

UNIV. OF
ECLECTIC EDUCATIONAL SERIES

M^CGUFFEY'S
ECLECTIC
SPELLING BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.



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EDUCATION DEPT.
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.

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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.

<p>ā, as in āte. â, " cāre. ä, " ārm. á, " lást. â, " all. ē, " éve.</p>		<p>ē, as in ērr. ī, " içe. ō, " ōde. ū, " ūse. ū, " būrn. ōō, " fool.</p>
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Short Sounds.

<p>ä, as in äm. ë, " ëlm. i, " in.</p>		<p>ö, as in ödd. ü, " üp. öö, " loók.</p>
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Diphthongs.

oi, oy, as in oil, boy.		ou, ow, as in out, owl.
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TABLE OF SUBVOCALS.

<p>b, as in bib. d, " did. ġ, " ġig. j, " jüg. n, " nine. m, " māim. ng, " häng.</p>		<p>v, as in vālve. th, " thīs. z, " zīne. zh, " āzure. r, " rāre. w, " wē. y, " yēt.</p>
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l, as in lüll.

TABLE OF ASPIRATES.

<p>f, as in fife. h, " hīm. k, " cāke. p, " pīpe. s, " sāme.</p>		<p>t, as in tārt. sh, " shē. ch, " chāt. th, " thīck. wh, for hw, " why.</p>
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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.

ą, for ǒ, as in what.	e, for k, as in eǎn.
ê, “ â, “ thêre.	ç, “ s, “ çite.
e, “ ā, “ feint.	çh, “ sh, “ çhaïse.
ı, “ ē, “ poliçe.	ch, “ k, “ ehǎos.
ı, “ ē, “ sır.	ĝ, “ j, “ ĝem.
ó, “ ū, “ sòn.	ñ, “ ng, “ ñnk.
o, “ ǒǒ, “ tǒ.	ğ, “ z, “ ğg.
o, “ ǒǒ, “ wǒlf.	s, “ sh, “ sşre.
ô, “ ą, “ fǒrk.	z, “ gz, “ zǎct.
õ, “ ū, “ wǒrk.	gh, “ f, “ lǎugh.
u, “ ǒǒ, “ full.	ph, “ f, “ phlǒx.
u, “ ǒǒ, “ ruǒde.	qu, “ k, “ pıque.*
ÿ, “ ı, “ flÿ.	qu, “ kw, “ quıt.
ÿ, “ ı, “ mÿth.	n, nasal, “ élan.

W, in its vowel sounds, corresponds with u; as in *new* (*pro. nū*). A has, in a few words, the sound of ǎ; as in *any* (*pro. ǎn'nÿ*). U has, in a few words, the sound of ǎ; as in *bury* (*pro. bǎr'ry*); or that of ı, as in *busy* (*pro. biz'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**

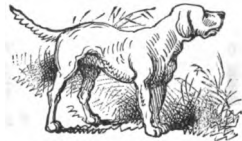
Ax

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

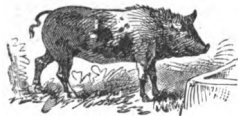
O



o

Ox

P



p

Pig

Q



q

Quail

R



r

Rat

S

Sun

s**T**

Top

t**U**

Urn

u**V**

Vine

v**W**

Wren

w**X**

X

x**Y**

Yak

y**Z**

Zebra

z

SCRIPT FIGURES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

McGUFFEY'S
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
iş	sīp	fīx	dīg	bīb
bīt	tīp	sīx	fīg	jīb
hīt	nīp	dīn	bīg	rīb
sīt	līp	pīn	pīg	fīb

Short Sound of O.

ön	eöb	nöd	böx	döt
öx	jöb	pöd	höp	jöt
göt	röb	röd	möp	löt
eöt	söb	lög	söp	pöt
söt	eöd	hög	pöp	röt
höt	Göd	dög	töp	nöt

Short Sound of U.

üp	müd	rüm	rüt	güş
üs	düg	süm	hüng	düst
eüb	müg	bün	büng	müst
hüb	püg	dün	lüng	rüst
rüb	tüg	rün	süng	güst
büd	jüg	sün	hülk	drüm



Lesson 3.

REVIEW OF SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS.

măn	lăp	păt	tăp	hăd
fîn	ġēt	tĕn	wĕt	pĕġ
fīt	dīm	mīx	hīd	hīș
hōt	rōt	fōb	dōt	eōn
rūġ	hūm	fūn	hūt	eūt
băd	būt	hūġ	ġūm	fłōġ
dĕn	fōġ	dīp	năġ	drăm
dīd	tūb	lōġ	bĕt	hĕlp
sōd	hōd	ġūn	pĕn	līft
lăd	wĕb	līd	eōġ	rūsh

Lesson 4.

Long Sound of A.

dāṭe	jāḍe	eāmē	eāḡe	bānē
lāṭe	fāḍe	dāmē	pāḡe	lāḡe
māṭe	rāṭe	sāmē	sāḡe	wāke

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.

piḡe	diḡe	fiḡe	liḡe	biḡe
fiḡe	liḡe	tiḡe	riḡe	hiḡe
miḡe	piḡe	siḡe	wiḡe	riḡe

Long Sound of O.

eōḡe	dōlt	bōnē	hōpē	dōṭe
nōḡe	jōlt	eōnē	pōpē	nōṭe
bōḡe	mōlt	hōnē	rōpē	vōṭe
rōvē	bōlt	tōnē	eōpē	hōld

Long Sound of U.

lūḡe	eūbē	mūtē	lūnē	hūḡe
eūrē	tūbē	dūkē	dūnē	pūḡe
pūrē	lūtē	jūtē	ūḡe	eūē

Lesson 5.

Short Sounds of Vowels.

erăb	blöd	chĭp	shöt	bŭmp
ġrăb	flöd	shĭp	blöt	lŭmp
drăb	slöd	whĭp	spöt	pŭmp
slăb	spöd	slĭp	plöt	jŭmp
stăb	thĕn	drĭp	tröt	hŭmp
brăġ	bĕnt	spĭt	elög	bŭlk
erăm	bĕst	erĭb	frög	jŭst
elăn	hĕmp	ġĭft	plöd	drŭġ
elăd	vĕst	kĭng	stöp	shŭt
dăsh	wĕst	ġrĭt	elöd	hŭsh

Lesson 6.

Various Vowel Sounds.

bărd	dĕəl	tănk	dĕll	ĭll
eărd	vĕəl	rănk	tĕll	bĭll
hărd	mĕəl	sănk	wĕll	fĭll
bărk	nĕət	hănk	yĕll	rĭll
dărk	hĕət	dănk	bĕlt	hĭll
dĭnt	băng	dĭmĕ	răvĕ	eŭll
hĭnt	făng	lĭmĕ	ġăvĕ	dŭll
lĭnt	ġăng	tĭnĕ	lăvĕ	ġŭll
mĭnt	hăng	fĭnĕ	păvĕ	hŭll
tĭnt	răng	mĭnĕ	săvĕ	mŭll

Lesson 7.

Long Sounds of Vowels.

blāzē	snēer	drivē	glōbē	dēan
erāzē	erēed	tribē	drōnē	bēan
shāpē	stēep	brinē	stōnē	bēad
stātē	slēek	spirē	prōbē	bēam
erāpē	flēet	bridē	shōrē	lēan
fūmē	smītē	blāmē	elēar	mōpē
spūmē	spītē	flāmē	drēar	mōld
flūkē	quitē	slātē	blēar	tōrē
flūmē	whinē	spādē	spēar	rōbē
dūrē	spinē	prātē	smēar	pōkē

Lesson 8.

Various Sounds of Vowels.

elāsp	small	erāmp	bring	mōan
grāsp	stall	stāmp	elīng	eōast
flāsk	fall	grānd	sling	tōast
grāft	wall	stānd	swing	rōast
erāft	squall	lāmp	thīng	rōach
bōok	bōon	stōrk	wad	pōd
gōod	spōon	hōrsē	was	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	eū'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	eō'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	ěl'der	çiv'il	eul'prit
āl'to	hēe'tie	dīt'ty	elūm'sy
eān'ter	hēl'met	gīd'dy	dūl'çet
mār'ry	fēn'nel	fil'ly	fūn'nel
rāl'ly	kēn'nel	sīl'ly	gūl'ly
nāp'kin	bēl'fry	liv'id	būck'et
hāp'py	ēd'dy	lim'it	gūs'set
pān'try	ēn'try	lim'ber	sūl'len
rām'mer	ēn'vy	rīv'et	sūm'mon
mām'mon	tēs'ty	lin'en	hūr'ry
tāb'let	sēlf'ish	mīl'let	mūl'let

Lesson 11.

Various Sounds of A.

eårø	fåst	chårn	eåmp	war
mårø	måst	chårt	dåmp	warp
shårø	eåsk	lård	hånd	warm
spårø	måsk	årn	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	tån'per	tår'dy	räck'et
så'vor	plån'et	år'dor	vån'ish
må'jor	hån'per	eår'pet	gål'lant
eå'per	stån'mer	går'ment	påt'tern

Lesson 13.

Various Sounds of E.

shēep	çē'dar	bět'ter	elěr'gy
erēep	fē'ver	fēt'ter	fēr'vor
slēep	trē'mor	lēt'ter	hēr'mit
swēep	gē'nus	ën'ter	mēr'cy
spēed	sē'eret	ëv'er	sēr'mon
brēezø	rē'bus	nëv'er	sēr'pent
tēeth	sē'quel	sëv'er	mēr'chant
snēezø	sē'quencø	dëx'ter	vër'bal
brēed	hē'ro	mëm'ber	vër'diet
blēed	zē'ro	plën'ty	për'søn
frēed	sē'eant	vën'om	fër'ment

Lesson 14.

Various Sounds of I.

bīrd	brī'er	bīb'ber	thīr'ty
bīrch	çī'der	bīt'ter	thīrst'y
chīrp	mī'ser	dīf'fer	thīrd'ly
flīrt	spī'der	dīn'ner	bīrch'ën
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	eöll'ie	eôr'net	wōrst
elō'ver	tōn'ie	eôr'set	eômø
drō'ver	tōp'ie	ôr'gan	lōvø
grō'çer	mōr'al	sôr'did	dōvø
ō'ver	eôm'mā	tôr'pid	shōot
ō'dor	dōg'ged	fōrm'al	mōon
sō'lar	dōe'tor	fōr'ty	mōosø
pō'lar	eöp'per	lōrd'ly	tōoth
pōk'er	fōd'der	mōrn'ing	gōrgø
hōmø'ly	fōs'ter	ôr'bit	mōst
pō'em	pōn'der	mōr'tal	prōp

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	sûffer	tûr'køy	eru'et
eû'ratø	sûp'per	pûr'pōrt	bru'in
lû'çid	mûm'my	eûrl'y	Dru'id
stû'dent	mûs'ket	fûr'ry	ru'in
stû'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	swan
glūē	eūrl	drūnk	strōng	wasp
drōp	dēck	chill	fōr	shēath
glōom	nēck	drill	eōrn	shell
lōp	nēxt	quill	fōrk	shōrn
hōof	tēxt	skill	fōrm	shout
rōof	dēsk	spill	sōrt	shrūb
prōof	nēst	frill	tōrch	shrūg

Lesson 18.

Words Accented on the last Syllable.

a wākē'	be hēst'	be hīnd'	re çēde'
be eāmē'	be sēt'	be sīde'	eon erētē'
be hāvē'	ea dēt'	be tidē'	eom pētē'
be tākē'	de fēnd'	de rīvē'	se erētē'
e lātē'	de pēnd'	re çītē'	eon çēde'
per vādē'	re pēl'	re tīrē'	eon vēnē'
for sākē'	at tēnd'	re vilē'	im pēdē'
a bātē'	eon sēnt'	re mīšē'	re plētē'
ere ātē'	im pēnd'	re vīvē'	un sēen'
es tātē'	im pēl'	eon nīvē'	su prēmē'
re lātē'	eom pēl'	ex çītē'	re lēasē'

Lesson 19.

be rātē'	a bōdē'	ex pīrē'	a eūtē'
a pāçē'	a lōnē'	eon fidē'	a būsē'
re bātē'	a tōnē'	eon finē'	eon fūsē'
de bātē'	af fōrd'	eon spīrē'	de dūçē'
de fāçē'	ea jōlē'	po litē'	de lūdē'
de fāmē'	de pōšē'	re elīnē'	ma tūrē'
se dātē'	eom pōšē'	re finē'	pol lūtē'
eol lātē'	en fōrçē'	re pīnē'	pro eūrē'
re gālē'	en rōbē'	re quīrē'	re būkē'
em pālē'	ex plōrē'	re spīrē'	re dūçē'
en gāgē'	ex pōšē'	ū nītē'	se elūdē'
en rāgē'	im pōrt'	en twīnē'	se eūrē'

Lesson 20.

blādē	plāsh	brēam	drēss	twīnē
glādē	elāsh	erēam	swēll	blind
grādē	erāsh	drēam	spēnd	grīnd
shādē	smāsh	glēam	spēck	spīkē
trādē	trāsh	stēam	fresh	smīlē
skātē	slāsh	strēam	whēlp	whīlē
brīsk	drōvē	blūsh	chēap	eārvē
quilt	grōvē	flūsh	pēach	fārçē
filth	stōvē	slūsh	tēach	pārsē
pinch	elōvē	brūsh	rēach	bārgē
flinch	smōtē	erūsh	blēach	lārgē
mīncē	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'es	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'tel	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.

shākē	chōsē	mārch	pīnē	oil
snākē	prōsē	pārch	wild	moil
bāstē	thōsē	stārch	mild	eoil
hāstē	frōzē	lārch	tilē	foil
tāstē	fōrçē	lārk	slidē	soil
pāstē	pōrch	stārk	glidē	toil
būnch	brōth	prīsm	spēnt	boy
hūnch	elōth	sīxth	fēnçē	eoy
lūnch	frōth	stīnt	hēnçē	hoy
pūnch	mōth	smīth	pēnçē	joy
plūmp	bōtch	whīst	thēnçē	toy
stūmp	stōck	mīdst	whēnçē	eloy

Lesson 23.

Monosyllables miscellaneously arranged.

frēe	elip	shēlf	quēst	shīnē
spīn	hātē	chīdē	flāx	wōrē
shād	tāpē	frīnçē	stīll	thīnk
bānd	rāçē	elōck	trīm	mārsl
päck	mīrē	chēek	dōør	bōoth
bāth	kītē	full	elūng	wīnçē
dōck	bānk	frōck	lōft	sprāy
gōld	fēll	trōōp	pūlp	join
pīpē	pīnk	glāss	grāpē	frīz
elūb	hīlt	lūrck	pōsē	brow
shōp	lāst	eloud	zēst	grāçē

Lesson 24.

Words in which the final *e* is silent.

eā'blɛ	nēe'dlɛ	rāb'blɛ	büb'blɛ
fā'blɛ	Bī'blɛ	sām'plɛ	bün'dlɛ
gā'blɛ	tī'tlɛ	sīm'plɛ	erüm'blɛ
sā'blɛ	rī'flɛ	tēm'plɛ	müf'flɛ
stā'blɛ	nō'blɛ	dīm'plɛ	müz'zlɛ
erā'dlɛ	fīe'klɛ	fīd'dlɛ	püd'dlɛ
lā'dlɛ	ām'plɛ	kīn'dlɛ	rūf'flɛ
mā'plɛ	äp'plɛ	lit'tlɛ	tüm'blɛ
stā'plɛ	bāf'flɛ	böt'tlɛ	pūr'plɛ
bēe'tlɛ	bāt'tlɛ	eöb'blɛ	çīr'elɛ
fēe'blɛ	eāt'tlɛ	fön'dlɛ	sād'dlɛ

Lesson 25.

ān'gɛl	āb'sɛnt	bīsh'op	blün'dɛr
bā'sis	āe'rid	bīg'ot	blūs'tɛr
eā'tɛr	blän'kɛt	bīl'lɛt	eūs'tom
flā'grānt	elās'siɛ	blīs'tɛr	eüt'lɛr
frā'grānt	erāg'gȳ	çīn'dɛr	eüt'tɛr
hās'tȳ	dām'şɛl	erīck'ɛt	süm'mɛr
hā'trɛd	dān'dȳ	fīf'tȳ	sün'dɛr
lā'bel	fāb'riɛ	fil'lɛt	shüd'dɛr
lāt'ɛr	fām'ish	līm'pid	thün'dɛr
sā'ɛrɛd	frān'tiɛ	pīl'fɛr	tüm'blɛr
stātɛ'mɛnt	lāth'ɛr	pīl'lār	ül'çɛr
vā'eātɛ	lāv'ish	prīnt'ɛr	ün'dɛr

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*.

pāīd	bound	eow	chēat	hēad
grāīn	found	how	trēat	dēad
stāīd	ground	town	bēast	stēad
wāīf	hound	growl	blēat	trēad
rāīl	mound	elown	prēach	drēad
flāīl	pound	frown	spēak	thrēad
quāīl	round	erown	strēak	swēat
snāīl	sound	drown	fēast	dēath

Lesson 28.

Dissyllables with short Sounds of Vowels.

ăd'ăgə	frĕn'zy	bĭck'er	blŏs'som
băl'last	ĕmp'ty	erĭt'ie	eŏt'tŏn
bănt'ling	ġĕn'try	dĭġ'it	eŏm'ie
eăn'to	mĕr'it	flĭm'sy	drŏp'sy
răs'eal	mĕn'tal	flĭp'pant	flŏr'id
lăs'so	shĕr'iff	frĭġ'id	frŏl'ie
ăn'tie	tĕn'dril	ĭn'fant	ġŏs'pel
săd'ness	vĕl'lum	ĭn'ġress	ġŏs'sip
săl'ver	vĕl'vet	ĭn'mătə	hŏr'rid
sănd'y	nĕe'tar	ĭn'quest	jŏl'ly
măġ'got	vĕs'try	ĭn'seet	rŏck'et

Lesson 29.

Trisyllables with short Sounds of the Vowels.

băl'eo ny	dĕl'i eatə	lib'er atə
băr'o ny	dĕs'o latə	lĭm'i tătə
eăv'i ty	dĕr'o ġătə	ĭm'mo lătə
făe'ul ty	dĕv'as tătə	ĭn'di eătə
ġrăv'i ty	ĕm'ŭ lătə	ĭn'ti mătə
măl'a dy	hĕs'i tătə	ĭn'du rătə
văn'i ty	mĕd'i tătə	ĭn'vo eătə
ăm'pu tătə	pĕt'ri fĭy	ĭr'ri tătə
ăb'so lütə	plĕn'i tūdə	lĭt'i ġătə
ăl'ti tūdə	rĕe'ti tūdə	mĭl'i tătə
ăm'bu lançə	rĕs'o lütə	stĭp'ŭ lătə

Lesson 30.

Miscellaneous Sounds.

primē	swinē	straw	crawl
brayn	snōrē	glōss	flānk
brīck	chārgē	erōw	quēnch
grēen	tīngē	shārk	Seōtch
chēst	gōosē	brānd	thrift
spāçē	prow	twist	flāngē
erānk	wēalth	slīçē	twājn
limp	serew (skru)	thrōb	thriçē
chēss	flākē	sōon	flesh
finch	flāsh	flaw	twēlvē
flūng	elēan	lōaf	seālē

Lesson 31.

