THE
CONFEDERATE
SPELLING BOOK,
WITH
READING LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG,
ADAPTED TO THE
USE OF SCHOOLS
OR FOR
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION,
FIFTH EDITION.
RICHMOND, VA.: PUBLISHED BY GEORGE L. BIDGOOD 1865.
Entered according to the Act of the Congress of the Confederate States
The necessity for school books prepared for use in the Confederate States, and the hope that, aided by his long experience as a teacher, he might make a compilation better adapted to its objects than any of the spelling books that have heretofore found favor among us, have induced the author to undertake the task of preparing the Confederate Spelling Book.

It has not been judged proper to bewilder the young pupil with disquisitions on the nature and power of letters, the roots of words, their signification, etc. Such instructions are the legitimate work of a dictionary, and are adapted to a more matured understanding; and they can not be advantageously given or profitably received in a child's early lessons in orthography.

In learning, as in everything else, it is not well to attempt too much at a time. A child should be allowed to become expert in the use of letters, and in the spelling of words, and the calling of them at sight, before adding to its labors and perplexity the distinct task of learning their meaning.

It is a great delusion, which has gained some foothold with the unreflecting, that a child should not be made to memorize what it does not in all respects understand. Nature has rebuked this idea by developing the memory in advance of the understanding. The minds of children may be advantageously employed in learning to spell and pronounce words of which they do not, at the time, know the signification; and when their capacities enlarge so as to take in the meaning, they will not then have to learn the spelling. The two studies are, in fact, distinct—for the meaning of a word is no guide to its spelling, in the case of children. Indeed, the elements of knowledge, in every branch of study, whether by the old or by the young, have to be learned by memory. It is so even in mathematics; and it is not best to detain or puzzle a beginner by attempts to explain mysteries to him which he can only well understand after making such attainments as will enable him to recur to the subject with better advantages.

The main objects of a book of this kind being to teach how to spell and to pronounce words, the author has judged it advantageous not to allow extraneous matters to interfere with those objects. In arranging the words in classes or tables, however, advantage has been taken of analogies in spelling, and pronunciation, so as to associate those that thus resemble. This is done, in some degree, in most spelling books, but not to the extent which is practicable. The author is convinced, as well from experience as from reason, that great benefit is gained by such classification. In every such class of words, one or more will be found with the pronunciation of which the native learner is already familiar, and these will serve as unerring guides to the rest. In this manner accuracy of pronunciation is ensured, which is very imperfectly and inconveniently provided for by mixing words of different sounds, and guiding the pronunciation by characters over the accented vowels, which are not likely to be observed or attended to.

The association of similar words will make lasting impressions on the mind, and the spelling and sound of one will recall those of the rest. Thus they will serve to fix and establish each other in the memory. The
learner, too, will find himself greatly encouraged by the comparative ease and facility with which he can become familiar with the words of his lesson—just as one learns rhyme much more readily than prose, and remembers it much longer. If the following words, for example, were given to a little child to learn, and it were intended to make the task as difficult as possible, perhaps the order in which we now write them would accomplish that object: baker, cider, cruel, local, rider, maker, vocal, gruel. But if it were desired to give the learner all the aid the case would admit of, they would unquestionably be written thus: baker, maker—cider, rider—local, vocal—cruel, gruel.

It will be observed that this system of classification has no connection with those quack expedients which, under the name of "Learning Made Easy," "Reading Without Tears," etc., require a child to wade through a book to learn his letters. It is believed that profuse explanations obscure a subject and confuse the learner. A text-book should present its subject in a clear, simple manner; and if it fulfil these conditions, then the briefer the better. It should avail itself of every possible advantage of classification and arrangement, so as to reduce the number of demands upon the memory, and make facts mutually the guides to each other. Having done this, it should next be remembered, by teacher and by pupil, that "There is no royal road to learning;" no easy path by which the lazy may become wise. Industrious and faithful study, and perfect mastery of every lesson, are INDISPENSABLE to the acquiring of an education. These habits it is the duty of parents and teachers to instil, and of pupils to attain.

The book to which this is the preface has been prepared in accordance with the ideas above advanced. Much pains have been taken to secure accuracy in the spelling, and in the proper association of the words with respect to their pronunciation. It is possible, however, that, in so large a collection, some errors may have escaped attention.

The reading lessons have been prepared or selected with the aim of both entertaining and instructing those for whom they are designed, and of presenting useful lessons in a pleasing or striking form. It is not recommended, however, to put children to reading until they have become pretty familiar with words, and able to call them at sight with comparative readiness. The pupil never understands what he is reading if he has to stop to spell out his words, or fails to call them readily; and nothing tends so much to produce a sing-song tone as to attempt to read when the attention has to be occupied, or even divided, with spelling the words.
PART I.

THE ALPHABET.

The first principles or elements of words are letters

The letters of the English language are:

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SCRIPT.

A B C D E F G H
I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U
V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
p q r s t u v w x y z

VOWELS.
A, E, I, O, U, and W and Y, except when beginning a syllable.

CONSONANTS.

DOUBLE LETTERS.
ff, ffi, fi, fl, ffl.
SYLLABLES OF TWO LETTERS.

ba  be*  bi  bo  bu  by
ca  ce*  ci*  co  cu  cy*
da  de  di  do  du  dy
fa  fe  fi  fo  fu  fy
ga  ge†  gi†  go  gu  gy†
ha  he  hi  ho  hu  hy

ja  je  ji  jo  ju  jy
ka  ke  ki  ko  ku  ky
la  le  li  lo  lu  ly
ma  me  mi  mo  mu  my
na  ne  ni  no  nu  ny
pa  pe  pi  po  pu  py

ra  re  ri  ro  ru  ry
sa  se  si  so  su  sy
ta  te  ti  to  tu  ty
va  ve  vi  vo  vu  vy
wa  we  wi  wo.  wu  wy
za  ze  zi  zo  zu  zy

ab  eb  ib  ob  ub
ac  ec  ic  oc  uc
ad  ed  id  od  ud
af  ef  if  of  uf
ag  eg  ig  og  ug
ak  ek  ik  ok  uk

* e before e, i, and y, is pronounced like e.
† g before e, i, and y, is generally pronounced like j.
SYLLABLES OF THREE LETTERS.

bla   ble   bli   blo   blu   bly
bra   bre   bri   bro   bru   bry
cla   cle   cli   clo   clu   cly
cra   cre   cri   cro   cru   cry
dra   dre   dri   dro   dru   dry
fla   fle   fli   flo   flu   fly
fra   fre   fri   fro   fru   fry
gla   gle   gli   glo   glu   gly
gra   gre   gri   gro   gru   gry
kna   kne   kni   kno   knu   kny
pla   ple   pli   plo   plu   ply
pra   pre   pri   pro   pru   pry
sha   she   shi   sho   shu   shy
ska   ske   ski   sko   sku   sky
sla   sle   sli   slo   slu   sly
sma   sme   smi   smo   smu   smy
sna   sne   sni   sno   snu   sny
spa   spe   spi   spo   spu   spy
sta   ste   sti   sto   stu   sty
swa   swe   swi   swo   swu   swy
tra   tre   tri   tro   tru   try
# WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

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CONFEDERATE SPELLING BOOK.

Caw  Dew  Fop  God  Cap  Day  
jaw  few  hop  hod  gap  hay  
law  hew  lop  nod  lap  jay  
maw  new  mop  pod  map  lay  
paw  new  pop  rod  nap  may  
saw  pew  sop  sod  rap  pay  
taw  yew  top  tod  sap  say  

WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS.

Bade  Bate  Came  Cave  Band  
fa•de  date  dame  gave  hand  
jade  fate  fame  lave  land  
lade  gate  game  nave  sand  
made  hate  lame  pave  ——  
wade  late  name  rave  Camp  
—  mate  same  save  damP  
Bake  pate  tame  wave  lamp  
ca•ke  —  —  —  —  ramp  
lake  Bane  Cape  Dace  vamp  
make  cane  nape  face  —  
rake  fane  rape  lace  Bard  
sake  lane  tape  mace  card  
take  mane  —  pace  hard  
wake  pane  Bail  race  lard  
—  sane  fail  —  pard  
Bale  yane  hail  Bare  yard  
dale  wane  mail  care  —  
gale  —  nail  dare  Cart  
hale  Cage  pail  fare  dart  
ma•le  page  rail  hare  hart  
pale  rage  sail  mare  mart  
sale  sage  tail  pare  part  
tale  wage  wail  rare  tart
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RAILROAD AND TRAIN OF CARS.
EASY READING LESSONS.

She has a fine cat.
The cat has got a rat.
The cat will eat the rat.
The rat is big and fat.

The boy has a big dog.
The dog can run fast.
The dog ran at the hog, and bit it.
See how fast the dog can run!

She fed the hen. The hen is in the pen.
The fox came to the pen, but did not get in
The dog ran at the fox, and the fox ran off
The man shot at the fox, but did not kill him.

The cow is fond of hay and grass.
If we feed the cow, the cow will give us milk.
We must not let the dog bark at the cow
The calf must have part of the milk.

The boy has a new hat and a new top.
He has hung his new hat on the rack.
He will spin his new top in the yard.
He will not play in the house with his top.

The girl has a nice new doll. It is a wax doll.
The doll has a new dress.
She will keep her doll nice and clean.
She will put her doll in a safe place.
I love to look at the blue sky.
It is sweet to hear the birds sing in the trees.
The fish swim in the run.
The lambs skip and play on the green grass.

We will get wet if we go out in the rain.
The bells of a town are rung when a house is on fire.
A bad boy loves to be in the street.
Good boys and good girls love their books.

A mill is made to grind wheat and corn.
He sent a bag of corn to the mill, and got a bag of meal for it.
I must not play with a gun, for it may have a load in it.

The same God that made us, made all things.
He made the bird and the fish, and the fly and the worm.
We must not hurt or kill them, for our sport.
If we do so we shall not please God.

Jane has a rose and will give it to me.
It is a pale rose, and its smell is sweet.
It grew on the bush in the yard.
I saw a bush with a red rose on it.
The boy has a new book.  
It will tell him how to read and spell.  
He is a good boy, and will keep his book nice and clean.  
A good boy will make a good man.

It is the lot of all men to die.  
No man can tell how long he may live.  
A good man will not fear to die.  
But a bad life will make a bad end.

I must always be a good boy, and must never say a bad word.  
For God's eye is upon me, by night and by day.  
He sees all I do, and he hears all I say.

We must be kind to all, if we wish them to be kind to us.  
Men do not love a rude and bad boy.  
But he who does what good he can,  
Will gain the love of God and man.

If you help others when they need help, they will help you when you need help.  
Be to others kind and true,  
And they will be kind and just to you.

When you have a lesson to learn, you must try and not miss a word of it.  
If you would learn to read and spell,  
You must learn your lessons well.
It is bright and charming when the sun rises.
When the sun is up, it is day; but when it goes down in the west, it is night.
I will not lie in bed in the morning like a sluggard.
I must open my eyes
Before the sun rise.

Our parents take care of us when we are small, and show us great kindness and love.
We must thank them for it, by being as good as we can.
I will love my father and my mother, And my sister, and my brother.

Our parents know what is good for us much better than we do.
When they tell us what to do, we must not murmur at it.
If I would be good to-day,
I must mind what parents say

The good boy is kind to his play-mates. He will not hurt them, nor use bad words to them, nor try to vex them.
Be kind in all you do and say;
Do not get angry when you play.

When we have a thing to do, we must finish it before we stop to play
I will learn my lesson first, and next I will go play;
Then I will not be a dunce, and that is the best way.
PART II.

EASY WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

Accent on the first syllable:

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A baker is a man who bakes bread and cakes to sell. Bread is made of flour or meal.

Paper is made of rags. The rags are first made clean and white, and are cut up very fine.

When a man has a fever, his skin is dry and hot.

A pony is a small horse, for a lady to ride.

A pupil is a boy or girl who goes to school. A pupil ought to love his tutor.
A wagon has four wheels, and is used by farmers to carry their wheat, and corn, and cotton, and sugar, and other things, to market.

Candy is made of sugar, and is very sweet. It will make us sick if we eat much of it.

A tanner turns the hides of beasts into leather.

A rabbit is very small, but he can run almost as fast as a dog. He has long ears and a white tail. His eyes are large, and on the sides of his head, so that he can see behind as well as before.

A hatter makes hats and caps for men and boys.

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A dollar contains a hundred cents. A half-dollar is fifty cents, and a dime is ten cents.

The poplar is a large tree that grows in the forest.

Butter is made by churning cream. After the butter is taken out, that which remains is butter-milk.

The holly is a tree whose leaf is green in winter as well as in summer.

A tunnel is a hole under a mountain from one side to the other.

A stage-coach is drawn by four horses. It has seats on the inside for persons who wish to travel.
THE SUN AND MOON.

God made the sun to give light and heat by day. He made the moon to shine by night.

The sun and moon are both round, like a ball or apple. The world on which we live is round also.

The sun is a vast ball of fire. It looks small, because it is so far from us.

The sun is so bright that it will dim our eyes if we try to look at it.

The sun is more than a million times as large as the earth.
The sun and moon rise in the east. They then get higher and higher in the sky, until they are almost over our heads. They then begin to go down until they set in the west.

When the sun is at its highest point, it is noon or midday.

When the sun rises, it causes day. When it sets, the earth begins to grow dark, and the night comes very soon.

The rising sun is a charming sight, when the sky is clear.

We must always be up before the sun, that we may see it when it first begins to peep over the hills.
GOD MADE THE SUN.

My God, who made the sun to know
His proper hour to rise,
And to give light to all below,
Doth send him round the skies.

When, from the chambers of the east,
His morning course begins,
He never tires, nor stops to rest,
But round the world he shines.

Thus like the sun would I fulfil
The duties of the day;
Begin my work betimes, and still
March on my heavenly way.

Accent on the second syllable.

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THE MOON.

The moon is a great deal smaller than the sun, but it looks as large.

The reason it looks as large, is because it is much nearer to us. The sun is four hundred times farther off than the moon is.

The moon does not shine by its own light. It shines because the sun shines on it.

The moon would be dark if the sun did not shine on it, and we could not see it at all.

A piece of tin or glass looks very bright when the sun shines on it, because the sun's rays glance off. It is in this manner that the moon shines.

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The moon does not always seem of the same size.

Sometimes we see only a bright silver streak, sharp at both ends. This is called the new moon.

The new moon grows larger and larger, until the bright part becomes as round as the sun. This is called the full moon.

When the moon is full, it rises in the east just as the sun is going down in the west; and the nights are very bright and charming.

The dogs bark very much on a moonlight night.

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THE SKY

It is very pleasant to look at the blue sky.
The sky is sprinkled all over with bright stars.
We cannot see the stars in the daytime, because
the sun is much brighter than they are.
But in the night the stars appear, and shine
like lamps hung in the sky.
We very often see clouds in the sky.
When the sun shines on them they are very beautiful,
and are of a great many different colors.
When a storm is coming, the clouds are very black.

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<td>of fence</td>
<td>task</td>
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<tr>
<td>sub tract</td>
<td>pre tence</td>
<td>blast</td>
<td>knit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de cant</td>
<td>e vent</td>
<td>last</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>pre vent</td>
<td>mast</td>
<td>smit</td>
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<td>for get</td>
<td>calt</td>
<td>spit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis hap</td>
<td>re gret</td>
<td>half</td>
<td>split</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOD MADE ALL THINGS.

God made the sun and gave him light.
He made the moon to shine by night.
He placed the shining stars on high,
To sparkle in the midnight sky.

He made the earth in order stand.
He made the ocean and the land.
He made the hills their places know.
He made the brooks and rivers flow.

He gave the various beings birth,
That crowd the ocean, air and earth;
And all in earth and heaven proclaim
The glory of His holy name.

Accent on the first syllable:

- Bee
- Beer
- Boom
- Am ple
- Boom
- slip
- tram ple
- boom
- c's tor
- bloom
- pas tor
- sheer
- groom
- fas ter
- sneer
- loom
- mas ter
- jeer
- room
- fal low
- leer
- loom
- mas ter
- peer
- room
- fal low
- see
- room
- hal low
- tree
- loom
- hal low
- deep
- room
- sal low
- creep
- brood
- tal low
- k-ep
- food
- grav el
- p-ee p
- mood
- rav el
- sheep
- rood
- trav el
- sleep
- goose
- sleep
- loose
- steep
- moose
- sweep
- hoot
- weep
- proof
- pam per
A canal is a ditch or channel full of water, and so wide and deep that large boats can float in it.

A canal-boat is drawn by horses that travel by the side of the canal, and pull the boat by means of a long rope.

The boats that carry passengers are called packet-boats. The other boats carry corn, and wheat, and lumber, and many other things.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Bor row</th>
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<th>Book</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>mor row</td>
<td>loon</td>
<td>cook</td>
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<td>bor der</td>
<td>noon</td>
<td>crook</td>
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<tr>
<td>tet ter</td>
<td>or der</td>
<td>soon</td>
<td>hook</td>
</tr>
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<td>cor ner</td>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nev er</td>
<td>cor net</td>
<td>swoon</td>
<td>nook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>hor net</td>
<td>boot</td>
<td>rook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Cor al</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>took</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ter ror</td>
<td>mor al</td>
<td>boor</td>
<td>shook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>doc tor</td>
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<td>could</td>
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<td>shel ter</td>
<td>proc tor</td>
<td>poor</td>
<td>should</td>
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<tr>
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<td>fol low</td>
<td>cool</td>
<td>would</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lic tor</td>
<td>hol low</td>
<td>fool</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vic tor</td>
<td>grov el</td>
<td>pool</td>
<td>hood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mil ler</td>
<td>hov el</td>
<td>tool</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>til ler</td>
<td>nov el</td>
<td>spool</td>
<td>stood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sim per</td>
<td>pon der</td>
<td>stool</td>
<td>wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whim per</td>
<td>yon der</td>
<td>school</td>
<td>wolf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TO CHILDREN.

It is a good thing to learn to spell and read. Always try to learn your lesson so well as not to miss a single word.

Before you can read a lesson well, you must learn all the words, so that you can call them without stopping to spell them.

Do not try to read fast; but take time to pronounce all the words in a distinct voice.

Always do what your teacher bids, even when he is not present, and does not see you.

Take good care of your books, and do not let them get torn or soiled, or the leaves curled at the corners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Able</th>
<th>Bri er</th>
<th>Aim</th>
<th>Buy</th>
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</thead>
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<td>cry</td>
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<td>fa ble</td>
<td>pli er</td>
<td>main</td>
<td>dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga ble</td>
<td>di et</td>
<td>blain</td>
<td>fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa ble</td>
<td>qui et</td>
<td>brain</td>
<td>fry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta ble</td>
<td>fri ar</td>
<td>chain</td>
<td>shy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sta ble</td>
<td>li ar</td>
<td>drain</td>
<td>try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cra dle</td>
<td>fi nal</td>
<td>fain</td>
<td>why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la dle</td>
<td>vi tal</td>
<td>gain</td>
<td>bride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gra vy</td>
<td>gi ant</td>
<td>grain</td>
<td>chide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na vy</td>
<td>pli ant</td>
<td>lain</td>
<td>glide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa vy</td>
<td>li on</td>
<td>main</td>
<td>pride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gra ver</td>
<td>pi lot</td>
<td>pain</td>
<td>slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la ver</td>
<td>ri ot</td>
<td>plain</td>
<td>stride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa ver</td>
<td>ri fle</td>
<td>rain</td>
<td>blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qua ver</td>
<td>tri fle</td>
<td>sprain</td>
<td>grind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa ver</td>
<td>ti dy</td>
<td>stain</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta ken</td>
<td>ti ger</td>
<td>strain</td>
<td>mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa ken</td>
<td>ti ler</td>
<td>train</td>
<td>wild</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE GOLDEN RULE.

To do to others as I would
That they should do to me,
Will make me kind, and just, and good,
And so I ought to be.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actor</th>
<th>Cin der</th>
<th>Back</th>
<th>Brick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>hin der</td>
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<td>chick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad ly</td>
<td>tin der</td>
<td>click</td>
<td>click</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mad ly</td>
<td>dip per</td>
<td>crack</td>
<td>quick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sad ly</td>
<td>nip per</td>
<td>hack</td>
<td>stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back er</td>
<td>slip per</td>
<td>jack</td>
<td>thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crack er</td>
<td>fig uent</td>
<td>lack</td>
<td>trick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pack er</td>
<td>pig ment</td>
<td>pack</td>
<td>brisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car ry</td>
<td>gip sy</td>
<td>quack</td>
<td>frisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mar ry</td>
<td>tip sy</td>
<td>rack</td>
<td>risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>par ry</td>
<td>slit ter</td>
<td>sack</td>
<td>ditch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tar ry</td>
<td>sis ter</td>
<td>slack</td>
<td>fitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch'an nel</td>
<td>win ter</td>
<td>smack</td>
<td>hitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flan nel</td>
<td>But ler</td>
<td>stack</td>
<td>pitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pan nel</td>
<td>cut ler</td>
<td>tack</td>
<td>stitch</td>
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<td>clap per</td>
<td>sut ler</td>
<td>track</td>
<td>switch</td>
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<td>but ton</td>
<td>blank</td>
<td>twitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sap per</td>
<td>glut ton</td>
<td>crank</td>
<td>witch</td>
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<td>can to</td>
<td>mut ton</td>
<td>drank</td>
<td>mink</td>
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<tr>
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<td>blus ter</td>
<td>flank</td>
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<td>clus ter</td>
<td>frank</td>
<td>mince</td>
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<td>dus ter</td>
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<td>prince</td>
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<td>sum mer</td>
<td>rank</td>
<td>since</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hab it</td>
<td>drum mer</td>
<td>Shank</td>
<td>wince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rab bit</td>
<td>ul cer</td>
<td>Shank</td>
<td>wince</td>
</tr>
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</table>
The sheep is a very useful animal. Its wool is spun and woven into cloth. Its flesh is called mutton.

Sheep are so helpless that the dogs and wolves would soon destroy them if men did not protect them.

Sheep and lambs are very quiet and gentle.

