NOAH WEBSTER’S
SPELLING BOOK METHOD
FOR TEACHING READING AND SPELLING

Teaching Students to Read from the Sounds of the Letters
Rather than Guess from the Meaning of the Words

AN ADAPTATION OF NOAH WEBSTER’S
1908 ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK TO THE
NEEDS OF TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY STUDENTS

Bringing the Reading Standards of Today
Up to the High Standards of Yesterday
NOAH WEBSTER’S SPELLING BOOK METHOD
FOR TEACHING READING AND SPELLING

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The author has published a paperback edition with Create Space.

www.donpotter.net
Dedicated to Miss Geraldine E. Rodgers, B.A., M. S.

Retired Primary Grades Teacher with
Twenty-Three Years of Experience

Author of


_The History of Beginning Reading:_ From Teaching by “Sound” to Teaching by “Meaning.” (1995, 2001) This is Mrs. Rodgers’ three-volume magnum opus of library research into the history of instruction in beginning reading America. No college library should be without this in-depth study.


“Why Noah Webster’s Way Was the Right Way.” (June 10, 2004) It was this essay that motivated me to start teaching Webster’s spelling book method of teaching reading and spelling. The happy results further motivated me to retype Webster’s method and re-publish it in the present format, which I use with my tutoring students of all ages.

“Historical Introduction to Leonard P. Ayres’ _A Measuring Scale of Ability in Reading._” (1984) Explaining the cumulative high frequency word effect.

_Born-Yesterday World of Reading “Experts” - A Critique on Recent Research on Reading and the Brain._ (2003) This paper was prompted by a request from Dr. Patrick Groff.
In Syllabication it has been thought best not to give the etymological division of the Quarto Dictionary, but to retain the old mode of Dr. Webster as best calculated to teach young scholars the true pronunciation of words. \[My experience proves that this is the best way to divide the words for purposes of teaching reading and spelling. This is basically the respelling division in the modern dictionaries.\]

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 has mastered the Elementary Tables, will find little difficulty in learning to form and pronounce any word properly belonging to our vernacular language. \[Webster’s Speller is a “System” of English orthography in the true sense. It will enable students to develop the skills necessary to be proficient in English reading and spelling. It can be used on all levels: beginning, intermediate, and advanced.\]

The Tables intended for Exercises in Spelling and forming words, contain the original words, with the terminations only of their derivatives. The tables answer the important purpose 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 small compass a much greater number of words than could be otherwise comprised in so small a book. \[The Spelling book concentrates an enormous amount of practice in reading and spelling into an exceptionally small space, allowing students to attain high levels of reading ability in an amazingly short period of time.\]

The reading lessons are adapted, as far as possible, to the capacities of children, and to their gradual progress in knowledge. These lessons will serve to substitute variety for the dull monotony of spelling, show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner to better understand them. The consideration of diversifying the studies of the pupil has also had its influence on the arrangement of the lessons for spelling. It is useful to teach the signification 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 their capacities; for what they do not clearly comprehend 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, 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 religious character, which the youth of our country are destined to use. \[I know of no other book that concentrates so much language power into such a small space.\]  

PREFACE TO THE 1908 EDITION

The modifications in this revision are not of a character to embarrass those teachers who used the previous editions in the same class. The principal changes are:

In many instances an improved form of type;
The substitution of living words in the place of those words that have become obsolete.
The omission of orthoëpical marks where they are clearly unnecessary, as explained below;
The correction of a few errors in pronunciation, etc. etc.;
The addition at the end of the book, of four new pages of common words difficult to spell.

The repetition of orthoëpical mark has been omitted as needless in a succession of two or more words having the same vowel letter and sound. In such cases only the first word is marked – the syllable of this leading word being the key to the corresponding unmarked syllables in the words, which follow. But whenever there is liability to mispronounce, the right way is indicated by marking the doubtful syllable.

PREFACE TO THE 2011 EDITION

The Tables have been converted from columns of words into rows in this edition to encourage good left to right word scanning. This allowed me to increase the type size for ease of reading while reducing the number pages.

**Bold** has been substituted for Webster’s accent marks. Students find this an acceptable method for indicating stress. A key element in the book’s uncommon success is the classification of polysyllables according to accent. No modern work that I am aware of makes use of this important feature. In the 1822 edition of his American Spelling Book, Webster informs us, “In nine-tenths of the words in our language, a correct pronunciation is better taught by a natural division of the syllables and a direction for placing the accent, than by a minute and endless repetition of characters.”

A few words have been modernized in their pronunciation.
The Syllabary has been slightly expanded to make it more complete, and the Syllabary Tables are organized in a more logical manner.

Helpful resources for teaching Webster’s method are available on the Internet at [www.donpotter.net](http://www.donpotter.net).

Students who complete *Webster’s American Spelling Book Method of Teaching Reading and Spelling* will gain a command English reading, vocabulary, and spelling that is available in no other single book.

I consider it a privilege of a lifetime to make this edition available to educators whose minds are open to going to the **past** to improve the **future**.

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS
IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The Elementary Sounds of the English language are divided into two classes, **vowels** and **consonants**.

A **vowel** is a clear sound made through an open position of the mouth-channel, which molds or shapes the voice without obstructing its utterance; as *a* (in *far*, or *fate*, etc.), *e*, *o*.

A **consonant** is a sound formed by a closer position of the articulating organs than any position by which a vowel is formed, as *b*, *d*, *t*, *g*, *sh*. In forming a consonant the voice is compressed or stopped.

A **diphthong** is the union of two simple vowel sounds, as *ou* (āōo) in *out*, *oi* (āi) in *noise*.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters, which represent vowel, consonant, and diphthongal sounds – 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 combinations *ch*, *sh*, *th*, and *ng* are also used to represent elementary sounds; and another sound is expressed by *s*, or *z*; as in *measure*, *azure*, pronounced *mēzh-yoor*, *āzh-ur*.

Of the foregoing letters, *a*, *e*, *o*, are always simple vowels; *i* and *u* are vowels (as in *in*, *us*), or diphthongs (as in *time*, *tune*); and *y* is either a vowel (as in *any*), a diphthong (as in *my*), or a consonant (as in *ye*).

Each of the vowels has its regular long and short sounds which are most often used; and also certain **occasional** sounds, as that of *a* in *last*, *far*, *care*, *fall*, *what*; *e* in *term*, *there*, *prey*, *i* in *firm*, *marine*; *o* in *dove*, *for*, *wolf*, *prove*; and *u* in *furl*, *rude*, and *pull*. These will now be considered separately.

**A.** The regular long sound of *a* is denoted by a horizontal mark over it; as in *ān-cient*, *pro-fāne*; and the regular short sound by a curve over it; as, *cāt*, *pār-ry*.

**Occasional sounds.** –The Italian sound is indicated by two dots over it; as *bār*, *fā-ther*; –the short sound of the Italian *a*, by a single dot over it; as, *fāst*, *lāst* (Modern English, as *fāst*, *lāst*); –the broad sound, by two dots below it; as, *bāll*, *stāll*; – the short sound of broad *a*, by a single dot under it; as, *wāt*, *quād-rant*; – the sound of *a* before *r* in certain words like *care*, *fair*, etc., is represented by a sharp or pointed circumflex over the *a*, as, *cār*, *hāir*, *fāir*, etc.
E. The regular long sound of e is indicated by a horizontal mark over it; as, mēte, se-rēne; the regular short sound, by a curve over it; as, mēt, re-bēl.

Occasional sounds. —The sound of e like a in care is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the e, as in thēir, whēre; and of short e before r in cases where it verges toward short u, by a rounded circumflex, or wavy line, over it; as, hēr, pre-fēr.

I, O, U. The regular long and short sounds of i, o, and u are indicated like those of a and e by a horizontal mark and by a curve; as, bīnd, bēnd; dōle, dōll; tūne, tūn.

Occasional sounds. —When i has the sound of long e it is marked by two dots over it; as, fa-tīgue, ma-rīne; —when o has the sound of short u, it is marked by a single dot over it; as, dōve, sōn; —when it has the sound of oo, it is marked with two dots under it; as, mōve, prōve. —when it has the sound of oo, it is marked with a single dot under it; as, wōlf, wō-man; —when it has the sound of broad a, this is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the vowel; as, nōrth, sōrt; —the two letters oo, with a horizontal mark over them have the sound heard in the words boom, loom; —with the curve mark, they have a shorter form of the same sound; as, bōok, good; —when u is sounded like short oo, it has a single dot under it; as, fūll, pull; while its lengthened sound, as when preceded by r, is indicated by two dots; as in rūde, rū-al, rū-by.

NOTE. —The long u in unaccented syllables has, to a great extent, the sound of oo, preceded by y, as in educate, pronounced ēd-yoo-kāte; nature, pronounced nāt-yoor.

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

The long e, when shortened, coincides nearly with the short i in pit (compare feet and fit). This short sound of i is that of y unaccented, at the end of words; as in glory. The short sound of broad a in hall, is that of the short o in holly and of a in what.

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

The short sound of long o in not, is somewhat lengthened before, s, th, and ng; as in cross, broth, belong.

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

The pronunciation of diphthongs ou and ow is the same and uniform; as, in sound, now. But in the terminations ous, ou is not a diphthong, and the pronunciation is us; as, in pious, glorious.
A combination of two letters used to express a single sound is called a digraph; as, *ea* in *head*, or *th* in *bath*.

The digraphs *ai* and *ay*, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllable, have the sound of *a* long. In unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of *a* is nearly or quite lost; as, in *certain, curtain*. The digraphs *au* and *aw*, have the sound of broad *a* (*a* as in *fall*); *ew*, that of *u* long, as in *new*; and *ey* in unaccented syllables, that of *y* or *i* short, as *valley* (Modern English long *e*: ēy).

When one vowel of a digraph is marked, the other has no sound; as in *cōurt, rōad, slōw*.

The digraphs *ea, ee, ei, ie*, when not marked, have in his book, the sound of *e* long; as in *near, meet, seize, grieve*.

The digraph *oa*, when unmarked, has the sound of *o* long.

Vowels, in words of one syllable, following by a single consonant and *e* final, are long; as, in *fate, mete, mite, note, mute*, unless marked, as in *dōve, gīve*.

The articulation or sounds represented by the consonants are best apprehended by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation, and prolonging the second of the two elements; thus, *eb, ed, ef, eg, ek, el, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez*.

Those articulations, which wholly stop the passage of the breath from the mouth, are called, *close, or mute*, as *b, d, g, k, p, t*.

Those articulations which are formed either wholly or in part by the lips, are called *labials*; as, *b, f, m, p, v*.

Those articulations which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, or the gum covering the roots of the teeth, are called *dentals*; as, *d, t, th, (as in thin, this)*.

Those which are formed by the flat surface of the tongue and the palate, are called *palatals*; as, *g, k, ng, sh, j, y*.

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

*W* (as in *we*) and *y* (as in *ye*) are sometimes called *semi-vowels*, as being intermediate between vowels and consonants, or partaking of the nature of both.

*B* and *p* represent one and the same position of the articulating organs; but *p* differs from *b* in being an utterance of the breath instead of the voice.

*D* and *t* stand for one and the same articulation, which is a pressure of the tongue against the gum at the root of the upper front teeth; but *t* stands for a whispered, and *d* for a voiced sound.
F and v stand for one and the same articulation, the lower teeth placed on
the upper lip; but \( f \) indicates an expulsion of voiceless breath; \( v \) of vocalized
breath, or tone.

Th in thin and th in this represent one and the same articulation, the
former with breath the latter with voice.

S and z stand for one and the same articulation, \( s \) being a hissing or whispered
sound, and \( z \) a buzzing and vocal sound.

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

G and k are cognate letters, also j and ch the first of each couplet being
vocal, the second aspirate or uttered with breath alone.

Ng represents a nasal sound.

B has one sound only, as in bite. After m, or, before t, it is generally mute;
as in dumb, doubt.

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

D has its proper sound, as in day, bid; when preceded in the same syllable
by a whispered or non-vocal consonant, it uniformly takes the sound of \( t \), as
in hissed (hist).

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

G before a, o, and u, is a close palatal articulation; as, in gave, go, gun;
between e, i, and y, it sometimes represents the same articulation, but generally
indicates a compound sound like that of \( j \); as in gem, gin, gyves. Before \( n \)
in the same syllable it is silent; as, in gnaw.

H is a mark of mere breathing or aspiration. After r it is silent; as, in
rhetoric.

I in certain words has the use of y consonant; as, in million, pronounced
mill-yun. Before r it has a sound nearly resembling that of short u, but more
open; as in bird, flirt.

J represents a compound sound, pretty nearly equivalent to that repre-
sented by dzh; as, in joy.

K has one sound only; as, in king. It is silent before \( n \) in the same syllable;
as, in knave.

L has one sound only; as in lame, mill. It is silent in many words, espe-
cially before a final consonant; as, in walk, calm, calf, should.
M has one sound only; as, in man, flame. It is silent before n in the same syllable; as, in mnemonics.

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

P has one sound only; as, in pit, lap. At the beginning of words, it is silent before n, s, and t; as, in pneumatics, psalm, pshaw, ptarmigan.

Q has the sound of k, but it is always followed by a u, and these two letters are generally sounded like kw; as, in question.

R is sounded as in rip, trip, form, carol, mire.

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

T has its proper sound, as in turn, at the beginning of words and at the end of syllables. Before i, followed by another vowel, it unites with i to form the sound of sh, as, in nation, partial, patience, pronounced na-shun, par-shal, pa-shense. But when s or x precedes t, this letter and the i following it preserve their own sounds; as in bastion, Christian, mixtion, pronounced bāst-yun, krīst-yan, mikst-yun. T is silent in the terminations ten and tle after s; as in fasten, gristle; also in the words often, chestnut, Christmas, etc.

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

W before r in the same syllable is silent, as in wring, wrong. In most words beginning with wh the h precedes the w in utterance, that is, wh is simply an aspirated w; thus when is pronounced hwēn. But if o follows this combination, the w is silent, as in whole, pronounced hole.

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

Z has its proper sound, which is that of a vocal s; as, in maze.

Ch has very nearly the sound of tsh; as, in church: or the sound of k; as, character; or of sh in machine.

Gh is mute in every English word, both in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following: cough, chough, clough, enough, laugh, rough, slough, tough, trough, in which it has the sound of f; and hiccough, in which it has the sound of p. At the beginning of a word, it is pronounced like g hard; as in ghastly, ghost, gherkin, etc.; hence this combination may be said not to have a proper or regular sound in any English word.

Ph has the sound of f, as in philosophy; except in Stephen, pronounced Ste-vn.

Sh has one sound only; as in shall.
Th has two sounds; whispered, as in think, both; and vocal, as in thou, this. When vocal, the th is marked thus, (th), as in thou.

C has the sound of sk before a, o, u, and r; as in scale, scoff, sculpture, scroll; and the sound of s alone before e, i, and y; as, scene, scepter, science, Scythian.

**ACCENT.**

Accent is the forcible stress or effort of voice on a syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word, by a greater distinctness of sound.

The accented syllable is designated by **bold** font.

The general principal 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. But this rule has the accent of most words been imperceptibly established by a long and universal consent.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, of less forcible utterance than the primary; but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of unaccented syllables; as in su-per-flu-it-y, lit-er-ar-y. The strongest accent is on the underlined font.
KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION
VOWELS

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS

LONG. –ā, as in fame; ē, as in mete (and y as in lady); ī as in fine; ŏ, as in note; ŭ as in mute; ŷ, as in fly.

SHORT. –ā, as in fat; ē, as in met; ī, as in fin; ŏ as in not ŭ, as in but; ŷ, as in nymph.

VOWELS. –OCCASIONAL SOUNDS

EXAMPLES.

â, as in care,
ā Italian, as in
á, as in last (ā in Modern American English)
ã broad, as in all
ã, as in what (like short o)
è like â, as in
e, like long a, as in
ï, like long e as in
î, as in bird,
ô like short u, as in
ö like long oo, as in
ơ like short oo, as in
ö like broad a, as in
ō (long oo), as in
oo (short oo), as in
û long, preceded by r, as in
û like oo, as in
e, i, o (italic) are silent

āir, shâre, pâir, beâr.
fâther, fâr, bâl'm, pâth.
ãll, tâlk, hâul, swârm.
wânt, wânton, wâllow
thêre, hêir, whêre, êre.
êrmine, vêrge, prefêr.
prey, thêy, eight.
pîque, machîne, mîem.
fîrm, vîrgin, dîrt.
dôve, sôn, dônê, wôn.
prôve, dô, mûve, tômô.
boßom, wolf, woman.
ôrder, fôrm, stôrk.
mûon, fûod, bootî.
foot, book, wool, good.
rûde, rûmor, rûral.
pût, pûsh, pûll, fûll.
token, coußin, mason.

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS

EXAMPLES

oi, or oy (unmarked), as in
ou, or ow (unmarked), as in

oil, join, toy
out, owl, vowel
CONSONANTS

ç, soft, like s sharp, as in çede, merçy
e, hard like k, as in eall, eoneur.
ch (unmarked), as in child, choose, much.
çh soft, like sh as in maçhine, çhaise.
eh hard, like k, as in ehorus, epøeh.
ğ hard, as in ğet, bégin, foggy.
soft, like j, as in gentle, ğinger, elegy.
s sharp (unmarked), as in same, gas, dense.
s soft or vocal, as in has, amuse, príson.
th sharp (unmarked) as in thing, path, truth.
th flat, or vocal, as in thine, their, wither.
ng (unmarked), as in sing, single.
n (much like ng), as in linger, link, uncle.
x, like gz, as in exist, auxiliary.

ph (unmarked), like f: as in sylph. qu (unmarked), like kw, as in queen.
wh (unmarked), like hw as in what, when, awhile.

This “Key to Pronunciation” is from Noah Webster’s Elementary Spelling Book (1908). This form of diacritical marks was first introduced in the 1829 edition. It is quite similar to the 1908. Interestingly, no major changes were introduced during those dates. Before 1829, Webster used “figures” or numbers over the vowels to indicate sounds.

An audio for the “Analysis of English Sounds” and the “Key” is available for free on the “Spelling Book Reference Page” of the www.donpotter.net web site.
# The Alphabet.

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<th>Italic</th>
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**Double Letters**

ff, ffl, fi, fl, ffi, æ, œ.

*This is not a letter, but a character standing for *and.*
SCRIPT (CURSIVE) ALPHABET.

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

da 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
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
The Syllabary

No. 1

bā  bē  bī  bō  bū  bŷ
ca  çe  çi  co  cu  çy
da  de  dī  do  du  dy
fa  fe  fī  fo  fu  fy
ga  ge  gi  go  gu  gy
gē  ĝi  ĝy

Most syllables ending in a vowel (open syllables) are long. They say their letter name. ce, ci and cy are pronounced se, si, sy.

No. 2.

hā  hē  hī  hō  hū  hŷ
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

No. 3

pā  pē  pī  pō  pū  pŷ
ra  re  ri  ro  rũ  ry
sa  se  si  so  su  sy
ta  te  ti  to  tu  ty
va  ve  vi  vo  vu  vy
wa  we  wi  wo  wu  wy
Syllables ending in a consonant (closed syllables) are short (i.e., *cab, Jeb, fib, bob, cub*).

**No. 4**

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The closed syllables with *r* are pronounced like: *car, her, first, corn* and *nurse.*
### No. 7

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*sce, sci, scy are pronounced se, si, sy.*

### No. 11

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</table>
No. 12. – 53 Words
căb, dab, nab, tab, nēb, web, bīb, fib, jīb, nib, rib, bōb, cob, fob, hob, job, lob, mob, rob, sob, dūb, sub, hub, rub, tub, lāp, sap, rēp, nip, sōp, bād, gad, had, lad, mad, pad, sad, lēd, red, wed, hīd, did, lid, rid, kid, mid, ġōd, hod, sod, nod, odd, pod, rod.

No. 13. – 38 Words
lōg, dog, bog, būd, mud, bāg, cag, sag, fag, hag, jag, lag, nag, tag, rag, wag, lēg, keg, pīg, fig, rig, wig, būg, dug, hug, jug, tug, mug, pug, rug, dām, ham, jam, kam, lam, ram, tam, yam.

No. 14. – 41 Words
hēm, ġem, dīm, him, rim, dūm, ġum, hum, mum, rum, sum, bān, dan, fan, man, pan, ran, tan, rēn, pen, ten, wen, bīn, fin, hin, kin, pin, sin, tin, win, cōn, don, būn, dun, fun, gun, pun, run, sun, tun, nun.

No. 15. – 47 Words
hāp, rap, map, lap, pap, tap, gap, dīp, hip, rip, tip, lip, pip, sip, kip, nip, fōp, hop, top, pop, sop, lōp, bār, far, tar, jar, mar, par, bāt, fat, rat, hat, mat, sat, pat, vat, bēt, jet, ġet, let, met, net, wet, pet, set, yet, hās.

No. 16. – 48 Words
pīt, čit, fīt, lit, mit, nit, pīt, sit, wit, bōt, cot, dot, jot, lot, not, pot, rot, sot, got, wot, būt, cut, hut, jut, nut, rut, lāx, tax, wax, sēx, vex, fīx, mix, pix, six, bōx, fox, wād, wān, wār, wās, wāt, cān, cap, cat, sap, ġīn, chit.
Ann can hem my cap. She has a fan. He hid in his den. The pig is in his pen. I see ten men. He had a gun. I can see him run. The map is wet. She will sit by me. He has cut my pen. I had a nut. Can he get my hat? It is in my lap. I will get a map. A bat can fly. A cat can catch a rat. I met the lad. He sat on my box. The sun is set. I met six men. Ten men sat by me. I set the pin on my tin box. Let him get the wax.

No. 17. – 56 Words

bābe, cade, fade, jade, lade, made, wade, bīde, hide, ride, side, tide, wide, òde, bode, code, mode, lode, node, rode, lobe, robe, cūbe, tube, âçe, dace, face, lace, pace, race, mace, ĭce, bice, dice, lice, mice, nice, rice, vice, āže, caţe, gaţe, paţe, raţe, saţe, dōţe, hūţe, băke, lake, take, make, rake, sake, hake, wake, cake.

