

ECLECTIC EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

MCGUFFEY'S  
ECLECTIC  
SPELLING BOOK.

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*REVISED EDITION.*

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NEW YORK ❖ CINCINNATI ❖ CHICAGO  
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY



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## PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

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THE **English Alphabet** consists of twenty-six letters, viz.: *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OF THE VARIOUS SOUNDS.

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

TABLE OF VOCALS.

*Long Sounds.*

ā,	as in	āte.	ē,	as in	ērr.
â,	"	eâre.	ī,	"	īçe.
ã,	"	ãrm.	ō,	"	ōde.
â,	"	lâst.	ū,	"	ūse.
â,	"	âll.	û,	"	bûrn.
ê,	"	êve.	oo,	"	fool.

*Short Sounds.*

ă,	as in	ăm.	ö,	as in	ödd.
ě,	"	ělm.	Û,	"	Ûp.
ĩ,	"	ĩn.	oo,	"	look.

*Diphthongs.*

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

TABLE OF SUBVOCALS.

b,	as in	bīb.	v,	as in	vâlve.
d,	"	dīd.	th,	"	thīs.
g̃,	"	g̃īg̃.	z,	"	zīnc.
j,	"	jŭg̃.	zh,	"	ăzure.
n,	"	nīne.	r,	"	râre.
m,	"	māim.	w,	"	wē.
ng,	"	hăng.	y,	"	yēt.

l, as in lull.

TABLE OF ASPIRATES.

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

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

TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES.

a, for	ǒ, as in	whæt.	e, for	k, as in	eän.
ê, "	â, "	thêre.	ç, "	s, "	çite.
e, "	ā, "	fēint.	çh, "	sh, "	çhāise.
ÿ, "	ē, "	poliçe.	eh, "	k, "	chāos.
ī, "	ē, "	sīr.	ġ, "	j, "	ġem.
ó, "	ũ, "	són.	n, "	ng, "	īnk.
o, "	ōō, "	tō.	z, "	z, "	āz.
o, "	ōō, "	wōlf.	s, "	sh, "	sūre.
ô, "	ǣ, "	fōrk.	z, "	gz, "	ězǣct.
õ, "	û, "	wōrk.	gh, "	f, "	lāugh.
u, "	ōō, "	full.	ph, "	f, "	phlōx.
u, "	ōō, "	rude.	qu, "	k, "	pīque.*
ÿ, "	ī, "	flÿ.	qu, "	kw, "	quīt.
ÿ, "	ī, "	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 ě; as in *any* (*pro. ěn'nÿ*). U has, in a few words, the sound of ě; as in *bury* (*pro. bĕr'ry*); or that of ÿ, as in *busy* (*pro. bĭz'ÿ*).

OF THE CONSONANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

## OF SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Spelling** is naming or writing the letters of a word.



## Script Alphabet.

A B C D E F G

H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U

V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i

j k l m n o p q

r s t u v w x y z

## THE ALPHABET.

---

A	B	C	D
E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X
	Y	Z	

THE ALPHABET.  

---

a	b	c	d
e	f	g	h
i	j	k	l
m	n	o	p
q	r	s	t
u	v	w	x
	y	z	

## PICTORIAL ALPHABET.

A



a

Ax

B



b

Boy

C



c

Cat

D



d

Dog

E



e

Elk

F



f

Fox

G



g

Girl

H



h

Hen

I



i

Ink

J



j

Jug

K



k

Kid

L



l

Lark

M



m

Man

N



n

Nut

O



o

Ox

P



p

Pig

Q



q

Quail

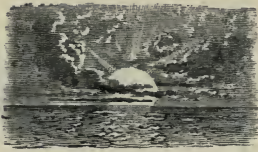
R



r

Rat

S



s

Sun

T



t

Top

U



u

Urn

V



v

Vine

W



w

Wren

X



x

X

Y



y

Yak

Z



z

Zebra

SCRIPT FIGURES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

ECLECTIC SPELLING BOOK.

Lesson 1.

SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS.

*Short Sound of A.*

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

*Short Sound of E.*

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

## ·Lesson 2.

## SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS.—CONTINUED.

*Short Sound of I.*

if	rĭd	hĭm	sĭn	jĭḡ
it	lĭd	rĭm	tĭn	rĭḡ
iſ	sĭp	fĭx	dĭḡ	bĭb
bĭt	tĭp	sĭx	fĭḡ	jĭb
hĭt	nĭp	dĭn	bĭḡ	rĭb
sĭt	lĭp	pĭn	pĭḡ	fĭb

*Short Sound of O.*

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

*Short Sound of U.*

ūp	mūd	rūm	rūt	gūsh
ūs	dūḡ	sūm	hūng	dūst
eūb	mūḡ	būn	būng	mūst
hūb	pūḡ	dūn	lūng	rūst
rūb	tūḡ	rūn	sūng	gūst
būd	jūḡ	sūn	hūlk	drūm





**Lesson 3.**

REVIEW OF SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS.

măn	lăp	păt	tăp	hăd
fĭn	ġět	tĕn	wĕt	pĕġ
fĭt	dĭm	mĭx	hĭd	hĭş
hôt	rôt	fôb	dôt	eôn
rŭġ	hŭm	fŭn	hŭt	eŭt
băd	bŭt	hŭġ	ġŭm	flôġ
dĕn	fôġ	dĭp	năġ	drăm
dĭd	tŭb	lôġ	bĕt	hĕlp
sôd	hôd	ġŭn	pĕn	lĭft
lăd	wĕb	lĭd	eôġ	rŭsh

## Lesson 4.

## Long Sound of A.

dātē	jādē	eāmē	eāgē	bānē
lātē	fādē	dāmē	pāgē	lāçē
mātē	rātē	sāmē	sāgē	wākē

## 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.

pīlē	dīkē	fīrē	līfē	bīdē
fīlē	līkē	tīrē	rīfē	hīdē
mīlē	pīkē	sīrē	wīfē	rīdē

## Long Sound of O.

eōdē	dōlt	bōnē	hōpē	dōtē
nōdē	jōlt	eōnē	pōpē	nōtē
bōdē	mōlt	hōnē	rōpē	vōtē
rōvē	bōlt	tōnē	eōpē	hōld

## Long Sound of U.

lūrē	eūbē	mūtē	lūnē	hūgē
eūrē	tūbē	dūkē	dūnē	pūlē
pūrē	lūtē	jūtē	ūsē	eūē

**Lesson 5.**

Short Sounds of Vowels.

erāb	blēd	chĭp	shōt	būmp
grāb	flēd	shĭp	blōt	lūmp
drāb	slēd	whĭp	spōt	pūmp
slāb	spēd	slĭp	plōt	jūmp
stāb	thēn	drip	trōt	hūmp
brāg	bēnt	spĭt	elōg	būlk
erām	bēst	erĭb	frōg	jūst
elān	hēmp	gĭft	plōd	drūg
elād	vēst	kĭng	stōp	shūt
dāsh	wēst	grĭt	elōd	hūsh

**Lesson 6.**

Various Vowel Sounds.

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

## Lesson 7.

## Long Sounds of Vowels.

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

## Lesson 8.

## Various Sounds of Vowels.

elāsp	smāll	erāmp	brīng	mōan
grāsp	stāll	stāmp	elīng	eōast
flāsk	fall	grānd	sling	tōast
grāft	wāll	stānd	swing	rōast
erāft	squāll	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	ēl'der	çiv'il	eül'prit
āl'to	hēe'tie	dīt'ty	e'lüm'sy
eän'ter	hěl'met	gīd'dy	dül'cet
mār'ry	fēn'nel	fil'ly	fün'nel
rāl'ly	kēn'nel	sīl'ly	gül'ly
nāp'kin	bēl'fry	līv'id	büçk'et
hāp'py	ēd'dy	līm'it	gūs'set
pān'try	ēn'try	līm'ber	sül'len
rām'mer	ēn'vy	rīv'et	süm'mon
mām'mon	tēs'ty	līn'en	hūr'ry
tāb'let	sēlf'ish	mīl'let	mül'let

## Lesson 11.

Various Sounds of A.

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

## Lesson 12.

Various Sounds of A.

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

**Lesson 13.**

Various Sounds of E.

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

**Lesson 14.**

Various Sounds of I.

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

## Lesson 15.

Various Sounds of O.

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

## Lesson 16.

Various Sounds of U.

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





Lesson 17.

Various Sounds of the Vowels.

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

## Lesson 18.

Words Accented on the last Syllable.

a wāké'	be hĕst'	be hĭnd'	re ċĕdĕ'
be ĕāmĕ'	be sĕt'	be sĭdĕ'	ĕon ĕrĕtĕ'
be hāvĕ'	ĕa dĕt'	be tĭdĕ'	ĕom pĕtĕ'
be tākĕ'	de fĕnd'	de rĭvĕ'	se ĕrĕtĕ'
e lātĕ'	de pĕnd'	re ċĭtĕ'	ĕon ċĕdĕ'
per vādĕ'	re pĕl'	re tĭrĕ'	ĕon vĕnĕ'
for sākĕ'	at tĕnd'	re vĭlĕ'	im pĕdĕ'
a bātĕ'	ĕon sĕnt'	re mĭŝĕ'	re plĕtĕ'
ĕre ātĕ'	im pĕnd'	re vĭvĕ'	un sĕen'
ĕs tātĕ'	im pĕl'	ĕon nĭvĕ'	su prĕmĕ'
re lātĕ'	ĕom pĕl'	ex ċĭtĕ'	re lĕāŝĕ'

## Lesson 19.

be rātĕ'	a bōdĕ'	ex pĭrĕ'	a ĕūtĕ'
a pāċĕ'	a lōnĕ'	ĕon fĭdĕ'	a bŭŝĕ'
re bātĕ'	a tōnĕ'	ĕon fĭnĕ'	ĕon fŭŝĕ'
de bātĕ'	af fōrd'	ĕon spĭrĕ'	de dŭċĕ'
de fāċĕ'	ĕa jōlĕ'	po lĭtĕ'	de lŭdĕ'
de fāmĕ'	de pōŝĕ'	re ĕlĭnĕ'	ma tŭrĕ'
se dātĕ'	ĕom pōŝĕ'	re fĭnĕ'	pol lŭtĕ'
ĕol lātĕ'	en fōrċĕ'	re pĭnĕ'	pro ĕŭrĕ'
re ġālĕ'	en rōbĕ'	re quĭrĕ'	re bŭkĕ'
em pālĕ'	ex plōrĕ'	re spĭrĕ'	re dŭċĕ'
en ġāġĕ'	ex pōŝĕ'	ŭ nĭtĕ'	se ĕlŭdĕ'
en rāġĕ'	im pōrt'	en twĭnĕ'	se ĕŭrĕ'

**Lesson 20.**

blādø	plāsh	brēām	drēss	twīnø
glādø	elāsh	erēām	swēll	blind
grādø	erāsh	drēām	spënd	grīnd
shādø	smāsh	glēām	spēck	spīkø
trādø	trāsh	stēām	frēsh	smilø
skātø	slāsh	strēām	whēlp	whilø
brīsk	drōvø	blūsh	chēap	earvø
quilt	grōvø	flūsh	pēach	fārçø
filth	stōvø	slūsh	tēach	pārsø
pinch	elōvø	brūsh	rēach	bārgø
fīnch	smōtø	erūsh	blēach	lārgø
mīnçø	stōrø	thrūsh	glēan	snārl

**Lesson 21.**

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

## Lesson 22.

shākē	chōšē	mārch	pīnē	oil
snākē	prōšē	pārch	wīld	moil
bāstē	thōšē	stārch	mīld	eoil
hāstē	frōzē	lārch	tīlē	foil
tāstē	fōrçē	lārck	slīdē	soil
pāstē	pōrch	stārck	glīdē	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	elīp	shēlf	quēst	shīnē
spīn	hātē	chīdē	flāx	wōrē
shād	tāpē	frīngē	stīll	thīnk
bānd	rāçē	elōck	trīm	mārsh
pāck	mīrē	chēek	dōør	bōoth
bāth	kītē	full	elūng	wīnçē
dōck	bānk	frōck	lōft	sprāy
gōld	fēll	trōop	pūlp	join
pīpē	pīnk	glāss	grāpē	frīz
elūb	hīlt	lūrck	pōšē	brow
shōp	lāst	eloud	zēst	grāçē

**Lesson 24.**Words in which the final *e* is silent.

eā'blɛ	nēe'dlɛ	rāb'blɛ	būb'blɛ
fā'blɛ	Bi'blɛ	sām'plɛ	būn'dlɛ
gā'blɛ	tī'tlɛ	sīm'plɛ	erūm'blɛ
sā'blɛ	rī'flɛ	tēm'plɛ	mūf'flɛ
stā'blɛ	nō'blɛ	dīm'plɛ	mūz'zlɛ
erā'dlɛ	fīe'klɛ	fid'dlɛ	pūd'dlɛ
lā'dlɛ	ām'plɛ	kīn'dlɛ	rūf'flɛ
mā'plɛ	āp'plɛ	līt'tlɛ	tūm'blɛ
stā'plɛ	bāf'flɛ	bōt'tlɛ	pūr'plɛ
bēe'tlɛ	bāt'tlɛ	eōb'blɛ	çīr'elɛ
fēe'blɛ	eāt'tlɛ	fōn'dlɛ	sād'dlɛ

**Lesson 25.**

ān'gel	āb'sent	bīsh'op	blūn'der
bā'sis	āe'rid	bīg'ot	blūs'ter
eā'ter	blān'ket	bīl'let	eūs'tom
flā'grant	elās'sie	blīs'ter	eūt'ler
frā'grant	erāg'gŷ	çīn'der	eūt'ter
hās'ty	dām'sel	erīck'et	sūm'mer
hā'tred	dān'dy	fīf'ty	sūn'der
lā'bel	fāb'rie	fil'let	shūd'der
lāt'er	fām'ish	līm'pid	thūn'der
sā'ered	frān'tie	pīl'fer	tūm'bler
stātɛ'ment	lāth'er	pīl'lar	ūl'çer
vā'eātɛ	lāv'ish	prīnt'er	ūn'der

## Lesson 26.

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

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

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

## Lesson 27.

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

pāīd	bound	eow	chēāt	hēād
grāīn	found	how	trēāt	dēād
stāīd	ground	town	bēāst	stēād
wāīf	hound	growl	blēāt	trēād
rāīl	mound	elown	prēāch	drēād
flāīl	pound	frown	spēāk	thrēād
quāīl	round	erown	strēāk	swēāt
snāīl	sound	drown	fēāst	dēāth

**Lesson 28.**

Dissyllables with short Sounds of Vowels.