When a pig is in trouble, he squeals with all his might; but a lamb is quiet, even when the butcher is killing him.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ar bor</th>
<th>Ark</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Buck</th>
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<td>clock</td>
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<td>hark</td>
<td>crock</td>
<td>duck</td>
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<tr>
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<td>lark</td>
<td>flock</td>
<td>luck</td>
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<td>mark</td>
<td>frock</td>
<td>muck</td>
</tr>
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<td>park</td>
<td>knock</td>
<td>pluck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gar ter</td>
<td>shark</td>
<td>mock</td>
<td>suck</td>
</tr>
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<td>spark</td>
<td>shock</td>
<td>shuck</td>
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<td>barm</td>
<td>cross</td>
<td>tuck</td>
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<td>charm</td>
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<td>gloss</td>
<td>hulk</td>
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<td>barge</td>
<td>loss</td>
<td>skulk</td>
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<tr>
<td>har den</td>
<td>charge</td>
<td>moss</td>
<td>drunk</td>
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<td>large</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>junk</td>
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<tr>
<td>var nish</td>
<td>char</td>
<td>doff</td>
<td>sunk</td>
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<td>scar</td>
<td>scoff</td>
<td>spunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ter dy</td>
<td>spar</td>
<td>pomp</td>
<td>stuck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>par ty</td>
<td>star</td>
<td>romp</td>
<td>trunk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LUCY AND HER LAMB.

Lucy had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Lucy went
The lamb was sure to go.

It followed her to school one day,
Which was against the rule;
It made the children laugh and play,
To see a lamb at school.

And so the teacher turned him out,
But still he lingered near;
And in the grass he fed about
Till Lucy did appear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Bid den</th>
<th>Bon net</th>
<th>Bound</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>hid den</td>
<td>son net</td>
<td>found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rev el</td>
<td>rid den</td>
<td>coff fin</td>
<td>hound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>den tal</td>
<td>brim mer</td>
<td>com mon</td>
<td>mound</td>
</tr>
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<td>men tal</td>
<td>glim mer</td>
<td>cop per</td>
<td>pound</td>
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<tr>
<td>em ber</td>
<td>sim mer</td>
<td>hop per</td>
<td>round</td>
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<td>mem ber</td>
<td>trim mer</td>
<td>stop per</td>
<td>sound</td>
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<td>lin ger</td>
<td>con quest</td>
<td>ground</td>
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<td>giv er</td>
<td>cot ton</td>
<td>gout</td>
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<td>liv er</td>
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<td>dock et</td>
<td>scout</td>
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<tr>
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<td>shout</td>
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<tr>
<td>pet ty</td>
<td>shin er</td>
<td>rock et</td>
<td>spout</td>
</tr>
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<td>med dle</td>
<td>giv en</td>
<td>pock et</td>
<td>house</td>
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<tr>
<td>ped dle</td>
<td>riv en</td>
<td>sock et</td>
<td>louse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med dler</td>
<td>kit ten</td>
<td>got ten</td>
<td>mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ped dler</td>
<td>mit ten</td>
<td>rot ten</td>
<td>souse</td>
</tr>
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</table>
What makes the lamb love Lucy so?
The little children cried;
Oh! Lucy loves the lamb, you know,
The teacher quick replied.

If you to others will be kind,
And love them well and true,
Their love and kindness, you will find,
Will be returned to you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basket</th>
<th>Brim</th>
<th>Dingle</th>
<th>Dish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>cas ket</td>
<td>dim</td>
<td>jingle</td>
<td>fish</td>
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<td>grim</td>
<td>mingle</td>
<td>wish</td>
</tr>
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<td>jack et</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>single</td>
<td>drill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rack et</td>
<td>prim</td>
<td>tingle</td>
<td>frill</td>
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<td>rim</td>
<td>ficle</td>
<td>quill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bal lot</td>
<td>swim</td>
<td>picke</td>
<td>skill</td>
</tr>
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<td>trim</td>
<td>sicke</td>
<td>spill</td>
</tr>
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<td>fragment</td>
<td>whim</td>
<td>ticke</td>
<td>still</td>
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<td>will</td>
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<td>inch</td>
<td>winnow</td>
<td>trill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sat in</td>
<td>pinch</td>
<td>minble</td>
<td>drift</td>
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<tr>
<td>jack daw</td>
<td>grin</td>
<td>thimbler</td>
<td>shift</td>
</tr>
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<td>shin</td>
<td>piggin</td>
<td>swift</td>
</tr>
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<td>pal let</td>
<td>spin</td>
<td>pippin</td>
<td>thrift</td>
</tr>
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<td>ram part</td>
<td>twin</td>
<td>pilfer</td>
<td>hilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tal ent</td>
<td>grist</td>
<td>pivot</td>
<td>quilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tan gent</td>
<td>twist</td>
<td>sinful</td>
<td>spilt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All animals are not innocent and gentle in their nature, like the lamb.

The dog is fond of his master, but he will bite strangers. Bears, and lions, and tigers, are very fierce and cruel, and often fight each other with great fury. God has given them long claws, and strong, sharp teeth, that they may catch and devour their prey.

The White Bear is found only in very cold climates. He is a large and powerful animal, and is so savage that it is very dangerous to molest him.

---

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

Accent on the second syllable.

A base ment
a bate ment
ap pa rent
c a na ry
col la tor
cre a tor
dic ta tor
e qua tor
re la tor
spec ta tor
tes ta tor
trans la tor
en a ble
oc ta vo
po ta to
tor na do

Ad he rent
co he rent
ad he sive
c o he sive
c o e qual
un e qual
c o e val
pri me val
dis pleas ing
ex ceed ing
pro ceed ing
suc ceed ing
i de al
il le gal
pro ce dure
re deem er

Ad mi rer
ad vi ser
com pli ance
de fi ance
con fine ment
re fine ment
de ni al
re ci tal
re qui tal
re vi val
di vi ner
re fi ner
en li ven
po lite ness
sur vi vor
un qui et
Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
    For God has made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
    For 'tis their nature, too.

But, children, you should never let
Such angry passions rise;
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes.

Let love through all your actions run,
    And all your words be mild;
Live like God's beloved Son,
    That sweet and lovely child.

His soul was gentle as a lamb;
    And as in age he grew,
He grew in favor both with man
    And God his Father, too.

---

A tone ment
com po nent
de po nent
op po nent
com po sure
en clo sure
ex po sure
de co rum
di plo ma
en no ble
ig no ble
he ro ic
pro vo king
un ho ly

A cute ly
mi nute ly
a cu men
bi tu men
ćon su mer
per fu mer
dis pu ter
re fu ter
im pure ly
ma ture ly
se cure ly
in hu man
pe ru sal
re fu sal

A ban don
ap par el
en am el
cos hab it
in hab it
en tan gle
ex am ine
im a gine
gi gan tie
pe dan tic
here af ter
mis car ry
mis man age
to bac co
After God had made the earth, and the sun, and moon, and stars, and the dry land, He then made the beasts, and birds and fishes.

Last of all He made man, and put him in a beautiful garden.

God made man to be good and happy. He loves us all, and He says that we must all love Him, and must obey His commandments.

God is our Heavenly Father, and we are His children.

If we are good children, and love our kind Heavenly Father, and do all that He tells us, He will make us happy in this world; and when we die, He will take us to a bright and beautiful world called Heaven, where we shall live for ever.
We should love to read the Bible, because it is the Book of God, and tells us how to please Him, and how to be happy.

God has given us two great commandments. He tells us that we must love the Lord with all our heart and strength, and that we must love each other as truly as we love ourselves.

God is love, and His commandment is love. Love makes us happy, and it is love that pleases God.

But when we have anger and hatred in our hearts for any one, it makes us unhappy, and it displeases God.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A bun dance</th>
<th>Buff</th>
<th>Beck</th>
<th>Bell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com pul sive</td>
<td>bluff</td>
<td>check</td>
<td>cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con vul sive</td>
<td>cuff</td>
<td>deck</td>
<td>dell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re pul sive</td>
<td>gruff</td>
<td>fleck</td>
<td>dwell</td>
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<tr>
<td>ef ful gent</td>
<td>luff</td>
<td>neck</td>
<td>fell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in dul gent</td>
<td>muff</td>
<td>peck</td>
<td>quell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re ful gent</td>
<td>puff</td>
<td>reck</td>
<td>sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en cum ber</td>
<td>ruff</td>
<td>speck</td>
<td>shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore run ner</td>
<td>snuff</td>
<td>bless</td>
<td>smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in jus tice</td>
<td>stuff</td>
<td>cress</td>
<td>spell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noc tur nal</td>
<td>cull</td>
<td>dress</td>
<td>swell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc cur rence</td>
<td>dull</td>
<td>guess</td>
<td>tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re pub lic</td>
<td>gull</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re pug nant</td>
<td>hull</td>
<td>mess</td>
<td>yell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tri um phant</td>
<td>lull</td>
<td>press</td>
<td>elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un bur den</td>
<td>mull</td>
<td>stress</td>
<td>helm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un cur rent</td>
<td>skull</td>
<td>tress</td>
<td>whelm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Our Heavenly Father has kindly placed within us a monitor to check us when we are about to do wrong, and to prompt us to do that which is right.

This monitor is called Conscience. When it speaks to us we must remember that it is God who speaks.

If we listen and obey, God will be pleased with us. But if we do not, He will be angry with us.

When we have done a wicked thing our conscience troubles us, and makes us feel ashamed and unhappy.

But when we have done well, we are at peace within, and feel cheerful and happy.

---

Accent on the first syllable.

A gen cy   De cen cy   Di a mond
bla ma ble de cent ly di a ry
ca pa ble de vi ate li bra ry
bra ve ry me di ate pri ma ry
kna ve ry de vi ous fi nal ly
sla ve ry pre vi ous fi ne ry
dra pe ry se ri ous ni ce ty
grace ful ly te di ous pi e ty
grate ful ly eat a ble i ro ny
has ti ly e ven ing i vo ry
la bi al fre quent ly li a ble
la zi ness fe ver ish pli a ble
la bor er gree di ly like li hood
pa gan ism le gal ly live li hood
pa rent age me di um nine ti eth
pa tri arch pre mi um ri ot ous
va can cy need ful ly vi o let
When we rise in the morning, we must pray to God to take care of us during the day, and to keep us from using bad words, and showing a bad temper, and doing wrong things.

We must be kind and polite to every one we meet during the day.

At night, when we go to bed, we must think over all that we have done or said.

If our conscience tell us that we have done any wrong thing, we must be sorry for it, and ask our Heavenly Father to forgive us. And we must pray to Him to keep us safely while we sleep.

Bo re as
coop i ous
glo ri ous
o di ous
glo ri fy
no ti fy
gro ce ry
ho li ness
lone li ness
lo cal ly
no ble man
no ta ry
ro ta ry
ro sa ry
vo ta ry
o pen ing
o pen ly
o pi um
po e try
Cu po la
cu ri ous
fu ri ous
spu ri ous
cu ti cle
du ra ble
du ti ful
fu mi gate
mu ti late
ru mi nate
fu ne ral
mu ta ble
mu ti ny
scru ti ny
mu tu al
hu mor ous
pu e rile
pu ri fy
pu ri ty
Al ma nac
au di ble
plau si ble
au di tor
aw ful ly
law ful ly
fal si ty
gau di ly
gau di ness
nau se ate
nau ti cal
quar ter ly
straw ber ry
hal ter chain
pal ter er
wa ter course
wa ter fall
wa ter man
wa ter mill
JESUS TEACHES HOW TO PRAY.

And it came to pass, that as Jesus was praying in a certain place, one of his disciples said unto him, Lord, teach us how to pray.

And he said unto them, when ye pray say

Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is done in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

Ad a mant  Ag o ny  Ab so lute
ad mi ral  al i ment  ac cu rate
ad vo cate  al ti tude  ad e quate
ag gra vate  am i ty  am pu tate
an i mate  am pli fy  cal cu late
can di date  rat i fy  grad u ate
cap ti vate  sat is fy  cal i co
can di date  an i mal  can is ter
nav i gate  cap i tal  cav il ler
at ti tude  an nu al  fac to ry
grat i tude  grad u al  fal la cy
lat i tude  man u al  mal a dy
grav i ty  an ti dote  sal a ry
man ner ly  bat te ry  tan ta lize
mas ter ly  flat te ry  trav el ler
prac ti cal  gal le ry
rad i cal  fam i ly
san i ty  hap pi ness
van i ty  lav en der
THE EARTH.

The earth on which we live is nearly round, like an apple or an orange.

It does not seem round to us, because it is very large, and we can only see a small part of it at a time.

We know it is round, because persons have travelled all around it—just as a fly can crawl around an orange or apple, and come back to the place where it started.

If we were at the moon, and should look back at the earth, the earth would appear as round and as bright as the moon now does to us.
The surface, or outside of the earth, is partly land and partly water. The water is three times as extensive as the land.

The air that we breathe is all around the earth, and extends upward everywhere, to the height of forty-five miles.

The sea is the home of the fishes. The great whales live there. In the sea we also find a great many beautiful shells.

The fishes have fins, and can swim very fast.

The birds have wings, and fly in the air. Men, and beasts, and reptiles live on the land, and move about by walking, or leaping, or crawling.
In some parts of the earth it is extremely cold, and winter lasts almost the whole year. The ground is covered deep with snow, and the water is covered over with very thick ice.

In some countries the weather is always very warm. Snow never falls, and water never freezes.

In other places it is sometimes warm, and sometimes cold; but it is never very warm, and never very cold. The climate of these countries is called temperate.

In temperate climates the year is divided into four seasons, which follow each other round and round, like the horses that turn a mill or wheat machine. Their names are Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. Autumn is sometimes called Fall.
When Spring comes it melts the ice and snow, and we have no longer to make fires to keep us warm.

The grass grows green again. The trees put on their leaves. The beautiful flowers come forth bright and fresh from their winter's sleep. The apple-tree and the cherry-tree are white with blossoms, and the peach-tree appears in its purple bloom.

The forests are clad in green, and are gay with flowers. The birds warble their songs in the trees, and they choose their mates and build their nests.
When Summer comes it turns the blossoms into fruit. The warm sun ripens the cherries and the strawberries, and some of the apples.

The wheat changes into a golden yellow, and the farmer reaps his harvest.

The hay is now mowed and dried; and put away for winter.

The ground is parched with the heat, and the streams dry up, or become very small.

It is pleasant now to lie under the shade of the trees, or to bathe in the pools of water.

---

Words in which 
*ti*, *si*, and *ci*, are sounded like *sh*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>An cient</th>
<th>Fash ion</th>
<th>Ab la tion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pa tient</td>
<td>man sion</td>
<td>tax a tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gra cious</td>
<td>pas sion</td>
<td>temp ta tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spa cious</td>
<td>sanc tion</td>
<td>va ca tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na tion</td>
<td>Men tion</td>
<td>car na tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra tion</td>
<td>pen sion</td>
<td>ces sa tion</td>
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<tr>
<td>sta tion</td>
<td>ten sion</td>
<td>cre a tion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lo tion</td>
<td>sec tion</td>
<td>do na tion</td>
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<td>mo tion</td>
<td>ses sion</td>
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<td>no tion</td>
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<td>por tion</td>
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<td>fic tion</td>
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<td>fric tion</td>
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<td>mis sion</td>
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<td>Func tion</td>
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<td>fac tious</td>
<td>unc tion</td>
<td>ne ga tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frac tious</td>
<td>suc tion</td>
<td>ob la tion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When Autumn comes, the corn and the cotton ripen and must be gathered, and the fruits and nuts fall from the trees.

The frost touches the leaves of the forest, and they appear of various colors.

The days grow shorter and the weather becomes colder. After a while the hollow winds begin to blow, and the leaves to fall, and the summer birds to fly away. And then we know that winter is coming.

Accent on the second syllable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O ra tion</th>
<th>Ad he sion</th>
<th>At trac tion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plan ta tion</td>
<td>ac cre tion</td>
<td>co ac tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pri va tion</td>
<td>com ple tion</td>
<td>con trac tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro ba tion</td>
<td>con cre tion</td>
<td>de trac tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pros tra tion</td>
<td>ex cre tion</td>
<td>dis trac tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pul sa tion</td>
<td>se cre tion</td>
<td>ex trac tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pur ga tion</td>
<td>fa ce tius</td>
<td>in ac tion</td>
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<td>quo ta tion</td>
<td>Com mo tion</td>
<td>in frac tion</td>
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<td>ro ta tion</td>
<td>de vo tion</td>
<td>pro trac tion</td>
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<tr>
<td>re la tion</td>
<td>e mo tion</td>
<td>re ac tion</td>
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<td>sal va tion</td>
<td>pro mo tion</td>
<td>re frac tion</td>
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<td>sen sa tion</td>
<td>fe ro cious</td>
<td>sub trac tion</td>
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<tr>
<td>stag na tion</td>
<td>Ap por tion</td>
<td>trans ac tion</td>
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<tr>
<td>au da cious</td>
<td>pro por tion</td>
<td>com pas sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ea pa cious</td>
<td>Ab lu tion</td>
<td>at ten tion</td>
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<tr>
<td>fal la cious</td>
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<td>sa ga cious</td>
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<td>te na cious</td>
<td>so lu tion</td>
<td>con pres sion</td>
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<td>vi va cious</td>
<td>con chu sion</td>
<td>con pres sion</td>
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<tr>
<td>vo ra cious</td>
<td>con fu sion</td>
<td>ef fu sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vex a tious</td>
<td></td>
<td>ex pres sion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WINTER.

In Winter the days are short and cold.
The flowers are withered and dead, the trees are naked, and the birds are nearly all gone to a warmer climate.
The sky is often black with storms. The snow often covers the earth, and the streams and ponds are frozen over much of the time.
Now is the time to gather ice, and put it away in the ice-house, for use in summer.
In winter it is pleasant to have a bright fire and thick clothing, and to live in a warm house.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Con traction</th>
<th>Ae cession</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>con sec tion</td>
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<td>ag res sion</td>
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<tr>
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<td>de ten tion</td>
<td>con ces sion</td>
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<td>cor rec tion</td>
<td>in ten tion</td>
<td>de pres sion</td>
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<td>de fec tion</td>
<td>in ven tion</td>
<td>di gres sion</td>
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<tr>
<td>de jec tion</td>
<td>pre ven tion</td>
<td>im pres sion</td>
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<td>e jec tion</td>
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<td>de cep tion</td>
<td>pos ses sion</td>
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<tr>
<td>di rec tion</td>
<td>ex cep tion</td>
<td>pro ces sion</td>
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<tr>
<td>dis sec tion</td>
<td>re cep tion</td>
<td>pro fes sion</td>
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<td>in fec tion</td>
<td>per cep tion</td>
<td>pro ges sion</td>
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<td>in flec tion</td>
<td>cre den tial</td>
<td>re ges sion</td>
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<td>in jec tion</td>
<td>pru den tial</td>
<td>se ces sion</td>
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<tr>
<td>in spec tion</td>
<td>con ten tious</td>
<td>suc ces sion</td>
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<td>ob jec tion</td>
<td>sen ten tious</td>
<td>sup pres sion</td>
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<td>per fec tion</td>
<td>in fec tious</td>
<td>de olen sion</td>
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<td>pro jec tion</td>
<td>bi sec tion</td>
<td>di men sion</td>
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<td>se lec tion</td>
<td>pre emp tion</td>
<td>pre ten sion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub jec tion</td>
<td>re demp tion</td>
<td>sus pen sion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are some very ignorant persons who think that the world must have something under it to keep it from falling.

They say that the earth is flat, and has four corners, and that a large elephant stands under each corner and holds it up.

We should ask such persons what it is that holds up the sun and the moon.

We can see that the sun and moon have nothing under them to support them, and yet they do not fall.

The earth is round, just as the sun and moon are, and stays where God placed it, just as they do.

Ad di tion  Ad mission  Com punc tion
am bi tion  com mis sion  con jun c tion
con di tion  e mis sion  in jun c tion
mu ni tion  per mis sion  con sump tion
par ti tion  re mis sion  pre sump tion
tra di tion  sub mis sion  re sump tion
sus pi cion  trans mis sion  cor rup tion
vo li tion  de ris ion  e rup tion
ca pri cious  re vis ion  ir rup tion
de li cious  pre dic tion  con struc tion
sus pi cious  pre scrip tion  de duc tion
ju di cial  Com pul sion  de struc tion
of fi cial  con vul sion  ob struc tion
pro pi tious  ex pul sion  re duc tion
se di tious  pro pul sion  de struc tive
af flic tion  con cus sion  in struc tive
con vic tion  ex cur sion  pro duc tive
in flic tion  in cur sion  se duc tive
CONFEDERATE SPELLING BOOK.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

Accent on the third syllable.

Ab di ca tion
ab ro ga tion
ac cep ta tion
ac cla ma tion
ad mi ra tion
ad o ra tion
ad u la tion
ag gra va tion
ap pli ca tion
ap pro ba tion
ar bi tra tion
as pi ra tion
as sig na tion
av o ca tion
cal cu la tion
cel e bra tion
com bi na tion
dec la ra tion

cel e bra tion
com bi na tion
com men da tion

com pen sa tion
com pi la tion
com pli ca tion
con fir ma tion
con fi gra tion
con gre ga tion
con sta tion
con ster na tion
con tem pla tion
con tu ma cious
effi ca cious
con ver sa tion
con vo ca tion
cor o na tion
cal cul a tion

dec la ra tion

dec la ra tion

The horse is a beautiful and very useful animal. He will bear us upon his back, or draw us in a carriage, many miles in a day. The horse also ploughs the ground for us, and draws our wagons to market. We must always treat horses kindly, and never ride or drive them too hard. Some breeds of horses are very large and strong, and adapted to drawing heavy loads. Some are light and active, and are useful as riding horses, or for drawing light carriages. The Shetland pony is sometimes not larger than a calf.

Deci nation
Dec li na tion
Dec tal ca tion
Def a ma tion
def ra da tion
dem on stra tion
dep ri va tion
des o la tion
des pe ra tion
des tes ta tion
dev i a tion
dis pu ta tion
dis lo ca tion
dis ser ta tion
div i na tion
ed u ca tion
ed a na tion
e m a na tion
e m u la tion
ex cla ma tion
ex pe a tion
ex pla na tion
Ex por ta tion
fer men ta tion
gen er a tion
grav i ta tion
deb ra da tion
hab i ta tion
dis pu ta tion
in car na tion
dis lo ca tion
in for ma tion
dis ser ta tion
in spi ra tion
div i na tion
in sti ga tion
ex ph ca tion
le di a tion
OBEDIENCE TO PARENTS.

Children should love their parents very much, and always try to please them.

It is their parents who feed and clothe them, and send them to school, and who do so many things to make them good and happy.

It makes parents very happy to see their children obedient and kind, and to hear their teachers speak well of them.

The Holy Bible tells us to honor our father and our mother, and to obey them in all things—for this is well pleasing unto the Lord.
MY MOTHER.

