

THE
AMERICAN
SPELLING BOOK;
CONTAINING
THE RUDIMENTS
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
FOR THE
USE OF SCHOOLS
IN THE
UNITED STATES

BY NOAH WEBSTER. ESQ

THE REVISED IMPRESSION,
WITH THE LATEST CORRECTIONS

This edition of the *American Spelling Book* was published in 1824
by Holbrook and Fessenden of Battleborough, Vermont

This “Easy-to-Read, No Frills” typed edition
without pictures or reading text was prepared
by Donald L. Potter, Odessa, TX,
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www.donpotter.net

Publisher's Preface

to the Twenty-First Century Edition
of Noah Webster's *The American Spelling Book*
from Internet Publisher: Donald L. Potter

This edition of *The American Spelling Book* was published in 1824 by Holbrook and Fessenden of Brattleborough, Vermont. The woodcuts are by A. Anderson

Spelling-Book: n. A book for teaching children to spell and read.
Spell: to tell or name the letters of a word, with proper division of syllables, for the purpose of learning the pronunciation, children learn to read by first *spelling* the words. Definitions from Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

Mr. Potter finished typing Noah Webster's *The American Spelling Book*, except for personal and place names, on February 19, 2007. Latest revision, April 7, 2013. It is now available for free download from www.donpotter.net.

Courier New Font was used in order to keep the columns perfectly aligned. This is impossible with Times New Roman. The page numbers do not correspond with the original edition due to the complications with formatting. The purpose of this "Easy-to-Read, No-Frills Edition" is **entirely practical**: I believe parents and teachers will use these pages to teach young children to read and spell on advanced levels unheard of since the days of Noah Webster.

Note carefully that Webster considered long, multi-syllabic words of four syllables to be EASY and taught them early, but one syllable words with vowel digraphs and silent letters he considered DIFFICULT and taught them later. Students who begin with Webster will be reading long words at least three years earlier than those beginning with modern phonics programs. This will have a tremendous impact on student reading levels. Webster, also, teaches long vowels at the end of syllables (open syllables) near the beginning of his program, another feature largely neglected in most (if not all) modern phonics programs. The main accent is typed in **bold font** to make it easier for younger students to better visualize the accented syllable. This is a new feature added with the publication of this edition.

PREFACE

The *American Spelling Book*, or first Part of a *Grammatical Institute of the English Language*, when first published, encountered an opposition, which few new publications have sustained with success. It however maintained its ground, and its reputation has been gradually extended and established, until it has become the principal elementary book in the United States. In a great part of the northern States, it is the only book of the kind used; it is much used in the middle and southern States; and its annual sales indicate a large and increasing demand. Its merit is evidenced not only by this general use, but by a remarkable fact, that, in many attempts made to rival it, the compilers have all constructed their works on a similar plan; some of them have most unwarrantably and illegally copied a considerable part of the tables, with little or no alterations; and others have altered them, by additions, mutilations, and subdivisions, numerous and perplexing. In most instances, this species of injustice has been discountenanced by the citizens of the United States, and the public sentiment has protected the original work, more effectually than the penalties of the law.*

Gratitude to the public, as well as a desire to furnish schools with a more complete and well digested system of elements has induced me to embrace the opportunity when the first patent expires, to revise the work, and give it all the improvement which the experience of teachers, and my own observations and reflections have suggested. In the execution of this design, care has been taken to preserve the scheme of pronunciation, and the substance of the former work. Most of the tables, having stood the test of experience, are considered as susceptible of little improvement or amendment. A few alterations are made, with a view to accommodate the work to the most accurate rules of pronunciation, and general usage of speaking; as also to correct some errors which crept into the work. A perfect standard of pronunciation, in a living language, is not to be expected: and when the best English Dictionaries differ from each other, in several hundred, probably a thousand words, where are we to seek for undisputed rules? and how can we arrive at perfect uniformity?

The rules respecting accent, prefixed to the former work, are found to be too lengthy and complex, to answer any valuable purpose intended for children; they are therefore omitted. The geographical tables are thrown into a different form; and the abridgment of grammar is omitted. Geography and grammar are sciences that require distinct treatises, and schools are furnished with them in abundance. It is believed to be more useful to confine this work to its proper objects, teaching the first elements of the language, spelling and reading. On this subject the opinion of many judicious persons concurs with my own.

The improvements made in this work chiefly consist of a great number of new tables. Some of them are intended to exhibit the manner in which derivative words, and the variations in nouns, adjectives and verbs, are formed. The examples of this sort cannot fail to be very useful; as children may be well acquainted with a word in the singular number, or positive degree, may be perplexed when they see it in the plural number or comparative form. The examples of derivation, will accustom youth to observe the manner, in which various branches spring from one radical word, and thus lead their minds to some knowledge of the formation of the language, and the manner in which syllables are added or prefixed to vary the sense of the word.

In the familiar lessons for reading, care has been taken to express ideas in plain, but not vulgar language; and to combine with familiarity of objects, useful truth and practical principles.

In a copious list of names of places, rivers, lakes, mountains, &c. which are introduced into this work, no labor has been spared to exhibit their just orthography and pronunciation, according to the analogies of our language, and the common usages of the country. The orthography of Indian languages has not, in every instance, been well adjusted by American

authors. Many of these names still retain the French orthography, found in the writing of the first discoverers or early travelers; but the practice of writing such words in the French manner ought to be discountenanced. How does an unlettered American know the pronunciation of the names, *Ouisconsin* or *Ouabsche*, in this French dress? Would he suspect the pronunciation to be Wisconsin and Waubosh? Our citizens ought not be perplexed with an orthography to which they are strangers. Nor ought the harsh guttural sounds of the natives be retained in such words as Shawangunk, and many others. Where popular practice has softened and abridged words of this kind the change has been made in conformity with the genius of our own language, which is accommodated to a civilized people; and the orthography ought to be conformed to the practice of speaking. The true pronunciation of the name of a place, is that which prevails in and near the place. I have always sought for this, but am apprehensive, that, in some instances, information may not be correct. It has however been my endeavor to give the true pronunciation, in the appropriate English characters.

The importance of correctness and uniformity, in the several impressions of a book of such general use, has suggested the propriety of adopting effectual measures to insure the desirable objects; and it is believed that such measures are taken, as will render all future impressions of this work, uniform in the pages, as well executed and perfectly correct.

In the progress of society and improvement, some gradual changes must be expected in a living language; the corresponding alterations in elementary books of instruction, become indispensable; but it is desirable that these alterations should be as few as possible, for they occasion uncertainty and inconvenience. And although perfect uniformity in speaking not probably attainable in any living language, yet it is to be wished, that the youth of our country may be, as little as possible, perplexed with various different systems and standards. Whatever may be the difference of opinion, among individuals, respecting a few particular words, or the particular arrangement of a few classes of words, the general interest of education requires, that a disposition to multiply books and systems of teaching the language of the country, should not be indulged in to an unlimited extent. On this disposition, however, the public sentiment alone can impose restraint.

As the first part of the Institute met with general approbation of my fellow citizens, it is presumed the labor bestowed upon this work, in correcting and improving the system, will render it still more acceptable to the public, by facilitating the education of youth, and enabling teachers to instill in their minds with the first rudiments of language, some just ideas of religion, morals, and domestic economy.

N. W.

New-Haven, 1803.

*The sales of the *American Spelling Book*, since its first publication, amount to more than *Five Million* of copies, and they are annually increasing. One great advantage experienced using this work, is the simplicity of the scheme of pronunciation, which exhibits the sounds of the letters with sufficient accuracy, without a mark over each vowel. The multitude of characters in Perry's scheme renders it far too complex and perplexing to be useful to children, confusing the eye, without enlightening the understanding. Nor is there the least necessity for a figure over each vowel, as in Walker, Sheridan, and other authors. In nine-tenths of the words in our language, a correct pronunciation is better taught by a natural division of the syllables, and a direction for placing the accent, than by a minute and endless repetition of characters. *March, 1818.*

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS

IN THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

LANGUAGE, in its more limited sense, is the expression of ideas by articulate sounds. In a more general sense, the word denotes all sounds by which animals express their feelings, in such manner to be understood by their own species.

Articulate sounds are those which are formed by the human voice, in pronouncing letters, syllables and words, and constitute the *spoken* language, which is addressed to the *ear*. Letters are the marks of sound, and the first elements of *written* language, which is presented to the *eye*.

In a perfect language, every simple sound would be expressed by a distinct character; and no character would have more than one sound. But languages are not thus perfect; and the English language, in particular, is, in these respects, extremely irregular.

The letters used in writing, when arranged in a certain customary order, compose what is called the *Alphabet*.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters; and for want of others, certain simple sounds are represented by two united letters.

The letters or single characters are, 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 compound characters representing distinct sounds are, ch, sh, th. There is also a distinct sound represented by *ng*, as in *long*; and another by *s* or *z*, as in *fusion*, *azure*, which sound might be represented *zh*.

The letters are of two kinds, *vowels*, and *consonants*.

A vowel is a simple articulate sound, formed without the help of another letter, by opening the mouth in a particular manner, and begun and completed with the same position of the organs; as. *a*, *e*, *o*. The letters which represent these sounds are six; *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. But each of these characters is used to express two or more sounds.

The following are the vowel sounds in the English Language—of *a*, as in late, ask, ball, hat, what.

of *e*, in mete, met.
of *i*, in find, pit.
of *o*, in note, not, move.
of *u*, in truth, but, bush.
of *y*, in chyle, pity

The vowels have a long and a short sound, or quality; and the different qualities are represented by different letters. Thus,

Long

<i>a</i> in late,	{when shortened, is expressed}	by <i>e</i> , as in let.
<i>ee</i> , in feet		by <i>i</i> , in fit & <i>y</i> in pity.
<i>oo</i> , in pool,		by <i>u</i> in pull & <i>oo</i> in wool.
<i>a</i> in hall		by <i>o</i> , in holly, and <i>a</i> in wallow

That the sounds of *a* in *late* and *e* in *let* are only a modification of the same vowel, may be easily understood by attending to the manner of forming the sounds; for in both words, the aperture of the mouth and the configuration of the organs are the same. This circumstance proves the sameness of the sound or vowel, in the two words, though differing in time or quality.

A consonant is a letter which has no sound, or an imperfect one, without the help of the vowel. The consonants which are entirely silent, interrupt the voice by closing the organs, as *b*, *d*, *g*, hard, *k*, *p*, *t*, which are called *mutes*; as in *eb*, *ed*, *eg*, *ek*, *ep*, et.

The consonants which do not entirely interrupt all sound by closing the organs, are *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *v*, *z*, which are all half vowels or semi-vowels. – To these may be added the sounds of *sh*, *th*, *zh*, and *ng*, in *esh*, *eth*, *ezh*, *ing*, which our language has no single characters to express.

A diphthong is the union of two simple sounds uttered in one breath or articulation. The two sounds do not strictly form one; for these are two different positions of the organs, and two distinct sounds, but the transition from one to the other is so rapid, that the distinction is scarcely perceived, and the sound is therefore considered as compound. Diphthongal sounds are sometimes expressed by two letters, as in *voice*, *joy*, and sometimes by one, as in *defy*; the sound of *y*, in the latter word, if prolonged, terminates in *e*, and is really triphthongal.

A triphthong is the union of three vowels in a syllable; but it may be questioned whether in any English word, we pronounce three vowels as a single articulation. In the word *adieu*, the three vowels are not distinctly pronounced.

B as but one sound, as in bite.

C is always sounded like *k* or *s*—like *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u*—and like *s* before *e*, *i* and *y*. Thus,

ca, ce, ci, co, cu, cy,
ka, se, si, ko, ku, sy.

At the end of words it is always hard like *k*, and in *public*. When followed by *i*, or *e* before vowels the syllable slides into the sound of *sh*; as in cetaceous, gracious, social, which are pronounced cetashus, grashus, soshal.

D has only one sound, as in dress, bold.

F has its own proper sound, as in life, fever, except in *of*, where it has the sound of *v*.

G before *a*, *o*, and *u*, has always its hard sound, as in gave, go, gun.

Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it has the same hard sound in some words, and in others, the *j*. But these varieties are incapable of being reduced to a single rule, and are to be learnt only by practice, observation, and a dictionary, in which the sounds are designated.

H can hardly be said to have any sound, but it denotes an aspiration or impulse of the breath, which modifies the sound of the following vowel, as in heart, heave.

I is a vowel, as in fit; or a consonant as in bullion.

J is the mark of a compound sound, or union of sounds, which may be represented by *dzh*, or the soft *g*, as in jelly.

K has but one sound, as in king; and before the *n* is always silent, as in know.

M has but one sound, as in man, and is never silent.

P has one uniform sound, as in pit.

Q has the power of *k*, and is always followed by *u*, as in question.

R has one sound only, as in barrel.

S has the sound of *c* as in *so*, of *z*, as in *rose*—and when followed by *i*, preceding a vowel, the syllable has the sound of *sh*, as in *mission*; or *zh* as in *osier*.

T has its proper sound, as in *turn*, at the beginning of words and ends of syllables. In all the terminations *tion*, and *tial*, *ti* have the sound of *sh* as in *nation*, *nuptial*; except when preceded by *s* or *x*, in which cases they have the sound of *ch*, as in *question*, *mixtion*.

U has the properties of a consonant and vowel, in union, &c.

V has uniformly one sound, as in voice, live, and never silent.

W has the power of a vowel, as in dwell; or a consonant, as in well, will.

X has the sound of *ks* as in wax; or *gz*, as in exist, and in other words, when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel. In the beginning of Greek names, it has the sound of *z*, as in Xerxes, Xenophon.

Y is a vowel, as in vanity; a diphthong, as in defy; or a consonant, as in young.

Z has its own sound usually, as in zeal, freeze.

Ch have the sound of *tsh* in words of English origin, as in chip—in some words of French origin, they have the sound of *sh* as in machine—and some words of Greek origin, the sound of *k*, as in chorus.

Gh have the sound of *f* as in laugh, or are silent as in light.

Ph have the sound of *f* as in philosophy; except in Stephen, where the sound is that of *v*.

Ng have a nasal sound, as in sing; but when *e* follows *g*, the latter takes the sound of *j*, as in range. In the words, longer, stronger, younger, the sound of *g* is doubled, and the last syllable is sounded as if written long-ger, &c.

Sh has one sound only, as in shell; but this use is often supplied by *ti*, *ci*, and *ce*, before a vowel, as in motion, gracious, cetaceous.

Th has two sounds, aspirated and vocal—aspirated, as in think, bath—vocal, as in those, that bathe.

Sc before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *r* are pronounced like *sk*, as in scale, scoff, sculpture, scribble: before *e*, *i*, *y*, like soft *c*, or *s*, as in scene, sceptic, science, Scythian. Thus pronounced,

sca, sce, sci, sco, scu, scy.
ska, se, si, sko, sku, sy

Formation of Words and Sentences.

Letters form syllables: syllables form words, and words form sentences, which compose a discourse.

A syllable is a letter or union of letters, which can be uttered at one impulse of voice.

A word of one syllable is called a monosyllable.

of two syllables a dissyllable.

of three syllables a trisyllable.

of many syllables a polysyllable.

Of Accent, Emphasis, and Cadence.

Accent is a forcible stress or impulse of voice on a letter or syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word. When it falls on a vowel, it prolongs the sound, as in **glo**-ry; when it falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in **hab**-it.

The general rule by which accent is regulated, is that the stress of the voice falls on that syllable of a word, which renders the articulation most easy to the speaker, and most agreeable to the hearer—By this rule has the accent of most words been imperceptibly established by long and universal usage.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, the ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, of less forcible utterance than the primary, but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of the unaccented syllables; as superfluity, literary.

In many compound words, the parts of which are important of themselves, there is very little distinction, as in ink-stand, church-yard.

Emphasis is a particular force of utterance given to a particular word in a sentence, on account of its importance.

Cadence is a fall or modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.

Words are simple or compound, primitive or derivative.

A simple word can not be divided, without destroying the sense; as man, child, house, charity, faith.

A compound word is formed by two or more words; as in chimney-piece, book-binder.

Primitive words are such as are not derived, but constitute a radical stock from which others are formed; as grace, hope, charm.

Derived words are those which are formed by a primitive, and some termination or additional syllable; as grace-less, hope-ful, charm-ing, un-welcome.

Spelling is the art or practice of writing or reading the proper letters of a word; called also orthography. In forming tables for learners, the best rule to be observed, is, to divide the syllables in such a manner as to guide the learner by the sound of the letters, to the sound of the words; that is, to divide them as they are divided in just pronunciation.

Key to the following Work.

Long.				Short aw.		
1	1	1	5	5	5	
a	name,	late.	a	what,	was.	
e or ee	here,	feet.	o	not,	from.	
i	time,	find.		Oo proper.		
o	note,	fort.	6	6	6	
u or ew	tune,	new.	o or oo	move,	room	
y	dry,	defy.		Oo Short.		
Short.			7	7	7	
2	2	2	oo	book,	stood.	
a	man,	hat.	u	bush,	full.	
e	men,	let.		Short u.		
i	pit,	pin.	8	8	8	
u	tun,	but.	i	sir,	bird.	
y	glory,	Egypt.	o	come,	love.	
Broad a or aw.			e	her.		
3	3	3		Long a.		
a	bald,	tall.	9	9	9	
o	cost	sought.	e	there,	vein.	
aw	law			Long e.		
Flat a.			10	10	10	
4	4	4	i	fatigue,	pique.	
a	ask,	part	oi	diphthong; voice, joy		
			oy			
			ou	diphthong; loud, now.		
			ow			

EXPLANATION OF THE KEY

A figure stands as the invariable representative of a certain sound. The figure 1 represents the long sound of the letters, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, or, *ew*, and *y*; number 2, the short sound of the same characters; number 3, marks the broad sound *a* as in *hall*; number 4, represents the sound of *a* in *father*; number 5, represents the short sound of broad *a*, as in *not*, *what*; number 6 represents the sound of *o* in *more*, commonly expressed by *oo*; number 7, represents the short sound of *oo* in *root*, *bush*; number 8 represents the sound of *u* short, made by *e*, *i*, and *o*, as in *her*, *bird*, *come*, pronounced *hur*, *burd*, *cum*; number 9, represents the first sound of *a* made by *e* as

in *their*, *vein*, pronounced *thare*, *vane*; the number 10, represents the French sound of *i*, which is the same as the *e* long.

