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.

HARTFORD:
PRINTED BY HUDSON & GOODWIN.
1809.
BE it remembered, that on the 14th day of March, in the twenty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, NOAH WEBSTER, jun. of said District, esquire, hath deposited in this office, the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, viz. "The American Spelling Book, containing the Rudiments of the English Language, for the use of Schools in the United States," in conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

CHARLES DENISON,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

A true copy of Record.

Test. CHARLES DENISON, Clerk.
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 evinced 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 alteration; 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.*

* The sales of the American Spelling Book, since its first publication, amount to more than two millions of copies, and they are annually increasing. One great advantage experienced in 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 render 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.
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 many 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 most general usage of speaking; as also to correct some errors which had 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 in a work 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,—the teaching of 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 in a great number of new tables. Some of them are intended to exhibit the manner in which derivative words, and the variations of nouns, adjectives, and verbs, are formed. The examples of this sort cannot fail to be very useful; as children, who 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 ac
custom 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 words.

In the familiar lessons for reading, care has been taken to express ideas in plain, but not in vulgar language; and to combine, with the 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 names has not, in every instance, been well adjusted by American authors. Many of these names still retain the French orthography, found in the writings of the first discoverers or early travellers; 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 ouabasche, in this French dress? Would he suspect the pronunciation to be Wisconsin and Waubosh? Our citizens ought not to be thus perplexed with an orthography to which they are strangers. Nor ought the harsh guttural sounds of the natives to 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 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, my 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 these desirable objects; and it is believed that such measures are taken, as will render all the future impressions of this work, uniform in the pages, well executed, and perfectly correct.

In the progress of society and improvement, some gradual changes must be expected in a living language; and 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, is 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 differing 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 for teaching the language of the country, should not be indulged to an unlimited extent. On this disposition, however, the public sentiment alone can impose restraint.

As the first part of the Institute met with the 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 instil into their minds, with the first rudiments of the language, some just ideas of religion, morals and domestic economy.

NEW-HAVEN, 1863.

N. W.
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 a manner as 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 sounds, 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 an Alphabet.

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

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 expressed by ng, as in long; and another by s or z, as in fusion, azure, which sound might be represented by zh.

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, y. But each of these characters is used to express two or more sounds.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

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 quantity; and the different quantities are represented by different letters. Thus.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{short} & \quad \text{when shortened} & \quad \text{by} & \quad \text{as in let.} \\
\text{a}, \text{in late} & \quad \{ & \text{is expressed} & \quad \text{by} \quad \text{i, in fit, & y in pity.} \\
\text{e}, \text{in feet} & & \text{by} \quad \text{u, in pull & oo in wool.} \\
\text{o}, \text{in pool} & \quad \text{by} & \quad \text{a, in holly and a in wallow.}
\end{align*}
\]

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 quantity.

A consonant is a letter which has no sound, or an imperfect one, without the help of a 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, ez, ing, which our language has no single characters to express.

A dipthong is the union of two simple sounds uttered in one breath or articulation. The two sounds do not strictly form one; for there 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. Dipthongal sounds are sometimes er-
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

presented 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 dipthongal.

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

**B** has 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.

\[
\begin{align*}
ca, & \quad ce, \\
ci, & \quad co, \\
cu, & \quad cy, \\
ka, & \quad se, \\
si, & \quad ko, \\
ku, & \quad sy.
\end{align*}
\]

At the end of words it is always hard like *k,* as in *public.* When followed by *i* or *e* before a vowel, the syllable slides into the sound of *ah,* 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 *u* it has the same hard sound in some words, and in others, the sound of *j.* But these varieties are incapable of being reduced to any general 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 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 *n* is always silent, as in *know.*

**L** has but one sound, as in *lame.* It is silent before *k,* as in *walk.*
**An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.**

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

N has but one sound, as in not, and is silent after as in hymn.

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 end of syllables. In all terminations in tio, 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, unanimity, &c.

