i due
ves ti bule
rid i cule
mus ca dine
brig an tine
cal a mine
cel an dine
ser pen tine
tur pen tine
por cu pine
an o dyne
tel e scope
hor o scope
mi cro scope
an te lope
pro to type
hem is phere
at mos phere
com mo more
syc a more
vol a tile
ver sa tile
mer can tile
in fan tile
dis ci pline
mas cu line
fem i nine
nec tar ine
gen u ine
ber yl line
fa vor ite
pu er ile

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

Ridicule is not often the test of truth.
WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES; ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

con dense
im mense
de fense
pre pense
of fense
dis pense
pre tense
col lapse
im merse
as perse
dis perse
a verse
re verse
in verse
con verse
per verse
trans verse
in dorse
re morse
un horse
dis burse
de terge
di verge
mis give
out live
for give
ab solve
re solve
de solve
re volve
dis volve
re volve
con volve
a bode
un nerve
ob serve
sub serve
de serve
re serve
pre serve
con serve
her self
my self
at tach
de tach
en rich
re trench
in trench
dis patch
mis match
a fresh
re fresh
de bark
pre fer
em bark
re mark
un mask
cal bal
re bel
fare well
un furl
de form
re form
in form
con form
per form
trans form
con demo
in ter
a ver
ab hor
oc cur
in cur
con cur
re cur
de mur
a las
a mend
de fer
re fer
pre fer
in fer
con fer
trans fer
se cern
con cern
dis cern
sub orn
a dorn
for lorn
ad journ
re turn
fore run
era vat
co quet
a baft
be set
a loft
un apt
con tempt
at tempt
a dopt
ab rupt
cor rupt
a part
de part
im part
a mong
be long

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 tire ment |
| re main der | ac quire ment |
| en tice ment| im peach ment |
| en force ment| en croach ment |
| di vorce ment| con ceal ment |
| in duce ment | con geal ment |
| a gree ment  | at tain ment |
| en gage ment | de po nent |
| de file ment | op po nent |
| in cite ment | com po nent |
| excite ment  | ad ja cent |
| re fine ment | in de cent |
| con fine ment| vice ge rent |
| e lope ment  | en roll ment |
Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.

Remainder is that which remains or is left.

An enticement is that which allures.

Divorcement signifies an entire separation.

Elopement is a running away or private departure.

Impeachment signifies accusation.

Retirement is a withdrawing from company.
A deponent is one who makes oath to 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 SILL·BLES, 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
gran u late  ex e crate  ac cu rate
stip u late  ver ber ate  lam i nate
cop u late  u! cer ate  in du rate
pop u late  mod er 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

9*
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>102</th>
<th>THE ELEMENTARY</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>ir ri tate</td>
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<td>hes i tate</td>
<td>cul ti vate</td>
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<td>grav i tate</td>
<td>cap i tate</td>
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<td>ex ca vate</td>
<td>in no vate</td>
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<td>ag gra vate</td>
<td>ad e quate</td>
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<tr>
<td>grad u ate</td>
<td>fluct u ate</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| chil' blain | an nals | man ners | end less |
| vil lain | en trails | nip pers | zeal ous |
| mort main | mit tens | scis sors | jeal ous |
| plant ain | sum mons | car cass | pomp ous |
| ver vain | for cep s | cut lass | won drous |
| cur tain | pinch ers | com pass | lep rous |
| dolphin | glan ders | mat rass | mon strous |
| some times | jaun dice | mat tress | nerv ous |
| tress es | snuf fers | ab scess | tor ment |
| trap pings | stag gers | lar gess | vest ment |
Chilblains are sores caused by cold.
A curtain is used to hide something from the view.
The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.
The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.
A matrass is a chemical vessel; but a mattress is a quilted bed.
Annals are history in the order of years.
A cutlass is a broad curving sword.
A largess is a donation or gift.
A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion, or opinion.
An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.
Good manners are always becoming; ill manners are evidence of low breeding.
A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar.
SolvAit, an adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.
A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

**No. 113.—CXIII.**

*Words of Three Syllables, Accentuated on the First.*

| cal' φ mel | al to hol | gar ni ture |
| cit a del | vit ri ol | fur ni ture |
| in fi del | par a sol | sep ul ture |
| sen ti nel | si ne cure | par a dis e |
| mack er el | ep i cure | mer chan dis e |
| cock er el | lig a ture | en ter prise |
| cod i cil | sig na ture | hand ker chief |
| dom i cil | cur va ture | sem i breve |
| daf fo dil | for feit ure | per i wig |
Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed.

A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town.

A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.

An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation.

An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies.

Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation.

Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government.

The despotism of government can often be overthrown; but for the despotism of fashion there is no remedy.

A domicil is the place of a man’s residence.

Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.

The glanders is a disease of horses.

The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.

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

No. 116.—CXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

| mo' tion | frac tion | unc'tion |
| no tion | trac tion | func tion |
| lo tion | men tion | junc tion |
| po tion | pen sion | suc tion |
| por tion | ces sion | spon sion |
| na tion | ten sion | tor tion |
| ra tion | mer sion | mis sion |
| sta tion | ver sion | cap tion |
| man sion | ses sion | op tion |
| pas sion | lec tion | flec tion |
| fac tion | die tion | auc tion |
| ac tion | fic 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.—CXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

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

Democracy is a government by the people.

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

Geography is a description of the earth.

Biography is a history of a person's life.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Stenography is the art of writing in short-hand.

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

Topography is the description of a particular place.

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

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

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

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

No. 118.—CXVIII.

Words of Four Syllables, Accented on the Second.

ju'rid i cal
con viv i al
di ag o nal
pen tag o nal
tra di'' tion al
in ten tional
per pct u al
ha bit u al
e vent u al
un mer ci ful

fa nat i cism
ex or di um
mil len ni um
re pub li can
me rid i an
un nat u nal
con ject u ra
con tin u al
ir reg u lar
un mer ci ful

ob liv i on
in cog ni to
co part ner ship
dis sim i lar
ver nac u lar
o rac u lar
or bic u lar
par tic u lar
ir reg u lar
bi valv u lar
un pop u lar
tri an" gu lar
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
e phem e ris
a nal y sis
de lir i ous
in dus tri ous
il lus tri ous
las civ i ous
ob liv i ous
a nom a lous
e pit o mize
a pos ta tize
im mor tal ize
ex tem po re
en tab la ture
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
co ag u late
de pop u late
con gra t u late
cap it 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
10
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 er ate
in vet er ate
re it er ate
ob lit er ate
e vac u ate
a ten u ate, v.
ex ten u ate
in ad e quate
e ffect u ate
per pet u ate
as sas sin ate
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
e man ci pate
de 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
in die a ti ve
pre rog a ti ve
ir rel a ti ve
ap pel la ti ve
con tem pla ti ve
su per la ti ve
al ter na ti ve
de clar a ti ve
com par a ti ve
im per a ti ve
in dem ni fy
per son i fy
re stor a ti ve
dis qual i fy

