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PRIMARY SCHOOL

SPELLING-BOOK:

DESIGNED FOR

PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE

SCHOOLS.

BY WILLIAM D. SWAN,

PRINCIPAL OF THE MAYHEW SCHOOL, BOSTON.

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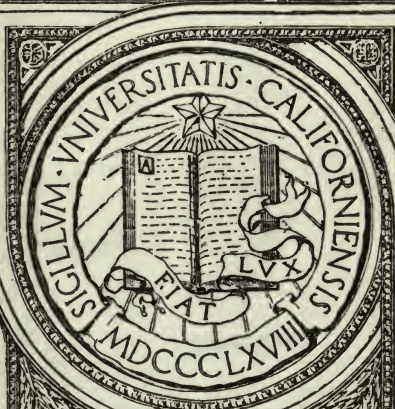
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EXCHANGE



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P R E F A C E .

THIS little work has been prepared to furnish teachers of Primary and Intermediate Schools with a systematic series of exercises in English orthography. It is arranged upon the plan of the author's larger Spelling-Book, and the following extract from the preface of that work is here inserted : —

“ Experience has convinced the author that the old method of requiring children to study words in columns, arranged according to their accent and number of syllables, and to spell them orally, without reducing the exercise to practice by writing the words, is a useless task, and will never accomplish its design. Children may be able to spell words correctly when pronounced by the teacher ; but, without frequent practice in writing, they will misspell them in composition. The recent reports of school committees, upon this subject, bear testimony to the truth of this conclusion.

“ There are great and paramount difficulties in learning to spell correctly the English language. These difficulties arise principally from the anomalous and peculiar structure of the language —

from the variety of sounds given to the several vowels — from silent consonants in certain classes of words — and from the similarity of sounds in syllables formed by different combinations of letters. To obviate these difficulties — to classify and arrange them under distinct heads, that they may be more readily and easily learned and remembered — has been the principal design of the author.

“ Easy words, illustrating the simple sounds of vowels and consonants ; words containing one or more silent consonants ; words pronounced alike, but differing in orthography and signification, — have been arranged into distinct classes. But the great and distinguishing feature of the work is the arrangement of Exercises for Writing, in connection with the several classes. It has often been urged, and with good reason, against the spelling-books in common use, that children are required to learn to spell words, of the meaning and use of which they have no idea. These Exercises for Writing provide a remedy for this defect. Most of the words in the columns occur in the sentences, and the learner is thus shown their meaning and application.”

The words in sentences may be used for lessons to be spelled orally by small children who have not learned to write.

Boston, May, 1850.

THE
PRIMARY SCHOOL
SPELLING-BOOK.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Orthography treats of letters, syllables, words, and spelling.

A *letter* is a character used in printing, or writing, to represent the sound of the human voice in speaking.

The *English alphabet* consists of twenty-six letters.

There are *four* kinds of letters; namely, *Roman, Italic, Old English,* and *Script.*

The letters have severally two forms, by which they are distinguished; namely, *capitals* and *small letters.*

Capitals are used for the sake of eminence and distinction. Small letters constitute the body of every work. — See *Rules and Exercises for the Use of Capitals, page 97.*

THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

THE ALPHABET.

ITALIC LETTERS.

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

A triphthong is three vowels joined in one syllable ; as, *eau* in *beau*.

A proper triphthong is one in which all the vowels are sounded ; as, *uoy* in *buoy*

An improper triphthong is one in which only one or two of the vowels are sounded ; as, *eau* in *beauty*.

EXERCISES ON THE CLASSES OF LETTERS.

Show the vowels in the words *hat, dog, hen, ox, pig, cat, sun, man, hand, sell, give, time*.

Show the consonants in *spell, grass, fire, hemp, flax, corn, old, drive, give*.

Show the diphthongs in *head, said, guess, flood, been, friend, young, blood, brood*.

Mention regularly the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants in the following words : *know, have, blood, drown, bound, warm, sail, touch, smell, hear, see, hate, road, breath, health*.

WORDS AND SYLLABLES.

A word consists of one or more syl-

lables, and is used either alone or in conjunction with other words, as the sign of some idea.

A primitive word is one that is not formed from any simpler word in the language ; as, *harm, great.*

A derivative word is one that is formed from some simpler word in the language ; as, *harmless, greatly.*

A simple word is one that is not compounded ; as, *book, man.*

A compound word is one that is composed of two or more simple words ; as, *bookseller, watchman.*

Permanent compounds are sometimes united into one ; as, *bookseller* : others are formed by the hyphen ; as, *glass-house.*

A syllable is one or more letters pronounced in one sound, and is either a word or a part of a word. There are as many syllables in every word as there are distinct sounds ; as, *gram-ma-ri-an.*

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable* ; a word of two syllables, a *disyllable* ; a word of three syllables, a *trisyllable*, and a word of more than three syllables, a *polysyllable.*

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

A has five sounds ; as in *hate, hat, bar* and *ball*.

E has three sounds ; as in *we, met,* and *her*.

I has three sounds ; as in *mind, thin,* and *birth*.

O has five sounds ; as in *note, not,* *born, come,* and *tomb*.

U has four sounds ; as in *use, us, full,* and *rude*.

SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

B has always the same sound ; as in *bad, crab,* and *sabre*.

C is hard before *a, o,* and *u* ; as in *came, cold,* and *cut* : and soft before *e, i,* and *y* ; as in *cell, cite,* and *cymbal*.

D has always the same sound ; as in *dim, bad,* and *rider*.

F has always the same sound ; as in *fat, if,* and *swift*.*

G has two sounds : hard, before *a, o,* and *u* ; as in *game, got,* and *gun* : and

* Except in the word *of*.

soft, before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as in *gem*, *giant*,* and *gymnastic*.

H is aspirated; as in *herd*, *heel*, and *hit*: or unaspirated; as in *heir*, *herb*, and *honest*.

J has the sound of *g* soft; as in *jest*.

K and *L* have always the same sound; as in *kick*, *lately*.

M is invariable; as in *mud* and *muss*.

N and *P* never change; as in *not*, *pen*.

Q is always followed by *u*, and is sounded as in *quake*.

R is rough; as in *rob*: and smooth; as in *hair* and *more*.

S has two sounds: hard, as in *those*; soft, as in *this*.

T and *V* never change; as in *tin* and *it*; *vain* and *verb*.

W, when a consonant, never changes, but is sounded as in *win* and *won*.

X has three sounds; as in *Xenophon*, *fix*, and *exist*.

Y, when a consonant, is invariable; as in *you* and *yes*: when a vowel, is sounded as in *day*, *key*, and *boy*.

Z has but one sound; as in *zeal*.

* With some exceptions; as in *giddy*, *girl*, and a few others, which have *g* hard.

SPELLING LESSONS.

be	go	by
he	lo	fy
me	no	my
we	so	shy
ye	wo	thy

<i>be</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>by</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>lo</i>	<i>fy</i>
<i>me</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>my</i>
<i>we</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>shy</i>
<i>ye</i>	<i>wo</i>	<i>thy</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

So we go.

Lo! I go by.

Ye go by me.

Be ye so.

No, ye go.

*So we go.**Lo! I go by.**Ye go by me.**Be ye so.**No, ye go.*

NOTE TO TEACHERS. — The learner should be required to spell the words in columns orally. The exercises for writing should be copied by the learner; but at recitation, the sentences should be read aloud by the teacher, and the learner should be required to write them again. As the learner progresses, the sentence may be read by the teacher, and only the words to which particular attention is called, may be written. Sentences not in the book should also be dictated by the teacher. The pupils may then exchange slates, and review each other's work.

am in or
 an is ox
 as it up
 at of us
 if on

am in or.
an is ox
as it up
at of us
if on

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Lo! I am he.

It is an ox.

If it be my ox, go on.

If he be in, I go.

I am as he is.

I am on an ox.

It is as it is.

It is on my ox.

If it be he, go in.

Do ye as I do.

Am I to go in?

Is he to do it?

He is to go in.

Lo! I am he.

It is an ox.

If it be my ox, go on.

If he be in, I go.

I am as he is.

I am on an ox.

It is as it is.

It is on my ox.

If it be he, go in.

Do ye as I do.

Am I to go in?

Is he to do it?

He is to go in.

fane fan

fate fat

hate hat

made mad

mane man

mate mat

pane pan

rate rat

tape tap

bite bit

kine kin

pine pin

ride rid

site sit

wine win

hope hop

mope mop

note not

robe rob

rode rod

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

I hate a hat made of fur.

He made the man mad.

The rat ran at a fine rate.

His mate sat on a mat.

This pin is not made of pine.

Sit on the site of the hive.

If I get rid of it, I go to ride.

Do not rob me of my robe.

<i>pane</i>	<i>fan</i>	<i>hine</i>	<i>kin</i>
<i>fate</i>	<i>fat</i>	<i>pine</i>	<i>pin</i>
<i>hate</i>	<i>hat</i>	<i>ride</i>	<i>rid</i>
<i>made</i>	<i>mad</i>	<i>site</i>	<i>sit</i>
<i>mans</i>	<i>man</i>	<i>wine</i>	<i>win</i>
<i>mate</i>	<i>mat</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>hop</i>
<i>pane</i>	<i>fan</i>	<i>mope</i>	<i>mop</i>
<i>rate</i>	<i>rat</i>	<i>note</i>	<i>not</i>
<i>tape</i>	<i>tap</i>	<i>robe</i>	<i>rob</i>
<i>bite</i>	<i>bit</i>	<i>rode</i>	<i>rod</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

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If I get rid of it, I go to ride.

Do not rob me of my robe.

AY	and	EY.	ACE	and	ASE,
<i>play</i>		<i>grey</i>	<i>race</i>		<i>case</i>
<i>stray</i>		<i>they</i>	<i>trace</i>		<i>vase</i>
<i>sway</i>		<i>whey</i>	<i>space</i>		<i>chase</i>

AID	and	ADE.	AIL	and	ALE.
<i>aid</i>		<i>fade</i>	<i>ail</i>		<i>dale</i>
<i>braid</i>		<i>blade</i>	<i>fail</i>		<i>gale</i>
<i>laid</i>		<i>cade</i>	<i>snail</i>		<i>vale</i>
<i>paid</i>		<i>lade</i>	<i>pail</i>		<i>bale</i>
<i>staid</i>		<i>shade</i>	<i>hail</i>		<i>pale</i>
<i>maid</i>		<i>glade</i>	<i>frail</i>		<i>stale</i>

AIM	and	AME.	AIN, ANE, and EIN.
<i>aim</i>		<i>name</i>	<i>drain cane rein</i>
<i>claim</i>		<i>frame</i>	<i>fain bane vein</i>
<i>maim</i>		<i>fame</i>	<i>grain plane skein</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

They *play*. Horses *race*. Flowers *fade*. A *blade* of grass. The money was *paid*. Life is *frail*. The beautiful *vale*. A *bale* of goods. A gold *chain*. The *rein* of a *bridle*. A *skein* of silk. The *mane* of a horse. Fair *fame*. A good *name*. The same *claim*. A *sane* man. The *frame* of a house.

AIR, ARE, EAR, and EIR.

<i>air</i>	<i>rare</i>	<i>wear</i>
<i>fair</i>	<i>dare</i>	<i>tear</i>
<i>lair</i>	<i>ware</i>	<i>bear</i>
<i>pair</i>	<i>stare</i>	<i>pear</i>
<i>stair</i>	<i>care</i>	—
<i>hair</i>	<i>spare</i>	<i>their</i>
<i>chair</i>	<i>snare</i>	<i>heir</i>

AIT, EAT, and ATE.

<i>gait</i>	<i>date</i>
<i>trait</i>	<i>rate</i>
<i>wait</i>	<i>prate</i>
<i>bait</i>	<i>skate</i>
<i>strait</i>	<i>state</i>
—	<i>slate</i>
<i>great</i>	<i>late</i>

AISE, AZE, and AIZE.