V has uniformly one sound, as in voice, live, and is 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 of 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 dipthong, 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 original, they have the sound of sh, as in machine—and some words of Greek origin, the sound of k, as in chorus.

Ch have the sound of f, as in laugh, or are silent, as in light.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

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 the latter takes the sound of \( j \), as in range. In the words, longer, stronger, younger, the sound of the \( g \) is doubled, and the last syllable is sounded as if written long-ger, \&c.

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

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

Se before \( a, o, u \) and \( r \), are pronounced like \( sk \), as in scale scoff, sculpture, scribble: before \( e, i, y \), like soft \( r \), or \( s \), as in scene, sceptic, science, scythia\( \ldots \). Thus pronounced,

- sca, sce, sci, sco, scu, scey
- 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 a 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 glory; when it falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in habit.

The general rule by which accent is regulated, is, that the stress of 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 consent.

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 unaccented syllables; as superfluity, literary.

In many compound words, the parts of which are important words of themselves, there is very little distinction of accent, as 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 cannot be divided, without destroying the sense: as man, child, house, charity, faith.

A compound word is formed by two or more words; as 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.

Derivative words are those which are formed of 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 a just pronunciation.
**Key to the following Work.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long.</th>
<th>Short.</th>
<th>Short aw.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>name,</td>
<td>late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e or ee</td>
<td>here,</td>
<td>feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>time,</td>
<td>find.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>note,</td>
<td>fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>new.</td>
<td>defy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>dry,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Short.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>man,</th>
<th>hat.</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>men,</td>
<td>let.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>pit,</td>
<td>pin.</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>sir,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>tun,</td>
<td>but.</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>come,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>glory,</td>
<td>Egypt.</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>her.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Short u.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>oo</th>
<th>book,</th>
<th>stood.</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>bush,</td>
<td>full.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Short u.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>bald,</th>
<th>tall.</th>
<th>8</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>cost,</td>
<td>sought.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>aw</td>
<td>law,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Broad a or aw.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>bald,</th>
<th>tall.</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>there,</td>
<td>vein.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>fatigue,</td>
<td>pique.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>dipthong; voice, joy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oy</td>
<td>dipthong; loud, now.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Flat a.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>ask,</th>
<th>part.</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oi</td>
<td>dipthong; voice, joy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ou</td>
<td>dipthong; loud, now.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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 sound of broad 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 move, commonly expressed 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 there, vane; number 10, represents the French sound of i, which is the same as e long.

The sounds of the diphthongs 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 of more syllables than one, is almost always silent: but serves often to lengthen a foregoing vowel, as in bid, bide; to soften e, 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 fore-going 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 numeral 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 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.
### The Alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman Letters</th>
<th>Italic</th>
<th>Names of Letters</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>a</td>
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<td>b</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>be</td>
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<td>f</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>ef</td>
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<td>g</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>je, or avtch</td>
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<td>h</td>
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<td>i</td>
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<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Double Letters

ą, ął, ąś, ą, ął, ął.

*This is not a letter, but a character standing for and. Children should therefore be taught to call it and; not and per se.*
**Lesson I.**
```
ba be bi bo bu by
ca ce*ci*co cu cy*
da de di do du dy
fa fe fi fo fu fy
ka ke ki ko ku ky
```

**Lesson II.**
```
ga ge gi go gu gy
ha he hi ho hu hy
ma me mi mo mu my
na ne ni no nu ny
ra re ri ro ru ry
ta te ti to tu ty
wa we wi wo wu wy
```

**Lesson III.**
```
la le' li lo lu ly
pa pe pi po pu py
sa se si so su sy
za ze zi zo zu zy
```

**Lesson IV.**
```
ab eb ib ob ub
ac ec ic oc uc
ad ed id od ud
af ef if of uf
al el il ol ul
```

**Lesson V.**
```
ag eg ig og ug
am em im om um
an en in on un
```

**Lesson VI.**
```
ak ek ik ok uk
at et it ot ut
ar er ir or ur
az ez iz oz uz
```

**Lesson VII.**
```
bla ble bli blo blu
cla cle cli clo clu
pla ple pli plo plu
fla fe fi fo fu
va ve vi vo vu
```

**Lesson VIII.**
```
bra bre bri bro bru
cra cre cri cro cru
pra pre pri pro pru
gra gre gri gro gru
pha phe phi pho phu
```