No. 129.—CXX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE SECOND.

al lu vi on
pe tro le um
ce 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
mys 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
lux 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 tel 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.
Asbestos is noted for its incombustibility.
The irresistibility of divine grace is disputed.
A valetudinarian is a sickly person.
WORDS IN WHICH \textit{th} HAVE THEIR ASPIRATED SOUND.

e' ther
ja cinth
the sis
ze nith
thick et
thun der
this \textit{th}e
thros \textit{th}e
throt \textit{th}e
thirs ty
thrift y
length wise
length y
threat en ing
au thor
au thor ize
au thor i ty
au thor i tat ive
meth od
an them
diph thong
eth ics
pan ther
sab bath
thim ble
Thurs day
trip thong
in thrall
a thwart
be troth
thir ty
thor ough
thir teen
thou sand
a the ism
the o ry
the o rem
hy a cinth
cath o lic
ap o thegm
thun der bolt
ep i thet
lab y rinth
leth ar gy
pleth o ry
pleth o ric
sym pa thy
am a ranth
am e thist
ap a thy
can the rus
math e sis
syn the sis
pan the on
e the re al
can tha ris
ca the dral
u re thra
au then tie
pa thet ic
syn thet ic
a can thus
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
le vi a than
en thu si asm
an tip a thy
a rith me tic
an tith e sis
mis an thro py
phi lan thro py
can thar i des
the oc ra cy
the ol o gy
the od o lite
ther mom e ter
cia thol i con
my thol o gy
or thog ra phy
hy poth e sis
li thog ra phy
li thot o my
a poth e ca ry
ap o the o sis
pol y the ism
bib li o the cal
ich thy ol o gy
or ni thol o gy
No. 123.—CXXIII.

WORDS IN WHICH \( \text{th} \) HAVE THEIR VOCAL SOUND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ei’ther</th>
<th>neth er</th>
<th>broth’er</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>neith er</td>
<td>weth er</td>
<td>wor thy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hea then</td>
<td>prith ee</td>
<td>moth er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloth ier</td>
<td>bur then</td>
<td>smoth er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rath er</td>
<td>south ern</td>
<td>oth er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fath om</td>
<td>teth er</td>
<td>with ers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gath er</td>
<td>thith er</td>
<td>be neath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hith er</td>
<td>with er</td>
<td>be queath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fur ther</td>
<td>lath er</td>
<td>with draw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breth ren</td>
<td>fa ther</td>
<td>an oth er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whith er</td>
<td>far thing</td>
<td>to geth er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheth er</td>
<td>fur thest</td>
<td>un wor thy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leath er</td>
<td>poth er</td>
<td>there with al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feath er</td>
<td>broth el</td>
<td>nev er the less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>ac com’plish</th>
<th>di min ish</th>
<th>ex tin” guish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>es tab lish</td>
<td>ad mon ish</td>
<td>re lin quish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>em bel lish</td>
<td>pre mon ish</td>
<td>ex cul pate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bol ish</td>
<td>as ton ish</td>
<td>con cen trate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re plen ish</td>
<td>dis tin” guish</td>
<td>re mon strance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
il lus trate
em broid er
A djectives.
ec nor mous
dis as trou s

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.


in ter re' 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 me mo ri al
sen a to ri al
dic ta to ri al
e qua to ri al
in ar tic u late
il le git i mate
in de ter min ate
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
e l e ment a ry
sat is fac to ry
 Senator originally signified a council of elders; for men, before their minds were perverted and corrupted, committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was, old men for counsel; young men for war. But in modern times the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age.

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

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous.

Reproachful language is contumelious.

Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious.

Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time. Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

No. 126.—CXXVI.

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

MONOSYLLABLES, WITH \( \text{th} \) VOCAL.

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

THE FOLLOWING, WHEN NOUNS, HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND
OF \( \text{th} \) IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER, AND THE VOCAL IN THE
PLURAL.

bath  baths  swath  swaths  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>whee dle</td>
<td>whin</td>
<td>whif fle</td>
<td>whit low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whine</td>
<td>whip</td>
<td>whig gish</td>
<td>whit tle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>while</td>
<td>whelm</td>
<td>whig gism</td>
<td>whirl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>whelp</td>
<td>whim per</td>
<td>whirl pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whi' ten</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>whin ny</td>
<td>whirl wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white wash</td>
<td>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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>who</th>
<th>whom</th>
<th>whose</th>
<th>whole</th>
<th>whoop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>who ev er</td>
<td>who so ev er</td>
<td>whom so ev er</td>
<td>whole sale</td>
<td>whole some</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and its flour makes our finest bread.
The two longest wharves in this country are in New Haven and Boston.
Wheels are most admirable instruments of conveyance; carts, wagons, gigs, and coaches run on wheels.
Whey is the thin watery part of milk.
Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings.
This is a kind of knowledge which good boys dispense with.
White is not so properly a color as a want of all color.
One of the first things a little boy tries to get is a penknife, that he may whittle with it. If he asks for a knife and it is refused, he is pretty apt to whimper.
The love of 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 \( gz \).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ex act}' & \quad \text{ex ag ger ate} & \quad \text{ex or di um} \\
\text{ex alt} & \quad \text{ex am ine} & \quad \text{ex ot ic} \\
\text{ex empt} & \quad \text{ex am ple} & \quad \text{ex em plar} \\
\text{ex ert} & \quad \text{ex an i mate} & \quad \text{ex em pla ry} \\
\text{ex haust} & \quad \text{ex as per ate} & \quad \text{ex em pli fy} \\
\text{ex hort} & \quad \text{ex ec u tive} & \quad \text{ex emp tion} \\
\text{ex ile} & \quad \text{ex ec u tor} & \quad \text{ex on er ate} \\
\text{ex ist} & \quad \text{ex ec u trix} & \quad \text{ex or bi tance} \\
\text{ex ult} & \quad \text{ex hib it} & \quad \text{ex or bi tant} \\
\text{ex hale} & \quad \text{ex ist ence} & \quad \text{ex u ber ant}
\end{align*}
\]

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._

| bas’ tion     | ad us’ tion       | in di ges’ tion            |
| Chris tian   | con ges tion      | ex haus tion               |
| mix tion     | di ges tion       | ex us tion                 |
| ques tion    | ad mix tion       | sug ges tion               |
| fus tian     | com bus tion      | in ges tion                |