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

a bīdē'	ae eūse'	eon tēnd'	ad mīt'
a likē'	im pūrē'	eon tēt'	ad diēt'
a livē'	im pūtē'	in tēnd'	as sīst'
a rīse'	as sūmē'	in tēt'	eom mīt'
de çīdē'	eom mūtē'	dis sēt'	eon sīst'
de filē'	eom mūnē'	de jēet'	de pīet'
de finē'	eom pūtē'	de tēt'	dis till'
de ridē'	eon elūdē'	de tēet'	e mīt'
de šīrē'	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	psā m	sū b 'tlē
dū m b	thū m b	pshā y	psal'ter

DICTATION 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	lō a d	eō a x	shrā n k	thrā s h
thigh	ō a ts	hō a x	shrewd	thrē a t
fight	bō a t	ō a th	shri f t	thrō n g
light	ō a k	eō a ch	shri k e	thrō v e
flight	fō a l	flō a t	shrū n k	thrū s t
frigh t	gō a t	pō a ch	thrill	thrō a t
tigh t	sō a p	hō a rsē	thrēe	thrū m

Lesson 34.

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

gāĭn	a bāsh'	dis pāĭch'	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 gress'
chāĭn	re lāx'	e lēet'	re prēss'
pāĭnt	at tāk'	e rēet'	sub jēet'
quāĭnt	at trāet'	e vēnt'	neġ lēet'

Lesson 35.

Short Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

æ'çi dent	bēn'e fit	dī'fer ent
ād'a mant	brev'i ty	dī'fi eult
ām'i ty	elēm'en çy	fil'a ment
ān'i mal	dēs'ti ny	in'ere ment
ān'nu al	nēġ'li ġent	in'do lent
eān'is ter	pēn'du lūm	hīs'to ry
flāt'ter y	rēm'e dy	in'ju ry
fām'i ly	rēġ'ū lar	pīl'lo ry
lāx'i ty	rēl'e vant	sīm'i lar
mān'i fest	pēn'i tençø	tīt'ū lar
mān'i fōld	pēn'e trātø	tīm'or øūs

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
sā'nt	mān'gy	shāvē	a wāk'en

Lesson 37.2 Regular Short Sound of A, marked *ă*.

spăn	ăd'der	erăck	eăn'di dătē
trăp	ăn'vil	glănd	eăl'i eo
plăt	băn'ish	slăck	grăt'i tūdē
shăm	brăn'dy	plă'yd	măg'is trătē

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

dârē	af fâ'ir'	châ'ir	trans pâr'ent
rârē	de spâ'ir'	prâ'yēr	for bēâr'ançē
flârē	be wârē'	seârē	pâr'ent agē
glârē	eom pârē'	squârē	eârē'ful ness

Lesson 38.

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

fārm	ār'bor	gārd	ār'gu ment
hārm	ār'mor	dānt	ār'ti chōkē
bārn	bār'ber	hārsh	eār'di nal
yārn	eār'gō	jānt	eār'pen ter

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

māss	chānçē	gāsp	chān'çel lor
elāss	pāss'pōrt	quāff	chān'çer y
vāst	mās'ter	chānt	erāft'i ness
tāsk	grāft'ed	prānçē	ad vān'tagē

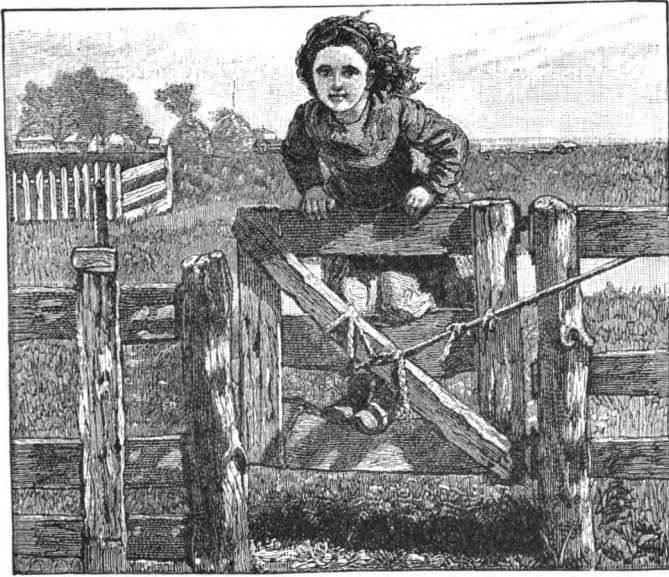
Lesson 39.

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

thrall	de baych'	drawl	ay'di-ençē
tall	de faylt'	payn	layd'a blē
wart	de frajd'	sprawl	plau'si blē
ayē	as saylt'	warmth	talk'a tivē

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

wan	wan'ton	squash	squal'id ness
wand	wan'der	squab	wasp'ish ly
squat	squan'der	squad	watçh'ful ness
watçh	wal'lōw	swamp	whät 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	slĕdĝē	ĕn'e my
frĕt	sĕe'ond	sprĕad	rĕe'oĝ nīzē
hĕlm	tĕn'der	knĕlt	lĕn'i ty
thĕm	rĕe'tor	elĕft	mĕm'o ry

Lesson 41.

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

nê'ør	pär têtêrø'	whêrø up òn'
whêrø	êrø lǒng'	whêrø un tǒ'
thêrø òf	thêrø bý'	whêrø'a bouts
hêir'ess	whêrø àt'	whêrø with al'

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

they	neigh'bor	neigh'bor hōöd
whey	heynøüs	sur vey'or
freight	o bey'	pur vey'ançø
deign	in veigh'	eon vey'ançø

Lesson 42.

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

têrm	êr'minø	têrsø	têr'ma ġant
pêarl	êar'ly	mêrgø	pêr'son al
êrr	pêr'feet	yêarn	mêr'chan diçø
lêarn	mêr'çer	swêrvø	sêr'mon izø

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

fifø	dī'et	Chrīst	brib'er y
erimø	quī'et	spīçø	dī'a dem
shrīnø	fī'at	strīvø	lī'a blø
thrīvø	plī'ant	slimø	ī'çi elø

Lesson 43.

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

stīng	piv'ot	spring	dīffī dent
bliss	splin'ter	twi'tch	pīn'a fōrē
īnch	tīn'der	thīck	īn'fa my
strīp	wīck'ed	sphīnx	līt'ur gŷ

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

pe tītē'	fa tīgē'	māg a zīnē'
an tīqē'	īn trīgē'	sūb ma rīnē'
ea prīcē'	po līcē'	vēr'di grīs
fas çīnē'	va līsē'	quar'an tīnē'

Lesson 44.

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

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

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

hōst	pō'et	eġrōmē	fō'lī o
smōkē	tō'ry	blōwn	ġlō'ri fŷ
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 ð.

bōnd	mōn'ster	erōft	lōn'gi tūdø
frōst	pōt'ter	seōnçø	prōmpt'i tūdø
lōdçø	lōdç'ment	mōsqvø	nōm'i nātø
prōng	yōn'der	frōnd	ōb'li gātø

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

mōnth	blōd'shød	spōngø	eōv'ert ly
glōvø	lōvø'ly	tōngvø	eōv'e nant
shōvø	nōth'ing	flōd	brōth'er hōd
frōnt	eōv'et	blōd	mōth'er lý

Lesson 46.

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

w̄hom	tōur'ist	ḡroup	w̄ho ev'er
mōvø	rōu tīnø'	provø	shōø' māk er
tōur	throuçh out'	douçhø	en tōm̄b'ment
shōø	en tōm̄b'	yōuth	mōv'ing ly

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

wōlf	bōs'om	em bōs'om	wōl ver ēnø'
wōuld	wōm'an	un bōs'om	wōm'an ly
eōuld	wōlf'ish	wōm'an hōd	wōm'an ish
shōuld	wōlfs'bānø	wōrst'ed	wōlf'ish ly

Lesson 47.

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

börn	tôr'turø	eôrpsø	fôrm'al ist
hörn	fôr'ty	thörn	eôr'mo rant
môrsø	fôr'mer	seörn	hôr'ta tivø
lôrn	fôr'ward	seôrch	môr'ti fy

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

wõrk	wõr'thy	wõrsø	wõr'thi lý
wõrd	wõr'ship	wõrld	wõrld'li ness
wõrm	ẽf'fõrt	whõrl	wõr'ship er
wõrt	wõrld'ly	whõrt	wõrk'ing mǎn

Lesson 48.

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

tõõl	mõõn'shĩnø	gõõm	bõõr'ish ness
nõõn	nõõn'tidø	sehõõl	gõõm'i ly
spõõl	blõõm'ing	sõõthø	rõõm'i ness
gõõvø	gõõm'y	smõõth	sõõth'sǎy ing

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

wõõl	hõõd'wĩnk	brõõk	eõõp'er agø
lõõk	lõõk'out	erõõk	rõõk'er y
rõõk	wõõd'land	shõõk	bõõk' bĩnd er
hõõd	wõõl'ly	stõõd	erõõk'ed ness

Lesson 49.

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

sūē	beaū'ty	deūce	beaū'ti ful
lēū	feū'dal	slūice	eū'ti ele
nūde	eū'bie	jūice	mū'ti ny
sūit	flū'id	fūgūe	pū'ri ty

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

lūngŭ	slūm'ber	elūmp	būt'ter y
plūsh	rūs'set	stūnt	eūs'to dy
dūnce	dūch'ess	skūlk	lūx'ū ry
trūmp	seū'fle	yōūng	sūm'ma ry

Lesson 50.

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

trūē	ru'mor	prūē	eru'di ty
erudē	ru'ral	trūē	rheū'ma tism
erūē	trufflē	sprūē	pru'dent ly
rule	bru'tish	eruīē	pru'ri ent

29. Sound of U like that of short ō, as in *put*, marked ʁ.

bull	puł'pit	ful'ly	ful fill'ment
pułl	puł'lēy	bush'y	buł'le tin
pułt	eush'ion	pułss'y	buł'lion ist
pułsh	buł'wark	būch'er	bush'i ness

Lesson 51.

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

ûrgê	jøûr'nêy	spûrn	ûr'gen çy
bûrn	stûr'gêon	nûrsê	eûrl'i ness
spûr	chûrch'man	eûrst	jøûr'nal îst
eûrb	bûr'gess	bûrst	hûrt'ful ness

31. Regular Long Sound of Y, as in *fy*, marked *ÿ*.

ap plÿ'	tÿ'rant	pÿrê	dÿ'nas ty
de nÿ'	hÿ'drà	tÿpê	ãn'ti tÿpê
re lÿ'	tÿ'phus	fÿkê	a sÿ'lum
re plÿ'	tÿ'rô	eÿÿmê	hy ê'nâ

Lesson 52.

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

pÿx	sÿs'tem	lÿmph	sÿm'me try
çÿst	sÿn'tax	nÿmph	sÿn'eô pe
tÿmp	phÿs'ie	trÿst	sÿn'di eatê
Stÿx	lÿr'ie	mÿth	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
eowl	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 nounç'ement
pout	g̃round'less	mount	un found'ed
soyp	rou lettè'	eroyp	eroyp'pi er
royp	g̃royp'ing	woynd	troyp'ba doyp

Lesson 54.

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

çivçs	ăç'id	trāçç	De çem'ber
māçç	sōl'açç	brāçç	in çes'sant
elōt	tăc'tie	eûrd	en âet'ment
âets	trăffie	eāvç	e lëet'or

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

lă <u>n</u> k	mō <u>n</u> 'kçy	drī <u>n</u> k	eō <u>n</u> 'gry øūs
mō <u>n</u> k	eō <u>n</u> 'gress	trū <u>n</u> k	sī <u>n</u> 'gu lar
sū <u>n</u> k	lă <u>n</u> 'guagç	eō <u>n</u> ç	drū <u>n</u> k'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, s, it has the buzzing sound of z in *zeal*.

sick	máss'y	smělt	poş şěss'ivø
pěst	věst'ment	gröss	as sěss'or
hăş	a mŭşø'	grōwş	re şēm'blø
ēaşø	in fŭşø'	ruşø	rěş'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	spēech'less	child	chœ'o latø
çhef	ma çhinø'	çhăjšø	çhiv'al rŷ
ehăşm	ehēm'ist	ehrişm	ehăr'æ ter

Lesson 56.

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

ġēār'ing	ġew'ġaw	slŭġ	ġid'di ness
ġen'tilø	slŭġ'ġish	erăġ	ġŷil'lo tinø
ġen'der	ġēs'turø	ġibø	ġen'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.

tĥin	thē'ist	brēath	mŷth'ie al
thay	thē'sis	thěft	thē'o ry
tĥis	ġăth'er	tĥinø	hith'er tø
tĥăn	bōth'er	brēathø	ōth'er wĭşø

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'sivǽ	ex trā'ne øūs
ex çěl'	ěx'pi ātǽ	ex tē'ri or
ex̄ alt'	ex̄ ām'plǽ	ex̄ ěe'ū tivǽ
ex eūsǽ'	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*.

quăck	quēer'ly	quoit	quī ē'tus
quēen	quō'rum	quōtǽ	quo tā'tion
plăquǽ	pi'quānt	bīsquǽ	eo quǽt'tish
eliquǽ	eo quǽt'	tōrquǽ	pi'quān çy

Lesson 58.

eas eādǽ'	a bāsǽ'	in elūdǽ'	a lārm'
ex chāngǽ'	a māzǽ'	ad jūrǽ'	a fār'
in flāmǽ'	ab rādǽ'	de pūtǽ'	re mārķ'
ob lātǽ'	eru sādǽ'	re fūšǽ'	de bārķ'
par tākǽ'	de bāsǽ'	ma nūrǽ'	em bārķ'
ad drēss'	re ġrēt'	in jēet'	æ quīt'
re flēx'	ex çǽpt'	in vēnt'	a drift'
ar rēst'	ex pēet'	mo lēst'	re mīss'
eon tēst'	ex pēnd'	op prēss'	be fīt'
de prēss'	ex prēss'	re drēss'	per sīst'

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.

rāiſed, <i>lifted up.</i>	plāit, <i>a fold.</i>
rāzed, <i>destroyed.</i>	plāte, <i>flattened metal.</i>
prīeſ, <i>inspects closely.</i>	plūmþ, <i>perpendicular.</i>
prīze, <i>to value.</i>	plūm, <i>a fruit.</i>
prāy, <i>to supplicate.</i>	plāçe, <i>site; spot.</i>
prey, <i>a spoil.</i>	plāiçe, <i>a fish.</i>
pōre, <i>a small opening.</i>	plēaſe, <i>to gratify.</i>
pōur, <i>to cause to flow.</i>	plēas, <i>excuses.</i>
pōll, <i>the head.</i>	bēll, <i>a sounding vessel.</i>
pōle, <i>a rod; a perch.</i>	bēllē, <i>a fine young lady.</i>

Lesson 60.

bīght, <i>a bay.</i>	pīeçe, <i>a part.</i>
bīte, <i>to seize with the teeth.</i>	pēaçe, <i>quietness.</i>
blōt, <i>to swell.</i>	new, <i>not old.</i>
blōte, <i>to dry and smoke.</i>	knew, <i>did know.</i>
bōard, <i>a plank.</i>	gnū, <i>a quadruped.</i>
bōred, <i>did bore.</i>	līmþ, <i>a branch.</i>
brēad, <i>food.</i>	līmþ, <i>to draw or paint.</i>
brēd, <i>reared.</i>	äre, <i>part of a circle.</i>
blūe, <i>a color.</i>	ärk, <i>a vessel.</i>
blew, <i>did blow.</i>	prāyſ, <i>supplicates.</i>
bōar, <i>the male swine.</i>	prāiſe, <i>honor.</i>
bōre, <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 nūl'	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 tīrē'	in vītē'	eon pōrt'	dis elōşē'
en tīşē'	o blīşē'	re pōrt'	dis pōşē'
en tīrē'	per spīrē'	eon sōlē'	re stōrē'
in elinē'	sub limē'	re pōşē'	en thrōnē'
il. çitē'	sur vīvē'	eon vōkē'	ex plōdē'

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'dlę	rüb'bish
löft'y	rös'ter	püb'lie	sülk'y
lög'ie	tör'rent	püb'lish	sül'try
ăfflux	bănk'rupt	kîn'dred	serib'blę
ăm'bush	eăm'phor	pick'et	tríp'let
ăn'them	hăv'oe	tick'et	trīe'klę
ăn'nals	hăg'gard	wick'et	liz'ard
ăs'peet	hăč'h'et	in'voicę	vil'lă

Lesson 64.

eām'brie	dē'ist	cȳ'press	trib'al
eā'denceſ	ē'qual	Frī'day	erī'sis
dā'tivē	frēe'dòm	içē'bērg	hȳ'drant
nā'tivē	nēed'ful	lī'bel	sçē'ençē
pāvē'ment	mēet'ing	mī'grātē	sī'lent
dūkē'dòm	boun'ty	pow'der	boy'hōod
dūr'ançē	eoun'ty	prow'ess	elois'ter
eū'beb	eow'ard	sound'ings	joy'ōūs
pū'trid	drow'sy	tow'el	loi'ter
pūr'ist	foun'tain	tow'er	loy'al

Lesson 65.

bēard	būild	pālm	vērsē	witçh
erēasē	būilt	eālf	sēarçh	scrip-t
ēāvēs	squint	hālf	fērn	gŷēss
hēāvē	livē	tałk	kērn	stārt
lēap	stick	wāłk	spērm	ȳrāth
knēe	eliff	chāłk	sērvē	flōør
splēen	ȳrit	lāȳn	wēřē	çzār
hāvē	brōnzē	dayb	hērb	hāȳnch
frānk	būzz	fāłt	strēngth	flāȳnt
slākē	snāȳch	spāȳn	snēāk	hāȳnt
smāck	drēdçē	drift	pūrsē	shārp
elāmp	chūrch	fūnd	elūtçh	knēel

Lesson 66.

en nō'blé	in dūçé' ment	a bū'sivé
e lōpé' ment	a eū' men	pe ru'şal
ex pō' nent	æ eūs' ant	pur sū' ant
he rō' ie	al lūrçé' ment	re fūs' al
pro mō' tivé	a mūsçé' ment	sul phū' rie
de tăch' ment	es tăb' lish	at tēnd' ant
doğ măt' ie	fa năt' ie	as sēm' blagé
dra măt' ie	fan tās' tie	ap pēnd' ant
ee stăt' ie	gī găn' tie	in tēs' taté
e lās' tie	in hăb' it	eöm' pen sāté

Lesson 67.

çit, a citizen.	wrēak, to revenge.
sit, to rest on a seat.	rēek, vapor. [dead.
düet, a channel.	bjēr, a carriage for the
düçkéd, plunged under.	bēer, fermented liquor.
chüff, a clown.	rēst, quietness; ease.
chōugh (chüf), a bird.	wrēst, to turn; to twist.
eoin, metal stamped.	rīng, a circle.
eoigné, a corner.	wring, to twist.
eōlé, a kind of cabbage.	rōté, repetition.
eōal, carbon.	wrōté, did write.
find, to discover.	străit, a narrow channel.
finéd, did fine; mulcted.	străight, not crooked.
prints, calicoes.	wăvé, an undulation.
prīnçé, a king's son.	wăivé, to refuse.