The sounds of the diphthongs of *oi* and *ou* are not represented by figures; these have one invariable sound, and are placed before the words where they occur in the tables.

Silent letters are printed in Italic characters. Thus, in *head*, *goal*, *build*, *people*, *fight*, the Italic letters have no sound.

S, when printed in Italic, is not silent, but pronounced like *z* as in *devise*, pronounced *devize*.

The letter *e* at the end of words and of more syllables than one, is almost always silent: but serves often to lengthen a foregoing vowel, as in *bid*, *bade*.; to soften *c* as in *notice*, or to soften *g*, as in *homage*; or to change the sound of *th* from the first to the second, as in *bath*, *bathe*. In the following work, when *e* final lengthens the foregoing vowel, that is, gives it its first sound, it is printed in a Roman character, as in *fate*; but in all other cases it is printed in Italic, except in table 39.

Ch have the English sound, as in *charm*; except in the 38th and 39th tables.

The sounds of *th* in *this* and *thou*, are all distinguished in the 12th and 37th tables; except in numerical adjectives.

The sound of *aw* is invariably that of broad *a*, and that of *ew* nearly the same as *u* long.

N.B. Although one character is sufficient to express a simple vowel sound, yet the combinations *ee*, *aw*, *ew*, *oo*, are so well known to express certain sounds, that it was judged best to print both letters in Roman characters. *Ck* and *ss* are also printed in Roman characters, though one alone would be sufficient to express the sound.

14 *An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.*



“ Delightful task, to rear the tender thought,
And teach the young idea how to shoot.”



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

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

æ œ fi ff fl fl fi

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

An Easy Standard of Pronunciation

THE ALPHABET.

<i>Roman Letters.</i>	<i>Italic.</i>	<i>Names of Letters</i>
A a	A a	a
B b	B b	be
C c	C c	ce
D d	D d	de
E e	E e	e
F f	F f	ef
G g	G g	ge
H h	H h	aytch
I i	I i	i
J j	J j	ja
K k	K k	ka
L l	L l	el
M m	M m	em
N n	N n	en
O o	O o	o
P p	P p	pe
Q q	Q q	cu
R r	R r	ar
S s	S s	es
T t	T t	te
U u	U u	u
V v	V v	ve
W w	W w	double u
X x	X x	eks
Y y	Y y	wi
Z z	Z z	ze
&*	&*	and

Double LETTERS

ff; ffl, fi, fl, ffi, æ, œ.

*This is not a letter, but a character standing for *and*. Children therefore should be taught to call it *and*; not *and-per-se*.

TABLE 1.

Lesson 1.						Lesson 6.					
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by	ak	ek	ik	ok	uk	
ca	ce*	ci*	co	cu	cy*	at	et	it	ot	ut	
da	de	di	do	du	dy	ar	er	ir	or	ur	
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy	az	ez	iz	oz	uz	
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky	Lesson 7.					
Lesson 2.						bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy	cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy	pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my	fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny	va	ve	vi	vo	vu	
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry	Lesson 8.					
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty	bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy	cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	
Lesson 3.						pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly	gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py	pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	
sa	se	si	so	su	sy	Lesson 9.					
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy	cha	che	chi	cho	chu	chy
Lesson 4.						dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry
ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry	
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc	gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly	
ad	ed	id	od	ud	Lesson 10.						
af	ef	if	of	uf	sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly	
al	el	il	ol	ul	qua	que	qui	quo			
Lesson 5.						sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
ag	eg	ig	og	ug	spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy	
am	em	im	om	um	Lesson 11.						
an	en	in	on	un	sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty	
ap	ep	ip	op	up	sca	sce	sci	sco	scu	scy	
as	es	is	os	us	tha	the	thi	tho	thu	thy	
av	ev	iv	ov	uv	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try	
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux							

*They should be taught to pronounce, *ce, ci, cy*, like *se, si, sy*.

Lesson 12.

spla	sple	spli	splo	splu	sply
spra	spre	spri	spro	spru	spry
stra	stre	stri	stro	stru	stry
swa	swe	swi	swo	swu	swy

Table 2.

Note. A figure placed over the first word, marks the sound of the vowel in all that follows, until contradicted by another figure.

Lesson 1.

² bag	² big	⁵ bog	² bug	² den	² cap	² bit	⁵ dot
fag	dig	dog	dug	hen	gap	cit	got
cag	fig	fog	hug	men	lap	hit	hot
gag	gig	hog	lug	pen	map	pit	jot
hag	pig	jog	mug	ten	rap	sit	lot
rag	wig	log	tug	wen	tap	wit	not

Lesson 2.

² man	⁵ fob	² bad	² bed	² bid	⁵ fop	² bet	² but
can	job	had	fed	did	hop	get	cut
pan	mob	lad	led	lid	lop	let	hut
ran	rob	mad	red	hid	mop	met	nut
van	sob	sad	wed	rid	top	yet	put

Lesson 3.

² belt	² gilt	² band	² bled	² brag	⁵ clod	² brad
melt	hilt	hand	bred	drag	plod	clad
felt	milt	land	fled	flag	shod	glad
pelt	jilt	sand	shed	stag	trod	shad

Lesson 4.

⁵ clog	² glut	² blab	² chub	² damp	² bump	² bend
flog	shut	drab	club	camp	jump	lend
frog	smut	crab	drub	lamp	lump	mend
grog	slut	scab	grub	vamp	pump	send

Lesson 5.

¹ bind	¹ bold	³ call	² bill	² bent	² best	² brim
find	hold	fall	fill	dent	lest	grim
mind	fold	gall	hill	lent	nest	skim
kind	sold	hall	kill	sent	jest	swim
wind	gold	tall	mill	went	pest	trim

Lesson 6.

¹ lace	¹ dice	¹ fade	¹ bide	¹ cage	¹ bake	¹ dine
mace	mice	lade	ride	page	cake	fine
trace	nice	made	side	rage	make	pine
pace	rice	wade	wide	wage	wake	wine

Lesson 7.

¹ gale	¹ cape	¹ pipe	¹ cope	¹ dire	¹ date	¹ drive
pale	rape	ripe	hope	hire	hate	five
sale	tape	wipe	rope	fire	fate	hive
vale	ape	type	pope	wire	grate	rive

Lesson 8.

dote	file	dame	fare	bore	bone	nose
mote	bile	fame	mare	fore	cone	dose
note	pile	came	rare	tore	hone	hose
vote	vile	name	tare	wore	tone	rose

TABLE 3.

Lesson 1.

² blank	² blush	¹ fleet	¹ brace	¹ price	¹ brine
flank	flush	sheet	chace	slice	shine
frank	plush	street	grace	spice	swine
prank	crush	greet	space	twice	twine

Lesson 2.

² band	² bless	¹ crime	¹ broke	¹ blade	¹ blame
grand	dress	chime	choke	spade	flame
stand	press	prime	cloke	trade	shame
strand	stress	slime	smoke	shade	frame

Lesson 3.

¹ brake	¹ glare	¹ brave	² hence	¹ mince	¹ bleed
drake	share	crave	fence	since	breed
flake	snare	grave	pence	prince	speed
spake	spare	slave	sense	rinse	steed

Lesson 4.

² and	² ill	¹ age	² his	² rich	² less	¹ duke	¹ life
act	ink	aim	has	held	mess	mule	wife
apt	fact	aid	hast	gift	kiss	rule	safe
ell	fan	ice	hath	dull	miss	time	male
ebb	left	ale	add	till	tush	tune	save
egg	self	ace	elf	will	hush	mute	here
end	else	ape	pen	well	desk	maze	robe

Lesson 5.

¹ glade	¹ snake	² track	² clank	² clamp	² black
grade	glaze	pact	crank	champ	crack
shave	craze	plant	shank	cramp	match
wave	prate	sang	plank	spasm	patch
quake	slate	fang	clump	splash	fetch
stage	shape	rang	thump	crash	vetch

Lesson 6.

¹ mine	¹ sire	¹ strife	¹ bride	² brick	¹ strive
spine	quire	fife	chide	kick	spike
vine	spire	trite	glide	chick	splice
gripe	mire	quite	pride	click	strike
snipe	smite	squire	vice	lick	ride
stripe	spite	spike	trice	stick	wide

Lesson 7.

Examples of the formation of the plural from the singular, and of other derivates.

name,	names	camp,	camps	slave,	slaves
dame,	dames	clamp,	clamps	brave,	braves
gale,	gales	lamp,	lamps	stave,	staves
scale,	scales	scalp,	scalps	mate,	mates
cape,	capes	map,	maps	state,	states

grape,	grapes	plant,	plants	mind,	minds
crane,	cranes	plank,	planks	bind,	binds
shade,	shades	flag,	flags	snare,	snares
grade,	grades	bank,	banks	snake,	snakes.

Lesson 8.

cake,	cakes	chap,	chaps	shake,	shakes
flake,	flakes	flank,	flanks	spade,	spades
hope,	hopes	shine,	shines	pipe,	pipes
note,	notes	slope,	slopes	wire,	wires
blot,	blots	fold,	folds	hive,	hives
cube,	cubes	club,	clubs	pine,	pin
grave,	graves	vote,	votes	fade,	fades
street,	streets	cone,	cones	mill,	mills
sheet,	sheets	bone,	bones	hill,	hills

Lesson 9.

side,	sides	blank,	blanks	mare,	mares
vale,	vales	choke,	chokes	tare,	tares
wife,	wives	cloke,	clokes	grate,	grates
life,	lives	smoke,	smokes	smite,	smites
hive,	hives	flame,	flames	brick,	bricks
drive,	drives	frame,	frames	kick,	kicks
go,	goes	stand,	stands	stick,	sticks
wo,	woes	drove,	droves	bride,	brides
do,	does	robe,	robes	fire,	fires
add,	adds	flag,	flags	swim,	swims

TABLE 4.

Easy words of two syllables, accented on the first.

When the stress of voice falls on a vowel, it is necessarily long, and is marked by the figure 1. When the stress of voice falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is necessarily short, and is marked by figure 2.

No figures are placed over the vowels in unaccented syllables, because they are short. It must be observed, however, that in unaccented terminating syllables, almost all vowels are pronounced like *i* and *u*. Thus,

al *is pronounced* ul, , rural rurul,
et it, fillet fillit.

This is the general rule in the language: originating doubtlessly from this cause, that the short *i* and *u* are pronounced with a less aperture or opening of the mouth, with less exertions of the organs, and consequently with more ease than the other vowels in these terminating syllables; for in order to pronounce them right, nothing more is required than to lay a proper stress of the voice

on the accented syllable, and pronounce the unaccented syllables with more ease and rapidity. When any of these terminations are accented, and some of them are, the vowel retains its own sound; as, *compel, lament, depress, &c.*

The figures are placed over the vowels of the accented syllables; and one figure marks all the words that follow, till it is contradicted by another figure.

¹ ba ker	glo ry	ne gro	sa cred
bri er	gi ant	o ver	se cret
ci der	gra vy	pa gan	sha dy
cra zy	gru el	pa per	si lent
cri er	ho ly	pa pist	so ber
cru el	hu man	pi lot	spi der
di al	i cy	pli ant	sto ry
di et	i dol	po et	stu dent
du ty	i vy	pre cept	stu pid
dy er	ju ry	pru dent	ta per
dra per	ju lep	qui et	tra der
fa tal	la dy	ra ker	ti dings
fe ver	la zy	re al	to ry
fi nal	le gal	ri der	to tal
fla grant	li ar	ri ot	tri al
flu ent	li on	ru by	tru ant
fo cus	ma ker	ru in	tu mult
fru gal	mo dish	ru ler	tu tor
fu el	mo ment	ru ral	va cant
va grant	cut ler	ham let	mut ter
va ry	dan ger	han sel	num ber
vi per	dif fer	hap py	nut meg
vi tal	din ner	hin der	nurs ling
vo cal	drum mer	hun dred	pam per
wa fer	el der	hunt er	pan el
wa ges	em bers	in sect	pan try
wa ger	em blem	in step	pat tern
wo ful	en ter	in to	pa tron
ab bot	fac tor	jes ter	pen cil
act or	fag got	ken nel	pen ny
ad der	fan cy	kin dred	pep per
ad vent	fan tom	king dom	pil lar
al um	fat ling	kins man	pil fer
am ber	fer ret	lad der	pil grim
an gel	fil let	lan tern	plum met

bal lad	flan nel	lap pet	pup py
bank er	flat ter	lat ter	ram mer
ban ter	flut ter	let ter	ran som
bap tist	fran tic	lim ber	rec tor
bat ter	fun nel	lim ner	rem nant
bet ter	gal lop	lit ter	ren der
bit ter	gam mon	luck y	ren net
blun der	gan der	mam mon	rub bish
buf fet	gar ret	man na	sad ler
bur gess	gen try	man ner	sal lad
car rot	gib bet	ma tron	san dy
chan nel	gyp sy	mem ber	sat in
chap man	glim mer	mer ry	scan dal
chap ter	glit ter	mill er	scat ter
chat ter	gul let	mit ten	sel dom
chil dren	gun ner	mur der	sel fish
chil ly	gus set	mud dy	sen tence
cin der	gut ter	mur mur	shat ter
shep herd	tan ner	wed ding	hor rid
shil ling	tat tler	wil ful	joc key
sig nal	tem per	will ing	jol ly
sil ver	ten der	wis dom	mot to
		4	
sin ner	ten dril	art less	on set
slat tern	ten ter	art ist	of fer
slen der	tim ber	af ter	of fice
		5	
slum ber	trench er	chop per	pot ter
smug gler	trum pet	com ment	rob ber
spin net	tum bler	com mon	sot tish
			2
spir it	tur key	con duct	cler gy
splen did	vel lum	con cord	er rand
splen dor	vel vet	con gress	her mit
splin ter	ves sel	con quest	ker nel
stam mer	vic tim	con sul	mer cy
sub ject	vul gar	con vert	per fect
sud den	ug ly	doc tor	per son
suf fer	ul cer	dross y	ser mon
sul len	un der	dol lar	ser pent
sul try	up per	fod der	ser vant
sum mon	ut most	fol ly	ver min
tal ly	ut ter	fop pish	ven om

TABLE 5.

Easy words of two syllables, accented on the second.

N.B. In general, when a vowel in an unaccented syllable stands alone or ends a syllable*, it has its first sound as in *protect*: yet as we do not dwell upon the vowel, it is short and weak. When the vowel, in such syllable is joined to a consonant, it has its second sound; as *address*.

*But if a vowel unaccented ends the word, it has its second sound, as in *city*.

a base	a like	a maze	at tire
a bide	al lude	as pire	be fore
a dore	a lone	a tone	be have
be hold	fore seen	trans late	di rect
com ply	im brue	un bind	dis band
com pute	im pale	un told	dis miss
com plete	in cite	un fold	dis sent
con fine	in flame	un glue	dis tinct
con jure	in trude	un kind	dis trust
con sume	in sure	un lace	dis tract
con trol	in vite	un ripe	dis turb
cre ate	mis name	un safe	ef fect
		2	
de cide	mis place	ab rupt	e mit
de clare	mis rule	ab surd	en camp
de duce	mis take	ac cept	en rich
de fy	mo rose	ad dict	e vent
de fine	par take	ad dres	e vince
de grade	per spire	ad mit	ful fill
de note	po lite	a mend	fi nance
de pute	pre pare	a midst	gal lant
de rive	pro mote	ar range	him self
dis like	re bate	as cend	im pend
dis place	re buke	be set	im plant
dis robe	re cite	ca nal	im press
dis taste	re cline	col lect	im print
di vine	re duce	com pel	in cur
e lope	re late	con duct	in dent
en dure	re ly	con tent	in fect
en force	re mind	con tend	in fest
en gage	re plete	cor rect	in flict
en rage	re vere	cor rupt	in still
en roll	se duce	de duct	in struct
en sue	sub lime	de fect	in vest

en tice	su pine	de fend	mis give
en tire	su preme	de press	mis print
e vade	sur vive	de range	mis trust
for sworn	tra duce	de tect	mo lest
neg lect	re press	un bend	re volve
ob struct	re tract	un fit	re volt
of fence	ro bust	un hurt	un lock
oc cur	re trench	un hinge	de spond
o mit	ro mance	un man	con cert
		4	
op press	se dan	de bar	de fer
per mit	se lect	de part	di vert
por tent	sub ject	dis arm	in verse
pre tend	sub mit	dis card	in vert
pre dict	sub tract	em balm	per vert
pro ject	sus pense	em bark	per verse
pro tect	trans act	en chant	re fer
pro test	trans cend	en large	con fer
re cant	trans gress	huz za	de ter
re fit	trans plant	un arm	in fer
re lax	tre pan	un bar	in ter
		5	
re mit	un apt	ab hor	in tend

TABLE 6.

