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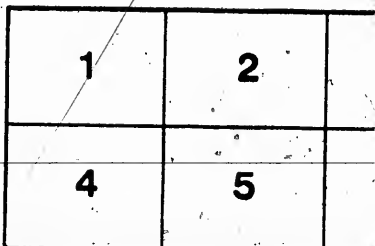
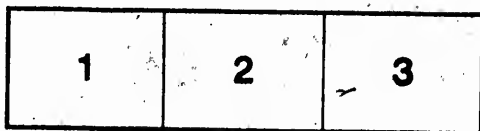
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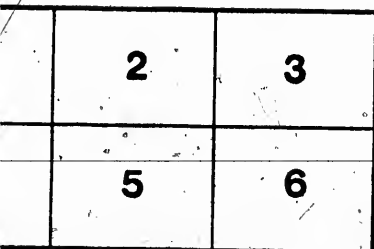
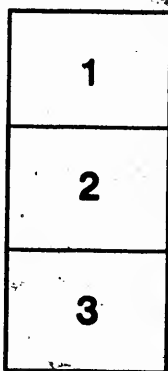
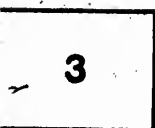
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THE
ELEMENTARY
SPELLING BOOK;

BEING

AN IMPROVEMENT

ON THE

AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY S. LEITCH,

KINGSTON, YORK

1828

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PREFACE.

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

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

The pronunciation here given, is that which is sanctioned by the most general usage of well-bred people both in the United States and in England. This fact is stated from personal knowledge. There are a few words in both countries whose pronunciation is not settled beyond dispute. In cases of this kind, I have leaned to regular analogies, as furnishing the best rule of decision.

There has been, for half a century past, an affection of pronouncing the English *w* as *yu*, in a multitude of words, in which this sound had before been unknown. This innovation resulted in changing *d* before *w* into *y* [grajual]; and *t* into *ch*, as in *nation*. The author went so far as to change *s* into *cy* in

PREFACE.

with *super*, as superior, [shonperior] ; with a like affectation, *d* before *i* in *immediate*, *obedience*, was changed into *j*, [im-
mejeate, obejeence]. The mischiefs resulting from this af-
fectation, in changing the proper sounds of the letters, and
thus impairing the use of the alphabet, have been very exten-
sive, and cannot be easily repaired. But the good sense of
the intelligent part of the British public has, in some degree,
checked the evil ; and the last writer on orthoepy has re-
jected the *chu*, and *dje*, and *dju*, from every word in the
language.

In orthography there are some classes of words in which
usage is not uniform. No two English writers agree on this
subject ; and what is worse, no lexicographer is consistent
with himself. In this branch of English philology, I have
adopted, both in this work, and in my dictionary, that orthog-
raphy which is most simple, and which is now the best
authorized. I have pursued the rules which are held to be
legitimate, and rendered all classes of words, falling within
the rules, uniform in orthography. If established rules and
analogies will not control the practice of writers, I know of
no authority by which uniformity can be produced.

In this work, the figures 1 and 2 express the first and
second sounds of the vowels, as in the American Spelling
Book. The other sounds of the accented vowels are repre-
sented by points or marks attached to the letters. It is
highly desirable that this mode of remedying, in some mea-
sure, the evils of a very irregular orthography, which can-
not be reformed, might be adopted in all printed books. It
was adopted in the Hebrew language, and is used in the
German, Swedish and Danish at this day. This would serve
to fix the pronunciation of words, facilitate the acquisition
of it both by foreigners and our own children, and probably
contribute to the propagation of the English language, and
of christianity among distant nations.

The vowels in unaccented syllables are, for the most part,
left unpointed ; as I am convinced that any attempt to de-
signate sounds so slight and indeterminate, would do more
harm than good.

Letters printed in the Italic characters, are mute ; but by
the classification of words here adopted, few of these charac-
ters are necessary.

Young lessons are adapted, as far as possible, to the
age of children, and to their gradual progress in
learning. These lessons will serve to substitute variety

PREFACE.

for the dull monotony of spelling, show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner the better to understand them. The consideration of diversifying the studies of children, has also had its influence in the arrangement of the lessons for spelling.

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

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

In the plan and execution of this work, I have had the advice and assistance of some of the most experienced instructors in New-York, to whom I would present my grateful acknowledgments.

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS

IN THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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

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

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

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

The English Alphabet consists of twenty six letters, or single characters—*a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z*. The compounds *ch, sh, th*, and *ng* are also used to represent distinct sounds; and another sound is expressed by *oi, or z*, as in *brasier, azure*, pronounced *brazier, azhur*.

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

A, has five sounds, as in *late, ask, ball, hat, what*.

E, has three sounds, as in *mete, met, prey*.

I, has three sounds, as in *pine, pit, fatigue*.

O, has four sounds, as in *note, not, move, dove*.

U, has three sounds, as in *truth, but, bush*.

Y, has two sounds, as in *chyle, pity*.

The sounds of the vowels most generally used, are the *long* and the *short*.

Examples of the first or long sound.

- a in *make, fate, grace.*
- e in *me, mete, meter.*
- i in *bind, strife.*
- o in *hold, post.*
- u in *rudely, rude.*
- y in *ply.*

Examples of the second or short sound.

- a in *mat, band, grand.*
- e in *bet, men, send.*
- i in *bit, pin, wish.*
- o in *not, boss, bond.*
- u in *dun, must, fund.*
- y in *pity, cyst, cylinder.*

Spelling Book.

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The long sound of *a* in *late*, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of *e* in *let*.

The long *e* when shortened, coincides with the short *i* in *pit*, as in *feet*; *fit*. This short sound of *i* is that of *i* unaccented, at the end of words, as in *glory*.

The short sound of broad *a* in *hall*, is that of short *o* in *holly*, and of *a* in *what*.

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

The short sound of *o* in *not*, is somewhat lengthened before *r*, *s*, *th*, and *ng*, as in *nor*, *crass*, *broth*, *belong*.

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

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

Those articulations which are formed by the lips, are called *labials*; as *eb*, *ef*, *em*, *ep*, *ev*.

Those which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, are called *dentals*, as *ed*, *et*, *eth*.

Those which are formed by the tongue and palate, are called *palatals*, as *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *es*, *ev*, *ez*, *eth*.

The letters *s* and *x*, are called also sibilants or hissing letters.

The sounds of *ch* in *church*, *sh* in *shine*, and *th* in *think* and *thou*, are simple sounds for which the language has no single characters.

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

C has the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *cat*, *cut*, *cup*; and of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *call*, *cil*, *cycle*. It may be considered as mute before *k*, as in *sick*, *thick*.

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

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

G before *a*, *o* and *u*, is a close palatal articulation, as in *gate*, *go*, *gun*; but before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is sometimes a close articulation, and sometimes it has a compound sound, as in *gem*, *gin*, *gyves*.

H is a mark of breathing or aspiration.

In certain words has the use of *g* consonant, as in *million*, pronounced *mill-yon*.

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

K has one sound only as in *king*.

L has one sound only as in *lane*, *mill*. It is sometimes silent before *k* as in *walk*, before *m* as in *calm*, and before *n* as in *calm*.

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

N has one sound only as in *net*, *sun*. It is silent after *s* as in *sign*, *solemn*.

P has one sound only as in *pit*, *lap*.

Q has precisely the power of *k*, but it is always followed by *u*, as in *question*.

S has its proper sound, as in *send*, *less*, or the sound of *z* as in *vice*.

T has its proper sound, as in *turn*, at the beginning of words and end of syllables.

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

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

Z has its proper sound, which is that of the vocal *z*, or a hissing with sound, as in *maze*.

C when followed by *e* or *i* before another vowel unites with *e* or *i* to form the sound of *sh*. Thus, *petaceous*, *gracious*, *appreciate*, *social*, *conscience*, are pronounced *petashus*, *grashus*, *appreshate*, *soshal*, *consheuse*.

In like manner *t* before *i*, followed by another vowel unites with *i* and forms the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *partial*, *patience*, pronounced *nashon*, *parshal*, *pashtuse*. A few exceptions are, when *s* or *z* precedes *i*, as in *bastian*, *christian*, *mixture*, pronounced *baschan*, *chrishan*, *mixchan*.

S followed by *i* preceding a vowel, unites with the vowel in forming the sound of *sh* as in *mision*, pronounced *mishon*; or of *sh* as in *exier*, pronounced *exier*.

V in certain words has the sound of *ys* as in *use*, *vision*, pronounced *yuse*, *yusion*.

Ch have the sound nearly of *tsh* as in *church*, or the sound of *k* as in *character*, or of *sh* as in *machine*.

Gh are mute in every English word, both in the middle and the end of words, except in the following, *though*, *rough*, *though*, *rough*, *though*, *rough*.

These words close with the sound of *f*, so that they do not have their proper sound in any English word.

Ph have the sound of *f* as in *philosophy*; except in *Steven*, pronounced *Steven*.

The combination *ng*, has two sounds; an open or less close sound, as in *sing*, *singer*; and a close sound, as in *finger*, *canger*.

Sh have one sound only as in *shall*.

Th have two sounds; aspirate, as in *think*, *both*; and vocal, as in *thou*, *this*.

Sc have the sound of *sk*, before *a*, *e*, *v*, and *r*, as in *scale*, *scarf*, *sculpture*, *scroll*; and the sound of *s* only before *t*, *i*, and *y*, as in *scene*, *recepter*, *science*, *Seythian*.

P before *s* is mute as in *psalm*.

G and *K* before *u* are silent, as in *gnaw*, *know*.

H after *r* has no sound, as in *rhetoric*.

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

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

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

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

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

When one vowel of a digraph is pointed or marked, the other has no sound; as in *court*, *road*, *slow*.

The digraphs *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ie*, when not pointed, have, in this work, the sound of a long, as in *near*, *meat*, *seize*, *grieve*. The vowels in Section 143 are exceptions.

The digraph *oe* unless pointed has the sound of *o* long.

In a few instances, words of disputable pronunciation are distinguished by this mark, *t*.

Vowels, in words of one syllable, followed by a single consonant and *e*, are long, as in *face*, *mate*, *mite*, *note*, *mate*, unless pointed, as in *above*.

Hence it is deemed unnecessary to place a figure over such vowels. The vowels of monosyllables ending with one or more consonants, have the second or short sound, unless pointed, as in *ham*, *mat*, *cast*, *hand*. It is deemed unnecessary to place a figure over them, or the following syllables.

KEY.*Points and marks to designate sounds.**Long Vowels.*

Ā, ā—Ē, ē—Ī, ī—Ō, ō—Ū, ū—Ȳ, ȳ.

Ā, ā, as in bār, fāther. [Italian a.]

Ā, ā, as in fall. [broad a, aw or au.]

A, a, as in was, watch. [short sound of au.]

Ē, ē, as in prey, vein. [a long.]

Ī, ī, as in marine. [French i; Eng. e long.]

Ī, ī, as in Inch, pin. [i and y short.]

Ī, ī, as in bird. [u short.]

Ō, ō, as in mōve. [French ou; Eng. oo.]

O, o, as in book, took. [oo short.]

Ō, ō, as in dōve, lōve. [u short.]

U, u, as in full, pull. [short sound of oo.]

U, u, as in use, union. [yu.]

C, c, as in eap, cope, cup. [k or ke.]

Ch, ch, as in chaise, machine. [sh.]

G, g, as in gem, gin. [j.]

S, s, as in muse, his. [sz, as z.]

th, aspirate as in thin; vocal, as in thou.

Directions for pronouncing words.

The accented syllable of words is determined by this mark ' or by a pointed vowel.

When the mark of accent immediately follows a vowel, that vowel is long; as in fa'tor, 'Idol, po'et, bu'man, defy'.

The same sound is designated by this mark over the letter, face, meet, ice, cold, rŭde, cry.

When the mark of accent follows a consonant, the preceding vowel, if single and not pointed, is short; as in absence, defend, predict, construct, alledge, convulse.

When the mark of accent occurs after a syllable that contains a pointed vowel or a diphthong, that vowel or diphthong has its proper sound; as in *debat*, *remov*'e, *adjoin*, *annoy*, *avow*, *abound*, *rejoic*'e.

The vowel *e* at the end of words forms no syllable in any word of English origin; but when it follows a consonant with a single vowel preceding, that vowel except the dotted *i*, is long as in *fate*, *met*, *rite*, *note*, *tune*, *gyve*. When it follows two or more consonants, the vowel of that syllable is usually short as in *abridg*'e, *lodg*'e.

A double accent before *ci* or *ti*, indicates that these letters are pronounced like *sh* and close the syllable, as *viscious*, *factitious*, which are pronounced *visshious*, *factishious*.

A figure or mark of accent placed over the first word in a column or any division of it, designates the accent and vowel sound of the accented syllable in all the words which follow, till it is contradicted by another; but pointed vowels, wherever they occur, are to have their proper sound.

Letters form syllables, syllables form words, and words form sentences.

A syllable is a letter, or a union of letters which can be uttered by one impulse of the voice.

A monosyllable is a word of one syllable.

A dissyllable is a word of two syllables.

A trissyllable is a word of three syllables.

A polysyllable is a word of many syllables or more than three.

Of Accent, Emphasis, and Cadence

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

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

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

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

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

Cadence is a fall or modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.

Words are simple or compound, primitive or derivative.

A simple word cannot be divided, without destroying the sense; as man, child, house, charity, faith.

A compound word is formed by two or more words; as penny-piece, book-binder.

Primitive words are such as are not derived, but constitute a radical stock from which others are formed; as grace, hope, charity.

Derivative words are those which are formed of a primitive, and some termination or additional syllable; as grace-less, joyful, charm-ing, un-wel-com-e.

Spelling is the art or practice of writing or reading the letters of a word, called also orthography. In forming tables for learners, the best rule to be observed, is, to divide the symbols in such a manner as to guide the learner by the sound of the letters, the sound of the words; that is, divide them as they are divided in a just pronunciation.

... to be divided in a just pronunciation.

THE ALPHABET.

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

I. & C.

Double Letters

ff, ff, ff, ff

a letter
 e word
 glory
 is short,
 that the
 renders
 greivable
 t words
 consent.
 the ease
 less fur-
 vphable
 in su-
 Anpor-
 tion of
 ally
 o a par-
 nce.
 ding or
 7. an
 tive:
 ing the
 ds; ac
 stitute
 grace.
 hitive,
 e-less,
 g the
 form-
 to di-
 ter by
 at is,
 g.

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
o
p
q
r
s
t
u
v
w
x
y
z

Abc
Boy
Cat
Dog
Egg
Fan
Gun
Hat
Ink
Jug
Key
Lamb
Man
Nail
Ox
Pen
Quill
Rope
Saw
Tang
Up
Vest
Wool
Wax
Yoke
Zest

Blank
eye
fork
gun
ink
key
lamb
man
nail
orange
pipe
quill
ring
sheep
tree
up
vest
wig
wax
yarn
yoke

...the teacher may ask the pupil, which is A or a in ...
...which is B, or b in Boy, box, etc. ...
...in these letters as a lesson.

No. 1.—I.

ba bi bo
ca ci co
da di do
ea ei eo
fa fi fo
ga gi go
ha hi ho
ia ii io
ja ji jo
ka ki ko
la li lo
ma mi mo
na ni no
pa pi po
qa qi qo
ra ri ro
sa si so
ta ti to
ua ui uo
va vi vo
wa wi wo
xa xi xo
ya yi yo
za zi zo

ha
je
ka
la
me
na

pa
ra
sa
ta
va
wa
is
he
an
Y

ab
ac

us, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

go	by me	it is	is he
go	we go	to me	he is
go up	to us	to be	I am
an ox	do go	on it	on us

No. 2.—II.

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

is he in	do go on	is it on
he is in	I do go on	it is on
is he up	is it so	is it in
he is up	it is so	it is in

No. 3.—III.

pa	pe	pi	po	pu
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
sa	se	si	so	su
ta	te	ti	to	tu
va	ve	vi	vo	vu
wa	we	wi	wo	wu

is he to go	is it by us	we go to it
he is to go	it is by us	he is by us
am I to go	if he is in	so he is so
I am to go	go up to it	so I am up

No. 4.—IV.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
ae	ee	ie	oe	ue
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug

bar, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move

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

No. 5.—V.

aj	ej	oj	uj
ak	ek	ok	uk
al	el	ol	ul
am	em	om	um
an	en	on	un
ap	ep	op	up

No. 6.—VI.

ir	er	or	ur
is	es	os	us
it	et	ot	ut
iv	ev	ov	uv
ix	ex	ox	ux
iz	ez	oz	uz

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

No. 7.—VII.

ble	bli	blo	blu	gly
ele	eli	elo	elu	gly
fle	fli	flo	flu	gly
gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
ste	sti	sto	stu	gly

No. 8.—VIII.

bro	bri	bro	bru
ero	eri	ero	bru
dro	dri	dro	bru

book, dove, full, use, can, dhaise, gem, thin, thou

fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
gru	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry

No. 9.—IX.

pra	pro	pri	pro	pru	pry
tra	tro	tri	tro	tru	try
wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	chy
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
ska	ske	ski	ske	sku	sky

She fed the old hen	She put her hat on the
The hen was fed by her	bed
See how the hen can	Did you get my hat
run	I did not get the hat
I met him in the lot	My hat is on the peg
The cow was in the lot	She may go and get my
See how hot the sun is	hat
It is hot to day	I will go and see the
See the dog run to me.	man
She has a new hat	He sits on a tin-box

No. 10.—X.

pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	phy
quo	que	qui	quo	quu	quy
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
sea	sce	sci	seo	seu	scy
sua	sue	swi	swo	swu	swy

No. 11.—XI.

spla	sple	spli	splu	sply
spra	spre	spru	spro	spru
stra	stre	stri	stro	stru
shra	shre	shri	shro	shru

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

sara	sero	seri	sero	seru	sery
sela	selo	seli	selo	sclu	

No. 12.—XII.

cab	fib	fob	bub	lac	had	wed	mid
dab	gib	gob	eub	sac	lad	bid	rid
mab	jib	hob	dub	rie	mad	hid	tid
nab	nib	job	sub	nie	pad	did	god
tab	rib	lob	hub	soe	sad	lid	hod
neb	fib	mob	lub	bad	led	rid	tod
web	bob	rob	rub	dad	red	pid	nod
bib	cob	sob	tub	gad	sed	kid	odd

A new tab cap

I hid it in the box

A cob web

Put on his new bib

He has got a new tub

Do not go in the mob

He is not a bad boy

She can rub off the dust

The lad had a new pen

She put my cap in the tub

He saw a mad dog

He had a new red cap

She led him to bed

I can do as I am bid

No. 13.—XIII.

pod	cud	fag	tag	pig	dug	pug	kam
rod	qud	bag	rag	wig	hug	rug	lam
pod	bag	jag	wag	rig	jug	gam	mam
rod	cag	lag	leg	wig	tug	ham	ram
rod	dag	nag	keg	bug	mug	jam	yam

She has a new bag for me

Do not let a bug get on the bed

I can tag the boy

I put the mug in my new tin box

A big dog can run

I can rub the ink off my pen on a rag

He has led the pig

He may put the red ink in my new tin box

The man can put on his

book, dove, fan, use, can, chair, gem, thin, thou,

No. 14.—XIV.

hem	gum	dan	ren	nren	fin	win	gun
gem	hum	fan	ben	pen	hin	con	pun
din	mum	man	den	ten	kin	don	run
him	rum	pan	fen	wen	pin	bun	sun
rim	sum	ran	hen	bin	sin	dun	tun
dum	ban	tan	ken	din	tin	fun	nun

No. 15.—XV.

hap	gap	pip	mop	für	fat	vat	net
rap	dip	sip	top	tär	rat	bet	wet
māp	hip	kip	pop	jär	hat	jet	pet
lap	rip	nip	sop	mär	mat	got	set
pap	tip	fop	lop	pär	sat	let	yet
tap	lip	hop	bär	bat	pat	met	has

No. 16.—XVI.

bit	pit	jot	got	nut	vex	fox	can
cit	sit	lot	wot	rut	fix	wad	cap
fit	wit	not	but	lax	mix	wan	eat
lit	bot	pot	cut	tax	pix	war	sap
mit	cot	rot	hut	wax	six	wax	gin
nit	dot	sot	jut	sex	box	wet	chin

Ann can hem my cap	It is on my lap
She has a new fan	I will get a new map
He hid in his den	A bat can fly
The pig is in his pen	A cat can eat a rat
I see ten men	I met the boy
He had a gun	He sat on my box
I saw him run	Now the sun is set
The map is wet	I met six men to day
She will sit by me	Ten men sat by me
He has cut my pen	I put the pen on my
I had a nut to eat	box
Can you fix my hat	Let him get the can

bar, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move

No. 17.—XVII.

Babe	bīdo	code	aco	bīce	cage	lake
bude	hīdo	mode	daco	dīce	gage	take
cade	rīdo	node	faco	līce	pago	make
fade	sīdo	rode	laco	mīce	rago	rake
jade	tīdo	lobo	paço	nīce	sago	sake
lade	wīdo	rohe	raço	rīce	dogo	take
mado	ode	eube	mace	vīce	fugo	wake
wade	bode	tube	īce	age	bake	cake

No. 18.—XVIII.

dike	yoke	dale	mīle	dole	came
like	duke	male	nīle	hole	dame
pīke	luke	halo	pīle	molo	fame
tīke	puke	palo	tīle	pole	game
zoke	ale	salo	vīle	sole	lame
loke	bale	fale	wīle	tole	name
poke	cale	bīle	bole	mule	same
woke	gale	file	cole	rulo	tame

No. 19.—XIX.

Ape	ripe	mope	ore	mora	wove
cape	wipe	hope	bore	sore	gaze
tape	type	rope	cora	tore	haze
nape	cope	ere	fore	yore	maze
rape	pope	gore	gore	sove	raze
pipe	lope	lore	lore	rove	craze

XX.

Duro	kīne	ate	bīte	dose
uro	nīne	date	cīte	hone
uro	pīne	gate	kīte	cone
uro	sīne	late	mīte	zone
uro	wīne	hate	rīte	none
uro	vīne	wate	sīte	tone
uro	bīne	mate	dīte	none

Spelling Book

book, dove, full, use, can, chalk, swim, thin, gun

tine	yane	pate	hive	tune
fane	vane	rive	fume	sane

No. 21.—XXI.

Torn	lops	camp	limp	bump	rump
worn	scalp	lamp	gimp	dump	crump
sworn	help	elamp	limp	chump	pump
urn	yelp	ramp	pimp	jump	trump
burn	seulp	cramp	erimp	lump	elump
churn	gulp	stamp	shrimp	elump	searp
spurn	pulp	vamp	pomp	plump	harp
turn	damp	hemp	romp	mump	sharp

No. 22.—XXII.

asp	crisp	chop	pick	rust	west
gasp	wisp	act	strict	crust	gift
hisp	dress	fact	duet	drift	shift
elasp	tong	pact	lift	grift	lift
rasp	lung	tact	lift	wrist	rift
grasp	lens	tract	lift	hoist	drift
lisp	gulf	sect	shift	loft	sift

No. 23.—XXIII.

oft	pelt	colt	ant	scant	dint
loft	welt	dolt	chant	brant	lint
soft	gilt	jolt	grant	spant	flint
tuft	hilt	volt	elant	rent	spint
belt	milt	cant	bant	sent	mint
felt	spilt	scant	chant	tent	spant
melt	tilt	plant	lent	vent	flant
smelt	bolt	rant	pent	went	flant

No. 24.—XXIV.

beant	wapt	smart	short	hoat	scat
grant	swept	pirt	sort	hoat	hoat
grant	art	furt	fort	hoat	hoat

apt, fall, what, pray, marine, pin, bread, move

apt	cärt	stürt	hurt	püät	icst
chapt	dürt	pert	shürt	vüät	lest
kopt	härt	vert	büät	didst	blest
slept	chürt	wert	cüst	midst	nest
crept	mürt	short	fast	best	pest

No. 25.—XXV.

rest	quest	list	cost	hurst	lust
erest	west	mist	first	bust	must
drest	zest	grist	burst	dust	rust
test	cist	wist	eurst	gust	erust
vest	fist	lost	durst	just	trust

Fire will burn wood and coal.

Coal and wood will make a fire.

The world turns round in a day.

Come and help me pin my frock.

Do not sit on the damp ground.

We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.

The lame man limps on his lame leg.

We make ropes of hemp and flax.

A rude girl will romp in the street.

The good girl may jump the rope.

A duck is a plump fowl.

The horse drinks at the pump.

A pin has a sharp point.

We take up a brand of fire with the tongs.

Good boys and girls will act well.

When you eat, hold the fork in your left hand.

He came in haste, and left his book.

We grind corn and sift the meal.

We love just and wise men.

The wind will drive the dust in our eyes.

Do not love to rob the nests of birds.

Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can.

Tin and brass will rust, when the air is damp.

No. 26.—XXVI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

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

Bakers bake bread and cakes.

I like to play in the shady grove.

Some fishes are very bony.

I love the young lady that shows me how to read.

A pony is a very little horse.

We poke the fire with the poker.

The best paper is made of linen rags.

Vipers are bad snakes, and they bite men.

An ox loves to eat clover.

