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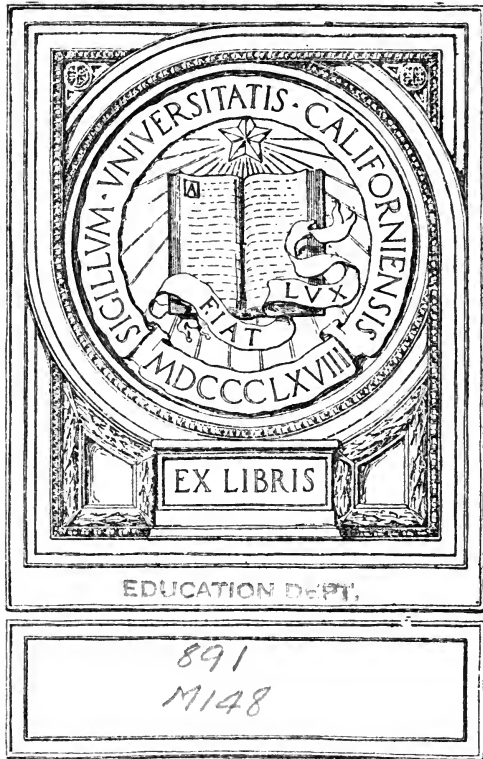
**MCGUFFEY'S
ECLECTIC
SPELLING
BOOK**
REVISED EDITION



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AMERICAN · BOOK · COMPANY
NEW YORK · CINCINNATI · CHICAGO

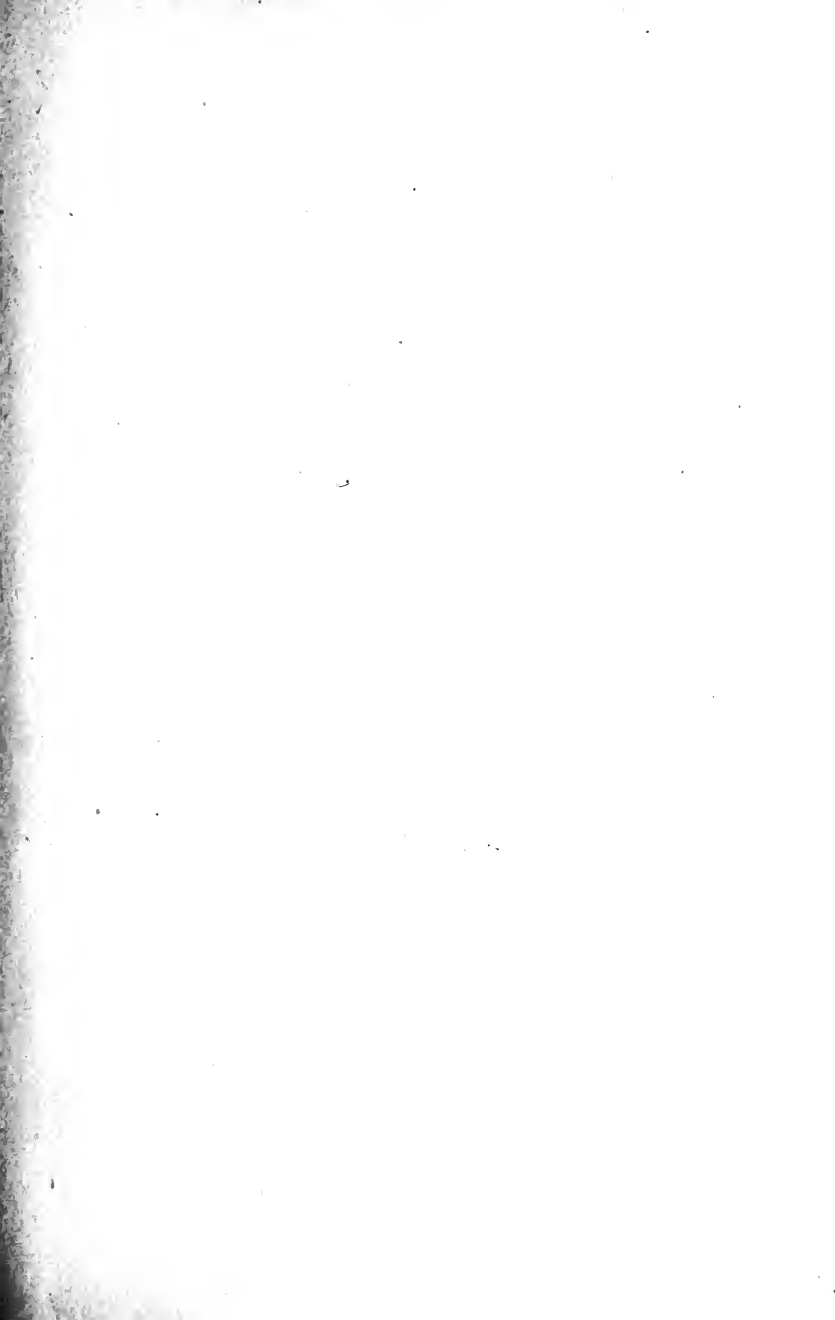
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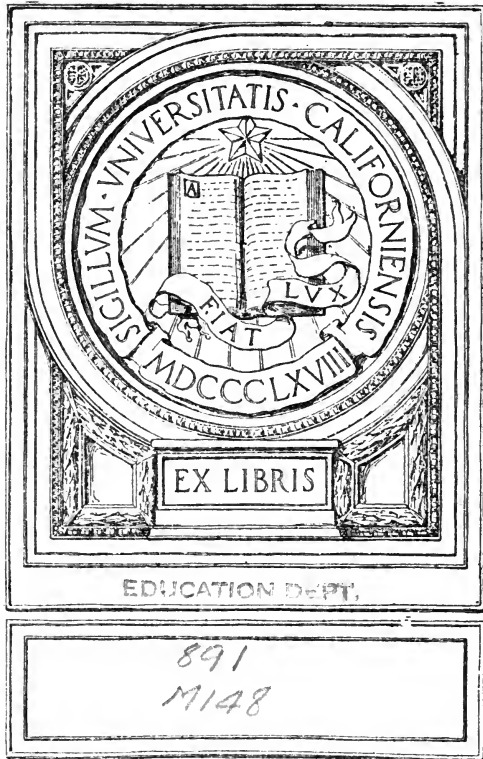
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ECLECTIC EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

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PREFACE.

IN revising this book, care has been taken to preserve all the excellences that have so long and so favorably distinguished MCGUFFEY'S ECLECTIC SPELLING BOOK: and the chief changes that have been made, have been suggested by the evident plan of the original work.

The old system of indicating the pronunciation by numerals, called "superiors," has been abandoned, and the diacritical marks used by Webster have been adopted. The Revised Speller conforms in orthography, pronunciation, and syllabication to Webster's International Dictionary. Exercises have been given on each of the distinctive marks used in the book, as will be seen by reference to Lessons 36-57.

A number of lessons have been added in the department of prefixes and suffixes, and now nearly all the more common of these etymological principles have been explained. (See Lessons 136-167.)

In arranging the text of the several lessons, the object has been not to appeal merely to arbitrary memory, but to associate each lesson with some principle of sound, meaning, or accent, which would tend to aid the pupil in acquiring a knowledge of our language. Several distinct lessons on pronunciation are given, and towards the close of the book numerous lessons of difficult words in orthography have been introduced.

Instead of indicating silent letters by italics, as has hitherto been done, a new type has been made in which such letters are canceled, thus enabling the pupil to discover their *status* at a glance.

The pages have been enlivened, as in the other books of this Series, by attractive engravings.

The publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services of W. B. Watkins, D. D., who planned and executed this revision.

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

THE **English Alphabet** consists of twenty-six letters, viz.: *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.*

Letters are divided into **VOWELS** and **CONSONANTS**.

The **Vowels** are those letters which can be perfectly sounded without the aid of any other letter. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, w,* and *y.*

The vowel sounds of *w* and *y* are the same as those of *u* and *i.* *A* and *o* are always vowels. *E, i, u, w,* and *y* are sometimes consonants.

A **Diphthong** is the union of two vowels in one sound.

When *both* vowels are sounded, the diphthong is called **PROPER**, because then it is really a **DIPHTHONG**, or *double sound*; that is, the sounds of the vowels unite; as, *oi* in *oil*; *ou* in *sound*.

When only *one* of the vowels is sounded, the diphthong is called **IMPROPER**, because then, as one of the vowels is silent, it is not *properly* a **DIPHTHONG**, though it takes that name; as, *oa* in *boat*, *ui* in *suit*, where *a* and *i* are silent.

The following diphthongs are in common use, viz.: *oi, oy, ou, ow, ae, ai, au, aw, ay, ea, ei, eo, eu, ew, ey, ia, ie, oa, oe, ua, ue, ui*; as in *toil, boy, round, plow, seal, coal, head, sail, say, aught, yeoman*. Of these, *oi, oy, ou,* and *ow* are generally proper diphthongs; though sometimes *ou* and *ow* are improper, as in *famous*, where *o* is silent, and in *slow*, where *w* is silent.

A **Triphthong** is the union of *three* vowels in one syllable; as, *eau* in *beau*, *iew* in *view*. The triphthong is properly a union of *letters*, not *sounds*.

OF THE VARIOUS SOUNDS.

All the vowels, and some of the consonants, have several sounds; in this book these sounds are indicated by *diacritical marks*, as in the following tables:

TABLE OF VOCALS.

Long Sounds.

ā,	as in	āte.	ē,	as in	ērr.
â,	“	eâre.	ī,	“	īçe.
ã,	“	ãrm.	ō,	“	ōde.
â,	“	lâst.	ū,	“	ūse.
â,	“	âll.	û,	“	bûrn.
ē,	“	êve.	ōō,	“	fōol.

Short Sounds.

ă,	as in	ăm.	ö,	as in	ödd.
ě,	“	ělm.	ű,	“	űp.
ĩ,	“	ĩn.	öö,	“	lööck.

Diphthongs.

oi, oy, as in oil, boy. | ou, ow, as in out, owl.

TABLE OF SUBVOCALS.

b,	as in	bīb.	v,	as in	vâlve.
d,	“	dīd.	th,	“	thīs.
ġ,	“	ġīġ.	z,	“	zīne.
j,	“	jűġ.	zh,	“	ăzure.
n,	“	nīne.	r,	“	râre.
m,	“	māim.	w,	“	wē.
ng,	“	hăng.	y,	“	yět.

l, as in lüll.

TABLE OF ASPIRATES.

f,	as in	fife.	t,	as in	tärt.
h,	“	hīm.	sh,	“	shē.
k,	“	eâke.	ch,	“	chăt.
p,	“	pīpe.	th,	“	thīck.
s,	“	sāme.	wh, for hw,	“	whÿ.

NOTE.—The foregoing forty-five sounds are those most employed in the English language. Some of these sounds are represented by other letters, as shown in the following table. For further instruction concerning the sounds, see Lessons 36–57.

TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES.

a, for	ǒ, as in	whæt.	e, for	k, as in	eän.
ê, “	â, “	thêre.	ç, “	s, “	çite.
e, “	ā, “	fēint.	çh, “	sh, “	çhāise.
ÿ, “	ē, “	poliçe.	eh, “	k, “	chāos.
ī, “	ē, “	sīr.	ġ, “	j, “	ġem.
ó, “	ü, “	són.	n, “	ng, “	īnk.
o, “	ōō, “	tō.	z, “	z, “	āz.
o, “	ōō, “	wōlf.	s, “	sh, “	sūre.
ô, “	ǻ, “	fōrk.	z, “	gz, “	ězǻet.
ō, “	û, “	wōrk.	gh, “	f, “	lāugh.
u, “	ōō, “	full.	ph, “	f, “	phlōx.
u, “	ōō, “	rude.	qu, “	k, “	pīquæ.*
ÿ, “	ī, “	flÿ.	qu, “	kw, “	quīt.
ÿ, “	ī, “	mÿth.	n, nasal, “	élän.	

W, in its vowel sounds, corresponds with *u*; as in *new* (*pro. nū*). *A* has, in a few words, the sound of *ê*; as in *any* (*pro. ên'nÿ*). *U* has, in a few words, the sound of *ê*; as in *bury* (*pro. bër'ry*); or that of *ÿ*, as in *busy* (*pro. bÿz'ÿ*).

OF THE CONSONANTS.

The **Consonants** are those letters which can not be perfectly sounded without the aid of a vowel. The consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*, and sometimes *e, i, u, w*, and *y*. The consonants are divided into **MUTES** and **SEMIVOWELS**.

The **Mutes** are those consonants that admit of no sound without the aid of a vowel. They are *b, d, k, p, q, t*, and *c* and *g* hard.

*NOTE.—The *u* is canceled in this book when *qu* is sounded like *k*.

The **Semivowels** are those consonants that can be sounded imperfectly by themselves. They are *f, h, j, l, m, n, r, s, v, x, z,* and *c* and *g* soft.

Four of the semivowels are called **LIQUIDS**; viz., *l, m, n,* and *r*. They are called liquids because they unite so readily with other sounds, or flow into them.

OF SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

A **Syllable** is a sound, or a combination of sounds, uttered by a single impulse of the voice: it may have one or more letters; as, *a, bad, bad-ness*.

A **Word** is either a syllable or a combination of syllables; as, *not, notion*.

A word of one syllable is called a **Monosyllable**; as, *man*.

A word of two syllables is called a **Dissyllable**; as, *manly*.

A word of three syllables is called a **Trisyllable**; as, *manliness*. Words of more than three syllables are called **Polysyllables**.

Accent is a stress of voice placed upon some one syllable more than the others. Every word composed of two or more syllables has one of them accented. This accent is denoted by a mark (') at the end of the accented syllable; as, *mid'night, a ban'don*.

A **Primitive Word** is one which is not derived from any other word; as, *man, great, full*.

A **Derivative Word** is one which is formed from some other word by adding something to it; as, *manful, greatness, fully*.

A **Simple Word** is one which is not composed of more than one word; as, *kind, man, stand, ink*.

A **Compound Word** is one that is composed of two or more simple words; as, *inkstand, text-book*.

Spelling is naming or writing the letters of a word.

Script 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

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

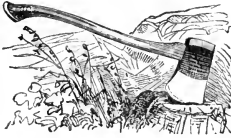
THE ALPHABET.

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	

THE 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	

PICTORIAL ALPHABET.

A**a**

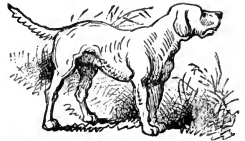
Ax

B**b**

Boy

C**c**

Cat

D**d**

Dog

E**e**

Elk

F**f**

Fox

G**g**

Girl

H**h**

Hen

I



i

Ink

J



j

Jug

K



k

Kid

L



l

Lark

M



m

Man

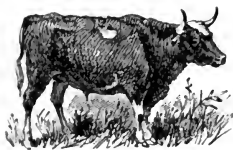
N



n

Nut

O



o

Ox

P



p

Pig

Q



q

Quail

R



r

Rat

S



s

Sun

T



t

Top

U



u

Urn

V



v

Vine

W



w

Wren

X



x

X

Y



y

Yak

Z



z

Zebra

SCRIPT FIGURES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

ECLECTIC SPELLING BOOK.

Lesson 1.

SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS.

Short Sound of A.

ăm	eăt	găp	băn	eăp
ăn	băd	băg	eăn	măp
ăș	măd	găg	făn	năp
ăt	păd	hăg	păn	răp
ăx	săd	lăg	răn	hăp
răt	găd	tăg	tăn	jăm
săt	săp	făg	văn	hăm

Short Sound of E.

běj	děj	něj	sěj	těj
lěj	kěj	pěj	něj	rěj
rěj	měj	sěj	zěj	sěj
wěj	wěj	yěj	těj	wěj
běj	jěj	sěj	pěj	fěj
lěj	lěj	fěj	rěj	pěj
hěj	měj	běj	jěj	měj

·Lesson 2.

SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS.—CONTINUED.

Short Sound of I.

if	rīd	hīm	sīn	jīg
it	līd	rīm	tīn	rīg
iſ	sīp	fīx	dīg	bīb
bīt	tīp	sīx	fīg	jīb
hīt	nīp	dīn	bīg	rīb
sīt	līp	pīn	pīg	fīb

Short Sound of O.

ōn	eōb	nōd	bōx	dōt
ōx	jōb	pōd	hōp	jōt
gōt	rōb	rōd	mōp	lōt
eōt	sōb	lōg	sōp	pōt
sōt	eōd	hōg	pōp	rōt
hōt	Gōd	dōg	tōp	nōt

Short Sound of U.

ūp	mūd	rūm	rūt	gūsh
ūs	dūg	sūm	hūng	dūst
eūb	mūg	būn	būng	mūst
hūb	pūg	dūn	lūng	rūst
rūb	tūg	rūn	sūng	gūst
būd	jūg	sūn	hūlk	drūm



Lesson 3.

REVIEW OF SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS.

măn	lăp	păt	tăp	hăd
fĭn	ġět	tĕn	wĕt	pĕġ
fĭt	dĭm	mĭx	hĭd	hĭş
hôt	rôt	fôb	dôt	eôn
rŭġ	hŭm	fŭn	hŭt	eŭt
băd	bŭt	hŭġ	ġŭm	fłōġ
dĕn	fōġ	dĭp	năġ	drăm
dĭd	tŭb	lōġ	bĕt	hĕlp
sōd	hōd	ġŭn	pĕn	lĭft
lăd	wĕb	lĭd	eōġ	rŭsh

Lesson 4.

Long Sound of A.

dāṭə	jādə	eāmə	eāgə	bānə
lātə	fādə	dāmə	pāgə	lāçə
mātə	rātə	sāmə	sāgə	wākə

Long Sound of E.

mē	wē	shē.	hēed	wēed
fēe	jēer	fēed	dēed	dēep
fēel	lēer	mēek	kēep	pēep
sēek	vēer	bēef	rēel	wēep

Long Sound of I.

pīə	dīkə	fīrə	līfə	bīdə
fīlə	likə	tīrə	rīfə	hīdə
mīlə	pīkə	sīrə	wīfə	rīdə

Long Sound of O.

eōdə	dōlt	bōnə	hōpə	dōtə
nōdə	jōlt	eōnə	pōpə	nōtə
bōdə	mōlt	hōnə	rōpə	vōtə
rōvə	bōlt	tōnə	eōpə	hōld

Long Sound of U.

lūrə	eūbə	mūtə	lūnə	hūgə
eūrə	tūbə	dūkə	dūnə	pūlə
pūrə	lūtə	jūtə	ūsə	eūə

Lesson 5.

Short Sounds of Vowels.

erāb	blēd	chīp	shōt	būmp
grāb	flēd	shīp	blōt	lūmp
drāb	slēd	whīp	spōt	pūmp
slāb	spēd	slīp	plōt	jūmp
stāb	thēn	drip	trōt	hūmp
brāg	bēnt	spīt	elōg	būlk
erām	bēst	erīb	frōg	jūst
elān	hēmp	gīft	plōd	drūg
elād	vēst	kīng	stōp	shūt
dāsh	wēst	grīt	elōd	hūsh

Lesson 6.

Various Vowel Sounds.

bārd	dēal	tānk	dēll	īll
eārd	vēal	rānk	tēll	bīll
hārd	mēal	sānk	wēll	fīll
bārk	nēat	hānk	yēll	rīll
dārk	hēat	dānk	bēlt	hīll
dīnt	bāng	dīmē	rāvē	eūll
hīnt	fāng	līmē	gāvē	dūll
līnt	gāng	tīmē	lāvē	gūll
mīnt	hāng	fīmē	pāvē	hūll
tīnt	rāng	mīmē	sāvē	mūll

Lesson 7.

Long Sounds of Vowels.

blāzē	snēer	drīvē	glōbē	dēan
erāzē	erēed	tribē	drōnē	bēan
shāpē	stēep	brīnē	stōnē	bēad
stātē	slēek	spīrē	prōbē	bēam
erāpē	flēet	brīdē	shōrē	lēan
fūmē	smītē	blāmē	elēar	mōpē
spūmē	spītē	flāmē	drēar	mōld
flūkē	quītē	slātē	blēar	tōrē
flūmē	whīnē	spādē	spēar	rōbē
dūrē	spīnē	prātē	smēar	pōkē

Lesson 8.

Various Sounds of Vowels.

elāsp	small	erāmp	brīng	mōan
grāsp	stall	stāmp	eling	eōast
flāsk	fall	grānd	sling	tōast
grāft	wall	stānd	swing	rōast
erāft	squall	lāmp	thīng	rōach
bōok	bōon	stōrk	wad	pōd
gōod	spōon	hōrsē	waş	rōb
tōok	blōom	snōrt	wash	rōck
fōot	brōom	shōrt	wast	sōft
hōok	stōol	nōrth	what	lōst

Lesson 9.

Long Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

fā'tal	lē'gal	lō'eal	ēū'bit
nā'tal	rē'gal	fō'eal	dū'el
pā'pal	rē'al	vō'eal	hū'man
pā'gan	pē'nal	ō'ral	ū'nit
bā'by	tā'per	ō'val	dū'ly
lā'dy	dī'al	tō'tal	fū'ry
lā'zy	trī'al	bō'ny	jū'ry
mā'zy	fī'nal	ēō'ny	pū'ny
nā'vy	vī'tal	gō'ry	pū'pil
rā'cy	rī'val	rō'sy	hū'mid
Sā'tan	vī'al	pō'sy	tū'mid

Lesson 10.

Short Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

āl'um	ēl'der	çiv'il	ēūl'prit
āl'to	hēē'tie	dīt'ty	ēlūm'sy
ēän'ter	hēl'met	gīd'dy	dūl'çet
mār'ry	fēn'nel	fīl'ly	fūn'nel
rāl'ly	kēn'nel	sīl'ly	gūl'ly
nāp'kin	bēl'fry	līv'id	būck'et
hāp'py	ēd'dy	līm'it	gūs'set
pān'try	ēn'try	līm'ber	sūl'len
rām'mer	ēn'vy	rīv'et	sūm'mon
mām'mon	tēs'ty	līn'en	hūr'ry
tāb'let	sēlf'ish	mīl'let	mūl'let

Lesson 11.

Various Sounds of A.

eårø	fåst	chår̄m	eåmp	war
mårø	måst	chårt	dåmp	warp
shårø	eåsk	lård	hånd	warm
spårø	måsk	år̄m	lånd	ward
snårø	påst	yård	sånd	warn
gāmø	seår	låkø	wåft	fråy
lāmø	spår	dålø	råft	plåy
nāmø	står	gålø	chåff	gråy
fāmø	gårb	eåpø	åft	ståy
tāmø	bårb	shāmø	ståff	bråy

Lesson 12.

Various Sounds of A.

dån'ger	ån'ber	lård'er	elåt'ter
mån'ger	bån'ter	mår'gin	flåt'ter
quåk'er	bån'ner	år'dent	låt'ter
quå'ver	hånd'y	år'my	måt'ter
drå'per	mån'nå	årt'ist	påt'ter
wå'ger	eån'çer	hår'vest	tåt'ter
få'vor	pån'der	pår'ty	råg'ged
flå'vor	tåm'per	tår'dy	räck'et
så'vor	plån'et	år'dor	vån'ish
må'jor	håm'per	eår'pet	gål'lant
eå'per	ståm'mer	går'ment	påt'tern

Lesson 13.

Various Sounds of E.

shēep	çē'dar	bēt'ter	elēr'gy
erēep	fē'ver	fēt'ter	fēr'vor
slēep	trē'mor	lēt'ter	hēr'mit
swēep	gē'nus	ēn'ter	mēr'cy
spēed	sē'eret	ēv'er	sēr'mon
brēezē	rē'bus	nēv'er	sēr'pent
tēeth	sē'quel	sēv'er	mēr'chant
snēezē	sē'quencē	dēx'ter	vēr'bal
brēed	hē'ro	mēm'ber	vēr'diet
blēed	zē'ro	plēn'ty	pēr'son
frēed	sē'eant	vēn'om	fēr'ment

Lesson 14.

Various Sounds of I.

bīrd	brī'er	bīb'ber	thīr'ty
bīrch	çī'der	bīt'ter	thīrst'y
chīrp	mī'şer	dīf'fer	thīrd'ly
flīrt	spī'der	dīn'ner	bīrch'çen
gīrl	vī'per	frit'ter	chīrp'er
shīrt	elī'ent	lit'ter	gīrl'ish
squīrm	gī'ant	rīv'er	gīrd'er
squīrt	ī'tem	shīv'er	stīr'less
thīrd	ī'cy	sīl'ver	fīrst'ly
gīrt	spī'ral	īn'ner	bīrth'dāy
gīrd	ī'vy	līv'er	mīrth'ful

Lesson 15.

Various Sounds of O.

brō'ker	eōl'ie	eôr'net	wōrst
elō'ver	tōn'ie	eôr'set	eômø
drō'ver	tōp'ie	ôr'gan	lövø
grō'çer	mör'al	sôr'did	døvø
ō'ver	eôm'mà	tôr'pid	shōot
ō'dor	dōg'ged	fôrm'al	mōon
sō'lar	dōe'tor	fôr'ty	mōosø
pō'lar	eöp'per	lôrd'ly	tōoth
pök'er	föd'der	môrn'ing	gôrgø
hômø'ly	fös'ter	ôr'bit	mōst
pō'em	pön'der	môr'tal	pröp

Lesson 16.

Various Sounds of U.

hū'mor	būt'ter	mûr'der	pru'dent
jū'ror	mût'ter	mûr'mur	fru'gal
tū'mor	rūd'der	tûr'ban	tru'ly
stū'por	shût'ter	tûr'nip	tru'ant
tû'tor	sûf'fer	tûr'kéy	eru'et
eû'ratø	sûp'per	pûr'pört	bru'in
lû'çid	mûm'my	eûrl'y	Dru'id
stū'dent	mûs'ket	fûr'ry	ru'in
stū'pid	nûm'ber	fûr'nish	ru'by
lû'nar	nût'mëg	eûr'vet	bru'tal
tû'mult	stût'ter	bûr'den	gru'el



Lesson 17.

Various Sounds of the Vowels.

