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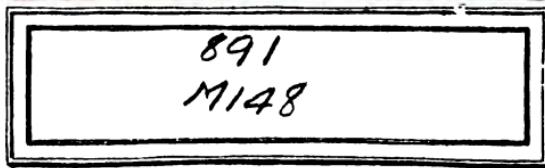
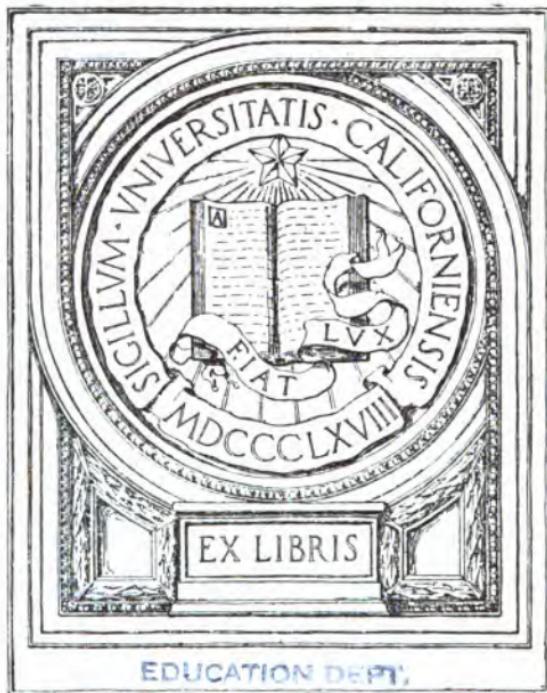
MC GUFFEY'S ECLECTIC SPELLING BOOK

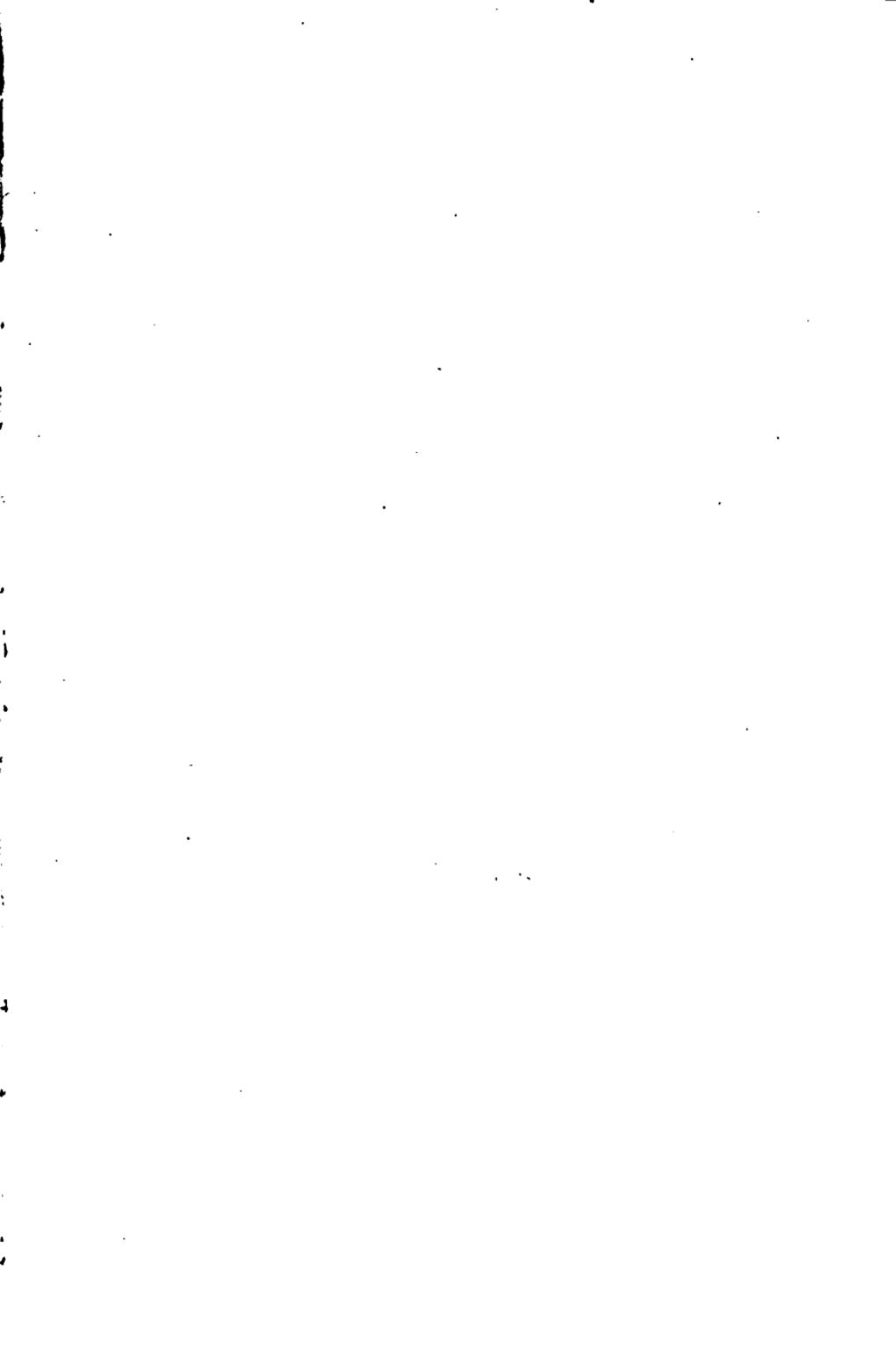
REVISED EDITION



AMERICAN · BOOK · COMPANY
NEW YORK · CINCINNATI · CHICAGO

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UNIV. OF
ECLECTIC EDUCATIONAL SERIES CORNELL.

M^CGUFFEY'S
ECLECTIC
SPELLING BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.



NEW YORK • CINCINNATI • CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

TO VILLI
AMERICAN
EDUCATION DEPT.

PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

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

Letters are divided into VOWELS and CONSONANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE VIKING
ANGLICO-NORDIC
ECLECTIC SERIES.

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.

ä,	as in äte.	ē,	as in ērr.
ä,	" cäre.	ī,	" īce.
ä,	" ärm.	ō,	" öde.
ä,	" läst.	ū,	" üse.
ä,	" all.	ū,	" bürn.
é,	" ève.	öö,	" foöl.

Short Sounds.

ä,	as in äm.	ö,	as in ödd.
é,	" èlm.	ü,	" üp.
í,	" in.	öö,	" loök.

Diphthongs.

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

TABLE OF SUBVOCALS.

b,	as in bib.	v,	as in välvé.
d,	" did.	th,	" this.
g,	" gïg.	z,	" zïne.
j,	" jüg.	zh,	" åzure.
n,	" nine.	r,	" räre.
m,	" mäim.	w,	" wë.
ng,	" häng.	y,	" yët.

l, as in lüll.

TABLE OF ASPIRATES.

f,	as in fife.	t,	as in tärt.
h,	" him.	sh,	" shë.
k,	" cäke.	ch,	" chät.
p,	" pipe.	th,	" thïck.
s,	" sâme.	wh,	for hw, " whÿ.

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

TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES.

a, for	ə, as in what.	e, for	k, as in eān.
ɛ, " "	æ, " thêre.	ɔ, " "	cîte.
e, " "	ā, " feint.	çh, " sh,	çhāise.
I, " "	ē, " polîce.	eh, " k,	ehāos.
I, " "	ē, " sîr.	g, " j,	gēm.
ō, " "	ū, " sōn.	ñ, " ng,	ñuk.
ō, " "	ōō, " tō.	s, " z,	ăg.
ō, " "	ōō, " wôlf.	s, " sh,	sûre.
ō, " "	ə, " fôrk.	z, " gz,	éxæct.
ō, " "	ū, " wôrk.	gh, " f,	läugh.
u, " "	ōō, " full.	ph, " f,	phlôx.
u, " "	ōō, " rude.	qu, " k,	pîque.*
y, " "	I, " fly.	qu, " kw,	quilt.
y, " "	I, " myth.	n, nasal,	élän.

W, in its vowel sounds, corresponds with *u*; as in *new* (*pro.* nū). *A* has, in a few words, the sound of *ɛ*; as in *any* (*pro.* ēn'ny). *U* has, in a few words, the sound of *ē*; as in *bury* (*pro.* bér'ry); or that of *I*, as in *busy* (*pro.* bîz'y).

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 **SEMITVOWELS**.

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 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

Boy

C**c**

Cat

d

Dog

E**e**

Elk

F

Fox

G**g**

Girl

H**h**

Hen

I**i**

Ink

J

Jug

K**k**

Kid

L

Lark

M**m**

Man

N

Nut

O**o**

Ox

P

Pig

Q**q**

Quail

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

McUFFEY'S
ECLECTIC SPELLING BOOK.

Lesson 1.

SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS.

Short Sound of A.

ăm	eăt	găp	băñ	eăp
ăñ	băd	băg	eăñ	măp
ăš	măd	găg	făñ	năp
ăt	păd	hăg	păñ	răp
ăx	săd	lăg	răñ	hăp
răt	găd	tăg	tăñ	jăm
săt	săp	făg	văñ	hăm

Short Sound of E.

běd	děn	nět	sěll	těnt
lěd	kěn	pět	něst	rěnt
rěd	měn	sět	zěst	sěnt
wěd	wěn	yět	těst	wěnt
běg	jět	sěx	pěst	fělt
lěg	lět	fěll	rěst	pělt
hěn	mět	běll	jěst	mělt

Lesson 2.

SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS.—CONTINUED.

Short Sound of I.

íf	ríd	hím	sín	jíg
ít	líd	rím	tín	ríg
íš	síp	fix	díg	bíb
bít	típ	síx	fíg	jíb
hít	níp	dín	bíg	ríb
sít	líp	pín	píg	fíb

Short Sound of O.

ón	eób	nód	bóx	dót
óx	jób	pód	hóp	jót
gó	rób	ród	móp	lót
eót	sób	lög	sóp	pót
sót	eód	hög	póp	rót
hót	Gód	dög	tóp	nót

Short Sound of U.

úp	müd	rüm	rüt	gúsh
ús	düg	süm	hung	düst
eüb	müg	bün	büng	müst
hüb	püg	dün	lung	rüst
rüb	tüg	rün	sung	güst
büd	jüg	sün	hulk	drüm



Lesson 3.

REVIEW OF SHORT SOUNDS OF VOWELS.

mă̄n	lă̄p	pă̄t	tă̄p	hă̄d
fĭn	gĕt	tĕn	wĕt	pĕg
fĭt	dĭm	mĭx	hĭd	hîş
hŏt	rŏt	fŏb	dŏt	eŏn
rŭ̄g	hŭm	fŭn	hŭt	eût
bă̄d	bŭt	hŭg	gă̄m	flă̄g
dĕn	fă̄g	dĭp	nă̄g	dră̄m
dĭd	tŭb	lă̄g	bĕt	hĕlp
să̄d	hă̄d	gă̄n	pĕn	lĭft
lă̄d	wĕb	lĭd	eă̄g	ră̄sh

Lesson 4.

Long Sound of A.

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

Long Sound of E.

mē	wē	shē.	hēed	wēed
fee	jēer	feed	dēed	dēep
feel	lēer	mēek	kēep	pēep
seek	vēer	bēef	rēel	wēep

Long Sound of I.

pilē	dikē	firē	lisē	bidē
filē	likē	tirē	rifē	hidē
milē	pikē	sirē	wifē	ridē

Long Sound of O.

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

Long Sound of U.

lūrgē	eūbē	mūtē	lūngē	hūgē
eūrē	tūbē	dūkē	dūngē	pūlē
pūrē	lūtē	jūtē	ūsē	eūc

Lesson 5.

Short Sounds of Vowels.

eräb	blëd	chïp	shöt	bümp
gräb	fëd	shïp	blöt	lump
dräb	slëd	whïp	spöt	pump
släb	spëd	slip	plöt	jump
stäb	thën	drip	tröt	hump
bräg	bënt	spit	elög	bulk
eräm	bëst	erib	frög	just
elän	hëmp	gift	plöd	drug
eläd	vëst	kïng	stöp	shut
däsh	wëst	grít	elöd	hush

Lesson 6.

Various Vowel Sounds.

bärd	dëäl	täŋk	dëll	ill
eärd	vëäl	räŋk	tëll	bill
härd	mëäl	säŋk	wëll	fill
bäk	nëät	hänk	yëll	rill
däk	hëät	dänk	bëlt	hill
dïnt	bäng	dïmë	rävë	eüll
hïnt	fäng	lïmë	gävë	düll
lint	gäng	tïnë	lävë	güll
mïnt	häng	fïnë	pävë	hüll
tïnt	räng	mïnë	sävë	müll

Lesson 7.

Long Sounds of Vowels.

blāzē	snēer	drīvē	glōbē	dēán
erāzē	erēed	trībē	drōnē	bēán
shāps	stēep	brīngē	stōnē	bēad
stātē	slēek	spīrē	prōbē	bēam
erāpē	fleet	brīds	shōrē	lēán
fūmē	smītē	blāmē	elēär	mōpē
spūmē	spītē	flāmē	drēär	mōld
flūkē	quītē	slātē	blēär	tōrē
flūmē	whīnē	spādē	spēär	rōbē
dūrē	spīns	prātē	smēär	pōkē

Lesson 8.

Various Sounds of Vowels.

elāsp	small	erāmp	brīng	mōán
grāsp	stall	stāmp	elīng	eōast
flāsk	fall	grānd	sling	tōast
grāft	wall	stānd	swīng	rōast
eraft	squall	lāmp	thīng	rōäch
bōok	bōon	stōrk	wād	pōd
gōod	spōon	hōrsē	wāš	rōb
tōok	bloōm	snōrt	wāsh	rōck
fōot	brōom	shōrt	wāst	sōft
hōok	stōol	nōrth	whāt	lōst

Lesson 9.

Long Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

fā'tal	lē'gal	lō'eal	ĕū'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.

ăl'um	ĕl'der	çīv'il	ĕū'l'prit
ăl'to	hē'e'tie	dīt'ty	elūm'sy
eăn'ter	hĕl'met	gīd'dy	dūl'çet
măr'ry	fĕn'nel	fil'ly	fūn'nel
răl'ly	kĕn'nel	sĭl'ly	găl'ly
năp'kin	bĕl'fry	līv'id	băck'et
hăp'py	ĕd'dy	līm'it	găs'set
păn'try	ĕn'try	līm'ber	săl'len
răm'mer	ĕn'vy	rīv'et	săm'mon
măm'mon	tes'ty	līn'en	hăr'ry
tăb'let	sĕlf'ish	mīl'let	măl'let

Lesson 11.

Various Sounds of A.

eārē	fāst	chārm	ēāmp	wār
mārē	māst	chārt	dāmp	wārp
shārē	cāsk	lārd	hānd	wārm
spārē	māsk	ärn	lānd	wārd
snārē	pāst	yārd	sānd	wārn
gāmē	seār	lākē	wāft	frāy
lāmē	spār	dālē	rāft	plāy
nāmē	stār	gālē	chāff	grāy
fāmē	gārb	eāpē	āft	stāy
tāmē	bārb	shāmē	stāff	brāy

Lesson 12.

Various Sounds of A.

dān'ger	ām'ber	lärd'er	elāt'ter
mān'ger	bān'ter	mār'gin	flāt'ter
quāk'er	bān'ner	är'dent	lāt'ter
quā'ver	hānd'y	är'my	māt'ter
drā'per	mān'nā	ärt'ist	pāt'ter
wā'ger	eān'cer	här'vest	tāt'ter
fā'vor	pān'der	pär'ty	rāg'ged
flā'vor	tām'per	tär'dy	räck'et
sā'vor	plān'et	är'dor	vān'ish
mā'jor	hām'per	eär'pet	gāl'lant
eā'per	stām'mer	gär'ment	pāt'tern

Lesson 13.

Various Sounds of E.

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

Lesson 14.

Various Sounds of I.

bīrd	bri'er	bīb'ber	thīr'ty
bīrch	çī'der	bīt'ter	thīrst'y
chīrp	mī'ser	differ	thīrd'ly
flīrt	spī'der	dīn'ner	bīrch'ēn
gīrl	vī'per	frit'ter	chīrp'er
shīrt	eli'ent	lit'ter	gīrl'ish
squīrm	gī'ant	rīv'er	gīrd'er
squīrt	i'tem	shīv'er	stīr'less
thīrd	i'çy	sīl'ver	fīrst'ly
gīrt	spī'rāl	īn'ner	bīrh'dāy
gīrd	i'vy	līv'er	mīrth'ful

Lesson 15.

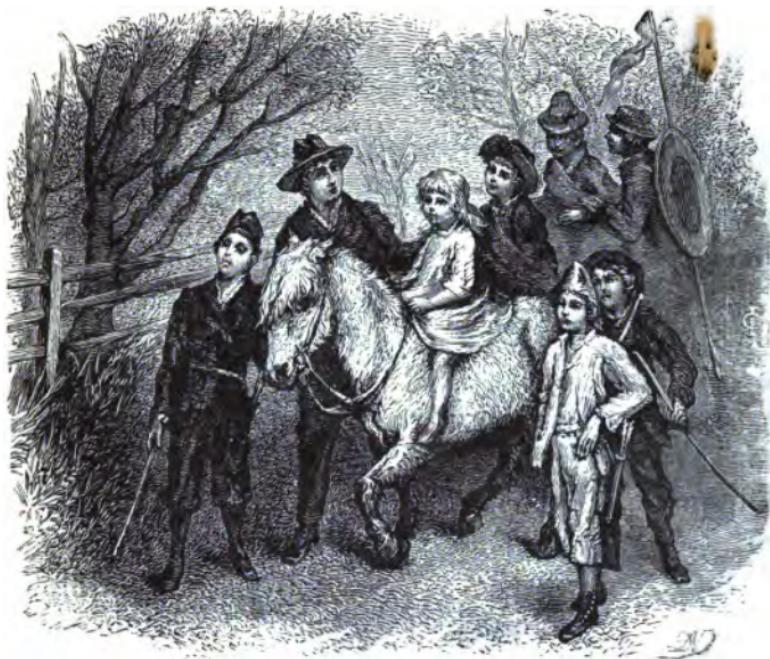
Various Sounds of O.

b <small>ro'</small> k <small>er</small>	e <small>ö'l'ie</small>	e <small>ô'r'net</small>	w <small>ôrst</small>
el <small>ô'ver</small>	t <small>ö'n'ie</small>	e <small>ô'r'set</small>	e <small>ôm's</small>
d <small>rô'ver</small>	t <small>öp'ie</small>	ôr'gan	lôv's
gr <small>ô'çer</small>	m <small>ôr'al</small>	sôr'did	dôv's
ô'ver	e <small>öm'mâ</small>	tôr'pid	shôot
ô'dor	d <small>ôg'ged</small>	fôrm'al	môon
sô'lar	d <small>oe'tor</small>	fôr'ty	môos's
pô'lar	e <small>öp'per</small>	lôrd'ly	tôoth
pôk'er	fôd'der	môrn'ing	gôrgë
hômg'ly	fôs'ter	ôr'bit	môst
pô'em	põn'der	môr'tal	prôp

Lesson 16.

Various Sounds of U.

hû'mor	bût'ter	mûr'der	pru'dent
jû'rор	mût'ter	mûr'mur	frû'gal
tû'mor	rûd'der	tûr'ban	tru'ly
stû'por	shût'ter	tûr'nip	tru'ant
tû'tor	sûf'fer	tûr'këy	erû'et
eu'rate	sûp'per	pûr'pôrt	bru'in
lû'cid	mûm'my	eûrl'y	Dru'id
stû'dent	mûs'ket	fûr'ry	ru'in
stû'pid	nûm'ber	fûr'nish	ru'by
lû'nar	nût'mëg	eûr'vet	bru'tal
tû'mult	stût'ter	bûr'dén	grû'el



Lesson 17.

Various Sounds of the Vowels.

Jūng	fūrl	hūsk	frōm	hālt
dūpē	hūrl	mūsk	pōmp	mālt
tūng	tūrn	rūsk	rōmp	sālt
flūtē	chūrn	stūng	lōng	wāltz
plūmē	hūrt	plück	sōng	swān
glūg	eūrl	drūnk	strōng	wāsp
droōp	děck	chill	fōr	shēāth
glōōm	něck	drill	eōrn	shěll
lōōp	něxt	quill	fōrk	shōrn
hōōf	těxt	skill	fōrm	shout
rōōf	děsk	spill	sōrt	shrüb
prōof	něst	frill	tōrch	shrūg

Lesson 18.

Words Accented on the last Syllable.

a wākē'	be hěst'	be hind'	re çēdē'
be cāmē'	be sēt'	be sīdē'	eon erētē'
be hāvē'	ea dět'	be tīdē'	eom pētē'
be tākē'	de fēnd'	de rīvē'	se erētē'
e lātē'	de pěnd'	re çītē'	eon çēdē'
per vādē'	re pěl'	re tīrē'	eon vēnē'
for sākē'	at tēnd'	re vilē'	im pēdē'
a bātē'	eon sēnt'	re mīsē'	re plētē'
ere ātē'	im pēnd'	re vivē'	un sēen'
es tātē'	im pěl'	eon nīvē'	su prēmē'
re lātē'	eon pěl'	ex çītē'	re lēgē'

Lesson 19.

be rātē'	a bōdē'	ex pīrē'	a eūtē'
a pāçē'	a lōnē'	eon fīdē'	a būçē'
re bātē'	a tōnē'	eon fīngē'	eon fūçē'
de bātē'	af fōrd'	eon spīrē'	de dūçē'
de fāçē'	ea jōlē'	po lītē'	de lūdē'
de fāmē'	de pōsē'	re elīnē'	ma tūrē'
se dātē'	eon pōsē'	re fīnē'	pol lūtē'
eol lātē'	en fōrçē'	re pīnē'	pro eūrē'
re gālē'	en rōbē'	re quīrē'	re būkē'
em pālē'	ex plōrē'	re spīrē'	re dūçē'
en gāgē'	ex pōsē'	ū nītē'	se elūdē'
en rāgē'	im pōrt'	en twīnē'	se eūrē'

Lesson 20.

blādʒ	plāsh	brēəm	drēss	twīnə
glādʒ	elāsh	erēəm	swēll	blind
grādʒ	•erāsh	drēəm	spēnd	grīnd
shādʒ	smāsh	glēəm	spēck	spīkə
trādʒ	trāsh	stēəm	frēsh	smilə
skātž	slāsh	strēəm	whēlp	whīlə
brīsk	drōvə	blūsh	chēəp	čärvə
quīlt	grōvə	flūsh	pēəch	färçə
filth	stōvə	slūsh	tēəch	pärsə
pīnch	elōvə	brūsh	rēəch	bärgə
flinch	smōtž	erūsh	blēəch	lärgə
mīnčə	stōrə	thrūsh	glēən	snärl

Lesson 21.