The tulip is very pretty, growing in the garden.

A dial shows the hour of the day.

Cedar trees grow in the woods.

The black-berry grows on a brier.

air, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move.

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

No. 27.—XXVII.

scab	crib	grub	bled	plod	stag
shab	drib	shrub	bred	trod	serag
blab	squib	stubb	sped	scud	snag
slab	chub	shad	shred	stud	drag
erab	club	clad	sted	slug	swag
drab	snub	glad	sled	brag	flag
glib	scrub	shed	shod	erag	sham
snib	drub	fled	elod	shag	eram

No. 28.—XXVIII.

clam	prim	scan	spin	trap	slip
dram	trim	elan	grin	serap	grip
slam	swim	plan	twin	strap	serip
sham	from	span	chap	chip	drip
stam	seum	bran	clap	ship	trip
slim	plum	glen	flap	skip	strip
brim	erum	chin	slap	clip	frit
grim	drum	skin	snap	flip	splis

No. 29.—XXIX.

chop	chir	flat	slit	blot	slut
shop	spir	plat	smit	clot	smut
slap	stir	spat	spit	plot	glut
chip	stir	brat	brit	spot	strut
slip	blur	fret	grit	grot	flax
slur	slur	bret	teot	trot	flux
shot	spur	tret	shot	shut	floes

book
Ann
A sh
He
The
sl
A pl
st
The
bulb
bärb
gärb
herb
verb
eurb
chil
mild
wild
old
herd
euro
surd
turf
ärch
rärb
stir
härb
wür
T
A

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, shell

Ann can spin flax. He must not drink a
A shad can swim. dram.

He was glad to see me. He set a trap for a rat.
The boy can ride on a sled. Ships go to sea.

A plum will hang by a stem. The boy can chop.
The man shot a ball.

The boy had a drum. I saw her skim the
milk in a pan.

No. 30.—XXX.

bulb	bold	band	brand	wend	fond
bärb	cöld	hand	end	blend	pond
gärb	göld	land	bend	bīnd	fund
herb	höld	ränd	fend	fīnd	bärd
verb	höld	bland	lend	hīnd	cärd
eurb	möld	grönd	mend	kīnd	härd
child	söld	gland	vend	mīnd	lärd
mild	töld	sand	send	rīnd	pärd
wild	seöld	stand	tend	wīnd	seärd
old	and	strand	vend	bond	bīrd

No. 31.—XXXI.

herd	surf	such	länch	stänch	lunch
eurd	seurf	fileh	blänch	hänch	punch
surd	rich	milch	bränch	bunch	latch
turf	müch	ganch	cränch	hunch	match
ärch	pouch	erotch	ditch	switch	crutch
märch	erouch	botch	hitch	twitch	müch
stärch	torch	blotch	ptch	sketch	pluch
härsh	church	itch	stitch	stretch	fluch
märsh	lurch	bitch	witch	clutch	crush

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

byr, fall, what, pray, marine, pia, birds have

No. 32.—XXXII

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

A base	re claim	un say	ben zoin
de base	pro claim	as say	me moir
in caso	dis claim	a way	de voir
a bate	ex claim	o bay	a droit
de bate	de mean	con vey	ex ploit
se date	be mōan	pur vey	de coy
ere ate	re tain	sur vey	en joy
ob late	re main	de fy	al loy
re late	en grōss	af fy	em ploy
in flate	dis creet	de ny	an noy
col late	al lay	de cry	de stroy
trans late	de lay	re boil	con voy
mis state	re lay	tur moil	e spouse
re plete	in lay	de spoil	ea rouse
com plete	mis lay	em broil	de vour
se crete	way lay	re coil	re dout
con crete	dis play	sub join	de vout
re oite	de cay	ad join	a mount
in cite	dis may	re join	sur mount
po lite	de fray	en join	dis mount
ig nite	ar ray	con join	re count
re deem	be tray	dis join	re hown
es teem	por tray	mis join	en dow
de claim	a stray	pur join	a vow

Strong drink will debase a man.

Hard shells incase clams and oysters.

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

Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.

Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.

book, dove, full, p... can, chaise, gem, thin, the

Good men obey the laws of God.

I love to survey the starry heavens.

Careless girls mislay their things.

The robber sways the traveler to rob him.

The fowler decoys the birds into his net.

Cats devour rats and mice.

The adroit rope dancer can leap and jump and perform as many exploits as a monkey.

Wise men employ their time in doing good to all around them.

In the time of war, ships have a convoy.

Kings are men of high renown.

Who fight, and strive to wear a crown.

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

God will destroy the wicked.

No. 33.—XXXIII.

Dæd	breed	glee	steel	green	sleek
foed	seed	free	deem	seen	sneek
heed	weed	tree	seem	teen	reek
bleed	bee	eel	teem	steen	creek
meed	fee	feel	sheen	queen	greek
need	see	heel	keen	ween	seek
speed	lee	peel	spleen	leek	week
reed	flee	reel	screen	cheek	beef

No. 34.—XXXIV.

deep	weep	beer	lees	meet	breed
sheep	sweep	flee	beeves	greet	greed
keep	béer	steer	beet	street	fleece
sleep	dear	peer	feet	sweet	steer
cheer	seer	sheet	food	reeve	
sheer	steer	fleet	mood	breed	
tear	queer	sleek	road	track	

bar, fall, what, prey, marine, win, bird, move,

No. 35—XXXV.

boom	groom	loo	troop	boose	rook
boom	boon	coo	stoo	cheese	brook
doom	loon	two	swoop	nouse	crook
loom	moon	coop	boor	cook	took
bloom	noon	seoop	moor	hook	wool
gloom	spoon	loop	poor	look	wood
roon	soon	sloop	loose	flook	good
broom	swoon	droop	goose	nook	stood
fool	spool	boot	hoof	prool	son
pool	stool	egot	roof	blood	won
tool	roost	moot	woof	flood	ton

Plants grow in the ground from seeds.

The man cuts down trees with his ax.

Eels swim in the brook.

Sharp tools are made of steel.

The sun seems to rise and set each day.

The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.

In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.

I have seen the full moon.

A king and queen wear crowns of gold.

I will kiss the babe on his cheek.

We go to church on the first day of the week.

The man put a curb round our deep well.

Wool makes the sheep warm.

Men keep their pigs in pens.

We lie down and sleep in beds.

The new broom sweeps clean.

The wild deer runs in the woods.

The red beet is good to eat.

If I meet him in the street I will greet him

with a kind look and shew him my new book.

Back
hack
jack
ack
black
slack
slack
pock
rock
brock
crook
frock
sock
back
duck
rink
ink
wink
pink
junk
unk
T

back, dove, in can, chain, gone, thin, line

No. 36 XXXVI.

Back	snack	quack	quick	rick	wick
hack	pack	beck	chick	brick	cock
jack	rack	deck	click	crick	clock
sack	erack	check	kick	prick	lock
black	track	neck	lick	trick	block
slack	sack	peck	slick	sick	hock
stack	tack	speck	nick	tick	shock
smack	stack	reck	pick	stick	flock

No. 37 XXXVII.

pooh	chuck	stuck	bulk	clank	prank
rock	luck	olk	hulk	flank	tank
brock	cluck	welk	skulk	plank	ink
crook	pluck	yelk	bank	slank	link
frock	muck	ilk	dank	runk	blink
mock	truck	bilk	hank	crank	clink
sock	struck	silk	shank	drank	slink
back	suck	milk	tank	frank	pink
duck	tuck	kilt	blank	shrank	brink

No. 38 XXXVIII.

prink	drunk	märk	irk	hask	disk
hick	trunk	pärk	därk	bask	risk
smik	sunk	spärk	härk	clask	brisk
wink	slunk	stärk	quärk	hask	frisk
swink	ärk	jerk	corck	flask	busk
pink	därk	clerk	fork	mask	dusk
punk	därk	smerk	stork	task	husk
junk	thärk	perk	lurk	desk	ross
hunk	shärk	chirk	turk	bisk	tuft

The smell of the pink is sweet.

bär, fall, what, pray, marine, sea, bird, move

No. 39.—XXXIX.

lusk	snärl	churl	bärn	bärn	born
musk	twirl	purl	färn	yärn	corn
rusk	burl	elm	härn	desn	scorn
tusk	curl	helm	chärn	fern	morn
härl	furl	film	sperm	stern	lorn
märl	hurl	ärn	term	quern	horn

No. 40.—XL.

gäff	scoff	puff	call	wall	quell
stäff	doff	ruff	fall	seall	well
quäff	buff	stuff	gall	small	dwell
skiff	euff	add	hall	squall	swell
cliff	huff	odd	mall	smell	ill
tiff	luff	jagg	pall	spell	bill
stiff	bluff	all	tall	sell	egg
off	muff	ball	stall	toll	ebb

No. 41.—XLI.

gill	kill	still	röll	dull	inn
gill	skill	quill	seröll	gull	bin
hill	shrill	equill	dröll	hull	glyn
mill	frill	will	tröll	sküll	burr
rill	trill	swill	ströll	hull	purr
drill	sill	böll	töll	mull	bush
frill	fill	pöll	eull	trull	puak

No. 42.—XLII.

Äss	träss	guess	kiss	moss	truss
büss	brüss	less	bliss	cross	buss
lüss	grüss	bless	miss	cross	bur
glüss	cess	moss	quess	coast	bull
elüss	dress	eross	boss	buss	full
müss	press	chess	loss	fuss	puant
püss	stress	tröss	gloss	muss	hurt

book

Stave
stave
cliff
mill
pill
ball
A sk
A ch
Leav
Do r
A sb
I lik
A pe
A ge
Do r
A ge
I dw
If y
A d
One
One
I sa
A b
A b
The
Wh
no
A c
Hog
The
Pus
A g
Som

move,

eye, dove, fell, see, can, choice, gem, thin, thou

No. 43.—XLIII.

born
corn
scorn
morn
lorn
horn

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
stave	staves	egg	eggs	quill	quills
cliff	cliffs	hall	halls	post	posts
mill	mills	wall	walls	skull	skulls
pill	pills	bill	bills	inn	inns
ball	balls	sill	sills	bell	bells

quell
well
dwell
swell
fill
bill
egg
ebb

A skiff is a small row boat.
 A cliff is a high steep rock.
 Leave off your bad tricks.
 Do not take much snuff.
 A ship has a tall mast.
 I like to see a good stone wall round a farm.
 A pear tree grows from the seed of a pear.
 A good boy will try to spell and read well.
 Do not lose nor sell your books.
 A good son will help his father.
 I dwell in a new brick house.
 If you boil dry beans and pease they will swell.
 A duck has a wide flat bill.
 One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.
 One pint cup will hold four gills.
 I saw a rill run down the hill.
 A brook will turn a mill.
 A bull has a stiff neck.
 The frost will kill the leaves on the trees.
 When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.
 A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.
 Hogs feed on swill and corn.
 The skull is the bone on the top of the head.
 Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr.
 A gull is a large sea fowl that feeds on fish.
 Some sea bass are as large as shad.

inn
bin
glyn
burr
purr
bush
puak

truss
bust
bur
ball
full
puss
hurt

er, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, maye

Brass is made of zink and copper.
 The rain will make the grass grow.
 You must keep your dress neat and clean.
 The moon is much less than the sun.
 I will try to get a mess of peas for dinner.
 Let me go and kiss that sweet young babe.
 Moss grows on trees in the woods.
 Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run off
 and leave the dross.
 God will bless those who do his will.

No. 44. XLIV

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Ban	quet	not	ash	pitch	er	ban	dy
gus	set	fil	lip	butch	er	can	dy
rus	set	gos	sip	ush	er	hand	y
pos	set	bish	op	witch	craft	stur	dy
eiv	et	gal	lop	tan	gent	stud	y
riv	et	shal	lop	pun	gent	lack	ey
vel	vet	trol	lop	ar	gent	jock	ey
hab	it	beg	gar	un	gent	mon	key
rab	bit	vul	gar	tal	ent	turn	ney
or	bit	ash	lar	frag	ment	med	ley
com	fit	cel	lar	seg	ment	al	ley
prof	it	pil	lar	fig	ment	gal	ley
lim	it	col	lar	pig	ment	yal	ley
sum	mit	dol	lar	par	rot	vol	ley
vom	it	pop	lar	piv	ot	pul	ley
her	mit	gram	mar	bal	lot	har	ley
arm	pit	nec	tar	mar	mot	purs	ley
mer	it	lar	tar	ram	part	mot	ley
spir	it	mor	tar	mod	est	kid	ney
eul	prit	jab	ber	tem	pest	hack	ney
ra	it	ron	ber	for	est	chim	ney

hook
 tran
 can
 shlv
 sil v
 cov
 m
 mul
 sam
 mel
 ser
 mat
 pat
 gra
 lach
 gro
 kid
 Cot
 Ra
 h
 W
 Vis
 Sil
 Be
 Ce
 On
 A
 Do
 Su
 La

Spelling Book

book, days, fall, was, can, change, gem, this, shot

tran sit	lub ber	in quest	hön ey
can to	blub ber	con quest	mön ey
shlv' or	am ber	här vest	jour ney
sil ver	mem ber	in most	cum key
edv er	lim ber	ut most	lam prey
phur	tim ber	im post	jen sey
mur mur	um ber	chest nut	ker sey
mul fier	cum ber	con fest	cler gy
sam pler	lum ber	jack daw	tan sy
mel on	num ber	mill dew	ral ly
ser mon	bärb er	our few	bal ly
mat ron	mer cer	ed dy	tal ly
pat ron	wön der	gid dy	jel ly
grand son	yon der	mud dy	all ly
lack ar	gin ger	rod dy	fol ly
grot to	chär ger	gen try	jol ly
kid nap	trench er	sul try	ön ly

Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.
 Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may
 hear quick, and see well in the dark.
 We like to have our friends visit us.
 Visitors should not make their visits too long.
 Silver spoons are not apt to rust.
 Beggars will beg rather than work.
 Cents are made of copper, and dollars, of silver.
 One hundred cents are worth a dollar.
 A dollar is worth a hundred cents.
 Dollars are our largest silver coins, and cents
 are the largest copper coins.
 Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground
 and melted in a very hot fire.
 A mercer is one who deals in silks.
 Lacker is a kind of varnish.

bar, fall, what, pray, marine, pin, bird, move.

No. 45.—XLV.

badge	sledge	budge	swinge	gorge	parae
fadge	wedge	judge	twinge	urge	herse
edge	midge	grudge	lounge	gurge	tarse
hedgo	ridge	hinge	spunge	purge	verse
ledge	bridge	cringe	aerge	surge	corse
pledge	lodge	fringe	verge	germ	gorse
fledge	podge	singe	dirge	copse	morse

No. 46.—XLVI.

house	rich	quench	munch	ketch
louse	belch	stench	gulch	retch
mouse	birch	wench	batch	fitch
souse	bench	inch	hatch	notch
curse	blench	slinch	catch	potch
purse	drench	finch	snatch	hutch
parch	french	finch	scratch	syph
perch	tench	pinch	etch	lymph
scorch	trench	winch	fetch	nymph

The razor has a sharp edge.

A ledge is a large lay or mass of rocks.

The farmer splits rails with a wedge.

A judge must not be a bad man.

Doors are hung on hinges.

Birch wood will make a hot fire.

If you go too near a hot fire it may sting or scorch your frock.

The troops march to the sound of the drum.

Six boys can sit on one long bench.

The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clench their claws fast to the limbs.

The first joint of a man's thumb is one inch long.

I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.

move

arse
arse
arse
arse
arse
arse
arse

ch
ch
ch
ch
ch
ph
mph
mph

nge or

rum

on the
limbs
inch

book, dove, fly, grass, hair, clothes, gun, thin, three

A cat can catch rats and mice; and a trap will catch a fox.

A hen will set on a nest of eggs and hatch chickens.

The latch holds the door shut.

We can light the lamp with a match.

Never snatch a book from a boy.

A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

No. 47—XLVII

rise	close	use	guide	thyme
wise	nose	fuse	quite	shrine
guise	rose	muse	pheme	sphere
chuse	prose	phrase	chine	grime

A wise man will rise with the sun, or before it.

The sun will set at the close of the day.

Good boys will use their books with care.

A man can guide a horse with a bridle.

The earth is not quite round. It is not so long

from north to south as it is from east to west.

A sphere is a round body or globe.

In the nose are the organs of smell.

We love to hear a chime of bells.

A shrine is a case or box.

A great heat will fuse tin.

Style not in verse is called prose.

A phrase is a short form of speech.

No. 48—XLVIII

void	spoil	point	noise	join	poise
oil	broil	soil	poise	join	soil
bold	soil	loil	soil	join	ground
coil	toil	join	quoil	bound	soil
soil	bind	groil	quoil	bound	soil
coil	joint	choil	quoil	bound	soil

bag, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move

No. 40. — XLIX.

loud	trout	pouch	flour	mount	slout
proud	chouse	soul	sour	out	flout
eloud	grouse	owl	count	bout	snout
shroud	spouse	cowl	fount	seout	pout
ounce	rouse	prowl	fowl	gout	spout
bounce	browse	seowl	howl	shout	sprout
founce	touse	stout	growl	lout	choice
pounce	crown	brown	rout	our	voice
grout	frown	elown	couch	seour	pbise
sprout	town	gown	slouch	hour	noise

We burn fish oil in lamps.
 We boil beets with meat in a pot.
 Pears are choice fruit.
 When you can choose for yourself, try to make
 a good choice.

The cat and mouse live in the house.
 The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.
 One hand of a watch goes round once in an
 hour.

Wheat flour will make good bread.
 Limes are sour fruit.
 A hog has a long snout to root up the ground.
 A trout is a good fish to eat.
 An ox is a stout, tame beast.
 Fowls have wings to fly in the air.

Wolves howl in the woods in the night.
 A dog will growl and bark.
 The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees
 brown, and makes them fall to the ground.
 Rain will make the ground moist.
 You can broil a beef steak over the coals of fire.
 We move our limbs at the joints.

book.
 Land
 of
 A pin
 A dim
 Men
 A gre
 Men
 rop
 The
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 God
 ma
 The g
 The d
 and

sea
 sea
 sea
 plea
 lead
 stand

eye
 eye
 eye
 case
 case
 seize
 seize

book, dove, full, use, can, chain, gem, thin, thou

Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass.

A pin has a head and a point.

A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.

Men play on the base-viol.

A great gun makes a loud noise.

Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes.

The beams of a wood-house are held up by posts and joists; these are parts of the frame.

God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.

The globe is nearly round like a ball.

The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make the grass grow.

No. 50.—L.

sea	read	laid	gourd	peace	heave
sea	good	laid	source	lease	weave
sea	load	maid	course	prize	leave
plea	road	staid	crease	coarse	blea
lead	toad	board	grace	course	five
lead	wood	choard	cease	brevi	glue

No. 51.—Ll.

eye	baize	loaf	each	teach	bleak
eye	maiz	hief	bench	coach	heak
eye	deaf	chief	bleach	roach	speak
case	sheaf	hief	peach	broach	peak
case	leaf	brief	reach	leash	steak
case	neaf	grief	breach	beak	creak
cheese	oaf	waif	preach	leak	treak

Few men can afford to keep a coach.

land, salt, wheat, pray, marine, pin, birds, move

No. 52.—LII.					
break	oak	peal	shoal	nail	tail
steak	croak	seal	ail	snail	vail
streak	soak	veal	bail	pal	quail
scream	beal	weal	fail	rail	wail
squeak	deal	zeal	hail	frail	bowl
weak	heal	coal	jail	grail	soul
shriek	meal	foal	flail	trail	beam
tweak	neal	goal	mail	sail	dream

No. 53.—LIII.					
fleam	steam	bean	meim	grain	plain
gleam	foam	dean	moan	brain	slain
ream	loam	lean	loan	strain	main
bream	roam	clean	roan	sprain	pain
ream	aim	glean	groan	chain	rain
scream	claim	mean	fain	lain	drain
tean	main	wean	gain	blain	train

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

We have green peas in the month of June.

No man can make a good pie for a dram.

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

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell.

Men load hay with a pitch fork.

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

A toad will jump like a frog.

A saw-mill will saw logs into boards.

Gourd grows on a vine like a squash.

You cannot teach a deaf boy to speak.

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

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pell

pell

pell

a load

pell

pell

pell

pell

want

want

want

Spelling Book

The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.
 Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.
 The miller grinds corn into meal.
 The flesh of calves is called veal.
 Apples are more plenty than peaches.
 The preacher is to preach the gospel.
 Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.
 A roach is a short thick flat fish.
 Men get their growth before they are thirty
 years old.

The beak of a bird is its bill or the end of its bill.
 Greenland is a bleak cold place.

No. 54. — LIV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

Bot a ny	fel o ny	sor ce ry
ol e gy	col e ny	im age ry
prod i gy	har mo ny	witch e ry
of fi gy	bet o ny	batch e ry
eb o ny	ig nit o ny	fish e ry
en er gy	can o py	quack e ry
lit ur gy	oc cu py	croak e ry
in fa my	quan ti ty	mock e ry
big a my	sal a ry	cook e ry
blas phe my	scam mo ny	cut ler y
en e my	beg gar y	gal le ry
lif fa ry	bur gle ry	rar i ty
vil lain y	gran e ry	em e ry
com pa ny	gloss e ry	num e ry
lit a ny	lac tu ry	frisp e ry
lar ce ny	her ald ry	lop pe ny
dean ty	hus band ry	lor ce ry
cal um ny	rob ber y	ar de ny
for an ny	chan ce ry	mess ter y

bar, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move

mys-tery fact-ory fac-tor-y

bat-ter-y cav-al-ry vic-tor-y

flat-ter-y rev-el-ry his-to-ry

lot-ter-y bot-tom-ry black-ber-ry

but-ter-y pil-lor-y bar-ber-ry

ev-e-ry mem-o-ry sym-me-try

rev-e-ry ar-mo-ry rib-bon-ry

Botany is the science of plants.

An elegy is a funeral song.

A prodigy is something very wonderful.

An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.

Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.

Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.

Larceny is theft and liable to be punished.

Felony is a crime that may be punished with

death.

Salary is a stated yearly allowance for services.

Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.

We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.

A glossary is used to explain obscure words.

History is an account of past events. A great

part of history is an account of men's crimes

and wickedness.

No. 55.—LV.

Blade chide globe space trice brake

shade glide probe brace twice drake

glade slide glebe grace stage flake

spade bride gibe trace shake quake

grade pride bribe slice flake strike

trade stride scribe spice stake spike

braid crude tribe spice snake choke

pride prude place price spake elude

book

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book, dove, full, use, can, chair, gem, thin, thou

broke	smile	frame	slime	spume
spoke	stile	shame	prime	chine
smoke	gwile	blame	erime	swine
stroke	spile	elime	plume	twine

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of maiz are also called blades.

The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night.

A glade is an opening among trees.

A grade is a degree in rank. An officer enjoys the grade of a captain.

Trade is a dealing in the sale or exchange of goods.

Smoke rises, because the air is lighter above.

A globe is a round body, like a ball.

A bribe is that which is given to corrupt the judgment, or seduce from justice.

A smile shows when we are pleased.

No. 56—LVI

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Bar ter	mat ter	dic ter	tin ter
can ter	tal ter	vic ter	in ter
cen ter	let ter	doc tor	dim mer
en ter	set ter	tin der	tin ner
win ter	el der	ped dler	win ner
les ter	new er	til ler	con ner
pes ter	ev er	cut ler	roll er
les ter	bev er	ham mer	can ner
sis ter	liv er	ram mer	can ner
foe ter	riv er	sun mer	tem per
bat ter	man or	lin ner	ten ter
hat ter	ten or	ban ner	win ner

här, fall, what, pray, marine, pitt, hird, möve,

elap per	tua nel	bov el	slua vil
pep per	fun nel	nox el	bez el
dip per	ker nel	mär vel	cor ab
cop per	gon pel	pen cil	bär ter
hop per	bar rel	man ful	cärt er
up per	sor rel	sin ful	mäs ter
sup per	dor sal	an il	cüs tor
ves per	mör sel	per il	päs tor
reb el	ves sel	ton sil	pär tor
can cel	len til	dos sil	gar ner
can el	car tel	fos sil	jar del
pan nel	bev el	len til	ärt ful
ken nel	lev el	cav il	där nel
fen nel	rev el	civ il	härp er

We have snow and ice in the cold winter.
 The little sister can knit a pair of garters.
 Never pester the little boys.
 Hatters make hats of fur and lamb's wool.
 Peaches may be better than apples.
 The rivers run into the great sea.
 The doctor tries to cure the sick.
 The new table stands in the parlor.
 A tin peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.
 The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.
 The farmer eats his dinner at noon.
 I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.
 We eat bread and milk for supper.
 The farmer puts his cider in barrels.
 Vessels make the large rivers.
 My good little sister may have a slate and pen
 and she may make letters on her slate.
 That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.
 The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his
 horse.

Pap
 Spic
 möv
 bör
 shör
 öwn
 shö
 blöw
 flöw
 söw
 air
 fair
 hair
 che
 lair
 pair
 heir
 fou
 ear
 bear
 lea
 sea
 year
 bo
 ro
 ca

back, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, ...

Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.
Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.—LVII.

mōurn	grōwn	heap	fear	spears	oar
bōrne	vain	cheap	year	rear	hoar
shōrn	wain	leap	hear	drear	roar
ōwn	swain	neap	shear	sear	soar
shōwn	twain	reap	blear	tear	hoar
blōwn	skain	soap	clear	weār	pier
flōwn	stain	ear	smear	sweār	tier
sōwn	lane	dear.	near	teār	bier

No. 58.—LVIII.

air	yoŭr	stilts	peat	moat	wait
fair	tōur	chints	treat	groat	bruit
hair	eaves	eat	seat	eight	fruit
chair	leaves	beat	great	freight	suit
lair	grooves	feat	ōat	weight	milt
pair	pains	heal	bleat	baik	baill
stair	shears	bleat	coat	gait	gait
heir	guess	meat	goat	plait	court
four	guest	neat	float	trait	saint

No. 59.—LIX.

east	waist	clew	spew	yew	show
beast	dew	flew	crew	how	row
least	few	brew	screw	show	snow
feast	hew	slow	drew	low	crow
yeast	chew	mew	grew	blow	grow
beast	jew	new	shrew	flow	strow
rust	view	shew	strow	glow	strow
east	blow	pew	stew	stow	stow

We mourn the loss of a good man.

If you do a bad trick you should own it.

sun, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move

We do not like to see our own sins.

I like to see a full blown rose.

A vain girl is fond of fine things.

The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.

A dog can leap over a fence.

Much grain will make bread cheap.

I like to see men reap grain.

God made the ear and he can hear.

Men shear the wool from sheep.

Flint glass is white and clear.

Fowls like to live near the house and barn.

Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?

Twelve months make one year.

I love to eat a good ripe pear.

The good boy will not tear his book.

A wild boar lives in the woods.

The lark will soar up in the sky to look at the

sun.

The rain runs from the eaves of the house.

The sun heats the air and makes it hot.

The old sheep bleats, and calls her lamb to her.

I wish you to treat me with a new hat.

A chair is a better seat to sit in than a stool.

I will wear my great coat in a cold wet day.

I have seen the ice float down the stream.

Boys and girls are fond of fruit.

The sun will rise in the east, and set in

the west.

A beast cannot talk and think as we do.

We roast a piece of beef or a goose.

A girl can toast a piece of bread.

We chew our meat with our teeth.

Live coals of fire glow with heat.

Two sheeps are better than one.

book
dau
hu
flu
frau
bro
sau
eau
gau
clau
pau
pau
Bri
tin
sho
ero
dro
pro
sto
pru
dru
Fo
W
Gr
Su
Th
Be
N
Sh

Spelling Book.

book, dove, full, use, sun, chaise, gem, thin, then

däunt	täunt	släunt	burgs
häunt	väunt	lärge	silve
fläunt	gränt	chärge	scarl

No. 60.—LX.

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

No. 61.—LXI.

Brine	scapo	scope	chave	drive
tine	chape	tropo	slave	drove
shone	shape	snore	plate	strove
erone	craps	slate	prate	grove
droner	graps	state	stare	elove
prone	snips	grate	smite	groze
stoner	grips	grave	spite	froze
prunge	stips	brave	sprite	prize
drupe	tripe	crave	trite	smote

Forks have two or three tines.
 We keep salt meat in brine.
 Grapes grow on vines in clusters.
 Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove.
 The boy loves ripe grapes.
 Bed cords are long ropes.
 Nut wood and coal will make a warm fire.
 Shut the gate, and keep the dogs out of the yard.
 Use the stone and use the rope.

The Elementary

bird, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move.

We burn coal in a grate.

I had some green corn in July, on a plate.

Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow.

Bees live in hives and collect honey.

No. 62.—LXII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

Am' i ty

jol' li ty

nul' li ty

pol' i ty

en' mi ty

san' i ty

van' i ty

bal' eo ny

len' i ty

dig' ni ty

crim' i ty

par' i ty

com' i ty

var' i ty

dan' si ty

on' ti ty

car' i ty

lev' i ty

lux' i ty

pen' al ty

stor' of ty

fac' ul ty

med' en ty

prob' i ty

am' nes ty

an' cly ty

ob' lo quy

sin' ew y

gal' ex y

ped' ant ry

in' fant ry

gal' lant ry

big' ot ry

an' ces try

tap' ea try

man' is try

in' dus try

cen' tu ry

mer' cu ry

in' ju ry

per' ju ry

pen' u ry

lux' u ry

her' e sy

em' bas sy

de' i ty

fe' al ty

pi' e ty

po' e sy

cro' of ty

pa' ri ty

nu' di ty

dy' nas ty

gay' e ty

loy' al ty

roy' al ty

u' su ry

ra' pi en

nau' ti lus

pau' ci ty

moi' e ty

al' i quot

man' i fest

up' per most

ut' ter most

con' tra ry

ple' na ry

sa' li ent

le' ni ent

ve' he ment

bri' er y

boun' te ous

moun' tain ous

con' ter fait

fraud' u lent

wa' ter y

A bas
al lura
de bas
in cite
ex cit
en sla
a maz
in qu
un fa
con v
pur v
sur ve
sur ve

Blan
bran
fur b
rub b
self i
chur
fura
Vain
Strom
bod
We l
The g
An in

opt. dōve, fall, use, can, chaise, gam, this, they

No. 63.—LXIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

A base ment	dis burs'o ment	au tum nal
al lure ment	in dorse ment	how ev er
de base ment	arch bish op	em bar rass
in cite ment	ad ven ture	in stall ment
ex cite ment	dis fran chise	en thrall ment
en slave ment	en fran chise	hy draul ics
a maze ment	mis con strue	on joy ment
in qui ry	de pos it	em ploy ment
un ēa sy	re pos it	a mūss ment
con vey ance	at trib ute	em bār go
pur vey or	im mod est	im prove ment
sur vey or	un luck y	at tōr ney
sur vey ing	ap pend ix	an hoy ance

No. 64.—LXIV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Blan' dish	blem ish	burn ish	nour ish
bran dish	skir mish	pun ish	skit tish
fur bish	van ish	clown ish	slut tish
rub bish	fin ish	snap pin	lav ish
self ish	gärn ish	par ish	rev ish
churl ish	tärn ish	cher ish	pub lish
lura ish	värn ish	flour ish	pot ash

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.
Strong drink leads to the debasement of the mind and body.

We look with amazement on the coils of strong drink.
The gambler mopes when he is at home.

An indorser endorses his name on the back of a note, and his indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.
The bishop is a chief dignitary of the church.

Persons often deposit money in the bank for safe

bar, nail, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move

Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.
The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.
Parents should provide useful employments for their children.
Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.
When unemployed, the mind seeks for amusement.

No. 65.—LXXV.

Horse's back	hemlock	journal	valve
lamp black	fetlock	ras	cat
bar rack	mattock	res	pity
ran rack	hood	wink	con
traf rack	bulwark	trib	ute
had rack	pitchfork	min	ute
pad rack	damask	at	ute
wed rack	symbol	con	slave
fire lock	verb	al	oc
hil lock	med	al	oc
bul lock	ver	nal	oc

No. 66.—LXXVI.

Scarf	stagnate	eli	mate
in grate	vil	liberate	pre
pal	ate	pros	trate
stela	frustrate	pi	rate
in	dic	ate	eu
made	least	ate	pu
		pri	vato

When the wind blows down, it is no small job to move the rubbish.
The labourer for the day is not to be despised.
The labourer for the day is not to be despised.
The labourer for the day is not to be despised.

The
blan
Granite
sol
The son
of
Water
Heavy
Norway
Medals
We put
We pit
The de

Words
eu li
nu ga
nu in
are vi
of fi
in tri
con t
ob st
as pu
ob du
ce ce

Spelling Book

... of pine wood.

The nations traffick with our people, and give us for blankets.

Granite is a kind of stone, which is very strong, handsome and useful in building.

The senate of the United States is called the upper house of congress.

Water will stagnate, and then it is not good.

Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.

Norway has a cold climate.

Medals are given as rewards in school.

We punish bad men to prevent mischief.

We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.

The drunkard's face will publish his vice and his disgrace.

No. 67. LXVII

Words of four syllables, the primary syllable in the first and the secondary in the second.

eu li na ry cer e mo ny mil li na ry

me ment a ry all mo ny or di na ry

nu ga to ry mat ri mo ny can na ry

nu me ra ry pat ri mo ny pul mo na ry

pre vi a ry pas si mo ny sil li ca ry

ef fi ca cy an ti mo ny tom po ra ry

tri bu ta ry tes ti mo ny ar bi tra ry

sa tri ca cy drum e da ry do ver sa ry

con tu ma cy prop end a ry em pta ry

co sti na cy sec ond a ry com ma na ry

an nu a ry ex om pia ry com ma na ry

da da na cy an ti qua ry com e to ry

cel len cy the a ry sue re ta ry

con so ten cy thea tom a ry mil li ta ry

con so ten cy son of a ry sol li ta ry

con so ten cy par ce na ry son of a ry

con so ten cy medal la ry son of a ry



the tall, wheat, pray, marine, the third, alive

trib u ta ry	dys on te ry	man da to ry
sal u ta ry	pres by te ry	pur ga to ry
an cil la ry	prom is so ry	dil a to ry
cap il la ry	pred a to ry	or a to ry
ax il la ry	prof a to ry	dog ma to ry
cor o la ry	na ga to ry	mon i te ry
max il la ry	min a to ry	ter ri to ry
ad ver sa ry	au dit o ry	tran sit o ry
a la bas ter	ex cre to ry	in ven to ry
plan et a ry	jan i ta ry	con tro ver sy
stat u a ry	mon a ch y	leg is la tive
con tu a ry	al la ge ry	leg is la ture
com pte a ry	pred a to ry	leg is la tor

The sun is the brightest luminary.
 The moon is the luminary of the night.
 Some of the streets and shops in New-York are illumina-
 ted by gas-lights.

Potatoes and turneps are common culinary roots used in
 our kitchen.

We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its
 sweet fragrance.

There is a near affinity between drunkenness, poverty,
 and ruin.

The obstinate will should be subdued.

Matrimony was instituted by God.

Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used to make types
 for printing.

A witness must give true testimony.

A quadruped is a large quadruped.

Worldly men make it their primary object, to please them-
 selves; but a secondary place in their

It is necessary for tipplers to visit taverns.

Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.

A academy means a place of instruction.

The Roman was an arbitrary emperor. His
 decisions are his choice.

The devil is the great adversary of man.

Foot in
 Albany
 An or
 etor
 The p
 the
 A secr
 Our an
 The O
 con
 Pure w
 A clo
 The d
 A prof
 pay
 The r
 pres
 Dilato
 prof
 An of
 pub
 The s
 dist
 vaon
 of g
 lin r
 re-w
 and c
 on a
 the p
 the p
 is te
 out c

Food, dress, fuel, use, convenience, form, thin, these

Food is necessary to animal life.
 Alabaster is a kind of marble or lime stone.
 An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.
 The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.
 A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.
 Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.
 The Ohio river has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.
 Pure water and a good air are salutary.
 A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.
 The dysentery is a painful disease.
 A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.
 The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called preface or exordium.

Dilatatory persons are such as delay to do their work in its proper season.
 An orator speaks orational; and oratory is the art of public speaking.
 The members of the company who attend at a meeting are called hearers.

No. 68.—LXVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second syllable.

am mor tal	in tern al	re ple nish
con ven ient	ma tern al	a ban don
con quit tal	pa tern al	pi as ter
con am el	e tern al	pi las ter
con pan nel	in tern al	sa cer dot
con par el	di urn al	dis cuss or
con ten sil	no cern al	de lib er
con civ il	pre con sul	e lit er
con cer n	in cer tain	pre cept or
con el	in clem ent	com pos ite
con el	in clem ent	en am or
con el	in clem ent	to bac co

The Dictionary

al roe co	sur ren der	a pos tate
me men to	dls or der	pro mul gate
pi men to	nar cis sus	vol ca, no
mu lat to	co los sus	Oe to bar
pal met to	im per feet	in de sure
en vel op	in ter pret	dls clo sure
de vel op	in hab it	com po sure
De vel ber	co hab it	ex po sure
Sept ber	pro hib it	fore clo sure
No vem ber	dis cred it	dis cov er
en cum ber	de crep it	dis cov ar
con sid er	in her it	re cov er
he wil der	de mer it	dis cov er
me for tune	po me gran ate	dis cov er
me nader	al ter nate	re plasing
en gen der	in tes tate	

The soul is immortal; it will never die.

Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.

Tools to work with. Flows, axes and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for females.

A formal meeting, in one where the forms of ceremony are observed; when people meet without attending to these formalities, it is called an informal meeting. Some are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods. Some inherit the estate and sometimes the property of their parents.

The constant motion of the earth is its daily motion, and night.

The native plant of America.

A plant whose berries are call allepise.

It habit hate and rignans.

and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with their duty.

of the Felton at New-York

book

Bay
day
fay
gay
hay

boy
coy
hoy

swas
was
was
halt
malt

bow
cow
how
plov

The
Bri
You
A d
Wh
of
Litt
No

English Book

book, dove, full, use, call, chance, gem, fish, the

No. 69.—LXIX.

Bay	jay	slay	dray	tray	sway
day	lay	may	fray	stray	prey
fay	elay	nay	gray	say	frey
gay	flay	pay	pray	stay	dey
hay	play	ray	spray	way	hey

No. 70.—LXX.

boy	joy	toy	haw	claw	raw	saw
coy	loy	caw	law	flaw	craw	law
hoy	troy	daw	law	flaw	straw	paw

No. 71.—LXXI.

swamp	smalt	swart	pört	live	glove
wasp	snalt	quatt	möst	come	wort
was	salt	pörk	dolfe	some	worst
halt	want	fört	loll	döve	shove
malts	wart	spört	give	love	moak

No. 72.—LXXII.

bow	mow	sow	wörn	dirt	quist
cow	now	yow	frönt	flirt	first
how	brow	key	wönt	shirt	ward
plow	proW	buoy	wört	skirt	warm

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay.
 Bricks are made of clay baked in a kiln.
 You may play on the mow of hay.
 A dray is a kind of low cart.
 When we eat we move the under jaw, but the upper
 of most animals is fixed.
 Little boys are fond of toys.
 The sting of a wasp is very painful.
 A hawk lives in retirement from the world.
 The laws of equity by which men in a state

Alphabetical

... what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move

Small is a blue glass of cobalt.
Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln, of this are made ale and beer.

No. 73.—LXXIII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Lad der	shel ter	chart er	char nel
blad der	fil ter	lob ster	bar ren
mad der	mil ter	tes ter	flor in
fad der	chap ter	mon ster	rob in
al der	suf fer	glis ter	cof fin
can der	pil ter	chat ter	muf fin
ad der	bad ger	shat ter	bod kin
stad der	led ger	chut ter	wal kin
rud der	ank er	flut tes	nap kin
el der	cank er	plat ter	pip kin
gan der	hank er	smat ter	bus kin
van der	tun bles	spat ter	gob lin
ten der	sad dler	shiv er	mes sin
den der	ant ter	shiv er	bar on
van der	skim mer	quiv er	can on
ten der	glim mer	cul ver	flag on
cin der	prep er	tor por	wag on
in der	clap per	er ror	fel on
an der	skip per	ter ror	gal lon
van der	slip per	mur ror	leam on
in der	drop per	hor ror	gam mon
van der	as per	cen sor	man mon
van der	proa per	spou sor	com mon
van der	cen sar	sec tor	can non
er der	dress er	atch er	cit ron
er der	uf ter	flan nel	ten on
er der	raf ter	chap er	can on
er der	raht er	grav el	

of fer
of fer
eof le
prof fe
The fan
butte
Little t
Four o
more
Lemon
The re
A nap
Bras t
A can
trem
The fe
The st
gan
room
The ey
me
1
Brac
et
quif
so er
po et
to ph
eye l
tu m
hol s
hol s

corn, dove, full, use, van, chain, rent, thin, corn

of fer	proe tor	trav el	sex ton
of fer	chan nel	pom mel	kim bo
eof fer	eud gel	bush el	stue so
prof fer	hatch el	chan cel	dit to

The farmer hatches flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin.

Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.

Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons more or less.

Lemons grow on trees in warm climates.

The robin is a pretty singing bird.

A napkin is a kind of towel.

Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.

A cancer is a sore not easily cured.

Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.

The farmer soddens his cattle in winter.

The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.

A gander is white and a goose gray.

Room-corn grows with a long slender stalk.

The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most members of the body.

No. 34—LXXIV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Brace let	dri ver	tu mor	eri sje
ci et	ma jor	la bor	gra ter
cut et	mi nor	ta bor	lo que
ce eret	stu por	ce dar	ma que
no et	ju ror	co lon	bu que
to phet	pre tor	de mon	de que
eye let	tu tor	i ron	va que
tu mult	pri or	a pron	ty que
hol ster	ra zor	dew lap	de can
hol ster	tre mar	eru et	re cent
er ver	hu mor	ha sis	no cent
		pha sis	hi cent

...all what pro marine, pin, bird, mare

ident	vacant	nee dy	ha zy
prudent	flu ent	ero ny	la zy
du dent	fre quent	pu ny	do zy
gent	se quent	va ry	alee zy
re gent	ri ot	du ty	ias per
so gent	pi lot	na vy	brave ry
lent	bare foot	gra vy	bribe ry
ment	pre cept	saf e ty	nice ty
ave ment	pōst script	sure ty	scene ry
ove ment	o vert	glo ry	slave ry
o ment	ru by	sto ry	vi sor
o nent	spi cy	era zy	slan der

adics wear bracelets on their arms.
 utta was a very good poet; he wrote good songs.
 Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.
 basket is put at the head of a bed.
 an in old age love a quiet life.
 iver is a tool for engraving on stone.
 is a case for carrying a pistol.
 is one who drives a team.
 is a young person not twenty one years old.
 work in mines under ground.
 is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.
 rose has a pleasant flavor.
 bor makes us strong and healthy.
 on must stop at a colon whilst you can count one, two, three.
 pastor of a church does not like to see vacant seats in his church.
 he keeps swans to keep their frocks clean.
 wicked tyrant.
 should wear a decent dress.
 an officer next above a captain.
 is a wandering lazy fellow.
 is the most durable species of wood.
 is something added to a letter.
 streets of cities are covered with pavements.

...
 Ar ri
 ap pro
 40: a
 re su s
 re pri
 pe ru
 de ere
 re ci t
 re qui
 pri me
 e q
 ce e q
 re new
 l de a
 il le g
 de ni
 de cri
 tri bu
 a cu
 le g
 an ci
 ere a
 We of
 Coeval

No. 75. — LXXV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

Ar ri val	dic ta tor	dis sig pro
ap prov al	tes ta tor	trans sig ure
do e val	en vi ron	con jec ture
re su sal	pa na do	de ben ture
re pri sal	tor na do	In den ture
pe ru sal	hra va do	en rap ture
de cre tal	tor pe do	con tex ture
re ci tal	lum ba go	com mix ture
re qui tal	vi ra go	con tin ue
pri me val	far ra go	for bid ding
un e qual	pro vi so	un er ring
eo e qual	po ta too	pro cess ing
re new al	oc ta vo	ex ceed ing
l de al	sub scri ber	sub al tern
il le gal	re vi val	es pou sal
de ni al	en dan ger	en coun ter
de cri al	de ci sion	ren coun ter
tri bu tal	ma neu ver	a voy al
a cu men	hi a tus	ad voy tal
le ge mon		dis loy al
dis sol vin	con tess or	dis cour age
in ci sor	ag gress or	en cour age
ere a tor	suc cess or	me litant
tes ta tor	pre fig ure	de part ure

We often wait for the arrival of the mail.

Covert signifies of the secret kind.

It is a remark. When an enemy takes a ship, he retains a title of ships by way of mark is essential.

It signifies the record of acts of cruelty.

It signifies the same act.

sea, ball, what, way, marine, hard, above

A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.

Acumen denotes quickness of perception.

Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal fruit from another's orchard or garden.

A virago is a turbulent masculine woman. No one loves a virago.

Melasse is the sirup which drains from sugar when it is cooling.

The potatoe is a native plant of America.

No. 76.—LXXVI.

Words of three syllables, accented on the last.

Ap per tain	pre con ceive	dis an nul
su per vene	o ver drive	o ver whelm
in ter vene	dis ap prove	mis in form
im port tune	o ver reach	coun ter act
op port tune	o ver look	in di rect
in se cure	dis in thrall	in cor rect
in ter fore	re in stall	in ter sect
pre ma ture	dis es teem	con tra dict
im ma ture	mis de mean	o ver set
ad ver tise	un fore seen	in ter mit
re com pose	fore or dam	top re sent
de com pose	o ver strain	dis con tent
in du ce	as cer tain	cir cum vent
in du ce	en ter tain	un der went
in du ce	dis in ter	o ver shoot
in du ce	in ter spene	in ter cept
in du ce	re in herse	in ter rupt
in du ce	cir cum volve	o ver top
in du ce	o ver hung	
in du ce	o ver watch	
in du ce	dis con tract	
in du ce	in du ce	

see, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou

mean tain eer	fi nan dier	o ver east
en gin eer	brig a dier	ro in vest
den i neer	gren a dier	eo ex set
mu ti neer	bon bar dier	pre ex set
pi o neer	deb e nair	in ter mix
que tion eer	res er voir	o ver throw
e ver seer	o ver joy	o ver flow
pri va teer	mis em ploy	o ver lay
vol un teer		dis o bey
gaz et teer	in ex pert	dis al low

No. 77—LXXVII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

las	cop y	hur ry	stab by
eor	hap py	flur ry	shab by
er	pop py	ar ry	tab by
oor	pup py	en ry	lab by
can dos	sun dry	son try	guit ty
splen dor	bel fry	gen try	part ty
rig or	fel ly	win try	lev y
vig or	car ry	vest ry	hev y
val or	mor ry	pit y	priv y
for vor	par ry	scan ty	en ry
scrip tor	ber ry	plen ty	dox y
clam or	fer ry	tes ty	prox y
ten nis	cher ry	bet ty	oulic
elas sis	mer ry	pet ty	wher ry
ax is	per ry	pret ty	part y
for oy	son ry	dit ty	har bor
	car ry	wit ty	har bor

a book of maps,
 good or you cannot be happy,
 at your copy.

hand fall, what, pray, more, and birds, and

The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the bellry.

Horses carry men on their backs.

We cross the ferry in a boat.

The cherry is an acid fruit, and acid

We are sorry when a good man dies.

Never do your work in a hurry.

Boys like a warm fire in a wintry day.

The farmer likes to have a plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.

The lilly is a very pretty flower.

Glasse is made fast in the Whitlow with puttys.

No. 78. LXXVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

Banishment	pot yallot	tan den ey
blanishment	bur galmot	pan geney
punishment	an te mist	tem en ey
rayishment	in ten est	cur ren ey
pediment	pen te cost	sol ven ey
sediment	hal i but	bank rapt ey
aliment	fur be low	stum ma ry
compliment	bed fel low	land la dy
liniment	ci e a trix	wan e dy
merri ment	par a dox	com e dy
detri ment	sur don yx	ped si dy
sentiment	Sap ar day	met o dy
docu ment	hol i day	mon o dy
tegument	run a way	par o dy
monument	car a way	psos o dy
instrument	cast a way	ans to dy
coniment	leg a cy	en' ci
calament	sal la cy	di a
idiot	pol i cy	day to
galiot	in fan cy	
chariot	con stan cy	

ran cy	pri ra cy	bro ny
cy	po ten cy	di a ry
den cy	ph an cy	ro a ry
pa cy	hu an cy	no a ry
gen cy	mu ti cy	vo la ry
ra cy	seru ti cy	pro a ry
co gen cy	pi o ny	dra per y
tre cy	se mo ny	ivo ry

No. 39.—LXXLIX

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

A e ri al	no ta ri al	in te ri or
an nu ti ty	ma te ri al	post e ri or
pe no ri al	im pe ri al	ex te ri or
se mo ni ac	ar te ri al	pro pre ty
ma ni ac	ar mo ri al	ex tre me
ca di ce	mar cu ri al	op po si te
lu ci date	em pe ri um	ca no nic
ur mo di ate	sen so ri um	er ro ne ous
po pu di ate	tra pe zi um	ter ra que ous
col le gi ate	er si tian	far ta ra pus
ex so li ate	cen ta ri on	com mo di ous
in e bri ate	al le di al	se lo ni ous
ex co ri ate	al lo di um	har mo nic
op pro pri ate	en co mi um	gra tu it ous
in fu ri ate	tra ge di an	hon o ri ous
in le vi ate	com e di an	lux u ri ous
ob bre vi ate	col le gi an	no to ri ous
in mi bi late	cor ne li an	in kl u si ve
en ma te	har oman	ap lo so ry
	gram ma ri an	no o se ty
	in fe ri or	im pe ri ty
	su pe ri or	se cu ri ty
	an te ri or	ob sen ri ty

air, fall, wheat, grey, marine, pin, bird, move.

All clouds float in the aerial regions.

The aerial songsters are birds of the air.

Grave stones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead. They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under them or near them.

The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.

There is no immediate communication between the heart and brain.

Men who have been instructed in colleges, are said to have a collegiate education.

Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.

The sun illuminates our world.

Our bodies are material, and will return to dust; but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.

Arterial blood, is that which flows from the heart, through the arteries.