Jūnē	fūrl	hūsk	frōm	hālt
dūpē	hūrl	mūsk	pōmp	mālt
tūnē	tūrn	rūsk	rōmp	sālt
flūtē	chūrn	stūng	lōng	wāltz
plūmē	hūrt	plūck	sōng	swān
glūē	eūrl	drūnk	strōng	wāsp
drōop	dēck	chīll	fōr	shēāth
glōom	nēck	drīll	eōrn	shēll
lōop	nēxt	quīll	fōrk	shōrn
hōof	tēxt	skīll	fōrm	shout
rōof	dēsk	spīll	sōrt	shrūb
prōof	nēst	frīll	tōrch	shrūg

Lesson 18.

Words Accented on the last Syllable.

a wāké'	be hĕst'	be hĭnd'	re çĕdĕ'
be eāmĕ'	be sĕt'	be sĭdĕ'	eon erĕtĕ'
be hāvĕ'	ea dĕt'	be tĭdĕ'	eom pĕtĕ'
be tākĕ'	de fĕnd'	de rĭvĕ'	se erĕtĕ'
e lātĕ'	de pĕnd'	re çĭtĕ'	eon çĕdĕ'
per vādĕ'	re pĕl'	re tĭrĕ'	eon vĕnĕ'
for sākĕ'	at tĕnd'	re vilĕ'	im pĕdĕ'
a bātĕ'	eon sĕnt'	re mĭşĕ'	re plĕtĕ'
ere ātĕ'	im pĕnd'	re vĭvĕ'	un sĕen'
es tātĕ'	im pĕl'	eon nĭvĕ'	su prĕmĕ'
re lātĕ'	eom pĕl'	ex çĭtĕ'	re lĕaşĕ'

Lesson 19.

be rātĕ'	a bōdĕ'	ex pĭrĕ'	a eūtĕ'
a pāçĕ'	a lōnĕ'	eon fĭdĕ'	a būşĕ'
re bātĕ'	a tōnĕ'	eon fĭnĕ'	eon fūşĕ'
de bātĕ'	af fōrd'	eon spĭrĕ'	de dūçĕ'
de fāçĕ'	ea jōlĕ'	po litĕ'	de lūdĕ'
de fāmĕ'	de pōşĕ'	re elĭnĕ'	ma tūrĕ'
se dātĕ'	eom pōşĕ'	re fĭnĕ'	pol lūtĕ'
eol lātĕ'	en fōrçĕ'	re pĭnĕ'	pro eūrĕ'
re gālĕ'	en rōbĕ'	re quĭrĕ'	re būkĕ'
em pālĕ'	ex plōrĕ'	re spĭrĕ'	re dūçĕ'
en gāgĕ'	ex pōşĕ'	ū nĭtĕ'	se elūdĕ'
en rāgĕ'	im pōrt'	en twĭnĕ'	se eūrĕ'

Lesson 20.

blādē	plāsh	brēam	drēss	twīnē
glādē	elāsh	erēam	swēll	blīnd
grādē	erāsh	drēam	spēnd	grīnd
shādē	smāsh	glēam	spēck	spīkē
trādē	trāsh	stēam	frēsh	smīlē
skātē	slāsh	strēam	whēlp	whīlē
brīsk	drōvē	blūsh	chēap	earvē
quilt	grōvē	flūsh	pēach	fārçē
filth	stōvē	slūsh	tēach	pārsē
pīnch	elōvē	brūsh	rēach	bārgē
fīnch	smōtē	erūsh	blēach	lārgē
mīnçē	stōrē	thrūsh	glēan	snārl

Lesson 21.

āb'bēy	rēe'ord	pīt'y	eōl'ter
āb'bot	chēck'er	dīs'tant	fō'eus
āt'om	ēd'it	dīn'gy	glō'ry
āsh'eş	lēv'el	dīz'zy	lō'eust
eāp'tor	mēth'od	fīn'ish	mō'ment
eār'rot	splēn'did	gīm'let	pō'tent
eāv'il	vēs'per	spīr'it	eō'gent
chāp'ter	wēst'ern	tīm'id	dō'tagē
chāt'tēl	bēd'lam	pīg'gin	nōt'ed
fāth'om	dēs'pot	tīn'sel	stōr'agē
gāl'lon	rēn'der	tīp'pet	stō'ry
gāl'lop	tēm'pest	wīt'ness	prō'test

Lesson 22.

shākø	chōsø	mārch	pīnø	oil
snākø	prōsø	pārch	wild	moil
bāstø	thōsø	stārch	mild	eoil
hāstø	frōzø	lārch	tīlø	foil
tāstø	fōrø	lārck	slīdø	soil
pāstø	pōrch	stārck	glīdø	toil
būnch	brōth	prīsm	spēnt	boy
hūnch	elōth	sīxth	fēnø	eoy
lūnch	frōth	stīnt	hēnø	hoy
pūnch	mōth	smīth	pēnø	joy
plūmp	bōtch	whīst	thēnø	toy
stūmp	stōck	mīdst	whēnø	eloy

Lesson 23.

Monosyllables miscellaneously arranged.

frēe	elīp	shēlf	quēst	shīnø
spīn	hātø	chīdø	flāx	wōrø
shād	tāpø	frīngø	stīll	thīnk
bānd	rāçø	elōck	trīm	mārsh
pāck	mīrø	chēek	dōør	bōoth
bāth	kītø	full	elūng	wīnø
dōck	bānk	frōck	lōft	sprāy
gōld	fēll	trōop	pūlp	join
pīpø	pīnk	glāss	grāpø	frīz
elūb	hīlt	lūrck	pōsø	brow
shōp	lāst	eloud	zēst	grāçø

Lesson 24.

Words in which the final *e* is silent.

eā'blɛ	nēe'dlɛ	răb'blɛ	bŭb'blɛ
fā'blɛ	Bī'blɛ	săm'plɛ	bŭn'dlɛ
ġā'blɛ	tī'tlɛ	sīm'plɛ	erŭm'blɛ
sā'blɛ	rī'flɛ	tēm'plɛ	mŭf'flɛ
stā'blɛ	nō'blɛ	dīm'plɛ	mŭz'zlɛ
erā'dlɛ	fīe'klɛ	fid'dlɛ	pŭd'dlɛ
lā'dlɛ	ăm'plɛ	kīn'dlɛ	rŭf'flɛ
mā'plɛ	ăp'plɛ	lit'tlɛ	tŭm'blɛ
stā'plɛ	băf'flɛ	böt'tlɛ	pŭr'plɛ
bēe'tlɛ	băt'tlɛ	eöb'blɛ	ġīr'elɛ
fēe'blɛ	eăt'tlɛ	fön'dlɛ	săd'dlɛ

Lesson 25.

ăn'ġel	ăb'sent	bīsh'op	blŭn'der
bā'sis	ăe'rid	bīġ'ot	blŭs'ter
eā'ter	blăn'ket	bīl'let	eŭs'tom
flā'ġrant	elăs'sie	blīs'ter	eŭt'ler
frā'ġrant	erăġ'ġy	ġīn'der	eŭt'ter
hās'ty	dăm'şel	erīck'et	sŭm'mer
hā'tred	dăn'dy	fif'ty	sŭn'der
lā'bel	făb'rie	fil'let	shŭd'der
lăt'er	făm'ish	līm'pid	thŭn'der
sā'ered	frăn'tie	pīl'fer	tŭm'bler
stătɛ'ment	lăt'h'er	pīl'lar	ŭl'ġer
vā'eătɛ	lăv'ish	prīnt'er	ŭn'der

Lesson 26.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

NOTE TO TEACHERS.—These lessons are intended as exercises in the *meaning* as well as the *spelling* of words. Distinguish carefully words of similar sound, but which differ in their spelling. At the recitation the sentences should be read aloud by the teacher, and the pupils required to write them out neatly and correctly upon their slates or on the black-board.

He ate seven or eight apples. Send the pale maid with the pail of milk. He owed for the paper on which he wrote an ode to the moon. We are not quite ready for the quiet man. Age gives edge to wine. He said the idol looked like a satyr. Clever satire often rouses the idle.

Lesson 27.

Sounds of *ai*, *ou*, *ow*, and *ea*.

pāïd	bound	eow	chēāt	hēād
grāïn	found	how	trēāt	dēād
stāïd	ground	town	bēāst	stēād
wāïf	hound	growl	blēāt	trēād
rāïl	mound	elown	prēāch	drēād
flāïl	pound	frown	spēāk	thrēād
quāïl	round	erown	strēāk	swēāt
snāïl	sound	drown	fēāst	dēāth

Lesson 28.

Dissyllables with short Sounds of Vowels.

ăd'agê	frên'zy	bick'er	blôs'som
băl'last	ěmp'ty	erit'ie	eôt'tôn
bănt'ling	gên'try	dig'it	eôm'ie
eăn'to	měr'it	flim'sy	dröp'sy
răs'eal	měn'tal	flip'pant	flôr'id
lăs'so	shěr'iff	frīg'id	fröl'ie
ăn'tie	těn'dril	in'fant	gôs'pel
săd'ness	věl'lum	in'gress	gôs'sip
săl'ver	věl'vet	in'mătê	hôr'rid
sănd'y	něe'tar	in'quest	jöl'ly
măg'got	vės'try	in'seet	röck'et

Lesson 29.

Trisyllables with short Sounds of the Vowels.

băl'eo ny	děl'i eătê	lib'er âtê
băr'o ny	dēs'o latê	līm'i tătê
eăv'i ty	děr'o gătê	im'mo lătê
făe'ul ty	děv'as tătê	in'di eătê
grăv'i ty	ēm'ū lătê	in'ti mătê
măl'a dy	hēs'i tătê	in'du rătê
văn'i ty	měd'i tătê	in'vo eătê
ăm'pu tătê	pět'ri fȳ	ir'ri tătê
ăb'so lütê	plěn'i tūdê	lit'i gătê
ăl'ti tūdê	rěe'ti tūdê	mil'i tătê
ăm'bu lançê	rēs'o lütê	stip'ū lătê

Lesson 30.

Miscellaneous Sounds.

prīmē	swīnē	stray	erayl
brayn	snōrē	glōss	flānk
brīck	chārgē	erōw	quēnch
grēen	tīngē	shārk	Seōtch
chēst	gōosē	brānd	thrīft
spāçē	prow	twīst	flāngē
erānk	wēalth	slīçē	twāin
līmp	serew (skru)	thrōb	thrīçē
chēss	flākē	sōon	flēsh
finch	flāsh	flay	twēlvē
flūng	elēan	lōaf	seālē

Lesson 31.

Long Sounds of I and U, and short Sounds of E and I.

a bīdē'	ae eūsē'	eon tēnd'	ad mīt'
a likē'	im pūrē'	eon tēt'	ad diēt'
a livē'	im pūtē'	in tēnd'	as sīst'
a rīsē'	as sūmē'	in tēt'	eom mīt'
de çīdē'	eom mūtē'	dis sēet'	eon sīst'
de filē'	eom mūnē'	de jēet'	de piēt'
de finē'	eom pūtē'	de tēst'	dis till'
de ridē'	eon elūdē'	de tēet'	e mīt'
de širē'	eon fūtē'	in spēet'	en list'
dī vidē'	dis pūtē'	ob jēet'	en rīch'
dī vīnē'	en dūrē'	re spēet'	for bīd'

Lesson 32.

Silent Letters.

B is silent after *m* and before *t*, and *p* is silent before *s*. The silent letters are canceled in this lesson, as they are throughout the book.

lām b	nū m b	dē b t	dē b t'or
eō m b	bō m b	dou b t	dou b t'ful
tō m b	erū m b	p̄sā m	sū b 'tlē
dū m b	thū m b	p̄shaȳ	p̄sal'ter

DICTION EXERCISES ON THE ABOVE.

The lamb is a dumb animal. He climbed the hill to the tomb, but his limbs became numb. Comb your hair, but do not thumb your book. Bombs are now commonly called "shells." The debtor, who was a subtle man, doubted his word, and gave not a crumb of comfort. Take your psalter and select a joyous psalm. His answer was, "Pshaw!"

Lesson 33.

Sounds of *igh*, *oa*, *shr*, and *thr*.

nigh	lōad	eōax	shrānk	thrāsh
thigh	ōats	hōax	shrewd	thrēat
flight	bōat	ōath	shrift	thrōng
light	ōak	eōach	shrikē	thrōvē
flight	fōal	floāt	shrūnk	thrūst
frigh	gōat	pōach	thrill	thrōat
tigh	sōap	hōarse	thrēe	thrūm

Lesson 34.

Long and short Sounds of A, and short Sound of E.

gāĭn	a bāsh'	dis pāčh'	pre tēnd'
nāĭl	ea bāl'	dis trāet'	re flēet'
tāĭnt	ea nāl'	ex pānd'	re frēsh'
trāĭl	era vāt'	a bēt'	re lēnt'
āĭm	de eāmp'	be dēck'	re jēet'
māĭm	pro trāet'	be hēld'	re quēst'
trāĭn	re eānt'	be quēst'	re bēl'
strāĭn	re frāet'	de fēet'	re grēss'
chāĭn	re lāx'	e lēet'	re prēss'
pāĭnt	at tāck'	e rēet'	sub jēet'
quāĭnt	at trāet'	e vēnt'	neġ lēet'

Lesson 35.

Short Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

ăe'çi dent	bĕn'e fit	dĭf'fer ent
ăd'a mant	brĕv'i ty	dĭf'fi eult
ăm'i ty	elĕm'en çy	fĭl'a ment
ăn'i mal	dĕs'ti ny	ĭn'ere ment
ăn'nu al	nĕġ'li ġent	ĭn'do lent
eān'is ter	pĕn'du lŭm	hĭs'to ry
flăt'ter y	rĕm'e dy	ĭn'ju ry
fām'i ly	rĕġ'ŭ lar	pĭl'lo ry
lāx'i ty	rĕl'e vant	sĭm'i lar
măn'i fest	pĕn'i tençĕ	tĭt'ŭ lar
măn'i fōld	pĕn'e trātĕ	tĭm'or øŭs

Lesson 36.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, AND CONSONANTS.

In this lesson, and in the pages immediately following, will be found forty-three exercises on the various sounds of the English language. Some of these have been given already, but are repeated here for the more thorough instruction of the pupil. Let the teacher carefully discriminate between the different sounds of the vowels, and fully drill the scholars in their correct enunciation.

1. Regular Long Sound of A, marked ā.

mākē	lā'tent	brāvē	a bāsē'ment
sāfē	chām'ber	erāvē	a bātē'ment
gāzē	pās'try	grāvē	ad jā'cent
sājnt	mān'gy	shāvē	a wāk'ēn

Lesson 37.

2 Regular Short Sound of A, marked ā.

spān	ād'der	eräck	eän'di dātē
trāp	än'vil	gländ	eäl'i eo
plāt	bän'ish	släck	grät'i tūdē
shām	brän'dy	plājđ	mäg'is trātē

3. Sound of A before r in such words as *air, care*, marked ā.

dārē	af fā'ir'	chāir	trans pār'ent
rārē	de spā'ir'	prāyēr	for bēār'angē
flārē	be wārē'	seārē	pār'ent agē
glārē	eom pārē'	squārē	eārē'ful ness

Lesson 38.

4. Sound of the Italian A, as in *arm*, marked *ä*.

färm	är'bor	g̃yård	är'gu ment
härm	är'mor	däynt	är'ti chökø
bärn	bär'ber	härsh	eär'di nal
yärn	eär'gø	jäynt	eär'pen ter

5. Sound of A in certain words before *ff*, *ft*, *ss*, *st*, *sk*, *sp*, and in a few before *nce* and *nt*, marked *â*, as in *staff*.

mäss	chânceø	g̃âsp	chân'çel lor
eläss	pâss'pørt	quâff	chân'çer y
vâst	mâs'ter	chânt	erâft'i ness
tâsk	grâft'ed	prânceø	ad vâ'n'tagø

Lesson 39.

6. Sound of broad A, as in *all*, marked *a*.

thral l	de ba y ch'	dra y wl	a y 'di-ençø
tall	de fa y lt'	pa y wn	la y d'a blø
wart	de fra y d'	spra y wl	plau'si blø
a y wø	as sa y lt'	war m th	ta y k'a tivø

7. Short Sound of broad A, as in *what*, marked *a*.

wan	wan'ton	squash	squa l 'id ness
wand	wan'der	squab	was p 'ish ly
squat	squa n 'der	squad	wa t ch'ful ness
wa t ch	wa l 'lōw	swamp	wa t ev'er



Lesson 40.

8. Regular Long Sound of E, as in *eve*, marked ē.

fēel	fē'mālē	wēan	dē'i ty
kēel	pēe'vish	thēsē	dē'çen çy
glēe	quē'ry	prīest	e grē'gīōūs
dēem	nēi'ther	chēer	frē'quen çy

9. Regular Short Sound of E, as in *end*, marked ě.

ěbb	pĕn'ny	slĕdgĕ	ĕn'e my
frĕt	sĕe'ond	sprĕad	rĕe'oĝ nīzĕ
hĕlm	tĕn'der	knĕlt	lĕn'i ty
thĕm	rĕe'tor	ĕlĕft	mĕm'o ry

Lesson 41.

10. Sound of E as in *there*, marked ê. This corresponds with the sound of *a* in *care*.

nê'ér	pär têrê'	whêrê up òn'
whêrê	êrê lǒng'	whêrê un tǒ'
thêrê òf'	thêrê bÿ'	whêrê'a bouts
hêir'ess	whêrê àt'	whêrê with àl'

11. Sound of E like *ā*, as in *prey*, marked e.

they	neigh'bor	neigh'bor hōōd
they	heir'nōūs	sur vey'or
freight	o bey'	pur vey'ançê
deign	in veigh'	eon vey'ançê

Lesson 42.

12. Sound of E before *r*, verging toward the sound of *u* in *urge*, and marked ē.

tērm	ēr'minê	tērsê	tēr'ma ġant
pēarl	ēār'ly	mērgê	pēr'son àl
ērr	pēr'feet	yēarn	mēr'chan dișê
lēarn	mēr'çer	swērvê	sēr'mon izê

13. Regular Long Sound of I, as in *ice*, marked î.

fifê	dî'et	Chrîst	brîb'er y
erîmê	quî'et	spîçê	dî'a dem
shrînê	fî'at	strîvê	lî'a blê
thrîvê	plî'ant	slîmê	î'çî elê

Lesson 43.

14. Regular Short Sound of I, as in *ill*, marked i.

stīng	pīv'ot	sprīng	dī'fi dent
bliss	splīn'ter	twītch	pīn'a fōrē
īnch	tīn'der	thīck	īn'fa my
strīp	wīck'ed	sphīn̄x	līt'ur ġy

15. Sound of I like that of long ē, as in *pique*, marked i.

pe tītē'	fa tīgē'	māg a zīnē'
an tīqē'	in trīgē'	sūb ma rīnē'
ea prīcē'	po līcē'	vēr'di ġrīs
fas ġīnē'	va līsē'	qaṛ'an tīnē'

Lesson 44.

16. Sound of I before r, verging toward u in *urge*, marked i.

stīr	bīrth'rig'ht	ġīrth	ġīrl'ish ness
fīrst	ġīr'dlē	thīrst	mīrth'ful ness
fīrm	īrk'sōmē	fīrth	thīr'ti eth
skīrt	vīr'ġin	smīrch	flīrt'ing ly

17. Regular Long Sound of O, as in *old*, marked ō.

hōst	pō'et	eħrōmē	fō'li o
smōkē	tō'ry	blōwn	ġlō'ri fȳ
spōrt	lō'eātē	seōld	ō'pi atē
slōpē	sō'lō	drōll	pō'et ry

Lesson 45.

18. Regular Short Sound of O, as in *not*, marked **ö**.

bönd	mön'ster	eröft	lön'gi tūde
fröst	pöt'ter	seönçe	prömt'i tūde
lödgē	lödg'ment	mösquē	nöm'i nāte
pröng	yön'der	frönd	öb'li gāte

19. Sound of O like short *u*, as in *dove*, marked **ö**.

mönth	blöd'shēd	spöngē	eöv'ert ly
glövé	lövé'ly	töngüē	eöv'e nant
shövé	nöth'ing	flöd	bröth'er hööd
frönt	eöv'et	blöd	möth'er lý

Lesson 46.

20. Sound of O like *oo* long, as in *do*, marked **o**.

whom	toür'ist	gröüp	who ëv'er
movē	roü tīnē'	provē	shöē' māk er
toür	throug'h out'	doüchē	en tömb'ment
shöē	en tömb'	yöüth	mov'ing ly

21. Sound of O like *oo* short, as in *wolf*, marked **o**.

wöf	boş'om	em boş'om	wöl ver ēnē'
wöüld	wöm'an	un boş'om	wöm'an ly
eöüld	wöf'ish	wöm'an hööd	wöm'an ish
shöüld	wöf's'bānē	wörst'ed	wöf'ish ly

Lesson 47.

22. Sound of O as in *form*, marked ô.

bôrn	tôr'turø	êôrpsø	fôrm'al ïst
hôn	fôr'ty	thôn	êôr'mo rant
môrsø	fôr'mer	seôn	hôr'ta tivø
lôrn	fôr'ward	seôrch	môr'ti fÿ

23. Another mark has been added in this book to indicate a sound of O where it precedes *r*, as in *work*, marked ȝ.

wȝrk	wȝr'thy	wȝrsø	wȝr'thi ly
wȝrd	wȝr'ship	wȝrld	wȝrld'li ness
wȝrm	Ëffȝrt	whȝrl	wȝr'ship er
wȝrt	wȝrld'ly	whȝrt	wȝrk'ing mæn

Lesson 48.

24. Regular Long Sound of double O, as in *moon*, marked ō.

tōl	mōn'shīnø	ġrōom	bōor'ish ness
nōon	nōon'tidø	seġhōol	ġlōom'i ly
spōol	blōom'ing	sōothø	rōom'i ness
ġrōovø	ġlōom'y	smōoth	sōoth'sāy ing

25. Regular Short Sound of double O, as in *wool*, marked ȝ.

wȝol	hȝod'wīnk	brȝok	eȝop'er agø
lȝok	lȝok'out	erȝok	rȝok'er y
rȝok	wȝod'land	shȝok	bȝok' bīnd er
hȝod	wȝol'ly	stȝod	erȝok'ed ness

Lesson 49.

26. Regular Long Sound of U, as in *mute*, marked ū.

sūē	bēāū'ty	dēūçē	bēāū'ti fūl
līēū	fēū'dal	slūīçē	eū'ti eļē
nūdē	eū'bie	jūīçē	mū'ti ny
sūīt	flū'id	fūgūē	pū'ri ty

27. Regular Short Sound of U, as in *but*, marked ũ.

lūngŭ	slūm'ber	eļūmp	būt'ter y
plūsh	rūs'set	stūnt	eūs'to dy
dūncē	dūch'ess	skūlk	lūx'ū ry
trūmp	seūf'flē	yōūng	sūm'ma ry

Lesson 50.

28. Sound of U when preceded by *r* in the same syllable, as in *rude*, marked ũ. It is the same sound as ōō.

trūē	ru'mor	prūnē	eru'di ty
erūdē	ru'ral	trūçē	rħēu'ma tīsm
erūçē	trū'flē	sprūçē	prū'dent ly
ruļē	bru'tish	eruīçē	prū'ri ent

29. Sound of U like that of short ōō, as in *put*, marked ũ.

būll	pūl'pit	fūl'ly	fūl fīll'ment
pūll	pūl'lēy	būsh'y	būl'le tin
pūt	eūsh'īōn	pūss'y	būl'lion ist
pūsh	būl'wark	būçh'er	būsh'i ness

Lesson 51.

30. Sound of U before r in such words as *urge*, marked ū.

ûrgé	jôûr'néy	spûrn	ûr'gen çy
bûrn	stûr'géon	nûrsé	eûrl'i ness
spûr	chûrch'man	eûrst	jôûr'nal ist
eûrb	bûr'gess	bûrst	hûrt'ful ness

31. Regular Long Sound of Y, as in *fly*, marked ŷ.

ap plŷ'	tŷ'rant	pŷrê	dŷ'nas ty
de nŷ'	hŷ'drà	tŷpê	ăn'ti tŷpê
re lŷ'	tŷ'phus	fŷkê	a sŷ'lum
re plŷ'	tŷ'rô	eŷŷmê	hy ê'nà

Lesson 52.

32. Regular Short Sound of Y, as in *hymn*, marked ȳ.

pȳx	sȳs'tem	lȳmph	sȳm'me try
çȳst	sȳn'tax	nȳmph	sȳn'eō pe
tȳmp	phȳș'ie	trȳst	sȳn'di eatê
Stȳx	lȳr'ie	mȳth	syn ôp'sis

33. The sound of *oi* or *oy* (unmarked), as heard in *oil*, *oyster*.

oint	re eoil'	spoil	en joy'ment
voicê	re joicê'	moist	dis joint'ed
troy	de stroy'	broil	em ploy'ment
poisê	em ploy'	choicê	ap point'ment

Lesson 53.

34. The sound of *ow* (unmarked), as heard in *owl*. When the *ow* is sounded as in *blown*, the *o* is marked long (blōwn).

howl	al low'	erowd	flow'er y
gown	en dow'	prowl	pow'er ful
owl	vow'el	seowl	em bow'el
down	row'el	brown	en dow'ment

35. The diphthong *ou* has two leading sounds: that of *ow* in words derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *out*; and that of *ōo* in words derived from the French, as in *soup*.

sour	found'ling	fount	an nounçé'ment
pout	g̃round'less	mount	un found'ed
sou̇p	rou̇ letté'	erou̇p	erou̇p'pī er
rou̇p	grou̇p'ing	wou̇nd	trou̇'ba dou̇r

Lesson 54.

36. The consonant *C* has two regular sounds: as soft *c* in *cede*, marked ç; as hard *c* in *cot*, where it has the sound of *k*, and is marked c.

çivçs	ăç'id	trāçç	De çëm'ber
māçç	sōl'açç	brāçç	in çës'sant
elōt	tăe'tie	eûrd	en âet'ment
ăets	trăf'fie	eāvç	e lœet'or

37. The sound of *N* as heard in *link*, is marked thus, n, which is the same sound as that represented by *ng*.

lănk	mōn'kçy	drĭnk	eōn'g̃ru øūs
mōnk	eōn'g̃ress	trĭnk	sĭn'g̃u lar
sĭnk	lăn'g̃uagç	eōnçĭ	drĭnk'çn ness

Lesson 55.