<i>praise</i>	<i>blaze</i>	<i>maize</i>
<i>chaise</i>	<i>gaze</i>	<i>baize</i>

ALL and AWL.

<i>pall</i>	<i>yawl</i>
<i>wall</i>	<i>drawl</i>
<i>small</i>	<i>shawl</i>
<i>gall</i>	<i>scrawl</i>
<i>hall</i>	<i>sprawl</i>

ARCE and ARSE.

<i>farce</i>	<i>parse</i>
—	—
EAK and AKE.	
<i>break</i>	<i>spake</i>
<i>steak</i>	<i>drake</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *fair* lock. Red *hair*. A *rare* chance.
 Glass *ware*. Read with *care*. A *pair*
 of *skates*. A *strait* gate. I will *praise*
 him. He rode in a *chaise*. A brick
wall. A red *shawl*. A *beef-steak*.

EA and EE.

<i>tea</i>	<i>fee</i>
<i>plea</i>	<i>glee</i>

EA and EE.

<i>pea</i>	<i>flee</i>
<i>sea</i>	<i>lee</i>

EAD and EED.

<i>read</i>	<i>steed</i>
<i>bead</i>	<i>deed</i>
<i>plead</i>	<i>feed</i>
<i>mead</i>	<i>speed</i>
<i>lead</i>	<i>bleed</i>
<i>knead</i>	<i>weed</i>

EAK and EEK.

<i>beak</i>	<i>meek</i>
<i>bleak</i>	<i>leek</i>
<i>weak</i>	<i>seek</i>
<i>freak</i>	<i>cheek</i>
<i>speak</i>	<i>creek</i>
<i>streak</i>	<i>peek</i>

EAL and EEL.

<i>heal</i>	<i>eel</i>
<i>meal</i>	<i>keel</i>
<i>peal</i>	<i>peel</i>
<i>seal</i>	<i>reel</i>
<i>veal</i>	<i>kneel</i>
<i>zeal</i>	<i>steel</i>

EAM, EEM, and EME.

<i>ream</i>	<i>deem</i>
<i>cream</i>	<i>seem</i>
<i>dream</i>	<i>teem</i>
<i>gleam</i>	—
<i>steam</i>	<i>scheme</i>
<i>stream</i>	<i>theme</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A cup of *tea*. The blue *sea*. A good *plea*. The *keel* of a ship. A *peal* of thunder. The *peel* of an orange. The *seal* of a letter. A *steel* chain. A *ream* of paper. A *stream* of water.

EAD and ED.

<i>head</i>	<i>fed</i>
<i>stead</i>	<i>wed</i>

EAD and ED.

<i>dread</i>	<i>fled</i>
<i>spread</i>	<i>sled</i>

IE, IGH, YE, and Y.

<i>die</i>	<i>nigh</i>	<i>eye</i>	<i>try</i>
<i>pie</i>	<i>sigh</i>	<i>rye</i>	<i>sly</i>
<i>tie</i>	<i>thigh</i>	<i>lye</i>	<i>sky</i>

OE and OW.

<i>doe</i>	<i>blow</i>
<i>foe</i>	<i>glow</i>
<i>hoe</i>	<i>slow</i>
<i>roe</i>	<i>snow</i>

OAD and ODE.

<i>load</i>	<i>code</i>
<i>road</i>	<i>bode</i>
<i>toad</i>	<i>mode</i>
<i>goad</i>	<i>strode</i>

OAL and OLE.

<i>coal</i>	<i>sole</i>
<i>foal</i>	<i>stole</i>

OLL and OWL.

<i>roll</i>	<i>bowl</i>
<i>droll</i>	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The horse *fled*. The hay is *spread*.
 The boy will *die*. The hour is *nigh*.
 A field of *rye*. Blue *sky*. See it *snow*.
 I see the *foe*. A *load* of wood. A *code*
 of laws. A *load* of *coal*. The cat
stole the *roll*. A *bowl* of milk.

EAN and EEN.

<i>bean</i>	<i>seen</i>
<i>mean</i>	<i>green</i>
<i>lean</i>	<i>queen</i>
<i>clean</i>	<i>sheen</i>
<i>gleam</i>	<i>screen</i>
<i>wean</i>	<i>spleen</i>

EAP and EEP.

<i>heap</i>	<i>deep</i>
<i>leap</i>	<i>keep</i>
<i>neap</i>	<i>peep</i>
<i>reap</i>	<i>weep</i>
<i>cheap</i>	<i>creep</i>
	<i>sheep</i>

EAR and EER.

<i>dear</i>	<i>beer</i>
<i>fear</i>	<i>peer</i>
<i>near</i>	<i>veer</i>
<i>rear</i>	<i>queer</i>
<i>sear</i>	<i>sheer</i>
<i>tear</i>	<i>sneer</i>
<i>year</i>	<i>steer</i>
<i>clear</i>	<i>cheer</i>

EAT and EET.

<i>feat</i>	<i>beet</i>
<i>heat</i>	<i>meet</i>
<i>neat</i>	<i>street</i>
<i>peat</i>	<i>fleet</i>
<i>bleat</i>	<i>sheet</i>
<i>cheat</i>	<i>sweet</i>
<i>treat</i>	<i>sleet</i>
<i>wheat</i>	<i>greet</i>

EASE, EEZE, and IEZE.

please *sneeze* *frieze*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

I have *seen* a *bean*. A *green* tree.
A *black* *sheep*. I *fear* the *steer* will run
with the *wheat*. I will *meet* him. He
will not *cheat*. Walk in the *street*.
Hear him *sneeze*. Try to *please*.

OAM and OME.

foam dome
loam home

OAN, ONE, and OWN.

moan bone flown
roan prone sown

OAR, ORE, OOR, and OUR.

hoar gore door
roar snore floor
soar store flour

OAT and OTE.

boat note
coat vote
bloat smote

OSE, OZE, and OWS.

rose doze blows
prose froze grows

OME and UM.

come hum
some drum

UE, EW, IEU, and IEW.

blue few lieu view
glue crew
true brew
sue hew plume rheum

UME and EUM.

UCE, USE, EUCE, UICE, and OOSE.

truce use deuce juice loose

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

See the foam. Go home. A roan horse. A large bone. The bird has flown. The winds roar. The door of the store. A bank note. A black coat. The rose bush grows. He had a view of the crew. It is true. A flag of truce.

EUD, UDE, and EWD.

*feud**rude**lewd*

UIT and UTE.

*suit**lute*

UR and IR.

*fur**stir**fruit**brute**slur**sir*

URB and ERB.

*curb**verb*

IRD, EARD, and ORD.

*gird**heard**word*

URGE, ERGE, IRGE, and OURGE.

*purge**merge**dirge**scourge**surge**verge*

URK, IRK, ERK, and ORK.

*lurk**dirk**jerk**work**Turk**kirk**clerk*

URL, EARL, and IRL.

*curl**earl**girl**furl**pearl**twirl*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *rude* child. He is a *brute*. Sweet *fruit*. A *fur* cap. Do not *stir*. He *heard* the *word*. The *dirge* was sung. He stood on the *verge* of the rock. A steel *dirk*. *Furl* the flag. A good *girl*. A white *pearl*.

ERM, IRM, and ORM.

<i>germ</i>	<i>firm</i>	<i>worm</i>
-------------	-------------	-------------

URN, ERN, and EARN.

<i>burn</i>	<i>fern</i>	<i>learn</i>
<i>turn</i>	<i>stern</i>	<i>yearn</i>

URST, IRST, and ORST.

<i>burst</i>	<i>first</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>durst</i>	<i>thirst</i>	

URT, ERT, and IRT.

<i>hurt</i>	<i>dirt</i>
<i>pert</i>	<i>shirt</i>

OUR and OW'ER.*

<i>sour</i>	<i>pow'er</i>
<i>hour</i>	<i>dow'er</i>
<i>scour</i>	<i>cow'er</i>

EARTH, IERTH, and OERTH.

<i>earth</i>	<i>birth</i>	<i>worth</i>
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EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

See that *worm*. The stake is *firm*. It will not *turn*. You can *learn*. Do not *burn* the *fern*. The *first* shell is *burst*. It is the *worst*. Do not *hurt* the dog. He will play in the *dirt*. This *hour* I will try my *power*. The *earth* is round. It is *worth* a dollar.

* The *accent* of a syllable is a stress of the voice in pronouncing it. It is marked thus ('.)

AY and EY.

de *lay'* o *bey'*
de *fray* sur *vey*

ACE and ASE.

de *face'* e *rase'*
un *lace* de *base*

AID and ADE.

a *fraid'* ti *rade'*
up *braid* bro *cade*

AIL and ALE.

as *sail'* re *gale'*
de *tail* in *hale*

AIM and ANE.

ac *claim'* be *came'*
de *claim* in *flame*
dis *claim* de *fame*

AIN and ANE.

com *plain'* pro *fane'*
do *main* hu *mane*
ex *plain* in *sane*

AIR and ARE.

af *fair'* de *clare'*
re *pair* be *ware*
im *pair* pre *pare*

AIT and ATE.

a *wait'* de *bate'*
re *late*
va *cate*

AZE, AYS, AISE, and EYS.

a *maze'* de *lays'* dis *praise'* con *veys'*
em *blaze* dis *plays* ap *praise'* sur *veys*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

I will *obey*. He will *defray* the ex-
pense. Do not *deface* it. *Erase* the
mark. I am *afraid*. He will *assail* him.
Boys *declaim*. I will not *complain*. He
will *repair* the desk. *Await* the result.
He *surveys* the scene.

EDE and EED.

im *pede'* suc *ceed'*
 se *cede* in *deed*

EME and EEM.

ex *treme'* es *teem'*
 su *preme* re *deem*

ENE, EAN, EEN, and INE.

con *vene'* de *mean'* un *seen'* ma *chine'*
 ob *scene* un *clean* be *tween* ra *vine*
 se *rene* ca *reen* ton *tine*
 ter *rene* nan *keen* rou *tine*

ERE, EAR, EER, and IER.

sin *cere'* en *dear'* ca *reer'* cash *ier'*
 ad *here* ap *pear* com *peer* fron *tier*
 aus *tere* ar *rear* ve *neer*

ETE, EAT, EET, EIT, and EIPT.

con *crete'* de *feat'* dis *creet'* con *ceit'*
 com *plete* re *peat* de *ceit*
 re *plete* en *treat* _____
 se *crete* re *treat* re *ceipt*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

They *accede* to the demand. He *succeeds* well in business. The men *redeem* their pledges. The *Supreme* Ruler of the universe. The *unseen* power. The air is *serene*. His *career* was short. An *austere* man. A *sincere* Christian. The edifice is *complete*. The *retreat* was disastrous. A strange *conceit*. A *receipt*.

AL, EL, and LE.

di'al	du'el	stop'ple
vi al	cru el	ap ple
re al	lev el	sad dle
o val	reb el	treb le
tri al	gru el	mar ble
fa tal	fu el	set tle
na tal	jew el	cat tle
to tal	grav el	a ble
re gal	ves sel	cra dle
lo cal	par cel	bi ble
fo cal	bush el	hum ble
pe nal	shov el	tum ble
co pal	mar vel	crum ble
plu ral	bev el	cra dle
vas sal	gos pel	la dle
ves tal	ken nel	can dle
den tal	la bel	baf fle
bri dal	pan el	spin dle

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The dial of a clock. They fought a duel. He found an apple. A glass vial. The cruel man fell from the saddle. A marble statue. The panel of a door. The fatal act. An humble man. The vessel has sailed. Rocks crumble. Light the candle. Bring the parcel.