*Easy words of three syllables; the full accent on the first,
and a weak accent on the third.*

¹ cru ci fix	lu na cy	si mon y	ad a mant
cru el ty	no ta ry	stu pe fy	am i ty
de cen cy	nu mer al	tu te lar	am nes ty
di a dem	nu tri ment	va can cy	ar ro gant
di a lect	o ver plus	va gran cy	bar ris ter
dra per y	po et ry	ab do men	but ter y
droll e ry	pri ma cy	al le gro	ben e fit
du ti ful	pri ma ry	ad mi ral	big a my
flu en cy	pu ri ty	al co ran	big ot ry
i vo ry	ru di ment	ab nu al	cal i co
i ro ny	re gen cy	an im al	but ter fly
la zi ness	se cre cy	ac ci dent	cal en dar

li bra ry
can is ter
can ni bal
can o py
cap i tal
chast i ty
cin na mon
cit i zen
clar i fy
clas sic al
clem en cy
cler ic al
cur ren cy
cyl in der
den i zen
det ri ment
dif fid ent
dif fer ent
dif fi cult
dig nit ty
dil i gent
div id end
dul cim er
ec sta cy
ed it or
ef fi gy
el e ment
el e gy
em bas sy
eb o ny
em bry o
em e rald
em per or
en e my
en mi ty
sum ma ry
sup ple ment
sym me try

tam a rind
tap es try
tem po ral

scru tin y
en ti ty
ep i gram
es cu lent
ev e ry
fac ul ty
fac to ry
fam i ly
fel o ny
fes tiv al
fin ic al
fish er y
gal lant ry
gal le ry
gar ri son
gen e ral
gun ner y
hap pi ness
her al dry
im ple ment
im pu dent
in cre ment
in di go
in dus try
in fan cy
in fan try
in fi del
in stru ment
in te ger
in tel lect
in ter est
in ter val
in va lid
jus ti fy
leg a cy
ur gen cy
wag gon er
wil der ness
⁴
har bin ger
har mo ny
harps i chord

al i ment
len i ty
le pro sy
lev i ty
lib er al
lib er ty
lig a ment
lin e al
lit a ny
lit er al
lit ur gy
lux u ry
man i fest
man i fold
man ner ly
mar in er
med ic al
mel o dy
mem o ry
mes sen ger
mil lin er
min er al
min is ter
mus cu lar
mys te ry
nat u ral
pan o ply
par a dox
par a gon
par al lax
par al lel
par a pet
par i ty
pat ri ot
ped ant ry
hos pi tal
lot te ry
mon u ment

nom in al
oc u lar
oc cu py

cab in et
ped i gree
pen al ty
pen u ry
pes ti lent
pil lo ry
prac tic al
prin cip al
pub lic an
punc tu al
pun gen cy
pyr a mid
rad i cal
rar i ty
reg u lar
rem e dy
rib al dry
rev er end
rit u al
riv u let
sac ra ment
sal a ry
sat is fy
sec u lar
sed i ment
sen a tor
sen ti ment
sen tin el
sev er al
sil la bub
sim il ar
sin gu lar
sin is ter
slip e ry
sub si dy
prod i gal
pro di gy
prom in ent

prop er ty
pros o dy
pro test ant

ten den cy	⁵ cod i cil	of fi cer	quad ru ped
ten e ment	col o ny	or a tor	qual i ty
ter ri fy	com e dy	or i gin	quan tit y
test a ment	com ic al	or na ment	quan da ry
tit u lar	con ju gal	or re ry	² cer ti fy
typ ic al	con tin ent	ot to man	mer cu ry
tyr an ny	con tra band	pol i cy	per fid y
vag a bond	con tra ry	pol i tic	per ju ry
van i ty	doc u ment	pop u lar	per ma nent
vic tor y	drop sic al	pov er ty	per tin ent
vil lan ny	glob u lar	pon der ous	re gu late
vin e gar	gloss a ry	prob i ty	ter ma gant

TABLE 7.

Easy words of three syllables, accented on the second.

¹ a base ment	de co rum	im pru dent
a gree ment	de ni al	oc ta vo
al li ance	de cri al	op po nent
al lure ment	de port ment	po ma tum
ap pa rent	de po nent	pri me val
ar ri val	dic ta tor	re ci tal
a maze ment	di plo ma	re li ance
a tone ment	en roll ment	re qui tal
co e qual	en tice ment	re vi val
con fine ment	e qua tor	spec ta tor
con trol ler	he ro ic	sub scri ber
de ci pher	il le gal	sur vi vor
tes ta tor	di min ish	pro tect or
test a trix	dis sent er	pu is sant
trans la tor	dis tem per	re dund ant
trans pa rent	dis tin guish	re fresh ment
tri bu nal	di urn al	re lin quish
ver ba tim	dog ma tic	re luc tant
vol ca no	do mes tic	re mem ber
un e qual	dra mat ic	re plen ish
un mind ful	e ject ment	re plev in
a ban don	em bar rass	re pug nant

ac **cus** tom
af **fect** ed
ag **gress** or
a **mend** ment
ap **par** el
ap **pend** ix
as **cend** ant
as **sas** sin
as **sem** bly
at **tach** ment

at **tend** ant
be **gin** ning
be **wil** der
co **hab** it
col **lect** or
con **sid** er
con **tin** gent
con **tact** or
de **cant** er
de **lin** quent
de **liv** er
de **mer** it
de **tach** ment
di **lem** ma

em **bel** lish
em **pan** el
en **camp** ment
e **quip** ment
er **rat** ic
es **tab** lish
hys **ter** ic
in **ces** sant
in **clem** ent
in **cum** bent

in **hab** it
in **sip** id
in **trin** sic
in **val** id
ma **lig** nant
mo **nas** tic
noc **turn** al
pa **cif** ic
pe **dant** ic
po **lem** ic
pre **cept** or
pre **tend** er
pro **hib** it
pro **lif** ic

re **pub** lish
ro **man** tic
se **ques** ter
spe **cif** ic
sur **ren** der
to **bac** co
trans **cend** ent
trans **gress** or
tri **umph** ant
um **brel** la

⁵
a **bol** ish
ac **com** plish
ad **mon** ish
as **ton** ish
de **mol** ish
dis **solv** ent
im **mod** est
im **mort** al
im **pos** tor
im **prop** er
in **con** stant
in **sol** vent
im **mor** al
un **god** ly

TABLE 8.

Easy words of three syllables, accented on the first and third.

¹
al a **mode**
dev o **tee**
dis a **gree**
dis es **teem**
dom i **neer**
im ma **ture**
im por **tune**

in com **mode**
in ter **cede**
in tro **duce**
mis ap **ply**
mis be **have**

o ver **take**
rec on **cile**
ref u **gee**
su per **sede**
su per **scribe**
vol un **teer**
un der **mine**
²
ap pre **hend**
con de **scend**
con tra **dict**
dis pos **sess**
in di **rect**

in cor **rect**
in ter **mix**
o ver **run**
o ver **turn**
rec ol **lect**
rec om **mend**
rep re **hend**

su per **add**
un der **stand**
un der **sell**
dis con **cern**
dis con **nect**

TABLE 9.

Easy words of four syllables, the full accent on the first, and the half accent on the third.

lu mi na ry	dil a to ry	preb end a ry
mo ment a ry	ep i lep sy	pref a to ry
au ga to ry	em is sa ry	pur ga to ry
bre vi a ry	ig no min y	sal u tar y
²		
ac cu ra cy	in ti ma cy	sanc tu a ry
ac ri mo ny	in tri ca cy	sec re tar y
ad mi ral ty	in ven to ry	sed en tar y
ad ver sa ry	man da to ry	stat u a ry
al i mo ny	mat ri mo ny	sump tu a ry
al le go ry	mer ce na ry	ter ri to ry
cer e mo ny	mis cel la ny	tes ti mo ny
cus tom a ry	mil i ta ry	trib u ta ry
del i ca cy	pat ri mo ny	per emp to ry
dif fi cul ty	plan et a ry	sub lu na ry
⁵		
con tro ver sy	prom on to ry	con tu ma cy
mon as te ry	vol un ta ry	con tu me ly
ob sti na cy	ob du ra cy	drom e da ry
pro mis so ry	com men ta ry	com mis sa ry

The words **het**-e-ro-dox, **lin**-e-a-ment, **pat**-ri-ot-ism, **sep**-tu-a-gint, have the full accent on the first syllable, and the half accent on the last.

TABLE 10.

Easy words of four syllables, accented on the second

a e ri al	ob scu ri ty	cap ti vi ty
an nu i ty	ob tain a ble	ce lib a cy
ar mo ri al	pro pri e ty	ci vil i ty
cen tu ri on	se cu ri ty	cli mac ter ic
col le gi al	so bri e ty	co in cid ent
com mu ni cant	va cu i ty	col lat e ral
com mu ni ty	va ri e ty	com par is on
	²	
con gru i ty	ab surd i ty	com pet it or
con nu bi al	ac tiv i ty	com pul so ry

cor **po** re al
cre **du** li ty
e **le** gi ac
fu **tu** ri ty
gram **mar** i an
gra **tu** i ty
his **to** ri an
li **bra** ri an
ma **te** ri al
ma **tu** ri ty
me **mo** ri al
mer **cu** ri al
out **rage** ous ly
e **quiv** a lent
e **quiv** o cal

e **van** gel ist
e **vent** u al
fa **tal** i ty
fer **til** i ty
fi **del** i ty
for **mal** i ty
fru **gal** i ty
gram **mat** ic al
ha **bit** u al
hos **til** i ty
hu **man** i ty
hu **mil** i ty
i **den** ti ty
im **mens** i ty
im **ped** im ent
ju **rid** ic al
le **vit** ic al
lon **gev** i ty
ma **lev** o lent

ma **lig** ni ty
mil **len** ni um
mo **ral** i ty
mu **nif** i cent
na **tiv** i ty
ne **ces** si ty

ac **cess** a ry
ad **min** is ter
ad **vers** i ty
a **dul** te ry
af **fin** i ty
a **nal** o gy
a **nat** o my
an **tag** o nist
ar **til** le ry
a **vid** di ty
bar **bar** i ty
bru **tal** i ty
ca **lam** i ty
no **bil** i ty
nu **mer** ic al

om **nip** o tent
par **tic** u lar
per **pet** u al
po **lit** ic al
po **lyg** a my
pre **cip** it ant
pre **dic** a ment
pro **fund** i ty
pros **per** i ty
ra **pid** i ty
re **cip** ro cal
re **pub** lic an
sab **bat** ic al
sa **tan** ic al
scur **ril** i ty
se **ver** i ty
sig **nif** ic ant
se **ren** i ty
sin **cer** i ty

so **lem** ni ty
su **prem** a cy
ter **res** tri al
tran **quil** li ty
ty **ran** nic al
va **lid** i ty

con **jec** tur al
con **stit** u ent
de **cliv** i ty
de **lin** quen cy
de **prav** i ty
di **am** e ter
dis **par** i ty
di **vin** i ty
ef **fect** u al
e **lec** tric al
em **pyr** e al
e **pis** co pal
e **pit** o me
ve **nal** i ty
vi **cin** i ty

5

a **pol** o gy
a **pos** ta cy
as **trol** o gy
as **tron** o my
bi **og** ra phy
com **mod** i ty
de **moc** ra cy
de **spond** en cy
e **con** o my
ge **om** e try
hy **poc** ri sy
ma **jor** i ty
me **trop** o lis
mi **nor** i ty
mo **nop** o ly
pre **dom** in ate
pri **or** i ty
tau **tol** o gy
ver **bos** i ty

2

ad **ver** si ty
di **ver** si ty
e **ter** ni ty
hy **per** bo le
pro **verb** i al
sub **serv** i ent

TABLE 11.

*Easy words of four syllables; full accent on the third,
and the half accent on the first.*

an te ¹ ce dent	com ment a tor
ap par a tus	me di a tor
sa cer do tal	mem o ran dum
su per vi sor	o ri ent al
ac ci ² dent al	or na ment al
ar o mat ic	pan e gyr ic
cal i man co	pred e ces sor
de tri ment al	sci en tif ic
en er get ic	sys tem at ic
fun da ment al	cor res ⁵ pond ent
in nu en do	hor i zon tal
mal e fac tor	u ni ² ver sal
man i fes to	un der stand ing
at mos pher ic	o ver whelm ing

Λ Having proceeded through tables, composed of easy words from one to four syllables, let the learner begin the following tables, which consist of more difficult words. In these the child will be much assisted by a knowledge of the figures and the use of Italics.

If the instructor should think it useful to let his pupils read some of the easy lessons, before they have finished spelling, he may divide their studies – let them spell on part of the day, and read the other.

TABLE 12.

Difficult and irregular Monosyllables.

I would recommend this table to be read sometimes across the page to make children attentive to the different ways of expressing the same sound, &c.

¹ bay	clay	rail	flail	brain
day	way	frail	snail	chain
hay	ray	wail	laird	grain
lay	bray	mail	aid	slain
say	stray	nail	maid	train
may	slay	trail	stair	rain
pay	spay	bail	swear	main
pray	jail	ail	wear	plain
sway	pail	hail	bear	sprain
fray	sail	tail	tear	stain
twain	tray	change	squeal	creed
vain	gray	strange	beer	heed
wain	slain	blaze	peer	mead
paint	play	be	deer	knead
quaint	beard	pea	fear	reed
plaint	date	sea	dear	bleed
aim	tale	tea	hear	breed
claim	staid	flea	near	plead
main	laid	yea	rear	deem
waif	paid	key	veer	seem
stage	braid	leap	drear	cream
gauge	air	neap	clear	dream
plague	chair	reap	shear	stream
vague	fair	cheap	steer	beam
bait	hair	heap	bier	steam
great	pair	steel	tier	seam
gait	lain	kneel	year	gleam
wait	pain	teal	cheer	scream
plait	strain	feel	heard	fleam
strait	gain	keel	blear	fream
graze	blain	deal	ear	ream
praise	drain	heal	sear	team
raise	fain	meal	smear	least
baise	faint	peel	spear	feast

raze	taint	reel	tear	yeast
maize	saint	seal	queer	beast
shave	trait	steal	deed	priest
brave	hasted	veal	feed	east
knave	paste	weal	need	reef
break	waste	zeal	weed	grief
steak	baste	peal	bead	brief
spray	chaste	beal	lead	chief
stay	taste	ceil	read	deaf
gray	traipse	eel	seed	leaf
sheaf	teat	sleeve	league	sleight
fief	beak	grieve	teague	bright
lief	leak	reeve	twag	fight
beef	weak	leave	leash	blight
plea	bleak	lieve	liege	fright
flee	sneak	reave	siege	flight
bee	speak	beeves	dry	wight
deep	freak	eaves	bye	wright
keep	squeak	greaves	fly	clime
weep	reek	freeze	cry	rhyme
steep	cheek	sneeze	sky	knife
sleep	wreak	breeze	lie	climb
creep	fleak	ease	die	smile
sheep	scream	squeeze	eye	stile
fleece	shriek	cheese	buy	guile
peace	sleek	frieze	try	mild
cease	streak	please	fry	child
lease	seen	seize	pie	wild
geese	bean	tease	wry	bride
niece	clean	speech	high	stride
piece	mien	leach	nigh	guide
grease	queen	beach	sigh	guise
crease	wean	reach	by	fro
meet	keen	teach	fie	doe
bleat	glean	screech	hie	toe
cheat	spleen	breach	vie	foe
treat	dean	bleach	light	bow
meat	green	each	might	mow
seat	quean	peach	height	tow
feat	lean	fiend	night	row
beat	yea	yield	right	owe

neat	mean	shield	sight	flow
feet	heave	wield	tight	glow
heat	cleave	field	slight	blow
slow	roast	loan	hoarse	rue
know	coast	shown	source	shrew
grow	toast	old	coarse	spew
snow	more	told	board	stew
stow	four	cold	hoard	tew
strow	pour	mold	gourd	yew
dough	door	port	sword	chew
hoe	floor	fort	holme	clew
sloe	roar	sport	oaf	ewe
mole	boar	court	loaf	slue
pole	hoar	goad	due	mew
sole	oar	load	true	cure
foal	soar	toad	you	pure
goal	oat	woad	glue	your
roll	boat	soap	sue	rude
poll	doat	froze	dew	prude
boll	goat	close	few	shrewd
toll	moat	prose	new	crude
soul	bloat	chose	pew	feud
scroll	float	coach	lieu	rheum
coal	joke	poach	view	muse
shoal	oak	roach	new	bruise
bowl	croak	broach	brew	use
knoll	cloke	folks	screw	cruise
stroll	soak	coax	brew	spruce
troll	tone	foam	blew	use
rogue	known	comb	knew	cruse
brogue	own	roam	drew	juice
vogue	groan	loam	crew	sluice
most	blown	shorn	hew	fruit
post	flown	sworn	strew	bruit
host	mown	mourn	shew	suit
ghost	sown	force	slew	mewl
boast	moan	course	blue	lure
jamb	check	delve	skill	jolt
lamb	speck	valve	spill	boult
plaid	wreck	guess	chill	dolt
limb	meant	breast	ditch	moult