ăb'bęy	rēe'ord	pīt'y	ēol'ter
ăb'bot	chěck'er	dīs'tant	fō'eus
ăt'om	ĕd'it	dīn'gy	għlō'ry
ăsh'ęs	lēv'el	dīz'zy	lō'eust
eăp'tor	měth'od	fīn'ish	mō'ment
eăr'rot	splēn'did	gīm'let	pō'tent
eăv'il	vēs'per	spir'it	ēo'gent
chăp'ter	wēst'ern	tīm'id	dō'tage
chăt'tel	bēd'lam	pīg'gin	nōt'ed
făth'om	dēs'pot	tīn'sel	stōr'agę
găl'lōn	rēn'der	tīp'pet	stō'r'y
găl'lop	tēm'pest	wīt'ness	prō'test

Lesson 22.

shākē	chōsē	märch	pīngē	oil
snākē	prōsē	pärch	wīld	moil
bāstē	thōsē	stärcb	mīld	eoil
hāstē	frōzē	lärch	tilsē	foil
tāstē	fōrcē	lärk	slīdē	soil
pāstē	pōrch	stārk	glīdē	toil
būnch	brōth	prišm	spēnt	boy
hūnch	elōth	sixth	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 miscellaneous arranged.

frēe	elīp	shēlf	quēst	shīngē
spin	hātē	chīdgē	flāx	wōrē
shād	tāpē	frīngē	stīll	thīnk
bānd	rāçē	elōck	trīm	märsb
päck	mīrē	chēek	dōþr	bōoth
bāth	kītē	full	elüng	wīnçē
döck	bāñk	frōck	lōft	sprāy
göld	fēll	trōop	pūlp	join
pīpē	pīñk	gläss	grāpsē	frīz
elüb	hīlt	lūrk	pōsē	brow
shöp	lāst	eloud	zēst	grāçē

Lesson 24.

Words in which the final *e* is silent.

ēā'blē	nēē'dlē	rāb'blē	bāb'blē
fā'blē	Bī'blē	sām'plē	būn'dlē
gā'blē	tī'tlē	sīm'plē	erūm'blē
sā'blē	rī'flē	tēm'plē	mūf'flē
stā'blē	nō'blē	dīm'plē	mūz'zlē
erā'dlē	fīe'klē	fid'dlē	pūd'dlē
lā'dlē	ām'plē	kīn'dlē	rūf'flē
mā'plē	āp'plē	lit'tlē	tūm'blē
stā'plē	bāf'flē	bōt'tlē	pūr'plē
bē'etlē	bāt'tlē	ēōb'blē	çīr'elē
fee'blē	eāt'tlē	fōn'dlē	sād'dlē

Lesson 25.

ān'gel	āb'sent	bish'op	blūn'der
bā'sis	āe'rid	bīg'ot	blūs'ter
eā'ter	blān'ket	bil'let	ēū's'tom
flā'grant	elās'sie	blis'ter	ēūt'ler
frā'grant	erāg'gy	çīn'der	ēūt'ter
hās'ty	dām'şel	erīck'et	sūm'mer
hā'tred	dān'dy	fif'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
stātē'ment	lāth'er	pīl'lar	ňl'cer
vā'eātē	lav'ish	prīnt'er	ün'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*.

pāɪd	bound	eow	chēɪt	hēɪd
grāɪn	found	how	trēɪt	dēɪd
stāɪd	groun <i>d</i>	town	bēɪst	stēɪd
wāɪf	hound	g <i>rowl</i>	blēɪt	trēɪd
rāɪl	mound	clown	prēɪch	drēɪd
flāɪl	pound	frown	spēɪk	thrēɪd
quāɪl	round	erown	strēɪk	swēɪt
snāɪl	sound	drown	fēɪst	dēɪth

Lesson 28.

Dissyllables with short Sounds of Vowels.

ăd'ağę	frěn'zy	bǐck'er	blös'som
băł'last	ěmp'ty	erít'ie	eöt'tøn
bănt'ling	gěn'try	dǐg'it	eõm'ie
eän'to	měr'it	fliṁ'sy	dröp'sy
răs'eal	měn'tal	flíp'pant	flör'id
lăs'so	shěr'iff	friğ'id	fröl'ie
än'tie	těn'dril	ïn'fant	gös'pel
săd'ness	věl'lum	ïn'gress	gös'sip
săl'ver	věl'vet	ïn'mätę	hör'rid
sănd'y	nëe'tar	ïn'quest	jöl'ly
măg'gó	vës'try	ïn'seet	rök'et

Lesson 29.

Trisyllables with short Sounds of the Vowels.

băł'eo ny	děl'i eateę	lib'er åteę
băr'o ny	děs'o latę	lim'i tätę
eăv'i ty	dér'o gätę	im'mo lätę
făe'ul ty	děv'as tätę	in'di eätę
grăv'i ty	ěm'ū lätę	in'ti mätę
măł'a dy	hës'i tätę	in'du rätę
văń'i ty	mëd'i tätę	in'vo eätę
äm'pu tätę	pët'ri fÿ	ir'ri tätę
äb'so lütę	plën'i tüdeę	lit'i gätę
äl'ti tüdeę	rëe'ti tüdeę	mïl'i tätę
äm'bu lanceę	rës'o lütę	stip'ū lätę

Lesson 30.

Miscellaneous Sounds.

prīmē	swīng	strāw	eraw̄l
brāvn	snōrē	glōss	flānk
brīck	chärgē	erōw	quēnch
grēen	tīngē	shärk	Seō̄ch
chēst	gōosē	bränd	thrīft
spāçē	prow	twīst	flāngē
erānk	wēalth	sliçē	twā̄n
limp	serew (skru)	thrōb	thriçē
chēss	flākē	sōon	flesh
fīnch	flāsh	flāw	twēlvē
flūng	elēgn	lōaf	seālē

Lesson 31.

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

a bīdē'	ae eūsē'	eon tēnd'	ad mīt'
a līks'	im pūrē'	eon tēnt'	ad diet'
a līvē'	im pūtē'	in tēnd'	as sist'
a rīsē'	as sūmē'	in tēnt'	eom mit'
de cīdē'	eom mūtē'	dis sēet'	eon sist'
de fīlē'	eom mūnē'	de jēet'	de piet'
de fīnē'	eom pūtē'	de tēst'	dis till'
de rīdē'	eon elūdē'	de tēet'	e mit'
de śīrē'	eon fūtē'	in spēet'	en list'
dī vīdē'	dis pūtē'	ob jēet'	en rich'
dī vīnē'	en dūrē'	re spēet'	for bid'

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.

lāmþ	nūmþ	dēþt	dēþt'or
eōmþ	bōmþ	douþt	douþt'ful
tōmþ	erūmþ	pśäl'm	sūþ'tlþ
dūmþ	thūmþ	pshaw	psal'ter

DICTATION EXERCISES ON THE ABOVE.

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

Lesson 33.

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

nīgþ	lōȝd	eōȝx	shrānȝk	thrāsh
thīgþ	ōȝts	hōȝx	shrewd	thrēȝt
fīgȝt	bōȝt	ōȝth	sh्रift	thrōng
līgȝt	ōȝk	eōȝch	shrikȝ	thrōvȝ
fīgȝt	fōȝl	flōȝt	shrūnȝk	thrüst
fright	gōȝt	pōȝch	thrill	thrōȝt
tight	sōȝp	hōȝrsȝ	thrēe	thrūm

Lesson 34.

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

gā́ȳn	a bāsh'	dis pā́tch'	pre tēnd'
nā́yl	ea bāl'	dis trāet'	re flēet'
tā́ȳnt	ea nāl'	ex pānd'	re frēsh'
trā́yl	era vāt'	a bēt'	re lēnt'
ā́ym	de cāmp'	be dēck'	re jēet'
mā́ym	pro trāet'	be hēld'	re quēst'
trā́yn	re eānt'	be quēst'	re bēl'
strā́yn	re frāet'	de fēet'	re grēss'
chā́yn	re lāx'	e lēet'	re prēss'
pā́ȳnt	at tāck'	e rēet'	sub jēet'
quā́ȳnt	at trāet'	e vēnt'	neḡ lēet'

Lesson 35.

Short Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

ăe'ci dent	bēn'e fit	differ ent
ăd'a mant	brēv'i ty	dif'fi cult
ăm'i ty	elēm'en cy	fil'a ment
ăn'i mal	dēs'ti ny	in'ere ment
ăn'nu al	nēg'li ġent	in'do lent
ĕan'is ter	pēn'du lūm	his'to ry
flăt'ter y	rēm'e dy	in'ju ry
făm'i ly	rēg'ū lar	pil'lo ry
lăx'i ty	rēl'e vant	sim'i lar
măn'i fest	pēn'i tençē	tit'ū lar
măn'i föld	pēn'e trätē	tîm'or øüs

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.

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

Lesson 37.

2 Regular Short Sound of A, marked ā.

spān	ād'der	erāck	eān'di dātē
trāp	ān'veil	glānd	eāl'i eo
plāt	bān'ish	slāck	grāt'i tūdgē
shām	brān'dy	plāj'd	māg'is trātē

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

dārē	af fājr'	chājr	trans pār'ent
rārē	de spājr'	prāyēr	for bēār'ançē
flārē	be wārē'	seārē	pār'ent aĝē
glārē	eom pārē'	squārē	eārē'ful ness

Lesson 38.

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

färm	är'bor	gärd	är'gu ment
härm	är'mor	däýnt	är'ti chökë
bärn	bär'ber	härvsh	eär'di nal
yärn	eär'go	jäýnt	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 à, as in *staff*.

måss	chânçë	gåsp	chân'çel lor
elåss	påss'pört	quåff	chân'çer y
våst	mås'ter	chánt	eråft'i ness
tåsk	gråft'ed	pråncë	ad vân'taçë

Lesson 39.

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

thrall	de baych'	drawl	ay'di ençë
tall	de faylt'	pawn	lañd'a blë
wart	de fråud'	sprawl	plau'si blë
awé	as saylt'	warmth	tayl'k'a tivë

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

wan	wan'ton	squash	squal'id ness
wand	wan'der	squab	wasp'ish ly
squat	squat'der	squad	watch'ful ness
watch	wal'löw	swamp	what ev'er



Lesson 40.

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

fēel	fē'mālē	wēān	dē'i ty
kēel	pē'e'vish	thēšē	dē'çen çy
għlēe	quē'ry	pr̄yest	e ġrē'giøüs
dēem	nē'i'ther	chēer	frē'quen çy

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

ĕbb	pĕn'ny	slĕd'gē	ĕn'e my
frĕt	sĕe'ond	sprĕd	rĕe'oğ nīzé
hĕlm	tĕn'der	kñĕlt	lĕn'i ty
thĕm	rĕe'tor	elĕft	mĕm'o ry

Lesson 41.

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

nē'ér	pär tēryē'	whērē up ǒn'
whērē	ērē lōng'	whērē un tō'
thērē ǒf'	thērē bȳ'	whērē'a bouts
hēyr'ess	whērē ăt'	whērē with ăl'

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

thēy	neigh'bor	neigh'bor hōod
whēy	heī'nōüs	sur vey'or
freigh't	o bey'	pur vey'ançē
deigh'n	in veigh'	eon vey'ançē

Lesson 42.

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

tērm	ēr'mīng	tērsē	tēr'ma ǵant
pēarl	ēar'ly	mērgē	pēr'son al
ērr	pēr'feet	yēarn	mēr'chan dīsē
lēarn	mēr'cer	swērvē	sēr'mon īzē

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

fifē	dī'et	Chīrist	brib'er y
erime	qui'et	spīcē	dī'a dem
shrine	fī'at	strīvē	lī'a blē
thrīvē	plī'ant	slimē	ī'ći ele

Lesson 43.

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

stīng	pīv'ot	spring	dīf'fi dent
blīss	splīn'ter	twījch	pīn'a fōrg
īnch	tin'der	thīck	īn'fa my
strip	wīck'ed	sphīnx	lit'ur gy

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

pe tītē'	fa tīgūē'	māg a zīng'
an tīqūē'	in trīgūē'	sūb ma rīng'
ea priçē'	po līçē'	vēr'di grīs
fas çīng'	va līsē'	quār'an tīnē'

Lesson 44.

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

stīr	bīrh'rīght	gīrth	gīrl'ish ness
fīrst	gīr'dlē	thīrst	mīrth'fūl ness
fīrm	īrk'sōmē	fīrth	thīr'ti eth
skīrt	vīr'gīn	smīrch	flīrt'ing ly

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

hōst	pō'et	eħrōmē	fō'lī o
smōkē	tō'ry	blōwñ	għlō'ri fŷ
spōrt	lō'eātē	seōld	ō'pi atē
slōpē	sō'lō	drōll	pō'et ry

Lesson 45.

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

bönd	mön'ster	eröft	lön'gi tüdö
fröst	pöt'ter	seönçé	prömp'ti tüdö
lödöge	lödög'ment	mösquö	nöm'i näte
pröng	yön'der	frönd	öb'li gätsö

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

mönth	blööd'shëd	spöngö	eöv'ert ly
glöve	lös'ly	töngüsö	eöv'e nant
shövg	nöth'ing	flööd	bröth'er hoođ
frönt	eöv'et	bloöd	möth'er lÿ

Lesson 46.

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

whöm	toörl'ist	grööp	whö ev'er
möve	roy tine'	proöve	shoe' mäk er
toörl	through'out'	doöchö	en tomöment
shöö	en tomö'	yoöuth	möv'ing ly

21. Sound of O like öö short, as in *wolf*, marked ö.

wölf	bos'om	em bos'om	wöł ver èngö
wöuld	wom'an	un bos'om	wom'an ly
eoüld	wölf'ish	wom'an hoođ	wom'an ish
shoüld	wolfs'bänö	wor'st'ed	wölf'ish ly

Lesson 47.

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

bôrn	tôr'turę	eôrpsę	fôrm'al ist
hôrn	fôr'ty	thôrn	eôr'mo rant
môrsę	fôr'mer	seôrn	hôr'ta tivę
lôrn	fôr'ward	seôrch	môr'ti fy

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

wôrk	wôr'thy	wôrsę	wôr'thi lÿ
wôrd	wôr'ship	wôrld	wôrld'li ness
wôrm	ef'fôrt	whôrl	wôr'ship er
wôrt	wôrld'ly	whôrt	wôrk'ing män

Lesson 48.

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

toôl	môon'shîng	grôom	boôr'ish ness
noôn	nôon'tidę	seköol	glôom'i ly
spooł	blôom'ing	sôothę	rôom'i ness
grôovę	glôom'y	smôoth	sôoth'say' ing

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

wööl	höod'wînk	bröök	eoöp'er agę
löök	löök'out	eröök	röök'er y
röök	wööd'land	shöök	böök' bind er
höod	wööl'ly	stööd	eröök'ed ness

Lesson 49.

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

sūg	bēgū'ty	dĕūçē	bĕgū'ti ful
lĕū	fĕū'dal	slūçē	eū'ti ele
nūdg	eū'bie	jūçē	mū'ti ny
sūjt	flū'id	fūgūçē	pū'ri ty

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

lūngs	slūm'ber	elūmp	büt'ter y
plūsh	rūs'set	stūnt	eūs'to dy
dūnçē	dūch'ess	skūlk	lūx'u ry
trūmp	seūffle	yøüng	sūm'ma ry

Lesson 50.

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

truğ	ru'mor	pruñe	eru'di ty
eruđe	ru'rāl	truçē	rħeū'ma tışm
erușe	truf'fle	spruñe	pru'dent ly
rule	bru'tish	eruñe	pru'ri ent

29. Sound of U like that of short öö, as in *put*, marked ü.

bułl	pul'pit	fūl'ly	fūl fill'ment
pull	pul'lęy	bush'y	bul'le tin
put	eush'jōn	puss'y	bul'lion ist
push	buł'wark	buł'ch'er	bush'i ness

Lesson 51.

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

ûr'gē	jøûr'néy	spûrn	ûr'gen cy
bûrn	stûr'géón	nûrsé	eûrl'i ness
spûr	chûrch'man	eûrst	jøûr'nal ist
eûrb	bûr'gess	bûrst	hûrt'ful ness

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

ap plý'	tý'rant	pýrë	dý'nas ty
de ný'	hý'drà	týpë	än'tü týpë
re lý'	tý'phus	fýkë	a sý'lum
re plý'	tý'rō	eþýmë	hy ē'nà

Lesson 52.

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

pýx	sýs'tem	lýmph	sým'me try
çýst	sýn'tax	nýmph	sýn'œō pe
týmp	phýs'ie	trýst	sýn'di eatë
Stýx	lýr'ie	mýth	syn öp'sis

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

oint	re eoil'	spoil	en joy'ment
voiçë	re joicë'	moist	dis joint'ed
troy	de stroy'	broil	em ploy'ment
poise	em ploy'	choicë	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
cowl	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 *oo* in words derived from the French, as in *soup*.

sour	found'ling	fount	an nounç'ement
pout	grround'less	mount	un found'ed
soup	roy lettç'	eroyçp	eroy'pi er
roup	grroyçp'ing	woynd	troy'ba doyçr

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 e.

çivççç	ăç'id	träçç	De çém'ber
mäçç	söł'açç	bräçç	in çës'sant
elöt	tä'e'tie	eûrd	en äet'ment
äets	träf'fie	eävç	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*.

läñk	mön'kçy	drïñk	çön'ğru ñüs
mönk	çön'ğress	trüñk	sïñ'ğu lar
sünk	läñ'ğuağç	çönçk	drüñk'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, *s̄*, it has the buzzing sound of *z* in *zeal*.

sick	måss'y	smělt	poş şess'ivş
pěst	věst'ment	grōss	as sěss'or
hăs	a müşē'	grōws	re şém'ble
ěase	in fūşē'	rüşē	rěş'o nant

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

sűch	spēech'less	chīld	chōe'o latę
çhef	ma çhīne'	çhājše'	çhīv'al rÿ
çħāşm	çħēm'ist	çħrişm	çħār'aę ter

Lesson 56.

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

gēär'ing	gew'gaw̄	slüḡ	ḡid'di ness
gen'tilş	slüḡ'gish	eräḡ	ḡyil'lo tingen
gēn'der	ḡes'ture	gibę	ḡen'er al

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

thīn	thē'ist	brēäth	mýth'ie al
thaȳ	thē'sis	thěft	thē'o ry
this	gäth'er	thīnḡ	hith'er to
thän	böth'er	brēäthę	oth'er wişę

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 x. At the beginning of words *x* has the sound of *z*, as in *zebec* (zē'bee).

ěx'it	ex pān'sivé	ex trā'ne ūs
ex cēl'	ěx'pi āté	ex tē'ri or
ex ălt'	ex ăm'plé	ex ēc'ū tīvē
ex ēūse'	ex ūlt'ant	ex ôr'di ūm

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

quăck	quēer'ly	quoit	qui ē'tus
quēen	quō'rūm	quōtē	quo tā'tion
plāqūē	pī'quānt	bisqūē	eo quēt'tish
eliqūē	eo quēt'	tôrquē	pī'quān çy

Lesson 58.

eas eādē'	a bāsē'	in elūdē'	a lärm'
ex chāngē'	a māzē'	ad jūrē'	a fär'
in flāmē'	ab rādē'	de pūtē'	re märk'
ob lātē'	eru sādē'	re fūsē'	de bärk'
par tākē'	de bāsē'	ma nūrē'	em bärk'
ad drēss'	re ġrēt'	in jēet'	ae quīt'
re flēx'	ex čept'	in vēnt'	a drift'
ar rēst'	ex pēet'	mo lēst'	re miss'
eon tēst'	ex pēnd'	op prēss'	be fit'
de prēss'	ex prēss'	re drēss'	per sist'

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.

rājšēd, listed up.	plājt, a fold.
rāzēd, destroyed.	plātž, flattened metal.
pričs, inspects closely.	plūmþ, perpendicular.
prizé, to value.	plūm, a fruit.
prāy, to supplicate.	plāçē, site; spot.
prey, a spoil.	plājčē, a fish.
pōrē, a small opening.	plēaſsé, to gratify.
pōjr, to cause to flow.	plēaſs, excuses.
pōll, the head.	běll, a sounding vessel.
pōlē, a rod; a perch.	běllčē, a fine young lady.

Lesson 60.

bigħit, a bay.	pjēçē, a part.
bitę, to seize with the teeth.	pēqčę, quietness.
blōxt, to swell.	new, not old.
blötę, to dry and smoke.	knew, did know.
bōħrd, a plank.	għnū, a quadruped.
bōrđ, did bore.	límþ, a branch.
brēđ, food.	límja, to draw or paint.
brēđ, reared.	äre, part of a circle.
blūę, a color.	ärk, a vessel.
blew, did blow.	prāyš, supplicates.
bōär, the male swine.	prājšę, honor.
bōrę, to pierce.	preyš, spoils.