ENCE and ENSE.

com mence' im mense'
de fence in cense
pre tence pre pense
of fence sus pense
sci'ence ex pense

ENCE and ENSE.

ca'dence dis pense'
flor ence sub tense
es sence con dense
pres ence pro pense
ab sence in tense

ATE, ET, and ETTE.

pal'ate
leg ate
sen ate
prel ate

re gret'
mag'net
plan et
sig net

bru nette'
co quette
pal'ette
ga zette'

ISE and IZE.

de vise' as size'

ISE and IZE.

re vise' ap prize'

ICE and IS.

mal'ice ba'sis
lat tice gra tis
no tice glot tis
sur plice ax is

ICE and IS.

cor'nice gla'cis
of fice trel lis
bod ice cri sis
ser vice the sis

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He will commence the defence at any expense. He was in suspense a long time. I regret that it appeared in the gazette. The Senate of the United States will devise a plan. I will apprise the estate. He was in office.

IN INE, and AIN.

dol'phin	rap'ine	foun'tain
bod kin	des tine	moun tain
nap kin	pris tine	chief tain
ur chin	jas mine	cap tain
spav in	doc trine	vil lain
dau phin	fam ine	chap lain
ver min	en gine	mur rain
vir gin	san guine	cur tain
mar gin	er mine	cer tain

o and ow.

car'go	sor'row
he ro	pil low
ne gro	win dow
bra vo	ar row
tri o	shad ow

o and ow.

so'lo	fol'low
mot to	bel low
grot to	mar row
can to	far row
ze ro	spar row

ODE and OAD.

ex plode'	un load'
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ODE and OAD.

fore bode'	re load'
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EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He was *certain* that the *engine* was there. The *captain* heard of the *famine*, and gave an account of it in the *margin* of his letter. He sold his *cargo*. A tale of *sorrow*. He was a *hero*. See the *shadow*.

OL and OLE.		OL and OLE.	
con trol'	con dole'	en rol'	pa role'
pa trol	con sole	un rol	pis tole

OSE and OWS.		OSE and OWS.	
dis pose'	wid'ows	trans pose'	spar'rows
pro pose	win dows	com pose	mead ows

OTE and OAT.		OTE and OAT.	
de note'	a float'	de vote'	waist'coat

UE and EW.		UE and EW.	
en due'	be dew'	ven due'	cur'few
ac crue	a new	sub due	sin ew
em brue	re new	en sue	mil dew

USE and UCE.		USE and UCE.	
ex cuse'	in duce'	ab struse'	se duce'
a buse	tra duce	ob tuse	con duce
dif fuse	e duce	ref'use	pro duce
re cluse	de duce	dis use'	in duce

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He could control himself. I could not console him. He could dispose of the windows. I will renew it. He can subdue him. He can produce an excuse. I will induce him to study. I will not traduce him.

UTE and UIT.

con *fute'* pur *suit'*

UTE and UIT.

trib'*ute* re *cruit'*

ER, RE, OR, and AR.

ru' <i>ler</i>	a' <i>cre</i>	tu' <i>mor</i>	li' <i>ar</i>
tra <i>der</i>	li <i>vre</i>	ru <i>mor</i>	fri <i>ar</i>
cor <i>ner</i>	sa <i>bre</i>	tre <i>mor</i>	nec <i>tar</i>
tim <i>ber</i>	me <i>tre</i>	clam <i>or</i>	mor <i>tar</i>
un <i>der</i>	fi <i>bre</i>	can <i>dor</i>	schol <i>ar</i>
mut <i>ter</i>	ni <i>tre</i>	sa <i>vor</i>	pop <i>lar</i>
bet <i>ter</i>	spec <i>tre</i>	er <i>ror</i>	col <i>lar</i>
lin <i>ger</i>	mau <i>gre</i>	vic <i>tor</i>	so <i>lar</i>
hin <i>der</i>	cen <i>tre</i>	vig <i>or</i>	po <i>lar</i>
ten <i>der</i>	lus <i>tre</i>	doc <i>tor</i>	lu <i>nar</i>
quiv <i>er</i>	om <i>bre</i>	tu <i>tor</i>	dol <i>lar</i>
ves <i>per</i>	o <i>chre</i>	fac <i>tor</i>	ce <i>dar</i>
pros <i>per</i>	lu <i>cre</i>	fa <i>vor</i>	beg <i>gar</i>
fes <i>ter</i>	scep <i>tre</i>	lic <i>tor</i>	pil <i>lar</i>
bri <i>er</i>	som <i>bre</i>	ma <i>jor</i>	vic <i>ar</i>
help <i>er</i>	mea <i>gre</i>	pas <i>tor</i>	vul <i>gar</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He was in *pursuit* of his horse. He paid *tribute* to Spain. A *liar* will not prosper. No one will *favor* him. A *beggar* sat under the tree. I gave the doctor a *dollar*. He called it *lucre*. The *brier* grew in the *centre* of the garden.

EN and ON.

ha'ven	ma'son
ta ken	par don
gar den	par son
war den	cot ton
lis ten	pris on
cho sen	crim son
to ken	but ton

US and OUS.

ge'nus	jeal'ous
bo nus	zeal ous
cir cus	lep rous
re bus	pi ous
sur plus	fa mous
gram pus	ner vous
isth mus	pom pous

INE and IGN,

re pine'	en' sign
su pine	as sign'
con fine	con dign
de cline	de sign

INE and IGN.

re cline'	re sign'
de fine	ma lign
in cline	be nign
car' bine	con sign

ITE and IGH.

u nite'	a light'
in dite	de light
po lite	a right
ex cite	af fright

ITE and IGH.

con' trite	in' sight
fi nite	fore sight
le vite	twi light
re quite'	fort night

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He has taken the cotton that grew in the garden. A pious man. In crossing the isthmus he saw a grampus, which made him quite nervous. I will not repine. It is a good design. Define the words. Unite them with delight. I can indite. He lived a fortnight.

ER and UR.		ER and UR.	
de fer'	de mur'	con fer'	in cur'
de ter	re cur'	pre fer	oc cur

ERSE, ERCE, and URSE.

per verse'	co erce'	im burse'
dis perse	a merce	dis burse
im merse	com' merce	ac curse

ERN, URN, and EARN.

con cern'	re turn'	un learn'
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ERT, URT, and IRT.		
in sert'	un hurt'	be girt'

AU and AW.		AU and AW.	
au' ger	aw' ful	au' gust	awk' ward
au dit	awn ing	au spice	dawn ing
au tumn	fawn ing	au thor	fawn er
cau tion	law ful	au burn	law less
caus tic	law suit	auc tion	law yer
au stere'	raw ness	cau tious	saw dust

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

I will *defer* my visit. It will not *recur*.
 He told the mob to *disperse*. He could
 not *coerce*. Write the word *disburse*.
Return, and *unlearn*, and *concern* have
 different terminations. I can *insert* it.
 He was *unhurt*. The *lawyer* came home
 in *August*.

IE and EI.

brief ei' ther
 grief nei ther
 thief lei sure
 fief sei zure
 chief con ceive'
 grieve de ceive

IE and EI.

be lieve' re ceive'
 re lieve de ceit
 re prieve re ceipt
 re trieve per ceive
 a chieve con ceit
 be siege

EER, IER, and ERE.

en gi neer' brig a dier' in ter fere'
 dom i neer' cav a lier per se vere
 gaz et teer gren a dier cas si mere
 pri va teer fin an cier

U, EU, UE, EW, EAU, and IEW.

du' ty neu' ter rue' ful dew' drop
 du el neu tral dew y
 fu el pleu ri sy beau ty view less

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The thief did not receive his deserved punishment. We are often deceived by the appearance of grief. The receipt relieved him from embarrassment. The grenadier was clothed in cassimere. The auctioneer was compelled to interfere.

ANT and ENT.

va' cant

fra grant

in fant

dor mant+

con stant+

dis tant+

er rant

fla grant

ar' dent+

pen dent

co gent

strin gen:

cur rent+

ur gent

fer vent

fre quent+

ANCE and ENCE.

bal' ance+

dis tance+

in stance

sub stance

sem blance+

ut ter ance

ig no rance

ra di ance

pru' dence+

cre dence

ca dence

si lence+

sci ence

in flu ence

con flu ence

neg li gence+

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *fragrant* flower. A *constant* friend.
 A *distant* object. His reasoning was *co-*
gent. He was *urgent* in his request. The
balance was paid. The *confluence* of the
 two rivers. His *utterance* was bad. The
radiance of the sun.

ABLE and IBLE.

lau' da ble

prob a ble

sol va ble

ca pa ble

ten a ble

mu ta ble

li a ble

cul pa ble

port a ble

af fa ble

tax a ble

trac ta ble

pal pa ble

no ta ble

ford a ble

par a ble

leas a ble

plau' si ble

cred i ble

sen si ble

au di ble

for ci ble

leg i ble

flex i ble

fran gi ble

fu si ble

vis i ble

pos si ble

tan gi ble

ven di ble

fal li ble

ed i ble

feas i ble

ris i ble

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *laudable* desire. A *plausible* tale.
 A *probable* event. A *sensible* man. His
 position was not *tenable*. A *portable*
 desk. A *frangible* vessel. His conduct
 was *culpable*. The stream was *fordable*.
 The writing was *legible*. He understoocd
 the *parable*. His organs were *flexible*.

Y and EY.

sha' dy	ab' bey
mer ry	mon ey
slee py	vol ley
gree dy	tur key
kind ly	chim ney
dain ty	ker sey
fol ly	jer sey

Y and EY.

hap' py	val' ley
love ly	gal ley
lone ly	med ley
state ly	kid ney
bod y	bar ley
gid dy	par ley
sal ly	mot ley

SI and CI.

ne ces' si ty
 im men si ty
 in ten si ty
 di ver si ty
 u ni ver' si ty
 gen er os i ty
 an i mos i ty
 cu ri os i ty

ve rac' i ty
 lo quac i ty
 ra pac i ty
 sa gac i ty
 te nac i ty
 ca pac i ty
 fe roc i ty
 a troc i ty

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A shady bower. The abbey received his money. A lovely valley. A body of men. The turkey was fed on barley. A motley crew. A smoky chimney. A galley slave. The enemy demanded a parley. The deputy made a long journey.

CIAL and TIAL.

so' <i>cial</i>	nup' <i>tial</i>
spe <i>cial</i>	mar <i>tial</i>
ju di' <i>cial</i>	par <i>tial</i>
of fi <i>cial</i>	po ten' <i>tial</i>
fi nan <i>cial</i>	es sen <i>tial</i> .
com mer <i>cial</i>	sub stan <i>tial</i>
pro vin <i>cial</i>	im par <i>tial</i>

CIOUS and TIOUS.

gra' <i>cious</i>	cau' <i>tious</i>
spe <i>cious</i>	fac <i>tious</i>
spa <i>cious</i>	frac <i>tious</i>
lus <i>cious</i>	cap <i>tious</i>
au da' <i>cious</i>	vex a' <i>tious</i>
sa ga <i>cious</i>	fa ce <i>tious</i>
vo ra <i>cious</i>	se di <i>tious</i>
a tro <i>cious</i>	con ten <i>tious</i>
fe ro <i>cious</i>	in fec <i>tious</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *social* meeting. A *special* messenger. *Nuptial* rights. *Martial* deeds. *Official* duties. *Judicial* proceedings. *Essential* properties. *Financial* operations. *Influential* friends. A *gracious* reception. A *cautious* man. A *sagacious* prince.

ETY and ITY.

pi' e ty	a bil' i ty
ni ce ty	ci vil i ty
moi e ty	di vin i ty
so ci' e ty	e ter ni ty
va ri e ty	an nu i ty
so bri e ty	gra tu i ty
anx i e ty	e nor mi ty

EOUS and IOUS.

du' te ous	se' ri ous
lig ne ous	te di ous
pit e ous	im pi ous
hid e ous	du bi ous
a que ous	stu di ous
ig ne ous	o di ous
vit re ous	en vi ous
os se ous	ob vi ous

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Piety is honorable in all. His ability was great. A variety of topics. He received an annuity. A duteous child. A tedious journey. The previous question. A piteous groan. Impious conduct. A notorious character. Cutaneous disease. A studious boy.