_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._

| al ien       | sav ior           | sen ior                    |
| court ier    | pav ior           | bil ious                   |
| cloth ier    | jun ior           | bill ion                   |
| bill iards | val iant | com pan iom |
| cull ion | on ion | ras cal ion |
| mill ion | bull ion | do min ion |
| min ion | al ien ate | mo dill ion |
| min ious | bil ia ry | o pin ion |
| pill ion | brill ian ey | re bell ion |
| pin ion | brill iant ly | re bell ious |
| runn ion | mil ia ry | ci vil ian |
| scull ion | val iant ly | dis un ion |
| trill ion | val iant ness | be hav ior |
| trunn ion | com mun ion | pe cul iar |
| brill iant | ver mil ion | in tagl io |
| fil iol | pa vil ion | se rayl io |
| coll ier | pos till ion | fa mil iar ize |
| pann ier | fa mil iar | o pin ion ist |
| pon iard | bat tal ion | o pin ion a ted |

**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*.

| bra sier | pro fu sion | il lu sion |
| gla zier | a bra sion | in fu sion |
| gra zier | col lu sion | in va sion |
| ho sier | con clu sion | suf fu sion |
| o sier | con fu sion | dis sua sion |
| cro sier | cor ro sion | per sua sion |
| fu sion | oc ca sion | am bro sia |
| af fu sion | per va sion | am bro sial |
| co he sion | e lu sion | ob tru sion |
| ad he sion | dif fu sion | de tru sion |
| de lu sion | dis plo sion | in tru sion |
| e ro sion | ex plo sion | pro tru sion |
| e va sion | ef fu sion | ex tru sion |
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'ion
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 c BEFORE h HAS THE SOUND OF k.

Christ  chem ist  an cho ret
chyle  Christ mas  arch i tect
scheme  Chris tian  arch i trave
ache  mas tich  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  cho rist  syn chron ysm
cho rus  scho l ar  mich æl mas
cho ral  mon arch  chor is ter
ar chives  stom ach  chron i cle
cha os  an ar chy  or ches tra
a chor  chrys o lite  och i my
ep och  char ac ter  pa tri arch
i chor  cat e chism  eu cha rist
o cher  pen ta teuch  chi me ra
tro chee  sep ul cher  pa ro chi al
an chor  tech nic al  cha me le on
Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

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

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

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

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

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

No. 132.—CXXXII.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gear</th>
<th>ea ger</th>
<th>crag ged</th>
<th>gib bous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>geese</td>
<td>mea ger</td>
<td>dig ged</td>
<td>gid dy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geld</td>
<td>gew gaw</td>
<td>dig ging</td>
<td>gig gle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gift-</td>
<td>ti ger</td>
<td>rig ging</td>
<td>gig gling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>to ged</td>
<td>rig ged</td>
<td>gig let</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gig</td>
<td>big gin</td>
<td>rig ger</td>
<td>giz zard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gild</td>
<td>brag ger</td>
<td>flag ging</td>
<td>gim let</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gimp</td>
<td>dag ger</td>
<td>flag gy</td>
<td>girl ish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gird</td>
<td>crag gy</td>
<td>sog gy</td>
<td>jag ged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girth</td>
<td>bug gy</td>
<td>gib ber</td>
<td>jag gy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPELLING BOOK.

123

leg ged  twig ged  nog gin  gag ging
leg gin  twig gen  tar get  brag ged
pig gin  twig gy  flog ged  brag ging
quag gy  wag ging  flog ging  bag ging
rag ged  wag gish  gift ed  geld ing
trig ger  au ger  hug ged  gild ing
scrag ged  bog gy  hug ging  gild ed
scrag gy  cog gy  shrug ged  gild er
shag gy  clog ged  shrug ging  swag ger
shag ged  clog ging  rug ged  swag gy
slug gish  clog gy  tug ged  gird le
lug ger  cog ged  tug ging  gird er
snag ged  cog ger  lug ged  be gin
snag gy  dog ged  lug ging  wag ged
sprig gy  dog gish  mug gy  wag ger y
sprig ged  jog ged  fag ged  log ger head
stag ger  jog ging  fag ging  or gil lous
stag gers  jog ger  gag ged  to gether

No. 133.—CXXXIII.

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

mag' ic  tac it  pac i fy
trag ic  ag i tate  pag i nal
ag ile  leg i ble  reg i cide
ac id  vig i lant  reg i men
dig it  reg i ment  reg is ter
fac ile  prec e dent  spec i fy
frag ile  prec i pice  mac er ate
frig id  rec i pe  mag is trate
rig id  dec i mal  mag is tra cy
plac id  dec i mate  trag e dy
sig il  lac er ate  vic i nage
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gre' cian</td>
<td>con science</td>
<td>as so ciate, v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gracious</td>
<td>cap tious</td>
<td>con so ciate, v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spacious</td>
<td>fac tious</td>
<td>dis so ciate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>species</td>
<td>fic tious</td>
<td>e ma ciate, v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spacing</td>
<td>lus cious</td>
<td>ex cru ciate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prosciutto</td>
<td>frac tious</td>
<td>ex pa tiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen tian</td>
<td>cau tious</td>
<td>in gra tiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ter tian</td>
<td>con scious</td>
<td>ne go tiate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 134.—CXXXIV.

Words in which ce, ci, ti and si, are pronounced as sh.
No. 135.—CXXXV.

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

pre" cious  am bi tious  at tri tion
spe cial  fac ti tious  nu tri tion
vi cious  fic ti tious  cog ni tion
vi ti ate  pro pi tiate  ig ni tion
ad di tion  den ti tion  con di tion
am bi tious  fru i tion  in i ti ate
au spi cious  es pe cial  de fi cienof fi cious  op ti cian  de li cious
can pri cious  mo ni tion  dis cre tion
nu tri tious  mu ni tion  e di tion
de li cious  con tri tion  ef fi cien

| caus tic | clin ic | crit ic | eth ic |
| cen tric | com ic | cu bic | eth nic |
| clas sic | con ic | cyn ic | log ic |

No. 136.—CXXXVI.
SPELLING BOOK. 127

lyric
mag ic
mu sic
mystic

op tic
ph this ic
skeptic
spheric

stat ic
sto ic
styp tic
top ic

trag ic
typ ic
rus tic

guyric
magic
music
static

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

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

abbatic
caronic
agrestrial
alchemical
ascetic
athletic
aufertic
barbaric
botanic
cathartic

classific
cosmetic
diacritical

dogmatic
dra mat ic
drustic
dyspeptic
eccentric
eclerotic
echistric
electric
electricity
emetic
erotic
faintness
fornication