Lesson 61.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

ab rūpt'	dis eūss'	a erōss'	a grēe'
an nūl'	de dūet'	a dōpt'	a slēep'
eon strūet'	in dūet'	a lōft'	es tēem'
in strūet'	re būt'	a nōn'	de crēe'
in trūst'	re şūlt'	be lōng'	de grēe'
at tīrę'	in vītę'	eom pōrt'	dis elōsę'
en tīcę'	o blīgę'	re pōrt'	dis pōsę'
en tīrę'	per spīrę'	eon sōlę'	re stōrę'
in elīnę'	sub līmę'	re pōsę'	en thrōnę'
il. çītę'	sur vīvę'	eon vōkę'	ex plōdę'

Lesson 62.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

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

Lesson 63.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

eön'taet	nös'tril	eür'ry	pün'gent
för'est	pröd'uet	fül'erum	rüs'tie
höb'by	pröb'lem	hüd'dlø	rüb'bish
löft'y	rös'ter	püb'lië	sulk'y
lös'ie	tör'rent	püb'lisch	sül'try
äf'flux	bänk'rupt	kïn'dred	serib'ble
äm'bush	eam'phor	pick'et	trip'let
än'them	häv'oe	tick'et	trië'klø
än'nals	häg'gard	wick'et	liz'ard
äs'peet	hätch'et	in'voicë	vil'lå

Lesson 64.

eām'brie	dē'ist	çŷ'press	trīb'al
eā'dençé	ē'qual	Fri'day	erī'sis
dā'tivé	frē'dom	içé'bērg	hŷ'drant
nā'tivé	nēed'ful	lī'bel	seī'ençé
pāvē'ment	mēet'ing	mī'gratē	sī'lent
dūkē'dom	boun'ty	pow'der	boy'hōod
dūr'ançé	eoun'ty	prow'ess	elois'ter
eū'beb	eow'ard	sound'ings	joy'ſüs
pū'trid	drow'sy	tow'el	loi'ter
pū'r'ist	foun'tañ	tow'er	'loy'al

Lesson 65.

bē'ard	bŷild	päylm	vērſe	wŷch
erē'asē	bŷilt	eälf	sē'arch	seript
ē'avēš	squïnt	hälf	fērn	gŷëss
hē'avē	livē	taylk	kērn	strt
lē'ap	stick	wäylk	spērm	wŷräth
kñée	cliff	chaylk	sērvē	flōør
splēen	wŷrit	layñ	wērš	ȝzär
hā've	brōnzsé	dajb	þerb	häñch
frānk	būzz	faylt	strēngth	fläñnt
slākē	snäylch	spaÿn	snēak	häñnt
smäck	drēdgē	drift	pûrse	shärp
elāmp	chûrch	fünd	elüylch	kñeel

Lesson 66.

en nō'ble	in dūçē'ment	a bū'sivē
e lōpē'ment	a eū'men	pe rū'sal
ex pō'nen't	ae eūš'ant	pur sū'ant
he rō'ie	al lūrē'ment	re fūš'al
pro mō'tivē	a müçē'ment	sul phū'rie
de tāch'ment	es tāb'lish	at tēnd'ant
doğ māt'ie	fa nāt'ie	as sēm'blagē
dra māt'ie	fan tās'tie	ap pēnd'ant
ee stāt'ie	gī gān'tie	in tēs'tatē
e lās'tie	in hāb'it	eōm'pen sātē

Lesson 67.

čít, a citizen.	wrēsk, to revenge.
sít, to rest on a seat.	rēek, vapor. [dead.]
düet, a channel.	bjēr, a carriage for the
dückēd, plunged under.	bēer, fermented liquor.
chūff, a clown.	rēst, quietness; ease.
chōugh (chūf), a bird.	wrēst, to turn; to twist.
coin, metal stamped.	rīng, a circle.
eoignē, a corner.	wrīng, to twist.
eōlē, a kind of cabbage.	rōtē, repetition.
eōsl, carbon.	wrōtē, did write.
find, to discover.	strājt, a narrow channel.
finēd, did fine; mulcted.	strājght, not crooked.
prīnts, calicoes.	wāvē, an undulation.
prīncē, a king's son.	wājvē, to refuse.

Lesson 68.

bōl̄g, <i>the body of a tree.</i>	h̄ist, <i>hush!</i>
bōwl̄, <i>a vessel.</i>	h̄issēd, <i>did hiss.</i>
bōll, <i>a pod.</i>	pāȳs, <i>the feet of beasts.</i>
nōs̄e, <i>part of the face.</i>	pāus̄e, <i>a stop.</i>
k̄nōw̄s, <i>does know.</i>	fāȳn, <i>a sylvan god.</i>
mōt̄, <i>a particle.</i>	fāȳn, <i>a young deer.</i>
mōz̄, <i>a ditch.</i>	p̄id̄s̄, <i>vanity.</i>
tōl̄d̄, <i>allured.</i>	p̄īed, <i>did pry.</i>
tōld, <i>did tell.</i>	wāȳn, <i>a wagon.</i>
tōll̄d, <i>did toll.</i>	wānḡ, <i>to decrease.</i>
rej̄n, <i>part of a bridle.</i>	s̄ee, <i>to behold.</i>
rāȳn, <i>falling water.</i>	s̄ea, <i>a body of water.</i>
reīgn, <i>to rule.</i>	s̄i, <i>a term in music.</i>

Lesson 69.

a flōat'	pōst pōnḡ'	d̄i lūt̄e'	de mūr̄e'
be lōȳ'	pro rōḡe'	a new'	de plūm̄e'
be mōān'	dis eōȳrs̄e'	dis ūs̄e'	re erūjt̄'
be stōw̄'	de pōrt'	en sūe'	re elūs̄e'
de plōr̄e'	re mōt̄e'	im būe'	re fūt̄e'
a brēast'	at tēmpt'	a briđḡe'	e elips̄e'
a hēad'	dis trēss'	dis miss'	e vīnce'
be fr̄ēnd'	eon nēet'	a midst'	ex tīnet'
be hēad'	bur lēsque'	be twixt'	for ḡive'
in flēet'	de flēet'	be wīt̄ch'	in fliet'

Lesson 70.

Long Sounds of Vowels.

ay stér'g	de eréass'g	ap péal'	dis crēet'
be quēath'	in eréass'g	ap péar'	en trēat'
re vērē'	de mēan'	ap péas'g	ex trēmē'
be sēech'	fu sēe'	ar rēar'	grān dēe'
bo hēg'	re péal'	blas phēmē'	im péach'
a ligñt'	de seribg'	ae quirē'	dis gñisg'
a wry'	de spisg'	at tritg'	es quirē'
be gñils'	pre scribg'	as sign'	iñ nits'
be liç'	de eling'	de misg'	in quirē'
de privé'	re quiteg'	eom prisg'	ma lign'

Lesson 71.

Words accented on the Penult.

a mēnd'ed	eon tēnt'ed	dī lēm'mā
an gēl'ie	re flēet'ivg	dis tēm'per
ap pēn'dix	de erēp'it	do mēs'tie
as sēm'bly	de fēnd'ant	em bē'lish
as sēss'ment	de mēr'it	em bēz'zle
pa rēn'tal	re frēsh'ing	re dūn'dant
po ēt'ie	re plēn'ish	a sūn'der
pre sēnt'ed	re sēnt'ment	eon eür'rent
pu trēs'çent	re splēn'dent	ef ful'gent
pre vēnt'ivg	sur rēn'der	en eūm'ber

Lesson 72.

Trisyllables with the short Sounds of the Vowels.

æ quīt'tal	de līv'er	in sīp'íd
be nīg'nant	dī mīn'ish	in trīn'sie
be wīl'der	eon sīst'ent	ma līg'nant
ēom mīt'ment	eon tīn'gent	pa cīf'ie
eon sīd'er	e nīg'mā	pro hīb'it
a bōl'ish	ear bōn'ie	em bōd'y
ab hōr'rent	eo lōs'sus	har mōn'ie
æ eōm'plish	de mōl'ish	im pōs'tor
ad mōn'ish	a pōs'tatē	la eōn'ie
al lōt'ment	des pōt'ie	ma sōn'ie

Lesson 73.

härt, <i>the male deer.</i>	þour, <i>sixty minutes.</i>
hęärt, <i>the seat of life.</i>	our, <i>belonging to us.</i>
hęär, <i>to perceive by the ear.</i>	in, <i>within.</i>
hēré, <i>in this place.</i>	inn, <i>a hotel.</i>
hēärd, <i>did hear.</i>	kēy, <i>a fastener.</i>
hērd, <i>a drove.</i>	quay (kē), <i>a wharf.</i>
hīç, <i>to hasten.</i>	rķymē, <i>poetry.</i>
hīçh, <i>lofty.</i>	rīmē, <i>white frost.</i>
him, <i>objective case of he.</i>	knöt, <i>a fastening of cord.</i>
hýmý, <i>a song of praise.</i>	nōt, <i>negation.</i>
hōlç, <i>an opening.</i>	knōw, <i>to understand.</i>
þhōlç, <i>all; entire.</i>	nō, <i>not so.</i>

Lesson 74.

The Vowel in the last Syllable silent.

bā'eōn	swēet'ēn	dām'sōn	bīt'tēn
tō'kēn	trēg'sōn	fāt'tēn	drīv'en
brā'zēn	wēk'ēn	fläx'ēn	kīt'tēn
hā'ven	wē'sēl	gläd'dēn	priš'ōn
hā'zēl	hēigh'tēn	hāp'pēn	quick'ēn
mājd'ēn	ligh'tēn	mād'dēn	rīš'ēn
mā'sōn	lik'ēn	rāv'ēl	smit'tēn
rā'ven	rip'ēn	sād'dēn	stiff'ēn
shāk'ēn	tigh'tēn	rēd'dēn	swiv'ēl
wēz'ēn	wid'ēn	frēsh'ēn	writ'tēn
tāk'ēn	brō'kēn	ō'pēn	fāst'ēn
wāk'ēn	elō'ven	lēāv'ēn	glis'ēn
spō'kēn	frō'zēn	lēngth'ēn	drūnk'ēn
dēz'eōn	gōld'ēn	rēck'ōn	mūt'tēn

Lesson 75.

The Vowel in the last Syllable not silent.

erāy'on	ăsp'en	tāl'on	glū'ten
dē'mon	eăb'in	wăg'on	çit'ron
scī'on	drăg'on	süd'den	kīch'en
sī'phon	flăg'on	fēl'on	mīt'ten
eō'lōn	lin'den	lēm'on	pīs'ton
ō'men	grăv'el	mēl'on	hēr'on
bār'rel	bēv'el	chān'nel	flān'nel
pär'çel	plăt'en	chick'en	slōv'en

Lesson 76.

Dissyllables with the long Sounds of the Vowels.

ā'gūs	fā'mōōs	eā'jiff	çī'pher
eā'lyx	fāj'l'urē	frā'eas	hīg'hlānd
eħā'os	fāj'h'fūl	gātē' wāy	mō'hāj'r
dāi'ly	frāj'l'ty	nāmē'sākē	ōsk'um
dāi'sy	gāmē'ster	strā'tum	pōj'l'tiçē
bēa'dlē	nēat'ly	mēa'slēs	trēa'leē
bēa'ver	elēa'r'ançē	pēo'plē	trēa'tiçē
drēa'r'y	erē'dençē	lē'gīon	trēa'ment
ēa'ger	flee'cy	rē'gīon	twē'zers
mēa'n'ness	grēed'y	stēe'pls	wēa'ry

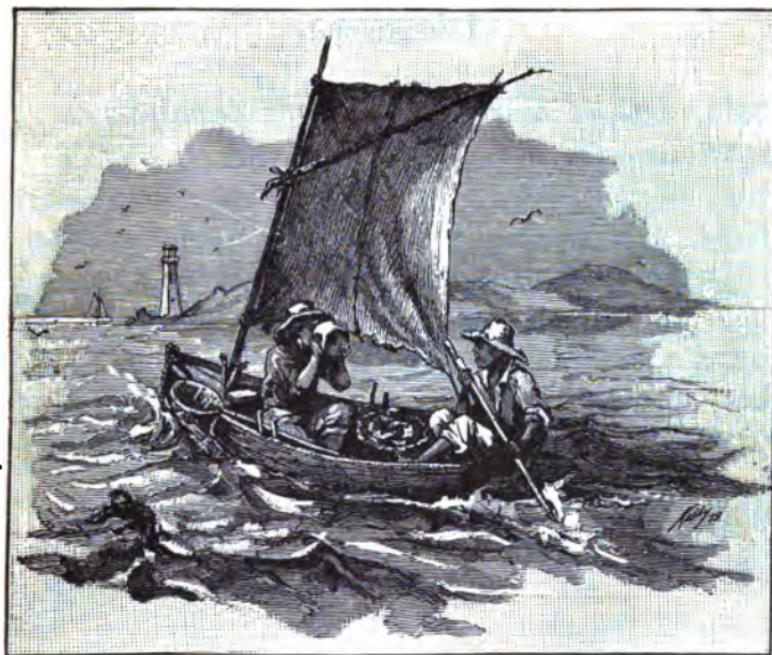
Lesson 77.

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

är'rōw	säl'lōw	fēl'lōw	wīn'dōw
här'rōw	täl'lōw	mēl'lōw	wīn'nōw
när'rōw	shäl'lōw	fäl'lōw	wid'ōw
mär'rōw	shäd'ōw	mēad'ōw	bör'rōw
spär'rōw	él'bōw	bil'lōw	mör'rōw

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

grjēvē	re trjēvē'	be sjēgē'	de çējv'er
thjēvē	ağ grjēvē'	bre vjēr'	de çēj't'fūl
çēj'lēd	a p̄jēçē'	de çēj've'	dis sēj'zin
p̄jēçēd	eon çēit'	re l̄jēf'	a chjēv'ing
shēj'k	be l̄jēvē'	re l̄jēvē'	re çējv'er



Lesson 78.

aught, anything.

ought, should.

wry, crooked.

rye, a kind of grain.

lēd, a metal.

lēd, did lead.

rēd, perused.

rēd, a color.

rēd, to peruse.

rēed, a plant.

all, the whole.

awl, a sharp instrument.

ōar, for rowing.

ōrge, unrefined metal.

ō'er, over.

ōw'er, one who owes.

ădds, joins to.

ădz, a joiner's tool.

ălg, a liquor.

ăjl, to feel pain.

ăte, did eat.

eigħt, twice four.

ānt, an insect.

āunt, a relation.

Lesson 79.

bald, without hair.	âj̄r, the atmosphere.
bawłed, cried out.	êr̄e, before.
băd, ill; vicious.	ê'ér, ever.
băd̄e, past tense of bid.	héjr, one who inherits.
băj̄zé, a kind of cloth.	gîsle, walk in a church.
bâys, plural of bay.	îslé, an island.
béár, an animal.	I'll, I will.
bâr̄e, naked.	çêrg, to cover with wax
bây, part of the ocean.	sêgr, to burn; dry.
bey, a Turkish officer.	sêer, a prophet.
bé, to exist.	ball, a round body.
bée, an insect.	bawł, to cry out.

Lesson 80.

gâj̄ter	plän'tažn	shri'v'sl	jäjn'dic̄e
elēv'er	dăs'tard	jös'ylé	sí'lex
pâj̄nt'er	seab'bard	büt'tøn	mås'tiff
wây'ward	seaf'fold	pie'nie	sär'eaşm
rém'nant	shäm'bleš	ğrüm'blé	tär'nish
light'ning	träñ'script	hüs'ylé	pe lîsse'
pôr'trait	nës'tling	mûr'raín	ha rängue'
növ'içé	mën'açé	rûm'blé	re läpsé'
Tüęs'day	pëñ'ançé	trøü'blé	pro fess'
eli'maté	shëp'kerd	är'gûe	re vëngé'
wrist'let	whölę'somę	pîn'çers	fligjt'y

Lesson 81.**DICTION 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 eātſ	ěm'er y	měth'o dǐst
ěb'on y	ěx'o dūs	pěn'i tent
ěf'i gy	fel'o ny	sěn'ti nel
ěl'e phant	gěn'e sis	fěl'lōy' shǐp
ěm'bas sy	fěd'er al	rěš'i dent
ăd'mi ral	eān'ni bal	mýr'i ad
ăg'o ny	fāe'to ry	slip'per y
ăl'i ment	găl'ler y	mǐn'u ěnd
ăl'eo hōl	mǎn'u al	týr'an ny
ăm'nes ty	păr'a sōl	sým'pho ny

Lesson 83.

mǔl'běr ry	eǔl'ti vātē	ăm'u let
mūs'eu lar	jūs'ti fȳ	ăn'çes try
pǔn'ish ment	mǔl'ti plȳ	Căl'va ry
süb'se quent	mǔl'ti tūdē	ĕäv'al ry
süp'pli eant	süb'sti tütē	mär'i ȣold
ăm'pli fȳ	eäm'o mîlë	băt'ter y
grät'i fȳ	pän'to mîmë	ĕän'o py
păç'i fȳ	răd'i eal	chăr'i ty
răr'e fȳ	păt'ron izë	chäs'ti ty
săne'ti fȳ	săt'el lîtë	măj'es ty

Lesson 84.

băyl, <i>surety.</i>	böld, <i>brave.</i>
bălg, <i>a pack of goods.</i>	böwlëd, <i>did bowl.</i>
băjt, <i>a lure.</i>	bôýrn, <i>a limit.</i>
bătë, <i>to lessen.</i>	börng, <i>carried.</i>
băsë, <i>low; vile.</i>	bôw, <i>a weapon.</i>
băss, <i>a part in music.</i>	beau (bō), <i>a man of dress.</i>
bëäch, <i>the shore.</i>	brëak, <i>to sever by force.</i>
bëech, <i>a kind of tree.</i>	bräkë, <i>a thicket.</i>
bëät, <i>to strike.</i>	brüjëg, <i>to crush.</i>
bëet, <i>a vegetable.</i>	brewë (brüz), <i>does brew.</i>
bïn, <i>a box.</i>	bëy, <i>near.</i>
keen (bïn), <i>existed.</i>	bëy, <i>to purchase.</i>

Lesson 85.

bērth, <i>a sleeping place.</i>	eāst, <i>to throw.</i>
bīrth, <i>coming into life.</i>	eāstf, <i>an order or class.</i>
brājd, <i>to weave.</i>	çēdē, <i>to yield.</i>
brāyēd, <i>did bray.</i>	sēed, <i>to sow; to scatter.</i>
brēäch, <i>a gap.</i>	eōärse, <i>not fine.</i>
brēech, <i>the hinder part.</i>	eōýrsé, <i>way; career.</i>
brōäch, <i>a spit; to pierce.</i>	dām, <i>mother of beasts.</i>
brōøch, <i>an ornament.</i>	dāmpí, <i>to condemn.</i>
büt, <i>except.</i>	eāngé, <i>a reed; a staff.</i>
bütt, <i>a cask; a mark.</i>	Cāín, <i>a man's name.</i>
eall, <i>to name.</i>	çē'l, <i>to line the top of.</i>
eayl, <i>a kind of network.</i>	sēäl, <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.

eōn'dor	sōl'id	ōr'angē	spōn'dēe
dōe'trīnē	lōz'enđē	ōs'trich	tōe'sin
eōs'tīvē	ōffal	pōmp'ōüs	jōck'ēy
fōs'sil	ōffīçē	pōn'tiff	mōt'lēy
frōst'y	ōl'ivē	prōm'isē	nōs'trum
tōn'nāgē	nōv'el	eūm'brōüs	būe'klē
wōn'der	boōt'y	eūs'tard	būs'tlē
wōn'drōüs	mōvēment	flōür'ish	dūdg'ēōn
wōnt'ed	stūe'eo	hūn'dred	dūn'gēōn
wōr'rē	būz'zard	hūš'band	lūnch'ēōn

Lesson 88.

Short Sounds of Vowels.

dōü'ble	bēd'stēd	ēb'on	fēnd'er
ķnū'e'klē	chēr'ub	ēph'od	hēg'v'y
nōür'ish	erēs'cent	ēs'sençē	hēif'er
sōüth'ern	erēv'ice	ēth'ies	jēal'ōüs
frūs'trātē	dēx'trōüs	feäth'er	jēl'ly
rēp'tilē	stēr'ilē	brēm'stōngē	ăb'bess
rēf'üsē	vēs'tīgē	dīe'tātē	ăd'juñet
sēn'tençē	wēd'lōck	frīg'atē	dāg'ger
skēp'tie	Wēdñes'day	pīl'lagē	brām'blē
spēe'kle	zēal'ōüs	trīb'ütē	eāl'lōüs

Lesson 89.

çéll, a small room.	äärt, a vehicle.
séll, to barter away.	äärté, a bill of fare.
çént, a small coin.	déár, costly; beloved.
sént, did send.	deér, an animal.
seént, odor; smell.	düé, owing; fit.
cháséd, did chase.	dew (dú), moisture con-
cháste, pure. [tence.]	densed.
eláuse, part of a sen-	dóé, the female deer.
eláws, the nails of a beast.	dóugú, unbaked paste.
eórd, a small rope.	drám, a glass of spirits.
eñórd, musical tones in	dráéjúm, a small weight.
harmony.	fáné, a temple.
eóte, a pen; a fold.	fájn, gladly.
eóat, an outer garment.	feígn, to pretend.

Lesson 90.

be spéák'	ab sólvé'	ad jüdgé'	in dülgé'
nan kén'	de völvé'	be grüdgé'	re púlse'
im pléad'	diş sólvé'	sub dütet'	sue eúmþ'
eon çéál'	re şolvé'	be númþ'	af frón't'
eon géál'	re spönd'	eon vúlse'	a móng'
re frájn'	re print'	re pröach'	re táké'
re mäjn'	re striet'	en eröach'	re tráce'
re strájn'	re şist'	pa tról'	re páy'
re tåjn'	sub mit'	pa röle'	de lây'
re tåjl'	dis tñet'	be förgé'	al lây'

Lesson 91.

düst, powdered earth.	dây, twenty-four hours.
döst, second person of do.	dey, a Turkish title.
ẽärn, to gain by labor.	ewe (yü), a female sheep.
ûrn, a kind of vase.	yøü, the person spoken to.
ẽrn, the sea eagle.	yew (yü), a kind of tree.
dîé, to expire.	ëýé, the organ of sight.
dýé, to color.	I, myself.
drâught (drâft), drawing.	äý, yes.
drâft, a bill of exchange.	äýé, an affirmative vote.
dün, a dark color.	flêe, to run away.
dòné, performed.	flêg, an insect.
fâté, destiny.	flew (flu), did fly.
fête, a festival.	flûé, a passage for smoke.

Lesson 92.

ág'ilé	hăck'néy	păs'sivé	bís'eyít
äl'óéş	knăp'säck	præ'e'tiçé	fil'bert
dăe'tyl	lăd'der	răb'id	im'agé
fash'jón	lăt'tiçé	răp'id	im'pulse
găl'léy	lăń'çet	tăe'ties	mîl'dew
bit'tern	erýs'tal	erím'són	kid'néy
bris'ket	dîs'tançé	grid'dlë	lin'tel
cis'tern	dîs'taff	liv'löng	liq'uid
chim'néy	dwin'dlë	gýp'sy	liq'úor
chiş'el	pię'klë	hith'er	rid'dançé

Lesson 93.

slūj'çy	bōl'ster	çēr'tsīn	driz'zle
jūj'çy	ēōjrt'ship	sūr'ly	tīe'kle
stew'ard	frō'ward	sūr'gēōn	twīn'kle
jew'el	ēō'eōs	ēār'nest	thim'ble
nōsū'tral	nōsē'gāy	jōūr'nal	vīl'lāin
eōr'ner	gōr'gon	āy'dit	sō'dā
eōr'sāj'r	lōrd'ship	ēay's'tie	sō'fā
eōrse'let	mōr'bid	āyk'ward	sō'ber
fōr'fēit	mōr'gāgē	gāy'd'y	stō'ie
gōr'gēōus	mōr'sel	lāy'rel	tō'paz

Lesson 94.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

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

Lesson 95.

bāl'us trādḡ	fāb'ri eāt̄e	běv'er aģ̄e
āl'ka li	gāl'ax y	chēr'u bǐm
āl'ka lin̄e	mās'to don	děm'o erāt
ăp'o gēe	măck'er el	děn'i zén
ăl'i quot	măr'i ner	děn'si ty
ăs'ter īsk	păr'a ǵraph	ěx'or čist
ăz'i mūth	păr'al lăx	ěd'i fȳ
băch'e lor	păr'a ǵön	ěm'a nāt̄e
eăl'a băsh	păr'a pĕt	ěm'pha sīz̄e
eăl'a mūs	păr'a phrās̄e	ěp'i eūr̄e

Lesson 96.

fīr, <i>a kind of tree.</i>	fōrt, <i>a stronghold.</i>
fūr, <i>soft hair.</i>	fōrt̄e, <i>one's strong point.</i>
fāj̄nt, <i>weak; languid.</i>	fōrth, <i>forward.</i>
fej̄nt, <i>a pretense.</i>	fōýrth, <i>the next after third.</i>
fāj̄r, <i>clear; handsome.</i>	frāȳs, <i>quarrels.</i>
fār̄e, <i>food; cost of passage.</i>	phrās̄e, <i>part of a sentence.</i>
feet, <i>plural of foot.</i>	fōr̄e, <i>toward the front.</i>
fējt, <i>an exploit.</i>	fōyr, <i>twice two.</i>
flōe, <i>a large piece of ice.</i>	foul, <i>impure.</i>
flōw, <i>a current.</i>	fowl, <i>a bird.</i>
flour, <i>ground wheat.</i>	frēez̄e, <i>to become ice.</i>
flow'er, <i>a blossom.</i>	frjēz̄e, <i>a kind of cloth.</i>

Lesson 97.