ăd'ăgə	frĕn'zy	bĭck'er	blös'som
băl'last	ĕmp'ty	erĭt'ie	eöt'tŏn
bănt'ling	ġĕn'try	dĭg'it	eöm'ie
eăn'to	mĕr'it	flĭm'sy	dröp'sy
răs'eal	mĕn'tal	flĭp'pant	flör'id
lăs'so	shĕr'iff	frĭg'id	fröl'ie
ăn'tie	tĕn'dril	ĭn'fant	ġös'pel
săd'ness	vĕl'lum	ĭn'ġress	ġös'sip
săl'ver	vĕl'vet	ĭn'mătə	hör'rid
sănd'y	nĕe'tar	ĭn'quest	jöl'ly
măġ'ġot	vĕs'try	ĭn'seet	röck'et

**Lesson 29.**

Trisyllables with short Sounds of the Vowels.

băl'eo ny	dĕl'i eătə	lib'erătə
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'ū lătə	ĭn'ti mătə
măl'a dy	hĕġ'i tătə	ĭn'du rătə
văn'i ty	mĕd'i tătə	ĭn'vo eătə
ăm'pu tătə	pĕt'ri fÿ	ĭr'ri tătə
ăb'so lütə	plĕn'i tūdə	lĭt'i ġătə
ăl'ti tūdə	rĕe'ti tūdə	mĭl'i tătə
ăm'bu lançə	rĕġ'o lütə	stĭp'ū lătə

## Lesson 30.

## Miscellaneous Sounds.

primē	swīnē	straȳw̄	eraȳwl
braȳwn	snōrē	glōss	flānk
brīck	chārgē	erōw̄	quēnch
grēen	tīngē	shārk	Seōtch
chēst	gōosē	brānd	thrīft
spāçē	prow	twīst	flāngē
erānk	wēalth	slīçē	twāyn
līmp	serew (skru)	thrōb	thrīçē
chēss	flākē	sōon	flēsh
finch	flāsh	flaȳw̄	twēlvē
flūng	elēan	lōaf	seālē

## Lesson 31.

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

a bīdē'	ae eūşē'	eon tēnd'	ad mīt'
a līkē'	im pūrē'	eon tēt'	ad diēt'
a livē'	im pūtē'	in tēnd'	as sīst'
a rīşē'	as sūmē'	in tēt'	eom mīt'
de çīdē'	eom mūtē'	dis sēet'	eon sīst'
de filē'	eom mūngē'	de jēet'	de pīet'
de finē'	eom pūtē'	de tēst'	dis till'
de rīdē'	eon elūdē'	de tēet'	e mīt'
de şīrē'	eon fūtē'	in spēet'	en līst'
dī vīdē'	dis pūtē'	ob jēet'	en rīch'
dī vīngē'	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 <del>b</del>	nū <del>m</del> <del>b</del>	dē <del>b</del> t	dē <del>b</del> t'or
eō <del>m</del> <del>b</del>	bō <del>m</del> <del>b</del>	dou <del>b</del> t	dou <del>b</del> t'ful
tō <del>m</del> <del>b</del>	e <del>r</del> ū <del>m</del> <del>b</del>	p <del>s</del> āl <del>m</del>	sū <del>b</del> 'tlē
dū <del>m</del> <del>b</del>	thū <del>m</del> <del>b</del>	p <del>s</del> hā <del>y</del>	p <del>s</del> al'ter

DICTION EXERCISES ON THE ABOVE.

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

**Lesson 33.**

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

nī <del>gh</del>	lō <del>ad</del>	eō <del>ax</del>	shrā <del>nk</del>	thrā <del>sh</del>
thī <del>gh</del>	ō <del>ats</del>	hō <del>ax</del>	shrewd	thrē <del>at</del>
fī <del>gh</del> t	bō <del>at</del>	ō <del>ath</del>	shrī <del>ft</del>	thrō <del>ng</del>
lī <del>gh</del> t	ō <del>ak</del>	eō <del>ach</del>	shrī <del>ke</del>	thrō <del>ve</del>
fī <del>gh</del> t	fō <del>al</del>	fī <del>oat</del>	shrū <del>nk</del>	thrū <del>st</del>
fī <del>gh</del> t	gō <del>at</del>	pō <del>ach</del>	thrill	thrō <del>at</del>
tī <del>gh</del> t	sō <del>ap</del>	hō <del>arse</del>	thrēe	thrū <del>m</del>

## Lesson 34.

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

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

## Lesson 35.

Short Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

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

### Lesson 36.

#### SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, AND CONSONANTS.

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

1. Regular Long Sound of A, marked *ā*.

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

### 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	plăjd	măg'is trătē

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

dârē	af fâîr'	châîr	trans pâr'ent
rârē	de spâîr'	prâyér	for bôâr'angē
flârē	be wârē'	seârē	pâr'ent agē
glârē	eom pâre'	squârē	eârē'ful ness

## Lesson 38.

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

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

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

mâss	chânceø	g̃âsp	chân'cel lor
elâss	pâss'pørt	quâff	chân'çer y
vâst	mâs'ter	chânt	erâft'i ness
tâsk	g̃râft'ed	prânceø	ad vâ'n'tagø

## Lesson 39.

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

thral	de baÿch'	drayl	ay'di-ençø
tall	de faylt'	payn	layd'a blø
wart	de fraÿd'	sprayl	plau'si blø
ayø	as saylt'	warmth	taÿk'a tivø

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

wan	wan'ton	squash	squäl'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	nēj'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'og 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'ér	pär têtéré'	whêré up òn'
whêré	êré lǒng'	whêré un tǒ'
thêré òf'	thêré bý'	whêré'a bouts
hêir'ess	whêré àt'	whêré with àl'

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

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

## Lesson 42.

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

tērm	ēr'miné	tērsé	tēr'ma gant
pēarl	ēar'ly	mērgé	pēr'son àl
ērr	pēr'feet	yēarn	mēr'chan disé
lēarn	mēr'çer	swērvé	sēr'mon izé

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

fîfè	dî'et	Chrîst	brîb'er y
erîmè	quî'et	spîçé	dî'a dem
shrîné	fî'at	strîvé	lî'a blé
thrîvé	pli'ant	slimé	î'çî elé

## Lesson 43.

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

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

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

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

## Lesson 44.

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

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

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

hōst	pō'et	eġrōmē	fō'li o
smōkē	tō'ry	blōw̄n	ġlō'ri f̄y
spōrt	lō'eātē	seōld	ō'pi atē
slōpē	sō'lō	drōll	pō'et ry

## Lesson 45.

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

bönd	mön'ster	eröft	lön'gi tūdø
fröst	pöt'ter	seönçø	prömp't'i tūdø
lödgø	lödg'ment	mösquø	nöm'i nātø
pröng	yön'der	frönd	öb'li gātø

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

mönth	blöd'shød	spöngø	eöv'ert ly
glövø	lövø'ly	töngø	eöv'e nant
shövø	nöth'ing	flöd	bröth'er hööd
frönt	eöv'et	blöd	möth'er lý

## Lesson 46.

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

whom	toür'ist	gröüp	who ëv'er
movø.	roy tinge'	provø	shøø' māk er
toür	through out'	doüchø	en tömb'ment
shøø	en tömb'	yöüth	mov'ing ly

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

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



**Lesson 47.**

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

bôrn	tôr'turø	êôrpsø	fôrm'al ĩst
hôrn	fôr'ty	thôrn	êôr'mo rant
môrsø	fôr'mer	seôrn	hôr'ta tivø
lôrn	fôr'ward	seôrch	môr'ti fÿ

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

wȝrk	wȝr'thy	wȝrsø	wȝr'thi lý
wȝrd	wȝr'ship	wȝrld	wȝrld'li ness
wȝrm	ěf'fȝrt	whȝrl	wȝr'ship er
wȝrt	wȝrld'ly	whȝrt	wȝrk'ing mǎn

**Lesson 48.**

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

tȝȝl	mȝȝn'shĩnø	ĝrȝȝm	bȝȝr'ish ness
nȝȝn	nȝȝn'tidø	seĝȝȝol	ĝlȝȝȝm'i ly
spȝȝȝl	blȝȝȝm'ing	sȝȝȝthø	rȝȝȝm'i ness
ĝrȝȝȝovø	ĝlȝȝȝm'y	smȝȝȝth	sȝȝȝth'sǎy ing

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

wȝȝl	hȝȝȝd'wĩnk	brȝȝȝk	eȝȝȝp'er agø
lȝȝk	lȝȝk'out	erȝȝȝk	rȝȝk'er y
rȝȝk	wȝȝȝd'land	shȝȝȝk	bȝȝk' bĩnd er
hȝȝȝd	wȝȝȝl'ly	stȝȝȝd	erȝȝȝk'ed ness

## Lesson 49.

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

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

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

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

## Lesson 50.

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

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

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

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

**Lesson 51.**

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

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

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

ap plÿ'	tÿ'rant	pÿrø	dÿ'nas ty
de nÿ'	hÿ'drà	tÿpø	ãn'ti tÿpø
re lÿ'	tÿ'phus	fÿkø	a sÿ'lum
re plÿ'	tÿ'rø	eÿÿmø	hy é'nà

**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'eø pe
tÿmp	phÿç'ie	trÿst	sÿn'di eatø
Stÿx	lÿr'ie	mÿth	syn øp'sis

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

oint	re eoil'	spoil	en joy'ment
voicø	re joicø'	moist	dis joint'ed
troy	de stroy'	broil	em ploy'ment
poisø	em ploy'	choicø	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 nounçé'ment
pout	g̃round'less	mount	un found'ed
sou̇p	rou̇ letté'	erou̇p	erou̇ p̃i er
rou̇p	grou̇p'ing	wou̇nd	trou̇ ba dou̇r

## Lesson 54.

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

çivçs	ăç'id	trāçç	De çëm'ber
māçç	sōl'açç	brāçç	in çës'sant
elōt	tăe'tie	eûrd	en âet'ment
ăets	träffie	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*.

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

## Lesson 55.

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

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

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

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

## Lesson 56.

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

ġĕġr'ing	ġew'ġay	slŭġ	ġĭd'di ness
ġĕn'tilĕ	slŭġ'ġish	erăġ	ġŭil'lo tinĕ
ġĕn'der	ġĕs'turĕ	ġĭbĕ	ġĕn'er al

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

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

## Lesson 57.

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

ěx'it	ex păn'sivø	ex trā'ne øūs
ex çěl'	ěx'pi ātø	ex tē'ri or
e $\underline{x}$ ālt'	e $\underline{x}$ ām'plø	e $\underline{x}$ ěe'ū tivø
ex eūsø'	e $\underline{x}$ ũlt'ant	e $\underline{x}$ ôr'di ũm

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

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

## Lesson 58.

eas eādø'	a bāsø'	in elūdø'	a lārm'
ex chāngø'	a māsø'	ad jūrø'	a fār'
in flāmø'	ab rādø'	de pūtø'	re mārķ'
ob lātø'	eru sādø'	re fūsø'	de bārķ'
par tākø'	de bāsø'	ma nūrø'	em bārķ'
ad drēss'	re grēt'	in jēt'	ae quīt'
re flēx'	ex çøpt'	in vēnt'	a drīft'
ar rēst'	ex pēt'	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.

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

## Lesson 60.

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



### Lesson 61.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

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



**Lesson 62.**

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

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

**Lesson 63.**

Words accented on the first Syllable.

eõn'taet	nõs'tril	eür'ry	pün'gent
fõr'est	prõd'uet	fül'erum	rüs'tie
hõb'by	prõb'lem	hüd'dlæ	rüb'bish
løft'y	rõs'ter	püb'lie	sülk'y
løg'ie	tõr'rent	püb'lish	sül'try
ãfflux	bãnk'rupt	kĩn'dred	serĩb'blæ
ãm'bush	eãm'phor	pĩck'et	trĩp'let
ãn'them	hãv'oe	tĩck'et	trĩe'klæ
ãn'nals	hãg'gard	wĩck'et	lĩz'ard
ãs'peet	hãtch'et	ĩn'voicæ	vĩl'la

## Lesson 64.

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

## Lesson 65.

bēard	būild	pālm	vērsé	wītch
erēasé	būilt	eälf	sēarch	script
ēāvés	squint	hälf	fērn	güess
hēāvé	livé	tałk	kērn	stärt
lēap	stick	wałk	spērm	yrāth
knēe	ełiff	chałk	sērvé	fłōör
splēen	yrīt	laın	wēré	çzär
hāvé	brōnzé	dayb	hērb	häınch
frānk	būzz	faylt	strēngth	fläınt
slāké	snātch	spayn	snēak	häınt
smäck	drēdgé	drift	pūrsé	shärp
ełämp	chûrch	fünd	ełütch	knēel

**Lesson 66.**

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

**Lesson 67.**

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

## Lesson 68.

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

## Lesson 69.

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

**Lesson 70.**

Long Sounds of Vowels.

aŷ stērē'	de erēāsē'	ap pēāl'	dis erēet'
be quēāth'	in erēāsē'	ap pēār'	en trēāt'
re vēre'	de mēān'	ap pēāsē'	ex trēmē'
be sēech'	fu šēe'	ar rēār'	gran dēe'
bo hēā'	re pēāl'	blas phēmē'	im pēāch'
a līgh't'	de serībē'	ae quīrē'	dis gŷīšē'
a wŷrŷ'	de spīšē'	at trītē'	es quīrē'
be gŷūilē'	pre serībē'	as sīgn'	iġ nītē'
be līē'	de elīnē'	de mīšē'	in quīrē'
de prīvē'	re quītē'	com 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 līv'er	in sīp'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 çī'ie
eon sīd'er	e nīg'má	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>
hēart, <i>the seat of life.</i>	our, <i>belonging to us.</i>
hēar, <i>to perceive by the ear.</i>	īn, <i>within.</i>
hērē, <i>in this place.</i>	īnn, <i>a hotel.</i>
hēard, <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>	rhīymē, <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>
hīym, <i>a song of praise.</i>	nōt, <i>negation.</i>
hōlē, <i>an opening.</i>	knōw, <i>to understand.</i>
whōlē, <i>all; entire.</i>	nō, <i>not so.</i>

**Lesson 74.**

The Vowel in the last Syllable silent.