WORD OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND,

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

abbatic
caronic
agrestrial
alchemical
ascetic
athletic
aufertic
barbaric
botanic
cathartic

classific
cosmetic
diacritical

dogmatic
dra mat ic
drustic
dyspeptic
eccentric
eclerotic
echistric
electric
electricity
emetic
erotic
faintness
fornication

platonic
pneumonic
polymathic

dynamic
dynamical
dynamically

diagnostic
diagnostician
diagnosticism

emetic
fainting
fornication

guyric
magic
music
static

platonic
pneumonic
polymathic

dynamic
dynamical
dynamically

diagnostic
diagnostician
diagnosticism

emetic
fainting
fornication

fainting
| academic | dolortific | paralytic |
| academician | emblemsatric | paraphrastic |
| alphabetical | energegetic | parasitic |
| apoplectic | enigmatic | parabolistic |
| anagogic | epidemical | parapsychotic |
| anamnestic | epilimetric | parapsychological |
| apostolic | eremitic | philological |
| astrological | eucharistic | philosophical |
| arithmetical | eucharistic | philological |
| astrophysical | eucharistic | philanthropic |
| barometric | hemispheric | pylonastic |
| beatific | histrionic | pyrotechnical |
| biographical | hypocrisical | scientific |
| biographical | hypocrisical | scientific |
| catalogical | idiotic | systematic |
| categorical | inelastic | talismanic |
| chronological | jacobinical | theological |
| colorific | lapidific | theocratic |
| cosmographical | mathematical | theoretical |
| democratic | metaphoric | topographic |
| diabolical | metaphysical | typographic |
| diallelic | mythological | zoological |
| diaphoretic | nectaristic | zoological |
| diploomatic | nephrastic | unpretentious |
| diaplectic | nephrastic | unpretentious |
| Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air in winter and summer.
WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti scor bu tic  gen e a log ic
ar is to crat ic  lex i co graph ic
char ac ter is tic  mon o syl lab ic
ec cle si as tic  or ni tho log ic
en thu si as tic  os te o log ic
en to mo log ic  phys i o log ic
ep i gram mat ic  ich thy o log ic

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

bi quad rat ic  gal lic  plas tic
cath o lic  goth ic  pub lic
ce phal ic  hym nic  pu nic
cha ot ic  i tal ic  re pub lic
con cen tric  me dal lic  tac tic
e le gi ac  me te or ic  arc tic
ee stat ic  me tal lic  pep tic
ep ic  o lym pic  fus tic
ex ot ic  par e gor ic  cys tic

THE FOLLOWING USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN *al*.

bib li cal  il log ic al  com ic al
ca non ic al  in im i cal  met ri cal
chi mer i cal  me thod ic al  phys ic al
cler ic al  far ci cal  prac ti cal
cos mi cal  med i cal  rad i cal
cor ti cal  trop ic al  ver ti cal
do min i cal  top ic al  vor ti cal
fin i cal  drop si cal  whim si cal

THE FOLLOWING NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION *al*.

op o stroph ic  pleth o ric  tal mud ic
bis muth ic  splen e tic  the o ric
chol er ic  su ber ic  tur mer ic
lu na tic  sul phu ric  e met ic
THE ELEMENTARY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>art' i san</td>
<td>her i san</td>
<td>jet ti son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ben i son</td>
<td>gar ri son</td>
<td>or i son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca par i son</td>
<td>cit i zen</td>
<td>par ti san</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com par i son</td>
<td>den i zen</td>
<td>u ni son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cour te san</td>
<td>am a zon</td>
<td>ven i son</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mo nas ti cism</td>
<td>per i pa tet i cism</td>
<td>pro vin cial ism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne ol o gism</td>
<td>an gli cism</td>
<td>van dal ism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at ti cism</td>
<td>gal li cism</td>
<td>ped a gog ism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goth i cism</td>
<td>pu ri tan ism</td>
<td>Pres by te ri an ism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa ral o gism</td>
<td>A mer i can ism</td>
<td>par a sit ism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A mer i can ism</td>
<td>ep i cu rism</td>
<td>par al lel ism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jes u it ism</td>
<td>mo nas ti cism</td>
<td>sa bi an ism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lib er tin ism</td>
<td>mon o the ism</td>
<td>hu lo the ism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma te ri al ism</td>
<td>nat u ral ism</td>
<td>fa vor it ism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prot est ant ism</td>
<td>pa tri ot ism</td>
<td>so cin i an ism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prop a gand ism</td>
<td>pol y the ism</td>
<td>re pub lic an ism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. 137.—CXXXVII.**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>au thor ize</td>
<td>mor al ize</td>
<td>mag net ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bas tard ize</td>
<td>dram a tize</td>
<td>mod ern ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civ il ize</td>
<td>em pha size</td>
<td>ag o nize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can on ize</td>
<td>gal van ize</td>
<td>pul ver ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le gal ize</td>
<td>her bo rize</td>
<td>ster il ize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

**Words of Four and Five Syllables, Retaining the Accent on Their Primitives.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sub sid ize</td>
<td>or gan ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyr an nize</td>
<td>dram a tize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sys tem ize</td>
<td>fer til ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meth od ize</td>
<td>gen til ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jour nal ize</td>
<td>i dol ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bru tal ize</td>
<td>mel o dize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col o nize</td>
<td>ox yd ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en er gize</td>
<td>po lar ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e qual ize</td>
<td>re al ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gar ga rize</td>
<td>the o rize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hu man ize</td>
<td>tran quil ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ju da ize</td>
<td>tem po rize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ro man ize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>al’ co hol ize</td>
<td>prod i gal ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al le go rize</td>
<td>pros e lyt ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a nath e ma tize</td>
<td>pu ri tan ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an i mal ize</td>
<td>pro verb i al ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e pis to lize</td>
<td>re pub lic an ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bes ti al ize</td>
<td>sanct u a rize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car di nal ize</td>
<td>sec u lar ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e nig ma tize</td>
<td>sen su al ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char ac ter ize</td>
<td>spir it u al ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cit i zen ize</td>
<td>par tic u lar ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e the re al ize</td>
<td>syc o phant ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gel a tin ize</td>
<td>pan e gyr ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen er al ize</td>
<td>pe cu liar ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pop u lar ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chev er il ize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE ELEMENTARY

bles, 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 strong
bring ing hung slang strong ly
bung king sling swing
clang ling sling er swing er
cling long slug swing ing
cling ing lungs spring swung
clung pang sprang tang
dung prong spring er thing
fang rang spring ing thong
fling ring sting tongue
fling er ring ing sting er twang
fling ing ring let sting ing wang
flung rung string wring
gang sang string er wring ing
hang sing string ed wring ing
hang ed sing er string er wrong

In the following words, the sound of ng is close, and is marked with a double accent.

an'' ger clan gor jan gler
an gry con go jan gling
an gle dan gle jan gle
an gler din gle lan guid
an gli can fan gle lan guish
an gli cism fin ger lon ger
an gli cize fun gus lon gest
an guish hun ger man gle
an gu lar hun gry man gler
bran gle in gle man go
bun gle jan gle min gle
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.—CXL1.