Who fed me from her gentle breast,
And hushed me in her arms to rest,
And on my cheek sweet kisses pressed?

My mother!

When sleep forsook my open eye,
Who was it sang sweet lullaby,
And rocked me, that I should not cry?

My mother!

Who sat and watched my infant head,
When sleeping in my cradle bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed?

My mother!

Sal u ta tion
sep a ra tion
sit u a tion
spec u la tion
stim u la tion
stip u la tion
sub ju ga tion
sup pli ca tion
sup pu ra tion
trans mi gra tion
trans por ta tion
trep i da tion
trib u la tion
un du la tion
val u a tion
ven u ra tion
ven ti la tion
vin di ca tion
vi o la tion
vis i ta tion
Dis af fec tion
in at ten tion
in flu en tial
in ter ces sion
in ter ven tion
Ben e dic tion
con tra dic tion
ju ris dic tion
man u mis sion
Ab so lu tion
con tri bu tion
dim i nu tion
dis so lu tion
el o cu tion
ev o hi tion
per se cu tion
re v o lu tion
When pain and sickness made me cry,
Who gazed upon my heavy eye,
And wept for fear that I should die?

My mother!

Who dressed my doll in clothes so gay,
And taught me pretty how to play,
And minded all I had to say?

My mother!

Who ran to help me when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
And kiss the place to make it well?

My mother!

---

Accent on the second syllable.

Am bas sa dor
as par a gus
a lac ri ty
bar bar i ty
cal lam i ty
com par i son
com pat i ble
con grat u late
in fat u ate
con tam i nate
de prav i ty
di lap i date
e man ci pate
e jac u late
e vac u ate
em bar rass ment
ten gle ment
es tab lish ment

Fa tal i ty
for mal i ty
fru gal i ty
hu man i ty
in flam ma ble
in grat i tude
in hab i tant
in san i ty
le gal i ty
re al i ty
mag nan i mous
mi rac u lous
mo ral i ty
mor tal i ty
pro eras ti nate
re tal i ate
u nan i mous
un nat u ral
Who taught my infant lips to pray,  
And love God's Holy Book and Day,  
And walk in wisdom's pleasant way?
   My mother!

And can I ever cease to be,  
Affectionate and kind to thee,  
Who wast so very kind to me,
   My mother?

Ah! no; the thought I cannot bear;  
And if God please my life to spare,  
I hope I shall reward thy care,
   My mother!

---

Ac cel er ate  
ac cept a ble  
a men i ty  
as per i ty  
aus ter i ty  
ce ler i ty  
dex ter i ty  
pos ter i ty  
at ten u ate  
be nef i cent  
be nev o lent  
ce leb ri ty  
com pet i tor  
con fed er ate  
de gen er ate  
de fen si ble  
de pen den cy  
de test a ble
When thou art feeble, old and gray,
My healthy arm shall be thy stay,
And I will soothe thy pains away,

*My mother!*

And when I see thee hang thy head,
’T will be my turn to watch thy bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed,

*My mother!*

For God, who lives above the skies,
Would look with vengeance in His eyes,
If I should ever dare despise

*My mother!*

---

A bil i ty
ac tiv i ty
ad min is ter
ad mis si ble
af fin i ty
di vin i ty
am big u ous
ar tic u late
cap tiv i ty
con sid er ate
con spic u ous
con tin u al
con trib u tor
cu pic i ty
de fin i tive
de lib er ate
de liv er ance
de bil i ty

Fas tid i ous
in sid i ous
in vid i ous
in sin u ate
il lit er ate
in vis i ble
in vin ci ble
ma lig ni ty
men di ci ty
mo bil i ty
na tiv i ty
par tic u lar
pre cip i tate
pro mis cu ous
pro x im i ty
ri dic u lous
sta bil i ty
SOUR GRAPES—A FABLE.

A fable is a little story in which animals are supposed to think and speak just as we do.

We must not believe that they really talk, but we must just suppose so, for the sake of the story.

There is a fable of a fox that was passing by a garden one day, and saw some very nice and ripe grapes hanging to the vines. He wanted some of them very much, but they were so high that he could not reach them.

He tried to jump up to them, but he could not leap high enough. He jumped a long time, until he was very tired, but he could not get the grapes.

He then went away, saying, "They are nothing but sour grapes! I would not eat them if I had them."

But they were sour only because he could not get them.
THE WOLF AND THE LAMB—A FABLE.

A hungry wolf once met a little lamb. He was very glad, and said to the lamb, I am glad to have met you, for you will make me a nice supper.

The little lamb said, if I must die, I hope you will grant me one favor before you kill me. I have heard that you can sing very sweetly, and I hope you will sing me a song.

The foolish wolf was very proud at being called a sweet singer; and so he opened his big mouth and tried to sing, but he could do nothing but howl.

The dogs heard the noise, and knew that it was a wolf. They ran to the place, and the wolf had to get away as fast as he could, to keep them from killing him.

So the lamb saved his life, and the wolf lost his supper.
A soldier is a man who fights for his country.
It is the duty of every man to love his country, and to defend it bravely against its enemies.

Accent on the first syllable.

A mi a ble
fa vor a ble
va ri a ble
Me di a tor
rea son a ble
sea son a ble
trea son a ble
Cu mu la tive
cu li na ry
lu mi na ry
cu ri ous ly
fu ri ous ly
du bi ous ly
du ti ful ly
ju di ca ture
nu ga to ry
nu mer a ble
su per a ble
Ab so lute ly
ac cu ra cy
ac ri mo ny
ad mi ra ble
ad ver sa ry
al a bas ter
al le go ry
al li ga tor
glad i a tor
am i ca ble
ap pli ca ble
an ti qua ry
cap il la ry
an nu al ly
car i ca ture
cat er pil lar
char i ta ble
hab it a ble
Fash ion a ble
lam en ta ble.
man age a ble
mat ri mo ny
pat ri mo ny
man da to ry
nat u ra ly
nav i ga ble
pal at a ble
prac ti ca ble
plan e ta ry
sal u ta ry
sane tu a ry
stat u ra ry
sal a man der
tab er na cle
tran si terry
val u a ble.
WHAT I MUST DO.

I must never put off till to-morrow what I can do to-day,
I must never trouble others to do anything for me when I can do it myself.
I must always do my work before I take my pleasure. I must learn my lessons first, and play afterward.
I must never buy anything until I have money to pay for it.
When I have anything to do I will not fret over it, but do it willingly. Then it will not seem hard to me.
If I get angry, I will count ten before I speak. If I am very angry, I must count a hundred.
THE FIVE SENSES.

God has given us eyes for seeing, and ears for hearing, and a nose for smelling, and a tongue for tasting, and fingers for touching. These are called the five senses.

If we could not see, we would know nothing about the brightness of the sun and the beauty of the flowers. And if we could not hear, we would not know what is meant by sound.

If we could neither see, nor hear, nor taste, nor smell, nor touch, we should never know anything at all. We should be like a person shut up all his life in a cellar without windows.

Those boys learn the most, and make the wisest men, who make the best use of their eyes and ears, and who think most about what they see and hear, and read.

Com men ta ry
com mis sa ry
com pa ra ble
com pe ten cy
con tro ver sy
con tu ma cy
con tu me ly
cop u la tive
drom e da ry
hon or a ble
hos pi ta ble
mod er ate ly
nom i nal ly
nom i na tive
ob sti na cy
op u len cy
prof it a ble
prom is so ry
prom on to ry
Pros e cu tor
sol i ta ry
vol un ta ry
tol e ra ble
Cor di al ly
cor ol la ry
cor po ra ly.
cor pu len cy
cor ri gi ble
dor mi to ry
for mi da ble
for mu la ry
for tu nate ly
for tu nate ly
for ti cul ture
mor tu a ry
or di na ry
or a to ry
or ri gine
or ri gine
sor row ful ly
war rant a ble
Cus tom a ry
func tion a ry
mul ti pli er
pul mo na ry
pul sa to ry
punc tu al ly
pun ish a ble
pur chase a bl
pur ga to ry
rus ti ca ly
sub lu na ry
sum p tu a ry
suc cu len cy
suf fer a ble
sum p tu ous ly
tur bu len cy
ul ti ma ly
ut ter a ble
vul ner a ble
Children must not become discouraged, and stop trying to learn their lesson, because it seems hard.

There was once a great king who, for a long time, tried to whip the enemies who were warring upon his country. But his army was beaten, and he had to hide himself in the forest.

One day, while he was thus hid, he saw a little ant trying to carry a grain of wheat up to his hole.

Every time that the ant reached a steep place near his hole, he would slip, and roll down to the bottom again.

But the ant did not give up. He tried for sixty-nine times, and failed every time. But he tried again, and the next time he got up safely.

The king said he would do like the little ant. So he tried again, and after a while he did not have to hide from his enemies, but they had to hide from him.

Accent on the third syllable.

Af fl. da vit
ap pa ra tus
bas ti na do
des pe ra do
cir cum ja cént
com men ta tor
dis en gage ment
en ter tain ment
ex ul ta tion
ig no ra mus
Ad a man tfne
ben e fac tor
mal e fac tor
dis ad van tage
ev er last ing
man u fac ture
un der val ue
Ac ci den tal
det ri men tal
fun da men tal
in ci den tal
in stru men tal
ap pre hen sive
con va les cent
dis con nec ted
ep i dem ic
in de pen dent
An te ce dent
in co he rent
dis a gree ment
per se ve ran ce
In de ci sive
su per vi sor
Be at if ic
dis con tin ue
in con sis tent
in ter mit ting
in ter mix ture
re con sid er
sci en tif ic
Al le gor ic
par e gor ic
a pos tol ic
phil o soph ic
cor res pon dent
e qui noc tial
Dis en cum ber
o ver bur den
u ni ver sal'
TRY AGAIN
'Tis a lesson you should heed—
Try again!
If at first you don't succeed—
Try again!
Let your courage then appear,
For if you will persevere,
You will conquer, never fear!
Try, try, try again!

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES.

Accent on the third syllable.

Con sen ta ne ous
in stan ta ne ous
mis cel la ne ous
sub ter ra ne ous
ve ge ta ri an
Con tu me li ous
del e te ri ous
dis a gree a ble
dis o be di ent
ho mo ge ne ous
in co he ren cy
im ma te ri al
in con ve ni ent
in ex pe ri en ce
min is te ri al
pres by te ri an
pri mo ge ni al
Con tra ri e ty
im pro pri e ty
jus ti fi a ble

Dic ta to ri al
in com mo di ous
in har mo ni ous
mer i to ri ous
par si mo ni ous
mat ri mo ni al
pat ri mo ni al
tes ti mo ni al
in sup port a ble
Am bi gu i ty
as si du i ty
im por tu ni ty
in con gru i ty
in ge nu i ty
in se cu ri ty
op por tu ni ty
per pe tu i ty
per spi cu i ty
su per flu i ty
lon gi tu di nal
Once or twice, though you should fail,
    Try again!
If you would at last prevail,
    Try again!
If we strive ’t is no disgrace,
    Though we do not win the race!
What should we do in that case?
    Try, try, try again!

If you find your task is hard,
    Try again!
Time will surely bring reward;
    Try again!
All that other folks can do,
    Why, with patience, may not you?
Only keep this rule in view,
    Try, try, try again!

Cor di al i ty
e qui lat er al
gen er al i ty
gen e al o gy
hos pi tal i ty
im mo ral i ty
im mor tal i ty
math e mat i cal
pop u lar i ty
prod i gal i ty
punc tu al i ty
prin ci pal i ty
reg u lar i ty
sen su al i ty
sat is fac to ry
sim i lar i ty
sin gu lar i ty

Ac a dem i cal
al phi bet al
ar gu ment a tive
rep re sent a tive
com pre hen si ble
in de fen si ble
rep re hen si ble
di a met ri cal
ge o met ri cal
e l e ment a ry
tes ta ment a ry
ep i dem i cal
im per cep ti ble
in tel lec tu al
pri mo gen i ture
un in tel li gent
un re gen er ate
DRESS.

Children who have rich parents, and dress in fine clothes, should not be proud, or think themselves better than poor children in plain clothes.

The boy or girl who behaves politely, and is kind and of a good temper, is genteel and worthy of respect, no matter how plain the dress may be, so that it is clean and whole.

Persons who are rude and boisterous in their manners, and who are not obliging to others, are clowns, no matter how rich they may be. A clown looks but the worse for being dressed in fine clothes.

Those children that behave best, deserve the most respect; for

It is in good manners, and not in fine clothes,
That real gentility lies.

Af fa bil i ty
con tra dic to ry
cred i bil i ty
e qua nim i ty
fal li bil i ty
ig no min i ous
im be cil i ty
in tre pid i ty
ir re sist i ble
mag na nim i ty
mu ta bil i ty
per pen dic u lar
pos si bil i ty
prob a bil i ty
sen si bil i ty
vol u bil i ty

An i mos i ty
cu ri os i ty
gen er os i ty
an a tom i cal
a pos tol i cal
di a bol i cal
as tro nom i cal
e co nom i cal
pe ri od i cal
in ter rog a tive
lex i cog ra pher
me di oc ri ty
trig o nom e try
cat e gor i cal
met a phor i cal
u ni form i ty
[The word that stands for two or more things, is not often exactly the same with that which stands for one thing of the same sort.

When we mean one boy, we say boy; when we mean more than one boy, we say boys.

When a word means but one thing, it is called singular; when it means more than one thing, it is called plural.

The names of things that appear in a spelling-book or dictionary are nearly always singular; but in reading they are very often plural.

A word that is singular, generally becomes plural by adding the letter s to the end of it.

In the following spelling-lesson the words are given both in the singular and the plural. By observing the difference, children will not be puzzled when they meet with plural words in their reading-lessons.]

---

**Sing. & Plural.**   **Sing. & Plural.**   **Sing. & Plural.**   **Sing. & Plural.**
Bag, bags      Bar, bars      Bog, bogs      Bow, bows
rag, rags      car, cars      dog, dogs      cow, cows
mat, mats      jar, jars      hog, hogs      bug, bugs
rat, rats      ball, balls    boy, boys      jug, jugs
bank, banks    fall, falls    toy, toys      mug, mugs

---

**Sing. & Plural.**   **Sing. & Plural.**   **Sing. & Plural.**
Fear, fears    Crop, crops    Place, places
year, years    shop, shops    trace, traces
bell, bells    form, forms    cage, cages
cell, eells    storm, storms   page, pages
kick, kicks    plume, plumes   breeze, breezes
wick, wicks    flume, flumes   fleece, flee ces
bite, bites    drum, drums     horse, horses
kite, kites    plum, plums     house, houses
PART III.
CONTAINING WORDS OF MORE DIFFICULT AND IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Accent on the first syllable.

A cre  Dan ger  Brave  Aid
break er  man ger  crave  braid
an gel  ran ger  grave  laid
la bel  stran ger  knave  maid
bane ful  day break  shave  paid
blame less  day light  slave  staid
name less  dra ma  stave  ail
brave ly  dra per  blaze  flail
g rave ly  scra per  craze  frail
cad ence  dray man  gaze  jail
cam bric  lay man  graze  quail
care ful  faint ly  haze  snail
care less  fair ly  maze  trail
cham ber  faith ful  raze  claim
chas ten  faith less  crate  maim
has ten  frail ty  grate  faint
dai ly  fra grant  plate  paint
dai ry  va grant  prate  quaint
da i sy  gain ful  slate  saint
da in ty  pain ful  state  taint

ON STEALING.

One of the Ten Commandments of God says, "Thou shalt not steal."

It is very wicked and very base to take anything that belongs to another person.

A person who steals is called a rogue. A rogue is greatly despised by all good people.
We must be very careful not to take even the smallest thing, without permission of the owner.

It is wrong to take fruit from trees without leave of the owner, or unless we know that he has no objection.

Children must not take each other's books, or pens, or pencils, or toys, or use them without permission.

When you buy or sell anything, be careful to ask or give the proper money. To cheat is as bad as to steal.

It is better to take a red-hot poker in the hand, than to take a cent dishonestly.

If you find anything that does not belong to you, you must look for the owner, and give it to him.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Game ster</th>
<th>Ache</th>
<th>Ma tron</th>
<th>Blame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grace ful</td>
<td>brake</td>
<td>pa tron</td>
<td>flame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grate ful</td>
<td>drake</td>
<td>name ly</td>
<td>frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hate ful</td>
<td>flake</td>
<td>na tive</td>
<td>shame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grave stone</td>
<td>quake</td>
<td>na ture</td>
<td>brace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great coat</td>
<td>shake</td>
<td>pa gan</td>
<td>face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great ness</td>
<td>slake</td>
<td>pa pist</td>
<td>grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hail stone</td>
<td>snake</td>
<td>pa rent</td>
<td>lace</td>
</tr>
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<td>ha lo</td>
<td>spake</td>
<td>pas try</td>
<td>mace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha zel</td>
<td>stake</td>
<td>pave ment</td>
<td>pace</td>
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<td>heir ess</td>
<td>blade</td>
<td>play time</td>
<td>place</td>
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<td>kna vish</td>
<td>glade</td>
<td>rail road</td>
<td>space</td>
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<td>la bor</td>
<td>grade</td>
<td>ra zor</td>
<td>trace</td>
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<td>ma jor</td>
<td>shade</td>
<td>rain bow</td>
<td>haste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neigh bor</td>
<td>spade</td>
<td>rein deer</td>
<td>chaste</td>
</tr>
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<td>lame ness</td>
<td>trade</td>
<td>sa cred</td>
<td>haste</td>
</tr>
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<td>late ly</td>
<td>plane</td>
<td>safe ly</td>
<td>paste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la tent</td>
<td>rage</td>
<td>stair case</td>
<td>taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na ked</td>
<td>stage</td>
<td>va cant</td>
<td>waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE YOUNG ROBBER.

A farmer found a bad boy up one of the trees of his orchard, stealing apples. He told him to come down, but the young robber refused.

If you will not come down yourself, I will bring you down, said the farmer; so he pulled up some grass and threw it at him to frighten him. But this only made the youngster laugh.

Well, said the farmer, if neither words nor grass will answer, I will try what virtue there is in stones. He now pelted the boy with stones so heartily, that the young chap was glad to hasten down the tree, and beg his pardon.

Rough measures are needed, if gentle means fail.
SPEAK THE TRUTH.

We should be careful always to speak the truth, and to relate things exactly as they happen.

If we have done anything wrong, we must never attempt to conceal it by an untruth; but we must confess our fault, and resolve to do better for the future.

If a boy sometimes tells lies, persons will not know when to believe him; and frequently they will not believe him even when he speaks the truth.

The Bible tells us that liars can not enter the kingdom of Heaven.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baize</th>
<th>Beasty</th>
<th>Beach</th>
<th>Creature</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maize</td>
<td>briefy</td>
<td>bleach</td>
<td>feature</td>
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<tr>
<td>bait</td>
<td>beagle</td>
<td>each</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>eagle</td>
<td>peach</td>
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<td>plait</td>
<td>beaver</td>
<td>preach</td>
<td>defly</td>
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<td>trait</td>
<td>cleaver</td>
<td>reach</td>
<td>ea ger</td>
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<tr>
<td>wait</td>
<td>weaver</td>
<td>teach</td>
<td>meagre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>ce dar</td>
<td>bean</td>
<td>ea sy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steak</td>
<td>cheapen</td>
<td>clean</td>
<td>greamsy</td>
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<tr>
<td>great</td>
<td>cheapness</td>
<td>dean</td>
<td>fearless</td>
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<tr>
<td>eight</td>
<td>clearly</td>
<td>glean</td>
<td>fieldpiec</td>
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<tr>
<td>freight</td>
<td>dearly</td>
<td>lean</td>
<td>fierce</td>
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<tr>
<td>weight</td>
<td>nearly</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>grievous</td>
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<tr>
<td>feint</td>
<td>yearly</td>
<td>wean</td>
<td>freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rein</td>
<td>drey</td>
<td>beam</td>
<td>free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skein</td>
<td>weary</td>
<td>cream</td>
<td>gredy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vein</td>
<td>eather</td>
<td>gleam</td>
<td>needy</td>
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<tr>
<td>prayer</td>
<td>neither</td>
<td>ream</td>
<td>heathen</td>
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<td>there</td>
<td>e qual</td>
<td>scream</td>
<td>heedless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>e ven</td>
<td>steam</td>
<td>needless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scales</td>
<td>eastern</td>
<td>stream</td>
<td>keper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A boy was once set to watch over a flock of sheep. He was told if a wolf should come to kill the sheep, that he must cry out, so that the persons near by might hear him, and come and drive the wolf away.

He was not a truthful boy; so he would cry out, Here comes the wolf! Here comes the wolf! just that he might see the men run to save the flock; and when they came where he was, he would laugh at them, and tell them that he had not seen the wolf at all.

He did this so often that the men did not know when to believe him. So they said they would not run when he called any more.
One day, not long after, the wolf came truly, and fell upon the sheep, and commenced to kill and devour them.

The boy was now very much frightened, and cried out as loudly as he could, that the wolf had come.

The men heard his cry, but they said he had told them lies so often they did not believe him.

So the wolf killed as many of the sheep as he chose, and no one came to drive him away; because the boy had so often cried out falsely, that no one could believe him even when he told the truth.

We must learn from this, that we must never deceive persons, if we wish them to help us, but must always tell them the truth.

---

Blear  Beard  Bier  Bi ble
clear  cheat  pier  blind ness
drear  treat  tier  kind ness
ear  wheat  brief  bride groom
gear  heath  chief  bride maid
smear  sheath  grief  bright en
spear  wreath  lief  fright en
breathe  peace  thief  light en
sheathe  here  fierce  tight en
wreathe  sphere  pierce  height en
cease  theme  tierce  buy er
crease  these  grieve  by law
grease  beef  thief  ci pher
lease  reef  field  cri sis
leaves  breeze  shield  dri ver
flea  freeze  wield  sti ver
plea  sneeze  yield  child hood
pea  wheeze  niece  cy press
sea  reeve  piece  eye brow
tea  sleeve  liege  eye sight

fri day
GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS HATCHET.

When General George Washington was even a very little boy, he was noted for always speaking the truth.

His father gave him a hatchet to amuse himself with, and it pleased little George very much.

One day little George came across a young cherry-tree, and chopped it with his hatchet so badly that it did not seem as if it would ever bear fruit again.