No. 18. – 47 Words

dīke, like, pike, tike, cōke, joke, poke, woke, yoke, dûke, Luke, fluke, âle, bale, cale, gale, dale, male, hale, pale, sale, tale, bīle, file, mile, pile, tile, vile, wile, bōle, cole, dole, hole, mole, pole, sole, tole, műle, rule, cāme, dame, fame, game, lame, name, same, tame.

No. 19. – 36 Words

āpe, cape, tape, nape, rape, pīpe, ripe, wipe, tŷpe, cōpe, pope, lope, mope, hope, rope, mēre, here, sere, ōre, bore, core, fore, gore, lore, more, sore, tore, yore, cove, rove, wove, gāze, haze, maze, raze, craze.
No. 20. – 53 Words
cūre, lure, pure, dīne, fine, line, mine, kine, nine, pine, sine, wine, vine, bāne, lane, mane, pane, sane, cane, wane, base, āte, date, gate, fate, hate, late, mate, bīte, čite, kite, mite, rite, site, dive, dōse, bone, cone, zone, hone, tone, Jūne, tīne, fāne, vane, vāse, case, rāte, pate, rīve, ūme, tune, sāne.

No. 21. – 47 Words
tōrn, worn, sworn, ûrn, burn, churn, spurn, turn, álps, scalp, hēlp, kelp, yelp, gûlp, pulp, dāmp, camp, lamp, clamp, ramp, cramp, stamp, vamp, hēmp, ĭmp, 锜mp, limp, pīmp, crimp, shrimp, pōmp, romp, būmp, dump, chump, jump, lump, clump, plump, mump, rump, crump, trump, cărp, scarp, harp, sharp.

No. 22. – 42 Words
asp, gasp, hasp, clasp, rasp, grasp, līsp, crisp, wisp, drēgs, tōngs, lūngs, lēns, gulf, chōps, āct, fact, pact, tact, tract, sěct, pīct, strict, dūct, āft, baft, haft, shaft, raft, craft, draft, graft, waft, hēft, left, weft, gǐft, shift, lift, rift, drift, sift.

No. 23. – 48 Words
ōft, loft, soft, tūft, bēlt, felt, melt, smelt, pelt, welt, ĝǐlt, hilt, milt, spilt, tilt, bōlt, colt, dolt, jolt, hold, cănt, scant, plant, rant, ant, chant, grant, slant, pant, bēnt, dent, lent, pent, čent, spent, rent, sent, tent, vent, went, dĩnt, lint, flint, splint, mint, print, tint, stint.
No. 24. – 48 Words
brūnt, grunt, runt, wēpt, swept, ärt, smart, part, tart, snôrt, sort, tort, lāst, blast, mast, zēst, hest, chest, āpt, chapt, kēpt, slept, crept, cärt, dart, hart, chart, mart, start, pērt, vert, wert, shôrt, hûrt, shīrt, flirt, cāst, fast, past, vast, dīdst, midst, bēst, jest, lest, blest, nest, pest.

No. 25. – 30 Words
rēst, crest, drest, test, vest, quest, west, zest, fīst, list, mist, grist, wrist, wist, lōst, cost, fīrst, bûrst, curst, durst, thīrst, būst, dust, gust, just, lust, must, rust, crust, trust.

Fire will burn wood and coal. Coal and wood will make a fire. The world turns round in a day. Will you 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. How can you test the speed of your horse? He came in haste, and left his book. Men grind corn and sift the meal. We love just and wise men. The wind will drive the dust in our eyes. Bad boys love to rob the nests of birds. Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can. Tin and brass will rust when the air is damp.
No. 26. – 82 Words

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.


Bakers bake bread and cakes. A pony is a little horse. The best paper is made of linen rags. Vipers are bad snakes, and they bite men. An ox likes to eat clover. A tulip is very pretty, growing in the garden. A sundial shows the hours of the day. Cedar trees grow in the woods. The blackberry grows on the brier. Cider is made from 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. – 48 Words

scāb, stab, blab, slab, crab, drab, glīb, snib, crib, drib, squib, chūb, club, snub, scrub, drub, grub, shrub, stub, shād, clad, glad, grad, flēd, bled, bred, sped, shred, shed, sled, shōd, clod, plod, trod, scūd, stud, slug, brāg, crag, shag, stag, scrag, snag, drag, swag, flag, shām, cram.
No. 28. – 48 Words
clām, dram, slam, swam, stēm, skīm, brim, grim, prim, trim, swim, frōm, scūm, plum, grum, drum, scān, clan, plan, span, bran, glēn, chĭn, skin, spin, grin, twin, chăp, clap, flap, slap, snap, trap, scrap, strap, chĭp, ship, skip, clip, flip, slip, grip, scrip, drip, trip, strip, frit, split.

No. 29. – 42 Words
chŏp, shop, sop, crop, stop, prop, scār, spar, star, stir, blûr, slur, spur, flăt, plat, spat, brat, frēt, whet, tret, slĭt, smit, spit, split, grit, scŏt, shot, blot, clot, plot, spot, grot, trot, shŭt, slut, smut, smĭt, glut, strut, flăx, flŭx, flŏss.

Ann can spin flax. A shad can swim. He was glad to see me. The boy can ride on a sled. A plum will hang by a stem. The boy had a drum. He must not drink a dram. He set a trap for a rat. Ships go to sea. The boy can chop. The man shot a ball. I saw her skim the milk in a pan.

No. 30. – 60 Words
bŭlb, bärb, garb, hĕrb, verb, cûrb, chĭld, mild, wild, ĕld, bold, cold, gold, fold, hold, mold, sold, told, scold, ĕnd, band, hand, land, rand, bland, grand, gland, sand, stand,strand, brand, ĭnd, bend, fend, lend, mend, rend, send, tend, vend, wend, blend, bĭnd, find, hind, kind, mind, rind, wĭnd, bŏnd, fond, pond, fŭnd, bärd, card, hard, lard, pard, scarf, bĭrd.
No. 31. – 53 Words

hĕrd, cûrd, surd, turf, surf, scurf, rĭch, mŭch, such, fĭch, milch, lànch, blānch, branch, stanch, bûnch, hunch, lunch, punch, lātch, match, patch, snatch, ārch, march, starch, harsh, marsh, pouch, crouch, tůrch, chûrch, lurch, crŏtch, botch, blotch, ĭtch, bitch, ditch, hitch, pitch, stitch, witch, switch, twitch, skĕtch, stretch, clŭtch, crutch, Dutch, plush, flush, crush.

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

No. 32 – 89 Words

Words of Two Syllables, Accented on the Second.

a-bāse, de-base, in-case, de-bate, se-date, cre-ate, ob-late, re-late, in-flate, col-late, trans-late, mis-state, re-plēte, com-plete, se-crete, re-čîte, in-čîte, po-lite, ig-nite, re-deem, es-teem, de-claim, re-claim, pro-claim, ex-claim, de-mēan, be-mōan, re-tain, re-main, en-grōss, dis-crete, al-lay, de-lay, re-play, in-lay, mis-lay, dis-play, de-cay, dis-may, de-fray, ar-ray, be-tray, por-tray, a-stray, un-say, as-say, a-way, o-bey, con-vey, pur-vey, sur-vey, de-fŷ, af-fy, de-ny, de-cry, re-boil, de-spoil, em-broil, re-coil, sub-join, ad-join, re-join, en-join, con-join, mis-join, pur-loom, ben-zoin, a-void, a-droit, ex-ploit, de-coy, en-joy, al-loy, em-ploy, an-noy, de-stroy, con-voy, es-pouse, ca-rous, de-vour, re-dound, de-vout, a-mount, sur-mount, dis-mount, re-count, re-nown, en-dow, 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 students polite to each other. Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day. Good men obey the laws of God. I love to survey the starry heavens. Careless girls mislay their things. The fowler decoys the birds into his net. Cats devour rats and mice. The adroit ropedancer can leap and jump and perform as many exploits as any monkey. Wise men employ their time in doing good to all around them. In time of war, merchant vessels sometimes have a convoy of ships of war. 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. To purloin is to steal.

No. 33. – 47 Words

deed, feed, heed, bleed, meed, need, speed, breed, seed, weed, bee, fee, see, lee, flee, glee, free, tree, eel, feel, heel, peel, reel, steel, deem, seem, teem, sheen, keen, spleen, screen, green, seen, teen, steen, queen, ween, leek, cheek, sleek, meek, reek, creek, Greek, seek, week, beef.

No 34. – 42 Words

deep, sheep, keep, sleep, peep, creep, steep, weep, sweep, beer, deer, cheer, sheer, jeer, leer, fleer, sneer, peer, seer, steer, queer, lees, bees, beet, feet, sheet, fleet, sleet, meet, greet, street, sweet, food, mood, rood, brood, ġeese, fleče, sleeve, reeve, breeze, freeze.
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 may wear crowns of gold. I will kiss the babe on his cheek. We go to church on the first day of the week. The man put a curb round our deep well. Wool makes the sheep warm. Men keep their pigs in pens. We lie down and sleep in beds. The new broom sweeps clean. The wild deer runs in the woods. The red beet is good to eat. If I meet him in the street, I will greet him with a kind look, and show him my new book.
No. 37. – 54 Words
pōck, rock, brock, crock, frock, frock, mock, sock, būck, duck, chuck, luck, cluck, pluck, muck, truck, struck, suck, tuck, stuck, ēlk, welk, yelk, ĭlk, bilk, silk, milk, kilt, būlk, hulk, skulk, bānk, dank, hank, shank, lank, blank, clank, flank, plank, slank, rank, crank, drank, frank, shrank, prank, tank, ĭnk, link, blink, clink, slink, sink, brink.

No. 38. – 54 Words
prĭnk, shrink, mink, wink, drink, pink, spūnk, junk, skunk, drunk, trunk, sunk, slunk, ārk, lark, dark, hark, shark, mark, park, spark, stark, jērk, clerk, perk, smīrk, shirk, ĭrk, dirk, kirk, quirk, cōrk, fork, stork, lūrk, Turk, āsk, bask, cask, hask, flask, mask, task, dēsk, whīsk, disk, risk, brisk, frisk, būsk, dusk, husk, bōss, tūft,
The smell of the pink is sweet. I can play when my task is done.

No. 39. – 36 Words
būsk, musk, rusk, tusk, dusk, mārl, snarl, twīrl, whirl, cûrl, furl, hurl, churl, purl, ēlm, helm, film, ārm, barm, farm, harm, charm, spērm, term, bārn, tarn, yarn, hērn, fern, stern, bōrn, corn, scorn, morn, lorn, horn.

No. 40. – 47 Words
ģâff, staff, quaff, skīff, cliff, tiff, stiff, off, scoff, doff, büff, cuff, huff, luff, bluff, muff, puff, ruff, stuff, ādd, ōdd, egg, āll, ball, call, fall, ģall, hall, mall, pall, tall, stall, wall, thrall, small, squall, smēll, spell, sell, tell, quell, well, dwell, swell, ĭll, quill, ĭbb.
No. 41. – 42 Words

gill, gill, hill, mill, rill, drill, frill, kill, skill, shrill, spill, trill,
sill, fill, still, quill, squill, will, swill, böll, poll, roll, scroll,
droll, troll, stroll, toll, cúll, dull, gull, hull, skull, lull, mull,
trull, ĭnn, bin, wrěn, bûrr, purr, bůsh, půsh.

No. 42. – 42 Words

ăss, bass, lass, glass, class, mass, pass, trass, brass, grass,
čěss, dress, press, stress, ēgues, less, bless, mess, cress,
chees, tress, kíss, bliss, miss, Swiss, bůss, loss gloss, moss,
cross, dross, cost, bůss, fuss, muss, truss, bust, bûr, bůll,
fůll, půss, hůrt.

No. 43. – 28 Words

Singular – Plural

stāve, staves; clīff, clīffs; mill, mills; bāll, balls; ēgg, eggs;
ḥall, halls; wall, walls, bīll, bīl ls; sill, sills; quīll, quīlls;
pōll, pōlls, skūll, skulls; ĭnn, ĭnns, bĕll, bĕlls.

A skiff is a small rowboat. A cliff is a high steep rock. Leave
off your bad tricks. A tarn is a small lake among the
mountains. A ship has a tall mast. I like to see a good
stonewall 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 or sell your books. A good son will help his father. I
dwell in a new brick house. If you boil dry beans and peas
they will swell. A duck has a wide flat bill. One quart of
milk will fill two pint cups. One pint cup will hold four
gills. I saw a rill run down a 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 bony case that encloses the brain. Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr. A gull is a large sea-fowl that feeds on fish. Some sea bass are a large as shad. Brass is made of zinc and copper. The rain will make the grass grow. You must keep your dress neat and clean. The moon is much smaller 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 – 150 Words

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Cotton velvet is very soft to feel. Rabbits have large ears and eyes so that they may hear quickly, 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 is worth a dollar. A dollar is worth one hundred cents. Dollars are our largest silver coins. Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in very hot fire. A mercer is one who deals in silks and wollen cloths. A grotto is a cavern or cave.

No. 45. – 42 Words

bădge, fadge, ĕdge, hedge, ledge, pledge, fledgē, sledge, wedgē, mīḍge, ridgē, bridgē, lodgē, podgē, būḍge, judgē, grudgē, hīngē, cringē, fringē, singē, swīngē, twingē, loungē, plūngē, sērģē, vergē, dīrgē, gōrģē, ūrģē, ġurģē, purgē, surgē, ġērm, cŏpse, părse, ērse, terse, verse, cŏrse, gorse, morse.
No. 46. – 45 Words

house, louse, mouse, souse, cûrse, purse, pärese, pěrch, scôrch, rîch, bêlch, bîrch, bênch, blench, drench, French, tench, trench, quench, stench, wench, ŵîch, clinch, finch, flinch, pinch, winch, mûnch, gulch, bâth, hatch, catch, snatch, scratch, ētch, fetch, ketch, retch, flîch, nôtch, potch, hûtch, sylph, lymph, nymph.

The razor has a sharp edge. A ledge is a ridge 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 to near a hot fire it may singe or scorch your frock. The troops march to the sound of the drum. Six boys can sit on one long bench. The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clinch their claws fast to the limbs. The first joint of a man’s thumb is one inch long. I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes. A cat can catch rats and mice; and a trap will catch a fox. A hen will sit on a nest of eggs and hatch chickens. The latch holds the door shut. We can light the lamp with a match. Never snatch a book from anyone. A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

No. 47. – 20 Words

rîse, wise, ġuíse, chôse, close, nose, rose, prose, ŭse, fuse, muse, phrase, ġuíde, ġuíle, quite, quote, thûme, shrîne, sphêre, grîme.

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 hallowed place. A great heat will fuse tin. His prose is written in good style. A phrase is a short form of speech, or a part of a sentence.
No. 48. – 36 Words
void, oil, boil, coil, foil, roil, spoil, broil, soil, toil, oint, joint, point, coin, loin, join, groin, quoin, noise, poise, coif, quoif, quoit, foist, hoist, joist, moist, bound, found, hound, pound, round, ground, sound, wound, mound.

No. 49. – 60 Words
loud, proud, cloud, shroud, ounce, bounce, flounce, pounce, grout, crout, trout, chouse, grouse, spouse, rouse, browse, touse, crown, frown, town, pouch, foul, owl, cowl, prowl, scowl, stout, brown, clown, gown, flour, sour, count, fount, fowl, howl, growl, rout, couch, slouch, mount, out, bout, scout, gout, shout, lout, our, scour, hour, clout, flout, snout, pout, spout, sprout, choiçe, voïçe, poïse, noiße.

We can burn fish oil in lamps. We boil beets with meat in a pot. Pears are choice fruit. When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice. The cat and mouse live in the house. The owl has large eyes and can see in the night. One hand of a watch goes round once in an hour. Wheat flour will make good bread. Limes are sour fruit. A hog has a long snout to root up the ground. A trout is a good fish to eat. An ox is a stout, tame beast. Fowls have wings to fly in the air. Wolves howl in the woods in the night. A dog will growl and bark. The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and makes them fall to the ground. Rain will make the ground moist. You can broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire. We move our limbs at the joints. Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass. A pin has a head and a point. A dime is a small coin worth ten cents. Men play on the bass violin. A great gun makes a loud noise. Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes. The beams of a wooden house are held up by posts and joists, these are parts of the frame. God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast. The globe is nearly round like a ball. The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make the grass grow.
No. 50. – 36 Words

sēa, pea, flea, plea, bead, mead, read, gōad, load, road, toad, woad, āid, laid, maid, staid, bōard, hoard, gōurd, sourçe, course, crēase, grease, çease, peace, lease, prāise, cōarse, hoarse, brēve, heave, weave, leave, blūe, flue, glue.

No. 51. – 42 Words

bȳe, lye, eye, ēase, tease, sēize, cheese, bāsize, raise, maize, shēaf, leaf, neaf, ōak, loaf, fiēf, chief, lief, brief, grief, wāif, ēach, beach, bleach, peach, reach, breach, preach, teach, cōach, roach, broach, lēash, beak, leak, bleak, fleak, speak, peak, sneak, creak, freak.

Few men can afford to keep a coach.

No. 52. – 41 Words

breāk, steāk, strēak, screak, squeak, weak, shriēk, twēak, ōak, croak, soak, bēal, deal, heal, meal, neal, peal, seal, veal, weal, zeal, cōal, foal, goal, shoal, āil, bail, fail, rail, frail, grail, trail, sail, tail, vail, quail, wail, bōwl, sōul, bēam, dream.

No. 53. – 41 Words

flēam, gleam, ream, bream, cream, scream, team, steam, fōam, loam, roam, āim, claim, maim, bēan, dean, lean, clean, glean, mean, wean, miēn, mōan, loan, roan, groan, fāin, gain, grain, brain, strain, chain, lain, blain, plain, slain, main, pain, rain, drain, train.
When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and its waves run high. We have green peas in the month of June. No man can make a good plea for a dram. Girls are fond of fine beads to wear around their necks. Girls and boys must learn to read and spell. Men load hay with a pitchfork. A load of oak wood is worth more than a load of pine wood. A toad will jump like a frog. Sawmills will saw logs into boards. A gourd grows on a vine, like a squash. The man who drinks rum may soon want a loaf of bread. The waves of the sea beat upon the beach. Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white. The miller grinds corn into meal. The flesh of calves is called veal. Apples are more plentiful than peaches. The preacher is to preach the gospel. A roach is a short, thick, flat fish. Men get their growth before they are thirty. The beak of a bird is its bill, or the end of its bill. Greenland is a bleak, cold place.

No. 54. – 77 Words

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

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 allowance for services. Husbandry is the tillage of the earth. We are delighted by the harmony of sounds. A glossary is used to explain words. History is the account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men’s crimes and wickedness.

No. 55. – 67 Words

blāde, shade, glade, spade, grade, trade, braid, jade, chīde, glide, slide, bride, pride, stride, crūde, prude, glōbe, probe, glēbe, ēbe, bribe, scribe, tribe, plāçe, space, braçe, graçe, traçe, slīçe, miçe, spiçe, priçe, twiçe, stāğe, shake, fake, stake, snake, spake, brake, drake, slake, quake, strīke, spike, chōke, poke, broke, spoke, smoke, stroke, smīle, stile, spile, frāme, shame, blame, clîme, chime, slime, prime, crime, plūme, spume, chīne, swine, twine.

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of corn are also called blades. The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night. A glade is an opening among trees. A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade or rank of captain or lieutenant. Trade is the purchase and sale, or exchange of goods. Smoke rises, because it is lighter than air. A globe is a round body, like a ball. A bribe is giving to corrupt the judgment. A smile shows that we are pleased. We have heard the chime of church bells.
No. 56. – 102 Words

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ban-ter, can-ter, çen-ter, en-ter, win-ter, fes-ter, pes-ter, tes-ter, sis-ter, fos-ter, bat-ter, hat-ter, mat-ter, tat-ter, let-ter, fet-ter, el-der, ne-ver, ev-er, sev-er, liv-er, riv-er, man-or, ten-or, lic-tor, vic-tor, doc-tor, tin-der, ped-dler, til-ler, sut-ler, ham-mer, ram-mer, sum-mer, lim-ner, ban-ner, tan-ner, in-ner, din-ner, tin-ner, sin-ner, côr-ner, ham-per, tam-per, tem-per, ten-ter, sim-per, clap-per, pep-per, dip-per, cop-per, hop-per, up-per, sup-per, ves-per, reb-el, can-cel, cam-el, pan-nel, ken-nel, fen-nel, tun-nel, kêr-nel, ğos-pel, băr-rel, sôr-rel, dôr-sal, môr-sel, ves-sel, tin-sel, grav-el, bev-el, lev-el, rev-el, hov-el, nov-el, mär-vel, pen-çil, man-fùl, sin-fùl, aw-fùl, pěr-il, ton-sil, dos-sil, fos-sil, len-til, cav-il, čiv-il, an-vil, bez-il, côr-al, bär-ter, car-ter, más-ter, cas-tor, pas-tor, pär-lor, ġar-ner, far-del, art-fùl, dar-nel, har-per.

We have snow and ice in the cold winter. The little sister can knit a pair of garters. Never pester the little boys. Hatters make hats of fur and 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 into barrels. Vessels sail on the large rivers. My good little sister may have a slate and pencil; and she may make letters on her slate. That idle boy is a very lazy fellow. The farmer put his bridle and saddle upon his horse. Paper is made of linen and cotton rags. Spiders spin webs to catch flies.
No. 57. – 48 Words

mourn, borne, shorn, own, shown, blown, flown, sown, grown, vain, wain, swain, twain, train, stain, lâne heap, cheap, leap, neap, reap, sâap, ēar, dear, fear, year, hear, shear, blear, clear, smear, near, spear, rear, drear, sear, tēar weâr, sweâr, teâr, ōar, hoar, roar, soar, boar, piēr, tier, bier.

No. 58. – 54 Words

âir, fair, hair, chair, lair, pair, stair, hēir, fôur, your, tōur, ēaves, leaves, greaves, pâins, shēar, ġuēss, guest, stîlts, chintz, ēat, beat, feat, heat, bleat, meat, neat, peat, treat, seat, greāt, ōat, bloat, coat, goat, float, moat, groāt, eigh, freight, weight, bāit, gait, plait, trait, wait, brūit, fruit, sūit, mîlt, buîlt, ġuîlt, cōurt, sāint.