gaunt	sense	guest	pitch	coat
dense	tense	sweat	witch	dost
hence	bench	debt	twitch	curl
pence	clench	stem	niche	hurl
fence	stench	phlegm	hinge	churl
lapse	quench	wink	singe	drum
flat	wench	pink	cringe	dumb
gnat	wrench	cinque	fringe	crumb
cash	drench	prism	twinge	numb
clash	fetch	schism	glimpse	plum
gnash	sketch	chip	since	much
strap	wretch	skip	rince	such
wrap	spend	ship	wince	touch
shall	friend	strip	teint	crutch
bled	blend	scrip	brick	burst
dead	badge	spin	stick	stuff
stead	fadge	chin	kick	snuff
read	edge	twin	wick	rough
tread	hedge	skin	quick	tough
bread	wedge	guilt	spit	plump
dread	sledge	built	knit	stump
spread	ledge	quilt	twit	trump
shred	sedge	build	live	lurch
head	pledge	drift	sieve	church
cleanse	dredge	shift	ridge	young
			8	
realm	fledge	swift	none	gulf
dram	bridge	twist	stone	nymph
deck	bilge	wrist	home	hymn
neck	helve	risk	bolt	judge
peck	twelve	shrill	colt	grudge
drudge	lost	sawn	squall	cough
trudge	tost	brawn	yawl	trough
shrub	war	spawn	awl	fork
scrub	for	yawn	haul	cork
bulge	nor	laud	stall	hawk
gurge	taught	fraud	small	balk
surge	caught	broad	crawl	walk
purge	brought	cord	brawl	talk
plunge	sought	lord	bawl	chalk
curse	ought	ward	caul	stalk
purse	wrought	gauze	drawl	calk

law	fought	cause	wart	daub
shaw	groat	pause	sort	bawd
taw	fraught	clause	short	warp
maw	naught	torch	quart	wasp
raw	form	scorch	snort	want
paw	storm	gorge	bald	cause
saw	swarm	all	scald	⁴ balm
awe	warm	tall	off	calm
gnaw	born	fall	oft	psalm
straw	corn	hall	loft	psalm
flaw	warn	gall	soft	qualm
draw	corse	pall	cross	alms
chaw	horn	ball	dross	bask
claw	morn	call	moss	cask
craw	fawn	wall	loss	ask
haw	lawn	maul	horse	mask
jaw	dawn	scrawl	corpse	task
cost	pawn	sprawl	dwarf	ark
bark	starve	daunt	gape	knock
dark	arm	flaunt	carn	drop
hark	harm	haunt	darn	crop
mark	charm	jaunt	barn	shop
lark	farm	taunt	yarn	shock
park	barm	vaunt	bar	wan
are	cart	past	far	swan
shark	dart	past	scar	gone
stark	hart	vast	star	swash
asp	mart	blast	tar	watch
clasp	part	fast	czar	was
hasp	tart	mast	car	wast
rasp	start	mass	char	knob
gasp	smart	pass	jar	swab
grasp	chart	lass	mar	wad
hard	heart	bass	par	dodge
bard	staff	brass	barb	lodge
card	chaff	class	garb	bodge
lard	half	glass	carle	podge
guard	calf	grass	marl	fosse
pard	laugh	arch	snarl	bond
yard	craft	march	chance	fond

branch	shaft	parch	dance	pond
launch	waft	starch	prance	wand
staunch	raft	hash	lance	strong
haunch	draught	charge	glance	wrong
blanch	aft	large	trance	botch
craunch	haft	barge	scarf	scotch
cart	pant	farce	laste	mosque
			5	
harp	grant	parse	swap	blot
sharp	slant	calve	dock	yacht
scarp	ant	halve	mock	scoat
carve	aunt	salve	clock	halt
salt	spool	woo	roof	strip
malt	droop	proof	loof	chirp
fault	scoop	woof	soon	jerk
vault	troop	loose	hoop	perk
false	loop	goose	coop	smirk
bronze	soup	moose	poop	yerk
doom	group	spoon	full	quirk
room	hoop	roost	bull	herb
		6		
boom	boot	root	pull	verb
loom	coot	foot	wool	fir
bloom	hoot	shoot	bush	myrrh
groom	toot	book	push	fern
womb	moot	cook	puss	earn
			2	
tomb	food	hook	earl	yearn
broom	rood	look	pearl	learn
spoon	brood	took	skirt	stern
boon	mood	brook	verse	kern
moon	move	crook	fierce	quern
noon	prove	flock	pierce	search
loon	groove	rook	fierce	perch
swoon	noose	shook	herse	swerve
boorn	choose	croup	terse	wert
				8
poor	lose	wood	verge	son
tour	boose	stood	serge	run
moor	ooze	good	dirge	ton
boor	ouse	hood	virge	won
cool	coo	could	vert	done

fool	two	would	term	one (wun)
tool	do	should	firm	come
stool	shoe	wolf	germ	some
pool	loo	hoof	sperm	bomb
clomb	once (wunce)	foil	brow	browse
rhomb	monk	boil	plow	spouse
dirt	tongue	coil	bough	drowse
shirt	birch	join	slough	cloud
flirt	sponge	coin	out	crowd
wort	heir	loin	stout	loud
girt	trey	groin	oust	proud
spirt	sley	boy	trout	shroud
squirt	prey	joy	gout	bound
kirk	grey	toy	pout	hound
work	weigh	coy	clout	pound
bird	eigh	cloy	rout	round
first	neigh	buoy	shout	sound
worst	vein	voice	doubt	foul
blood	deign	choice	bout	owl
flood	skein	moist	drought	fowl
sir	rein	hoist	our	scowl
her	eight	joist	sour	cowl
worm	freight	noise	brown	growl
world	streight	coif	down	howl
front	tete	quoif	drown	ounce
ront	feint	ou and ow	frown	pounce
wont	veil	now	clown	vouch
dove	oi and oy	cow	gown	couch
love	oil	how	town	vouch
shove	spoil	bow	house	slouch
glove	soil	mow	louse	pouch
twirl	broil	sow	mouse	gouge
dunce	toil	vow	douse	lounge

MONOSYLLABLES IN *TH*.

The following have the first sound of th, viz. as in thick, thin.

¹	throw	thowl	hath	breadth	bath
	truth	threw	rath	filth	lath
	youth	thrice	pith	frith	wrath
	sheath	thrive	with*	plinth	⁵ throbb
	heath	throne	theft	spilth	throng
	both	throee	thatch	³ thaw	thong
	oath	throve	thill	cloth	⁶ tooth
	forth	² thing	thrid	moth	through
	fourth	think	thrill	broth	² earth
	highth	thin	thrash	sloth	dearth
	three	thank	thwack	troth	birth
	throat	thick	tilth	north	girth
	theme	thrift	withe	loth	mirth
	thigh	thumb	smith	thorn	thirst
	faith	length	thrust	froth	worth
	blowth	strength	thrum	thrall	month
	growth	breath	thread	thwart	thirl
	quoth	death	stealth	warmth	ou
	ruth	health	thrash	swath	south
	teeth	wealth	depth	⁴ path	mouth
	thane	treat	width	hearth	drouth

*In this word, *th* has its first sound before a consonant, as in *withstand*; and its second sound before a vowel, as in *without*, *with us*. But in other compound words, *th* generally retains the sound of its primitive.

The following have the second sound of *th*, as in *thou*.

thine	teeth*	blithe	then	soothe
thy	those	wreath	thus	they ⁹
bathe	tithe	writhe	the	there
lathe	these	sythe	them	their
swathe	though	seethe	thence	ou
clothe	thee	breathe	than	thou
loathe	hithe	this ²	booth ⁶	mouth
meeethe	lithe	that	smooth	

*The noun *teeth*, has the first sound of *th*, and the verb *to teeth* its second sound. The same is observable of *mouth*, and *to mouth*. This is the reason why these words are found under both heads.

The words *mouth*, *moth*, *cloth*, *path*, *swath*, *bath*, *lath*, have the first sound of *th* in the singular number, and the second in the plural.

Examples of the formation of plurals, and other derivatives.

bay,	bays	stain,	stains	saint,	saints
day,	days	brain,	brains	heap,	heaps
lay,	lays	chain,	chains	tear,	tears
pay,	pays	pain,	pains	hear,	hears
pray,	prays	paint,	paints	spear,	spears
sway,	sways	claim,	claims	creed,	creeds
way,	ways	strait,	straits	trait,	traits
mail,	mails	plague,	plagues	chief,	chiefs
nail,	nails	key,	keys	leak,	leaks
sail,	sails	knave,	knaves	speak,	speaks
weep,	weeps	green,	greens	sheaf,	sheaves
seam,	seams	yield,	yields	leaf,	leaves
fly,	flies	stride,	strides	poll,	polls
cry,	cries	guide,	guides	soul,	souls
dry,	dries	smile,	smiles	coal,	coals
sky,	skies	toe,	toes	howl,	bowls
buy,	buys	foe,	foes	rouge,	rouges
sigh,	sighs	bow,	bows	post,	posts
flight,	flights	glow,	glows	host,	hosts

light,	lights	flow,	flows	toast,	toasts
sight,	sights	blow,	blows	coast,	coasts
life,	lives	snow,	snows	door,	doors
wife,	wives	hoe,	hoes	floor	floors
knife,	knives	foal,	foals	oar,	oars

TABLE 13.

TABLE 14.

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

1	fea ture	ni ter	tai lor
a cre	fe male	oat meal	trait or
a pron	fro ward	past ry	trea ty
bare foot	grate ful	pi ous	wea ry
beast ly	griev ous	peo ple	wo ful
brew er	gno mon	plu mage	wri ter
beau ty	hain ous	pa rent	wain scot
brok en	hind most	pro logue	yeo man
			²
boat swain	hoar y	quo ta	ab sence
bow sprit	hu mor	rhu barb	ab bey
brave ry	jew el	ri fle	am ple
ca ble	jui cy	rogu ish	asth ma
cheap en	knave ry	re gion	an cle
dai ly	knight hood	sea son	bal ance
dai sy	li ver	spright ly	bel fry
dea con	la bor	sti fle	bash ful
dia mond	le gion	stee ple	bish op
do tage	may or	bol ster	blem ish
eve ning	me ter	coul ter	blus ter
fa vor	mi ter	slave ry	brim stone
fla vor	mea sles	shoul der	brick kiln
blud geon	dam son	grav el	mel on
bel lows	dan gle	grum ble	mer it
bis cuit	dac tyl	guin ea	min gle

brit tle
buck ram
bus tle
cam el
cap rice
cap tain
cen sure
chap el
chast en
cher ish
chim ney
car ry
car riage
cis tern
cit y
clam or
clean ly
cred it
crev ice
crick et
crust y
crys tal
cup board
cus tom
crib bage
cul ture
cous in
cut lass
dam age
dam ask
dam sel
rel ish
rig or
ris en
riv er
riv et
ruf fle
res in
sam ple
salm on
satch el

debt or
dim ple
dis tance
doub le
driv en
dud geon
dun geon
drunk ard
dust y
ec logue
en gine
en sign
en trails
er ror
fash ion
fam ish
fas set
fat ten
fes ter
fer riage
fid dle
flag on
frec kle
frus trate
fur lough
fran chise
ges ture
gant let
gin gle
glis ten
grand eur
tav ern
tempt er
ten ant
till age
tip ple
tres pass
troub le
twink ling
trans port
trun cheon

gud geon
hand ful
hab it
has soc
ha voc
heif er
heav y
hin drance
hus band
hum ble
husk y
im age
in stance
in ward
isth mus
jeal ous
jour nal
judge ment
knuck le
knap sack
lan guage
lan guor
land lord
lev el
lim it
lus ter
lunch eon
mad am
mal ice
man gle
mas tiff
daugh ter
au tumn
fault y
for tress
for tune
gau dy
geor gic
gorge ous
lau rel
lord ship

mis tress
mis chief
musk et
mus lin
mus ter
mar riage
nev er
nim ble
pad lock
pamph let
pen ance
pes ter
phren zy
pis mire
plan et
pleas ant
peas ant
pinch ers
prat tle
pun ish
puz zle
pic ture
pur chase
prac tice
phtis ic
punch eon
quick en
ram ble
rap id
rat tle
reb el
mark et
mas ter
mar quis
par cel
par don
par lor
part ner
pas ture
psalm ist
scar let

scab bard	ven om	haugh ty	slan der
scis sors	ven ture	morn ing	⁵ al so
seven night	vint age	mor tal	al way
scep ter	vis it	mort gage	bon fire
spec ter	vis age	naugh ty	cob ler
scrib ble	vict uals	saw yer	clos et
scuf fle	venge ance	tor ment	col league
sin ew	veni son	wa ter	com et
sim ple	vine yard	sau cy	com rade
sin gle	wel come	sau cer	con quer
scep tic	wed lock	⁴ an swer	cock swain
smug gle	wick ed	barb er	con duit
span gle	wran gle	brace let	cop y
spig ot	wrap per	cart er	con trite
spit tle	wres tle	cham ber	cof fin
spin dle	wrist band	craft y	doc trine
sup ple	weap on	char coal	flor id
subt le	wid geon	flask et	fon dle
stur geon	zeal ot	gar land	fore head
sur geon	zeal ous	ghast ly	frol ic
tal ent	zeph yr	gar ment	fal chion
tal on	³ slaugh ter	har lot	grog ram
tan gle	bor der	har vest	gos lin
tat tle	cor ner	jaun dice	hogs head
hom age	spon dee	coop er	shov el
hon est	wan der	cuck oo	squir rel
hon or	wan ton	² ver min	vir gin
knowl edge	war rant	ver dict	wor ship
hal loe	squan der	ver juce	won der
lodg er	yon der	vir tue	⁹ neigh bor
mod est	⁶ gloom y	kern el	ou
mod ern	wo man	⁸ con jure	coun cil
mon strous	boo by	cov er	coun ter
nov el	⁷ wool len	cir cuit	coun ty
nov ice	bush el	fir kin	dough ty
prof fer	bo som	com pass	drow sy

prog ress
prom ise
pros pect
pros per
quad rant
quad rate
squad ron
stop page

bush y
worst ed
cush ion
bul let
bul lock
bul ly
bul wark
butch er

com fort
bor ough
dirt y
gov ern
hon ey
sove reign
stir rup
skir mish

mount ain
show er
flow er
bow er
pow er
oy
voy age

TABLE 15.

TABLE 16.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

¹
ac **quire**
a **base**
a **buse**
a **dieu**
al **ly**
aw **ry**
be **lieve**

af **fair**
af **fright**
a **gainst**
a **muse**
en **croach**
en **dear**
en **treat**

ap **proach**
ar **raign**
a **rise**
as **sign**
un **tie**
un **true**
up **right**

a **stray**
a **vail**
a **wake**
a **way**
a **far**
a **larm**
quit ar

be **lief**
be **nign**
be **siege**
be **low**
be **stow**
bo **hea**
con **sign**
com **plain**
cam **paign**
com **pose**
con **dign**
con **cise**
con **ceit**

ex **cise**
ex **pose**
in **crease**
in **dict**
in **pair**
in **fuse**
in **scribe**
ma **lign**
ob **tain**
o **pake**
ob **lige**
per **tain**
pre **vail**

²
ad **journ**
a **byss**
at **tack**
at **tempt**
a **venge**
ad **ept**
be **head**
be **twixt**
bur **lesque**
con **temn**
con **tempt**
co **quet**
e **nough**

in **graft**
re **mark**
sur **pass**
ca **tarrh**
re **gard**
⁶
ap **prove**
a **mour**
bab **oon**
bas **soon**
be **hoove**
buf **foon**
ca **noe**
car **touch**

con fuse	pre scribe	fi nesse	dis prove
con strain	pro pose	ga zette	a do
de ceive	pur suit	gro tesque	a loof
			2
de ceit	pro rogue	har angue	e merge
de crease	re ceive	im mense	im merse
de light	re ceipt	qua drille	af firm
de pose	re course	so journal	de sert
		3	
de scribe	re pair	be cause	de serve
			8
de sign	re pose	a dorn	a bove
de sire	re prieve	a broad	a mong
de vise	re strain	de fraud	be come
dis claim	re sume	de bauch	be love
			9
dis course	re tain	per form	con vey
dis may	re sign	re ward	sur vey
dis own	sup pose	sub orn	in veigh
dis play	tran scribe	trans form	<i>oi</i>
		4	
dis pose	trans pose	e clat	ap point
in close	un close	ad vance	an noint
a void	re joice	com pound	pro pound
em broil	sub join	con found	sur mount
en joy	dis join	de vour	al low
de stroy	<i>ou</i>	ac count	a bound
de coy	a mount	pro nounce	an nounce
pur loin	a bout	re nounce	ca rouse

TABLE 17.

Examples of words derived from their roots or primitives.

EXAMPLE 1.

<i>Prim.</i>	<i>Derv.</i>	<i>Prim.</i>	<i>Derv.</i>	<i>Prim.</i>	<i>Derv.</i>
rain,	rain-y	grass,	grass-y	froth,	froth-y
rust,	rust-y	glass,	glass-y	drouth,	drouth-y
leaf,	leaf-y	ice,	i-cy	size,	si-zy
stick,	stick-y	frost,	frost-y	chill,	chill-y
pith,	pith-y	snow,	snow-y	chalk,	chalk-y
length,	lengh-y	fog,	fogg-y	down,	down-y
slight,	slight-y	wood,	wood-y	gloss,	gloss-y
storm,	storm-y	room,	room-y	worth,	wor-thy

EXAMPLE 2.