Lesson 68.

bōlē, <i>the body of a tree.</i>	hīst, <i>hush!</i>
bōwīl, <i>a vessel.</i>	hīssēd, <i>did hiss.</i>
bōll, <i>a pod.</i>	paŷs, <i>the feet of beasts.</i>
nōsē, <i>part of the face.</i>	paŷsē, <i>a stop.</i>
knōwīs, <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>	prīēd, <i>did pry.</i>
tōld, <i>did tell.</i>	wāŷn, <i>a wagon.</i>
tōllēd, <i>did toll.</i>	wānē, <i>to decrease.</i>
reŷn, <i>part of a bridle.</i>	sēe, <i>to behold.</i>
rāŷn, <i>falling water.</i>	sēā, <i>a body of water.</i>
reŷgn, <i>to rule.</i>	sī, <i>a term in music.</i>

Lesson 69.

a flōāt'	pōst pōnē'	dī lūtē'	de mūrē'
be lōw'	pro rōgūtē'	a new'	de plūmē'
be mōān'	dis eōūrse'	dis ūsē'	re eruŷt'
be stōw'	de pōrt'	en sūē'	re elūsē'
de plōrē'	re mōtē'	im būē'	re fūtē'
a brēast'	at tēmt'	a brīdē'	e elīpsē'
a hēād'	dis trēss'	dis mīss'	e vīnē'
be frīēnd'	eon nēet'	a mīdst'	ex tīnet'
be hēād'	hur lēsquē'	be twīxt'	for gīve'
in flēet'	de flēet'	be wītch'	in flīet'

Lesson 70.

Long Sounds of Vowels.

aŭ stērē'	de erēāsē'	ap pēāl'	dis erēet'
be quēath'	in erēāsē'	ap pēār'	en trēat'
re vērē'	de mēān'	ap pēāsē'	ex trēmē'
be sēech'	fu sēe'	ar rēār'	gran dēe'
bo hēā'	re pēāl'	blas phēmē'	im pēach'
a līgh't'	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'çent	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 liv'er	in sip'id
be nīg'nant	dī mīn'ish	in trīn'sie
be wīl'der	eon sīst'ent	ma līg'nant
eom mīt'ment	eon tīn'gent	pa çīf'ie
eon sīd'er	e nīg'mā	pro hīb'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>
hēärt, <i>the seat of life.</i>	our, <i>belonging to us.</i>
hēār, <i>to perceive by the ear.</i>	īn, <i>within.</i>
hērē, <i>in this place.</i>	īnn, <i>a hotel.</i>
hēārd, <i>did hear.</i>	kēy, <i>a fastener.</i>
hērd, <i>a drove.</i>	quay (kē), <i>a wharf.</i>
hīē, <i>to hasten.</i>	rĥȳmē, <i>poetry.</i>
hīgh, <i>lofty.</i>	rīmē, <i>white frost.</i>
hīm, <i>objective case of he.</i>	knōt, <i>a fastening of cord.</i>
hȳmþ, <i>a song of praise.</i>	nōt, <i>negation.</i>
hōlē, <i>an opening.</i>	knōwþ, <i>to understand.</i>
whōlē, <i>all; entire.</i>	nō, <i>not so.</i>

Lesson 74.

The Vowel in the last Syllable silent.

bā'eŏn	swēet'ēn	dām'sŏn	bīt'tēn
tō'kēn	trēā'sŏn	fāt'tēn	drīv'ēn
brā'zēn	wēāk'ēn	flāx'ēn	kīt'tēn
hā'vēn	wēā'sēl	glād'dēn	prīš'ŏn
hā'zēl	hēīght'ēn	hāp'pēn	quīck'ēn
māīd'ēn	līght'ēn	mād'dēn	rīš'ēn
mā'sŏn	līk'ēn	rāv'ēl	smīt'tēn
rā'vēn	rīp'ēn	sād'dēn	stīff'ēn
shāk'ēn	tīght'ēn	rēd'dēn	swīv'ēl
wēā'zēn	wīd'ēn	frēsh'ēn	writ'tēn
tāk'ēn	brō'kēn	ō'pēn	fāst'ēn
wāk'ēn	elō'vēn	lēāv'ēn	glīs'tēn
spō'kēn	frō'zēn	lēngth'ēn	drūnk'ēn
dēā'eŏn	gōld'ēn	rēck'ŏn	mūt'tēn

Lesson 75.

The Vowel in the last Syllable not silent.

erāy'on	āsp'en	tāl'on	glū'ten
dē'mon	eāb'in	wāg'on	çīt'ron
sçī'on	drāg'on	sūd'den	kīçh'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'gūe	fā'mōūs	eā'i'tiff	çī'pher
eā'lyx	fāi'l'urø	frā'eas	hīgh'land
eħā'os	fāi'th'ful	gāte' wāy	mō'hāir
dāi'ly	frāi'l'ty	nāme'sākø	ōak'um
dāi'sy	gāmø'ster	strā'tum	pōal'tiçø
bēa'dlø	nēat'ly	mēa'sløø	trēa'elø
bēa'ver	elēar'ançø	pēø'plø	trēa'tiçø
drēar'y	erē'dençø	lē'gion	trēat'ment
ēa'ger	flēe'cy	rē'gion	twēe'zers
mēan'ness	grēed'y	stēe'plø	wēa'ry

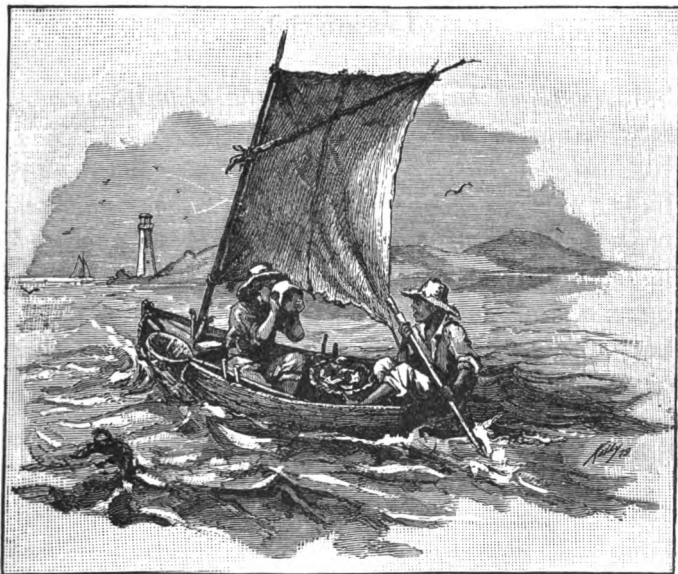
Lesson 77.

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	wīd'ōw
mār'rōw	shād'ōw	mēad'ōw	bōr'rōw
spār'rōw	ēl'bōw	bil'lōw	mōr'rōw

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

grīevø	re trīevø'	be siēgø'	de çēiv'er
thīevø	ağ grīevø'	bre vīer'	de çēit'ful
çēilød	a piēçø'	de çēivø'	dis sēiz'in
piēçød	eon çēit'	re liēf'	a chīev'ing
shēik	be liēvø'	re liēvø'	re çēiv'er



Lesson 78.

aȳht, *anything.*
 ôȳht, *should.*
 wŕy, *crooked.*
 rȳġ, *a kind of grain.*
 lĕad, *a metal.*
 lĕd, *did lead.*
 rĕad, *perused.*
 rĕd, *a color.*
 rĕad, *to peruse.*
 rĕed, *a plant.*
 all, *the whole.*
 aȳl, *a sharp instrument.*

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

Lesson 79.

bald, <i>without hair.</i>	âîr, <i>the atmosphere.</i>
bawled, <i>cried out.</i>	êrç, <i>before.</i>
bäd, <i>ill; vicious.</i>	ê'êr, <i>ever.</i>
bädç, <i>past tense of bid.</i>	hêîr, <i>one who inherits.</i>
bäîze, <i>a kind of cloth.</i>	âîslç, <i>walk in a church.</i>
bäys, <i>plural of bay.</i>	îslç, <i>an island.</i>
bêâr, <i>an animal.</i>	Î'll, <i>I will.</i>
bârç, <i>naked.</i>	çêrç, <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>	bawl, <i>to cry out.</i>

Lesson 80.

gâî'ter	plän'tajî	shrîv'el	jäün'diçç
elêv'er	däs'tard	jös'tlç	sî'lex
päînt'er	seäb'bard	büt'tøn	mäs'tiff
wây'ward	seäff'fold	pie'nîe	sär'easî
rêm'nant	shäm'blçş	grüm'blç	tär'nish
light'ning	trän'script	hüs'tlç	pe lissç'
pör'trait	nês'tling	mür'raîn	ha rängçç'
növ'içç	mên'açç	rüm'blç	re läpsç'
Tüsç'day	pên'ançç	tröü'blç	pro fess'
eli'matç	shêp'hêrd	är'güç	re vengç'
wrist'let	w'hölç'sömç	pin'çersç	flight'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 eātē
 ěb'on y
 ěřfi ġy
 ěl'e phant
 ěm'bas sy
 äd'mi ral
 äġ'o ny
 äł'i ment
 äł'eo hōl
 äm'nes ty

ěm'er y
 ěx'o dūs
 fěl'o ny
 ġěn'e sīs
 fěd'er al
 eän'ni bal
 fäe'to ry
 ġäl'ler y
 män'u al
 pār'a sōl

měth'o dīst
 pěn'i tent
 sěn'ti nel
 fěl'lōw šīp
 rěš'i dent
 mŷr'i ad
 slīp'per y
 mīn'u ěnd
 tŷr'an ny
 sŷm'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 mİLĕ
 păn'to mĭmĕ
 rād'i eal
 păt'ron ĭzĕ
 săt'el litĕ

ăm'u let
 ăn'çes try
 Căl'va ry
 eăv'al ry
 măr'i gōld

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

Lesson 84.

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

bōld, *brave.*
 bōwłĕd, *did bowl.*
 bōwłrn, *a limit.*
 bōrnĕ, *carried.*
 bōw, *a weapon.*
 beau (bō), *a man of dress.*
 brĕāk, *to sever by force.*
 brākĕ, *a thicket.*
 brŷřĕ, *to crush.*
 brewř (brŷř), *does brew.*
 bŷ, *near.*
 bŷř, *to purchase.*

Lesson 85.

bē ^r th, <i>a sleeping place.</i>	eā ^s t, <i>to throw.</i>
bī ^r th, <i>coming into life.</i>	eā ^s tē, <i>an order or class.</i>
brā ^h īd, <i>to weave.</i>	çē ^d ē, <i>to yield.</i>
brā ^y ēd, <i>did bray.</i>	sē ^e d, <i>to sow; to scatter.</i>
brē ^a ch, <i>a gap.</i>	eō ^a rse, <i>not fine.</i>
brē ^e ch, <i>the hinder part.</i>	eō ^y rsē, <i>way; career.</i>
brō ^a ch, <i>a spit; to pierce.</i>	dā ^m , <i>mother of beasts.</i>
brō ^o ch, <i>an ornament.</i>	dā ^m ā, <i>to condemn.</i>
bū ^t , <i>except.</i>	eā ⁿ ē, <i>a reed; a staff.</i>
bū ^t t, <i>a cask; a mark.</i>	Ēā ⁱ n, <i>a man's name.</i>
eā ^l , <i>to name.</i>	çē ^l l, <i>to line the top of.</i>
eā ^y l, <i>a kind of network.</i>	sē ^a l, <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'angē	spön'dēe
dōe'trinē	lōz'engē	ōs'trich	tōe'sin
eōs'tivē	ōf'fal	pōmp'ōūs	jōck'ēy
fōs'sil	ōf'fiçē	pōn'tiff	mōt'lēy
frōst'y	ōl'ivē	prōm'isē	nōs'trum
tōn'nagē	nōv'el	eüm'brōūs	būe'klē
wōn'der	bōot'y	eūs'tard	būs'xlē
wōn'drōūs	mōvē'ment	flōūr'ish	dūdg'ōn
wōnt'ed	stūe'eo	hūn'dred	dūn'gōn
wōr'rȳ	būz'zard	hūš'band	lūnch'ōn

Lesson 88.

Short Sounds of Vowels.

dōū'blē	bēd'stēd	ēb'on	fēnd'er
knūe'klē	chēr'ub	ēph'od	hēāv'y
nōūr'ish	erēs'çent	ēs'sençē	hēxf'er
sōūth'ern	erēv'icē	ēth'ies	jēal'ōūs
frūs'trātē	dēx'trōūs	fēath'er	jel'y
rēp'tilē	stēr'ilē	brīm'stōnē	āb'bess
rēf'ūsē	vēs'tigē	dīe'tātē	ād'junet
sēn'tençē	wēd'lōck	frīg'atē	dāg'ger
skēp'tie	Wēdnēs'day	pil'lagē	brām'blē
spēe'klē	zēal'ōūs	trib'ūtē	eāl'lōūs

Lesson 89.

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

Lesson 90.

be spĕāk'	ab sōlvĕ'	ad jūđĕĕ'	in dūlgĕ'
nan kĕen'	de vōlvĕ'	be ġrūdĕĕ'	re pūlsĕ'
im plĕād'	diş şōlvĕ'	sub dūet'	sue eūmb'
eon çĕāl'	re şōlvĕ'	be nūmb'	af frōnt'
eon ġĕāl'	re spōnd'	eon vūlsĕ'	a mōng'
re frāĭn'	re prĭnt'	re prōāĕh'	re tākĕ'
re māĭn'	re strĭet'	en erōāĕh'	re trāçĕ'
re strāĭn'	re şĭst'	pa trōl'	re pāy'
re tāĭn'	sub mĭt'	pa rōlē'	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 (yū), a female sheep.
ûrn, a kind of vase.	yøu, the person spoken to.
ērn, the sea eagle.	yew (yū), a kind of tree.
dīø, to expire.	øyø, the organ of sight.
dÿø, to color.	Ī, myself.
dræught (dræft), drawing.	äy, yes.
dræft, a bill of exchange.	äyø, an affirmative vote.
dün, a dark color.	flēe, to run away.
dönø, performed.	flēø, an insect.
fātø, destiny.	flew (flū), did fly.
føtø, a festival.	flūø, a passage for smoke.

Lesson 92.

äg'ilø	häck'nøy	päs'sivø	bis'øxit
äl'øøø	knäp'säck	præ'tiøø	fil'bert
däe'tyl	läd'der	räb'id	im'agø
fäsh'jøn	lät'tiøø	räp'id	im'pulseø
gäl'løy	län'øet	täe'ties	mil'dew
bit'tern	erÿs'tal	erim'søn	kid'nøy
brīs'ket	dīs'tanøø	grið'dlø	lin'tel
çis'tern	dīs'taff	livø'løng	liq'uid
chīm'nøy	dwīn'dlø	gÿp'sy	liq'øor
chiø'el	pīe'klø	hīth'er	rīd'danøø

Lesson 93.

slū'cy	bōl'ster	çēr'tain	driz'zle
jū'cy	eōurt'ship	sūr'ly	tie'kle
stew'ard	frō'ward	sūr'geon	twīn'kle
jew'el	eō'eōæ	ēær'nest	thim'ble
neū'tral	nōsē'gāy	jōūr'nal	vī'lain
eōr'ner	gōr'gon	au'dit	sō'da
eōr'sâir	lōrd'ship	caus'tie	sō'fa
eōrsē'let	mōr'bid	aw'kward	sō'ber
fōr'feit	mōrt'gagē	gāud'y	stō'ie
gōr'gēpūs	mōr'sel	lay'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.

bāl'us trādę
 äl'ka li
 äl'ka linę
 äp'o gēe
 äl'i quot
 äs'ter isk
 äz'i mūth
 bäch'e lor
 eäl'a bāsh
 eäl'a müs

fāb'ri eātę
 gäl'ax y
 mās'to don
 mäck'er el
 mār'i ner
 pār'a g̃raph
 pār'al lāx
 pār'a g̃on
 pār'a pēt
 pār'a phrāşę

bēv'er agę
 chēr'u bim
 dēm'o erāt
 dēn'ī zēn
 dēn'si ty
 ęx'or çist
 ęd'i fȳ
 ēm'a nātę
 ēm'pha sizę
 ęp'ī eūrę

Lesson 96.

fīr, a kind of tree.
 fūr, soft hair.
 fāınt, weak; languid.
 feınt, a pretense.
 fāır, clear; handsome.
 fārę, food; cost of pas-
 sage.
 fēet, plural of foot.
 feāt, an exploit.
 flōę, a large piece of ice.
 flōw, a current.
 flour, ground wheat.
 flow'er, a blossom.

fōrt, a stronghold.
 fōrtę, one's strong point.
 fōrth, forward.
 fōırth, the next after
 third.
 frāys, quarrels.
 phrāşę, part of a sentence.
 fōrę, toward the front.
 fōır, twice two.
 foul, impure.
 fowl, a bird.
 frēezę, to become ice.
 frȳezę, a kind of cloth.

Lesson 97.

ëx'pe dītē
hël'le bōrē
pēr'i gēe
rēg'i çīdē
rēe'on dītē

fif'ti eth
mīr'a elē
nīm'blē ness
rīg'or øūs
riš'i blē

pēd'i ment
pēl'i ean
pēt'ū lant
rēe'om pēnsē
sphēr'ie al

sŷn'o nŷm
tŷr'an nīzē
wiŷch'er y
wil'der ness
whīm'ŷi eal

eūr'ren çy
fŷl'sòmē ly
nŷl'li ty
sŷb'si dy
sŷb'ter fŷgē

eön'ju gātē
eön'tro vērt
eön'se erātē
eör'o net
döm'i nant

Lesson 98.

är'bi trātē
är'ma ment
är'mis tīçē
är'eŷi tēet
ärch'er y
bär'ba rišm

dēç'i mal
dēs'po tišm
ēm'pha sis
ēp'i taph
lēth'ar gy
Pēn'ta tēuēŷ

Sp. 5.

här'di hōöd
här'le quŷn
eär'ni val
eär'bon atē
gär'dēn er
gär'ni turē

mēt'a phor
ēd'i tor
sēn'a tor
sēr'a phīm
spēç'i men
spēe'u lātē

för'mu là
gör'mand izē
ör'der ly
ör'di nal
ör'di natē
ör'phan agē

erit'i çišm
çŷl'in der
mŷs'ter y
mŷs'ti fŷ
phŷŷ'ie al
tŷp'i fŷ



Lesson 99.

Short and long Sounds of the Vowels.

bŭt'ler	eöm'mon	dīš'mal	blēm'ish
bŭe'kler	dög'má	dīs'triet	e'lēm'ent
eūdġ'el	dōl'phin	mīm'ie	chēr'ry
jūdġ'ment	hös'tilē	mīs'sivē	erēd'it
snŭff'ers	mōd'ern	sŷn'ōd	ēm'bers
bōnd'agē	eōn'vent	eli'măx	ājd'ançē
eōt'tagē	sōph'ist	fī'brøūs	bāyl'iff
fōr'agē	sōr'rel	hŷ'brid	bāsē'ment
hös'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.
gāgē, to pledge.	gall, bile.
gāgē, 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.
Grēeçé, a country.	hāyl, frozen rain.