ěx'pe dítš	pěd'i ment	eür'ren çy
hěl'le bōrš	pěl'i ean	fūl'sómé ly
pěr'i gēe	pět'ū lant	nǔl'li ty
rěg'i čídš	rěe'om pěnšš	süb'si dy
rěe'on dítš	sphěr'ie al	süb'ter fügē
fiſ'ti eth	sýn'o ným	eön'ju gātš
mír'a elš	týr'an nízš	eön'tro věrt
ním'blé ness	wiſch'er y	eön'se erātš
ríg'or øüs	wil'der ness	eör'o net
ríš'i blé	whím'si eal	döm'i nant

Lesson 98.

är'bi trätš	här'di hoođ	fôr'mu là
är'ma ment	här'le qüin	gôr'mand izš
är'mis tičš	eär'ni val	ôr'der ly
är'eķi těet	eär'bon atš	ôr'di nal
ärch'er y	gär'den er	ôr'di natš
bär'ba rišm	gär'ni turš	ôr'phan agš
děç'i mal	mět'a phor	erit'i čışm
děš'po tišm	ěd'i tor	çyl'in der
ěm'pha sis	sěn'a tor	mýs'ter y
ěp'i taph	sěr'a phim	mýs'ti fý
lěth'ar gý	spěç'i men	phýs'ie al
Pěn'ta těüek	spěe'u lâtš	týp'i fý



Lesson 99.

Short and long Sounds of the Vowels.

büt'ler	eōm'mon	dīsh'mal	blēm'ish
būe'kler	dōg'mā	dīs'triet	elēm'ent
eūdḡ'el	dōl'phin	mīm'ie	chēr'ry
jūdḡ'ment	hōs'tilȝ	mīs'sivȝ	erēd'it
snūff'ers	mōd'ern	sŷn'ōd	ēm'bers
bōnd'aḡȝ	eōn'vent	elī'măx	āj̄d'ançȝ
eōt'taḡȝ	sōph'ist	fī'brōüs	bāj̄l'iiff
fōr'aḡȝ	sōr'rel	hȳ'brid	bāsȝ'ment
hōs'taḡȝ	stōp'plȝ	hȳ'men	brācȝ'let
prōs'trātȝ	tōd'dy	hȳ'phen	brāvȝ'ly

Lesson 100.

fūrs, skins with soft hair.	grōān, a deep sigh.
fūrzé, a prickly shrub.	grōwn, increased.
gāge, to pledge.	gall, bile.
gāyge, to measure.	Gaÿl, old name of France.
gāte, door; entrance.	gild, to overlay with gold.
gāyt, manner of walking.	gūild, a corporation.
gilt, adorned with gold.	glōzé, to smooth over.
gūilt, crime.	glōyš, shines.
grēat, large; vast.	gūest, a visitor.
grātē, a range of bars.	gūessēd, did guess.
grēasé, soft fat.	hālē, sound; healthy.
Grēeçé, a country.	hājl, frozen rain.

Lesson 101.

a lērt'	ex pērt'	sub vērt'	re móvē'
as sērt'	in ērt'	su pērb'	shām pōō'
a vēr'	in fēr'	ab sūrd'	a loōf'
a vērt'	in sērt'	re eûr'	bal loōn'
eon çērn'	in vērt'	de mûr'	buf foōn'
per vērt'	pre fēr'	dis tûrb'	hal loō'
a vāj'l'	re elāj'm'	dis plāy'	be fall'
a wāj't'	ab stāj'n'	en tāj'l'	re eall'
de eāy'	ae quājnt'	ob tāj'n'	en thrāll'
de elāj'm'	af frāy'	eon tāj'n'	re sôrt'
de frāy'	as suāgē'	per suādē'	as sôrt'
pre vāj'l'	block ādē'	a brøad'	be sôugħt'

Lesson 102.

ăl'phă	păd'lōck	ăd'dlĕ	hōn'g'y
ăn'isĕ	plăç'id	băr'rack	eōm'fort
brăck'et	Săb'bath	măñ'datĕ	mōth'er
dăm'ask	săf'fron	măñ'ly	óth'er
măd'der	stăg'nant	stăg'nătĕ	smōth'er
elōš'et	eōn'trītĕ	chĕr'ish	vĕ's'tal
eōm'ment	öe'tavĕ	dĕn'tist	lĕg'atĕ
eōn'eōyrsĕ	vōl'umĕ	frĕsh'et	mĕm'brāng
eōn'text	bōn'firĕ	rĕl'ish	mĕs'sagĕ
eōn'vex	eōn'qüer	rĕm'nant	rĕs'euĕ

Lesson 103.

flout	a frĕsh'	fīr'kin	ă'er ătĕ
měánt	eon tĕmp'ă	sĕrv'ilĕ	lă'i ty
wrĕn	eon tĕmp't'	skîr'mish	de'vei øüs
quick	eom mănd'	stĕr'ling	rē'al izĕ
solvĕ	eom mĕnçĕ	sûr'fĕit	rē'qui em
wrōng	eom mĕnd'	ûr'gent	eō'gen çy
quinçĕ	eom păet'	für'lōug'ă	nō'ti fÿ
shrimp	eom plă̄nt'	jăs'minĕ	pō'ten çy
eauſe	es trăy'	lăck'g'y	ō'ri ölg
gauſe	ap prōsăch'	lăt'ch'et	ō'ri ent
quoin	eor rōdĕ	măt'in	jō'vi al
squayw	eur tăj'l'	scăt'ter	vō'ta ry
erōss	re pūtĕ	săv'agĕ	zō'di æ

Lesson 104.**DICTION EXERCISES.**

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

Lesson 105.

çēr'ti fȳ	fôr'ti fȳ	eōg'ni zançē
fēr'ti lizē	fôr'ti tūdē	eōn'ju ġal
hērb'al ist	fôr'tu natē	ğlōb'ū lar
sērv'i tūdē	ōr'di nançē	ōr'i ġin
tēr'mi nātē	ōr'ğan işm	hōm'i ly
fēr'ven çy	är'bi ter	äf'flu ent
mēr'eu ry	är'ter y	bāl'us ter
nûrs'er y	här'mo ny	bär'ri er
pēr'fi dy	lä'r'çe ny	bär'ris ter
pēr'ju ry	här'mo nîze	eär'ri on

Lesson 106.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

el'er'ie al	fēs'ti val	li'bra ry
ēl'e gy	ēth'ie al	lik'sli hōōd
ēm'i grānt	hēr'ald ry	mī'ero eōşm
ēm'per or	hēr'e tie	mī'ero seōps
ēp'i grām	hēr'o işm	nī'tro gēn
pā'pa cy	dī'a leet	pēd'ant ry
flā'grān cy	dī'a grām	pēd'es tal
frā'grān cy	dī'a ry	mēd'i čīng
rā'di ançē	fīn'er y	lēx'i eon
slā'ver y	i'vo ry	sēd'u lōōs
mājn'te nancē	plī'a ble	quēr'u lōōs

Lesson 107.

Monosyllables representing different Sounds.

strāy	slēet	strikē	trōps	eūrsē
āchē	fleeçē	trītē	grōpē	hēärse
bāthē	stēer	splīçē	brōkē	pūrgē
lāthē	spēech	stripē	strōkē	seōürğē
plājnt	sphērē	tīthē	elōak	vērgē
brājn	fīef	yīeld	erōck	squēal
slāvē	fīeld	fīérçē	blōck	lēägūe
quākē	thīef	pīérçē	flōck	plēad
stāvē	fīend	tīérçē	shōck	squēäk
plāgūē	shriēk	nīéçē	mōck	hēäth

Lesson 108.

SYNTHETIC EXERCISES.

Make Sentences containing the following Words.

bough, a branch of a tree.	gr̄ēvēs, laments. [legs.]
bow, to bend.	grēvēs, armor for the
brutē, a beast.	hew (hū), to cut; to chop.
bruit, to noise abroad.	hūg, a color; dye.
cité, to summon.	Hūgh, a man's name.
sitē, a situation.	kill, to deprive of life.
sight, the sense of seeing.	kīlȳ, a large oven.
climb, to ascend.	lēaf, of a tree or book.
clime, climate; region.	līef, willingly; gladly.
cōrē, the inner part.	māzē, an intricate place.
cōrp̄s, a body of soldiers.	mājzē, Indian corn.
crēek, a narrow inlet.	mēān, low; middle point.
crēak, a grating noise.	mīēn, air; manner.

Lesson 109.

Miscellaneous Sounds.

bū'l'let	eoōp'er	nōr'mal	pre cīsē'
bū'l'ly	wōō'l'en	ōr'phan	pre śīdē'
bū'l'lock	eōō'l'ly	tōr'por	pro scribē'
bū'l'rush	seoun'drel	quār'ter	ēom mōdē'
būsh'el	bāl'sam	ae elāj̄m'	en ġrōss'
bū'l'lion	squad'ron	o pāqūs'	eon sūmē'
erūp'per	wār'rant	sea lēnē'	pre śūmē'
euck'oo	quad'rant	se çēdē'	be dew'

Lesson 110.

false	nāught	pīch	bāch	ědge
quart	sōught	fīch	māch	hēdgē
swārd	bōught	stīch	hāch	lēdgē
swārm	brīght	fīch	lātch	wēdgē
thwart	plīght	hīch	pātch	fleđgē
bilgē	būđgē	fōsse	brēđdth	twīngē
brīdgē	jūđgē	thōng	brēđst	print
rīđgē	drūđgē	nōtch	eleđnsē	fīng
hīngē	grūđgē	blōtch	frīend	strīng
erīngē	plūngē	prōmpt	knell	swīft

Lesson 111.

hall, a large room.	hōop, a ring; a band.
hayl, to drag by force.	yhōop, to make a noise.
hāy, dried grass.	hīed, made haste.
hey! an exclamation.	hīdē, to conceal.
hārē, an animal.	hōđrd, to lay up.
hāir, of the head.	hōrdē, a tribe.
hēal, to cure.	hōes, plural of hoe.
hēel, hinder part of the foot.	hōsē, stockings.
hire, wages.	jām, a conserve of fruit.
high'er, more high.	jāmē, the sidepiece of a door or fireplace.
hōe, a farming tool.	knēad, to work dough.
hō! an exclamation.	nēed, want.

Lesson 112.

fāith	thēms	lēngth	sōr'rōw	sōl'emū
serāpē	chīms	läñch	dūr'ing	hīrē'ling
strāngē	whīlst	mōrgūs	gīb'bet	trē'spass
grēet	smärt	plēdgē	bōd'kin	shīl'ling
pērch	bādgē	gōyrd	gōs'ling	māt'tock
chāmp	dōdgē	schīst	lōb'by	rām'pärt
drēnch	brāyl	flounçē	tān'sy	trān'quil
squēezē	dwarf	serēech	lōck'et	eūn'ning
grīst	yāwl	spašm	vān'dal	hēr'ring
shrīnk	grānt	stārvē	ēx'trā	drūg'gīst
eōpsē	spūnk	seālp	eūt'lass	spōn'sor

Lesson 113.

knight, a title of honor.	lēe, the sheltered side.
nīght, time of darkness.	lēg, a meadow; field.
knāvē, a wicked person.	liē, to deceive. [ashes.
nāvē, hub of a wheel.	līyē, water passed through
lōān, any thing lent.	līnks, parts of a chain.
lōng, solitary. [ance.	līñx, an animal.
knāp, a small protuber-	lōeñ, a lake.
nāp, a short sleep.	lōñgh (lōk), a lake.
läe, a kind of gum.	lōck, to fasten.
läck, to want; need.	läx, loose; vague.
läjd, placed.	läcks, wants; needs.
läds, to load.	läes, plural of lac.

Lesson 114.

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

āl'ien	ón'iōn	bat tăl'iōn
sāv'ior	bil'iōüs	pe eūl'iar
pān'nier	brīl'liant	re bēl'lion
ūn'iōn	fil'ial	dis ūn'iōn
sēn'ior	mīl'liōn	o pīn'iōn
jūn'ior	pīl'liōn	do mīn'iōn
gāl'liard	pīn'iōn	eom mūn'iōn
spān'iel	trīl'liōn	stāl'lion
vāl'iant	eōl'lier	pūne til'io
bīl'liards	pōn'iārd	pūne til'iōüs
bīl'liōn	rūf'fian	ver mīl'iōn
mīn'iōn	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'uł ełter
fī'ber	nī'ter	ō'ełter	thē'a ter
lūs'ter	sōm'ber	māy'ğer	ma nęy'ver
mēz'ğer	sā'ber	üm'ber	eāl'i ber
mē'ter	sgēp'ter	ōm'ber	ae eoğ'ter
ā'ers	nā'ers	lū'ers	mās'sa ers'

Lesson 116.

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

ăñ'ğer	lăñ'ğuor	jĭñ'ğle	yøǔñ'ğer
ăñ'ğle	lăñ'ğuid	mĭñ'ğle	eõñ'ğer
ăñ'ğry	măñ'ğle	sĭñ'ğle	bŭñ'ğler
ăñ'ğuish	măñ'gó	tĭñ'ğle	hŭñ'ğer
elăñ'ğor	săñ'ğuiñę	dĭñ'ğle	hŭñ'ğry
dăñ'ğle	spăñ'ğled	lõñ'ğer	wrăñ'ğler
făñ'ğled	spăñ'ğle	lõñ'ğest	fîñ'ğer
jăñ'ğle	tăñ'ğle	strõñ'ğer	lăñ'ğuish
băñ'ğle	wrăñ'ğle	bŭñ'ğle	üñ'ğuent



Lesson 117.

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

<i>sure</i> "ly	<i>çēn'surē</i>	<i>fīs'surē</i>	<i>iš'sū ançē</i>
<i>sure</i> "ness	<i>prēs'surē</i>	<i>tōn'surē</i>	<i>as sur'ançē</i>
<i>sure</i> "ty	<i>iš'sūrē</i>	<i>as surē</i>	<i>in sur'ançē</i>
<i>sug</i> "ar	<i>tīs'sūrē</i>	<i>in surē</i>	<i>in sur'er</i>

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

<i>eon dēnsē</i> "	<i>dis pēnse</i> "	<i>im mēnse</i> "	<i>pre tēnse</i> "
<i>de fēnse</i> "	<i>ex pēnse</i> "	<i>of fēnse</i> "	<i>sus pēnse</i> "
<i>re çēnse</i> "	<i>in çēnse</i> "	<i>pre pēnse</i> "	<i>lī'çēnse</i> "

Lesson 118.

<i>lāng</i> , a narrow passage.	<i>mājñ</i> , chief. [a horse.
<i>lājñ</i> , past participle of lie.	<i>māng</i> , hair on the neck of
<i>läpsē</i> , to fall.	<i>mājł</i> , armor.
<i>läps</i> , plural of <i>lap</i> .	<i>mālē</i> , masculine.
<i>lēāk</i> , to run out.	<i>märk</i> , a sign. [prisal.
<i>lēek</i> , a kind of onion.	<i>märqyē</i> , letters of re-
<i>lō!</i> behold!	<i>mēśd</i> , a drink.
<i>lōw</i> , not high.	<i>mēed</i> , reward.
<i>lōrē</i> , learning.	<i>mēet</i> , fit; proper.
<i>lōw'er</i> , more low.	<i>mētē</i> , to measure.
<i>mājñd</i> , a maiden.	<i>mēat</i> , food in general.
<i>mādē</i> , finished.	<i>mīgħit</i> , strength; power.
	<i>mītē</i> , a small insect.

Lesson 119.

mōdḡ , way; manner.	nāy, no.
mōw̄ed , cut down.	nejḡh, to cry as a horse.
mūl̄e , an animal.	nīt, egg of an insect.
mewl (mūl), to squall.	kñit, to unite.
mīst , fine rain.	gnēiss, a kind of mineral.
miss̄ed , did miss.	nīç̄e, delicate; fine.
mōr̄e , a greater quantity.	ōw̄e, to be bound.
mōw̄er , one who mows.	ōh! alas!
mūs̄e , to meditate.	ōd̄e, a poem.
mewṣ (mūz), an in- closure.	ōw̄ed, indebted.
nōnḡ , not one	one (wūn), a single thing.
nūn , a religious woman.	wòn, gained.

Lesson 120.

a măl'ga măt̄e	chēes̄e	e măn'ci păt̄e
as săs'sin āt̄e	dīrt	e răd'i eāt̄e
ea păç'i tăt̄e	blēsk	e văe'u āt̄e
eo āg'u lăt̄e	gōåd	a băn'don ment
eon eăt'e năt̄e	slouch	in făt'u āt̄e
eon făb'u lăt̄e	gōn̄e	in văl'i dăt̄e
eon grăt'u lăt̄e	scärf	be āt'i fȳ
eon tăm'i năt̄e	nĕrv̄e	pro erăs'ti năt̄e
de eăp'i tăt̄e	răjd	re tăl'i āt̄e
e jăe'u lăt̄e	grăze	e văp'o răt̄e
e lab'o răt̄e	stăle	pre văr'i eāt̄e

Lesson 121.

çīr'eus	ea păç'i ty	ăñ'a ăgrăm
ĕur'few	eom păr'i son	ăm'bĭ ent
ĕur'tăin	eom păr'a tīvĕ	ăl'li ăgătĕ
jēr'kin	eom păt'i blĕ	ĕal'a mīnĕ
fĕr'vid	eon eăv'i ty	hăl'çy on
fūr'naçĕ	de elăr'a tīvĕ	Jĕš'u it
fūr'long	dī ăg'o nal	pĕd'i ăgrēe
mĕr'mājd	dī ăm'e ter	rĕg'is ter
nĕrv'fūs	doğ măt'ie al	rĕv'el ry
pūr'chassĕ	em băs'sa dor	skĕp'tie al
sûr'façĕ	de prăv'i ty	vĕr'i ly

Lesson 122.

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

bră'sier	em bră'surĕ	eăs'u al ly
glă'zier	e ră'surĕ	eăs'u ist ry
gră'zier	e vă'siōn	trăs'ur er shĭp
ră'surĕ	in vă'siōn	ū'su al ly
sĕj'zurĕ	per suă'siōn	plăs'ur a blĕ
hō'sier	ad hē'siōn	mĕs'ur a blĕ
ō'sier	eo hē'siōn	oe eă'siōn al
fū'siōn	am brō'siā	pro vĭ'sion al
ăz'urĕ	dis elō'surĕ	u sŭ'rī fūs
mĕs'urĕ	ex plō'siōn	dăs eom pō'surĕ
plăs'urĕ	eol lū'siōn	ĭn de cī'siōn

Lesson 123.

SYNTHETIC AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

<i>brīd'āl, belonging to a bride.</i>	<i>mēt'āl, a substance.</i>
	<i>mēt'tlē, spirit.</i>
<i>bri'dlē, a check; a curb.</i>	<i>vīçē, defect; fault.</i>
<i>lēs'sōn, a task for recitation.</i>	<i>vīsē, an instrument.</i>
<i>lēss'ēn, to make less.</i>	<i>wāj'l, to lament.</i>
	<i>wālē, 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.

<i>seriv'ner</i>	<i>frīv'o lōōs</i>	<i>frū găl'i ty</i>
<i>slūg'gard</i>	<i>im'ağē ry</i>	<i>ğram măt'ie al</i>
<i>stüb'born</i>	<i>in'di āgo</i>	<i>hī lăr'i ty</i>
<i>süb'urbs</i>	<i>in'sti ğatē</i>	<i>hu măñ'i ty</i>
<i>sýmp'tom</i>	<i>liq'uī dătsē</i>	<i>in hăb'it ant</i>
<i>mēd'lēy</i>	<i>pil'ğrim ağıē</i>	<i>i răs'çi blē</i>
<i>pěaş'ant</i>	<i>fish'er y</i>	<i>le ğăl'i ty</i>
<i>phěaş'ant</i>	<i>hick'o ry</i>	<i>lo eăl'i ty</i>
<i>pěn'sivē</i>	<i>in'ter est</i>	<i>lo quăç'i ty</i>
<i>prěş'ençē</i>	<i>mīt'ti mūs</i>	<i>men dăç'i ty</i>
<i>rěađ'y</i>	<i>min'streł sy</i>	<i>ra păç'i ty</i>

Lesson 125.

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

as <i>sist'ançé</i> , <i>help</i> ; <i>relief</i> .	răb'bit, <i>an animal</i> .
as <i>sist'ants</i> , <i>helpers</i> .	răb'bet, <i>a term in carpentry</i> .
de <i>vış'er</i> , <i>an inventor</i> .	lin'e a ment, <i>a feature</i> .
dī <i>vış'or</i> , <i>a term in Arithmetic</i> .	lin'i ment, <i>an ointment</i> .
dĕf'er ençé, <i>respect</i> .	prin'çi pal, <i>chief</i> .
differ ençé, <i>variation</i> .	prin'çi plé, <i>rule of action</i> .
in <i>gēn'u ḡüs</i> , <i>open</i> ; <i>free</i> .	li'ar, <i>one who tells lies</i> .
in <i>gēn'iophüs</i> , <i>having skill</i> .	lýrë, <i>a kind of harp</i> .

Lesson 126.