An actor of a tragedy upon a stage, is called a tragedian.

A collegian is a student at college.

God has made two great lights for our world, the sun and the moon: the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior, or lesser light.

The exterior part of a house, is the outside; the interior is that within.

No. 80.—LXXX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Mus' lin	gor don	con gress	ab ject
linch pin	kitch en	prog ress	ob ject
res in	chick en	for tress	sub ject
ros in	mar tin	mis tress	ver diet
mat in	stov en	but tress	rel iet
rat in	grif fin	rick ets	dis trict
spav in	ur chin	spir its	in stinct
rib in	dol phin	non plus	rab bet
sal con	pip pin	gram pus	gab bet
tan don	hår ness	por pess	sher bet
lat in	wit ness	brick bat	dal pet
cor don	in gress	per feet	lin cet

but fe
fid gr
bud g
rack
latch
fresh
jack
plack
brack
tick c
erick
wick
dock
sock
sock
The o
The li
Satin
The f
Ladies
The h
The f
A wit
Our
The s
They
A boy
We h
A ge
The p
Por
The
The

buf let	buck et	bul let	
fid get	black et	blit	
bud get	mir ket	akil let	
rack et	bla ket	mil let	
latch et	ala ket	col let	
fresh et	brisk et	gul let	
jack et	mus ket	mul let	
plack et	val et	cam let	
brack et	tab let	ham let	
tick et	trip let	gim blot	
erick et	gob let	in let	
wick et	corse let	bon net	
dock et	mal let	son net	
cock et	pal let	run net	
sock et	wal let	garment	

The old woman used to water in the Latin language.
The linen secures the cart, when on the cart.
Satin is a rich glossy silk.
The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.
Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.
The little chickens follow the hen.
The marks builds its nest near the house.
A witness must tell all the truth in court.
Our mirrors meet once a year to make love.
The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.
The dolphin is a sea fish.
A boy can harness a horse in a wagon.
We harness horses for the coach of the great.
A good witness will keep his tongue in order.
The grandsons large fish king of the sea.
Porpoise is a sea fish, and he is called from his shape
of his body for food.
Knives are pieces of broken bones.
He washes his patients with a lancet.
A large nail does fall on the nose, they make a great
noise when it falls.

...r, full, what, pray, marine, pin, bird, move

No. 81.—LXXXI.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

Re vange ful	in vent ive	in ae tive
for get ful	per cept ive	de feet ive
e vent ful	pre sump tive	ef feet ive
neg lect ful	con sump tive	ob jeet ive
dis gust ful	de cep tive	e lect ive
dis trust ful	as sert ive	ad he' sive
sue cess ful	ab or tive	eo he sive
un skill ful	di gest ive	de ci sive
col lect ive	ex puls ive	cor ro sive
pro spect ive	con puls ive	a bu sive
sur spect ive	im puls ive	con elu sive
cor rect ive	re puls ive	ex elu sive
in vee tive	de tens ive	in elu sive
vin die tive	of fens ive	e lu sive
af flict ive	sub ver sive	de lu sive
at tract ive	dis sur sive	al lu sive
dis tinct ive	ex cur sive	il lu sive
sub junc tive	in cur sive	col lu sive
con junc tive	sue cess ive	ob tru sive
in duct ive	ex cess ive	in tra sive
pro duct ive	pro gress ive	pro tru sive
de struc tive	op press ive	e va sive
con struct ive	ex press ive	per sua sive
in cur sive	im press ive	as sua sive
re ten tive	sub mis sive	dis sua sive
at ten tive	per mis sive	un fa ding
re vent ive	trans mis sive	un feeling

We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors or

unskillful general

book,

A pros
Pemp
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Rum
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An att
Putrid
The d
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The s
The p
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by

u' d
ex' p
pal l
spee
eop
nom
op e
fig u
veg
im i

2
Del
ab l
car
the

book, dove, full, use, ...

A prospective view, means a view before us.
Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.
Rum, gin, brandy and whiskey, are destructive enemies to mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine and pestilence.

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

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

The sloth is an inactive, slow animal.

The president of the United States is elective once every four years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people of the different states.

No. 82.—LXXXII.

Words of four syllables, accented on the first.

an' di ca ture	spir it u ous	car i ea ture
ex' pli ca tive	spir it u al	tem per a ture
pal li a tive	lin e a ment	lit e ra ture
spec u la tive	vis ion a ry	ag ri cul ture
eop u la tive	mis sion a ry	hor ti cul ture
nom i na tive	die tion a ry	pres by te ry
op e ra tive	sta tion a ry	des ul to ry
fig u ra tive	es tu a ry	prom on to ry
veg e ta tive	ae cess o ry	per emp to ry
im i ta tive	min i a ture	cas u is try

No. 83.—LXXXIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

Rel a tive	prim i tive	ad jec tive
ar la tive	pur ga tive	ob vi ous
car ra tive	len i tive	en vi ous
tra a tive	tran si tive	per vi ous
sen si tive	sen si tive	pat u lous
sub stan tive	sub stan tive	per il ous

me pin, bird, move
 a lous pop u lous
 do lous quer u lous
 gran u lous in sa mous
 pan du lous blas phe mous
 serof u lous do' vi ous
 em u lous pre vi ous
 trem u lous li bel ous

No. 94.—LXXXIV.

of the syllables, accented on the first

open shift	cal dron	won ship
sur fait	chal dron	star light
deceant	af fion	mid night
pod ant	mod ern	up right
pond ant	bick ern	in sight
vor dant	lan tern	for fait
sol emne	cia tern	sur fait
collum	pat tern	han dit
not umne	stat tern	ser geant
de abor	bit tern	gar den
conquer	lav ern	mer chant
conseil	govern	doub let
grand eur	stub born	fore head
physics	check er	vine yard
the ties	ria ar	enck ed
op tics	heif er	coop er
op tics	chant fer	wa ter
ward	para nep	ruaw
	friend ship	
	hart ship	

Pot
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Pot and hearth ashes are
Thirty-six bushels of coal
Saffron is a wolf's nose

We put a candle in
blowing it out

A wooden cistern is not desirable

Many persons spend too much time at taverns

Mules are sometimes very tame for animals

The cuckoo calls us early in the morning

Parasol and umbels have a long and root

At midnight we are on one side of the earth

is on the other side

A merchant is one who exports and imports

who buys and sells goods by wholesale

Water flows along a descent by the force of gravity

God governs the world in infinite wisdom

teaches us much in the way of wisdom

It is a solemn thing to dispute against before God

No. 85 - LXXXV

cherish him

per suade

of i gin

draw ing re

out a plasm

os tro cism

al li cism

to vinn

a tur	et ri ce	pow er ful
sol or	se ri ce	ea ve at
or	u ni corn	hāy o net
id or	pōr ti co	rose ma ry
con i ter	au dit or	frūit e ry
cas	al ma nack	fool e ry
a mōur	wa ter fall	drōll e ry
as	quād ra ture	straw ber ry
	war ri or	qual i ty
oids	wa ter man	lau re at
	salt cel lar	house wife ry
qui gan	e qui nox	buoy an cy
a paragin	corn ter poise	soph' is try
ber lain	corn ter mēch	por phy ry
a par	corn ter sign	proph e cy
te or	bean ti ful	off seour ing

is a Hebrew word in the plural number.
 the heroism of the general, more than the
 rash resolution of the doctat.
 to give the mistakes of the ignorant, and try
 to correct them.
 he sometimes can raise his sharp quills, in the same man-
 ner as a hawk vents his bristles.
 all mankind have their origin from Adam.
 is a dictionary explaining words.
 was the champion of the Phœnicians.
 are commonly called psalms.
 of scorpius is poisonous and fatal.
 are the sailors who navigate ships on the high seas.
 is a minister to keep in fear.
 is heavier than lead; and it flows like a liquid.
 was the great ancestor of the Hebrews.
 was the most celebrated of the Roman orators.
 who has goods in James on credit, John is the creditor,
 and James is the debtor.

book.
 Com
 dis pe
 ex pe
 re pe
 im pe
 pro p
 fore t
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 as su
 la m
 com
 the b
 the

öve.

book, öve, full, van,

No. 11

Words of two syllables

Com pel	be get	de get	at tract
dis pel	for get	in tract	de tract
ex pel	re get	ob tract	de tract
re pel	be get	sub tract	de tract
in pel	un fit	de tract	in tract
pro pel	sub mit	de tract	com tract
fore tell	ad mit	de tract	ob tract
sal fill	e mit	in tract	in tract
die till	re mit	in tract	com tract
in still	trans mit	com tract	re tract
ex till	com mit	ob tract	in tract
in tol	per mit	re tract	sub tract
in pan	tom tit	in tract	dis tract
re pan	so quit	hog tract	trans tract
rat an	out wis	com tract	le vant
di van	re eat	com tract	de tract
be gin	en act	re tract	la tract
with in	com part	sub tract	com tract
un pin	re tract	e tract	at tract
here in	in tract	sub tract	re tract
a hon	sub tract	di tract	in tract
re on	de tract	de tract	in tract
per haps	re tract	pro tract	pro tract
re volt	com tract	ad tract	com tract
e dult	pro tract	sub tract	com tract
de mit	in tract	in tract	com tract
in mit	dis tract	in tract	in tract
com mit	ex tract	com tract	in tract
in tract	trans tract	de tract	in tract
re tract	be tract	re tract	in tract
e tract	e tract	in tract	in tract
in tract	in tract	in tract	in tract

below
low
com
re provd
dis
prov
to play
list
it comes in Java
the will of their parents
at
books than going, and
money from buyers; they ne
with
they
their
how
and read
in the
the death of a bear infant
among the Turks
the
low
yes
a
yes
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hand sei			
chis ol			
chis ol	ful		
chis ol			
chis ol	ful		
chis ol	ful		stan
chis ol	ful		yan
chis ol	ful	sop	ism
chis ol	ful	ram	
chis ol	ful	sam	
chis ol	ful	ble	
chis ol	ful	prob	lem
chis ol	ful	sys	tem
chis ol	ful	pil	grim
chis ol	ful	king	dom
chis ol	ful	sel	dom
chis ol	ful	carl	dom
chis ol	ful	wis	dom
chis ol	ful	ren	om
chis ol	ful	mush	room
chis ol	ful	in	son
chis ol	ful	in	son
chis ol	ful	in	son
chis ol	ful	in	son
chis ol	ful	in	son
chis ol	ful	in	son

Charred, or burnt to a coal.
 Pit coal is one of the commonest
 Niter is used with your plumb
 Niter will catch fire when it
 drops in a vessel with iron
 Niter has two natures

put on the footstool
 his gown
 to some
 the
 the

bird, move,

... a ... of his knowledge.
... in a ... custom.

No. LXXXVIII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

boat swain	fore top	re great
boat main	main top	cy press
boat tain	cham ber	fa moss
boat bar	shoul der	spi nous
boat ter	mold er	vi nous
boat vor	silb ger	so rous
boat er	mab ger	po rous
boat or	stran ger	ni trous
boat er	das ger	griev ous
boat er	oi pher	treat ment
boat er	twi light	wain seat
boat er	moon light	rain mast
boat er	day light	hind moët
boat er	sky light	fore moët
boat er	fore night	sign post
boat er	por trait	by law
boat er	bow spat	rain bow
boat er	ti dings	fly blow
boat er	di tings	ea lix
boat er	mour tins	pha nix
boat er	fire work	re flux
boat er	twice ore	wreck day
boat er	head less	Fre day
boat er	a grass	

The Boatwain taken care of the ...

boo
Oa
Spr
The
The
The
Jud
S
The
The
Wo
Fire
Inte
The
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A p
Mo
Pay
Fre
d
t
s
Bo

növe,

book, döve, fall, tée,

Oak trees produce acorns, and birds migrate out from
Spring is the first season of the year.

The planet Saturn has a bright ring around it.

The mason puts a layer of mortar between bricks.

The mayor of a city is the chief magistrate.

Judas was a traitor; he betrayed his master; that is, he
gave him up to his enemies.

The hair that is over the forehead is called a foretop.

The farmer feeds his horses in a manger.

We should be attentive and helpful to strangers.

Firearms were not known a few hundred years ago.

Intemperance is the grievous sin of our country.

Parents deserve the kind treatment of children.

The United States have a large extent of seacoast.

The rainbow is a token that the world will not be drowned
again, but that the regular seasons will continue.

A portrait is a picture bearing the likeness of a person.

Mohair is made of camel's hair.

Pay the laborer his wages when he has done his work.

Prayer is a duty, but it is in vain to pray, without a
desire of heart to obtain what we pray for: to repeat
the words of a prayer, without such desire, is
mockery.

No. 89.—LXXXIX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

buress	caress	distress	robust
miss	address	assess	adjust
ress	redress	press	unjust
gress	aggress	miss	in trust
gress	transgress	miss	dis trust
press	depress	miss	mis trust
press	repress	obscure	no mixt
press	impress	across	betwixt
		the cross	a fort
		dis miss	subvert

		bird	möve
		trast	di vest
		dat	in vest
			de quest
			de quest
			sub sist
			re sist
		no lea	de sist
		at rest	in sist
		de test	con sist
		con test	per sist
		pro test	as sist
		at test	un twast

The under answer notes, and keep his money where it will do no good.

Keep your ships and brought them.

When you study you will see how

lovely it is to have

the subject of a future

may give a wise judgment.

There was an expert archer.

A man will desert his post in battle

unless he is convinced and destroy the

robbers and pirates.

They will shelter the little birds in their

nest.

The Jews of the town of Gasa

Na. 90 - 12

of four syllables, accented on the

an ni a

an ni a

of four syllables, accented on the

de
e la
cor
in v
de
e v
in t
ca
ra t
de
fa
de
pro
in
A t
o
Th
i
Th
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Ne
A
Li
L

de cem vi rate	re rad	
e lab o rate		
cor reb o rate		
in vig o rate		
de lin e rate		
e vap o rate		
in ac cu rate		
ca pto i rate		
ra sus ci rate		
de bli i rate		
fa cti i rate		
de cip i rate		
re cip i rate		
in def in ite		

A triennial assembly is one which continues three years, or is held once in three years.

The parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed once in seven years.

The sun and a dry wind will soon evaporate water on the ground.

It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits.

Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.

Never equivocate nor perjure, but tell the plain truth.

A definitive sentence is one that is final.

Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison.

Love and friendship conciliate fever and asthma.

No. 91—XCI

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

Ac cu re	per spire	re quire	ex plore
	sus pire	in quire	re store
	ex pire	a ppire	se cure
	re tire	be fore	de more

marine, pin, bird, möve,

re note	pro mote	re ceive	im péach
de note	be note	per ceive	ap próach
de niere	re fate	de rive	en cróach
de niere	con fate	de prive	re próach
de niere	sa lute	ar rive	be seech
de ure	di lute	con trive	con géal
de pake	pol lute	re vivo	re péal
de pake	vo lute	sur vive	ap péal
de ture	per muto	un glue	re véal
de cease	com pake	al cove	gen teel
de crease	de pute	o pake	as sail
de lease	dis pute	un true	out sail
de crease	be have	re möve	de tail
de cise	en slave	be hoove	re tail
con alio	for gave	ap próve	en tail
de roce	en greve	ac crue	eur tail
de roce	de prave	dis seize	a vail
de roce	and due	ap prise	pre vail
de eduras	in due	as size	be wail
de nite	a chieve	re lief	con tröl
de nite	ag griev	be hbof	en röll
de nite	re priev	a löof	pa tröl
re mote	re triev	re próof	ob lige

People admire the beautiful flowers of spring.
 The rainbow excites our admiration.
 Man acquires property by industry and economy; but it is
 more easy to acquire property than it is to keep it.
 Farmers put manure on their fields, to enrich the land
 and obtain good crops.
 The light on this side of the moon, increases all the way
 to full moon; and then it decreases
 to a new moon again; and so it continues
 all the year round.
 We must be industrious to procure a good living
 and enjoy it.
 It is not possible to be idle.

book, dove, full, p. 20.

A field requires a good seed
The clouds often send us
us of the light of the
You what not try to
The buds of the trees
wait till sun shines, in
come forth upon the
up from the ground.
Before you rise in the morning or retire at night
thanks to God for his mercies, and his presence
and his protection.

No. 92.—XCII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

be tween	sus tain	en twine	re vere
ca reen	ca jole	plut pone	re vere
com pain	con sole	de throne	com pain
ar raign	pis tole	en throne	ca reen
or daim	mis rule	a tone	or daim
dis dain	hu mane	je june	dis dain
re gain	in sane	tri une	re gain
com plain	ob scure	com mane	com plain
ex plain	gan grey	at tene	ex plain
e main	ter rene	e scape	e main
de main	con vete	e lute	de main
re main	com bine	de clare	re main
re frair	de fine	in scare	re frair
re strain	re fine	de wait	re strain
dis train	con fine	re par	dis train
con strain	sa line	re par	con strain
con tain	de eline	com pain	con tain
	ca nine	in pair	
	re pine	ad here	
	su pine	co here	
	ca stime		
	at tene		

The moon passes between the earth and the sun, we
 call it new : but you must not think that it is more new
 at that time, than it was when it was full : we mean,
 that it begins about, to show us the side on which the
 sun shines.

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

The laws of nature are sustained by the immediate pres-
 ence and agency of God.

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.
 The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and
 night, and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear
 to change their places in the heavens.

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

Grapes vines entwine their tendrils round the branches of
 trees.

Laws are made to restrain the bad, and protect the good.
 The will makes pieces of wood coherent.

The careful sower prepares food for winter.

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

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

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

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

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

Guard from all evil ; keep no company with ungodly
 men.

Beware of the serpent of unavoidable calamities,
 your words be sincere, and never deceive.

book,

Word

An te
 dis a
 air
 re en
 pre en
 en tel
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 su pe
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 m al
 was ti
 drag
 mis d
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ad a
 man
 su pe
 per a
 met o
 in nu
 su pe
 in ter
 An m
 man

Words of four syllables

an to ce' dent
 dis a gree ment
 air cum in cent
 re en force ment
 pre en gage ment
 en ter tain ment
 in co he rent
 in de ci sive
 su per ri' or
 al li ge' tor
 as si a' tor
 pas ti na do
 brag ga do cio
 mis de mean or
 ap pa ra tus
 al fi da vit

ad a man tine
 man u fac ture
 su per struc ture
 per ad ven ture
 met a mor phose
 in nu en do
 su per car go
 in ter min cio
 ar ma dil lo
 man i fes to
 cum ber
 cor
 cor

mal s
 met a phys es
 math e mat i es
 dia m her it
 e va nes cent
 con va les cent
 of flo res cent
 cor res pond ent
 in de pend ent
 re im burse ment
 dia con tent ment
 om ni pres ent
 in ad vert ent
 pre ex ist ent
 eo ex ist ent
 in ter mit tent
 in ter mar ry
 o ver shad ow
 ce ci dent al
 in ci dent al
 o ri en tal
 fun da ment al
 or na ment al
 sig na ment al
 reg i ment al
 det ri ment al
 mon u ment al
 in stru ment al
 hor i zon tal
 dis a vow al

Elementary

... what, prey, marine, pin, bard, möve,
 ... French word, and signifies to pledge.
 ... to redeem their notes with specie, and
 they are obliged to fulfil their engagements.
 To pre-engage means to engage before hand.
 I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are pre-
 engaged to another person.
 To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.
 A mediator is a third person who interpose to adjust a
 dispute between parties at variance.
 Christ is the mediator between an offended God and of-
 fending man.

No. 94.—XCIV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

Nouns.

Cin' na mon
 et y mon
 grad i son
 and i son
 chal e tou
 am pla ton
 val la lo
 est ri corn
 cal i co
 in di go
 ver ti go
 cal i ber
 bed obäm ber
 ein na bar
 of fi cer
 eul len der
 lay on der
 prov on der
 oyl in der
 te ger

här bin ger
 por rin ger
 stöm a cher
 ob se quies
 prom is es
 cöm pass es
 am ber gris
 em pha sis
 di' o cese
 o li o
 o yer plus
 pu is sance
 nu ele us
 ra di us
 blun' der buss
 syl la bus
 in eu bus
 sär di us
 sir i us
 cal a mus

mit ti mus
Adjectives.

du te ous
 a que ous
 du bi ous
 te di ous
 o di ous
 stu di ous
 eo pl ous
 ca ri ous
 se ri ous
 glo ri ous
 eu ri ous
 fu ri ous
 spu ri ous
 lu min ous
 glu tin ous
 mu tin ous
 fu lu ous
 lu di crous
 dan ger ous

book,
 nu me
 o dor
 hu mo
 ri ot
 trait
 hid' e
 haz ä
 pit e
 plen
 im pi
 vil la
 mem'

Ap pe
 dis pl
 dis ea
 e rase
 pre m
 gur m
 des pi
 a rise
 com p
 chas
 ad vi
 de vi
 vi

Spelling

book, dove, full, use, can, shall, gem, thin, thro

nu mer ous	ray en ous	vig or ous
o dor ous	om in ous	val or ous
hu mor ous	res in ous	am or ous
ri ot ous	glut ton ous	clam or ous
trait or ous	bär ha rods	tim or ous
hid'e ous	ul cer ous	sul phur ous
haz ard ous	slän der ous	ven tur, ous
pit e ous	pon der ous	rap tur ous
plen te ous	mur der ous	är du ous
im pi ous	gén er ous	mis chiev, ous
vil lan ous	pros per ous	stren u ous
mem bran ous	ran cor ous	sin u ous
	rig or ous	tyr an nous

No. 95. — XCV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

Ap pease	re pose	es cheat	re hear
dis please	pro pose	re peat	he smear
dis ease	im pose	en treat	ap pear
e rase	com pose	re treat	tat too
pre mise	trans pose	un loose	
sur mise	a buse	de bauch	en trap
des pise	ac euse	re call	un ship
a rise	ex euse	be fall	e quip
com prise	re fuse	with all	en camp
chas tise	of fuse	fore stall	de camp
ad vise	dif fuse	fore warn	un app
de vise	suf fuse	de fault	u surp
re vise	in fuse	as sault	un ellap
re guise	con fuse	pa paw	de bär
dis close	a muse	with draw	un bär
dis cover	re eruit	a sleep	a bär
dis cover	de feat	en dear	ap please

... all, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move.

No. 96.—XCVI.

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

In the following *th* are, in *th*ave the aspirated sound, as in *th*at *th*in.

Theme	thōw	troth	tilth
three	throe	north	smith
chang	throve	sloth	thrash
thrice	teeth	thought	thaw
throne	threw	thorn	thrall
thrw	thrive	throb	thwart
truth	meath	throng	warmth
youth		thong	swath
neath	thresh	thing	path
ruth	thrift	think	bath
sheath	thrust	thin	lath
both	thrum	thank	wrath
oath	depth	thick	hearth
quoth	width	thrill	tooth
growth	filth	thumb	birth
blowth	frith	thump	mirth
soth	plinth	length	third
fourth	spikh	strength	thirst
highth	thwack	hath	thirl
thier	broth	withe	worth
faith	cloth	thatch	month
thigh	froth	thill	south
throat	loth	thrill	mouth
dōth	moth	thrush	drouth.

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

	Nouns	Nouns	Verbs
cloth	clōths	sheath	sheathe
hath	hāths	wrath	wreath
month	month	swath	swathe
wreath	wreath		

book, d

Cambri
 A king
 Many k
 A tiger
 A piece
 Keep y
 The w
 A tooth
 The lon
 The be
 Plants
 The th
 A cover
 Youth
 One go
 A piece
 drunk
 It is ear
 Bathing
 We bre

Has
 in bon
 can e
 of for
 our p
 row
 con
 con

möve,

book, döve, full, use,

Cambric is a kind of thin muslin.
 A king may sit upon a lion.
 Many things have been done in their lifetime.
 A tiger has great strength, and is very dangerous.
 A piece of youth will speak the truth.
 Keep your mouth clean, and save your teeth.
 The water in the canal has less feet of depth.
 A tooth brush is good to brush your teeth.
 The length of a square figure is equal to its breadth.
 The breadth of an oblong square is less than its length.
 Plants will not thrive among thorns and weeds.
 The thresher threshes grain with a flail.
 A sower sows the seeds of an army.
 Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common.
 One good action is worth many good thoughts.
 A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring.
 Drunkards are worthless fellows, and despised.
 It is easier to speak the truth than to lie.
 Bathing houses have baths to bathe in.
 We breathe fresh air at every breath.

No. 97.—XCVII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Eng' list	com plex	thes day	ver y
al bert	ver tex	wednes day	driz sly
con cert	ver tex	thurs day	gris ly
at fort	con vex	mid way	guilt y
par part	lar ynx	gang way	pan sy
con script	af flux	path way	iron zy
con script	con flux	ce say	quin zy
con rupt	et flux	con fore	gip sy
	in flux	obv ert	tip sy
	con text	bon bast	dris sly
	bow line	east ing	tip sy
	mid day	film ay	tip sy
	sun day	slum sy	tip sy
	tip sy		

off ing	beat ry	gai ly	frail ty
stuff ing	beat ry	dai sy	dain ty
bet ny	wea ry	ea sy	cām brie
nose gay	wea ry	treat y	shōul der

No. 98.—XCVIII.

In the following, the o of the digraph ow has its first sound.