38. S has two regular sounds: when unmarked it has its sharp or hissing sound, as in *yes*; when marked thus, *ś*, it has the buzzing sound of *z* in *zeal*.

sĭck	măss'y	smĕlt	poş śĕss'ivĕ
pĕst	vĕst'ment	ġrōss	as śĕss'or
hăş	a mŭşĕ'	ġrōwş	re śĕm'blĕ
ĕaşĕ	in fŭşĕ'	ruşĕ	rĕş'o nant

39. Ch has three sounds: unmarked (English *ch*), it has nearly the sound of *tsh*, as in *child*; marked thus, *çh* (French *ch*), it has the sound of *sh*, as in *chaise*; and marked thus, *eh* (Latin *ch*), it has the sound of *k*, as in *chorus*.

sŭch	spĕech'less	chĭld	chœ'o latĕ
çĕf	ma çhĭnĕ'	çhăjšĕ	çhĭv'al rŷ
ĕhăşm	ĕhĕm'ist	ĕhrişm	ĕhăr'ae ter

Lesson 56.

40. G has two regular sounds: marked thus, *ġ* (*g* hard), it has the sound of *g* in *go*; marked thus, *ĝ* (*g* soft), it has the sound of *j*, as in *gem*.

ġĕār'ing	ġew'ġaw	slŭġ	ġid'di ness
ĝen'tilĕ	slŭĝ'ĝish	erăĝ	ĝuil'lo tinĝ
ĝĕn'der	ĝĕs'turĕ	ĝĭbĕ	ĝĕn'er al

41. Th has two sounds: its sharp sound, as in *thing*, which is unmarked, and its soft sound, as in *thine*, marked *th*.

thĭn	thĕ'ist	brĕăth	mŷth'ie al
thăw	thĕ'sis	thĕft	thĕ'o ry
thĭs	ġăth'er	thĭnĕ	hĭth'er to
thăn	bŏth'er	brĕăthĕ	ŏth'er wĭşĕ

Lesson 57.

42. X has three sounds: its regular sharp sound (unmarked) like *ks*, as in *expect*, and its soft or flat sound like *gz*, as in *exist*, marked \underline{x} . At the beginning of words *x* has the sound of *z*, as in *xebec* (zē'bee).

ěx'it	ex păn'sivø	ex trā'ne øūs
ex çěl'	ěx'pi átø	ex tē'ri or
ex̄ alt'	ex̄ äm'plø	ex̄ ěc'ũ tivø
ex eūsø'	ex̄ ũlt'ant	ex̄ ôr'di ũm

43. Q is followed in all cases by *u*, and has usually the sound of *kw*, as in *queen*; but in a few words derived from the French, *qu* is sounded like *k*, as in *coquette*.

quäck	quēer'ly	quoit	quī ē'tus
quēen	quō'rum	quōtø	quo tā'tion
pláquø	pī'quānt	bisquø	eo quēt'tish
eliquø	eo quēt'	tôrqø	pī'quān çy

Lesson 58.

eas eādø'	a bāsø'	in elūdø'	a lärm'
ex chāngø'	a māsø'	ad jūrø'	a fär'
in flāmø'	ab rādø'	de pūtø'	re märk'
ob lātø'	eru sādø'	re fūsø'	de bärk'
par tākø'	de bāsø'	ma nūrø'	em bärk'
ad dræss'	re grët'	in jëet'	ae quīt'
re flëx'	ex çëpt'	in vënt'	a drift'
ar rëst'	ex pëet'	mo lëst'	re mïss'
eon tëst'	ex pënd'	op prëss'	be fît'
de prëss'	ex prëss'	re drëss'	per sïst'

Lesson 59.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

NOTE.—These exercises on words of similar sound, instead of being gathered into a single department, are interspersed throughout the book.

rāiſéd, <i>lifted up.</i>	plāit, <i>a fold.</i>
rāzéd, <i>destroyed.</i>	plāté, <i>flattened metal.</i>
prīēs, <i>inspects closely.</i>	plūmḅ, <i>perpendicular.</i>
prīzē, <i>to value.</i>	plūm, <i>a fruit.</i>
prāy, <i>to supplicate.</i>	plāçé, <i>site; spot.</i>
prey, <i>a spoil.</i>	plāičé, <i>a fish.</i>
pōrē, <i>a small opening.</i>	plēāsē, <i>to gratify.</i>
pōūr, <i>to cause to flow.</i>	plēās, <i>excuses.</i>
pōll, <i>the head.</i>	bēll, <i>a sounding vessel.</i>
pōlē, <i>a rod; a perch.</i>	bēllé, <i>a fine young lady.</i>

Lesson 60.

bight, <i>a bay.</i>	piēcé, <i>a part.</i>
bīté, <i>to seize with the teeth.</i>	pēāçé, <i>quietness.</i>
blōāt, <i>to swell.</i>	new, <i>not old.</i>
blōté, <i>to dry and smoke.</i>	knew, <i>did know.</i>
bōārd, <i>a plank.</i>	gnū, <i>a quadruped.</i>
bōréd, <i>did bore.</i>	līmḅ, <i>a branch.</i>
brēād, <i>food.</i>	līmá, <i>to draw or paint.</i>
bréd, <i>reared.</i>	äre, <i>part of a circle.</i>
blūé, <i>a color.</i>	ärk, <i>a vessel.</i>
blew, <i>did blow.</i>	prāyſ, <i>supplicates.</i>
bōār, <i>the male swine.</i>	prāiſé, <i>honor.</i>
bōrē, <i>to pierce.</i>	preyſ, <i>spoils.</i>



Lesson 61.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

ab rūpt'	dis eüss'	a eröss'	a grēe'
an nül'	de düet'	a döpt'	a slēep'
eon strüet'	in düet'	a löft'	es tēem'
in strüet'	re büt'	a nön'	de erēe'
in trüst'	re şült'	be löng'	de grēe'
at tīre'	in vīte'	com pōrt'	dis elōşe'
en tīçe'	o blīge'	re pōrt'	dis pōşe'
en tīre'	per spīre'	eon sōlē'	re stōre'
in elīne'	sub limē'	re pōşe'	en thrōnge'
ir. çite'	sur vīve'	eon vōke'	ex plōde'

Lesson 62.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

Dost consider that dust thou art? He paid the servant his hire, and the wages were higher than last year. With whoop and hurrah they tore the hoop from the barrel. The mower will cut more grass to-morrow. The foreign consul took counsel with the enemy, and called a council of war. English consols are high. Kings are sometimes guilty of flagrant wrongs. Many a fragrant flower blooms unseen. He tore his clothes in a struggle to close the door. His course toward that coarse lad was wrong.

Lesson 63.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

eön'taet	nös'tril	eür'ry	pün'gent
för'est	pröd'uet	fül'erum	rüs'tie
höb'by	pröb'lem	hüd'dlæ	rüb'bish
löft'y	rös'ter	püb'lie	sül'ky
lög'ie	tör'rent	püb'lish	sül'try
äfflux	bänk'rupt	kïn'dred	serib'blæ
äm'bush	eäm'phor	pïck'et	trïp'let
än'them	häv'oe	tïck'et	trïe'klæ
än'nals	häg'gard	wïck'et	lïz'ard
äs'pect	hät'ch'et	ïn'voicæ	vïl'la

Lesson 64.

eām'brie	dē'ist	gŷ'press	trib'al
eā'dençé	ē'qual	Fri'day	erī'sis
dā'tivé	frēe'dòm	īç'bērg	hŷ'drant
nā'tivé	nēed'ful	li'bel	sçē'ençé
pāvé'ment	mēet'ing	mī'graté	sī'lent
dūké'dòm	boun'ty	pow'der	boy'hōod
dūr'ançé	eoun'ty	prow'ess	elois'ter
eū'beb	eow'ard	sound'ings	joy'øūs
pū'trid	drow'sy	tow'el	loi'ter
pūr'ist	foun'tain	tow'er	loy'al

Lesson 65.

bēard	bŷild	pālm	vērsé	wiŷch
erēasé	bŷilt	eālf	sēarch	scrip't
ēāvés	squint	hālf	fērn	gŷess
hēāvé	livé	tałk	kērn	stārt
lēap	stick	wałk	spērm	ŷrāth
knēe	ełiff	chałk	sērvé	fłōor
splēen	ŷrit	laŷn	wēré	çzār
hāvé	brōnzé	daŷb	hērb	hāŷnch
frānk	būzz	fałt	strēngth	flāŷnt
slāké	snāŷch	spaŷn	snēak	hāŷnt
smāck	drēdçé	drift	pūrsé	shārp
ełāmp	chūrch	fūnd	ełŷch	knēel

Lesson 66.

en nō'blē	in dūçé'ment	a bū'sivē
e lōpé'ment	a eū'men	pe ru'sal
ex pō'nent	æ eūs'ant	pur sū'ant
he rō'ie	al lūrē'ment	re fūs'al
pro mō'tivē	a mūsçé'ment	sul phū'rie
de täch'ment	es tǎb'lish	at tēnd'ant
doğ mǎt'ie	fa nǎt'ie	as sēm'blagē
dra mǎt'ie	fan tǎs'tie	ap pēnd'ant
ee stāt'ie	gī gǎn'tie	in tēs'tatē
e lās'tie	in hǎb'it	eōm'pen sātē

Lesson 67.

çit, a citizen.	yrēak, to revenge.
sit, to rest on a seat.	rēek, vapor. [dead.
dūet, a channel.	bjēr, a carriage for the
dūckēd, plunged under.	bēer, fermented liquor.
chūff, a clown.	rēst, quietness; ease.
chøugh (chūf), a bird.	yrēst, to turn; to twist.
eoin, metal stamped.	rīng, a circle.
eoigné, a corner.	yrīng, to twist.
eōlē, a kind of cabbage.	rōtē, repetition.
eōāl, carbon.	yrōtē, did write.
fīnd, to discover.	strāit, a narrow channel.
fīnēd, did fine; mulcted.	strāight, not crooked.
prints, calicoes.	wāvē, an undulation.
prīnçē, a king's son.	wāivē, to refuse.

Lesson 68.

bōlē, <i>the body of a tree.</i>	hīst, <i>hush!</i>
bōwī, <i>a vessel.</i>	hīsséd, <i>did hiss.</i>
bōll, <i>a pod.</i>	paŷŷ, <i>the feet of beasts.</i>
nōšé, <i>part of the face.</i>	paŷsé, <i>a stop.</i>
knōwŷ, <i>does know.</i>	faŷn, <i>a sylvan god.</i>
mōtē, <i>a particle.</i>	faŷn, <i>a young deer.</i>
mōāt, <i>a ditch.</i>	prīdē, <i>vanity.</i>
tōlēd, <i>allured.</i>	prīéd, <i>did pry.</i>
tōld, <i>did tell.</i>	wāŷn, <i>a wagon.</i>
tōlléd, <i>did toll.</i>	wānē, <i>to decrease.</i>
reīn, <i>part of a bridle.</i>	sēe, <i>to behold.</i>
rāŷn, <i>falling water.</i>	sēā, <i>a body of water.</i>
reīgn, <i>to rule.</i>	sī, <i>a term in music.</i>

Lesson 69.

a flōāt'	pōst pōnē'	dī lūtē'	de mūrē'
be lōw'	pro rōgŷē'	a new'	de plūmē'
be mōān'	dis eōŷrsē'	dis ŷsē'	re erŷt'
be stōw'	de pōrt'	en sŷē'	re elŷsē'
de plōrē'	re mōtē'	im būē'	re fūtē'
a brēāst'	at tēmt'	a brīdġē'	e elīpsē'
a hēād'	dis trēss'	dis mīss'	e vīnġē'
be frīēnd'	eon nēet'	a mīdst'	ex tīnēt'
be hēād'	hur lēsŷŷē'	be twīxt'	for ġīvē'
in flēet'	de flēet'	be wīŷch'	in flīet'

Lesson 70.

Long Sounds of Vowels.

aŷ stērē'	de erēāsē'	ap pēāl'	dis erēet'
be quēāth'	in erēāsē'	ap pēār'	en trēāt'
re vēre'	de mēān'	ap pēāsē'	ex trēmē'
be sēech'	fu šēe'	ar rēār'	gran dēe'
bo hēā'	re pēāl'	blas phēmē'	im pēāch'
a līght'	de serībē'	ae quīrē'	dis gŷīšē'
a wŷrŷ'	de spīšē'	at trītē'	es quīrē'
be gŷīlē'	pre serībē'	as sīgn'	iġ nītē'
be līē'	de elīnē'	de mīšē'	in quīrē'
de prīvē'	re quītē'	eom prīšē'	ma līgn'

Lesson 71.

Words accented on the Penult.

a mēnd'ed	eon tēnt'ed	dī lēm'mā
an ġēl'ie	re flēet'ivē	dis tēm'per
ap pēn'dix	de erēp'it	do mēs'tie
as sēm'bly	de fēnd'ant	em bēl'lish
as sēss'ment	de mēr'it	em bēz'zlē
pa rēn'tal	re frēsh'ing	re dŷn'dant
po ēt'ie	re plēn'ish	a sŷn'der
pre šēnt'ed	re šēnt'ment	eon eŷr'rent
pu trēs'cent	re splēn'dent	ef fŷl'gent
pre vēnt'ivē	sur rēn'der	en eŷm'ber

Lesson 72.

Trisyllables with the short Sounds of the Vowels.

æ quīt'tal	de līv'er	in sĭp'id
be nĭg'nant	dĭ mĭn'ish	in trĭn'sie
be wĭl'der	eon sĭst'ent	ma lĭg'nant
eom mĭt'ment	eon tĭn'gent	pa çĭf'ie
eon sĭd'er	e nĭg'mā	pro hĭb'it
a bōl'ish	ear bōn'ie	em bōd'y
ab hōr'rent	eo lōs'sus	har mōn'ie
æ eōm'plish	de mōl'ish	im pōs'tor
ad mōn'ish	a pōs'tātē	la eōn'ie
al lōt'ment	des pōt'ie	ma sōn'ie

Lesson 73.

hārt, <i>the male deer.</i>	hōur, <i>sixty minutes.</i>
hĕārt, <i>the seat of life.</i>	our, <i>belonging to us.</i>
hĕār, <i>to perceive by the ear.</i>	ĭn, <i>within.</i>
hĕrē, <i>in this place.</i>	ĭnn, <i>a hotel.</i>
hĕārd, <i>did hear.</i>	kēy, <i>a fastener.</i>
hĕrd, <i>a drove.</i>	quay (kē), <i>a wharf.</i>
hĭē, <i>to hasten.</i>	rĕhĭmē, <i>poetry.</i>
hĭgh, <i>lofty.</i>	rĭmē, <i>white frost.</i>
hĭm, <i>objective case of he.</i>	knōt, <i>a fastening of cord.</i>
hĭmĭ, <i>a song of praise.</i>	nōt, <i>negation.</i>
hōlē, <i>an opening.</i>	knōw, <i>to understand.</i>
whōlē, <i>all; entire.</i>	nō, <i>not so.</i>

Lesson 74.

The Vowel in the last Syllable silent.

bā'eŋ	swēet'eŋ	dām'sŋ	bit'teŋ
tō'kēŋ	trēa'sŋ	fāt'teŋ	driv'eŋ
brā'zēŋ	wēak'eŋ	flāx'eŋ	kit'teŋ
hā'vēŋ	wēa'sel	glād'deŋ	prīʒ'ŋ
hā'zēl	hēigh't'eŋ	hāp'pēŋ	quīck'eŋ
māid'eŋ	līght'eŋ	mād'deŋ	rīʒ'eŋ
mā'sŋ	līk'eŋ	rāv'el	smit'teŋ
rā'vēŋ	rīp'eŋ	sād'deŋ	stīff'eŋ
shāk'eŋ	tīgh't'eŋ	rēd'deŋ	swīv'el
wēa'zēŋ	wīd'eŋ	frēsh'eŋ	writ'teŋ
tāk'eŋ	brō'kēŋ	ō'pēŋ	fāst'eŋ
wāk'eŋ	elō'vēŋ	lēav'eŋ	glīs'teŋ
spō'kēŋ	frō'zēŋ	lēngth'eŋ	drūnk'eŋ
dēa'eŋ	gōld'eŋ	rēck'ŋ	mūt'tŋ

Lesson 75.

The Vowel in the last Syllable not silent.

erāy'on	āsp'en	tāl'on	glū'ten
dē'mon	eāb'in	wāg'on	çit'ron
sçī'on	drāg'on	sūd'den	kīʒh'en
sī'phon	flāg'on	fēl'on	mīt'ten
eō'lon	līn'den	lēm'on	pīs'ton
ō'men	grāv'el	mēl'on	hēr'on
bār'rel	bēv'el	chān'nel	flān'nel
pār'çel	plāt'en	chīck'en	slōv'en

Lesson 76.

Dissyllables with the long Sounds of the Vowels.

ā'gūø	fā'møūs	eāi'tiff	çī'pher
eā'lyx	fāi'l'urø	frā'eas	hīg'h'land
eħā'os	fāi'ħ'ful	gātø' wāy	mō'hāi'r
dāi'ly	frāi'l'ty	nāmø'sākø	ōāk'um
dāi'sy	gāmø'ster	strā'tum	pōul'tiçø
bēā'dlø	nēāt'ly	mēā'sløø	trēā'elø
bēā'ver	elēār'ançø	pēø'plø	trēā'tiçø
drēār'y	erē'dençø	lē'gion	trēāt'ment
ēā'ger	flēe'çy	rē'gion	twēe'zers
mēān'ness	grēed'y	stēe'plø	wēā'ry

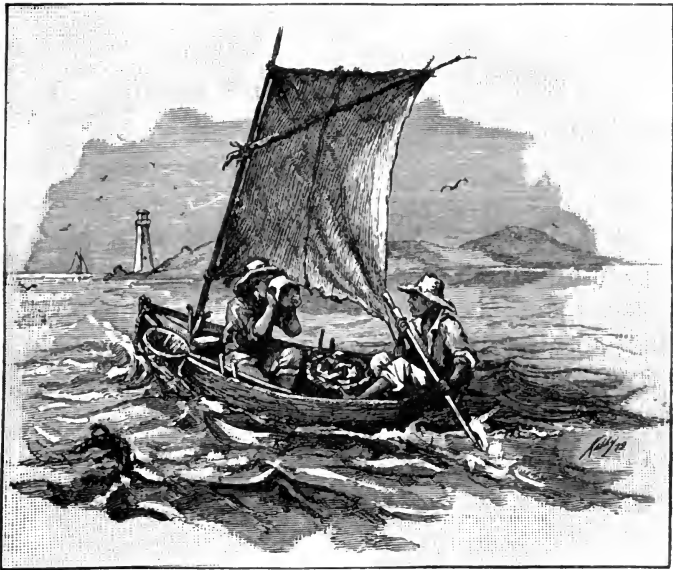
Lesson 77.

Words ending with *ow*, the last Letter being silent.

ār'rōw	sāl'lōw	fēl'lōw	wīn'dōw
hār'rōw	tāl'lōw	mēl'lōw	wīn'nōw
nār'rōw	shāl'lōw	fāl'lōw	wid'ōw
mār'rōw	shād'ōw	mēād'ōw	bōr'rōw
spār'rōw	ēl'bōw	bil'lōw	mōr'rōw

Words containing *ei* or *ie*, promiscuously arranged.

grīēvø	re triēvø'	be siēgø'	de çēiv'er
thiēvø	ağ grīēvø'	bre viēr'	de çēit'ful
çēi'led	a piēçø'	de çēivø'	dis sēi'zin
piēçød	eon çēit'	re liēf'	a çhiēv'ing
shēi'k	be liēvø'	re liēvø'	re çēiv'er



Lesson 78.

aȳġht, *anything.*
 ôȳġht, *should.*
 ȳrȳ, *crooked.*
 rȳġ, *a kind of grain.*
 lĕad, *a metal.*
 lĕd, *did lead.*
 rĕad, *perused.*
 rĕd, *a color.*
 rĕad, *to peruse.*
 rĕed, *a plant.*
 aȳl, *the whole.*
 aȳwl, *a sharp instrument.*

ôar, *for rowing.*
 ôrġ, *unrefined metal.*
 ô'ġr, *over.*
 ôw'er, *one who owes.*
 äddz, *joins to.*
 ädz, *a joiner's tool.*
 äġ, *a liquor.*
 äġl, *to feel pain.*
 ätĕ, *did eat.*
 eġht, *twice four.*
 änt, *an insect.*
 äȳnt, *a relation.*

Lesson 79.

bald, <i>without hair.</i>	âjr, <i>the atmosphere.</i>
bâyłéd, <i>cried out.</i>	êrê, <i>before.</i>
bād, <i>ill; vicious.</i>	ê'ér, <i>ever.</i>
bādê, <i>past tense of bid.</i>	kêjr, <i>one who inherits.</i>
bāizê, <i>a kind of cloth.</i>	âislê, <i>walk in a church.</i>
bāys, <i>plural of bay.</i>	īslê, <i>an island.</i>
bêâr, <i>an animal.</i>	Ī'll, <i>I will.</i>
bârê, <i>naked.</i>	çêrê, <i>to cover with wax</i>
bây, <i>part of the ocean.</i>	sêâr, <i>to burn; dry.</i>
bey, <i>a Turkish officer.</i>	sêer, <i>a prophet.</i>
bê, <i>to exist.</i>	ball, <i>a round body.</i>
bêe, <i>an insect.</i>	bâył, <i>to cry out.</i>

Lesson 80.

gāj'ter	plān'tajn	shriv'el	jājn'diçê
elêv'er	dās'tard	jös'tlê	sī'lex
pājnt'er	seāb'bard	büt'ton	mās'tiff
wāy'ward	seāf'fold	pië'nie	sār'eaşm
rēm'nant	shām'blêş	grüm'blê	tār'nish
light'ning	trān'script	hūs'tlê	pe lissê'
pör'trait	nês'tling	mür'rain	ha rāngudê'
növ'ičê	mën'açê	rüm'blê	re läpsê'
Tüêş'day	pën'açê	tröü'blê	pro fêş'
elī'matê	shêp'hêrd	är'güê	re vëngê'
yrīst'let	yhölê'sömê	pin'çerş	flīght'y

Lesson 81.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

To essay the task, requires courage. The discourse was an able essay. An agent will assay the ore, and forward a receipt. Contemn a mean act; but do not always condemn the actor. They were to seize the fort, and cease firing. They affect great grief; but do not effect their purpose. Do you dissent from my opinion? The hill was difficult of descent. A decent regard for others' ills is human. They advise the young to take the advice of the old. The enemy will invade the rich province. They were strongly inveighed against.

Lesson 82.

ěd'u eātǵ
 ěb'on y
 ěf'fi ġy
 ěl'e phant
 ěm'bas sy
 äd'mi ral
 äġ'o ny
 äl'i ment
 äl'eo hōl
 äm'nes ty

ëm'er y
 ěx'o dūs
 fěl'o ny
 ġĕn'e sīs
 fēd'er al
 eän'ni bal
 fäe'to ry
 ġäl'ler y
 män'u al
 pä'r'a sōl

měth'o dīst
 pĕn'i tent
 sĕn'ti nel
 fěl'lōw' shīp
 rĕš'i dent
 mÿr'i ad
 slīp'per y
 mīn'u ěnd
 tÿr'an ny
 sÿm'pho ny

Lesson 83.

mŭl'bĕr ry
 mŭs'eu lar
 pŭn'ish ment
 sŭb'se quent
 sŭp'pli eant

ăm'pli fŷ
 grăt'i fŷ
 păç'i fŷ
 răr'e fŷ
 săne'ti fŷ

eŭl'ti vătĕ
 jŭs'ti fŷ
 mŭl'ti plŷ
 mŭl'ti tŭdĕ
 sŭb'sti tŭtĕ

eăm'o mĭlĕ
 păn'to mĭmĕ
 răd'i eal
 păt'ron ĭzĕ
 săt'el lĭtĕ

ăm'u let
 ăn'çes try
 Çăl'va ry
 eăv'al ry
 măr'i ĝold

băt'ter y
 eăn'o py
 chăr'i ty
 chăs'ti ty
 măj'es ty

Lesson 84.

băřl, *surety.*
 bălĕ, *a pack of goods.*
 băřt, *a lure.*
 bătĕ, *to lessen.*
 băsĕ, *low; vile.*
 băs, *a part in music.*
 bĕăch, *the shore.*
 bĕech, *a kind of tree.*
 bĕăt, *to strike.*
 bĕet, *a vegetable.*
 bĭn, *a box.*
 keen (bĭn), *existed.*

böld, *brave.*
 bŏwřłĕd, *did bowl.*
 bŏwřrn, *a limit.*
 bŏrnĕ, *carried.*
 bŏwř, *a weapon.*
 beau (bŏ), *a man of dress.*
 brĕăk, *to sever by force.*
 brăkĕ, *a thicket.*
 brŭřřĕ, *to crush.*
 brewř (brŭř), *does brew.*
 bŷ, *near.*
 bŷř, *to purchase.*

Lesson 85.

bêrth, <i>a sleeping place.</i>	eâst, <i>to throw.</i>
bîrth, <i>coming into life.</i>	eâsté, <i>an order or class.</i>
brâïd, <i>to weave.</i>	çêdê, <i>to yield.</i>
brâyéd, <i>did bray.</i>	sêed, <i>to sow; to scatter.</i>
brêäch, <i>a gap.</i>	eōârsé, <i>not fine.</i>
brêech, <i>the hinder part.</i>	eōârsé, <i>way; career.</i>
brōäch, <i>a spit; to pierce.</i>	dâm, <i>mother of beasts.</i>
brōøch, <i>an ornament.</i>	dâmŕí, <i>to condemn.</i>
bût, <i>except.</i>	eâné, <i>a reed; a staff.</i>
bütt, <i>a cask; a mark.</i>	Çâïn, <i>a man's name.</i>
eall, <i>to name.</i>	çêïl, <i>to line the top of.</i>
eayl, <i>a kind of network.</i>	sêâl, <i>a sea animal.</i>

Lesson 86.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

The ensign would not sign the paper. His design was known. He maligned his rival, and suffered condign punishment. A benign face. He was arraigned after the campaign. He deigned not to feign surprise. Squirrels gnaw the bark. He affirmed it with phlegm. The knight carried a knapsack. He had a knack for rhymes. She knew how to knead the dough. They cut the knot with a knife. The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. The knave had hard knuckles, but little knowledge.