DICTATION EXERCISES ON THE ABOVE.

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

Lesson 127.

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

nā'turē	sīg'na turē	āg'ri eūl turē
erēg'turē	sēp'ul turē	lēg'is lā turē
fēg'turē	fūr'ni turē	är'eħi tēe turē
fū'turē	fōr'fēi turē	tēm'per ā turē
eāp'turē	līg'a turē	lit'er a turē
rāp'turē	āp'er turē	flō'ri eūl turē
tēx'turē	quād'ra turē	jū'di ea turē
pīe'turē	ad vēn'turē	hōr'ti eūl turē
serip'turē	eon jēe'turē	mān ū fāe'turē

Lesson 128.

pāj'l, a wooden vessel.	Pāj'l, a man's name.
pālē, not bright.	pall, a covering.
pēār, a fruit.	pīqyē, to give offense.
pārē, to cut thin.	pēāk, the top.
pāj'r, a couple.	pēer, a nobleman.
rāzē, to pull down.	pīēr, a wharf.
rāise, to lift up.	quārtz, a kind of rock.
rāyš, beams of light.	quārts, measures.
pājn, uneasiness.	plāj'n, smooth.
pāngē, a square of glass.	plānē, a surface; tool.
pēel, rind; skin.	quīrē, twenty-four sheets of paper.
pēal, a sound of bells.	choir (kwīr), a band of singers.
pōrt, a harbor.	
Pōrte, a Turkish court.	

Lesson 129.

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

ex ḥet'	ex ḥet'ly	ex ḥāg'ger ātḡ
ex ɪst'	ex ǎm'īng	ex ǎn'i mātḡ
ex ūlt'	ex ēm'plar	ex ǎs'per ātḡ
ex ɔlt'	ex ēr'tion	ex ẽe'ū trix
ex Ȑaust'	ex Ȑib'it	ex Ȑil'a rātḡ
ex Ȑert'	ex Ȑist'ençē	ex Ȑon'er ātḡ
ex Ȑōrt'	ex Ȑist'ent	ex Ȑem'pli fȐy
ex Ȑempt'	ex Ȑot'ie	ex Ȑor'bi tant
ex Ȑerḡus'	ex Ȑauſt'ivḡ	ex Ȑor'di um

Lesson 130.

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

nā'tion	çēs sā'tion	dē vī ā'tion
pā'tient	eol lā'tion	děp re dā'tion
fāe'tiḡūs	ere ā'tion	děs per ā'tion
frāe'tiḡūs	die tā'tion	lib er ā'tion
stā'tion	do nā'tion	mē di ā'tion
lō'tiōn	du rā'tion	mōd er ā'tion
mō'tion	e quā'tion	nū mer ā'tion
nō'tion	tes tā'tion	ōp er ā'tion
pō'tion	for mā'tion	tōl er ā'tion
pō'r'tion	frus trā'tion	trēp i dā'tion
quō'tient	ḡra dā'tion	văl ū ā'tion

Lesson 131.

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

měn'tion	ab sträe'tion	ěd u eā'tion
sěe'tion	at träe'tion	ěm u lā'tion
fräe'tion	de träe'tion	ěx ela mā'tion
dīe'tion	dis träe'tion	ěx pee tā'tion
fīe'tion	ex träe'tion	ěx pōr tā'tion
fri'e'tion	in fräe'tion	fēr men tā'tion
jūn'e'tion	pro träe'tion	gēn er ā'tion
āe'tion	re fräe'tion	grāv i tā'tion
eāp'tion	re träe'tion	hāb i tā'tion
ōp'tion	eon träe'tion	il lus trā'tion
fāe'tion	sub träe'tion	im pōr tā'tion

Lesson 132.

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

ay'e'tion	ay dā'ciō̄üs	ăb er rā'tion
eaȳ'tion	ea pā'ciō̄üs	ăd mi rā'tion
eaȳ'tiō̄üs	ve rā'ciō̄üs	ăd o rā'tion
glā'cial	fal lā'ciō̄üs	ăd u lā'tion
grā'ciō̄üs	fu gā'ciō̄üs	ăg grā vā'tion
spā'ciō̄üs	lo quā'ciō̄üs	ăp pli eā'tion
Grē'cian	ra pā'ciō̄üs	ăp pro bā'tion
spē'ciō̄üs	sa gā'ciō̄üs	prēp a rā'tion
pär'tial	te nā'ciō̄üs	prēš er vā'tion
eōn'science	vī vā'ciō̄üs	prōe la mā'tion
spē'cie	vo rā'ciō̄üs	prōf a nā'tion

Lesson 133.

ō, ee, and si with the sound of sh.

spē'ciēs	ju dī'cial	aē čē's'sion
ō'cean	lo ġi'cian	eom prē's'sion
sō'cial	ma ġi'cian	de elēn's'sion
spē'cial	mu s̄i'cian	ex prē's'sion
erū'cial	tae tī'cian	im prē's'sion
prē'ciō'us	op tī'cian	op prē's'sion
pā's'sion	pa trī'cian	pre tēn's'sion
mān's'sion	phȳ s̄i'cian	sue čē's'sion
pēn's'sion	pro vīn'cial	trans ġrēs's'sion
tēn's'sion	fī nān'cial	ad mīs's'sion
tōr's'sion	om nīs'cient	eon eūs's'sion

Lesson 134.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

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

Lesson 135.

räck, <i>an engine of torture.</i>	writé, <i>to make letters.</i>
vräck, <i>a sea plant.</i>	wright, <i>a workman.</i>
räp, <i>to strike.</i>	rögs, <i>eggs of a fish.</i>
vräp, <i>to roll together.</i>	röw, <i>to impel with oars.</i>
rëck, <i>to heed; to care.</i>	röse, <i>a flower.</i>
vrëck, <i>destruction.</i>	röws, <i>does row.</i>
rïçé, <i>a kind of grain.</i>	rögs, <i>plural of roe.</i>
rïsé, <i>increase; ascent.</i>	sées, <i>beholds.</i> [water.]
rïté, <i>a ceremony.</i>	séas, <i>large bodies of</i>
right, <i>not wrong.</i>	seizé, <i>to lay hold of.</i>

Lesson 136.

OF AFFIXES.

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

Plurals formed by adding *s* to the Singular.

röofs	sö'löş	tý'rös	al bï'nöş
höofs	hä'löş	jün'tös	me mën'tös
seärfs	lä's'sös	eän'tös	oe tä'vös
trüths	zë'rös	quar'tös	sí röe'eös

Plurals formed by adding *es* to the Singular.

ëeh'öes	to mä'töes	po tä'töes
cär'göes	mu lä'töes	bra vä'döes
möt'töes	vol eä'nöes	pör'ti eöes
gröt'töes	mos quí'töes	ví rä'göes

Lesson 137.

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

bēevēs	līvēs	thiēvēs	cälvēs	our sēlvēs'
shēavēs	wīvēs	wōlvēs	hälvēs	them sēlvēs'
lēvēs	kñivēs	lōvēs	shēlvēs	yōur sēlvēs'

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

skiēs	lā'dies	tō'ries	grō'cer ies
spiēs	dū'ties	eān'dies	fōr'ger ies
erīes	begū'ties	trō'phies	gāl'ler ies

Lesson 138.

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

toys	chim'néyঃ	äl'léyঃ	at tōr'néyঃ
drāyঃ	väl'léyঃ	pul'léyঃ	Sät'ur days
buoys (bw)	món'eyঃ	tür'kéyঃ	höli'i dāyঃ
whýঃ	jöür'néyঃ	món'kéyঃ	eôr'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.

miçে	eri'sēs	tēr'mi nī	kīnē
{ stāvēs	chil'dren	nēb'ū læ	{ cōws
{ stāffs	{ brōth'ers	a lūm'nī	{ diçে
{ pēgsে	{ brēth'ren	vēr'te bræ	{ dicę
{ pēs	strā'tā	syn öp'sēs	gēesę



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.

plän'ning	wïn'ning	stöp'ping	a bët'ting
frët'ting	blöt'ting	gün'ning	re bël'ling
bïd'ding	röb'bing	shüt'ting	o mít'ting

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

ăet'ing	fâyl'ing	mëán'ing	ex pănd'ing
lănd'ing	rây়'ing	eôx'ing	eon sënt'ing
bÿild'ing	sâyl'ing	süit'ing	vîş'it ing

Lesson 140.

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

māk'ing	sēiz'ing	rul'ing	ex pīr'ing
nām'ing	fōr'cing	lin'ing	re fūs'ing
plāgū'ing	hēdg'ing	squēez'ing	in triğū'ing
āeħ'ing	writ'ing	seħem'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.

hōe'ing	shoe'ing	chānge'a ble'
tōe'ing	sing'e'ing	träçe'a ble'
tīng'e'ing	dīg'e'ing	pēçe'a ble'
fōe'man	blūe'ness	chärg'e'a ble'

Lesson 141.

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

blāzēd	wēdgēd	boilēd	be rēavēd'
drāñned	sōlvēd	eoileđ	be sīegēd'
hājled	eallēd	soilēd	blas phēmēd'
lāmēd	hājled	bowēd	ae quirēd'
pāvēd	maulēd	erownēd	eon tröllēd'
stōwēd	wārmēd	plowēd	a būsēd'
sāvēd	wārnēd	roused	ae eūsēd'
feārēd	wārpēd	seoured	eon mūnēd'
flōwēd	provēd	sourēd	eon fūsēd'
glūēd	shōvēd	dōdgēd	de eoyēd'
bēggēd	lövēd	fillēd	en joyēd'

Lesson 142.

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

grāçēd	fixēd	es eāpēd'	at tăckēd'
serāpēd	mixēd	em brāçēd'	eon fessēd'
erăckēd	bōxēd	en ğrōssēd'	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 pĕllēd	o mīt'ted
frēt'ted	tăppēd	e quippēd'	im bēd'ded
fīt'ted	rubbēd	de mûrrēd'	eom mīt'ted

Lesson 143.

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

ăet'ed	fāylēd	quār'relēd	ex pănd'ed
lănd'ed	rāinēd	băr'relēd	mĕr'it ed
rĕst'ed	eōaxēd	trăv'elēd	vĭs'it ed

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

erīgēd	drīgēd	măr'riēd	glō'riēd
trīgēd	friēd	tă'r'riēd	stō'r'riēd
shīgēd	spīgēd	eă'r'riēd	wō'r'riēd

Lesson 144.

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

bēg'gar	bānk'er	bāk'er	ere ā'tor
dīg'ger	plānt'er	pā'çer	eru sād'er
dīp'per	būñld'er	pāv'er	die tā'tor
elip'per	gīv'er	strān'ger	en grāv'er
trōt'ter	law'yer	writ'er	sur viv'or
lös'er	saw'yer	bōast'er	be ljēv'er
wōo'er	rēad'er	mōúrn'er	ad viš'er
vouch'er	rīd'er	ōw'n'er	as sīgn'er
wrés'ler	dī'er	rūl'er	in vēj'gler

Lesson 145.

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

be gīn'ner	lā'bor er	năv'i gā tor
in dōrs'er	rēa'sōn er	dēd'i eā tor
de šērt'er	li'bel er	eăl'eu lā tor
dis tūrb'er	wāg'on er	spēe'ū lā tor
u šūrp'er	cōn'quer or	prōs'e eū tor
eon dūet'or	fōr'aign er	eūlt'i vā tor
tor mēnt'or	eūs'tom er	mūl'ti plī er
en chānt'er	mūr'der er	nū'mer ā tor
sup pōrt'er	gōv'ern or	gēn'er ā tor
ağ grēs'sor	pēn'siōn er	rā'di ā tor

Lesson 146.

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

striet'er	fjér'cest	wěalth'i er	wōr'thi est
brøad'er	slōw'est	grēed'i er	rēad'i est
bright'er	gäynt'est	drēar'i er	hauḡn'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'ōygl̄y
gāy'ly	ēarth'y	hēart'i ly	mīgl̄t'i ly
nō'bly	spēed'y	rēad'i ly	hās'ti ly
wind'y	spón'gy	tär'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	cōme'lī ness
fjérce'ness	nūmþ'ness	drow'si ness
hōarse'ness	wrōng'ness	nauḡn'ti ness
ēalm'ness	swēet'ness	wēa'ri ness

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

chānge'ful	mōurn'ful	skill'ful	fān'gi ful
friḡht'ful	wōg'ful	will'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	sig'lit'less	friēnd'less	wōrth'less
çēs'se'less	sōyl'less	hēd'less	hōmç'less
gūfle'less	frujit'less	gūfilt'less	noise'less

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

mär'riägē	fer'ri ägē	väg'a bōnd ägē
hērb'agē	hēr'mit ägē	dis ad vān'tagē
wharf'agē	pāt'ron ägē	ës'pi o näge

Lesson 149.

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

tīd'al	eōm'ie al	me diç'i nal
ûr'ban	püb'li ean	dī öç'e san
elājim'ant	as sist'ant	i tīn'er ant
ä'gent	prēš'i dent	eōr re spōnd'ent

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

éat'a blę	blām'a blę	äm'i ea blę
säl'a blę	lāugh'a blę	năv'i gä blę
lēg'i blę	fōr'ci blę	eom büs'ti blę
erēd'i blę	ay'di blę	in děl'i blę

Lesson 150.

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

ay'rist	phÿs'i čist	pÿ ăń'ist
tăp'ster	e᷑ör'is ter	fōr'est er
grān tēe'	môr/̄gā gēe'	as sīgn ēe'
ēm'press	shép'herd ess	mär'chjōn 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.

kǐng'dóm	e᷑ris'kén dóm	hēg'thēn dóm
chīld'hōōd	māj'd'en hōōd	liv'gli hōōd
kñāv'ish	yēl'lōw'ish	ā'gu ish
Bud'dișm	Mēth'o dișm	Môr'mon ișm

Lesson 151.

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

eash jér'	fín an číér'	gōn do ljér'
elōth'ier	ĕn gi nēer'	eăń non ēer'
bēech'én	be hōld'én	em bōld'én
brīght'én	en ligħt'én	en līv'én
çiv'ie	çe phāl'ie	me tāl'lie
ū'til ize	eăt'e e᷑līse	erīt'i čīse
săt'ir izs'	çiv'i līze	ös'tra čīze

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 čēp'tion	e lēe'tion	eon dī'tion
a tōng'ment	a grēe'ment	dēe're ment
dē'i fy	stū'pe fy	sāt'is fy
an noy'ançē	ae eōrd'ançē	eon eōrd'ançē
oe eür'rençē	ab hōr'rençē	in dūl'gēnçē
a mū'sivē	eon elū'sivē	of fēn'sivē
eür'so ry	är'mo ry	mān'da to ry
dān'ger øüs	lī'bel øüs	här mō'ni øüs

Lesson 153.

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

lām'b'kin	mān'i kin	lā'dy kīn
dūck'ling	ün'der ling	fōs'ter ling
lēaf'let	rīv'ū let	flāg'šō let
glōb'üle	mōl'e eūlē	än i māl'eule

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

tīr'śomē	ēūm'ber somē	vēn'turē somē
ēāst'ward	hēāv'ēn ward	āft'er ward
vēr'durē	ēür'va turē	im pōs'turē
smōk'y	sīn'ew y	sīl'ver y

Lesson 154.

rūff, <i>an article of dress.</i>	rōār, <i>to make a loud noise.</i>
røūgh (rūf), <i>uneven.</i>	rōw'er, <i>one who rows.</i>
rētch, <i>to vomit.</i> [son.	sājl, <i>a sheet of canvas.</i>
yrētch, <i>a miserable per-</i>	sālē, <i>the act of selling.</i>
rōdē, <i>did ride.</i>	sēen, <i>beheld.</i>
rōād, <i>a way; route.</i>	scēnē, <i>a view.</i>
rōwēd, <i>did row.</i>	sējnē, <i>a net for fishing.</i>
rōōm, <i>an apartment.</i>	slāy, <i>to kill.</i> [ners.
rħēum, <i>a serous fluid.</i>	sleigħ, <i>a vehicle on run-</i>
sōw, <i>to scatter seed.</i>	sley, <i>a weaver's reed.</i>
sew (sō), <i>to use a needle.</i>	sēem, <i>to appear.</i>
sō, <i>thus; in like manner.</i>	sēam, <i>a line of junction.</i>

Lesson 155.

rudē, <i>uncivil; rough.</i>	slōw, <i>not fast.</i>
rōod, <i>fourth of an acre.</i>	slōg, <i>a kind of fruit.</i>
sērf, <i>a slave; servant.</i>	sūn, <i>the source of light.</i>
sūrf, <i>a swell of the sea.</i>	sōn, <i>a male child.</i>
sērgē, <i>a kind of cloth.</i>	stēel, <i>refined iron.</i>
sūrgē, <i>to rise; to swell.</i>	stēal, <i>to rob; to pilfer.</i>
shēer, <i>pure; clear.</i>	stilē, <i>steps over a fence.</i>
shēar, <i>to cut or clip.</i>	stylē, <i>manner of writing.</i>
sīdgē, <i>a part; a margin.</i>	stārē, <i>to look fixedly.</i>
sighēd, <i>did sigh.</i>	stājr, <i>a step.</i> [taste.
slew (slū), <i>did slay.</i>	swēet, <i>pleasing to the</i>
slūgē, <i>to slip aside.</i>	suītē (swēt), <i>retinue.</i>

Lesson 156.

OF PREFIXES.

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

rē bȳſild'	rē ap pēär'	re än'i mātē
rē tōúch'	rē as cěnd'	re ġēn'er ātē
rē sēat'	rē im būrse'	re sūs'ci tātē
re view'	re dōú'ble	re vēr'ber ātē

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

un pāid'	un frīend'ly	un eōūrt'ly
un elēg'n'	un hēalth'y	un ēas'y
un knōw'n'	un stēad'y	un frūjt'ful
un nērvę'	un ērr'ing	un lēárn'ed

Lesson 157.

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

in āe'tivę	in sin cērg'	ir rēš'o lūtę
im prōp'er	im po lītę	ir re li'giōüs
il lē'gal	il lū'sivę	ir re spēe'tivę
ig nō'ble	ig'no rant	ir'ri ta blę
im ma tē ri āl'i ty	im prāe ti ea bil'i ty	in de strüe ti bil'i ty
in di viš i bil'i ty	in re šist i bil'i ty	im pēn e tra bil'i ty
in eom păt i bil'i ty		
in eom prēss i bil'i ty		

Lesson 158.

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

dis plē̄se'	dis ap pē̄ar'	dis eon tīn'ū̄e
dis joint'	dis be l̄jēvē'	dis in hēr'it
dis lō̄dgē'	dis o bliḡē'	dis ôr'ḡan īzē
dis chārgē'	dis e᷑ür'āḡē'	dis sīm'i lar
dis grāçē'	dis eōv'er	dis erīm'i nātē

The prefix *after* conveys its own meaning.

āft'er pīēçē	āft'er nōōn'	āft'er mōst
āft'er ḡuard	āft'er māth	āft'er thōuḡht

Lesson 159.

Post is a Latin word, meaning *after*.

pōst'seript	pōst dī lū'vi an	pōst me rīd'i an
pōst' dātē	pōst po sī'tion	pōst'hu mōüs ly

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

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

Bene is a Latin prefix, signifying *well*.

bēn'e dīet	bēn e fāe'tion	be nēf'i çēnçē
bēn'e fīçē	bēn e fī'cial	be nēv'o lēnçē

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'ēr	fōrē bōd'ing ly
fōrē'mōst	fōrē knōwl'edge'	fōrē de tēr'minē
fōrē knōw'	fōrē eās tlē	pre mēd'i tātē
pre fix'	pre eāu'tion	pre öe'u pȳ
pre jūdgē'	pre çēd'ing	pre ēm'i nent
pre sērvē'	pre dēs'ting'	ān te pās'eħal
pre sāgē'	ān'te pāst	ān te mün'dāngē
prē'text	ān'te dātē	ān te nüp'tial
fōrē wārn'	ān'ti pōdē	ān tī elī'max
fōrē'frōnt	ān'ti dōtē	ān tī fēb'rile'

Lesson 161.

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

mis gūidē'	mīs be līef'	mis rēck'øn
mis spēll'	mīs eon çēivē'	mis eōn'struę
mis chōosē'	mīs dī rēet'	mis gōv'ern
mis chānce'	mīs re çīte'	mis gūid'ançē

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

up rāyse'	ün der lāy'	ün'der hānd
up hēavē'	ün der w̄rite'	ün'der grōyth
üp'rīght	ün der sīgn'	ün'der brūsh
üp'ward	ün der nēath'	ün'der shōt

Lesson 162.

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

out brāvē'	ō ver rēäch'	ō'ver böärd
out grōw'	ō ver awē'	ō'ver alls
out pōür'	ō ver flōw'	ō'ver nīght
out taſk'	ō ver freig'ht'	ō'ver sight

Counter, from the Latin *contra*, against.

eoun'ter pāng'	eoun'ter sign	eoun ter move'
eoun'ter feit	eoun'ter point	eoun ter weigh'

Extra (Latin), beyond.

ěx tra ju dī'cial	ěx tra phýš'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.

sěm'i brēvē	sěm'i eō lon	sěm'i quā ver
sěm'i tōng'	sěm'i cīr ele	sěm i tōn'ie
hěm'i sphērē	hěm'i çy elē	hěm i mōr'phie
hěm'i trōpē	hěm i hē'dral	hěm i sphēr'ie
sū per ädd'	sū per fī'cial	sū per in düçē'
sū per seribē'	su pēr'flu øüs	sū per strüe'ture'
tran sęñd'ent	träns at län'tie	träñ'si to ry
trans fiğ'urē	trans füş'i blē	trans mǐs'si blē
in'ter eōürsē	in ter mit'tent	in ter rēg'num
in'ter lüdē	in ter çës'sor	in ter sëe'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 *erto*, *adver*, to ~~turn~~ to.

ad dūçé'	al lûrge'	as sâyl'	ăg'gre gâté
ae eount'	an nêx'	ad vânçé'	ăg'gra vâté
ae eôrd'	ar rîvg'	ăd'verb	ap pênd'açé
af fix'	as çênd'	ăd'versé	ăr'ro �gançé

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

bî'fid	bî dĕn'taté	bî nô'mi al
bî'fôrm	bî eôr'nôüs	bî ēn'ni al
bî'naté	bî fûr'eaté	bîn öe'u lar
bî'ped	bî lin'gual	bî vâl'vu lar
bî sëet'	bip'ár tîté	bî sül'phu ret

Lesson 165.