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

**Lesson 75.**

The Vowel in the last Syllable not silent.

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

## Lesson 76.

Dissyllables with the long Sounds of the Vowels.

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

## Lesson 77.

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

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

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

grīēvø	re trīēvø'	be sīēgø'	de çēiv'er
thīēvø	ağ grīēvø'	bre vīēr'	de çēit'ful
çēilød	a pīēçø'	de çēivø'	dis sēi'zin
pīēçød	eon çēit'	re līēf'	a çhīēv'ing
shēi'k	be līēvø'	re līēvø'	re çēiv'er





## Lesson 78.

ajǵht, *anything.*

ôǵht, *should.*

ýrȳ, *crooked.*

rȳĕ, *a kind of grain.*

lĕad, *a metal.*

lĕd, *did lead.*

rĕad, *perused.*

rĕd, *a color.*

rĕad, *to peruse.*

rĕed, *a plant.*

all, *the whole.*

ajwl, *a sharp instrument.*

ôar, *for rowing.*

ôrĕ, *unrefined metal.*

ô'ĕr, *over.*

ôw'er, *one who owes.*

addz, *joins to.*

adz, *a joiner's tool.*

âlĕ, *a liquor.*

ajl, *to feel pain.*

atĕ, *did eat.*

eǵht, *twice four.*

ant, *an insect.*

ajnt, *a relation.*

## Lesson 79.

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

## Lesson 80.

gāj'ter	plān'tajñ	shriv'el	jāyn'diçê
elēv'er	dās'tard	jös'tlê	sī'lex
pājnt'er	seāb'bard	büt'tøn	mās'tiff
wāy'ward	seāf'fold	piē'nîe	sār'eaşm
rēm'nant	shām'blêş	grüm'blê	tār'nish
light'ning	trān'script	hūs'tlê	pe lissê'
pōr'trait	nēs'tling	mūr'rain	ha rāngudê'
nōv'îçê	mēn'açê	rüm'blê	re lāpsê'
Tūêş'day	pēn'açê	trōū'blê	pro fēş'
elī'matê	shēp'hêrd	ār'gūê	re vēngê'
yrīst'let	whōlê'somê	pin'çerş	flīght'y

**Lesson 81.**

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

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

**Lesson 82.**

ěd'u eātę

ěb'on y

ěf'fi gý

ěl'e phant

ěm'bas sy

ăd'mi ral

ăg'o ny

ăl'i ment

ăl'eo hōl

ăm'nes ty

ěm'er y

ěx'o dūs

fěl'o ny

ğen'e sīs

fēd'er al

eăn'ni bal

făe'to ry

ğăl'ler y

măn'u al

păr'a sōl

mēth'o dīst

pēn'i tent

sēn'ti nel

fěl'lōw shīp

rēs'i dent

mýr'i ad

slīp'per y

mīn'u ěnd

týr'an ny

sým'pho ny

## Lesson 83.

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

ăm'pli fŷ  
 ġrăt'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 mŷlĕ  
 păn'to mŷmĕ  
 răd'i eal  
 păt'ron ŷzĕ  
 săt'el lŷtĕ

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

băt'ter y  
 eăn'o py  
 çăr'i ty  
 çăs'ti ty  
 măj'es ty

## Lesson 84.

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

böld, *brave.*  
 bŷwłĕd, *did bowl.*  
 bŷŷrn, *a limit.*  
 bŷrnĕ, *carried.*  
 bŷw, *a weapon.*  
 beau (bŷ), *a man of dress.*  
 brĕăk, *to sever by force.*  
 brăkĕ, *a thicket.*  
 brŷřĕ, *to crush.*  
 brewř (brŷř), *does brew.*  
 bŷ, *near.*  
 bŷř, *to purchase.*

## Lesson 85.

bêrth, <i>a sleeping place.</i>	eást, <i>to throw.</i>
bîrth, <i>coming into life.</i>	eásté, <i>an order or class.</i>
brāïd, <i>to weave.</i>	çēdē, <i>to yield.</i>
brāyéd, <i>did bray.</i>	sēed, <i>to sow; to scatter.</i>
brēäch, <i>a gap.</i>	eōārsé, <i>not fine.</i>
brēech, <i>the hinder part.</i>	eōyrsé, <i>way; career.</i>
brōäch, <i>a spit; to pierce.</i>	dām, <i>mother of beasts.</i>
brōøch, <i>an ornament.</i>	dāmŕ, <i>to condemn.</i>
būt, <i>except.</i>	eānē, <i>a reed; a staff.</i>
bütt, <i>a cask; a mark.</i>	Čāïn, <i>a man's name.</i>
eall, <i>to name.</i>	çēïl, <i>to line the top of.</i>
eayl, <i>a kind of network.</i>	sēāl, <i>a sea animal.</i>

## Lesson 86.

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

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

## Lesson 87.

Sounds of O and U.

eön'dor	söl'id	ör'angé	spön'dēe
döe'triné	löz'engé	ös'trich	töe'sin
eös'tivé	öf'fal	pömp'øüs	jöck'éy
fös'sil	öf'fiçé	pön'tiff	möt'léy
fröst'y	öl'ivé	pröm'isé	nös'trum
tön'naçé	növ'el	eüm'brøüs	büe'klé
wön'der	bööt'y	eüs'tard	büs'xlé
wön'drøüs	möv'e'ment	fløür'ish	düðg'éön
wönt'ed	stüe'eo	hün'dred	dün'gëön
wör'ry	büz'zard	hüs'band	lünch'éön

## Lesson 88.

Short Sounds of Vowels.

döü'blé	béd'stëäd	ëb'on	fënd'er
knüe'klé	chër'ub	ëph'od	hëäv'y
nøür'ish	erës'çent	ës'sencé	hëif'er
søüth'ern	erëv'icé	ëth'ies	jëäl'øüs
früs'träté	dëx'trøüs	fëath'er	jël'ly
rëp'tilé	stër'ilé	brim'stöné	äb'bess
rëf'üsé	vës'tigé	die'täté	äd'junet
sën'tencé	wëd'löck	frīg'até	däg'ger
skëp'tie	Wëdnes'day	pil'lagé	bräm'blé
spëe'klé	zëäl'øüs	trib'üté	eäl'løüs

Lesson 89.

çell, a small room.	eärt, a vehicle.
sëll, to barter away.	eärté, a bill of fare.
çënt, a small coin.	dëär, costly; beloved.
sënt, did send.	dëer, an animal.
sčënt, odor; smell.	dūé, owing; fit.
chāséd, did chase.	dew (dū), moisture condensed.
chāsté, pure. [tence.	dōé, the female deer.
elajšé, part of a sen-	dōygh, unbaked paste.
elajšs, the nails of a beast.	drām, a glass of spirits.
eórd, a small rope.	drāçhm, a small weight.
eħórd, musical tones in	fāné, a temple.
harmony.	fājn, gladly.
eōté, a pen; a fold.	feign, to pretend.
eōat, an outer garment.	

Lesson 90.

be spēāk'	ab sōlvé'	ad jūdžé'	in dūlgé'
nan kēen'	de vōlvé'	be grūdžé'	re pūlsé'
im plēad'	diš sōlvé'	sub dūet'	sue eūmþ'
eon çēal'	re sōlvé'	be nūmþ'	af frōnt'
eon gēal'	re spōnd'	eon vūlsé'	a mōng'
re frājn'	re prīnt'	re prōāch'	re tāké'
re mājn'	re strīet'	en erōāch'	re trāçé'
re strājn'	re šist'	pa trōl'	re pāy'
re tājn'	sub mīt'	pa rōlē'	de lāy'
re tājl'	dis tīnet'	be fōrē'	al lāy'

## Lesson 91.

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

## Lesson 92.

äg'ilē	häck'nēy	päs'sivē	bīs'eýt
äl'ōēs	knäp'säck	prä'e'tičē	fil'bert
däe'tyl	läd'der	räb'id	im'agē
fāsh'χön	lä't'tičē	räp'id	im'pulsē
gäl'lēy	län'çet	täe'ties	mīl'dew
bīt'tern	erȳs'tal	erīm'søn	kīd'nēy
brīs'ket	dīs'tançē	gřīd'dlē	līn'tel
çīs'tern	dīs'taff	līvē'löng	līq'uid
chīm'nēy	dwin'dlē	gȳp'sy	līq'vor
chiş'el	pi'e'klē	hīth'er	rīd'dançē



**Lesson 93.**

slū'çy	bōl'ster	çēr'tain	driz'zlə
jū'çy	eō'rt'shīp	sūr'ly	tī'klə
stew'ard	frō'ward	sūr'g'èon	twīn'klə
jew'el	eō'eō'ā	ēār'nest	thīm'blə
nēū'tral	nōsə'gāy	jōūr'nal	vī'lain
eōr'ner	gōr'gon	aj'dit	sō'dā
eōr'sāir	lōrd'shīp	eaj's'tie	sō'fā
eōrsə'let	mōr'bid	ajk'ward	sō'ber
fōr'fēit	mōr'gagə	gajd'y	stō'ie
gōr'gəōūs	mōr'sel	laj'rel	tō'paz

**Lesson 94.**

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

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

## Lesson 95.

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

## Lesson 96.

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

## Lesson 97.

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

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

eūr'ren ċy  
fūl'sòmē ly  
nūl'li ty  
sūb'si dy  
sūb'ter fūġē

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

sŷn'o nŷm  
tŷr'an nīzē  
wīŷch'er y  
wīl'der ness  
whīm'ŷi eal

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

## Lesson 98.

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

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

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

děç'i mal  
dēs'po tīŷm  
ēm'pha sis  
ėp'i taph  
lēth'ar ġy  
Pěn'ta tēūeġ

mět'a phor  
ėd'i tor  
sěn'a tor  
sēr'a phīm  
spēc'i men  
spēe'u lātē

erīt'i ċīŷm  
çŷl'in der  
mŷs'ter y  
mŷs'ti fŷ  
phŷŷ'ie al  
tŷp'i fŷ



### Lesson 99.

Short and long Sounds of the Vowels.

büt'ler	eöm'mon	dīs'mal	blēm'ish
büē'kler	dög'mâ	dīs'triet	e'lēm'ent
eüđg'el	döl'phin	mim'ie	chēr'ry
jüđg'ment	hös'tilē	mīs'sivē	erēd'it
snüff'ers	möd'ern	sŷn'öd	ēm'bers
bönd'agē	eön'vent	elī'māx	āid'ançē
eöt'tagē	söph'ist	fī'brøūs	bāyl'iff
för'agē	sör'rel	hŷ'brid	bāsē'ment
hös'tagē	stöp'plē	hŷ'men	brāçē'let
prös'trätē	töd'dy	hŷ'phen	brāvē'ly

Lesson 100.

fûrs, skins with soft hair.	ġrōān, a deep sigh.
fûrzé, a prickly shrub.	ġrōwn, increased.
ġāġé, to pledge.	ġāll, bile.
ġāġé, to measure.	ġāyl, old name of France.
ġāté, door; entrance.	ġild, to overlay with gold.
ġāit, manner of walking.	ġūild, a corporation.
ġilt, adorned with gold.	ġlōzé, to smooth over.
ġūilt, crime.	ġlōws, shines.
ġrēāt, large; vast.	ġwēst, a visitor.
ġrāté, a range of bars.	ġwēsséd, did guess.
ġrēāsé, soft fat.	hālé, sound; healthy.
ġrēecé, a country.	hāyl, frozen rain.

Lesson 101.

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

## Lesson 102.

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

## Lesson 103.

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

## Lesson 104.

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

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

## Lesson 105.

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

## Lesson 106.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

elěr'ie al	fēs'ti val	lī'bra ry
ěl'e ğy	ěth'ie al	like'li hōöd
ěm'i ğrant	hěr'ald ry	mī'ero eösm
ěm'per or	hěr'e tie	mī'ero seöpø
ěp'i ğrām	hěr'o iŝm	nī'tro ğen
pā'pa çy	dī'a leet	pěd'ant ry
flā'ğran çy	dī'a ğrām	pěd'es tal
frā'ğran çy	dī'a ry	měd'i çinø
rā'di ançø	fin'er y	lěx'i eon
slā'ver y	i'vo ry	sěd'u løūs
mā'ın'te nançø	pli'a blø	quěr'u løūs

## Lesson 107.

Monosyllables representing different Sounds.

strāy	slēet	strike	trōpe	eürse
āehø	flēeçø	tritø	ğrōpe	hēarsø
bāthø	stēer	splicø	brōkø	pūrğø
lāthø	spēech	stripe	strōkø	seøürğø
plāınt	sphērø	tithø	elōak	vērgø
brāın	fīef	yield	erōck	squēal
slāvø	fīeld	fīerçø	blōck	lēağuø
quākø	thīef	pīerçø	flōck	plēad
stāvø	fīend	tīerçø	shōck	squēak
plāğuø	shriek	nīeçø	mōck	hēath



**Lesson 108.**

SYNTHETIC EXERCISES.

Make Sentences containing the following Words.

bough, <i>a branch of a tree.</i>	griēvēs, <i>laments. [legs.</i>
bow, <i>to bend.</i>	grēāvēs, <i>armor for the</i>
brūtē, <i>a beast.</i>	hew (hū), <i>to cut; to chop.</i>
brūt, <i>to noise abroad.</i>	hūē, <i>a color; dye.</i>
çitē, <i>to summon.</i>	Hūg, <i>a man's name.</i>
sitē, <i>a situation.</i>	kill, <i>to deprive of life.</i>
sight, <i>the sense of seeing.</i>	kily, <i>a large oven.</i>
elimē, <i>to ascend.</i>	lēaf, <i>of a tree or book.</i>
elimē, <i>climate; region.</i>	lēf, <i>willingly; gladly.</i>
eōrē, <i>the inner part.</i>	māzē, <i>an intricate place.</i>
eōrps, <i>a body of soldiers.</i>	māizē, <i>Indian corn.</i>
erēek, <i>a narrow inlet.</i>	mēan, <i>low; middle point.</i>
erēak, <i>a grating noise.</i>	mīen, <i>air; manner.</i>

**Lesson 109.**

Miscellaneous Sounds.