Lesson 87.

Sounds of O and U.

eön'dor	söl'id	ör'angé	spön'dēe
dōe'triné	löz'engé	ös'trich	tōe'sin
eös'tivé	öf'fal	pömp'øus	jöck'éy
fös'sil	öf'fiçé	pön'tiff	möt'léy
fröst'y	öl'ivé	pröm'isé	nös'trum
tön'naçé	növ'el	eüm'brøus	büe'klé
wön'der	bööt'y	eüs'tard	büs'flé
wön'drøus	möv'e'ment	fløür'ish	düðg'éon
wönt'ed	stüe'eo	hün'dred	dün'gëon
wör'ry	büz'zard	hüş'band	lünch'éon

Lesson 88.

Short Sounds of Vowels.

døü'blé	béd'stēäd	ëb'on	fënd'er
knüe'klé	chër'ub	ëph'od	hëäv'y
nøür'ish	erës'çent	ës'sençé	hëif'er
søüth'ern	erëv'ičé	ëth'ies	jëäl'øus
früs'träté	dëx'trøus	fëath'er	jël'ly
rëp'tilé	stër'ilé	brim'stöné	äb'bess
rëf'üsé	vës'tigé	dïe'täté	äd'junet
sën'tençé	wëd'löck	frīg'até	däg'ger
skëp'tie	Wëd'nës'day	pil'lagé	bräm'blé
spëe'klé	zëäl'øus	trib'üté	eäl'løus

Lesson 89.

çĕll, a small room.	eärt, a vehicle.
sĕll, to barter away.	eärtĕ, a bill of fare.
çĕnt, a small coin.	dĕār, costly; beloved.
sĕnt, did send.	dĕēr, an animal.
sĕĕnt, odor; smell.	dūĕ, owing; fit.
chāsĕd, did chase.	dew (dū), moisture condensed.
chāstĕ, pure. [tence.	dōĕ, the female deer.
elaysĕ, part of a sen-	dōyĕh, unbaked paste.
elays, the nails of a beast.	drām, a glass of spirits.
eōrd, a small rope.	drāçĕm, a small weight.
eĥōrd, musical tones in	fānĕ, a temple.
harmony.	fāĭn, gladly.
eōtĕ, a pen; a fold.	feĭgn, to pretend.
eōāt, an outer garment.	

Lesson 90.

be spĕāk'	ab sōlvĕ'	ad jūdĕĕ'	in dūlgĕ'
nan kĕēn'	de vōlvĕ'	be ġrūdĕĕ'	re pūlsĕ'
im plĕād'	diç sōlvĕ'	sub dūet'	sue eūmĵ'
eon çĕāl'	re sōlvĕ'	be nūmĵ'	af frōnt'
eon ġĕāl'	re spōnd'	eon vūlsĕ'	a mōng'
re frāĭn'	re prĭnt'	re prōaçĕ'	re tākĕ'
re māĭn'	re strĭet'	en erōaçĕ'	re trāçĕ'
re strāĭn'	re şĭst'	pa trōl'	re pāy'
re tāĭn'	sub mĭt'	pa rōlĕ'	de lāy'
re tāĭl'	dis tĭnet'	be fōrĕ'	al lāy'

Lesson 91.

düst, powdered earth.	dāy, twenty-four hours.
döst, second person of do.	dey, a Turkish title.
ēarn, to gain by labor.	ewe (yu), a female sheep.
ûrn, a kind of vase.	yøu, the person spoken to.
ērn, the sea eagle.	yew (yu), a kind of tree.
dīē, to expire.	ēyē, the organ of sight.
dŷē, to color.	Ī, myself.
drāyght (drāft), drawing.	äy, yes.
drāft, a bill of exchange.	äyē, an affirmative vote.
dün, a dark color.	flee, to run away.
dönē, performed.	fleā, an insect.
fätē, destiny.	flew (flū), did fly.
fētē, a festival.	flūē, a passage for smoke.

Lesson 92.

äg'ilē	häck'nēy	päs'sivē	bīs'eŷit
äl'ōēš	knäp'säck	prä'e'tičē	fil'bert
däe'tyl	läd'der	räb'id	im'agē
fäsh'jön	lä't'ičē	räp'id	im'pulsē
gäl'lēy	län'çet	täe'ties	mil'dew
bit'tern	erŷs'tal	erim'sön	kid'nēy
bris'ket	dis'tançē	gřid'dlē	lin'tel
çis'tern	dis'taff	livē'löng	liq'uid
chim'nēy	dwin'dlē	gŷp'sy	liq'vor
chiš'el	pi'e'klē	hith'er	rid'dançē

Lesson 93.

slūj'cy	bōl'ster	çēr'tain	driz'zlə
jūj'cy	eōrt'ship	sūr'ly	tī'klə
stew'ard	frō'ward	sūr'gēon	twīn'klə
jew'el	eō'eōt	ēar'nest	thīm'blə
nēū'tral	nōsē'gāy	jōūr'nal	vī'lain
eōr'ner	gōr'gon	aj'dit	sō'dā
eōr'sāir	lōrd'ship	eaj's'tie	sō'fā
eōrsē'let	mōr'bid	ajk'ward	sō'ber
fōr'fēit	mōrt'gagē	gajd'y	stō'ie
gōr'gēōs	mōr'sel	laj'rel	tō'paz

Lesson 94.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

The awl is used by all shoemakers. He said that he would do aught that he ought to do. The man who stole the bale of goods gave bail. The Bey rode a bay horse around the bay. Deer break through the brake and brush. He had just lain down in the narrow lane. The horse with the long mane ran through the main street of a town in Maine. Which of the pair of fine pears will you pare for the child? The joiner's plane will smooth the plain door. You can rein your horse, if it should rain. The kings reign wisely.

Lesson 95.

bäl'us trädø	fäb'ri eätø	bäv'er agø
äl'ka li	gäl'ax y	chër'u bim
äl'ka linø	mäs'to don	dëm'o erät
äp'o gëe	mäck'er el	dën'ï zen
äl'i quot	mär'i ner	dën'si ty
äs'ter isk	pär'a graph	ëx'or çist
äz'i müth	pär'al läx	ëd'i fy
bäch'e lor	pär'a gön	ëm'a nätø
eäl'a bësh	pär'a pët	ëm'pha sizø
eäl'a müs	pär'a phräø	ëp'i eürø

Lesson 96.

fir, a kind of tree.	fört, a stronghold.
fûr, soft hair.	förtø, one's strong point.
fäïnt, weak; languid.	förth, forward.
feïnt, a pretense.	föyrtth, the next after
fäïr, clear; handsome.	third.
färø, food; cost of pas- sage.	fräyø, quarrels.
fëet, plural of foot.	phräø, part of a sentence.
fëät, an exploit.	förø, toward the front.
fløø, a large piece of ice.	föyrt, twice two.
fløw, a current.	foul, impure.
flour, ground wheat.	fowl, a bird.
flow'er, a blossom.	frëezø, to become ice.
	frjëezø, a kind of cloth.

Lesson 97.

ěx'pe dītē
hěl'le bōrē
pēr'i ġēe
rēġ'i ċīdē
rēe'on dītē

fīf'tī eth
mīr'a elē
nīm'blē ness
rīġ'or øūs
rīš'i blē

pěd'i ment
pěl'i ean
pět'ū lant
rēe'om pēnsē
sphēr'ie al

sŷn'o nŷm
tŷr'an nīzē
wīřh'er y
wīl'der ness
whīm'și eal

eūr'ren cy
fūl'somē ly
nūl'li ty
sūb'si dy
sūb'ter fūġē

eōn'ju ġātē
eōn'tro vērt
eōn'se erātē
eōr'o net
dōm'i nant

Lesson 98.

är'bi trātē
är'ma ment
är'mis tīçē
är'eġi tēt
ärch'er y
bär'ba rīšm

dēc'i mal
dēs'po tīšm
ēm'pha sis
ēp'i taph
lēth'ar ġy
Pěn'ta tēūēġ

här'di hōöd
här'le qŷin
eär'ni val
eär'bon atē
ġär'dēn er
ġär'ni turē

mět'a phor
ēd'i tor
sēn'a tor
sēr'a phīm
spēc'i men
spēe'u lātē

fōr'mu là
ġōr'mand izē
ōr'der ly
ōr'di nal
ōr'di natē
ōr'phan aġē

erīt'i ċīšm
çŷl'in der
mŷs'ter y
mŷs'ti fŷ
phŷš'ie al
tŷp'i fŷ



Lesson 99.

Short and long Sounds of the Vowels.

büt'ler	eöm'mon	dīs'mal	blēm'ish
būē'kler	dōg'mā	dīs'triet	e-lēm'ent
eūđg'el	dōl'phin	mīm'ie	chēr'ry
jūđg'ment	hōs'tilē	mīs'sivē	erēd'it
snūff'ers	mōd'ern	sŷn'ōd	ēm'bers
bōnd'agē	eōn'vent	elī'māx	āid'ançē
eōt'tagē	sōph'ist	fī'brōūs	bāī'l'iff
fōr'agē	sōr'rel	hŷ'brid	bāsē'ment
hōs'tagē	stōp'plē	hŷ'men	brāçē'let
prōs'trātē	tōd'dy	hŷ'phen	brāvē'ly

Lesson 100.

fûrs, skins with soft hair.	grōan, a deep sigh.
fûrzé, a prickly shrub.	grōwn, increased.
gāgé, to pledge.	gall, bile.
gāngé, to measure.	Gaül, old name of France.
gāté, door; entrance.	gild, to overlay with gold.
gāit, manner of walking.	güild, a corporation.
gilt, adorned with gold.	glözé, to smooth over.
güilt, crime.	glōws, shines.
grēāt, large; vast.	güest, a visitor.
grāté, a range of bars.	güesséd, did guess.
grēasé, soft fat.	hālé, sound; healthy.
Grēecé, a country.	hāil, frozen rain.

Lesson 101.

a lērt'	ex pērt'	sub vērt'	re mōvǝ'
as sērt'	in ērt'	su pērb'	shām pōō'
a vēr'	in fēr'	ab sūrd'	a lōōf'
a vērt'	in sērt'	re eūr'	bal lōōn'
eon çērn'	in vērt'	de mūr'	buf fōōn'
per vērt'	pre fēr'	dis tūrb'	hal lōō'
a vāi'l'	re elāim'	dis plāy'	be fall'
a wāit'	ab stāin'	en tāi'l'	re eall'
de eāy'	ae quāixnt'	ob tāin'	en thrall'
de elāim'	af frāy'	eon tāin'	re sōrt'
de frāy'	as suāgǝ'	per suādǝ'	as sōrt'
pre vāi'l'	block ādǝ'	a brōad'	be sōught'

Lesson 102.

ăl'phâ	păd'löck	ăd'dlê	hôn'ey
ăn'isê	plăç'id	băr'rack	eôm'fort
brăck'et	Săb'bath	măn'datê	môth'er
dăm'ask	să'fron	măn'ly	ôth'er
măd'der	stăg'nant	stăg'nătê	smôth'er
elôș'et	eôn'tritê	chêr'ish	vês'tal
eôm'ment	öe'tavê	dên'tist	lêg'atê
eôn'eôursê	völ'umê	frêsh'et	mêm'brănê
eôn'text	bôn'firê	rêl'ish	mês'sagê
eôn'vex	eôn'quêr	rêm'nant	rês'eüê

Lesson 103.

flout	a frêsh'	fîr'kin	ă'erătê
měant	eon tēm'p'	sêrv'ilê	lă'i ty
yrên	eon tēm'pt'	skîr'mish	dê'vi øüs
quïck	eom mând'	stêr'ling	rê'al izê
sölvê	eom mēncê'	sûr'fêit	rê'qui em
yrông	eom mēnd'	ûr'gent	eô'gen cy
quïncê	eom păet'	fûr'löug'h	nô'ti fy
shrîmp	eom plăint'	jăs'minë	pô'ten cy
eaușê	es trây'	lăck'ey	ô'ri ôlê
găușê	ap prôăch'	lăch'et	ô'ri ent
quoin	eor rōdê'	măt'in	jô'vi al
squay	eur tăil'	seăt'ter	vô'ta ry
eröss	re pütê'	săv'agê	zô'di äe

Lesson 104.

DICTIONARY EXERCISES.

I accept all your presents except the last. His joy was in excess at the news of his access to fortune. Though your terms exceed my expectations, I must accede to them. The best cosmetic is air and exercise. He pretended to exorcise evil spirits. Both assent to go up the ascent. He was indicted for inditing a false letter. Champagne is made in France. The soldiers crossed the champaign. The law will levy a tax to build a levee. The levee was held at the mayor's residence. The senior brother was addressed as seignior.

Lesson 105.

çēr'ti fÿ	fôr'ti fÿ	eöğ'ni zancø
fēr'ti lizø	fôr'ti tūdø	eön'ju ġal
hērb'al ist	fôr'tu natø	ġlōb'ū lar
sērv'i tūdø	ôr'di nancø	ör'i ġin
tēr'mi nātø	ôr'ġan iŝm	höm'i ly
fēr'ven çy	är'bi ter	ä'flu ent
mēr'eu ry	är'ter y	bäl'us ter
nürs'er y	här'mo ny	bär'ri er
pēr'fi dy	lär'çe ny	bär'ris ter
pēr'ju ry	här'mo nize	eär'ri on

Lesson 106.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

elěr'ie al	fēs'ti val	lī'bra ry
ěl'e ğy	ěth'ie al	likǽ/li hōöd
ěm'i ğrant	hěr'ald ry	mī'ero eösm
ěm'per or	hěr'e tie	mī'ero seöpǽ
ěp'i ğrām	hěr'o išm	nī'tro ğen
pā'pa ɥy	dī'a leet	pěd'ant ry
flā'ğran ɥy	dī'a ğrām	pěd'es tal
frā'ğran ɥy	dī'a ry	měd'i ɥinǽ
rā'di anɥǽ	fīn'er y	lěx'i eon
slā'ver y	ī'vo ry	sěd'u lǽūs
māin'te nanɥǽ	plī'a blǽ	quěr'u lǽūs

Lesson 107.

Monosyllables representing different Sounds.

strāy	slēet	striǽ	trōpǽ	eürsǽ
āǽǽ	flēeɥǽ	tritǽ	ğrōpǽ	hēarsǽ
bāthǽ	stēer	splicǽ	brōkǽ	pürǽ
lāthǽ	spēech	stripǽ	strōkǽ	seöpürǽ
plāint	sphērǽ	tithǽ	elōǽk	vērgǽ
brāin	fīef	yield	erōck	squēǽl
slāvǽ	fīeld	fīerɥǽ	blōck	lēǽğuǽ
quākǽ	thǽef	pīerɥǽ	flōck	plēǽd
stāvǽ	fīend	tīerɥǽ	shōck	squēǽk
plāğuǽ	shriēk	nīeɥǽ	mōck	hēath

Lesson 108.

SYNTHETIC EXERCISES.

Make Sentences containing the following Words.

bough, <i>a branch of a tree.</i>	griēvēs, <i>laments. [legs.</i>
bow, <i>to bend.</i>	grēāvēs, <i>armor for the</i>
brutē, <i>a beast.</i>	hew (hū), <i>to cut; to chop.</i>
brūt, <i>to noise abroad.</i>	hūē, <i>a color; dye.</i>
çitē, <i>to summon.</i>	Hūgħ, <i>a man's name.</i>
sītē, <i>a situation.</i>	kill, <i>to deprive of life.</i>
sīght, <i>the sense of seeing.</i>	kīlū, <i>a large oven.</i>
elīmþ, <i>to ascend.</i>	lēaf, <i>of a tree or book.</i>
elīmē, <i>climate; region.</i>	līēf, <i>willingly; gladly.</i>
eōrē, <i>the inner part.</i>	māzē, <i>an intricate place.</i>
eōrþs, <i>a body of soldiers.</i>	māīzē, <i>Indian corn.</i>
erēek, <i>a narrow inlet.</i>	mēān, <i>low; middle point.</i>
erēak, <i>a grating noise.</i>	mīēn, <i>air; manner.</i>

Lesson 109.

Miscellaneous Sounds.

bul'let	eōop'er	nōr'mal	pre çīse'
bul'ly	wōol'en	ōr'phan	pre sīde'
bul'lock	eōol'ly	tōr'por	pro serībē'
bul'rush	seoun'drel	quar'ter	eom mōde'
bush'el	bał'sam	ae elāīm'	en grōss'
bul'lion	squad'ron	o pāquē'	eon sūmē'
erup'per	war'rant	sea lēnē'	pre sūmē'
euek'ōō	quad'rant	se çēde'	be dew'

Lesson 110.

falsē	naught	pitch	batch	ēdgē
quart	sought	fitch	match	hedgē
sward	bought	stitch	hatch	ledgē
swarm	bright	fitch	latch	wedgē
thwart	plight	hitc	patch	fledgē
bilgē	budgē	fössē	breadth	twingē
bridgē	jūdgē	thong	breast	print
ridgē	drūdgē	notch	elānsē	fling
hingē	grūdgē	blotch	friend	string
eringē	plūngē	prompt	knell	swift

Lesson 111.

hall, a large room.	hōop, a ring; a band.
hauł, to drag by force.	whōop, to make a noise.
hāy, dried grass.	hīed, made haste.
hey! an exclamation.	hīdē, to conceal.
hâre, an animal.	hōard, to lay up.
hâir, of the head.	hōrdē, a tribe.
hēal, to cure.	hōēs, plural of hoe.
hēel, hinder part of the foot.	hōsē, stockings.
hīre, wages.	jām, a conserve of fruit.
high'er, more high.	jāmþ, the sidepiece of a door or fireplace.
hōē, a farming tool.	knēad, to work dough.
hō! an exclamation.	nēed, want.

Lesson 112.

fāith	thēmē	lēngth	sōr'rōw	sōl'emū
serāpē	chīmē	lāunch	dūr'ing	hīrē'ling
strāngē	whīlst	mōrgūē	gīb'bet	trēs'pass
grēet	smārt	plēdgē	bōd'kin	shīl'ling
pērch	bādgē	gōūrd	gōš'ling	māt'tock
chāmp	dōdgē	schīst	lōb'by	rām'pärt
drēnch	brāwl	flouņçē	tān'sy	trān'quīl
squēezē	dwarf	serēech	lōck'et	eūn'ning
grīst	ya'wl	spāsm	vān'dal	hēr'ring
shrīnk	grānt	stārvē	ēx'trā	drūg'gīst
eōpsē	spūnk	seālp	eūt'lass	spōn'sor

Lesson 113.

knīght, <i>a title of honor.</i>	lēe, <i>the sheltered side.</i>
nīght, <i>time of darkness.</i>	lēā, <i>a meadow; field.</i>
knāvē, <i>a wicked person.</i>	liē, <i>to deceive.</i> [ashes.
nāvē, <i>hub of a wheel.</i>	lȳē, <i>water passed through</i>
lōan, <i>any thing lent.</i>	līnks, <i>parts of a chain.</i>
lōņ, <i>solitary.</i> [ance.	lȳn̄x, <i>an animal.</i>
knāp, <i>a small protuber-</i>	lōēh, <i>a lake.</i>
nāp, <i>a short sleep.</i>	lōūgh (lōk), <i>a lake.</i>
lāe, <i>a kind of gum.</i>	lōck, <i>to fasten.</i>
lāck, <i>to want; need.</i>	lāx, <i>loose; vague.</i>
lāīd, <i>placed.</i>	lācks, <i>wants; needs.</i>
lādē, <i>to load.</i>	lāes, <i>plural of lac.</i>

Lesson 114.

Words containing I consonant, sounded like Y consonant; as *alien*, pronounced *āl'yen*.

āl'ien	ón'ión	bat tǎl'ión
sāv'ior	bīl'ioŭs	pe eŭl'iar
pǎn'nier	brīl'iant	re bēl'lión
ūn'ión	fīl'ial	dis ūn'ión
sēn'ior	mīl'lión	o pīn'ión
jūn'ior	pīl'lión	do mīn'ión
gǎl'liard	pīn'ión	eom mūn'ión
spǎn'iel	trīl'lión	stǎl'lion
vǎl'iant	eōl'lier	punē tīl'io
bīl'liardŝ	pōn'iarđ	punē tīl'ioŭs
bīl'lión	rŭf'fian	ver mīl'ión
mīn'ion	fa mīl'iar	ayx il'ia rŷ

Lesson 115.

The following words, according to the analogy of the English language, should be spelled with the termination *er*, with the exception of the last word of each line.

çĕn'ter	mī'ter	spĕe'ter	sĕp'ul eĥer
fī'ber	nī'ter	ō'eĥer	thĕ'a ter
lŭs'ter	sōm'ber	maŭ'ger	ma neŭ'ver
mĕa'ger	sā'ber	ŭm'ber	eāl'i ber
mĕ'ter	sĕp'ter	ōm'ber	ae eŭt'er
ā'erĕ	nā'erĕ	lŭ'erĕ	mās'sa erĕ

Lesson 116.

In the following words, *ng* is pronounced as if the *g* were doubled; as *anger*, pronounced äng'ger.

än'ger	länguor	jinglê	yöün'ger
än'glê	länguid	minglê	eön'ger
än'gry	mänglê	singlê	büngler
än'guish	mängo	tinglê	hüngger
elängor	sänguine	dinglê	hünggry
dänglê	spänglêd	lön'ger	yrängler
fänglêd	spänglê	lön'gest	fing'ger
jänglê	tänglê	strön'ger	länguish
bänglê	yränglê	bünglê	ünguent



Lesson 117.

In the following, S has the sound of *sh*; as *sure*, (pro. *shur*).

sure'ly	çen'suré	fis'suré	is'sū ançé
sure'ness	prēs'suré	tōn'suré	as sur'ançé
sure'ty	is'sūçé	as suré'	in sur'ançé
suġ'ar	tīs'sūçé	in suré'	in sur'er

The following words are spelled, according to analogy, with the termination *se*.

eon dēnsé'	dis pēnsé'	im mēnsé'	pre tēnsé'
de fēnsé'	ex pēnsé'	of fēnsé'	sus pēnsé'
re çēnsé'	in çēnsé'	pre pēnsé'	lī'çēnsé

Lesson 118.

lānçé, a narrow passage.	māġn, chief. [a horse.
lāġn, past participle of lie.	mānçé, hair on the neck of
lāpsçé, to fall.	māġl, armor.
lāps, plural of lap.	mālçé, masculine.
lēāk, to run out.	mārk, a sign. [prisal.
lēek, a kind of onion.	mārquçé, letters of re-
lō! behold!	mēād, a drink.
lōw, not high.	mēed, reward.
lōrçé, learning.	mēet, fit; proper.
lōw'er, more low.	mētçé, to measure.
māġd, a maiden.	mēāt, food in general.
mādçé, finished.	mīġht, strength; power.
	mītçé, a small insect.

Lesson 119.

mōđé, <i>way; manner.</i>	nāy, <i>no.</i>
mōwéd, <i>cut down.</i>	neigh, <i>to cry as a horse.</i>
mūlé, <i>an animal.</i>	nīt, <i>egg of an insect.</i>
mewl (mūl), <i>to squall.</i>	knīt, <i>to unite.</i>
mīst, <i>fine rain.</i>	g'nēiss, <i>a kind of mineral.</i>
mīsséd, <i>did miss.</i>	nīcé, <i>delicate; fine.</i>
mōré, <i>a greater quantity.</i>	ōwé, <i>to be bound.</i>
mōw'er, <i>one who mows.</i>	ōh! <i>alas!</i>
mūsé, <i>to meditate.</i>	ōđé, <i>a poem.</i>
mewş (mūz), <i>an inclosure.</i>	ōwéd, <i>indebted.</i>
nōné, <i>not one</i>	one (wūn), <i>a single thing.</i>
nūn, <i>a religious woman.</i>	wōn, <i>gained.</i>

Lesson 120.

a māl'gā māté	chēeşé	e măn'çi pāté
as sās'sin āté	dīrt	e rād'i eāté
ea păç'i tāté	blēak	e vāe'u āté
eo äğ'u lāté	gōad	a bān'don ment
eon eāt'e nāté	slouch	in fāt'u āté
eon fāb'u lāté	göné	in vāl'i dāté
eon grāt'u lāté	searf	be ät'i fy
eon tām'i nāté	nērvé	pro eräs'ti nāté
de eap'i tāté	rāid	re täl'i āté
e jāe'u lāté	grāzé	e vāp'o rāté
e lāb'o rāté	stälé	pre vār'i eāté

Lesson 121.

çîr'eus	ea păç'i ty	ăn'a grăm
eûr'few	eom pâr'i son	ăm'bî ent
eûr'tain	eom pâr'a tivê	ăl'li gâtê
jêr'kîn	eom păt'i blê	eăl'a mîne
fêr'vid	eon eäv'i ty	hăl'çy on
fûr'naçê	de elâr'a tivê	Jês'u it
fûr'long	dî äg'o nal	pêd'i grêe
mêr'măid	dî âm'e ter	rêg'is ter
nêrv'øûs	doğ măt'ie al	rêv'el ry
pûr'chase	em bäs'sa dor	skêp'tie al
sûr'façê	de präv'i ty	vêr'i ly

Lesson 122.

In words like the following, *si*, *zi*, *o* and *z* are pronounced like *zh*.

bră'sier	em bră'surê	eăs'u al ly
glă'zier	e ră'surê	eăs'u ist ry
gră'zier	e vă'siön	trêas'ur er ship
ră'surê	in vă'siön	û'su al ly
sêx'zurê	per suă'siön	plêas'ur a blê
hō'sier	ad hê'siön	mêas'ur a blê
ō'sier	eo hê'siön	oe eă'siön al
fû'siön	am brō'siä	pro vî'siön al
ăz'urê	dis elō'surê	u su'rî øûs
mêas'urê	ex plō'siön	dîs eom pō'surê
plêas'urê	eol lû'siön	în de çî'siön

Lesson 123.