When George's father saw how his tree had been served he was very much displeased; for the tree bore very large and delicious cherries. So he called out to know who had chopped his tree in such a manner.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>By way</th>
<th>Aisle</th>
<th>Mi nor</th>
<th>Bribe</th>
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<td>high way</td>
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</table>
Little George now saw that he had done very wrong; and expected that his father would punish him. But being a brave and truthful boy, he would not attempt to conceal his fault.

So he went to his father and said, Father; I chopped your cherry-tree. I chopped it with my hatchet. I am very sorry.

His father did not punish him, but caught him in his arms and hugged him, and told him he forgave him because he had spoken the truth; and said he would sooner have every tree in his orchard destroyed, than that his son should tell a lie.

---

Chime  Boast er  Drive  Fro zen
clime  boat swain  strive  ghost ly
crime  bol ster  thrive  hoa ry
prime  hol ster  grip e  home spun
slime  cho rus  snipe  home ward
brine  co gent  stripe  know ing
chine  coul ter  tripe  loath some
shine  dole ful  guide  lo cust
shrine  flo ral  guise  lone some
spine  ho ral  prize  moul der
swine  o ral  size  shoul der
thiné  fore man  bye  poul try
twine  fore thought  eye  mourn ful
whine  fore top  lye  no tice
quite  four score  rye  po em
smite  fourth ly  die  po st age
spite  fro ward  hie  so cial
trite  glow worm  lie  sol dier
white  gold en  pie  to ward
write  gro cer  tie  whole some
THE FROGS AND THE BOYS—A FABLE.

Some boys once found a pond of water, in which there were a great many frogs.

They stood upon the bank and watched for the frogs; and when they saw one put his head above the water, they would pelt him with stones.

In this manner they killed and crippled quite a number of the poor frogs, and thought it very fine sport.

At last an old frog raised his head above the water and said, Boys, you do not consider that while this may be fun for you, it is death to us.

We must never seek pleasure in what gives pain to others.

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<tr>
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<th>Coal</th>
<th>Blow</th>
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<td>crow</td>
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THE TWO DOGS—A FABLE.

A good-natured dog, named Tray, overtook a spiteful dog, named Tiger, while they were travelling the same road.

Tray spoke very politely to Tiger, and proposed that they should be companions; and to this Tiger consented.

They soon came to a village, where Tiger at once began to show his bad temper, by fighting all the dogs he met. This made the villagers so angry, that they rushed out with sticks, and fell upon both of the strange dogs; so that poor Tray got a terrible beating for being in bad company.

Bore corps gore more score shore snore store borne shorn sworn torn worn force ford sword forge fort sport porch

Both sloth clove drove grove stove strove wove comb drone prone shone stone throne globe probe scope slope whole
The productions of the earth are very different in different countries and climates.

The people of every country send a portion of the articles which they produce to other countries, and exchange them for things that are produced there.

This is called Commerce, and is carried on by means of great ships which sail across the ocean.

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<th>Boll</th>
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Dogs.

A dog is very faithful to his master, and becomes very much attached to those who treat him kindly.

He soon learns to tell the sound of his master's voice, and even his foot-fall; and knows him in the darkest night.

Dogs are very useful to guard our houses, and keep away thieves.

Some dogs are very sagacious, and can be taught a great many wonderful things.

Sometimes, when children have wandered in the woods and got lost, they have been discovered by dogs, which were able to follow their track by means of their keen scent.

A pri cot
a que ous
a the ist
change a ble
dan ger ous
dain ti ly
faith ful ly
fà vor ite
main te nance
neigh bor hóod
pa per mill
ra di ant
sa la ble
tale béar er
va gran cy
va ri ous
way far er
weigh ti ly
waste ful ly

Cheer ful ly
fear ful ly
tear ful ly
de i ty
ea ger ly
e go tism
e qual ize
e qui nox
fre quen cy
grie v ous ly
le ni ent
ple na ry
read a ble
re gen cy.
se cre cy
the a tre
ve he mence
wca ri some
wheel bar row

Di a dem
di a lect
di a logue
di o cese
fright ful ly
high way man
hy a cinth
i ci cle
i sin glass
mi cro scope
might i ly
night in gale
pi ra cy
pri va cy
qui et ness
right eous ness
si ne cure
spright li ness
vi o lence
Some dogs will plunge into the water to assist persons, and save them from drowning.

A large dog was once playing near a river, with a little boy six years old, when the boy stumbled and fell into the water.

The dog jumped in after him, and caught him by his clothes, and swam with him to the water's edge, where there was a platform.

The child seized hold of the platform, but could not pull himself out. The dog went off for help, and caught a girl by her dress and pulled her to the spot; and the girl drew the child out of the water.

The dog then jumped in the river again, and brought the little boy’s hat to him.
THE FRENCH MERCHANT AND HIS DOG.

A French merchant, on a warm day, made a journey, on horseback, to collect a large sum of money that was due to him. His faithful dog went with him.

When he received his money, he tied it up in a bag, and started home again.

On his way home, he stopped under a shady tree, to rest himself; but when he mounted his horse again, he forgot his bag of money, and left it lying on the ground.

The poor dog was very much distressed because his master had forgot his money. He seized the bag, and tried to drag it along himself, but it was too heavy for him.
The faithful dog then ran after his master, and when he overtook him, he barked, and whined, and howled, and did everything he could to make him remember his money. But the merchant did not understand him, and became alarmed; for he thought his dog was going mad.

The dog then began to catch at the bridle, and to bite the horse's heels, in order to stop him. The merchant then felt sure that the dog was mad; and so he shot him with his pistol, to keep him from doing mischief. The poor dog fell, badly wounded.

The merchant then pursued his journey; but he was greatly distressed, because he had had to kill a dog that had always been so faithful to him, and that he valued so highly.

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</table>
As the merchant rode along he said to himself that he would rather have lost his money than his dog. This made him think of his money, and he reached out his hand to take hold of the bag; but he found it was gone!

He then remembered that he had left it under the tree where he had stopped to rest; and he now saw that his faithful dog had been trying to remind him of it.

The merchant rode back again as fast as his horse could gallop; and when he got to the tree he found that his wounded dog had dragged himself back to the bag of money, and was guarding it for him. But the poor animal was barely alive, and died while licking the hand of his deeply distressed master.

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<th>Can</th>
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THE WOLF

The wolf is an animal of the dog kind, and very much resembles the dog. He is not quite as large as some dogs, but is very strong and ferocious.

His color is generally gray; but in some countries wolves are black, and sometimes they are white.

Wolves generally hunt in troops or packs. Sometimes there are hundreds of wolves in a pack. In the winter they suffer very much from hunger, and will attack men, and will pull down and devour the largest animals.

The wolf can not bark like a dog, but only howls.

Adjective  Cat a logue  A ny
al ge bra  cat a ract  ma ny
al pha bet  cav al ry  pen ny
al co hol  chan ce ry  bev y
al ka li  char ac ter  lev y
and i ron  fas ci nate  bed stead
ap er ture  gal ax y  blem ish
ap pe tite  hand ker chief  breath less
av e nue  haz ard ous  death less
bach e lor  mack er el  break fast
bal us ter  ma gis trate  bu ry
bal us trade  mag net ism  cher ry
black ber ry  man a cle  cher ish
blas phe my  man u script  cen sure
cab i net  mas sa cre  cen sus
cal o mel  par a dise  cen tre
cal um ny  par a sol  cen tral
can o py  par a graph  chest nut
car ry all  pas sen ger  clean ly
cat e chism  cred it
Live while you live, the epicure would say,  
And catch the pleasures of the passing day.  
Live while you live, the holy preacher cries,  
And give to God each moment as it flies.  
Lord, in my view, let both united be;  
I live in pleasure when I live to thee.

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<tr>
<th>Cleft</th>
<th>Leop ard</th>
<th>Bench</th>
<th>Cleft</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>leop ard</td>
<td>bench</td>
<td>clef t</td>
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<tr>
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<td>lep er</td>
<td>clench</td>
<td>thef t</td>
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<td>length en</td>
<td>drench</td>
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<td>strength en</td>
<td>quench</td>
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<td>med ley</td>
<td>wrench</td>
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<td>meth od</td>
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<td>mer it</td>
<td>scent</td>
<td>elve</td>
</tr>
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<td>nec tar</td>
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<td>neph er</td>
<td>bread</td>
<td>egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>peas ant</td>
<td>dread</td>
<td>edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frec kle</td>
<td>pheas ant</td>
<td>spread</td>
<td>fledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec kle</td>
<td>pleas ant</td>
<td>thread</td>
<td>hedge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>pen ance</td>
<td>tread</td>
<td>ledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ges ture</td>
<td>plen ty</td>
<td>breast</td>
<td>pledge</td>
</tr>
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<td>read y</td>
<td>breadth</td>
<td>sledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>stead y</td>
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<td>wedge</td>
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<td>rep tile</td>
<td>death</td>
<td>fetch</td>
</tr>
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<td>sketch</td>
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<td>skep tic</td>
<td>crept</td>
<td>stretch</td>
</tr>
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<td>splen dor</td>
<td>slept</td>
<td>wretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leav en</td>
<td>ven dor</td>
<td>swept</td>
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<td>ten dril</td>
<td>chest</td>
<td>stealth</td>
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<td>jeal ous</td>
<td>threat en</td>
<td>guest</td>
<td>wealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zeal ous</td>
<td>wel come</td>
<td>quest</td>
<td>meant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clocks and watches were invented for the measurement of time.

A day is considered as beginning at midnight, and lasting till the next midnight. A day is twenty-four hours long. But the face of a clock or watch is divided into only twelve parts; so that the hands count from one up to twelve, twice during the twenty-four hours.
THE NEGRO, FIDDLER AND THE WOLVES.

Once, in Kentucky, on a winter night, a negro man named Dick was going through a dark forest, on a visit to a plantation six miles from his master's house. He carried his fiddle with him.

The snow was on the ground, and the moon and stars were shining; and Dick walked swiftly along the narrow path, with his fiddle in his hand.

When Dick was in the middle of the thick woods he heard the distant howl of a wolf, and soon he heard another wolf answer it.
Soon the wolves came nearer, and their howling became so loud that Dick thought the woods must be full of them.

Dick hurried on as fast as he could, but soon the wolves came so close that they were about to seize him. He turned round and sounded his fiddle at them, by drawing his fingers swiftly over the strings.

This frightened the wolves so, that they jumped back as if Dick had shot at them. Dick then ran with all his might, and got safely in an old cabin that was near by, and climbed up into the loft.
The wolves soon crowded into the cabin, and began to leap and howl after Dick, and he could hardly keep them from catching his feet.

At last Dick took his fiddle and began to play. The wolves immediately stopped jumping at him, and stood perfectly still, listening to the music. But whenever Dick stopped playing, they would begin to jump at him again.

So, to keep the wolves quiet, Dick had to play the fiddle for several hours. At last a number of negroes, who had been waiting for Dick, came to look for him, and when the wolves saw so many persons coming, they ran away.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collier</th>
<th>Modern</th>
<th>Prov erb</th>
<th>Bird</th>
</tr>
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<td>quad rant</td>
<td>birch</td>
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<tr>
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<td>mon arch</td>
<td>ros in</td>
<td>birth</td>
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<td>com merce</td>
<td>non sense</td>
<td>schol ar</td>
<td>mirth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con duct</td>
<td>nov ice</td>
<td>shock ing</td>
<td>chirp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con flict</td>
<td>ob ject</td>
<td>stock ing</td>
<td>dirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doc trine</td>
<td>of fice</td>
<td>sol emn</td>
<td>flirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dol phin</td>
<td>oft en</td>
<td>song ster</td>
<td>shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hogs head</td>
<td>soft en</td>
<td>sol id</td>
<td>squirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gos pel</td>
<td>off set</td>
<td>squal id</td>
<td>firm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gos sip</td>
<td>off spring</td>
<td>squad id</td>
<td>girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gob let</td>
<td>op tics</td>
<td>squan der</td>
<td>whirl</td>
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<td>ox en</td>
<td>wan der</td>
<td>earl</td>
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<td>pom pous</td>
<td>swal low</td>
<td>pearl</td>
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<td>pot ash</td>
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<td>prof it</td>
<td>wal let</td>
<td>earth</td>
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<td>prom ise</td>
<td>wal nut</td>
<td>dearth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>prog ress</td>
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<td>prop er</td>
<td>watch ful</td>
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<td>vol ley</td>
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<td>vol ume</td>
<td>burst</td>
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<td>pros pect</td>
<td>vom it</td>
<td>nurse</td>
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<td>lo gic</td>
<td>pros trate</td>
<td>pon der</td>
<td>purse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mod el</td>
<td>prox y</td>
<td>yon der</td>
<td>world</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Bomb</th>
<th>Does</th>
<th>Drudge</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>done</td>
<td>grudge</td>
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<tr>
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<td>thumb</td>
<td>some</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>judge</td>
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<tr>
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<td>plumb</td>
<td>dove</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>rough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crust</td>
<td>much</td>
<td>glove</td>
<td>once</td>
<td>tough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plunge</td>
<td>such</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>won</td>
<td>tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sponge</td>
<td>touch</td>
<td>shove</td>
<td>ton</td>
<td>young</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The bee is a very industrious insect, and delights to bring to the hive all the honey it can find.

When bees are wild, they make their homes in the hollows of trees, and sometimes in caves among the rocks.

Choc o late
chol e ra
chol er ic
chron i cle
cog ni tate
cog ni zance
con fer ence
con se quence
com pro mise
frol ic some
hol i day
hon est ly
hos pi tal
lon gi tude
mon ar chy
ob lo quy
ob se quies
ob so lete
nov el ty

Om i nous
om ni bus
om e let
op po site
pon der ous
prob a ble
prod i gy
prom i ses
prompt i tude
proph e cy
prot es tant
pros e lyte
qual i ty
quan ti ty
scrof u la
sol emn ly
soph is try
tom a hawk
vol a tile

Blood y
bo rough
tho rough
blud geon
blun der
plun der
thun der
won der
broth er
moth er
oth er
smoth er
bub ble
buck et
bug gy
bur row
fur row
bus tle
rus tle
How doth the little busy bee
    Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
    From every opening flower.

In works of labor or of skill
    I would be busy, too;
For Satan finds some mischief still
    For idle hands to do.

In books, or work, or healthful play,
    Let my first years be past,
That I may give, for every day,
    Some good account at last.

<table>
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<td>huckster</td>
<td>study</td>
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<td>mustard</td>
<td>huxdred</td>
<td>mongrel</td>
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<td>dumpling</td>
<td>hutner</td>
<td>mufler</td>
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<td>dungeon</td>
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<td>drugist</td>
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<td>rufle</td>
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<td>dury</td>
<td>judgoment</td>
<td>shufle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>rus ty</td>
<td>lus tre</td>
<td>putty</td>
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<td>muscle</td>
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<td>fur nace</td>
<td>pumpgent</td>
<td>smuggle</td>
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<td>gruntle</td>
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<td>humple</td>
<td>puppy</td>
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<tr>
<td>cup board</td>
<td>stumple</td>
<td>pur chase</td>
<td>snuf fers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STEAMBOAT.

A steamboat is a vessel for conveying passengers and goods. It is called a steamboat because it is moved by steam.

It is very pleasant to travel in a steamboat, because it runs so smoothly and swiftly, and is fitted up so nicely. But sometimes the boiler bursts, and does great mischief.

Stub born
stur geon
sur geon
sub urbs
sud den
suf fer
suf frage
sul phur
sum mit
sur feit
sur name
sur plus
thirs ty
thir ty
ton nage
tum bler
tur key
tur ret

Buc kle
knuc kle
bun gle
com fort
com pass
cov er
hov er
plov er
doz en
gov ern
mon day
mon key
noth ing
on ion
un cle
whirl wind
work man
wor ship

Broth er ly
buf fa lo
cir cum spect
cir cum stance
com pa ny
coun try man
cov er let
con sta ble
cul pa ble
cur ren cy
cus to dy
fur ni ture
fur ther more
gov ern ment
hum ble bee
hum ming bird
hur ri cane
hus band man
THE WOLF AND THE LAMB—A FABLE.

One day, while a wolf was drinking, a little lamb went to a place lower down the stream, and began to drink also.

As soon as the wolf saw the lamb, he resolved to quarrel with him, so that he might have an excuse for killing the lamb, and eating him for his dinner.

So the wolf said to the lamb, You are muddying the water where I am drinking.

No, said the lamb, that cannot be; for the water does not run from me to you; but it runs from you to me.
It made the wolf very angry when the lamb thus showed what a mistake he had made. He then said to the lamb, You slandered me, and told lies on me, twelve months ago.

No, said the lamb, for I was not then born. I am only six months old now.

The wolf then said, If it was not you, it was your father or mother; or some of your relations. So he flew upon the poor lamb, and tore him to pieces.

We should be careful to keep out of the way of quarrelsome persons. They will always find some pretence for treating us amiss.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Chalk</th>
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<th>Archer</th>
</tr>
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<td>au di ence</td>
<td>arc tic</td>
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<td>au spi ces</td>
<td>ar gue</td>
</tr>
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<td>au thor ize</td>
<td>ar my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>draw</td>
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<td>ar tist</td>
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<td>fal si fy</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>nought</td>
<td>straw</td>
<td>fraud u lent</td>
<td>bar ley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ought</td>
<td>squaw</td>
<td>haugh ti ly</td>
<td>par ley</td>
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<td>bald</td>
<td>naugh ti ly</td>
<td>barn yard</td>
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<td>scald</td>
<td>plau si ble</td>
<td>car bine</td>
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<td>dwarf</td>
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<td>car pet</td>
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<td>car tridge</td>
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<td>talk a tive</td>
<td>par tridge</td>
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<td>north</td>
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<td>char coal</td>
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<td>charm ing</td>
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<td>fraud</td>
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<td>short</td>
<td>laud</td>
<td>or tho dox</td>
<td>far ther</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>hawk</td>
<td>por ce lain</td>
<td>far thing</td>
</tr>
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<td>salt</td>
<td>por cu pine</td>
<td>fath er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warm</td>
<td>quart</td>
<td>scor pi on</td>
<td>gar ment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHEERFULNESS.

We should strive to be always cheerful and contented.

A cheerful person is happy himself, and makes others happy. But those who are always cross and complaining, are very unpleasant companions.

God has made all nature cheerful, and He intended that we should be cheerful also. Cheerfulness does not teach us to be giddy, and boisterous, and rude; but to observe a pleasant and polite demeanor toward all whom we meet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carve</th>
<th>Gar</th>
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<th>Ar</th>
<th>Bi</th>
<th>trate</th>
<th>Broad</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>chi</td>
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<td>te</td>
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<td>ar</td>
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<td>ket</td>
<td>fath</td>
<td>er</td>
<td>less</td>
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</tr>
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<td>guar</td>
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<td>stall</td>
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<td>lor</td>
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<td>ket</td>
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BERRIES AND BRIERS.

A little girl was busy, one day, gathering black-berries from the brier bush on which they grew.

The briers scratched her hands and made them bleed; but she did not cry, but was bright and cheerful.

A gentleman who passed by, asked her how she could be so cheerful while the briers were making her hands smart and bleed.

The little girl replied, Oh, sir, we are obliged to meet with briers where we get berries.

This was a beautiful answer to give; and we must all be like the little girl, and not fret or murmur at what we can not avoid.
A PRAYER FOR CONTENTMENT.

Father, whate’er of earthly bliss
Thy sovereign will denies
Accepted at Thy throne of grace,
Let this petition rise:

Give me a calm and thankful heart,
From every murmur free;
The blessings of Thy grace impart,
And make me live to Thee.

Let the sweet hope that Thou art mine,
My life and death attend;
Thy presence through my journey shine,
And crown my journey’s end.

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ON FLATTERY.

We must be careful not to be deceived by those who may flatter us, and tell us we are better than we are, in order to take advantage of us.

Flattery is like the bait which we put on a fish-hook when we wish to catch fish. We must not be deceived like the foolish fish.

If we should be so silly as to believe persons who flatter us for wicked purposes, they will laugh at us themselves, after they have gained what they desire.

Accent on the second syllable.

Ac quaint at taint com plaint con straint re straint ar raign cam paign cham paign as suage as sail be wail en tail pre vail re tail un veil af fray way lay cas cade bro cade

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When Benjamin Franklin was a little boy, a man with a smiling face met him one cold morning, and said, My pretty boy, has your father a grindstone? Little Benjamin answered yes.

You are a fine little fellow, said the man. Will you let me grind my axe upon it? Benjamin was pleased because the man called him a fine little fellow, and so he told him where the grindstone was.

The man then patted little Benjamin on the head, and said, Will my nice little man get me some hot water? Benjamin ran to the kitchen, and brought him a bucketful.

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The cunning man then said to Benjamin, I am sure you are one of the finest boys I ever saw. Will you just turn the grindstone for me for a few minutes?

Little Benjamin was so much pleased with this flattery, that he turned the grindstone until his hands were blistered, and until he was so tired he could hardly stand up.

The school-bell rang, and Benjamin wanted to go to his lessons; but the man kept telling him he was a fine little fellow, and asking him to turn a little while longer; so that Benjamin could not easily get away.

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Benjamin continued to turn the grindstone until the man had ground his axe perfectly sharp and bright.

The man then stopped praising Benjamin, and did not even thank him for his help. But he said to him, Now, you little rascal, you have played truant. Scud away to school as quickly as you can, or you will be well punished for it!

Benjamin was much mortified at the manner in which he was treated, and he resolved never to be deceived so again. And after that, whenever he saw a man cajoling others with flattery, he always said, Take care, that man has an axe to grind!

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A light
a right
be night
de light
ad vice
en tice
con cise
pre cise
as sign
be dign
con dign
de sign
re sign
ar rive
de prive
de scribe
sub scribe
de spite
po lite
A bode
cor rode
al though
ap proach
en croach
a shore
de plore
ex plore
be low
be stow
fore know
be moan
com port
ex port
con trol
pa trol
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A tro cious
au ro ra
be to ken
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con do lence
cor ro sive
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en rol ment
en croach ment
fe ro cious
jo cose ly
more o ver
pa go da
re proach ful
so no rous
un to ward
un whole some
THE FOX AND THE CROW—A FABLE.

One day a crow found a large piece of nice cheese, and flew up into a tree to eat it.

A cunning fox followed after, to see if he could not get the cheese for himself.

He went under the tree, and told the crow that she was the prettiest bird in the world; and he begged the crow to sing him a song, because he was sure so handsome a bird would sing very sweetly.

The foolish crow opened her mouth to sing, and dropped the cheese. The fox then eat it, and went off laughing at the crow.
ON IDLENESS.

We must never be idle when we can find any thing to do; for idle persons are always unhappy.