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

## Lesson 110.

falsə	naʊght	pɪtʃ	bætʃ	ɛdʒə
quart	souʒht	flɪtʃ	mætʃ	hɛdʒə
sward	bouʒht	stɪtʃ	hætʃ	lɛdʒə
swarm	brɪht	fɪtʃ	lætʃ	wɛdʒə
thwart	plɪht	hɪtʃ	pætʃ	flɛdʒə
bɪlʒə	bʊdʒə	fɔssə	brɛɑdθ	twɪŋʒə
brɪdʒə	ʒʊdʒə	θɔŋ	brɛɑst	prɪnt
rɪdʒə	drʊdʒə	nɔtʃ	elɛɑnsə	fɪŋ
hɪŋʒə	grʊdʒə	blɔtʃ	frɪɛnd	strɪŋ
erɪŋʒə	plʊŋʒə	prɔmpt	knɛll	swɪft

## Lesson 111.

hall, a large room.  
 haɪl, to drag by force.  
 hāy, dried grass.  
 hey! an exclamation.  
 hâre, an animal.  
 hâir, of the head.  
 hēal, to cure.  
 hēel, hinder part of the  
 foot.  
 hîre, wages.  
 hîgh'er, more high.  
 hōe, a farming tool.  
 hō! an exclamation.

hōop, a ring; a band.  
 whōop, to make a noise.  
 hîed, made haste.  
 hîde, to conceal.  
 hōard, to lay up.  
 hōrdə, a tribe.  
 hōes, plural of hoe.  
 hōse, stockings.  
 jām, a conserve of fruit.  
 jāmɔ, the sidepiece of a  
 door or fireplace.  
 knēad, to work dough.  
 nēed, want.

## Lesson 112.

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

## Lesson 113.

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

## Lesson 114.

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

āl'ien	on'ion	bat tāl'ion
sāv'ior	bil'iōūs	pe eul'iar
pān'nier	bril'liant	re bēl'liōn
ūn'ion	fil'ial	dis ūn'ion
sēn'ior	mīl'liōn	o pīn'ion
jūn'ior	pīl'liōn	do mīn'ion
gāl'liard	pīn'ion	eom mūn'ion
spān'iel	tril'liōn	stāl'lion
vāl'iant	eōl'lier	punē tīl'io
bīl'liardş	pōn'iarā	punē tīl'iōūs
bīl'liōn	rūf'fian	ver mīl'ion
mīn'ion	fa mīl'iar	ayx il'ia ry

## 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	sōm'ber	maħ'ger	ma neū'ver
mēā'ger	sā'ber	ūm'ber	eāl'i ber
mē'ter	sçēp'ter	ōm'ber	ae eoy'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	länguor	jinglê	yöün'ger
änglê	länguid	minglê	eön'ger
ängry	mänglê	singlê	büngler
änguish	mängo	tinglê	hüngger
elängor	sänguinê	dinglê	hünggry
dänglê	spänglêd	lön'ger	wrängler
fänglêd	spänglê	lön'gest	fing'ger
jänglê	tänglê	strön'ger	länguish
bänglê	wränglê	bünglê	ünguent



## 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
suḡ'ar	tīs'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'çēnsé

## Lesson 118.

lāné, a narrow passage.	māin, chief. [a horse.
lāin, past participle of lie.	māné, hair on the neck of
lāpsé, to fall.	māil, armor.
lāps, plural of lap.	mālé, masculine.
lēak, to run out.	mārk, a sign. [prisal.
lēek, a kind of onion.	mārqué, letters of re-
lō! behold!	mēād, a drink.
lōw, not high.	mēed, reward.
lōré, learning.	mēet, fit; proper.
lōw'er, more low.	mēté, to measure.
māid, a maiden.	mēat, food in general.
mādé, finished.	mīght, strength; power.
	mīté, a small insect.

Lesson 119.

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

Lesson 120.

a māl'gā māté	chēeşé	e măn'çi pāté
as sās'sin āté	dīrt	e răd'i eāté
ea păç'i tāté	blēak	e văe'u āté
eo ăg'u lāté	gōad	a băn'don ment
eon eāt'e nāté	slouch	in făt'u āté
eon făb'u lāté	göné	in văl'i dāté
eon grăt'u lāté	searf	beăt'i fy
eon tăm'i nāté	nērvé	pro erăs'ti nāté
de eăp'i tāté	răid	re tăl'i āté
e jāe'u lāté	grăzé	e văp'o rāté
e lăb'o rāté	stălé	pre văr'i eāté

## Lesson 121.

çîr'eus	ea păç'i ty	ăn'a grām
eûr'few	eom pâr'i son	ăm'bî ent
eûr'tain	eom pâr'a tivø	ăl'li gâtø
jêr'kîn	eom păt'i blø	eăl'a mînø
fêr'vid	eon eäv'i ty	hăl'çÿ on
fûr'naçø	de elâr'a tivø	Jês'u it
fûr'long	dî äg'o nal	pêd'i grêe
mêr'măïd	dî âm'e ter	rêg'is ter
nêrv'øûs	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*, *o* and *z* are pronounced like *zh*.

brā'sier	em brā'surø	eăs'u al ly
glā'zier	e rā'surø	eăs'u ist ry
grā'zier	e vā'siön	trêas'ur er ship
rā'surø	in vā'siön	û'su al ly
sêx'zurø	per suā'siön	plêas'ur a blø
hō'sier	ad hē'siön	mêas'ur a blø
ō'sier	eo hē'siön	oe eā'siön al
fû'siön	am brō'siä	pro vî'siön al
ăz'urø	dis elō'surø	u su'rî øûs
mêas'urø	ex plō'siön	dîs eom pō'surø
plêas'urø	eol lû'siön	în de çî'siön



## Lesson 123.

## SYNTHETIC AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

brīd'al, <i>belonging to a</i>	mět'al, <i>a substance.</i>
<i>bride.</i>	mět'tlĕ, <i>spirit.</i>
brī'dlĕ, <i>a check; a curb.</i>	vīçĕ, <i>defect; fault.</i>
lĕs'sŏn, <i>a task for reci-</i>	vīsĕ, <i>an instrument.</i>
<i>tation.</i>	wāĭl, <i>to lament.</i>
lĕss'ĕn, <i>to make less.</i>	wālĕ, <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.

serivĕ'ner	friv'o lŏūs	fru ġāl'i ty
slūġ'ġard	im'agĕ ry	ġram măt'ie al
stüb'born	in'di ġo	hī lăr'i ty
süb'urbş	in'sti ġātĕ	hu măn'i ty
sŷmp'tom	lĭq'uĭ dātĕ	in hăb'it ant
mĕd'lĕy	pĭl'ġrim agĕ	ī răs'çi blĕ
pĕaş'ant	fĭsh'er y	le ġāl'i ty
phĕaş'ant	hĭck'o ry	lo eăl'i ty
pĕn'sivĕ	in'ter est	lo quăç'i ty
prĕş'ençĕ	mĭt'ti mūs	men dăç'i ty
rĕad'y	mĭn'strel sy	ra păç'i ty

## Lesson 125.

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

as sĭst'anĉé, <i>help; relief.</i>	răb'bit, <i>an animal.</i>
as sĭst'ants, <i>helpers.</i>	răb'bet, <i>a term in carpentry.</i>
de vĭș'er, <i>an inventor.</i>	lin'e a ment, <i>a feature.</i>
dĭ vĭ'șor, <i>a term in Arithmetic.</i>	lin'i ment, <i>an ointment.</i>
děf'er enĉé, <i>respect.</i>	prin'ĉi pal, <i>chief.</i>
dĭf'fer enĉé, <i>variation.</i>	prin'ĉi plé, <i>rule of action.</i>
in ġen'u ōūs, <i>open; free.</i>	lĭ'ar, <i>one who tells lies.</i>
in ġen'iŏūs, <i>having skill.</i>	lĭrĉé, <i>a kind of harp.</i>

## Lesson 126.

## DICTATION EXERCISES ON THE ABOVE.

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

**Lesson 127.**

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

nā'turø	sīg'na turø	ǎg'ri eül turø
erēa'turø	sēp'ul turø	lëg'is lā turø
fēa'turø	fûr'ni turø	är'ehi tēe turø
fû'turø	fôr'fēi turø	tēm'per a turø
eăp'turø	līg'a turø	lit'er a turø
răp'turø	ăp'er turø	flō'ri eül turø
tëx'turø	quăd'ra turø	jū'di ea turø
pïe'turø	ad vën'turø	hôr'ti eül turø
serïp'turø	eon jēc'turø	măn ū făe'turø

**Lesson 128.**

păil, a wooden vessel.	Payl, a man's name.
pălø, not bright.	pall, a covering.
pēar, a fruit.	piquø, to give offense.
părø, to cut thin.	pēak, the top.
păir, a couple.	pēer, a nobleman.
răzø, to pull down.	pïer, a wharf.
răışø, to lift up.	quartz, a kind of rock.
răys, beams of light.	quarts, measures.
păin, uneasiness.	plăin, smooth.
pănø, a square of glass.	plănø, a surface; tool.
pēel, rind; skin.	quîrø, twenty-four sheets
pēal, a sound of bells.	of paper.
pört, a harbor.	choir (kwîr), a band of
Pörtø, a Turkish court.	singers.

## Lesson 129.

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

eġ äet'	eġ äet'ly	eġ äġ'ġer ätĕ
eġ ist'	eġ äm'ĩnĕ	eġ äñ'i mätĕ
eġ ült'	eġ ěm'plar	eġ äs'per ätĕ
eġ alt'	eġ ěr'tion	eġ ěe'ũ trĩx
eġ ĥäüst'	eġ ĥĩb'it	eġ ĥĩl'a rätĕ
eġ ěrt'	eġ ist'enĉĕ	eġ òn'er ätĕ
eġ ĥört'	eġ ist'ent	eġ ěm'pli fỹ
eġ ěmpt'	eġ öt'ie	eġ ôr'bi tant
eġ ěrgũĕ'	eġ ĥäüst'ivĕ	eġ ôr'di um

## Lesson 130.

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

nä'tion	ĉĕs sä'tion	dĕ vĩ ä'tion
pä'tient	eol lä'tion	dĕp re dā'tion
fäe'tiŕũs	ere ä'tion	dĕs per ä'tion
fräe'tiŕũs	die tã'tion	lib er ä'tion
stã'tion	do nã'tion	mĕ dĩ ä'tion
lŕ'tion	du rã'tion	mŕd er ä'tion
mŕ'tion	e quã'tion	nũ mer ä'tion
nŕ'tion	tes tã'tion	ŕp er ä'tion
pŕ'tion	for mã'tion	tŕl er ä'tion
pŕr'tion	frus trã'tion	trĕp i dã'tion
quŕ'tient	ġra dã'tion	vãl ũ ä'tion

**Lesson 131.**

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

mĕn'tion	ab strĕe'tion	ĕd u eĕa'tion
sĕe'tion	at trĕe'tion	ĕm u lĕa'tion
frĕe'tion	de trĕe'tion	ĕx ĕla mĕa'tion
dĕe'tion	dis trĕe'tion	ĕx pee tĕa'tion
fĕe'tion	ex trĕe'tion	ĕx pŏr tĕa'tion
frĕe'tion	in frĕe'tion	fĕr men tĕa'tion
jŭnĕ'tion	pro trĕe'tion	ġĕn er ā'tion
ĕe'tion	re frĕe'tion	ġrāv i tĕa'tion
eĕp'tion	re trĕe'tion	hĕb i tĕa'tion
ŏp'tion	eon trĕe'tion	il lus trĕa'tion
fĕe'tion	sub trĕe'tion	im pŏr tĕa'tion

**Lesson 132.**

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

ajĕ'tion	aj dĕ'ciŏŭs	ĕb er rĕa'tion
eaj'tion	ea pĕ'ciŏŭs	ĕd mi rĕa'tion
eaj'tiŏŭs	ve rĕ'ciŏŭs	ĕd o rĕa'tion
ġlĕ'cial	fal lĕ'ciŏŭs	ĕd u lĕa'tion
ġrĕ'ciŏŭs	fu ġĕ'ciŏŭs	ĕġ ġra vĕa'tion
spĕ'ciŏŭs	lo quĕ'ciŏŭs	ĕp pli eĕa'tion
Ģrĕ'cian	ra pĕ'ciŏŭs	ĕp pro bĕa'tion
spĕ'ciŏŭs	sa ġĕ'ciŏŭs	prep a rĕa'tion
pĕr'tial	te nĕ'ciŏŭs	preŝ er vĕa'tion
eŏn'sciencŏ	vĕ vĕ'ciŏŭs	prŏe la mĕa'tion
spĕ'cie	vo rĕ'ciŏŭs	prŏf a nĕa'tion

**Lesson 133.**

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

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

**Lesson 134.**

## DICTATION EXERCISES.

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

**Lesson 135.**

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

**Lesson 136.**

OF AFFIXES.

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

Plurals formed by adding *s* to the Singular.

rōofs	sō'lōs	tŷ'rōs	al bī'nōs
hōofs	hā'lōs	jŭn'tōs	me męn'tōs
searfs	lās'sōs	eăn'tōs	oe tā'vōs
truths	zē'rōs	quar'tōs	sĭ rōe'eōs

Plurals formed by adding *es* to the Singular.