CIATE and TIATE.

as so' <i>ci ate</i>	ne go' <i>ti ate</i>
e ma <i>ci ate</i>	in gra <i>ti ate</i>
ap pre <i>ci ate</i>	ex pa <i>ti ate</i>
de pre <i>ci ate</i>	li cen <i>ti ate</i>
con so <i>ci ate</i>	sub stan <i>ti ate</i>

EMENT and IMENT.

ve' he <i>ment</i>	ru' di <i>ment</i>
im ple <i>ment</i>	nu tri <i>ment</i>
sup ple <i>ment</i>	sen ti <i>ment</i>
ten e <i>ment</i>	con di <i>ment</i>
el e <i>ment</i>	det ri <i>ment</i>

EFY and IFY.

liq' ue <i>fy</i>	grat' <i>i fy</i>
pu tre <i>fy</i>	dig ni <i>fy</i>
rar e <i>fy</i>	qual <i>i fy</i>
stu pe <i>fy</i>	ed <i>i fy</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He appreciates the advantage. The business was negotiated. The money depreciated. Vehement desire. Rudiments of learning. Implements of husbandry. His sentiments were approved. I will gratify him. He will stupefy his senses.

CAL, CLE, and KLE.

drop' si <i>cal</i>	par' ti <i>cle</i>	frec' <i>kle</i>
ver ti <i>cal</i>	ar ti <i>cle</i>	sic <i>kle</i>
typ i <i>cal</i>	cu ti <i>cle</i>	buc <i>kle</i>
mys ti <i>cal</i>	ven tri <i>cle</i>	spec <i>kle</i>
crit i <i>cal</i>	pin na <i>cle</i>	sprin <i>kle</i>
cler i <i>cal</i>	ob sta <i>cle</i>	shac <i>kle</i>
rad i <i>cal</i>	ves i <i>cle</i>	pric <i>kle</i>
prac ti <i>cal</i>	ve hi <i>cle</i>	tin <i>kle</i>

CY, SY, and ZY.

spi' <i>cy</i>	dai' <i>sy</i>	diz' <i>zy</i>
mer <i>cy</i>	gras <i>sy</i>	la <i>zy</i>
i <i>cy</i>	drop <i>sy</i>	cra <i>zy</i>
flee <i>cy</i>	gyp <i>sy</i>	ha <i>zy</i>
sau <i>cy</i>	noi <i>sy</i>	ma <i>zy</i>
fan <i>cy</i>	clum <i>sy</i>	fren <i>zy</i>
ra <i>cy</i>	ro <i>sy</i>	do <i>zy</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A dropsical habit. A particle of matter. The sun is often vertical. The reaper uses a sickle. A radical error. A critical writer. Mystical lore. The pinnacle of fame. Spicy breezes. The humble daisy. The dizzy heights. The fleecy snow. His gestures are clumsy. The gypsy left a small legacy. The hazy atmosphere.

E and I.

cel' <i>e</i> brate	ab' <i>di</i> cate
lib <i>e</i> rate	med <i>i</i> cate
des <i>e</i> crate	in <i>di</i> cate
op <i>e</i> rate	ex <i>tri</i> cate
tol <i>e</i> rate	can <i>di</i> date
gen <i>e</i> rate	ob <i>li</i> gate
ven <i>e</i> rate	crim <i>i</i> nate
rec <i>re</i> ate	nom <i>i</i> nate
pen <i>e</i> trate	mil <i>i</i> tate
per <i>pe</i> trate	hes <i>i</i> tate
ad <i>e</i> quate	cul <i>ti</i> vate
del <i>e</i> gate	grav <i>i</i> tate
nu <i>me</i> rate	cap <i>ti</i> vate
con <i>se</i> crate	vin <i>di</i> cate
dep <i>re</i> cate	cog <i>i</i> tate
con <i>gre</i> gate	em <i>i</i> grate
ex <i>e</i> crate	as <i>pi</i> rate

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

We celebrate the birthday of Washington. They desecrate the Sabbath. He was a candidate for office. He extricates himself from difficulty. The church was consecrated. He vindicates his claim. He was a delegate to nominate a candidate for office.

SION and TION.

pas' <i>sion</i>	na' <i>tion</i>
mis <i>sion</i>	ra <i>tion</i>
ses <i>sion</i>	sta <i>tion</i>
pen <i>sion</i>	fac <i>tion</i>
ten <i>sion</i>	frac <i>tion</i>
ver <i>sion</i>	cap <i>tion</i>
o mis' <i>sion</i>	gra da' <i>tion</i>
pro fes <i>sion</i>	sal va <i>tion</i>
op pres <i>sion</i>	no ta <i>tion</i>
ad mis <i>sion</i>	du ra <i>tion</i>
dis mis <i>sion</i>	plan ta <i>tion</i>
dis cuß <i>sion</i>	de vo <i>tion</i>
suc ces <i>sion</i>	e mo <i>tion</i>
sus pen <i>sion</i>	pro mo <i>tion</i>
pro gres <i>sion</i>	de tec <i>tion</i>
im pres <i>sion</i>	re cep <i>tion</i>
con ces <i>sion</i>	de ten <i>tion</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He received a *pension*. The *faction* was divided. His *emotion* was great. The *nation* suffered from *oppression*. There was an *omission* of the *caption*. He filled the *station* with dignity. There was a *suspension* of hostilities.

SILENT LETTERS.

B.

<i>lamb</i>	<i>dumb</i>	<i>plumb</i>	<i>debt</i>
<i>jamb</i>	<i>numb</i>	<i>tomb</i>	<i>debt' or</i>
<i>limb</i>	<i>crumb</i>	<i>bomb</i>	<i>subt le</i>
<i>climb</i>	<i>thumb</i>	<i>doubt</i>	<i>re doubt'</i>

C.

in dict' *in dict' ment* *vict' u als* *czar*

D.

hand' some *Wednes' day* *hand' ker chief*

G.

<i>sign</i>	<i>deign</i>	<i>gnash</i>	<i>phlegm</i>
<i>de sign'</i>	<i>feign</i>	<i>gnaw</i>	<i>poign' ant</i>
<i>as sign</i>	<i>reign</i>	<i>gnat</i>	<i>seign ior</i>
<i>con dign</i>	<i>ar raign'</i>	<i>gnarled</i>	<i>im pugn'</i>
<i>en' sign</i>	<i>cam paign</i>	<i>bagn' io</i>	<i>im pregn</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *lamb* bleats. They *climb* the hill.
 The *bomb* burst. The *debt* was paid.
 He was indicted for murder. The *czar*
 was cruel. The *ensign* signed the paper.
 The *debtor* assigned his property. The
gnarled oak. He *gnashed* with his teeth.
 In the *reign* of the late sovereign. *Gnats*
 bite.

K.

<i>knack</i>	<i>knell</i>	<i>knob</i>
<i>knave</i>	<i>knit</i>	<i>know</i>
<i>knee</i>	<i>knight</i>	<i>knew</i>
<i>knead</i>	<i>knife</i>	<i>known</i>
<i>kneel</i>	<i>knot</i>	<i>knock</i>

CH.

<i>drachm</i>	<i>yacht</i>	<i>schism</i>
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L.

<i>alms</i>	<i>calf</i>	<i>balk</i>
<i>balm</i>	<i>half</i>	<i>calk</i>
<i>palm</i>	<i>calve</i>	<i>chalk</i>
<i>psalm</i>	<i>halve</i>	<i>stalk</i>
<i>qualm</i>	<i>salve</i>	<i>talk</i>
<i>could</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>walk</i>
<i>should</i>	<i>be half'</i>	<i>al' mond</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *knave* was compelled to bow the *knee*. The *knell* was heard. The *knife* was broken in a *knot*. A glass *knob*. He asked for *alms*. A *balmy* breeze. His mind was *calm*. Almonds are bitter. The *salmon* was caught. A *stalk* of grass. The vessel was *soldered*.

	N.	
hymn	con demn'	sol' emn
kiln	con temn	au tumn

	P.	
psalm	prompt	re ceipt'
psalm' ist	tempt	ex empt
psal ter	emp' ty	symp' tom

	S.	
isle	sous	is' land

	T.	
chast' en	soft' en	gris' tle
hast en	oft en	whis tle
christ en	fast en	this tle
gist en	cas tle	rus tle
list en	bus tle	pes tle
moist en	jos tle	wres tle

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He gave the man a sous to carry him over to the island. Chasten thy son, and hasten to be wise. Listen to instruction. The castle was taken. The leaves were moistened. The bustle was great. Thistles grow in meadows. He heard the sound of the whistle.

U.

brogue	league
rogue	teague
vogue	vague
tongue	plague
mosque	o paque'
pique	col league
ob lique'	pro rogue
fa tigue	ec' logue
in trigue	prologue
ha rangue	di a logue
cat' a logue	dec a logue
ped a gogue	ep i logue
syn a gogue	tri a logue
ap o logue	dem a gogue

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *rogue* speaks with a *brogue*. A *league* was formed against him. The *intrigue* was discovered. He was exhausted with *fatigue*. A *prologue* is spoken before, and an *epilogue* after, a play. Repeat the *decalogue*. *Demagogues* addressed the crowd. He read the *catalogue*. The boys recited the *dialogue*. They worshipped in the *synagogue*.

u.

guard	buy	quin' tal
guess	quay	quo rum
guest	quote	quo ta
guide	con' quer	quo tient
guile	cir cuit	guit ar'
guilt	buy er	be guile
built	bis cuit	dis guise
build	guin ea	liq' uor

w.

wrap	write	wri' ting
wrath	wring	wrin kle
wreak	writ	writ ten
wreck	wrist	wres tle
wren	writhe	sword
wreath	wrote	whoop
whole	wrong	an' swer
wrest	wrung	tow ards
wretch	wry	knowl edge

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Guard against guilt. James bought some biscuits. The drunkard bought some liquor for a guinea. The lady played on the guitar. It is wrong to wrangle. The cruel boy wrung the wren's neck. His faith made him whole. An answer was given. The sword was broken. He wrote the letter.

SOUNDS OF LETTERS.

CH like SH.

<i>chaise</i>	<i>cha made'</i>	<i>ma chine'</i>
<i>chi cane'</i>	<i>cha mois</i>	<i>sou chong</i>
<i>cha grin</i>	<i>cham paign</i>	<i>chiv' al ry</i>

CH like K.

<i>cha' os</i>	<i>cho' ral</i>	<i>chron' ic</i>
<i>chasm</i>	<i>chol er</i>	<i>chron i cle</i>
<i>choir</i>	<i>cho rus</i>	<i>chor is ter</i>
<i>chord</i>	<i>Christ</i>	<i>Chris tian</i>

CH like TSH.

<i>chest</i>	<i>charge</i>	<i>choice</i>
<i>chair</i>	<i>change</i>	<i>choose</i>
<i>chaff</i>	<i>charm</i>	<i>church</i>
<i>chalk</i>	<i>chaste</i>	<i>churl</i>
<i>cheap</i>	<i>chat</i>	<i>churn</i>
<i>cheese</i>	<i>cheer</i>	<i>cher' ry</i>
<i>chance.</i>	<i>choke</i>	<i>cher ub</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *chain* was broken. The *machine* was invented. The *choir* sang a *chorus* in the *church*. The *chest* was broken open. The *chaplain* was sitting in the *chancel*. A *cheap* book. *Cheese* is made of milk. The hunter fell during the *chase*.

G hard before E, I, and Y.

<i>gird</i>	<i>give</i>	<i>stag' ger</i>
<i>girl</i>	<i>gave</i>	<i>an ger</i>
<i>girt</i>	<i>geese</i>	<i>bog gy</i>
<i>gift</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>fin ger</i>
<i>gig</i>	<i>tar' get</i>	<i>gid dy</i>
<i>gild</i>	<i>an ger</i>	<i>gim let</i>
<i>gills</i>	<i>dag ger</i>	<i>lin ger</i>
<i>gimp</i>	<i>rag ged</i>	<i>hun ger</i>

PH sounded like F.