Plural nouns of two syllables, formed, from the singular of one syllable.

lace,	la-ces	brush,	brush-es	house,	hous-es
face,	fa-ces	price,	pri-ces	church,	church-es
pace,	pa-ces	slice,	sli-ces	box,	box-es
trace,	tra-ces	spice,	spi-ces	tierce,	tier-ces
cage,	ca-ges	grace,	gra-ces	verse,	vers-ses
page,	pa-ges	press,	press-es	lodge,	lodg-es
nose,	no-ses	dress,	dress-es	watch,	watch-es
rose,	ro-ses	maze,	ma-zes	noise,	nois-es
curse,	curs-es	fish,	fish-es	voice,	voic-es
purse,	purs-es	horse,	hors-es	charge,	charg-es
surge,	surg-es	corps,	corps-es	sense,	sens-es
loss,	loss-es	cause,	caus-es	fringe,	frin-ges
arch,	arch-es	farce,	far-ces	ridge,	ridg-es
cheese,	chees-es	course,	cours-es	dance,	dan-ces

EXAMPLE 3.

Words formed by adding *ing* to verbs, and called *Participles*

call,	call-ing	al-lay,	al-lay-ing
air,	air-ing	com-plain,	com-plain-ing
faint,	faint-ing	al-low,	al-low-ing
feel,	feel-ing	fin-ish,	fin-ish-ing
see,	see ing	lav-ish	lav-ish-ing
eat,	beat-ing	glim-mer,	glim-mer-ing

Words in which *e* final is omitted in the derivatives

change,	chang-ing	ex-change,	ex-chang-ing
glance,	glanc-ing	dis-pose,	dis-pos-ing
prance,	pranc-ing	con-verse,	con-vers-ing
grace,	grac-ing	con-vince,	con-vin-ning
give,	giv-ing	op-e-rate,	op-e-rat-ing
hedge,	hedg-ing	dis-solve,	dis-solv-ing
style,	styl-ing	im-i-tate,	im-i-tat-ing
solve,	solv-ing	re-ceive,	re-ciev-ing
tri-fle,	tri-fling	per-ceive,	per-ceiv-ing
ri-fle,	ri-fling	per-ceive,	per-ceiv-ing
shulf-fle,	shuf-fl-ing	prac-tice,	prac-tic-ing

EXAMPLE 4.

The manner of expressing degrees of comparison in qualities, by adding *er* and *est*, or *r* and *st*; called Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Superl.</i>
great,	great-er,	great-est	wise,	wis-er,	wis-est
kind,	kind-er,	kind-est	ripe,	rip-er,	rip-est
bold,	bold-er,	bold-est	rare,	rar-er,	rar-est
rich,	rich-er,	rich-est	grave,	grav-er,	grav-est
near,	near-er,	near-est	chaste,	chast-er,	chast-est
cold,	cold-er,	cold-est	brave,	brav-er,	brav-est
warm,	warm-er,	warm-est	vile,	viler,	vil-est

EXAMPLE 5.

Words ending in *ish*, expressing a degree of quality less than the positive.

red-dish,	red,	red-der,	red-dest
brown-ish,	brown,	brown-er,	brown-est
whi-tish,	white,	whi-ter,	whit-est
green-ish,	green,	green-er,	green-est
black-ish,	black,	black-er,	black-est
blu-ish,	blue,	blu-er,	blu-est
yel-low-ish,	yellow,	yel-low-er,	yel-low-est

EXAMPLE 6.

Formation of verbs in the three persons.

Present Time.

<i>Singular number.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
1	2	3	
I love,	thou lovest,	he loveth,	1. We love
	you love,	he loves,	2. ye or you love
		she loves,	3. they love
		it loves,	
I grant,	thou grantest	he granteth	1. We grant
	you grant	he grants,	2. ye or you grant
		she grants,	3. they grant

I loveth, thou loveth	Past Time.	
you loved,	he loved,	1. We loved
	she loved,	2. ye or you loved
	it loved,	3. they loved

TABLE 18

TABLE 19.

Words of Three Syllables, the full Accent on the First, and the half Accent on the Third.

Note. In half accented terminations, *ate, ude, ure, ize, ute, use, ule, uge, ide*, the vowel has its first sound generally, though not dwelt upon so long, or pronounced with so much force, as in the full accented syllables. But in the terminations *ice, ive, ile*, the vowels has generally its second sound, and the final *e* is superfluous, or only softens *c*; as notice, relative, juvenile, pronounced *notis, relativ, juvenil*. In the former case, the final *e* is in Roman; and in the latter case in Italic.

¹		
Di a phragm	pleu ri sy	am or ous
du pli cate	qui et ude	an ec dote
di a log	rheu ma tism	an ti quate
aid de camp	ru min ate	ap ti tude
e go tism	scru pu lous	an o dyne
fa vor ite	se ri ous	ap er ture
for ci ble	spu ri ous	as y lum
fre quen cy	su i cide	bev e rage
fu gi tive	suit a ble	blun der buss
fea si ble	va ri ous	cat a log
glo ri ous	u ni form	cal cu late
he ro ism	u su ry	can did ate
	²	
ju bi lee	ad jec tive	can dle stick
ju ve nile	ag gra vate	car a way
live li hood	an a pest	cel e brate
lu bri cate	an im ate	crit i cism
lu cra tive	ap pe tite	cim e tar
lu dic rous	al ti tude	court e sy

lu min ous
night in gale
nu mer ous
o di ous
pre vi ous
dem on strate
der o gate
des o late
des pot ism
des pe rate
des ti tute
dem a gogue
ep au lette
ep i logue
el o quence
el e vate
em phas sis
em u ious
en ter prize
en vi ous
ep i cure
es ti mate
ex cel lence
fas cin ate
fab u lous
feb ri fuge
fluc tu ate
fur be low
gen er ous
gent le man
gen u ine
gran a ry
hem i sphere
hes it ate
hand ker chief
hur ri cane
hyp o crite
im age ry
sens i ble
sep a rate
ser a phim

ab dic ate
ac cu rate
ad e quate
ac tu ate
ag o nize
im pi ous
in fam ous
in stig ate
in sti tute
in tim ate
jeal ous y
jeop ar dy
jes sa mine
las si tude
lat i tude
lib er tine
lit ig ate
mack er el
mag ni tude
man u script
mass a cre
med i cine
med it ate
mis chiev ous
met a phor
musk mel lon
nour ish ment
ped a gogue
pal li ate
pal pa ble
pal pit ate
par a dise
par a digm
par a phrase
par a site
par ent age
par ox ism
par ri cide
laud a ble
plau si ble
por phy ry

cul ti vate
dec a logue
dec o rate
ded i cate
def in ate
pen te cost
per quis ite
phys ic al
plen i tude
pres byt er
pres id ent
pris on er
priv i lege
quer u lous
par a sol
ral le ry
ran cor ous
rap tur ous
ra ven ous
rec ti tude
rel a tive
ren o vate
re quis ite
ren dez vous
rep ro bate
res i dence
res i due
ret i nue
rev er ence
rev er end
rhap so dy
rid i cule
sac ri fice
sac ri lege
sal iv ate
sas sa fras
sat ir ize
scav en ger
crock e ry
hor i zon
lon gi tude

stadt hold er
stim u late
stip u late
stren u ous
sub ju gate
sub se quent
sub sti tute
syn a gogue
sim i le
scep tic ism
syn co pe
sur ro gate
syc o phant
syl lo gism
tan ta lize
tan ta mount
tel e scope
ten a ble
tim o rous
treach er ous

trip lic ate
tur pi tude
vas sal age
vin dic ate
bil let doux

fraud u lent
cor di al

cor po ral
for feit ure
for ti tude
for tu nate
ter min ate
firm a ment
mir a cle

cir cu lar
cir cum stance
cir cum spect

4

arch i tech
ar gu ment
ar ma ment
ar ti fice
bay o net
bar ba rism
bar ba rous
car din al
car pen ter
chan cel lor
chan ce ry
guar di an
ghast li ness
lara ce ny
mar gin al
mas quer ade
par ti san
phar ma cy
par lia ment
rasp ber ry

5

al der man
al ma nac
bot a ny
col lo quy
com pli ment

com plai sance
con sti tute

con tem plate
com pen sate
con fis cate
cor o ner
com pa ny
come li ness
gov ern or

gov ern ess
oi
poig nan cy

nom in ate
ob lig ate
ob lo quy
ob sta cle
ob stin ate
ob vi ous
om in ous
op e rate
op po site
or i fice
prob a ble
pop u lous
pos i tive
pot en tate
prof li gate
proph e cy
quar an tine
pros e cute
por rin ger
pros per ous

pros ti tute
sol e cism
sol i tude
soph is try
vol a tile

roq ue laur
tom a hawk

2

per se cute
per son age
prin ci ple
ser vi tude
roy al ty

ou

coun sel lor

coun ter feit
count e nance
boun ti ful

TABLE 20.

TABLE 21.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

a ¹ chiev ment	con jec ture	mis pris ion
ac quaint ance	con vul sive	pneu mat ics
ap prais er	de ben ture	pre sump tive
ar rear age	de fect ive	pro duc tive
blas phe mer	dis cour age	pro gres ive
con ta gion	dis par age	re puls ive
con ta gious	dis sem ble	re ten tive
cor ro sive	ef ful gent	re venge ful
cour age ous	en tan gle	rheu mat ic
de ceit ful	ex cul pate	stu pend ous
de ci sive	gym nas tic	sub miss ive
dif fu sive	ef fect ive	⁵ ab or tive
dis fran chise	em bez zle	in dorse ment
in qui ry	en deav or	in dorse ment
e gre gious	ex cess ive	im pos ture
en light en	ex pens ive	per form ance
o bei sance	ex press ive	rec ord er
out rage ous	ex tens ive	mis for tune
pro ce dure	ex cheq uer	⁴ ad van tage
pot a toe	ex cutch con	a part ment
so no rous	ho san na	dis as ter
mus ke toe	il lus trate	de part ment
a ² bridge ment	i am bus	em bar go
ac knowl edge	in cen tive	⁵ a post le
ad ven ture	in cul cate	re mon strate
af fran chise	in det ture	sub al tern
ag grand ize	in jus tice	⁶ ac cou ter
ap pren tice	in vec tive	ma neu ver

au tum nal	lieu ten ant	al ² tern ate
bis sex tile	mo ment ous	de ter mine
com pul sive	of fens ive	re hears al
cur mud geon	op press ive	sub vers ive

The following are accented on the first and third syllables.

¹ Ap per tain	con nois seur	em bra sure
ad ver tise	dis ap pear	ac qui ² esce
as cer tain	en ter tain	co a lesce
con tra vene	gaz et teer	male con ⁴ tent
can non ade	deb o nair	coun ter mand

TABLE 22

TABLE 23.

Words of four syllables, accented on the first.

² Ad mi ra ble	des pi ca ble	mis er a ble
ac cu rate ly	el i gi ble	nav i ga ble
am i ca ble	es ti ma ble	pal li a tive
ap pli ca ble	ex pli ca tive	pit i a ble
ar ro gant ly	fig u ra tive	pref er a ble
cred it a ble	lam ent a ble	ref er a ble
crim in al ly	lit er a ture	rev o ca ble
spec u la tive	mar ri age a ble	sump tu ous ly
suf fer a ble	¹ a mi a ble	⁵ com mon al ty
tem per a ture	ju di ca ture	nom in a tive
val u a ble	va ri a ble	op er a tive
ven er a ble	⁵ hos pi ta ble	prof it a ble
vul ner a ble	for mi da ble	tol er a ble
	⁴ an swer a ble	cop u la tive

The following have the half accent on the third syllable.

² Ag ri cul ture	tab er na cle	⁴ arch i tect ure
an ti qua ry	tran sit o ry	ar bi tra ry
ap o plex y	³ au dit o ry	par si mo ny

TABLE 24.

Words of four syllables; the full accent on the second, and half accent on the fourth.

Note: The terminations *ty*, *ry*, and *ly*, have very little accent.

¹ Ad vi sa ble	im me di ate	vic to ri ous
ac cu mu late	im pe ri ous	vo lu min ous
ap pro pri ate	imp la ca ble	ux o ri ous
an ni hi late	in tu i tive	³ as par a gus
a me na ble	la bo ri ous	ac cel er ate
ab bre vi ate	me lo di ous	ad mis si ble
al le vi ate	mys te ri ous	ad ven tur ous
cen so ri ous	no to ri ous	a dul ter ate
com mo di ous	ob se qui ous	ac cept a ble
com mu ni cate	op pro bri ous	ag gran dize ment
con cu pis cence	pe nu ri ous	dis fran chise ment
com pa ra ble	pre ca ri ous	am big u ous
de plo ra ble	sa lu bri ous	am phib i ous
dis pu ta ble	spon ta ne ous	a nal y sis
er ro ne ous	ter ra que ous	ar tic u late
har mo ni ous	vi ca ri ous	as sas sin ate
be at i tude	im pet u ous	e nor mi ty
ca lum ni ate	in dus tri ous	sub or din ate
ca pit u late	in gen u ous	⁵ a bom in ate
cer tif i cate	in quis i tive	ac com mo date
ca tas tro phe	in vid i ous	a non y mous
co ag u late	in vin ci ble	a poc a lypse
com bus ti ble	in vis i ble	a poc ry pha
com mem o rate	per fid i ous	a pos tro phe

com **mis** er ate
com **par** a tive
com **pat** i ble
com **pend** i ous
con **grat** u late
con **spic** u ous
con **tem** pla tive
con **tempt** i ble

con **tig** u ous
de **fin** i tive
de **lib** er ate
de **riv** a tive
di **min** u tive
e **phem** e ris

e **pip**h a ny

fa **cil** it ate
fa **nat** i cism
il **lus** tri ous

per **spic** u ous
pre **dic** a ment
per **plex** i ty
pro **mis** cu ous
pa **rish** ion er
re **cep** ta cle
ri **dic** u lous
si **mil** i tude

sus **cep** ti ble
tem **pest** u ous
tu **mult** u ous
vi **cis** si tude
vo **cif** er ous
vo **lup** tu ous

u **nan** im ous

de **bauch** e ry
con **form** it y
de **form** i ty

cor **rob** o rate
de **nom** in ate
de **mon** stra ble
de **pop** u late
dis **con** so late
pre **pos** ter ous
pre **rog** a tive
re **spons** i ble

²
ad **mis** si ble
con **vers** a ble
re **vers** i ble
su **per** flu ous
su **per** la tive
pre **ser** va tive

⁸
ac **com** pa ny

dis **cov** er y
oi
em **broid** er y

TABLE 25.

TABLE 26.

*Words of five syllables; the full accent on the second,
and half accent on the fourth.*

²
Co **tem** po ra ry
de **clam** a to ry
de **fam** a to ry
dis **pens** a to ry
e **lec** tu a ry
e **pis** to la ry

ex **clam** a to ry
ex **plan** a to ry
ex **tem** po ra ry

pre **par** a to ry
pro **hib** it o ry
re **sid** u a ry
tu **mult** u a ry
vo **cab** u la ry
vo **lup** tu a ry

⁵
con **sol** a to ry
de **pos** it o ry
de **rog** a to ry

he **red** it a ry
 in **cen** di a ry

 in **flam** ma to ry
 pre **lim** i na ry
 ¹
 com **mu** ni ca ble
 com **mu** ni ca tive
 in **vi** o la ble
 per **spi** ra to ry
 ²
 de **gen** er a cy
 con **fed** er a cy
 con **sid** er a ble

in **vol** un ta ry
 re **pos** it o ry
 ²
 ob **serv** a to ry
 de **lib** er a tive

 ef **fem** in a cy
 in **suf** fer a ble
 in **dis** so lu ble
 in **vul** ner a ble

 in **vet** er a cy
 in **ter** min a ble
 in **temp** per ate ly

TABLE 27.

TABLE 28.

Words of five syllables accented on the first and third.

¹
Am bi **gu** i ty
con ti **gu** i ty
con tra **ri** e ty
dic ta **to** ri al
ep i **cu** re an
im por **tu** nit y
no to **ri** e ty
per pe **tu** i ty
per spi **cu** i ty
pres by **te** ri an
pri mo **ge** ni al
su per **flu** i ty
tes ti **mo** ni al
 ²
ac a **dem** ic al
af fa **bil** i ty
al pha **bet** ic al
an a **lyt** ic al

reg u **lar** i ty
rep re **hen** si ble
rep re **sent** a tive
sat is **fac** to ry
sen si **bil** i ty
sen su **al** i ty
sim i **lar** i ty
tes ta **ment** a ry
cir cum **am** bi ent
com pre **hen** si ble
con san **guin** i ty
con tra **dict** o ry
cred i **bil** i ty

di a **met** ric al
el e **ment** a ry
ep i **dem** ic al
e van **gel** ic al

ar gu ment a tive
mon o syl la ble
plau si bil i ty
pol y syl la ble
pop u lar i ty
pos si bil i ty
pri mo gen i ture
prin ci pal i ty
prob a bil i ty
prod i gal i ty
punc tu al i ty

pu sil lan im ous
an i mos i ty
a pos tol ic al
ar is toc ra cy
as tro nom ic al
cat e gor ic al
cu ri os i ty
di a bol ic al
et y mol o gy

gen e ros i ty
e qui pon der ant
in dis solv a ble

fal li bil i ty
gen e al o gy
hos pi tal i ty
il le git im ate
im per cep ti ble
in tel lect u al
in tro duc to ry
in tre pid i ty
ir re sist i ble
mag na nim i ty
met a phys ic al

an a tom ic al
in ter rog a tive
met a phor ie al
pe ri od ic al
phi lo soph ic al
phys i og no my
phys i ol o gy
trig o nom e try
u ni form i ty

u ni ver si ty
em blem at ic al
ge o graph ic al

TABLE 29.

Table 30.

In the following words, *tion*, *tian*, *tial*, and *tier*, are pronounced *chun*, *chal*, *chur*.