ęeh'ōęs	to mĀ'tōęs	po tā'tōęs
ęār'gōęs	mu lĀt'tōęs	bra vĀ'dōęs
mōt'tōęs	vol eĀ'nōęs	pōr'ti eōęs
grōt'tōęs	mos quĭ'tōęs	vĭ rĀ'gōęs

## Lesson 137.

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

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

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

skīēs	lā'dies	tō'ries	grō'cer ies
spīēs	dū'ties	eān'dies	fōr'ger ies
erīēs	bēāū'ties	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
whys	jōūr'nēys	mōn'kēys	eōr'du roys

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

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





### Lesson 139.

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

plān'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
byild'ing	sāil'ing	sūit'ing	viṣ'it ing

## Lesson 140.

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

māk'ing	sēiz'ing	ruġ'ing	ex pīr'ing
nām'ing	fōr'cing	līn'ing	re fūs'ing
plāgū'ing	hēdg'ing	squēez'ing	in trīgū'ing
āeh'ing	writ'ing	sehēm'ing	al lēg'ing

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

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

## Lesson 141.

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

blāzēd	wēdgēd	boilēd	be rēāvēd'
drāīnēd	sōlvēd	coilēd	be sīēgēd'
hāīlēd	eallēd	soilēd	blas phēmēd'
lāmēd	hāūlēd	bowēd	ae quīrēd'
pāvēd	maūlēd	erownēd	'eon trōllēd'
stōwēd	wārmēd	plowēd	a būsēd'
sāvēd	wārnēd	roušēd	ae eūsēd'
fēārēd	wārpēd	seourēd	eom mūnēd'
flōwēd	provēd	sourēd	'eon fūsēd'
glūēd	shōvēd	dōdgēd	de eoyēd'
bēggēd	lovēd	fillēd	en joyēd'

## Lesson 142.

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

grācēd	fixēd	es eāpēd'	at täckēd'
serāpēd	mīxēd	em brācēd'	eon fēssēd'
eräckēd	bōxēd	en grōssēd'	op prēssēd'

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	shūnnēd	eom pēllēd	o mīt'ted
frēt'ted	tāppēd	e quippēd'	im bēd'ded
fīt'ted	rūbbēd	de mûrrēd'	eom mīt'ted

## Lesson 143.

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

āet'ed	fāxlēd	quar'relēd	ex pānd'ed
lānd'ed	rāxnēd	bār'relēd	mēr'it ed
rēst'ed	eōaxēd	trāv'elēd	vīs'it ed

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

erīēd	driēd	mār'riēd	glō'riēd
triēd	friēd	tār'riēd	stō'riēd
shīēd	spīēd	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.

bĕg'gar	bănk'er	bāk'er	ere ā'tor
dĭg'ger	plănt'er	pā'çer	eru sād'er
dĭp'per	băild'er	pāv'er	die tā'tor
elĭp'per	gĭv'er	străn'ger	en gĕrāv'er
trôt'ter	law'yer	writ'er	sur vĭv'or
loş'er	saw'yer	bōast'er	be liĕv'er
wōō'er	rĕad'er	mōyrn'er	ad vĭş'er
vouch'er	rĭd'er	ōwn'er	as sĭgn'er
wrĕs'tler	dĭy'er	rul'er	in vĕj'gler

## Lesson 145.

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

be gĭn'ner	lā'bor er	nāv'i gā tor
in dôrs'er	rĕa'sŏn er	dĕd'i eā tor
de şĕrt'er	lĭ'bel er	eāl'eu lā tor
dis tŭrb'er	wăg'on er	spĕe'ŭ lā tor
u şŭrp'er	eōn'qŭer or	prōs'e eŭ tor
eon dŭet'or	fōr'ŏign er	eŭl'ti vā tor
tor mĕnt'or	eŭs'tom er	mŭl'ti plĭ er
en çânt'er	mŭr'der er	nŭ'mer ā tor
sup pōrt'er	gōv'ern or	gĕn'er ā tor
aĝ grĕs'sor	pĕn'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
brīght'er	gāunt'est	drēar'i er	haugh'ti est

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

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

Lesson 147.

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

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

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

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

## Lesson 148.

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

brāin'less	sīgh't'less	frīend'less	wōrth'less
çēasē'less	sōul'less	hēad'less	hōmē'less
gūilē'less	frūit'less	gūilt'less	noisē'less

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

mār'riagē.	fēr'ri agē	vāg'a bönd agē
hēr'b'agē	hēr'mit agē	dīs ad vān'tagē
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 dīç'i nal
ûr'ban	püb'li ean	dī öç'e san
elāim'ant	as sīst'ant	ī tīn'er ant
ā'gent	prēs'i dent	eōr re spōnd'ent

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

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

Lesson 150.

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

ay'rist	phÿş'i çist	pĩ àn'ist
tăp'ster	eħör'is ter	för'est er
grán tēe'	môŗġā gēe'	as siġn ēe'
ēm'press	shēp'ħerd ess	mār'çhion ess

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

kīng'dom	eħris'ten dom	hēa'then dom
chīld'hood	māid'ēn hood	līve'li hood
ķnāv'ish	yēl'lōw'ish	ā'ģu'ish
Bud'dħişm	Mēth'o dīşm	Môŗ'mon işm

Lesson 151.

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

eash ier'	fīn an çier'	ģon do lier'
elōth'ier	ēn ġi nēer'	eān non ēer'
bēech'ēn	be hōld'ēn	em bōld'ēn
brīght'ēn	en līght'ēn	en līv'ēn
çiv'ie	çe phāl'ie	me tāl'lie
ū'til iže	eāt'e eħişe	erit'i çişe
sāt'ir iže	çiv'i līže	ōs'tra çīže

## Lesson 152.

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

dis pēr'sion	dī vēr'sion	as pēr'sion
ex çĕp'tion	e lĕe'tion	eon dīt'ion
a tōng'ment	a grĕe'ment	dĕe're ment
dĕ'i fy	stū'pe fy	sāt'is fy
an noy'ancĕ	æ eōrd'ancĕ	eon eōrd'ancĕ
oe eūr'rencĕ	ab hōr'rencĕ	in dŭl'gencĕ
a mŭ'sivĕ	eon elŭ'sivĕ	of fĕn'sivĕ
eūr'so ry	är'mo ry	măn'da to ry
dān'ger øūs	lī'bel øūs	här mō'ni øūs

## Lesson 153.

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

lām'kin	măn'i kin	lā'dy kin
dŭck'ling	ŭn'der ling	fōs'ter ling
lĕaf'let	rĭv'ŭ let	flăg'ĕo lĕt
głōb'ulĕ	mōl'e eulĕ	ăn i māl'eulĕ

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

tĭrĕ'somĕ	eŭm'ber somĕ	vĕn'turĕ somĕ
ĕāst'ward	hĕāv'ĕn ward	āft'er ward
vĕr'durĕ	eūr'va turĕ	im pōs'turĕ
smōk'y	sĭn'ew y	sĭl'ver y



## Lesson 154.

rŭff, <i>an article of dress.</i>	rōar, <i>to make a loud noise.</i>
røŭgh (rŭf), <i>uneven.</i>	rōw'er, <i>one who rows.</i>
rĕtch, <i>to vomit.</i> [son.	sāil, <i>a sheet of canvas.</i>
wrĕtch, <i>a miserable per-</i>	sālĕ, <i>the act of selling.</i>
rōdĕ, <i>did ride.</i>	sĕen, <i>beheld.</i>
rōād, <i>a way; route.</i>	sĕenĕ, <i>a view.</i>
rōw'ed, <i>did row.</i>	sĕinĕ, <i>a net for fishing.</i>
rōom, <i>an apartment.</i>	slāy, <i>to kill.</i> [ners.
rĕŭm, <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>	sĕem, <i>to appear.</i>
sō, <i>thus; in like manner.</i>	sĕam, <i>a line of junction.</i>

## Lesson 155.

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

## Lesson 156.

## OF PREFIXES.

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

rē bȳild'	rē ap pēār'	re än'i mātø
rē tøŭch'	rē as ğënd'	re ğën'er ātø
rē sēāt'	rē im būrsø'	re sūs'çi tātø
re view'	re døŭ'blø	re vēr'ber ātø

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

un pāid'	un frjēnd'ly	un eōart'ly
un elēan'	un hēalth'y	un ēās'y
un knōwn'	un stēad'y	un fruīt'ful
un nērvø'	un ērr'ing	un lēarn'ed

## Lesson 157.

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

in äe'tivø	in sin ğerø'	ir rēs'o lütø
im pröp'er	im po litø'	ir re li'ğiøŭs
il lē'gal	il lū'sivø	ir re spēe'tivø
ig nō'blø	ig'no rant	ir'ri ta blø

im ma tē ri äl'i ty	im præ ti ea bīl'i ty
in dī viŝ i bīl'i ty	in de strūe ti bīl'i ty
in eom pāt i bīl'i ty	ir re ŝist i bīl'i ty
in eom prēss i bīl'i ty	im pēn e tra bīl'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 plēāsĕ'	dīs ap pēār'	dīs eon tīn'ūĕ
dis joint'	dīs be lĭēvĕ'	dīs in hĕr'it
dis lōdġĕ'	dīs o blĭġĕ'	dis ôr'ġan ĭzĕ
dis chārgĕ'	dis eþūr'agĕ	dis sĭm'i lar
dis ġrāġĕ'	dis eov'er	dis erĭm'i nātĕ

The prefix *after* conveys its own meaning.

äft'er piĕġĕ	äft'er nōon'	äft'er mōst
äft'er ġuārd	äft'er māth	äft'er thōught

**Lesson 159.**

*Post* is a Latin word, meaning *after*.

pōst'scriġt	pōst dĭ lū'vi an	pōst me rĭd'i an
pōst' dātĕ	pōst po šĭ'tion	pōst'hu mōšs ly

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

pōst'al	pōst'man	pōst'mārk
pōst'pāĭd	pōst'houšĕ	pōst'rĭd ĕr
pōst hāšĕ'	pōst'boy	pōst'mās ter

*Bene* is a Latin prefix, signifying *well*.

bĕn'e dĭet	bĕn e fāĕ'tion	be nĕř'i ġĕnġĕ
bĕn'e fĭġĕ	bĕn e fĭ'cial	be nĕv'o lenġĕ

## Lesson 160.

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

fōrē'sīght	fōrē tēll'er	fōrē bōd'ing ly
fōrē'mōst	fōrē knōw'l'edgē	fōrē de tēr'mīnē
fōrē knōw'	fōrē'eās tle	pre mēd'i tātē
pre fix'	pre eay'tion	pre ōe'eu pŷ
pre jūdgē'	pre çed'ing	pre ěm'i nent
pre sērvē'	pre dēs'tīnē	ān te pās'eħal
pre sāgē'	ān'te pāst	ān te mūn'dānē
prē'tēxt	ān'te dātē	ān te nūp'tial
fōrē warn'	ān'ti pōdē	ān tī elī'max
fōrē'frōnt	ān'ti dōtē	ān tī fēb'rīlē

## Lesson 161.

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

mis gŷidē'	mīs be lŷēf'	mis rēck'ōn
mis spēll'	mīs eon çērvē'	mis eōn'struē
mis chōōsē'	mīs dī rēet'	mis gōv'ern
mis chāncē'	mīs re çitē'	mis gŷīd'ancē

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

up rāisē'	ūn der lāy'	ūn'der hānd
up hēavē'	ūn der wŷrītē'	ūn'der grōwth
ūp'riġht	ūn der sīgn'	ūn'der brūsh
ūp'ward	ūn der nēath'	ūn'der shōt

**Lesson 162.**

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

out brāvē'	ō ver rēach'	ō' ver bōard
out grōw'	ō ver awē'	ō' ver alls
out pōir'	ō ver flōw'	ō' ver 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 weīght'

*Extra* (Latin), *beyond*.

ěx tra ju dī'cial	ěx tra phỹs'ie al
ěx tra pro vīn'cial	ěx tra trōp'ie al

**Lesson 163.**

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

sēm'i brēvē	sēm'ī eō lon	sēm'ī quā ver
sēm'ī tōnē	sēm'ī cīr elē	sēm ī tōn'ie
hēm'i sphērē	hēm'ī cȳ 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 dūçē'
sū per serībē'	su pēr'flu øūs	sū per strūē'turē
tran sčēnd'ent	trāns at lān'tie	trān'si to ry
trans fīg'urē	trans fūs'ī blē	trans mīs'si blē
īn'ter eōīrsē	īn ter mīt'tent	īn ter rēg'num
īn'ter lūdē	īn ter çēs'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 turn to.

ad dūçé'	al lūrçé'	as sâil'	ăg'gre gāté'
æ eount'	an nĕx'	ad vānçé'	ăg'gra vāté'
æ êord'	ar rīvçé'	ăd'vĕrb	ap pĕnd'agé'
af fīx'	as çĕnd'	ăd'vĕrsé'	ăr'ro gānçé'

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

bī'fid	bī dĕn'taté'	bī nō'mi al
bī'fôrm	bī êôr'nôÿs	bī ĕn'ni al
bī'naté'	bī fūr'eaté'	bīn ôe'ular
bī'ped	bī līn'gual	bī vāl'vu lar
bī sĕet'	bīp'ăr tīté'	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'	eön de sçĕnd'	eon vĕn'tion al
eom prĕss'	eom păn'ion	eöm pen sāt'ion
eol lĕet'	eöl'lo quy	ēol lāt'er al
eo hĕrçé'	eō ex ĭst'	eō ex tĕn'sivçé'
eöğ'nāté'	eöğ'nī zant	eog nōs'çi blé'
eor rĕet'	eör re spōnd'	eör o nāt'ion
eon êūr'	eon vŭl'sion	eon sĕe'u tīvçé'
eon dīgn'	eon vey'er	eön se quĕn'tial
eon fôrm'	eon tŭ'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 trāet'	ěp i dēm'ie
de trāet'	e vādę'	ěp'i lěp sy
de nōtę'	ef fūšę'	ěp i ġlōt'tis
de vōtę'	ěe'lōġtę'	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 tënd'	dis sěv'er	dis em bār'rass
ob trudę'	ob liquę'ly	ob lit'er ātę'
per plěx'	per fěet'ivę'	per sist'en çy
çir'euit	çir eum vōlvę'	çir eum jā'çent

## Lesson 167.

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

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

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

prō'noun	ū'ni ty	sŷn'the sīs	sub ſerībē'
pro pēl'	ū'ni fōrm	sŷl'la blē	sūffix
pro dūçé'	ū'ni eörn	sŷm'pa thy	sup præss'
pro vidē'	ū'ni vālvē	sŷn tæ'tie	suğ gēst'

## Lesson 168.

Compound Words promiscuously arranged.