SYNTHETIC AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

brīd'al, <i>belonging to a</i>	mēt'al, <i>a substance.</i>
<i>bride.</i>	mēt'tlē, <i>spirit.</i>
brī'dlē, <i>a check; a curb.</i>	vīçē, <i>defect; fault.</i>
lēs'sōn, <i>a task for reci-</i>	vīsē, <i>an instrument.</i>
<i>tation.</i>	wāļl, <i>to lament.</i>
lëss'ēn, <i>to make less.</i>	wālē, <i>to mark with stripes.</i>

Filled with choler, he seized the youth by the collar. The priest filled the censer. He is a censor of the press. The ship took divers persons as divers for pearls. The plaintiff assumed a plaintive air. To lessen the number of exercises, will make an easier lesson.

Lesson 124.

serivē'ner	friv'o lōūs	fru gāl'i ty
slūg'gard	īm'agé ry	gram māt'ie al
stüb'born	īn'di gō	hī lār'i ty
süb'urbş	īn'sti gātē	hu măn'i ty
symp'tom	līq'uī dātē	in hāb'it ant
mēd'lēy	pīl'grim agē	ī rās'çi blē
pēaş'ant	fīsh'er y	le gāl'i ty
phēaş'ant	hīck'o ry	lo eāl'i ty
pēn'sivē	īn'ter est	lo quāç'i ty
prēş'ençē	mīt'ti mūs	men dāç'i ty
rēād'y	mīn'strel sy	ra pāç'i ty

Lesson 125.

NOTE.—These words are not exactly alike in sound, and should be carefully distinguished.

as sĭst'ançé, <i>help; relief.</i>	răb'bit, <i>an animal.</i>
as sĭst'ants, <i>helpers.</i>	răb'bet, <i>a term in carpentry.</i>
de vĭș'er, <i>an inventor.</i>	lĭn'e a ment, <i>a feature.</i>
dĭ vĭș'or, <i>a term in Arithmetic.</i>	lĭn'i ment, <i>an ointment.</i>
děf'er ençé, <i>respect.</i>	prĭn'çi pal, <i>chief.</i>
dĭf'fer ençé, <i>variation.</i>	prĭn'çi plé, <i>rule of action.</i>
in ġĕn'u ōūs, <i>open; free.</i>	lĭ'ar, <i>one who tells lies.</i>
in ġĕn'iŏūs, <i>having skill.</i>	lĭrçé, <i>a kind of harp.</i>

Lesson 126.

DICTATION EXERCISES ON THE ABOVE.

His assistants gave him great assistance. He was the deviser of the machine. Which is the larger, the divisor or the quotient? This difference being settled, he will pay due deference to your opinion. The ingenious mechanic was also an ingenuous man. Not a lineament could be recognized by his friends. Apply to the wound a healing liniment. The principal in the agreement was devoid of moral principle. Though a great liar, he could play upon the lyre. The rabbit was tame. The carpenter will rabbet the boards.

Lesson 127.

In words like the following, U should receive its proper consonant sound; as *nature*, pronounced nā'tyur.

nā'turø	sīg'na turø	ǎg'ri eül turø
erēa'turø	sēp'ul turø	lēg'is lā turø
fēa'turø	fûr'ni turø	är'eñi tēe turø
fû'turø	fôr'fēi turø	tēm'per a turø
eǎp'turø	līg'a turø	lit'er a turø
rǎp'turø	ǎp'er turø	flō'ri eül turø
tēx'turø	quǎd'ra turø	jū'di ea turø
pīe'turø	ad vën'turø	hôr'ti eül turø
serīp'turø	eon jēe'turø	mǎn ū fǎe'turø

Lesson 128.

pāil, a wooden vessel.	Payl, a man's name.
pālø, not bright.	pall, a covering.
pēār, a fruit.	pīquø, to give offense.
pārø, to cut thin.	pēak, the top.
pâir, a couple.	pēer, a nobleman.
rāzø, to pull down.	pīer, a wharf.
rāiøø, to lift up.	quartz, a kind of rock.
rāyø, beams of light.	quarts, measures.
pāin, uneasiness.	plāin, smooth.
pānø, a square of glass.	plānø, a surface; tool.
pēel, rind; skin.	quīrø, twenty-four sheets
pēal, a sound of bells.	of paper.
pōrt, a harbor.	choir (kwīr), a band of
Pōrtø, a Turkish court.	singers.

Lesson 129.

X with the sound of *gz*; as *exact*, pronounced *eġz äet'*.

e \underline{x} äet'	e \underline{x} äet'ly	e \underline{x} äġ'ġ'er ät'e
e \underline{x} ist'	e \underline{x} äm'ine	e \underline{x} än'i mät'e
e \underline{x} ült'	e \underline{x} em'plar	e \underline{x} äs'per ät'e
e \underline{x} alt'	e \underline{x} er'tion	e \underline{x} ee'ü trix
e \underline{x} häyst'	e \underline{x} hib'it	e \underline{x} hil'a rät'e
e \underline{x} ert'	e \underline{x} ist'ençe	e \underline{x} on'er ät'e
e \underline{x} hôt'	e \underline{x} ist'ent	e \underline{x} em'pli fy
e \underline{x} empt'	e \underline{x} ot'ie	e \underline{x} ôr'bi tant
e \underline{x} ergus'e	e \underline{x} häyst'iv'e	e \underline{x} ôr'di um

Lesson 130.

Ti has often the sound of *sh*: followed by *on*, it is pronounced *shün*.

nä'tion	ġes sä'tion	dē vī ä'tion
pä'tient	eol lä'tion	děp re dā'tion
fäe'tiöüs	ere ä'tion	dēs per ä'tion
fräe'tiöüs	die tä'tion	lib er ä'tion
stā'tion	do nä'tion	mē dī ä'tion
lō'tion	du rā'tion	möd er ä'tion
mō'tion	e quā'tion	nū mer ä'tion
nō'tion	tes tā'tion	öp er ä'tion
pō'tion	for mā'tion	töl er ä'tion
pör'tion	frus trā'tion	tröp i dā'tion
quō'tient	ġra dā'tion	väl ü ä'tion

Lesson 131.

Other examples in which final *tion* is pronounced *shŭn*.

mĕn'tion	ab stræ'tion	ĕd u eā'tion
sĕe'tion	at træ'tion	ĕm u lā'tion
fræ'tion	de træ'tion	ĕx ela mā'tion
dĭe'tion	dis træ'tion	ĕx pee tā'tion
fĭe'tion	ex træ'tion	ĕx pōr tā'tion
frĭe'tion	in fræ'tion	fĕr men tā'tion
jŭnĕ'tion	pro træ'tion	ġĕn er ā'tion
ăe'tion	re fræ'tion	ġrāv i tā'tion
eăp'tion	re træ'tion	hăb i tā'tion
ŏp'tion	eon træ'tion	il lus trā'tion
făe'tion	sub træ'tion	im pōr tā'tion

Lesson 132.

Examples in which *sci*, *ti*, and *ci* have the sound of *sh*.

ajĕ'tion	aj dā'ciøŭs	ăb er rā'tion
eaj'tion	ea pā'ciøŭs	ăd mi rā'tion
eaj'tiøŭs	ve rā'ciøŭs	ăd o rā'tion
ġlā'cial	fal lā'ciøŭs	ăd u lā'tion
ġrā'ciøŭs	fu ġā'ciøŭs	ăġ ġra vā'tion
spā'ciøŭs	lo quā'ciøŭs	ăp pli eā'tion
Ġrĕ'cian	ra pā'ciøŭs	ăp pro bā'tion
spĕ'ciøŭs	sa ġā'ciøŭs	prĕp a rā'tion
păr'tial	te nā'ciøŭs	prĕş er vā'tion
eŏn'sciencø	vī vā'ciøŭs	prœ la mā'tion
spĕ'cie	vo rā'ciøŭs	prŏf a nā'tion

Lesson 133.

Œ, *ce*, and *si* with the sound of *sh*.

spē'ciēs	ju dī'cial	ae çēs'sion
ō'cean	lo ġī'cian	eom prēs'sion
sō'cial	ma ġī'cian	de elēn'sion
spě'cial	mu ŝī'cian	ex prēs'sion
eru'cial	tae tī'cian	im prēs'sion
prě'ciøŭs	op tī'cian	op prēs'sion
pās'sion	pa trī'cian	pre tēn'sion
mān'sion	phŷ ŝī'cian	sue çēs'sion
pēn'sion	pro vīn'cial	trans ġrēs'sion
tēn'sion	fī nān'cial	ad mīs'sion
tōr'sion	om nīs'cient	eon eūs'sion

Lesson 134.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

They propose to alter the place of the altar. He cast his ballot for mayor. The ballet dancer and the ballad singer arrived. The wine seller lived in a cellar. He said that the cymbal was a symbol of music. They sent an arrant rogue on the errand. His manner of conducting the manor did not suit the lord. The prophet of Mammon foretold great profit. The relics of the kingdom were saved by the relict of the king. The stature of the statue of Liberty is fixed by statute.

Lesson 135.

räck, an engine of torture.	wřitę, to make letters.
wřäck, a sea plant.	wřight, a workman.
răp, to strike.	rōę, eggs of a fish.
wřăp, to roll together.	rōw, to impel with oars.
ręck, to heed; to care.	rōsę, a flower.
wřęck, destruction.	rōwș, does row.
rīę, a kind of grain.	rōęș, plural of roe.
rīș, increase; ascent.	sēș, beholds. [water.
rītę, a ceremony.	sēșș, large bodies of
rīht, not wrong.	sēize, to lay hold of.

Lesson 136.

OF AFFIXES.

Many words are formed by adding something to the end of another word. The added part is called an affix; as *ly*, added to *man*, forms *manly*. In this, and the following seventeen lessons, the more common affixes are indicated.

Plurals formed by adding *s* to the Singular.

rōofs	sō'lōș	tŷ'rōș	al bī'nōș
hōofs	hā'lōș	jūn'tōș	me mēn'tōș
seārfs	lās'sōș	eān'tōș	oe tā'vōș
trūths	zē'rōș	quar'tōș	sī rōe'eōș

Plurals formed by adding *es* to the Singular.

ęeh'ōęș	to mā'tōęș	po tā'tōęș
ęār'gōęș	mu lăt'tōęș	bra vā'dōęș
mōt'tōęș	vol eā'nōęș	pōr'ti eōęș
grōt'tōęș	mos quī'tōęș	vī rā'gōęș

Lesson 137.

Words in which *f* and *fe* are changed into *ves* in the Plural; as, *leaf, leaves; wife, wives.*

bēevēs	līvēs	thiēvēs	eālvēs	our sēlvēs'
shēāvēs	wīvēs	wōlvēs	hālvēs	them sēlvēs'
lēāvēs	knīvēs	lōāvēs	shēlvēs	your sēlvēs'

Words in which Y final is changed into *ies* in the Plural.

skīēs	lā'diēs	tō'riēs	grō'çer iēs
spīēs	dū'tiēs	eān'diēs	fōr'çer iēs
erīēs	bēāū'tiēs	trō'phīēs	gāl'ler iēs

Lesson 138.

Words ending in Y which form the Plural by adding *s*.

toys	chīm'nēys	āl'lēys	at tōr'nēys
drāys	vāl'lēys	pul'lēys	Sāt'ur days
buoys (bw)	mōn'ēys	tūr'kēys	hōl'i dāys
whys	jōūr'nēys	mōn'kēys	eōr'du roys

Words in which the Plurals are formed irregularly. As the Plural only is given, the teacher might require the pupil to ascertain the Singular, and to spell it.

mīçē	erī'sēs	tēr'mi nī	{ kīnç
{ stāvēs	chil'dren	nēb'ū læ	{ eowys
{ stāffs	{ brōth'ers	a lūm'nī	{ diēs
{ pēāsç	{ brēth'ren	vēr'te bræ	{ diçç
{ pēās	strā'tā	syn öp'sēs	gēesç



Lesson 139.

Ing signifies *continuing to*; as *talking*, continuing to talk. The following words, in taking their suffix, double the final letter. The last letter is doubled when the word ends with a *single* consonant preceded by a *single* vowel.

plān'ing	wīn'ing	stōp'ing	a bēt'ing
frēt'ing	blōt'ing	gūn'ing	re bēl'ing
bīd'ing	rōb'ing	shūt'ing	o mīt'ing

Other words ending with consonants, which do not double the final letter.

āet'ing	fāyl'ing	mēan'ing	ex pānd'ing
lānd'ing	rāin'ing	eōax'ing	eon sēnt'ing
byild'ing	sāyl'ing	sūt'ing	viṣ'it ing

Lesson 140.

Words ending in *e* silent generally drop the *e* in adding *ing*.

māk'ing	sēiz'ing	ruḷ'ing	ex pīr'ing
nām'ing	fōr'cing	līn'ing	re fūš'ing
plāgū'ing	hēđg'ing	squēez'ing	in trīgū'ing
āeh'ing	writ'ing	sehēm'ing	al lēg'ing

The final *e* is retained when it is necessary to prevent a change of pronunciation, or to maintain the identity of a word.

hōē'ing	shōē'ing	chāngē'a blē
tōē'ing	sīngē'ing	trācē'a blē
tīngē'ing	dye'ing	pēaçē'a blē
fōē'man	blūē'ness	chārgē'a blē

Lesson 141.

Ed, as a suffix, generally signifies *did*. In words like the following the *e* in *ed* is silent, so that the suffix does not add a syllable.

blāzēd	wēđgēd	boilēd	be rēāvēd'
drāīnēd	sōlvēd	ēoilēd	be sīēgēd'
hāīlēd	ēallēd	soilēd	blas phēmēd'
lāmēd	hāūlēd	bowēd	ae quīrēd'
pāvēd	maūlēd	erownēd	ēon trōllēd'
stōwēd	warmēd	plowēd	a būšēd'
sāvēd	warnēd	roušēd	ae ēūšēd'
fēārēd	warpēd	seourēd	ēom mūnēd'
flōwēd	provēd	sourēd	ēon fūšēd'
glūēd	shōvēd	dōđgēd	de eoyēd'
bēggēd	lovēd	fillēd	en joyēd'

Lesson 142.

In words like the following, *ed* is pronounced as *t*; and the suffix does not add a syllable.

grāçéd	fixéd	es eāpéd'	at täckéd'
serāpéd	míxéd	em brāçéd'	eon fësséd'
eräckéd	böxéd	en grösséd'	op prësséd'

In other words formed by the affix *ed*, the last letter is doubled in words of one syllable, or in words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel; as, *wed*, *wed'ded*. If the word ends in any other consonant than *d* or *t*, the *e* in *ed* becomes silent; as, *hem*, *hemmed*, pronounced hëmd.

jüt'ted	shünnéd	eom pëlléd	o mīt'ted
frët'ted	täppéd	e quippéd'	im béd'ded
fít'ted	rübbéd	de mûrréd'	eom mīt'ted

Lesson 143.

Words not included in the above rule, *do not double* the final consonant.

äet'ed	fāyléd	quar'reléd	ex pänd'ed
länd'ed	rāinéd	bär'reléd	mër'it ed
rëst'ed	eōaxéd	träv'eléd	vīs'it ed

Y is sometimes changed into *i*; as *cry*, *cried*.

erīéd	driéd	mār'riéd	glō'riéd
triéd	friéd	tār'riéd	stō'riéd
shīéd	spīéd	eār'riéd	wör'riéd

Lesson 144.

Ar, er, and or signify *one who does, or that which does; as, baker, one who bakes.* If the word ends in *e, r* only is added. After a consonant *y* is generally changed into *i*. Another letter is sometimes united to the affix; as *law, law'yer*. The final consonants are doubled, as in Lesson 142.

bĕg'gar	bănk'er	bāk'er	ere ā'tor
dĭg'ger	plănt'er	pā'çer	eru sād'er
dĭp'per	bŷild'er	pāv'er	die tā'tor
elĭp'per	gĭv'er	strān'ger	en grāv'er
trōt'ter	law'yer	writ'er	sur vĭv'or
loş'er	şaw'yer	bōast'er	be liĕv'er
wōō'er	rĕād'er	mōyrn'er	ad vĭş'er
vouch'er	rĭd'er	ōwn'er	as sĭgn'er
wrĕs'tler	dŷ'er	rul'er	in vēĭ'gler

Lesson 145.

Words formed by the Affixes *er* or *or*, (both pro. *er*).

be gĭn'ner	lā'bor er	nāv'i gā tor
in dôrs'er	rĕā'sŷon er	dĕd'i eā tor
de şĕrt'er	lĭ'bel er	eāl'eu lā tor
dis tŭrb'er	wăg'on er	spĕe'ŭ lā tor
u şŭrp'er	eōn'qŷer or	prōs'e eŭ tor
eon dŷet'or	fōr'ŷĭgn er	eŭl'ti vā tor
tor mĕnt'or	eŷs'tom er	mŭl'ti plĭ er
en çant'er	mŭr'der er	nŭ'mer ā tor
sup pōrt'er	gōv'ern or	gĕn'er ā tor
aĝ grĕs'sor	pĕn'sĭon er	rā'di ā tor

Lesson 146.

In adjectives, *er* is generally added to form the comparative, and *est* to form the superlative; as, *rich*, *richer*, *richest*.

striet'er	fjēr'cest	wēalth'i er	wōr'thi est
brōad'er	slōw'est	grēed'i er	rēad'i est
brīght'er	gāunt'est	drēar'i er	haugh'ti est

Ly is an abbreviation of *like*; as *manly* for manlike, or like a man. *Ly* is still further shortened into *y*; as, *rock*, *rocky*.

brīght'ly	ēas'y	hēav'i ly	thōr'ough ly
gāy'ly	ēarth'y	hēart'i ly	mīght'i ly
nō'bly	spēed'y	rēad'i ly	hās'ti ly
wīnd'y	spōn'gy	tār'di ly	stēad'i ly

Lesson 147.

Ness is from the Saxon *nesse*, and means *state* or *quality*; as, *neatness*, state of being neat.

blēak'ness	smōoth'ness	eōmē'li ness
fjērce'ness	nūmb'ness	drow'si ness
hōarse'ness	wrōng'ness	naugh'ti ness
eālm'ness	swēet'ness	wēa'ri ness

The termination *full* adds its own meaning to the word; as, *joyful*, full of joy. The final *l* is omitted in the derivatives.

chānge'ful	mōyrn'ful	skill'ful	fān'ci ful
frīght'ful	wōe'ful	wīll'ful	pīt'i ful
spīte'ful	wrāth'ful	aw'ful	dū'ti ful

Lesson 148.

The termination *less* gives a *negative* meaning to the derivative; as *graceless*, without grace.

brāin'less	sīgh't'less	friēnd'less	wōrth'less
çēāse'less	sōyl'less	hēād'less	hōmē'less
gūile'less	frujit'less	gūilt'less	noisē'less

The affix *age* signifies *the pay for, a state of being, or composed of*; as *cartage*, the pay for carting.

mār'riagē	fēr'ri agē	vāg'a bönd agē
hēr'b'agē	hēr'mit agē	dīs ad vān'tagē
whar'f'agē	pāt'ron agē	ēs'pī o nagē

Lesson 149.

The suffix *al* signifies *relating to*; *an* signifies *pertaining to*; *ant* and *ent*, in many instances, signify *the agent or doer*.

tīd'al	eōm'ie al	me dīç'i nal
ûr'ban	püb'li ean	dī öç'e san
elā'im'ant	as sīst'ant	ī tīn'er ant
ā'gent	prēs'i dent	eōr re spōnd'ent

Able and *ible* signify *that may be, capable of being, fit or worthy to be, or capacity*.

ēāt'a blē	blām'a blē	ām'i ea blē
sāl'a blē	lāygh'a blē	nāv'i gā blē
lęg'i blē	fōr'çi blē	eom būs'ti blē
erēd'i blē	ay'di blē	in dēl'i blē

Lesson 150.

Ist, ster, ee, and ess, generally signify the person who, or thing which. The last is an affix denoting the feminine gender.

ay'rist	phÿs'i çist	pĩ an'ist
tăp'ster	eħor'is ter	för'est er
grán tēe'	môrt' ġa ġēe'	as siġn ēe'
ēm'press	shēp'ħerd ess	măr'çhion ess

Dom signifies the office of or state of being; hood, the state of being; ish, somewhat, like; and ism, the condition or doctrines of.

kīng'dom	eħris'ten dom	hēa'then dom
child'hööd	măid'ēn hööd	liv'e'li hööd
knāv'ish	yē'lōw' ish	ā'ġu ish
Bud'dħișm	Mēth'o dīșm	Môr'mon ișm

Lesson 151.

Eer or ier generally signifies one who has charge of; en means made of, or, with adjectives, to make; ic signifies pertaining to, belonging to, or like; and ise or ize, to make, to become, or to assimilate.

eash ier'	fīn an çier'	ġon do lier'
elōth'ier	ēn ġi nēer'	eān non ēer'
bēech'ēn	be hōld'ēn	em bōld'ēn
briġht'ēn	en liġht'ēn	en liv'ēn
çiv'ie	çe phāl'ie	me tăl'lie
ū'til iže	eāt'e eħișe	erit'i çișe
săt'ir iže	çiv'i liže	ös'tra çize

Lesson 152.

Ion and *ment* denote the state of being, or the act of; *fy*, to make or become; *ance* or *ence*, the act or state of; *ive*, having a tendency to, or the power or nature of; *ory*, the power or nature of, or belonging to; and *ous*, partaking of, or full of.

dis pēr'sion	dī vēr'sion	as pēr'sion
ex çĕp'tion	e lĕe'tion	eon dīt'tion
a tōnç'ment	a grĕe'ment	dĕe're ment
dĕ'i fy	stū'pe fy	sāt'is fy
an noy'ance	æ eōrd'ance	eon eōrd'ance
oe eūr'rence	ab hōr'rence	in dūl'gence
a mū'sivĕ	eon elū'sivĕ	of fĕn'sivĕ
eūr'so ry	är'mo ry	mān'da to ry
dān'ger øūs	lī'bel øūs	hār mō'ni øūs

Lesson 153.

Kin, *ling*, *let*, and *ule* indicate smallness or diminution.

lāmþ'kin	mān'i kīn	lā'dy kīn
dūck'ling	ūn'der ling	fōs'ter ling
lĕāf'let	rīv'ū let	flāğ'ĕo lĕt
gĕlob'ūlē	mōl'e eūlē	ān i māl'eulĕ

Some means like or same, full of, or very; *ward* denotes in the direction of; *ure* means state of; and *y*, full of, or composed of.

tīrĕ'somĕ	eūm'ber somĕ	vĕn'turĕ somĕ
ĕāst'ward	hĕāv'ĕn ward	āft'er ward
vĕr'durĕ	eūr'va turĕ	im pōs'turĕ
smōk'y	sīn'ew y	sīl'ver y

Lesson 154.

rŭff, <i>an article of dress.</i>	rōar, <i>to make a loud noise.</i>
røŭgh (rŭf), <i>uneven.</i>	rōw'er, <i>one who rows.</i>
rĕŭch, <i>to vomit.</i> [son.	sā'īl, <i>a sheet of canvas.</i>
wrĕŭch, <i>a miserable per-</i>	sālĕ, <i>the act of selling.</i>
rōdĕ, <i>did ride.</i>	sĕen, <i>beheld.</i>
rōād, <i>a way; route.</i>	sĕēnĕ, <i>a view.</i>
rōw'ed, <i>did row.</i>	sĕīnĕ, <i>a net for fishing.</i>
rōom, <i>an apartment.</i>	slāy, <i>to kill.</i> [ners.
rĕŭm, <i>a serous fluid.</i>	sleīgh, <i>a vehicle on run-</i>
sōw, <i>to scatter seed.</i>	sley, <i>a weaver's reed.</i>
sew (sō), <i>to use a needle.</i>	sĕem, <i>to appear.</i>
sō, <i>thus; in like manner.</i>	sĕām, <i>a line of junction.</i>

Lesson 155.

rudĕ, <i>uncivil; rough.</i>	slōw, <i>not fast.</i>
rōod, <i>fourth of an acre.</i>	slōĕ, <i>a kind of fruit.</i>
sĕrf, <i>a slave; servant.</i>	sŭn, <i>the source of light.</i>
sŭrf, <i>a swell of the sea.</i>	sōn, <i>a male child.</i>
sĕrgĕ, <i>a kind of cloth.</i>	stĕel, <i>refined iron.</i>
sŭrgĕ, <i>to rise; to swell.</i>	stĕāl, <i>to rob; to pilfer.</i>
shĕer, <i>pure; clear.</i>	stīlĕ, <i>steps over a fence.</i>
shĕar, <i>to cut or clip.</i>	stŭlĕ, <i>manner of writing.</i>
sīdĕ, <i>a part; a margin.</i>	stārĕ, <i>to look fixedly.</i>
sīghĕd, <i>did sigh.</i>	stā'ir, <i>a step.</i> [taste.
slew (slū), <i>did slay.</i>	swĕet, <i>pleasing to the</i>
slūĕ, <i>to slip aside.</i>	sŭitĕ (swĕt), <i>retinue.</i>

Lesson 156.

OF PREFIXES.

When a syllable or word is placed before another word, it is called a prefix. The prefix *re* generally gives the idea of *repetition* or *return*; as, *recall*, to call back.

rē bȳild'	rē ap pēār'	re än'i mātē
rē tōūch'	rē as ġend'	re ġen'er ātē
rē sēāt'	rē im būrsē'	re sūs'ġi tātē
re view'	re dōū'blē	re vēr'ber ātē

The prefix *un* generally gives a *negative* meaning; as, *unapt*, not apt.

un pāid'	un frĳēnd'ly	un eōūrt'ly
un elēān'	un hēālh'y	un ēās'y
un knōwn'	un stēād'y	un fruīt'ful
un nērvē'	un ērr'ing	un lēārn'ed

Lesson 157.

In, also, has a *negative* meaning; it often becomes *im*, *il*, *ir*, or *ig*, for the sake of sound.

in āē'tivē	in sin ġerē'	ir rēš'o lūtē
im prōp'er	im po litē'	ir re lĳ'ġiōūs
il lē'ġal	il lū'sivē	ir re spēē'tivē
iġ nō'blē	iġ'no rant	ir'ri ta blē

im ma tē ri āl'i ty	im prāe ti ea bĳ'i ty
in dĳ viſ i bĳ'i ty	in de strūe ti bĳ'i ty
in eom pāt i bĳ'i ty	ir re ſiſt i bĳ'i ty
in eom prēss i bĳ'i ty	im pēn e tra bĳ'i ty

Lesson 158.