Lesson 101.

a lērt'	ex pērt'	sub vērt'	re movē'
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 çern'	in vērt'	de mūr'	buf fōōn'
per vērt'	pre fēr'	dis tūrb'	hal lōō'
a vāï'	re elāïm'	dis plāy'	be fall'
a wāït'	ab stāïn'	en tāïl'	re eall'
de eāy'	æ quāïnt'	ob tāïn'	en thrall'
de elāïm'	af frāy'	eon tāïn'	re şort'
de frāy'	as suāgē'	per suādē'	as sōrt'
pre vāïl'	block ādē'	a brōad'	be sōught'

Lesson 102.

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

Lesson 103.

flout	a frêsh'	fîr'kin	ă'erătê
měant	eon tēmŋ'	sêrv'ilê	lă'i ty
yrên	eon tēmpt'	skîr'mish	dê'vi ôûs
quïck	eom mând'	stêr'ling	rê'al izê
sölvê	eom mēncê'	sûr'fêit	rê'qui em
yrông	eom mēnd'	ûr'gent	eô'gen çy
quïncê	eom păet'	fûr'louçh	nô'ti fy
shrimp	eom plăynt'	jăs'minê	pô'ten çy
eayzê	es trây'	lăck'êy	ô'ri ôlê
gâyzê	ap prôçh'	lăçh'et	ô'ri ent
quoin	eor rōdê'	măt'in	jô'vi al
squay	eur tăjl'	seăt'ter	vô'ta ry
eröss	re pûtê'	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 fȳ
fēr'ti lizə
hērb'al ist
sērv'i tūdə
tēr'mi nātə
fēr'ven çy
mēr'eu ry
nûrs'er y
pēr'fi dy
pēr'ju ry

fôr'ti fȳ
fôr'ti tūdə
fôr'tu natə
ôr'di nançə
ôr'gan işm
är'bi ter
är'ter y
här'mo ny
lär'çe ny
här'mo nize

eöğ'ni zançə
eön'ju ġal
ğlōb'ū lar
ör'i ġin
höm'i ly
ăfflu ent
bäl'us ter
bär'ri er
bär'ris ter
eär'ri on

Lesson 106.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

elĕr'ie al	fĕs'ti val	lĭ'bra ry
ĕl'e ġy	ĕth'ie al	likĕ'li hĕod
ĕm'i ġrant	hĕr'ald ry	mĭ'ero eĕsm
ĕm'per or	hĕr'e tie	mĭ'ero seĕpĕ
ĕp'i ġrām	hĕr'o ĭsm	nĭ'tro ġen
pā'pa çy	dĭ'a leet	pĕd'ant ry
flā'ġran çy	dĭ'a ġrām	pĕd'es tal
frā'ġran çy	dĭ'a ry	mĕd'i çĭnĕ
rā'di ançĕ	fĭn'er y	lĕx'i eon
slā'ver y	ĭ'vo ry	sĕd'u lĕūs
mā'ĭn'te nançĕ	plĭ'a blĕ	quĕr'u lĕūs

Lesson 107.

Monosyllables representing different Sounds.

strāy	slĕet	striĕ	trĕpĕ	eûrsĕ
āĕĕ	flĕeçĕ	tritĕ	ġrĕpĕ	hĕārsĕ
bāthĕ	stĕer	splĭçĕ	brĕkĕ	pûrġĕ
lāthĕ	spĕech	stripĕ	strĕkĕ	seĕûrġĕ
plāĭnt	sphĕrĕ	tĭthĕ	elĕāk	vĕrġĕ
brāĭn	fĭĕf	yĭeld	erĕck	squĕāl
slāvĕ	fĭĕld	fĭĕrçĕ	blĕck	lĕāġyĕ
quākĕ	thĭĕf	pĭĕrçĕ	flĕck	plĕād
stāvĕ	fĭĕnd	tĭĕrçĕ	shĕck	squĕāk
plāġyĕ	shrĭĕk	nĭĕçĕ	mĕck	hĕāth

Lesson 108.

SYNTHETIC EXERCISES.

Make Sentences containing the following Words.

bough, a branch of a tree.	gr̄iēvēs, laments. [legs.
bow, to bend.	gr̄ēāvēs, armor for the
brutē, a beast.	hew (hū), to cut; to chop.
brūt, to noise abroad.	hūē, a color; dye.
çitē, to summon.	Hūgh, a man's name.
sītē, a situation.	kill, to deprive of life.
sīgh, the sense of seeing.	kily, a large oven.
elimb, to ascend.	lēaf, of a tree or book.
elīmē, climate; region.	līēf, willingly; gladly.
eōrē, the inner part.	māzē, an intricate place.
eōrps, a body of soldiers.	māizē, Indian corn.
erēek, a narrow inlet.	mēan, low; middle point.
erēak, a grating noise.	mīēn, air; manner.

Lesson 109.

Miscellaneous Sounds.

bul'let	eōōp'er	nōr'mal	pre çisē'
bul'ly	wōōl'en	ōr'phan	pre sīdē'
bul'lock	eōōl'ly	tōr'por	pro serībē'
bul'rush	seoun'drel	quar'ter	eom mōdē'
bush'el	bal'sam	ae elāym'	en grōss'
bul'lion	squad'ron	o pāquē'	eon sūmē'
erup'per	war'rant	sea lēng'	pre sūmē'
euck'ōō	quad'rant	se çēdē'	be dew'

Lesson 110.

fałse	naught	piŧch	băŧch	ěđge
quart	sôught	fiŧch	măŧch	hěđge
sward	bôught	stiŧch	hăŧch	lěđge
swarm	bricht	fiŧch	lăŧch	wěđge
thwart	plight	hiŧch	păŧch	flěđge
bilge	budge	fosse	breădth	twingē
bridge	judge	thong	breăst	print
ridge	drudge	notch	elēanſe	fling
hingē	grudge	blotch	frīend	string
erिंगē	plunge	prompt	knell	swift

Lesson 111.

hall, a large room.	hōop, a ring; a band.
hăyl, to drag by force.	whōop, to make a noise.
hăy, dried grass.	hięd, made haste.
hey! an exclamation.	hidę, to conceal.
hăre, an animal.	hōărd, to lay up.
hăir, of the head.	hōrdę, a tribe.
hěal, to cure.	hōęs, plural of hoe.
hěel, hinder part of the foot.	hōęę, stockings.
hirę, wages.	jăm, a conserve of fruit.
hięh'er, more high.	jămb, the sidepiece of a door or fireplace.
hōę, a farming tool.	kněăd, to work dough.
hō! an exclamation.	něed, want.

Lesson 112.

fáith	thēmø	længth	sör'rōw	söl'emǻ
serāpø	chīmø	läunch	dūr'ing	hīrø'ling
strāngø	whilst	mōrgūø	gīb'bet	trēs'pass
grēet	smärt	plēdgø	böd'kin	shīl'ling
pērch	bādgeø	gōyrd	gös'ling	māt'tock
chāmp	dōdgeø	schist	lōb'by	rām'pärt
drēnch	brawl	flounçø	tān'sy	trān'quīl
squēezø	dwarf	serēech	lōck'et	eūn'ning
grīst	yawl	spāsm	vān'dal	hēr'ring
shrink	grānt	stārvø	ēx'trā	drūg'gīst
eōpsø	spūnk	seālp	eūt'lass	spōn'sor

Lesson 113.

knīght, a title of honor.	lēe, the sheltered side.
nīght, time of darkness.	lēø, a meadow; field.
knāvø, a wicked person.	liø, to deceive. [ashes.
nāvø, hub of a wheel.	lÿø, water passed through
lōan, any thing lent.	līnkø, parts of a chain.
lōnø, solitary. [ance.	lÿnx, an animal.
knāp, a small protuber-	lōeø, a lake.
nāp, a short sleep.	lōygh (lök), a lake.
lāe, a kind of gum.	lōck, to fasten.
lāck, to want; need.	lāx, loose; vague.
lājd, placed.	lācks, wants; needs.
lādø, to load.	lāes, plural of lac.

Lesson 114.

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

āl'ien	òn'ìon	bat tǎl'ìon
sāv'ior	bil'ìøūs	pe eūl'iar
pǎn'nier	bril'iant	re bēl'liõn
ūn'ìon	fil'ial	dis ūn'ìon
sēn'ior	mīl'liõn	o pīn'ìon
jūn'ior	pīl'liõn	do mīn'ìon
gǎl'liard	pīn'ìon	eom mūn'ìon
spǎn'iel	trīl'liõn	stǎl'liõn
vǎl'iant	eõl'lier	pune tīl'io
bīl'liardş	põn'iard	pune tīl'ìøūs
bīl'liõn	rūf'fian	ver mīl'ìon
mīn'ion	fa mīl'iar	אַװֿ 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.

çēn'ter	mī'ter	spēe'ter	sēp'ul eħer
fī'ber	nī'ter	ō'eħer	thē'a ter
lūs'ter	sõm'ber	maŷ'ger	ma nœu'ver
mēa'ger	sā'ber	ūm'ber	eāl'i ber
mē'ter	sœp'ter	õm'ber	ae eoŷ'ter
ā'erę	nā'erę	lū'erę	mās'sa erę

Lesson 116.

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

än'ger	läng'uor	jing'le	yöng'er
äng'le	läng'uid	min'gle	eöng'er
äng'ry	mäng'gle	sing'le	büng'ler
äng'uish	mäng'go	ting'le	hüng'er
eläng'or	säng'guine	ding'le	hüng'ry
däng'le	späng'gléd	lön'ger	wräng'ler
fäng'gléd	späng'gle	lön'gest	fing'er
jäng'le	täng'le	ströng'er	läng'uish
bäng'le	wräng'gle	büng'le	üng'uent



Lesson 117.

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

suré'ly	çen'suré	fis'suré	is'sū ançé
suré'ness	prēs'suré	tōn'suré	as sur'ançé
suré'ty	is'sūé	as suré'	in sur'ançé
suġ'ar	tis'sūé	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'çensé

Lesson 118.

lānç, <i>a narrow passage.</i>	māġn, <i>chief.</i> [a horse.
lāġn, <i>past participle of</i>	mānç, <i>hair on the neck of</i>
<i>lie.</i>	māġl, <i>armor.</i>
lāpsç, <i>to fall.</i>	mālç, <i>masculine.</i>
lāps, <i>plural of lap.</i>	mārç, <i>a sign.</i> [prisal.
lēāk, <i>to run out.</i>	mārquç, <i>letters of re-</i>
lēek, <i>a kind of onion.</i>	mēād, <i>a drink.</i>
lō! <i>behold!</i>	mēed, <i>reward.</i>
lōw, <i>not high.</i>	mēet, <i>fit; proper.</i>
lōrç, <i>learning.</i>	mētç, <i>to measure.</i>
lōw'er, <i>more low.</i>	mēāt, <i>food in general.</i>
māġd, <i>a maiden.</i>	mīġht, <i>strength; power.</i>
mādç, <i>finished.</i>	mītç, <i>a small insect.</i>

Lesson 119.

mōdǣ, way; manner.	nāy, no.
mōwǣd, cut down.	neigġā, to cry as a horse.
mūlǣ, an animal.	nīt, egg of an insect.
mewl (mūl), to squall.	knīt, to unite.
mīst, fine rain.	gnēiss, a kind of mineral.
mīssǣd, did miss.	nīcǣ, delicate; fine.
mōrǣ, a greater quantity.	ōwǣ, to be bound.
mōw'ēr, one who mows.	ōġ! alas!
mūšǣ, to meditate.	ōdǣ, a poem.
mewš (mūz), an inclosure.	ōwǣd, indebted.
nōnǣ, not one	one (wūn), a single thing.
nūn, a religious woman.	wōn, gained.

Lesson 120.

a māl'ġa mātǣ	chēesǣ	e mǎn'ċi pātǣ
as sās'sin ātǣ	dīrt	e rād'i eātǣ
ea pǎċ'i tātǣ	blēak	e vǎe'u ātǣ
eo āġ'u lātǣ	ġōad	a bǎn'don ment
eon eāt'e nātǣ	slouch	in fāt'u ātǣ
eon fǎb'u lātǣ	ġōnǣ	in vāl'i dātǣ
eon ġrāt'u lātǣ	seārf	be āt'i fȳ
eon tǎm'i nātǣ	nērvǣ	pro erās'ti nātǣ
de eāp'i tātǣ	rājd	re tǎl'i ātǣ
e jāe'u lātǣ	ġrāzǣ	e vǎp'o rātǣ
e lǎb'o rātǣ	stālǣ	pre vǎr'i eātǣ

Lesson 121.

çîr'eus	ea păç'i ty	ăn'a grăm
eûr'few	eom păr'i son	ăm'bî ent
eûr'tain	eom păr'a tivø	ăl'li gâtø
jêr'kin	eom păt'i blø	eăl'a minø
fêr'vid	eon eäv'i ty	hăl'çy on
fûr'naçø	de elăr'a tivø	Jêş'u it
fûr'long	dî äg'o nal	pêd'i grêe
mêr'măid	dî âm'e ter	rêg'is ter
nêrv'øus	doğ măt'ie al	rêv'el ry
pûr'chaseø	em bäs'sa dor	skêp'tie al
sûr'façø	de präv'i ty	vêr'i ly

Lesson 122.

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

bră'sier	em bră'surø	eăs'u al ly
glă'zier	e ră'surø	eăs'u ist ry
gră'zier	e vā'siön	trêş'sur er şip
ră'surø	in vā'siön	û'su al ly
sê'zurø	per suā'siön	plêş'sur a blø
hō'sier	ad hē'siön	mêş'sur a blø
ō'sier	eo hē'siön	oe eā'siön al
fū'siön	am brō'siä	pro vī'siön al
ăz'urø	dis elō'surø	u su'rī øus
mêş'surø	ex plō'siön	dīs eom pō'surø
plêş'surø	eol lū'siön	în de çī'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>
brīdlē, <i>a check; a curb.</i>	vīçē, <i>defect; fault.</i>
lēs'søn, <i>a task for recitation.</i>	vīsē, <i>an instrument.</i>
	wāxl, <i>to lament.</i>
læss'en, <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 løūs	fru ġāl'i ty
slūġ'ġard	im'agē ry	ġram māt'ie al
stüb'born	in'di ġo	hī lār'i ty
süb'urbç	in'sti ġātē	hu mǎn'i ty
symp'tom	liq'uī dātē	in hǎb'it ant
mēd'lēy	pīl'ġrim agē	i rās'çi blē
pēās'ant	fīsh'er y	le ġāl'i ty
phēās'ant	hīck'o ry	lo eāl'i ty
pēn'sivē	in'ter est	lo quaç'i ty
prēs'ençē	mīt'ti müs	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'anċĕ, <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 vĭs'er, <i>an inventor.</i>	lĭn'e a ment, <i>a feature.</i>
dĭ vĭ'sor, <i>a term in Arithmetic.</i>	lĭn'i ment, <i>an ointment.</i>
dĕf'er enċĕ, <i>respect.</i>	prĭn'ċi pal, <i>chief.</i>
dĭf'fer enċĕ, <i>variation.</i>	prĭn'ċi plĕ, <i>rule of action.</i>
in ġĕn'u ōŭs, <i>open; free.</i>	lĭ'ar, <i>one who tells lies.</i>
in ġĕn'iōŭs, <i>having skill.</i>	lĭrĕ, <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'tyūr*.

nā'turə	sīg'na turə	ăġ'ri eül turə
erēă'turə	sēp'ul turə	lēġ'is lā turə
fēă'turə	fūr'ni turə	ăr'eġi tēe turə
fū'turə	fôr'fēi turə	tēm'per a turə
eăp'turə	līg'a turə	lit'er a turə
răp'turə	ăp'er turə	fłō'ri eül turə
tēx'turə	quăd'ra turə	jū'di ea turə
pīe'turə	ad vën'turə	hôr'ti eül turə
serip'turə	eon jēe'turə	măn ū făe'turə

Lesson 128.

păil, a wooden vessel.	Payl, a man's name.
pălə, not bright.	pall, a covering.
pēăr, a fruit.	pīqŭə, to give offense.
părə, to cut thin.	pēăk, the top.
păır, a couple.	pēer, a nobleman.
răzə, to pull down.	pīer, a wharf.
răisə, to lift up.	quartz, a kind of rock.
răys, beams of light.	quarts, measures.
păın, uneasiness.	plăın, smooth.
pănə, a square of glass.	plănə, a surface; tool.
pēel, rind; skin.	quīrə, twenty-four sheets
pēəl, a sound of bells.	of paper.
pōrt, a harbor.	choir (kwīr), a band of
Pōrtə, a Turkish court.	singers.

Lesson 129.

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

ex äet'	ex äet'ly	ex äg'ger ätø
ex ist'	ex äm'ing	ex än'i mätø
ex ült'	ex em'plar	ex äs'per ätø
ex ält'	ex ẽr'tion	ex ẽe'ũ trix
ex h̄äust'	ex h̄ib'it	ex h̄il'a rätø
ex ẽrt'	ex ist'ençø	ex òn'er ätø
ex h̄ört'	ex ist'ent	ex em'pli fy
ex ẽmpt'	ex öt'ie	ex ôr'bi tant
ex ẽrḡne'	ex h̄äust'ivø	ex ôr'di um

Lesson 130.

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

nä'tion	çës sä'tion	dē vī ä'tion
pä'tient	eol lä'tion	döp re dä'tion
fäe'tiøüs	ere ä'tion	dës per ä'tion
fräe'tiøüs	die tä'tion	lib er ä'tion
stä'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 tä'tion	öp er ä'tion
pō'tion	for mā'tion	töl er ä'tion
pör'tion	frus trā'tion	tröp i dä'tion
quō'tient	ḡra dā'tion	väl ũ ä'tion

Lesson 131.

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

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
jūn'e'tion	pro træ'tion	ġĕn er ā'tion
ăe'tion	re fræ'tion	ġrāv i tā'tion
eāp'tion	re træ'tion	hăb i tā'tion
ōp'tion	eon træ'tion	ĭl lus trā'tion
făe'tion	sub træ'tion	ĭm pōr tā'tion

Lesson 132.

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

aj'e'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
pār'tial	te nā'ciøŭs	prĕş er vā'tion
eōn'sciēņĉ	vī vā'ciøŭs	prōe la mā'tion
spĕ'cie	vo rā'ciøŭs	prōf a nā'tion

Lesson 133.