älē' house	līmē' kilŷ	hēdçē'hōg
hāil'stōnē	bōāt'man	pēn'knifē
lāy'man	fōŷr'seōrē	grist'mill
sāfē'gŷārd	lōād'stōnē	mid'nighŷt
wāiŷt'eōāt	ōāt'mēāl	piŷch'fōrk
bēe'hivē	pōlē'stār	ŷhip'ŷrēck
kēy'stōnē	snōŷ' drōp	ŷrist'band
knēe'pän	ŷpōrts'man	blōck'hēād
brīdē'grōom	jew's'-hārp	erōss'bōŷ
lighŷ'house	lūke'wārm	ōff'spring



**Lesson 169.**

## Compound Words.

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

**Lesson 170.**

## Compound Words.

eân'dle stick	skÿ'rock et	bût'ter fly
hând'ker chief	côp'y right	wa'ter fall
bêd'cham ber	ôftên times	wa'ter mark
év'er green	tÿpe'writ er	elêr'gÿ man
gên'tle man	jôur'ney man	brîe'-a-bræ
pép'per mint	swêet'-scent ed	fân'cy work
whêel'bâr row	musk'mel on	fool'hâr dy
mâs'ter piêç	wreck'-mas ter	al migh't'y
pâss'ô ver	hôn'ey eomb	bÿ'stand er
whîp'-poor-will	stêm'-wind er	gôld'en-rôd
pow'der horn	sehool'mas ter	tâlê'beâr er

## Lesson 171.

## SYNTHETIC AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

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

āyč, <i>always.</i>	eön'jurč, <i>to enchant.</i>
äyč, <i>an affirmative vote.</i>	bōw, <i>a weapon.</i>
chōšč, <i>did choose.</i>	bow, <i>part of a ship.</i>
çhōšč, <i>a thing; a chattel.</i>	chăp, <i>a boy.</i>
bäss, <i>a term in music.</i>	chăp, <i>the jaw.</i>
bäss, <i>a fish.</i>	gout, <i>a disease.</i>
eön jürč', <i>to implore.</i>	gout, <i>taste; relish.</i>

Lesson 173.

Words spelled alike, whose Pronunciation and Meaning differ.

mäll, a public walk.	seald, a poet. [sews.
mäll, a mallet. [skin.	sew'er (sō'er), one who
sløugh (slūf), a snake's	sew'er (sū'er), a drain.
slougħ, a miry place.	eþûr'te sy, civility.
wēâr, a dam in a river.	eþûrtē' 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 y), of iron
hīnd'er, in the rear.	ī'ron y, ridicule.
hīn'der, to obstruct.	wor'st'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 mä'	ân'cient	frā'ter nīzē
g̃rass	a slânt'	lā'vâ	eöm man dânt'
slânt	pa pä'	säyn'ter	tī ā'râ
g̃äpē	a lās'	pał'frēy	äl tēr'natē
g̃äynt	äl'mönd	räp'īnē	af flā'tus
fâr	seath'less	drä'mâ	hī ā'tus
swäthē	päg'eant	lā'mâ	ba nä'nâ
långē	stäl'wart	dā'tâ	sul tã'nâ
eälm	äft'er	mã'gī	man dã'mus
läugh	pâr'ent	pã'thos	oe tã'vo

## Lesson 175.

Words in which A is frequently mispronounced.

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

## Lesson 176.

Sounds of A frequently mispronounced.

glä'moär	säe'ra ment	glänçē	al'wäys
ráft'er	ä'pri eöt	zøuävē	a mãss'
seäl'löp	gär'ru løūs	dräxn	Är'ab
eräft'y	bra vā'do	stänch	bā'thos
gräss'y	de fäl'eätē	seärçē	eäl'drön
em bäl'm'	ea eä'o	eänt	chäs'ten
a ghäst'	räxl'ler y	eän't	fäç'ilē
was'säl	än dän'te	sträp	fäxr'y
bäl'm'y	həl'i but	yaçht	gä'lä
al'der	nä ivē'té'	seäth	quä'si
Äl'dinē	fī nä'lē	eälk	lo eälē'

**Lesson 177.**

Sounds of A often mispronounced.

swath	paṃ'per	ḡra vā'men	ā mēn'
hālvø	hā'rem	to mā'to	ḡuä'no
jēān	pa sha'	sā'li ent	nä'ivø
eātch	fāç'et	pā'ri åh	hār'ass
bālm	fā'chʏn	far rā'ḡo	sāt'irø
ḡrøat	läugh'ter	tāp'es try	jāl'ap
trånçø	tār'iff	de eā'dençø	e elät'
yēā	ba salt'	ā're å	prā'riø
ärø	hʏr rāh'	va ḡā'ry	rā'tion
shāft	bāt'øn	eū'po lå	Sāl'ie
seårød	quāḡ'mirø	eu rā'tor	tā'pis

**Lesson 178.**

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

ē'ther	ēq'ui ty	lëḡ'end a ry
prē'cept	tēn'a blø	ab stē'mi øūs
wēap'øn	ē'ḡo tişm	a mē'na blø
prē'atø	tēr'ra pīn	a pē'ri ent
yē'l'low	al lē'ḡro	stē're o tÿpø
vēn dūø'	in hēr'ent	sāe ri lē'ḡiøūs
for ḡēt'	lē'ni ent	be nē'f'i çent
stēād'y	yēs'ter day	a mēn'i ty
ēn'ḡinø	ē'qua blø	e lē'ḡi æ
kēt'tlø	pē'o ny	hÿ me nē'al
trē'blø	ē'qui poişø	ēm py rē'an

## Lesson 179.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

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

## Lesson 180.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

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

**Lesson 181.**

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

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

**Lesson 182.**

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

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

## Lesson 183.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

fū'tilə	as pīr'ant	ăd ver tīş'er
är tistə'	in quīr'y	trī sŷl'la blə
fī nĕssə'	sub sīd'ençə	ka lĕi'do seōpə
stīr'rup	chăs'tīşə ment	ad vĕr'tīşə ment
sŷb'tilə	dī grĕs'sion	in ter nĕ'çĭnə
eħlō'rĭnə	dī mĕn'sion	lăr yn ġī'tis
Āl'pĭnə	dī plō'mă	mī răe'u lōŷ
çhĭ eānə'	sĭm'o ny	in çĭ'so ry
euĭ şĭnə' (kw)	eřĭn'o lĭnə	vī vĭp'a rōŷ
lĭ'lae	păr'a dĭgm	ī so lă'tion
vĭe'ar	e ħĭ'nŷ	sī mul tă'ne øŷ

## Lesson 184.

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

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



Lesson 185.

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

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

Lesson 186.

Words in which U is sometimes mispronounced.

tullø	eöl'umø	in ay'gu rätø
jøüst	sū'turø	çø ru'le an
ģūidø	püp'pet	vī tū'per atø
yoyrs	su'mae	ae eū'mu lätø
ģkoyl	fül'sòmø	eō ad jū'tor
ģi'our	eön'dyit	pū'pil la ry
dø byø'	eū'eum ber	in'sti tütø
dūe'at	trü'eu lent	øū rē'kå
Ūh'lan	eön nøis sçür'	çæ sū'rå
süp'plø	jū'ģu lar	eön'sti tütø
dū'ty	nū'mer øūs	tøûr'na ment

## Lesson 187.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

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

## Lesson 188.

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

## Lesson 189.

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

## Lesson 190.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

prōg'ress	ëq'ui pagé	ëx'qui şitë ly
in'gratë	phös'phor ũs	eöm'pa ra blë
pæ'an	lū'di erøūs	për'emp to ry
eou'pön	viç'i nağë	ôr'tho e py
dū'ress	in'te ġral	ëx'em pla ry
ġood'măn	in'te ġer	lăm'en ta blë
ō'zōŕ	ăn'çes tor	in'ter ëst ing
ă'eorn	ăn tip'o dëş	eön'tu me ly
prō'lōğwë	ăt'ro phy	süb'lu na ry
thir'tēen	eöm'plaŕ şant	vă'ri o loid
săr'dinë	dët'o nātë	ë'ti o lātë



### Lesson 191.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

trus tēe'  
 mon sōon'  
 pro lix'  
 de plōrē'  
 whêrē aș'  
 gâyn sây'  
 re çess'  
 pla eârd'  
 a dēpt'  
 sue çess'  
 ro mănçe'

he râl'die  
 ple thōr'ie  
 re eū'sant  
 ple bē'ian  
 pre çed'ençe'  
 le thē'an  
 il lūs'trâtē'  
 im mō'bîlē'  
 phî lip'pie  
 o dē'on  
 ârēh ân'gël

ap pēl'la tîvē'  
 a nēm'o ne  
 âr tîf'i çer  
 âr bî'tra ment  
 eon sūm'matēly  
 ea mēl'o pard  
 eon nō'ta tîvē'  
 in tēr'po lâtē'  
 te lēg'ra phy  
 pe rîph'ra sîs  
 re eon'nâis sânce'

**Lesson 192.**

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

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

**Lesson 193.**

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

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

**Lesson 194.**

Words properly accented on the third Syllable.

ġyar an tēe'	ăm a tēyr'	dēm o nī'a eal
ōb li ġōr'	bòm ba zine'	hō me ōp'a thy
eāp u çhin'	tām boyr inē'	ăp o thē'o sis
im pro vīșe'	rīe o çhet'	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'	in de pēnd'ent	hȳ per bō're an
ās sīgn ōr'	eōt y lē'don	ēp i eū're an
pō lo nāișe'	eōn ti nēn'tal	Pȳth a ġō're an
dis ap provē'	hȳ me nē'an	hīp po pōt'a mūs
dīs ħa bīlle'	dēn u dā'tion	rēç i prōç'i ty

**Lesson 195.**

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

mūlet	sā'chem	jāvē'lin	hōs'tler
sōot	ăstħ'mā	chēst'nut	dē'tāil
nōōse	lēg'end	ȳrēs'tlē	fa çadē'
twīçe	de sīgn'	ōr'eħis	strȳeħ'ninē
nīche	īstħ'mus	līs'ten	pēr'fūmē
sālvē	this'tlē	bāy'ōɣ	mus tache'
heīght	rāi'sīn	ġīb'bōūs	bās'ket
mīlch	a dūlt'	ġlā'ciēr(sh)	Ġāēl'ie
browșe	psālm'ist	ġriēv'ōūs	Le vānt'
vāse	ōf'ten	nā'sal	sōft'en

**Lesson 196.**

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

thōygh	gōōsē'běr ry	da gūērrē'o tȳpē
gĭst	sōōth'sāy' er	eāb rĭ o let'
fĭfth	jū've nĭlē	mĭn'ĭ a tūrē
drougĥt	lĭe'o rĭçē	lĕg er de māĭn'
nōōk	a pōs'tlē	chār i ot ēer'
pōōr	ār'gen tĭnē	ān i mad vērt'
roil	Ār mĭn' i an	āv øĭr du pois'
saūçē	de eō'rōūs	Çy elo pē'an
rĥyĥthm	çyē'la men	Ëū ro pē'an
schĭsm	sō'journ er	spō li ā'tion
rōōt	eōv'et øūs	ĭn'ter ēst ed

**Lesson 197.**

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

pōm'mel	āb'jeet ness	nu mĭs'ma tĭst
bēl'lōys	āb'a eūs	iġ nĭt'ĭ blē
fĭg'ūrē	ād'vērsē ly	Jān'ū a ry'
dĭ rēet'	Būr'gun dy	Fēb'ru a ry
ās'sets	Bēd'oy' ĭn	ĭn'ven to ry
je jūnē'	en vĭ'ronș	eōr'ol la ry
vēr'min	ēx'ple tĭvē	vĭ'o la blē
rān'sack	ūm'pi ragē	rēp'a ra blē
shōrt'-lĭvēd	ō'a sĭs	dēs'pi ea blē
sō'journ	ār'se nie	bāp'tis ter y
eāĭs'son	ār'ti san	prēs'by ter y

## Lesson 198.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

in'nātē	eħöl'er ie	se erē'to ry
tēr'mītes	gön'fa lõn	dēe're to ry
wāy'lāy	çen'tu plē	ēx'ple to ry
slaugh'ter	rē'tro çedē	eon sis'to ry
fräg'ilē	nū'ele ūs	pre çep'to ry
eār'riāgē	çen'tay ry	rēp'er to ry
thor'ōugh	eo quēt'ry	eħī rūr'ger y
sehēd'ulē	sto mæħ'ie	spēr ma çē'tī
grän'deur	in tēr'stiçē	pän'e gÿr ist
hir sūtē'	çe rām'ie	pän'e gÿ rizē
bēn'zīnē	re vōlt'ing	mel lif'lu øūs

## Lesson 199.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

äg'gran dīzē	dēm'on strātē	tūr'mer ie
al'der man	tre mēn'døūs	mine mōn'ie
Ä'eo rän	stu pēn'døūs	vīr'e lāy
äl'ge brā	gōv'ern ment	ēx'pur gātē
mīš'tlē tōē	Är'a bīe	ām'ber grīs
prēs'by ter	eōm'bat ivē	mīn'a ret
rāšp'ber rÿ	eōm'mu nīst	ōr'de al
vēn'ī sōn	eōm'plai sänçē	plāt'i nūm
pōš'i tivē	eōn'versē ly	fēm'i nīnē
dis hōn'est	diš äs'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>	vě'ni al, <i>pardonable.</i>
eor pō're al, <i>bodily.</i>	vě'nal, <i>mercenary; base.</i>
dū'al ist, <i>a believer in two gods.</i>	ăp'po šitě, <i>suitable; fit.</i>
dū'el ist, <i>one who fights a duel.</i>	öp'po šitě, <i>over against.</i>
de sçen'sion, <i>descent.</i>	ăe ela mǎ'tion, <i>a shout.</i>
dis sën'sion, <i>strife.</i>	ăe eli mǎ'tion, <i>inurement to a climate.</i>
çē're øūs, <i>like wax.</i>	ăn'a lÿzě, <i>to separate.</i>
sē'ri øūs, <i>grave: solemn.</i>	ăn'nal îzě, <i>to record.</i>
Sir'i ũs, <i>the Dog Star.</i>	ör'a elě, <i>a prophet.</i>
	ăy'ri elě, <i>the external ear.</i>

Lesson 201.