Dis is a Latin particle, and has the force of a *negative* or *privative*; as, *disagree*, not to agree, *disarm*, to deprive of arms.

dis plēasē'	dīs ap pēar'	dīs eon tīn'ūē
dis joint'	dīs be ljevē'	dīs in hēr'it
dis lōdžē'	dīs o blīgē'	dis ôr'ġan īzē
dis chārgē'	dis eþūr'agē	dis sīm'i lar
dis ġrāçē'	dis eov'er	dis erīm'i nātē

The prefix *after* conveys its own meaning.

äft'er piēcē	äft'er nōon'	äft'er mōst
äft'er ġuārd	äft'er māth	äft'er thōnght

Lesson 159.

Post is a Latin word, meaning *after*.

pōst'scrip't	pōst dī lū'vi an	pōst me rīd'i an
pōst' dātē	pōst po sī'tion	pōst'hu mōūs ly

Other words are formed by prefixing the English word *post*, a letter carrier.

pōst'al	pōst'man	pōst'märk
pōst'pārd	pōst'house	pōst'rīd ēr
pōst hāstē'	pōst'boy	pōst'mās ter

Bene is a Latin prefix, signifying *well*.

bēn'e dīet	bēn e fāe'tion	be nēf'i çençē
bēn'e fīçē	bēn e fī'cial	be nēv'o lençē

Lesson 160.

Fore adds its own meaning to the word; as *foretaste*, to taste before; *pre* is from the Latin *præ*, before; *ante* (Latin), before. *Anti* (Greek), means *against* or *opposite*.

fōrē'siġht	fōrē tēll'er	fōrē bōd'ing ly
fōrē'mōst	fōrē knōw'l'edġe	fōrē de tēr'minē
fōrē knōw'	fōrē'eās tle	pre mēd'i tātē
pre fīx'	pre eay'tion	pre ōe'eu pŷ
pre jūdgē'	pre çed'ing	pre ěm'i nent
pre sērvē'	pre dēs'tinē	ăn te pās'eġal
pre sāġe'	ăn'te pāst	ăn te mūn'dānē
prē'tēxt	ăn'te dātē	ăn te nūp'tial
fōrē warn'	ăn'ti pōdē	ăn tī elī'max
fōrē'frōnt	ăn'ti dōtē	ăn tī fēb'rīlē

Lesson 161.

The word *miss* signifies *to err*, *to go wrong*; in the compound the last *s* is omitted.

mis ġūidē'	mīs be lġēf'	mis rēck'ōn
mis spēll'	mīs eon çēivē'	mis eōn'struē
mis chōōsē'	mīs dī rēet'	mis ġōv'ern
mis chāncē'	mīs re çitē'	mis ġūid'ançē

Words formed by the prefixes *up* and *under*.

up rāisē'	ūn der lāy'	ūn'der hānd
up hēavē'	ūn der wŷritē'	ūn'der ġrōwġth
ūp'riġht	ūn der sīġn'	ūn'der brūsh
ūp'ward	ūn der nēath'	ūn'der shōt

Lesson 162.

Words formed by the prefixes *out* and *over*.

out brāvē'	ō ver rēach'	ō' ver bōard
out grōw'	ō ver awē'	ō' ver alls
out pōir'	ō ver flōw'	ō' ver niġht
out talk'	ō ver freiġht'	ō' ver siġht

Counter, from the Latin *contra*, against.

eoun'ter pānē	eoun'ter siġn	eoun ter movē'
eoun'ter feit	eoun'ter point	eoun ter weiġht'

Extra (Latin), *beyond*.

ĕx tra ju dī'cial	ĕx tra pġs'ie al
ĕx tra pro vīn'cial	ĕx tra trōp'ie al

Lesson 163.

Semi (Latin), and *hemi* (Greek), half; *super* (Latin), over or above; *trans* (Latin), beyond or through; and *inter* (Latin), among or between.

sēm'i brēvē	sēm'ī eō lon	sēm'ī quā ver
sēm'ī tōnē	sēm'ī ċīr elē	sēm ī tōn'ie
hēm'i sphērē	hēm'ī ċy elē	hēm i mōr'phie
hēm'ī trōpē	hēm i hē'dral	hēm i sphēr'ie
sū per ādd'	sū per fī'cial	sū per in dūċē'
sū per serībē'	su pēr'flu ōūs	sū per strūē'turē
tran sĕnd'ent	trāns at lān'tie	trān'si to ry
trans fīġ'urē	trans fūs'ī blē	trans mīs'si blē
īn'ter eōīrsē	īn ter mīt'tent	īn ter rēġ'num
īn'ter lūdē	īn ter ċēs'sor	īn ter sĕē'tion

Lesson 164.

Ad signifies *to*, and for euphony takes the forms of *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, and *as*; as *ad* and *verto*, *advert*, to turn to.

ad dūçé'	al lūrø'	as sāl'	ăg'gre gātø'
æ eount'	an nēx'	ad vānçø'	ăg'gra vātø'
æ eōrd'	ar rīvø'	ăd'vērb	ap pënd'agø'
af fīx'	as çënd'	ăd'vērsø'	ăr'ro gānçø'

Bi (from Latin *bis*, twice) means *two*, *double*, or *in two*.

bī'fid	bī dēn'tatø'	bī nō'mi al
bī'fōrm	bī eōr'nøūs	bī ěn'ni al
bī'natø'	bī fūr'eatø'	bīn øe'ular
bī'ped	bī līn'gual	bī vāl'vu lar
bī sēet'	bīp'ār tītø'	bī sūl'phu ret

Lesson 165.

Con (Latin *cum*, with) signifies *with* or *together*; it takes the forms of *com*, *col*, *co*, *cog*, and *cor*, for ease in pronunciation.

eon vērt'	eōn de sçënd'	eon vĕn'tion al
eom prĕss'	eom pān'ion	eōm pen sāt'ion
eol lĕet'	eōl'lo quy	eol lāt'er al
eo hĕrø'	eō ex ĩst'	eō ex tĕn'sivø'
eōg'nātø'	eōg'nī zant	eog nōs'çi blø'
eor rĕet'	eōr re spōnd'	eōr o nāt'ion
eon eūr'	eon vŭl'sion	eon sĕe'u tīvø'
eon dīgn'	eon vey'er	eōn se quĕn'tial
eon fōrm'	eon tŭ'sion	eon nāt'u ral



Lesson 166.

, *De* signifies *down* or *from*; *epi* signifies *on*, *near*, *during*; and *ex* has the meaning *out of*. *Ex* also becomes *e*, *ec*, or *ef*.

de sčënd'	ex trāet'	ĕp i dĕm'ie
de trāet'	e vādĕ'	ĕp'i lĕp sy
de nōtĕ'	ef fūšĕ'	ĕp i ġlōt'tis
de vōtĕ'	ĕĕ'lōġtĕ'	ĕp i dĕr'mis

Dis, *ob*, *per*, and *circum* mean respectively *apart*, *against*, *through*, and *around*. With English words, *dis* gives a *negative* meaning.

dis tĕnd'	dis sĕv'er	dis em bār'rass
ob trūdĕ'	ob liqūĕ'ly	ob lit'er ātĕ
per plĕx'	per fĕet'ivĕ	per sist'en çy
çir'eçit	çir eum vōlvĕ'	çir eum jā'çent

Lesson 167.

Mal signifies *evil, ill*; *mono* is from Greek *monos, single*; *pan* (Greek), signifies *all, everything*; and *poly* (Greek *polus*), *many*.

mäl'eon tēnt	ma lī'ciøūs	ma lēv'o lent
mön'o tōnē	mön'o grām	mo nöp'o ly
pän'o ply	pän'the ist	pän o rä'mä
pöl'y gōn	pöl'y pūs	pöl'y thē iſm

Pro is a Latin preposition signifying *for, before, and forth*; *uni* (Latin *unus, one*) signifies *one or producing one*; *syn* (sometimes *syl* and *sym*) signifies *together*; and *sub* (sometimes *suf*, *sup*, and *sug*) denotes *under, below*.

prō'noun	ū'ni ty	sŷn'the sīs	sub ſerībē'
pro pēl'	ū'ni fōrm	sŷl'la blē	sū'f'f'ix
pro dūçé'	ū'ni eörn	sŷm'pa thy	sup prēss'
pro vidē'	ū'ni vālvē	sŷn tǎe'tie	sug gēst'

Lesson 168.

Compound Words promiscuously arranged.

älē' housē	līmē' kilŷ	hēdçē'hōç
hāil'stōnē	bōāt'man	pēn'knifē
lāy'man	fōŷr'seōrē	çrist' mill
sāfē'çŷārd	lōād'stōnē	mīd'nīçht
wāist'eōāt	ōāt'mēāl	pīçh'fōrk
bēe' hīvē	pōlē' stār	ŷhip'ŷrēck
kēy' stōnē	snōŷ' drōp	ŷrist'band
knēe' pän	spōrts'man	blōck'hēād
brīdē'çrōom	jew's'-hārp	erōss' bōŷ
līçht' housē	lūke'wār	ōff'sprīng

Lesson 169.

Compound Words.

skȳ'light	nigh't'fall	harts'horn
nôrth east'	boôk'ease	eorn'stalk
bird's'-eye	foot'stool	loop'hole
well'-bred	eork'screw	bûr'dock
snuff'box	watch'word	whirl'pool
towns'man	broom'stick	fools'eap
house'wife	dooms'day	work'shop
char'eol	bÿ'-laws	for sooth'
out weigh'	down'right	down'east
horn'pipe	tooth'ache	noon'day
hair'loom	grey'hound	law'suit

Lesson 170.

Compound Words.

eand'le stick	skÿ'rock et	bût'ter fly
hand'ker chief	cop'y right	wa'ter fall
bed'cham ber	often times	wa'ter mark
ev'er green	type'write er	elér'gy man
gentle man	jour'ney man	brîe'-a-bræ
pep'per mint	swêet'-scent ed	fân'cy work
wheel'bar row	musk'mel on	fool'hard dy
mas'ter piece	wreck'-mas ter	al might'y
pass'ō ver	hon'ey comb	bÿ'stand er
whip'-poor-will	stem'-wind er	gold'en-rod
pow'der horn	school'mas ter	tale'bear er

Lesson 171.

SYNTHETIC AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

Ā'bel, <i>a man's name.</i>	de sčënd'ent, <i>falling.</i>
a'blé, <i>powerful.</i>	eôúgh'er, <i>one who coughs.</i>
ăl'léy, <i>a narrow passage.</i>	eöffer, <i>a chest.</i> [sugar.
al lÿ', <i>one who assists.</i>	eăn'diéd, <i>covered with</i>
ăl lÿ'sion, <i>a reference.</i>	eăn'did, <i>honest; truthful.</i>
il lÿ'sion, <i>mockery.</i>	çĕn'tu ry, <i>100 years.</i>
de sčënd'ant, <i>offspring.</i>	sĕn'try, <i>a guard.</i>

The able man's name was Abel. A narrow alley. France was an ally of England in the Crimean war. He made an allusion to the illusion that possessed him. His descendant was descendent from the same line. The cougher sat on the coffer. The candid youth ate the candied cakes. The sentry wore a costume of the last century.

Lesson 172.

Words spelled alike, whose Pronunciation and Meaning differ.

āýé, <i>always.</i>	eôn'juré, <i>to enchant.</i>
äýé, <i>an affirmative vote.</i>	bōw, <i>a weapon.</i>
chōsé, <i>did choose.</i>	bow, <i>part of a ship.</i>
çhōsé, <i>a thing; a chattel.</i>	chăp, <i>a boy.</i>
băss, <i>a term in music.</i>	chăp, <i>the jaw.</i>
băss, <i>a fish.</i>	ġout, <i>a disease.</i>
eon juré', <i>to implore.</i>	ġout, <i>taste; relish.</i>

Lesson 173.

Words spelled alike, whose Pronunciation and Meaning differ.

mäll, a public walk.	seald, a poet. [sews.
mäll, a mallet. [skin.	sew'er (sō'er), one who
sløugh (slūf), a snake's	sew'er (sū'er), a drain.
slougħ, a miry place.	eōûr'te sy, civility.
wēâr, a dam in a river.	eōûrtē' sy, a slight bow.
wēâr, waste. [seconds.	slāv'er, a slave ship.
mīn'utē (mīn'it), sixty	slāv'er, spittle.
mī nūtē', very small.	ī'ron y (ī'urn ŷ), of iron
hīnd'er, in the rear.	ī'ron y, ridicule.
hīn'der, to obstruct.	wōrst'ed, a kind of yarn.
seald, a burn.	wōrst'ed, defeated.

Lesson 174.

Words in which the letter A is often mispronounced. Some of the words in this and succeeding lessons have two pronunciations, but in all cases the preferable one is given.

hēārth	mam mä'	ān'cient	frā'ter nīzē
g̃rass	a slānt'	lā'vā	eōm man dānt'
slānt	pa pä'	sāyn'ter	tī ā'rā
g̃apē	a lās'	pal'frēy	āl tēr'natē
g̃äynt	äl'mōnd	rāp'īnē	af flā'tus
fār	seāth'less	drā'mā	hī ā'tus
swāthē	pāg'eant	lā'mā	ba nā'nā
lāncē	stāl'wart	dā'tā	sul tā'nā
eālm	āft'er	mā'gī	man dā'mus
lāugh	pār'ent	pā'thos	oe tā'vo

Lesson 175.

Words in which A is frequently mispronounced.

chäl'drön	ar eä'num	u rä'ni ùm
nä'tant	er rä'tum	a quä'ri ùm
həl'berd	ver bā'tim	äp pa rä'tus
täs'sel	väl'en tīnø	īg no rä'mus
saj'cy	eä'ri øūs	ir rä'tion al
mæ'l'ström	trä'ehe ä	līt e rä'tī
squā'lôr	bär bär'ie	līt e rä'tim
däi'ry	bär ri eädø'	ül ti mäs'tum
eä'ret	rä'di ùs	mär a näth'ä
grä'tis	ehol'er ä	gym nä'si ùm
rä'dix	ea nä'ry	ex pä'ti ätø

Lesson 176.

Sounds of A frequently mispronounced.

glä'moÿr	säe'ra ment	glänçø	al'wäyſ
räft'er	ä'pri eöt	zøuävø	a mäss'
seal'löp	gär'ru løūs	dräÿn	Är'ab
eräft'y	bra vā'do	stänch	bä'thos
gräss'y	de fäl'eätø	seärçø	eal'drön
em bäl'm'	ea eä'o	eänt	chäs'ten
a ghäst'	räÿ'l'ler y	eän't	fäç'ilø
was'säl	än dän'te	sträp	fäÿr'y
bäl'm'y	həl'i but	yäçht	gä'lä
al'der	nä ivø'té'	seäth	quäs'i
Äl'dīnø	fī nä'lø	eäÿk	lo eälø'

Lesson 177.

Sounds of A often mispronounced.

swath	paʔper	gra vā'men	ā mēn'
hālvø	hā'rem	to mā'to	guä'no
jēān	pa sha'	sā'li ent	nā'ivø
eāʔch	fāʔet	pā'ri āʔ	hār'ass
bālm	fā'chʔn	fār rā'go	sāt'irø
grøat	lāugh'ter	tāp'es try	jāl'ap
trānce	tār'iff	de eā'dence	e elāt'
yēā	ba salt'	ā're ā	prā'riø
ārø	hʔr rāʔ'	va gā'ry	rā'tion
shāft	bāt'øn	eū'po lā	Sāl'ie
seārød	quāg'mirø	eu rā'tor	tā'pis

Lesson 178.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

ē'ther	ēq'ui ty	lög'end a ry
prē'cept	tēn'a blø	ab stē'mi øūs
wēap'øn	ē'go tism	a mē'na blø
prē'atø	tēr'ra pīn	a pē'ri ent
yē'l'low	al lē'gro	stē're o tȳpø
vēn dūø'	in hēr'ent	sāe ri lē'g'øūs
for gēt'	lē'ni ent	be nē'f'icent
stēad'y	yēs'ter day	a mēn'ī ty
ēn'gīnø	ē'qua blø	e lē'gi ae
kēt'tlø	pē'o ny	hȳ me nē'al
trē'blø	ē'qui poiø	ēm py rē'an

Lesson 179.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

lěant	pět'rel	çērē'ment	les sēe'
drěamt	sē'rjēs	lěi'surē	mē lēē'
ēyrē	sēam'stress	ef fētē'	děāf'ēn
rēar	stēel'yard	en fēōff'	roy'ē'
děāf	sēx'ton	kēēl'son	e litē'
tēat	fē'brilē	sēc'ēl	khe divē'
pērt	fēe'und	bēs'tial	rēs'pitē
tētē	sēn'nā	fēt'id	thērē'fōrē
fēōff	tēn'et	fē'tiçh	prēf'açē
ēgg	tēp'id	sē'nilē	tēt'ter
yēt	lē'ver	hē'lot	mēt'rie

Lesson 180.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

pēr'ukē	nēp'o tışm	tēr'ri blē
nēth'er	as çēt'ie	rēs'in øūs
pēt'al	rēd'o lent	rēc'i pē
rēs'in	eō te riē'	tēt'a nūs
ra çēmē'	ēm ploy é'	rēflu ent
prē'ludē	ât ta çhé'	hỹ ē'mal
mē'grim	prē'mī er	çēr'e brüm
vēn'ūē	o bēi'sançē	vē'he ment
bre vēt'	ğēn'e rà	dēfi çit
eār tēl'	Mā dēi'rā	splēn'e tie
ē'pāet	hēr'o inē	i dē'ā

Lesson 181.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

fī'nitē	mēr'eān tilē	pa rī'e tal
prō'fīlē	pī āz'zā	rēc i ta tivē'
dē brīs'	he gī'rā	an nī'hi lātē
Ā'prīl	de elī'vøūs	eāl lī'o pe
fī nāncē'	O rī'on	he lī'a eal
ōx'idē	ī tāl'ie	zo dī'a eal
ār'ēhivēs	ho rī'zon	ī sōēh'ro nøūs
viš'or	sī'ne eūrē	mēn in gī'tis
sīr'up	sō rī'tēs	ma nī'a eal
bas tilē'	brōn ēhī'tis	seār la tī'nā
rīb'ald	trīp'ar tītē	ī so thēr'mal

Lesson 182.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

rīd	tī rādē'	pŷ rī'tēs
vivē	ton tīnē'	fa rī'nā
rīnsē	brō'mīnē	mār'i tīmē
shīrē	lī'ēhen	pī ān'o
wīdth	ob līquē'	vīr'u lent
sī'ren	viš'eount	çŷ'no surē
tī'ny	vī'rīlē	ī'so lātē
liēn	spīkē'nard	vōl'a tilē
ān'īlē	trīb'ūnē	en frān'chīšē
ēī'der	quī'nīnē	de çī'sivē
trī'ō	dī lātē'	pū'er ilē

Lesson 183.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

fū'tilə	as pīr'ant	ăd ver tīş'er
är tistə'	in quīr'y	trī sŷl'la blə
fī nĕssə'	sub sīd'ençə	ka lĕi'do seöpə
stīr'rup	chăs'tīşə ment	ad vĕr'tīşə ment
sŷb'tilə	dī grĕs'sion	in ter nĕ'çinə
eħlō'rīnə	dī mĕn'sion	lăr yn ġī'tis
Al'pīnə	dī plō'mă	mī răe'u løŷ
çhī eănə'	sīm'o ny	in çī'so ry
euī şīnə' (kw)	erīn'o līnə	vī vīp'a røŷ
lī'lae	păr'a dīgm	ī so lă'tion
vīe'ar	e eħī'nŷ	sī mul tă'ne øŷ

Lesson 184.

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

hōlm	trō'phy	mōn'as ter y
yōlk	ōn'ly	prōe'u rā tor
seōff	mōn'ġrel	mī erōs'eo py
nōnçə	be trōth'	drōm'e da ry
eōst	prōç'ess	zo ōl'o ġy
wōn't	dōç'ilə	al lōp'a thy
wōnt	prōv'ōst	ay tōm'a ton
shōnə	ġrōv'əl	hŷ drōp'a thy
slōth	fōrə'hĕăd	La øe'o ōn
fōrçə	jōe'und	pho tōġ'ra phy
dōth	dōn'kĕy	in ter lōe'ū tor

Lesson 185.

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

frön'tjēr	äp'ro pōs	ab dō'men
plöv'er	vō'ea blø	dis eöm'fit
a moyr'	pōs til'ion	eøûr'te øūs
höv'er	pre eō'ciøūs	pa röt'id
sur toyt'	ō'o lité	eon dō'lencø
slöth'ful	döl'or øūs	eoø nō'men
Soy chöng'	ea lör'ie	op pō'nent
eəøyt'chøye	frön'tis piēcø	eo rō'nä
re völt'	prøb'i ty	eöl'pør teyr
fört'nigh't	pömø'grän atø	pō'ta blø
eöm'pass	söv'er øign	a rō'mä

Lesson 186.

Words in which U is sometimes mispronounced.

tullø	eöl'umø	in ay'gu rätø
jøüst	sū'turø	øe ru'le an
gūidø	pūp'pet	vī tū'per atø
yøurs	su'mae	ae eū'mu lätø
gūoyl	fūl'sòmø	eō ad jū'tor
gūaour	eön'dyit	pū'pil la ry
de byø'	eū'eum ber	in'sti tütø
dūe'at	trū'eu lent	øū rē'kå
Ūh'lan	eön nøis sēūr'	øæ sū'ra
sūp'plø	jū'gu lar	eön'sti tütø
dū'ty	nū'mer øūs	tøûr'na ment

Lesson 187.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

eön'strüé	eöm'bat ant	pū'is sançé
träv'ersé	dīs'pu tant	in'ter im
rämp'ant	gön'do là	aj'top sy
äth'lēté	plēth'o rà	tým'pa nüm
sÿr'ingé	mīs'chjë vøūs	wișé'ā eré
ëx'tant	bläs'phe møūs	ôr'eħes tral
brīg'and	eön'ver sant	im'po tent
eön'eôrd	sän'he drin	eön'gru ent
dīs'eôrd	eön'tra ry	im'be çilé
dō'nāté	prō'te an	phā'e tön
öb'long	dīs'çi pliné	rēt'i nā

Lesson 188.

röll, <i>to turn over and over.</i>	sōär, <i>to mount upward.</i>
rölé, <i>a part performed.</i>	stāké, <i>a pointed stick.</i>
sīgn, <i>a token; a mark.</i>	stēāk, <i>a slice of flesh.</i>
sīné, <i>a line in geometry.</i>	stēp, <i>a pace; a footprint.</i>
sküll, <i>part of the head.</i>	stēppé, <i>a dreary plain.</i>
seüll, <i>to impel a boat.</i>	stōop, <i>to bend forward.</i>
slēevé, <i>an arm cover.</i>	stoyp, <i>a basin; a pitcher.</i>
slēävé, <i>untwisted silk.</i>	süm, <i>the amount; whole.</i>
slight, <i>to neglect; feeble.</i>	sómé, <i>a part; a portion.</i>
slēight, <i>dexterity.</i>	tālé, <i>that which is told.</i>
söyl, <i>the immortal spirit.</i>	tāil, <i>terminal appendage.</i>
sölé, <i>bottom of the foot.</i>	târé, <i>allowance in weight.</i>
söré, <i>a hurt; painful.</i>	teâr, <i>to rend; to lacerate.</i>

Lesson 189.

täck, <i>small`nails.</i>	tōč, <i>part of the foot.</i>
tăx, <i>import; duty.</i>	tōw, <i>coarse part of flax.</i>
thrōņ, <i>seat of a king.</i>	träet, <i>a`region.</i>
thrōwn, <i>cast.</i> [gether.	träčkéd, <i>followed.</i>
tēam, <i>horses hitched to-</i>	thêir, <i>belonging to them.</i>
tēem, <i>to bring forth.</i>	thêrč, <i>in that place.</i>
tēar, <i>water from the eye.</i>	thrōw, <i>to cast; to hurl.</i>
tjēr, <i>a row or rank.</i>	thrōč, <i>agony.</i>
threw (thru), <i>did throw.</i>	tīdč, <i>rising of the sea.</i>
through, <i>from end to end.</i>	tīčd, <i>bound; fastened.</i>
tīmč, <i>duration.</i>	tōad, <i>a harmless reptile.</i>
thjymč, <i>a pungent herb.</i>	tōwčd, <i>drawn by a rope.</i>

Lesson 190.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

prōg'ress	ěq'ui pagč	ěx'qui šitč ly
in'grātč	phōs'phor ũs	eōm'pa ra blč
pæ'an	lū'di erøūs	pěr'emp to ry
eou'pōn	vič'i načč	ōr'tho e py
dū'ress	in'te ġral	ěx'em pla ry
ġōōd'măn	in'te ġer	lăm'en ta blč
ō'zōņ	ăn'čes tor	in'ter ěst ing
ă'eorn	ăn tīp'o dčš	eōn'tu me ly
prō'lōġuč	ăt'ro phy	süb'lu na ry
thīr'tēen	eōm'plař šant	vā'ri o loid
săr'dīnč	dět'o nātč	ě'ti o lātč



Lesson 191.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

trus tēe'
 mon sōon'
 pro lix'
 de plōrē'
 whêrē āș'
 gāin sāy'
 re çess'
 pla eārd'
 a dēpt'
 sue çess'
 ro mănçe'

he rāl'die
 ple thōr'ie
 re eūșant
 ple bē'ian
 pre çed'ençe'
 le thē'an
 il lūs'trātē'
 im mō'bīlē'
 phī lip'pie
 o dē'on
 āreĥ ān'gēl

ap pēl'la tīvē
 a nēm'o ne
 ār tīf'i çer
 ār bīt'ra ment
 eon sūm'matē ly
 ea mēl'o pard
 eon nō'ta tīvē
 in tēr'po lātē
 te lēg'ra phy
 pe rīph'ra sis
 re eōn'naış sãnçe'

Lesson 192.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

de lāy'	so nō'røūs	re mēd'i less
with drayw'	lȳ çē'um	pre çēd'en çy
sue çīnet'	mu šē'um	lȳ pēr'bo le
ex çæss'	e nēr'vātø	py rām'i dal
de funet'	ae elī'mātø	te lēph'o ny
ea nīnø'	in ün'dātø	il lūs'tra tīvø
mo rālø'	eon dēn'sātø	ex ēē'ū tor
re lāy'	Lin næ'an	ex tēm'po re
sī mōom'	øb jūr'gātø	gla dī'o lūs
re eōūrse'	ad ūm'brātø	in fēr'a blø
ae çæss'	çho rē'us	çhal çēd'o ny

Lesson 193.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

ex trøør'di na ry	in tēr'po lā tor
in eōm'pa ra blø	eon sōl'a to ry
ir rēf'ra gā blø	de lib'er a tīvø
ir rēp'a ra blø	pro thōn'o ta ry
ir rēv'o ea blø	dis erīm'i na tīvø
in dīs'so lu blø	eom mēm'o ra tīvø
in dīs'pu ta blø	ae çēl'er a tīvø
in ěx'o ra blø	sa lū'ta to ry
ab sōl'u to ry	pa rī'e ta ry
de mōn'stra tīvø ly	nun eū'pa to ry
oe tōg'e na ry	in ěx'pli ea blø

Lesson 194.