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

eon vërt'	eön de sçënd'	eon vëntion al
eom prëss'	eom pän'ion	eöm pen sâ'tion
eol lëet'	eöl'lo quy	eol lät'er al
eo hêrë'	eō ex ist'	eō ex tën'sivé
eög'nâté	eög'ni zant	eög nös'ci blé
eor rëet'	eör re spönd'	eör o nâ'tion
eon eûr'	eon vûl'sion	eon sëe'u tivé
eon dïgn'	eon veý'er	eön se quën'tial
eon fôrm'	eon tû'sion	eon nät'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 sčend'	ex træt'	ěp i děm'ie
de træt'	e vādš'	ěp'i lěp sy
de nōtš'	ef fūšš'	ěp i ġlōt'tis
de vōtš'	ěe'lōgūš'	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 těnd'	dis sěv'er	đis em bär'rass
ob trüdš'	ob liqūš'ly	ob lít'er átš'
per plěx'	per fěet'ivš'	per sıst'en çy
çir'exit	çir eum völve'	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*.

măl'ēon tĕnt	ma lĭ'ciō̄ūs	ma lĕv'o lent
mōn'o tōng	mōn'o ġram	mo nōp'o ly
pān'o ply	pān'the īst	pān o rā'mā
pōl'y ġōn	pōl'y pūs	pōl'y thē īshm

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 sērībē'
pro pēl'	ū'ni fōrm	sŷl'la blē	sūf'fix
pro dūgē'	ū'ni eōrn	sŷm'pa thy	sup prēss'
pro vīdē'	ū'ni vālvē	sŷn tāe'tie	sug' gēst'

Lesson 168.

Compound Words promiscuously arranged.

ālē' house	līmē' kīlū	hēdgē'hōg
hāj'l'stōng	bōat'man	pēn'knifē
lāy'man	fōyr'seōrē	grist' mill
sāfē' ġuārd	lōad'stōng	mīd'nigħt
wāist'eōat	ōat'mēāl	pīch'fōrk
bēe' hīvē	pōle' stār	shīp'wreck
kēy' stōng	snōw' drōp	wrist'band
knēe' pān	spōrts'man	blōck'hēād
brīdē' grōom	jew's'-härp	erōss' bōw
līght' housē	lūkē'wārm	öff'spring

Lesson 169.

Compound Words.

skȳ'light	nīght'fall	härt'shōrn
nōrth ēāst'	bōok'ēāse	ēōrn'stālk
bird's-ēyē	fōot'stōol	lōop'hōle
wēll'-brēd	ēōrk'serew	būr'dōck
snūff'bōx	wātch'wōrd	whīrl'pōol
towns'man	brōom'stīck	fōols'eāp
house'wīfē	dōomš'dāy	wōrk'shōp
chär'eōsl	bȳ'-lāws	for sōoth'
out weīgh'	down'rīght	down'ēāst
hōrn'pīpē	tōoth'āehē	nōon'dāy
hēir'lōom	grēy'hound	lāw'sūjt

Lesson 170.

Compound Words.

ēāndlē stīck	skȳ'rōck ēt	būt'ter flȳ
hānd'ker chīsf	cōp'y rīght	wa'ter fall
bēd'chām ber	ōf'ten tīmēs	wa'ter mārk
ēv'er grēen	tīps'writ er	elēr'gȳ man
gēn'tlē man	jōūr'nēy man	briē'-a-brāe
pēp'per mīnt	swēet'-sēent ed	fān'cy wōrk
whēel'bār rōw	mūsk'mēl on	fōol'här dy
mās'ter pīece	wrēck'-mās ter	äl mīght'y
pāss'ō ver	hōn'gȳ eōmē	bȳ'stānd er
whīp'-pōor-will	stēm'-wind er	gōld'ēn-rōd
pow'der hōrn	schōol'mās ter	tālē'bēār er

Lesson 171.

SYNTHETIC AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

Ā'bel, <i>a man's name.</i>	de scēnd'ent, <i>falling.</i>
a'ble, <i>powerful.</i>	cōugh'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>	eān'diēd, <i>covered with</i>
ăl lū'sion, <i>a reference.</i>	eān'did, <i>honest; truthful.</i>
il lū'sion, <i>mockery.</i>	çēn'tu ry, <i>100 years.</i>
de scēnd'ant, <i>offspring.</i>	sēn'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 descended 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.

āyé, <i>always.</i>	eōn'juré, <i>to enchant.</i>
äyé, <i>an affirmative vote.</i>	bōw, <i>a weapon.</i>
chōshé, <i>did choose.</i>	bow, <i>part of a ship.</i>
chōshé, <i>a thing; a chattel.</i>	chăp, <i>a boy.</i>
bāss, <i>a term in music.</i>	chăp, <i>the jaw.</i>
bāss, <i>a fish.</i>	gout, <i>a disease.</i>
eon jüré', <i>to implore.</i>	gōyt', <i>taste; relish.</i>

Lesson 173.

Words spelled alike, whose Pronunciation and Meaning differ.

mäll, a public walk.	seäld, a poet.	[sews.]
mall, a mallet.	sew'er (sō'er), one who	
slöugh (slüf), a snake's	sew'er (sü'er), a drain.	
slough, a miry place.	eöür'te sy, civility.	
wëär, a dam in a river.	eöürte' sy, a slight bow.	
wëär, waste.	släv'er, a slave ship.	
mïn'utë (mïn'it), sixty	släv'er, spittle.	
mï nütë', very small.	i'ron y (i'urn y), of iron.	
hind'er, in the rear.	i'ron y, ridicule.	
hïn'der, to obstruct.	woxst'ed, a kind of yarn.	
seald, a burn.	wörst'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.

hëärth	mam mä'	än'cient	frä'ter nizë
gräss	a slánt'	lä'vä	ëom man dänt'
slánt	pa pä'	säyñ'ter	tï ä'rä
gäpe	a lás'	pal'frëy	äl tër'natë
gäynt	ä'l'mond	räp'inë	af flä'tus
fär	seäth'less	drä'mä	hi ä'tus
swäthë	päg'eänt	lä'mä	ba nä'nä
länçë	stal'wart	dä'tä	sul tä'nä
ëäym	äft'er	mä'gi	man dä'mus
läygh	pär'ent	pä'thos	oe tä'vo

Lesson 175.

Words in which A is frequently mispronounced.

chāl'drōn	ar eā'num	u rā'ni ūm
nā'tant	er rā'tum	a quā'ri ūm
hāl'berd	ver bā'tim	ăp pa rā'tus
tās'sel	vă'l'en tīng	īg no rā'mus
sāy'cy	eā'ri ūs	ir rā'tion al
māg'l'strōm	trā'ēle à	lit e rā'ti
squā'lōr	bär bär'ie	lit e rā'tim
dāj'ry	bär ri eādg'	ūl ti mā'tum
eā'ret	rā'di ūs	mār a nāth'ā
grā'tis	ēhōl'er à	gym nā'shi ūm
rā'dix	ea nā'ry	ex pā'ti atē

Lesson 176.

Sounds of A frequently mispronounced.

glā'moúr	sāc'ra ment	glānce'	al'wāy's
rāft'er	ā'pri eōt	zōuāvē	a māss'
seāl'lōp	gār'rū lōüs	drāȳn	Ār'ab
erāft'y	bra vā'do	stānch	bā'thos
grāss'y	de fāl'eātē	seārcē	eāl'drōn
em bāl'm'	ea eā'o	eānt	chās'tēn
a ākāst'	rāȳl'ler y	eān't	fāc'ilē
wās'sāil	än dān'tē	strāp	fāȳr'y
bāl'm'y	hāl'i but	yāc̄ht	gā'lā
al'der	nā ivē té'	seāth	quā'sī
Āl'dinē	fi næ'le	eālk	lo eālē

Lesson 177.

Sounds of A often mispronounced.

swath	pā'per	grā vā'men	ā mēn'
hälv̄	hā'rem	to mā'to	guä'no
jēān	pa sha'	sā'li ent	nä'i v̄
eājch	fāç'et	pā'ri ák̄	här'ass
bäl'm	fāl'chjōn	far rā'go	sät'ir̄
grōat	läygh'ter	tāp'es try	jäl'ap
trānce	tār'iff	de eā'denç̄	e elät'
yēā	ba salt'	ā're à	prāj'r̄
är̄	hūr räk̄'	va gā'ry	rā'tion
shäft	bāt'ōn	eū'po là	Säl'ie
seāred	quāg'mīr̄	eu rā'tor	tā'pis

Lesson 178.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

ēj'ther	ēq'ui ty	lēg'end a ry
prē'cept	tēn'a bl̄e	ab stē'mi ōüs
wēāp'ōn	ē'go tīsh̄	a mē'na bl̄e
prē'l'at̄	tēr'ra pīn	a pē'ri ent
yē'l'lōw̄	al lē'gro	stē're o tȳp̄
vēn dūḡ	in hēr'ent	sāe ri lē'giōüs
for gēt'	lē'ni ent	be nēf'i cent
stēg'd'y	yēs'ter day	a mēn'i ty
ēn'gīn̄	ē'qua bl̄e	e lē'gi ae
kēt'tl̄e	pē'o ny	hȳ me nē'al
trē'ble	ē'qui poiš̄	ēm py rē'an

Lesson 179.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

lěánt	pět'rel	çérš'ment	les sée'
dřéamt	sé'rjēš	léj'sure	me leš'
éyrs	séam'stress	ef fēte'	děaf'én
rěar	stēel'yard	en fēoff'	roy e'
děaf	sěx'ton	kěel'són	e lite'
těat	fē'brilš	sěck'sl	kłę dīve'
pěrt	fee'und	běs'tial	rěs'pitę
tetę	sěn'ná	fět'id	thěre'före
fěoff	těn'et	fě'tich	prěf'ačę
ěgg	těp'id	sě'nile	tět'ter
yět	lě'ver	hě'lot	mět'rie

Lesson 180.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

pěr'ükę	něp'o těşm	těr'ri blę
něth'er	as çět'ie	rěş'in øüs
pět'al	rěd'o lent	rěç'i pě
rěş'in	eō te rię'	tět'a nūs
ra çěmš'	ěm ploy é'	rěflu ent
prě'lūdę	ät ta çhé'	hý ē'mal
mě'ğrim	prě'mi er	çér'e brüm
věn'üę	o běj'sançę	vě'he ment
bre vět'	gěn'e rā	děfi çit
eär těl'	Mà děj'rā	splěn'e tie
ě'păet	hěr'o īng	i dě'ā

Lesson 181.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

fī'nītē	mēr'ean tīlē	pa rī'e tal
prō'fīls	pī ăz'zā	rēç i ta tüvē'
dē brīḡ	he gī'rā	an nī'hi lātē
Ā'prīl	de elī'vōüs	eāl lī'o pe
fī nānçē	O rī'on	he lī'a eal
öx'īdē	i tāl'ie	zo dī'a eal
är'ekīvēs	ho rī'zon	ī sōek̄'ro nōüs
vīs'or	sī'ne eūrē	mēn in gī'tis
sīr'up	sō rī'tēs	ma nī'a eal
bas tīlē	brōn ek̄'tis	seär 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'	pȳ rī'tēs
vīvē	ton tīnē'	fa rī'nā
rīnsē	brō'mīnsē	mār'i tīmē
shīrē	lī'ek̄en	pī àn'o
wīdth	ob līquē'	vīr'u lent
sī'ren	vīs'eount	çȳ'no sūrē
tī'ny	vī'rīlē	i'so lātē
līén	spīk̄'nard	vōl'a tīlē
än'īlē	trīb'ūnē	en frān'chīsē
gī'der	qui'nīnē	de çī'sīvē
trī'ō	dī lātē'	pū'er ilē

Lesson 183.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

fū'tilȝ	as pīr'ant	ăd ver tīȝ'er
är tīstē'	in quīr'y	tri syl'la blȝ
fi nēsse'	sub sīd'enȝe	ka lē'i'do seōpȝ
stī'r'rup	chās'tīȝe ment	ad vē'r'tīȝe ment
sūb'tilȝ	dī grēs'sion	in ter nē'čīnȝ
eklō'rīng	dī mēn'sion	lār yn gī'tis
Āl'pīnȝ	dī plō'mā	mī rāe'u lō'üs
çhī eānȝe'	sīm'o ny	in çī'so ry
euī sīnȝe' (kw)	erīn'o līng	vī vīp'a rō'üs
lī'lae	pār'a dīg'm	i so lā'tion
vī'e'ar	e ekī'nūs	sī mul tā'ne ȝūs

Lesson 184.

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

hōȳm	trō'phy	mōn'as ter y
yōlk	ōn'ly	prōe'u rā tor
seōff	mōn'grel	mī erōs'eo py
nōnȝe'	be trōth'	drōm'e da ry
eōst	prōç'ess	zo öl'o gy
wōn't	dōç'ilȝ	al lōp'a thy
wōnt	prōv'ōst	aú tōm'a ton
shōnȝ	grōv'sl	hȳ drōp'a thy
slōth	fōrȝ'kēd	La öe'o ön
fōrgȝ	jōe'und	pho tōg'ra phy
dōth	dōn'kēy	īn ter lōe'ū tor

Lesson 185.

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

frōn'tjēr	ăp'ro pōs	ab dō'men
plōv'er	vō'ea blē	dis eōm'fit
a mōyr'	pōs tīl'ion	eōür'te ūs
hōv'er	pre eō'ciōūs	pa rōt'id
sur tōjt'	ō'o lītē	eon dō'lēnçē
slōth'ful	dōl'or ūs	eōg nō'men
Sōy chōng'	ea lōr'ie	op pō'nent
eōyōjt'chōye	frōn'tis pīēçē	eo rō'nā
re vōlt'	prōb'i ty	eōl'pōr teūr
fōrt'nīgħt	pōmē'grān atē	pō'ta blē
eōm'pass	sōv'er ēign	a rō'mā

Lesson 186.

Words in which U is sometimes mispronounced.

tūllē	eōl'umū	in aū'gu rātē
jōüst	sū'turē	çē ru'le an
gūide	pūp'pet	vī tū'per atē
yōurs	sū'mae	ae eū'mu lātē
għoūl	fūl'sōmē	eō ad jū'tor
giżżour	eōn'dyūt	pū'pil la ry
dē buj'	eū'eum ber	īn'sti tūtē
dūe'at	trū'eu lent	ęū rē'kā
Uħ'lan	eōn nōfis sēür'	çæ sū'rā
sūp'ple	jū'gu lar	eōn'sti tūtē
dū'ty	nū'mer ūs	tōür'na ment

Lesson 187.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

eōn'struē	eōm'bat ant	pū'is sançé
träv'ersé	dīs'pu tant	īn'ter īm
rāmp'ant	gōn'do là	añ'top sy
ăth'lētē	plěth'o rā	tým'pa nǔm
syr'ingé	mīs'chjē vōüs	wišé'ā eré
ĕx'tant	blās'phe mōüs	ôr'eħes tral
brig'and	eōn'ver sant	īm'po tent
eōn'eōrd	sān'he drīn	eōn'gru ent
dīs'eōrd	eōn'tra ry	īm'be čilę
dō'nātę	prō'te an	phā'e tōn
ōb'long	dīs'či plīngé	rēt'i nā

Lesson 188.

rōll, to turn over and over.	sōáx, to mount upward.
rōlę, a part performed.	stākę, a pointed stick.
sign, a token; a mark.	stęāk, a slice of flesh.
sīnę, a line in geometry.	stěp, a pace; a footprint.
sküll, part of the head.	stěppę, a dreary plain.
seüll, to impel a boat.	stoōp, to bend forward.
slēevę, an arm cover.	stoüp, a basin; a pitcher.
slēávę, untwisted silk.	sūm, the amount; whole.
slighkt, to neglect; feeble.	sómę, a part; a portion.
sleigħit, dexterity.	tālę, that which is told.
sōył, the immortal spirit.	tājł, terminal appendage.
sōłę, bottom of the foot.	tārę, allowance in weight.
sōrę, a hurt; painful.	tēär, to rend; to lacerate.

Lesson 189.

täcks, small nails.	tōg, part of the foot.
täx, import; duty.	tōy, coarse part of flax.
thrönē, seat of a king.	träet, a region.
thröýn, cast. [gether.	träckéd, followed.
tēám, horses hitched to-	thêýr, belonging to them.
tēem, to bring forth.	therg, in that place.
tēár, water from the eye.	thröw, to cast; to hurl.
tjér, a row or rank.	thrög, agony.
threw (thru), did throw.	tidg, rising of the sea.
throygħ, from end to end.	tiéd, bound; fastened.
time, duration.	tōad, a harmless reptile.
thymē, a pungent herb.	tōyéd, drawn by a rope.

Lesson 190.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

prōg'ress	ěq'ui pagē	ěx'qui šitē ly
in'grātē	phōs'phor ūs	ěom'pa ra blē
pæ'an	lū'di erōüs	pēr'emp to ry
eōm'pōn	vīç'i nağē	ôr'tho e py
dū'ress	in'te ġral	ěx'em pla ry
ğood'män	in'te ġer	lām'en ta blē
ō'zōng	än'çes tor	in'ter ēst ing
ā'eorn	än tip'o dēş	ěon'tu me ly
prō'lōgūę	ät'ro phy	süb'lu na ry
thīr'teen	ěom'plař şant	vā'ri o loid
sär'ding	dět'o nātē	ě'ti o lātē



Lesson 191.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

trus tēe'	he räl'die	ap pěl'la tīvę
mon sōon'	ple thör'ie	a něm'o ne
pro lix'	re ēū'sant	är tīf'i cer
de plōrę'	ple bē'ian	är bit'ra ment
whērę āš'	pre çēd'ençę	eon sūm'matę ly
gājın sāy'	le thē'an	ea měl'o pard
re çess'	il lüs'trätę	eon nō'ta tīvę
pla eärd'	im mō'bile	in tēr'po lātę
a děpt'	phi līp'pie	te lēg'ra phy
sue çess'	o dē'on	pe riph'ra sis
ro mānçę'	ärekān'gěl	re eōn'nais sänçę

Lesson 192.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

de lāy'	so nō'rōüs	re měd'i less
with drāy'	lȳ çē'um	pre çēd'en cy
sue çin̄et'	mu sē'um	hȳ pēr'bo le
ex çess'	e nēr'vāt̄s	py rām'i dal
de fun̄et'	ae elī'māt̄s	te lēph'o ny
ea nīng'	in ün'dāt̄s	il lūs'tra tīv̄s
mo rāl̄s'	eon dēn'sāt̄s	ex ēe'ū tor
re lāy'	Lin næ'an	ex tēm'po re
sī mōom'	öb jūr'gāt̄s	gla dī'o lūs
re eōúrs̄e'	ad üm'brāt̄s	in fēr'a bl̄s
ae çess'	eh̄o rē'us	eh̄al çēd'o ny

Lesson 193.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

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

Lesson 194.

Words properly accented on the third Syllable.

gūar an tēe'	ām a tēür'	děm o nī'a eal
ōb li gōr'	bōm ba zīng'	hō me öp'a thy
eăp u chün'	tăm boýr īng'	ăp o thē'o sis
im pro više'	rīe o čhet'	hěr e dít'a ment
ôr mo lu'	mū le tēer'	spōn ta nē'i ty
en gi nēer'	maj̄ so lē'um	ēp i zō'o ty
rēe ol lēet'	īn de pěnd'ent	hȳ per bō're an
ăs sign ôr'	eōt y lē'don	ēp i eū're an
pō lo nājšē'	eōn ti nēn'tal	Pȳth a gō're an
dis ap prōvē'	hȳ me nē'an	hǐp po pōt'a mūs
dīs hā bille'	děn u dā'tion	rēç i prōç'i ty

Lesson 195.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

mūlet	sā'chem	jāvḡ'lin	hōs'zler
soōt	ăstj̄'mā	chěst̄'nut	dē'tāil
nōōsē	lēḡ'end	wrēs'tlē	fa çādē'
twīcē	de sīgn'	ôr'čl̄is	strȳek'nīng
nichē	istj̄'mus	līs'tēn	pēr'fūmē
sālvē	this'tlē	baý'ou	mus tāchē'
heiḡnt	rāj̄'sh̄n	gīb'bōüs	bās'ket
milch	a dūlt'	glā'ciēr(sh)	Gāsl'ie
browse'	psälm'ist	gr̄iēv'øüs	Le vānt'
vāse	öf'tēn	nā'sal	sōft'ēn

Lesson 196.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

thōugh	gōōsē'bēr ry	da g्वērrē'o týpē
ḡist	sōōth'sāy er	eāb rī o lef'
fifth	jū've nils	mīn'i a tūrē
drougħt	lie'o ričs	lēg er de māj'n'
nōok	a pōs'fls	chār i ot ēer'
pōor	är'gen tīnē	än i mad vērt'
roil	Är mīn' i an	äv śir du pois'
saučs	de eō'rōüs	Çy elo pē'an
rlythm	çy'e'la men	Eū ro pē'an
schism	sō'jōurn er	spō li ä'tion
root	eōv'et ūs	in'ter ēst ed

Lesson 197.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

pōm'mel	ăb'jeet ness	nu miš'ma tīst
bē'l'lōws	ăb'a eūs	iğ nīt'i blē
fīg'ūrs	ăd'versē ly	Jān'ū a ry'
dī rēet'	Bûr'gūn dy	Fēb'rū a ry
ăs'sets	Bēd'ōū in	in'ven to ry
je jūnē'	en vi'ronş	eōr'ol la ry
vēr'min	ěx'ple tīvē	vi'o la blē
rān'sack	üm'pi rage	rēp'a ra blē
shōrt'-livēd	ō'a sis	dēs'pi ea blē
sō'jōurn	är'se nie	bāp'tis ter y
eaīs'son	är'ti san	prēs'by ter y

Lesson 198.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

īn' nātē	eh̄öl'er ie	se erē'to ry
tēr'mītēs	gōn'fa lōn	dēc're to ry
wāy'lāy	çēn'tu pl̄s	ěx'ple to ry
slāȳgū'ter	rē'tro çēd̄s	eon sis'to ry
frāg'ilē	nū'ele ūs	pre çēp'to ry
eār'riägē	çēn'taȳ ry	rēp'er to ry
thōr'ōȳgū	eo quēt'ry	eh̄i rûr'ger y
sekh̄ed'ul̄s	sto māek̄'ie	spēr'ma çē'ti
grān'd̄s̄ur	īn tēr'stiç̄s	pān'e ḡyr ist
hir sūt̄s̄	çē rām'ie	pān'e gȳ riz̄s̄
bēn'zīns̄	re vōlt'ing	mel lif'lu øüs

Lesson 199.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

āg'grān dīz̄s̄	dēm'on strāt̄s̄	tûr'mer ie
äl'der man	tre mēn'd̄øüs	þine mōn'ie
Äl'eo rān	stu pēn'd̄øüs	vîr'e lāȳ
äl'ge brâ	góv'ern ment	ěx'pur ḡat̄s̄
mîsh̄tl̄s̄ tōs̄	Är'a bie	äm'ber gr̄is
prēs̄'by ter	eōm'bat iv̄s̄	mîn'a ret
râşp̄'ber rȳ	eōm'mu nîst	ôr'de al
vēn'i ş̄on	eōm'plaÿ ş̄anç̄s̄	plât'i nûm
pôş'i tiv̄s̄	eōn'vers̄e ly	fêm'i nîn̄s̄
dis h̄ön'est	diş̄ aš̄ter	ḡen'u iñs̄
çh̄iv'al rie	drâm'a tîst	por tênt'øüs

Lesson 200.