Bor rōw	bil lōw	har rōw	win dōw
el bōw	hol lōw	spar rōw	wīn nōw
fel lōw	ar rōw	yar rōw	wil lōw
fol lōw	far rōw	yel lōw	bet lōwa
cal lōw	nar rōw	tal lōw	mor rōw
mead ōw	mal lōw	fal lōw	sōr rōw
shad ōw	pil lōw	shal lōw	bur rōw
hal lōw	min nōw	fur lōw	swal lōw
bel lōw	mar rōw	wid ōw	wal lōw

Filheris are small nuts, growing in hedges.

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

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

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

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

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

The cooſt yēang means the young bird before it has feathers.

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

A shallow river will not float ships. Some places in

Ohio are at times too shallow for large

boats. In South America are hunted for their

feathers.

book,

Tallow

Apple

hard

The b

Friday

Ra's

soix u

treat

like w

dōer

stay

the h

bri da

feū da

ōat m

epi ra

flo ra

neu t

olu r

ōat

ru t

val

ain

ge

cr

ōat

ōat

ōat

ōat

ōat

ōat

ōat

ōat

ōat

ōat

book, dövä, full, use,

Tallow is the fat of oxen, com.
Apples and peaches are ripe when the leaves are yellow, but
hard apples keep better than soft ones.
The bull bellows and paws the ground.
Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

No. 99.—XCIX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Ra's ure	wee vsl	mourn ful	sporn man
seiz ure	snöw ball	fear ful	brän pen
treat ise	bride well	cheer ful	night mar
like wise	möle hill	right ful	free stone
döer case	se rine	fruit ful	mills stone
star case	mind ful	boast ful	grave ston
horse	peace ful	aw ful	hail stone
tri dal	hate ful	law ful	hy phen
feü dal	wake ful	pliy day	an taste
öat meal	guile ful	thrall dom	an burn
epi ral	dole ful	watch man	sauce pan
flo ral	shame ful	watch dog	war fare
neu tral	bane ful	free dom	
plu ral	tune ful	hit man	serv ile
port al	hope ful	luke warm	dae tyl
tru tal	care ful	tri form	dae til
val	ire ful	glöw wörm	mis tile
goal	dire ful	de man	pap tile
in ons	use ful	ök uno	pop tile
gal	grate ful	quo ram	far tile
cient	quite ful	tra tum	fla tile
sel	waste ful	säa man	sea tile
el	hath ful	fres man	flex ile
el	youth ful	fore man	ver
el	gain ful	yeö man	or
el	pain ful	sales man	fig ure
el	mean ful	strite man	fig ure

wh. me, ju, hira, movu.

more	mor tise	leg ato
prae lico	prae lico	frig ato
trav erse	trav erse	in grato
ad verbe	ad verbe	phys ic
pack horse	pack horse	jon quil
ref use	ref use	sub til
man dato	man dato	for rulo
ag ate	ag ate	con dor

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

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

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

A novel is the post round which winding stairs are formed.

Crowel is a kind of yarn or twisted worsted.

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

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

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

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

It is common yet to deface the figures on a milestone.

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

Do not lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

No. 100.—C.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

Ad ven' tur ous

a non' mous

sy non' y mous

nu ber' er ous

mag nan' im ous

z nan' im ous

as pac' ious

pre cip' it ous

na ces' sit ous

am phib' i ous

mi ras' cu lous

a nal' a gous

per fid' i ous

fas tid' i ous

movu.

book, dove, full, u

in sid i ous

con spie u ous

per spie u ous

pro ins eu ous

ce sid u ous

am big u ous

con tig u ous

met ni su ous

per su ous

in gon u ous

con tin u ous

in con gu ous

in pet u ous

tu mult u ous

vo lup tu ous

tem pest u ous

sig ni i cant

ex trav a gant

pre dom in ant

in tol er ant

i tin er ant

in hab it ant

con com i tant

ir re le vant

be ne i cent

con i cent

con i cent

con i cent

con i cent

be no vo ment

pro die ment

die par a ment

en con tra ment

en fran chise ment

die fran chise ment

ay gran dize ment

ac knowl edg ment

casta lish ment

con bat lish ment

ag con plish ment

as ton ish ment

re su quish ment

in ped i ment

ha bit i ment

in pris on ment

con bat rass ment

in leg u ment

e mol u ment

pre em i ment

in con tin ent

in per tin ent

in dif fer ent

ir reg u lar ent

con i n o tent

mel ni su ent

con i cum lu ent

re con ter ment

con mu ni cant

the author writes without signing his name to the book.

the words here are the same significant in English as in Latin.

... pin, bird, move

... the East and West rocks in
New Haven are prominent.

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

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

Assiduous study will accomplish almost any thing that is
within human power.

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

Young persons are often improvident—far more improvi-
dent than the little cats.

No. 101.

Words of four syllables, ending on the second.

As per' i ty
as ver' i ty
bros per' i ty
cos ter' i ty
dex ter' i ty
in teg ri ty
ma jor' i ty
pal' ce' i ty
pal' nor' i ty
pa' rall' i ty
pa' tali ty
vi tal' i ty
ma' ral' i ty
mar' tal' i ty
bra' tal' i ty
fi dal' i ty
sta bil' i ty
mo bil' i ty
im bil' i ty
im cil' i ty

do ell' i ty
a gil' i ty
fra gil' i ty
ni hil' i ty
hu mil' i ty
ste ril' i ty
yi ril' i ty
sour ril' i ty
due til' i ty
gen til' i ty
ler til' i ty
hoc til' i ty
tran quil li ty
sur vil' i ty
pro pin qui ty
es lam' i ty
ex trem' i ty
sub lim' i ty
prox im' i ty
con firm' i ty

e nor mi ty
tur ban' i ty
cu pid' i ty
tur gid' i ty
va lid' i ty
es lid' i ty
so lid' i ty
ti mid' i ty
hu mid' i ty
ra pid' i ty
stu pid' i ty
a rid' i ty
flo rid' i ty
fe cun di ty
ro tun di ty
con mod' i ty
ab surd' i ty
lo cal' i ty
vo cal' i ty
ras cal' i ty

ve al f
le gal
re gal
fru ge
for ma
car na
neu tra
as con

The wis
count
seven
Major s
A major
Pharaly
In gram
as tw
A major
When v
he ha
Land b
Many p
ty of
The re
Exampl

W
s
Do ter
a tem
de rog
ap pol
con su
the fam

re al i ty	de spond en cy	de pen den cy
to gal i ty	e mer gen cy	im pli ca ty
ro gal i ty	in clam en cy	va ri a ty
fru gal i ty	con sist en cy	o bscu rity
for mal i ty	in sol ven cy	so ber i ty
car nal i ty	de lin quen cy	pre pri e ty
neu tral i ty	mo not o ny	sa ti e ty
as cend en cy	a pos ta cy	

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

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

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

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

Members of congress and assembly, are often elected by a plurality of votes.

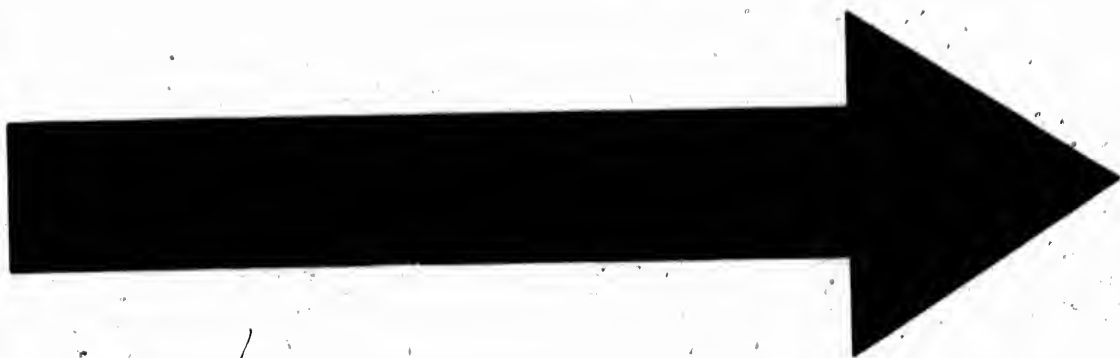
Land is valued for its fertility, and nearness to market. Many parts of the United States are noted for the fertility of the soil.

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation. Simplicity of character is a trait that commands esteem. Simplicity is the prime ornament of a christian.

No. 102.—CII.

Words of five syllables, accented on the second.

Co tem' po ra ry	de clam a to ry
ex tem po ra ry	ex clam a to ry
de rog a to ry	in flam ma to ry
ap pel la to ry	ex plan a to ry
con sol a to ry	de clar a to ry
de fam a to ry	pre par a to ry



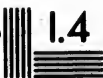
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bat, fall, ... bird, move.

dis pena a to ry
sub sid i a ry
in cen di a ry
sti pen di a ry
e pis to la ry
vo cab u la ry
im ag in a ry
pro lim in a ry
con fec tion a ry
un nec es sa ry
he red it a ry
in vol un to ry
re sid u a ry
tu mult u a ry
vo lupt u a ry

ob serv a to ry
con serv a to ry
pro hib it o ry
pre mon i to ry
re pos it o ry
sup pos it o ry
le git i ma cy
m, ved e ra cy
sub serv i on cy
de gen e ra cy
con fed e ra cy
ef feni in a cy
in dol i ca cy
in hab it an cy
ae edm pari ment

Adrian and Pope were cotemporary authors, that is, they lived at the same time.

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

Episcopal correspondence is carried on by letters.

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

Hereditary property is that which descends from an

ancestor is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

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

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

an extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditations.

christian humility is never derogatory to character.

inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

strong liquors vitiate the blood, and produce diseases.

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

temperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

obstructed perspiration produces an inflammatory state of the blood.

book,

Words

Ma
lib
ni v
in hoc
in str
spir it
im pr
im pl
nal l
in fla
in ca
ben o
in
er
leg
e fra
in fal
i vis
in ser
in po

book, doye, full, use, can, the best, good, thin, thob.

No. 103. — CIII.

Words of six syllables, accented on the fourth, or antepenult.

Ma te ri al i ty	com press i bil i ty
li br er al i ty	com pat i bil i ty
u ni ver sal i ty	de struc ti bil i ty
in hos pi tal i ty	per cep ti bil i ty
in stru ment al i ty	re sist i bil i ty
epir it u al i ty	com bus ti bil i ty
im prob a bil i ty	in flex i bil i ty
im pla ca bil i ty	dis sim i lar i ty
mal le a bil i ty	par tic u lar i ty
in flam ma bil i ty	ir reg u lar i ty
in ca pa bil i ty	in fe ri or i ty
ben e vo la bil i ty	su pe ri or i ty
im mu ta bil i ty	im per a os i ty
in cred i bil i ty	con or al lis ai mo
leg i bil i ty	co phi a ri an
re fran gi bil i ty	pre dec ti na ri an
in sal u bil i ty	an te de lu vi en
in vis i bil i ty	bet e ro ge ne sis
in sen si bil i ty	me di a to ri al
im pos si bil i ty	in tran si to ri al

No. 104. — CIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

ben' e fit	in tel lect	sup pli cant
al pha bet	cir cum spect	par ma ment
er a pet	plek/pock et	inla ene ant
cum mar ant	flag a let	ter ma gant
can u	lav er et	al e gant
pur	ben ny waight	lit i gant
tu	ent a pult	ar ro gant
	leg al i cant	al e pant

lar, fall, what, pay, may, mo, pin, bird, möve.

aye e phant
pet u lant
ad a mant
epv e nant
eon so nant
dis ere pant
tol er ant
eor mo rant
ig no rant
eon vers ant
mil it ant
ad ju tant
rei e vant
in no cent
ae ci dent
in ci dent
af f dent
eon fi dent
res i dent
con i dent
pov i dent
in di gent
neg i gent
in bi ent
ev a lant
ae ti lant
in cel lant
ed o lant

in do lent
tur bu lent
sue eu lent
foe u lent
es eu lent
op u lent
vir u lent
flat u lent
lig a ment
par lia ment
fil a ment
Arm a ment
sac ra ment
tes ta ment
man age ment
im ple ment
com ple ment
com pliment
bat tle ment
set tle ment
tea e ment
in cre ment
em bry o
pärt ner ship
fel low ship
en en dar
via e gar
in su lar

sim i lar
pop u lar
tab u lar
glob u lar
see u lar
oe u lar
joe u lar
cir cu lar
mus eu lar
reg u lar
cel lu lar
an nu lar
scap u lar
in su lar
con su lar
cap su lar
tit u lar
sub lu nar
eun i ter
bas a lik
can ni bal
each i neal
mär tin gal
lies pi tal
pod es tal
tu bu lar
ju gu lar
fu ne ral

No. 105.—CV.

Words of five syllables, accented on the third.

Am bi gu i ty
con ti gu i ty
con tra ri e ty

im por tu ni ty
op por tu ni ty
per po tu i ty

, möve

book, dove, full, nam, can, ...

au per flu i ty
 in ere du li ty
 in so cu ri ty
 im ma tu ri ty
 per spi eu i ty
 as si du i ty
 au per flu i ty
 in go nu i ty
 in con gru i ty
 fal li bil i ty
 soe ci bil i ty
 via i bil i ty
 sen si bil i ty
 por ai bil i ty
 plaugi bil i ty
 in be cil i ty
 in do cil i ty
 vol a til i ty
 ver sa til i ty
 ca pa bil i ty
 in ai pid i ty
 il le gal i ty
 cred i gal i ty
 cer di al i ty
 per son al i ty
 con of pal i ty
 ho e ral i ty
 com e ral i ty
 in ma r al i ty
 in ma r al i ty
 in ma r al i ty
 in ma r al i ty
 in ma r al i ty
 in ma r al i ty

puna tu al i ty
 mu tu al i ty
 in fi del i ty
 prob a bil i ty
 in a bil i ty
 du ra bil i ty
 dis a bil i ty
 in sta bil i ty
 mag na bil i ty
 cred i bil i ty
 tan si bil i ty
 so cia bil i ty
 tract a bil i ty
 pla ca bil i ty
 in a bil i ty
 in ci vil i ty
 in ni form i ty
 non con form i ty
 con san gu i ty
 in ga lar i ty
 jo u lar i ty
 reg u lar i ty
 pop u lar i ty
 ma di do ri ty
 in sin cer i ty
 so ni or i ty
 cu ri os i ty
 an i mos i ty
 gen e ros i ty
 flex i bil i ty
 in mo bil i ty
 sol u bil i ty
 vol u bil i ty
 mag na nim i ty

...phra se ol o gyll ...
 ...te ol o gyll ...
 ...er ol o gyll ...
 ...to gi' ...

No. 106.—CVI.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

Ces sa tion	plant a tion	de vac tion
li ba tion	no ta tion	con tras tion
pro ba tion	ro ta tion	pro tra tion
va ca tion	hu to ta tion	dis tra tion
lo ca tion	tempt a tion	ex tra tion
vo ca tion	pre va tion	con tra tion
gra da tion	sal va tion	af fee tion
leand a tion	equa tion	cor sep tion
ere a tion	vex a tion	per fee tion
ne ga tion	tax a tion	in fle tion
pur ge tion	con scription	sub jection
mi gra tion	co cre tion	de pletion
ca la tion	con cre tion	re jection
ro ta tion	ak cre tion	in fle tion
va ca tion	in fle tion	ob jection
form a tion	re pro du tion	pro fec tion
stag na tion	de ve tion	con tra tion
dam na tion	pre pte tion	con tra tion
car na tion	ap po tion	re jection
vi bra tion	ab lu tion	col lection
nar ra tion	insu tion	in spection
pros tra tion	col lection	di vection
du ra tion	in spection	de vection
pul sa tion	in spection	de vection
sen sa tion	in spection	de vection
dis ta tion	in spection	de vection
el to tion	in spection	de vection

book
 con v
 com
 ex p
 con v
 ex p
 as ce
 do no
 di m
 sus p
 dis s
 pre t
 amb r
 e ma
 im m
 as pe
 as pe
 a ven
 sub v
 re ve
 di ve
 in ve
 con
 par v
 in
 as ce
 as ce
 as ce
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Spelling Book.

book, dove, full, use, can, change, give, time, vision

con vie tion
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 con ju re tion
 in ju re tion
 con pun e tion
 de car tion
 con ces sion
 in frac tion
 ab due tion
 de due tion
 re due tion
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 as scrip tion
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 pre scrip tion
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 re demp tion
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 e rup tion
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 de ser tion
 in per tion
 as ser tion
 ex er tion
 con ter tion
 dis tur tion
 ex tire tion
 ex ten tion
 ex tor tion
 ir rap tion
 con plas tion
 con plas tion

dir, fall, what, pour, marine, pin, bird, move.

No. 107—CVII.

Words of four syllables, accented on the third.

Pub li ca' tion	lit i ga' tion	dis til la' tion
rep li ca' tion	mit i ga' tion	per co la' tion
im pli ca' tion	in sti ga' tion	vi o la' tion
com pli ca' tion	nav i ga' tion	im mo la' tion
ap pli ca' tion	pro mul ga' tion	des o la' tion
sup pli ca' tion	pro lon ga' tion	con so la' tion
ex pli ca' tion	ab ro ga' tion	con tem pla' tion
rep ro ba' tion	sub ju ga' tion	leg is la' tion
ap pro ba' tion	fas ci na' tion	trib u la' tion
per tur ba' tion	me di a' tion	pes u la' tion
in cu ba' tion	pal li a' tion	spee u la' tion
ab di ca' tion	ex pi a' tion	cal cu la' tion
ded i ca' tion	va ri a' tion	cir cu la' tion
med i ta' tion	de vi a' tion	mod u la' tion
in di ca' tion	ex ha us' tion	reg u la' tion
vin di ca' tion	con ge la' tion	gran u la' tion
del e ga' tion	mu ti la' tion	stip u la' tion
ob li ga' tion	in stall a' tion	pop u la' tion
al le ga' tion	ap pel la' tion	grat u la' tion
ir ri ga' tion	con stel la' tion	ro tünd a' tion

Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who makes laws.

God is the Divine legislator. He proclaimed his ten commandments, from mount Sinai.

In free governments, the people choose their legislators.

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

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

It is the duty of every good man, to inspect the conduct

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sat
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ap p
an e
pro
per
ex e
ab s
dis
sub
An
lan
Rich

Spelling Book

book, dove, full, use, can, shall, you, thin, thou.

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

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

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

No. 108.—CVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

Des i nite	des ti tute	an te lope
ap po site	in sti tute	pro to type
op po site	con sti tute	hem is phere
in fin ite	proa ti tute	at mos phere
hyp o erite	pros e eute	com mo dore
par a site	bar ba eue	aye a more
ob so lete	res i due	por eu pipe
ex pe dite	ver ti bule	vol a tile
ree on dite	rid i eale	yer sa tile
sat el lite	mus ea dine	mer can tile
er e mite	brig an tine	in fan tile
ap pe tite	eal a mine	dis ei pline
an ee dote	cel an dine	mus eu line
pros e eute	ser pen tine	sem in ine
per se eute	tur pen tine	nee tar ine
ex e eute	lib er tine	gen u ine
ab so lute	an o dyne	ber yl line
dis so lute	tel e scope	fa' vor ite
sub sti tute	mie ro scope	pu' er ile

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

Rhetoric is not often the test of truth.

bar, ball, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move.

No. 100.—CIX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

Condenso	re solva	re mårk	con fer
im mense	dis solve	un mårk	trans fer
de fense	a volvo	ea bal	so corn
pre penso	de volvo	re bel	con corn
of fense	re volvo	fare well	dis corn
dis penso	con volvo	un furl	sub orn
pre tense	a bõde	de form	a dorn
ool lapa	un nerve	re form	for lorn
im mense	ob nerve	in form	ad journ
as perse	sub nerve	con form	re turn
dis perse	de nerve	per form	fore run
a verse	re nerve	trans form	era vat
re verse	pre nerve	con dema	co quot
in verse	con serve	in ter	a bårft
con verse	her self	a ver	be set
di verse	my self	ab hor	a dopt
per verse	at tach	oe eur	un apt
trans verse	de tach	in eur	con tempt
in dorse	on rich	con eur	at tempt
re merce	re trench	re eur	a dopt
un horse	in trench	de nur	ab rupt
dis burse	dis patch	a lae	con rupt
de terge	mis match	a mend	a part
mis give	a fresh	de fer	de part
out live	re fresh	re fer	im part
for give	de bårk	pre fer	a mong
ab solve	on bårk	in fer	be long

The fixed stars are at immense distances from us: they are so distant that we cannot measure the number miles.

When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and one, or two miles high, they come to a

book

air.
clot
Noah
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Do m
sol
A h
God

De
re m
on t
en f
di v
in d
a gr
on g
de f
in c
ex c
re f

book, dove, full, use, sea, choice, game, thin, third

air. The cold then condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.

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

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

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

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

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

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

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

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

A holy life will disarm death of its sting.

God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

No. 110.—CX.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

De mean or
re main der
en tice ment
en force merit
di vorce ment
in duce ment
a gree ment
en gage ment
de file ment
in cite ment
ex cite ment
re fine ment
con fine ment
re ve ment

re tire ment
ae quire ment
im peach ment
en erouch ment
con ceal ment
con geal ment
at tain ment
de po nent
op po nent
con po nent
ad ja cent
in de cent
vice ge rant
en roll ment

hair, full whet, papp, marina, pin, bird, move,

im pre dent
in he rent
ad he rent
eo he rent

de part ment
ad just ment
in vest ment
a but ment

as cend' ant
de fond ant
de tes tines
de bos cis
de lip sis
syn op sis
com munit' ment
a mend ment
com bird ment
com hūnce ment
ad vūnce ment
a merce ment
in fringe ment
de tach ment
at tach ment
in trench ment
re trench ment
re fresh ment
de corn ment
re far ment
a miles ment
a lot ment
a part ment

in ces sant
re luc tant
im por tant
as siet ant
in con stant
in cum bent
pu tres cent
trans cen dent
de pend ent
in dul gent
re sul gent
of sul gent
e mal gent
as trin gent
re strin gent
e mer gent
de ter gent
ab hor rent
con cur rent
con sist ent
re solv ent
de lin quent
re cum bent

Demencior signifies behavior or deportment.
Remainder is that which remains or is left.
An enticement is that which allures.
Disengagement signifies an entire separation.
A removal is a running away or private departure.
A disengagement signifies occasion.
A withdrawal is a withdrawing from company.

A depo
A vice
oth
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a fix
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Retul
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expo

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spee u
val eu
all eu
mod u
reg u
un de
em u
stim u
gran u
tip u
pop u
u
u
u

book, dove, full, use, can, shall, pass, this, thou.

A deponent is one who makes oath to any thing.

A vicegerent is one who acts or governs in place of an other.

A proboscis is a long member from the mouth or jaw.

An ellipsis is an omission of a word.

Amercement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.

A synopsis is a collective view of things.

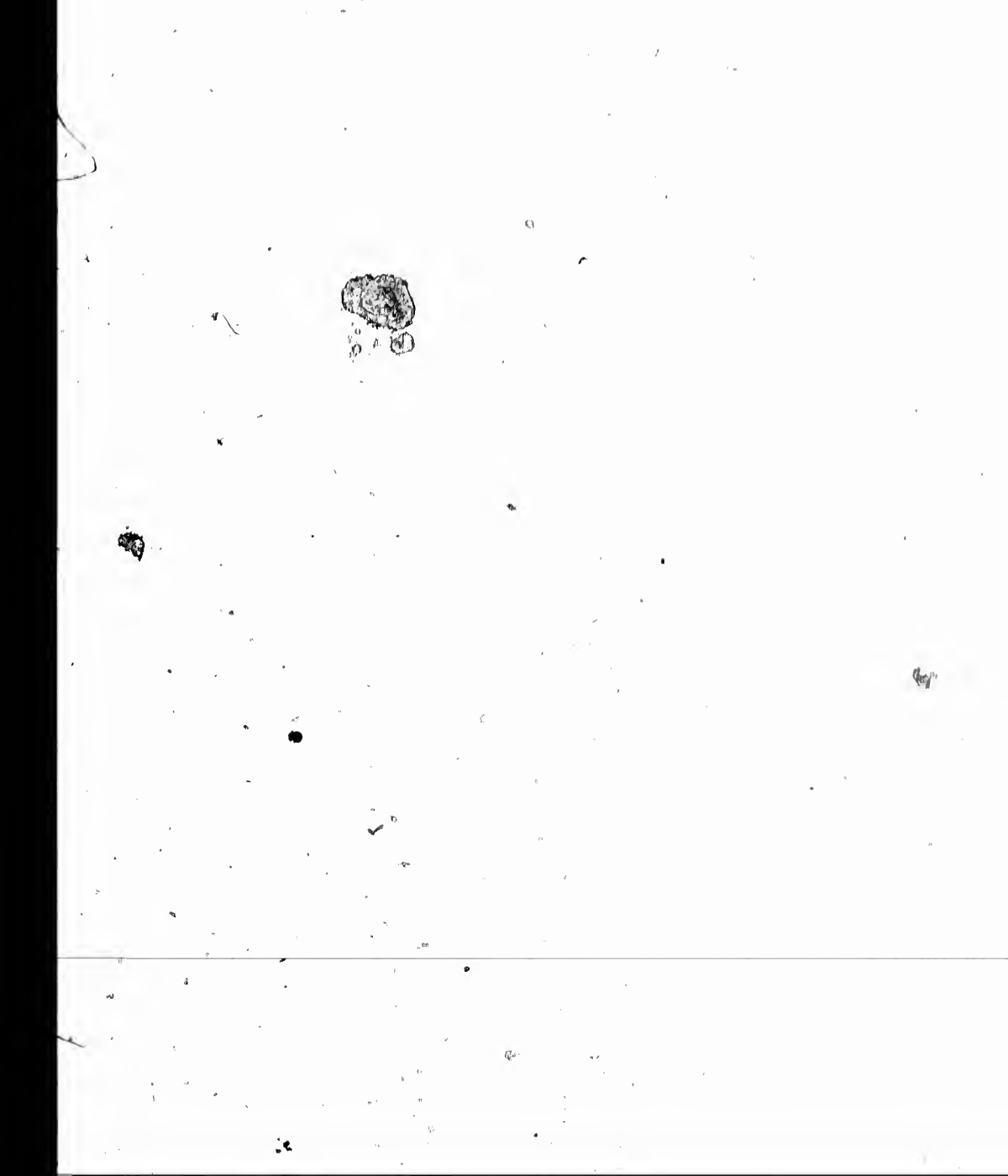
Refulgent is applied to things that shine.