**Lesson IX.**
```
chache chi cho chu chy
dradre dri dro drud dry
fra fre fri fro fru fry
gla gle gli glo glu gly
```

**Lesson X.**
```
sla sle sli slo slu sly
quaque quiquo
sha she shi sho shushy
spa spe spi spo spuspy
```

**Lesson XI.**
```
sta ste sti sto stu sty
sca sce sci seco secu sey
tha the thi tho thu thy
tra tre tri tro tru try
```

*They should be taught to pronounce ce, ci, cy, like se, si, sy.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

Lesson XII.

splasple splispliosplusply
spraspre spriprospruspry
strastre stristrostrustry
swaswe swiswo swuswvy

TABLE II.

Words of one syllable.

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

Lesson I.

Båg big bog bug denn cap bit 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 II.

Mån fob had bed bid fop bet 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 III.

Belt gilt bånd båd brag clod bråd
melt hilt hand bred drag plod clad
felt milt land fed flag shod glad
pelt jilt sand shed stag trod shad

Lesson IV.

Clôg glut blåb chub damp båmp bånd
flog shut drab club camp jump lend
frog smut crab drub lamp lump mend
grog shn scab grub vamp pump send

B.2.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

Lesson V.

Bind bold call bill bent best 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 VI.

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

Lesson VII.

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

Lesson VIII.

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

TABLE III.

Lesson I.

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

Lesson II.

Band bless crime broke blade blame
grand dress chime choke spade flame
stand press prime cloke trade shame
strand stress slime smoke shade, frame
Lesson III.

Brake, glare, brave, hence, minute, bleed
Drake, share, crave, fence, since, breed
Flake, snare, grave, pence, prince, speed
Spake, spare, slave, sense, rinse, steed

Lesson IV.

And fill: age his rich less duke 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

Lesson V.

Glade, snake: tract: clank: clamp: black
Grade: glaze: pact: crank: champ: crack
Chave: craze: plant: shank: cramp: match
Wave: prate: sang: plank: spasm: patch
Quake: slate: fang: clump: splash: fetch
Stage: shape: rang: thump: crash: vetch

Lesson VI.

Mine: sire: strife: bride: brick: strive
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 VII.

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

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 VIII.**
cake, cakes | chap, chap's | 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, pines
grave, graves | vote, votes | fade, fades
street, streets | cone, cones | mill, mills
sheet, sheets | bone, bones | hill, hills

**Lesson IX.**
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 | spot, spots | smell, smells
lad, lads | flag, flags | swim, swims

---

**TABLE IV.**
*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 \( u \) short. Thus,

\[ \text{al is pronounced ul, rural rurul,} \]
\[ \text{et it, fillet fillit.} \]

This is the general rule in the language; originating doubtless from this cause, that 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 requisite 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, some of them are, the vowel retains its own sound; as, \textit{compel, ament, 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.