Œ, ce, and si with the sound of sh.

spē'ciēs	ju dī'cial	æ çēs'sion
ō'cean	lo ġī'cian	eom prēs'sion
sō'cial	ma ġī'cian	de elēn'sion
spē'cial	mu ſī'cian	ex prēs'sion
eru'cial	tæ tī'cian	im prēs'sion
prē'ciŷūs	op tī'cian	op prēs'sion
pās'sion	pa trī'cian	pre tēn'sion
mān'sion	phỹ ſī'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, <i>an engine of torture.</i>	wřitę, <i>to make letters.</i>
wřäck, <i>a sea plant.</i>	wřıght, <i>a workman.</i>
răp, <i>to strike.</i>	rōę, <i>eggs of a fish.</i>
wřăp, <i>to roll together.</i>	rōw, <i>to impel with oars.</i>
ręc, <i>to heed; to care.</i>	rōsę, <i>a flower.</i>
wřęc, <i>destruction.</i>	rōwș, <i>does row.</i>
rıęę, <i>a kind of grain.</i>	rōęș, <i>plural of roe.</i>
rıșę, <i>increase; ascent.</i>	sęęș, <i>beholds.</i> [water.
rıtę, <i>a ceremony.</i>	sęșș, <i>large bodies of</i>
rıght, <i>not wrong.</i>	sęızę, <i>to lay hold of.</i>

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	jŭn'tōș	me męn'tōș
sęārfs	lăs'sōș	eăn'tōș	oe tă'vōș
truths	zē'rōș	quar'tōș	sı rōe'eōș

Plurals formed by adding *es* to the Singular.

ęęh'ōęș	to mă'tōęș	po tă'tōęș
ęăr'gōęș	mu lăt'tōęș	bra vā'dōęș
mōt'tōęș	vol eā'nōęș	pōr'ti eōęș
grōt'tōęș	mos quı'tōęș	vı rā'gōęș

Lesson 137.

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

bēevēs	livēs	thīevēs	eālvēs	our sēlvēs'
shēāvēs	wivēs	wolvēs	hālvēs	them sēlvēs'
lēāvēs	knivēs	lōāvēs	shēlvēs	yoʊr sēlvēs'

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

skīēs	lā'dies	tō'ries	grō'cer ies
spīēs	dū'ties	eān'dies	fōr'ger ies
erīēs	bēā'uties	trō'phies	gāl'ler ies

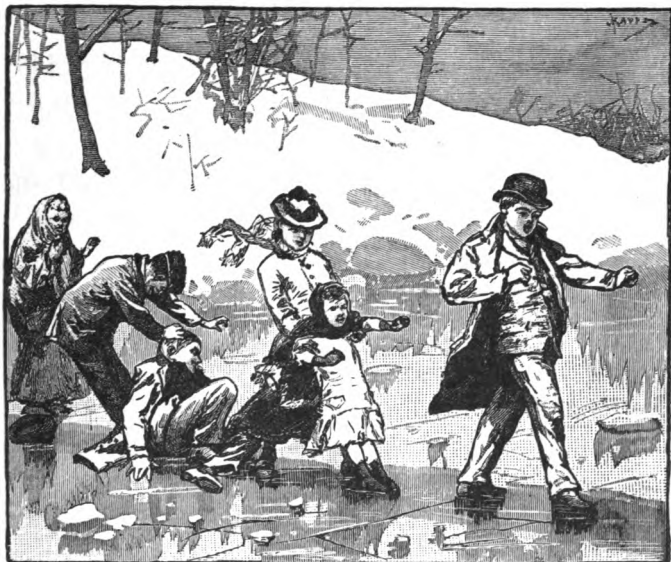
Lesson 138.

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
whȳs	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.

mīçé	erī'sēs	tēr'mi nī	{ kīnç
{ stāvēs	chil'dren	nēb'ū læ	{ eows
{ stāffs	{ brōth'ers	a lūm'nī	{ dīçs
{ pēāçé	{ brēth'ren	vēr'te bræ	{ dīçé
{ pēās	strā'tā	syn òp'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'ning	wīn'ning	stōp'ping	a bēt'ting
frēt'ting	blōt'ting	gūn'ning	re bēl'ling
bīd'ding	rōb'bing	shūt'ting	o mīt'ting

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
būild'ing	sāil'ing	sūjt'ing	viš'it ing

Lesson 140.

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

māk'ing	sēz'ing	ruġ'ing	ex pīr'ing
nām'ing	fōr'ing	līn'ing	re fūs'ing
plāg'ing	hēdġ'ing	squēez'ing	in trīg'ing
æh'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	pēacē'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	wēdgēd	boilēd	be rēavēd'
drāīnēd	sōlvēd	coilēd	be sīgēd'
hāīlēd	callēd	soilēd	blas phēmēd'
lāmēd	hāīlēd	bowēd	ae quīrēd'
pāvēd	maīlēd	erownēd	eon trōllēd'
stōwēd	wārmēd	plowēd	a būsēd'
sāvēd	wārnēd	rouseēd	ae eūsēd'
fēārēd	wārpēd	seourēd	eon mūnēd'
flōwēd	provēd	sourēd	eon fūsēd'
glūēd	shōvēd	dōdgēd	de coyēd'
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.

grāçed	fīxed	es eāped'	at täcked'
serāped	mīxed	em brāçed'	eon fēssed'
eräcked	böxed	en grössed'	op prëssed'

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 hēmd.

jūt'ted	shünned	eom pëlléd	o mīt'ted
frēt'ted	tāppéd	e quippéd'	im bēd'ded
fīt'ted	rūbbéd	de mūrréd'	eom mīt'ted

Lesson 143.

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

æt'ed	fāyled	quar'eléd	ex pānd'ed
lānd'ed	rāynéd	bār'eléd	mēr'it ed
rēst'ed	eōaxéd	trāv'eléd	vīṣ'it ed

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

erīed	drīed	mār'riēd	glō'riēd
trīed	frīed	tār'riēd	stō'riēd
shīed	spīed	eār'riēd	wōr'riēd

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.

bēg'gar	bānk'er	bāk'er	ere ā'tor
dīg'ger	plānt'er	pā'cer	eru sād'er
dīp'per	būild'er	pāv'er	die tā'tor
elīp'per	gīv'er	strān'ger	en grāv'er
trōt'ter	law'yer	writ'er	sur vīv'or
loş'er	şaw'yer	bōast'er	be ljev'er
wōō'er	rēād'er	mōurn'er	ad viş'er
vouch'er	rīd'er	ōwn'er	as sīgn'er
wrēs'tler	dŷ'er	rul'er	in vē'gler

Lesson 145.

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

be gīn'ner	lā'bor er	nāv'i gā tor
in dôrs'er	rēā'son er	dēd'i eā tor
de şert'er	lī'bel er	eāl'eu lā tor
dis tūrb'er	wāg'on er	spēe'ū lā tor
u şūrp'er	eōn'qwer or	prōs'e eū tor
eon düet'or	fōr'eīgn er	eūl'ti vā tor
tor mēnt'or	eūs'tom er	mūl'ti plī er
en chānt'er	mūr'der er	nū'mer ā tor
sup pōrt'er	gōv'ern or	gēn'er ā tor
ag grēs'sor	pēn'siōn 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	fīer'cest	wēalth'i er	wōr'thi est
brōad'er	slōw'est	grēed'i er	rēad'i est
briht'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*.

briht'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
wind'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	cōmē'li ness
fīerce'ness	nūm'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	mōurn'ful	skill'ful	fān'ci ful
frīght'ful	wōe'ful	will'ful	pīt'i ful
spite'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	sight'less	frīend'less	wōrth'less
çēse'less	sōul'less	hēad'less	hōme'less
gūilt'less	fruit'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 bōnd agē
hērb'agē	hēr'mit agē	dīs ad vān'tagē
wharf'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 diç'i nal
ûr'ban	püb'li ean	dī oç'e san
elāim'ant	as sist'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*.

ēat'a blē	blām'a blē	ām'i ea blē
sāl'a blē	lāugh'a blē	nāv'i ġa blē
lēg'i blē	fōr'çi blē	eom būs'ti blē
erēd'i blē	aj'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.

aj'rist	phÿs'i çist	pï an'ist
täp'ster	eçör'is ter	för'est er
grän tēe'	môrç ga gēe'	as sign ēe'
ëm'press	shëp'çherd ess	mär'çhÿon 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.

kïng'döm	eçris'ten döm	hëa'then döm
child'hööd	mã'd'en hööd	lïv'e'li hööd
knäv'ish	yël'löw'ish	ã'gu ish
Bud'dhÿism	Mëth'o dÿism	Môr'mon ÿism

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 çer'	fïn an çÿer'	gön do lÿer'
eLöth'ier	ën gi nēer'	eãn non ēer'
bëech'en	be höld'en	em böld'en
briçht'en	en ligçt'en	en liv'en
çiv'ie	çe phäl'ie	me täl'lie
ũ'til izë	eät'e eçÿisë	erit'i çisë
sät'ir izë	çiv'i lizë	ös'tra çizë

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 çep'tion	e lēe'tion	eon dī'tion
a tōnç'ment	a grēe'ment	dēe're ment
dē'i fȳ	stū'pe fȳ	sāt'is fȳ
an noy'ancç	æ eôrd'ancç	eon eôrd'ancç
oe eūr'rencç	ab hōr'rencç	in dūl'gencç
a mū'sivç	eon elū'sivç	of fēn'sivç
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
læaf'let	rīv'ū let	fläg'çeo lēt
glōb'ūle	mōl'e eūle	ān i māl'eule

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.

tīrç'somç	eūm'ber somç	vēn'turç somç
ēast'ward	hēāv'çn ward	āft'er ward
vēr'durç	eūr'va turç	im pōs'turç
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>
røugh (rŭf), <i>uneven.</i>	rōw'er, <i>one who rows.</i>
ręch, <i>to vomit.</i> [son.	sā'ıl, <i>a sheet of canvas.</i>
wręch, <i>a miserable per-</i>	sālę, <i>the act of selling.</i>
rōdę, <i>did ride.</i>	sēen, <i>beheld.</i>
rōad, <i>a way; route.</i>	sęēę, <i>a view.</i>
rōwęd, <i>did row.</i>	sęņę, <i>a net for fishing.</i>
rōom, <i>an apartment.</i>	slāy, <i>to kill.</i> [ners.
rħęum, <i>a serous fluid.</i>	sleigh, <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>	sēem, <i>to appear.</i>
sō, <i>thus; in like manner.</i>	sęam, <i>a line of junction.</i>

Lesson 155.

rudę, <i>uncivil; rough.</i>	slōw, <i>not fast.</i>
rōod, <i>fourth of an acre.</i>	slōę, <i>a kind of fruit.</i>
sęrf, <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>
sęrgę, <i>a kind of cloth.</i>	stēel, <i>refined iron.</i>
sŭrgę, <i>to rise; to swell.</i>	stęal, <i>to rob; to pilfer.</i>
shēer, <i>pure; clear.</i>	stilę, <i>steps over a fence.</i>
shęar, <i>to cut or clip.</i>	stylę, <i>manner of writing.</i>
sīdę, <i>a part; a margin.</i>	stārę, <i>to look fixedly.</i>
sighęd, <i>did sigh.</i>	stā'ır, <i>a step.</i> [taste.
slew (slŭ), <i>did slay.</i>	swēet, <i>pleasing to the</i>
slŭę, <i>to slip aside.</i>	suitę (swēt), <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 bŷild'	rē ap pēār'	re ān'i mātē
rē tōūch'	rē as çēnd'	re ġēn'er ātē
rē sēāt'	rē im būrsē'	re sūs'çi 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 frġēnd'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 çērē'	ir rēs'o lūtē
im prōp'er	im po litē'	ir re lġ'ġiōūs
il lē'gal	il lū'sivē	ir re spēē'tivē
ig nō'blē	ig'no rant	ir'ri ta blē

im ma tē ri āl'i ty	im prāe ti ea bġl'i ty
in dġ viŷ i bġl'i ty	in de strūe ti bġl'i ty
in eom pāt i bġl'i ty	ir re ŷġst i bġl'i ty
in eom prēs s i bġl'i ty	im pēn e tra bġl'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 pēār'	dīs eon tīn'ūē
dis joint'	dīs be ljevē'	dīs in hēr'it
dis lōdžē'	dīs o bligē'	dīs ôr'ģan izē
dis chārgē'	dīs eϕūr'agē	dīs sīm'i lar
dis ġrācē'	dīs eov'er	dīs erīm'i nātē

The prefix *after* conveys its own meaning.

āft'er pjevē'	āft'er nōōn'	āft'er mōst
āft'er ġyārd	āft'er mǎth	āft'er thōūģht

Lesson 159.

Post is a Latin word, meaning *after*.

pōst'script	pōst dī lū'vi an	pōst me rīd'i an
pōst' datē	pōst po ŝi'tion	pōst'hu mōūs ly

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

pōst'al	pōst'man	pōst'mārk
pōst'pājd	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 cēncē
bēn'e fīcē	bēn e fī'cial	be nēv'o lencē

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*.

fōrə'siġht	fōrə tēll'er	fōrə bōd'ing ly
fōrə'mōst	fōrə knōw'edġe	fōrə de tēr'minġ
fōrə knōw'	fōrə'eās tle	pre mēd'i tātġ
pre fix'	pre eaj'tion	pre ōe'eu pŷ
pre jūdgġ'	pre çēd'ing	pre ěm'i nent
pre sġrvġ'	pre dēs'tinġ	ān te pās'eġal
pre sāġġ'	ān'te pāst	ān te mūn'dānġ
pre'tġxt	ān'te dātġ	ān te nŷp'tial
fōrə wārn'	ān'ti pōdġ	ān tġ elġ'max
fōrə'frōnt	ān'ti dōtġ	ān tġ fēb'rġlġ

Lesson 161.

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

mis ġūidġ'	mġs be lġf'	mis rġck'Ńn
mis spġll'	mġs eon çġivġ'	mis eōn'struġ
mis çhōōsġ'	mġs dġ rġet'	mis ġōv'ern
mis çānçġ'	mġs re çġtġ'	mis ġŷid'ançġ

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

up rāġsġ'	ūn der lāġ'	ūn'der hānd
up hġaveġ'	ūn der wġritġ'	ūn'der ġrōw'th
ūp'riġht	ūn der sġġn'	ūn'der brŷsh
ūp'ward	ūn der nġath'	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 pōyr'	ō ver flōw'	ō' ver nīght
out talk'	ō ver freīght'	ō' ver sīght

Counter, from the Latin *contra*, against.

eoun'ter pānē'	eoun'ter sīgn	eoun ter movē'
eoun'ter fēit	eoun'ter point	eoun ter weīgh'

Extra (Latin), *beyond*.

ěx tra ju dī'cial	ěx tra phỹ'sīe al
ěx tra pro vīn'cial	ěx tra trōp'īe 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'ī brēvē'	sēm'ī eō lon	sēm'ī quā ver
sēm'ī tōnē'	sēm'ī ċīr elē'	sēm ī tōn'ie
hēm'ī 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 sēnd'ent	trāns at lān'tie	trān'si to ry
trans fīġ'urē'	trans fūs'i blē'	trans mīs'si blē'
īn'ter eōursē'	īn ter mīt'tent	īn ter rēġ'num
īn'ter lūdē'	īn ter ċēs'sor	īn ter sēc'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 **tu**n to.

ad dūçé'	al lūrē'	as sāl'l'	ăġ'ġre ġātē
ae count'	an nēx'	ad vāņçē'	ăġ'ġra vātē
ae eōrd'	ar rīvē'	ăd'vērb	ap pēnd'ăġē
af fix'	as çēnd'	ăd'vērsē	ăr'ro ġançē

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

bī'fid	bī dēn'tatē	bī nō'mi al
bī'fōrm	bī eōr'nōūs	bī ěn'ni al
bī'natē	bī fūr'eatē	bīn ōe'u lar
bī'ped	bī līn'ġual	bī vāl'vu lar
bī sēet'	bīp'ăr tītē	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 sēnd'	eon vēn'tion al
eom prēss'	eom pān'ion	eōm pen sāt'ion
eol lēet'	eōl'lo quy	eōl lăt'er al
eo hērē'	eō ex'ist'	eō ex tēn'sivē
eōġ'nātē	eōġ'nī zant	eōġ nōs'çi blē
eor rēet'	eōr re spōnd'	eōr o nāt'ion
eon eūr'	eon vūl'sion	eon sēe'u tivē
eon dīġn'	eon vey'er	eōn se quēn'tial
eon fōrm'	eon tū'sion	eon năt'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 trăet'	ěp i dēm'ie
de trăet'	e vādě'	ěp'i lěp sy
de nōtě'	ef fūšě'	ěp i ģlōt'tis
de vōtě'	ěe'lōģųě'	ěp i dēr'mis

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

dis tēnd'	dis sčv'er	dis em bār'rass
ob trūdě'	ob liqųě'ly	ob līt'er ātę
per plėx'	per fēet'ivę	per sīst'en ęy
čīr'eųit	čīr eum vōlvę'	čīr eum jā'čent

Lesson 167.

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

māl'eon tēnt	ma lī'ciøūs	ma lēv'o lent
mōn'o tōnē	mōn'o grām	mo nōp'o ly
pān'o ply	pān'the īst	pān o rā'mā
pōl'y gōn	pōl'y pūs	pōl'y thē īsm

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 šerībē'
pro pēl'	ū'ni fōrm	sŷl'la blē	sūf'fix
pro dūcē'	ū'ni eōrn	sŷm'pa thy	sup prēss'
pro vidē'	ū'ni vālvē	sŷn tæ'tie	sug gēst'

Lesson 168.

Compound Words promiscuously arranged.

ālē' house	limē' kiln	hēdġē'hōg
hāil'stōnē	bōāt'man	pēn'knifē
lāy'man	fōūr'seōrē	grīst' mill
sāfē'gŷārd	lōād'stōnē	mīd'nīght
wāīst'eōāt	ōāt'mēāl	pīčh'fōrk
bēē' hīvē	pōlē' stār	šīp'wreck
kēy' stōnē	snōw' drōp	wrist'band
knēē' pān	spōrts'man	blōck'hēād
brīdē'grōōm	jew's'-hārp	erōss' bōw
light' house	lūke'warm	ōff'sprīng

Lesson 169.

Compound Words.

skȳ'light	nigh't'fall	härts'hörn
nôrth east'	boök'easē	eörn'stalk
bīrd's'-ēyē	foot'stool	lōop'hōlē
wēll'-brēd	eôrk'serew	bûr'dock
snüff'bōx	wat'ch'wôrd	whīrl'pōol
towns'man	brōom'stick	fools'eap
house'wife	dōoms'dāy	wôrk'shōp
chär'eōal	bȳ'-law's	for sōoth'
out weigh't	down'right	down'east
hörn'pipē	tōoth'āekē	nōon'dāy
kēir'lōom	grēy'hound	law'sūt

Lesson 170.

Compound Words.

eän'dlē stick	skȳ'rōck ēt	bût'ter fly
händ'ker chief	cōp'y right	wa'ter fall
bēd'chām ber	ōf'tēn timēs	wa'ter märk
ēv'er grēen	tȳpē'writ er	elēr'gȳ man
gēn'tlē man	jōūr'nēy man	brīe'-a-brāe
pēp'per mīnt	swēet'-sēnt ed	fān'cy wôrk
whēel'bār rōw	mūsk'mēl on	fool'här dy
mās'ter piēcē	wrēck'-mās ter	al migh'ty
pās'sō ver	hōn'ēy eōmþ	bȳ'stānd er
whīp'-pōor-will	stēm'-wind er	gōld'ēn-rōd
pow'der hōrn	sehōol'mās ter	tālē'bēar er

Lesson 171.