<i>phrase</i>	<i>sphere</i>	<i>ci' pher</i>
<i>phlegm</i>	<i>lymph</i>	<i>eph od</i>
<i>phe' nix</i>	<i>cam' phor</i>	<i>phys ic</i>
<i>pheas ant</i>	<i>pam phlet</i>	<i>tro phy</i>
<i>phren sy</i>	<i>or phan</i>	<i>tri umph</i>
<i>pha lanx</i>	<i>soph ism</i>	<i>ep i taph</i>
<i>pha e ton</i>	<i>soph ist</i>	<i>eu pho ny</i>
<i>phan tom</i>	<i>ser aph</i>	<i>al pha bet</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Gird on your armor. The *girl* received a gift. His *finger* was cut with a *dagger*. A *gimlet* is a small auger. The *phenix* arose from its ashes. The *pheasant* was caught. The *prophet* was in a *phrensy*. The *seraph* spake.

x sounds like gz.

<i>ex act'</i>	<i>ex ist'</i>	<i>ex as' per ate</i>
<i>ex alt</i>	<i>ex ult</i>	<i>ex or bi tant</i>
<i>ex haust</i>	<i>ex am' ine</i>	<i>ex ec u tive</i>
<i>ex hort</i>	<i>ex am ple</i>	<i>ex ec u tor</i>
<i>ex empt</i>	<i>ex ot ic</i>	<i>ex ec u trix</i>
<i>ex ert</i>	<i>ex em pla ry</i>	<i>ex on er ate</i>

x like ks.

<i>ex' it</i>	<i>ex pect'</i>	<i>ex clu' sive</i>
<i>ex tant</i>	<i>ex pel</i>	<i>ex' pi ate</i>
<i>ex tract</i>	<i>ex press</i>	<i>ex qui site</i>
<i>ex tol'</i>	<i>ex tend</i>	<i>ex cre ment</i>
<i>ex ceed</i>	<i>ex pose</i>	<i>ex tat' ic</i>
<i>ex clude</i>	<i>ex cise</i>	<i>ex hib it</i>
<i>ex treme</i>	<i>ex pound</i>	<i>ex cheq uer</i>
<i>ex cel</i>	<i>ex' e cute</i>	<i>ex cur sion</i>
<i>ex cept</i>	<i>ex er cise</i>	<i>ex claim'</i>
<i>ex cess</i>	<i>ex clu' sion</i>	<i>lux' u ry</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The amount was *exact*. He *exalts* himself. The funds were *exhausted*. The boy *exerted* all his powers. He made his *exit*. Only a part of Livy is *extant*. An *extract* from Cæsar. The judge *expounded* the law. The scholar was *extolled*.

RULE I. Monosyllables ending with F, L, or S, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as,

grass	pass	miss	staff
mass	spell	puss	wall
puff	wall	mess	bliss
muff	toll	mill	hill

EXCEPTIONS.

his	has	us	this
was	as	thus	if
is	gas	yes	of

RULE II. Words ending with any other consonant than F, L, or S, do not double the final consonant; as,

bib	kid	mud	dim
fib	bid	bid	skim
glib	did	rig	slim
nib	hid	dig	trim

EXCEPTIONS.

bull	add	odd	err
burr	ebb	egg	purr

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He went to the mill with a staff. The tall grass. Light the gas. A big kid. He stops at the inn. He lays stress on his skill.

RULE III. Words ending with a single consonant, accented on the last syllable and preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a termination beginning with a vowel.

rob	rob' bing	cut	cut' ting
rub	rub bing	fret	fret ting
drop	drop ping	shed	shed ding
fan	fan ning	hop	hop ping
nod	nod ding	stop	stop ping
dun	dun ning	fan	fan ning
beg	beg ging	drum	drum ming
quit	quit ting	sup	sup ping
sin	sin ning	war	war ring
ship	ship ping	win	win ning
shut	shut ting	bid	bid ding
sit	sit ting	stir	stir ring
run	run ning	plan	plan ning
pun	pun ning	sun	sunning

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The beggar was stabbed by the robber. He was running. The maid was fanning her mistress. He was beginning to learn. The little drummer sat in the inner room sobbing. The craggy rock was overgrown with ivy. The evidence was summed up. The prisoner was acquitted. He was cutting the rigging.

RULE IV. Words ending with two consonants do not double the final consonant when they receive an additional syllable ; as,

march	march'ing	sigh	sigh'ing
morn	morn ing	ring	ring ing
warn	warn ing	gird	gird ing
turn	turn ing	burn	burn ing
churn	churn ing	think	think ing
mock	mock ing	drink	drink ing
charm	charm ing	fast	fast ing
ford	ford ing	thank	thank ing
rest	rest ing	sing	sing ing
yield	yield ing	pest	pest ing
work	work ing	err	err ing
slight	slight ing	vaunt	vaunt ing
carp	carp ing	fawn	fawn ing
sack	sack ing	mourn	mourn ing
press	press ing	dress	dress ing

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The army was *marching* early in the morning. The *warning* was not heeded. The bells were *ringing*. The bards were *singing*. The music was *charming*. The laborers were *resting*. The man was *dressed* in *mourning*. He was *resting*. The boy is *drinking*.

RULE V. If a diphthong precede the final consonant, or the last syllable be not accented, the consonant remains single ; as,

suit	suit' ing	boil	boil' ing
fail	fail ing	view	view ing
oil	oil ing	keep	keep ing
hail	hail ing	learn	learn ing
earn	earn ing	deal	deal ing
reap	reap ing	yield	yield ing
toil	toil ing	leap	leap ing
keep	keep ing	bear	bear ing
soar	soar ing	creep	creep ing
cook	cook ing	feast	feast ing
meet	meet ing	greet	greet ing
look	look ing	seek	seek ing
speed	speed ing	fleet	fleet ing
wail	wail ing	rail	rail ing
lev el	lev el ing	mod el	mod el ing

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The farmer was reaping his grain. The boy was learning his lesson. The eagle was soaring in the air. The dinner was boiling. The servants were waiting. The crew were landing. They had been toiling all night. He was leveling the ground. He was greeting his friends.

RULE VI. Words ending in E final drop the E before terminations beginning with a vowel.

hope	hop' ing	rise	ris' ing
bake	bak ing	ride	rid ing
live	liv ing	prove	prov ing
sue	su ing	praise	prais ing
tune	tun ing	serve	serv ing
come	com ing	judge	judg ing
have	hav ing	love	lov ing
use	us ing	hate	ha ting
place	pla cing	lodge	lodg ing
rule	rul ing	scale	scal ing
shine	shin ing	raze	raz ing
dance	danc ing	force	forc ing
fade	fad ing	give	giv ing
save	sav ing	gaze	gaz ing
graze	graz ing	like	lik ing

EXCEPTIONS. Words ending in CE or GE retain the E before *able*, to preserve the soft sound of c or g; as, change, changeable; peace, peaceable.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The water was rising. The bread was baking. The boy was riding. The flowers were fading. The sun was shining. The cattle were grazing. The soldiers were scaling the walls. A lodging was provided. The girls were dancing. The birds are coming.

RULE VII. The final E is not dropped before terminations beginning with a consonant ; as,

life	life' less	like	like' ness
force	force less	rude	rude ness
name	name less	pale	pale ness
shame	shame less	base	base ness
guile	guile less	same	same ness
taste	taste less	bare	bare ness
grace	grace less	scarce	scarce ness
sense	sense less	fierce	fierce ness
blame	blame less	hoarse	hoarse ness
care	care less	coarse	coarse ness
guide	guide less	sure	sure ness
cease	cease less	polite	polite ness
base	base less	wake	wake ful
peace	peace ful	waste	waste ful
hate	hate ful	care	care ful
grate	grate ful	dire	dire ful

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A lifeless mass. A true likeness. A shameless bard. He is guilty of baseness in his business. A blameless life. He was grateful for the gift. A direful calamity. He was careless of his health. The child was wakeful. He was very careless. The rudeness of the boy was noticed.

RULE VIII. Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *i* when a termination is added ; as,

mer' cy	mer' ci ful	mer' cies
fan cy	fan ci ful	fan cies
du ty	du ti ful	du ties
boun ty	boun ti ful	boun ties
pit y	pit i ful	pit ies
beauty	beau ti ful	beau ties

EXCEPTIONS. *Dry* and *shy* in their derivations usually retain the *y*.

RULE IX. Words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, retain the *y* ; as,

play	play' ing	pray	pray' ing
say	say ing	joy	joy ing
stay	stay ing	cry	cry ing

EXCEPTIONS. — *Day*, *pay*, *lay*, and *say*, which make in their derivations — *daily*, &c.

Words ending in *ie* change those letters into *y* before *ing* ; as, *die*, *dying* ; *lie*, *lying* ; *vie*, *vying*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A merciful man. A dutiful son. A beautiful scene. The beauties of nature. The boys were playing in the field. Daily food.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERING
IN ORTHOGRAPHY AND SIGNIFICATION.

A.

ail, *to feel pain*ale, *a kind of drink.*air, *the atmosphere.*heir, *one who inherits.*ere, *before.*e'er, *ever.*all, *the whole.*awl, *a sharp instrument.*al' tar, *a place for sacrifice.*al ter, *to change.*aunt, *a relation.*ant, *a small insect.*as sent', *agreement.*as cent, *steepness.*aught, *any thing.*ought, *obliged by duty.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

What *ails* you? Three different *ales*.
The cold *air*. An *heir* to an estate. If
e'er it happen. *Ere* you go. *All* his
goods. A shoemaker's *awl*. *Alter* the
shape of the church *altar*. My *aunt* found
an *ant's* nest. The *ascent* of a hill. I
gave my *assent*. If *aught* prevent us.
You *ought* to go.

arc, *part of a circle.*
 ark, *a vessel built by Noah.*
 a loud', *with a loud voice.*
 al lowed, *did allow.*
 aisle, *a passage in a church.*
 isle, *an island.*
 au' ger, *an instrument.*
 au gur, *one who foretells.*
 an ker, *a liquid measure.*
 an chor, *of a vessel.*
 adds, *increases.*
 adze, *a kind of axe.*

B.

bad, *ill.*
 bade, *did bid.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *arc* of a circle. Noah's *ark*. You will be *allowed* to read *aloud*. The *aisle* of a church. The *isle* of Wight. The carpenter lost his *auger*. The *augur* foretold the event. The ship was held by the *anchor*. The *anker* was well filled. The miser *adds* to his property. The cooper's *adze*. He *bade* the *bad* boy reform.

bail, *surety*.
bale, *a parcel*.
ball, *a round substance*.
bawl, *to cry out*.
bear, *an animal*.
bare, *without covering*.
bark, *the rind of a tree*.
barque, *a small vessel*.
base, *vile*.
bass, *a part in music*.
bay, *a part of the sea*.
bey, *a Turkish officer*.
bell, *a sounding vessel*.
belle, *a fine young lady*.
be, *to exist*.
bee, *an insect*.
beach, *the shore*.
beech, *a kind of tree*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *bale* of goods. Out on *bail*. Throw the *ball*. Do not *bawl* so loud. Polar *bear*. *Bare* feet. The *barque* has sailed. The *bark* of a tree. The man sings the *bass*. A *base* act. The *bey* sailed on the *bay*. The *belle* of the village. Ring the *bell*. *Be* quiet. The *bee* stings. The *beech*-tree never grows on the *beach*.

beat, *to strike.*
 beet, *a root.*
 ber' ry, *a small fruit*
 bur y, *to inter.*
 blew, *did blow.*
 blue, *a color.*
 bough, *a branch.*
 bow, *an act of reverence.*
 bourn, *a limit.*
 borne, *carried.*
 bread, *a kind of food.*
 bred, *educated*

c.