No. 59. – 58 Words


*ew, in the starred words, is pronounced like ōō; in other words, like ū.

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 than a stool. I will wear my greatcoat 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. A moat is a deep trench round a castle or other fortified place.

dāunt, haunt, flaunt, aunt, vaunt, grānt, slant, lärge, charge, bärge, sälve, scarf.

No. 60. – 39 Words
fraud, broad, sauçe, cause, ġauze, clause, pause, paunch, squash, wаш, swash, quash, gawk, hawk, haul, maul, ąwl, bawl, sprawl, brawl, crawl, drawl, trawl, waul, yawl, dawn, fawn, lawн, pawn, spawn, brawn, yawn, dwarf, wάtch, wǎult, fault, aught, naught, caught.

No. 61. – 44 Words
brîne, tine, shōne, crone, prone, stone, prûne, drupe, scrâpe, drape, shape, crape, grape, snīpe, gripe, stripe, tripe, scōpe, trope, snore, slāte, state, grate, grave, brave, crave, shave, slave, plate, prate, quīte, smite, spite, sprite, trite, drīve, drove, strove, grove, clove, gloze, froze, prıże, smōte.
Forks have two, three, or four tines. We keep salt meat in brine. Grapes grow on vines, in clusters. Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove. The boy loves ripe grapes. Bedcords are long ropes. Nut wood and coal will make a warm fire. Shut the gate and keep the hogs out of the yard. Slates are stone, and used to cover roofs of houses. We burn coal in a grate. I had some green corn in July, on a plate. Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow. Bees live in hives and collect honey. He was dull, and made trite remarks.

No. 62. – 76 Words

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

No. 63. – 35 Words

WORDS OF THREE SYLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a-bäse-ment, al-lūre-ment, de-bäse-ment, in-çīte-ment, en-slāve-ment, a-maze-ment, in-quī-ry, un-ēa-sy, con-vey-ançe, pur-vey-or, sur-vey-or sur-vey-ing, dis-būrse-ment, ärch-bish-op, ad-vent-ūre, dis-fran-chise, mis-con-str✉e, de-pos-it, re-pos-it, at-trib-ûte, im-mod-est, un-luck-y, appen-dix, au-tum-nal, how-ev-er, em-bār-rass, in-stall-ment, in-thrall-ment, hy-draul-ics, en-joy-ment, a-mass-ment, em-bār-go, im-prove-ment, at-tór-nēy, an-noy-ançe.

No. 64. – 28 Words

WORDS OF TWO SYLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.


Vain persons are fond of allurements of dress. Strong drink leads to the debasement both of the mind and the body. We look with amazement on the evils of strong drink. The gambler wishes to get money without earning it. An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; and his indorsement makes him liable to pay the note. An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church. Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe-keeping. Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn. The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience. Parents should provide useful employment for their children. Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.
No. 65. – 32 Words

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.
THE UNMARKED VOWELS (EXCEPT e FINAL) IN THIS LESSON HAVE A SOUND APPROACHING THAT OF SHORT u.


No. 66. – 24 Words

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

a IN ate, UNMARKED, DOES NOT HAVE THE FULL SOUND OF LONG a.

sên-ate, in-grâte, pal-ate, stel-lâté, in-mâté, mess-mâté, stag-nâté, fil-trâte, pros-trate, frus-trâte, dic-tâté, tes-tâté, cli-mate, prel-ate, vi-brâte, pi-rate, cû-rate, prî-vate, finîte, pôst-ağe, plû-mağe, trî-umph, stâté-ment, râi-ment.

When an old house is pulled down, it is no small job to remove the rubbish. Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself. Exercises will give us relish for our food. Riding on horseback is good exercise. Lamp-black is fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pinewood. 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 sometimes given as a reward at school. We punish bad men to prevent crimes. The drunkard’s face will publish his vice and his disgrace.
WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, PRIMARY ACCENT ON THE FIRST.

The sun is the brightest luminary. The moon is the luminary of the night. The streets, houses, and shops of New York used to be illuminated with gaslights. Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our kitchens. We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance. There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty, and ruin. The obstinate will should be subdued. Wedlock is an old Anglo-Saxon term for matrimony. Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used in making types for printing. A witness must give true testimony. A dromedary is a large quadruped. Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves; duty holds but secondary place in their esteem. It is customary for tippers to visit taverns. Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study. A seminary means a place of instruction. Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed kingdoms as he chose. Satan is a great adversary of God. Food is necessary for animal life. Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone. An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy. The planetary worlds are those stars, which go around the sun. A secretary is a writer or 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 good air are salutary. The church is called a sanctuary or holy place. The dysentery is a painful disease. A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money. The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks. Dilatory people are such as delay doing their work. An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking. The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse. They could not agree and had a bitter controversy.
WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.


The spirit is immortal; it will never die. Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die. Utensils are tools to work with. Plows, axes, and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for making garments. A formal meeting is one where the forms of ceremony are observed; when people meet without attending these formalities it is called an informal meeting. Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods. Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents. The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion, and this gives us day and night. Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice. Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with their duty and affection. The blowing up of a steamship was a terrible disaster to us. Pomegranate is a fruit about the size of an orange.
bāy, day, fay, gay, hay, jay, lay, clay, fay, play, slay, may, nay, pay, ray, dray, fray, gray, pray, tray, stray, say, stay, way, sway, splay, prey, drey, bey.

No. 70. – 21 Words

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

No. 71. – 30 Words

swāmp, wasp, waș, hált, malt, smalt, spalt, salt, want, wart, swart, quart, pōrk, fork, sport, port, mőst, dőll, loll, ġîve, lîve, côme, some, dove, love, glove, work (wūrk), worst (wūrst), shôve, monk.

No. 72. – 23 Words

bow, cow, how, plow, mow, now, brow, sow, vow, kēy, ley, worm (wūrm), frōnt, wont, wort (wūrt), dīrt, flirt, shirt, skirt, squirt, first, wārd, warm.

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay. Bricks are made of clay baked in a kiln. You may play on a mow of hay. A dray is a kind of low cart. When we eat we move the under jaw; but the upper jaw of most animals is fixed. Little boys and girls are fond of toys. The sting of a wasp is very painful. A swamp is wet, spongy land. A monk lives in retirement from the world. Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt. Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln; of this are made ale and beer.
The farmer hatchels flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin. Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon. Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons, more or less. Lemons grow on trees in warm climates. The robin is a pretty singing-bird. A napkin is a kind of towel. Brass is a compound of copper and zinc. The channel of a river is where the main current flows. Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses. The farmer fodders his cattle in winter. The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder. A gander is white and a goose gray. Broomcorn grows with a long slender stalk. The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

Ladies sometimes wear bracelets on their arms. Watts was a very good poet; he wrote good songs. Rabbit hide themselves in secret places. A bolster is put at the head of a bed. Men in old age love a quiet life. A graver is a tool for engraving. A holster is a case for carrying a pistol. A driver is one who drives a team. A minor is a young person not twenty-one years old. Miners work in mines under ground. A juror is one who sits to try causes and give verdict according to evidence. A rose emits a pleasant flavor. Labor makes us strong and healthy. A colon is one of the stops in reading. A pastor does not like to see vacant seats in his church. Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean. Nero was a wicked tyrant at Rome. Every person should wear a decent dress. A major is an officer next above captain. A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow. Cedar is the most durable species of wood. A postscript is something added to a letter. The streets of cities are covered with pavements.
WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.


We often wait for the arrival of the mail. Coeval signifies of the same age. Reprisal is seizing anything from an enemy in retaliation. An incisor is a fore tooth. Our blood is often chilled at the recital of acts of cruelty. Primeval denotes what was first or original. A tribunal is a court for deciding causes. Acumen denotes quickness of perception. Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal fruit from another’s orchard or garden. Molasses is the syrup, which drains from sugar when it is cooling. The potato is a native plant of America.
WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap-per-tāin, su-per-vene, in-ter-vene, im-por-tūne, op-por-
tune, in-se-cure, in-ter-fēre, pre-ma-ture, im-ma-tūre, ad-
ver-tīse, re-com-pōse, de-com-pose, in-ter-pose, pre-dis-
pose, re-in-stāte, im-po-līte, re-ū-nīte, dis-u-nīte, dis-re-
pūte, in-ter-lēave, in-ter-wēave, mis-be-hāve, un-de-čeīve,
pre-con-čeīve, o-ver-drīve, dis-ap-prōve, o-ver-look, dis-
in-thrāll, re-in-stall, dis-es-teem, mis-de-mēan, un-fōre-
seen, fōre-or-dāin, o-ver-strain, as-čer-tain, en-ter-tain,
re-ap-pēar, dis-in-tēr, in-ter-spērse, re-im-būrse, cīr-cum-
volve, o-ver-hang, o-ver-match, dis-em-bārk, un-der-sell,
dis-af-fect, o-ver-whelm, mis-in-fōrm, coun-ter-act, in-di-
rect, in-cor-rect, in-ter-sect, con-tra-dict, o-ver-set, in-ter-
mit, rep-re-sent, dis-con-tent, cīr-cum-vent, un-der-went,
o-ver-shoot, in-ter-čept, in-ter-rupt, o-ver-top, re-ap-
point, un-der-gō, o-ver-lēap, o-ver-sleep, dis-ap-pēar,
moun-tain-eer, en-ģin-eer, dom-i-neer, mu-ti-neer, pī-o-
neer, auc-tion-eer, o-ver-seer, prī-va-teer, vol-un-teer,
gaz-et-teer, fin-an-čīer, bri-ga-diēr, gren-a-diēr, bom-bar-
diēr, deb-o-nāir, re-₃-er-voir, o-ver-joy, mis-em-ploy, es-
pla-nāde, in-ex-pērt, o-ver-cāst, re-in-vest, co-ex-ist, prē- 
ex-ist, in-ter-mix, o-ver-thrōw, o-ver-flōw, o-ver-lāy, dis-
o-bey, dis-al-low.
An atlas is a book of maps. You must be good, or you cannot be happy. When you make letters, look at your copy. The poppy is a large flower. The puppy barks, as well as the dog. The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry. Horses carry men on their backs. We cross the ferry in a boat. The cherry is an acid fruit. We are sorry when a good man dies. Never do your work in hurry. Boys like a warm fire in a wintery day. The farmer likes to have plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses. The lily is a very pretty flower. Glass is made fast in the window with putty.
WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.


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


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


We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God. We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors or drunken sailors. Washington was a successful general. A prospective view means a view before us. Prospective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses. Rum, gin, brandy, and whisky are destructive enemies of 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 slouch is an inactive slow animal. The President of the United States is elected once every four years. He is chosen by electors who are selected by the people of the different states.
WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.


WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

No. 84. – 79 Words

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.


Brimstone is a mineral, which is dug from the earth. Children should answer questions politely. When the sun shines with clearness, it is the most splendid object that we can see. Potashes and pearlashs are made from common ash. Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron. Saffron is a well-known garden plant. To keep the wind from blowing the candle out, we put it into a lantern. A wooden cistern is not very durable. Many persons spend too much time in taverns. Mules are sometimes very stubborn animals. The cuckoo visits us early in the spring. Carrots have long tapering roots. Twelve o’clock at night is midnight. A merchant is one who exports and imports goods, or who buys and sells goods especially by wholesale. Water flows along a decent by force of gravity. God governs the world in infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship him. It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.
No. 85. – 96 Words

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.


Cherubim is a Hebrew word in the plural number. True heroism may sometimes be shown in everyday employment. We ought to pity the mistakes of the ignorant, and try to correct them. The porcupine can raise his sharp quills, in the same manner as a hog erects his bristles. All mankind have their origin from God. A lexicon is a dictionary explaining words. Goliath was the champion of the Philistines. Pompions are now commonly called pumpkins. The sting of a scorpion is poisonous and fatal. Mariners are sailors who navigate the ships on the high seas. We put tea into a canister to keep its flavor. Quicksilver is heavier than lead; and it flows like a liquid, but without moisture. Abraham was the great ancestor of the Hebrews. Cicero was the most celebrated of the Roman Orators. If John sells goods to James on credit, John is the creditor, and James is the debtor.
WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

com-pēl, dis-pēl, ex-pēl, re-pēl, im-pēl, pro-pēl, fōre-tell, fūl-fīl, dis-still, in-still, ex-till, ex-tōl, Ja-pan, tre-pan, rat-tan, dī-van, be-ģin, with-in, un-pin, hēre-in, a-non, up-on, per-haps, re-vōlt, a-dult, re-sult, in-sult (v.), con-sult, de-cant, re-cant, a-bēt, ca-det, be-ģet, for-ģet, re-ģret, be-set, un-fit, sub-mit, e-mit, re-mit, trans-mit, com-mit, per-mit, re-fit, ac-quit, out-wit, re-act, en-act, com-pact, re-fract, in-fract, sub-tract, de-tract, re-tract, con-tract (v.), pro-tract, ab-tract (v.), dis-tract, ex-tract (v.), trans-act, re-ject, in-ject, pro-ject (v.), tra-ject (v.), ob-ject (v.), sub-ject (v.), de-ject, de-fect, af-fect, ef-fect, in-fect, e-lect, se-lect, re-flect, e-ject, in-flect, neg-lect, col-lect, con-nect, re spect, sus-pect, e-rect, cor-rect, di-rect, de-tect, pro-tect, ad-dict, pre-dict, af-flict, in-flict, con-flict (v.), de-pict, re strict, suc-cinct, dis-tinct, ex-tinct, de-funct, de-coct, de-duct, in-duct, con-duct (v.), ob-struct, in-struct, con struct, re-plant, im-plant, sup-plant, dis-plant, trans-plant, le-vant, de-sçent, la-ment, aug-ment (v.), af-fix (v.), pre-fix (v.), in-fix, trans-fix, pro-lix, com-mix, ce-ment (v.), con-sent, fo-ment, fer-ment, dis-sent, in-tent, con ten-t, ex-tent, e-vēnt, re-prīnt, pre-tēxt, re-lāx, per-plēx, an-nex, de-vour, a-loud, com-plāint, re-staint, con straint, dis-staint, ac-quaint, dis-joint, a-noint, ac-count, al-low, en-dow, ba-shāw, be-dew, es-chew, re-new, fōre shōw, be-lōw, be-stōw, af-frōnt, con-frōnt, re-prōve, dis prōve, im-prōve, re-plū.
Heavy clouds foretell a shower of rain. The rattan is a long slender reed that grows in Java. Good children will submit to the will of their parents. Let all our precepts be succint and clear. We elect men to make our laws for us. Idle children neglect their books when young, and thus reject their advantage. The little busy bees collect honey from flowers; they never neglect their employment. The neck connects the head with the body. Children should respect and obey their parents. Parents protect and instruct their children. Satan afflicted Job with sore boils. The lady instructs her pupils how to spell and read. Teachers should try to implant good ideas in the minds of their pupils. The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant. A bashaw is a title of honor among the Turks; a governor. The word is now commonly spelled pasha. “If sinners entice thee, consent thou not,” but withdraw from their company.

No. 87. – 107 Words

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Charcoal is wood charred or burned to a coal. Pit coal is dug from the earth for fuel. Never quarrel with your playmates. A squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a boy. A ship is a vessel with three masts. The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe and smell. We sit in chairs and put our feet on a footstool. The farmer sows his grain by handfuls. Children may be helpful to their parents. Try to be a skillful workman (wûrk-man). An artist is one who is skillful in some art. The fox is said to be an artful animal. Little boys and girls must not be fretful. A kingdom is a country ruled by a king. A wise man will make a good use of his knowledge. A chill is a symptom of a fever. The chewing of tobacco is a useless habit.

No. 88. – 69 Words

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

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

No. 89. – 91 Words

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

du-ress, a-mass, re-pass, sur-pass, cui-räss, mo-rass, ac-çess, reçess, ex-çess, con-fess, un-less, ca-ress, ad-dress, re-dress, ag-gress, trans-gress, de-press, re-press, im-press, op-press, sup-press, ex-press, dis-tress, as-sess, pos-sess, a-miss, re-miss, dis-miss, em-boss, a-cross, dis-cuss, ac-cost, ex-haust, ro-bust, ad-just, un-just, in-trust, dis-truss, mis-trust, un-mixt, be-twixt, a-vërt, sub-vert, re-vert, di-vert, con-vert (v.) per-vert (v.), a-lert, in-ert, ex-pert, de-sert, in-sert, as-sert, es-côrt (v.), de-port, re-port, im-pôrt (v.) com-port, sup-port, trans-port (v.), re-sôrt, as-sort, de-tort, re-tort, con-tort, dis-tort, ex-tort (v.), un-hurt, con-trast (v), a-midst, in-fest, sug-jest, dî-geist (v.), be-hest, mo-lest, ar-rest, de-test, con-test (v.), pro-test (v.), at-test, dî-vest, in-vest, be-quest, re-quest, sub sist, de-sist, con-sist, per-sist, as-sist, un-twist, re-sist.
The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do no good. Confess your sins and forsake them. Unless you study you will not learn. The fond mother loves to caress her babe. Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of future judgment. Bridges are made across rivers. An unjust judge may give a false judgment. William Tell was an expert archer. The fearful man will desert his post in battle. Wolves infest new countries and destroy the sheep. We detest robbers and pirates. The wicked transgress the laws of God.

No. 90. – 57 Words

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

WORDS IN FINAL SYLLABLE ATE, IF UNMARKED HAVE NOT ITS FULL LONG SOUND

A triennial assembly is one that 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 will evaporate water on the ground. It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits. Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy. Never equivocate or prevaricate, but tell the plain truth. A definitive sentence is one that is final. Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison. Love and friendship conciliate favor and esteem.

No. 91. – 116 Words

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ac-quīre, ad-mīre, as-pīre, re-spīre, trans-pīre, in-spīre, con-spīre, per-spīre, sus-pīre, ex-pīre, de-sīre, re-tīre, entīre, at-tīre, re-quire, in-quire, es-quire, a-dōre, be-fore, de-plore, im-plore, ex-plore, re-store, se-cūre, pro-cure, en-dure, ab-jure, ad-jure, al-lure, de-mure, im-mure, ma-nure, in-ure, im-pure, as-sūre (–shur), ma-tūre, de-çēase, de-crease, in-crease, pre-çīse, con-çīse, mo-rōse, jo-cose, im-brūe, dis-cōurse, ū-nīte, īg-nīte, in-vīte, re-mōte, pro-mote, de-note, re-fūte, con-fute, sa-lute, di-lute, pol-lute, vo-lute, com-pute, de-pute, dis-pute, be-hāve, en-slave, for-gave, en-grave, de-prave, sub-dūe, in-due, a-chiēve, ag-grieve, re-priève, re-triève, re-çeive, per-çeive, de-rive, de-prive, ar-rive, con-trive, re-vive, sur-vive, un-glūe, al-lūde, re-bāte, un-trūe, re-mōve, be-hoove, ap-prove, ac-crūe, dis-sēize, ap-prīse, as-size, re-liēf, be-hoof, a-loom, re-proof, im-pēach, ap-prōach, en-croach, re-proach, be-seech, con-ġēal, re-peal, ap-peal, re-veal, ġen-teel, as-sāil, out-sail, de-tail (v.), re-tail (v), cur-tail, a-vail, pre-vail, be-wail, con-trōl, en-roll, pa-trol, ob-līge.
WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

be-tween, ca-reen, cam-pāign, ar-raign, or-dain, dis-dain, re-gain, com-plain, ex-plain, a-main, ab-stain, do-main, re-frain, re-strain, dis-train, con-strain, con-tain, ob-tain, de-tain, per-tain, at-tain, dis-tain, su-stain, ca-jole, console, pis-tole, mis-rule, hu-māne, in-sane, ob-scēne, gan-grene, ter-rene, con-vene, com-bīne, de-fine, re-fine, con-fine, sal-ine, de-cline, ca-nine, re-pine, su-pine, en-shrine, dī-vine, en-twine, pōst-pōne, de-throne, a-tone, je-jūne, trī-une, com-mune, at-tune, es-cāpe, e-lōpe, de-clâre, in-snare, de-spair, pre-pare, re-pair, com-pare, im-pair, sin-çere, ad-here, co-here, aus-tere, re-vere, se-vere, com-peer, ca-reer, bre-viēr, bab-oon, buf-foon, dra-goon, doubloon, bal-loon, gal-loon, shal-loon, plat-oon, lam-poon, hār-poon, mon-soon, bas-soon, fes-toon, pol-troon, dis-ōwn, un- knōwn, un-sōwn, a-ðō, out-ðō, a-gō, a-līght, de-light, a-right, af-fright, a-wāit, de-čēit, con-čeit, a-mōur, con-tōur, be-sīdes, re-čēipt, re-liēve.

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full; we mean, that it begins anew to show us the side on which the sun shines. God ordained the sun to rule the day and the moon to give light by night. The laws of nature are sustained by the immediate presence and agency of God. The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them. The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens. Air contains the vapors that rise from earth; and it sustains them, till the fall in dews, and in showers of rain, or in snow or hail.
Grapevines entwine their tendrils round the branches of trees. Laws are made to restrain the bad, and project the good. Glue will make pieces of wood adhere. The careful ant prepares food for the 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 for tomorrow what you should do today. A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales. Monsoon is a wind in the East Indies that blows six months from one quarter, and then six months from another. Be careful to keep your house in good repair. Refrain from all evil, keep no company with immoral men. Never complain of unavoidable calamities. Let your words be sincere, and never deceive. A poltroon is an arrant coward, and deserves the contempt of all brave men. Never practice deceit for this is sinful. To revere a father is to regard him with fear mingled with respect and affection. Brevier is a small kind of printing letter.

No. 93. – 61 Words

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE THIRD AND A WEAK ON THE FIRST.

Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge. The banks engage to redeem their notes with species, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagements. To preëngaged means to engage beforehand. I am not at liberty to purchase goods when they are preëngaged to another person. To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement. A mediator is a third person who interposes to adjust a dispute between parties at variance. How can a young man cleanse his ways? Oh, how I love thy law!