A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

No. III.—CXI.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

Des' o late	in ti mate	ven or ate
ad ve ate	es ti mate	tem per ate
ven ti late	fas ci ate	op e rate
ti ti late	or din ate	as per ate
scin til late	fol mi nate	des per ate
per co late	nom i nate	it er ate
im mo late	ger min ate	em i grate
spea u late	per son ate	trans mi grate
val eu late	pas sion ate	as pi rate
cir eu late	for tu nate	dec o rate
mod u late	dis si pate	per so rate
reg u late	sep a rate	cor po rate
un da late	ool e brate	pen e trate
em u late	des e crate	per pe trate
stim u late	con ve crate	tr bi trate
gran u late	ex e crate	ae eu rate
stip u late	ver ber ate	ob du rate
top u late	ul cer ate	in du rate
top u late	mod o rate	sal ur ate
con su late	ag greg ate	sua or late
dis si mate	ex tur pate	mod i late
con e rate	con e rate	im i late



air, fish, white, wine, pin, bird, move

ir ri tate	sal i vate	sit u ate
hes i tate	cul ti vate	es tu ate
ir ri tate	cap ti vate	
im pu tate	re no vate	de vi ate
re vate	in no vate	vi o late
re vate	re equate	ru mi nate
re vate	flu e tu ate	in cu brate

An advocate is one who defends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another.

Ardent spirits stimulate the system for a time, but leave it more languid.

Men often toil all their lives to get property, which their children dissipate and waste.

We should emulate the virtuous actions of great and good men.

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

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

Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity.

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

No. 113.—CXII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Chil' blain	an nals	man ners	end less
vil lain	es trails	nip pers	zeal ous
port main	mit tens	scis sors	jeal ous
plant ain	sum mons	car cass	pomp ous
ver vain	for cops	cut lar	win dous
sur tain	punch ers	son's pass	lep tous
del plant	gran ders	trial pass	liber tious
dissem ination	dissem ination	dissem ination	dissem ination
dissem ination	dissem ination	dissem ination	dissem ination
dissem ination	dissem ination	dissem ination	dissem ination
dissem ination	dissem ination	dissem ination	dissem ination

book
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 evic
 A sel
 and
 have
 sun

Spelling Book

book, doves, full, use, can, than, then, them

ser pent	solv ent	lag et	red hot
tor rent	con vent	mag got	how hot
cur rent	fer ment	big ot	the hot
ab sent	sun burnt	spig ot	the hot
pres ent	ab bot	in got	the hot
ad vent	tur bot	bibet shot	the hot

Chilblains are sores caused by cold.
 A curtain is used to hide something from the view.
 The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.
 The ladies adorn their heads and necks with diamonds.
 A mattress is a chemical vessel; but a mattress is a quilted bed.
 Annals are histories in the order of years.
 A scutcheon is a broad curving sword.
 A legacy is a donation or gift.
 A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion, or opinion.
 An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.
 Good manners are always becoming; ill-manners are evidence of low breeding.
 A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm water and coffee are solvents of sugar.
 Solvent, an adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.
 A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

No. 113.—CXIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

o mel	al so hol	one so sure
del	rit ri ol	one so sure
del	pat mel	one so sure
del	is so sure	one so sure

okr, tall, who, prey, marine, pin, bird, move.

an ti pede	styg i an	way fa ring
ree om pense	hor tu lan	fu gi tive
bol ly book	hus band man	pu ni tive
al ti li	gen tle man	nu tri tive
hor i stich	mus sul man	e go tism
tal az tite	al der man	pro to col
our a graph	jour ney man	du pli cate
or i tape	bish op ric	ro se ate
ay e nue	cler gy man	fu mi gate
rev e nue	coun try man	me di ate
ret i nue	vet er an	me di um
ous po tism	al eo ran	o di um
par ox ysm	won der ful	o pi um
nie ro coan	sor row ful	pre mi um
men i um	an a gram	spo li ate
pen du lum	ep i gram	o pi ate
and a num		o ver ture
tem pa nam	di a gram	ju ry man
pal i can	u ni verse	pu ri tan
war di an	sea fa ring	phi to mel

Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed.

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

A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.

An immoderate man is one who indulges his appetite to excess.

An intemperate man is one who indulges his appetite to excess.

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An intemperate man is one who indulges his appetite to excess.

An intemperate man is one who indulges his appetite to excess.

book, dove, full, use, can, ...

No. 114.—CXIV.

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

Au' gust	squan der	slangh ter	wan dot
sau cy	plan dit	al ter	drawn
gaud y	brawn y	sal ter	wal nut
taw ny	quar ry	quar ter	drawn
taw dry	flaw y	law yer	drawn
faul ty	saw pit	saw yer	drawn
pau per	law suit	haw thorn	al most
squad ron	wa ter	real top	wait ing
sau cer	dangh ter	wal lop	war ren

The saucy stubborn child displeases his parents.
 The peacock is a gaudy, vain and noisy fowl.
 The skin of the indians is of a tawny color.
 Paupers are poor people who are supported by a public tax.
 Twenty five cents are equal to one quarter of a dollar.
 It is the business of a lawyer to give counsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.
 Walnuts are the seeds of walnut trees.
 The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitations.

No. 115.—CXV.

Words of two syllables, divided on the first.

live	spring	long	goal
up	twist	long	long
live	fall	long	long

late, fall, wash, pray, marine, pin, bird, solve

fur long	parah ment	plain tive
hood kehe	pleas ant	mo tive
book kehe	peas ant	spõrt ive
heart kehe	dis tant	hire ling
oc trich	in stant	year ling
gal lam	eser tant	day spring
for mant	es tant	tri umph
en ant	sex tant	tri glyph
peg nant	lam bent	tru ant
rem nant	so bent	är. dent
pen nant	as cent	malis ive
flip pant	eres cent	stat ne
quad rant	ser aph	stat ute
ar rant	na tive	vir tue
war rant		

No. 116.—CXVI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Mo' tion	ae tion	unc tion
no tion	fræ tion	funè tion
lo tion	men tion	june tion
po tion	pen sion	sue tion
por tion	bes sion	spen sion
na tion	ten sion	ter tion
ra tion	mer sion	mis sion
sta tion	ver sion	cap tion
	ses sion	op tion
man sion	lee tion	flæ tion
was sion	die tion	unc tion
ho tion	fic tion	can tion

... days, full, use, ...

A mansion is a place of residence
A fraction is a part of a whole
Fiction is a creature of the imagination
Caution is prudence in the use of words
Auction is a sale of goods by order of the court
Option is choice. It is a right to purchase property at a price
respectable or contemptible

No. 117.—OXV

Words of four syllables, arranged in the alphabet

Su prem' a cy	com pulso ry	pro lix i ty
the ce ra cy	af fac to ry	un cer tain ty
de mo ra cy	so frae to ry	un cer tain ty
com sen a cy	re fee ta ry	dis sen su e
ra phy	di rec to ry	so lire que
ra phy	con sis to ry	bu man i ty
com mo ra phy	I dol a try	a men i ty
de mo ra phy	ge om e try	ce rta i ty
de mo ra phy	im po ra i ty	ve san i ty
de mo ra phy	pre pen a ty	de ba i ty
de mo ra phy	ver bo ra ty	di vin i ty
de mo ra phy	di ver si ty	in dem ni ty
de mo ra phy	di ver si ty	so lem ni ty
a cad e my	ne ges si ty	de tar ni ty
com pa ny	i den ti ty	a ter ri ty
a nat o my	con cav i ty	bar ba ri ty
zo o lo my	de prav i ty	vul gar i ty
gym na s ty	lon gev i ty	de par ti ty
col l u s i o n	ac civ i ty	ce leb ri ty
col l u s i o n	na tiv i ty	a lac ri ty
col l u s i o n	ac tiv i ty	un cer ti ty
col l u s i o n	cap tiv i ty	ce ler i ty
col l u s i o n	fel i ci ty	ce ler i ty
col l u s i o n	per tu r b i ty	ce ler i ty
col l u s i o n	con fu s i ty	ce ler i ty

Str, fall, wheel, play, last us, pin, bird, move,

Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

Conspiracy is an agreement of two or more persons to commit a crime.

Geography is a description of the earth.

Autobiography is a history of a person's life.

Encyclopedia is a description of the world.

Calligraphy is the art of writing in short hand.

Ornithology is the description of animals; but zoology is the same thing, and is generally used.

Topography is the description of a particular place.

Typography is the art of printing with types.

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

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

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

Idolatry is the worship of idols. Pagans worship gods of wood and stone. These are dead idols. But among

the moderns, persons worship other sorts of idols, such as a gay and dissipated dress, pompadour hair, and female gambol and reels; some worship power and greatness; but all excessive fondness for these things is idolatry.

No. 113—CXVIII.

Words of four letters, selected as they occur.

cal	in	not	in	ob	liv	ion
iv	ex	or	dr	in	co	to
o	mi	ten	an	co	per	to
o	re	pub	lic	an	de	lar
o	me	ria	rum	ver	an	de
o	an	o	rum	o	rum	o
o	o	o	o	o	o	o
o	o	o	o	o	o	o
o	o	o	o	o	o	o
o	o	o	o	o	o	o

book, dove, full, use, can, chair, gem, thin, thou

un pop u lar	a nal y sis	ex tem po re
tri an gu lar	de lir i ous	en tom bi ure
pa rish ion er	in dus tri ous	dis com fit ure
di am e ter	il lus tri ous	pro con sul ari
ad min is ter	las civ i ous	dis com en lise
em bas sa dor	ob liv i ous	
pro gen i tor	a nom a lous	ob se qui ous
com pos it or	e pit o mize	oc cu sion al
me trop o lis	a pos ta tize	ir ra ti on al
o phem e ris	im mor tal ize	pro per tion al

No. 112.—CXIX.

Words of four syllables, having the accent on the second.

As sim i late	dis sem in ate
prog nos ti cate	re crim in ate
per am bu late	a hom in ate
e jac u late	pre dom in ate
in ma c u late	de term in ate
re cre a te	ex ter mi n ate
pas sion ate	in tem per ate
in her it ate	re gen er ate
con su m ate	co op er ate
de pop u late	ex is per ate
con grat u late	com mune er ate
de pit u late	in vet er ate
im pos si ble	re it er ate
mal ge nte	ob lit er ate
de hor m ate	e vac u ate
de ceas ate	ni sen t ate
de ceas ate	de ceas ate
de ceas ate	de ceas ate
de ceas ate	de ceas ate
de ceas ate	de ceas ate

book, dove, full, use, ...

Vigilant punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.

Gregarious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and goats.

Salubrious air is favorable to health.

A covetous man is called avaricious.

To escape from punishment is impunity.

Do nothing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others.

No. 121

Words of seven syllables, accent on the sixth.

Im ma te ri al i ty	im pen e n s a b i l i ty
in di vis i bil i ty	in el i g i bil i ty
in di vid u al i ty	im ma le a bil i ty
in com pat i bil i ty	per pen die a lar i ty
in de struc ti bil i ty	in com pre h en s i bil i ty
im per cep ti bil i ty	
ir re sist i bil i ty	va lo ta de na ri an
in com bus ti bil i ty	an ti trin i ta ri an

Words of eight syllables, accent on the sixth.

Un in tel li gi bil i ty in com pre hen s i bil i ty

The impatience of the coachmen rarely bears the name of civility.

The indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.

It was once a practice in France to divorce husband and wife for incompatibility of temper; a practice now found to be incompatible with social order.

The incomprehensibility of words has been disproved.

It is a common doubt the incompatibility of the ...

bur, fall what, pry, amine, pin, bird, move,

No. 122.—CXXII.

Words in which th have their aspirated sound.

E' ther	thür ough	ath let ic
in cinth	thür teen	mo theg lin
the sis	thre sand	ea thür tic
sa nith	thür leas	a the ist' ic
	thür ry	the o rot ic al
thun' der	thür woth	me thod' ic al
thür	thür woth	mathemat' ical
thür	thür woth	le. vi' a than
thür	thür woth	on the ai am
thür	thür woth	on tip' e thy
thür	thür woth	with me' re
thür	thür woth	in tith e' ch
length wise	lab y rinth	mis an thro py
length y	leth ar gy	phil an thro py
threst ning	pleth o ry	can' thar i des
thür	pleth o ric	the oc ra cy
thür	sym pa thy	the of e gy
thür	am a ranth	the ed o lite
thür	am e thyst	thür men e' ter
thür	ap e thy	ca thar i' c
thür	can the rus	my thol o gy
thür	math e' sic	of thog ra phy
thür	syn the sis	hy pol o' gic
thür	pen the on	holog ra phy
thür	o the re al	thür e' mag
thür	con the sis	thür e' mag
thür	of the deat	thür e' mag
thür	e' re' re' re'	thür e' mag

more,

book, dove, full, use, can, gun, thin, down

No. 172.—CXXII.

Words in which th have their vocal sound.

th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er

The heathen are those people who worship idols, and know not the true God.

Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and observe its precepts are more criminal heathen.

All unbelief and brethren, descendants of common race, are unbelief and wicked idolaters on our brethren, to convert them, or to punish and destroy them.

It is every man's duty to begeth in his children a true inheritance of piety and probity.

No. 173.—CXXIII.

Words in which th have their vocal sound.

th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er
th	er	er	er

bird, mine, pin, bird, mine

Il las trate
am broi dor

mo ment ous
par (ent ous
a ben dant

tri umph ant
as sail ant
so no' rous

Adjective.
a mer rous
de as iron

re dunt dant
dis cor dant

a ce tous
con ca vous

A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.

The most refined manners does not embellish the

that made them, purities.

harvests.

themselves from

we have, and

No. 125.—U

Words of final syllables, decreased on the third.

in ter mē dō ats

e qui pon der ats

in ter mē tion ats

par ti cip i al

in ter mē ni al

in di vid u al

in ter mē ni al

in di vid u al

in ter mē ni al

in di vid u al

in ter mē ni al

in di vid u al

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in ter mē ni al

in di vid u al

move
 ant
 t
 s
 es
 mpish
 sh the
 them.
 s from

book, dove, fall, use, ...

can tra die
 val o die
 in tro o e ry
 tria non try
 a a in o try
 . . .
 mia cel la ne ous
 sub ter ra ne ous
 si mul ta ne ous
 in stan ta ne ous

bon o go ne ous
 con tu mo li ous
 ac ri mo ni ous
 pür si mo ni ous
 dol e te ri ous
 mer i to ri ous
 die o be di ent
 in pa ci ent
 ti bi ty
 pri e ty

Senate signified originally
 before their minds were
 mitted the public
 sacra. The Senate

But in modern times, the

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

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homologous.
 Reproachful language is contumacious.

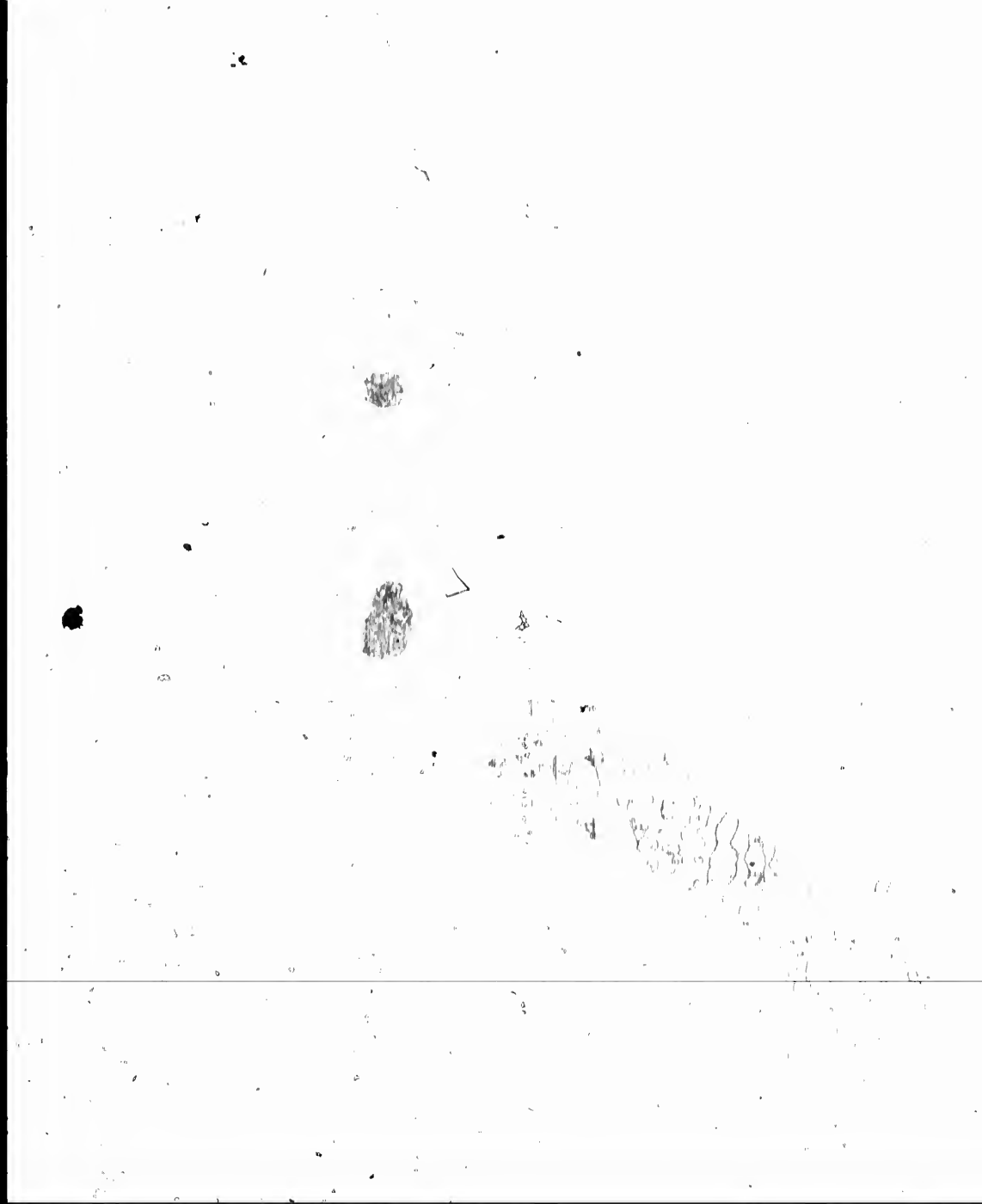
Bitter and sarcastic language is antithetical.

Similitudes, etc. are those which happen of the same

Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

No. 176—CXXVI

Delve	cash	dash	dash	dash
twelve	dash	dash	dash	dash
nerve	gash	dash	dash	dash
curve	dash	dash	dash	dash
elf	dash	dash	dash	dash
self	dash	dash	dash	dash



bar, fall, what, ... ine, pin, bird, möve.

baste	flute	light	night	frounce
chaste	mate	blight	wight	rounce
haste	brute	plight	right	trounce
waste	fight	sight	tight	chasm
into	light	sight	blowze	prism

Monosyllables with th vocal.

The	thy	then	tithe	smooth
those	then	thence	lithe	soothe
	thus	thar	writhe	they
	thou	thine	sythe	there
		thine	though	their

... the singular sound of th ... the plural.

with	bäths	swath	swath	swath	swaths
with	klths	cloth	cloths	cloths	cloths
with	palms	moth	moths	sheath	sheaths

- The number twelve form a dozen.
- To dig is to dig in the ground.
- When the nerves are affected the hands shake.
- It is a clod of earth held together by the roots of grass.
- It is the roar of the sea breaking on the shore.
- It is formerly a chest, but it now signifies money.
- It is a kind of the fancy.
- A flash of lightning sometimes hurts the eyes.
- It is the soft part of animal bodies.
- It is often meant modesty, sometimes shame.
- Great and sudden changes sometimes do hurt.
- It is a farm and farm house.
- It is a place where trees are hammered.
- It is the name of a printing press.
- It is a kind of a fringe of the hair.

boo
F
p
h
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t

A

W
wh
wh
wh
wh

wh
wh
wh
wh
wh
wh

book, dove, full, use, ...

How much more many is it to see a thief for cherries, peaches, pears or melons, than it is to sneak privately into his orchard and steal them. How must a boy, and much more a man, blush to be detected in such a mean trick!

No. 127.—CXXVII.

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

Whale	whet	whit	white stone
whēat	which	whit	white
wharf	whilk	whit	white
what	whiff	whit	white
wheel	whig	whit	white
whē die	whip	whit	white
whine	whelm	whit	white
while	whelp	whit	white
white	when	whit	white
whi ten	whence	whit	white
white wash	whisk	whit	white
whi fish	whist	whit	white
whi ting	whit	whit	white
why		whit	white

In the following words, w is silent.

Who	whē ever
whom	whēn so ev er
whose	whēn so ev er
whole	whēn so ev er

bar, fall, what, page, machine, pin, bird, move.

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

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

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings.

This is a kind of knowledge which good boys dispense with.

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

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

The love of whispy has brought many a stout fellow to the drinking post.

The schoolmaster's daughter has a good deal of nursing and

No. 128.—C. A. VIII.

In the following words, I pass the sound of

ex act	ex age rate	ex or di um
ex act	ex am ine	ex ot ie
ex ample	ex am ple	ex am plar
ex am ple	ex am i mate	ex em plar y
ex am ple	ex ce pe rate	ex em pli fy
ex ce pe	ex ce u tive	ex emp tion
ex ce pe	ex ce u tor	ex on e rate
ex ce pe	ex ce u trix	ex or bit ance
ex ce pe	ex hib it	ex or bit ant
ex ce pe	ex ist ence	ex u ber rant

The word *act* is an adjective signifying *active*. Accountant, is a noun; it makes a verb signifying to demand, to

The word *act* is a verb signifying to do, to perform. *Accountant* is a noun, and *act* is a verb.

book, dove, full, use, vine, chess, gem, thin, ...

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

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

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

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

We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.

Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.

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

An exile is one who is banished from his country.

In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.

Examine the scriptures daily and carefully, and be diligent in the practice of good works.

An executor must appear before the court.

After the death of the testator.

The executor is the person who carries out the will.

Examine the scriptures daily and carefully, and be diligent in the practice of good works.

Examine the scriptures daily and carefully, and be diligent in the practice of good works.

The earth often produces exuberant crops.

Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

No. 129.—CXXIX.

In the following words, *ian* and *ion* are pronounced nearly alike, and are pronounced as follows:

Bas'tion	ad us'tion	in di ges'tion
christian	con-ges'tion	ex haus'tion
mix'tion	di ges'tion	ex us'tion
ques'tion	ad mix'tion	sug ges'tion
cas'tian	com bas'tion	in ges'tion

In the following words, *ian* is pronounced as *ian*, and *ion* is pronounced as *ion*, but a *h* is added to the end of the word, and is pronounced as *h*.

an'ion	an'ion	an'ion
an'ion	an'ion	an'ion
an'ion	an'ion	an'ion

Spelling Book

book, dove, full, use, and about, from, thin, then

In the following words, the terminating syllable is pronounced zhun, or the vowel I may be considered as liquid, like y.

Ab scis' ion	pro vis ion	in cis ion
col lis ion	re vis ion	mis pris ion
de cis ion	re scis ion	a lys lan
de ris ion	con cis ion	cir cum cis ion
e lis ion	ex cis ion	sub di vis ion
pre cis ion	di vis ion	

No. 131—C H R I M

Words in which c before h and h is sound

Christ	chrest	christ
chale	chale	
chance	chance	
chance	chance	neg tar chy
chance	chance	made in the
chrisem	ched ule	christ en dom
chord	pta chal	claim to al
loch	chol ic	claim is try
school	chol er	brach i al
choir	seir reus	lach ry mal
cho'rus	schol ar	sac cha rine
cho'ral	mon arch	syn chro nism
ch'chives	stom ach	mich ael mas
cha'ce	anar chy	char is ter
e'cher	chry's o lite	thron i ple
g'ch	char ac ter	er cher ter
l'ch	cate chism	och i my
r'cher	pen ta teuch	pa' tri arch
ro'chee	rop ul cher	en cha rist
	techr nte al	ehl me'ra
en'char	al chi my	pa ro che al
cha'ce	an cho ret	tha mol ta

pin, bind, move

chro mai' ic	syn or do che	the om a chy
ma chan' ic	ma nar chie al	mel' an chol y
cha of ic	bron chot o my	pa' tri ar chy
chro las tie	chro nol o gy	hi er ar chy
ca cher y	chi rog ra phy	ol i gar chy
cha lvn o ate	chro reg ra phy	cat o chet' i cal
a nach to man'	chro pom o ter	ieh thy ol o gy

... but fools will learn in no time.