Words properly accented on the third Syllable.

gýar an tēe'	ăm a tēyr'	dēm o nī'a eal
ōb li gōr'	bòm ba zīnē'	hō me ōp'a thy
eāp u çhīn'	tām boyr īnē'	ăp o thē'o sis
īm pro vīșē'	rīe o çhet'	hēr e dīt'a ment
ōr mo lu'	mū le tēer'	spōn ta nē'i ty
en gi nēer'	maɣ so lē'um	ēp i zō'o ty
rēe ol lēet'	īn de pēnd'ent	hȳ per bō're an
ās sīgn ōr'	eōt y lē'don	ēp i eū're an
pō lo nāișē'	eōn ti nēn'tal	Pȳth a gō're an
dis ap provē'	hȳ me nē'an	hīp po pōt'a mūs
dīs ھا billē'	dēn u dā'tion	rēç i prōç'i ty

Lesson 195.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

mūlet	sā'chem	jāvē'lin	hōs'tler
sōot	ăstħ'mā	chēst'nut	dē'tāil
nōōșē	lēg'end	ȳrēs'tlē	fa çādē'
twīçē	de sīgn'	ōr'eħis	strȳeħ'nīnē
nīchē	īstħ'mus	līs'tēn	pēr'fūmē
sālvē	this'tlē	bāy'ou	mus tächē'
hēīght	rāi'sīn	gīb'bōūs	bās'ket
mīlch	a dūlt'	glā'ciēr(sh)	Gāēl'ie
browșē	psālm'ist	griēv'ōūs	Le vānt'
vāșē	ōf'tēn	nā'sal	sōft'ēn

Lesson 196.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

thōugh	gōōsē'běr ry	da gūērre'o tȳpē
gīst	sōōth'sāy er	eāb rī o leŧ'
fīfth	jū've nīlē	mīn'i a tūrē
drougħt	līe'o rīçē	lēg er de māīn'
nōōk	a pōs'tlē	chār i ot ēer'
pōōr	ār'gen tīnē	ān i mad vērt'
roil	Är mīn' i an	āv øir du pois'
sauçē	de eō'rōūs	Çȳ elo pē'an
rħyħm	çȳe'la men	Ëū ro pē'an
schīsm	sō'journ er	spō li ā'tion
rōōt	eōv'et øūs	īn'ter ēst ed

Lesson 197.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

pōm'mel	āb'jeet ness	nu mīš'ma tīst
bēl'lōys	āb'a eūs	iğ nīt'i blē
fīg'ūrē	ād'vērsē ly	Jān'ū a ry'
dī rēet'	Būr'gun dy	Fēb'ru a ry
ās'sets	Bēd'oy in	īn'ven to ry
je jūnē'	en vī'ronş	eōr'ol la ry
vēr'min	ēx'ple tīvē	vī'o la blē
rān'sack	ūm'pi ragē	rēp'a ra blē
shōrt'-livēd	ō'a sīs	dēs'pi ea blē
sō'journ	ār'se nie	bāp'tis ter y
eāīs'son	ār'ti şan	prēş'by ter y

Lesson 198.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

in'nātē	eħōl'er ie	se erē'to ry
tēr'mītes	gōn'fa lōn	dēe're to ry
wāy'lāy	çen'tu plē	ēx'ple to ry
slaugh'ter	rē'tro çedē	eon sis'to ry
frāg'ilē	nū'ele ūs	pre çep'to ry
eār'riāgē	çen'tay ry	rēp'er to ry
thōr'ōugh	eo quēt'ry	eħī rūr'ger y
sehēd'ulē	sto mǎeħ'ie	spēr ma çē'tī
gṛān'deur	īn tēr'stiçē	pān'e gŷr ist
hir sūtē'	çe rām'ie	pān'e gŷ rizē
bēn'zīnē	re vōlt'ing	mel lif'lu øūs

Lesson 199.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

āg'gṛan dīzē	dēm'on strātē	tūr'mer ie
ał'der man	tre mēn'døūs	ṁne mōn'ie
Ā'ēo rān	stu pēn'døūs	vīr'e lāy
āl'ge brā	gōv'ern ment	ēx'pur gātē
mīš'tlē tōē	Ār'a bīe	ām'ber gṛis
prēš'by ter	eōm'bat ivē	mīn'a ret
rāšp'ber rŷ	eōm'mu nīst	ōr'de al
vēn'ī sōn	eōm'plāy sǎnçē	plāt'i nūm
pōš'i tivē	eōn'versē ly	fēm'i nīnē
dis ħōn'est	diš ās'ter	gēn'u īnē
çhiv'al rīe	drām'a tīst	por tēnt'øūs

Lesson 200.

Words to be carefully discriminated.

eôr'po ral, <i>an officer.</i>	vē'ni al, <i>pardonable.</i>
eor pō're al, <i>bodily.</i>	vē'nal, <i>mercenary; base.</i>
dū'al ĩst, <i>a believer in two gods.</i>	ăp'po şitę, <i>suitable; fit.</i>
dū'el ĩst, <i>one who fights a duel.</i>	öp'po şitę, <i>over against.</i>
de sęn'sion, <i>descent.</i>	ăe ela mă'tion, <i>a shout.</i>
dis sęn'sion, <i>strife.</i>	ăe eli mă'tion, <i>inurement to a climate.</i>
ęę're øūs, <i>like wax.</i>	ăn'a lÿzę, <i>to separate.</i>
sę'ri øūs, <i>grave: solemn.</i>	ăn'nal ĩzę, <i>to record.</i>
Sir'i ũs, <i>the Dog Star.</i>	ör'a elę, <i>a prophet.</i>
	ăÿ'ri elę, <i>the external ear.</i>

Lesson 201.

The words opposite one another in the lines have nearly the same meaning, and are called *Synonyms*.

ăÿ'thor ĩzę	eom mĩs'sion	em pow'er
ap pâr'ent	öb'vi øūs	ęv'i dent
ăe eörd'ant	eön'so nant	a ģręe'ing
de pört'ment	de męăn'or	be hăv'ior
dĩ dăe'tie	pre ęęp'tivę	in strüet'ivę
fla ģĭ'tiøūs	a trö'ciøūs	out ră'ģęøūs
ad hēr'ent	păr'ti şan	föl'lōÿ'er
ĭn'di ģenęę	pęn'u ry	pöv'er ty
sÿ'e'o phant	păr'a sĭtę	flăt'ter er
hăr'bin ģer	pre eür'sor	förę rün'ner

Lesson 202.

tō, towards; unto.	vānġ, a weathercock.
tōō, also.	vāġn, proud; empty.
tyō, one and one.	veġn, a blood vessel.
trēy, three at cards.	wāstġ, to consume; loss.
trāy, a shallow vessel.	wāġst, part of the body.
vālġ, a valley; a dell.	wārġ, merchandise.
veġl, a cover; a curtain.	wēār, to use; to waste.
wāġt, to tarry; to stay.	wāy, a road; manner.
wēġht, heaviness; load.	wēġh, to balance.
wēġhġd, balanced.	wēek, seven days.
wādġ, to walk in water.	wēāk, not strong.
wēth'er, a sheep.	wōōd, timber; a forest.
wēath'er, state of the air.	wōōld, preterit of will.

Lesson 203.

Words sometimes incorrectly pronounced alike, but which should be carefully discriminated.

līnġ	lōin	erēek	erīck	sġx	sġets
lōām	lōōm	pīnt	point	yōn	yāyġn
lōsġ	lōōsġ	sāt	sōt	lēāst	lēst
mōrn	mōūrġn	phāsġ	fāġġ	seraywl	serōll
rout	rōūtġ	lāyđ	lōrd	tġnts	tġnsġ
stāk	stōck	ēāst	yēāst	wīth	wīthġ
ēān	kġn	đāyġn	dōn	elōsġ	elōthġs
blānch	blġnch	dōsġ	dōzġ	eōārsġ	eōārsġ
wānt	wōnt	wġn	wġn	wīthġ	wīġht
wāx	wġcks	āġmġ	ārmġ	mōōr	mōōrġ

Lesson 204.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

as s̄āy'	es s̄āy'	ěp'ie	ěp'oeĥ
de çēāse'	diş ēāse'	bēā'eŃn	běck'Ńn
de s̄čēnt'	dis sēnt'	eŃf'fin	eŃuġh'ing
de vīçē'	de vīşē'	ġrīs'tly	ġrīs'ly
huş zā'	huş şār'	dī'verş	dī'verşē
in tēnsē'	in tēnts'	eĥŃ'ral	eŃr'al
a loud'	al lowēd'	ġānt'let	ġāŃt'let
im mērsē'	a mērçē'	mū'sie	mū'çie
af fēet'	ef fēet'	rād'ish	rēd'dish
e lūde'	al lūde'	seŃlp'tor	seŃlp'turē
ā do'	ā djeŃ'	hŃm'blē	Ńm'bel

Lesson 205.

as çēnt', <i>steepness.</i>	bur'y (bēr'rŃ), <i>to cover with earth.</i>
as sēnt', <i>agreement.</i>	bēr'ry, <i>a small fruit.</i>
an'eĥor, <i>for a ship.</i>	eān'non, <i>a great gun.</i>
an'ker, <i>a liquid measure.</i>	eān'on, <i>a rule or law.</i>
al'ter, <i>to change.</i> [<i>fice.</i>	çēġl'ing, <i>top of a room.</i>
al'tar, <i>a place for sacri-</i>	sēal'ing, <i>as with wax.</i>
aj'ġer, <i>an instrument.</i>	çēl'lar, <i>a lower room.</i>
aj'ġur, <i>to foretell.</i>	sēl'ler, <i>one who sells.</i>
bŃr'rŃw, <i>hole for shelter.</i>	çēs'sion, <i>a giving up.</i>
bŃr'Ńuġĥ <i>a corporate town.</i>	sēs'sion, <i>a sitting.</i>
bŃld'er, <i>more bold.</i>	eŃŃş'ġn, <i>a relation.</i>
bŃw'l'der, <i>a large pebble.</i>	eŃz'ēn, <i>to cheat.</i>

Lesson 206.

çĕn'su al, <i>of the census.</i>	phĭl'ter, <i>a love charm.</i>
sĕn'su al, <i>carnal.</i>	ġrĕāt'er, <i>larger.</i>
eoun'çil, <i>an assembly.</i>	ġrāt'er, <i>that which grates.</i>
eoun'sel, <i>advice.</i> [cloth.	hō'ly, <i>sacred; pure.</i>
eăn'vas, <i>a kind of coarse</i>	yhōl'ly, <i>entirely.</i>
eăn'vass, <i>to discuss.</i>	mār'tin, <i>a bird.</i> [sel.
erew'el, <i>worsted yarn.</i>	mār'ten, <i>a kind of wea-</i>
eru'el, <i>inhuman; savage.</i>	măn'ner, <i>form; method.</i>
çyġ'net, <i>a young swan.</i>	măn'or, <i>district.</i> [place.
sĭġ'net, <i>a seal.</i>	măn'tĕl, <i>shelf over a fire-</i>
eĵōl'er, <i>anger; wrath.</i>	măn'tlĕ, <i>a cloak.</i>
eōl'lar, <i>for the neck.</i>	mār'tial, <i>warlike.</i>
fĭl'ter, <i>to strain.</i>	mār'shal, <i>an officer.</i>

Lesson 207.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

eön'so nançĕ	eön'so nants	çĕn'sus	sĕns'eş
e lÿ'sian	e lĭ'siön	Lăt'in	lăt'ten
e mĕr'sion	im mĕr'sion	eön'çert	eön'sört
fôr'mer ly	fôrm'al ly	eôr'nĭçĕ	Çôr'nish
päss'a blĕ	päs'si blĕ	hăl'lōw	hā'lō
pe tĭ'tion	par tĭ'tion	rĕl'ie	rĕl'iet
eöm'i ty	eom mĭt'tee	ôr'der	ôr'durĕ
dĕp ra vā'tion	dĕp ri vā'tion	fā'ther	fār'ther
ve răç'i ty	vo răç'i ty	plāĭn'tiff	plāĭn'tivĕ
stā'tion a ry	stā'tion er y	pā'tiençĕ	pā'tients

Lesson 208.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

bīlē	boil	ad hēr'ençē	ad hēr'ents
wīg	whīg	eön fi dānt'	eön'fi dent
Ġōd	gāud	at tēnd'ançē	at tēnd'ants
dānce	dāunts	ăe'çi dençē	ăe'çi dents
dōmē	dōm	e liç'it	il liç'it
wheel	wēal	ēm'i nençē	īm'mi nençē
lēasē	lēeș	e rūp'tion	ir rūp'tion
sēnsē	sīnçē	sāl'a ry	çel'er y
dröss	drayș	bār'ren ness	bār'on ess
whit	wit	prōph'e çy	prōph'e sȳ

Lesson 209.

mēd'al, <i>a stamped coin.</i>	pēn'çil, <i>used for writing.</i>
mēd'dlē, <i>to interfere.</i>	pēn'silē, <i>hanging.</i>
mī'nor, <i>one under age.</i>	pēt'ty, <i>small; little.</i>
mī'ner, <i>a worker in mines.</i>	pēt'iș, <i>a term in law.</i>
mīt'y, <i>full of mites.</i>	pòm'açē, <i>ground apples.</i>
mīght'y, <i>powerful.</i>	pūm'içē, <i>a spongy stone.</i>
nā'val, <i>of ships.</i>	rīg'or, <i>severity; stiffness.</i>
nā'vəl, <i>the central part.</i>	rīg'ger, <i>one who rigs.</i>
çen'sor, <i>one who censures.</i>	sūck'er, <i>a kind of fish.</i>
çen'ser, <i>a pan for incense.</i>	sūe'eor, <i>help; assistance.</i>
pān'nel, <i>a kind of saddle.</i>	sūr'plus, <i>excess.</i>
pān'el, <i>a jury roll.</i>	sūr'pliçē, <i>a clerical dress.</i>

Lesson 210.

päl'let, <i>a small bed.</i>	eöm'pli ment, <i>regard.</i>
päl'até, <i>part of the mouth.</i>	eöm'ple ment, <i>fullness.</i>
päl'etté, <i>an oval board.</i>	eoun'sel or, <i>an adviser.</i>
ëm'i gräté, <i>to move out.</i>	eoun'çil or, <i>member of a</i>
im'mi gräté, <i>to move in.</i>	<i>council. [straight.</i>
eäs'tor, <i>the beaver.</i>	sträiçht'én, <i>to make</i>
eäst'er, <i>one who casts.</i>	sträit'én, <i>to narrow.</i>
eür'rent, <i>running.</i>	eäl'en dar, <i>an almanac.</i>
eür'rant, <i>a small fruit.</i>	eäl'en der, <i>a hot press.</i>
eäp'i tol, <i>a public edifice.</i>	süt'ler, <i>an army trader.</i>
eäp'i tal, <i>principal.</i>	süb'tler, <i>more subtle.</i>

Lesson 211.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

jilt	döl'lar	rïp'plé	nät'u ral
gÿrø	sehöl'ar	tri'plé	güt'tur al
jöwl	gräp'plé	pöp'py	lit'er al
tröll	chäp'el	eöp'y	diz'zi ly
göæl	rën'net	sün'ny	buş'i ly
knöll	sën'até	món'ey	vër'ti eal
dölé	frée'klé	glïm'mer	är'ti elé
tûrf	shék'el	prim'er	dū'te øus
vërb	wit'ty	trëæ'dlë	bëæū'te øus
pïrn	çit'y	pëd'dlë	fïn'i eal.
përk	höp'per	eöd'dlë	pïn'na elé
sûrd	pröp'er	möd'el	çÿn'ie al

Lesson 212.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

serēām	eōm'et	pěb'blę	in ter çędę'
serēen	vōm'it	rěb'el	sū per sędę'
shēāvę	plūm'met	sīb'yl	eōl'o nīzę
shēet	sūm'mit	spīn'et	ād ver tīzę'
shjēld	vēr'y	lin'net	pār'a lyzę
twīrl	mēr'ry	eām'el	sē'ere çy
chūrl	bōd'y	trām'mel	ēe'sta sy
elērķ	shōd'dy	mām'mal	vāç'il lātę
quīrk	mūd'dy	sęv'ęn	fās'çi nātę
frayd	stūd'y	hęāv'ęn	eō ēr'cion
brøad	gūin'ęa	pār'rot	de tēr'sion
ayęd	nīn'ny	elār'et	ex ēr'tion

Lesson 213.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

grjēf	do'ing	a bÿss'	hīd'e øūs
shēāf	stew'ing	a mīss'	prē'vi øūs
gūilę	yęō'man	as sęss'	im'pi øūs
ęhÿlę	ęhlō'ral	āb'sęss	ā'que øūs
rēnd	knōw'ing	sīe'klę	pār'ti elę
wrēnch	gō'ing	nīck'el	erit'ie al
dęārth	eon dōlę'	tāl'ents	dil'i gęnt
wōrth	eon trōl'	bāl'ançę	ěl'e gęnt
mīrth	en rōll'	sī'lencę	fāl'li blę
ęārth	dis pěl'	eom pēer'	prēl'a çy
spūrt	fōrę tēll'	ad hērę'	jęāl'øūs y



Lesson 214.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

which	stóm'aeh	re priëvø'	in ï'tial
dīχh	sax'sagø'	eon çëivø'	of fī'cial
fëūd	wōrd'y	de grādø'	es sën'tial
sūød	tûr'gid	a frāid'	sol stī'tial
prudø'	vër'ger	pre pârø'	a bûn'dant
wōød	vīr'tuø'	for bæâr'	de pënd'ent
bałk	lëøp'ard	bär'ter	in veigh'er
shaył	lëp'er	tār'tar	be trāy'er
gūisø'	fām'inø'	mār'tyr	dī'a lōgūø'
sighs	gām'møn	sue çeed'	dÿ nām'ies
flīø	sālm'on	ae çødø'	me eħān'ies

Lesson 215.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

wjēld	seän'dal	se rēnē'	än'no tätē
wējrd	hän'dlē	un elēän'	än'o dŷnē
swālē	elām'or	be twēen'	eöl on nādē'
swājn	ġrām'mar	ma rinē'	sēr e nādē'
stōrm	hām'mer	eom plētē'	döm i nēer'
swarm	pālm'er	de fēāt'	bēl ve dērē'
scŷthē	sā'tyr	de çēit'	pēn'ni less
writhē	trāj'tor	eō ērçē'	mön'ēy less
sjevē	wāj't'er	dis bŷrsē'	jōe'ū lar
ġivē	erā'ter	dis pērsē'	jöck'ēy ing

Lesson 216.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

skejn	väl'id	kīr'tlē	pöl'i çy
slājn	säl'ad	tŷr'tlē	lēj'a çy
erānē	mäl'let	fēr'tilē	eŷr'ti lagē
swōrd	väl'et	myr'tlē	sŷn'a ġōġuē
bōast	brēez'y	wīd'ġeön	eöd'i çil
ġhōst	ġrēas'y	pī'ġeön	döm'i çilē
quēer	ġär'dēn	mäl'ičē	vēr'sa tilē
brjēf	pār'dōn	pāl'açē	hŷp'o eritē
spōkē	ē'vŷl	tōr'tōisē	hŷp'o drömē
erōak	ēā'ġlē	mōr'tisē	sçēn'er y
sēlf	pōlē'āx	sēl'vagē	plē'na ry
sŷlph	pōl'try	pör'ridġē	dēän'er y

Lesson 217.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

zine	eöl'legé	eon fēr'	û tēn'sil
brink	knōwl'edgē	a stīr'	pre hēn'silē
fōught	lēath'er	oe eūr'	fa tigū'ing
caught	tēth'er	ef fāçé'	be lēa'gyer
wrought	eaŷ'eus	e rāsé'	sī lī'ceøūs
fūçé	mayk'ish	chas tīçé'	vex ā'tiøūs
newç	aŷ'thor	bap tīçé'	fa çē'tiøūs
viewç	aŷn'ing	a chīvēç'	sus pī'cion
chōoçé	ār'id	per çēivēç'	po çī'tion
wōoçç	hēir'ship	be rēāvēç'	in çī'sion
ōoçé	āir'y	re nown'	de rī'sion
whōoçé	eār'ry	re nounçé'	e dī'tion

Lesson 218.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

ēarl	rān'eor	in vādē'	dī ûr'nal·
knûrl	eān'ker	up brāid'	hī bēr'nal
shīrk	flūx'ion	ur bānē'	at tōr'ney
jērک	sūe'tion	or dājn'	de tēr'gent
pīth	hōs'pīçé	be strew'	eon tā'gīon
mŷth	aŷs'pīçé	im brūçé'	her bā'ceøūs
grōwth	bōt'tom	pre çēdē'	frōl'ie sōmēç
lōath	aŷ'tumç	pro çēed'	frōl'ick ing
lōathé	trūn'nion	re dēem'	de prēs'sion
elōthé	būn'ion	ex trēmēç'	dis erē'tion

Lesson 219.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

risk	eøŭ'plē	wrŷ'ness	vē'hī eļē
wrist	eŭp'boārd	rī'ot	tŷp'ie al
shred	eħō'rus	lŷr'ist	ōb'sta eļē
dread	pō'røus	li'vrē	prō'to eōl
scheme	hīll'y	tēn'on	mŷ's'tie al
chief	lil'y	pēn'non	mīst'i ness
siège	sān'dal	rōs'trum	rēe're ant
seal	eān'dlē	phān'tom	rēck'ōn er
seethe	nū'tant	fān'ion	wrē'tch'ed ly
keyed	neŷ'ter	vēr'sion	ōff'icēr
tweed	nū's'ancē	tēr'tian	ōph'ī eļēidē

Lesson 220.

Words containing silent Letters.

thought	hānd'sōmē	re doubt'	hēe'a tōmþ
wreath	viēt'uāls	re seind'	sēi'o list
wreath	sēis'sorŷ	gnēis'sōsē	eō a lēsē'
rhomb	schōt'tish	be nīgn'	āp'o thēgm
gnat	gnō'mon	eam pāign'	dī'a phrāgm
rogue	fōr'eign	ar rāign'	psŷ'eħie al
gnaw	dough'ty	op pūgn'	sāe'eħa rīnē
gnash	hauġht'y	re sīgn'	rħēu māt'ie
gnarl	eħrōn'ie	de līġht'	rħāp'so dy
gnome	daŷht'er	ex pūgn'	rħēt'o rie
phlegm	ġħāst'ly	af frīġht'	ea tārrħ'al

Lesson 221.

Silent Letters.

taught	honest	ea tarrh'	pnēū māt'ies
sourcē	ghēr'kin	eon demn'	psal'ter y
brōugh't	chalk'y	de mēsne'	pnēū mō'ni a
rēalm	is'land	dē'poŕ	rhi nōc'e rōs
vault	nāph'thā	būrg'h'er	rēn'dez voys
knob	gris'tlē	ea'k'er	jēp'ard y
quālm	thros'tlē	rhom'boid	hēm'or rhağē
wroth	ehris'ten	tmē'sis	rhi'z'o pōd
fraught	jēp'ard	ptiš'an	ptār'mi gan
knock	wri'glē	psy'ehe	psēū'do nym
knife	bris'tlē	rhy'm'er	psālm'ist rŷ

Lesson 222.

Words liable to be misspelled.

trēs'tlē	glū'ey ness	eol lēet'i blē
pa pay'	erŷ's'tal līnē	e rās'a blē
gēy'ser	ehrys'a līs	ae eōr'di on
gāu'ging	lāeh'ry mōsē	saç er dō'tal
eo lōgnē'	kēr'o sēnē	ēf fer vēs'çençē
qua drillē'	glŷç'er inē	tran quīl'li ty
skŷ'ey	ār'go nau't	eom mīt'ti blē
sōr'ghum	fōrē bōd'ing	eōr us eā'tion
sur vey'	ex chēq'yer	māe a rō'nī
stārvē'ling	sīb'yl līnē	pī'e'ea līl iī
prō'grāmmē	sīb'i lant	fil'i būs ter

Lesson 223.

Words liable to be misspelled.

flēam	ēy'ing	ġen e ä'l'o ġy
ġlyph	wēe'vīl	bāe ea laɹ're atē
lġēġē	lāe'q̄uer	āb o rġ'i nēs
euiſh	du ēt'	ār eħæ ōl'o ġy
täunt	quar tēt'	ās a fēt'i dā
sġevē	phē'nix	ēr y sġp'e las
flēçhē	rōġu'ish	hō mo ġē'ne øūs
frerē (frār)	whey'ēy	hġ per erit'i çġsm
järds	lēġ'er	ġeh thy ōl'o ġy
erÿpt	sāçh'el	pēr i to nġ'tis
soɹ	lār'yŋx	läck a dāġ'ſi eal

Lesson 224.

Words frequently mispronounced.

fōr'tress	dän'druff	pröd'ūçē	eon çġsē'
eār'bīnē	frän'chġçē	eöm'bat	dis ōɹn'
eħlō'ridē	hōm'agē	thġth'er	dis dāġn'
eōffee	rħu'bārɹ	ō'nyx	dġ vülġē'
eöm'rädē	eōv'ert	dis ärm'	ex tōl'
saɹ'çer	mā'tron	jo eōsē'	for bādē'
dēe'adē	mōn'ad	bōur ġeois'	suf fūçē'
quġn'ſÿ	pā'tron	Çāy ġnnē'	poç ſçess'
ġāl'lōws	lġth'argē	eon tour'	fārē wēll'
mġ'ſlē	pār'tridġē	dġ vērgē'	be nēath'
faɹ'çet	wa'ter	dġ vērt'	re sōurçē'

Lesson 225.