¹ Cour tier	fus tian	com bus tion
² bas tion	mix tion	di ges tion
christ ian	² ce les tial	ad mix tion

And in all words where *t* is preceded by *s* or *x*.

In all other words *tion* is pronounced *shun*; as are also *cion*, *cyon*, *sion*. Thus *motion*, *coercion*, *halcyon*, *mansion*, are pronounced *moshun*, *coershun*, *halshun*, *manshun*. *Cial* is pronounced *shal*.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

¹ Mo tion	por tion	sta tion
na tion	po tion	² ac tion
no tion	ra tion	dic tion
fac tion	men tion	ses sion
fic tion	mis sion	ten sion
frac tion	pas sion	unc tion
fric tion	pen sion	³ auc tion
func tion	sanc tion	op tion
man sion	sec tion	² ver sion

Words of three syllables accented on the second

¹ Ces sa tion	com mis sion	pro tec tion
com mo tion	com pres sion	pre emp tion
de vo tion	con fes sion	re demp tion
plant a tion	con sump tion	re flec tion
pol lu tion	con ven tion	sub jec tion
pro por tion	con vic tion	suc ces sion
re la tion	cor rec tion	sus pen sion
sal va tion	de cep tion	as per sion

fi du cial	de script tion	as ser tion
ad ² mis sion	di rec tion	a ver sion
af fec tion	dis tinc tion	con ver sion
af fli tion	ex cep tion	de ser tion
as cen sion	ex pre sion	dis per sion
as sump tion	in flict tion	re ver sion
at ten tion	ob ject tion	sub ver sion
col lec tion	pro fes sion	sub stan tial

Words of four syllables; the full accent on the third,
and the half accent on the first.

Ac cept ¹ a tion	cal cu la tion
ac cu sa ion	con dem na tion
ad mi ra tion	con gre ga tion
ad o ra tion	con sti tu tion
ag gra va tion	con tem pla tion
ap pro ba tion	cul ti va tion
av o ca tion	dec la ra tion
des o la tion	res o lu tion
ed u ca tion	rev e la tion
el o cu ion	rev o lu tion
em u la tion	sep a ra tion
ex pect a tion	sup pli ca tion
hab it a tion	trib u la tion
in clin a tion	vi o la tion
in sti tu tion	vis it a tion
med it a tion	ap pre ² hen sion
mod e ra tion	com pre hen sion
nav i ga tion	con de scen sion
ob serv a tion	con tra dic tion
per se cu tion	ju ris dic tion
pres er va tion	res ur rec tion
prc la ma tion	sat is fact ion
pub lic a tion	³ aug ment a tion
ref orm a tion	⁵ al ter a tion

Word of five syllables, accented on the first and fourth

Am pli fi ¹ ca tion	con fed e ra tion
qual i fi ca tion	con grat u la tion
ed i fi ca tion	con so ci a tion
as so ci a tion	or gan i za tion
mul ti pli ca tion	¹ co op e ra tion
con tin u a tion	glo ri fi ca tion
rat i fi ca tion	pro nun ci a tion
sanc ti fi ca tion	pro pi ti a tion
sig ni fi ca tion	re gen e ra tion
cir cum lo cu tion	re nun ci a tion
cir cum val la tion	re tal i a tion
com mem mo ra tion	ar gu ment a tion

Note: *As-sas-sin-a-tion*, *de-nom-i-na-tion*, *de-ter-min-a-tion*, *il-lu-min-a-tion* have the second and fourth syllables accented, and *tran-sub-stan-ti-a-tion*, has an accent on the first, third, and fifth syllable. *Con-sub-stan-ti-a-tion* follows the same rule.

TABLE 31.

TABLE 32.

In all words ending in *ow* unaccented, *w* is silent, and *o* has its first sound. Many of these words are corrupted in vulgar pronunciation: *follow* is called *foller*, &c. for which reason the words of this class are collected in the following table.

² Bar row	gal lows	nar row	win dow
bel low	bel lows	hol low	win now
bil low	har row	shad ow	yel low
bur row	cal low	shal low	⁵ bor row
el bow	mal lows	spar row	fol low
fel low	mar row	tal low	mor row
fal low	mea dow	whit low	sor row
far row	mel low	wind ow	wal low
fur row	min now	wil low	swal low

TABLE 33.

In the following words, *si* sounds like *zh*. Thus, *confu-sion* is pronounced *confu- zhun*; *brasier*, *bra-zhur*; *os-sier*, *o-zhur*; *vis-ion*, *vizh-un*; *pleas-ure*; *pleazh-ure*.

NOTE: In this and the following table, the figures show the accented syllables, without any other direction.

² Bra sier cro sier gla zier o zier ra sure ho sier sei zure fu sion ² am bro sial ad he sion al lu sion co he sion col lu sion con clu sion con cis ion div is ion de cis ion de ris ion	con fu sion con tu sion de lu sion dif fu sion ef fu sion ex clu sion ex plo sion e va sion a bra sion cor ro sion de tru sion dis plo sion in clo sure e ro sion e lis ion e lys ian pre cis ion pro vis ion	il lu sion in tru sion in fu sion pro fu sion oc ca sion ob tru sion ² vis ion meas ure pleas ure treas ure leis ure az ure ² ab scis ion col lis ion in cis ion al lis ion re cis ion ⁸ ² cir cum cis ion
--	--	--

The compounds and derivates follow the same rule.

TABLE 34.

Words in which *cie*, *sie*, and *tie*, are pronounced *she*; *tia* and *cia*, *sha*, *cious*, and *tious*, *shus*. Thus, *ancient*, *partial*, *captious*, are pronounced *anshent*, *parshal*, *capshus*. This rule will be sufficient to direct the learner to a right pronunciation, without distinguishing silent letters.

¹ Gre cian	tran sient	ex pa tiate
gra cious	lus cious	fa ce tious
pa tient	³ cau tious	fal la cious
quo tient	⁴ par tial	fe ro cious
spa cious	⁵ con science	in gra tiate
spe cious	con scious	lo qua cious
spe cies*	¹ ap pre ci ate	ne go ciate
so cial	as so ciate	pro ca cious
sa tiate	au da cious	ra pa cious
² an cient	ca pa cious	sag a cious
cap tious	con so ciate	se qua cious
fac tious	dis so ciate	ten a cious
fic tious	e ma ciate	vex a tious
nup tial	ex cru ciate	vi va cious
vo ra cious	pro vin cial	² cir cum stan tial
² an nun ciate	pru den tial	con sci en tious
con ten tious	sen ten tious	con se quen tial
cre den tials	sub stan tiate	con fi den tial
en un ciate	² com mer cial	pen i ten tial
es sen tial	con tu ma cious [†]	pes ti len tial
in fec tious	ef fi ca cious	prov i den tial
li cen tiate	os ten ta tious	rev e ren tial
om nis cience	per spi ca cious	res i den tia ry
po ten tial	per ti na cious	⁵ e qui noc tial

*Pronounced *speshiz*.

[†]The words of four syllables have the half accent on the first.
The compounds and derivatives follow the same rule.

TABLE 35.

In the following words the vowels are short, and the accented syllable must be pronounced as though it ended with the consonant *sh*. Thus, *pre-cious*, *spe-cial*, *effi-cient*, *logi-cian*, *mili-tia*, *addi-tion*, are pronounced *presh-us*, *spesh-ul*, *effish-ent*, *logish-an*, *milish-a*, *addish-on*. These words will serve as examples for the following table.

² Pre ci ous	ef fi cient	per di tion
spe ci al	es pe cial	per ni ci ous
vi ci ous	fla gi tious	pe ti tion
vi ti ate	fru i tion	pro fi cient
² ad di tion	ju di cial	phy si cian
am bi tion	lo gi cian	po si tion
aus pi cious	ma gi cian	pro pi tious
ca pri cious	ma li cious	se di tion
com mi tial	mi li tia	se di tious
con di tion	mu si cian	sol sti tial
cog ni tion	un tri tion	suf fi cient
con tri tion	no vi ciate	sus pi cious
de fi cient	of fi ciate	trans i tion
de li cious	of fi cial	vo li tion
dis cre tion	of fi ciious	² ab o li tion*
dis cu tient	pa tri cian	ac qui si tion
e di tion	par ti tion	ad mo ni tion
ad ven ti tious	perj u di cial	co a li tion
am mu ni tion	pol i ti cian	com pe ti tion
ap pa ri tion	prop o si tion	com po si tion
ar ti fi cial	prep o si tion	def i ni tion
ad sci ti tious	pro hi bi tion	dem o li tion
ap po si tion	rhet o ri cian	dep o si tion
eb ul li tion	su per fi cial	dis po si tion
er u di tion	su per sti tion	² prac ti tion er
ex hi bi tion	sup po si tion	a rith me ti cian
ex po si tion	sur rep ti tious	ac a de mi cian
im po si tion	av a ri ciious	sup pos i ti tious
op po si tion	ben e fi cial	math e ma ti cian

The compound and derivatives follow the same rule

In the following words, the consonant *q* terminates a syllable; but perhaps the ease of the learner may render a different division more eligible.

²	li quor	²	an ti quity
E qui ty	li que fy		in i qui ty
e qui ta ble	li qui date		in i qui tous
li quid	la quey		ob li quity

TABLE 36.

In the following table, *i* before a vowel sounds like *y* at the beginning of words, as in *junior*, *filial*, *dominion*, which are pronounced, *junyur*, *filyal*, *dominyon*.

¹	Fol io	mill ion	in gen ious
	jun ior	min ion	bat tal ion ²
	sol dier*	pill ion	ci vil ian
	sav ior	pin ion	com pan ion
	seign ior	trill ion	con nex ion
	un ion	trunn ion	de flux ion
	al ien	val iant	do min ion
	gen ial	cull ion	fa mil iar
	gen ius	runn ion	o pin ion
²	anx ious [†]	scull ion	pa vil ion
	bdell ium	bull ion	post ill ion
	bil ious	⁵ coll ier	punc til io
	bill iards	pon aird	ras cal ilon
	bill ions	⁸ on ion	re bell ion
	brill iant	¹ be hav ior	se ragl io
	bagn io	com mun ion	ver mil ion
	fil ial	par hel ion	aux il ia ry
	flex ion	pe cul iar	² min ia ture
	flux ion	con ven ient	¹ pe cun ia ry

* Pronounced sol-ger

[†]Pronounced ank-shus.

FABLE V.

The FOX and the BRAMBLE.

Table 37.

The first sound of *th*, as in *think*.

	the o rem	ca thar tic ⁴
¹ E ther	the a tre	en thu siasm ¹
ja cinth	hy a cinth	an tip a thy ¹
the sis	² cath o lic	pa renth e sis
ze nith	ep i thet	a rith me tic
² thun der	lab y rinth	an tith e sis
meth od	leth ar gy	mis an tro py
an them	pleth o ry	phil lan tro py
dip thong	sym pa thy	can tar i des
eth ics	am a ranth	⁵ the oc ra cy
pan ther	am e thyst	the ol o gy
sab bath	syn the sis	the od o lite
thim ble	¹ pan the on	ther mom e ter
this tle	e the ri al	au thor i ty
thurs day	ca tha ris	ca thol i con
trip thong	ca the dral	my thol o gy
³ en thrall	u re thra	or thog ra phy
ath wart	math e sis	hy poth e sis
be troth	ap a thy	lit hog ra phy
⁸ thir ty	can the rus	li thot o my
thor ough	² au then tic	a poth e ca ry
¹ thir teen	pa thet ic	¹ ap o the o sis
ou	syn thet ic	pol y the ism
thou sand	a canth us	¹ bib li o the cal
¹ a the ism	ath let ic	⁵ ich thy ol o gy
the o ry	me theg lin	or ni thol o gy

Second sound of *th* as in *thou*.

¹ ei ther	² ra th er	hit her	weath er
nei ther	fath om	leath er	with er
hea then	feat her	fur ther	wheth er
cloth ier	gath er	breth ren	neth er
weth er	whith er	⁸ broth er	be queath
prith ee	⁴ fa ther	wor thy	⁸ an oth er
bur then	far thing	moth er	² to geth er
south ern	far ther	smoth er	⁵ log a rithms
teth er	⁵ poth er	oth er	² nev er ² the less
thit er	broth el	¹ be neath	

The derivatives follow the same rule.

TABLE 38.

Words in which *ch* have the sound of *k*.

¹ Christ	⁵ chol ic	or ches ter
chyle	chol er	och i my
scheme	schol ar	¹ chi me ra
ache	mon arch	pa ro chi al
² chasm	² schir rous	cha mel ion
chrism	⁸ stom ach	² tri bac chus
⁵ chord	¹ pa tri arch	chro mat ic
loch	eu cha rist	me chan ic
⁶ school	² an ar chy	ca chex y
<i>oi</i>	chrys o lite	cha lib e ate
choir	char ac ter	a nach ro nism
¹ cho rus	cat e chism	syn ec do che
te trarch	pen ta teuch	pyr rhich i us
cha os	sep ul cher	am phib ri chus

cho ral	tech nic al	² mel an cho ly
e poch	al chy my	⁵ chro nol o gy
o cher	an cho ret	chi rog ra phy
tro chee	brach i al	cho rog ra phy
² an chor	lach ry mal	chro nom e ter
crist en	mach in ate	the om a chy
chem ist	sac char ine	² an ti bac chus
ech o	syn cro nism	² cat e chet ic al
chal ice	mich ael mas	¹ bac chan al ian
sched ule	⁵ chor is ter	cat e chu men
pas chal	chron i cle	⁵ ich thuy ol o gy

TABLE 39.

Words of French origin, in which *ch* sound like *sh*, and *i* accented, like *e* long.

¹ Chaise	fa tigue	mag a zine
² cham ois*	in trigue	bomb a sin
chan cre	ma rine	man da rin
¹ cha made	der nier	brig a dier
cham paign	po lice	bom bard ier
fra cheur	ma chine ry	buc can ier
chi cane	² chev er il	can non ier
¹⁰ pique	chev is ance	cap a pie
shire	chiv al ry	car bin ier
ma chine	¹ deb au chee	cav a lier
cash ier	¹⁰ chev a lier	cor de lier
an tique	chan de lier	gren a dier
	cap u chin	fin an cier

* Pronounced shammy.

TABLE 40.

Words in which *g* is hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

¹ Gear	dag ger	leg ged	gherk in ³
geese	crag gy	pig gin	au ger ⁵
² geld	bug gy	guag gy	bog gy
get	crag ged	rag ged	fog gy
gift	dig ger	rig ger	clog gy
give	dreg gy	rig gish	cog ger
gig	drug get	rug ged	dog ged
gild	drug gist	scrag ged	dog ger
gill	flag gy	scrag gy	dog gish
gimp	gib ber	shag gy	jog ger
⁸ gird	gib bous	slug gish	nog gen ⁴
girt	gid dy	snag ged	par get
girl	gig gle	sprig gy	tar get ⁸
¹ ea ger	gig let	stag ger	gird le
mea ger	giz zard	swag ger	be gin ²
gew gaw	gim blet	swag gy	wag ge ry ²
ti ger	hag gish	trig ger	log ger head ⁵
to ged	jag gy	twig gin	or gil lous ²
² big gin	jag ged	twig gy	to geth er ² ⁵
brag ger	knag gy	wag gish	pet ti fog ger

The following are pronounced as though they were written with double *g*. Thus, *finger* is pronounced *fing-ger*.

² Fin ger	lin ger	young er	long est
an ger	lin go	young est ⁵	strong er ⁸
hun ger	lin guist	long er	mong er

These, with their compounds and derivatives, are most of the words in the language, in which *g* has its hard sound before *e*, *i*, and *y*. But to these must be added the derivatives of verbs ending in *g*, Thus from *dig*, come *diggeth*, *digest*, *digged*, *digging*, &c. in which *g* is hard before *e* and *i*.

TABLE 41 .

TABLE 42.

It is a rule in the language, that *c* and *g* are hard at the end of words, and they commonly are so at the end of syllables; but in the following table they are soft, like *s* and *j* at the end of the accented syllable. Thus *magic*, *acid*, are pronounced *majic*, *asid*, and ought to be divided *mag-ic*, *ac-id*. It is a matter disputed by teachers, which is the most eligible division *mag-ic*, *ac-id*, or *ma-gic*, *a-cid*. However, as children acquire a habit of pronouncing *c* and *g* hard at the end of syllables, I choose not to break the practice, but have joined these consonants to the last syllable. The figures show that the vowels of the accented syllables are all short.

² Ma gic	pa ci fy	ex pli cit
tra gic	pa geant ry	so li cit
a gile	pa gin al	im a gine
a cid	re gi cide	re li gion
di git	re gim en	li ti gious
vi gil	re gim ent	pro di gious
fa cile	re gis ter	au da ci ty
fra gile	spe ci fy	ca pa ci ty
fri gid	spe ci men	fu ga cit y
ri gid	ma cer ate	lo qua cit y
pla cid	ma cil ent	men da ci ty
pi geon	ma gis trate	men di ci ty
si gil	ne ces sa ry	di la cer ate
ta cit	tra ge dy	du pli ci ty
a git ate	vi cin age	fe li ci ty
ag ger ate*	ve get ate	mu ni ci pal
le gi ble	ve get ant	an ti ci pate
	⁵	
tla gel et	lo gic	par ti ci pate
pre ce dent	pro cess	sim pli ci ty
pre ci pice	co git ate	me di cin al
re ci pe	pro ge ny	so li ci tude
	²	
de cim al	il li cit	per ni ci ty
de cim ate	im pli cit	tri pli ci ty
la cer ate	e li cit	ver ti ci y
au da ci ty	om ni gin ous	per spi ca ci ty

ex ag ger ate	ver ti gin ous	per ti na cit y
mor da cit y	re fri ger ate	⁵ atro ci ty
nu ga ci ty	² le gis ¹ la tion	fe ro ci ty
o pa ci ty	re cit a tion	ve lo ci ty
ra pa ci ty	sa cri ² le gi ous	rhi no ce ros
sa ga ci ty	o le a gin ous	⁵ an a lo gic al
se qua ci ty	au then ti ci ty	as tro lo gic al
vi va ci ty	e las ti ci ty	ge o lo gic al
te na ci ty	e lec tri ci ty	ped a go gic al

* g soft

ve ra ci ty	du o de ci mo	phi lo lo gic al
a da gi o	ab o ri gin al	tau to lo gic al
bel li ger ent	ec cen tri ci ty	the o lo gic al
or i gin al	mu cil a gin ous	re ci pro ci ty
ar mi ger ous	mul ti pli cit y	² le ger ¹ de main

The compounds and derivitives follow the same rule.