Words to be carefully discriminated.

eôr'po ral, <i>an officer.</i>	vê'ni al, <i>pardonable.</i>
eor pô're al, <i>bodily.</i>	vê'nal, <i>mercenary; base.</i>
dû'al ist, <i>a believer in two gods.</i>	ăp'po şitę, <i>suitable; fit.</i>
dû'el ist, <i>one who fights a duel.</i>	öp'po şitę, <i>over against.</i>
de scén'sion, <i>descent.</i>	ăe ela mā'tion, <i>a shout.</i>
dis sén'sion, <i>strife.</i>	ăe eli mā'tion, <i>inurement to a climate.</i>
çē're şüs, <i>like wax.</i>	än'a lÿzę, <i>to separate.</i>
sē'ri şüs, <i>grave; solemn.</i>	än'nal ize, <i>to record.</i>
Sir'i üs, <i>the Dog Star.</i>	ör'a elę, <i>a prophet.</i>
	ay'ri elę, <i>the external ear.</i>

Lesson 201.

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

ay'þor iz̄	eom mī'sion	em pow'er
ap pār'ent	öb'vi öüs	ev'i dent
ae eōrd'ant	eōn'so nant	a grēe'ing
de pōrt'ment	de mēðn'or	be hāv'ior
dī dāe'tie	pre çēp'tiv̄e	in strūet'iv̄e
fla gi'tiöüs	a trō'ciöüs	out rā'geöüs
ad hēr'ent	pär'ti şan	fōl'lōw̄ er
in'di gēnce	pēn'u ry	pōv'er ty
sŷe'o phant	pär'a sit̄e	flät'ter er
här'bin ger	pre eür'sor	fōr̄e rün'ner

Lesson 202.

<i>to</i> , <i>towards</i> ; <i>unto</i> .	<i>vānḡ</i> , <i>a weathercock</i> .
<i>tōo</i> , <i>also</i> .	<i>vājn̄</i> , <i>proud</i> ; <i>empty</i> .
<i>t्यō</i> , <i>one and one</i> .	<i>vejn̄</i> , <i>a blood vessel</i> .
<i>treý</i> , <i>three at cards</i> .	<i>wāst̄</i> , <i>to consume</i> ; <i>loss</i> .
<i>trāy</i> , <i>a shallow vessel</i> .	<i>wājst̄</i> , <i>part of the body</i> .
<i>vālḡ</i> , <i>a valley</i> ; <i>a dell</i> .	<i>wārḡ</i> , <i>merchandise</i> .
<i>veil</i> , <i>a cover</i> ; <i>a curtain</i> .	<i>wēär</i> , <i>to use</i> ; <i>to waste</i> .
<i>wājt̄</i> , <i>to tarry</i> ; <i>to stay</i> .	<i>wāy</i> , <i>a road</i> ; <i>manner</i> .
<i>weiḡht</i> , <i>heaviness</i> ; <i>load</i> .	<i>weiḡh̄t̄</i> , <i>to balance</i> .
<i>weiḡhsd̄</i> , <i>balanced</i> .	<i>wēek</i> , <i>seven days</i> .
<i>wādḡ</i> , <i>to walk in water</i> .	<i>wēak</i> , <i>not strong</i> .
<i>wēth'er</i> , <i>a sheep</i> .	<i>woōd</i> , <i>timber</i> ; <i>a forest</i> .
<i>wēath'er</i> , <i>state of the air</i> .	<i>wōyld̄</i> , <i>preterit of will</i> .

Lesson 203.

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

lin̄ḡ	loin	erēek	erick	sěx	sěets
lōām	lōōm	pīnt	point	yōn	yāw̄n
lose	lōōs̄	sāt	sōt	lēāst̄	lēst
mōrn	mōūrn	phās̄	fāç̄e	serāȳl	seröll
rout	royt̄e	lāȳd	lōrd	tēnts	tēns̄
staſk	stōck	ēāst̄	yēāst̄	wiħ	wiħ̄e
eān	kēn	dāw̄n	dōn	elōs̄	elōth̄es
blānch	blēnch	dōs̄	dōz̄	eōārs̄	eōrse
wānt	wōnt	wēn	whēn	whīt̄	wīght̄
wāx	whäcks	äl'm̄s	ärms̄	mōor	mōr̄s

Lesson 204.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

as sāy'	es sāy'	ěp'ie	ěp'oēk̄
de cēsē'	diş ēşē'	bēş' eōn	běck'ōn
de sęent'	dis sęnt'	eōf' fin	eōyğh'ing
de viçe'	de vişe'	ğris'tly	ğris'ly
huz zä'	huç şär'	di'vers̄	dī'vers̄
in tēns̄'	in tēnts'	eħō'ral	eō'r'al
a loud'	al lowđd'	ğänt'let	ğäyñt'let
im mērs̄'	a mērçe'	mū'şie	mū'cie
af fēet'	ef fēet'	rād'ish	rēd'dish
e lüds̄'	al lüde'	seǔlp'tor	seǔlp'tur̄
å do'	å dixū'	hūm'bl̄	üm'bel

Lesson 205.

as cęnt', <i>steepness</i> .	bur'y (bēr'rÿ), <i>to cover with earth</i> .
as sęnt', <i>agreement</i> .	bēr'ry, <i>a small fruit</i> .
an'eħor, <i>for a ship</i> .	căń'non, <i>a great gun</i> .
an'ker, <i>a liquid measure</i> .	căń'on, <i>a rule or law</i> .
al'ter, <i>to change</i> . [fice.	çeħl'ing, <i>top of a room</i> .
al'tar, <i>a place for sacrifice</i> .	seħl'ing, <i>as with wax</i> .
ay'ğur, <i>an instrument</i> .	çēl'lar, <i>a lower room</i> .
ay'ğur, <i>to foretell</i> .	sēl'ler, <i>one who sells</i> .
bür'rōȳ, <i>hole for shelter</i> .	çēs'sion, <i>a giving up</i> ,
bör'ōyğ̄, <i>a corporate town</i> .	sēs'sion, <i>a sitting</i> .
böld'er, <i>more bold</i> .	eħüs'ün, <i>a relation</i> .
böwl'der, <i>a large pebble</i> .	eōz'ēn, <i>to cheat</i> .

Lesson 206.

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

Lesson 207.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

eōn'so nançē	eōn'so nants	çēn'sus	sēns'es̄
e lȳ'sian	e li'siōn	Lāt'in	lāt'ten
e mēr'sion	im mēr'sion	eōn'çert	eōn'sōrt
fōr'mer ly	fōrm'al ly	çōr'nīçē	Çōr'nish
pāss'a blē	pās'si blē	hā'lōyw̄	hā'lō
pe tī'tion	par tī'tion	rēl'ie	rēl'iet
eōm'i ty	eom mīt'tee	ôr'der	ôr'durē
dēp ra vā'tion	dēp ri vā'tion	fā'ther	fār'ther
ve rāç'i ty	vo rāç'i ty	plāj'n'tiff	plāj'n'tivē
stā'tion a ry	stā'tion er y	pā'tiençē	pā'tients

Lesson 208.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

bilē	boil	ad hēr'ençē	ad hēr'ents
wīg	whīg	eōn fi dānt'	eōn'fi dent
ōd	ōyōd	at tēnd'ançē	at tēnd'ants
dānçē	dāynts	āe'çi dençē	āe'çi dents
dōmē	dōom	e līç'it	il līç'it
whēel	wēal	ěm'i nençē	ěm'mi nençē
lēasē	lēes	e rūp'tion	ir rūp'tion
sēnsē	sīncē	sāl'a ry	çēl'er y
drōss	draȳs	bār'ren ness	bār'on ess
whīt	wīt	prōph'e çy	prōph'e sy

Lesson 209.

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

Lesson 210.

pă'l'let, <i>a small bed.</i>	eōm'pliment, <i>regard.</i>
pă'l'at�, <i>part of the mouth.</i>	eōm'ple ment, <i>fullness.</i>
pă'l'ett�, <i>an oval board.</i>	eoun'sel or, <i>an adviser.</i>
��m'i gr�t�, <i>to move out.</i>	eoun'cil or, <i>member of a council.</i> [straight.
��m'mi gr�t�, <i>to move in.</i>	str�ght'�n, <i>to make.</i>
e��s'tor, <i>the beaver.</i>	str�it'�n, <i>to narrow.</i>
e��st'er, <i>one who casts.</i>	e��l'en dar, <i>an almanac.</i>
e��r'rent, <i>running.</i>	e��l'en der, <i>a hot press.</i>
e��r'r�nt, <i>a small fruit.</i>	s��t'ler, <i>an army trader.</i>
e��p'i tol, <i>a public edifice.</i>	s��p'tler, <i>more subtle.</i>
e��p'i tal, <i>principal.</i>	

Lesson 211.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

jilt	d��l'lar	r��p'pl�	n��t'u ral
��y���	se��l'ar	tr��'pl�	��t'ur al
j��w�l	��r��p'pl�	p��p'py	lit'er al
tr��ll	ch��p'el	e��p'y	d��z'zi ly
��g���l	r��n'net	s��n'ny	bu��'i ly
kn��ll	s��n'at�	m��n'��y	v��r'ti eal
d��l�	fr��e'kl�	��l��m'mer	��r'ti el�
t��rf	sh��k'sl	p��m'er	d��u'te ��s
v��rb	w��t'ty	tr���dl�	b���u'te ��s
p��rn	��t'y	p��d'dl�	f��n'i eal.
p��rk	h��p'per	e��d'dl�	p��n'a el�
s��rd	pr��p'er	m��d'el	��y'n'ie al

Lesson 212.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

scrēam	ēōm'et	pēb'blē	īn ter cēdē'
scrēen	vōm'it	rēb'el	sū per sēdē'
shēavē	plūm'met	sib'yē	eōl'o nizē
shēet	sūm'mit	spīn'et	ād ver tīsē
shjēld	vēr'y	lin'net	pār'a līzē
twīrl	mēr'ry	cām'el	sē'ere cy
chūrl	bōd'y	trām'mel	ēc'sta sy
elērk	shōd'dy	mām'mal	vāç'il lātē
quīrk	mūd'dy	sēv'en	fās'ci nātē
frājd	stūd'y	hēav'en	ēō ēr'cion
brōad	gūin'eā	pār'rot	de tēr'sion
awēd	nīn'ny	elār'et	ex ēr'tion

Lesson 213.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

grīef	dō'ing	a bȳss'	hīd'e ūs
shēaf	stew'ing	a miss'	prē'vi ūs
gūilē	yēō'man	as sēss'	im'pi ūs
elēylē	ēklō'ral	ā'b'sēss	ā'que ūs
rēnd	kñōw'ing	sie'kle	pār'ti elē
yrēnch	gō'ing	nīck'el	erīt'ie al
dēarth	eon dōlē'	tāl'ents	dil'i gēnt
wōrth	eon trōl'	bāl'ançē	ēl'e gānt
mīrth	en rōll'	sī'lençē	fāl'li blē
ēärth	dis pēl'	eom pēer'	prē'l'a cy
spūrt	fōrē tell'	ad hēre'	jēal'ūs y



Lesson 214.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

whīch	stōm'aeʃ̄	re pr̄jēvē'	in ī'tial
dītch	sāj̄'saʒ̄e	eon cēj̄vē'	of fī'cial
fēūd	wōrd'y	de ȣrad̄e'	es sēn'tial
sūd̄	tûr'gid	a frāj̄d'	sol stī'tial
pr̄ud̄s	vēr'ger	pre pâr̄e'	a bün'dant
wōōs̄d	vîr'tūs̄	for bēár'	de pěnd'ent
balk	lēøp'ard	bär'ter	in veiḡk'er
shawl	lēp'er	tär'tar	be trāy'er
gūis̄e	fām'inḡ	mär'tyr	dī'a löḡus̄
siḡhs̄	gām'mōn	sue cēed'	dī' nām'ies
flīs̄	sāj̄m'ōn	ae cēde'	me eħān'ies

Lesson 215.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

wjēld	seān'dal	se rēng'	ān'no tātē
wējrd	hān'dlē	un elēgn'	ān'o dīngē
swālē	elām'or	be twēen'	eōl on nādē'
swājñ	grām'mar	ma rīng'	sēr e nādē'
stōrm	hām'mer	ēom plētē'	dōm i nēer'
swārm	pāl'm'er	de fēat'	bēl ve dērē'
scy়thē	sā'tyr	de cēit'	pēn'ni less
writhē	trāj'tor	eō ērçē'	mōn'ey less
sievē	wāj't'er	dis būrsē'	jōe'ū lar
givē	erā'ter	dis pērsē'	jōck'ey ing

Lesson 216.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

skējn	vāl'id	kīr'tlē	pōl'i çy
slājn	sāl'ad	tūr'tlē	lēg'a çy
erānē	māl'let	fēr'tlē	eūr'ti lağē
swōrd	vāl'et	myr'tlē	sýn'a gōgūs
bōast	brēez'y	wid'geōn	eōd'i çil
għošt	grēas'y	pī'geōn	dōm'i çilg
quēer	gār'dēn	māl'içē	vēr'sa tilē
brīef	pār'dēn	pāl'açē	hȳp'o eritē
spōkē	ē'vīl	tōr'tōisē	hīp'po drōmē
erōak	ēg'glē	mōr'tisē	sēn'er y
sēlf	pōlē'āx	sēl'vagē	plē'na ry
sylph	pōyl'try	pōr'riđgē	dēgn'er y

Lesson 217.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

zīnē	eōl'legē	eon fēr'	ū tēn'sil
brīnk	knōwl'edgē	a stīr'	pre hēn'sile
fōugħt	lēāth'er	oe eūr'	fa tīgħ'ing
eaġġħt	tēħ'er	ef fāċe'	be lēa'ġħer
wrōught	eaġġ'eus	e rāsę'	sī li'ceħħus
fūşże'	mawk'ish	chas tīsę'	vex ā'tiħħus
news	aw' thor	bap tīzę'	fa cē'tiħħus
vīewṣ	awn'ing	a chjēvę'	sus pī'cion
chōosē	är' id	per cējvę'	po sī'tion
wōōes	ħeħr' shiħip	be rēavę'	in cī'sion
oozə	ħiħ'r'y	re nown'	de ri'sion
whosē	eär' ry	re nounę'	e dī'tion

Lesson 218.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

ēarl	rān' eor	in vādę'	dī ûr'nal-
knūrl	eān' ker	up brājd'	hī bēr'nal
shirk	flūx' ion	ur bāngę'	at tōr'nęy
jērk	sue' tion	or dājn'	de tēr'gent
pīth	hōs' pięce	be strew'	eon tā'giön
mýth	aqüs' pięce	im bruę'	her bā'ceħħus
grōwħth	bōt' tom	pre cēdę'	frōl'ie sōmę
lōgħth	aq' tumħħi	pro cēed'	frōl'ick ing
lōgħħes	trūn' nion	re dēem'	de prēs'sion
elōthę'	būn' ion	ex trēmę'	dis erē'tion

Lesson 219.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

risk	eθu'ple	wry'ness	vē'hī eleθ
wrist	eūp'bōard	rī'ot	tÿp'ie al
shred	eħō'rūs	lȳr'ist	ōb'sta elθ
drēd	pō'rōūs	lī'vrē	prō'to eōl
schēmē	hill'y	tēn'on	mȳs'tie al
chjēf	lil'y	pēn'non	mīst'i ness
sīēgē	sān'dal	rōs'trum	rēe're ant
sēat	eān'dlē	phān'tom	rēck'ōn er
seethē	nū'tant	fān'ion	wrētch'ed ly
keyēd	nēū'ter	vēr'sion	ōf'fi cer
twēed	nūj'sançē	tēr'tian	ōph'i eleidē

Lesson 220.

Words containing silent Letters.

thōugħit	hānd'sōmē	re douħt'	hēe'a tōmħ
wrēathē	vīet'ħāls	re scīnd'	scī'o list
wrēath	scīs'sors	għnēis'sōsē	eō a lēsħe'
rħomb	scħot'tish	be nīgn'	ǎp'o thēgm
gnāt	għnō'mon	eam pāġn'	di'a phrägm
rōgħis	fōr'xīgn	ar rāġn'	psy'eħie al
gnaww	dougħħaty	op pūgn'	sae'eħha rīne
gnāsh	haugħħaty	re sīgn'	rħeġu māt'ie
gnärl	eħrön'ie	de ligħit'	rħap'so dy
gnōmē	daugħħiter	ex pūgn'	rħet'o rie
phlēgm	għast'ly	af frigħit'	ea tärrħ'al

Lesson 221.

Silent Letters.

taŋgħt	ħoñ'est	ea tārru'	pneū măt'ies
sōurċe	ġuñer'kin	eon dēmju'	psal'ter ħ
brōugħit	chajk'y	de mēsnę'	pneū mōni à
rēalm	iġ'land	dē'poż	rħi noq'e rōs
vajſt	naphl'tħa	bürġħ'er	rēn'dez vojs
knöb	gris'xl̄e	eaħħik'er	jēop'ard ħ
quälm	thrös'xl̄e	rħom'boid	hēm'or rħagħe
wrōth	eħris'xen	ħmē'sis	rħiz'o pōd
fraygħt	jēop'ard	ptiš'an	ptär'mi ġan
knöck	wriġġgle	psy'elħie	pseū'do nȳm
knife	bris'xl̄e	rħym'er	pseū'm'ist rħ

Lesson 222.

Words liable to be misspelled.

trēs'xl̄e	glü'ey ness	eol lēet'i bl̄e
pa payw'	erýs'tal līnę'	e rás'a bl̄e
għeŷ-ser	eħrýs'a lis	ae eōr'di on
għau'ging	læk'ry mōse	saç er dō'tal
eo lōgħnej	kēr'o sēnse	ef fer vēs'ċenċe
qua drillę'	glýç'er īng	tran quil'li ty
skŷ'ey	är'go naġat	eom mit'ti bl̄e
sôr'għum	fōrə bōd'ing	eōr us eā'tion
sur vej'	ex chēq'xer	māe a rō'ni
stārvę'ling	sib'yl līnę'	pie'ea līl iī
prō'grämmes	sib'i lant	fil'i buς ter

Lesson 223.

Words liable to be misspelled.

flēgm	gē'ing	gēn e āl'o gy
glýph	wē'vyl	bāe ea laj're atē
ljēgē	lāe'qȳer	āb o riğ'i nēş
euisj	du ēt'	är el̄æ ol'o gy
tāunt	quar tēt'	ăs a fēt'i dā
sīgv̄s	phē'nix	ěr y sǐp'e las
flēchē	rōgū'ish	hō mo gē'ne ūs
frērē (frâr)	whey'sy	hȳ per erit'i çișm
järd̄s	lēdg'er	ieh thy ol'o gy
erýpt	sātch'el	pēr i to nī'tis
soñ	lär'yñx	läck a dāj'si eal

Lesson 224.

Words frequently mispronounced.

fôr'tress	dān'druff	prōd'üçē	eon çișe'
eär'bînē	frän'chîsē	ěom'bat	dis öýn'
ehlō'rídē	hōm'ağē	thith'er	dis dājñ'
eöfffee	rjū'bärb	ō'nyx	dī vülgē'
eóm'rädē	eōv'ert	dis ärm'	ex töl'
say'cer	mā'tron	jo eōsē'	for bädē'
dēe'adē	mōn'ad	böür ḡeois'	suf füse'
quin'sy	pā'tron	Čay' enne'	poş şess'
gäl'lôws	lith'arge	eon toúr'	fârē wëll'
mî'slē	pär'triđgē	dī vêrgē'	be nēáth'
fay'çet	wāter	dī vërt'	re sōúrcē'

Lesson 225.

Words frequently mispronounced.

dī'a mónd	pär'a dísé	çin eħō'nā
çhān de lī'er'	ā'li as	in vē'gle
grān'a ry	pär'a çhūtš	stra tē'gie
eou'rī er	pōt pouy ri'	ex eūr'sion
ēg'lan tīng	hy'gi īng	a eos'ties
sōr'cer y	eōn'fis eātš	an chō'vy
ěx'tir pātš	pśäl'mo dý	pa lä'ver
eōr'dial	għārd'i an	Čaj̄ eā'sian
eōr'ri dōr	eōm'mu nišm	ap pār'el
gās'e ŋūs	sub al'tern	so prä'no
dōč'i blę	əphür ā'għeħħüs	im mor tēllš'

Lesson 226.

Words liable to be misspelled.

sōm'er sawlt	how'itz er	bär'y tōnē
stīm'ū lūs	sý'e'a mōrš	bil'lings gātš
sil hōu étte'	a briđg'ment	brý'o ny
pa vīl'ion	ăd'di blę	çen'ti ped
quin tīl'lion	æs thēt'ie	çim'e ter
ci vīl'ian	ăl'eħe my	eōl'an der
çen'ti grām	är'que būs	eōp'i er
ma nīl'lā	ăj' lān'tus	nas tūr'tium
ęū'pho nŷ	as bēs'tus	chී'o ry
prōs'e lýtš	as cēnd'ant	hej'nōħüs ness
pū'tre fȳ	sýz'y gy	dēb o nāj'r'
pro bōs'çis	bär'be eūč	pōr'phy ry

Lesson 227.

Words liable to be misspelled.

bał'drie	mal fę̄şançe	eal liğ'ra phy
băñ'yan	sûr'çin ğle	dÿs'en tĕr y
bay'ble	plęu'ri sy	rĕm i nis'çençe
la pĕl'	pôr'ce lañ	hÿ pöe'ri sy
kér'chiéf	ös'çil lâte	hÿ pôt'e nüsé
gnös'tie	dĕl'e blë	syn ee'do eñe
rō şettë	lay'da nûm	si dë're al
eäm'phêngë	erÿs'tal lizë	ăd sëi ti'tiøüs
eäťch'up	pôl'y glöt	äm ay rô'sis
çess' pôol	gÿer rîl'lâ	Lîl li pü'tian
çi gär'	quin tës'sençe	lil i a'ceøüs

Lesson 228.