can' non, *a great gun.*
 can on, *a rule, or law.*
 cel lar, *a vault.*
 sel ler, *one who sells.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Beat the carpet. Sugar is made of *beet-root*. *Bury* the *berry* in the garden. The wind *blew* the *blue* flag. The *bough* of a tree. Make a *bow*. He was *borne* away. The *ourn* from which no traveller returns. Bake the *bread*. Well-*bred* children. The *canons* of the church. Fire the *cannons*. The *seller* of rags lived in a *cellar*.

ces' sion, *a giving up.*
 ses sion, *a sitting.*
 col lar, *for the neck*
 chol er, *anger.*
 coarse, *not fine.*
 course, *way, direction.*
 creak, *to make a noise.*
 creek, *a small inlet.*
 ceil' ing, *a covering.*
 seal ing, *setting a seal.*
 clause, *part of a sentence.*
 claws, *the na's of animals.*
 cite, *to summon.*
 sight, *the act of seeing.*
 site, *situation.*
 climb, *to mount.*
 clime, *climate.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *session* of parliament. The *cession*
 of a province. His *choler* rose. The
collar of a coat. The traveller pursued
 his *course*. He bought *coarse* cloth. The
 door *creaks*. The coast has many *creeks*.
 He used *sealing*-wax. The *ceiling* of a
 room. Eagle's *claws*. A *clause* in a
 will. I had a *sight* of the *site* for the
 house. I will *cite* him to appear. *Climb*
 the tree. Eastern *climes*.

cruise, *to sail up and down.*
 crews, *ships' company.*
 cyg' net, *a young swan.*
 sig net, *a seal.*
 com' pli ment, *expression of civility.*
 com ple ment, *full number.*
 coun cil, *an assembly.*
 coun sel, *advice.*
 cru el, *barbarous.*
 crew el, *worsted.*
 cous in, *a relation.*
 coz en, *to cheat.*

D.

dear, *beloved, costly.*
 deer, *an animal.*
 due, *owing.*
 dew, *vapor.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

During the *cruise*, the *crews* mutinied.
 A *cygnet* can swim. A *signet* ring. Give
 my *compliments*. A full *complement* of
 men. The *council* adjourned. His *coun-
 sel* was followed. His acts were *cruel*.
 The lady worked on *crewel*. His *cousin*
 tried to *cozen* us. My *dear* son. He shot
 a *deer*. The money is *due*. The *dew* is
 on the grass.

done; *performed*.
 dun, *brown color*.
 deign, *to condescend*.
 Dane, *a native of Denmark*.
 die, *to expire*.
 dye, *color*.
 doe, *a female deer*.
 dough, *unbaked paste*.
 dost, *thou doest*.
 dust, *fine earth*.
 draft, *a bill of exchange*.
 draught, *of water*.

F.

feat, *an exploit*.
 feet, *the plural of foot*.
 faint, *languid*.
 feint, *a pretence*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Well *done*. It was baked to a *dun* color. The *Dane* would not *deign* to speak. I fear he will *die*. *Dye* the cloth. Bake the *dough*. *Doe*, an animal. *Dost* thou know that he was covered with *dust*? A *draft* on a banker. A *draught* of water. He performed a *feat* by jumping three *feet*. He made a *feint* of being *faint*.

fare, *food*.
 fair, *handsome*.
 flew, *did fly*.
 flue, *a pipe*.
 flour, *ground wheat*.
 flow' er, *the blossom of a plant*.
 fore, *in front*.
 four, *in number*.
 fowl, *a bird*.
 foul, *filthy*.
 flea, *an insect*.
 flee, *to run away*.

G.

grate, *made of bars*.
 great, *large*.
 guilt, *crime*.
 gilt, *adorned with gold*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Coarse *fare*. A *fair* lady. The bird
flew up the *flue* of the chimney. *Flour*
 is made of wheat. *Flowers* are fragrant.
 The wagon has *four* wheels. The *fore*
 wheels were broken. Carve the *fowl*.
Foul weather. *Flee* away and be at rest.
 A *flea* bit the dog. The fire *grate* in the
great room. The prisoner's *guilt*. A *gilt*
 frame.

gait, manner of walking
gate, door, or entrance.
grease, melted fat.
Greece, a country.
groan, to sigh.
grown, increased.
guessed, conjectured.
guest, one entertained in a house.

H.

hair, of the head.
hare, an animal.
hall, a large room.
haul, to pull, or drag.
hart, an animal.
heart, the seat of life.
hale, of sound health.
hail, frozen rain.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

An iron *gate*. A shuffling *gait*. The history of *Greece*. Soap is sometimes made of *grease*. A deep *groan*. The tree is *grown*. I *guessed* he was your *guest*. He caught a *hare*. His *hair* was white. *Haul* the net. He is in the *hall*. A *hart* darted into the *heart* of the forest. A *hale*, hearty man. A *hail*-storm.

heal, *to cure.*
 heel, *part of the foot.*
 hear, *to hearken.*
 here, *in this place.*
 high' er, *more high.*
 hire, *wages.*
 him, *objective of he.*
 hymn, *a divine song.*
 hole, *a cavity.*
 whole, *all, the entire.*
 hoard, *to amass.*
 horde, *a wandering tribe.*
 hour, *sixty minutes.*
 our, *belonging to us.*

I.

in dict' *to accuse.*
 in dite, *to compose.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Can he *heal* a wound on the *heel*?
 Come *here*. Do you *hear*? He works for
hire. A *higher* wall. Tell *him* to sing
 a *hymn*. The *whole* day. Dig a *hole*.
 He *hoards* his money. *Hordes* of bar-
 barians. Stay an *hour* in *our* house. He
 was *indicted*. He can *indite* a poem.

inn, *a hotel.*
 in, *within.*

K.

key, *for a lock.*
 quay, *a wharf.*
 knead, *to work dough.*
 need, *want.*
 knave, *a rogue,*
 nave, *a part of a wheel.*
 kill, *to deprive of life.*
 kiln, *a large stove.*
 knew, *did know.*
 new, *novel, fresh.*
 knight, *a title of honor.*
 night, *time of darkness.*
 knot, *a tie, a difficulty.*
 not, *a word of denial.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

In great haste he arrived at the inn. I lost a key walking on the quay. You need not knead the dough. The knave broke the nave of the wheel. They will kill him. A brick kiln. I knew it. A new coat. The knight came in the night. He could not untie the knot.

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

L.

lain, *past participle of lie*.
lane, *a narrow path*.
lead, *a kind of metal*.
led, *conducted*.
leak, *to run out*.
leek, *a kind of onion*.
lief, *willingly*.
leaf, *of a tree*.
li' ar, *one who tells lies*.
lyre, *a harp*.
lo, *behold*.
low, *not high*.
loan, *any thing lent*.
lone, *solitary, alone*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

No, sir. I know it. The horse had *lain* down in the *lane*. He was *led* by the *lead* mines. The vessel *leaks*. *Leeks* grow in the garden. I would as *lief* as not. A willow *leaf*. He is a *liar*. Strike the *lyre*. *Lo*, how *low* he descends! A *lone* man. *Loan* him a hat.

les sen, *to make less.*

les son, *a task.*

M.

made, *finished.*

maid, *a girl, or maiden.*

male, *the masculine kind.*

mail, *a bag for letters.*

mane, *the hair on the neck of a horse.*

main, *strength, force.*

mar' shal, *the highest rank in an army.*

mar tial, *warlike.*

mead, *meadow.*

meed, *praise.*

meat, *food.*

meet, *to come together.*

mean, *low.*

mien, *air, look.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

I will *lessen* his *lesson*. The *maid* *made* the tart. A *mail*-coach with two *male* passengers. The *mane* of a horse. With all his might and *main*. The *mar-shal* had a *martial* look. The flowery *mead*. His *meed* of praise. Carve the *meat*. Where shall I *meet* you? What do you *mean*? A noble *mien*.

maize, *Indian corn.*
 maze, *an intricate place.*
 might, *strength.*
 mite, *any small thing.*
 moan, *to lament.*
 mown, *cut down.*
 more, *in quantity.*
 mow' er, *one who mows.*
 mi ner, *one who digs.*
 mi nor, *under age.*
 mare, *a female horse.*
 may or, *chief magistrate.*

 N.

nay, *not so.*
 neigh, *the voice of a horse.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *maize* grew in the *maze*. I
might have come. The widow's *mite*.
 I heard him *moan*. The grass is *mown*.
 The *mower* mowed *more* grass. *Minors*
 are not of age. *Miners* work in mines.
 The *mayor* rode a white *mare*. Horses
neigh. Do not say *nay*.

O.

oar, *to row with.*
 ore, *a mineral.*
 o'er, *for over.*
 one, *in number.*
 won, *did win.*
 ode, *a poem, or song.*
 owed, *was indebted.*

P.

pail, *a wooden vessel.*
 pale, *white.*
 pane, *a square of glass.*
 pain, *suffering.*
 pair, *a couple.*
 pare, *to cut thinly.*
 pear, *a fruit.*
 peak, *the top.*
 pique, *a grudge.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He lost his *oar* rowing *o'er* the lake.
 Copper *ore*. They *won one* battle. Re-
 cite the *ode*. He *owed* money. A *pail*
 of milk. A *pale* face. Acute *pain*. A
pane of glass. You cannot *pare* a *pear*
 with a *pair* of scissors. The *peak* of Ten-
 eriffe. They *pique* themselves on this.

peer, *an equal, a nobleman.*
pier, *post of a bridge.*
place, *locality.*
plaice, *a kind of fish.*
plane, *a tool.*
plain, *smooth, level.*
pole, *a long staff.*
poll, *the head.*
paws, *feet of animals.*
pause, *a stop.*
peal, *a loud sound.*
peel, *rind, or skin.*
pray, *to beseech.*
prey, *booty.*
profit, *gain..*
prophet, *one who foretells.*
plum, *a kind of fruit.*
plumb, *a leaden weight.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A British *peer* built a *pier*. Taste this *plaice*. A pretty *place*. A *plain* statement. A carpenter's *plane*. A *peal* of bells. Orange *peel*. He *prays* daily. A bird of *prey*. He deserved *praise*. *Profit* by good advice. A false *prophet*.

pore, *small passage.*
pour, *to empty out liquor.*
peace, *quiet, rest.*
piece, *a portion.*
please, *to give pleasure.*
pleas, *pleadings.*
plait, *to fold.*
plate, *a dish.*

R.

rain, *water from the clouds.*
reign, *to rule.*
rein, *part of a bridle.*
raise, *to lift up.*
rays, *beams of light.*
raze, *to level with the ground.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He *pours* out water. The *pores* of the body. A *piece* of cloth. First in war and *peace*. A silver *plate*. She *plaits* the linen finely. The *rain* fell. Hold the *rein* tight. The *reign* of terror. The sun's *rays*. *Raise* him gently. They intended to *raze* the city.

rite, *ceremony*.
right, *just*.
wright, *a workman*.
write, *to make letters*.
ring, *a circle*.
wring, *to twist*.
rap, *to strike*.
wrap, *to roll together*.
rye, *a kind of grain*.
wry, *crooked*.
rung, *did ring*.
wrung, *twisted*.
rough, *not smooth*.
ruff, *an article of dress*.
read, *did read*.
red, *a color*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *rites* of the church. The *rights* of freemen. The mill-*wright* cannot *write*. A gold *ring*. They *wring* their hands. A *rap* at the door. *Wrap* yourself up. A field of *rye*. *Wry* faces. *Rough* stones. A lace *ruff*. The boy *read* too fast. He had a *red* apple.

reek, *smoke, vapor.*
 wreak, *to execute vengeance.*
 roar, *to make a loud noise.*
 row' er, *one who rows.*
 rote, *frequent repetition of words.*
 wrote, *did write.*

s.