TABLE 43.

Words in which *h* is pronounced before *w*, though written after it. Thus, *what*, *when* *whispser*, are pronounced *hwat*, *hwen*, *hwisper*; that is, *hooat*, *hooen*, *hooisper*.

¹ Whale	whelm	whit	wher ry
wheak	when	whiz	wheat her
wheat	whence	whurr	whif fle
wheel	whet	³ wharf	whim sey
wheeze	which	⁵ what	whin ny
while	whiff	⁸ whirl	whis per
whilst	whig	⁹ where	whist le
whine	whim	wey	whit her
		¹	

white	whin	whee dle	whit low
why ₂	whip	whi ting	whit ster
whelk	whisk	whi tish	whit tle
whelp	whist	wher ret ₂	whim per

The compounds and derivatives follow the same rule.

In the following with their compounds and derivatives, *w* is silent

¹ Whore	whole	⁶ who	whom	whoop	whose
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TABLE 44.

In the following, with their compounds and derivatives *x* is pronounced like *gz*, *exacat* is pronounce *egzact*, &c.

² Ex act	ex em pli fy	ex or bit ant
ex ist	ex an i mate	ex or di um
ex empt	ex as pe rate	⁵ ex alt
ex ult	¹ ex ude	ex ot ic
ex am ine	ex a men	ex on er ate
ex am ple	ex u ber ance	² ex ert
ex em plar	³ ex haust	ex er cent
ex ec u tor	ex hort	² ex ile

In most or all other words, *x* is pronounced like *ks*, excent at the beginning of Greek names, where it sounds like *z*.

TABLE 45.

TABLE 46.

Examples of the formation of derivatives and compound words.

Example 1.

Words in which *or* or *er* are added to denote an **agent**.

<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Derivative</i>	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Derivative</i>
Act,	act-or	in-struct,	in-struct-or
lead,	lead-er	blas-pheme,	blas-phe-mer
deal,	deal-er	cor-rect,	cor-rect-or
gain,	gain-er	dis-pose,	dis-pos-er
hate,	hat-er	op-press,	op-press-or
cool,	cool-er	re-deem,	re-deem-er
help,	help-er	dis-sent,	dis-sent-er

Example 2.

Words to express females, or the female gender, formed from those which express male, or the masculine gender.

act-or,	act-ress	peer,	peer-ess
bar-on,	bar-on-ess	priest,	priest-ess
tu-tor,	tu-tor-ess	prince,	prin-cess
trait-or,	trait-ress	po-et,	po-et-ess
count,	count-ess	song-ster,	song-stress
dea-con,	dea-con-ess	li-on,	li-on-ess
duke,	duch-ess	mas-ter,	mis-tress
heir,	heir-ess	em-pe-ror,	em-press
proph-et,	proph-et-ess	test-a-tor,	test-a-trix
sor-cer-er,	sor-cer-ess	seam-ster,	seam-stress
a-dul-ter-er,	a-dul-ter-ess		
em-bas-sa-dor,	em-bas-sa-dress		
shep-herd,	shep-herd-ess		
ben-e-fac-tor,	ben-e-fac-tress		
mar-quis,	mar-chi-o-ness		
pro-TECT-or,	pro-TECT-ress		
ex-ec-u-tor,	ex-ec-u-trix		
ad-min-is-tra-tor,	ad-min-is-tra-trix		

Example 3.

Word formed by *ly* (which is a contraction of *like*) used to denote a **quality**, or show the **manner of action**, or **degree of quality**.

bad,	badly	ab-struse,	ab-struse-ly
brave,	brave-ly	cow-ard,	cow-ard-ly
chief,	chief-ly	crook-ed,	crook-ed-ly
dark,	dark-ly	ex-act,	ex-act-ly
good,	good-ly	ef-fect-u-al,	ef-fect-u-al-ly
high,	high-ly	ex-cess-ive,	ex-cess-ive-ly
weak,	weak-ly	fa-ther,	fa-ther-ly
year,	year-ly	gal-lant,	gal-lant-ly
new,	new-ly	se-date,	se-date-ly

Example 4.

Words formed by *ful*, denoting **abundance**.

mer-cy,	mer-ci-ful	de-ceit,	de-ciet-ful
mourn,	mourn-ful	re-spect,	re-spect-ful
hope,	hope-ful	dis-grace,	dis-grace-ful
wish,	wish-ful	de-light,	de-light-ful
youth,	youth-ful	re-venge,	re-venge-ful
awe,	aw-ful	dis-trust,	dis-trust-ful
care,	care-ful	du-ty,	du-ti-ful

Example 5.

Words formed by *able* or *ible*, denoting **power** or **ability**.

com-mend,	com-mend-a-ble	cure,	cu-ra-ble
as-sail,	as-sail-a-ble	pay,	pay-a-ble
re-spire,	re-spi-ra-ble	sale,	sale-a-ble
per-spire,	per-si-ra-ble	vend	vend-i-ble
ad-vise,	ad-vi-sa-ble	test,	test-a-ble
re-verse,	re-vers-i-ble	taste,	tast-a-ble
man-age,	man-age-a-ble	tax,	tax-a-ble
cred-it,	cred-it-a-ble	tame,	tame-a-ble
prof-it,	prof-it-a-ble	rate,	ra-ta-ble

Example 6.

Words formed by *ness*, denoting a **state** or **condition**.

good,	good-ness	shrewd,	shrewd-ness
great,	great-ness	plain,	plain-ness
rash,	rash-ness	sound,	sound-ness
bald,	bald-ness	rough,	rough-ness
hoarse,	hoarse-ness	self-ish,	self-ish-ness
blood-y,	blood-i-ness	come-ly,	come-li-ness
mis-er-a-ble,		mis-er-a-ble-ness	
for-mi-da-ble,		for-mi-da-ble-ness	
gra-cious,		gra-cious-ness	
fa-vor-a-ble,		fa-vor-a-ble-ness	
of-fen-sive,		of-fen-sive-ness	

Example 7.

Words formed by *ish*, denoting **quality**, or a small degree of it.

ape,	a-pish	white,	whi-tish
wasp,	wasp-ish	blue,	blu-ish
wag,	wag-gish	black,	black-ish
block,	block-ish	pur-ple,	pur-plish
sour,	sour-ish	gray,	gray-ish
sweet,	sweet-ish	clown,	clown-ish

Example 8.

Words formed by *less*, denoting **destitution** or **absence**.

art,	art-less	numb-er,	num-ber-less
grace,	grace-less	mo-tion,	mo-tion-less
shape,	shape-less	meas-ure,	meas-ure-less
need,	need-less	fa-ther,	fa-ther-less
heed,	heed-less	mo-ther,	moth-er-less
care,	care-less	pray-er,	pray-er-less

Example 9.

Words formed by *al*, denoting **quality**, and by *some*, denoting **fullness**.

frac-tion,	frac-tion-al	glad,	glad-some
doc-trine,	doc-trin-al	loath,	loath-some
crime,	crim-in-al	frol-ick,	frol-ick-some
na-tion,	na-tion-al	de-light,	de-light-some

Example 10.

Words formed by *ous*, and *ive*, denoting **quality**.

grace,	gra-cious	sport,	sport-ive
glo-ry,	glo-ri-ous	expense,	ex-pens-ive
hu-mor,	hu-mor-ous	con-clude,	con-clu-sive
mel-o-dy,	me-lo-di-ous	ex-cess,	ex-cess-ive
har-mo-ny,	har-mo-ni-ous	e-lect,	e-lect-ive
vic-tor,	vic-to-ri-ous	de-cide,	de-ci-sive

Example 11.

Words formed by *age*, *ment*, *ence*, and *ance*, denoting **state**, **condition**,
or **action performed**, &c.

pa-rent,	pa-rent-age	per-form,	per-form-ance
pat-ron,	pat-ron-age	ful-fil,	ful-fil-ment
per-son,	per-son-age	at-tain,	at-tain-ment
car-ry,	car-riage	de-pend,	de-pend-ence
mar-ry,	mar-riage	oc-cur,	oc-cur-rence
re-mit,	re-mit-tance	re-pent,	re-pent-ance
	ac-com-plish,		ac-com-plish-ment
	com-mand,		com-mand-ment

Example 12.

Words ending in *or* or *er*, and *ee*, the former denoting the **agent**, and the latter the **person**, to whom an action is done.

les-sor',	les-see'	ap-pel-lor',	ap-pel-lee'
do-nor',	do-nee'	cog-ni-zor',	cog-ni-zee'
bail-or',	bail-ee'	in-dors'-er,	in-dors-ee'
as-sign-or',	as-sign-ee'	ob-li-gor',	ob-li-gee'
pay'-or,	pay-ee'	mort-ga-ger',	mort-ga-gee'

Example 13.

Words ending in *ity*, denoting **power, capacity, state, &c.**

in-firm,	in-firm-i-ty	le-gal,	le-gal-i-ty
a-ble,	abil-i-ty	mor-tal,	mor-tal-i-ty
pos-si-ble,		pos-si-bil-i-ty	
con-form,		con-form-i-ty	
chris-tian		chris-tian-i-ty	
pop-u-lar,		pop-u-lar-i-ty	
sin-gu-lar,		sin-gul-lar-i-ty	
fea-si-ble,		fea-si-bil-i-ty	
com-pat-i-ble,		com-pat-i-bil-i-ty	
im-pen-e-tra-ble,		im-pen-e-tra-bil-i-ty	

Example 14.

Verbs of affirmations, formed by the terminations *ize* and *en*.

Gen-er-al,	gen-er-al-ize	mor-al,	mor-al-ize
le-gal,	le-gal-ize	jour-nal,	jour-nal-ize
tyr-an-ny,	tyr-an-nize	can-on,	can-on-ize
meth-od,	meth-od-ize	har-mo-ny,	har-mon-ize
au-thor,	au-thor-ize	strait,	strait-en
bas-tard,	bas-tard-ize	wide,	wi'den, or
system,	sys-tem-ize		wid-en
civ-il,	civ-il-ize	length,	length-en

Example 15.

Words in which the sense is changed by prefixing a syllable, or syllables.

Ap-pear,	dis-ap-pear	grow,	o-ver-grow
al-low,	dis-al-low	look,	o-ver-look
o-bey,	dis-o-bey	run,	o-ver-run
o-blige,	dis-o-blige	take,	o-ver-take
es-teem,	dis-es-teem	throw,	o-ver-throw
pos-sess,	dis-pos-sess	turn,	o-ver-turn
ap-ply,	mis-ap-ply	ad-mit,	re-ad-mit
be-have,	mis-be-have	as-sume,	re-as-sume
in-form,	mis-in-form	em-bark,	re-em-bark
de-ceive,	un-de-ceive	en-force,	re-en-force
work,	un-der-work	add,	su-per-add
op-e-rate,	co-op-er-ate	a-bound	su-per-a-bound
en-gage,	pre-en-gage	weave,	in-ter-weave
ma-ture,	pre-ma-ture	see,	fore-see
num-ber,	out-num-ber	sight,	fore-sight
run,	out-run	plant,	tans-plant
fee-ble,	en-fee-ble	com-pose,	de-com-pose
no-ble,	en-no-ble	act,	coun-ter-act

Example 16.

Names formed from qualities by changing terminations.

Long,	length	deep,	depth	dry,	drought
strong,	strength	high,	height	wide,	width

Examples of various derivatives from one root, or radical word.

Boun-ty, boun-te-ous, boun-te-ous-ly, boun-te-ous-ness, boun-ti-ful,
boun-ti-ful-ly, boun-ti-ful-ness.

Beau-ty, beau-te-ous, beau-te-ous-ly, beau-te-ous-ness, beau-ti-ful, beau-ti-ful-ly,
beau-ti-ful-ness, beau-ti-fy.

Art, art-ful, art-ful-ly, art-ful-ness, art-less, art-less-ly, art-less-ness.

Con-form, con-form-i-ty, con-form-a-ble, con-form-a-bly, con-form-ist,
con-form-a-tion, con-form-a-ble-ness.

Press, press-ure, im-press, im-press-ion, im-press-ive, im-press-ivie-ly,
 com-press, com-press-sure, com-press-ion, com-press-i-ble, com-press-i-bil-i-ty,
 in-com-press-i-ble, in-com-press-i-bil-i-ty, de-press, de-press-ion, sup-press,
 sup-press-ion.

Grief, griev-ous, griev-ous-ly, give-ance, ag-grieve.

At-tend, at-tend-ant, at-tend-ance, at-ten-tion, at-ten-tive, at-ten-tive-ly,
 at-ten-tive-ness

Fa-vor, fa-vor-ite, fa-vor-a-ble, fa-vor-a-bly. fa-vor-a-ble-ness, fa-vor-it-ism,
 un-fa-vor-a-ble, un-fa-vor-a-bly, un-fa-vor-a-ble-ness, dis-fa-vor.

Compound Words.

Ale house	cop per plate	gin ger bread
ap ple tree	day light	grand child
bed fel low	di ning room	New ha ven
bed cham ber	Charles town	New york
bee hive	George town	ink stand
book sell er	dress ing room	ju ry man
but ter milk	dip ping pan	land tax
can dle stick	earth quake	lap dog
chain shot	el bow chair	moon shine
cher ry tree	fer ry man	pa per mill
ches nut tree	fire arms	ti tle page
cop y book	fire shov el	Yale col lege

Table 47.

Irregular words, not comprised in the foregoing tables.

<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>
A ny	en ny	isle	ile
bat teau	bat to	isl and	ile and
beau	bo	ma ny	men ny
beaux	boze	ocean	o shun
been	bin	says	sez
bur eau	bu ro	said	sed
bur y	ber ry	sous	soo
bu sy	biz zy	su gar	shoog ar
co lo nel	cur nel	vis count	vi count
haut boy	ho boy	wo men	wi min

<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>
Ap ro pos	ap pro po
bel les let tres	bel let ter
bu si ness	biz ness
flam beau	flam bo
che vaux de fries	shev o de freeze
en ten dre	en taun der
port man teau	port man to
righ eous	ri chus

The compounds and derivatives follow the same rules.

TABLE 48.

*The most usual Names of Men, accented.
Names of Women
Derivatives from Names*

TABLE 49.

Names of the principal Countries on the Eastern Continent, the adjectives belong to each, the names of the People, and the chief Town or City in America

TABLE 50.

*Chief Rivers on the Eastern Continent:
In Europe, In Asia, In Africa, In America*

TABLE 51.

*Names of Cities, Towns, Counties, Rivers, Mountains, Lakes, Islands, Bays.
&c. in America*

TABLE 52.

Of Numbers.

<i>Figures.</i>	<i>Letters.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Numerical Adjectives.</i>
1	I	one	first
2	II	two	second
3	III	three	third
4	IV	four	fourth
5	V	five	fifth
6	VI	six	sixth
7	VII	seven	seventh
8	VIII	eight	eighth
9	IX	nine	ninth
10	X	ten	tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	XX	twenty	twentieth
21	XXI	twenty one	twenty first
22	XXII	twenty two	twenty second
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
31	XXXI	thirty one	thirty first
40	XL	forty	fortieth
50	L	fifty	fiftieth
60	LX	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	C	one hundred	one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred	two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth, &c.
1000	M	one thousand, &c.	one thousandth
1821	MDCCCXXI	one thousand eight hundred and twenty one.	

N.B. In all numerical adjectives, *th* has its proper sound, as in *think*.

TABLE 53.

Words, the same in sound, but different in spelling and signification.