No. 94. – 101 Words

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.
LEFT UNMARKED FOR EXERCISE IN NOTATION

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ap-ēase, dis-please, dis-ease, e-rāse, pre-mīse, sur-mise, de-spīse, a-rise, com-prīse, chas-tīse, ad-vīse, de-vīse, re-vīse, dis-ūiīse, fōre-clōse, in-close, dis-close, re-poṣe, pro-pose, im-poṣe, com-poṣe, trans-poṣe, a-būse (v.), ac-cuse, ex-cuse (v.), re-fuse, ef-fuse, dif-fuse, suf-fuse, in-fuse, con-fuse, a-muse, re-cruit, de-fēat, es-chēat, re-pēat, en-trēat, re-trēat, un-loose, de-bauch, re-call, be-fall, with-al, fore-stall, fore-warn, de-fault, as-sault, pa-paw, a-sleep, en-dēar, re-hear, be-smear, ap-pear, tat-too, en-trap, in-wrap, un-ship, e-quip, en-camp, un-stop, ū-sûrp, un-clasp, de-bār, un-bar, ap-plaṣe.

MONOSYLLABLES IN th, HAS THE ASPIRATED SOUND, AS IN THINK, THIN.

theme, three, thane, thrīce, thrōne, thrōw, truth, youth, hēath, Rūth, shēath, bōth, oath, quoth, growth, blowth, forth, fourth, thiēf, thieve, fāith, thīgh, thrōat, dōth, thōle, throe, throve, teeth, threw (throu), thrive, mēath, thrēad, thresh thrift, thrust, thrum, dēpth, width, filth, frith, plinth, spilth, thwack, broth, cloth, froth, lōth, mōth, troth, nôrth, sloth, thought, thōrn, thrūb, throng, thīng, think, thin, thank, thick, thrill, thumb, thump, lēngth, strength, hāth, wīthe, thātch, thill, theft, thrush, tilth, smith, truths, thāw, thrall, thwart, warmth, swatch pāth, bāth, läth wrāth, hearth, tooth, bīrth, mirth, third, thirst, thirl, worth, mōnth, south, mouth, drouth.
IN THE FOLLOWING, THE NOUNS HAVE THE ASPIRATED, 
AND THE VERBS THE VOCAL SOUND OF th.

Nouns: clōth, bath, mouth, brēath, shēath, wreath, swāth, teeth.

Verbs: clōthe, bāthe, mouth, brēathe, shēathe, wreathe, swāthe, teeth.

Cambric is a kind of thin muslin. A fire was burning on the hearth. Many kings have been thrown down from their thrones. A tiger has great strength, and is very ferocious. A manly youth will speak the truth. Keep your mouth clean, and save your teeth. The water in the canal is four feet in depth. A toothbrush 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, as wheat, rye, and oats. A severe battle thins the ranks of an army. Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common. One good action is worth many good thoughts. A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring. Drunkards are worthless fellows, and despised. Bathing houses have baths to bathe in. We breathe fresh air at every breath.
WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.


WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

THE O OF THE DIGRAPH HAS ITS FIRST OR LONG SOUND.

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges. A ship or boat must have a ballast to prevent it from oversetting. 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 to the hand there are two bones 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 were no glass for windows. The farmer winnows chaff from the grain. The callow young means the young bird before it has feathers. Fallow ground is that which has lain without being plowed and sowed. A shallow river will not float ships. Some places on the Ohio River are at times too shallow for large boats. Cattle in South America are hunted for their hides and tallow.

No. 99. – 137 Words

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject. Oatmeal is a meal of oats, and is very good food. An egg is nearly oval in shape. A newel is the post round which winding stairs are formed. Crewel is a kind of yarn, or twisted worsted. 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 hyphen, attorney-general. A spiral line winds and rises at the same time. It is a mean act to deface the figure on a milestone. No pleasure is equal that of a quiet conscience. Let us lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven where neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

No. 100. – 75 Words

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition. Synonymous words have the same signification. Very few words in English are exactly synonymous. Precipitous signifies steep; the East and West rocks in New Haven are precipitous. An amphibious animal can live in different elements. The frog lives in the air, and can live in water for a long time. A miraculous event is one that cannot take place according to the ordinary laws of nature. It can only take place 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 improvident than the little ants.

No. 101. – 79 Words

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

MOSTLY LEFT UNMARKED

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; as a plurality of worlds. 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. Consistency of character, in just men, is a trait that commands esteem. Humility is the prime ornament of a Christian.

No. 102. – 42 Words

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

con-tem-po-ra-ry, ex-tem-po-ra-ry, de-rog-a-to-ry, ap-pel-la-to-ry, con-sol-a-to-ry, de-fam-a-to-ry, de-clam-a-to-ry, ex-clam-a-to-ry, in-flam-ma-to-ry, ex-plan-a-to-ry, de-clar-a-to-ry, pre-par-a-to-ry, dis-pen-sa-to-ry, sub-sid-i-a-ry, in-çen-di-a-ry, stî-pen-di-a-ry, e-pis-to-la-ry, vo-cab-u-la-ry, im-ág-i-na-ry, pre-lim-i-na-ry, con-fec-tion-er-y, un-neç-es-sa-ry, he-re-di-ta-ry, in-vol-un-ta-ry, re-sid-û-a-ry, tu-mult-û-a-ry, vo-lupt-û-a-ry, ob-sèrv-a-to-ry, con-serv-a-to-ry, pro-hib-it-o-ry, pre-mon-i-to-ry, re-pos-i-to-ry, sup-pos-i-to-ry, le-git-i-ma-çy, in-vet-er-a-çy, sub-serv-i-en-çy, de-ĝen-er-a-çy, con-fed-er-a-çy, ef-fem-i-na-çy, in-del-i-ca-çy, in-hab-it-an-çy, ac-côm-pa-ni-ment.
Addison and Pope were contemporary authors, that is, they lived at the same time. A love of trifling amusements is derogatory to Christian character. Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters. Imaginary evils make no small part of the troubles of life. Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors. The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio. A man who willfully sets fire to a house is an incendiary. An observatory is a place for observing heavenly bodies with telescopes. An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation. Christian humility is never derogatory to character. Inflame, signifies to heat, or excite. Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce disease. The prudent good man will govern his passions, and not suffer them to be inflamed with anger. A conservatory is a large greenhouse for the preservation and culture of exotic plants.

No. 103. – 40 Words

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

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.


No. 107. – 60 Words

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who makes laws. God is the divine legislator. He proclaimed his ten commandments from Mount Sinai. In free governments the people choose their legislators. We have legislators for each State, who make laws for the State where they live. The town, in which they meet to legislate, is called the seat of government. These legislators, when they are assembled to make laws, are called the legislature. The people should choose their best and wisest men for their legislators. It is the duty of every good man to inspect the moral conduct of the man who is offered as 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. Or farmers, mechanic, 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. – 57 Words

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

An anecdote is a short story, or the relation of a particular incident. Ridicule is not often the test of truth.
The fixed stars are at immense distances from us. They are so distant that we cannot measure the number of miles. When fogs and vapors rise from the earth and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air. The cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain. Noah and his family outlived all the people who lived before the flood. The brave sailors embark on board of ships, and sail over the great and deep seas. 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 forgive those who repent of their sins, and live a holy life. Thy testimonies, O Lord, are very sure; holiness becomes thine house forever. 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. – 80 Words

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de-mēan-or, re-māin-der, en-tīce-ment, en-fōrce-ment, di-
vorce-ment, in-duće-ment, a-gree-ment, en-ĝäge-ment, de-
file-ment, in-cite-ment, re-fine-ment, con-fine-ment, e-
lōpe-ment, re-tīre-ment, ac-quire-ment, im-pēach-ment, en-
crōach-ment, con-čeal-ment, at-tāin-ment, de-pō-ment, op-
po-ment, com-po-ment, ad-jā-cent, in-dē-çent, viçe-ģe-
rent, en-rōll-ment, im-pru-dent, in-hēr-ent, ad-her-ent, co-
hēr-ent, at-tend-ant, as-çend-ant, in-tes-tīnes, pro-bos-čis, el-
lip-sis, syn-op-sis, com-mand-ment, a-mend-ment, bōm-
bärd-ment, en-hance-ment, ad-vance-ment, a-merce-
ment, in-frīnge-ment, de-tach-ment, at-tach-ment, in-
trench-ment, re-trench-ment, re-fresh-ment, dis-cern-
ment, (-zērn-) pre-fer-ment, a-mass-ment, al-lot-ment, a-
pārt-ment, de-pārt-ment, ad-just-ment, in-vest-ment, a-
but-ment, as-sist-ant, in-čes-sant, re-luc-tant, im-pōr-tant, re-
sis-tant, in-con-stant, in-cum-bent, pu-tres-çent, trans-
çend-ent, de-pend-ent in-dul-ģent, re-ful-ģent, ef-ful-ģent, e-
mul-ģent, as-trin-ģent, e-mēr-ģent, de-ter-ģent, ab-hōr-
rent, con-cūr-rent, con-sist-ent, re-solv-ent, de-lin-quent, re-
cum-bent.

Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment. Remainder is which remains or is left. An enticement is that which allures. Divorcement signifies an entire separa-
tion. Elopement is a running away or private departure. Impeachment signifies ac-
cusation. Retirement is a withdrawing from company. A deponent is one who
makes oath to any thing. A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another. A
probsocis is a long tube of snout from the mouth of a jar. An ellipsis is an omiss-
ion of a word. Amerecement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fine
fixed, but at the mercy of the court. A synopsis is a collective view. Refulglen
t is applied to things that shine. A contingent event is that which happens, or which is
not expected in the common course of things.
unhappy, but a temperate state of the mind is pleasant. Content aggravates the evils of calamity. Irritable passions, but "a soft answer turneth away wrath." Dull 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.
Chilblains are sores caused by cold. A curtain is used to hide something from the view. The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful. The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses. A matrass is a chemical vessel used for distilling, etc.; but a mattress is a quilted bed. Annals are history in the order of years. A cutlass is a broad curved sword. A largess is a donation or gift. A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion or opinion. An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin. Good manners are always becoming; ill manners are evidence of low breeding. A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar. Solvent, an adjective, signifies able to pay all debts. A summons is a notice or citation to appear.
Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed. A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town. A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will. An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation. An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies. Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation. Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government. The despotism of government can often be overthrown; but for despotism of fashion there is no remedy. A domicile is the place of a man’s residence. Mackerel signifies spotted. The glanders is a disease of horses. The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin. A loaquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.
No. 114. – 36 Words

THE SOUNDS OF a IN əll (= aw), AND IN ʒət (= ə).


The saucy stubborn child displeases his parents. The peacock is a gaudy, vain, and noisy fowl. The skin of the Indiana 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 law suits. Walnuts are the seeds of walnut trees. The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitation.

No. 115. – 72 Words

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mō-tion (-shun), no-tion, lo-tion, po-tion, pōr-tion, na-tion, ra-
tion, sta-tion, man-sion, pas-sion, fac-tion, ac-tion, frac-tion,
trac-tion, men-tion, pen-sion, čes-sion, ten-sion, mēr-sion, ver-
sion, ses-sion, lec-tion, dic-tion, fic-tion, unc-tion, func-tion, junc-
tion, suc-tion, spon-sion, tōr-sion, mis-sion, cap-tion, op-tion,
flec-tion, auc-tion, cau-tion.

Lection is reading, and lecture is discourse. Lectures on chemistry are deliv-
ered in our colleges. A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation. A ration is
an allowance daily for a soldier. A mansion is a place of residence, or dwell-
ing. A fraction is part of a whole number. Fiction is a creature of the imagi-
nation. Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil. Auction is a sale of
goods by outcry to the highest bidder. Option is choice. It is at our option to
make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

su-prem-a-çy, the-o-ra-çy, de-moc-ra-çy, con-spir-a-çy, ĝe-og-ra-
phy, bi-og-ra-phy, cos-mog-ra-phy, ste-nog-ra-phy, zo-og-ra-phy, to-
pog-ra-phy, tŷ-pog-ra-phy, hŷ-drog-ra-phy, phi-los-o-phy, a-cad-e-
my, e-con-o-my, a-nat-o-my, zo-ot-o-ny, e-piph-a-ny, phi-lan-thro-
py, mis-an-thro-py, pe-riph-e-ry, är-til-le-ry, hŷ-drop-a-thy, de-liv-
e-ry, dis-cóv-er-y, com-púl-so-ry, ol-fac-to-ry, re-frac-to-ry, re-fec-
to-ry, di-rec-to-ry, con-sis-to-ry, ĭ-dól-a-try, ĝe-om-e-try, im-men-si-
ty, pro-pen-si-ty, ver-bos-i-ty, ad-vēr-si-ty, ne-čes-si-ty, ĭ-den-ti-ty,
con-cav-i-ty, de-prav-i-ty, lon-ţev-i-ty, ac-cliv-i-ty, na-tiv-i-ty, ac-
tiv-i-ty, cap-tiv-i-ty, fes-tiv-i-ty, per-plex-i-ty, con-vex-i-ty, pro-lix-
i-ty, un-čer-tain-ty, im-mod-es-ty, dis-hon-est-y, so-li-l-o-quy, hu-
man-i-ty, a-men-i-ty, se-ren-i-ty, võ-cin-i-ty, af-fin-i-ty, dî-vin-i-ty,
in-dem-ni-ty, so-lem-ni-ty, fra-ter-ni-ty, e-ter-ni-ty, băr-băr-i-ty,
vul-gār-i-ty, dis-par-i-ty, çe-leb-ri-ty, a-lac-ri-ty, sin-čer-i-ty, çe-
Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Israelites was a theocracy. Democracy is a government by the people. Hydropathy, or water cure, is a mode of treating diseases by the copious use of pure water. Geography is a description of the earth. Biography is a history of a person’s life. Cosmography is a description of the world. Stenography is the art of writing in shorthand. Zoögraphy is a description of animals; but zoölogy means the same things, and is generally used. Topography is the exact delineation of a place or region. Topography is the art of printing with types. Hydrography is the description of seas and other waters, or the art of forming charts. Philanthropy is a love of mankind; but misanthropy signifies a hatred of mankind. The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell. Idolatry is the worship of idols. Pagans worship gods of wood and stone. These are their idols. But among Christians many worship other sorts of idols. Some worship a gay and splendid dress, consisting of silks and muslins gauze and ribbons; some worship pearls and diamonds; but all excessive fondness for temporal things is idolatry.
WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

No. 119. – 67 Words

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

A, UNMARKED, IN a-tē, DOES NOT HAVE ITS FULL LONG SOUND

No. 120. – 36 Words

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

al-lū-di-on, pe-trō-le-um, çe-rū-le-an, le-vī-a-than, li-brā-
ri-an, a-gra-ri-an, pre-ca-ri-oūs, vī-ca-ri-ous, ne-fa-ri-ous,
gre-ga-ri-ous, o-vā-ri-oūs, op-prō-bri-ous, sa-lū-bri-oūs,
im-pē-ri-ous, mys-te-ri-ous, la-bō-ri-ous, in-glo-ri-ous,
cen-so-ri-ous, vic-to-ri-ous, no-to-ri-ous, ux-o-ri-ous, in-jū-
ri-ous, pe-nū-ri-ous, ū-sū-ri-ous (yoo-zhoo-ri-oūs), lux-ū-
ri-oūs, vo-lū-mi-nous, o-bē-di-ent, ex-pe-di-ent, in-gre-di-
ent, im-mū-ni-ty, com-mu-ni-ty, im-pu-ni-ty, com-plā-

A library is a collection of books. A librarian is a person who has
charge of a library. The laborious bee is a pattern of industry. That is
precarious which is uncertain. Life and health are precarious. Vicarious
punishment is that which one person suffers in place of another. Gre-
garious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and goats. Salubri-
ous air is favorable to health. A covetous man is called penurious. Es-
cape or exemption from punishment is impunity. Do nothing that is in-
jurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others. We speak of
the transparency of glass, water, etc.

No. 121. – 18 Words

WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIFTH.

im-ma-te-ri-āl-i-ty, in-di-viš-i-bil-i-ty, in-di-vi-dū-āl-i-ty, im-
con-pat-i-bil-i-ty, in-de-s-truc-ti-bil-i-ty, im-per-çep-ti-bil-i-ty,
ir-re-sist-i-bil-i-ty, in-com-bus-ti-bil-i-ty, im-pen-e-tra-bil-i-ty,
in-e-lī-gī-bil-i-ty, im-mal-le-a-bil-i-ty, per-pen-dic-ū-lār-i-ty,
in-com-press-i-bil-i-ty, in-de-fen-si-bil-i-ty, val-e-tu-di-nā-ri-
an, an-ti-trin-i-ta-ri-an.

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

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

No. 122. – 92 Words

WORDS IN WHICH th HAS ITS ASPIRATED SOUND.

No. 123. – 41 Words

WORDS IN WHICH th HAS ITS VOCAL SOUND.

ēi-ther, nei-ther, hēa-then, clōth-ier (-yer), rāth-er, fath-
om, gath-er, hith-er, fur-ther, brēth-ren, whith-er, wheth-
er, lēath-er, feath-er, nēth-er, weth-er, prīth-ee, bûr-then, souīth-ern, teth-er, thith-er, with-er, lāth-er, fā-ther, far-
thing, fūr-thest, pōth-er, broth-el, brōth-er, wor-thy (wur-
thy), mōth-er, smōth-er, óth-er, with-ers, be-nēath, be-
queath, with-draw, an-ōth-er, to-ģeth-er, thēre-with-āl, 
nev-er-the-less.

The heathen are those people who worship idols or know not the true God. Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and neglect to observe its precepts, are more criminal than the heathen. All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents. How unnatural and wicked it is to make war on our brethren, to conquer them, or to plunder and destroy them. It is every man’s duty to bequeath to his children a rich inheritance of pious precepts.

No. 124. – 29 Words

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ac-com-plish, es-tab-lish, em-bel-lish, a-bōl-ish, re-plen-ish, 
dī-min-ish, ad-mon-ish, pre-mon-ish, as-ton-ish, dis-tin-
guish, ex-tin-guish, re-lin-quish, ex-cul-pāte, con-trib-ūte, 
re-mon-strançe, em-broid-er, re-join-der

ADJECTIVES: e-nôr-moūs, dis-as-trous, mo-ment-ous, por-
tent-ous, a-bun-dant, re-dun-dant, dis-cor-dant, trī-umph-ant, 
as-sāil-ant, so-nō-roūs, a-çē-tous, con-cā-vous.

A man, who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life. The most refined education does not embellish the human character like piety. Laws are abolished by the same power that made them. Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties. We are usually favored with abundant harvests. Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame. Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.
in-ter-mē-di-ate, dis-pro-pōr-tion-ate, cēr-e-mo-ni-al, mat-
ri-mo-ni-al, pat-ri-mo-ni-al, an-ti-mo-ni-al, tes-ti-mo-ni-al, im-
ma-tē-ri-al, mag-is-te-ri-al, min-is-te-ri-al, im-me-mō-
ri-al, sen-a-to-ri-al, dic-ta-to-ri-al, e-qua-to-ri-al, īn-ar-tīc-
ū-late, il-le--git-i-mate, īn-de-tērm-i-nate, e-qui-pōn-
der-ate, pār-ti-či-pi-al, in-di-vid-ū-al, īn-eff-ect-ū-al, īn-teł-
lec-
ū-al, pu-si1-1-
l-
man-
sent-
ē

Senate originally signified a council of elders; for the Ro-
mans committed the public concerns to men of age and ex-
perience. The maxim of wise men was – old men for coun-
sel, young men for war. But in modern times the senatorial
dignity is not always connected with age. The bat is the in-
termediate link between quadrupeds and fowls. The orang-
outang is intermediate between man and quadrupeds. Bods-
ies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous. Re-
proachful language is contumelious or contemptuous. Bitter
and sarcastic language is acrimonious. Simultaneous acts
are those that happen at the same time. Many things are
lawful but not expedient.
dēlve, twelve, nērve, cūrve, elf, shelf, self, pelf, ash, cash, dash, gash, hash, lash, flash, plash, slash, mash, smash, rash, crash, trash, flesh, mesh, fresh, dish, fish, pish, wish, gush, hush, blush, crush, frush, tush, next, text, twixt, minx, sphīnx, chānge, mānge, rānge, fōrge, bāste, chaste, haste, waste, lūte, flute, mute, brūte, fight, bright, light, blight, plight, sight, slight, night, wight, right, tight, blowze, frounce, rounce, trounce, chasm, prism.

**MONOSYLLABLES WITH th VOCAL.**

the, thōse, this, that, thīne, thŷ, then, thus, thou, thee, them, thence, thēse, than, blīthe, tīthe, līthe, wrīthe, scŷthe, thōugh, smooth, sooth, they, thère, thēir.

**THE FOLLOWING, WHEN NOUNS, HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND OF th IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER, AND THE VOCAL IN THE PLURAL.**

bath, baths; lath, laths; path, paths; swath, swaths; cloth, cloths; moth, moths; mouth, mouths; wrēath, wrēathes; shēath, shēathes.

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

No. 127. – 70 Words

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, h IS PRONOUNCED BEFORE w;
THUS whale IS PRONOUNCED hwale; when, hwèn.

whâle, whēat, wharf, what, wheel, wheeeze, whee-dle, whine, while, white, whi-ten, white-wash, whi-tish, whi-ting, whŷ, whet, which, whilk, whiff, whig, whim, whin, whip, whelm, whelp, when, whençe, whisk, whist, whit, whiz, whère, whey, whèr-ry, wheth-er, whet-stōne, whiffle, whig-ðish, whig-ðîm, whim-per, whim-șēy, whin-ny, whip-côrd, whip-grâft, whip-sâw, whip-stock, whis-per, whis-ky, whis-ker, whis-tle, whith-er, whit-lōw, whit-tle, whirl, whirl-pool, whirl-wind, whirl-bat, whirl-i-ðig, wharf-aže, wharf-in-ger.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS w IS SILENT.

who, whom, whose, whole, whoop, who-ø-er, whose-ø-er, whom-so-ø-er, whole-sale, whole-søme.
Whales are the largest of marine animals. They afford us oil for lamps and other purposes. Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and the flour makes our finest bread. Wharves are structures built for the convenience of lading and unlading ships. 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. One of the first things a little boy tries to get is a knife that he may whittle with it. If he asks for a knife and it is refused, he is pretty apt to whimper. The love of whisky has brought many a strong fellow to a disgraceful death. Whiskers are though by some to a projection from the throat in cold weather.