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

ăy'thor îzě	eom mîs'sion	em pow'er
ap pâr'ent	öb'vi øūs	ěv'i dent
ae eôrd'ant	eôn'so nant	a grēe'ing
de pört'ment	de mēan'or	be hāv'ior
dī dǎe'tie	pre çep'tivě	in strüet'ivě
fla ġi'tiøūs	a trō'ciøūs	out rǎ'ġeøūs
ad hēr'ent	pār'ti şan	föl'lōw' er
in'di ġençě	pën'u ry	pöv'er ty
sÿe'o phant	pǎr'a sītě	flăt'ter er
hār'bin ġer	pre eûr'sor	förě rûn'ner

## Lesson 202.

to, towards; unto.	vānġ, a weathercock.
tōo, also.	vājn, proud; empty.
tyo, one and one.	vejn, a blood vessel.
trej, three at cards.	wāstġ, to consume; loss.
trāj, a shallow vessel.	wājst, part of the body.
vālġ, a valley; a dell.	wārġ, merchandise.
vejl, a cover; a curtain.	wēār, to use; to waste.
wājt, to tarry; to stay.	wāj, a road; manner.
wēiġht, heaviness; load.	wēiġh, to balance.
wēiġhed, balanced.	wēek, seven days.
wādġ, to walk in water.	wēāk, not strong.
wēth'er, a sheep.	wōod, timber; a forest.
wēath'er, state of the air.	wōyld, preterit of will.

## Lesson 203.

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

linġ	loin	erēek	erick	sġx	sġets
lōām	lōom	pīnt	point	yōn	yayn
loġġ	lōoġġ	sāt	sōt	lēāst	lēst
mōrn	mōyrn	phāġġ	fāġġ	seraywl	serōll
rout	rouġġ	lajd	lōrd	tġnts	tġnsġ
stalk	stōck	ēāst	yēāst	wīth	wīthġ
eān	kġn	dayn	dōn	elōġġ	elōthġġ
blānch	blġnch	dōġġ	dōzġ	eōārsġ	eōrsġ
wānt	wōnt	wġn	wġn	whīġġ	wīġht
wāx	whācks	ājms	ārms	mōor	mōrġ

**Lesson 204.**

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

as s̄āy'	es s̄āy'	ěp'ie	ěp'oeĥ
de çēāse'	diş ēāse'	bēā'eŃn	běck'Ńn
de s̄čēnt'	dis sēnt'	eŃ'fin	eŃuĥ'ing
de viçø'	de vişø'	ġrīs'tly	ġrīs'ly
huş zā'	huş şār'	dī'verş	dī'verşø'
in tēnsø'	in tēnts'	eĥŃ'ral	eŃ'ral
a loud'	al lowéd'	ġānt'let	ġānt'let
im mērsø'	a mērçø'	mū'şie	mū'çie
af fēet'	ef fēet'	rād'ish	rēd'dish
e lūde'	al lūde'	seŭlp'tor	seŭlp'turø'
ā do'	ā djeŭ'	hŭm'blø'	ŭm'bel

**Lesson 205.**

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

## Lesson 206.

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

## Lesson 207.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

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

Lesson 208.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

bīlĕ	boil	ad hĕr'encĕ	ad hĕr'ents
wīg	whīg	eön fi dānt'	eön'fi dent
Ġöd	ġaüd	at tĕnd'anĕ	at tĕnd'ants
dāncĕ	däünts	ăe'çi dencĕ	ăe'çi dents
dōmĕ	dōom	e liĉ'it	il liĉ'it
whĕel	wĕal	ĕm'i nencĕ	ĭm'mi nencĕ
lēasĕ	lēeş	e rūp'tion	ir rūp'tion
sĕnsĕ	sĭncĕ	sāl'a ry	ĉĕl'er y
dröss	drayş	bār'ren ness	bār'on ess
whīt	wīt	prōph'e ĉŷ	prōph'e sŷ

Lesson 209.

mĕd'al, <i>a stamped coin.</i>	pĕn'ĉil, <i>used for writing.</i>
mĕd'dlĕ, <i>to interfere.</i>	pĕn'silĕ, <i>hanging.</i>
mī'nor, <i>one under age.</i>	pĕt'ty, <i>small; little.</i>
mī'ner, <i>a worker in mines.</i>	pĕt'iŷ, <i>a term in law.</i>
mīt'y, <i>full of mites.</i>	pòm'aĉĕ, <i>ground apples.</i>
mīġht'y, <i>powerful.</i>	pŭm'iĉĕ, <i>a spongy stone.</i>
nā'val, <i>of ships.</i>	rīg'or, <i>severity; stiffness.</i>
nā'vĕl, <i>the central part.</i>	rīg'ġer, <i>one who rigs.</i>
ĉĕn'sor, <i>one who censures.</i>	sŭck'er, <i>a kind of fish.</i>
ĉĕn'ser, <i>a pan for incense.</i>	sŭe'eor, <i>help; assistance.</i>
pān'nel, <i>a kind of saddle.</i>	sŭr'plus, <i>excess.</i>
pān'el, <i>a jury roll.</i>	sŭr'pliĉĕ, <i>a clerical dress.</i>

## 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'çil or, <i>member of a</i>
īm'mi grātē, <i>to move in.</i>	<i>council.</i> [straight.
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.

ĵilt	döl'lar	rĭp'plē	nāt'u ral
ġȳrē	sehōl'ar	trĭ'plē	ġūt'tur al
jōwł	ġrāp'plē	pöp'py	lĭt'er al
tröll	chāp'el	eöp'y	dĭz'zi ly
ġōǵł	rēn'net	sūn'ny	buş'i ly
knöll	sēn'atē	mōn'çy	vēr'ti eal
dōlē	frēe'klē	ġlĭm'mer	ār'ti elē
tūrf	shēk'ēl	prĭm'er	dū'te øus
vērb	wit'ty	trēǵ'dlē	bēǵ'ū'te øus
pĭrn	çĭt'y	pēd'dlē	fĭn'i eal.
pērķ	hōp'per	eōd'dlē	pĭn'na elē
sūrd	prōp'er	mōd'el	çyn'ie al

**Lesson 212.**

Words which require Care in Spelling.

serēām	eōm'et	pēb'blē	īn ter çēdē'
serēen	vōm'it	rēb'el	sū per sēdē'
shēāvē	plūm'met	sīb'yl	eōl'o nīzē
shēet	sūm'mit	spīn'et	ād ver tīzē'
shjēld	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	hēāv'ēn	eō ēr'cion
brøad	gūin'ea	pār'rot	de tēr'sion
ayēd	nīn'ny	elār'et	ex ēr'tion

**Lesson 213.**

Words which require Care in Spelling.

grjēf	do'ing	a byss'	hīd'e øūs
shēaf	stew'ing	a mīss'	prē'vi øūs
gūilē	yēō'man	as sēss'	īm'pi øūs
ehjylē	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	dīl'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.

which	stòm'aeh	re prĭevø'	in ĭ'tial
dĭtch	sax'sagè	eon çĕivø'	of fĭ'cial
fĕud	wōrd'y	de grādè'	es sĕn'tial
sūed	tūr'gid	a frāid'	sol stĭ'tial
prudè	vēr'ger	pre pârø'	a bŭn'dant
wōōed	vĭr'tuè	for bĕâr'	de pĕnd'ent
balck	lĕop'ard	bār'ter	in vĕigh'er
shayl	lĕp'er	tār'tar	be trāy'er
gāisè	fām'inè	mār'tyr	dĭ'a lōgŭè
sighs	gām'mòn	sue çĕed'	dĭy nām'ies
flĕş	sālm'òn	ae çĕdè'	me eĥān'ies



**Lesson 215.**

Words which require Care in Spelling.

wjēld	seän'dal	se rēnē'	än'no tātē
wējrd	hän'dlē	un elēän'	än'o dŷnē
swālē	elām'or	be twēen'	eöl on nādē'
swājn	gŕām'mar	ma rinē'	sēr e nādē'
stōrm	hām'mer	eom plētē'	döm i nēer'
swarm	pālm'er	de fēāt'	bēl ve dērē'
scŷthē	sā'tyr	de çēt'	pēn'ni less
ŷrithē	trāj'tor	eō ērçē'	mōn'ŷy less
sŷēvē	wāj't'er	dis bŷrsē'	jōe'ū lar
gŷivē	erā'ter	dis pērsē'	jōck'ēy ing

**Lesson 216.**

Words which require Care in Spelling.

skejn	vāl'id	kīr'tlē	pöl'i çy
slājn	sāl'ad	tŷr'tlē	lēg'a çy
erānē	māl'let	fēr'tilē	eŷr'ti lagē
swōrd	vāl'et	myr'tlē	sŷn'a gōgŷē
bōāst	brēez'y	wīd'gēön	eöd'i çil
gŷhōst	gŕēāz'y	pī'gēön	döm'i çilē
quēer	gār'dēn	māl'ičē	vēr'sa tilē
brjēf	pār'dōn	pāl'açē	hŷp'o eritē
spōkē	ē'vŷl	tōr'tōisē	hŷp'po drōmē
erōāk	ēā'glē	mōr'tisē	sçēn'er y
sēlf	pōlē'āx	sēl'vagē	plē'na ry
sŷlph	pōŷl'try	pōr'ridgē	dēän'er y

## Lesson 217.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

zīne	eōl'legē	eon fēr'	ū tēn'sil
brīnk	knōw'edgē	a stīr'	pre hēn'silē
fōught	lēath'er	oe eūr'	fa tīgū'ing
eaught	tēth'er	ef fāçē'	be lēa'gūer
wrought	eaū'eus	e rāsē'	sī lī'ceøūs
fūçē	mayk'ish	chas tīçē'	vex ā'tiøūs
newç	au'thor	bap tīçē'	fa çē'tiøūs
viewç	ayn'ing	a chīvēç'	sus pī'cion
chōoçē	ār'id	per çēivēç'	po çī'tion
wōoçç	hēir'ship	be rēāvēç'	in çī'sion
ōoçē	āir'y	re nown'	de rī'sion
whōoçē	eār'ry	re nounçē'	e dī'tion

## Lesson 218.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

ēarl	rān'eor	in vādē'	dī ūr'nal-
knūrl	eān'ker	up brāid'	hī bēr'nal
shīrk	flūx'ion	ur bānē'	at tōr'ney
jērک	sūe'tion	or dājn'	de tēr'gent
pīth	hōs'pīçē	be strew'	eon tā'gīon
mūth	aus'pīçē	im brūē'	her bā'ceøūs
grōwth	bōt'tom	pre çēdē'	frōl'ie sōmē
lōath	au'tumç	pro çēed'	frōl'ick ing
lōathē	trūn'nion	re dēem'	de prēs'sion
elōthē	būn'ion	ex trēmē'	dis erē'tion

**Lesson 219.**

Words which require Care in Spelling.

risk	eøǔ'plē	wrȳ'ness	vē'hī eļē
wrist	eūp'board	rī'ot	tȳp'ie al
shred	eħō'rus	lȳr'ist	ōb'sta eļē
drēad	pō'røus	li'vrē	prō'to eōl
sehēmē	hīll'y	tēn'on	mȳs'tie al
chīēf	lil'y	pēn'non	mīst'i ness
sīēgē	sān'dal	rōs'trum	rēē're ant
sēāt	eān'dlē	phān'tom	rēck'ōn er
sēethē	nū'tant	fān'ion	wrētch'ed ly
kēyēd	nēū'ter	vēr'sion	ōff'icēr
tweēd	nūx'sançē	tēr'tian	ōph'ī eļēidē

**Lesson 220.**

Words containing silent Letters.

thōught	hānd'sōmē	re douħt'	hēē'a tōmħ
wrēathē	vīēt'uals	re sēind'	sēī'o list
wrēath	sēis'sorŕ	gnēis'sōsē	eō a lēsçē'
rħōmb	schōt'tish	be nīgn'	āp'o thēgm
gnāt	gnō'mon	eam pāign'	dī'a phrāgm
rōgūē	fōr'eīgn	ar rāign'	psȳ'eħie al
gnaw	dough'ty	op pūgn'	sāe'eħa rīnē
gnāsh	ħaugh'ty	re sīgn'	rħēu māt'ie
gnārl	eħrōn'ie	de līgh't'	rħāp'so dy
gnōmē	daugh'ter	ex pūgn'	rħēt'o rie
phlēgm	għāst'ly	af frīgh't'	ea tārrħ'al

## Lesson 221.

Silent Letters.

taught	honest	ea tarrh'	pnēū māt'ies
sōurcē	ghēr'kin	eon demn'	psal'ter y
brōugh't	chalk'y	de mēsne'	pnēū mō'ni à
rēalm	is'land	dē'poŕ	rhi nōç'e rōs
vault	nāph'thā	būrg'h'er	rēn'dez voys
knob	gris'tle	chalk'er	jēp'ard y
quālm	thros'tle	rhom'boid	hēm'or rhaçç
wrōth	ehris'ten	tmē'sis	rhiç'o pōd
fraught	jēp'ard	ptiç'an	ptar'mi gan
knock	wriç'gle	psy'ehie	psēū'do nym
knife	bris'tle	rhy'm'er	psalm'ist ry

## Lesson 222.

Words liable to be misspelled.

trēs'tle	glū'ey ness	eol lēt'i blē
pa pay'	erys'tal linē	e rās'a blē
gēy'ser	ehrys'a lis	ae eōr'di on
gāu'ging	lāeh'ry mōsē	saç er dō'tal
eo lōgnē'	kēr'o sēnē	ēf fer vēs'çençç
qua drillē'	glýç'er inē	tran quill'li ty
ský'ey	ār'go nau't	eom mīt'ti blē
sōr'ghum	fōrē bōd'ing	eōr us eā'tion
sur vey'	ex chēq'uer	māe a rō'nī
stārvē'ling	sib'yl linē	pi'e'ea lil iī
prō'grāmmē	sib'i lant	fil'i būs ter

**Lesson 223.**

Words liable to be misspelled.

flēām	ēy'ing	gēn e āl'o gy
glÿph	wēe'vīl	bāe ea laɹ're atē
lĕgē	lāe'q̄uer	āb o rĭg'i nēs
euiſh	du ēt'	ār eħæ ōl'o gy
täunt	quar tēt'	ās a fēt'i dà
sĭevē	phē'nix	ēr y sĭp'e las
flēçhē	rōgū'ish	hō mo gē'ne øūs
frèrē (frār)	whey'ēy	hÿ per erit'i çĭsm
järdſ	lēdg'er	ĭeh thy ōl'o gy
erÿpt	sātch'el	pēr i to nī'tis
soɹ	lār'yŋx	läck a dāĭ'ſi eal

**Lesson 224.**

Words frequently mispronounced.