It is a sin to be lazy; and if we are lazy we shall never thrive.

Children should rise early in the morning, wash themselves clean, comb their hair, and brush their clothes, and make themselves neat and tidy.

They should then run about in the fresh air for a time; and afterward they should learn their lessons, and do anything that their parents may wish.
Children should be sure to start to school early enough to get there in time. It is very bad to be too late at school.

During school-hours they should be very quiet and industrious, and learn all their lessons perfectly.

When school is out, and time is allowed for play, it is very proper for them to take their sport.

They should play games in which they will have to run, and jump, and take much exercise. This will make them active and healthy.

They must always be kind and generous to their playmates, and must be good-tempered and cheerful.

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Be head
be quest
bru nette
coquette
ga zette
lu nette
bur lesque
gro tesque
con demn
con temn
con dense
ex pense
im pense
in tense
sus pense
de fence
of fence
fare well
for get

Ac cep tance
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ag gres sive
a mend ment
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un stead y
an gel ic
ap pen dage
ap pren tice
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clan des tine
in tes tine
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Com pen sate
con tem plate
con cen trate
de cep tive
de crep it
de mer it
in her it
de pen denco
de vel op
en vel op
dis tem per
do mes tie
e lec tric
em bel lish
em bez zle
en deav or
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ex pres sive
De fen sive
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pre ven tive
de mer it
in her it
in clem ent
in trep id
in trench ment
in vest ment
re fresh ment
lieu ten ant
un pleas ant
mo men tous
pa ren tal
po ten tial
pa thetic
po et ic
pre cep tor.
tre men dou
um brel la
u ten sil
Ad dict
af sict
con flict
re strict
a bridge
af fix
pre fix
pro lix
trans fix
as sist
de sist
ex ist
in sist
per sist
re sist
un twist
con vince
e vince
dis miss
re miss
e quip
out strip
A byss
a mid
be fit
dis til
ful fil
in stil
un til
dis tinct
ex tinct
suc cinct
e clipse
el lipse
en rich
for bid
forth with
here with
here in'
im pinge
in fringe
im print
quad rille
where in

A ROSE.
Once there was a little boy who did not love to learn his book, or to do what his parents told him, because he was a lazy boy.

One bright morning his parents sent him to school; but instead of skipping along like a lively boy, he walked very slowly, and was looking all the time for some person to play with him.

At last he saw a bee flying first to one flower and then to another; and he said, Pretty bee, come and play with me.

But the bee was gathering honey to put in the hive, that it might have something to eat when the winter should come. So he would not stop to play with the lazy boy.

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The little boy next saw a bird picking up straws; and he said, "Little bird, come and play with me."

But the little bird was carrying straws, and sticks, and moss, and wool, to build her nest; and she would not stop to play.

He next saw an ant going in and out of his nest; and he said, "Little ant, come and play with me."

But the little ant was cleaning out its nest, and getting ready for its young ones, and to carry in grains of wheat for its winter's food; and it would not stop its work to play with the lazy boy,
After this there came along a good boy, who was on his way to school; and the lazy boy called to him and said, Stop and play with me. But the good boy said, I have learned my lessons, and now I want to get to school in time. So he hurried on, and would not stop to play.

When the little boy saw that nobody was idle but himself, he said he would not be a lazy boy any more.

He then hastened on to school, and learned his lessons so well that his teacher praised him very much; and his parents were greatly pleased when they found that he had become a good boy.

A droit
ex ploit
a noint
ap point
con joint
dis joint
un joint
a void
de void
ben zoin
un join
de ploy
de voir
mem oir
scru toir
re joice
un coil
un coif
un joined

A bound
a round
con found
ex pound
sur round
a bout
de vout
with out
ac count
a mount
dis count
sur mount
a loud
an nounce
de nounce
pro nounce
a rouse
ca rouse
de vour

A loof
be hoof
re proof
ap prove
re move
re prove
ba boon
bal loon
buf soon
doub loon
dra goon
fes toon
har poon
pla toon
pol troon
rac coon
c a noe
hal loo
out do
If land is not well tilled, and planted with useful crops, it will grow up in briers and thistles.

In like manner, if our minds are not cultivated, and stored with useful knowledge, they will produce nothing but errors and vices.
SPARE THE BIRDS.

The groves and the forests would seem lonely and dull if there were no little birds to flit about among the trees, and build their nests on the branches, and sing their sweet songs.

The birds are a great help to the farmer; for they fly about over the fields, and devour the worms that would destroy his wheat, and corn, and other crops.

It is a pity to kill the little birds just for sport, or because we want something to throw or shoot at; and it is very wrong indeed to do so when they have nests.
One warm day in Spring two little birds came flying from the South, where they had spent the Winter.

They flew to the tree where they had had their last year's nest; but the nest was spoiled, and they had to make a new one.

They worked hard, and in a few days it was finished. It was made of straws, and hair, and was lined with moss, and it was very pretty and nice.

Soon there were five little eggs in the nest. The eggs were white, with little specks upon them. One of the birds sat upon them, day and night, for many days, to keep them warm. This made the eggs hatch.
There were now four little birds in the nest; but they had no feathers to keep them warm. So the mother-bird spread her wings over them, and staid with them to shelter them.

The father-bird flew out into the fields and orchards, and brought food to feed the mother and the young ones.

One day he was gone a long time, and the little birds became very hungry, and began to chirp for food.

But he was never to bring them food again; for while he was flying back to the nest, with worms in his mouth, to feed the little birds with, a boy who had a gun in his band, saw him and shot at him merely for his sport. The poor bird fell to the ground, fluttered a few times, and died.

Bel liger ent.  
con sid er ate  
de liber ate  
ob li ger ate  
par ti ci pate  
re fri ger ate  
re crim i nate  
las civ i ous  
ob liv i ous  
om ni v o rou s  
me di ci nal  
mui ci pal  
me ri dian  
per im e ter  
pe riph e ry  
re viv i fy  
so li citu de  
vi ces si tu de  
ven tril o quist

Ce ta ceous  
cre ta ceous  
crus ta ceous  
lo qua cious  
ra pa cious  
ve ra cious  
un gra cious  
Dis cre tion  
es pe cial  
es sen tial  
po ten tial  
pru-den tial  
Aus pi cious  
fic ti cious  
e li cit  
ex pli cit  
il li eit  
im pli cit  
so li cit  
Col lis ion  
di vis ion  
pro vis ion  
cog ni tion  
con tri tion  
den ti tion  
e di tion  
fru i tion  
ig ni tion  
nu tri tion  
de fi cient  
pro fi cient  
suf fi cient  
in i tial  
of fi cial  
sol sti tial  
pro pi tious  
pro vin cial  
re li gion
At last the mother-bird left the nest to look for her mate, and to get some food for the young birds, for they were very hungry. She called to her mate as she flew along; but he did not answer, because he was dead.

She gathered a nice supper for the young ones, and was flying home again, when the same boy that had killed her mate saw her. He fired at her, and she fell dead to the ground.

The little birds in the nest chirped and chirped for food, but no food came, for they had no parents now. They grew cold, for they had no longer any mother to keep them warm. So they huddled together, and that night they all died.

The little boy would have been very sorry for what he had done, if he had known how much suffering he had caused.
Ac com pa ny  
cir cum fer ence  
cir cum flu ent  
dis cov e ry  
re cov e ry  
dis cour te sy  
en cour age ment  
ef fron te ry  
e mer gen cy  
in cum ben cy  
pre sump tu ous  
re sus ci tate  
su per flu ous  
un wor thi ly  

Ap pro pri ate  
cen so ri ous  
com mo di ous  
dé plo ra ble  
er ro ne ous  
fe lo ni ous  
har mo ni ous  
me lo di ous  
no to ri ous  
vic to ri ous  
his to ri an  
me mo ri al  
op pro bri um  
re sto ra tive

Ap pro ving ly  
im mo va ble  
im pro va ble  
re mo va ble  
re pro va ble  
buf soon e ry  
pol troon e ry

Ac coun ta ble  
sur mount a ble  
un count a ble  
al low a ble  
re doubt a ble  
un doubt ed ly  
un foun ded ly

Accent on the third syllable.

Ap per tain  
as cer tain  
en ter tain  
dis en gage  
dis o bey  
o ver lay  
mis be havc  
o ver strain  
o ver take  
re in state  
Ad ver tise  
dis o blige  
dis u nite  
im po lite  
in ter line  
mis ap ply  
su per scribe  
un der mine

Auc tion eer  
dom i neer  
en gi neer  
gaz et teer  
moun tain eer  
 pri va teer  
vol un teer  
brig a dier  
chan de lie r  
fi nan cier  
gren a dier  
dis ap pear  
in dis creet  
in ter cede  
in ter fere  
in ter vene  
su per sede  
un be lief

De com pose  
dis com pose  
ev er more  
here to fore  
in com modo  
in dis posc  
in ter posc  
o ver flow  
o ver throw  
pre dis posc  
un der go  
Dis a buse  
dis re pute  
in se cure  
im ma ture  
pre ma ture  
im por tune  
in tro due
Don't kill the birds, the happy birds,
That sing about your door,
Soon as the pleasant spring has come,
And winter's storms are o'er.

Don't kill the birds, the pretty birds,
That play among the trees.
The grove would be a lonesome place
If it were not for these.

Don't kill the birds, the sprightly birds,
That cheer the field and hill;
Such pretty, joyous, harmless things,
Should have our kind good will.
THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.
He maketh me to lie down in green pastures;
he leadeth me beside the still waters.
He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me in the
paths of righteousness for his name's sake.
Yea, though I walk through the valley of the
shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art
with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.
Thou preparest a table before me in the pres­
ence of mine enemies; thou anointest my head
with oil; my cup runneth over.
Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me
all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the
house of the Lord for ever.
The Lord my pasture shall prepare, 
And feed me with a shepherd’s care. 
His presence shall my wants supply, 
And guard me with a watchful eye. 
My noonday walks he shall attend, 
And all my midnight hours defend. 
When in the sultry glebe I faint, 
Or on the thirsty mountains pant, 
To fertile vales and dewy meads 
My weary, wandering steps he leads; 
Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow, 
Amid the verdant landscape flow 
Though in the paths of death I tread, 
With gloomy horrors overspread, 
My steadfast heart shall fear no ill; 
For thou, O Lord, art with me still. 
Thy friendly crook shall give me aid, 
And guide me through the dreadful shade.
Confederate Spelling Book.

Words of Five Syllables.
Accent on the fourth syllable.

Ab bre vi a tion
ad min is tra tion
am pli fi ca tion
an ni hi la tion
as so ci a tion
com mem o ra tion
com mu ni ca tion
con fed er a tion
con grat u la tion
con tin u a tion
cor rob o ra tion
de nom i na tion
de nun ci a tion
de pre ci a tion
dis ad van ta ge ous
ed i fi ca tion
ex pec to ra tion
for ti fi ca tion
fruc ti fi ca tion
gra t i fi ca tion
glo ri fi ca tion
in ter pre ta tion
me li o ra tion
mul ti pli ca tion
or gan i za tion
pre des ti na tion
pro nun ci a tion
re gen er a tion
re nal i za tion
re tal i a tion
re nun ci a tion
rat i fi ca tion
sane ti fi ca tion
sig ni fi ca tion
sig ni fi ca tion

Cir cum val la tion
mis cal cu la tion
mul ti pli ca tor
Ec cle si as tic
en thu si a tic
mis un der stand ing
Char ac ter is tic
hi e ro glyph ic
math e ma ti cian
un cir cum cis ion.

A man u en sis
A pol o get ic
ex per i men tal
mis ap pre hen sion
mis rep re sen ted
su per in ten dent
whith er so ev er
An i mad ver sion
Cir cum lo cu tion
Cir cum vo lu tion
Some persons who do not intend to tell falsehoods, are yet in the habit of stating things greatly beyond the truth. We must never do this; but must take care to relate facts exactly as they are.

A boy once said to his father, Pa, I saw an immense number of dogs in our street last night; five hundred, I am sure.

His father told him that was impossible. Well, said the son, there were at least a hundred. No, said his father, there are not a hundred dogs in the whole town.

The boy then said he saw at least ten; but his father said he did not believe that he had seen even ten. Any how, said the boy, I know I saw our dog and another one.

So he had seen only two dogs, but called them five hundred!

Accent on the second syllable.

De clam a to ry
De fam a to ry
Ex plan a to ry
De clar a to ry
Pre par a to ry
In flam ma to ry
Im a gi na ry
Voc ab u la ry
Con fec tion e ry
Con fed er a cy
De gen er a cy
Ef fem i na cy
In del i ca cy
In vet er a cy
Dis pen sa to ry
Co tem po ra ry
He red i ta ry
In cem di a ry
Sti pen di a ry
Un ne ces sa ry

In es ti ma ble
Im pen e tra ble
In sep a ra ble
Con serv a to ry
Ob serv a to ry
E pis to la ry
pre lim i na ry
Res id u a ry
Sub sid i a ry
Pro hib i to ry
Ab om i na ble
In tol er a ble
A poth e ca ry
In vol un ta ry
De pos i to ry
De rog a to ry
Pre mon i to ry
In du bi ta bly
Sa lu ta to ry
Un u su al
An u su al ly
Once there was a sick man who told a visiting friend that he had thrown up something as black as a crow.

His friend went away, and told a person that the sick man said he had thrown up a black crow.

This person told another man that the sick man said he had thrown up two black crows.

The last man reported that the sick man said he had thrown up three black crows.

This story made the people wonder very much; but when the sick man heard of it, he told them what he had really said, and how it had been changed in telling it.

So the people then saw that every one who repeated the story had added something to it, and in this manner had greatly changed it from the truth; and they said that persons ought always to listen carefully, and to repeat a thing exactly as it is told to them. And they called it the story of the Three Black Crows.

---

**Accent on the third syllable.**

- Simul tane ous
- Suc ce da ne ous
- In ter me di ate
- Ma gis te ri al
- De mo ni a cal
- No to ri e ty
- Ac ri mo ni ous
- Car e mo ni al
- Pat ri mo ni al
- Cqui to ri al
- Im me mo rial
- Sen a to ri al
- Con trol la ble

- Con ti gui ty
- Con ti nu i ty
- In cre du li ty
- Dis in gen u ous
- E van gel i cal
- In dis pen sa ble
- In ef fect u al
- In tel lect u al
- In fid el i ty
- In sin cer i ty
- Par lia ment a ry
- Sup ple ment a ry
- Tes ta ment a ry
MAKE HOME HAPPY

Whatever brawls disturb the street,
    There should be peace at home.
Where sisters dwell, and brothers meet,
    Quarrels should never come.

Birds in their little nests agree;
    And 'tis a shameful sight
When children of one family
    Fall out, and chide, and fight!

Let gentle words, and deeds of love,
    Our daily conduct show;
Thus shall we honor God above,
    And happy live below.

Cir cum am bi ent
il le gal i ty
in hu man i ty
lib er al i ty
per son al i ty
prob lem at i cal
pu sil lan i mous
Ar is toc ra cy
in e qual i ty
me di oc ri ty
phra se ol o gy
sin u os i ty
An ni ver sa ry
in de ter mi nate
im per turb a ble
Ca pa bil i ty
con san gu in i ty
dis a bil i ty
du ra bil i ty
fea si bil i ty
flex i bil i ty
im mo bil i ty
in a bil i ty
in ci vil i ty
in sta bil i ty
in u til i ty
ris i bil i ty
ver sa til i ty
vol a til i ty
u na nim i ty
WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES.

Accent on the fourth syllable.

Dis cip li na ri an
pre des ti na ri an
ex tem po ra ne ous
En cy clo pe di a
het e ro ge ne ous
In qui ś i to ri al
me di a to ri al
An te di lu vi an
Il lib er al i ty
in hos pi tal i ty
in stru men tal i ty
spir it u al i ty
un i ver sal i ty
dis sim i lar i ty
ir reg u lar i ty
par tic u lar i ty
Com pat i bil i ty
di vis i bil i ty
gen er al is si mo
im mu ta bil i ty
im pos si bil i ty
im prob a bil i ty
in ca pa bil i ty
in cred i bil i ty
in fal li bil i ty
in flam ma bil i ty
in flex i bil i ty
in sen si bil i ty
sus cep ti bil i ty
Im pet u os i ty
in fe ri or i ty
su pe ri or i ty
The capital of a country or state is the city in which the chief officers of the government reside or assemble. The building in which the legislative body meets is called the Capitol.
WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES.

Accent on the fifth syllable.

Val e tu di na ri an        In com pat i bil i ty
Im ma te ri al i ty        in com pres si bil i ty
in di vid u al i ty        in de fen si bil i ty
per pen dic u lar i ty , in di vis i bil i ty
Im mal le a bil i ty        in el i gi bil i ty
im pen e tra bil i ty        ir re sist i bil i ty

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES.

Accent on the sixth syllable.

In com pre hen si bil i ty.        Un in tel li gi bil i ty

Words in which all the vowels are found.

Fa ce tious’ly         gre ga ri ous ly         un ques tion a bly

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

Jan u a ry                   Sun day
Feb ru a ry                   Mon day
March                       Tues day
A pril                       Wednes day
May                        Thurs day
June                        Fri day
Ju ly                     Sat ur day
Au gust                    
Sep tem ber                  
Oc to ber                    
No vem ber                  
De cem ber

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

NAMEs OF THE SEASONS.

Spring
Sum mer
Au tumn
Win ter

Thirty days has September,
April, June, and November,
All the rest have thirty-one,
Excepting February alone,
To which we twenty-eight assign,
Till leap-year gives it twenty-nine,
FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

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<td>Thirty</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>MDCCCLXV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>XXXV</td>
<td>Thirty-five</td>
<td>One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>XL</td>
<td>Forty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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ORDINAL NUMBERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>Ninth</th>
<th>9th</th>
<th>Seventeenth</th>
<th>17th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>2d</td>
<td>Tenth</td>
<td>16th</td>
<td>Eighteenth</td>
<td>18th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>3d</td>
<td>Eleventh</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>Nineteenth</td>
<td>19th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>Twelfth</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>Twentieth</td>
<td>20th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>Thirteenth</td>
<td>13th</td>
<td>Twenty first</td>
<td>21st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>Fourteenth</td>
<td>14th</td>
<td>Thirtieth</td>
<td>30th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>Fifteenth</td>
<td>15th</td>
<td>One hundredth</td>
<td>100th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Sixteenth</td>
<td>16th</td>
<td>One thousandth</td>
<td>1000th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PART IV.

### PROPER NAMES, OR NAMES OF PERSONS AND PLACES

*Accent on the first syllable.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper Name</th>
<th>Proper Name</th>
<th>Proper Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aaron</td>
<td>Felix</td>
<td>Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abel</td>
<td>Greenwich</td>
<td>Hugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham</td>
<td>Levi</td>
<td>Hous ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amos</td>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Jut dith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aza</td>
<td>Phebe</td>
<td>Julia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>Peterburg</td>
<td>Jui lius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caleb</td>
<td>Stephence</td>
<td>Lew is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>O dore</td>
<td>Lou is ville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td>Wheeling</td>
<td>Lu cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lu ther</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob</td>
<td></td>
<td>New arck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td></td>
<td>New ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prus sia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rus sia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reu ben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Ru fus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel</td>
<td>Shiloh</td>
<td>Ruth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph</td>
<td>Si las</td>
<td>Schuyl kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>Si mon</td>
<td>Su sau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caesar</td>
<td>Bo naparte</td>
<td>Al ba py</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecilia</td>
<td>Chlo e</td>
<td>Aus tri a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delia</td>
<td>Job</td>
<td>Aus tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Joel</td>
<td>Bal ti more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eli</td>
<td>Joah</td>
<td>Craw ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enoch</td>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>Mal ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephraim</td>
<td>Moses</td>
<td>Mau rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>Noah</td>
<td>Taun ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>Po land</td>
<td>Wal ter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kind words are easily spoken, and do not blister the tongue; and they make others happy. But harsh words are sometimes harder to bear than blows.

Little Henry was bright and happy, and playing about the room. But his large brother, Charles, spoke roughly to him; and then his smiles all went away, and his eyes filled with tears, and his little heart felt as if it would break.

Charles felt sorry for what he had done: so he took little Henry in his arms, and spoke gently to him, and told him he loved him; and little Henry's smiles soon came back, and he was happy again. And Charles said he would not speak roughly any more.
SPEAK GENTLY.

Speak gently to the little child;
Its love be sure to gain;
Teach it, in accents soft and mild;
It may not long remain.

Speak gently to the young; for they
Will have enough to bear;
Pass through this life as best they may,
’Tis full of anxious care.

Speak gently, kindly, to the poor;
Let no harsh tone be heard;
They have enough they must endure,
Without an unkind word.

Mad i son    Arch i bald    Ed mund
Man ches ter  Ar kan sas    Ed ward
Mans field    Ar thur       Ed win
Mat thew      Charles      El ea nor
Nan se mond   Charles ton  El len
Nash ville    Char lotte   Em i ly
Natch ez      Mar ga ret   Em ma
Naz a reth    Mar tha      Es sex
Pal es tine   Mar tin      Est her
Pam li co     Bed ford     Fred er ick
Par is        Ben e dict   Fred er icks burg
Pas quo tank  Ben ja min   Greg o ry
Pat rick      Beth le hem  Hel en
Ran dolph     Beth el      Hen ry
Sam son       Bev er ly    Jef fer son
Sam u el      Ches ter field  Jer i cho
Staun ton     Del a ware   Jes se
Thad de us    Den mark     Leb a non
Val cn tine   Ed gar       Leice ster
THE OLD MAN’S COMFORTS.

You are old, Father William, the young man cried;
The few locks which are left you are gray.
You are hale, Father William, a hearty old man;
Now tell me the reason, I pray.

In the days of my youth, Father William replied,
I remembered that youth would fly fast;
And abused not my health and my vigor at first,
That I never might need them at last.

You are old, Father William, the young man cried;
And pleasures with youth pass away;
And yet you lament not the days that are gone;
Now tell me the reason, I pray.

---

Lem u el  Gid e on  Prince ton
Leon ard  Gil bert  Rich ard
Lex ing ton  Guil ford  Rich mond
Mer e dith  Ich a bod  Scip i o
Mex i co  In dia  Si ci ly
Mar y land  In dian  Sid ney
Nel son  Is ra el  Sim e on
Pen dle ton  Lim er ick  Smith field
Read ing  Lin coln  Syr a cuse
Sen e ca  Lyd i a  Syr i a
Sev ern  Mich i gan  Tim o thy
Tex as  Mid dle burg  Vicks burg
Tren ton  Mil dred  Vin cent
Bris tol  Mil ledge ville  Wil liam
Chick a saw  Nich o las  Wil liams burg
Chris to pher  Nin e veh  Wil ming ton
Clif ton  Phil ip  Wil son
Eng land  Pitts burg  Win ches ter
In the days of my youth, Father William replied,
    I remembered that youth could not last;
I thought of the future, whatever I did,
    That I never might grieve for the past.