Words liable to be misspelled.

elew	eoif'furë	eon fée'tion ēr y
elinch	flep'ge'ling	klĕp to mā'ni à
slœuth	ăf'għan	eôr nu eō'pi à
blöndë	çhe nillë'	eōt y lëd'on øüs
ğlēbë	çhe mišë'	dī ū tûr'ni ty
gÿveş	çħas səyur'	Tērp sieħ o rē'an
għay	çħev'ron	me tēmp sy eħħo'sis
erütch	eōr'ymb	mē te ör'o lítë
tħoħch	é lèvë'	pēr ip neħu'mo ny
kräsl	ħoġs'hëad	phär ma eo pœ'ià
chïntz	mēer'sħayim	phär ma çəū'tie al
għild	bûħr' stōnë	sae eħha rif'er øüs

Lesson 229.

Words liable to be misspelled or mispronounced.

ěl e phan tī'a sis	ir rēe'oḡ ni za blē
pär a di sī'a·eal	ḡū ber na tō'ri al
pär a pher nā'li à	ěl ee mōs'y na ry
věr i si mīl'i tūdē	pōl y eot y lē'don
tīn tin nāb ū lā'tion	hēt er o ġē'ne ḡūs
sū per e rōg'a tīvē	hī er o ġlýph'ie al
pū sil la nīm'i ty	hÿp o eħlon drī'a eal
phan tăš ma ḡō'ri à	his tō ri ǒg'ra pher
ōb'li ġa tō ri ly	in dī'sso lu blē ness
īd i o sýn'era sy	in dī'spu ta blē ness
īr re mē'di a blē	ěr y si pēl'a tō'us
īp e eāe u än'ħā	īr rēf'ra ġa blē ness

Lesson 230.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

ōf (ōv)	tōugh (tūf)	trōugh (trōf)
sīce (sīz)	hōugh (hōk)	buʂ'ȳ (bīz'ȳ)
āīgle (īl)	fiōrd (fyōrd)	ma'nȳ (mēn'ȳ)
sayș (sēz)	buoy (bwoy)	pret'tȳ (prit'tȳ)
said (sēd)	eōugh (kawf)	wom'en (wim'en)
loir (lwär)	mōnþ (mōñ)	eañ'ón (kān'yūn)
a'ny (ēn'ȳ)	rōuge (rōozh)	sà lōn' (sà lōN')
newt (nūt)	mauvē (mōv)	čha peau' (shā pō')
beaux (bōz)	ruçhē (rōōsh)	čha teau' (shā tō')
onçé (wūns)	Czēčħ (tchēk)	ěro quēt' (kro kā')
ī'rōn (ī'urn)	ěa fē' (kā fā')	mē nāge' (āzh)

Lesson 231.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

pa tois' (pà twä')	bɔ̄y q्वet' (bōō kā')
bī jō̄' (be zhōō')	breech'ēş (brich'ez)
p̄t̄k̄s'ie (t̄z'ik)	pôr'pōj̄s̄e (pôr'pus)
bū'reau (bū'ro)	a ġain' (a ġēn')
En'glish (ǐng'glish)	dîş cērn' (diz zērn')
flām'beau (flām'bo)	e nōugh' (e nūf')
haūt̄boy (hō'boy)	en nui' (än nwē')
hīe'eōugh (hīk'kup)	ron deau' (ron dō')
rīght'eoūs (rī'chus)	vi gñett̄s̄' (vin yēt')
chām's̄is̄ (shām'my)	squir'rel (skwēr'rel)
bōy'doir' (bōō'dwōr')	suf fīce' (suf fiz')
ser'geant (sär'jent)	eōr tége' (kōr tāzh')

Lesson 232.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

sōugh (sūf)	men āg'er iš (men āzh'er ȳ)
myrr̄k̄ (mēr)	ci ce rō'ne (sīs e rō'ne)
suāv̄s̄ (swāv)	çhē vaux'-de-friş̄s̄' (she vō'de frēz')
shew (shō)	pà pier'-mä çhé' (pà pyā'mä shā')
strew (strü)	dē eōl le té' (da kol le tā')
bōff̄s̄ (bōof)	xī phōph'yl lōüs (zī fōf'il lüs)
nōm (nōN)	vēr mī cē'lī (-chē'lī or -sē'lī)
elōugh (klūf)	sū per fī'ciēş (sū per fish'ēz)
née (nā)	rā tion ā'le (rāsh un ā'le)
ğ̄hat (ğ̄awt̄)	hā bi tu ē' (à be tu à')
erēyx (krē)	hăl le lū'jàk̄ (hăl le lū'yă)

Lesson 233.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

buš'j ness (bíz'nes)	rōq'yé lauré (rök'e lōr)
əlo'nel (kûr'nel)	säe'ri fice (sák'rī fiz)
hau tēär' (hō tēr')	çhef-d'œuvrē (sha dēvr')
þdēl'lium (dēl'yum)	ës cri toiré (ës kri twär')
əui råss' (kwe rås')	belles-lét'trës (bel lét'ter)
gauchë rié' (gôsh ré')	rës'tau råñt (rës'to rant)
troüs seau' (trōō sō')	mï gnón ette' (mïn yün ét')
gün'wale (gün'nel)	füch'si a (fü'shi à)
däk'lia (däl'yå)	re vejl'lé (rë vâl'ya)
soi rée' (swä rå')	pà pe térié' (pà pe tré')
säp'phîrë (säf'ir)	sur vejl'lancë (-vâl'yans)
eo'gnæ (kôn'yåk)	Plé'ia dës (plé'ya dëz)

Lesson 234.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

nës'ciençë (nësh'ens)	re çhêr çhé' (re shér shâ')
ba rége' (ba râzh')	sô bri quët' (so bre kâ')
diph'thong (dif'-)	äid'-de-camp (äd'de käN)
sôl'dier (sôl'jer)	mäg gïö'rë (mäd jô'ra)
fôr'tünë (fôr'tyün)	mâ de moi sëlle' (-dmwâ zël')
nëph'ew (nëf'yü)	flëj'r-de-lis' (flér de lë')
lët'tuçë (lët'tis)	dëb au çhee' (dëb o shë')
en trée' (än trå')	rës'er vôj'r (rëz'er vwôr)
ré giimë' (rä zhém')	eis tëdd'fôd (äs tëth'vôd)
seru toirë'(skru twär')	prô té gé' (pro ta zhâ')
phÿ siqüe' (fi zék')	dé noûs ment' (-noô män')



Lesson 235.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

erī tüqüe' (krī tēk')	en eōre' (än kōr')
pen chänt' (pän shän')	sé änçe' (sa äns')
chī gnon (shin'yön)	môr çeau' (môr sô')
cha let' (sha lā')	dän sëyše' (dän sëz')
é län' (a län')	säng-froid' (sän frwä')
mém'oir (mém'wör)	ba rouche' (bà rōosh')
mon siëür' (mō syë')	faux pâš' (fō pâ')
bläþe mänge' (blä mänzh')	bou illi' (bō yē')
a mend'e' (a mänd')	bôn'moþ (bōN'mo)
çen tîme' (sän tēm')	mil lieþ' (me lyā')
bïv'þuæe (bïv'wäk)	så vänt' (så vän')

Lesson 236.

Names of Men.

Chärles	Äd'am	Här'old	Ä'så
Fränk	Äl'bert	Hën'ry	Bäs'il
Gëörge	Än'drew	Hö'mer	Cä'leb
Hügå	Är'thur	İ'sagåe	Çé'phas
Jämës	Clär'ençë	Jä'eob	Çý'rus
Jöb	Dä'vid	Jö'seph	Eú'gëne
Jöñ	Ed'ward	Lew'is	Fé'lix
Lükë	Ed'win	Nö'åk	Jä'bez
Märk	Ez'rå	Pät'rick	Lëøn'ard
Rälpħ	Frän'çis	Pē'ter	Mö'ses
Saył	Gil'bert	Wil'liam	Röb'ert

Lesson 237.

Names of Men.

Hër'bert	Äb'sa lom	Äl ex än'der
Hi'ram	Än'tħo ny	Än dro ní'eus
Hör'açë	Bën'ja mìn	Bar thöl'o mew
Jä'son	E lì'jåk	Eb en é'zer
Jës'se	Fër'di nand	Em män'ü el
Läw'rençë	Frëd'er ick	E zë'ki el
Lë'vi	I sää'ak	Jër e mì'åk
Lü'ther	Le än'der	Le ön'i das
Ös'ear	Öl'i ver	Na pō'le on
Phil'ip	Säm'ü el	The öph'i lüs
Rich'ard	Tím'o thÿ	Zëek a rì'ak

Lesson 238.

Names of Women.

Ānnē	Ā'dā	Ēs'ther	Lō'is
Blānchē	Āg'nes	Ēū'nīçē	Lū'çy
Ēve	Āl'içē	Ē'vā	Mā'bel
Grāçē	Ān'nā	Fān'ny	Mär'thā
Jāngē	Bēr'thā	Flō'rā	Mā'ry
Jēān	Clār'ā	Frān'çēs	Mŷ'rā
Kātē	Cō'rā	Gēr'trūdē	Nān'çy
Mājd	Ē'dith	Hān'nāh	Rā'chel
Māy	Ēd'nā	Hē'l'en	Rhō'dā
Pēarl	Ē'lā	I'dā	Sā'rāh
Rūth	Ēm'mā	Lay'rā	Sū'san

Lesson 239.

Names of Women.

A'my	Ād'e līngē	A mē'li à
Bēt'sçy	A mān'dā	Ār a bē'l'lā
Brīdg'et	Bär'ba rā	Dōr o thē'ā
Chär'lotte	Bē'a trīçē	E liz'a bēth
Chlō'e	Dēb'o rāh	E vān'ge līngē
Dōr'eas	E li'zā	Fe līc'i à (lish)
Dī'nāh	Ēm'i ly	Frēd er ī'eå
Ēl'len	Mär'ga ret	GeVôr gi än'å
Flōr'ençē	Pris çil'lā	Īş a bē'l'lā
Ja nēt'	Re bēe'eå	La vīn'i à
Rō'så	Su şān'nā	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> (<i>exempli gratia</i>), For example.

Lesson 241.**Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.**

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

Lesson 242.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

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

Lesson 243.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>P. S.</i> , Postscript.	<i>St.</i> , Saint; Street.
<i>Pub. Doc.</i> , Public Doc- ument.	<i>Sun.</i> , Sunday.
<i>Pxt.</i> , He painted it.	<i>Supt.</i> , Superintendent.
<i>Sc.</i> , He engraved it.	<i>Thurs.</i> , Thursday.
<i>Q. M.</i> , Quartermaster.	<i>Tues.</i> , Tuesday.
<i>Recd.</i> , Received.	<i>V.</i> , <i>vid.</i> , or <i>vide</i> , See.
<i>Rev.</i> , Reverend.	<i>Viz.</i> (<i>videlicet</i>), Namely.
<i>S.</i> , Shilling; South.	<i>Vol.</i> , Volume.
<i>S. A.</i> , South America.	<i>Vs.</i> (<i>versus</i>), 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 sas.	<i>Kan.</i> or <i>Kans.</i> , Kän'sas.
<i>Cal.</i> , ēäl i fôr'nî a.	<i>Ken.</i> or <i>Ky.</i> , Ken tück'y.
<i>Col.</i> or <i>Colo.</i> , ēöl o rä'do.	<i>Lou.</i> or <i>La.</i> , Loü i şü ä'na.
<i>Conn.</i> or <i>Ct.</i> , ēon næçt'-i eut.	<i>Me.</i> , Mäïng.
<i>Del.</i> , Dĕl'a wârë.	<i>Md.</i> , Ma'ry land (mĕr).
<i>Flor.</i> or <i>Fla.</i> , Flör'i da.	<i>Mass.</i> , Măs sa chū'setts.
<i>Geo.</i> or <i>Ga.</i> , Gĕôr'gî a.	<i>Mich.</i> , Mîçh'i gán.
<i>Id.</i> , I'da ho.	<i>Minn.</i> , Min ne sō'ta.
<i>Ill.</i> or <i>Ills.</i> , İl lî nois'.	<i>Miss.</i> , Mîs sis sîp'pi.
<i>Ind.</i> , īn dî än'a.	<i>Mo.</i> , Mis soü'rî.
	<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> , Rÿödë Ig'land.
<i>Nev.</i> , Ne vä'da.	<i>S. C.</i> , South Ēär o lî'na.
<i>N. H.</i> , New Hämp'-shirë.	<i>S. Dak.</i> , South Da kō'ta.
<i>N. J.</i> , New Jēr'sey.	<i>Tenn.</i> , Tĕn nes sē'.
<i>N. Y.</i> , New Yôrk.	<i>Tex.</i> , Tĕx'as.
<i>N. C.</i> , Nôrth Ēär o lî'na.	<i>Ut.</i> , Ü'tah.
<i>N. Dak.</i> , Nôrth Da kō'ta.	<i>Vt.</i> , Ver mönt'.
<i>O.</i> , O hî'o.	<i>Va.</i> , Vir gîn'i a.
<i>Or.</i> or <i>Oreg.</i> , Ör'e ȝon.	<i>Wash.</i> , Wăsh'ing ton.
<i>Pa.</i> or <i>Penn.</i> , Pĕnn syl-vâ'nî a.	<i>W. Va.</i> , West Vir gîn'i a.
	<i>Wis.</i> , Wis eön'sin.
	<i>Wyo.</i> , Wy ö'ming.

Lesson 246.

American and Foreign Geographical Names.

Al'ba nÿ	Bä'den	Äl'le għe ny
Āp'en nīngš	Bal'ti more	Ā'si a (ā'shi a)
Ar i zō'na	Bor deaux' (-dō')	Çin čin nä'ti
Ayr (ār)	Čāī'ro	Eū phrā'tēs
Aulne (ōn)	Cey'lōn'	Hä wā'i
Bôs'ton	Chi ea'go	Ok lä hō'ma
Chéy ēnneg'	I'ser	Päl'es tīng
Māin	Mäd'rid	Phil a dēl'phi a
Mo bîl'	Mil waj'kee	Pý'r'e nees
Pau (pō)	New Měx'i eo	Szēg ed in'
Sāōne	New Ór'le anš	Vī ēn'na
Seīns	Tħamę́s (tēmz)	Vin cennes' (vin sēnz')

Lesson 247.

Other Geographical Names of frequent Mispronunciation.

Altamaha (al ta ma hä')	Aube (ōb)
Chautauqua (sha ta'kwa)	Caen (kōn)
Chuquisaca (chōō ke sā'kä)	Dieppe (de ēp')
Gloucester (glös'ter)	Foix (fwä)
Guanajuato (gwä nä hwä'to)	Joux (zhōō)
Guatemala (gā te mä'la)	Lisle (lēl)
Newfoundland (nū'fund land)	Moux (mōō)
Poughkeepsie (po kip'si)	Nice (nēs)
Venezuela (ven e zwē'la)	Oudh (owd)
Winnepeaukee (-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.

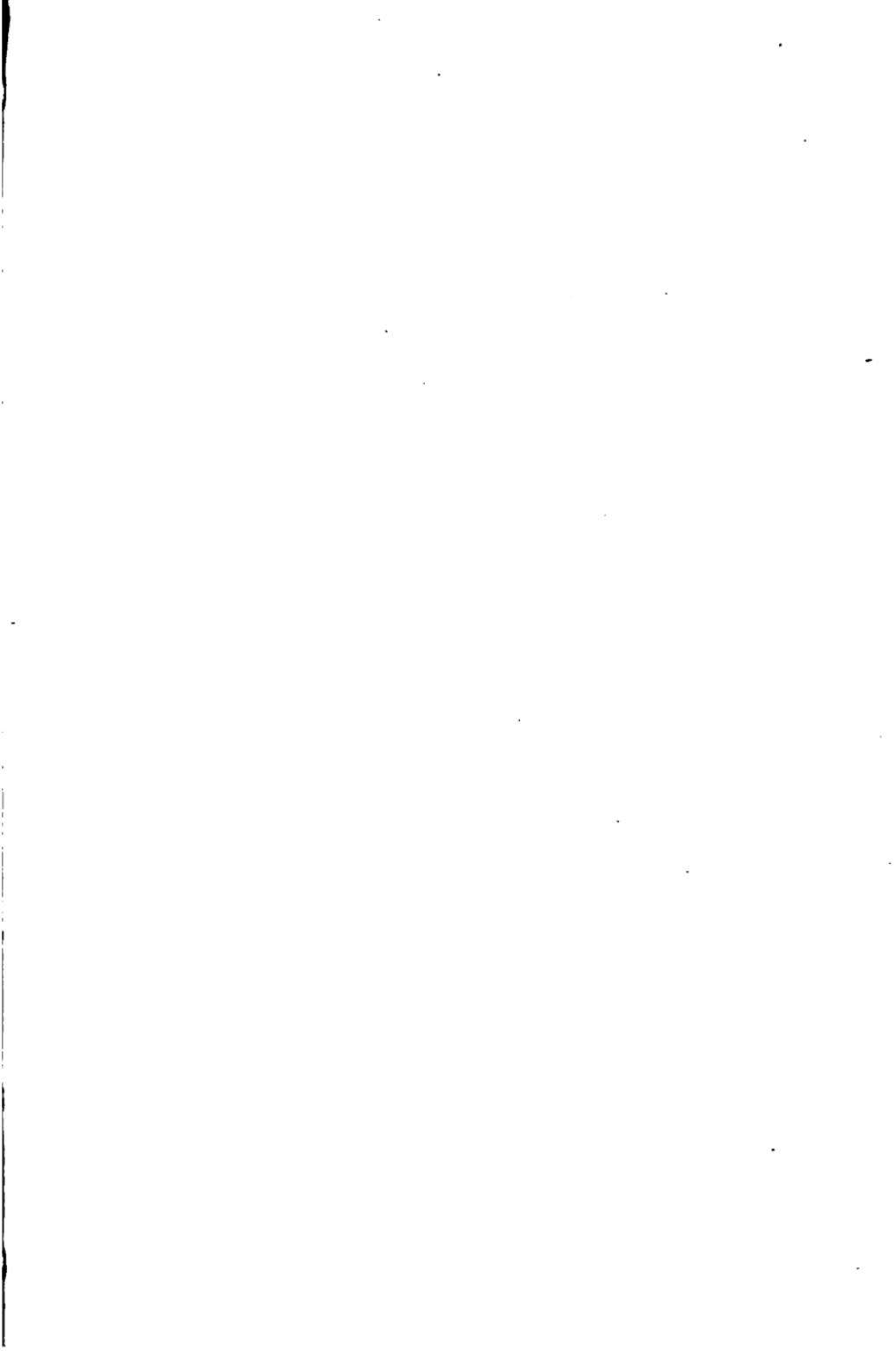
Brackets [] inclose words, etc., intended to explain or rectify what precedes or follows.

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

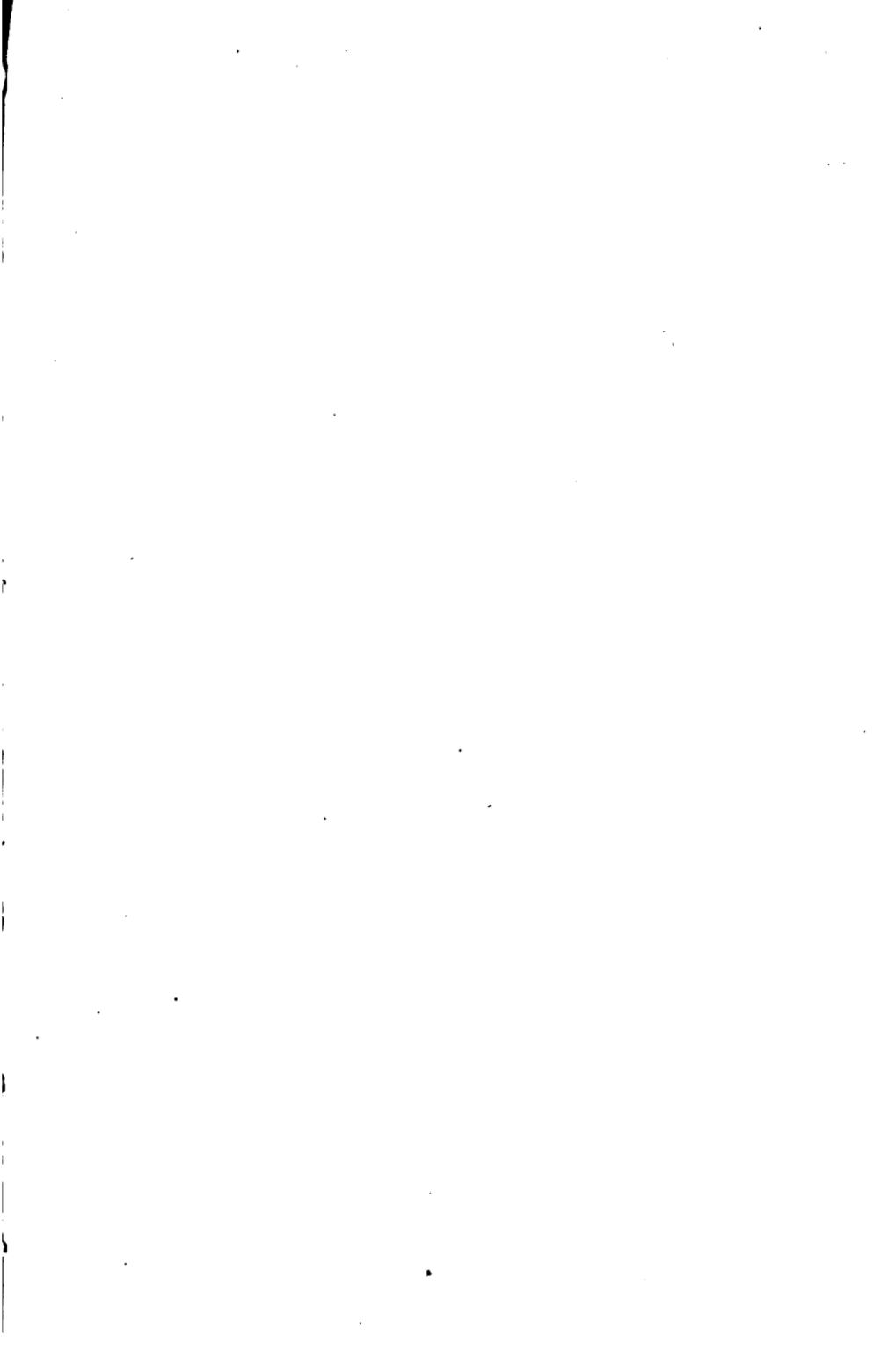
Quotation Marks [" "] show that the passage included, is taken from some other author.

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.







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