\( g \) and \( k \) before \( n \) are always silent.

gnar knav ish knock er
gnarl knav ish ly knoll
gnash knav ish ness knot
gnat knead knot grass
gnaw knee knot ted
gnomon kneel knot ty
gnostics knife knot ti ly
gnosticism knight knot ti ness
knab knight er rant knot less
knack knight hood knout
knag knight ly know
knag gy knit know a ble
knap knit ter know er
knap sack knit ting know ing
knap weed knob know ing ly
knur knob bed knowl edge
knave knob by knuck le
knaveer y knock knurl

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 lier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha made</td>
<td>mag a zine</td>
<td>cor de lier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cham paign</td>
<td>sub ma rine</td>
<td>man da rin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chi cane</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>
<tr>
<td>dread</td>
<td>stealth</td>
<td>heav en</td>
<td>zeal ot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stead</td>
<td>cleanse</td>
<td>leav en</td>
<td>pleas ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thread</td>
<td>earl</td>
<td>heav y</td>
<td>peas ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spread</td>
<td>pearl</td>
<td>read y</td>
<td>pleas ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast</td>
<td>earn</td>
<td>health y</td>
<td>meas ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breadth</td>
<td>learn</td>
<td>wealth y</td>
<td>treas ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breath</td>
<td>yearn</td>
<td>feath er</td>
<td>treach er y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earth</td>
<td>meant</td>
<td>leath er</td>
<td>en deav or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>death</td>
<td>dreamt</td>
<td>leath ern</td>
<td>re hearse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threat</td>
<td>realm</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.</th>
<th>PER. AGERNT.</th>
<th>VERBS</th>
<th>P.</th>
<th>PER. AGERNT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sign</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing er</td>
<td>re sign</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as sign</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing er</td>
<td>im pugn</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con sign</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing er</td>
<td>op pugn</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de sign</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing er</td>
<td>im preg</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma lign</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing er</td>
<td>coun ter sign</td>
<td>ed</td>
<td>ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

| con dign | in dign | for eign | en sign |
| be nign | ma lign | sove reign | en sign cy |

IN THE FOLLOWING THE SOUND OF G IS RESUMED.

| as sig na tion | in dig ni ty | im preg na ble |
| des ig na tion | in dig nant | op pug na cy   |
| res ig na tion | dig ni ty   | re pug nant    |
| be nig nant   | dig ni fy   | re pug na cy   |
| be nig ni ty  | preg nant   | sig ni fy      |
| ma lig ni ty  | preg na cy  | sig ni fication |
| ma lig nant   | im preg na te| sig nifica tion |

No. 145.—CXLV.

WORDS IN WHICH E, I, AND O, BEFORE N, ARE MUTE. THOSE WITH V ANNEXED, ARE, OR MAY BE USED AS VERBS, ADMITTING ED FOR THE PAST TIME, AND ING FOR THE PARTICIPLE.

ba' con  bra zen  bid den  
bea con  bro ken  box en  
beech en  black en  bound en  
ba sin  bat ten  but ton  
beat en  beck on  broad en  
bix ten  bur den  cho sen  
bla zon  bur then  clo ven  

No. 146.—CXLVI.

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

FABLE I.

OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.
An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young scape-goat 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. Those eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when poultry always bears a good price; so that by May-day I can not fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green!—let me consider—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner; but I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and, with an air of disdain, toss from them." Transported with this triumphant thought, she could
not forbear acting with her head what thus passed in her imagination, when down came the pail of milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.

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**FABLE III.**

**THE TWO DOGS**

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

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

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**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?" "Fifty-two." "How many days in a week?" "Seven." "What are they called?" "Sabbath or Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday." The Sabbath is a day of rest, and called the Lord's day, because God has commanded us to keep it holy. On that day we are to omit labor and worldly employments, and devote the time to religious duties, and the gaining of religious knowledge. "How many hours are there in a day or day and night?" "Twenty-four." "How many minutes in an hour?" "Sixty." "How many seconds in a minute?" "Sixty." Time is measured by clocks and watches; or by dials and glasses.

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

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No. 147.—CXLVII.

WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Air, the fluid.
aire, plural of am.
aecept, to take.
aecept, to take out.
as feet, to impress.
cofeet, what is produced.
aeecess, to agree.
exceed, to surpass.
aere, a piece of land.
ae or, a scald head.
aecess, approach.
excess, superfluity.
alusion, hint, reference.
ilusion, deception.
aeuee, evasion.
aeees, deeds.
ays, a utensil for cutting.
assay, trial of metals.
cessay, attempt, a writing.
aefusion, a pouring on.
eefusion, a pouring out.
alowed, admitted, granted.
aloud, with a great voice.
erand, a message.
erant, wandering.
addition, something added.
edition, publication.
ballad, a song.
ballet, a dance.
ballot, a ball for voting, or a vote.
creak, to make a noise.
creek, a cove or stream.
clothes, garments.
conscint, conclusion.
consort, husband or wife.
concert, harmony.
de scent, a falling, a slope.
dissent, a differing.
dease, death.
disease, sickness.
dost, 2d per. of do.
dust, fine powder.
SPELLING BOOK.

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e lie' it, to call forth.
il lie' it, unlawful.
earn, to deserve.
urn, a vessel.
im merge, to plunge.
e merge, to come forth.
fat, fleshy.
vat, a tub or cistern.
gest ure, motion.
jest er, one who jests.
harsh, rough.
hash, minced meat.
id le, not employed.
id ol, an image.
im pos tor, a deceiver.
im post ure, deception.
han'gh, bad.
knot ty, full of knots.
in gen u ous, frank.
in ge ni ous, skillful.
morse, the sea-horse.
moss, of a tree.
line, extension in length.
loom, a frame for weaving.
loam, a soft, loose earth.
med al, an ancient coin.
med dle, to interpose.
pint, half a quart.
point, a sharp end.
rad ish, a root.
red dish, somewhat red.
since, at a later period.
sense, faculty of perceiving.
ten or, course continued.
ten ure, a holding.
tal ents, ability.
tal ons, claws.
val ley, low land.
val ue, worth.

WORDS OF THE SAME ORTHOGRAPHY, BUT DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED.

Au gust, the month.
au gust', grand.
bow, to bend.
bow, for shooting arrows.
bass, a tree, a fish.
bass, lowest part in music.
con jure, to entreat.
con' jure, to use magic art.
dove, past tense of dice.
dove, a pigeon.
gal lan', brave, gay.
gal lan't, a gay fellow.
gill, the fourth of a pint.
gill, part of a fish.
hin der, 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.
rec' ol lect, to call to mind.
re col lect' to collect again.
re form', to amend.
re' form, to make anew.
re' cre ate, to refresh.
re cre ate, to create anew.
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.
(a) ale, malt liquor.
air, the atmosphere.
(he) heir, one who inherits.
ail, the whole.
ail, an instrument.