You are old, Father William, the young man cried
    And life must be hastening away;
You are cheerful, and love to converse upon death;
    Now tell me the reason, I pray.

I am cheerful, young man, Father William replied;
    Let the cause thy attention engage:
In the days of my youth I remembered my God,
    And he hath not forgotten my age.

Dorcas          Boston         Bruns wick
Dorchester      Concord        Buffalo
Flor ence       John          Ber ley
Florida         Jou a than     Bir ming ham
George          Josh u a       Cul pep per
Geor gia        Knox ville    Cum ber land
Glouce ster     Ol i ver      Doug las
Nor ace          Ox ford       Dub lin
Law rence       Prov i dence  D ad ley
Nor folk        Rock ing ham  Dur ham
Nor way          Robert        Ger man ny
Or ange         Rod ney       Hud son
Or e gon         Ro ger        Hum phe y
Or le ans        Rot ter dam   Lon don
Ra leigh        Scot land     Som er set
Salis bury      Sol o mon     Suf folk
Thorn ton       Thom as       Sul li van
Wal ter          Thomp son     Sus sex
York            Washing ton   Tur key
FROM THE NINETEENTH PSALM.

The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork.

Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge.

There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard.

In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun, which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race.

Accent on the second syllable.

An nap o lis            A quil a            A me, lia
At lan ta                Bra zil                Cor de lia
At lan tic              E liz a beth            Lu ca lia
Beth ab a ra            Ma drid            Lu cre tia
Da mas cus              Pa cif ic            Lou i sa
Ha van a                Tom big bee            Pe dee
Ma nas sas              Vir gin ia        Zac che us
Mi am i                U lys ses           E li as
Na than i el            A pol los            E li jah
New Hamp shire        Dah lon e ga        E lisha
Ni ag a ra             Mo roc co            E li za
Norta amp ton           Ver mont               Ma ri a
Ri van na              New York            So phi a
Sa van nah             New Or le ans         O hi o
Su san nah          Au gus tâ                Na po le on
Amer i ca                   Au gus tus      Po to mac
Con nect i cut       Co lum bus            Mon roe
Fay ette              Co lum bi a              Rean oke
Lo ren zo             Ken tuck y            Je ru sa lem
Pe nel o pe       Mont gom e ry           Mis sou ri
Re bec ca             New Jer sey             Cal houn
Schec nec ta dy        San dus ky            Ka naw ha
Vi en na                Te cum seh            Cho wan
The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great original proclaim.
The unwearied sun from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes, to every land,
The work of an Almighty hand.
Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly, to the listening earth,
Repeats the story of her birth
While all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

Accent on the third syllable.

Al a bam a  A bys sin ia  Car o li na
Al be marle  Cor pus Chris ti  Hez e ki ah
Al ex an der  Mis sis sip pi  Jor e mi ah
Al ex an dria  Chich a hom i ny  Min ne so ta
Ap po mat tox  Cal i for nia  O ro no co
Chris ti an a  Mat a gor da  Pen sa co la
Cin cin nat i  Al le gha ny  San An to ni o
Col o rad o  Aus tral a sia  Sar a to ga
In di an a  Co pen ha gen  Shen an do ah
Gua te mal a  Penn syl va nia  Bat on Rouge
Nar ra gan set  Ab er deen  Chat ta hooch ee
Rap pa han mock  Cher o kee  With la cooch ee
Sus que han nah  Ches a peake  Chat ta noo ga
Tal la has see  Eb e ne zer  Gua de loupe
Hen ri et ta  Gen e see  Mas sa chu setts
Is a bel la  Nie o de mus  Pas ca gou la
Har peus Fer ry  Pol y ne sia  Tal la poo sa
Phil a del phi a  Ten nes see  Tus ca loo so
PART V.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, OR NEARLY SO, BUT SPELLED DIFFERENTLY, AND DISTINGUISHED BY THEIR MEANINGS.

Ail, to be sick.
ail, malt liquor.
air, the atmosphere.
air, one who inherits.
all, the whole.
awl, a shoemaker’s instrument.
al tar, a place for offerings.
alter, to change.
ant, a little insect.
aunt, a parent’s sister.
ar, part of a circle.
ark, a vessel.
ascent, inclination upwards.
ascent, agreement.
bail, surety for another.
bale, a box or bundle of goods.
bail, a round body.
bawl, to cry aloud.
bare, naked.
bear, a wild beast; to support.
bare, mean; low.
bass, or base, in music.
be, to exist.
bee, an insect.
beach, land bordering on water.
beech, a tree.
beet, a root.
beat, to strike.
beau, a gay young man.
bow, for shooting arrows.
beer, a malt liquor.
bier, for carrying the dead.
bell, for ringing.
belle, a gay lady.
berry, a small fruit.
bury, to place under the ground.
birth, coming into life.
blow, did blow.
blue, a dark color.
boll, a pod of cotton or flax.
bowl, a round vessel.

bo rough, a town.
barrow, to scratch holes in the ground.
borne, carried.
bourn, a limit; boundary.
bough, a branch of a tree.
bow, to bend.
brake, for stopping the cars.
brake, to separate by force.
bred, brought up.
bruit, a noise.
brute, a beast.
but, except.
butt, a large cask.
buy, to purchase.
by, near to.
call, to cry out
caul, a net or membrane.
calendar, an almanac; register.
calent, to smooth cloth.
calm, quiet.
can, projection on a wheel.
can, to be able.
can, a vessel.
can non, a very large gun.
can on, a law or rule.
can vas, coarse cloth.
can vass, to examine.
cede, to yield; transfer.
seed, for planting.
cell, to plaster the top of a room.
seal, to fasten.
cell, a hole; a prison.
sell, to dispose of.
censer, for burning incense.
censer, a critic.
cent, a piece of money.
cent, smell.
sent, did send.
chair, a band of singers.
quire, 24 sheets of paper.
cholel, anger.
collar, for the neck.
chord, line in a circle.
cord, a small rope.
climb, to mount up.
climb, region; climate.
cite, to summon
sight, power of seeing.
site, situation.
clause, part of a sentence.
claws, feet of a bird.
close, to shut up.
clothes, garments.
course, order; direction.
corse, a body of soldiers.
core, the heart.
complement, full number.
complement, kind words.
council, an assembly.
counsel, advice.
cousin, a relation.
cozz, to cheat.
creak, to make a noise.
creek, a stream of water.
currant, a garden fruit.
currant, running water.
cymbal, a musical instrument.
symbol, a sign.
cygnet, a young swan.
signet, a seal.
dam, to stop water.
damn, to condemn.
dear, of great value.
der, an active animal.
dew, that falls at night.
due, owing.
dye, to expire.
dye, to color.
dire, dreadful.
dyer, one who dies cloth.
doe, a female deer.
dough, for making bread.
dun, to press for money; a color.
done, finished.
earn, to gain by labor.
earn, a vessel.
east, toward sunrise.
eye, to see with.
eye, to see with.
eye, to see with.
1, myself.
1, myself.
1, myself.
fain, gladly.
fain, gladly.
fain, a temple.
fain, to pretend.
faint, weary; weak.
faint, a pretence.
fare, food; money paid for passage.
fair, beautiful; clear.
fear, an exploit.
feet, for standing on.
feel, low, an equal.
feel, low, an equal.
feel, part of a wheel.
fire, a kind of tree.
fur, soft hair.
 fica, an insect.
flue, to run.
flow, did fly.
flue, passage for smoke.
flour, ground wheat.
flow, a blossom.
fore, before.
four, twice two.
forth, abroad.
fourth, next to third.
foul, filthy.
fowl, a bird.
freeze, to congeal.
frieze, part of a column.
gate, a kind of door.
gait, manner of moving.
gild, covered over with gold.
guilt, crime; sin.
grate, for burning coal.
great, large.
grater, for rasping nutmegs.
greater, larger.
grean, to moan.
grown, increased.
hail, frozen rain; to call to.
hale, healthy.
hair, of the head.
hare, a small animal.
hall, a large room or entrance chamber.
haul, to drag.
bar, a female deer.
heart, the seat of life.
herd, a drove or flock.
heard, did hear.
heal, to cure.

heal, part of the foot.

hear, to perceive by the ear.

here, in this place.

he, to hasten.

high, lofty.

higher, more lofty.

hire, wages.

him, himself.

hymn, a sacred song.

hole, an opening.

whole, entire; unbroken.

holy, pure; divine.

whole, entirely.

hour, sixty minutes.

our, belonging to us.

idle, unemployed; lazy.

dot, an image.

in, within.

ina, a tavern.

in diet, to accuse in court.

in dict, to express in writing.

isle, an island.

aisle, a passway in a church.

jam, preserved fruit; to squeeze.

jamb, sidepost of a door.

kill, to deprive of life.

kilt, for burning bricks.

knave, a rogue.

nave, the hub of a wheel.

knead, to work dough.

need, want; necessity.

knew, did know.

new, not old; fresh.

knight, a title.

night, darkness.

knit, to join; to weave by stitches.

nit, egg of an insect.

knot, made by tying.

not, for denying.

know, to have knowledge.

no, not.

lade, to load; to dip.

laid, placed.

lain, did lie.

lane, a narrow road or street.

launch, to cast; to dart.

launch, to move a ship.

leak, to run out.

leck, a root.

lead, a metal.

led, did lead.

lea, an enclosed field.

lee, opposite to the wind.

leaf, part of a plant.

leap, willingly.

lessen, to make less.

lesson, something to be learned.

liar, one who tells lies.

lyre, a harp.

lie, an untruth.

lye, for making soap.

libel, an arm or leg; part of a tree.

man, to draw or paint.

lock, for fastening a door.

lack, a lake.

made, finished.

maid, an unmarried woman.

main, chief.

mane, hair on a horse's neck.

maize, Indian corn.

maize, a labyrinth.

mail, bag of letters.

male, of the he kind.

mail, a wooden hammer.

maul, to beat.

manor, custom.

manor, tract of land.

mantel, a chimney piece.

manite, a garment.

marshal, an officer.

martial, warlike.

martin, a kind of swallow.

marten, a weasel.

mean, low; base.

mien, visage.

meat, flesh.

meet, to come together.

mete, to measure.

metal, such as gold, iron, etc.

metal, spirit; courage.

mew, to cry.

male, an animal.

might, power.

mite, a very small insect.

miner, one who works in mines.

minor, under 21 years of age.

mean, to grieve.

mown, cut down.

moat, a ditch.

mite, a small particle.
more, a greater part.
mower, one who mows.
nay, no.
neigh, as a horse.
on, for rowing a boat.
ore, unrefined metal.
one, a single thing.
won, did win.
palate, part of the month.
pallet, a bed.
pale, a light color.
pail, a wooden tub.
pane, of glass.
pain, distress.
pair, a couple.
pare, to peel.
pear, a fruit.
panel, a square in a door.
pannel, a kind of saddle.
patience, calmness.
patients, sick people.
pause, to stop.
paws, feet of a beast.
peace, quietness.
piece, a part.
peer, a nobleman; an equal.
pier, support of a bridge.
plain, a level country.
plane, to make smooth.
plate, silver.
plait, a fold.
plum, a fruit.
plumb, perpendicular.
pray, to beseech.
prey, to plunder.
practise, habit.
practise, to do by habit.
principal, chief.
principal, rule of action.
pore, a small opening.
pour, to run in a stream.
pole, a long stick.
poll, the head.
profit, gain.
prophet, one who foretells.
rain, from the clouds.
rein, part of a bridle.
reign, to rule as a king.
raise, to lift up.
raze, to demolish.
read, to pronounce words.
reed, a plant.
rap, to strike.
wrap, to fold up.
red, a color.
read, did read.
reek, to emit steam or vapor.
wreak, to revenge.
rest, ease; quiet.
wrest, to take by force.
ring, a circle.
wring, to twist.
right, just; true.
rite, a ceremony.
write, to make letters with a pen.
wright, a workman.
road, a passway for travellers.
rode, did ride.
roe, a female deer.
row, things in a line.
rood, fourth part of an acre.
rude, uncivil; rough.
rote, by memory.
wrote, did write.
rabbot, to join.
rabbit, a little animal.
sail, for moving a ship.
sale, act of selling.
sea, the ocean.
see, to behold.
seam, made with a needle.
seem, to appear.
sear, to parch.
seer, a prophet.
seize, withered.
seas, great waters.
sees, doth see.
seize, to lay hold of.
scene, an exhibition.
seen, beheld.
seine, a fish net.
seignior, elder.
seignior, a title of rank.
shar, to cut with shears.
shelter, unmixed; simple.
sign, a token.
sine, a line in a circle.
slay, to kill.
sleigh, a carriage used to run in snow.
sley, for weaving.
sleight, skill.
slight, to neglect
soar, to mount up.
sore, a hurt.
s, in such a manner.
s, with a needle.
sow, to scatter seed.
sole, bottom of the foot.
soul, the spirit.
some, a part.
sum, the whole.
sloe, a wild plum.
slow, not swift.
s, a male child.
sun, the source of light.
stake, a post; a pledge.
steak, a slice of meat.
stair, a step.
stare, to gaze.
station a ry, fixed station ery, paper, pens, etc.
steal, to pilfer
steel, a hard metal.
stile, steps over a fence.
style, fashion; manner of writing.
straight, not crooked.
strait, narrow.
sue cor, help.
sucker, a sprout.
tacks, small nails.
tax, a tribute
tail, the end of a thing.
tale, a story.
tare, deduction allowed.
tear, to pull in pieces.
team, horses hitched together.
teem, to abound.
tear, water from the eyes.
tier, a row.
the, an article.
thee, thyself.
their, of them.
there, in that place.
three, agony of pain.
throw, to cast.
throne, a king's seat.
thrown, cast.
tide, a current of the sea.
tie, fastened.
time, duration.
thyme, a plant.
toe, part of the foot.
tow of flax; to pull.
too, likewise.
two, twice one.
to, unto.
vail, to cover.
veil, a covering.
vale, a valley.
vain, conceited; fruitless.
vane, for showing the direction of the wind.
vein, for the blood.
vial, a little bottle.
vio, a fiddle.
vise, a screw.
wait, to delay.
weight, heaviness.
ware, merchandise.
wear, to put on clothes.
waste, to scatter.
waist, part of the body.
way, a road; course.
weigh, to find the weight of.
weak, feeble.
week, seven days.
weather, state of the air.
whether, which of two.
wood, timber.
would, was willing.
yew, a tree.
you, yourself.
ye, a sheep.

WORDS SPelled ALike, BUT PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY.
In each pair the first word is accented on the first syllable, and the other on the second syllable.

Ab sent, not present.  
ab sent, to go away.  
ab stract, an abridgment.  
ab stract, to take from.
Part VI

A collection of words with their definitions.

Abandon, to desert; forsake.
A base, to bring low.
A bash, to make ashamed.
A bate, to lessen; to remove.
A bet, to assist; to encourage.
A hor, to hate; to loathe.
A bide, to dwell; to endure.
A bil i ty, power; wealth.
A bol ish, to destroy; to annul.
A bom i na ble, hateful.

A bound, to be very plentiful.
A bridge, to shorten.
A bres r, rude; sudden.
A b seond, to hide.
A b sorb, to swallow up; to drink in.
A b stain, to forbear; to refrain from.
A b surd, foolish.
A bun dant, very plentiful.
A buse, to treat badly.
AGU

A byss, a great depth.
ac cede, to agree to.
ac eel rate, to hasten.
ac ept, to receive with pleasure.
ac ces so ry, aiding; helping.
ac com mo date, to supply with.
ac com plish, to complete.
ac cord, to agree
ac cost, to speak to; to salute.
ac count a bl©, answerable.
ac cu rate, exact.
ac euse, to charge with.
ac id, sour.
ac knowl edge, to confess.
acquire, to gain by labor.
ac quit, to set free; to pronounce innocent.
ac ri mo ny, bitterness of temper.
ac tive, lively; nimble.
aacute, sharp; penetratinct.
aadapt, to suit.
ad duce, to bring forward.
ad quate, equal to.
ad here, to stick to.
ad ju cent, lying close to.
ad ien, farewell.
ad journ, to put off.
ad min is ter, to give; to execute.
ad mit, to allow.
ad mon ish, to warn.
ad opt, to take by choice.
ad ore, to worship.
ad ore, to decorate.
ad vance, to go forward.
ad ver sa ry, an opponent.
a e ri al, belonging to the air.
a fe ction love.
a flion, distress.
a flu ence, great riches.
a ged, old.
ag ra vate, to make worse.
ag i ty, activity.
ag o ny, a violent pain.
agree, to consent to.
ag re ©, a bl©, pleasing.
ague, chilliness.

APP

Aid, help.
aac rity, cheerfulness.
alert, watchful.
a li en, a foreigner.
all iment, food.
al lege, to assert.
al low, to permit.
al lure, to refer to; to hint.
al ly, a helper; a partner.
al loof, at a distance.
all te ca tion, an angry debate.
all tiude, height.
amaze, to astonish.
am big uous, doubtful.
am bus cade, a place of surprise.
amen, so be it.
ami able, lovely.
am ic a bl©, friendly.
am ple, large; abundant.
amuse, to please.
am ces to©, a forefather.
am cient, old; long past.
am ec dose, an incident.
am gel, a spiritual being.
am ger, passion; rage.
am guish, extreme pain.
am i mal, a living creature.
am i mal cule, an extremely small animal.
am i na tion, liveliness.
am i mos i ty hatred.
am ex, to join.
am ni hi late, to destroy.
am nounce, to proclaim.
am noy, to vex; to molest.
am nu al, yearly.
am point, to rub with oil.
am ou y mous, nameless.
am tag o nist, an opponent.
am te ce dent, going before.
am tip a thy, hatred.
am tique, old.
am ti quity, ancient times.
am x i © ty, trouble of mind.
ap er ture, an opening.
ap olo gy, an excuse.
app arel, clothing.
ap parent, plain; visible.
ap pel la tion, name.
AUS

Augment, to increase.
aus tere, harsh; severe.
a verse, unwilling.
a vert, to turn aside.
a void, to shun.
avidity, eagerness.
awful, solemn.
awkward, clumsy.
azure, blue.

B

Bachelor, an unmarried man.
badge, a mark.
baflé, to elude.
baize, coarse cloth.
baneful, poisonous.
banish, to drive away.
banquet, a feast.
barbarity, cruelty.
bashful, very modest; shy.
bathe, to wash.
beautify, to adorn.
beckon, to make signs.
be guile, to deceive.
tempest, to lament.
benediction, a blessing.
benediction, advantage.
be reave, to deprive of.
be steech, to beg.
be stow, to give.
be willeter, to puzzle.
bellow, a wave.
biscuit, a kind of bread.
bisection, to cut in two equal parts.
blasphemous, wicked; profane.
bleach, to whiten.
blemish, a spot.
blend, to mingle together.
bliss, happiness.
blithe, gay.
bleat, to swell.
boisterous, noisy; rude.
bondage, captivity.
bores, the north wind.
botany, the science of plants.
bound, a limit.
bountiful, abundant.
CAS

Brackish, saltish.

Bran dish, to wave or flourish.

Brawl, a quarrel.

Brave, courage.

Brass, made of brass; impudent.

Breach, an opening.

Breeze, a gentle wind.

Brief, short.

Brilliant, shining.

Brittle, easy to break.

Brutal, cruel; beastly.

Buffy, large.

Burnish, to make bright.

Business, employment.

Buxom, lively.

CLA

Cas te, to chastise.

Cattle, a list of names.

Cataract, an extensive waterfall.

Caterpillar, a worm.

Cavalry, soldiers on horseback.

Cave, a hollow place; cavern.

Caution, watchfulness.

Cease, to stop.

Celebrate, to praise.

Celerity, swiftness.

Celestial, heavenly.

Cement, to unite closely.

Century, a hundred years.

Ceremony, a form or rite.

Chafe, to fret.

Charnel, ill-humor.

Chafe, to punish.

Chatter, to talk idly.

Chew, to defraud.

Cherub, lively; happy.

Chide, to rebuke.

Chief, principal.

Chimerical, imaginary.

Choose, to select.

Chore, a history.

Churlish, rude; sullen.

Circle, a round ring.

Circle, to move around.

Circuit, to sail around.

Circuit, prudent; watching on all sides.

Circumstance, a fact; incident.

Circle, to deceive.

Cistern, a pit for holding water.

Citizen, an inhabitant.

Civil, polite.

Claim, to demand.