No. 128. – 30 Words

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, X PASSES INTO THE SOUND OF GZ.


The word exact is an adjective signifying nice, accurate, or precise; it is also a verb signifying to demand, require, or compel to yield. Astronomers can, by calculating, foretell the exact time of an eclipse, or the rising and setting of the sun. It is useful to keep very exact accounts. A king or a legislature must have power to exact taxes or duties to support the government. An exordium is a preface or preamble. To exist signifies to be, or to have life. The spirit is immortal; it will never cease to exist. We must not exalt ourselves, or exult over the 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 exhausted
from the earth in vapor, and in time the ground is exhausted of water. An exile is one who is banished from his country. In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate. Examine the Scriptures daily and carefully, and set an example of good words. An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate after the death of the testator who makes the will. The President of the United States is the chief executive officer of the government. Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services. Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence. The earth often produces exuberant crops. Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

No. 129. – 69 Words

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS,
tian AND tion ARE PRONOUNCED NEARLY chun.


IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, i IN AN UNACCENTED SYLLABLE AND FOLLOWING BY A VOWEL, A LIQUID SOUND, LIKE y CONSONANT; THUS alien IS PRONOUNCED āl-yen, AND clothier, clōthier, clōth-yer.

āl-ien (-yen), cōurt-ier, clōth-ier, sāv-ior (-yur), pāv-ior, jūn-ior, sēn-ior, bīl-ioūs, bill-ion, bīl-iards, cull-ion, million, min-ion, mill-ionth, pill-ion, pin-ion, rōn-ion, scull-ion, trill-ion, trunn-ion, brill-iant, fil-ial, coll-ier, pannier, pon-iard, vāl-iant, ńon-ion, bůll-ion, āl-ien-āte, bil-ia-ry, brill-iant-çy, brill-iant-ly, mil-ia-ry, vāl-iant-ly, valiant-ness, com-mūn-ion, ver-mil-ion, pa-vil-ion, pōs-till-ion, fa-mil-iar, bat-tāl-ion, com-pan-ion, ras-cal-ion, dom-i-ron, mo-dill-ion, o-pin-ion, re-bell-ion, re-bell-ioūs, cī-vil-ian, dis-ūn-ion, be-hāv-ior, pe-cūl-iar, in-tagl-io, se-ragl-io, fa-mīl-iar-īze, o-pin-ion-ist, o-pin-ion-ā-ted.
IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SYLLABLES sier and zier ARE PRO-
ONOUNCED LIKE zher OR zhur, sion ARE PRONOUNCED zhun,
AND sia ARE PRONOUNCED zha.

brā-sier, gla-zier, gra-zier, hō-sier, o-sier, cro-sier, fū-
sion, af-fu-sion, co-hē-sion, ad-he-sion, de-lu-sion, e-ro-
sion, e-va-sion, pro-fu-sion, a-bra-sion, col-lu-sion, con-
sion, pro-tru-sion, ex-tru-sion.

IN SOME OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE TERMINATING SYLLABLE
IS PRONOUNCED zhun, AND IN OTHER THE VOWEL i MAY BE
CONSIDERED TO HAVE THE SOUND OF y.

ab-scis-sion, col-lis-ion, de-cis-ion, de-ris-ion, e-lis-ion,
pre-cis-ion, pro-vis-ion, re-vis-ion, re-scis-sion, con-cis-
ion, ex-cis-ion, di-vis-ion, in-cis-ion, mis-pris-ion, pre-vis-
ion, e-lūs-ian, cir-cum-cis-ion, sub-dī-vis-ion.
Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other. Chyle is the milky fluid separated from food by digestion, and from this are formed blood and nutriments for the support of animal life. An epoch is a fixed point of time from which years are recorded. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is a remarkable epoch in their history. Sound striking against an object and returned, is an echo. The stomach is the great laboratory of animal bodies, in which food is digested and prepared for entering the proper vessels, and nourishing the body. If the stomach is impaired and does not perform its proper functions, the whole body suffers.
WORDS IN WHICH g BEFORE e, i, AND y HAS ITS HARD OR CLOSE SOUND.

ḡear, ḡeese, ḡeld, ḡift, ḡive, ḡig, ḡild ḡimp, ḡird, ḡirth, ča-
ḡer, mėa-ḡer, ḡew-gaw, tī-ḡer, tō-ḡed, big-ḡin, brag-ḡer, 
dag-ḡer, crag-ḡy, bug-ḡy, crag-ḡed, dig-ḡer, dig-ḡing, rig-
ging, rigged (rīgd), rig-ḡer, flag-ḡing, flag-ḡy, sog-ḡy, gib-
ber-ish, ḡib-boûs, ḡid-dy, ḡig-ḡle, ḡig-ḡling, ḡig-ḡler, ḡiz-
zard, ḡim-let, ḡīrl-ish, jag-ḡed, jag-ḡy, legḡed*, leg-ḡin, 
pig-ḡer-y, quāg-ḡy, rag-ḡed, trig-ḡer, scrag-ḡed, scrag-
ḡy, shag-ḡy, shag-ḡed, slug-ḡish, lug-ḡer, snag-ḡed, snag-
ḡy, sprig-ḡy, stag-ḡer, stag-ḡers, twigḡed*, twig-ḡy, wag-
ḡish, āu-ḡer, bōg-ḡy, fog-ḡy, clogḡed*, clog-ḡing, clog-ḡy, 
cogḡed*, bag-ḡy, dog-ḡed, dog-ḡish, jogḡed*, jog-ḡing, 
jog-ḡer, nog-ḡin, tär-ḡet, flogḡed*, flog-ḡing, ḡift-ed, 
hugḡed*. hug-ḡing, shrugḡed*, shrug-ḡing, rug-ḡed, 
tugḡed*, tug-ḡing, lugḡed*, lug-ḡing, mug-ḡy, fagḡed*, 
fag-ḡing, gag-ḡing, bragḡed*, brag-ḡing, bag-ḡing, ḡeld-
ing, ḡild-ing, ḡild-ed, ḡild-er, swag-ḡer, swag-ḡy, ḡird-le, 
ḡird-er, be-ḡin, wagḡed*, wag-ḡer-y, log-ḡer-hēad, to-
ḡeth-er.

* The starred words are pronounced as one syllable.
IN THE FOLLOWING, c OR g ENDING A SYLLABLE HAVING A PRIMARY OR A SECONDARY ACCENT, IS SOUNDED AS s AND ġ RESPECTIVELY.

No. 134. – 63 Words

**WORDS IN WHICH ce, ci, ti, AND si, ARE SOUNDED AS sh.**


No. 135. – 99 Words

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

vo-li-tion, ab-o-li-tion, ac-qui-si-tion, ad-mo-ni-tion, ad-
ven-ti-tioūs, am-mu-ni-tion, pre-mo-ni-tion, dis-qui-si-tion
in-qui-si-tion, rep-c-ti-tion, in-hi-bi-tion, ex-po-si-tion, ap-
pa-rī-tion, ār-ti-fi-cial, ap-po-si-tion, eb-ul-li-tion, er-udī-
tion, ex-hi-bi-tion, im-po-si-tion, op-po-si-tion, prej-ū-dī-
cial, pol-i-tī-cian, prep-o-si-tion, prop-o-si-tion, pro-hi-bi-
tion, su-per-fi-cial, su-per-sti-tion, sup-po-si-tion, sur-rep-
tī-tioūs, mer-e-trī-cioūs, av-a-rī-cioūs, in-āu-spī-cioūs,
ben-e-fi-cial, co-a-li-tion, com-pe-ti-tion, com-po-si-tion,
def-i-nī-tion, dem-o-li-tion, dep-o-sī-tion, dis-po-sī-tion,
prac-ti-tion-er, a-rīth-me-ti-cian, ac-a-de-mi-cian, ěg-o-m-e-
trī-cian, in-ju-dī-cioūs, de-fi-cien-çy.

No. 136. – 21 Words

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ci AND ti ARE PRONOUNCE
LIKE shi AS associate (as-so-shī-āte)
as-sō-ciāte, con-sō-ciāte, ap-prē-ciāte, de-pre-ciāte, e-
mā-ciāte, ex-pa-tiāte, in-gra-tiāte, ne-gō-tiāte, in-sā-ti-
āte, an-nun-ciāte, lī-čen-tiāte, sub-stan-tiāte, no-vi-ti-
āte, of-ū-ciāte, ex-cru-ciāte, pro-pi-tiāte, e-nun-ciāte,
de-nun-ciāte, dis-sō-ciāte, sā-tiāte, vī-tiāte
THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ENDING IN ic, MAY HAVE, AND SOME OF THEM OFTEN DO HAVE, THE SYLLABLE al ADDED AFTER ic, as comic, comical; AND THE ADVERBS in ly DERIVED FROM THESE WORDS ALWAYS HAVE al, AS IN classically.


WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND. THESE MAY RECEIVE THE TERMINATION al FOR THE ADJECTIVE, AND TO THAT MAY BE ADDED ly TO FORM THE ADVERB;

as, agrestic, agrestical, and agrestically.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.


Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air in winter and summer. The mineralogist arranges his specimens in a scientific manner.
WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH
an-ti-scor-bû-tic, ar-is-to-crât-ic, ehar-ac-ter-is-tic, ec-cle-
si-as-tic, en-thu-si-as-tic, en-to-mo-lôg-ic, e-pi-gram-mat-
ic, ĝen-e-a-log-ic, lex-i-co-graph-ic, mon-o-syl-lab-ic, or-
ni-tho-log-ic, os-te-o-log-ic, phys-i-lo-log-ic, ieh-thỳ-lo-
log-ic.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS RARELY OR NEVER TAKE THE
TERMINATION al.
quâd-rat-ic, cath-o-lic, çe-phal-ic, eha-ot-ic, con-çen-tric,
e-lê-ĝî-ac, ec-stat-ic, ep-ic, ex-ot-ic, gâl-lic, Gôth-ic, hym-
nic, ī-tâl-ic, me-dal-ic, me-te-ôr-ic, me-tâl-lic, O-lîm-pic,
par-e-gôr-ic, plas-tic, pub-lic, Pû-nic, re-pub-lic, tac-tic,
ârc-tic, pep-tic, e-las-tic, čyṣ-tic.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN al.
bib-lic-al, ca-non-ic-al, ehî-mer-ic-al, cler-ic-al, çôs-mic-
al, côr-ti-cal, do-min-i-cal, fin-i-cal, il-lôg-ic-al, in-im-i-
cal, me-thod-ic-al, fâr-ci-cal, med-i-cal, trop-ic-al, top-ic-
al, drop-si-cal, com-ic-al, met-ri-cal, phûs-ic-al, prac-ti-
cal, rad-i-cal, vêr-ti-cal, vôr-ti-cal, whim-si-cal.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION al.
ap-o-stroph-ic, ehol-er-ic, lû-na-tic, pleth-o-ric, car-bol-ic,
sul-phû-ric, car-bon-ic, tûr-mer-ic, oph-thal-mic.

WORDS ENDING IN an, en, OR on, IN WHICH THE VOWEL IS
MUTE OR SLIGHTLY PRONOUNCED.
ärt-i-šan, ben-i-šon, ca-pâr-i-son, com-pâr-i-son çôur-te-
šan, gâr-ri-son, çit-i-zen, den-i-zen, ôr-i-son, pâr-ti-šan, ū-
ni-son, ven-i-šon.
WORDS ENDING IN *ism*, RETAINING THE ACCENT ON THE PRIMATIVES.


No. 138. – 48 Words

WORDS IN *ize*, ACCENED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE

WORDS OF FOUR AND FIVE SYLLABLES, RETAINING THE ACCENTS OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.


We should never tyrannize over those weaker than ourselves.

THE COMBINATION ng REPRESENTS IN SOME WORDS, A SIMILAR ELEMENTARY SOUND, AS HEARD IN sing, singer, long; IN OTHER WORDS, IT REPRESENTS THE SAME ELEMENTARY SOUND FOLLOWED BY THAT OF g HARD (HEARD IN go, get ) AS IN finger, linger, longer.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE SIMPLE SOUND.

a-mōng, bang, bring, bring-ing, bung, clang, cling, cling-ing, clung, dung, fang, fling, fing-er, fling-ing flung, gang, hang, hanged hang-er, hang-man, hang-nail, hung, king, ling, long, lungs, pang, prong, rang, ring, ring-ing, ring-let, rung, sang, sing, sing-er sing-ing, song, sung, slang, sling, sling-er, slung, spring, sprang, spring-er spring-ing, sting, sting-er, sting-ing, sting, string, stringed, string-er, strung, string-ing, strong, strong-ly, swing, swing-er, swing-ing, swung, tang, thing, thong, tōn-gue, twang, wring, wring-er, wring-ing, wrong, wronged.
IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, n, ALONE REPRESENTS THE SOUND OF ng, AND IS MARKED THUS n.


No. 141. – 32 Words

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE d, t, AND u. PREFERABLY TAKE THEIR REGULAR SOUNDS; AS IN capture, verdure, PRONOUNCED capt-yoor, MANY SPEAKERS HOWEVER, SAY, kap-choor, vêr-jur.


The lungs are organs of respiration. If any substance, except air is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs, we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to free the lungs. A finger signifies a tak-er, as does fang. We take or catch things with the fingers, and fowls and rapacious quadrupeds seize other animals with their fangs. A pang is a severe pain. Anguish is violent distress. A lecture is a dis-course read or pronounced on any subject; it is also formal reproof. The Bible, that is the Old and the New Testament contains the Holy Scriptures. Discourage cunning in a child: cunning is the ape of wis-dom. Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the just laws of God or man. Anger is a tormenting passion, and so are envy
and jealously. To be doomed is to suffer these passions long, would be as severe a punishment as confinement in a state prison. An anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English. Love is an agreeable passion, and love is something stronger than death. How happy men would be if they always love what is right and hate what is wrong.

No. 142. – 52 Words

\text{g AND k BEFORE n ARE ALWAYS SILENT.}


Knead the dough thoroughly, if you would have good bread. The original signification of \textit{knave} was ‘a boy’; but the word now signifies ‘a dishonest person.’ In Russia, the knout is used to inflict stripes on the bare back.

No. 143. – 27 Words

\text{IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ch HAS THE SOUND OF sh, AND IN MANY OF THEM i HAS THE SOUND OF e LONG.}

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE VOWEL a IN THE DIGRAPH ea, HAS NO SOUND AND e IS EITHER SHORT, OR PRONOUNCED LIKE e IN term; THUS, bread, tread, earth, dearth, ARE PRONOUNCED brĕd, trĕd, ĕrth, dĕrth.


IN THE FOLLOWING, g IS SILENT.
P. stands for past tense; PPR. for participle of the present tense.

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Adjectives and Nouns.

con-dīgn, be-nīgn, poign-ant, ma-līgn, fŏr-eign, sŏv-er-eign, ēn-sīgn, cam-pāign.
IN THE FOLLOWING, THE SOUND OF g IS RESUMED.


No. 146. – 21 Words

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

Table 147.

Three Animal Descriptions and Seven Fables

THE DOG.

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

THE STAG.

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

THE SQUIRREL.

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

FABLE 1.

OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young saucebox told him plainly that he would not. “Won’t you?” said the old man, “then I will fetch you down;” so he pulled some turf for grass and threw it at him; but only this made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend to beat him down the tree with grass only.

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

MORAL.

If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.
FABLE 2.

THE COUNTRY MAID AND HER MILK PAIL.

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

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

Fable 3.

The Two Dogs.

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

A good-natured Spaniel overtook a surly Mastiff, as he was traveling upon the highroad. Tray, although an entire stranger to Tiger, very civilly accosted him; and if it would be no interruption, he said, he should be glad to bear him company on his way. Tiger, who happened, not be to be altogether in so growling a mood as usual, accepted the proposal; and they very amicably pursued their journey together. In the midst of their conversation, they arrived at the next village, where Tiger began to display his malignant disposition, by an unprovoked attack upon every dog he met. The villagers immediately sallied forth with great indignation to rescue their respective favorites; and falling upon our two friends, without distinction or mercy, poor Tray was most cruelly treated, for no other reason than being found in bad company.
FABLE 4.

THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

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

FABLE 5.

THE CAT AND THE RAT.

A certain cat had made such unmerciful havoc among the vermin of her neighborhood that not a single rat or mouse venture to appear abroad. Puss was soon convinced that if affairs remained in their present state, she must ere long starve. After mature deliberation, therefore, she resolved to have recourse to stratagem. For this purpose, she suspended herself from a hook with her head downward, pretending to be dead. The rat and mice, as they peeped from their holes, observing her attitude, concluded she was hanging for a misdemeanor, and with great joy immediately sallied forth in quest of their prey. Puss, as soon as a sufficient number were collected together, quitting her hold, dropped into the midst of them; and very few had the fortune to make good their retreat. The artifice having succeeded so well, she was encouraged to try the event a second time. Accordingly, she whitened her coat all over rolling herself in a heap of flour, and in this disguise she lay concealed in the bottom of a meal tub. The stratagem was executed in general with the same effect as the former. But an old experienced rat, altogether as cunning as his adversary, was not so easily insnared. “I don’t quite like,” he said, “that white heap yonder. Something whispers me there is mischief concealed under it. ‘Tis true, it may be meal, but it may likewise be something I should not relish quite as well. There can be no harm at least in keeping at a proper distance; for caution, I am sure, is the parent of safety.”
FABLE 6.

THE FOX AND THE BRAMBLE.

A fox, closely pursued by a pack of dogs, took shelter under the covert of a bramble. He rejoiced in an asylum, and for a while, was very happy; but soon found that if he attempted to stir, he was wounded by the thorns and prickles on every side. However, making a virtue of necessity, he forebode to complain, and comforted himself with reflecting that no bliss is perfect; that good and evil are mixed, and flow from the same fountain. The briers, indeed, said he, will tear my skin a little, but they keep off the dogs. For the sake of good, then let me bear the evil with patience; each bitter has its sweet; and these brambles, though they wound my flesh, preserve my life from danger.

FABLE 7.

THE BEAR AND THE TWO FRIENDS.

Two friends, setting out together upon a journey which led through a dangerous forest, mutually promised to assist each other, if they should happen to be assaulted. They had not proceeded far, before they perceived a bear making toward them in great rage.

There was no hope in flight; but one of them, being very active, sprang up into a tree; upon which the other, throwing himself flat on the ground, held his breath and pretended to be dead; remembering to have heard it asserted that this creature will not prey upon a dead carcass. The bear came up and after smelling of him some time, left him and went on. When he was fairly out of sight and hearing, the hero from the tree call out, – “Well, my friend, what said the bear.” He seemed to whisper you very closely.” “He did so,” replied the other, “and gave me this good advice, never to associate with a wretch, who, in the hour of danger, will desert his friend.”
Questions for Henry

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

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

The light of the sun makes the day, and the shade of the earth makes the night. The earth revolves from west to east once in twenty-four hours. The sun is fixed or stationary; but the earth turns every part of its surface to the sun once in twenty-four hours. The day is for labor, and the night is for sleep and repose. Children should go to bed early in the evening, and all persons, who expect to thrive in the world, should rise early I the morning.
No. 148.

WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

ac-cept, to take; ex-cept, to take out.
af-fect, to impress; ef-fect, what is produced.
ac-cede, to agree ex-ceed, to surpass.
pre-scribe, to direct; pro-scribe, to banish.
ac-cess, approach; ex-cess, superfluity.
al-lu-sion, hint reference; il-lu-sion, deception; e-lu-sion, evasion.
acts, deeds; ax, a tool for cutting
af-fu-sion, a pouring on; ef-fu-sion, a pouring out.
al-lowed, admitted, granted; a-loud, with a great voice.
er-rand, a message; er-rant, wandering.
ad-di-tion, something added; e-di-tion, publication.
bal-lad, a song; bal-let, a dance; bal-lot, a ball for voting, or a vote.
chron-i-cal, a long continuance; chron-i-cle, a history.
clothes, garments; close, conclusion.
con-sort, husband or wife; con-cert, harmony.
de-scent, a falling, a slope; dis-sent, a differing.
de-cease, death; dis-ease, sickness.
e-lic-it, to call forth; il-lic-it, unlawful.
im-merge, to plunge; e-merge, to come forth.
fat, fleshy; vat, a tub or cistern.
gest-ure, motion, jest-er, one who jests.
i-dle, not employed; i-dol, an image.
im-pos-tor, a deceiver; im-post-ure, deception.
naugh-ty, bad; knot-ty, full of knots.
in-gen-u-ous, frank; in-ge-ni-ous, skillful.
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-dle, to interpose.
pint, half a quart; point, a sharp end.
rad-ish, a garden vegetable; red-dish, somewhat red.
ten-or, course continued; ten-ure, a holding.
talents, ability; talons, claws.
val-ley, low land; val-ue, worth.