\begin{align*}
\text{Baker} & \quad \text{glo ry} \quad \text{ne gro} \quad \text{sa cred} \\
\text{pri er} & \quad \text{gi ant} \quad \text{o ver} \quad \text{se cret} \\
\text{ei der} & \quad \text{gra vy} \quad \text{pa gan} \quad \text{sha dy} \\
\text{era zy} & \quad \text{gru el} \quad \text{pa per} \quad \text{si lent} \\
\text{eri er} & \quad \text{ho ly} \quad \text{pa pist} \quad \text{so ber} \\
\text{cri el} & \quad \text{hu man} \quad \text{pi lot} \quad \text{spi der} \\
\text{li al} & \quad \text{i cy} \quad \text{pli ant} \quad \text{sto ry} \\
\text{di et} & \quad \text{i dol} \quad \text{po et} \quad \text{stu dent} \\
\text{fu ty} & \quad \text{i vy} \quad \text{pre cept} \quad \text{stu dent} \\
\text{ly er} & \quad \text{ju ry} \quad \text{pru dent} \quad \text{ta pid} \\
\text{dra per} & \quad \text{ju lep} \quad \text{qui et} \quad \text{tra per} \\
\text{fa tal} & \quad \text{la dy} \quad \text{ra ker} \quad \text{ti dings} \\
\text{le ver} & \quad \text{la zy} \quad \text{re al} \quad \text{to ry} \\
\text{fi nal} & \quad \text{le gal} \quad \text{ri der} \quad \text{to tal} \\
\text{fa grant} & \quad \text{li ar} \quad \text{ri ot} \quad \text{tri al} \\
\text{fu ent} & \quad \text{li on} \quad \text{ru by} \quad \text{tru ant} \\
\text{to cus} & \quad \text{ma ker} \quad \text{ru in} \quad \text{tu mult} \\
\text{fru gal} & \quad \text{mo dish} \quad \text{ru ler} \quad \text{tu tor} \\
\text{fu el} & \quad \text{mo ment} \quad \text{ru ral} \quad \text{va cant}
\end{align*}
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

An easy standard of pronunciation.

- Grant: cut, ler
- Ray: dan, ger
- Per: dif, fer
- Tal: din, ner
- Cal: drum, mer
- Fer: el, der
- Ges: em, bers
- Ger: em, blem
- Ful: en, ter
- Ab: fact, or
- Act: fag, got
- Ad: fan, cy
- Der: fan, tom
- Vent: fat, ling
- Am: fer, ret
- Ber: fil, let
- Gel: fla, n
- Lad: flat, ter
- Bank: flat, ter
- Ban: fran, tic
- Ter: fun, nel
- Bat: gal, lop
- Ter: gan, mon
- Bit: gan, der
- Ter: gar, ret
- Buf: gen, try
- Fest: gib, bet
- Ger: gip, sy
- Car: glim, mer
- Rot: glit, ter
- Chan: gul, let
- Nel: mit, ten
- Chap: gun, ner
- Man: mush, der
- Ren: mush, mur
- Ly: mermur
- Ein: gut, ter
- Der: num, ber
- Per: nut, meg
- Meg: nur, ling
- Nes: pam, per
- Try: pan, nel
- Try: pat, tern
- Ron: pen, cil
- An: pen, ny
- Cil: pep, per
- Lar: pil, lar
- Fer: pil, fer
- Grim: pil, grim
- Met: plum, met
- Pup: pup, y
- Py: ram, mer
- Som: ran, som
- Som: rec, tor
- Nant: rem, nant
- Der: ren, der
- Net: ren, net
- Rub: rub, bish
- Bish: sad, ler
- Lad: sal, lad
- Yard: sand, y
- In: sat, in
- Dal: scan, dal
- Scat: scat, ter
- Sel: sel, dom
- Dom: self, ish
- Ish: sen, tence
- Tence: shat, ter
### An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

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**shép herd**  **tan ner**  **wed ding**  **hor rid**
**shil ling**  **tat ler**  **wil ful**  **joc ky**
**sig nal**  **tem per**  **will ing**  **jol ly**
**sil ver**  **ten der**  **wis dom**  **mot to**
**sin ner**  **ten dril**  **årt less**  **on set**
**slat tern**  **ten ter**  **art ist**  **of fer**
**slen der**  **tim ber**  **af ter**  **of lice**
**slum ber**  **trench er**  **chöp per**  **pot ter**
**smug gler**  **trump et**  **com ment**  **rob ber**
**spin net**  **tum bler**  **com mon**  **sot tish**
**spir it**  **tur ky**  **con duct**  **clér 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**  **cross y**  **ser mon**
**sul len**  **un der**  **dol lar**  **ser pent**
**sul try**  **up per**  **fod der**  **serv ant**
**sum mon**  **ut most**  **fol ly**  **ver min**
**tal ly**  **ut ter**  **fop pish**  **ven om**