... from food by digestion, and nutriment for the

... of time from which years are ... from Egypt

... Abraham was

... against an ob

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

No. 132.—GXXKH.

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

Gear	sa ger	crag ged	gib boua
gesso	maá ger	dig ger	gid dy
godd	gaw gaw	dig ging	gig gle
gik	á ger	rig ging	gig ging
give	to ged	rig ged	gig let
gig	big gin	rig gar	giz zard
gild	brag ger	flag ging	gim bla
gimp	dag ger	flag gy	hag gish
gird	rog gy	rog gy	jag ged
girdle	ing gy	gib bar	jag gy

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hol y
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chy
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ra in ne
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for the
ars are
gypt
an was
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to slaver
er func

leg ged	twig ged	wag ged	rag ging
leg gin	twig gin	twig et	brag ged
pig gin	twig gy	hog ged	brag ging
qung gy	wag ging	hog ging	bag ging
rag ged	wag gish	gog gle	gold ing
trig ger	ad ger	hug ged	gild ing
werag ged	bog gy	bug ging	gild ed
serag gy	fog gy	shrag ged	gild er
elag gy	elag ged	shrag ging	swag ged
elag gin	elag ging	rag ged	swag ged
elag gish	elag gy	rag ged	gir
wag gish	cog ged	rag ged	
wag ged	cog ger	rag ged	
wag	dog ged	rag ged	
	dog gish	rag ged	
	dog ged	rag ged	
	dog gish	rag ged	
	dog ged	rag ged	
	dog gish	rag ged	
mag gish	log ged	fag ging	to geth er
	log ged	gag ged	

No. 133.—OXXXIII.

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

Mag io	tac it	pat i fy
wag io	ag it ate	pag in al
ag he	lag i ble	reg i side
ac id	vig il ant	reg i men
dig it	reg im ent	reg is ter
fac it	prec e dent	spec i fy
frag it	prec i pice	mas o er ate
mag it	rec i pe	mag is trate
mag it	dec im al	mag is trary
mag it	dec im ate	trag e dy
mag it	lac er ate	vic in age

Elementary

Mr. Tall, what may marine, pin, bird, mive,

veg et ate
veg et a ble
log ie
proc ess
cog it ate
prog e ny
il lic it
im plo it
o ho it
im plic it
so lic it
im ag in ate
im mo i ty
im mune i ty
il leg i ble
o rig in ate
so lic it or
fe lic i ty
mu nic i pal
an tic ip ate

par tic ip ate
sim plic i ty
me dic in al
so lic it ude
tri plo i ty
ver tic i ty
rns tic i ty
ex ag ger ate
mor dac i ty
nu gac i ty
o pac i ty
ra pac i ty
sa gac i ty
im pex ent
ar mag et aus
ver tig in us
re frig er ate
rec it a tion
veg et a tion
ag it a tion
cog it a tion
o le ag in ous

au then tic i ty
e last ic i ty
du o dec i mo
in ca pac it ate
ab o rig in al
ce cen tric i ty
mu cil ag in ous
mul ti plic i ty
per spi cacious
per ti nac i ty
tac it ur ni ty
mag is te ri al
a troc i ty
fe roc i ty
ve loc i ty
ra in coe
ag in a tion
ex ag ger a tion
re frig er a tion
so lic it a tion
fe lic it a tion
leg er de main

No. 135.—CXXXIV.

Words in which ce, ci, ti and ai, are pronounced as in.

Grav ious
gru vious
cap ious
fac ious
he ious
lux ious
nox ious
cau tious
con scious

con science
cap tious
fac tious
he tious
lus tious
nox ious
cau tious
con scious

as so' ciate
con so' ciate
dis so' ciate
e ma' ciate
ex cru' ciate
ex pa' tiate
in gra' tiate
ne go' tiate

book,
in ca
an mu
li cen
sub s
nup'
par ti
es ser
po te
pro v
gru d
com
im pl
sub s
con s
con s
ev e
e qui
Ware
Pro
er
ti
or
sus p
fi
pr
tr
fi

möve,
city
ty
mo
itate
nal
city
inous
city
city
city
ity
rial
y
tion
a tion
a tion
a tion
main

book, döve, hñr, u	gem, thin, thow	
in ca tiatö	unsub stan dial	ce ta ceous
an nun' ciatö	un es sen tial	erug ta ceous
li cen tiatö	in flu en tial	com ten' tious
sub stan tiatö	pos ti lon tial	in tee tious
nup' tial	au da' cious	sen ten tious
pär tial	ea pa' cious	li cen tious
es sen' tial	fa ce tious	in cau tious
po ten' tial	fal la' cious	con tu ma' cious
pro vin' cial	a tro' cious	of fi ca' cious
pru den' tial	fe ro' cious	ce ten ta' tious
com mer' cial	lo que' cious	per spi ca' cious
im pär' tial	pre ca' cious	per ti na' cious
sub stan' tial	ra pa' cious	con sol on' tious
con se quen' tial	se pa' cious	
con fi den' tial	se pa' cious	
pen den' tial	te na' cious	
ev er en' tial	ver' cious	
e qui noe' tial	vo ra' cious	

No. 134.—CXXXV.

Words in which ci and ti are pronounced as sh, and are united to the preceding syllable.

Pre' cious	am bi' tious	at tri' tion
spe' cial	fac ti' tious	hu tri' tion
ra' cious	fi cti' tious	cog ni' tion
pi' tiate	pro pi' tiate	ig ni' tion
ad di' tion	den ti' tion	con di' tion
am bi' tion	fru i' tion	in i' tiate
sus pi' cious	es pe' cial	de fi' cient
of fi' cious	op ti' cian	de li' cious
ca pri' cious	mo ni' tion	dis cre' tion
con tri' tious	ma ni' tion	e di' tion
de li' cious	con tri' tion	of fi' cient

the following words, ending in *io*, may have, or may not have, the syllable *ai* added after the *o*, as shown below, but the initials in *ty* derived from the *o* shown here are, as is usually the case, the initials of the syllable next preceding it.

la gi' cious	vo li' tion	su per fi' cial
fru i' tion	ab o li' tion	su per sti' tion
u di' cial	no qui si' tion	sup po si' tion
lo gi' cian	ad mo ni' tion	sur rep ti' tion
ma gi' cian	ad ven ti' tious	mer e tri' cious
ura li' cious	am mo ni' tion	av a ri' cious
mi li' tia	pre mo ni' tion	in au spi' cious
mu si' cian	dis qui si' tion	ben e fi' cial
no vi' ciate	in qui si' tion	eo a li' tion
si' ciate	rep e ti' tion	com po si' tion
ci' cious	in ha bi' tion	com po si' tion
po tri' cian	ex pe si' tion	def i' cian
ple si' cian	ap pe si' tion	dem o li' tion
	ab u si' tion	dep o si' tion
	er u di' tion	dis po si' tion
fi' cian	ex hi bi' tion	pro po si' tion
ty si' cian	im po si' tion	ge o me tri' cian
po si' tion	op po si' tion	in ju di' cious
pro pi' tious	pre ju di' cial	de fi' cian cy
se di' tion	pol i ti' cian	ef fi' cian cy
se di' tious	prep o si' tion	pro fi' cian cy
sol si' tiel	prop o si' tion	ju di' cial
suf fi' cient	pro hi bi' tion	un pro pi' tious
sus pi' cious		

No. 136. — CXXXVI.

The following words, ending in *io*, may have, or may not have, the syllable *ai* added after the *o*, as shown below, but the initials in *ty* derived from the *o* shown here are, as is usually the case, the initials of the syllable next preceding it.

Can' tate	clia' io	cria' io	clia' io
cen' tate	cia' io	cu' tate	clia' io
clia' io	cia' io	cu' tate	clia' io

Words of four syllables, arranged on the third

Ac a dem lo	dol o rific	par a lyt ic
al all mis tic	em blem at ic	par a phras tic
ar the bot ic	er er get ic	par a sit ic
ap o pla tic	a nig mat ic	par a thet ic
an a log ic	ep i lep tic	par a bol ic
an a lyt ic	ep i dem ic	path o log ic
an a tho te	ep i sod ic	pe ri od ic
a pos to tory	er er mit ic	phil o log ical
a rich met	eu cha rist ic	phil o soph ical
ax o ge	ex o get ic	phil an thro p ic
		phar. i ca l
		prob lemat ic
		pu ritan ic
	hyp o crit ic	
cal cu lus	hy per ba tic	eye o phant ic
cal vic le tic	hy po stat ic	eyl log ic tic
can o nic	hy po thet ic	sym pa thet ic
cat a log ic	id i ot ic	sys tem at ic
cat a log ic	in o las tic	tal ian ic
cat a log ic	in o bin tic	the o log ic
cat a log ic	lap i dit ic	the o crat ic
cat a log ic	met a phor ic	the o ret ic
cat a log ic	met a phys ic	to po graph ic
cat a log ic	my tho log ic	ty po graph ic
cat a log ic	no o ter ic	zo o graph ic
cat a log ic	or the graph ic	zo o log ic
cat a log ic	pan the tic	un pro fit ic

Mathematical observations show the

Word of the ...

Anti scor bu tie	log ic
ar is to erat ic	graph ic
char ad ter ic	lay lab ic
oc clew ic	no log ic
on the w as tic	log ic
ou to the log ic	log ic
opt gram mat ic	log ic

The following words ...

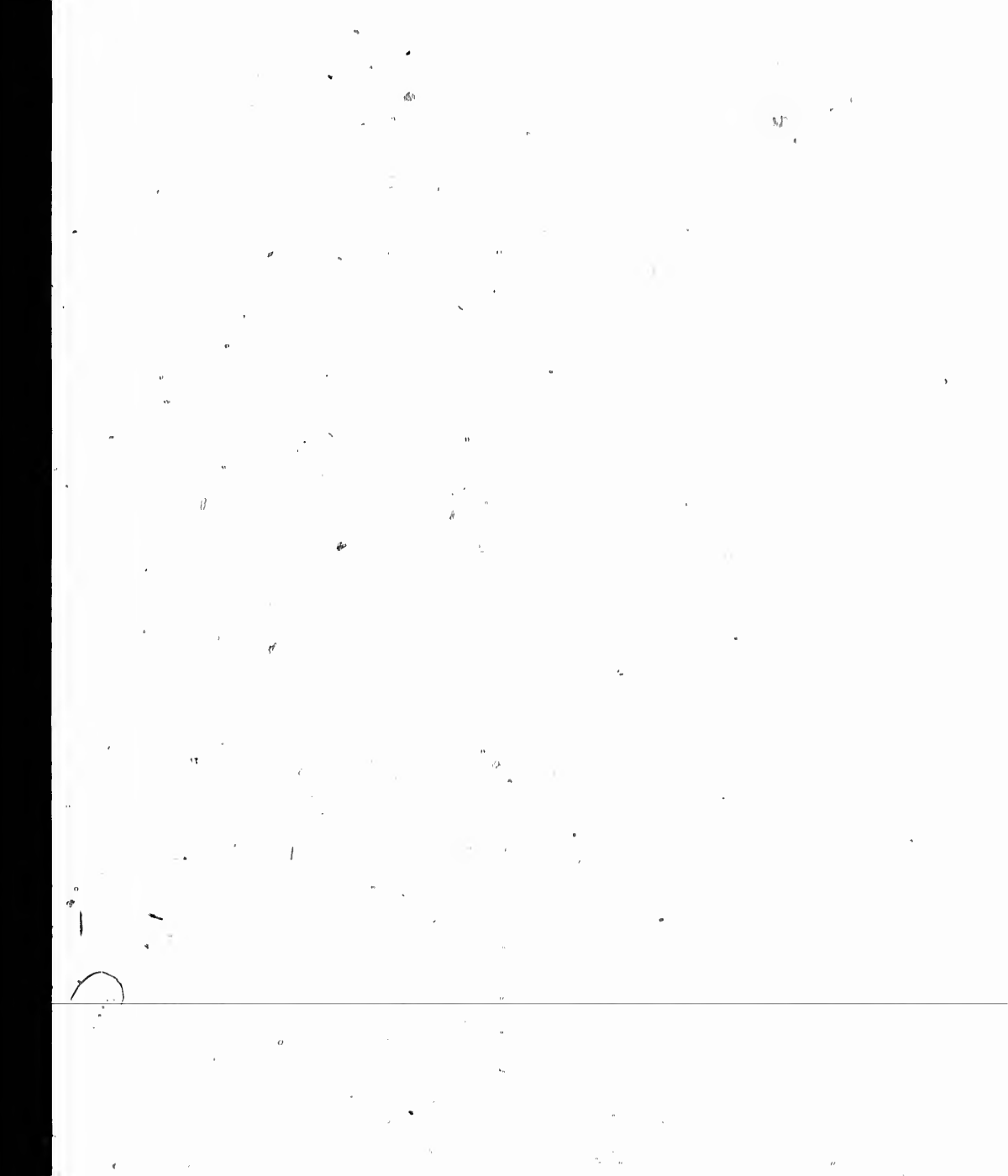
Bi dus erat ic	pal
oath o lie	both
o phal ic	hys
o of ic	ic
con cov tial	ic
ep ic	ic
ex of ic	ic

The following words or always ...

Bib li cal	ic	al
non ic	ic	al
mer ic	ic	al
ic	ic	al
mis al	ic	al
tic al	ic	al
min ic	ic	al
ic	ic	al

The following words ...

A per tro phic	ic	al
ic	ic	al
ic	ic	al
ic	ic	al



777

Words ending in n, as, or, on, to which the vowel ti must be added pronounced,

Ar' ti son	har' ti son	let' ti son
ben' i son	gar' ti son	or' i son
ex par' i son	ex' ti son	par' ti son
com par' i son	com' ti son	u' ti son
char' te son	har' ti son	ven' i son

Words ending in iam, retaining the accent of their primitive

ho' m' ti ciam	per i pa' tel' i ciam
bo' u' o' ciam	pro' vin' cial' ism
de' ti ciam	an' gi' ciam
ca' i ciam	van' dal' ism
ca' tal' ism	pat' ri' bism

Words ending in iam, retaining the accent of their primitive

ca' tal' ism	pa' p' agog' iam
ca' tal' ism	ca' r' n' i' an' iam
ca' tal' ism	ca' r' n' i' an' iam
ca' tal' ism	ca' r' n' i' an' iam
ca' tal' ism	ca' r' n' i' an' iam
ca' tal' ism	ca' r' n' i' an' iam
ca' tal' ism	ca' r' n' i' an' iam
ca' tal' ism	ca' r' n' i' an' iam
ca' tal' ism	ca' r' n' i' an' iam
ca' tal' ism	ca' r' n' i' an' iam

No. 132—CXXXVII.

Words ending in iam, retaining the accent of their primitive

ca' tal' ism	ca' r' n' i' an' iam
ca' tal' ism	ca' r' n' i' an' iam
ca' tal' ism	ca' r' n' i' an' iam
ca' tal' ism	ca' r' n' i' an' iam

Spelling Book

begin, draw, last, use, show, water, green, blue, red

col' ald ize	ar' gan ize	gar' er ize
tyr' an ize	pat' ron ize	for' rit ize
sys' tem ize	sat' ir ize	gen' er ize
metli' od ize	tan' tal ize	col' iz ize
jeur' nal ize	tar' tar ize	col' o ize
bru' tal ize	vo' cal ize	ok' yd ize
col' o ize	can' te ize	pe' lar ize
on' er ize	bir' be ize	al' ize
e' qual ize	ery' tal ize	the' o ize
gar' ga ize	dar' ard ize	stren' quil ize
hu' man ize	det' a ize	tem' po ize
ju' da ize	dag' ma ize	370 man ize

No. 130 XXXXVII

Words of four and five letters

al' le ize	al' le ize	al' le ize
a' not' e ize	a' not' e ize	a' not' e ize
an' i ize	an' i ize	an' i ize
ar' o ize	ar' o ize	ar' o ize
aw' t ize	aw' t ize	aw' t ize
car' di ize	car' di ize	car' di ize
char' acter ize	char' acter ize	char' acter ize
cit' i ize	cit' i ize	cit' i ize
e' the' re ize	e' the' re ize	e' the' re ize
gal' a ize	gal' a ize	gal' a ize
gen' e ize	gen' e ize	gen' e ize

No. 130 XXXXVIII

Words of four and five letters

English Dictionary

made with a single vowel (and the close vowel with a double accent)

The following are the open vowels: *ong, ong, ong, ong*

Among *ong* or *ong* man *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* by *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

bring *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong* *ong*

book, dove, fall, ...
 mon' ger, right, stron' ger, ...
 mon' grel, tan' gie, ...
 spin' gie, chi' gie, ...
 stron' ger, stran' ga, ...

No. 140.—CXII

The pronunciation of the words in the following table marked in different ways by writers on this subject over

1. Natschere, jointshure, &c. with a long *i*. This pronunciation is common in the United States being ever pronounced in England, but in the States being ever pronounced with a short *i*.
2. Natschur, jointshur, &c. with a short *i*. This pronunciation is common in both countries, but not the most elegant.
3. Natschur, jointshur, &c. with a long *i*. This pronunciation is common in the United States, but in the States being ever pronounced with a short *i*.

cap' ture	cap' ture	cap' ture
cinc' ture	nur' ture	lanc' ture
fea' ture	pas' ture	lanc' ture
fu' ture	pus' ture	lanc' ture
lam' ture	pis' ture	lanc' ture
lime' ture	pas' ture	lex' ture
lee' ture	rap' ture	linc' ture
mix' ture	rup' ture	lar' ture
mois' ture	scap' ture	ves' ture

The letters are the vowels of ... If any ...
 except ... and ...
 long, ... cough. ...
 name to ...

We ...

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

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

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

Love is an agreeable passion, and love is sometimes stronger than death. How happy would men be if they would always love what is right and hate what is wrong.

No. 141. OXII.

kneel
 knife
 knight
 knight of
 knight hood
 knightly
 knit
 knit ter
 knit tings
 knob
 knob bed
 knob by
 knock
 knock ter

knot
 knot ti
 knot less
 knout
 know
 know a die
 know er
 know ing
 knowl edge
 knowl his
 knar
 knarl

sack
weed

Spelling Book

book, dove, full, new, sun, Chaise, tea, time, dove

No. 142.—CXLII.

In the following words, ch have the sound of sh, and in most of them, i has the sound of e long.

Chaise	cap u chin	cav a lier
cham, fide	mag a zine	con de lier
cham, pain	sub ma rine	men da rin
chi cane	trac ma ring	cash ier
chev a lier	höm be sin	ma rine
chir al ryt	bue a neer	des ier
chan de lier	can non ier	po lice
chi cane ry	cap a nie	fa cime
chan cre	car bin ier	fron tier

No. 143.—CXLIII.

Bread	sweat	ear ly
lead	search	carth ed
head	health	re search
tread	wealth	cleen ly
stead	stealth	leav en
read	cleane	heav y
thread	carl	read y
read	carl	health y
breadth	earn	wealth y
wealth	earn	health y

what, prey, road, set, pit, bird, move

No. 1143—CXLIII.

In the following *g* is silent.
p. stands for past tense; pres. for participle of the present tense.

verbs	sign	ed	ing	er	re sign	ed	ing	er
as sign	ed	ing	or	impugn	ed	ing	er	
con sign	ed	ing	of	opugn	ed	ing	er	
de sign	ed	ing	er	improgn	ed	ing	er	
ma lign	ed	ing	er	conter sign	ed	ing	er	

Adjectives and nouns.

con dign	in dign	in sign	en sign	en sign
re sign	ma lign	reign	en sign	en sign

In the following *g* is retained.

sign	er	sign	er
sign	er	sign	er
sign	er	sign	er
sign	er	sign	er

No. 1144—CXLIV.

i and *e* before *n*, and *u* before *n*. These letters or any of them used as marks, admitting of *ne*, and *ing* for the personal.

big	don
big	don
big	don
big	don

Spelling

... dore ... fall ... son ... rough ...

cot' ton load en rough en

coup' in les' sen z sad' den e

erim' son les' son o ne' ton

cheep' en v leav' en v sha' ken

coz' en v load en sea' son v

dea' son loos' en silk' en

diz' en v light en v slack' en v

doz' en li' ken v sick' en v

dam' son ma' son slid' den

dead' en v meek' en v stiff' en v

deep' en v maid en strait' en v

drunk' en mad' den smit' ten

eat en man' ton strength en v

e' ven may' en length en v

earth en stry' en

eat' ten v soy en

oil d' e

iron en

fall en v mix' en v

far' en v par' done v

far' en v par' son

far' en v par' son

far' en v par' son

far' en v par' son

far' en v par' son

far' en v par' son

far' en v par' son

far' en v par' son

far' en v par' son

weak en o
whi ten o
wreath en
wheat en
wi den o
wool en
wool en
be hold en
a wa' ken o

for sa' ken
for got' ten
un bro' ken
en gra' ven
mis ta' ken
e lev' en
im pris' on o
a ris' en
for giv' en

par son age
per' son age
dea con
arch dea con
dis heart en
em bold en o
un sha' ken
un sha' pan
un o' pan ed

In the following, t is not pronounced.

least en
least en
least en

lis' ten
glis' ten
list en

moist en
of' ten
soft en

represents the same articulation as k.

ed in the word job liq' ed by

in ta' bly

liq' u' ty

liq' u' ty

words, and some others, the final t is not pronounced.

circumstances. This circumstance

is not the case in the singular plural

and apostrophes would be irregular.

words were written with y

would be regular.

ly par' te le

ly par' te cho

ly par' te go

ly par' te

ly par' te

book, dove, full, use, can, shall, born, thin, thin

In the following and similar words, a before y, though marked with its first or long sound, deviates a little from that sound, and accords exactly with the sound of ai in fair, pair,

Bare aⁱ mare i^q square pa' rent
bear duc pare oⁱ swear ap pa' rent
care oⁱ pair oⁱ hare oⁱ pare
dare i^m rare i^q tear oⁱ de chire
flare oⁱ scare i^m tare oⁱ en snare
fare oⁱ stare i^m spare oⁱ for bear
glare oⁱ share oⁱ wear oⁱ pre pare
hare oⁱ spare i^m ware oⁱ ware

Profane swearing is a vulgar vice.
When good breeding and real politeness shall be connect-
ed with as much ease and taste as music and other
elegant arts, a gentleman or a lady will no more
than they will bear

The following are nouns, the plurals
the addition of s. Some of them are used also
as verbs, and for the present tense,
to participate in the present
tense, fabled, fables. The latter is used for

Oa' ble	sa' gle	ri' ho' v
se' ble	era' ble	sa' ble
bee' ble	ra' die	seru' ble
br' ble	ga' ble	sta' ble
tri' ble	ma' ble	sta' ble
ca' ble		ta' ble

The Elementary

all what prey warbe, pm, bird, mave,

kle o	nip ple	mut zle o	tee kle o
ble o	gaf fle	rab ble	thim ble
ble o	gog gles	ruf fle o	tit fle
dle o	gir dle o	rat tle o	treb le o
od dle	grid dle	rim ple	ttrip le o
rd dle o	griz zle	rip ple o	troub le o
an dle	hur dle	rad dle	truf fle o
an dle o	man tle o	sam ple	trun dle o
un dle	mär ble o	seuf fle o	tur tle o
un dle o	met tle	seut tle o	cir ele o
le hie	muf fle o	shac kle o	waf fle o
om ple	mus cle	skit tle	wat tle o
an kle	myr tle	snaf fle	spec kle o
on ple	net tle o	mus fles	prie kle
on dle o	peb ble	apin dle	wim ble
on dle o	pim ple	squb ble o	wim ple
on kle o	seram ble	wad dle	wim kle o
on o	pot tle		stub ble
on o	par ple	strug	
		sham ble	ud cle

deub le n

dra kle	hon ble
orio ble	medale
driz zle o	nowm ble
dwin dle	nib ble o
fon dle	epria kle
friz zle o	stum ble
fun ble	troc ble
gram ble	pur ple
in	van kle
in	ram ble
	stred
	seris

Spelling Book.

book, dove, full, use, sun, chain, body, till, time

oet tle n	nwin dle n	truo kle	whif flo n
shuf fle n	stat tle n	twas tle	whit tle n
stür tle n	throt tle	awd dle n	wrig glo n
stie kle	tie kle	wab ble	trun plon q
strag glo n	tip ple	war ble n	daz zle n
sub kle n	tric kle	spär kle n	sub ble n

Adjectives. From most of these are formed adverbs by changing a final into y, as able, ably. When nouns are formed from these, it is by the addition of: ness, as able, ableness

A' ble	old no' ble	ham ble	gen tle
fee' ble	sta' ble	mid' dle	slim ple
i' dle	hie kle	am' ple	ht' tle

In the following, the letter k is not pronounced.