WORDS SPELLED ALIKE, BUT PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY

Au-gust, the eighth month; au-gust, grand.
bāss, a tree; a fish; bāss, lowest part in music.
con-jure, to entreat; con-jure, to use magic art.
des-ert, a wilderness; des-ert, fruit, etc., at dinner.
gal-lant, brave, gay (happy), gal-lant, a gay (happy) fellow.
ğill, the fourth part of a pint; ğill, part of a fish.
hin-der, to stop; hind-er, further, behind.
in-va-lid, one not in health; in-val-id, not firm or binding.
low-er, (ow as in cow), to be dark; lōw-er, not so high.
līve, to be or dwell; live, having life.
rēad, to utter printed words; rēad [red], past tense of read.
rec-o-lect, to call to mind; re-coll-ect, to collect again.
re-form, to amend; re-form, to make anew.
rec-re-ate, to refresh; re-cre-ate, to create anew.
rount, defeat; route, a way or course.
slough, a place of mud; slough [sluff], a cast skin.
tār-ry, like tar; tār-ry, to delay.
tēars, water from the eyes; teārs, [he] rends.
wīnd, air in motion; wīnd, to turn of twist.
WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT SPELLED DIFFERENTLY.

ail, to be in trouble; ale, malt liquor. What ails the child? Ale is fermented liquor, made from malt.

heir, one who inherits; air, the atmosphere. The Prince of Wales is heir to the crown of England. We breathe air.

awl, an instrument; all, the whole. The awl is a tool used by shoemakers and harness-maker. All quadrupeds, that walk and do not leap, walk upon four.

al-tar, a place for offerings; al-ter, to change. The Jews burned sacrifices upon an altar of stone. The moon alters its appearance every night.

ant, a little insect; äunt, a sister to a parent. Your father’s or your mother’s sister is your aunt. The little ants make hillocks.

ark, a vessel; arc, part of a circle.

as-cent, steepness; as-sent, agreement.

au-ger, a tool; au-gur, one who fortells.

bail, surety, bale, a pack of goods.

ball, a sphere; bawl, to cry aloud. Boys love to play ball. Children bawl for trifles.

base, low, vile; bass or base, in music.

beer, a liquor; bier, a carriage for the dead. Beer may be made from malt and hops. They bore the body to the grave on a bier.

bin, a box; been, participle of be.

ber-ry, a little fruit; bu-ry, to inter. Blackberries and raspberries grow on briers. The farmer, when he plants seeds, buries them in the ground.

beat, to strike; beet, a root. Cruel horsemen beat their horses. Molasses may be made from beets.

blew, did blow; blue, a dark color The wind blew. The color of the sky is blue.

boar, a male swine; bore, to make a hole. A wild boar is a savage beast. Miners bore holes in rock, and burst them with powder.

bow, to bend the body; bough, a branch.

bell, to ring; belle, a fine lady. The great bell in Moscow, weighs two hundred and twenty tons. The belles and the beaux are fond of fine shows.
beau, a fine gentleman; bōw, to shoot with. A fine beau wears fine clothes. The rainbow is caused by the sun’s shining upon the falling rain.

bread, a kind of food; bred, educated. Well-bred people do not always eat wheat bread.

bur-row, for rabbits; bor-ough, and incorporated town.

by, near at hand; buy, to purchase; bye, a dwelling. We judge of people’s motives by their actions. We cannot buy a seat in heaven with our money.

be, to exist; bee, an insect.

beach, a sea-shore; beech, a tree. Beech wood makes a good fire. The waves beat on the beach.

boll, a pod of plants; bowl, an earthen vessel; bole, a kind of clay. The boll of plants is a seed vessel. Eat a bowl of bread and milk.

but, a conjunction; butt, two hogsheads. A butt contains two hogsheads; but a barrel, 31 ½ gallons.

brake, a weed; break, to part asunder. Brakes are useless weeds. We break flax and hemp in dressing.

Cain, a man’s name; cane, a shrub or staff.

call, to cry out, or name; caul, a net enclosing the bowels. We call the membrane that covers the bowels a caul.

can-non, a large gun; can-on, a law of the church. Brass cannon are more costly than iron. Church laws are canons.

ces-sion, a grant; ses-sion, the sitting of a court. The courts of New York hold their sessions in the City Hall. Since the cession of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

can-vas, course cloth; can-vass, to examine. Sails are made of canvas. Inspectors canvass votes.

ceil, to make a ceiling; seal, to fasten a letter; seal-ing, setting a seal; ceiling, of a room. Seals are caught both in the northern and the southern seas. We seal letters with wafers and sealing wax. Masons ceil the inner roof with lime mortar. A plastered ceiling looks better than a ceiling made of boards.

cens-er, an incense pan; cen-sor, a critic.

course, way, direction; coarse, not fine.

cote, a sheep-fold; coat, a garment.
core, the heart; corps, a body of soldiers.
cell, a hut; sell, to dispose of.
cen-tu-ry, a hundred years; cen-ta-ry, a plant.
chol-er, wrath; col-lar, for the neck.
cord, a small rope; chord, a line.
cite, to summon; site, situation; sight, the sense of seeing.
com-ple-ment, a full number; com-pli-ment, act of politeness.
cous-in, a relation; coz-en, to cheat.
cur- rant, a berry; cur-rent, a stream.
deer, a wild animal; dear, costly.
cask, a vessel for liquids; casque, a helmet.
ce-dar, a kind of wood; ce-der, one who cedes.
cede, to give up; seed, fruit, offspring.
cent the hundredth part of a dollar; sent, ordered away; scent, a smell.
cel-lar, the lowest room; sell-er one who sells. Farmers are sellers of apples and cider, which are put into cellars.
clime, a region; climb, to ascend.
coun-cil, an assembly; coun-sel, advice
sym-bol, a type; cym-bal, a musical instrument.
col-or, hue; cul-ler, one who selects.
dam, to stop water, damn, to condemn.
dew, falling vapors; due, owing.
die, to expire; dye, to color.
doe, a female deer; dough, bread not baked.
fane, a temple; feign, to dissemble (fake).
dire, horrid; dy-er, on who colors.
dun, to urge for money; dun, a brown color, done, perform.
dram, a drink of spirit; drachm, a small weight.
e-lis-ion, the act of cutting off; e-lys-ian, blissful, joyful.
you, second person; yew, a tree; ewe, a female sheep.

fair, handsome; fare, customary duty.

feat, an exploit; feet, plural of foot.

freeze, to congeal; frieze, in a building.

hie, to haste; high, elevated lofty.

flea, an insect; flee, to run away.

flour, of rye or wheat; flow-er, a blossom.

forth, abroad; fourth, in number.

foul, filthy; fowl, a bird.

gilt, with gold; guilt, crime.

grate, iron bars; great, large.

grown, increased; groan, an expression of pain.

hail, to call, also frozen rain; hale, healthy.

hare, an animal; hair, the fur of an animal.

here, in this place; hear, to hearken.

hew, to cut; hue, color.

him, objective of he; hymn, a sacred song.

hire, wages; high-er, more high.

heel, he hinder part of the foot; heal, to cure.

haul, to drag; hall, a large room.

I, myself; eye, organ of sight.

isle (île), an island; aisle, of a church.

in, within; inn, a tavern.

in-dite, to compose, in-dict, to prosecute.

kill, to slay; kiln, for burning bricks.

knap, a protuberance, nap, a short sleep.

knaver, a rogue; nave, of a wheel.

knead, to work dough; need, necessity.

kneel, to bend the knee; neal, heat.
knew, did know; **new**, fresh, not old.

**know**, to understand; **no**, not.

**knight**, a title; **night**, darkness.

**knot**, a tie; not, **no**, denying.

**lade**, to fill, to dip; **laid**, placed.

**lain**, did lie; **lane**, a narrow street.

**leek**, a root; **leak**, to run out.

**less-on**, a reading; **les-sen**, to diminish.

**li-ar**, one who tells lies; **li-er**, one who lies in wait; **lyre**, a harp. A **liar** is not believed. The **lyre** is a musical instrument.

**led**, did lead; **lead**, a heavy metal.

**lie**, an untruth; **lye**, water drained through ashes.

**lo**, behold; **low**, humble; not high.

**lac**, a gum; **lack**, want.

**lea**, grass-land; **lee**, opposite wind.

**leaf**, of a plant; **lief**, willingness.

**lone**, solitary; **loan**, that is lent.

**ore**, learning; **low-er**, more low.

**lock**, a catch to a door; **loch**, a lake.

**main**, ocean; the chief; **mane**, of a horse. The Missouri is the **main** branch of the Mississippi. A horse’s **mane** grows on his neck.

**made**, finished; **maid**, an unmarried woman. Galileo **made** the telescope. A charming **maid** or maiden.

**male**, the he kind; **mail**, armor, bag for letters. The **male** bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female. The **mail** is opened at the post office.

**man-ner**, mode of action; **man-or**, lands of a lord. Children should imitate the **manners** of polite people. The farms of the English nobility are called **manors**.

**meet**, to come together; **meat**, flesh, food; **mete**, measure. The Hudson and East rivers **meet** at the Battery. Salt will preserve **meat**.

**mean**, low, humble; **mien**, contenance.
mewl, to cry; mule, a beast.
mi-ner, one who works in a mine; mi-nor, less, or one under age.
moan, to grieve; mow, cut down.
moat, a ditch; mote, a speck. Forts are surrounded by a moat. Mote is an atom.
more, a greater portion; mow-er, one who mows. A brigade of soldiers is more than a regiment. Mowers mow grass.
mite, an insect; might, strength. A mite is an insect of little might.
met-al, gold silver, etc.; met-tle, briskness. Brass is a compound metal. A lively horse is a horse of mettle.
mit, egg of an insect; knit, to join with a needle.
nay, no; neigh, as a horse.
aught, any thing; ought, morally owed, should.
oar, a paddle; ore, of metal. Boats are rowed with oars. Ores are melted to separate the metal from the dross.
one, a single thing; won, did win. One dollar is one hundred cents. The most depraved gambler won the money.
oh, alas; owe, to be indebted.
our, belonging to us; hour, sixty minutes.
plum, a fruit; plumb, a lead and line. The builder uses the plumb and line to set his walls perpendicular. Plums grow on trees.
pale, without color; pail, a vessel.
pain, distress; pane, a square glass. Panes of glass are put into window frames. Pains are distressing.
pal-ate, part of the mouth; pal-let, painter’s board; a bed. A person who has lost his palate cannot speak plain. The painter holds his pallet in his hand. The child sleeps on a pallet.
pleas, to plead; please, to give pleasure. Polite people please their companions. The courts of common pleas are held in the courthouses.
pole, a long stick; poll, the head.
peel, to pare of the rind; *peal*, sounds. On the Fourth of July, the bells ring a loud *peal*. The farmer *peels* the bark from trees for the tanner.

pair, a couple, pare, to cut off the rind, *pear*, a fruit. Shoes are sold by *pairs*. People *pare* apples to make pies. *Pears* are not so common as apples.

plain, even or level; *plane*, to make smooth. The carpenter planes boards with his *plane*. The essential principles of religion are written in *plain* language. Babylon stood upon an extended *plain*.

pray, to implore; *prey*, booty, plunder. The cat *preys* upon mice. We should *pray* for our enemies.

prin-ci-pal, chief; *prin-ci-ple*, rule of action. The Hudson is the *principal* river of New York. A man of good *principles* merits our esteem.

prof-it; advantage; *proph-et* a foreteller. There is no *profit* in profane swearing. The *prophet* Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.

peace, quietude; *piece*, a part. Good people love to live in *peace*. Our largest *piece* of silver coin is a dollar.

pan-el, a square in a door; *pan-nel*, a kind of saddle.

raise, to lift; *raze*, to demolish.

rain, water falling from clouds; *reign*, to rule. God sends his *rain* on the just and the unjust. Horses are guided by the *reins* of the bridle. Queen Victoria *reigns* over Great Britain and Ireland.

rap, to strike; *wrap*, to fold together. The Laplander *wraps* himself in furs in the winter. When we wish to enter a house we *rap* at the door.

read, to pursue; *reed*, a plant. *Reeds* grow in swamps, and have hollow, jointed stems. We should *read* the Bible with seriousness.

red, a color; *read*, did read. We should often think upon what we have *read*. The hyacinth bears a beautiful large *red* flower.

reek, to emit steam; *wreak*, to revenge. Nero *wreaked* his malice upon the Christians. Brutus held up the dagger *reeking* with the blood of Lucretia.

rest, to take ease, *wrest*, to take by force. We *rest* on beds. The English *wrested* Gibraltar from the Spaniards.

rice, a sort of grain; *rise*, source, beginning. *Rice* grows in warm climates. The *rise* of the Missouri is in the Rocky Mountains.
rye, a sort of grain; wry, crooked. Paste is made of rye flour. Children make wry faces when they eat sour grapes.

ring, to sound, a circle; wring, to twist. Some ladies are fond of gold rings. The bell rings for church. Washerwomen wring clothes.

rite, ceremony; right, just. Baptism is a rite of the Christian church. It is not right to pilfer.

write, to make letters with a pen; wright, a workman. Wheelwrights make carts and wagons.

rode, did ride; road, the highway. Cumberland road leads from Baltimore to Wheeling. King David rode upon a mule.

rear, to raise; rear, the hind part.

rig-ger, one who rigs vessels; rig-or, severity. Riggers rig vessels; that is, fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to the masts and yards. Hannibal crossed the Alps in the rigor of winter.

ruff, a neck-cloth; rough, not smooth.

rote, repetition of words; wrote, did write. Children often learn the alphabet by rote before they know the letters. Oliver Goldsmith wrote several good histories.

roe, a female deer; row, a rank. A roe deer has no horns. Corn is planted in rows. Oarsmen row boats with oars.

roar, to sound loudly; row-er, one who rows.

rab-bet, to cut, as the edge of a board, in a sloping manner; rab-bit, an animal. The joiner rabbets boards. Rabbits are lively animals.

sail, the canvas of a ship; sale, the act of selling. This house is for sale. We sail for Liverpool to-morrow.

sea, a large body of water; see, to behold. The river Danube runs into the Black Sea. Owls cannot see well when the sun shines.

sa-ver, one who saves, sa-vor, taste or odor.

seen, beheld; scene, part of a play; seine, a fish net. We have never seen a more dazzling object than the sun in summer. A thunderstorm is a sublime scene. Fishermen catch shad in seines. The city of Paris stands on the river Seine.
sen-i-or (sēn-yur); seign-ior, a Turkish king. John Smith, Senior, is father to John Smith, Junior. The Sultan of Turkey is also called the Grand Seignior.

seam, where the edges join; seem, to appear. The sun seems to rise and set. Neat sewers (sō-erz) make handsome seams with their needles.

shear, to cut with shears; shear, clear, unmixed. Sheep-shearers shear the wool from the sheep. When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded he sheers off.

sent, ordered away; cent, a small coin; scent, smell.

shore, sea coast; shore, a prop. Waves dash against the shore. When ship-builders build vessels they shore them up with props.

so, in such a manner; sow, to scatter seed. A sower sows his seeds.

sum, the whole; some, a part. We all have some knowledge. The sum of four and five is nine.

sun, a fountain of light; son, a male child. “A wise son makes a glad father.” Without the sun all animals and vegetables would die.

stare, to gaze; stair, a step. The Jews were not permitted to have stairs to their altars. Do not let children stare at strangers.

steel, hard metal; steal, to take by theft.

suck-er, a young twig; succor, help. Succor a man in distress. Suckers sprout from the root of an old stock.

slight, to despise, sleight, dexterity. Children should never slight their parents. Indians used to live in very slight buildings, called wigwams. Some have a good sleight at work.

sole, of the foot; soul, the spirit. The sole of a shoe is the bottom of it. The sun is the sole cause of day. Our souls are immortal.

slay, to kill; sley, a weaver’s reed; sleigh, a carriage on runners. Mankind slay each other in cruel wars. A sleigh or sled runs on snow and ice.

sloe, a fruit; slow, not swift. A sloe is a black wild plum. The sloth is slow in moving.

stake, a post; steak, a slice of meat. Tents are fastened with stakes. Beefsteaks are good food.

stile, steps over a fence; style, fashion, diction. Stiles are steps over fences. Goldsmith wrote in a clear plain style.
**tacks**, small nails; **tax**, a rate, tribute. Shoemakers drive *tacks* into the heels of shoes. People pay a heavy *tax*.

**throw**, to cast away; **throe**, plain of travail.


**teär**, water from the eyes; **tier**, a row. We shed *tears* of sorrow when we lose our friends. Ships often carry two *tiers* of guns.

**team**, of horses or oxen; **teem**, to produce. A *team* of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen. Farmers rejoice when their farms *teem* with fruits.

**tide**, flux of the sea, **tied**, fastened. The *tide* is caused by the attraction of the moon and sun. A black ribbon is *tied* on the left arm and worn as a badge of mourning.

**their**, belonging to them; **there**, in this place. Good scholars love *their* books. *There* are no tides in the Baltic Sea.

**the**, definite article; **thee**, objective case of *thou*.

**too**, likewise; **two**, twice once.

**toe**, extremity of the foot; **tow**, to drag. Men have a great *toe* on each foot. Horses *tow* the canal boats. *Tow* is hatched from flax.

**vail**, a covering; **vale**, a valley. Women wear *vails*. The valley of the Mississippi is the largest *vale* in the United States.

**vial**, a little bottle; **viol**, a fiddle. A *vial* of laudanum. A base-*viol* is a large fiddle, and a violin is a small one.

**vane**, to show which way the wind blows; **vein**, for the blood. The *vane* shows which way the wind blows. Arteries convey the blood from the heart and *veins*.

**vice**, sin; **vise**, a gripping instrument.

**wait**, to tarry; **weight**, heaviness. Time *waits* for no one. Butter is sold by *weight*.

**wear**, to carry, as clothes; **ware**, merchandise. Ladies wear sashes round the *waist*. Foolish children *waste* their time in idleness.

**way**, road course; **weigh**, to find the weight. We *weigh* gold and silver by Troy Weight. The *way* of a good man is plain.
**week**, seven days; **weak**, not strong. Sickness makes the body *weak*. Seven days constitute one *week*.

**wood**, timber; **would**, past time of *will*.

**weather**, state of the air; **wether**, a sheep. The *weather* is colder in America than in the same latitudes in Europe. Among the flock of sheep were twenty fat *wethers*.

### Some Sentences Illustrating Homonyms

The planks of vessels are fastened with copper *bolts*. Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called *bolts*.

The breech of a gun is its *butt* or club end. A ram *butts* with his head. We import *butts* of spirits.

Clothiers smooth their clothes with *calendars*. Almanac makers publish new *calendars* every year.

Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in *caufs*. Consumptive people are afflicted by bad *coughs*.

Farmers are *sellers* of apples and cider, which are put into *cellars*.

*Mead* is a pleasant drink. Lying is a *mean* practice. We *mean* to study grammar.

*Miners* work in mines. *Minors* are not allowed to vote.

David *moaned* the loss of Absalom. When grass is *mown* and dried we call it *hay*.

Fishes are caught in a *net*. Clear profits are called *net* gain.

A bird *flew* over the house. The smoke ascends in the *flue*.

Gums *ooze* through the pores of wood. The tanner puts his hides into *ooze*.

The comma is the shortest *pause* in reading. Bears seize their prey with their *paws*.

The *peak* of Teueriffe is fifteen thousand feet high. The Jews had a *pique* or ill will against the Samaritans.
The British Parliament is a legislative assembly, consisting of the House of Peers and the House of Commons. Our vessels lie near the piers in our harbor.

The student pores over his books day after day. The Niagara River pours down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet. We sweat through the pores of the skin.

Panel doors are more expensive than batten doors. The courts impanel jurors to judge causes in court.

The barber shaves his patrons with a razor. Farmers are raisers of grain.

The writer signs his name. Heavy clouds are signs of rain.

The lark soars into the sky. A boil is a sore swelling.

Saul threw his javelin at David. The Israelites went through the Red Sea.

The plumbline hangs straight toward the center of the earth. The Straits of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.

Lions have long bushy tails. The tale of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.

Earthen ware is baked in furnaces. A Turk wears a turban instead of a hat.

Wheat is a better grain than rye. One who lays a wager is a bettor.

Carpenters bore holes with an auger. An augur foretells.

Bears live in the woods. An oak bears acorns. We bear evils. Trees bare of leaves.

Many things are possible which are not practical. That is possible which can be performed by any means; that is practicable which can be formed by the means, which are in our power.

Bank notes are redeemable in cash.
WORDS OF IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY

any (ěn-ny), many (měn-ny), demesne (de-meen), bat-eau (bat-ō),
beau (bō), beaux (bōze), bu-reau (bū-ro), been (bīn), bu-ry (běr-
ry), bu-ri-al (běr-ī-al), bus-y (bīz-zy), isle (īle), isl-and (ī-land),
does (dūz), says (sēz), said (sēd), lieu (lū), adieu (a-dū), ghost
(gōst), corps (kōre), ache (āke), half (hāf), calf (cāf), calve (kāv),
one (wūn), once (wūnče), done (dūn), gone (gōn), folks (fōks), ra-
tio (rā-sho), va-lise (va-lēče), o-cean (ō-shun), though (thō), broad
(brawd), could (kood), would (wood), should (sood), debt (dēt),
phlegm (flēm), croup (kroop), tomb (toom), womb (wōm), wolf
(wōof), yacht (yōt), dough (dō), neigh (nā), sleigh (slā), weigh
(wā), gauge (gāge), bough (bou), slough (slou), doubt (dout), issue
(īsh-shū), tis-sue (tĭsh-shū), busi-ness (bīz-ness), bus-i-ly (bīz-i-
ly), colonel (kūr-nel), haut-boy (hō-boy), masque (māsk), sou,
sous (soo), gui-tar (gī-tär), pur-lieu (pūr-lu), su-gar (shōog-ar),
vis-count (vī-kount), ap-ro-pos (ap-ro-pō), flam-beau (flām-bo),
right-eous (rī-chuș), car-touch (kār-toouch), in-weigh (in-vā), sur-
tout (sur-tooth), wom-an (wōm-an), wom-en (wīm-en), bis-cuit
(bīs-kit), cir-cuit (sīr-kit), sal-mon (sām-un), isth-mus (īs-mus),
neigh-bor (nā-bur), piqu-ant (pīk-ant), piqu-an-čy (pīk-an-čy),
ptis-an (tīz-an), phthis-ic (tīz-ik), sol-dier (sōl-jer), vict-uals (vīt-
tls), ca-tarrh (ka-tār), bou-quet (boo-kā), bru-nette (brū-nēt), ga-
zette (ga-zēt), in-debt-ed (in-dēt-ed), lieu-ten-ant (lu-tēn-ant), qua-
drille (kwa-drīl), pneu-mat-ics (nu-māt-iks), mort-gage (mōr-gēj),
seign-ior (seen-yur), se-ragl-io (se-rāl-yo), asth-ma (āst-mā),
beau-ty (bū-ty), beau-te-ous, (bū-te-us), bdell-ium (dēl-yum), ca-
ocne (ka-nōo), plaid (plād), schism (sīzm), feoff-ment (fēf-ment),
hal-cy-on (hāl-sī-on), mis-tle-toe (mīz-zl-to), psal-mo-dy (sāl-mo-
dy), bal-sam-ic (bāl-sām-ik).