(he) al tar, a place for offerings.
al ter, to change.
ant, a little insect.
aunt, a sister to a parent.
ark, a vessel.
arc, part of a circle.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>as cent, steepness</td>
<td>as sent, agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au ger, a tool</td>
<td>an gur, one who foretells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bail, surely</td>
<td>bale, a pack of goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball, surely</td>
<td>ball, a sphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bawl, to cry aloud</td>
<td>base, low, vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bear, a male swine</td>
<td>bear, or base, in music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bawl, to cry aloud</td>
<td>beer, a liquor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.«n, low, vile</td>
<td>bier, to carry dead bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>been, participle of be</td>
<td>been, participle of be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ber ry, a little fruit</td>
<td>ber ry, to inter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beat, to strike</td>
<td>beat, to strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beet, a root</td>
<td>blew, did blow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue, a dark color</td>
<td>bore, to make a hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boc, a pack of goods</td>
<td>box, a box</td>
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<tr>
<td>boc, a pack of goods</td>
<td>box, a box</td>
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<td>boc, a pack of goods</td>
<td>box, a box</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE ELEMENTARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>can non, a large gun</td>
<td>can on, a law of the church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ces sion, a grant</td>
<td>ses sion, the sitting of a court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can vas, coarse cloth</td>
<td>can vas, to examine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceil, to make a ceiling</td>
<td>seal, to fasten a letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceiling, of a room</td>
<td>sealing, setting a seal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cens er, an incense pan</td>
<td>can sor, a critic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>course, way, direction</td>
<td>coarse, not fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cote, a sheep-fold</td>
<td>coat, a garment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>core, the heart</td>
<td>corps, a body of soldiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cell, a hut</td>
<td>sell, to dispose of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cen tu ry, a hundred years</td>
<td>cen tu ry, a hundred years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cen tau ry, a plant</td>
<td>chol er, wrath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chmor, a small rope</td>
<td>col lar, for the neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chord, a line</td>
<td>cite, to summon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sight, the sense of seeing</td>
<td>site, situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chron i cal, of long continuance</td>
<td>sight, the sense of seeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chron i cie, a history</td>
<td>com plet, act of politeness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cous in, a relation</td>
<td>coz en, to cheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cur rant, a berry</td>
<td>cur rent, a stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dear, costly</td>
<td>deer, a wild animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cask, a vessel for liquids</td>
<td>casque, a helmet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ce dar, a kind of wood</td>
<td>ce der, one who cedes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cede, to give up</td>
<td>cede, to give up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seed, fruit, offspring</td>
<td>cent, the hundredth part of a dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cent, ordered away</td>
<td>scent, a smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scent, a smell</td>
<td>cellar, the lowest room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sell er, one who sells</td>
<td>sell er, one who sells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climb, to ascend</td>
<td>climb, to ascend</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
coun cil, an assembly

coun sel, advice

sym bol, a type

cym bal, a musical instrument

col or, hue

cul ler, one who selects

dam, to stop water

damn, to condemn

dews, falling vapors

due, owing

die, to expire

dye, to color

doe, a female deer

dough, bread not baked

fane, a temple

feign, to dissemble

dire, horrid

dy er, one who colors

dun, to urge for money

dunn, a brown color

done, performed

dram, a drink of spirits

drachm, a small weight

e lis ion, the act of cutting off

e lys ian, a place of joy

er, before time

ear, the organ of hearing

you, second person

eyew, a tree

ewe, a female sheep

fair, handsome

fear, customary duty

feit, an exploit

feet, plural of foot

freeze, to congeal

friens, in a building

lie, to hasten

high, elevated, lofty

flea, an insect

fire, to run away

flour, of rye or wheat

flower, a blossom

forth, abroad

fourth, in number

fool, filthy

fraud, a trick

fuel, wood

full, complete

furnace, a place of heat

gal lows, to hang

gain, an expression of pain

hall, to call, or frozen rain

hale, healthy

hart, a beast

heart, the seat of life

hare, an animal

hair, the fur of animals

here, in this place

hear, to hearken

hew, to cut

hue, color

him, objective of he

hymn, a sacred song

hire, wages

high er, more high

heel, the hinder part of the foot

heal, to cure

haul, to drag

hall, a large room

I, myself

eye, organ of sight

isle, an island

aisle, of a church

in, within

inn, a tavern

in dite, to compose

in dict, to prosecute

kill, to slay

knap, for burning bricks

nap, a short sleep

knave, a rogue

nave, of a wheel

knead, to work dough

need, necessity

kneel, to bend the knee

neal, to beat

knew, did know

new, fresh, not old

know, to understand

no, not

knight, a title

night, darkness

knot, a tie

not, no, denying

lade, to fill, to dip

laid, placed

lain, did lie

lane, a narrow street

leek, a root

leak, to run out

less on, a reading

less sen, to diminish
li ar, one who tells lies
li er, one who lies in wait
lyre, a harp
led, did lead,
lead, a heavy metal
lie, an untruth
lye, water drained through ashes one, a single thing
lo, behold
low, humble
lac, a gum
lack, want
lea, an inclosed field
lee, opposite the wind
leaf of a plant
lief, willingly
lone, solitary
loan, that is lent
lore, learning
lower, more low
lock, a catch to a door
loch, a lake
main, ocean, the chief
mane of a horse
made, finished
maid, an unmarried woman
male, the he kind
mail, armor, or the bag for letters
manor, mode of action
manor, lands of a lord
meet, to come together
meat, flesh, food
mete, measure
mien, countenance
mean, low, humble
mew, to cry
male, a beast
miner, one who works in a mine
minor, less, or one under age
misan, to grudge
mown, cut down
moat, a ditch
mote, a speck
more, a greater portion
mower, one who mows
mite, an insect
mighty, strength
metal, gold or silver, &c.
mettle, briskness
nit, egg of an insect
knit, to join with needles
nay, no
neigh, as a horse
net, a woven snare
nett, or net, clear of charges
ought, anything
ought, bound
ore, of metal
owen, did win
oh, alas
owe, to be indebted
our, belonging to us
hour, sixty minutes
plum, a fruit
plumb, a lead line
pal, without color
pail, a vessel
pain, distress
pane, a square of glass
pale, part of the mouth
palmetto, a painter's board, a bed
plead, pleadings
please, to give pleasure
pole, a long stick
poll, the head
peel, to pare off the rind
peal sounds
pear, a fruit
plain, even, or level
plane, to make smooth
pray, to implore
prey, a booty, plunder
principal, chief
principal, role of action
prophet, a foreteller
profit, advantage
peace, quietude
piece, a part
panel, a square in a door
pam el, a kind of saddle
raise, to lift
razor, to demolish
rain, water falling from the cloud
reign, to rule
rap, to strike
read, to peruse
reed, a plant
red, a color
read, did read
reck, to emit steam
SPELLING BOOK.