Car' tle	nes tle	pes tle	tree tle
gris tle	rus tle	this tle	wres tle
bus tle	jos tle	tle	brin tle
hus tle	hus tle	tle	e pie

When... acco... the...

Bin' a cle n	saly a ble ad	mir a cle n
ban na cle n	natu ble ad	mir a cle n
can il cle n	pur a cle n	mir a cle n
cor pus cle n	tax a ble ad	mir a cle n
ered i ble ad	tar ri ble ad	mir a cle n
cul pa ble n	vend i ble	mir a cle n
dam na ble ad	saye la ble n	mir a cle n
de u pa n	hor ri ble ad	mir a cle n
con ti ble n	for ti ble ad	mir a cle n
drink	of ble ad	mir a cle n
	cie n	mir a cle n
	ble	mir a cle n

First Elementary

What, pray, means, plin, bird, native

or a cle n	fi na ble ad	tith a ble ad
par i cle n	fri a ble ad	tu na ble ad
pal pa ble ad	bla ma ble ad	tu ni cle n
par a ble n	fu si ble ad	vo hi cle n
pin na cle n	l ei cle n	void a ble ad
ear ta cle n	ea pa ble ad	möv a ble ad
ir ti cle n	li a ble ad	prüv a ble ad
är ban cle n	mu ta ble ad	ta ma ble ad
eldim a ble ad	päy a ble ad	sa la ble ad
era ci ble n	pla sa ble ad	ra ta ble ad
du va ble ad	plvad a ble ad	plau si ble ad
pört a ble ad	pli a ble ad	au di ble ad
so ta ble ad	si si ble ad	püs a ble ad
wa am ble n	sia a ble ad	cön sta ble n
schä a ble ad	so tia ble ad	pär ti cle n
sa si cle n	sua si ble ad	charge a ble
sa of ble ad	stilt a ble ad	grant a ble

No. 1

... exactly ... pronunciation.

of ... a peering on

of ... a peering out

of ... a great voice

of ... a great voice

of ... a great voice

of ... a great voice

of ... a great voice

dest, 2
 dest, 3
 dest, 4
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 dest, 100

Words
 Au gr
 an

Spelling

doke, dove, fowl, raven, vane, chains, vean, lean, thain

dust, 3d part of dr...
 dust, fine powder.
 o ve it, to call forth.
 ll be it, unlawful.
 earn, to deserve.
 urn, a vessel.
 im merge, to plunge.
 o merge, to come forth.
 sit, fleshy.
 vet, a tub or stave.
 pos tips, motion.
 jos ter, one who josts.
 harsh, rough.
 bash, misused meat.
 i do, not employed.
 i dol, an image.
 im pos ter, a deceiver.
 im post ure, deception.
 nough ty, bad.
 knet ty, full of knots.
 in gon u ois, frank.
 in go ni ois, mischief.

move, the sun moves.
 most, of a line.
 line, extension in length.
 loin, part of an animal.
 loom, a frame for weaving.
 loam, a soft loose earth.
 med al, an ancient coin.
 med die, to interpose.
 pint, half a quart.
 point, a sharp end.
 rad dish, a root.
 red dish, somewhat red.
 plain, [dish] to mix with water.
 sleek, not hoar.
 sluce, at a later time.
 come, fleshy of something.
 ten er, coarsen continued.
 ten ure, a holding.
 tal ents, ability.
 tui ois, choice.
 val ...
 val ...

Words of the same orthography, but differently pronounced.

Au gust, the month.
 an gust, ground.
 au gust, to bind.
 ...
 late, ...
 blue, lowest part in ...
 oen jure, to entreat.
 oen jure, to use magis act.
 dove, part between of dish.
 dove, a pigeon.
 qui lant, brave, gay.
 qui lant, a grey falcon.
 gill, the fourth of a quail.
 gill, part of a fish.
 lin dor, to stop.
 hind er, further behind.
 in val id, one without health.
 in val id, not due to binding.
 low er, to be dark.
 low er, sandy high.
 live, to be or down.

...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 re ...
 re ...
 re not lost, to neglect again.
 re firm, to ...
 re form, to make anew.
 sternal, plin. of stag, notch.
 sternal, plin. of stag.
 through, a piece of wood.
 through, [dish] to mix with water.
 ter ry, the ...
 ter ry, to debay.
 tere, ...
 tere, ...
 tere, ...
 what, ...
 wind, to ...

Words pronounced alike, but different in orthography.

...
 ...
 ...

al ty, ...
 al ty, ...
 ...



Mr. Hall, what, pre-paring, Mr. D.W. make

We cross through the woods.
The Hudson is the greatest river
of New York.

A man of good position teaches
our school.
There is no great in private schools
yet.

The great Daniel was a prisoner
in Babylon.
Good books are more expensive
than better ones.

The child has good reason to judge
parents in school.
God sends his rain on the just and
unjust.

We are guided by the rules of
the school.
The school is a house
where we learn.

Children are like birds.
They learn to fly.
The school is a house
where we learn.

Children are like birds.
They learn to fly.
The school is a house
where we learn.

Children are like birds.
They learn to fly.
The school is a house
where we learn.

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where we learn.

Children are like birds.
They learn to fly.
The school is a house
where we learn.

Children are like birds.
They learn to fly.
The school is a house
where we learn.

What Tyler made a great run in
England.
The children look their
through the wisdom of Adam.

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

Oliver Goldsmith wrote
good lessons.
There is much of the same.
Children will learn more when they
are interested.

A red deer has a horn.
Corn is grown in rows.
Columbus was born with a gun.
The school is a house
where we learn.

The school is a house
where we learn.
The river Danube runs past the
Black Sea.

Over sunset we look at the sun
and stars.
They are taught in the school.
The school is a house
where we learn.

The school is a house
where we learn.
We are taught with wisdom and
kindness.

The school is a house
where we learn.
We are taught with wisdom and
kindness.

We are taught with wisdom and
kindness.
The school is a house
where we learn.

The school is a house
where we learn.
We are taught with wisdom and
kindness.

The school is a house
where we learn.
We are taught with wisdom and
kindness.

The school is a house
where we learn.
We are taught with wisdom and
kindness.

The school is a house
where we learn.
We are taught with wisdom and
kindness.

The school is a house
where we learn.
We are taught with wisdom and
kindness.

The school is a house
where we learn.
We are taught with wisdom and
kindness.

THE SPOON DOVE (ALL USE) ...

Children should never neglect their parents.

Indians live in very slight buildings.

Some have a good insight of worldly things.

There is a black wild plum.

A small white bird.

The old course of day.

Some have a good knowledge.

Four and five is nine.

A small white bird.

Let every man be a good man.

Let every man be a good man.

Let every man be a good man.

Let every man be a good man.

Let every man be a good man.

Let every man be a good man.

Let every man be a good man.

Let every man be a good man.

Let every man be a good man.

Let every man be a good man.

Let every man be a good man.

Let every man be a good man.

Ladies wear gashes round the waist.

Faded children waste their time in idleness.

Time waits for no one.

Better is said by me.

Early work is valued in success.

A man is a man by his work.

A man is a man by his work.

A man is a man by his work.

A man is a man by his work.

A man is a man by his work.

A man is a man by his work.

A man is a man by his work.

A man is a man by his work.

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A man is a man by his work.

A man is a man by his work.

A man is a man by his work.

A man is a man by his work.

The Elementary

Before the vowels, the letters are pronounced as follows:

C	pronounced as ch	in ca	pronounced as ch
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca

In the following, the letters are pronounced as follows:

Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca

In the following, the letters are pronounced as follows:

Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca

In the following, the letters are pronounced as follows:

Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca

In the following, the letters are pronounced as follows:

Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca
Ca	pronounced as ca	in ca	pronounced as ca

''Spelling Book.

Book done by the ...

No. 149. — C. L. IX.

... of the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ...

Alphabetical

Table with columns for letters and corresponding words or syllables, including 'a', 'ab', 'aba', etc.

...to the right when ... is found in the ...

...additional ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

Part of

1 ay

1 ay

1 ay

The ...

The ...

The ...

The ...

The ...

The ...

The ...

The ...

The ...

Spelling

Words ending in *y* change the *y* to *i* in the singular and plural forms.

In the singular, the agent is *y* and in the plural, it is *ies*.

Singular **Plural**
 cry *cries* he *cries* she *cries*
 try *tries* he *tries* she *tries*

Plural
 I *cried* they *cried*
 I *tried* they *tried*

Words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel change the *y* to *i* in the singular and plural forms.

Singular **Plural**
 cry *cries* he *cries* she *cries*
 try *tries* he *tries* she *tries*
 buy *buys* he *buys* she *buys*
 die *dies* he *dies* she *dies*

The plural forms of *die* and *buy* are regular.

Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change the *y* to *i* in the singular and plural forms.

Singular **Plural**
 cry *cries* he *cries* she *cries*
 try *tries* he *tries* she *tries*
 buy *buys* he *buys* she *buys*
 die *dies* he *dies* she *dies*
 fly *flies* he *flies* she *flies*
 lay *lays* he *lays* she *lays*
 say *says* he *says* she *says*
 stay *stays* he *stays* she *stays*
 stay *stays* he *stays* she *stays*
 stay *stays* he *stays* she *stays*

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 fly *flies* he *flies* she *flies*
 lay *lays* he *lays* she *lays*
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 say *says* he *says* she *says*
 stay *stays* he *stays* she *stays*

The Dictionary

Some words ending in *y* are formed from *y* and *e* or *o*.

Day	day	val ley	val ley	boy	boys
way	ways	val ley	mon eye	low	lows
bay	bays	val ley	at the eye	low	lows
de lay	de lays	val ley	our eyes	low	lows

These ending in *y* are formed from *e* or *o*.

Some ending in *y* are formed by changing *f* into *y*.

life	lives	with	leaf	leaves	half	halves	calves	l
wife	wives	with	leaf	leaves	half	halves	calves	l
knife	knives	with	leaf	leaves	half	halves	calves	l
knife	knives	with	leaf	leaves	half	halves	calves	l

Some ending in *y* are formed from *y* and *e* or *o*.

fish	fishes	with	leaf	leaves	half	halves	calves	l
fish	fishes	with	leaf	leaves	half	halves	calves	l

Some ending in *y* are formed from *y* and *e* or *o*.

fish	fishes	with	leaf	leaves	half	halves	calves	l
fish	fishes	with	leaf	leaves	half	halves	calves	l

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fish	fishes	with	leaf	leaves	half	halves	calves	l
fish	fishes	with	leaf	leaves	half	halves	calves	l

Some ending in *y* are formed from *y* and *e* or *o*.

Art
care
Art is
Zo
Date
past
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Dash
slog
Co
Bal
plea
Bac
form
Dis
Able
cred
Bod
In

Spelling Book

Adjectives formed from nouns by ful, from which adverbs are formed by ly and nouns by ness.

n a ad n	n a ad n	n a ad n
Art ful ly ness	pain ful ly ness	skill ful ly ness
care ful ly ness	grace ful ly ness	peace ful ly ness

The termination ist added to words denotes an agent.

Art ist for mal ist loy al ist or gan ist du el ist hu mor ist

In some words, y is changed into i.

Zo ol o gy so ol o gist or ni thol o gy or ni thol o gist

The prefix ante denotes before.

Date ante-date chamber ante-chamber diluvian ante-diluvian
past ante-past penal ante-penult nuptial ante-nuptial

The prefix anti usually denotes opposition, or against.

Christ anti-christ christian anti-christian febrile anti-febrile

Be, a prefix, denotes nearness or intensity.

Drab be-drab dew be-dew friend be-friend labor be-labor
siege be-siege mean be-mean speak be-speak sprinkle be-sprinkle

The prefix con, or co, denotes with or against; con is changed into co before l.

Co-equal co-exist co-habit con-form
co-eval co-extend co-termin con-join

The prefix counter denotes against or opposition.

Balance counter-balance act counter-act
plead counter-plead work counterwork

The prefix de denotes from or down.

Base de-base bar de-bar compose de-compose cry de-cry
form de-form fame de-fame face de-face garnish de-garnish

Dis denotes separation, departure, and hence gives to words a negative sense.

Able dis-able agree dis-agree allow dis-allow belief dis-belief
cred it dis-credit esteem dis-esteem grace dis-grace honor dis-honor

Fore denotes before in time, sometimes in place.

Bode fore-bode father fore-father know fore-know noon fore-noon
tell fore-tell taste fore-taste warn fore-warn run fore-run

In, which is sometimes changed into il, im, and ir, denotes on, upon, or against; hence it often gives to a word a negative sense; sometimes it only gives more strength to the sense of a word; as bank imbank, brow imbrow, bitter imbitter.

In the following, it gives a negative sense.

im-material moderate im-moderate mutable im-mutable

The Elementary

im-pare	active	in-active	applicable	in-applicable
in-articulate	attention	in-attention	cautious	in-cautious
in-defensible	discreet	in-discreet	distinct	in-distinct
ir-religious	reverent	ir-reverent	revocable	ir-revocable

Non is used as a prefix, giving to words a negative sense.

Appearance	non-appearance	compliance	non-compliance
conformist	non-conformist	resident	non-resident

Out as a prefix, denotes beyond, ahead, or at a distance.

Leap	out-leap	live	out-live	venom	out-venom	weigh	out-weigh
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Over, as a prefix, denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.

Balance	over-balance	bold	over-bold	barren	over-barren
charge	over-charge	drive	over-drive	feed	over-feed
load	over-load	load	over-load	pay	over-pay

Trans, a prefix, signifies beyond, across or over.

Plant	trans-plant	Atlantic	trans-atlantic
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Pre, as a prefix, denotes before, in time or rank.

pro-creation	determine	pre-determine	eminent	pre-eminent
pre-emptory	occupy	pre-occupy	suppose	pre-suppose
pre-concert	concert	pre-concert	exist	pre-exist

Re, a prefix, denotes again or repetition.

re-cant	assure	re-assure	bound	re-bound
re-capture	capture	re-capture	examine	re-examine
re-conquer	conquer	re-conquer	examine	re-examine
re-pay	pay	re-pay	people	re-people

Un, a prefix, denotes not, and gives to words a negative sense.

un-abated	abated	un-abated	abolished	un-abolished
un-acceptable	adjusted	un-adjusted	attainable	un-attainable
un-biased	conscious	un-conscious	equalled	un-equalled
un-graceful	lawful	un-lawful	supported	un-supported

Super, *supra*, and *sur*, denote above, beyond or excess.

super-abound	eminent	super-eminent
supra-mundane	charge	sur-charge

Chance lives fugally, who lives by chance.

Money, more can be rich; and with it, few would be poor.

The more part of learning is, to learn our own.

The more we are ignorant what they want in numbers.

The more we know they do not understand; others gain.

The more we know, the more we are ignorant.

The more we know, the more we are ignorant.

The more we know, the more we are ignorant.

The more we know, the more we are ignorant.

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Spelling Book.

Numerals.	Latin.	Numerals.	Numerals.	Numerals Adjectives.	
1	I	one	I	first	
2	II	two	II	second	
3	III	three	III	third	
4	IV	four	IIII	fourth	
5	V	five	IIIII	fifth	
6	VI	six	IIIIII	sixth	
7	VII	seven	IIIIIII	seventh	
8	VIII	eight	IIIIIIII	eighth	
9	IX	nine	IIIIIIII	ninth	
10	X	ten	IIIIIIIIII	tenth	
11	XI	eleven		eleventh	
12	XII	twelve		twelfth	
13	XIII	thirteen		thirteenth	
14	XIV	fourteen		fourteenth	
15	XV	fifteen		fifteenth	
16	XVI	sixteen		sixteenth	
17	XVII	seventeen		seventeenth	
18	XVIII	eighteen		eighteenth	
19	XIX	nineteen		nineteenth	
20	XX	twenty		twentieth	
30	XXX	thirty		thirtieth	
40	XL	forty		fortieth	
50	L	fifty		fiftieth	
60	LX	sixty		sixtieth	
70	LXX	seventy		seventieth	
80	LXXX	eighty		eightieth	
90	LXXXIX	ninety		ninetieth	
100	C	one hundred		hundredth	
200	CC	two hundred		two hundredth	
300	CCC	three hundred		three hundredth	
400	CD	four hundred		four hundredth	
500	D	five hundred		five hundredth	
600	DC	six hundred		six hundredth	
700	DCC	seven hundred		seven hundredth	
800	DCCC	eight hundred		eight hundredth	
900	DCCCC	nine hundred		nine hundredth	
1000	M	one thousand, &c.		one thousandth	
1689	MDCCCLXXXIX	one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine		one thousand eight hundred and eighty ninth	
$\frac{1}{2}$	one half.	$\frac{1}{6}$	one sixth.	$\frac{1}{10}$	one tenth.
1,1	$\frac{1}{3}$ one third.	1,1111	$\frac{1}{7}$ one seventh.	1,11111111	$\frac{1}{8}$ two eighths.
1,11	$\frac{1}{4}$ one fourth.	1,111111	$\frac{1}{8}$ one eighth.	11,111	$\frac{1}{4}$ four fourths.
1,111	$\frac{1}{5}$ one fifth.	1,1111111	$\frac{1}{9}$ one ninth.	1111,1	$\frac{1}{10}$ one tenth.
1,1111	$\frac{1}{6}$ one sixth.	1,11111111	$\frac{1}{10}$ one tenth.	11111,1	$\frac{1}{100}$ one hundredth.

The Elementary

Words and phrases from foreign languages, frequently occurring in English books; rendered into English.

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

Ad captandam vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.

Ad finem, L. to the end.

Ad hominem, L. to the man.

Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.

Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.

Ad referendum, L. for further consideration.

Ad valorem, L. according to the value.

Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother.

Ad matrem, L. from bed and board.

Ad modum, L. in English or the English manner.

Ad nigrum, F. a black slip, a vast quantity of snow that slides down a mountain's side.

Ad opus, F. out of faith, a sentence of the legislation, for the establishment of a society.

Ad opus, F. the gray world.

Ad opus, F. the good faith.

Ad opus, F. the phrase.

Ad opus, F. the head to the head.

Ad opus, F. the piece.

Ad opus, F. the sound mind.

Ad opus, F. a dextrous enterpriser.

Ad opus, F. the last resort.

Ad opus, F. God and my neighbor.

Ad opus, F. assistance.

Ad opus, L. one of many, a consideration; the motto of the United States.

Ad opus, L. an ex-minister, a ruin of office.

Ad opus, L. more elevated; motto of the city of New-York.

Ad opus, L. by virtue of office.

Ad opus, L. on one side only.

Ad opus, L. after the fact, or commission of a crime.

Ad opus, L. a close imitation.

Ad opus, F. a chamberlain.

Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in acting.

Gens d'armes, F. guards.

Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body, a writ for delivering a person from prison.

Hic jacet, L. here lies.

Honi soit que mal y pense, F. evil be to him that evil thinks.

Hotel dieu, F. a hospital.

Im promptu, L. without previous study, an extemporaneous composition.

In statu quo, L. in the former state.

In toto, L. in the whole.

Ipse dixit, L. he said.

Ipse facto, L. in fact.

Jeu d'eau, F. a water spout.

Jeu d'esprit, F. a play of wit.

Lac illicite, L. the law of retaliation, as an eye for an eye.

Litteras, L. letter for letter.

Locus tenent, L. a cabin.

Le grand charre, L. the great character.

Le grand charre, L. the great character.

Mirum in modum, L. wonderful to tell.

Maktum in parvo, L. much in a small compass.

Nem con, or nem dis, L. unanimously.

Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent.

Nolens volens, L. whether he will or not.

Non compass mentis, L. not of sound mind.

Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair of brothers.

Pater patrie, L. the father of the country.

Per annum, L. by the year.

Per diem, L. by the day.

Per centum, L. by the hundred.

Prima facie, L. at the first view.

Primum mobile, L. the first motion.

Pro bono publico, L. for the public good.

Pro et contra, L. for and against.

Pro et contra, L. for and against.

Pro et contra, L. for and against.

Pro et contra, L. for and against.

Spelling Book

Promenade, F. a walk or place for walking.
Pro tempore, L. for the time.
Pro re nata, L. as the occasion requires.
Prosa et calceus, L. with flats and shoes.
Quantum, L. how much.
Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.
Qui transtulit sustinet, L. he who has borne them, sustains them.
Quid natus, L. a news monger.
Res infecta, L. the thing not done.
Sacrosanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies.
Sanguis frigidus, F. in cold blood, indifference.
Sans souci, F. free and easy.
Secundum artem, L. according to art.
Sub transit gloria mundi, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.
Sine die, L. without a day specified.

Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing cannot be done or take place.
Sol dissent, F. self styled.
Suaviter in modo, L. agreeably in manner.
Sub judice, L. under consideration.
Summam vocum, L. the chief good.
Sub roca, L. under the rock, privately.
Toties quoties, L. as often as.
Toto celo, L. wholly, as far as possible.
Utile dulci, L. the useful with agreeable.
Vade mecum, L. a convenient companion.
Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Verrus, L. again.
Via, L. by the way of.
Vice versa, L. the reverse, changed.
Viva voce, L. with voice.

Abbreviations explained

A. S. Fellow of the Socy. Hist. Christi.

A. A. Advocate.
A. A. Act. Anno.
A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.
Al. Alabama.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.
Apr. April.
Att. Attorney.
Aug. August.
Bart. Baronet.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.
Barrel.
C. Centum, a hundred.
Canticles.
Captain.
Chapter.
Colonel.
Consul.
Consulatus.
Ct. Clerk, Clergyman.
Cons. Constable.
Cts. Cents.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dec. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Del. Delaware.
Dept. Deputy.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Do, Data, the same.
Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.
E. Eas.
Ecol. Ecclesiastica.
Ed. Edition, Editor.
E. G. for example.

Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.
C. S. Keeper of the Seal.
C. F. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C. A. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.
Cons. Constable.
Cts. Cents.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dec. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Del. Delaware.
Dept. Deputy.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Do, Data, the same.
Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.
E. Eas.
Ecol. Ecclesiastica.
Ed. Edition, Editor.
E. G. for example.

H. U. M. His most
Christian or Catholic
King of France and
Spain,
Hhd. Head
Ibid. in the same place
l. s. that is (l. s. for l.)
id. the same
Ind. Independent
Int. International
In. In
Ita. Italian
Ita.

Met. Metrow.
M. D. Doctor of Physic.
Md. Maryland.
Me. Maine.
Mr. Master, Sir.
Messrs. Gentlemen
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.

q. d. Quod
Ragr. Rager
Rhp. Raper
Rev. Reverend
lition.
R. Right
R. I. Rhode
R. South
E. C. South
St. Saint.
Sect. Section
Sen. Senator
Sept. September
Serr. Servant
Serg. Sergeant
S. T. P. Professor
Theology
S. T. D. Doctor
Divinity
m. to wit, namely
Tenn. Tennessee
The
The

Now
E. West
N. York
De.
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O. S.
Parl.
Pa.
The

Phil. Philip, Philip
pinn.
Folow. a lover of learning.
P. M. Post Master, Af
Cinnosa.
P. O. Post Office.
P. S. Postscript.
Ps Psalm.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Q. Question, Queen.

U. S. A. United States
of America.
V. Vide, See.
Va. Virginia.
vix. to wit, namely.
Vt. Vermont.
Wt. Wright.
Wm. William.
Wp. Worship.
Yd. Yard
& And.
&c. And so

Paragraph is the division of a composition into sentences
... by points, to mark the places to be observed in reading,
... connection of the several parts or clauses.
The comma (,) indicates a pause of the length of a
... The semicolon (;) indicates
... a colon (:) of three (:) four
...
... point (.) denotes that a sentence is

Spelling Book.

An exclamation point (!) denotes wonder, astonishment, or other such feelings in the foregoing words.

Brackets () enclose 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 parentheses, or to include some explanation.

A dash (—) denotes a sudden stop, or a change of subject, and requires particular attention as to definite length.

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

An asterisk (*) 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.

The index [] points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

The paragraph ¶ denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The star or asterisk *, the dagger †, and other marks †, §, ¶, 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 name. It should begin all proper nouns, towns, villages, seas, rivers, mountains, lakes, &c.

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

It should be used at the beginning of every new subject.

Remember, dear children, to 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, lest they decline from the words of my mouth.

Trust in her not, and she shall preserve thee; for she will not give her, and she shall keep thee.

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

Spelling Book.

Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them.

While the sun or the light, or the moon, or the stars be not darkened, nor the clouds return after the rain.

In the day when the keepers of the house tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders cease, because they are few, and that look out of the windows be darkened, and the doors shall be shut in the streets, when the voice of the grinding is low, and he shall be silent, the voice of the bird, and all the voice of music shall be brought low.

They shall be afraid of that which they have feared, and they shall be afraid of that which they have despised, and they shall be afraid of that which they have despised, and they shall be afraid of that which they have despised, and they shall be afraid of that which they have despised.

When the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl broken, or the pitcher at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern.

Then shall the dust return to the earth, as it was, and the spirit shall return to God who gave it.

Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher; all is vanity.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man.

For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.

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