SYNTHETIC AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

Ā'bel, <i>a man's name.</i>	de sĕnd'ent, <i>falling.</i>
a'blĕ, <i>powerful.</i>	eôugh'er, <i>one who coughs.</i>
ăl'ley, <i>a narrow passage.</i>	eôffer, <i>a chest.</i> [<i>sugar.</i>
al lÿ', <i>one who assists.</i>	eăn'diĕd, <i>covered with</i>
ăl lÿ'sion, <i>a reference.</i>	eăn'did, <i>honest; truthful.</i>
il lÿ'sion, <i>mockery.</i>	ĕĕn'tu ry, <i>100 years.</i>
de sĕnd'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.

ăyĕ, <i>always.</i>	eôn'jurĕ, <i>to enchant.</i>
ăyĕ, <i>an affirmative vote.</i>	bôw, <i>a weapon.</i>
chôşĕ, <i>did choose.</i>	bow, <i>part of a ship.</i>
chôşĕ, <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>	ĕout, <i>a disease.</i>
eon jÿrĕ', <i>to implore.</i>	ĕout, <i>taste; relish.</i>

Lesson 173.

Words spelled alike, whose Pronunciation and Meaning differ.

mäll, a public walk.	seald, a poet. [sews.
máll, a mallet. [skin.	sew'er (sō'er), one who
sløugh (slūf), a snake's	sew'er (sū'er), a drain.
slough, a miry place.	eşur'te sy, civility.
wēâr, a dam in a river.	eşurt'e 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.	worst'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.

hēârth	mam mǎ'	ān'cient	frā'ter nīzē
grāss	a slānt'	lā'vǎ	eōm man dānt'
slānt	pa pǎ'	sāxn'ter	tī ā'rǎ
gāpē	a lās'	pāl'frēŷ	āl tēr'natē
gāynt	āl'mōnd	rāp'īnē	af flā'tus
fār	seāth'less	drā'mǎ	hī ā'tus
swāthē	pāg'eǎnt	lā'mǎ	ba nǎ'nǎ
lāncē	stāl'wart	dā'tǎ	sul tā'nǎ
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 quā'ri ùm
hal'berd	ver bā'tim	äp pa rä'tus
täs'sæl	väl'en tīnø	īg no rä'mus
saʏ'cy	eä'ri øūs	ir rä'tion al
mäʏl'ström	trā'eʏe ä	lit e rä'ti
squā'lôr	bär bär'ie	lit e rä'tim
dä'ry	bär ri eäde'	ül ti mä'tum
eä'ret	rä'di ùs	mär a näth'ä
grä'tis	eʏöl'er ä	gym nä'si ùm
rä'dix	ea nä'ry	ex pä'ti ätø

Lesson 176.

Sounds of A frequently mispronounced.

glä'moʏr	säe'ra ment	gläncø	äl'wäyø
räft'er	ä'pri eöt	zøüävø	a mäss'
seäl'löp	gär'rü løūs	dräʏn	Ä'r'ab
eräft'y	bra vä'do	stänch	bä'thos
gräss'y	de fäl'eätø	seärçø	eäl'drön
em bäl'm'	ea eä'o	eänt	chäs'tøn
a ghäst'	räʏl'ler y	eän't	fäç'ilø
was'säl	än dän'te	sträp	fäʏr'y
bäl'm'ÿ	hal'i but	yäçʏt	gä'lä
äl'der	nä ivø té'	seäth	quä'si
Äl'dīnø	fi nä'le	eäʏk	lo eälø'

Lesson 177.

Sounds of A often mispronounced.

swath	paʊ'per	g̃ra vā'men	ā mēn'
hālvø	hā'rem	to mā'to	g̃uā'no
jēān	pa sha'	sā'li ent	nā'ivø
eātch	fāç'et	pā'ri aħ	hār'ass
bālm	fal'chj'ón	far rā'gō	sāt'irø
grøat	lāugh'ter	tāp'es try	jāl'ap
trāncø	tār'iff	de eā'dencø	e elāt'
yēā	ba salt'	ā're ā	prā'rj'ø
ārø	hū'r rāħ'	va g̃ā'ry	rā'tion
shāft	bāt'ón	eū'po lá	Sāl'ie
seāred	quāg'mirø	eu rā'tor	tā'pis

Lesson 178.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

ē'ther	ēq'ui ty	lēg'end a ry
prē'cept	tēn'a blø	ab stē'mi øūs
wēap'øn	ē'gō tj̃sm	a mē'na blø
prēl'atø	tēr'ra pīn	a pē'ri ent
yēl'lōw	al lē'gō	stē're o t̃ypø
vēn dūø'	in hēr'ent	sāe ri lē'gij'øūs
for gēt'	lē'ni ent	be nē'fj' cent
stēād'y	yēs'ter day	a mēn'i ty
ēn'gīnø	ē'qua blø	e lē'gī ae
kēt'tlø	pē'o ny	h̃y 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	çèrè'ment	les sēe'
drěamt	sē'rjēs	lěi'surè	mè lèç'
êyrè	sēam'stress	ef fètè'	děaf'én
rěær	stēel'yard	en fěøff'	roy'e'
děaf	sěx'ton	kěl'sòn	e litè'
těæt	fē'brilè	sěck'èl	khe divè'
pěrt	fēe'und	bēs'tial	rēs'pitè
tètè	sěn'nà	fēt'id	thērè'fōrè
fěøff	těn'et	fē'tiçh	prěaçè
ěgg	těp'id	sē'nilè	tět'ter
yět	lē'ver	hē'lot	mět'rie

Lesson 180.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

pěr'ukè	něp'o tışm	těr'ri blè
něth'er	as çèt'ie	rěş'in øūs
pět'al	rěd'o lent	rěç'i pē
rěş'in	eō te rjē'	tět'a nūs
ra çēmè'	ëm ploy é'	rěflu ent
prē'lūdè	ât ta çhé'	hỹ ē'mal
mē'grim	prē'mī er	çēr'e brüm
věn'ūè	o běj'sançè	vē'he ment
bre vět'	ğěn'e rà	děfi çit
eär těl'	Mà dēj'rà	splěn'e tie
ē'pæct	hěr'o inè	ī dē'à

Lesson 181.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

fī'nītē	mēr'ean tīlē	pa rī'e tal
prō'fīlē	pī āz'zā	rēç i ta tivē'
de briſ'	he ġi'ra	an nī'hi lātē
Ā'pril	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'ehīvēſ	ho rī'zon	ī sōeh'ro nøūs
viſ'or	sī'ne eūrē	mēn in ġī'tis
sir'up	sō rī'tēs	ma nī'a eal
bas tīlē'	brōn ehī'tis	seār la tī'nā
rib'ald	trīp'ar tītē	ī so thēr'mal

Lesson 182.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

rīd	tī rādē'	pÿ rī'tēs
vīvē	ton tīnē'	fa rī'nā
rīnſē	brō'mīnē	mār'i tīmē
shīrē	lī'ehēn	pī ān'o
width	ob liquē'	vīr'u lent
sī'ren	viſ'eount	çÿ'no surē
tī'ny	vī'rīlē	ī'so lātē
liēn	spīkē'nard	vōl'a tīlē
ān'īlē	trīb'ūnē	en frān'chīsē
ġī'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'tilø	as pīr'ant	ād ver tīš'er
ār tistø'	in quīr'y	trī sŷl'la blø
fī nēssø'	sub sīd'ençø	ka læi'do seōpø
stīr'rup	chās'tišø ment	ad vēr'tišø ment
süb'tilø	dī grēs'sion	in ter nē'çinø
eħlō'rīnø	dī mēn'sion	lār yn ġī'tis
Āl'pīnø	dī plō'må	mī ræe'u løūs
çhī eānø'	sīm'o ny	in çī'so ry
euī šīnø' (kw)	erīn'o linø	vī vīp'a røūs
lī'lae	pār'a dīgm	ī so lā'tion
vīe'ar	e eħī'nūs	sī mul tā'ne øūs

Lesson 184.

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

hō m	trō'phy	mōn'as ter y
yōlk	ōn'ly	prøe'u rā tor
seōff	mōn'ġrel	mī erōs'eo py
nōnçø'	be trōth'	dròm'e da ry
eōst	prøç'ess	zo øl'o ġy
wōn't	dōç'ilø	al lōp'a thy
wōnt	prøv'øst	ay tōm'a ton
shōnø	ġrōv'øl	hŷ drōp'a thy
slōth	fōrø'hæd	La øe'o øn
fōrġø'	jōe'und	pho tōġ'ra phy
dōth	dōn'køy	in ter lœe'ū tor

Lesson 185.

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

frön'tjēr	ăp'ro pōs	ab dō'men
plōv'er	vō'ea blē	dis eôm'fit
a moʊr'	pōs tīl'ion	eʊr'te øūs
hōv'er	pre eō'ciøūs	pa rōt'id
sur toʊt'	ō'o litē	eon dō'lencē
slōth'ful	dōl'or øūs	eog nō'men
Søʊ çhông'	ea lōr'ie	op pō'nent
eʊr'choʊe	frön'tis piēcē	eo rō'nā
re vōlt'	prōb'i ty	eōl'pōr teʊr
fōrt'night	pōmē'grān atē	pō'ta blē
eôm'pass	sōv'er eign	a rō'mā

Lesson 186.

Words in which U is sometimes mispronounced.

tullē	eōl'umʌ	in aʊ'gū rātē
jōust	sū'turē	çe ru'le an
gūidē	pūp'pet	vī tū'per atē
yōʊrʃ	sū'mae	ae eū'mu lātē
gūʊl	fūl'sòmē	eō ad jū'tor
gūʊour	eōn'dʊit	pū'pil la ry
dē buʊ'	eū'eum ber	in'sti tūtē
dūe'at	tru'eu lent	gū rē'kā
Ūʌlan	eōn nōis sēūr'	çæ sū'rā
sūp'plē	jū'gū lar	eōn'sti tūtē
dū'ty	nū'mer øūs	tōūr'na ment

Lesson 187.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

eõn'struę	eõm'bat ant	pũ'is sanę
trāv'ersę	dīs'pu tant	ĩn'ter ĩm
rāmp'ant	gõn'do lā	ąđ'top sy
āth'lētę	plēth'o rā	tỹm'pa nũm
sỹr'ingę	mīs'chĳe vøũs	wĳę'ā erę
ęx'tant	blās'phe møũs	õr'ęhes tral
brĳg'and	eõn'ver sant	ĩm'po tent
eõn'eõrd	sān'he drĩn	eõn'gru ent
dīs'eõrd	eõn'tra ry	ĩm'be ĳilę
dõ'nātę	prõ'te an	phā'e tõn
õb'long	dīs'ĳi plĩę	rēt'i nā

Lesson 188.

rõll, <i>to turn over and over.</i>	sõār, <i>to mount upward.</i>
rõłę, <i>a part performed.</i>	stākę, <i>a pointed stick.</i>
sĳgn, <i>a token; a mark.</i>	stęāk, <i>a slice of flesh.</i>
sĩnę, <i>a line in geometry.</i>	stęp, <i>a pace; a footprint.</i>
skũll, <i>part of the head.</i>	stęppę, <i>a dreary plain.</i>
seũll, <i>to impel a boat.</i>	stõõp, <i>to bend forward.</i>
slęevę, <i>an arm cover.</i>	stõųp, <i>a basin; a pitcher.</i>
slęāvę, <i>untwisted silk.</i>	sũm, <i>the amount; whole.</i>
slĳght, <i>to neglect; feeble.</i>	sõmę, <i>a part; a portion.</i>
slęĳht, <i>dexterity.</i>	tālę, <i>that which is told.</i>
sõųl, <i>the immortal spirit.</i>	tāĳl, <i>terminal appendage.</i>
sõłę, <i>bottom of the foot.</i>	tārę, <i>allowance in weight.</i>
sõrę, <i>a hurt; painful.</i>	tęār, <i>to rend; to lacerate.</i>

Lesson 189.

tăcks, <i>small nails.</i>	tōŷ, <i>part of the foot.</i>
tăx, <i>import; duty.</i>	tōw, <i>coarse part of flax.</i>
thrōnŷ, <i>seat of a king.</i>	trăet, <i>a region.</i>
thrōwn, <i>cast.</i> [gether.	trăckŷd, <i>followed.</i>
tĕam, <i>horses hitched to-</i>	thĕyr, <i>belonging to them.</i>
tĕem, <i>to bring forth.</i>	thĕrŷ, <i>in that place.</i>
tĕar, <i>water from the eye.</i>	thrōw, <i>to cast; to hurl.</i>
tĕer, <i>a row or rank.</i>	thrōŷ, <i>agony.</i>
threw (thru), <i>did throw.</i>	tĭdŷ, <i>rising of the sea.</i>
throuŷh, <i>from end to end.</i>	tĭŷd, <i>bound; fastened.</i>
tĭmŷ, <i>duration.</i>	tōad, <i>a harmless reptile.</i>
thŷmŷ, <i>a pungent herb.</i>	tōwŷd, <i>drawn by a rope.</i>

Lesson 190.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

prōŷ'ress	ĕq'ui pagŷ	ĕx'qui ŷitŷ ly
ĭn'grătŷ	phōs'phor ŷs	ĕm'pa ra blŷ
pă'an	lŷ'di erŷŷs	pĕr'emp to ry
ĕm'pŷn	vĭç'i nagŷ	ôr'tho e py
dŷ'ress	ĭn'te ġral	ĕx'em pla ry
ġōod'măn	ĭn'te ġer	lăm'en ta blŷ
ō'zōnŷ	ăn'çes tor	ĭn'ter ĕst ing
ă'eorn	ăn tĭp'o dĕŷ	ĕm'tu me ly
prō'lōŷŷ	ăt'ro phy	sŷb'lu na ry
thĭr'tĕen	ĕm'plaŷ ŷant	vă'ri o loid
săr'dĭnŷ	dĕt'o nătŷ	ĕ'ti o lătŷ



Lesson 191.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

trus tēe'
 mon sōon'
 pro lix'
 de plōrø'
 whêrø äš'
 gāiñ sāy'
 re çæss'
 pla eärd'
 a dëpt'
 sue çæss'
 ro mănçe'

he räl'die
 ple thör'ie
 re eū'sant
 ple bē'ian
 pre çed'ençe'
 le thē'an
 il lūs'trätø'
 im mō'bilø'
 phĩ lip'pie
 o dē'on
 äreħän'gël

ap pël'la tivø'
 a nēm'o ne
 är tĩfĩ çer
 är bit'ra ment
 eon süm'matø'ly
 ea mël'o pard
 eon nō'ta tivø'
 in tēr'po lätø'
 te lëg'ra phy
 pe riph'ra sis
 re eön'naiš sänçe'

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 çinet'	mu şē'um	hȳ pēr'bo le
ex çæss'	e nēr'vātø	py rām'i dal
de funet'	ae elī'mātø	te lēph'o ny
ea nīnø'	in ūn'dātø	il lūs'tra tivø
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 eōyrsø'	ad ūm'brātø	in fēr'a blø
ae çæss'	eħo rē'us	eħal çēd'o ny

Lesson 193.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

ex trāōr'di na ry	in tēr'po lā tor
in eōm'pa ra blø	eon sōl'a to ry
ir rēfra gā blø	de lib'er a tivø
ir rēp'a ra blø	pro thōn'o ta ry
ir rēv'o ea blø	dis erīm'i na tivø
in dīs'so lu blø	com mēm'o ra tivø
in dīs'pu ta blø	ae çēl'er a tivø
in ěx'o ra blø	sa lū'ta to ry
ab sōl'u to ry	pa rī'e ta ry
de mōn'stra tivø 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.

g̃uar an tēe'	ăm a tēyr'	dēm o nī'a eal
ōb li g̃ōr'	bóm ba zīnē'	hō me ōp'a thy
eăp u çhīn'	tăm boyr īnē'	ăp o thē'o sis
īm pro vīșē'	rīe o çheț'	hēr e dīt'a ment
ōr mo lu'	mū le tēer'	spōn ta nē'i ty
en ġi nēer'	maɣ so lē'um	ēp i zō'o ty
rēe ol lēet'	īn de pēnd'ent	hỹ per bō're an
ăs sīgn ōr'	eōt y lē'don	ēp i eū're an
pō lo năișē'	eōn ti nēn'tal	Pỹth a g̃ō're an
dis ap provē'	hỹ 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	jävē'lin	hōs'tler
sōot	ăstħ'mă	chēst'nut	dē'tăil
nōosē	lēg'end	wrēs'tlē	fa çadē'
twīçē	de sīgn'	ōr'eħis	strỹeħ'nīnē
nīçē	īstħ'mus	līs'tēn	pēr'fūmē
sălvē	this'tlē	băy'oy	mus tăçhē'
hēight	ră'şīn	ġīb'bōūs	bās'ket
mīlch	a dūlt'	ġlā'ciēr(sh)	Ġăel'ie
browșē	psălm'ist	ġriēv'ōūs	Le vânt'
vășē	ōf'tēn	nă'sal	sōft'ēn

Lesson 196.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

thōugh	gōōsē'bēr ry	da gūērre'o tȳpē
gīst	sōōth'sāy er	eāb rī o leŷ'
fīfth	jū've nīlē	mīn'i a tūrē
drougħt	liē'o rīcē	lēg er de māīn'
nōōk	a pōs'ŷlē	chār i ot ēer'
pōōr	ār'gen tīnē	ān i mad vērt'
roil	Ār mīn' i an	āv øir du pois'
saūcē	de eō'rōūs	Çy elo pē'an
rħythm	çye'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'lōws	āb'a eūs	iġ nīt'i blē
fīg'ūrē	ād'vērsē ly	Jān'ū a ry'
dī rēet'	Būr'gun dy	Fēb'ru a ry
ās'sets	Bēd'ou 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'-līved	ō'a sīs	dēs'pi ea blē
sō'journ	ār'se nie	bāp'tis ter y
eāīs'son	ār'ti şan	prēs'by ter y

Lesson 198.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

in'nātē	eħl'er ie	se erē'to ry
tēr'mītēs	gōn'fa lōn	dēc're to ry
wāy'lāy	çen'tu plē	ēx'ple to ry
slaygh'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 māch'ie	spēr'ma çē'tī
grān'deur	in tēr'stiçē	pān'e gÿr ist
hir sūtē'	çe rām'ie	pān'e gÿr rizē
bēn'zīnē	re vōlt'ing	mel lif'lu øūs

Lesson 199.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

āg'gran dīzē	dēm'on strātē	tūr'mer ie
al'der man	tre mēn'døūs	ŕne mōn'ie
Āl'éo rān	stu pēn'døūs	vīr'e lāy
āl'ge brā	gōv'ern ment	ēx'pur gātē
miş'tlē tōē	Ār'a biē	ām'ber grīs
prēş'by ter	eōm'bat ivē	mīn'a ret
rāşp'ber rÿ	eōm'mu nīst	ōr'de al
vēn'ī şōn	eōm'plāş şānçē	plāt'i nūm
pōş'i tivē	eōn'versē ly	fēm'i nīnē
dis hōn'est	diş ās'ter	gēn'u inē
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 ist, <i>a believer in</i> <i>two gods.</i>	āp'po šitē, <i>suitable; fit.</i>
dū'el ist, <i>one who fights</i> <i>a duel.</i>	ōp'po šitē, <i>over against.</i>
de sçēn'sion, <i>descent.</i>	āe ela mā'tion, <i>a shout.</i>
dis sēn'sion, <i>strife.</i>	āe eli mā'tion, <i>inurement</i> <i>to a climate.</i>
çē're øūs, <i>like wax.</i>	ān'a lÿzē, <i>to separate.</i>
sē'ri øūs, <i>grave; solemn.</i>	ān'nal izē, <i>to record.</i>
Sir'i ūs, <i>the Dog Star.</i>	ōr'a elē, <i>a prophet.</i>
	āy'ri elē, <i>the external ear.</i>

Lesson 201.