seen, *beheld.*
 scene, *a view.*
 sew, *to use a needle.*
 sow, *to scatter.*
 so, *thus, in this manner.*
 sleight, *dexterity.*
 slight, *trivial, small.*
 soul, *the spirit.*
 sole, *the bottom of the foot.*
 steal, *to take by theft.*
 steel, *hardened iron.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *rower* was frightened at the *roar* of the sea. The boy learned his lesson by *rote*, and then *wrote* a copy. Have you *seen* him? A beautiful *scene*. *Sow* the seed. *Sew* the linen *so*. *Sleight* of hand. A *slight* hurt. The *sole* of his shoe. The *soul* of a good man. Do not *steal*. A *steel* knife.

stare, *to look with wonder.*

stair, *a step.*

see, *to behold.*

sea, *the ocean.*

stake, *a post.*

steak, *a slice of meat.*

straight, *right, direct.*

strait, *a narrow passage.*

stile, *steps.*

style, *manner of writing.*

some, *part of any whole.*

sum, *the amount.*

T.

tacks, *small nails.*

tax, *a rate.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Do not *stare*. The lowest *stair*. See the blue *sea*. A beef-*steak*. The *stake* was made of wood. A *straight* line. The *strait* of Magellan. Jump over the *stile*. A *style* of writing. Give me *some* idea of the *sum* total. Give me two *tacks*. The income *tax*.

tale, *a story.*
tail, *the extremity.*
tear, *water from the eye.*
tier, *a row, a rank.*
team, *a yoke of oxen.*
teem, *to produce.*
their, *belonging to them.*
there, *in that place.*
threw, *did throw.*
through, *from one end to the other.*
toe, *part of the foot.*
tow, *coarse part of flax.*
time, *measure of duration.*
thyme, *a kind of plant.*
to, *unto, towards.*
too, *also, overmuch.*
two, *twice one.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A sad *tale*. The *tail* of a horse. He shed a *tear*. The upper *tier* of boxes. A *team* of oxen. The villages *teem* with inhabitants. They left *their* carriages *there*. He *threw* himself down, and slept *through* the night. He put a piece of *tow* cloth over his *toe*. The *thyme* grows in a short *time*. Come *to* me. We are *too* late. *Two* apples.

tide, *rising and falling of the sea.*

tied, *bound.*

tare, *a weed, an allowance in weight.*

tear, *to rend.*

v.

vain, *empty, false.*

vane, *a weathercock.*

vein, *a blood-vessel.*

vale, *a valley.*

veil, *covering.*

w.

way, *road, course.*

weigh, *to try the weight.*

weak, *feeble.*

week, *the space of seven days.*

wain, *a wagon.*

wane, *to grow less.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *tide* rose. His hands were *tied*.
 He *tears* his clothes in pulling up the
tares. The physician opened a *vein*. He
 was a *vain* man. The *vane* points south.
 The *vale* of Tempé. A silk *veil*. *Weigh*
 the goods. Come this *way*. I felt *weak*
 last *week*.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Af' ri ca	Ban' gor
Al a ba' ma	Bar ba ry
Al' ba ny	Bar re
Al giers'	Ba ta' vi a
Al' ie gha ny	Bel' fast
Am boy	Bel gi um
A mer' i ca	Ben gal'
Am' herst	Ben' ning ton
Am ster dam	Berk shire
An do ver	Ber lin
An dros cog' gin	Ber mu' das
An nap' o lis	Bev' er ly
Ant' werp	Bir ming ham
Ap en nines	Bis cay
A ra' bi a	Bo he' mi a
Ar' a rat	Bom bay'
Ar kan' sas	Bos' ton
A' si a	Bra zil'
Au gus' ta	Brem' en
Aus' tri a	Bridge wa ter
Ba' den	Brigh ton
Bai kal	Bris tol
Ba lize'	Brook lyn
Bal' tic	Bruns wick
Bal ti more	Brus sels
Ban ca	Buf fa lo

Bur' gun dy	Con nect' i cut
Bur ling ton	Co pen ha' gen
Cal cut' ta	Cor' inth
Cal i for' ni a	Cor si ca
Cam' bridge	Da mas' cus
Cam den	Dan' ube
Can a da	Da ri en
Car pa' thi an	Dart mouth
Car tha ge' na	Del a ware
Cas' pi an	De troit'
Cas tine'	Dor' ches ter
Cats' kill	Dub lin
Charles ton	Eas ton
Charl ton	E gypt
Chat ham	Eng land
Chelms ford	E rie
Chel sea	Eu rope
Ches a peake	Gal ves ton
Chi ca' go	Gan ges
Chick a pee'	Gen e see'
Chi' le	Ge ne' va
Chil li co' the	Geor' gi a
Chim bo ra zo	Ger ma ny
Chi' na	Gib ral' tar
Chit ten den	Glas' gow
Cole raine'	Got ten burg
Co lum' bi a	Green land
Con' cord	Hal i fax

Ham' burgh	Ir ra wad' dy
Hamp shire	Is' pa han
Han o ver	Il li nois'
Har ris burg	In ver ness
Hart ford	Jaf' fa
Hat te ras	Ja va
Heb ri des	Jed do
Hen lo' pen	Jer sey
Hol' land	Jes so
Hu ron	Jor dan
Hum ber	Ju ra
Hun ga ry	Jut land
Hud son	Ja mai' ca
Hot ten tots	Ja nei ro
Ho hen lin' den	Je ru sa lem
Hou sa ton ic	Kas kas ki a
Hon du' ras	Ka tah din
His pan i o' la	Ken tuck y
Ice' land	Kil lar ney
In dies	Kil mar nock
In dus	Ken ne bec'
Ips wich	Ken ne bunk
Ire land	Kil dare
Ith a ca	Kin ross
It a ly	Lab ra dor'
Iv i ca	Lan' cas ter
In di a	Lap land
In di an' a	Leb a non

Le' high	Ma lac' ca
Leices ter (<i>Les ter</i>)	Mal' a ga
Leom in ster	Mal den
Le vant'	Mal ta
Lex' ing ton	Man ches ter
Li be' ri a	Ma nil' la
Li' ma	Man' tu a
Lim er ick	Mar ble head'
Lin coln	Ma ren' go
Lis bon	Mar i a' na
Litch field	Ma ri et ta
Liv er pool	Ma' ry land
Lom bar dy	Mas sa chu' setts
Lon don	Mat a mo ras
Lon don der' ry	Ma tan' zas
Lou' is burg	Mays' ville
Lou is i an' a	Maz at lan'
Lou' is ville	Mec' ca
Low ell	Meck len burg
Lu beck'	Med i ter ra' ne an
Lu cerne'	Mer' ri mac
Lu nen burg	Mer sey
Ma chi' as	Mex i co
Mad a gas' car	Mi am' i
Mad a was ca	Mich i gan'
Mad' i son	Mid' dle bor ough
Maine	Mid dle bu ry
Mal a bar'	Mid dle town

Mil wau' kie	Ni ag' a ra
Mis sis sip' pi	North amp' ton
Mis so lon ghi	North Car o li' na
Mis sou' ri	Nor' way
Mo bile'	Nor wich
Mont pe' li er	No' va Sco' ti a
Mont re al'	No' va Zem' bla
Na hant'	Og' dens burg
Nan tuck et	O hi' o
Na' ples	On ta ri o
Nash u a	Or' e gon
Nash ville	O ri no' co
Natch ez	Os we' go
New ark	O we go
New bern	Ox' ford
New bu ry	Pa ler' mo
New bu ry port	Pal' es tine
New cas' tle	Pal my' ra
New' found land	Pa' lo Al' to
New Gre na' da	Pam' li co
New Hamp' shire	Pan a ma'
New Ha' ven	Par' is
New Jer sey	Par nas' sus
New' mar ket	Pas ca gou' la
New Or' le ans	Pas sa' ic
New' port	Pas sa ma quod' dy
New York'	Pat a go' ni a
New Zea' land	Pat' ter son

Paw tuck' et	St. Au gus tine'
Penn syl va' ni a	St. He le' na
Pe nob' scot	St. Law' rence
Pen sa co' la	St. Lou' is
Per nam bu' co	Sa' lem
Pe ru'	Sand wich
Pe' ters burg	Sar a to' ga
Phil a del' phi a	Sa van' nah
Pitts' burg	Sax' o ny
Plym outh	Sci o' to
Port land	Scot' land
Ports mouth	Si be' ri a
Port u gal	Sic' i ly
Po to' mac	Smyr na
Prov' i dence	Som er set
Pyr e nees	South Car o li' na
Que bec'	Spitz berg' en
Ra' leigh	Steu' ben ville
Rar i tan	Stock holm
Read' ing	Ston ing ton
Re ho' both	Su ma' tra
Rhode Is' land	Sur i nam'
Rich' mond	Sus que han' na
Ro an oke'	Swe' den
Roch' es ter	Swit zer land
Rot ter dam	Tal la has' see
Rox bu ry	Tal la poo sa
Rut land	Tar' ta ry

Taun' ton	War' wick
Ten e riffe	Wash ing ton
Ten nes see'	Wa ter ville
Thom' as ton	West min ster
To ron' to	West pha' li a
Trip' o li	Win' ches ter
Tu nis	Wind sor
Tur key	Wis cas' set
U nit' ed States	Wis con sin
Val pa rai' so	Worces' ter
Van cou' ver	Yar' mouth
Vicks' burg	Zea land
War saw	

PROPER NAMES OF PERSONS.

MEN'S NAMES.

Aa' ron	Al' fred
A bel	Al phe' us
A bi' el	A' mos
A bi jah	Am' a sa
Ab' ner	Am brose
Ad am	An drew
A' bra ham	An tho ny
A dol' phus	Ar te mas
Al' bert	A pol' los
Al ex an' der	Ar' thur

A' sa	E le a' zar
A saph	E li' ab
Ash er	E li a kim
Au gus' tus	E li as
Az a ri' ah	E li hu
Bar' na bas	E li jah
Bar zil' la i	E li sha
Be' la	E li pha let
Ben ja min	E' noch
Ben e dict	E nos
Be no' ni	E phra im
Be ri ah	E ras' tus
Be thu el	E' than
Ca' leb -	Eu gene'
Cal vin	E ze' ki el
Ca mil' lus	Ez' ra
Ce' phas	Fer' di nand
Charles	Fran' cis
Chris' to pher	Fred er ic
Clem ent	George
Cy rus	Ger' shom
Dan i el	Greg o ry
Da ri' us	Gid e on
Da' vid	Gil bert
Eb en e' zer	Gus ta' vus
Ed' mund	Hen' ry
Ed ward	Her mon
Eg bert	Hez e ki' ah

Hi' ram	Jon' a than
Hor ace	Jo seph
Ho ra' ti o	Josh u a
Ho se a	Jo si' ah
Hugh	Ju' li us
Hum' phrey	Laz a rus
Ich' a bod	Lau rens
Ig na' ti us	Leb be' us
I' ra	Lem' u el
I saac	Le vi
Is' ra el	Lew is
Ja cob	Lloyd
Ja bez	Lo am' mi
Jai rus	Lu' ci us
James	Luke
Ja' red	Lu' ther
Ja son	Ma no' ah
Jed e di' ah	Mar' cus
Jeph' thah	Mark
Jer e mi' ah	Mar' tin
Jer' e my	Ma son
Jer ome	Mat thew
Jes se	Mat thi' as
Je thro	Mi' cah
Jo el	Mi cha el
John	Mo ses
Jo' nah	Na hum
Jo nas	Nar cis' sus

Na' than	Roy' al
Na than' i el	Sal mon
Ne he mi' ah	Sam son
Nich' o las	Sam u el
No ah	Saul
O bed	Seth
Oc ta' vi us	Si' las
Ol' i ver	Si mon
O tis	Sim e on
Pat' rick	Sol o mon
Paul	Ste phen
Pe' leg	Syl va' nus
Pe rez	Syl ves ter
Pe ter	Thad de us
Phi lan' der	The' o dore
Phil' ip	The oph' i lus
Phi lo	Thom' as
Phin e as	Tim o thy
Phi le' mon	Ti tus
Ralph	U ri' ah
Reu' ben	Wal' ter
Reu el	Will iam
Rho dol' phus	Zab di el
Rich' ard	Zach a ri' ah
Rob ert	Zac che' us
Row land	Zach' a ry
Ru fus	Zeph a ni' ah

WOMEN'S NAMES.