Claim or core, noisy.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>COM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CON</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clan des tine, secret.</td>
<td>Com prise, to include.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clar i fy, to make clear.</td>
<td>com pul sion, force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clar i on, a trumpet.</td>
<td>com punc tion, sorrow for sin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clash, to strike against.</td>
<td>com pute, to calculate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clasp, to embrace.</td>
<td>com rade, a companion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleanse, to make clean.</td>
<td>con cave, hollow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleave, to stick to.</td>
<td>con ceal, to hide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clem en cy, mildness.</td>
<td>con cede, to admit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clothe, to dress.</td>
<td>con ceive, to imagine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud, a collection of vapor.</td>
<td>con c- it, fancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clown, an ill-bred man.</td>
<td>con cern ing, relating to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co a lesce, to unite with.</td>
<td>con cise, brief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coast, land next to the sea.</td>
<td>con clude, to finish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coax, to entice.</td>
<td>con clu sion, the end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co erce, to compel.</td>
<td>con cert, agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co gent, forcible.</td>
<td>con course, an assemblage of persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co here, to stick to.</td>
<td>con cur, to agree with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co in cide, to agree.</td>
<td>con cus sion, a shaking; a shock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col late, to compare.</td>
<td>con demn, to find guilty; to cen­sure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col lege, a place for learning.</td>
<td>con dense, to make thick or comp­­act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col li sion, a striking together.</td>
<td>con de scend, to stoop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col on nade, a row of pillars.</td>
<td>con dole, to lament with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com bat, to fight.</td>
<td>con duit, a channel for carrying water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com bus tible, capable of burning com mand, to order.</td>
<td>con fed er a cy, a league.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com mence, to begin.</td>
<td>con fed er ate, to form an alli­ance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com mend, to praise.</td>
<td>con fer, to give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com merce, trade.</td>
<td>con fess, to own.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com mis er ate, to pity.</td>
<td>con fide, to trust in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com mo di ous, large.</td>
<td>con fine, to shut up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com mo tion, tumult.</td>
<td>con firm, to establish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com mu ni ty, body of people.</td>
<td>con fla gra tion, a -burning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com pact, firm.</td>
<td>con form, to comply with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com paion, a partner.</td>
<td>con found, to confuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com pas sion, pity.</td>
<td>con front, to face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com pel, to force.</td>
<td>con fu sion, disorder; shame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com pen sate, to reward.</td>
<td>con geal, to freeze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com pet i tor, a rival; opponent.</td>
<td>con gre ga tion, an assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com pet e tent, fit.</td>
<td>con jec ture, to guess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com pet i ter, a rival; opponent.</td>
<td>con junc tion, a union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com pi la tion, a collection.</td>
<td>con nect, to join.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complete, full; finished.</td>
<td>con nu bi al, relating to marri­age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com plex ion, color of the face.</td>
<td>com ply, to yield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com pose, to quiet; to form.</td>
<td>com pound, to mix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com pre hend, to include; to understand.</td>
<td>com pre hend, to include; to understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COR</td>
<td>DEC</td>
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<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Con quer, to overcome.</td>
<td>Cor rupt, wicked; bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con sc r i b e, to make sacred.</td>
<td>cor us c a tion, a flash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con sent, to agree to.</td>
<td>cost ly, expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con sid er, to think.</td>
<td>cot tage, a small dwelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con sign, to make over.</td>
<td>couch, a bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con so l a tion, comfort.</td>
<td>co v e rt, a shelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con sort, a companion.</td>
<td>coun ter feit, to forge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con spic u ous, eminent.</td>
<td>cour age, bravery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con sina tion, comfort.</td>
<td>cour i er, a messenger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con str uct, to build.</td>
<td>cour te ous, well-bred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con strue, to explain.</td>
<td>cov, modest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con su me, to destroy.</td>
<td>craft, cunning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con tact, touch.</td>
<td>c r a g, a rough rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con tam i n a te, to defile.</td>
<td>crawl, to creep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con templ a te, to despise.</td>
<td>cre ste, to form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con tempt i ble, mean.</td>
<td>cre dence, belief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con tem pi ous, scornful.</td>
<td>cred i ble, worthy of belief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con ten tious, quarrelsome.</td>
<td>crev ice, a crack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con test, to dispute.</td>
<td>cr i m i nal, guilty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cr i m i nal son, a deep red color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con ten tious, quarrelsome.</td>
<td>cri sis, a critical time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con trib ute, to give.</td>
<td>crude, unripe; raw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con trive, penitent.</td>
<td>cru el, barbarous; inhuman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con trol, to restrain; to govern.</td>
<td>cu li na ry, relating to cooking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con tro ver sy, a dispute.</td>
<td>cul pa ble, blamable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con trive, to give.</td>
<td>cul ti v a te, to till; improve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con tinue, a bruise.</td>
<td>cu nning, crafty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con ven tion, to call together.</td>
<td>cus tom a ry, usual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con verse, to discourse.</td>
<td>cu ta ne ous, relating to the skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con vert, to change.</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con vey, to carry.</td>
<td>Dain ty, nice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con vict, to prove guilty.</td>
<td>dai sy, a flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con vi sion, a assembly.</td>
<td>dal ly, to trifle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con verse, to discourse.</td>
<td>dam age, injury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con vert, to change.</td>
<td>dawn, to grow light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con vey, to carry.</td>
<td>de arth, scarcity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con vict, to prove guilty.</td>
<td>de bar, to exclude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con vi sion, an assembly.</td>
<td>de bate, to argue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con vince, to prove guilty.</td>
<td>de bil i ty, weakness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con vince, to prove guilty.</td>
<td>de bate, to argue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con vi sion, a assembly.</td>
<td>de bate, to argue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co oper ate, to work together.</td>
<td>de bil i ty, weakness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co pl e n t, plentiful.</td>
<td>de c a y, to waste; to rot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cor di al, warm; friendly.</td>
<td>de cease, to die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cor e na tion, a crowning.</td>
<td>de ceive, to mislead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corpse, a dead body.</td>
<td>de claim, to harangue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cor pu lent, bulky; fat.</td>
<td>de cline, to refuse; to go down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cor rect, to punish; to improve.</td>
<td>dec o rate, to adorn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cor rob o rate, to confirm.</td>
<td>de cov, to allure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEV

De crepit, worn out with age.
de duct, to subtract.
de face, to disfigure.
de fame, to slander.
de fact, a blemish.
de fer, to put off.
de fine, to explain.
de form, to disfigure.
de fraud, to cheat.
de fy, to challenge.
de grade, to dishonor.
de ject, to cast down.
de lay, to put off.
delicate, nice.
de light, to please.
de linquent, an offender.
de liv er, to give up.
de lude, to deceive.
deluge, a flood.
de mean or, behavior.
de molish, to destroy.
de monstrate, to prove.
de nomination, name.
de nounce, to accuse openly.
den tal, belonging to the teeth.
de pend, to trust; to hang upon.
de plore, to lament.
de port ment, behavior.
de prave, to corrupt.
dep re date, to rob.
de prive, to take from.
de ride, to jeer; to laugh at.
de scend, to move downward.
desert, a solitude; a wilderness.
design, to intend.
das o late, dreary; deserted.
de spair, to be without hope.
despicable, mean; contemptible.
despit, a tyrant.
despit, malice; defiance.
despond, to lose hope.
destruct, ruin.
detach, to separate.
detain, to keep back.
detect, to discover.
deter mine, to decide.
detest, a blemish, hateful.
det nit ment, loss.
deviate, to wander.

DIV

De vo tion, piety; ardent attachment.
dexter i ty, activity.
dialogue, a conversation.
dic tion, manner of expression.
diffl cult, hard.
dif fuse to spread out.
di gress, to turn aside.
dilatory, slow.
diligent, industrious.
dilute, to make thin.
diminish, to make less.
dis ad van tage, loss; injury.
dis a gree, to differ.
dis ap pear, to vanish.
dis ap prove, to dislike.
dis as ter, a calamity.
dis burse, to lay out money.
dis card, to cast off.
discern, to see.
dis charge, to set free.
discipline, government; education.
dis close, to reveal.
dis con so late, sad.
discover, to find out.
discred it, not to believe.
dis creet, prudent.
dis cern, to see.
discharge, to set free.
disrupt, to disorder.
disperse, to scatter.
dispute, to contend.
dissect, to cut up.
dissent, to disagree.
dissolve, to melt.
distract, to divide among.
dis put, to strip.
dis vide, to separate.
divine, heavenly.
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EMB

Di vulge, to reveal a secret.  
dele ful, sorrowful.  
dom i neer, to rule with insu­  
lience.  
do na tion, a gift.  
doom, sentence.  
doubt, uncertainty.  
dread ful, terrible.  
drone, a sluggard.  
droop, to hang down; to faint.  
drought, dry weather.  
drow sy, sly.  
du bious, doubtful.  
dun goon, a dark prison.  
du pi ci ty, deceitfulness.  
du ra ble, lasting.  
du ti ful, obedient.  
dwarf, one below the common

E

Ea ger, quick.  
ec clat, splendor.  
ec clipse, to darken.  
ec sta sy, rapturous joy.  
ed dict, a decree.  
ed i face, a building.  
ed u cate, to bring up.  
ef face, to destroy.  
ef feet u al, possessing adequate

power.  
ef fem i rate, soft; womanly.  
ef fort, a struggle.  
ef ful gent, bright.  
egress, a going out.  
eg j ect, to throw out.  
el ape, to pass away.  
el ate, to puff up.  
el ect, to choose.  
el e gent, handsome.  
el e men t, a simple body.  
el e vate, to lift up.  
el i gi ble, fit to be chosen.  
el ope, to run away.  
el ude, to evade.  
el man ci pate, to set free  
em bark, to go on ship board.  
em bar rass, to perplex.

EVA

Em bel lish, to adorn.  
em bezzle, to steal.  
em ble, a representation.  
em brace, to include; to clasp.  
em merge, to rise out of.  
em met ic, a vomit  
em i grate, to remove.  
em i ment, distinguished.  
em it, to send out.  
em ploy ment, business.  
en com mi um, praise.  
en cour age, to animate.  
en cum ber, to clog.  
en deaver, to try.  
en er gy, power.  
en hance, to raise the value of.  
en joy, to feel pleasure.  
en large, to increase.  
en light en, to instruct.  
en mi ty, hatred.  
en nor mous, very great.  
enough, sufficient.  
en ter tain, to treat kindly.  
en tice, to allure.  
en tire, whole.  
en treat, to beg.  
en vel op, to cover.  
en vi ren, to surround.  
en pis tle, a letter.  
en pis taph, inscription on a tomb.  
equip, to dress; to provide.  
e qui ty, justice.  
ev i v o cal, doubtful.  
er i cate, to tear up by the

roots.  
ect, to rub out.  
ec rect, to build.  
e ro n eous, full of errors.  
erup tion, a breaking out.  
es chew, to avoid.  
es cu lent, good for food.  
es pe cial, principal.  
es sen tial, neces­ sary.  
es teem, to value.  
et er nal, everlasting.  
et er ni ty, time without end.  
et vac uate, to go out of.  
ev a por rate, to turn to vapor.  
ev a sion, an excuse.
Ev i dence, proof.
e vi dent, plain.
ex act, precise.
ex am ple, a pattern.
ex as pe rate, to provoke.
ex eed, to surpass.
ex cept, to leave out.
ex cite, to stir up.
ex claim, to cry out.
ex clude, to shut out.
ex cru ci ate, to torture.
ex cul pate, to justify.
ex cur sion, a trip.
ex e ra ble, hateful.
ex e cute, to perform.
ex empt, free.
ex haust, to drain; to consume,
ex hib it, to show.
ex hort, to urge.
ex ile, to banish,
ex it, a departure.
ex or bi tant, enormous.
ex pand, to spread out.
ex pe di ent, proper.
ex pel, to drive out.
ex per i ment, trial.
ex pert, skilful.
ex pi ate, to atone for.
ex pire, to die.
ex pli cit, plain.
ex plore, to search out.
ex port, to carry out of a country
ex pound, to explain.
ex punge, to blot out.
ex qui site, extremely excellent.
ex tem po re, without prepara-
tion.
ex ten sive, large.
ex te ri or, the outside.
ex ter nal, outward.
ex ten ish, to root out.
ex tol, to praise.
ex tre me, greatest.
ex ult, to rejoice.

F
Fab rie, a building.
fa ci tious, gay.

for
Fa ci ta te, to make easy.
fac tion, a party.
fall ac i ous, erro neous.
fal low, uncultivated.
fame, renown.
fam ine, scarcity of food.
fas ci nate, to bewitch.
fash ion, custom.
fa tal, deadly.
faith er less, without a father.
fath om, six feet.
fa tigue, weariness.
fee ble, weak.
fe li ty, happiness.
fe ro ci ous, savage.
fer tile, fruitful.
fer vent, ardent; zealous.
fer ti val, of a feast.
feud, a quarrel.
fi bre, a thread.
fi cle, changeable.
fi c tion, an invented story.
fi del i ty, faithfulness.
fierce, cruel.
fi al, belonging to a son.
film, a thia skin.
fi nal, the last.
fi nite, limited.
fin ish, to end.
fi sure, a long narrow cleft.
fla grant, glaring.
flam beau, a lighted torch.
flat ty, false praise.
fla vor, taste.
fi es che, the wool of a sheep.
fi e, a company of ships.
flex i ble, easy to bend.
fl im sy, weak.
flip pant, pert; voluble.
float, to swim on the surface.
flour ish, to thrive.
fluc tu ate, to change.
fo i ble, a weakness.
foli age, the leaves of trees.
foli o, a book in which a sheet
makes but two leaves.
for age, to encourage.
for age, to gather food.
GOV

For bear, to cease from.
for bid, to hinder.
for eign, of another country.
for mi da ble, fearful.
for tu nate, lucky.
found tain, a spring.
fra gile, easy to break.
fra grant, sweet of smell.
frail, weak.
frank, open; candid.
frater nal, brotherly.
frac tual, to disappoint.
ful fill, to perform.
ful some, nauseous.
fru ri ous, raging.
fru tile, weak.
fru tu ri ty, time to come.

HOR

Grad u al ly, by degrees.
gram i niv o ous, grass eating.
gra niv o ous, grain eating.
grasp, to seize with the hand.
grate ful, thankful; pleasing.
grav i ty, weight.
greet, to salute.
gre ga ri ous, going in flocks.
grief, sorrow.
gross, fat.
grot to, a cavern.
group, a cluster.
grudge, to envy.
guar di an, one who has the care of an orphan.
guile, deceit.
guilt, crime.
guit ar, an instrument of music.

H

Hab it, custom.
hab i ta tion, a dwelling.
hale, healthy.
hal low, to make holy.
ham let, a small village.
ha r rangue, to make a speech.
har bor, a port.
har mo ni ous, musical.
har sh, rough; severe.
has ten, to press forward.
haugh ty, proud; insolent.
haz ard, danger.
head long, rash.
heed less, careless.
heif er, a young cow.
hem or rhage, a flow of blood.
hem or rhage, a flow of blood.
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IMP

Hor ror, terror.
hor ti cul ture, gardening.
hos pi ta ble, kind to strangers.
hos pi tal, a place for the sick.
hos tile, warlike.
hov el, a hut.
howl, to cry as a wolf or dog.
huge, large.
hu mane, kind.
hum ble, modest; low.
hu mid, moist.
hu mor ous, merry.
hur ri cane, a violent storm.
hus band man, a farmer.
hymn, a sacred song.
hyp o crite, a pretender.
hys sop, a plant.

I

I de a, a mental image.
iden ti cal, the same.
id le, lazy.
idiol, an image.
ig no ble, mean.
ig no min i ous, shameful.
ig no rant, without knowledge.
il le gal, unlawful; illicit.
il ler ate, without learning.
il lu mi nate, to enlighten.
il lu sion, a deception.
il lus trate, to make clear.
im age, a picture.
im a gine, to suppose; to fancy.
im a tate, to copy.
im mac u late, pure; unspotted.
im me di ate ly, instantly.
im mense, vast.
im merse, to put under water.
im mi nent, hanging over.
im mor al, wicked.
im mor tal, never dying.
im mo va ble, firm.
im pair, to lessen in value.
im par tial, just.
im pede, to hinder.
im pend, to hang over.
im per a tive, commanding.

IND

Im pe ri ous, haughty.
im pet u ous, violent.
im pi e ty, wickedness.
im ple ment, a tool.
im plore, to entreat.
im ply; to signify.
im por tance, value; conse­quence.
im pos tor, a deceiver.
im po tent, weak.
im prac ti ca ble, impossible.
im prob a ble, unlikely.
im prove, to grow better.
im pu dent, shameless; bold.
im pu ni ty, freedom from pun­ishment.
in a bil i ty, incapacity.
in ac cu rate, not correct.
in ad equate, insufficient.
in an i mate, dull; lifeless.
in car ce rate, to imprison.
in cen di a ry, one who sets houses on fire.
in ces sant, continual.
in ci dent, an event.
in ci te, to stir up.
in clude, to take in; to com­prise.
in co he rent, unconnected.
in com pat i ble, not agreeing with.
in con ceiv a ble, not to be im­agined.
in con stant, fickle; changeable.
in crease, to grow.
in cred i ble, not credible.
in cul cate, to urge; impress.
in cur sion, an invasion.
in de fat i ga ble, not to be wearied.
in del i cate, rude.
in dem ni fy, to save harmless.
in de pen dent, free.
in di cate, to show.
in di gent, poor.
in dig na tion, wrath.
in dis pos i tion, sickness.
in di vid u al, a single person,
<table>
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<tr>
<th>INT</th>
<th>JUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In do lent, lazy.</td>
<td>In ter mission, pause.</td>
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<tr>
<td>in du bi ta ble, certain.</td>
<td>In ter pret, to explain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>in duc e, to persuade.</td>
<td>In ter ro gate, to ask questions.</td>
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<td>in dul gent, kind.</td>
<td>In ter rupt, to hinder.</td>
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<td>in dus tri ous, diligent.</td>
<td>In ter val, space between.</td>
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<tr>
<td>in e rt, sluggish; dull.</td>
<td>In tes tate, dying without a will.</td>
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<tr>
<td>in fal li ble, certain.</td>
<td>In tol er a ble, not to be endured.</td>
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<td>in fa mous, base.</td>
<td>In toxi cate, to make drunk.</td>
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<td>in fe c t, to taint.</td>
<td>In tre p id, fearless.</td>
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<td>in fe ri or, lower.</td>
<td>In trigue, a plot.</td>
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<td>in fi del, an unbeliever.</td>
<td>In true, to come unwished for.</td>
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<tr>
<td>in fi nite, boundless.</td>
<td>In va ri a ble, constant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>in firm, weak.</td>
<td>In vei gle, to entrap.</td>
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<td>in flame, to kindle.</td>
<td>In vest, to clothe with power.</td>
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<td>in flat e, to puff up.</td>
<td>In ven to ry, a catalogue of goods.</td>
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<td>in flect, to bend.</td>
<td>In vig o rate, to strengthen.</td>
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<td>in form, to tell; to acquaint.</td>
<td>In un da tion, a flood.</td>
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<td>in fringe, to encroach upon.</td>
<td>In vis ible, not to be seen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>in ge ni ous, skilful; inventive.</td>
<td>In vite, to ask; to persuade.</td>
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<tr>
<td>in gen u ous, open; candid.</td>
<td>In vo ke, to call earnestly.</td>
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<td>in grat i tude, unthankfulness.</td>
<td>In vol un ta ry, not proceeding from the will.</td>
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<td>in gress, entrance.</td>
<td>In vul ner a ble, not to be wounded.</td>
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<td>in hab it, to dwell in.</td>
<td>I r k some, tiresome.</td>
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<td>in hu man, barbarous.</td>
<td>I r res sist i ble, not to be resis ted.</td>
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<td>in i cal, hostile.</td>
<td>I ri tate, to provoke.</td>
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<td>in i qui ty, sin; injustice.</td>
<td>I sland, land surrounded by water.</td>
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<td>in nu mer a ble, not to be counted.</td>
<td>I tin er ant, wandering.</td>
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<td>in of fen sive, harmless.</td>
<td>J</td>
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<td>in sane, mad.</td>
<td>Jay, a bird.</td>
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<td>in sa tia ble, not to be satisfied.</td>
<td>jeal ous, suspicious.</td>
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<tr>
<td>in sert, to place between.</td>
<td>jeop ar dy, danger.</td>
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<td>in sig nif i cant, worthless.</td>
<td>jew els, a precious stone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>in sin u ate, to hi st.</td>
<td>joc u lar, merry.</td>
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<td>in sip id, without taste.</td>
<td>jo vi al, lively.</td>
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<td>in sol vent, unable to psy</td>
<td>joy ful, glad.</td>
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<td>in spe ct, to examine.</td>
<td>ju di c i ous, prudent.</td>
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<td>in sti tute, to establish.</td>
<td>jo ne tion, a union.</td>
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<td>in stru men t, a tool.</td>
<td>ju ni or, the younger.</td>
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<td>in su per a ble, not to be sur</td>
<td>juis dic tion, power; authori ty.</td>
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<td>mounted.</td>
<td>jus ti fy, to defend.</td>
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<td>in te ger, a whole number.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**LIB**

Juvenile, youthful.

**K**

Kale, a kind of cabbage.
keel, the bottom of a ship.
keen, sharp.
kern, the substance contained in a nut.
kindle, to set on fire.
kingsdom, country ruled by a king.
kinsfolk, relatives.
knave, a dishonest person; a villain.
knead, to work dough.
knell, the sound of a bell rung at a funeral.
knowledge, learning.

**L**

Label, direction, mark.
laborious, toilsome.
lacerate, to tear.
lament, to moan; bewail.
landscape, a tract of land.
languid, faint; weak.
languor, faintness.
lapse, to fall away.
larceny, the act of stealing.
lasitude, weariness.
lent, hidden.
latitude, breadth.
laudable, worthy of praise.
lavish, to waste.
lazy, idle.
lead, to guide.
leave, to quit.
lee ward, from the wind.
legal, according to law.
legalble, that which may be read.
leisure, time unemployed.
leisure, mild.
lewd, wicked.
liable, subject to.
liberty, freedom.

**MAN**

Library, a collection of books.
licentious, dissolute.
ligament, a band.
limit, a boundary.
lime, to paint.
lime, clear.
lineage, race; family.
linement, feature.
liquefy, to melt.
litigate, to dispute at law.
liable, quarrelsome.
live, brisk.
loath, to hate.
location, situation.
locale, changing place.
lofty, high; noble.
logistic, the art of reasoning.
longitude, length of life.
loquacious, talkative.
liquid, clear; bright.
licentious, profitable.
liquid, shining.
lnar, relating to the moon.
lint, a deranged man.
livid, gloomy.
luscious, sweet.
luster, brightness.

**M**

Machine, an engine.
magazine, a storehouse.
magistrate, an officer.
magnificent, grand.
magnify, to enlarge.
majesty, great dignity; grandeur.
maintain, to support; preserve.
amalady, a disease; sickness.
amalfactor, a criminal.
amalice, enmity without a cause.
amalignant, malicious; extremely hostile.
manmon, riches.
mandate, a command.
manifest, plain.
MOU

Man i fold, many.
man sion, a dwelling.
man tie, a cloak.
man u al, performed by the hand.
man u mit, to set free.
man u script, writing.
mar gin, a border.
ma rine, belonging to the sea.
mar tial, warlike.
mar tyr, one who dies for the truth.
mar vel, a wonder.
mask, a disguise.
ma ter nal, motherly.
mat ri mo ny, marriage.
ma ture, ripe.
me gre, thin ; lean.
me chan ic, a tradesman.
me di ate, to interpose.
med i tate, to ponder.
me lan chol y, gloomy.
me lo di ous, musical.
mem o ran dum, a note.
men ace, to threaten.
men di cant, a beggar.
men tal, belonging to the mind.
meth od, plan ; order.
micro scope, an instrument for viewing small objects.
migrate, to move from one country to another.
mil i ta ry, warlike.
mi nute, very small.
mir ror, a looking glass.
mis e ry, wretchedness.
mis take, to err.
mistake, to soften.
mud, new ; fresh.
mol li fy, to soften.
mol li fy, to soften.
mor bid, diseased.
mor bid, diseased.
mor rose, peevish ; sour-tempered.
mor tal, subject to death.
mot iral, performing.
mour nal, nightly.

