

Spelling Book.

A comma (,) denotes a pause, or a short stop, as in the foregoing words.

A semicolon (;) includes words not necessary in the sentence, and which would be uttered in a lower tone of voice.

Brackets or braces { } are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the semicolon, or to include some explanation.

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

A hyphen (-) connects the parts of a compound word, as sea-water. It is placed at the end of a line when a word is divided.

An apostrophe (') shows the omission of a word or letter, thus, give me back.

An apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, let's.

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

A brace { } points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

A paragraph ¶ denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The star or asterisk *, the dagger †, and other marks ‡, §, ¶, are used to refer the reader to notes in the margin.

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

Capital Letters.

A capital letter should be used at the beginning of a sentence, and after a comma and colon. It should begin all proper nouns, towns, villages, seas, rivers, mountains, lakes.

It should begin every line of poetry, a quotation, and often an important sentence.

The name of God is written with capital letters.

Heavenly Father, I will be instructed and attend to know understanding.

For I give to you good doctrine, not my law.

For I was my father's son, tender and only beloved in the sight of my mother.

He taught me also, and said to me, Let thy heart retain my words; keep my commandments and live.

Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not; they decline from the words of my mouth.

Forbear her not, and she shall preserve thee; love her and she shall keep thee.

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get wisdom.