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, I IS SILENT.

bāl, čalk, čahlk, stālk, tālk, wālк.
THE FOLLOWING END WITH THE SOUND OF f.
coūgh, cloūgh (a cleft), toūgh, roūgh, sloūgh (The cast-off skins of a serpent, etc.) e-nōūgh, cough (cawf), trough (trawf), läugh (läf).

h AFTER r IS SILENT.

g IS SILENT BEFORE n.
deign (dăn), deigned, deigning; feign, feigned, feigning; reign, reigned, reignig; poign-ant.

l BEFORE m IS SILENT IN THE FOLLOWING.
cālm, cālm-ly, cālm-ness, be-cālm, bālm-y, em-bālm, ālms, ālms-house, ālms-gīv-ing, psālm, quālm, quālm-ish, psālm-ist, hölm.

IN THE FOLLOWING, geon and gion ARE PRONOUNCED AS jun; con, AS un; cheon, AS chun; geous AND gious, as jus.


IN THE FOLLOWING, ou AND au ARE PRONOUNCED AS aw, AND gh IS MUTE.
bought, brought, fought, sought, sought, thought, wrought, năught, fraught.
IN THE FOLLOWING, THE LETTERS ue AT THE END OF THE PRIMITIVE WORD ARE SILENT.

plägue, vägue, lēague, brōgue, rōgue, fa-tūgue, vōgue, tôngue. mōsque, in-trīgue, o-pāque, ū-nūque, pīque, har-āngue, āp-o-lōgue, cāt-a-lōgue (or catalog), dī-a-lōgue, ēc-lōgue.

No. 150. – 1,046 Words

1. Regular verbs form the past time, and participle of the past, by taking, ed, and the participle of the present tense by taking ing; as, called, calling, from call. The letter p. stand for past tense; ppr. for participle of the present tense; and a. for agent.

call, called, call-ing; burn, burned, burn-ing; plow, plowed, plow-ing; plant, plant-ed, plant-ing; pray, prayed, pray-ing, cloy, cloyed, cloy-ing; jest, jest-ed, jesting; abound, abound-ed, abound-ing; allay, allayed, al-ly-ing; al-low, al-low-ed, al-low-ing; a-void, a-void-ed, a-void-ing; em-ploy, em-ploy-ed, em-ploy-ing; pur-loin, pur-loined, pur-loin-ing; rep-re-sent, rep-re-sent-ed; rep-re-sent-ing; an-noy, an-noy-ed, an-noy-ing.

2. Monosyllablic verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel, and other verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel and accented on the last syllable, double in the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus, abet; p. abetted; ppr. abetting; a. abettor.

a-bet, a-bet-ted, a-bet-ting, a-bet-tor; fret, fret-ted, fret-ting, fret-ter; man, man-ned, man-ning; plan, plan-ned, plan-ning, plan-ner; wed, wed-ded, wed-ding; bar, bar-red, bar-ring, ex-pel, ex-pel-led; re-bel, re-bel-led, re-bel-ler; tre-pan, tre-pan-ned, tre-pan-ning, tre-pan-ner; ab-hor, ab-hor-red, ab-hor-rer; in-cur, in-cur-red, in-cur-ring.
3. Verbs having a digraph, diphthong, or long vowel sound before the last consonant, do not double that consonant.

seal, sealed, seal-ing, seal-er; heal, heal-ed, heal-ing; oil, oiled, oiling; hail, hailed, hail-ing; claim, claimed, claim-ing, claim-er; cool, cooled, cool-ing, cool-er; appear, ap-peared, ap-pear-ing, ap-pear-er; re-peat, repeat-ed, re-peat-ing, re-peat-er, re-coil, re-coiled, re-coil-ing, ve-neer, ve-neered, ve-neer-ing, ve-neer; avail, availed, a-vail-ing, re-strain, re-strained, re-strain-ing, re-strain-er.

4. Verbs ending in two consonants do not double the last.

gild, gilded, gild-ing, gild-er; long, longed, long-ing, long-er; watch, watched, watch-ing, watch-er; dress, dressed, dress-ing, dress-er; paint, paint-ed, paint-ing, paint-er; charm, charmed, charm-ing, charm-er; resist, re sist-ed, re sist-ing, re sist-er; con vert, con vert-ed, con vert-ing; dis turb, dis turb-ed, dis turb-ing, dis turb-er.

5. Verbs ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the last consonant or syllable not being accented, ought not to double the last consonant in the derivatives.

bi-as, bi-ased, bi-as-ing; bev-el, bev-eled, bev-el-ing; can-cel, can-celed, can-cel-ing; ca-rol, ca-roled, ca-rol-ing; cav-il, cav-il-ed; cav-il-ing; chan-nel, chan-neled, chan-nel-ing; chis-el, chis-eled, chis-el-ing; lev-el, lev-eled, lev-el-ing; coun-sel, coun-seled, coun-sel-ing; cud-gel, cud-geled, cud-gel-ing; driv-el, driv-eled, dir-vel-ing; du-el, du-eled, du-el-ing; e-qual, e-quared, e-qual-ing; gam-bol, gam-boled, gam-bol-ing; grav-el,
grav-eled, grav-el-ing; grov-el, grov-eled, grov-el-ing; par-al-leled, par-al-leled; par-al-leled-ing; jew-el, jew-eled; jew-el-ing; kern-el; kern-eled; kern-el-ing; la-bel, la-beled, la-bel-ing; lau-rel, lau-reled, lau-rel-ing; lev-el, lev-eled, lev-el-ing; li-bel, li-beled, li-bel-ing; mar-shaled, mar-shaled-ing; par-cel, par-cel-ed; pen-cil, pen-ciled, pen-cil-ing; pom-mel, pom-meled, pom-meling; quar-rel, quar-reled, quar-reled-ing; rev-el, rev-eled, rev-el-ing; ri-val, ri-valed, ri-val-ing; row-el, row-eled, row-eled-ing; shov-el, shov-eled, shov-el-ing; shriv-eled, shriv-eled-ing, tram-mel, tram-meled, tram-meling; trav-el, trav-eled, trav-el-ing; tun-nel, tun-neled, tun-nel-ing; wor-ship, wor-shipped, wor-ship-ing; mod-el, mod-eled; mod-el-ing; wag-on, wag-oned, wag-on-ing; clos-et, clos-et-ed, clo-set-ing; riv-et, riv-et-ed, riv-et-ing; lim-it, lim-it-ed, lim-it-ing; ben-e-fit, ben-e-fit-ed, ben-e-fit-ing; prof-it, prof-it-ed, prof-it-ing; buf-fet, buf-fet-ed, buf-fet-ing.

6. The name of the agent, when the verb admits it, is formed in like manner, without doubling the last consonant, as caviler, worshiper, duelist, libeler, traveler. So also adjectives are formed from the verbs without doubling the last consonant, as libelous, marvelous.
7. When the verbs end in e after d, and t, the final e in the past tense and participle of the perfect tense, unites with d and forms an additional syllable, but it is dropped before ing. Thus, abate, abated, abating.

ab-di-cate, ab-di-ca-ted, ab-di-ca-ting; ded-i-cate, ded-i-ca-ted, de-di-ca-ting; med-i-tate, med-i-ta-ted, med-i-ta-ing; im-pre-cate, im-pre-ca-ted, im-pre-ca-ting; vin-di-cate, vin-di-ca-ted, vin-di-cat-ing; de-grade, de-grad-ed, de-grad-ing; suf-fo-cate, suf-fo-ca-ted, suf-fo-ca-ting; ed-u-cate, ed-u-ca-ted, ed-u-ca-ting; in-vade, in-va-ded, in-va-ding; con-cede, con-ce-ded, con-ce-ding;
cor-ro-de, cor-ro-ded; de-lude, de-lu-ded, de-lu-ding; in-trude, in-tru-ded, in-tru-ding; ex-plore, ex-plo-ded; de-ride, de-ri-ded; de-ri-ding.

8. In verbs ending in e after any other consonant than d and t past tense is formed by the addition of d, and this letter with the final e may form a distinct syllable; but usually the e is not sounded. Thus abridged, is pronounced abridjd; abased, abâste. Before ing, e is dropped.

a-base, a-based, a-ba-sing; a-bridge, a-bridged, a-brid-ging; con-fine, con-fined, con-fi-ning; com-pose, com-posed, com-po-sing; re-fuse, re-fused, re-fu-sing; pro-nounce, pro-nounced, pro-noun-cing; man-age, man-aged, man-a-ging; re-joice, re-joiced; re-joi-cing; cat-e-chise, cat-e-chised; cat-e-chi-sing; com-pro-mise, com-pro-mised, com-pro-mi-sing; crit-i-cise, crit-i-cised, crit-i-ci-sing; em-bez-zle, em-bez-zled, em-bez-zling; dis-o-blige, dis-o-bliged, dis-o-bli-ging, dis-fig-ure, dis-fig-ured, dis-fi-gur-ing; un-der-val-ue, un-der-val-ued, un-der-val-u-ing.
Note. Although **ed** in the past tense and participle is thus blended with the last syllable of the verb, yet when a noun is formed by adding **ness** to such participles the **ed** becomes a distinct syllable. Thus **blessed** may be pronounced in one syllable; but **bles-sed-ness**, must be in three.

9. **Verbs ending in ay, oy, ow and ey, have regular derivatives in ed and ing.**

ar-ray, ar-rayed, ar-ray-ing; al-lay, al-layed, al-lay-ing; pray, prayed, pray-ing; stay, stayed, stay-ing; de-lay, de-layed, de-lay-ing; al-loy, al-loyed, al-loy-ing; em-ploy, em-ployed, em-ploy-ing; de-stroy, de-stroyed, de-stroy-ing, an-noy, an-noyed, an-noy-ing; en-dow, en-dowed, en-dow-ing; re-new, re-newed, re-new-ing; con-vey, con-veyed, con-vey-ing; fol-low, fol-lowed, fol-low-ing; be-stow, be-stowed, be-stow-ing; con-voy, con-voyed, con-voy-ing; fol-low, fol-lowed, fol-low-ing; be-stow, be-stowed, be-stow-ing; con-voy, con-voyed, con-voy-ing.

**But a few monosyllables, as pay, say, and lay, change y into i, as paid, said, laid.**
10. Verbs ending in **y** change **y** into **i** in the past tense and participle of the perfect, but retain it in the participle of the present tense.

cry, cried, **cry**-ing; de-fy, de-fied, de-fy-ing; ed-i-fy, ed-i-fied; ed-i-fy-ing; dry, dried, dry-ing; car-ry, car-ried, car-ry-ing; mar-ry, mar-ried, mar-ry-ing.

11. Verbs ending in **y** change this letter to **i** in the second and third persons, and in words denoting agent. Thus:

**Present Tense**

*Solemn Style:*  I cry, thou criest, he criedst.
*Familiar Style:*  he cries, [crier (agent).]

*Past Tense*

*Solemn Style:*  I cried, thou criedst.
*Familiar Style:*  he/we/ye/they cried.

12. Verbs ending in **ie** change **ie** into **y** when the termination **ing** of the present participle is added, as die, dying, lie, lying.

The past tense, and participle of the present, are regular.

died lied tried hied vied

**FORMATION OF THE PLURAL NUMBER OF NOUNS**

13. The regular plural of nouns is formed by the addition of **s** to the singular, which letter unites with most consonants in the same syllable, but sounds like **z** after all the consonants except the aspirate **f, p, q, t, k, or c** with the sound of **k**.

slab, slabs; lad, lads; chief, chiefs; bag, bags; back, backs; roll, rolls; ham, hams; chain, chains; crop, crops; tear, tears; straight, straights; post, posts; port, ports; sight, sights; sign, signs.
a. *When the noun ends in e, if s will coalesce with the preceding consonant, it does not form an additional syllable.*

bride, brides; blade, blades; simile, smiles; knave, knaves; date, dates; note, notes; bone, bones; cake, cakes; flame, flames.

b. *If s will not coalesce with the preceding consonant, it unites with the e and forms an additional syllable.*


14. *When nouns end in ch, sh, ss, and x, the plural is formed by the addition of es.*

church, churches; peach, peaches; bush, bushes; glass, glasses; dress, dresses; fox, foxes.

15. *Nouns end in y after a consonant, form the plural by the changing of y into i, and is addition of es; the termination ies being pronounced ïze, in monosyllables, and ïz in most other words.*


16. *Nouns ending in ay, ey, oy, ow, ew, take s only to form the plural.*

day, days; way, ways; bay, bays; de-lay, de-lays; val-ley, val-lêys; mon-ey, mon-eys; at-tor-ney, at-tor-neys; sur-vey, sur-veys; boy, boys; bow, bows; clew clews.

17. *Nouns ending in a vowel take s or es.*

sea, seas; hoe, hoes; woe, woes; pie, pies.
18. *When the singular ends in f, the plural is usually formed by changing f into v, with es.*

life, lives; wife, wives; beef, beeves; loaf, loaves; leaf, leaves; shelf, shelves; wharf, wharves; calf, calves; half, halves; sheaf, shaves; their, thief, thieves.

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*Adjectives formed from nouns the addition of y.*

bulk (noun), bulky (adjective); flesh, fleshy; silk, silky; milk, milky; pith, pithy, rain, rainy; hill, hilly.

*Some nouns when they take y, lose e final.*

flake, flaky; plume, plumy; scale, scaly; smoke, smoky; stone, stony; bone, bony.

*Adjectives formed from nouns by ly.*

friend (noun), friend-ly (adjective); home, home-ly; love, love-ly; time, time-ly; man, man-ly; cost, cost-ly; earth, earth-ly; lord, lord-ly.

*Nouns formed from adjectives in y, by changing y into i and taking ness.*

hap-py (adjective), hap-pi-ness (noun); loft-y, lof-ti-ness; la-zy, la-zi-ness; emp-ty, emp-ti-ness; drow-sy, drow-si-ness; diz-zy, diz-zi-ness; sha-dy, sha-di-ness; chil-ly, chil-li-ness.

*Adverbs formed from adjectives in y, by changing y into i, and the addition of ly.*

craft-y (adjective), craft-i-ly (adverb); luck-y, luck-i-ly; loft-y, loft-i-ly; gloom-y, gloom-i-ly.
Adverbs formed from adjectives by the addition of ly.

fer-vent (adjective), fer-vent-ly (adverb); pa-tient, pa-tient-ly; brill-iant, brill-iant-ly; op-u-lent, op-u-lent-ly; em-in-ent, em-in-ent-ly; per-ma-nent, per-ma-nent-ly.

Nouns formed from adjectives by adding ness.


Adjectives formed from nouns less, adverbs by ly, and nouns by ness.

bound boundless boundlessly boundlessness
fear fearless fearlessly fearlessness
hope hopeless hopelessly hopelessness
blame blameless blamelessly blamelessness
need needless needlessly needlessness
faith faithless faithlessly faithlessness

Adjectives formed from nouns by ful, from which adverbs are formed by ly, and nouns in ness.


The termination ist added to words denots an agent.

art, art-ist; form, form-a-list, lo-yal, lo-yal-ist; or-gan, or-gan-ist; du-el, du-el-ist; hu-mor, hu-mor-ist.

In some words, y is changed to i.

zo-ol-o-ży, zo-ol-o-żist; or-ni-thol-o-ży, or-ni-thol-o-żist.
The prefix ante denotes before.

date, ante-date; past, ante-past; cham-ber, ante-cham-ber; penult, ante-pen-ult; di-lu-vian, ante-di-luv-ian; nup-tial, ante-nup-tial.

The prefix anti usually denotes opposition or against.

Christ, anti-christ; Christian, anti-christian; febrile, anti-febrile.

Be, a prefix, generally denotes opposition or against.
daub, be-daub; dew, be-dew; friend, be-friend; labor, be-labor; numb, be-numb; moan, be-moan; speak, be-speak; sprinkle, be-sprinkle

The prefix con, or co, denotes with or opposite; con is changed into col before l.

co-equal, co-exist, co-habit, con-form, co-eval, co-extend, co-firm, con-join

The prefix counter denotes against or opposition

balance, counter-balance; act, counter-act; evidence, counter-evidence; plea, counter-plea; work, counter-work; part counter-part

The prefix de denotes down from; sometimes it gives a negative sense.

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, department; hence it gives words a negative sense.
able, dis-able; agree, dis-agree; allow, dis-allow; belief, dis-belief; credit, 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 in, on, upon, or against; it gives to adjectives a negative sense, as in infirm; sometimes it is intensive; sometimes it denotes to make; as bank, imbank; brown, imbrown; bitter, imbitter.

In the following, it gives a negative sense.
material, im-material; moderate, im-moderate; mutable, im-mutable; pure, im-pure; active, in-active; applicable, in-applicable; articulate, inarticulate; attention, in-attention; cautious, in-cautious; defensible, in-defensible; discrete, in-discrete; distinct, in-distinct; religious, 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, longer than, or more than.
leap, out-leap; live, out-live; venom, out-venom; resident, non-resident
over, as a prefix, denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.

balance, over-balance; bold, over-bold; burden, over-burden;
charge, over-charge; drive, over-drive; feed over-feed; flow,
over-flow; load, over-load; pay, over-pay

Trans, a prefix, signifies beyond, across or over

plant, trans-plant; Atlantic, trans-atlantic; form, trans-form

Pre, as a prefix, denotes before, in time or rank.

cautions, pre-caution; determine, pre-determine; eminent, pre-
eminent; mature, pre-mature; occupy, pre-occupy; suppose,
pre-suppose; conceive, pre-conceive; concert, pre-concert; ex-
ist, pre-exist

Re, a prefix, denotes again or repetition.

assert, re-assert; assure, re-assure; bound, re-bound; dissolve
re-dissolve; embark, re-embark; enter, reenter; assume, re-
assume; capture, re-capture; collect, re-collect; commence, re-
commence; conquer, re-conquer; examine, re-examine; ex-
port, re-export; pay, re-pay; people, re-people

Un, a prefix, denotes not, and gives to words a negative sense.

abashed, un-abashed; abated, un-abated; abolished, un-
abolished; acceptable, un-acceptable; adjusted, un-adjusted;
attainable, un-attainable; biased, un-biased; conscious, un-
conscious; equaled, un-equaled; graceful, un-graceful; lawful,
un-lawful; supported, un-supported

Super, supra, and sur, denote above, beyond, or excess.

abound, super-abound; eminent, super-eminent; mundane, su-
pramundane, charge, sur-charge
He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance, or without method. Without frugality, none can be rich; and with it, few would be poor. The most necessary part of learning is to unlearn our errors. Small parties make up in diligence what they want in numbers. Some talk of subjects which they do not understand; other praise virtue, who do not practice it. The path of duty is always the path of safety. Be very cautious in believing ill of your neighbor; but more cautious in reporting it.
# OF NUMERALS

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<td>ninety</td>
<td>ninetieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>one hundred</td>
<td>one hundredth</td>
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<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>two hundred</td>
<td>two hundredth</td>
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<td>300</td>
<td>CCC</td>
<td>three hundred</td>
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<td>CCCC</td>
<td>four hundred</td>
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<td>nine hundred</td>
<td>nine hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>one thousand &amp;c.</td>
<td>one thousandth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>MDCCXXIX</td>
<td>one thousand eight</td>
<td>hundred and twenty-nine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

½ one half. 1/3 one third ¼ one fourth 1/5 one fifth 1/6 one sixth 1/7 one seventh

1-1 1-11 1-111 1-1111 1-11111 1-111111

1/8 one eight 1/9 one ninth 1/10 one tenth 2/5 two fifths 4/5 four fifths 9/10 nine tenths

1-1111111 1_11111111 1-111111111 11-111 1111-1 111111111-1
WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH

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

Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.
Ad finem, L. to the end.
Ad hominem, L. to the man.
Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.
Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.
Ad referendum, L. for further consideration.
Ad valorem, L. according to the value.
Alma mater, L. cherished mother.
A mensa et thoro, L. from bed and board.
Anglice, L. according to the English manner.
Avalanche, F. a snow-slip; a vast body of snow that slides down a mountainside.
Auto da fé, S. act of faith; a sentence of the Inquisition for punishment of heresy.
Beau monde, F. the gay (happy) world.
Bona fide, L. in good faith.
Bon mot, F. a witty repartee.
Cap-à-pie, F. from head to foot.
Caput mortuum, L. the dead head; thee worthless remains.
Carte blanche, F. blank paper; permission without restraint.
Chef d’oeuvre, F. a masterpiece.
Comme il faut, F. as it should be.
Campos mentis, L. of sound mind.
Coup de main, F. sudden enterprise or effort.
Dernier ressort, F. of last resort.
Dieu et mon droit, F. God of my right.
Ennui, F. weariness, lassitude.
E pluribus unum, L. one out of, or composed of many [The motto of the United States.]
Ex, L. out; as ex-minister, a minister out of office.
Excelsior, L. more elevated. [The motto of the State of New York.]
Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.
Ex parte, L. on one side only.
Ex post facto, L. after the deed is done.
Extempore, L. without premeditation.
Fac similie, L. a close imitation.
Fille de chamber, F. a chambermaid.
Fortier in re, L. with the firmness in acting.
Gens d’armes, F. armed police.
Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body [A writ for delivering a person from prison.]
Hic jacet, L. here lies.
Honi soit qi mal y pense, F. shame be to him that evils thinks.
Hotel dieu, F. a hospital
Impromptu, L. without previous study.
In statu quo, L. in the former state.
In toto, L. in the whole.
Ipse dixit, L. he said.
Ipso facto, L. the fact.
Je-d’eau, F. a waterspout.
Jeu d’esprit, F. a play of wit.
Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation; as, an eye for an eye, etc.
Literatim, L. a substitute.
Locum tenens, L. the great charter.
Magna Charta, L. the great charter.
Maximum, L. the greatest.
Memento mori, L. be mindful of death.
Minimum, L. the smallest
Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell
Multum in parvo, L. much in a small company.
Nem. con., or nem dis, L. no one dissenting; unanimously
Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent
Nolens volens, L. whether he will or not.
Nom de plume, F. a literary title.
Non compos mentis, L. not of a sound mind.
Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair of brothers
Pater patriae, L. the father of his country.
Per annum, L. by the year.
Per diem, L. by the day.
Per cent, L. by the hundred.
Per contra. L. contrariwise.
Per se, L. by itself considered.
Prima facie, L. at the first view.
Primum mobile, L. first cause of motion.
Pro bono publico, L. for the public good.