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

ay'thor izē	eom mīs'sion	em pow'er
ap pâr'ent	ōb'vi øūs	ēv'i dent
ae eōrd'ant	eōn'so nant	a grēe'ing
de pōrt'ment	de mēan'or	be hāv'ior
dī dāe'tie	pre çēp'tivē	in strūet'ivē
fla ġi'tiøūs	a trō'ciøūs	out rā'ġeøūs
ad hēr'ent	pār'ti ŝan	fōl'lōw'er
in'di ġençē	pēn'u ry	pōv'er ty
sÿe'o phant	pār'a sītē	flāt'ter er
hār'bin ġer	pre eūr'sor	fōrē rŭn'ner

Lesson 202.

to, towards; unto.	vānē, a weathercock.
tōō, also.	vāīn, proud; empty.
twō, one and one.	veīn, a blood vessel.
trej, three at cards.	wāstē, to consume; loss.
trāy, a shallow vessel.	wāīst, part of the body.
vālē, a valley; a dell.	wârē, merchandise.
veīl, a cover; a curtain.	wēâr, to use; to waste.
wāit, to tarry; to stay.	wāy, a road; manner.
weīht, heaviness; load.	weīgh, to balance.
weīghed, balanced.	wēek, seven days.
wādē, to walk in water.	wēak, not strong.
wēth'er, a sheep.	wōōd, timber; a forest.
wēath'er, state of the air.	wōūld, preterit of will.

Lesson 203.

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

līnē	loin	erēek	erīck	sēx	sēets
lōām	lōōm	pīnt	point	yōn	yaŷn
loşē	lōōşē	sāt	sōt	lēast	lēst
mōrn	mōŷrn	phāşē	fāşē	serayl	serōll
rout	rouţē	layd	lōrd	tēnts	tēnsē
stāk	stōck	ēast	yēast	with	withē
eān	kēn	dayn	dōn	elōşē	elōthēş
blānch	blēnch	dōşē	dōzē	eōarsē	eōrsē
want	wōnt	wēn	wēn	whīţē	wīghţ
wāx	whācks	ālmş	ārms	mōōr	mōrē

Lesson 204.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

as sây'	es sây'	ëp'ie	ëp'oeh
de çēasē'	diş ēasē'	bēs'ēon	bēck'ōn
de sçēnt'	dis sēnt'	eōf'fin	eōugh'ing
de viçē'	de vişē'	ğrīs'tly	ğrīş'ly
huş zâ'	huş şâr'	dī'vers	dī'versē
in tēnsē'	in tēnts'	eħō'ral	eōr'al
a loud'	al lowēd'	ğānt'let	ğāunt'let
im mērsē'	a mērcē'	mū'sie	mū'çie
af fēet'	ef fēet'	rād'ish	rēd'dish
e lūde'	al lūde'	seulp'tor	seulp'turē
â do'	â dīçēū'	hūm'blē	ūm'bel

Lesson 205.

as çēnt', <i>steepness.</i>	bur'y (bēr'rÿ), <i>to cover with earth.</i>
as sēnt', <i>agreement.</i>	bēr'ry, <i>a small fruit.</i>
an'eħor, <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>
ał'ter, <i>to change. [fice.</i>	çēı'ling, <i>top of a room.</i>
ał'tar, <i>a place for sacri-</i>	sēa'ling, <i>as with wax.</i>
ał'ğer, <i>an instrument.</i>	çēl'lar, <i>a lower room.</i>
aı'ğur, <i>to foretell.</i>	sēl'ler, <i>one who sells.</i>
būr'rōw, <i>hole for shelter.</i>	çēs'sion, <i>a giving up.</i>
bōr'ōugh, <i>a corporate town.</i>	sēs'sion, <i>a sitting.</i>
bōld'er, <i>more bold.</i>	eōūs'ın, <i>a relation.</i>
bōw'l'der, <i>a large pebble.</i>	eōz'ēn, <i>to cheat.</i>

Lesson 206.

çen'su al, <i>of the census.</i>	phil'ter, <i>a love charm.</i>
sên'su al, <i>carnal.</i>	grēāt'er, <i>larger.</i>
eoun'çil, <i>an assembly.</i>	grāt'er, <i>that which grates.</i>
eoun'sel, <i>advice.</i> [cloth.	hō'ly, <i>sacred; pure.</i>
eän'vas, <i>a kind of coarse</i>	whōl'ly, <i>entirely.</i>
eän'vass, <i>to discuss.</i>	mär'tin, <i>a bird.</i> [sel.
erew'el, <i>worsted yarn.</i>	mär'ten, <i>a kind of wea-</i>
erū'el, <i>inhuman; savage.</i>	män'ner, <i>form; method.</i>
çyġ'net, <i>a young swan.</i>	män'or, <i>district.</i> [place.
sīg'net, <i>a seal.</i>	män'tēl, <i>shelf over a fire-</i>
eħōl'er, <i>anger; wrath.</i>	män'tlē, <i>a cloak.</i>
eöl'lar, <i>for the neck.</i>	mär'tial, <i>warlike.</i>
fil'ter, <i>to strain.</i>	mär'shal, <i>an officer.</i>

Lesson 207.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

eön'so nançé	eön'so nants	çen'sus	sên'seş
e lÿ'sian	e lÿ'siön	Lät'in	lät'ten
e mēr'sion	im mēr'sion	eön'çert	eön'sört
fôr'mer ly	fôm'al ly	eôr'nîçé	Çôr'nish
päss'a blé	päs'si blé	hāl'lōw	hāl'lō
pe tÿ'tion	par tÿ'tion	rēl'ie	rēl'iet
eöm'i ty	eom mÿ'tee	ôr'der	ôr'durçé
dēp ra vā'tion	dēp ri vā'tion	fä'ther	fär'ther
ve räç'i ty	vo räç'i ty	pläin'tiff	pläin'tivçé
stā'tion a ry	stā'tion er y	pā'tiençé	pā'tients

Lesson 208.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

bīlǽ	boil	ad hēr'ençǽ	ad hēr'ents
wīg	whīg	eön fi dānt'	eön'fi dent
Ĝöd	ġaüd	at tēnd'ançǽ	at tēnd'ants
dānçǽ	däünts	ǽe'çi dencǽ	ǽe'çi dents
dōmǽ	dōom	e liç'it	il liç'it
whēel	wēal	ēm'i nencǽ	īm'mi nencǽ
lēasǽ	lēę	e rūp'tion	ir rūp'tion
sēnsǽ	sīnçǽ	sāl'a ry	çěl'er y
dröss	draųs	bār'ren ness	bār'on ess
whīt	wīt	prōph'e çŷ	prōph'e sŷ

Lesson 209.

mēd'al, a stamped coin.	pēn'çil, used for writing.
mēd'dlǽ, to interfere.	pēn'silǽ, hanging.
mī'nor, one under age.	pēt'ty, small; little.
mī'ner, a worker in mines.	pēt'iŷ, a term in law.
mīt'y, full of mites.	pòm'açǽ, ground apples.
mīçht'y, powerful.	püm'içǽ, a spongy stone.
nā'val, of ships.	rīg'or, severity; stiffness.
nā'vǽl, the central part.	rīg'ġer, one who rigs.
çēn'sor, one who censures.	sück'er, a kind of fish.
çēn'ser, a pan for incense.	süe'eor, help; assistance.
pān'nel, a kind of saddle.	sūr'plus, excess.
pān'el, a jury roll.	sūr'pliçǽ, a clerical dress.

Lesson 210.

päl'let, <i>a small bed.</i>	eöm'pli ment, <i>regard.</i>
päl'atē, <i>part of the mouth.</i>	eöm'ple ment, <i>fullness.</i>
päl'ettē, <i>an oval board.</i>	eoun'sel or, <i>an adviser.</i>
ēm'i grātē, <i>to move out.</i>	eoun'čil or, <i>member of a</i>
īm'mi grātē, <i>to move in.</i>	council. [<i>straight.</i>
eās'tor, <i>the beaver.</i>	strāight'ēn, <i>to make</i>
eāst'er, <i>one who casts.</i>	strāit'ēn, <i>to narrow.</i>
eūr'rent, <i>running.</i>	eāl'en dar, <i>an almanac.</i>
eūr'rant, <i>a small fruit.</i>	eāl'en der, <i>a hot press.</i>
eāp'i tol, <i>a public edifice.</i>	sūt'ler, <i>an army trader.</i>
eāp'i tal, <i>principal.</i>	sūb'tler, <i>more subtle.</i>

Lesson 211.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

ǰilt	dōl'lar	rīp'plē	nāt'u ral
ǰyрэ	seǰōl'ar	trī'plē	ǰūt'tur al
ǰōwł	ǰrāp'plē	pōp'py	lit'er al
trōll	chāp'el	eōp'y	diz'zi ly
ǰōǰł	rēn'net	sūn'ny	buš'i ly
knōll	sēn'atē	mōn'ey	vēr'ti eal
dōlē	frēe'klē	ǰlīm'mer	ār'ti elē
tūrf	shēk'ēl	prīm'er	dū'te øūs
vērb	wit'ty	trēǰ'dlē	bēǰū'te øūs
pīrn	ǰit'y	pēd'dlē	fīn'i eal.
pērک	hōp'per	eōd'dlē	pīn'na elē
sūrd	prōp'er	mōd'el	ǰyn'ie al

Lesson 212.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

serēam	eōm'et	pēb'blē	in ter çēde'
serēen	vōm'it	rēb'el	sū per sēde'
shēavē	plūm'met	sīb'yl	eōl'o nīzē
shēet	sūm'mit	spīn'et	ād ver tīzē'
shīeld	vēr'y	līn'net	pār'a līzē
twīrl	mēr'ry	eām'el	sē'ere çy
chūrl	bōd'y	trām'mel	ēe'sta sy
elērk	shōd'dy	mām'mal	vāç'il lātē
quīrk	mūd'dy	sēv'ēn	fās'çi nātē
frayd	stūd'y	hēav'ēn	eō ēr'cion
brøad	gūin'eæ	pār'rot	de tēr'sion
awēd	nīn'ny	elār'et	eç ēr'tion

Lesson 213.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

grīēf	do'ing	a byss'	hīd'e øūs
shēaf	stew'ing	a mīss'	prē'vi øūs
gūilē	yēō'man	as sēss'	īm'pi øūs
ehylē	ehlō'ral	āb'sçēss	ā'que øūs
rēnd	knōw'ing	sīe'klē	pār'ti elē
wrēnch	gō'ing	nīck'el	erit'ie al
dēarth	eon dōlē'	tāl'ents	dil'i gēnt
wōrth	eon trōl'	bāl'ançē	ēl'e gānt
mīrth	en rōll'	sī'lencē	fāl'li blē
ēarth	dis pēl'	eom pēer'	prēl'a çy
spūrt	fōrē tēll'	ad hērē'	jēal'øūs y



Lesson 214.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

whīch	stòm'aeh	re prĭevē'	in ĭ'tial
dĭtch	saj'sagē	eon çēivē'	of fi'cial
fēūd	wōrd'y	de grādē'	es sēn'tial
sūēd	tūr'gid	a frāid'	sol stĭ'tial
prūdē	vēr'ger	pre pārē'	a būn'dant
wōōd	vĭr'tūē	for beār'	de pēnd'ent
baĭk	lēōp'ard	bār'ter	in veĭgh'er
shayl	lēp'er	tār'tar	be trāy'er
gūisē	fām'inē	mār'tyr	dĭ'a lōgŷē
sĭghs	gām'mōn	sue çēed'	dŷ nām'ies
flĭēs	sālm'on	ae çēdē'	me ehān'ies

Lesson 215.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

wjæld	seǎn'dal	se rēnǝ'	ǎn'no tātǝ
wějrd	hǎn'dlǝ	un elēǎn'	ǎn'o dǝnǝ
swālǝ	elām'or	be twēen'	eōl on nādǝ'
swǎjn	ǧrǎm'mar	ma rīnǝ'	sēr e nādǝ'
stōrm	hǎm'mer	eom plētǝ'	dōm i nēer'
swarm	pǎlm'er	de fēǎt'	bēl ve dērǝ'
sçythǝ	sǎ'tyr	de çējt'	pēn'ni less
writhǝ	trǎjt'or	eō ērçǝ'	mōn'çy less
sīǝvǝ	wǎjt'er	dis būrseǝ'	jōe'ū lar
ǧīvǝ	erǎ'ter	dis pērsǝ'	jōck'çy ing

Lesson 216.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

skejn	vǎl'id	kīr'tlǝ	pōl'i çy
slǎjn	sǎl'ad	tūr'tlǝ	lēǧ'a çy
erǎnǝ	mǎl'let	fēr'tilǝ	eūr'ti lagǝ
swōrd	vǎl'et	myr'tlǝ	sǝn'a ǧōǧuǝ
bōǧst	brēez'y	wīd'ǧeōn	eōd'i çil
ǧhōst	ǧrēǧs'y	pī'ǧeōn	dōm'i çilǝ
quēer	ǧār'dǝn	mǎl'içǝ	vēr'sa tilǝ
brjǝf	pār'dǝn	pǎl'açǝ	hǝp'o eritǝ
spōkǝ	ē'vjl	tōr'tōisǝ	hǝp'po drōmǝ
erōǧk	ēǧ'ǧlǝ	mōr'tisǝ	sçēn'er y
sēlf	pōlǝ'ǧx	sēl'vagǝ	plē'na ry
sylph	pōm'try	pōr'ridǧǝ	dēǧn'er y

Lesson 217.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

zine	eöl'legé	eon fēr'	û tēn'sil
brīnk	knöwl'edgē	a stīr'	pre hēn'silē
fōught	lēath'er	oe eūr'	fa tīgū'ing
eaught	tēth'er	ef fāçé'	be lēā'gūer
wróught	eaŷ'eus	e rāsé'	sī lí'ceŷūs
fūşé	maŷk'ish	chas tīşé'	vex ā'tiŷūs
news	aŷ'thor	bap tīzē'	fa çē'tiŷūs
vīwş	aŷn'ing	a çhēvē'	sus pī'cion
chōşé	ār'id	per çēivē'	po şī'tion
wōşé	hēir'ship	be rēavē'	in çī'sion
ōōzé	āir'y	re nown'	de rī'sion
ŷhoşé	eār'ry	re nounçé'	e dī'tion

Lesson 218.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

ēarl	rān'eor	in vādé'	dī ūr'nal·
knūrl	eān'ker	up brāid'	hī bēr'nal
shīrk	flūx'ion	ur bānē'	at tōr'nōy
jērk	sūe'tion	or dāin'	de tēr'gent
pīth	hōs'piçé	be strew'	eon tā'gion
mŷth	aŷs'piçé	im bruşé'	her bā'ceŷūs
grōwth	bōt'tom	pre çedé'	frōl'ie sōmē
lōath	aŷ'tumŷ	pro çeed'	frōl'ick ing
lōathé	trūn'nion	re dēem'	de prēs'sion
elōthé	būn'ion	ex trēmé'	dis erē'tion

Lesson 219.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

risk	eŭ'plē	wry'ness	vē'hī elē
wrist	eŭp'board	rī'ot	tŷp'ie al
shred	ehō'rus	lŷr'ist	ōb'sta elē
dread	pō'rŭs	li'vrē	prō'to eōl
schemē	hill'y	tēn'on	mŷs'tie al
chief	lil'y	pēn'non	mīst'i ness
siēgē	sān'dal	rōs'trum	rēe're ant
sēat	eān'dlē	phān'tom	rēck'ŷn er
sēethē	nū'tant	fān'ion	wrētch'ed ly
keyēd	nēū'ter	vēr'sion	ōff'icer
twēed	nū'sançē	tēr'tian	ōph'i elēidē

Lesson 220.

Words containing silent Letters.

thōught	hānd'sōmē	re doubt'	hēe'a tōmb
wrēathē	viēt'uāls	re sēind'	sēi'o list
wrēath	sēis'sōrs	gnēis'sōsē	eō a lēsēē'
rhōmb	schōt'tish	be nīgn'	āp'o thēgm
gnāt	gnō'mon	eam pāign'	dī'a phrāgm
rōgūē	fōr'eign	ar rāign'	psŷ'ehie al
gnaw	dough'ty	op pūgn'	sāe'eha rīnē
gnāsh	haugh'ty	re sīgn'	rhēu māt'ie
gnārl	ehrōn'ie	de līght'	rhāp'so dy
gnōmē	daugh'ter	ex pūgn'	rhēt'o rie
phlēgm	ghāst'ly	af frīght'	ea tārrh'al

Lessor 221.

Silent Letters.

taught	hōn'est	ea tārrh'	pneū māt'ies
sōurçē	ghēr'kin	eon dēmh'	psal'ter y
brōught	chal'k'y	de mēsne'	pneū mō'ni ā
rēalm	is'land	dē'poſt	rhi nōç'e rōs
vault	nāph'thā	būrg'h'er	rēn'dez voys
knōb	grīs'tlē	ea'lk'er	jēp'ard y
quālm	thrōs'tlē	rhom'boid	hēm'or rhaçgē
wrōth	ehris'tēn	zmē'sis	rhi'z'o pōd
fraught	jēp'ard	ptis'an	ptār'mi gan
knōck	wriç'glē	psy'ehie	pseū'do nym
knifē	brīs'tlē	rhy'm'er	psalm'ist ry

Lesson 222.

Words liable to be misspelled.

trēs'tlē	glū'ey ness	eol lēet'i blē
pa pay'	erys'tal linē	e rās'a blē
gēy'ser	ehrys'a lis	ae eôr'di on
gāh'ging	lāeh'ry mōsē	saç er dō'tal
eo lōgnē'	kēr'o sēnē	ēf fer vēs'çençē
qua drillē'	glÿç'er inē	tran qu'il'li ty
skÿ'ey	ār'gō naÿt	eom mīt'ti blē
sōr'ghum	fōrē bōd'ing	eōr us eā'tion
sur vey'	ex chēq'uer	māe a rō'nī
stärve'ling	sīb'yl linē	piē'ea lil li
prō'grāmmē	sīb'i lant	fil'i būs ter

Lesson 223.

Words liable to be misspelled.

fleam	éy'ing	gën e ä'l'o gy
glyph	wëe'vyl	bæ ea lay're atø
lëgø	læ'qwer	äb o rīg'i nēs
euiſh	du èt'	är ehæ ö'l'o gy
täunt	quar tèt'	äs a fèt'i dà
sievø	phē'nix	ër y sip'e las
fèchø	rōgū'ish	hō mo gē'ne øus
frørø (frâr)	whëy'øÿ	hÿ per erit'i çism
järð	lëðg'er	ieh thy ö'l'o gy
erÿpt	sätch'el	për i to nī'tis
soÿ	lär'yñx	läck a däj'si eal

Lesson 224.