### TABLE V.

**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 syllables, is joined to a consonant, it has its second sound, as in *address*.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A base</th>
<th>a like</th>
<th>a maze</th>
<th>at tire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a bide</td>
<td>al tude</td>
<td>as pire</td>
<td>be sore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a doré</td>
<td>a lone</td>
<td>at one</td>
<td>be have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

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 ple te in cite un fold dis sent
con fine in flame un glue dis tint
con jure in trude un kind dis trust
con sune in sure un lace dis tract
con trol in vite un ripe dis turb
cre ate mis name un safe ef fect
de cide mis place ab rüpt e mit
de clare mis rule ab surd en camp
de duce mis rule ac cept en rich
de fy mo take ad dict e vent
de fine par take ad dress e vince
de grade per spire ad mit ful fil
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 in cur
e lope re late in dent
en dure re ly in fect
en force re mind in fest
en gage re mind in flect
en rage re ple te in stil
en rol re vere in struct
en sue rc vere in vest
en tice su pine mis give
en tire su pre me mis print
e vade su pre me mis trust
for sworn sur vive mis trust
tra duce de range mo lest
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>neg lect</th>
<th>re press</th>
<th>un bend</th>
<th>re volve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ob struct</td>
<td>re tract</td>
<td>un fit</td>
<td>re volt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oc cur</td>
<td>re trench</td>
<td>un hinge</td>
<td>de spond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of fence</td>
<td>ro bust</td>
<td>un hurt</td>
<td>un lock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o mit</td>
<td>ro mance</td>
<td>un man</td>
<td>con cèrt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>op press</td>
<td>se dan</td>
<td>de bår</td>
<td>de fer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per mit</td>
<td>se lect</td>
<td>de part</td>
<td>di vert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>por tend</td>
<td>sub ject</td>
<td>dis arm</td>
<td>in verse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre tend</td>
<td>sub mit</td>
<td>dis card</td>
<td>in vert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre dict</td>
<td>sub tract</td>
<td>em balm</td>
<td>per vert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro ject</td>
<td>sus pense</td>
<td>em bark</td>
<td>per verse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro tect</td>
<td>trans act</td>
<td>en chant</td>
<td>re fer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro test</td>
<td>trans cend</td>
<td>en large</td>
<td>con fer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re cant</td>
<td>trans gress</td>
<td>huz za</td>
<td>de ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re fit</td>
<td>trans plant</td>
<td>un arm</td>
<td>in fer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re lax</td>
<td>tre pan</td>
<td>un bar</td>
<td>in ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re mit</td>
<td>un apt</td>
<td>ab hór</td>
<td>in tend</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE VI.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cru ci fix</th>
<th>lu na cy</th>
<th>si mon y</th>
<th>ad a mant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cru el ty</td>
<td>no ta ry</td>
<td>stu pi fy</td>
<td>am i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de cen cy</td>
<td>nu mer al</td>
<td>tu te lar</td>
<td>am nes ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di a dem</td>
<td>nu trim ent va can cy</td>
<td>ar ro gant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di a lect</td>
<td>o ver plus va gran cy</td>
<td>bar ris ter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dra per y</td>
<td>po et ry</td>
<td>åb do men</td>
<td>but ter y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>droll e ry</td>
<td>pri ma cy</td>
<td>al le gro</td>
<td>ben e fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>du ti ful</td>
<td>pri ma ry</td>
<td>ad mi ral</td>
<td>big a my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flu en cy</td>
<td>pu ri ty</td>
<td>al co ran</td>
<td>big ot ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i ro ny</td>
<td>re gen cy</td>
<td>an im al</td>
<td>but ter fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i vor y</td>
<td>ru dim ent</td>
<td>an nu al</td>
<td>cal i co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la zi ness</td>
<td>se cre cy</td>
<td>ac cid ent</td>
<td>cal en dar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>li bra ry</td>
<td>scru ti ny</td>
<td>al im ent</td>
<td>cab in et</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