AIL, to be troubled	Bow, to shoot with
Ale, malt liquor	Beau, a gay fellow
Air, an element	Bred, brought up
Are, plural of is or am	Bread, food
Heir, to an estate	Bur row, for rabbits
All, the whole	Bo rough, a town corporate
Awl, an instrument	By, a particle
Al tar, for sacrifice	Buy, to purchase
Al ter, to change	Cain, a man's name
Aunt, uncle's wife	Cane, a shrub or staff
As cent, steepness	Call, to cry out
As sent, an agreement	Caul, of a wig or bowels
Au ger, an instrument	Can non, a large gun
Au gur, one who foretells	Can on, a rule
Bail, surety	Can vass, to examine
Bale, a pack of goods	Can vas, course cloth
Ball, a round substance	Ceil in, of a room
Bawl, to cry aloud	Seal ing, setting of a seal
Bare, naked	Cell, a hut
Bear, to suffer	sell, to dispose of
Bear, a beast	Cent u ry, a hundred years
Base, vile	Cent au ry, an herb
Bass, in music	Col er, wrath
Beer, a liquor	Col lar, for the neck
Bier, to carry the dead	Chol lar, for the neck
Ber ry, a small fruit	Cord, a small rope
Bu ry, to inter the dead	Chord, in music
Beat, to strike	Ci on, a young shoot
Beet, a root	Si on, a mountain
Blew, did blow	Cite, to summon
Blue, color	Sight, seeing
Boar, a male swine	Site, situation
Bore, to make a hole	Chron i cal, a long continuance
Bow, to bend	Chron i cle, a history
Bough, a branch	

Course, order or direction
 Coarse, not fine
 Com ple ment, a full number
 Com pli ment, expression of civility
 Cou sin, a relation
 Coz en, to cheat
 Coun cil, an assembly
 Coun sel, advice
 Cur rant, a berry
 Cur rent, passing, or a stream
 Deer, a wild animal
 Dear, of great price
 Dew, from heaven
 Due, owed
 Die, to expire
 Dye, to color
 Doe, a female deer
 Dough, bread unbaked
 Doe, a female deer
 Dun, brown color
 Done, performed
 Fane, a weathercock
 Fain, gladly
 Feint, a false march
 Feign, to dissemble
 Fair, comely
 Fare, food, customary duty,&c.
 Fell on, a withlow
 Fell on, a criminal
 Flea, an insect
 Flee, to run away
 Flour, of wheat
 Flow er, of the field
 Fourth, in number
 Forth, abroad
 Foul, nasty
 Fowl, a bird

Gilt, with gold
 Guilt, crime
 Grate, for coals
 Great, large
 Hail, to salute, or frozen
 drops of rain
 Hale, sound, healthy
 Hart, a beast
 Heart, the seat of life
 Hare, an animal
 Hair, of the head
 Here, in this place
 Hear, to hearken
 Hew, to cut
 Hue, color
 Him, that man
 Hymn, a sacred song
 Hire, wages
 High er, more high
 Heel, of the foot
 Heal, to cure
 I, myself
 Eye, organ of sight
 Isle, an island
 Ile, of a church
 In, within
 Inn, a tavern
 Kill, to slay
 Kiln, of brick
 Knave, a dishonest man
 Nave, of a wheel
 Knight, by honor
 Night, the evening
 Know, to be acquainted
 No, not so
 Knew, did know
 New, not old

Knot, made by tying
 Not, denying
 Lade, to dip water
 Laid, placed
 Lain, did lie
 Lane, a narrow passage
 Leek, a root
 Leak, to run out
 Les son, a reading
 Les sen, to diminish
 Li ar, a teller of lies
 Lyre, a harp
 Led, did lead
 Lead, heavy metal
 Lie, a falsehood, also to rest on a bed
 Lye, water drained through ashes
 Lo, behold
 Low, humble
 Made, finished
 Maid, an unmarried woman
 Main, the chief
 Mane, of a horse
 Male, the he knid
 Mail, armor or a packet
 Man ner, mode or custom
 Man or, a lordship
 Meat, flesh
 Meet, to come together
 Mite, an insect
 Might, strength
 Met al, gold silver, &c.
 Met tle, briskness
 Naught, bad
 Nought, none
 Nay, no
 Neigh, as a hourse
 Oar, to row with
 Ore, metal not separated

Oh, alas
 Owe, to be indebted
 One, in number
 Won, past time of *win*
 Our, belonging
 Hour, sixty minutes
 Pale, wanting color
 Pail, a vessel
 Pain, torment
 Paine, a square of glass
 Peel, the outside
 Peal, upon the bells
 Pear, a fruit
 Pare, to cut off
 Plain, even or level
 Plane, to make smooth
 Pray, to implore
 Prey, a booty
 Prin ci pal, chief
 Prin ci ple, first rule
 Proph et, foreteller
 Prof it, advantage
 Peace, tranquility
 Piece, a part
 Rain, falling water
 Rein, of a bridle
 Reign, to rule
 Reed, a shrub
 Read, to persue
 Rest, ease
 Wrest, to force
 Rice, a sort of corn
 Rise, origin
 Rye, a sort of grain
 Wry, crooked
 Ring, to sound
 Wring, to twist
 Rite, ceremony
 Right, just

Write, to form letters with pen
 Wright, a workman
 Rode, did ride
 Road, the highway
 Roe, a deer
 Row, a rank
 Ruff, a neckcloth
 Rough, not smooth
 Sail, of a ship
 Sale, a selling
 Seen, beheld
 Scene, of a stage
 See, to behold
 Sea, the ocean
 Sent, ordered away
 Scent, smell
 Sen ior, elder
 Seign or, lord
 Shore, side of a river
 Shoar, a prop
 Sink, to go down
 Cinque, five
 So, thus
 Sow, to scatter
 Sum, the whole
 Some, a part
 Sun, a fountain of light
 Son, a male child
 Sore, an ulcer
 Soar, to mount up
 Stare, to look earnestly
 Stair, a step
 Suc cor, help
 Suck er, a young twig
 Sleight, dexterity
 Slight, to despise
 Sole, of the foot
 Soul, the spirit
 Tax, a rate
 Tacks, small nails
 Tale, a story
 Tail, the end
 Tare, weight allowed
 Tear, to rend
 Team, of cattle or horses
 Teem, to go with young
 Their, belonging to them
 There, in the place
 The, a particle
 Thee, yourself
 Too, likewise
 Two, twice more
 Tow, to drag after
 Toe, of the foot
 Vale, a valley
 Veil, a covering
 Vein, for the blood
 Vane, to shew the course
 of the wind
 Vice, sin
 Vise, a screw
 Wait, to tarry
 Weight, heaviness
 Wear, to put on
 Ware, merchandise
 Wear, past time plural of *am*
 Week, seven days
 Weak, not strong
 Wood, trees
 Would, was willing
 You, plural of *thee*
 Yew, a tree

TABLE 54.
Of Abbreviations

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society
C. A. S. Fellow of the Conneticut Academy	Gal. Galatians
A. B. Bachelor of Arts	Gen. Genesis
A. D. In the year of our Lord	Gent. Gentleman
A. M. Master of arts, before noon, or in the year of the world	Geo. George
Bart. Baronet	G. R. George the King
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity	Heb. Hebrews
C. or Cent. a hundred	Hon. Honorable
Capt. Captain	Hund. Hundred
Col. Colonel	Ibidem, ibid. in the same place
Cant. Canticles	Isa. Isaiah
Chap. Chapter	i. e. that is
Chron. Chonicles	Id. the same
Co. Company	Jan. January
Com. Commissioner	Ja. James
Cr. Credit	Jac. Jacob
Cwt. Hundred weight	Josh. Joshua
D. D. Doctor of Divinity	K. King
Dr. Doctor or Debtor	Km. Kingdom
Dec. December	Kt. Knight
Dep. Deputy	L. Lord or Lady
Deut. Deuteronomy	Lev. Leviticus
Do. or ditto, the same	Lieut. Lieutenant
E. G. for example	L. L D. Doctor of Laws
Eccl. Ecclesiaste	L. S. the place of the Seal
Ep. Epistle	Lond. London
Eng. English	M. Marquis
Eph. Ephesians	M. B. Bachelor of Physic
Esa, Esaias	M. D. Doctor of Physic
Ex. Example, or Exodus	Mr. Master
Feb. February	Messers. Gentlemen, Siss
Fr. France, of Francis	Mrs. Mistress
	M. S. Manuscripts
	M. S. S. Manuscripts
	Mat. Matthew

Math. Mathematics
N. B. take particular notice
Nov. November
No. Number
N. S. New Stile
Obj. Objection
Oct. October
O. S. Old Stile
Parl. Parliament
Per cent. by the hundred
Pet. Peter
Phil. Philip
Philom. a lover of learning
P. M. Afternoon
P. S. Postscript
Ps. Psalm
Q. Question, Queen
q. d. as if he should say
q. l. as much as you please
Regr. Register
Rev. Revelation. Reverent

Ht. Hon. Right Honorable
S. South and Shilling
St. Saint
Sept. September
Serj. Sergeant
S. T. J. Professor of
Divinity
S. T. D. Doctor of
Divinity
ss. to wit, namely
Theo. Theophilus
Tho. Thomas
Thess. Thessalonians
V. vide, see
Viz, to wit, namely
Wm. William
Wp. Worship
&. and
&c. and so forth
U. S. A. United States of
America

EXPLANATION

Of the Pauses and other Characters used in Writing.

A comma, (,) is a pause of one syllable – A semicolon, (;) two – A colon (:) four – A period (.) six – an interrogation point (?) shows when a question is asked; as *What do you see?* An exclamation point (!) is a mark of wonder of surprise; as *o the folly of sinners!* The pauses of these two points are the same as a colon or period, and the sentence should usually be closed with a raised tone of voice.

() A parenthesis includes a part of a sentences, which is not necessary to make sense, and should be read quicker, and in a weaker tone of voice.

[] Brackets or Hooks, included words that serve to explain a foregoing word or sentences.

– A Hyphen joins words or syllables; as, *sea-water*.

‘ An Apostrophe shows when a letter is omitted; as *us’d* for used.

^ A caret shows when a word or number of words are omitted through mistake;

my

as, *this is ^ book.*

“ A Quotation of double comma, includes a passage that is taken from some other author in his own words.

Λ The index points to some remarkable passage.

¶ The paragraphs begins a new subject

§ The section is used to divided chapters

*†‡|| An asterisk, and other references, point to a note in the margin or bottom of a page.

OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

Sentences should begin with a capital letter – also every line in poetry. Proper names, which are the names of persons, places, rivers, mountains, lakes, &c. should begin with a capital. Also the name of the Supreme Being.

Notes from Internet Publisher: Donald L. Potter

October 7, 2006, 2014

This “Easy-to-Read, No Frills” edition is published in the interest of helping students in America to learn to read accurately and fluently from the “sounds” of the letters. Webster’s method remains, even after 190 years, the **best primer** for beginning students. Teachers and parents who are serious about helping students to develop **Optimum Total Linguistic Function** in the English language will welcome this practical edition of Webster’s famous *Blue-backed Spellingbook*. Rudolf Flesch wrote in his 1955 *Why Johnny Can’t Read and what you can do about it*, “The *Blue-Backed Speller* was a fourteen-cent medicine that cured you of illiteracy. Nobody dreamed of criticizing it as wrong, unscientific or inefficient” (46).

Please download my audio files that explain and model Webster’s “Analysis of Sounds in the English Language” and “The KEY to this Work.” More information on phonics-first can be found on the Education Page of my web site: www.donpotter.net

Webster 1824 *American Spelling Book* is unexcelled for teaching beginning reading and spelling; but even if a student has already begun reading with good a phonics-first primer, Webster’s 1824 *American Spelling Book* still affords excellent advanced reading and spelling study material.

The copyright information on the various editions of Webster’s *Spelling Book* is from David M. Pearson. It was sent it to me on 1/3/07 and added here on 1/4/07. I would like to thank Mr. Pearson for this hard-to-come-by information.

In his 1828 *American Dictionary of the English Language*, Noah Webster defined a **Spelling Book as**, “A book for teaching children to spell and read.” Webster defines **spell**: “Spell: to tell or name the letters of a word, with proper dividson of syllables, for the purpose of learning the pronunciation, children learn to read by first spelling the word.”

The full American Spelling book in available on my website: www.donpotter.net. For this edition the pictures, sentences, and stories have been deleted for two purposes

1. To reduce the size of the printed material in order to save paper and printer ink, yet providing the essential lessons.
2. To provide an edition acceptable to public schools, by the elimination of religious references.

Most recent additions and corrections: 4/2/13.

A Brief Summary of Webster's "Spelling Book" History

by David M. Pearson

There was not just one Speller but many editions & hundreds of reprints. Following are the more important editions and some highlights of each.

1783: *Grammatical Institute of the English Language, Part I.* This was the first of Webster's "Spellers." Again note it was intended to teach beginning reading in part through the use of spelling. The 3 and eventually 4 parts of his institute of books were his Speller, Reader, Grammar, and 1806 Dictionary, the latter replaced by his masterpiece 1828 *American Dictionary of the English Language*.

1787: *The American Spelling Book.* Webster revised and reissued his book under a new title. This and its various later editions and titles were the undisputed best sellers of introductory reading textbooks in the U.S. for more than a century, throughout the 1800s. There was also an 1803 edition.

1804: *The American Spelling Book, Revised Edition.* He had to put out a new edition every few years because copyrights expired in only 14 years at that time -- a matter Webster saw corrected by new legislation before 1829.

1816: Webster sold all rights to his Speller to Hudson & Co of Hartford, Conn, with one catch: that his son William would be apprenticed to the firm and become a partner in it. Son William never did become a partner. A major reason Noah sold it at this point was that, starting actually in 1800, he had begun his long, arduous and engrossing work on his *American Dictionary* which involved a great deal of his personal money and time, including many trips abroad to track down the origins of our words we now see in dictionary derivations (a trend he started), and his learning at least a dozen (some say more than 16) foreign languages. There was also an 1818 version of this.

1824: *The American Spelling Book*, this edition and later ones were popularly called the *Little Blue Back Speller* (or sometimes *Blue-backed Speller*) due to its blue-colored cloth cover. Some today say this was his best Speller edition.

It still contained the 1803 Preface by Webster, plus his 1818 notes following the end of that preface, regarding the book's sales, the use of diacritical marks, and the great value of teaching syllables in beginning reading: "In nine-tenths of the words in our language, a correct pronunciation is better taught by a natural division of the syllables, and a direction for placing the accent, than by a minute and endless repetition of [individual] characters."

Unfortunately, sales of this edition began to lag because its new owner, Hudson, didn't keep up the promotion of the book like Noah had.

1828: Webster published his magnum opus, *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. It's still a very useful reference to this day!

1829: *The Elementary Spelling Book, being an Improvement on the American Spelling Book.* Webster took back control of his Speller by revising & re-naming it as a new, independent work, not under the control of Hudson. This edition was also popularly called the “Blue-backed speller,” and it became another great success, due largely to Webster’s personal popularity and his again being very personally involved in the book’s promotion and copyright protection. This edition of his Speller was the first to fully replace the numerical system of pronunciations of vowels with diacritical marks similar to those used in dictionaries today.

(Note: Benjamin Franklin and George Washington were close personal friends of Webster, and by 1829 at age 70, he was highly respected and admired by most members of Congress who had grown up using his Spellers. Webster was also one of our founding fathers who, along with Franklin, Washington, Paine and Jefferson, had long used his newspapers and books to advocate and promote the adoption of our constitutional federal form of government. Noah Webster died on May 28, 1843, while working on an update to his Dictionary.)

1857: Noah’s son, William Webster, revised & republished his father’s *Elementary Spelling Book*, partly in order to make its pronunciation key conform to the 1828 dictionary. This edition likewise was many times reprinted through the late 1800s (sold to many freed former slaves), and at least as late as a 1908 printing.

However, William also began to alter some of his father’s work: e.g. saying it was mostly for pronunciation & spelling, not for also first learning to read; and stating that understanding the meanings of words practiced was not important at first, not until later when a child’s ability to understand grew; and saying the pronunciation of *th* in *thin* and in *this* are the same - except one is articulated with breath and the other with vocal sound - which is not quite accurate; etc., not the best edition.

1857: The G. & C. Merriam company of Philadelphia bought full rights to Webster’s *American Dictionary* but not his Speller. However, Merriam was one of several licensed publishers of the Speller, and so published son William’s 1857 revision then (and again an 1880 edition), while the Webster family retained the principal copyright and ownership. I’m not sure but it appears 1857 was the last major revision/edition of the Speller.

1857-1908: As near as I’ve been able to find, it appears that Webster’s family retained principal ownership (full copyrights) to the Speller after 1857, but Noah and his family had *licensed several different publishing companies* rights to publish his Spellers. Four such companies (Iverson, Appleton, Barnes & Van Antwerp, and Harper) sold their rights to a 5th, the American Book Company, which apparently thereby gained sole or nearly sole rights to publish it, circa 1890, but not full ownership copyrights. If then-current copyright law had a 50-year limit, the last 1857 revised edition expired in 1907. The last new publication I’ve been able to find is a 1908 edition or reprint, which shows The American Book Company still held the publishing copyright. Even granting that one major competing work on the subject (McGuffey’s Speller) had gained a large share of the market by 1908, it was nevertheless a mystery why there were no further printings of Webster’s.

Student Progress Chart for Noah Webster's 1824 *American Spelling Book*

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Student _____ School _____ Teacher _____

Step	Content	Tables	Date
1	Analysis of Sounds, Key, and Alphabet (Intro. Survey)		
2	Syllabary	1	
3	One Syllable Words	2, 3	
4	Easy Polysyllables, accented on 1 st , 2 nd & 3 rd	4-11	
5	Difficult & Irregular Monosyllables, 2 sounds of th in monosyllables, plurals	12, 13	
6	2 Syllable Words accented on 1 st 2 Syllable plural	14-18	
7	3 Syllable Words, accented 1 st , 2 nd	19-22	
8	4 Syllable Words, accent on 1 st & 2 nd	23, 24	
9	5 Syllable Words, accent on 2 nd , 1 st & 2 nd	25-29	
10	Tion, tian, tial, cion cyon, sion - 2, 3, 4, and 5 syllables, accented on 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd & 4 th	30, 31	
11	Digraph ow, si = zh, cie, sie, tie, tia, cia, sha, cious, tious, shus, tion, etc.	32-35	
12	i = Consonant y, 2 sounds of th in polysyllables, ch=k, ch-sh,	36-39	
13	Hard g, soft G & C, Silent h before w, x = gz	40-45	
14	Formation of Derivatives and Compound Words	46	
15	Irregular Words	47-52	
16	Homonyms and abbreviations	53-54	

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