fōr'tress	dān'druff	prōd'ūçē	eon çisē'
eār'bīnē	frān'chĭſē	eōm'bat	dis ōw'n'
eħlō'rĭdē	hōm'agē	thĭth'er	dis dāĭn'
eōffee	rħu'bārb	ō'nyx	dĭ vŭlgē'
eōm'rādē	eōv'ert	dis ärm'	ex tōl'
saɹ'çer	mā'tron	jo eōsē'	for bādē'
dēe'adē	mōn'ad	bōūr gēois'	suf fūſē'
quĭn'ſÿ	pā'tron	Ēāy ěnnē'	poſ ſēſſ'
gāl'lōws	lĭth'argē	eon toūr'	fārē wēll'
mĭ'ſlē	pār'tridgē	dĭ vērgē'	be nēath'
faɹ'çet	wa'ter	dĭ vērt'	re sōurçē'

## Lesson 225.

Words frequently mispronounced.

dī'a mōnd	pār'a dīsé	çin eħō'nà
çhăn de lĭēr'	ā'li as	in vēĭ'glé
ġrăn'a ry	pār'a çhuté	stra tē'gie
eoy'ri er	pōħ' poyr' ri'	ex eūr'sion
ĕġ'lan tīnē	hĭy'gi ēnē	a eous'ties
sōr'çer y	eōn'fis eāté	an chō'vy
ĕx'tir pāté	psāl'mo dĭ	pa lā'ver
eōr'dial	ġyārd'ĭ an	Çay' eā'sian
eōr'ri dōr	eōm'mu nĭşm	ap pār'el
ġās'e øūs	sub al'tern	so prä'no
dōġ'i blé	eøür ā'ġeøūs	ĭm mor tēllé'

## Lesson 226.

Words liable to be misspelled.

sōm'er saųlt	how'itz er	bār'y tōnē
stīm'ū lūs	sĭe'a mōrē	bĭl'lingş ġāté
sĭl ħoy' ĕtté'	a brĭdġ'ment	brĭ'o ny
pa vĭ'ion	ăd'di blé	çĕn'ti ped
quin tĭl'ion	æs thĕt'ie	çĭm'e ter
çĭ vĭ'ian	ăl'eħe my	eōl'an der
çĕn'ti ġrām	är'que būs	eōp'i er
ma nĭl'lā	ăĭ lăn'tus	nas tūr'tium
ĕū'pho nĭ	as bĕs'tus	chĭe'o ry
prōs'e lĭtē	as çĕnd'ant	ħeĭ'nøūs ness
pū'tre fĭ	sĭz'y ġy	dĕb o nâĭr'
pro bōs'çis	bār'be eūé	pōr'phy ry

## Lesson 227.

Words liable to be misspelled.

bał'drie	mal fēa'sançə	eal liġ'ra phy
bān'yan	sûr'çin ġlə	dÿs'en tēr y
baı'blə	plēū'ri sy	rēm i nīs'çençə
la pəl'	pôr'çe lain	hÿ pœ'ri sy
kēr'chĭef	ös'çil lātə	hÿ pöt'e nūsə
ġnös'tie	dəl'e blə	syn ēe'do eħe
rō şettə'	laı'da nüm	sī dē're al
eām'phēnə	ērÿs'tal lizə	ād sçī tĭ'tiøūs
eāř'ch'up	pöl'y ġlöt	ām aı rō'sis
çäss' pōol	ġıer rĭl'lá	Lĭl lĭ pū'tian
çĭ ġār'	quin tēs'sençə	lĭl i ā'ceøūs

## Lesson 228.

Words liable to be misspelled.

elew	eoif'furə	eon fēe'tion ěr y
elĭnch	flēđġə'ling	klĕp to mā'ni à
sləūth	ăř'ġħan	eōr nu eō'pi à
blōndə	çhe nillə'	eōt y lēd'on øūs
ġlēbə	çhe mişə'	dī ū tūr'ni ty
ġÿvəş	çhàs sēır'	Tĕrp sieħ o rē'an
ġıÿ	çhēv'ron	me tēmp sy eħō'sis
erūř'ch	eōr'ymb	mē te ör'o litə
tøüch	é lèvə'	pĕr ip nēū'mo ny
krääl	hōġş'hēäd	pħär ma eo pœ'ia
chĭntz	mēer'sçħaım	pħär ma çēū'tie al
ġııld	būħr' stōnə	säe eħa rĭr'er øūs

**Lesson 229.**

Words liable to be misspelled or mispronounced.

ěl e phan tī'a sis  
 pār a di sī'a eal  
 pār a pher nā'li à  
 vēr i si mīl'i tūdĕ  
 tīn tīn năb ū lā'tion  
 sū per e rōg'a tīvĕ  
 pū sil la nīm'i ty  
 phan tăş ma gō'ri à  
 ōb'li gā tō ri ly  
 ĭd i o sŷn'era sy  
 ĭr re mē'di a blĕ  
 ĭp e eăe u ăn'kă

ir rĕe'oĝ ni za blĕ  
 gū ber na tō'ri al  
 ěl ee mōs'y na ry  
 pōl y eot y lē'don  
 hĕt er o gĕ'ne øūs  
 hī er o gĭlyph'ie al  
 hŷp o eĥon drī'a eal  
 his tō ri ōg'ra pher  
 in dīs'so lu blĕ ness  
 in dīs'pu ta blĕ ness  
 ěr y si pĕl'a tōūs  
 ĭr rĕ'ra gā blĕ ness

**Lesson 230.**

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

ōf (ōv)	tøugh (tűf)	trøugh (trőf)
sīcĕ (sīz)	høugh (hők)	buş'ŷ (bīz'ŷ)
ăĭslĕ (ĭl)	fîrd (fyôrd)	ma'nŷ (mĕn'ŷ)
sayş (sĕz)	buoy (bwoy)	pret'tŷ (prĭt'tŷ)
said (sĕd)	eôugh (kawf)	wom'en (wĭm'en)
loir (lwăr)	mônŷ (môn)	eañ'on (kăn'yŷn)
a'nŷ (ĕn'ŷ)	rougĕ (rōozh)	să lôn' (să lôn')
newt (nūt)	mauvĕ (mōv)	çha peau' (shă pō')
beaux (bōz)	ruçĕ (rōosh)	çha teau' (shă tō')
onçĕ (wŷns)	Czĕĕĥ (tchĕk)	ero quĕĕ' (kro kă')
ĭ'røn (ĭ'urn)	eă fé' (kă fă')	mĕ năgĕ' (ăzh)



**Lesson 231.**

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

pa tois' (pà twä')	boi' quet' (bōō kā')
bī joy' (be zhōō')	breech'es (brich'ez)
pht'his'ie (tiz'ik)	pôr'pôisé (pôr'pus)
bū'reau (bū'ro)	a ġain' (a ġën')
En'ġlish (ing'ġlish)	diş cēr'n' (diz zēr'n')
flām'beau (flām'bo)	e nøugh' (e nüf')
haut'boy (hō'boy)	en nui' (än nwē')
hīe'eøugh (hik'kup)	ron deau' (ron dō')
rīġht'eoüs (rī'chus)	vi ġnëtte' (vin yët')
ġhām'øĩş (shām'mÿ)	squir'rel (skwēr'rel)
boi'doir' (bōō'dwôr')	suf fīçé' (suf fiz')
ser'ġeant (sär'jent)	eôr téġé' (kôr tâzh')

**Lesson 232.**

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

søugh (sũf)	men äġ'er iğ (men äzh'er ÿ)
myrrġ (mēr)	ci ce rō'ne (sīs e rō'ne)
suāvę (swāv)	ġhě vau'x'-de-frişé' (she vō'de frēz')
shew (shō)	pā pier'-mä ġhé' (pā pyā'mä shā')
strew (stru)	dé eöl le té' (da kol le tā')
boi'ffé (bōof)	xī phöph'ÿl løüs (zī föf'il lüs)
nôm (nôn)	vēr mi cël'lī (-chël'lī or -sël'lī)
eløugh (klũf)	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')
erēÿx (krē)	hāl le lū'jāġ (hāl le lū'yā)

## Lesson 233.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

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

## Lesson 234.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

nēs'ciencø (nēsh'ens)	re çhêr çhé' (re shêr shā')
ba régø' (ba rāzh')	sō brī quæç' (so bre kā')
dīph'thong (dīf'-)	āid'-de-eamp (ād'de kän)
sōl'dier (sōl'jer)	mäg gïō're (mäd jō'ra)
fôr'tūnø (fôr'tyūn)	mā de moi şellø' (-dmwā zël')
nēph'ew (nēf'yū)	flēyr-de-liş' (flēr de lē')
lët'tuçø (lët'tis)	dēb au çhēe' (dēb o shē')
en trée' (än trā')	rēs'er vôi'r (rēs'er vwôr)
rē gimø' (rā zhēm')	eis tēdd'fōd (ās tēth'vōd)
seru toirø'(skru twär')	prō tē gé' (pro ta zhā')
phÿ şiqüø' (fi zēk')	dē noÿø menç' (-nōō män')



### Lesson 235.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

erī tīq̄ø' (krī tēk')	en eōrø' (än kōr')
pen çhänʦ' (päN shän')	sé äncø' (sa äns')
çhī gnon (shīn'yōn)	môr çeau' (môr sō')
çha ləʦ' (sha lā')	dän sēʦø' (dän sēz')
é län' (a län')	säng-froid' (sän frwä')
mēm'oir (mēm'wör)	ba rouçhe' (bä rōosh')
mon siēr' (mō syē')	fauç päs' (fō pä')
bläʦ mänge' (blä mänzh')	bou illi' (bō yē')
a mendø' (a mänd')	bôn'moʦ (bôn'mo)
çen timø' (sän tēm')	mil liex' (me lyä')
biv'ouæ (biv'wäk)	sä vänʦ' (sä vän')

**Lesson 236.**

Names of Men.

Chärleſ	Äd'am	Här'old	Ä'sä
Fränk	Äl'bert	Hën'ry	Bäſ'il
Ĝéôrgé	Än'drew	Hō'mer	Čä'leb
Hūgh	Är'thur	Ī'saæ	Čē'phas
Jāmęſ	Člär'engé	Jā'eob	Čy'rus
Jōb	Dā'vid	Jō'seph	Ĕū'gēnē
Jōhn	Ĕd'ward	Lew'is	Fē'lix
Lūké	Ĕd'win	Nō'āh	Jā'bez
Märk	Ĕz'ra	Pät'rick	Lēpn'ard
Rälp	Frän'cis	Pē'ter	Mō'sęſ
Sayl	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'açé	Bën'ja mīn	Bar thöl'o mew
Jā'son	E lī'jāh	Eb en ē'zer
Ję'sse	Fēr'di nand	Em măn'ū el
Lay'rençé	Fręd'er ick	E zē'ki el
Lē'vī	I ſā'āh	Jēr e mī'āh
Lū'ther	Le än'der	Le ön'i das
Ös'ear	Öl'i ver	Na pō'le on
Phīl'ip	Sām'ū el	The öph'i lūs
Rīch'ard	Tīm'o thý	Zēeh a rī'āh

**Lesson 238.**

Names of Women.

Änné	Ä'dà	Ës'ther	Lō'is
Blànchê	Äg'nes	Ëü'nice	Lū'cy
Ëvê	Äl'ice	Ë'vâ	Mā'bel
Grâce	Än'nà	Fän'ny	Mär'thà
Jānê	Bēr'thà	Flō'rà	Mā'ry
Jēān	Clār'à	Fràn'çes	Mÿ'rà
Kātê	Cō'rà	Gēr'trudê	Nän'cy
Maÿd	Ë'dith	Hän'nàk	Rā'chel
Māy	Ëd'nà	Hël'en	Rhō'dà
Pēārl	Ël'là	Ï'dà	Sā'ràk
Ruth	Ëm'mà	Lay'rà	Sū'san

**Lesson 239.**

Names of Women.

Ä'my	Äd'e linc	A mē'li à
Bēt'sey	A mǎn'dà	Är a bē'l'à
Briđg'et	Bār'ba rà	Dör o thē'à
Çhär'lottê	Bē'a triçê	E liz'a bēth
Çhlō'e	Dēb'o ràk	E vān'ge linc
Dôr'eas	E lī'zà	Fe lic'i à (lish)
Dī'nàk	Ëm'i ly	Fréd er ī'eà
Ël'len	Mär'gà ret	Gêôr gi än'à
Flör'engê	Pris çil'là	Ïş a bē'l'à
Ja nēt'	Re bēe'eà	La vīn'i à
Rō'sà	Su şān'nà	Vie tō'ri à

## Lesson 240.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

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

## Lesson 241.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

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

## Lesson 242.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

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

## Lesson 243.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

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

## Lesson 245.

Abbreviations of the States, with their Pronunciation.

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



**Lesson 246.**

American and Foreign Geographical Names.

Al'ba nŷ	Bä'den	Äl'le għe ny
Äp'en nīnēs	Bäl'ti morē	Ä'si a (ä'shī a)
Ar i zō'na	Bor deaux' (-dō')	Çin çin nä'ti
Ayr (âr)	Çaī'ro	Éū phrā'tēs
Aulne (ōn)	Çey'lōn'	Hä wāī'i
Bōs'ton	Çhi ea'gō	Ok lä hō'ma
Çhēy'ēnnē'	İ'ser	Päl'es tīnē
Māīn	Mäd'rid	Phīl a dēl'phī a
Mo bilē'	Mil wāū'kee	Pŷr'e neēs
Pau (pō)	New Mēx'i eo	Szēg ed in'
Sāōnē	New Ôr'le anš	Vī ēn'na
Seīnē	Tħamēš (tēmz)	Vin çennes' (vin sēnz')

**Lesson 247.**

Other Geographical Names of frequent Mispronunciation.

Altamaha (al ta ma ha')	Aube (ōb)
Chautauqua (sha ta'kwa)	Caen (kōn)
Chuquisaca (chōō ke sā'kā)	Dieppe (de ēp')
Gloucester (glōs'ter)	Foix (fwä)
Guanajuato (gŷwä nä hwä'to)	Joux (zhōō)
Guatemala (gā te mä'la)	Lisle (lēl)
Newfoundland (nū'fund land)	Moux (mōō)
Poughkeepsie (po kīp'si)	Nice (nēs)
Venezuela (ven e zwē'la)	Oudh (owd)
Winnepesaukee (-sa'ke)	Sioux (sōō)
Worcester (wōōs'ter)	Thau (tō)
Youghiogheny (yō ho gā'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.