can is ter en ti ty
can ni bal ep i gram len i ty ped i gree
can o py es cu lent lep ro sy pen al ty
cap i tal ev e ry lev i ty pen u ry
chast i ty fac ul ty lib er al pes ti lent
cin na mon fac tor y lib er ty pil lo ry
cit i zen fam i ly lig a ment prac tic al
clar i fy fel o ny lin e al prin cip al
clas sic al fes tiv al lit a ny pub lic an
clem en cy fin ic al lit er al punc tu al
cler ic al fish er y lux u ry pun gen cy
cur ren cy gal lant ry man i fest pyr a mid
cyl in der gal le ry man i fold rad ic al
den i zen gar ri son man ner ly reg u lar
det rim ent gen e ral mar in er rem e dy
dif fid ent gun ner y mel o dy rib ald ry
dif fer ent hap pi ness mel ur gy rev er end
dif fi cult her ald ry mel ur gy rit u al
dig ni ty im ple ment mes sen ger riv u let
dil i gent im pu dent sac ra ment

div id end in cre ment sal a ry

dul cim er in di go sat is fy
ec sta cy in dus try sec u lar
ed it or in fan cy sed im ent
ef fi gy in fant ry sen a tor
el em ent in fi del sen ti ment
el e gy in stru ment sen ti el
em bas sy in te ger sev er al
em bry o in tel lect sil la bub
e m e ral d in ter est sim il ar
em pe ror in ter val sin gu lar
en e my in va lid sin is ter
en mi ty jus ti fy slip pe ry

TABLE VII.

Easy words of three syllables, accented on the second.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A base ment</th>
<th>de co rum</th>
<th>im prudent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a gree ment</td>
<td>de ni al</td>
<td>oc ta vo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al li ance</td>
<td>de cri al</td>
<td>op po nent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al lure ment</td>
<td>de port ment</td>
<td>po ma um</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap pa rent</td>
<td>de po nent</td>
<td>pri me val</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar ri val</td>
<td>dic ta tor</td>
<td>re ci tal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a maze ment</td>
<td>di plo ma</td>
<td>re li ance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at one ment</td>
<td>en rol ment</td>
<td>re qui tal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co e qual</td>
<td>en tice ment</td>
<td>re vi val</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con fine ment</td>
<td>e qua tor</td>
<td>spec ta tor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con tro ler</td>
<td>he ro ic</td>
<td>sub scri ber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de ci pher</td>
<td>il le gal</td>
<td>sur vi vor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE VIII.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL a mode</td>
<td>o ver take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dev o tee</td>
<td>rec on cile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis a gree</td>
<td>ref u gee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis es teem</td>
<td>su per sede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dom i neer</td>
<td>su per scribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im: ma ture</td>
<td>vol un teer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im por tune</td>
<td>un der mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in com mode</td>
<td>ap pre hênd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in ter cede</td>
<td>con de scend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in tro duce</td>
<td>con tra dict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis ap ply</td>
<td>dis pos sess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis be have</td>
<td>in di rect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in cor rect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in ter mix</td>
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<td>o ver run</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o ver turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rec ol lect</td>
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<td></td>
<td>rec om mend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rep re hend</td>
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<tr>
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<td>su per hend</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>un der add</td>
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<td>un der stand</td>
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<tr>
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<td>un der sell</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dis con cern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dis con nect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE IX.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lu mi na ry</td>
<td>dil a to ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo ment a ry</td>
<td>ep i lep sy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu ga to ry</td>
<td>em: is sa ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bre vi a ry</td>
<td>ig no min y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>â£ cu ra cy</td>
<td>in ti ma cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ac cri mo ny</td>
<td>in tri ca cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad mi ral ty</td>
<td>in vent o ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad ver sa ry</td>
<td>man da to ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al i mo ny</td>
<td>mat ri mo ny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al le go ry</td>
<td>mer ce na ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cer e mo ny</td>
<td>mis cel la ny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cus tom a ry</td>
<td>mil i ta ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>del i ca cy</td>
<td>pat ri mo ny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dif â£ cult y</td>
<td>plan et a ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>preb end a ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pref a to ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pur ga to ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sal u ta ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sanc tu a ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sec re ta ry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sed en ta ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stat u a ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sump tu a ry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ter ri to ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tes ti mo ny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>trib u ta ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per emp to ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sub lu na ry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The words *heterodox, linament, patriotism, septuagint,* have the full accent on the first syllable, and the half accent on the last.