Pro et. con, L. for and against.

Pro patria, L. for my country.

Pro tempore, L. for the time.

Pro re nata, L. as occasion requires; for a special emergency

Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and feet, with all the might.

Quantum, L. how much.

Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.

Qui transtulit sustinet, L. he who has born them sustains them.

Quid nunc, L. a newsmonger.

Re infecta, L. the thing not done.

Sanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies.

Sang froid, F. in cold blood, indifference.

Sans souci, F. free and easy; without care.

Secundum artem, L. according to art.

Sic transit Gloria mundi, L. thus passed away the glory of the world.

Sine die, L. without a delay specified.

Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing cannot be done.

Soi disant, F. self-styled.

Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.

Sub judice, L. under consideration.

Sub rosa, L. under the rose, or privately.

Sumnum bonum, L. the chief good.

To eties quoties, L. as often as.

Toto coelo, L. wholly, as far as possible.

Utile dulci, L. the useful with the agreeable.

Vade mecum, L (lit. go with me); a convenient companion; a handbook.

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

Versus, L. against.

Via, L. by the way of.

Vice versa, L. the terms being exchanged.

Vica voce, L. with the voice.
ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.
(Old Style [APA 2009] abbreviations are used for States.)

Ams. Answer; A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy; A. B. Bachelor of Arts; Abp. Archbishop. Acct. Account. A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord; Adm. Admiral. Admr. Administrator; Admx. Administratrix. Ala. Alabama; A. M. Masters of arts; before noon; in the year of the world; Apr. April; Ariz. Arizona; Ark. Arkansas; Atty. Attorney; Aug. August; Bart. Baronet; B. C. Before Christ; B. D. Bachelor of Divinity; Bbl. Barrel; bbs. barrels. Cal. or Calif. California; C. Centum, a hundred; Capt. Captain. Chap. Chapter. Col. Colonel; Co. Company; Com. Commissioner, Commodore. Cr. Credit; Cwt. Hundred weight. Conn. or Ct. Connecticut; C. S. Keeper of the Seal; Cl. Clerk, Clergyman; Co. or Colo. Colorado; Cong. Congress. Cons. Constable; Cts. Cents; D. C. District of Columbia; D. D. Doctor of Divinity; Dea. Deacon; Dec. December; Del. Delaware; Dept. Deputy; do. Ditto, the same; Dr. Doctor, or Debtor; D. V. Deo volente, God willing; E. East; Ed. Editor. E. & O. E. Errors of omission accepted. e. g. for example. Eng. England, English; Esp. Esquire. Etc. et caetera, and so forth; Ex. Example; Exec. Executor; Executrix. Feb. February; Fla. Florida; Fr. France, French, Francis; F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society [Eng.]; Gen. General; Geo. George; Ga. or Geo. Georgia; Gov. Governor; Hon. Honorable. Hund. Hundred; H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty; Hhd. Hogshead; Idib. In the same place; Idaho. Idaho; i. e. that is [id est]; id. the same; Ill. Illinois; Ind. Indiana; Ind. Ter. Indian territory; Inst. Instant; Io. or Iowa. Iowa; Ir. Ireland; Jan. January; Jas. James; Jac. Jacob; Josh. Joshua; Jun. or Jr. Junior; K. King; Kan. or Kans. Kansas; Ky. or Ken. Kentucky; Lt. Knight; L. or Ld. Lord or Lady; La. or Lou. Louisiana; Lieut. Lieutenant. Lond. London; Lon. Longitude; Ldp. Lordship; Lat. Latitude; L.L.D. Doctor of Laws; lbs. Pounds; L. S. Place of the seal; M. Marquis, Meridian; Mass. Massachusetts; Matt. Matthew; Mch. or Mich. Michigan; Mch. March; M. D. Doctor of Medicine; Md. Maryland. Me. Main; Mich. Michigan; Mr. Mister, Sir.; Messrs. Gentleman. Sirs.; Minn. Minnesota; Miss. Mississippi; Mo. Missouri. Mont. Montana; MS. Manuscript; MSS. Manuscripts; Mrs. Mistress; N. North; N. B. Take Notice; N. C. or N. Car. North Carolina; Nebr. Nebraska; Nev. Nevada; N. Mex. New Mexico; N. H. or N. Hamp. New Hampshire; N. J. New Jersey; No. Number; Nov. November; N. S. New Style; N. Y. New York; O. Ohio; Obt. Obedient; Oct. October; Ore. or Ore. Oregon; O. S. Old Style; Parl. Parliament. Pa. or Penn. or Penna. Pennsylvania; per. by, as per yard, by the yard; Per cent. By the hundred; Pet. Peter; Phil. Phillip; P. M. Post Master, afternoon; P. O. Post Office; Ps. Psalms; Pres. President; Prof. Professor. Q. Question, Queen; q. d. (quasi dicat), as if he should say; q. l. (quantum libet), as much as you please; q. s. (quantum sufficit), a sufficient quantity. Regr. Register. Rep. Representative. Rev. Reverend; Rt. Hon. Right Honorable; R. I. Rhode Island. S. South, Shilling; S. C. or S. Car. South Carolina; St. Saint; Sect. Section; Sen. Senator, Senior. Sept. September; Serv. Servant. S. T. P. Professor of Sacred Divinity. S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity; ss. to wit, namely; Surg. Surgeon; Tenn. Tennessee; Ter. Territory; Tex. Texas; Theo. Theophilus; Thos. Thomas; Ult. the last, or the last of the month. U. S. United States; U. S. A. United States of America; V. (vide), See; Va. Virginia; viz. to wit, namely; Vt. Vermont; Wash. Washington; Wis. or Wisc. Wisconsin; Wt. Weight; Wm. William; W. Va or W. Vir. West Virginia; Wyo. Wyoming; Yd. Yard; & (et) And; &c ( = etc.) And so forth.
PUNCTUATION

The *comma* (,) indicates a short pause. The *semicolon* (;) indicates a pause somewhat longer than the comma; the *colon* (:); a still longer pause; and the *period* (.); indicates the longest pause. The period is placed at the close of a sentence.

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

An *exclamation point* (!) denotes wonder, grief, or other emotion.

A *parenthesis* ( ) includes words not closely connected with other words in the sentence.

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

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

A *caret* (∧) shows the omission of a word or letter, which is placed above the line, the caret being put below, thus *give me book.*

∧

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

A quotation is indicated by these points “ ” placed at the beginning or ending of the passage.

The *index* (☞) points to a passage, which is to be particularly noticed.

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

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

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

CAPITAL LETTERS

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

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

The pronoun *I,* and the interjection *O* are always in capitals.
THE LETTER \textit{q} IS EQUIVALENT TO \textit{k}. THE \textit{u} FOLLOWING, AND NOT ITALICIZED, HAS THE SOUND OF \textit{w}; ITALICIZED \textit{u} IS SILENT.

\begin{itemize}
\end{itemize}

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS \textit{t} IS NOT SOUNDED.

\begin{itemize}
\end{itemize}

\textit{EI} AND \textit{IE} WITH THE SOUND OF \textit{E} LONG.

The letters \textit{ei} and \textit{ie} occur in several words with the same sound, that is of long \textit{e} but persons are often at a loss to recollect which of these letters stands first. I have therefore arranged the principal words of these classes into two distinct tables that pupils may commit them to memory, so that the order may be made a familiar as letters of the alphabet.

WORDS OF WHICH THE LETTER \textit{e} STANDS BEFORE \textit{i}.

çêil, çêiling, conçêit, conçêive, deçêit, deçêive, perçêive, dissêize, ëither, invëigle, lëisure, nëither, obêisançe, obêisant, reçêive, reçêipt, sêignior, sêine, sêize, sêizin, sêizûre.
WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER i STANDS BEFORE e.

achiève, griève, griëvançe, griëvoûs, aggriève, beliéf, beliéve, briëf, chiëf, fiëf, fiënd, brigadiër, breviër, fiërçe, liëf, liëge, liën, miën, niêçe, piër, piërçe, priëst, reliëf, reliève, repriève bombardiër, cannoniër, reliëvo, retriève, shiêld, shiêling, shriêk, siëge, thiëf, thiève, tiër, tiërçe, wiël, yiëld, finançïër, cavaliër, chevalïër.

No. 152 – WORDS DIFFICULT TO SPELL

(1) - 19 words

(2) – 18 words.
ban-dän-â, bâisque, (bâsk), bâss-vî-ol, bâ-zâar, bëa-con, beaux (bôz), bîs-cuít (-kît), bôr-ôugh, bô-ôsom, bruise (brooz), bôu-doîr (-dwôr), bû-reau (-rô), câlk (kawk), ca-prîçe, ca-rouse, ca-tâs-tro-phe, cau-cus, châ-os (kâ-).

(3) – 21 words
chârge-a-ble, chî-mê-râ, chîv-al-ry, chîle (kîl), chîyme (kîm), cîc-a-trîçe, clique (kleek), cô-côa (kô-kô), côl-lêague, col-lô-quî-al, cômb (kom), côm-plai-sânçe, côn-duît (dît), con-dîgn, con-va-lesçe, con-vey, corps (kôr), coun-ter-feît, cou-rî-er, couîrt-e-sy, couîrte-sy.
(4) – 17 words

couš-in, cóx-cōmb, crōup, cruiše, crūmb, crǔpt, cůk-oo, cū-po-lā, de-fi-cient, dém-a-gōgue, dī-a-lōgue, dīl-i-ğence, dis-guɪse, dǐ-shēv-el, dōm-i-çīle, dough-ty, drāught (draft).

(5) - 19 words


(6) – 20 words


(7) – 19 words

(8) – 18 words


(9) – 19 words


(10) – 19

mêa-sles, mê-di-ô-cre, mêr-can-tîle, me-rî-no, mêt-a-môr-phose, mî-âs-mâ, mî-lî-tiâ, mill-ion-âire, mîs-chîef, mîssion-a-ry, moi-e-ty, món-eys, món-eyed (îd), mort-ɡaɡed, môr-tîse, mus-tâçhe, mûs-çle (-sl), mu-šî-cian, mos-quî-to (-kê-).

(11) – 19 words

pe-lisse (-less), pēo-ple, pe-rīph-e-ry (-rīf-), per-nī-cioûs, per-suāde, phâ-e-tôn, phō-to-graph, phỹ-s-ic, phỹs-i-ŏg-no-my, phỹ-sīque, pī-ăz-zā, pict-ūr-ĕsque, pĭg-eon, pŏm-açe, pŏr-phỹ-ry, prăi-rie, pre-cō-cioûs, pro-dĭg-ioûs, pro-fĭ-cien-çy,


(16) – 17 words

bać-eha-nā-li-an, bru-nětte (-nět), čaňn-de-liĕr, ca-tārrh (-tār), co-quětte (-kět), cro-quet (-kā), dis-tieh (-tik), e-clăt (e-klă), ěl-ee-mōs-y-na-ry, ě-lite (ā-leet), en-nūi (ōng-nwē), et-i-quette (-kět), ěhër-kin, ě-y-m-nā-si-um, híc-cough (-kup), hō-sier-y (hō-zher-), ěd-i-o-sŷn-cra-sy.

(17) – 19 words

Ind-ian (-yan), meer-schāum, nău-seoûs (-shus), phlegm (flem), psŷ-ehōl-o-ŷy, queue (kū), rā-ti-o (-shî-o), sā-o-nā-ceoûs, āid-de-camp (ād-de-kōng), bay-œu (bî-oo), belles-let-tres, (bel-lēt-tr), bil-let-dōux (bil-le-doo), blanc-manage (blo-mōnj), brag-ga-dō-ci-o (brag-ga-dō-shî-o), buoy-ançy, (bwooy-ăn-cy), čham-pāgne (sham-pān), clāp-bōard (klāb-bōrd), caqut-chōuc (koo-chook), cārte-blānșe (kart-blānsh).

(18) – 20 words

# Webster’s Spelling Book Method for Teaching Reading and Spelling

## Student Progress Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Syllable 1</th>
<th>Syllable 2</th>
<th>Syllable 3</th>
<th>Syllable 4</th>
<th>Syllable 5</th>
<th>Syllable 6</th>
<th>Syllable 7</th>
<th>Syllable 8</th>
<th>Syllable 9</th>
<th>Syllable 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CV: b, d, g</td>
<td>CV: b, d, g</td>
<td>CV: b, d, g</td>
<td>CV: b, d, g</td>
<td>CV: b, d, g</td>
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<td>CV: b, d, g</td>
<td>CV: b, d, g</td>
<td>CV: b, d, g</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Short Vowel</td>
<td>Short Vowel</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>CCVC Words</td>
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<td>CCVC Words</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observations on the Key to Pronunciation

January 10, 2009

Since I use cedilla (ç) for the soft c, there is no need to code the hard c with a line through it. It is sufficient to write: c for hard k. The c with strikethrough looks a lot like e to my students. I used strikethrough (é) in the explanation but not in the Tables. The hard c of ch has the strikethrough, ěh.

The line under s and x are not quite like Webster, which appears to be connected to the letter by a tiny line in the middle. I found the “combining up tack below,” but for now the underline seems to be sufficient. It is very hard to see it clearly even in the good print of the 1908 edition. Combining print is much more difficult (requiring more work) than the simple underline - which works with any font.

The crossed t (ŧ) of the th isn’t quite the same since Webster’s appears to be a line touching the top of the t.

I prefer Webster to the newer dictionaries because he did not use the schwa. The introduction of the schwa as a diacritical mark has done much to limit the effectiveness of the modern dictionary for the purposes of teaching the common conventions of English orthography.

I used bold to indicate accented syllables instead of Webster’s accent marks because it is easier for children to understand. Experience teaching the program has proven that the move from written accents to bold type was a good idea.

It was on January 10, 2008, after months of diligent searching, that I was finally able to locate all the diacritical marks used in the 1908 edition of Webster’s Elementary Spelling Book. Thanks to Dr. Eugene Roth Jr. for assistance in helping me find all the diacritical marks.

Thanks also to Mrs. Elizabeth Brown for using this book in her tutoring and providing valuable feedback. Her informative website is www.thephonicspage.org. Mrs. Brown’s success using this this book with her tutoring students was one of the main reasons that I went ahead with the publication.

Special thanks to reading teacher, researcher, and reading historian Miss Geraldine Rodgers whose brilliant essay, “Why Webster’s Way was the Right Way,” motivated me to explore the power of Webster’s Spelling Book Method for teaching reading from the “sounds of the letters” instead of from the “meaning of the words.” You can read her essay on my website.
This book is an adaptation of the 1908 edition of Noah Webster’s *Elementary Spelling Book* to the needs of twenty-first century students. It is quite similar to the 1829 edition, which first introduced modern diacritical marks in place of the numerals (superscripts) used in previous editions to assist in pronouncing words.

Previously I had typed and published the 1824 *American Spelling Book*. I taught the 1824 edition in my classroom with great success. I have seen students improve their reading levels by several grades in a very short period of time with Webster. It is a little known fact that the current grade-level system of teaching reading can have a retarding effect on student’s advancement in reading. Many students who are performing on grade level in reading are often reading far below their personal potential. I experimented years with teaching polysyllables to second-grade bilingual students and regular English speaking first-grade students. The results completely changed my opinion of the capabilities of young students if they were systematically taught how to read polysyllables.

Grade levels are determined by tests like the Fries Readability Formula, the Flesch-Kincaid Formula, or the Dale-Kincaid Formula. With the Fries Formula, the average number of syllables and sentences in a 100 words passage are used to determine reading level. It was obvious that restricting students to small words and short sentences can have a severe retarding effect on their advancement in grade level ability. When I taught the first graders to read polysyllables, they experienced dramatic improvement on standard grade level reading assessments. Several were able to pass the 1987 *Riverside Informal Reading Inventory* 5th and 6th grade levels. The *Accelerated Reader Program*, for example, strictly controls reading levels. The same is true of most grade level curriculum materials.

Students in Noah Webster’s day did not experience this unfortunate retarding effect because they learned to read polysyllables at an early age with spelling books. In Webster’s day, **Spelling Books were used to teach reading and spelling.** Their reading books consisted of material of interest to children but not restricted to small words or short sentences. The Bible in the KJV, *Pilgrim’s Progress*, and the *Metrical Version of the Psalms (Psalter)* were often their first reading materials. Notice that Noah Webster’s reading lessons are decodable. They are perhaps the first decodable text for promoting reading without guessing.

Special thanks to Dillon DeArmond, one of my 6th grade tutoring students in 2008, who was the first student of mine to complete *Webster’s Spelling Book Method for Teaching Reading and Spelling*. His editorial assistance has been invaluable. His progress with Webster was excellent. He went on to become an Advanced Academic Placement student in junior high and high school.

Notice these definitions from Webster’s 1828 Dictionary: “**Spelling Book**: A book for teaching children to spell and read. **Spell**: to tell or name the letters of a word, with proper division of syllables, for the purpose of learning the pronunciation, children learn to read by first spelling the word.” On page 26 of the 1783 *Grammatical Institutes of the English Language, Part I*, Webster wrote, “Spelling is the foundation of reading and the greatest ornament of writing.”
For those who might question the wisdom of teaching kids to read some words beyond their level of comprehension, let me suggest a consideration of the following quote from the “Preface” to the 1908 *Elementary Spelling Book*: “The reading lessons are adapted, as far as possible, to the capacities of children, and to their gradual progress in knowledge. The lessons will serve to substitute variety for dull monotony of spelling, show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner to better understand them. The consideration of diversifying the studies of the pupil has also had its influence in the arrangement of the lessons for spelling. It is useful to teach children the signification of words, as soon as they can comprehend, 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 comprehend at first, they will understand as their capacities are enlarged.”

It is important to note that the division of syllables is not based strictly on roots, prefix and suffixes, that is etymology. Webster’s 1908 *Elementary Spelling Book* clearly states, “In Syllabication it has been thought best not to give the etymological division of the Quarto Dictionary, but to retain the old mode of Dr. Webster as best calculated to teach young scholars the true pronunciation of words.” Previous experience with a polysyllable reading program that I developed eight years ago lead me to recognize the wisdom of Webster’s original method of dividing syllables according to pronunciation, similar to the respelling in our modern dictionaries.

In the 1822 edition of his *American Spelling Book*, Webster informs us, “In nine-tenths of the words in our language, a correct pronunciation is better taught by a natural division of the syllables and a direction for placing the accent, than by a minute and endless repetition of characters.” For this reason, I have curtailed the use of diacritical marks as much as possible, especially the breve in closed syllables.

I always have the children orally spell some of the words we have read to help fix the spelling in their minds. Students can practice looking the words up in a dictionary.

It is important to keep in mind that the spelling book in Webster’s day was considered a method of teaching reading and spelling - not just spelling, as in our day.

One of the chief advantages of Webster’s method is the way the words are grouped according to accent. This crucial aspect of word identification is largely overlooked in modern reading and spelling methods. It is especially important for second language learners.

I recommend that students practice both oral and written spelling. All written spelling should be done in cursive, as it was done in Webster’s day. Manuscript was not introduced into American schools until 1922, with the results that handwriting, spelling, and composition have deteriorated considerably since Webster’s day.

Unknown words can be explained by definition or use in illustrative sentences. Example: “*Demeanor* is how you act. You have a nice *demeanor*. You act nice.”

Extensively revised on April 24, 2014 with the help of a spellchecker. Last revised on 5/4/2015.
### Flesch-Kincaid Grade Levels for Webster’s 1908 Elementary Spelling Book

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**TABLE 147**

The Dog: 3.4; The Stage: 5.0; The Squirrel: 6.4; The Boy who Stole the Apple: 3.1; The Country Maid and Her Pail: 10.2; The Two Dogs: 10.7. The Partial Judge: 6.6; The Fox in the Bramble: 8.9; The Bear and the True Friends: 6.9; Questions for Henry: 4.2.

Only the sentences were examined for grade equivalent. The tables of individual words were not used in this study. This study was done using the 2003 Microsoft Word.
WHOLE WORD APPROACH: Unquestionably the “w-w (whole-word) experiment has turned out to be the most deplorable blunder in academic history. It not only produced countless youngsters who can’t read, but also saddled us with a crew of teachers, few of whom have any practical knowledge of the fundamentals of alphabetical orthography. Expecting a 5-yr-old to develop a lasting mental picture of a whole word is basically identical to the “turky-track” approach to literacy that has been a millstone around the Oriental’s neck for eons. But worse yet, under current practices the child is expected to “figure out” words to which he has never been exposed, and without any knowledge of what phonics we do have. Idiotic! With that kind of thinking (?) going into our school programs it’s a wonder that any child ever learns to read! As a natural result of the “look-GUESS” fiasco, current researchers are looking for “guessing” aids (clues) by which children may guess strange words. They haven’t done enough research to discover that there were no guessing aids prior to the w-w debacle, because children were taught to SPELL the words before trying to read them.

SPELLING APPROACH: Prior to the w-w fiasco there were no “reading” failures per se, because all up-coming, new words were listed as SPELLING exercises ahead of the narratives introducing them, and vocabularies of other texts were controlled to minimize the chances of children encountering strange words, until they had learned to use the dictionary, after which there was no instruction in reading (decoding). In the old-fashioned spelling class children were taught meticulous pronunciation, spelling, encoding, meaning, word recognition, self-expression (in defining words), all in one course. The initial “attack” on words was made in the SPELLING class, rather than in literature. Although we frequently forgot exactly how to spell a given word, we seldom failed to recognize it where it was already spelled. Thus there were NO “reading” failures, just SPELLING failures, due to the idiotic inconsistencies of traditional orthography. Current researchers seem to look upon spelling as the result of reading, rather than as the traditional approach there-to. They seem to expect children to “catch” spelling thru exposure, like they do the measles.

See Ronald P. Carver’s Causes of High and Low Reading Achievement (2000) for a modern defense of spelling as a method of improving reading achievement.

For more information on the Spelling Book Method for Teaching Reading and Spelling, see my Spelling Book Resource Page on my website: www.donpotter.net.