OBE

Mul ti ply, to increase.
mul ti tude, a great number.
mun dane, worldly.
mus cu lar, strong.
muse, to think.
mu ti late, to cut off ; to render imperfect.
mys te ri ous, not to be understood.

N

Narr a tive, account of anything.
na sa, belonging to the nose.
naugh ty, bad.
nau se ous, loathsome.
nav i gate, to sail in a ship.
ne fa ri ous, extremely wicked.
ne li gent, careless.
nephe ew, a brother or sister's son.
nerv ous, strong.
nec tral, belonging to neither party.
niece, a brother or sister's daughter.
nig gard ly, mean ; stingy.
nob le, great ; excellent.
noc tur nal, nightly.
nui sance, something annoying and offensive.
nul li fy, to make void.
nu mer ous, consisting of many.
nup tials, pertaining to marriage.
nu tri ment, food.

O

Ob du rate, hard-hearted.
o bey, to comply with a command
<table>
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<tr>
<th>ORP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ob li ga tion, duty or promise.</td>
<td>Os ten ta tion, boastfulness; vain show.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ob lique, not direct; slanting.</td>
<td>o ver ture, a proposal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ob lit er ate, to blot out.</td>
<td>o ver whelm, to crush.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ob liv i on, forgetfulness.</td>
<td>out ra geous, excessive; furious.</td>
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<td>ob lo quy, reproach; disgrace.</td>
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<td>ob nox i ous, liable to injury.</td>
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<td>ob scene, immodest.</td>
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<td>ob secure, dark.</td>
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<td>ob so lete, out of use.</td>
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<td>ob sta cle, a hindrance; impedi ment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ob sti nate, stubborn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ob struc t, to hinder.</td>
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<td>ob tain, to procure.</td>
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<td>ob tu se, blunt.</td>
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<td>ob vi ate, to prevent.</td>
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<td>ob vi ous, manifest; plain.</td>
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<td>oc cult, hidden; secret.</td>
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<td>oc ta vo, a book in which a sheet makes eight leaves.</td>
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<td>oc u lar, relating to the eye.</td>
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<td>o di ous, hateful.</td>
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<td>o dor, smell.</td>
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<td>of fend, to displease.</td>
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<td>of fi cious, intermeddling.</td>
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<td>olfac to ry, relating to the smell.</td>
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<td>o mit, to leave out.</td>
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<td>om ni p o tent, able to do all things.</td>
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<td>om ni pres ent, present everywhere.</td>
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<tr>
<td>om ni s cient, knowing all things.</td>
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<td>o paque, dark.</td>
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<td>o pi ate, a medicine that promotes sleep.</td>
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<td>op po nent, an opposer.</td>
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<td>op pres sion, tyranny; hardship</td>
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<td>op tion, choice.</td>
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<td>op u lent, wealthy.</td>
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<td>o ral, uttered by the mouth.</td>
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<td>o ra tion, a public speech.</td>
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<td>o ri en tal, eastern.</td>
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<td>or i ance, an opening.</td>
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<td>or i gin, the beginning.</td>
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<td>or na ment, a decoration.</td>
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<td>or phan, a fatherless child.</td>
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<td>Pa cif ic, mild; quiet.</td>
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<td>pa gan, a heathen.</td>
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<td>pal lid, pale; without color.</td>
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<td>pal pa ble, manifest; gross.</td>
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<td>pal pi ate, to flutter.</td>
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<td>pal try, mean; despicable.</td>
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<td>pam phlet, an unbound book.</td>
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<td>pa ra de, show.</td>
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<td>pa re a mount, superior.</td>
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<td>pa ren tal, belonging to a parent.</td>
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<td>pa ley, to talk.</td>
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<td>pa re ox ysm, a fit.</td>
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<td>par tial, inclined to favor.</td>
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<td>pa ti ci ate, to share.</td>
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<td>pa sen ger, a traveller.</td>
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<td>pas time, sport.</td>
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<td>pa ter nal, fatherly.</td>
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<td>pa tri mo ny, estate inherited.</td>
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<td>pa tri ot, a lover of his country</td>
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<td>pa tron age, special favor or support.</td>
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<td>pau per, a poor person.</td>
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<td>pa vil ion, a tent.</td>
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<td>pawn, a pledge.</td>
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<td>pe cu ni a ry, relating to money.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pe cu ni a ry, relating to money.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pe cov ish, petulant.</td>
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<td>pel lu cid, clear.</td>
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<td>pen al ty, punishment.</td>
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<td>pen e trate, to pierce.</td>
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<td>pen i tence, sorrow for sin.</td>
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<td>pen sive, sad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pen u ry, poverty.</td>
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<td>pen ad ven ture, perhaps.</td>
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<tr>
<td>per ceive, to discover.</td>
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<tr>
<td>per co late, to strain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>per di tion, ruin; destruction.</td>
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<td>per en ni al, perpetual.</td>
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<td>per fo rate, to make a hole through.</td>
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</table>
PRE

Per il, danger.
per jú ry, false oath.
per ma nent, durable.
Per ni cious, destructive.
per pe trate, to commit.
per pe ral, never ceasing.
per se vere, to persist in.
per spic u ous, clear.
per spire, to sweat.
per tain, to belong to.
per ti na cious, obstinate.
per vert, to turn from the truth.
pe ruse, to read.
pe ti tion, a request.
pe ti fy, to turn into stone.
phi lan tho py, love of man-kind.
phi los o phy, wisdom; knowl-edge.
pil lage, to plunder.
pit rate, a sea-robber.
pit tance, a small portion.
plain tive, sorrowful; sad.
pla cid, gentle; quiet.
plau si ble, specious.
plead, to argue
pie na ry, full; ample.
pi a ble, easily bent.
pi tance, a small portion.
poign ant, sharp; severe.
po ise, to balance.
po lite, genteel; well-bred.
pol lute, to defile.
pom pous, boastful; showy.
pod der ous, heavy.
popula tion, the inhabitants of
a country.
port a ble, that which may be
carried.
por tend, to forerun.
po trait, a likeness; picture.
pó sition, situation.
post e ry, succeeding genera-
tions.
post pone, to put off.
po tent, powerful.
pre ca ri ous, uncertain.
| pre cede, to go before.

PRO

Pre cept, a rule.
pre cious, valuable.
pre cip i tate, hasty; rash.
pre clude, to prevent.
pre co ious, ripe too soon.
pre dict, to foretell.
pre dom i nate, to prevail.
pre em i nent, excellent.
pre er ence, choice.
pre ma ture, ripe too soon.
pre mi um, a reward; bounty.
pre pon der ate, to outweigh.
pre pos ter ous, absurd.
pre sage, to forebode.
pre scribe, to direct; order.
pre si dence, a governor.
pre sure, weight; force.
pre text, a pretence.
pre vi ous, going before.
prim i tive, original; ancient.
pro a ble, likely.
probe, to search.
prob i ty, honesty.
pro claim, to publish.
pro con, to direct; order.
prod i gal, wasteful.
pro di gious, vast; amazing.
pro ductive, fertile.
prof it, advantage.
pro found, deep.
pro gen i tor, a forefather.
pro gress, to advance.
prop a gate, to spread; to in-
crease.
RAI

Prophesy, to foretell.
Propitious, favorable.
Pro pri etor, owner.
Proscribe, to reject; to condemn.
Pros e cutie, to follow or pursue.
Proselyte, a convert.
Protract, to delay.
Protrude, to thrust forward.
Provoke, to make angry.
Proximity, nearness.
Public, open; notorious.
Puerile, childish.
Pulmonary, belonging to the lungs.
Pulverize, to reduce to powder.
Pun gent, sharp; acrid.
Punish, to chastise.
Punny, small and weak.
Purge, to purify.
'Purse, intention.
Purse, to follow.
Purify, to rot.
Putrid, rotten.
Puzzle, to perplex.

Q

Quack, a pretender.
Quadruped, an animal with four feet.
Quagmire, a bog.
Quail, to make fit.
Quarrel, to dispute.
Quar to, a book in which a sheet of paper makes four leaves.
Quell, to subdue; to crush.
Quiet, rest.
Qui etude, tranquillity.
Quit, to leave off.
Quiver, to tremble.
Quiz, to befool.

R

Rabid, raging mad.
Raccoon, a kind of wild animal.
Raiment, clothing.
•CONFEDERATE SPELLING BOOK. 155

ROA

R e l a p s e , to fall back.
R e l a s p e , to slacken.
R e m e n b e r , to keep in mind.
R e m i s s , negligent.
R e m i s s , p l a y ; a n g u i s h f o r s i n .
R e m o t e , distant.
R e m o n s e , to reward.
R e n a n c e , to disown; to cast off.
R e n o v a t e , to renew.
R e r e m o n s e .
R e p e a l ; to cancel.
R e p e a l ;
R e p e a t , to be sorry for.
R e p l e n i s h . to fill again.
R e p r i m a n d . to reprove severely.
R e p u b l i c , a commonwealth.
R e p u l s e , to drive back.
R e p u p a n t , opposed to.
R e s i l i e n c e , necessary.
R e s i l i e n c e , to repay.
R e s i d e n c e , place of abode.
R e s i g n , to give up.
R e s i g n , to oppose.
R e s o l u t e , firm; determined.
R e s p i r e , to breathe.
R e s p i r e , to reprieve.
R e s p l e n d e n t , very bright.
R e s p r i n t , to answer.
R e s t r a i n , to hold back; to check.
R e s t r i c t , to limit.
R e s t r a i n , to keep.
R e s t r a i n , to hinder.
R e s t r a i n , to take back.
R e s t r i c t , to recover.
R e t r o s p e c t , to look back.
R e v e a l , to disclose.
R e v o k e , to repeal.
R i d i c u l e , to laugh at.
R i g h t e o u s , just.
R i g i d , stiff.
R i g o r o u s , harsh; severe.
R i g t h t , an uproar.
R i s k , h a z a r d .
R i v a l , a competitor.
R i v u l e t , a small river.
R o a m , to wander.

SEQ

R o b u s t , strong.
R o m a n t i c , wild.
R u d e n e s s , incivility.
R u m i n a t e , to think.
R u r a l , belonging to the country.
S

S a c r i f i c e , an offering.
S a d , sorrowful.
S a f e , an offering.
S a l a r y , wages.
S a m b o u t , spittle.
S a u r a l , healthful.
S a c r i f i c e , to make holy.
S a c r i f i c e , a ry, cruel.
S a c r i f i c e , sneering at; bitter.
S a t i a t e , to satisfy; to fill.
S a t u r e , to fill.
S a v a g e , cruel; wild.
S a v a g e , pert; impudent.
S a v e , to lay.
S c e n d e r , disgraceful.
S c e n d e r , uncommon.
S e e p t e r , ensign of royalty.
S c h e m e , a plan.
S c h e m e , division in a church.
S c o r n f u l , contemptuous.
S c r i b e , to lay.
S c r i b e , to shelter; to conceal.
S c r i b e , to write.
S c r i b u l a t e , very exact.
S c r i b u l a t e , close examination.
S c r i b u l a t e , close examination.
S c r i b u l a t e , indecency; low abuse.
S c r i b u l a t e , to hide.
S c r i b u l a t e , safe.
S c r i b u l a t e , calm.
S c r i b u l a t e , inactive.
S c r i b u l a t e , to entice from virtue.
S e i z e , to take by force.
S e l e c t , to choose.
S e l e c t , elder.
S e l e c t , carnal.
S e l e c t , a grave.
S e l e c t , conclusion.
**SPI**

Se rene, calm.
se ri ous, solemn; grave.
ser vile, slavish.
se sion, act of sitting.
se ver, to force asunder.
se vere, harsh; rigorous.
shep herd, one who tends sheep.
shield, to cover.
shrewd, artful; cunning.
shrick, to scream.
shrill, piercing; sharp.
shrink, to contract.
sig nificant, important.
sim i lar, of the same kind.
simple, plain; artless.
sin cere, pure; unaffected.
sin is ter, bad; dishonest.
skein, a hank of silk.
skep ti cal, disposed to disbelieve.
slan der, to accuse falsely.
sla ve ry, servitude.
slaugh ter, to kill.
sloth, laziness.
slov en ly, not neat; careless.
slug gish, dull; lazy.
snare, to entrap.
sob er, grave; temperate.
soc i a ble, friendly.
s ojn. to dwell.
sol lar, belonging to the sun.
sol i ty, to entreat.
sol id, firm.
sol o quy, talking to one’s self.
sol i ty, alone.
sol vent. able to pay.
so no rous, giving sound.
soothe, to calm.
soph is try, false argument.
sor did, covetous; mean.
spa cious, wide; large.
spasm, a convulsion.
spawn, eggs of fish.
spec ies, a sort or kind.
spe ci men, a sample.
spec ta tor, a looker on.
spee dy, swift.
sphere, a globe or ball.
spi ral, curved.

**SUR**

Spoil, to rob; to destroy.
spoon ta ne ous, voluntary.
spray, foam.
spright ly, lively.
spu ri ous, counterfeit.
squal id, very filthy.
sta ble, firm; steady.
stag nant, without motion.
stat ue, an image.
stat ule, a law.
stea d fast, firm; unwavering.
ster ile, barrén.
stim u late, to excite.
stip u late, to bargain.
strat a gem, an artifice.
strea uous, active; urgent.
stub born, obstinate.
stu pid, extremely dull; senseless.
stu pen dous, amazing.
sub due, to conquer.
sub lime, lofty; grand.
sub se quent, following.
sub stan tial, solid; real.
sub ter fuge, a trick.
su per b, grand.
su per a bun dant, more than enough.
su per cil i ous, insolent.
su per in tend, to oversee.
su per vise, to overlook.
sup pli cate, to implore.
sup press, to crush.
su preme, highest.
sur face, the outside.
sur mount, to overcome.
sur pass, to excel.
sur ren der, to give up.
TOR

Sus pend, to hang.
sus pense, uncertainty.
sus te nance, support.
swar thy, dusky.
swerve, to wander; to bend from
swoon, to faint.
syc o pliant, a flatterer.
sy non y motis, of the same
meaning.
system, a plan; scheme.

Ta cit, silent.
taunt, to scoff; to reproach with
bitterness.
tau tol o gy, repetition of the
same words
teo dious, slow; wearisome.
tel e scope', a spy glass.
tem per ance, moderation,
tem pest u ous, stormy.
temp ta tion, trial of virtue,
ten don, a sinew.
ten or, purport; meaning.
tep id, lukewarm.
ter mi nate, to choose; to limit.
ter res tri al, earthly.
ter ri ble, dreadful; alarming,
tes ti fy, to bear witness.
the ol o gy, divinity.
thwart, to cross; to frustrate.
ti dings, news.
ti dy, neat.
tim id, fearful.
tithe, a tenth part.
toil some, laborious.
to ken, a sign.
tol er ate, to allow.
tor ment, misery.
tor na do, a violent hurricane.
tor rid. numb; dull.

UNM

Tor rent, a rapid stream.
tor rid, hot.
to tal, the whole.
tra due, to slandering.
tra fic, trade.
trans qui l, quiet.
trans cend, to surpass.
trans cibe, to copy.
trans form, to change.
trans gress, to offend.
trans sient, of short duration.
trans pa rent, clear.
trans pose, to change places.
treach er ous, faithless.
trea tise, a discourse.
tre men dus, dreadful; violent.
trib u la tion, trouble; affection.
tri en ni al, once in three years.
triv i al, worthless.
tri umph, to conquer; to rejoice
over victory.
tu i tion, instruction.
tu mult, uproar; confusion.
tur bu lent, restless; tumultuous.
tur pi tude, extreme wickedness.
type, an emblem.
ty pogra phy, the art of print­
ing.
tyr an ny, severity; cruelty of
government.

U

Ul cer, a running sore.
ut ti mate, the very last.
un a wares, suddenly.
un cer tain, doubtful.
un couth, rough; odd.
un daunt ed, bold; brave.
un du late, to roll as a wave.
un e quiv o cal, plain.
un feigned, sincere.
un gen er ous, mean.
un god ly, wicked.
un i corn, a beast with one horn.
un i form, similar.
unite, to join.
un mer ci ful, cruel.
VES

Un re lent ing, without pity.
un right eous, unjust.
un sea son a ble, untimely.
un wa ry, not cauti ous.
un wield y, bulky; awk wa rd.
un wor thy, mean.
up braid, to chide.
ur ban i ty, politeness; cour tesy.
ur geat, pressing; veh e men t.
u surp, to seize without right.
ut en sil, a tool.
ut i ty, usefulness.

WOR

Vex, to irrit ate; to dis tur b.
vi cia i ty, neighbor hood.
vi cis si tude, change.
vic tim, a sac ri fice.
vi gi lant, watch ful.
vig or, strength.
vi o late, to injure; to break violently.
vir u lent, ma lignant.
vis i ble, that which may be seen.
vis ion a ry, imaginary.
vi tal, pertaining to life: very necessary.
vi va cious, sprightly.
viv id, bright; lively.
vo cab u la ry, a dic tion ary.
vo ca tion, employ ment.
vo cif er ate, to cry out with a loud voice.
vol un ta ry, acting by choice.
vo ra cious, greedy.
vouch safe, to grant.
vul gar, common; mean.

W

Waft, to convey.
wag gish, fro l i so me.
wail, to lament.
waive, not to claim or insist upon.
wan der, to ro ve.
war fare, state of war.
way far er, a traveller.
wealth y, rich.
wa re some, tedious; irksome.
wed lock, marriage.
wel fare, happiness.
whim si cal, full of whims.
whole some, sal ut a ry.
wil der ness, an unin hab ited forest or desert.
with er, to fade; to waste away.
with ness, one who gives testi mony.

work man ship, skill.
wor ship, to do reverence.
YIE

Worthy, deserving.
wrangle, to quarrel.
wreathe, to twist; to entwine.
wrestle, to struggle.
wretched, miserable.
wrongful, unjust.
wrty, crooked; twisted.

Y

Yawn, to gape; to open wide.
yearly, every year.
yeoman, a farmer.
yield, to produce, to give up.

ZOO

Youthful, young.

Z

Zeal, ardor; enthusiasm.
zealous, ardent; full of zeal.
ze nith, the point over our heads.
zephyr, a soft breeze.
zel, relish; fondness for.
zigzag, having short turns.
zeone, a girdle; a belt.
zoo, a description of animals.
### Numeral Table

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### Addition Table

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### Fractions

- One-fourth
- One-half
- Three-fourths
- One-third
- Two-thirds
- One-sixth
- Three-eighths
- Five-eighths
### MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

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#### FEDERAL MONEY.

- 10 mills [marked m.] make 1 cent.
- 10 cents [marked ct.] make 1 dime, d.
- 10 dimes, or 100 cents, 1 dollar, $.
- 10 dollars make 1 eagle, £.

#### ENGLISH MONEY.

- 4 farthings make 1 penny.
- 12 pence make 1 shilling, s.
- 20 shillings make 1 pound, £.

#### DRY MEASURE.

- 2 pints [marked pt.] make 1 quart.
- 4 quarts make 1 gallon, gal.
- 2 gallons make 1 peck, pk.
- 4 pecks make 1 bushel, bu.

#### LIQUID MEASURE.

- 2 pints [marked pt.] make 1 quart.
- 4 quarts make 1 gallon, gal.
- 31⁄2 gallons make 1 barrel, bar.
- 42 gallons make 1 tierce, tier.
- 63 gallons make 1 hogshead, hhd.
- 2 hogsheads make 1 pipe or butt, p. b.
- 2 pipes or butts make 1 tun, T.

#### CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

- 1728 cubic inches [marked cu. in.] make 1 cubic foot.
- 27 cubic feet make 1 cubic yard, cu. yd.
- 128 cubic feet make 1 cord of wood or bark.

By this measure is ascertained the solid contents of stone, timber, etc.
LONG MEASURE.

Long measure is used for lengths and distances.
12 inches [marked "in."] make 1 foot.
3 feet................................1 yard, yd.
5½ yards..........................1 rod, pole or perch, P.
40 poles (or 220 yards) 1 furlong [fur.]
8 furlongs......................1 mile, m.
3 miles.........................1 league, L.
60 geographic or 69½ statute miles, 1 degree, deg.
360 degrees, the circumference of the earth.
A hand is a measure of 4 inches, and is used in measuring the height of horses.
A fathom is six feet, and is used principally in measuring the depth of water.

LAND MEASURE.

144 square inches [marked "sq.in."] make 1 square foot.
9 square feet........................1 square yard, yd.
30½ square yards 1 square perch, P.
40 square perches 1 rood, R.
4 roods..........................1 acre, A.

CLOTH MEASURE.

By this measure cloth, tapes, etc., are measured.
2¼ inches [marked "in."] make 1 nail.
4 nails............................1 quarter, qr.
2½ qrts., or 10 nails...1 ell Hamburg, [e. H.]
3 quarters....................1 ell Flemish, [e. F.]
4 quarters....................1 yard, yd.
5 quarters....................1 ell English, e. F.
6 quarters....................1 ell French, e. F.

TROY WEIGHT.

By this weight jewels, gold, silver, and liquors, are weighed.
24 grains [marked "gr."] make 1 pennyweight, [marked "dwt."]
20 pennyweights........1 ounce, oz.
12 ounces....................1 pound, lb.

APOTHECARY'S WEIGHT.

By this weight apothecaries mix their medicines, but they buy and sell by avoirdupois weight.
20 grains [gr.] make........1 scruple.
3 scruples.......................1 dram.
8 drams........................1 ounce.
12 ounces....................1 pound.

avoirdupois weight.

By this weight are weighed things of a coarse, drossy nature; and all metals except silver and gold.
16 drams [marked "dr."] make 1 ounce.
16 ounces..................1 pound, lb.
28 pounds....................1 quarter, qr.
4 quarters, or 112 lbs., 1 hundred weight, cwt.
20 hundred weight........1 ton, T.

TIME.

60 seconds [marked "sec."] make 1 minute.
60 minutes................1 hour, hr.
24 hours................1 day, da.
7 days................1 week, wk.
4 weeks................1 lunar month, lu. mo.
13 lunar mo. 1 da. 6 hrs. 12 calendar months, or 1 year, yr.
365 days and 6 hours, 1 year.

When the year can be divided by 4 without remainder, it is a Leap Year, in which the second month (February) has 29 days. Thus 1864 was leap year.