Words frequently mispronounced.

fôr'tress	dän'druff	pröd'ūçø	eon çisø'
eär'bīnø	frän'chisø	eöm'bat	dis öwn'
ehlō'ridø	höm'agø	thith'er	dis däj'n'
eoffee	rhu'bärb	ö'nyx	dī vülge'
eöm'rädø	eöv'ert	dis ärm'	ex töl'
saÿ'çer	mā'tron	jo eösø'	for bädø'
dëe'adø	mön'ad	bøür gëois'	suf füøø'
quīn'sÿ	pā'tron	Çäy ënnø'	poø ðess'
gäl'löws	lith'argø	eon toÿr'	färø wëll'
mī'slø	pär'tridgø	dī vërgø'	be nëath'
faÿ'çet	wa'ter	dī vërt'	re söÿrçø'

Lesson 225.

Words frequently mispronounced.

dī'a mōnd	pār'a dīsé	çin eñō'nà
çhån de lĭer'	ā'li as	in vēi'gļe
grån'a ry	pār'a çhuté	stra tē'gie
eoy'rĭ er	pōç'poy'r'ri'	ex eür'sion
ĕg'lan tĭnē	hÿ'gi ēnē	a eous'ties
sōr'çer y	eōn'fis eāté	an chō'vy
ĕx'tir pāté	psāl'mo dÿ	pa lā'ver
eōr'dial	gÿård'i an	Çay' eā'sian
eōr'ri dōr	eōm'mu nişm	ap pār'el
gās'e øūs	sub al'tern	so prä'no
dōç'i blé	eøür ā'gēøūs	im mor tēļļé'

Lesson 226.

Words liable to be misspelled.

sōm'er saylt	how'itz er	bār'y tōnē
stĭm'ū lūs	sÿ'e'a mōrē	bil'lings gāté
sĭl høj'etté'	a brīdğ'ment	brÿ'o ny
pa vil'ion	ād'di blé	çĕn'ti ped
quin tĭl'ion	æs thēt'ie	çim'e ter
çĭ vil'ian	āl'ehe my	eōl'an der
çĕn'ti grām	ār'que būs	eōp'i er
ma nil'là	āÿ lān'tus	nas tūr'tium
øū'pho nÿ	as bēs'tus	chie'o ry
prōs'e lÿtē	as çĕnd'ant	hej'nøūs ness
pū'tre fÿ	sÿz'y gÿ	dēb o nāÿr'
pro bōs'çis	bār'be eūē	pōr'phy ry

Lesson 227.

Words liable to be misspelled.

bal'drie	mal fēa'sançø	eal liğ'ra phy
bän'yan	sûr'çin ġlø	dÿs'en tēr y
baŷ'blø	pløū'ri sy	rēm i nīs'çençø.
la pēl'	pôr'çe lain	hÿ pœ'ri sy
kēr'chīøf	øs'çil lātø	hÿ pöt'e nūsø
ġnøs'tie	dēl'e blø	syn ēe'do eħe
rō ŷettø'	laŷ'da nŷm	sī dē're al
eām'phēnø	ērÿs'tal lizø	ād sçī ti'tiøūs
eāħ'up	pøl'y ġlöt	ām aŷ rō'sis
çess' pōol	ġŷer ril'lā	Lil li pŷ'tian
çī ġār'	quin tēs'sençø	lil i ā'ceøūs

Lesson 228.

Words liable to be misspelled.

elew	eoif'furø	eon fēe'tion ėr y
ełinch	flēðġø'ling	kløp to mā'ni ā
sløūth	āf'ġħan	eōr nu eō'pi ā
blōndø	çhe nillø'	eōt y lēd'on øūs
ġlēbø	çhe miŷø'	dī ŷ tŷr'ni ty
ġÿvøŷ	çhās sēŷr'	Tērps sieħ o rē'an
ġŷÿ	çhēv'ron	me tēmp sy eħō'sis
erŷħ	eōr'ymb	mē te ør'o litø
tøūch	é lēvø'	pēr ip nēū'mo ny
krāal	høġŷ'hēad	pħar ma eo pœ'ia
chīntz	mēer'sçħaŷm	pħar ma çēū'tie al
ġŷild	bŷħr' stōnø	sāe eħa ri'er øūs

Lesson 229.

Words liable to be misspelled or mispronounced.

ěl e phan tī'a sis
 p̄ar a di sī'a eal
 p̄ar a pher nā'li à
 v̄er i si mīl'i tūd̄
 tīn tin nāb ū lā'tion
 sū per e rōg'a tīv̄
 pū sil la nīm'i ty
 phan t̄aṣ ma gō'ri à
 ōb'li gā tō ri ly
 ĭd i o s̄yn'era sy
 ĭr re mē'di a bl̄
 ĭp e eāe u ān'hā

ĭr rēe'oḡ ni za bl̄
 gū ber na tō'ri al
 ěl ee mōs'y na ry
 p̄ol y eot y lē'don
 hēt er o gē'ne øūs
 hī er o gl̄yph'ie al
 h̄yp o eħon drī'a eal
 ĭis tō ri ōg'ra pher
 ĭn dīs'so lu bl̄ ness
 ĭn dīs'pu ta bl̄ ness
 ěr y si p̄el'a t̄øūs
 ĭr rēf'ra gā bl̄ ness

Lesson 230.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

ōf (ōv)	t̄øūgh (tūf)	tr̄øūgh (trōf)
sīc̄ (sīz)	h̄øūgh (hōk)	buṣ'ŷ (bīz'ŷ)
āīsl̄ (īl)	fīōrd (fyōrd)	ma'n̄ŷ (mēn'ŷ)
sayṣ (sēz)	buoy (bwoy)	pret't̄ŷ (prīt't̄ŷ)
said (sēd)	eōūgh (kawf)	wom'en (wīm'en)
loir (lwär)	môn̄ (mōn)	eañ'on (kǎn'yūn)
a'n̄ŷ (ēn'ŷ)	roūḡ (rōōzh)	sà lôn' (sà lôn')
newt (nūt)	mauv̄ (mōv)	ḡha peau' (shà pō')
beaux (bōz)	ruḡh̄ (rōōsh)	ḡha teau' (shà tō')
onḡ (wūns)	Czēeh̄ (tchĕk)	ero qūeḡ' (kro kǎ')
ĭ'rōn (ĭ'urn)	eā fé' (kǎ fā')	mé nāḡ' (āzh)

Lesson 231.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

pa tois' (pà twä')	boü'quet' (bōō kā')
bī jōü' (be zhōō')	breech'eş (brīch'ez)
płtłi's'ie (tiz'ik)	pōr'pōis'e (pōr'pus)
bū'reau (bū'ro)	a ġain' (a ġēn')
En'ġlish (īng'ġlish)	diş cērn' (diz zērn')
flām'beau (flām'bo)	e nōūgh' (e nūf')
haut'boy (hō'boy)	en nūi' (ān nwē')
hī'eøūgh (hīk'kup)	ron deau' (ron dō')
rīġht'eoüs (rī'chus)	vi ġnētt'e' (vin yēt')
ġhām'øis' (shām'mý)	squir'rel (skwēr'rel)
boü'doir' (bōō'dwōr')	suf fīc'e' (suf fīz')
ser'ġeant (sär'jent)	eōr tēġe' (kōr tāzh')

Lesson 232.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

søūgh (sūf)	men äġ'er i'e (men äzh'er ý)
myrr'h (mēr)	ci ce rō'ne (sīs e rō'ne)
suäv'e (swāv)	ġhē vaux'-de-frīş'e' (she vō'de frēz')
shew (shō)	pā pier'-mä ġhé' (pā pyā'mä shā')
strew (stru)	dé eōl le té' (da kol le tā')
boü'ff'e (bōōf)	xī phōph'ýl lōüs (zī fōf'il lūs)
nōm (nōn)	vēr mī cēl'li (-chēl'li or -sēl'li)
ełōūgh (klūf)	sū per fī'ciēs (sū per fīsh'ēz)
née (nā)	rā tion ā'le (rāsh un ā'le)
ġhāt (ġawt)	hā bi tu é' (ā be tu ā')
erēx (krē)	hāl le lū'jāh (hāl le lū'yā)

Lesson 233.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

buş'ÿness (bīz'nes)	röq'ÿe laurê (rök'e lör)
eolo'nel (kûr'nel)	sâe'ri fîçê (sāk'ri fîz)
hau tēâr' (hō tēr')	çhef-d'œuvrê' (sha dēvr')
bdêl'lium (dêl'yum)	ês eri toirê' (ês kri twär')
eui räss' (kwe räs')	bellêss-lêt'trêss (bel lêt'ter)
gâuçê riê' (gōsh rê')	rês'tau rânç' (rês'to rant)
trouss seau' (trōō sō')	mî gnôn ettê' (mîn yün êt')
gün'wâlê (gün'nel)	fûçh'si a (fû'shî â)
dâh'lia (däl'ya)	re vejl'le (rê vâl'ya)
soi rée' (swä rā')	pâ pe tériê' (pâ pe trê')
sâp'phîrê (sâf'îr)	sur vejl'lançê (-vâl'yans)
eō'gnæ (kôn'yäk)	Plê'ia dêş (plê'ya dêz)

Lesson 234.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

nês'ciencê (nêsh'ens)	re çhêr çhé' (re shêr shâ')
ba réçê' (ba rāzh')	sō brî quêt' (so bre kâ')
dîph'thong (dîf'-)	âid'-de-camp (âd'de kân)
sôl'dier (sôl'jer)	mäg gîô're (mäd jô'ra)
fôr'tünê (fôr'tyun)	mâ de moi şêllê' (-dmwâ zêl')
nêph'ew (nêf'yu)	flêür-de-lîs' (flêr de lê')
lêt'tuçê (lêt'tis)	dêb au çhêe' (dêb o shê')
en trêe' (än trā')	rêş'er vôîr (rêz'er vwôr)
rê gîmê' (râ zhêm')	eis têdd'föd (âs têth'vöd)
seru toirê' (skru twär')	prô té gé' (pro ta zhâ')
phÿ şiquê' (fî zêk')	dê noÿê ment' (-nōō măn')



Lesson 235.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

eri tūq̄e' (kri tēk')	en eōre' (ān kōr')
pen çhānt' (pān shān')	sé änce' (sa äns')
çhi gnon (shin'yōn)	môr çeau' (môr sō')
çha let' (sha lā')	dän sēũçe' (dän sēz')
é lān' (a lān')	säng-froid' (sān frwä')
mēm'oir (mēm'wōr)	ba rouçe' (bā rōosh')
mon siēur' (mō syē')	fauç pās' (fō pā')
blāũç mänge' (blā mänzh')	bou illi' (bōo yē')
a mende' (a mänd')	bôn'moç (bôn'mo)
çen timē' (sän tēm')	mil lier' (me lyā')
biv'ouæ (biv'wāk)	sā vānt' (sā vān')

Lesson 236.

Names of Men.

Chärles	Äd'am	Här'old	Ä'sà
Fränk	Äl'bert	Hën'ry	Bäs'il
Geörg	Än'drew	Hō'mer	Cä'leb
Hügh	Är'thur	I'saæ	Çē'phas
Jāmēs	Clär'enç	Jā'eob	Çy'rus
Jōb	Dā'vid	Jō'seph	Eū'gēn
Jōhn	Ēd'ward	Lew'is	Fē'lix
Lükē	Ēd'win	Nō'äh	Jā'bez
Märk	Ēz'ra	Pät'rick	Lēøn'ard
Rälph	Frän'çis	Pē'ter	Mō'ses
Saül	Ĝil'bert	Wil'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'aç	Bën'ja mīn	Bar thöl'o mew
Jā'son	E lī'jäh	Eb en ē'zer
Jēs'se	Fēr'di nand	Em män'ü el
Lay'renç	Frëd'er ick	E zē'ki el
Lē'vī	I şā'äh	Jēr e mī'äh
Lū'ther	Le än'der	Le ön'i das
Ös'ear	Öl'i ver	Na pō'le on
Phīl'ip	Sām'ü el	The öph'i lūs
Rīch'ard	Tīm'o thý	Zēeh a rī'äh

Lesson 238.

Names of Women.

Änné	Ä'dä	Ës'ther	Lō'is
Blānchē	Äg'nes	Ëū'nice	Lū'cy
Ëvē	Ä'l'ice	Ë'vā	Mā'bel
Ġrāçē	Än'nā	Fän'ny	Mār'thā
Jānē	Bēr'thā	Flō'rā	Mā'ry
Jēan	Clār'ā	Frān'çes	Mÿ'rā
Kātē	Cō'rā	Ġēr'trudē	Nān'cy
Māyd	Ë'dith	Hän'nāh	Rā'chel
Māy	Ëd'nā	Hēl'en	Rhō'dā
Pēarl	Ë'l'lā	Ë'dā	Sā'rāh
Rūth	Ëm'mā	Lāy'rā	Sū'san

Lesson 239.

Names of Women.

Ä'my	Äd'e linē	A mē'li ā
Bēt'sey	A män'dā	Är a bēl'lā
Briđg'et	Bār'ba rā	Dör o thē'ā
Çhār'lottē	Bē'a triçē	E liz'a bēth
Cklō'e	Dēb'o rāh	E vān'ge linē
Dōr'eas	E li'zā	Fe lic'i ā (lish)
Dī'nāh	Ëm'i ly	Frēd er i'eā
Ël'len	Mār'gā ret	Ġēōr ġi ān'ā
Flōr'ençē	Pris çil'lā	Ës a bēl'lā
Ja nēt'	Re bēe'eā	La vin'i ā
Rō'sā	Su şān'nā	Vie tō'ri ā

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> (<i>exempli gratia</i>), 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> (<i>et cetera</i>), And so	<i>Ibid.</i> , In the same place.
<i>Fri.</i> , Friday.	<i>Id.</i> (<i>idem</i>), The same.
<i>Fahr.</i> , Fahrenheit.	<i>i. e.</i> (<i>id est</i>), 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- ument.	<i>Sun.</i> , Sunday.
<i>Pxt.</i> , He painted it.	<i>Supt.</i> , Superintendent.
<i>Sc.</i> , He engraved it.	<i>Thurs.</i> , Thursday.
<i>Q. M.</i> , Quartermaster.	<i>Tues.</i> , Tuesday.
<i>Recd.</i> , Received.	<i>V.</i> , <i>vid.</i> , or <i>vide</i> , See.
<i>Rev.</i> , Reverend.	<i>Viz.</i> (videlicet), Namely.
<i>S.</i> , Shilling; South.	<i>Vol.</i> , Volume.
<i>S. A.</i> , South America.	<i>Vs.</i> (versus), Against.
<i>Sat.</i> , Saturday.	<i>Wed.</i> , Wednesday.
<i>Sen.</i> , Senior; Senator.	<i>W. I.</i> , West Indies.
	<i>Wt.</i> , Weight.

Lesson 244.

Abbreviations of the States, with their Pronunciation.

<i>Ala.</i> , Āl a bā'ma.	<i>Io.</i> , Ī'o wa.
<i>Ark.</i> , Ār'kan saş.	<i>Kan.</i> or <i>Kans.</i> , Kān'sas.
<i>Cal.</i> , Čāl i fōr'nī a.	<i>Ken.</i> or <i>Ky.</i> , Ken tūck'y.
<i>Col.</i> or <i>Colo.</i> , Čōl o rā'do.	<i>Lou.</i> or <i>La.</i> , Loŭ i şi ä'na.
<i>Conn.</i> or <i>Ct.</i> , Čon nēčt'- i eut.	<i>Me.</i> , Mājŋə.
<i>Del.</i> , Dēl'a wārə.	<i>Md.</i> , Ma'ry land (mēr).
<i>Flor.</i> or <i>Fla.</i> , Flōr'ī da.	<i>Mass.</i> , Mās sa chū'setts.
<i>Geo.</i> or <i>Ga.</i> , Ġēōr'ģi a.	<i>Mich.</i> , Mič'h'i ġān.
<i>Id.</i> , Ī'da ho.	<i>Minn.</i> , Mīn ne sō'ta.
<i>Ill.</i> or <i>Ills.</i> , Īl li noiş'.	<i>Miss.</i> , Mis sis sip'pī.
<i>Ind.</i> , Īn dī ān'a.	<i>Mo.</i> , Mīs soŭ'rī.
	<i>Mont.</i> , Mon tā'na.

Lesson 245.

Abbreviations of the States, with their Pronunciation.

<i>Neb.</i> , Ne brās'ka.	<i>R. I.</i> , Rĥōdə Īş'land.
<i>Nev.</i> , Ne vā'da.	<i>S. C.</i> , South Čār o lī'na.
<i>N. H.</i> , New Hāmp'- shire.	<i>S. Dak.</i> , South Da kō'ta.
<i>N. J.</i> , New Jēr'sėj̄.	<i>Tenn.</i> , Tēn nes sēe'.
<i>N. Y.</i> , New Yōrk.	<i>Tex.</i> , Tēx'as.
<i>N. C.</i> , Nōrth Čār o lī'na.	<i>Ut.</i> , Ū'tāk.
<i>N. Dak.</i> , Nōrth Da kō'ta.	<i>Vt.</i> , Ver mōnt'.
<i>O.</i> , O hī'o.	<i>Va.</i> , Vir ġin'ī a.
<i>Or.</i> or <i>Oreg.</i> , Ōr'e ġon.	<i>Wash.</i> , Waş'ing ton.
<i>Pa.</i> or <i>Penn.</i> , Pēnn sŷl'- vā'nī a.	<i>W. Va.</i> , Wēst Vir ġin'ī a.
	<i>Wis.</i> , Wis eōn'sin.
	<i>Wyo.</i> , Wy ō'ming.

Lesson 246.

American and Foreign Geographical Names.

Al'ba nÿ	Bä'den	Ä'l'le ġhē ny
Äp'en nīnēš	Bal'ti morē	Ä'si a (ä'shī a)
Ar i zō'na	Bor deaux' (-dō')	Çin çin nä'ti
Ayr (âr)	Çai'ro	Ëū phrä'tēš
Aulne (ōn)	Çey'lōn'	Hä wäi'i
Bōs'ton	Çhi ea'ġo	Ok lä hō'ma
Çhēy ēnnē'	Ï'ser	Päl'es tīnē
Māin	Mäd'rid	Phīl a dēl'phī a
Mo bilē'	Mil wä'kee	Pÿr'e neēš
Pau (pō)	New Mēx'i eo	Szēg ed in'
Sāōnē	New Ôr'le anš	Vī ēn'na
Sejñē	Tĥamēš (tēmz)	Vin çenneš' (vin sēnz')

Lesson 247.

Other Geographical Names of frequent Mispronunciation.

Altamaha (al ta ma ha')	Aube (ōb)
Chautauqua (sha ta'kwa)	Caen (kōn)
Chiquisaca (chōō ke sä'kä)	Dieppe (de ēp')
Gloucester (ġlōs'ter)	Foix (fwä)
Guanajuato (ġwä nä hwä'to)	Joux (zhōō)
Guatemala (ġä 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 ġä'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.