wreak, to revenge
rest, to take ease
wrest, to take by force
rice, a sort of grain
rise, source, beginning
rye, a sort of grain
wry, crooked
ring, to sound, a circle
wring, to twist
rite, ceremony
right, just
write, to make letters with a pen
wright, a workman
rode, did ride
road, the highway
rear, to raise
rear, the hind part
rig, a sort of grain
rig or, severity
rout, a confused quarrel
route, rout, a way or course
rough, not smooth
ruff, a neck-cloth
rote, repetition of words
rote, did write
roe, a female deer
row, a rank
roar, to sound loudly
row, one who rows
rab, 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
sa vor, 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
screw, to cut with shears
sheel, clear, unmixed
sent, ordered away
scent, smell
shore, sea coast
shore, a prop
so, in such a manner
sow to scatter seed

sum, the whole
some, a part
sun, the fountain of light
son, a male child
stare, to gaze
stair, a step
steel, hard metal
steal, to take by theft
suc cor, help
suck er, a young twig
sleigh, dexterity
slight, to despise
sole, of the foot
soul, the spirit
slay, to kill
sley, a weaver's reed
sleigh, a carriage on runners
sloe, a fruit
slow, not swift
stake, a post
steak, a slice of meat
stile, steps over a fence
style, fashion, diction
tacks, small nails
tax, a rate, tribute
throw, to cast away
three, pain of travail
tear, to rend
tare, a weed, allowance of weight
tear, water from the eyes

-tier, a row
team, of cattle
teen, to produce
tide, flux of the sea
tied, fastened
their, belonging to them
there, in this place
the, the definite adjective
thee, objective case of thou
too, likewise
two, twice one
tow, to drag
toe, extremity of the foot
tail, a covering
tale, a valley
tial, a little bottle
viol, a fiddle
vein, for the blood
vane, to show which way the
wind blows
vice, sin
vise, a screw
wait, to tarry
weight, heaviness
wear, to carry, as clothes
ware, merchandise
waste, to spread
waist, a part of the body
way, road, course

What ails the child?

Ale is a fermented liquor, made from malt.
The awl is a tool made use of by shoemakers and harness-makers.
All quadrupeds which walk and not leap, walk upon four legs.
The Prince of Wales is heir to the crown of England.

We breathe air.
The moon alters its appearance every night.
The Jews burned sacrifices upon an altar of stone

Cruel horsemen beat their horses.
Some people make molasses from beets.
A fine beau wears fine clothes

The rainbow is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.
Beer is an excellent drink for the table.

A bier is a 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 briers.
The farmer when he plants seeds, buries them in the ground.
Wheat is a better grain than rye.
One who lays a wager is a better. The wind blew. The color of the sky is blue.
A father's or mother's sister is an aunt. The little ants make hillocks.

Carpenters bore holes with an auger. An augur foretells.
Boys love to play ball. Children bawl for trifles.
Bears live in the woods. An oak bears acorns.
We bear evils. Trees bare of leaves.

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

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

Brakes are useless weeds. We break flax and hemp in dressing.
Well bred people do not always eat wheat bread.
A butt contains two hogsheads; but a barrel, 30 or 32 gallons.
We judge of people's motives by their actions.
We can not buy a seat in heaven with our money.
Brothers 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.
Consumptive people are afflicted with bad coughs.
Brass cannon are more costly than iron. Church laws are canons.
Farmers are sellers of apples and cider, which fill our cellars.
A liar is not believed.  
The lyre is a musical instrument.  
Galileo made the telescope.  
Virginia was a handsome maid.  
The Missouri is the main branch of the Mississippi.  
A horse's mane grows on his neck.  
The male bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.  
The mail is opened at the post-office.  
Children should imitate the manners of polite people.  
The farms of the English nobility are called manors.  
A mite is an insect of little might.  
Mead is a pleasant innocent drink.  
Lying is a mean practice.  
We mean to study grammar.  
The Hudson and East rivers meet at the Battery.  
Salt will preserve meat.  
Miners work in mines.  
Minors are not allowed to vote.  
David 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.  
Fishes are caught in a net.  
Clear profits are called net gain.  
Boats are rowed with oars.  
Ores are melted to separate the metal from the dross.  
A bird flew over the house.  
The smoke ascends in the flue.  
Gums ooze through the pores of wood.  
The tanner puts his hides into oozé.  
We carry water in pails.  
Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a pale fence.  
Sick people look pale.  
Pieces of glass are cut in oblong squares.  
Pains are distressing.  
Shoes are sold by pairs.  
People pare apples to make pies.  
Pears are not so common as apples.
A person who has lost his palate can not speak 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.  
The essential principles of religion are written in plain language.  
Babylon stood upon an extended plain.  
Polite people please their companions.  
The courts of common pleas are held in court-houses.  
The builder uses the plumb and line to set his walls perpendicular.  
One dollar is one hundred cents.  
The worst gambler won the money.  
Plums grow on trees.  
The cat preys upon mice.  
We should pray for our enemies.  
The student pores over his books.  
The Niagara river pours down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.  
We sweat through the pores.  
The Hudson is the principal river of New York.  
A man of good principles merits our esteem.  
There is no profit in profane swearing.
The prophet Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.
Panel doors are more expensive than batten doors.
The court impanel jurors to judge causes in court.
God sends his rain on the just and unjust.
Horses are guided by the reins of the bridle.
Queen Victoria reigns over Great Britain.
The barber shaves with a razor.
Farmers are raisers of grain.
The Laplander wraps himself in furs in 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.
Rice grows in warm climates.
The rise of the Missouri is in the Rocky Mountains.
Ladies are fond of gold rings.
The bell rings for church.
Washerwomen wring clothes.
Riggers rig vessels.
Hannibal crossed the Alps in the rigor of winter.
Baptism is a rite of the Christian church.
It is not right to pilfer.
Wheelwrights make carts and wagons.
Cumberland road leads from Baltimore to Wheeling.
King David rode upon a mule.
Watt Tyler made a great rout in England.
The Israelites took their route through the wilderness of Arabia.
Children often learn the alphabet by rote before they know the letters.

Oliver Goldsmith wrote several good histories.
Paste is made of rye flour.
Children make wry faces when they eat sour grapes.
A roe deer has no horns.
Corn is planted in rows.
Oarsmen row boats.
The joiner rabbets boards.
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 shears 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.
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.
The sum of four and five is nine.
The sole of a shoe is the bottom.
The sun is the sole cause of day.
Our souls are immortal.
Tents are fastened with stakes.
Beef-steaks are good food.
“A wise son makes a glad father.”
Without the sun all animals and vegetables would die.
The Jews were not permitted to have stairs to their altars.
The owl stares at the moon.
Let not children stare at strangers.
Stiles are steps over fences.
Goldsmith wrote in a plain style.
Saul threw his javelin at David.
The Israelites went through the sea.
Tares grow among wheat.
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 time in idleness.
Time waits for no one.
Butter is sold by weight.