Words frequently mispronounced.

dī'a mōnd	pār'a dīsé	çin eħō'nà
çhăn de lĭer'	ā'li as	in vēi'glé
grăn'a ry	pār'a çhuté	stra tē'gie
eou'ri er	pōħ pou'ri'	ex eūr'sion
ēg'lan tīnē	hĭy'gi ēnē	a eous'ties
sōr'çer y	eōn'fis eāté	an chō'vy
ēx'tir pāté	psāl'mo dĭ	pa lā'ver
eōr'dial	gĭyārd'ī an	Çaħ eā'sian
eōr'ri dōr	eōm'mu niħm	ap pār'el
gās'e øūs	sub al'tern	so prä'no
dōç'i blé	eøur ā'gēøūs	īm mor tēllé'

Lesson 226.

Words liable to be misspelled.

sōm'er saħt	how'itz er	bār'y tōnē
stīm'ū lūs	sĭe'a mōrē	bĭl'lingŝ gāté
sĭl ħou'etté'	a brĭdġ'ment	brĭ'o ny
pa vil'ion	ād'di blé	çēn'ti ped
quin tĭl'ion	æs thēt'ie	çĭm'e ter
çĭ vil'ian	āl'eħe my	eōl'an der
çēn'ti grām	ār'que būs	eōp'i er
ma nĭl'là	āħ lān'tus	nas tūr'tium
ēū'pho nĭ	as bēs'tus	chĭe'o ry
prōs'e lĭtē	as çēnd'ant	ħeĭ'nøūs ness
pū'tre fĭ	sĭz'y ġy	dēb o nāħr'
pro bōs'çis	bār'be eūē	pōr'phy ry

Lesson 227.

Words liable to be misspelled.

bał'drie	mal fēa'sançǝ	eal līg'ra phy
bān'yan	sûr'çin ġlǝ	dÿs'en tēr y
baı'blǝ	plēū'ri sy	rēm i nīs'çençǝ
la pēl'	pôr'çe lain	hÿ pœ'ri sy
kēr'chïǝf	ös'çil lātǝ	hÿ pöt'e nūsǝ
gnös'tie	dēl'e blǝ	syn ēē'do eħe
rō şettǝ'	laı'da nüm	sī dē're al
eām'phēnǝ	ērÿs'tal lizǝ	ād sçī tī'tiøūs
eāř'ch'up	pōl'y ġlöt	ām aı rō'sis
çäss' pōol	ġıer rıl'lá	Lil li pū'tian
çī ġār'	quin tēs'sençǝ	lil i ā'ceøūs

Lesson 228.

Words liable to be misspelled.

elew	eoif'furǝ	eon fēe'tion ěr y
elinch	flēđǝ'ling	klǝp to mā'ni à
slǝūth	ǎř'ġħan	eōr nu eō'pi à
blōndǝ	çhe nillǝ'	eōt y lēd'on øūs
ġlēbǝ	çhe mişǝ'	dī ū tūr'ni ty
ġÿvǝş	çhás sēır'	Tērp sieħ o rē'an
ġııÿ	çhēv'ron	me tēmp sy eħō'sis
erūř'ch	eōr'ymb	mē te ör'o litǝ
tøüch	é lǝvǝ'	pēr ip nēū'mo ny
krääl	hōġş'hēäd	pħär ma eo pœ'ia
chintz	mēer'sçħaım	pħär ma çēū'tie al
ġııld	būħr' stōnǝ	säe eħa rıř'er øūs

Lesson 229.

Words liable to be misspelled or mispronounced.

ěl e phan tī'a sis
 pār a di sī'a eal
 pār a pher nā'li à
 vēr i si mīl'i tūdē
 tīn tīn nāb ū lā'tion
 sū per e rōg'a tīvē
 pū sil la nīm'i ty
 phan tăş ma gō'ri à
 ōb'li gā tō ri ly
 id i o sŷn'era sy
 ır re mē'di a blē
 ıp e eäe u än'kâ

ır rēe'oğ ni za blē
 gū ber na tō'ri al
 ěl ee mōs'y na ry
 pōl y eot y lē'don
 hēt er o gē'ne øūs
 hī er o gļyph'ie al
 hÿp o eħon drī'a eal
 his tō ri ōg'ra pher
 in dīs'so lu blē ness
 in dīs'pu ta blē ness
 ěr y si pēl'a tōūs
 ır rē'ra gā blē ness

Lesson 230.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

öf (öv)	tøugh (tűf)	trøugh (tröf)
sīcé (sīz)	høugh (hők)	buş'ÿ (bız'ÿ)
āīslé (īl)	fîord (fyôrd)	ma'nÿ (měn'ÿ)
sayş (sěz)	buoy (bwoy)	pret'tÿ (prīt'tÿ)
said (sěd)	eôugh (kawf)	wom'en (wīm'en)
loir (lwär)	mônø (môn)	eañ'on (kän'yün)
a'nÿ (ěn'ÿ)	rougé (rōozh)	sà lôn' (sà lôn')
newt (nüt)	mauvé (mōv)	çha peau' (shà pō')
beaux (bōz)	ruçé (rōosh)	çha teau' (shà tō')
onçé (wüns)	Czéeħ (tchěk)	ero quēø' (kro kâ')
ī'røn (ī'urn)	eà fé' (kà fā')	mé nàgø' (àzh)

Lesson 231.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

pa tois' (pà twä')	boi' quet' (bōō kā')
bi joy' (be zhōō')	breech'es (brich'ez)
phit'his'ie (tiz'ik)	pôr'pôisé (pôr'pus)
bū'reau (bū'ro)	a ġain' (a ġën')
En'ġlish (ing'ġlish)	diş cērn' (diz zērn')
flām'beau (flām'bo)	e nøugh' (e nũf')
haut'boy (hō'boy)	en nui' (än nwē')
hġe'eoũgh (hġk'kup)	ron deau' (ron dō')
riġht'eoũs (rġ'chus)	vi ġnġtte' (vin yġt')
ġhām'ôis (shām'mÿ)	squir'rel (skwġr'rel)
boi'doir' (bōō'dwōr')	suf fġce' (suf fiz')
ser'ġeant (sär'jent)	eôr tġge' (kôr tâzh')

Lesson 232.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

søũgh (sũf)	men äġ'er iġ (men äzh'er ŷ)
myrrġ (mġr)	ci ce rō'ne (sġs e rō'ne)
suävġ (swäv)	ġhġ vau'x-de-frġsġ' (she vō'de frġz')
shew (shō)	pā pier'-mä ġhé' (pā pyā'mä shā')
strew (stru)	dġ eöll le té' (da kol le tā')
boi'ffġ (bōof)	xġ phōph'ÿl lōũs (zġ fōf'il lũs)
nôm (nōN)	vġr mġ cġl'lġ (-chġl'lġ or -sġl'lġ)
eløũgh (klũf)	sũ per fġ'ciġs (sũ per fġsh'ġz)
nġe (nā)	rā tion ā'le (rāsh un ā'le)
ġhġt (ġawt)	hā bi tu é' (ā be tu ā')
erġx (krġ)	hāl le lũ'jāġ (hāl le lũ'yā)

Lesson 233.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

buş'ÿness (bîz'nes)	rõq'ÿe laurø (rõk'e lør)
eolo'nel (kûr'nel)	săe'ri ficø (săk'ri fiz)
hau tēÿr' (hō tēr')	çhef-d'œuvrø' (sha dēvr')
bděl'lium (děl'yum)	ēs eri toirø' (ēs krī twär')
eui räss' (kwe räs')	belløš-lèt'trøš (bel lèt'ter)
gāuçø riē' (gōsh rē')	rēs'tau rānç (rēs'to rant)
trouš seau' (trōō sō')	mī gnōn ette' (mīn yūn èt')
gūn'wālø (gūn'nel)	fūçh'si a (fū'shī à)
dāh'lia (dāl'yā)	re veil'le (rē vāl'ya)
soi rée' (swā rā')	pā pe tēriē' (pā pe trē')
săp'phirø (săf'ir)	sur veil'lançø (-vāl'yans)
eō'gnae (kōn'yāk)	Plē'ia dēs (plē'ya dēz)

Lesson 234.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

nēs'ciencø (nēsh'ens)	re çhêr çhé' (re shêr shā')
ba régø' (ba rāzh')	sō brī quæç' (so bre kâ')
dīph'thong (dīf'-)	āid'-de-camp (ād'de kân)
sōl'dier (sōl'jer)	mäg gïō're (mäd jō'ra)
fôr'tūnø (fôr'tyūn)	mā de moi şellø' (-dmwā zël')
nēph'ew (nēf'yū)	flēÿr-de-liş' (flēr de lē')
lèt'tuçø (lèt'tis)	dēb au çhēe' (dēb o shē')
en trée' (ān trā')	rēs'er vôi'r (rēs'er vwôr)
ré gimø' (rā zhēm')	eis tēdd'föd (ās tēth'vöd)
seru toirø'(skru twär')	prō tē gé' (pro ta zhā')
phÿ şiquø' (fī zēk')	dē nouø menç' (-nōō măn')



Lesson 235.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

erī tīq̄e' (krī tēk')	en eōre' (än kōr')
pen çhänʦ' (päN shän')	sé änce' (sa äns')
çhī gnon (shīn'yōn)	môr çeau' (môr sō')
çha let' (sha lā')	dän sēuʦe' (dän sēz')
é län' (a län')	säng-froid' (sän frwä')
mēm'oīr (mēm'wōr)	ba rouçhe' (bā rōosh')
mon siēur' (mō syē')	fauç pās' (fō pā')
blāne mänge' (blä mänzh')	bou illi' (bō yē')
a mendē' (a mänd')	bôn'moç' (bôn'mo)
çen timē' (sän tēm')	mil liex' (me lyā')
biv'ouæ (biv'wāk)	sä vānt' (sä vāN')

Lesson 236.

Names of Men.

Chärleſ	Äd'am	Här'old	Ä'sä
Fränk	Äl'bert	Hěn'ry	Băș'il
Ĝéôrgé	Än'drew	Hō'mer	Čä'leb
Hūgh	Är'thur	Ī'saæ	Čē'phas
Jāmęſ	Člär'engé	Jā'eob	Čy'rus
Jōb	Dā'vid	Jō'seph	Ĭū'gēnē
Jōhn	Ĕd'ward	Lew'is	Fē'lix
Lūké	Ĕd'win	Nō'āh	Jā'bez
Märk	Ĕz'ra	Pät'rick	Lěon'ard
Rälp	Frän'çis	Pē'ter	Mō'sęſ
Sayl	Ĝil'bert	WİL'liam	Rōb'ert

Lesson 237.

Names of Men.

Hēr'bert	Äb'sa lom	Äl ex än'der
Hī'ram	Än'tho ny	Än dro nī'eus
Hör'açé	Běn'ja mĭn	Bar thōl'o mew
Jā'son	E lĭ'jāh	Eb en ē'zer
Jēs'se	Fēr'di nand	Em măn'ū el
Lay'rençé	Frėd'er ick	E zē'ki el
Lē'vī	I ſā'āh	Jēr e mī'āh
Lū'ther	Le än'der	Le ōn'i das
Ös'ear	Öl'i ver	Na pō'le on
Phīl'ip	Sām'ū el	The ōph'i lūs
Rīch'ard	Tīm'o thŷ	Zēeh a rī'āh

Lesson 238.

Names of Women.

Ännø	Ä'dä	Ës'ther	Lō'is
Blånchø	Äg'nes	Ëü'nice	Lū'cy
Ëvø	Äl'ice	Ë'vå	Må'bel
Gråçø	Än'nå	Fån'ny	Mår'thå
Jånø	Bør'thå	Flō'rå	Må'ry
Jëån	Clår'à	Från'çes	Mÿ'rå
Kåtø	Cō'rå	Gër'trudø	Nån'cy
Maÿd	Ë'dith	Hån'nåh	Rå'chel
Måy	Ëd'nå	Hël'en	Rhō'då
Pëarl	Ël'lå	Ï'då	Så'råh
Ruth	Ëm'må	Lay'rå	Sū'san

Lesson 239.

Names of Women.

Ä'my	Äd'e linge	A mē'li å
Bët'søy	A män'då	Är a bël'lå
Briðg'et	Bår'ba rå	Dør o thē'à
Çhår'lottø	Bē'a triçø	E liz'a bēth
Çhlō'e	Dëb'o råh	E vån'ge linge
Dôr'eas	E lizå	Fe lic'i å (lish)
Dí'nåh	Ëm'i ly	Frëd er i'ea
Ël'len	Mår'gå ret	Çgôr gi ån'à
Flör'ençø	Pris çil'lå	Ïş a bël'lå
Ja nēt'	Re bēe'ea	La vîn'i å
Rō'så	Su şån'nå	Vie tō'ri å

Lesson 240.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>A.</i> or <i>Ans.</i> , Answer.	<i>Bro.</i> , Brother.
<i>A. B.</i> , Bachelor of Arts.	<i>C. H.</i> , Courthouse.
<i>A. C.</i> , or <i>B. C.</i> , Before Christ. [our Lord.	<i>Co.</i> , Company; County.
<i>A. D.</i> , In the year of	<i>C. O. D.</i> , Collect on delivery.
<i>A. M.</i> , Master of Arts; Before noon; In the year of the world.	<i>Cr.</i> , Credit. [ity.
<i>Bart.</i> , Baronet.	<i>D. D.</i> , Doctor of Divinity.
<i>Bbl.</i> , Barrel; barrels.	<i>Do.</i> , or <i>ditto</i> , The same.
<i>B. L.</i> , Bachelor of Laws.	<i>Dr.</i> , Doctor; Debtor.
	<i>e. g.</i> (exempli gratia), For example.

Lesson 241.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>Ed.</i> , Editor; Edition.	<i>H. B. M.</i> , Her Britannic Majesty.
<i>Eng.</i> , England; English.	<i>Hhd.</i> , Hogshead.
<i>Esq.</i> , Esquire. [forth.	<i>H. R.</i> , House of Representatives.
<i>Etc.</i> (et cetera), And so	<i>Ibid.</i> , In the same place.
<i>Fri.</i> , Friday.	<i>Id.</i> (idem), The same.
<i>Fahr.</i> , Fahrenheit.	<i>i. e.</i> (id est), That is.
<i>F. R. S.</i> , Fellow of the Royal Society.	<i>Jas.</i> , James.
<i>Gen.</i> , General; Genesis.	<i>Jun.</i> or <i>Jr.</i> , Junior.
<i>Gov.</i> , Governor.	<i>Lat.</i> , Latitude.
<i>G. P. O.</i> , General Post Office.	<i>Lb.</i> , Pound; pounds.

Lesson 242.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>LL. D.</i> , Doctor of Laws.	<i>Mrs.</i> , Mistress.
<i>Long.</i> , Longitude.	<i>N.</i> , North.
<i>L. S.</i> , Place of the Seal.	<i>N. A.</i> , North America.
<i>M.</i> , Monsieur. [gress.	<i>MS.</i> , Manuscript.
<i>M. C.</i> , Member of Con-	<i>No.</i> , Number. [notice.
<i>Mon.</i> , Monday. [cine.	<i>N. B.</i> (nota bene), Take
<i>M. D.</i> , Doctor of Medi-	<i>pp.</i> , Pages.
<i>Messrs.</i> , Gentlemen.	<i>Per.</i> , By the. [ternoon.
<i>M. P.</i> , Member of Par-	<i>P. M.</i> , Postmaster; Af-
liament.	<i>P. O.</i> , Post Office.
<i>Mr.</i> , Mister; Master.	<i>Prof.</i> , Professor.

Lesson 243.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>P. S.</i> , Postscript.	<i>St.</i> , Saint; Street.
<i>Pub. Doc.</i> , Public Doc-	<i>Sun.</i> , Sunday.
ument.	<i>Supt.</i> , Superintendent.
<i>Pxt.</i> , He painted it.	<i>Thurs.</i> , Thursday.
<i>Sc.</i> , He engraved it.	<i>Tues.</i> , Tuesday.
<i>Q. M.</i> , Quartermaster.	<i>V.</i> , <i>vid.</i> , or <i>vide</i> , See.
<i>Recd.</i> , Received.	<i>Viz.</i> (videlicet), Namely.
<i>Rev.</i> , Reverend.	<i>Vol.</i> , Volume.
<i>S.</i> , Shilling; South.	<i>Vs.</i> (versus), Against.
<i>S. A.</i> , South America.	<i>Wed.</i> , Wednesday.
<i>Sat.</i> , Saturday.	<i>W. I.</i> , West Indies.
<i>Sen.</i> , Senior; Senator.	<i>Wt.</i> , Weight.

Lesson 244.

Abbreviations of the States, with their Pronunciation.

<i>Ala.</i> , Ä́l a bá'ma.	<i>Io.</i> , I' o wa.
<i>Ark.</i> , Ä́r'kan saş.	<i>Kan.</i> or <i>Kans.</i> , Kän'sas.
<i>Cal.</i> , Čäl i fôr'nĩ a.	<i>Ken.</i> or <i>Ky.</i> , Ken tück'y.
<i>Col.</i> or <i>Colo.</i> , Čöl o rä'do.	<i>Lou.</i> or <i>La.</i> , Loj i ši ä'na.
<i>Conn.</i> or <i>Ct.</i> , Čon něčt'- i eut.	<i>Me.</i> , Mä'ing.
<i>Del.</i> , Děl'a wâré.	<i>Md.</i> , Ma'ry land (mër).
<i>Flor.</i> or <i>Fla.</i> , Flör'ĩ da.	<i>Mass.</i> , Mäs sa chũ'setts.
<i>Geo.</i> or <i>Ga.</i> , Ğęôr'ģĩ a.	<i>Mich.</i> , Mič'i ğán.
<i>Id.</i> , I'da ho.	<i>Minn.</i> , Mĩn ne sō'ta.
<i>Ill.</i> or <i>Ills.</i> , Īl lĩ noiş'.	<i>Miss.</i> , Mĩs sis sip'pĩ.
<i>Ind.</i> , Īn dĩ ä'n'a.	<i>Mo.</i> , Mĩs soj'rĩ.
	<i>Mont.</i> , Mon tä'na.

Lesson 245.

Abbreviations of the States, with their Pronunciation.

<i>Neb.</i> , Ne bräs'ka.	<i>R. I.</i> , Rħödę Īş'land.
<i>Nev.</i> , Ne vā'da.	<i>S. C.</i> , South Čär o lĩ'na.
<i>N. H.</i> , New Hämp'- shirę.	<i>S. Dak.</i> , South Da kō'ta.
<i>N. J.</i> , New Jēr'şęy.	<i>Tenn.</i> , Těn nes sēe'.
<i>N. Y.</i> , New Yōrk.	<i>Tex.</i> , Tęx'as.
<i>N. C.</i> , Nōrth Čär o lĩ'na.	<i>Ut.</i> , Ū'täħ.
<i>N. Dak.</i> , Nōrth Da kō'ta.	<i>Vt.</i> , Ver mönt'.
<i>O.</i> , O hĩ'o.	<i>Va.</i> , Vir ğĩn'ĩ a.
<i>Or.</i> or <i>Oreg.</i> , Őr'e ğon.	<i>Wash.</i> , Waş'ing ton.
<i>Pa.</i> or <i>Penn.</i> , Pěnn şyl- vā'nĩ a.	<i>W. Va.</i> , Węst Vir ğĩn'ĩ a.
	<i>Wis.</i> , Wis eön'sin.
	<i>Wyo.</i> , Wy ō'ming.

Lesson 246.

American and Foreign Geographical Names.

Al'ba nÿ	Bä'den	Ä'l'le ġħe ny
Äp'en nīnēs	Bäl'ti morē	Ä'si a (ä'shī a)
Ar i zō'na	Bor deaux' (-dō')	Çīn çīn nä'tī
Ayr (âr)	Çäi'ro	Éū phrā'tēs
Aulne (ōn)	Çey'lōn'	Hä wāi'i
Bōs'ton	Çhi ea'ġo	Ok lä hō'ma
Çhēy ěnnē'	Ï'ser	Päl'es tīnē
Māīn	Mäd'rid	Phīl a dēl'phī a
Mo bilē'	Mil wau'kee	Pÿr'e neēs
Pau (pō)	New Mēx'i eo	Szēġ ed īn'
Sāōnē	New Ôr'le anš	Vī ěn'na
Seīnē	Thāmēs (tēmz)	Vin çenneš' (vin sēnz')

Lesson 247.

Other Geographical Names of frequent Mispronunciation.

Altamaha (äl ta ma ha')	Aube (ōb)
Chautauqua (sha ta'kwa)	Caen (kōn)
Chuquisaca (chōō ke sä'kä)	Dieppe (de ēp')
Gloucester (ġlōs'ter)	Foix (fwä)
Guanajuato (ġwä nä hwä'to)	Joux (zhōō)
Guatemala (ġa te mä'la)	Lisle (lēl)
Newfoundland (nū'fund land)	Moux (mōō)
Poughkeepsie (po kīp'sī)	Nice (nēs)
Venezuela (ven e zwē'la)	Oudh (owd)
Winnepesaukee (-sa'ke)	Sioux (sōō)
Worcester (wōōs'ter)	Thau (tō)
Youghiogeny (yō ho ġā'nī)	Y (ē)

Lesson 248.

OF CHARACTERS USED IN PUNCTUATION.

A *Comma* [,] denotes the slightest degree of separation between the elements of a sentence.

A *Semicolon* [;] denotes a degree of separation somewhat greater than that indicated by a comma.

A *Colon* [:] marks a still greater degree of separation than a semicolon.

A *Period* [.] usually indicates the close of a sentence.

The *Interrogation Point* [?] is used at the end of a question.

The *Exclamation Point* [!] denotes astonishment or other emotion.

A *Hyphen* [-] is used to join words or syllables.

A *Dash* [—] marks a sudden break or stop in a sentence.

A *Parenthesis* [()] includes words which might be left out without injuring the sense.

Brackets [] inclose words, etc., intended to explain or rectify what precedes or follows.

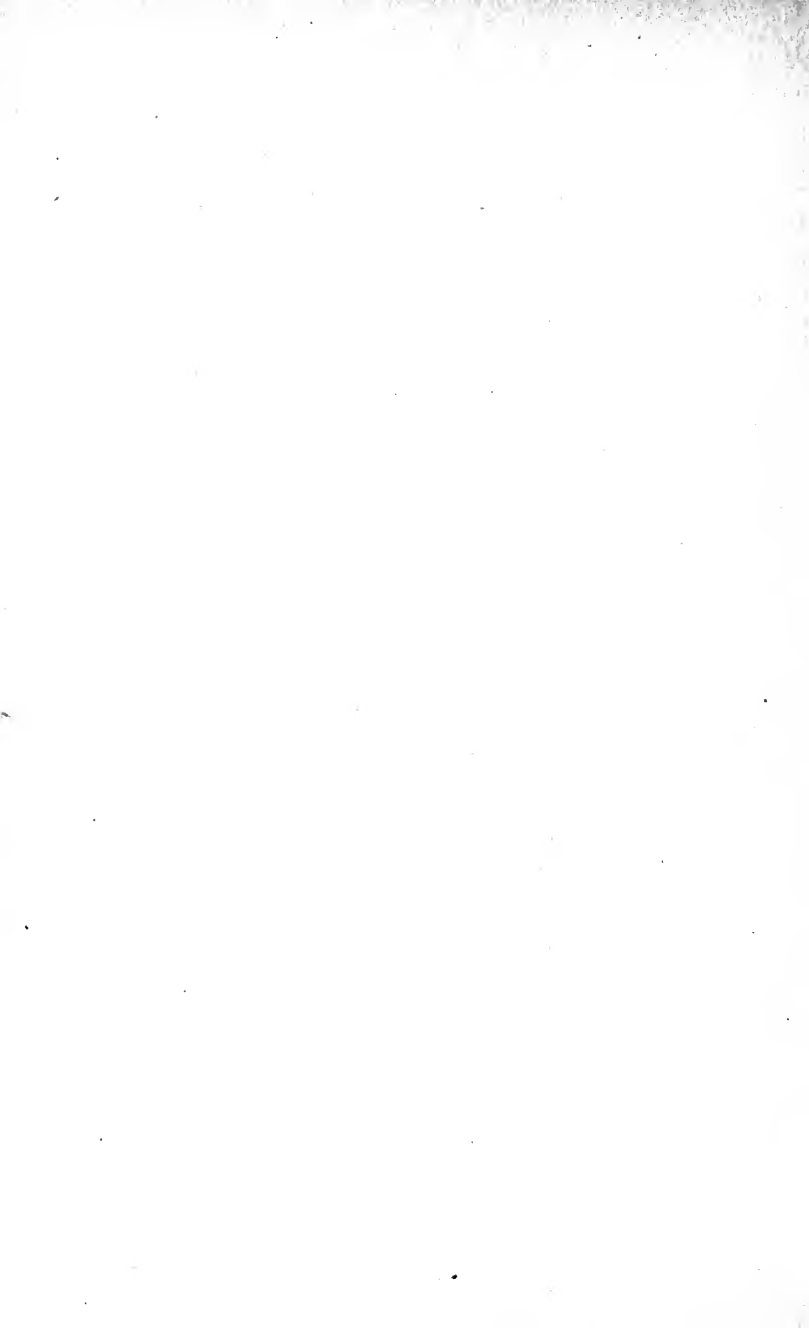
An *Apostrophe* ['] indicates the omission of one or more letters; or denotes the possessive case.

Quotation Marks [“ ”] show that the passage included, is taken from some other author.

OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

A *Capital* should begin: (1) the first word of every sentence, and of every line of poetry; (2) proper names of persons, places, months, and days; (3) all appellations of the Deity; (4) titles of honor; (5) names of things personified; (6) names denoting the race or nation of individuals; (7) adjectives derived from proper names; (8) the first word of a direct quotation or speech; (9) the principal words in the titles of books; (10) words denoting important events, the chief subject of a composition, etc. (11) The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* are always capitals.







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