Ab' i gail	Hel' en
Al ice	Hen ri et' ta
A man' da	Is a bel la
A me li a	Jane
An' na	Ju' lia
Anne	La vin' i a
Au gus' ta	Lau' ra
Car' o line	Lou i' sa
Cath a rine	Lu cin da
Char lotte	Lu cre ti a
Chris ti' na	Lu' cy
Clar' is sa	Lyd' i a
Clem en ti' na	Mar' ga ret
Cor ne' li a	Ma ry
El' ea nor	Mar tha
E liz' a beth	Nan cy
Em' ma	Ra chel
Eu nice	Re bec' ca
Fran ces	Sa' rah
Han nah	So phi' a
Har ri et	Su' san

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. Jan' u a ry | 4. A' pril |
| 2. Feb ru a ry | 5. May |
| 3. March | 6. June |

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 7. Ju ly' | 10. Oc to' ber |
| 8. Au' gust | 11. No vem' ber |
| 9. Sep tem' ber | 12. De cem' ber |
-

NAMES OF THE DAYS.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Sun' day | 5. Thurs' day. |
| 2. Mon day | 6. Fri day |
| 3. Tues day | 7. Sat ur day |
| 4. Wednes day | |
-

NAMES OF ANIMALS.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Buf' fa lo | Rein' deer |
| Badg er | Leop' ard |
| Bear | Pan ther |
| Goat | Por' cù pine |
| An te lope | Hip po pot' a mus |
| Bea ver | Rhi noc' e ros |
| Gi raffe' | Buz' zard |
| Mar' mot | Os trich |
| Wolf | Ea gle |
| Rac coon' | Pel i can |
| O pos' sum | Tur key |
| Al' li ga tor | Vul ture |
| Rat tle snake | Con dor |
| Squir rel | Hawk |

El' e phant	Owl
Ti ger	Pheas' ant
Li on	Cuc koo
Ze bra	Wood peck er
Mag pie	Grouse
Tit mouse	Mag' pie
Bul finch	Swal low
Her on	Gull
Pidg eon	Goose
Cor mo rant	Ma caw'

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. B.	Bachelor of arts.
A. M.	Master of arts.
A. C.	Before the Christian era.
A. D.	In the year of our Lord.
A. M.	In the year of the world.
A. U. C.	From the building of the city.
B. D.	Bachelor of divinity.
B. M.	Bachelor of medicine.
C. Cent.	A hundred.
D. D.	Doctor of divinity.
e. g.	For example.
Ibid.	In the same place.
Id.	The same (author.)
i. e.	That is.
Incog.	Unknown, concealed.

J. H. S.	Jesus the Savior of men.
LL. D.	Doctor of laws.
L. S.	The place of the seal.
Lib.	Book.
M. D.	Doctor of medicine.
N. B.	Note well ; take notice.
Nem. con.	No one opposing it.
Per cent.	By the hundred.
P. M.	In the afternoon.
Prox.	Next (month or term.)
P. S.	Postscript (written after.)
Ult.	In the last (month.)
Vid.	See thou ; refer to.
Viz.	To wit ; namely.
&c.	And the rest, and so forth.
Acct.	Account.
Apr.	April.
Anon.	Anonymous.
Aug.	August.
B. A.	Bachelor of arts.
Bart.	Baronet.
Bbl.	Barrel.
Bp.	Bishop.
Capt.	Captain.
Chap.	Chapter.
Co.	County or Company.
Col.	Colonel.
Cr.	Creditor.

Dec.	December.
Dr.	Debtor <i>or</i> Doctor.
Do.	Ditto; the same.
E.	East.
Esq.	Esquire.
F. R. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. A. S.	Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F. S. A.	Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Feb.	February.
Gent.	Gentleman.
Gen.	General.
Gov.	Governor.
Hhd.	Hogshead.
Hon.	Honorable.
Inst.	Instant, present month.
Jan.	January.
Jr.	Junior.
Knt.	Knight.
Lat.	Latitude.
Lieut.	Lieutenant.
Lon.	Longitude.
Messrs.	Gentlemen.
M. C.	Member of congress.
Mr.	Master, (<i>Mister.</i>)
Mrs.	Mistress.
MS.	Manuscript.
MSS.	Manuscripts.

N. S.	New style, (1752.)
N.	North.
Nov.	November.
No.	Number.
O. S.	Old Style.
8vo.	Octavo.
Oct.	October.
oz.	Ounce.
Pres.	President.
Prof.	Professor.
4to.	Quarto.
Rep.	Representative.
Rev.	Reverend.
Sec.	Secretary.
Sen.	Senior.
S.	South.
Sept.	September.
St.	Saint.
U. S. A.	United States of America.
W.	West.

RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

1. The first letter of the first word of every sentence, and after every full stop, should begin with a capital; as, "John walks." "What do you want?"

2. The first letter of every line in poetry should begin with a capital; as,

“These are thy works, Parent of Good,
Almighty! thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair! Thyself how wondrous then!”

3. Proper names should begin with capitals; as, “I saw William and Francis.” “Washington is the capital of the United States of America.”

4. Qualities personified should begin with capitals; as, “Hence, loathed Melancholy.”

5. Every appellation of the Deity should begin with a capital; as, “The Lord Jehovah reigns.”

6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O!* should always be capitals.

7. Titles of honor and respect, when followed by names, should be distinguished by capitals; as, “The Governor of Ohio.” When no name follows a title, it need not be written with a capital; as, “The governor spoke to the president.”

8. Nouns denoting a religious sect should begin with a capital; as, a Friend, a Calvinist, a Baptist, a Unitarian, a


Methodist, a Universalist, an Episcopalian, &c.

9. The principal words in the titles of books should begin with capitals; as, Pope's "Essay on Man."

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Boston is the capital of Massachusetts. Cincinnati is on the Ohio. St. Louis is a beautiful and flourishing city on the Mississippi. When we were at New York, last June, many vessels arrived there from England and France. Columbus discovered America. The Great Britain steamship stranded on the coast of Ireland. Put your trust in God. The Creator and Ruler of the world. The "Messiah," was written by Klopstock, a German poet. Titus, the Roman emperor, who took Jerusalem, was styled "The Delight of Mankind." The Pyrenees divide France from Spain. Virginia was settled A. D. 1607. Boston is supplied with water from Lake Cochituate. The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson. Great Britain comprises England, Scotland, and Wales.

POINTS OR MARKS USED IN WRITING.

Comma	,	Hyphen	-
Semicolon	;	Paragraph	¶
Colon	:	Quotation	“ ”
Period	.	Index	
Interrogation	?	Section	§
Exclamation	!	Asterisk	*
Apostrophe	'	Obelisk	†
Dash	—	Parallels	
Parenthesis	()	Ellipsis	* * *
Brackets	[]	Diæresis	..
Caret	^		

COMMA (,)

The Comma is used to mark off certain clauses in sentences.

SEMICOLON (;)

The Semicolon is used to mark off those parts of a sentence which require to be more distinctly separated than by a comma.

COLON (:)

The Colon is used to mark off those parts of a sentence which require to be more distinctly separated than by a semicolon.

PERIOD (.)

The Period is used at the end of a sentence, and shows that its sense is complete. It is also used after abbreviations and contractions

INTERROGATION (?)

The Note of Interrogation is used in asking a question.

APOSTROPHE (')

The Apostrophe denotes the omission of one or more letters; as, *lov'd*, loved. It also marks the possessive case; as, *a boy's hat*.

EXCLAMATION (!)

The Note of Exclamation is placed after expressions of sudden emotion or strong feeling.

DASH (—)

The Dash is used where the sentence is left unfinished, and where there is a sudden change of the sentiment.

PARENTHESIS ()

The Parenthesis is used to include something explanatory or incidentally introduced.

BRACKETS []

Brackets are used for the same purpose as the parenthesis.

CARET (^)

The Caret is used to show that a letter or word has been accidentally omitted in writing; as, *comence*.

HYPHEN (-)


The Hyphen is used to connect compound words, and is placed after a syllable ending a line, to show that the remainder of the word begins the next line.

PARAGRAPH (¶)

The Paragraph is used in the Bible to denote the beginning of a new subject.

QUOTATION (“ ”)

The Quotation is used to signify that the words so marked are taken from some other author.

INDEX ()

The Index is used to show that special attention is required.

SECTION (§)

The Section is used to mark the smaller divisions of a discourse.

ASTERISK, OR STAR (*)

The Asterisk, or Star, refers to something in the margin or at the bottom of the page.

OBELISK (†) AND PARALLELS (||)

The Obelisk and Parallels are used for references, the same as the asterisk.

ELLIPSIS (***)

The Ellipsis is used to denote the omission of some letters or words; as, *T****s*, Thomas.

DIÆRESIS (¨)

The Diæresis, placed over the latter of two vowels, shows that both of them are sounded; as, *coöperate*.

ROMAN NOTATION.

The Romans counted up to *three* by single marks, supposed to represent the

fingers of the hand: thus, I. stood for one; II. for two; and III. for three.

A smaller figure placed to the *left* of a larger is meant to be subtracted from it; thus IV. means I. (one) subtracted from V. (five;) that is, IV.

V. stands for five. It represents the five fingers of the hand, and was originally written thus, Ψ ; afterwards, the middle fingers were left out, and the figure stood V.

A smaller figure placed to the *right* of a larger is meant to be *added* to it; thus VI., VII., and VIII. stand, respectively, for six, seven, and eight; that is, five and one, five and two, and five and three.

IX. stands for nine; that is, I. (one) from X. (ten.)

X. stands for ten. It represents two fives placed vertically; thus, $\begin{matrix} V \\ \Lambda \end{matrix}$.

XI., XII., XIII., eleven, twelve, thirteen; that is, ten and one, ten and two, ten and three.

XIV., fourteen; that is, ten and (one from five) four.

XV., fifteen; that is, five *added* to ten.

XVI., XVII., XVIII., XIX., sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen.

XX., twenty; that is, two tens.

XXI., XXII., &c., twenty-one, twenty-two, &c.

XXX., thirty; that is, three tens.

XL., forty; that is, ten from fifty.

L., fifty. This letter stands for fifty, as being the half of one hundred. The Romans expressed one hundred by C., the initial of *Centum*, (the Latin for a hundred.) In many manuscripts the letter C is found in this form, E. A horizontal line drawn across it gives the lower half, L; and hence the application.

LX., sixty; that is, fifty and ten.

LXX., seventy; fifty and two tens.

LXXX., eighty; fifty and three tens.

XC., ninety; that is, ten *from* one hundred.

C., one hundred, (*Centum.*)

CC., two hundred.

CCC., three hundred.

CCCC., or CD., four hundred.

D., five hundred. This letter stands in the same relation to a thousand that L (fifty) does to C (one hundred;) that is, it represents the half of a thousand. The

initial letter M, of *Mille*, a thousand, was used to represent that number. An ancient form of this letter is C . A line drawn vertically through this letter, leaves, on the right hand side, a D.; and hence its application.

DC., six hundred.

DCC., seven hundred.

DCCC., eight hundred.

DCCCC., nine hundred

M., a thousand.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Express the following sums in Roman numerals: —

One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. Twelve hundred and forty-two. Six hundred and forty-two. Eighty-four. Nine hundred and forty-four. Fourteen hundred and fifty-three. Two hundred and nine. Four hundred and fifty-six. Eighteen hundred and forty-nine. One thousand six hundred and twelve. Three hundred and forty-three. Eleven hundred and fourteen. One thousand and sixty-six. Thirteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven. Ten thousand six hundred and fifty-four.

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