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written</th>
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<th>Pronounced</th>
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<td>girl</td>
<td>gerl</td>
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<td>co lo nel</td>
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<td>haut boy</td>
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<td>masque</td>
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<td>sou, sous</td>
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<td>pur lieu</td>
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###SPELLING BOOK.

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<td>piq uant</td>
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<td>ptis an</td>
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<td>bu ty</td>
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<td>sol jer</td>
<td>beau te ous</td>
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<td>vit tls</td>
<td>bdel lium</td>
<td>del yum</td>
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<td>ca tarrh</td>
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<td>ga zette</td>
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<td>schism</td>
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<td>in det ed</td>
<td>feoff ment</td>
<td>fef ment</td>
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<td>lieu ten ant</td>
<td>lu ten ant</td>
<td>hal cy on</td>
<td>hal se on</td>
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<tr>
<td>qua drille</td>
<td>ka dril</td>
<td>mis tle toe</td>
<td>miz zl to</td>
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<tr>
<td>pneu mat ic</td>
<td>nu mat ik</td>
<td>psal mo dy</td>
<td>sal mo dy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IN THE FOLLOWING, l IS SILENT.**

- **balk**
- **calk**
- **chalk**
- **stalk**
- **talk**
- **walk**

**THE FOLLOWING END WITH THE SOUND OF f**

- **chough**
- **clough**
- **hough**
- **rough**
- **slough**
- **e nough**
- **cough**
- **trough**
- **laugh**

**h AFTER r IS SILENT.**

- **rheum**
- **rheu mat ic**
- **rheu ma tism**
- **rhyme**
- **rhu barb**
- **rhet o ric**
- **rhap so dy**
- **rhi noe e ros**

**g IS SILENT BEFORE n.**

- **deign ed ing**
- **feign ed ing**
- **reign ed ing**
- **poign ant**
l before m is silent in the following.

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

- balmy
- em balm
- alms
- alms house
- alms giving

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

In the following, geon and gion are pronounced as jun;
cheon, as chun; geous and gious, as jus.

- blud' geon
- dud geon
- guid geon
- sur geon
- stur geon
- le gion
- re gion
- con ta gion
- re li gion

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

- pro digious
- pur cheon
- dun cheon
- outch 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
ch are mute.

- bought
- brought
- ought

- ought
- sought
- thought

- wrought
- naught
- fraught

In the following, uc at the end of the primitive word
are silent.

- Prague
- vague
- vague
- league
- league
- league
- league

- vogue
- tongue
- mosque
- ob lique

- pique
- har angue
- ap o logue
- cat a logue
- o paque
- di a logue
- u nique
- ec logue
OF NUMBERS.

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

one fourth.  1/4 one half  3/4 three fourths.
one eighth.  3/8 three eighths.  5/8 five eighths.
one third.   2/3 two thirds.  7/8 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 villgus, L. to capture 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.

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Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.
Ad referendum, L. for further consideration.
Ad valorem, L. according to the value.

Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body; a writ for delivering a person from prison.
Hic jacet, L. he 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 this.
Jet-d’eau, F. a water-sprout.
Jeu d’esprit, F. a play of wit.
Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation; as, an eye for an eye.
Literum, L. letter for letter.
Ludum tenens, L. a substitute.
Magna charta, L. the great charter.
Memento mori, L. be mindful of death.
Minimum, L. the smallest.
Mirabilis dictum, L. wonderful to tell.
Multum in parvo, L. much in small compass.
Nem. con., or nem. dis., L. unanimously.
Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost.
Noleas voleas, L. whether or not.

Non compos mentis, L. not of sound mind.

Parn noble fratum, L. a noble of brothers.

Pater patriae, the father of.
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.
Pro et con., L. for and against.
Pro patria, L. for my country.

Quantum, L. how much.
Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.
Qui transit gloria mundi, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.

Qui est, L. who has borne them, sustains them.

Qui nunc, L. a newsmonger.

Sanctum, sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies. [difference.

Sans souci, F. free and easy.

Summum bonum, L. the chief good.

Toties quoties, L. as often as.

Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.

Venib, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, Versus, L. against.

Viva voce, L. with the voice.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. A. & Fellow of the American Academy.

A. B. Bachelor of Arts.

Abp. Archbishop.

Acct. Account.

A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.

A. E. A. Altholna.

A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.

Apr. April.

Atty. Attorney.

Aug. August.

Bar. Baronet.

B. L. Bachelor of Divinity.

B. V. Blessed Virgin.

Bbl. Barrel.

B. Cem. a hundred.

Cant. Canticles.

Capt. Captain.

Chap. Chapter.

Col. Colonel.

Com. Company.

Comm. Commissioner, Commodore.

C. Credit.

Cwt. Hundred weight.

Cr. Chronicles.

Cr. Christians.

Conn. or Ct. Connecticut.

C. S. Keeper of the Seal.

C. S. Keeper of the Confederate States of America.

C. S. Keeper of the Great Seal.

C. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.

Clerg. Clergyman.

Constable.

C. D. Doctor of Divinity.

Dea. Deacon.

Dec. December.

Del. Delaware.

Dept. Department.

Deut. Deuteronomy.

Do. Ditto, the same.

Dr. Doctor, or Deber.

E. East.

Eccles. Ecclesiasticus.


Eng. English, English.

F. French, French.

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society [Keg.]

Gal. Galatia.

Gen. General.

Gent. Gentleman.

Geo. George, Georgia.

Gov. Governor.

G. R. George the King [of England.]

H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.

Hab. Hebrews.

Hon. Honorable.

Hum. Hundred.

H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.

H. C. M. His or Her 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.

Is. Isaiah.


Jas. James.

J. Jacob.

Jn. Junior.

K. King.

K. M. Kingdom.

K. T. Knight.

K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.


K. G. Knight of the Order of the Bath.

L. C. Lower Canada.

L. or Ed. Lord or Lady.

Lev. Leviticus.

Lieut. Lieutenancy.

Lon. London.

Lon. Longitude.

Lap. Lord.

Lat. Latitude.

Lou. Louisiana.

L. D. Doctor of Laws.

Lbs. Pounds.

L. S. Place of the Seal.

M. Major.

Mass. Massachusetts.


M. B. Bachelor of Physic or Medicine.

Mat. Matthew.

M. D. Doctor of Physic.

Md. Maryland.

Me. Maine.
PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the division of a composition into sentences or parts of a sentence by points, to mark the pause 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 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 of books [ ] 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 comma (,) shows the omission of a word or letter, thus, give me book.

An apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, lov'd, that

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

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

CAPITAL LETTERS.

Capital letters should be used at the beginning of a book, chapter, section, and note. They should begin all proper names of persons, cities, states, rivers, mountains, lakes, ships, etc. It should begin every line of a quotation, and often an important word.

The title or appellation of God, Jehovah, Christ, Messiah, etc., should be in capitals.

The proper name and interjection O are always capitals.