**TABLE X.**

*Easy words of four syllables accented on the second.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aëri al</th>
<th>ob scuri ty</th>
<th>cap tiv ity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an nu ity</td>
<td>ob tain a ble</td>
<td>ce lib a cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar mor ai</td>
<td>pro pri e ty</td>
<td>ci vil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cen tu ri on</td>
<td>se cu ri ty</td>
<td>cli mac ter ic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col le gi al</td>
<td>so bri e ty</td>
<td>co in cid ent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comm unic ant va cu i ty</td>
<td>va ri e ty</td>
<td>col lat e ral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com mu ni ty</td>
<td>ab sūrd i ty</td>
<td>com par is on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con gru i ty</td>
<td>ac tiv i ty</td>
<td>com pet it or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con nu bi al</td>
<td>ac cess a ry</td>
<td>com pul so ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cor po re al</td>
<td>ac cess o ry</td>
<td>con jec tur al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cre du li ty</td>
<td>ad min is ter</td>
<td>con spir a cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cri te ri on</td>
<td>ad vers i ty</td>
<td>con stit u ent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e le gi ac</td>
<td>a dul te ry</td>
<td>de cliv i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fu tu ri ty</td>
<td>af fin i ty</td>
<td>de lin quen cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gram ma ri an</td>
<td>a nal o gy</td>
<td>de prav i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gra tu i ty</td>
<td>a nat o my</td>
<td>di am e ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his to ri an</td>
<td>an tag o nist</td>
<td>dis par i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>li bra ri an</td>
<td>ar til le ry</td>
<td>di vin i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma te ri al</td>
<td>a vid i ty</td>
<td>effect u al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma tu ri ty</td>
<td>bar bar i ty</td>
<td>e lec tric al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me mo ri al</td>
<td>bru tal i ty</td>
<td>em pyr e al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mer cu ri al</td>
<td>bru tal i ty</td>
<td>e pis co pal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ent rage ous ly</td>
<td>ca lam i ty</td>
<td>e pit o me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

TABLE XI.

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

An te cé dent
appar ra tus
com ment a tor
me di a tor
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

sa cer do tal mem o ran dum
su per vi sor o ri ent al
ac ci dent al or na ment al
ar o mat ic pan e gyr ic
cal i man co pred e ces sor
det ri ment al sci en tif ic
en er get ic sys tem at ic
fun da ment al cor res pond ent
in nu en do hor i zon tal
mal e fac tor u ni vër sal
man i fest o un der stand ing
at mos pher ic o ver whelm ing

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 the 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 one part of the day, and read the other.

---

TABLE XII.
Difficult and irregular Monosyllables.

I would recommend this table to be read sometimes across the page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bay</th>
<th>clay</th>
<th>rail</th>
<th>flail</th>
<th>brain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>way</td>
<td>frail</td>
<td>snail</td>
<td>chain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hay</td>
<td>ray</td>
<td>wail</td>
<td>laird</td>
<td>grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lay</td>
<td>bray</td>
<td>mail</td>
<td>aid</td>
<td>slain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>say</td>
<td>stray</td>
<td>nail</td>
<td>maid</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may</td>
<td>slay</td>
<td>trail</td>
<td>stair</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay</td>
<td>spay</td>
<td>bail</td>
<td>swear</td>
<td>main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pray</td>
<td>jail</td>
<td>ail</td>
<td>wear</td>
<td>plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sway</td>
<td>pail</td>
<td>hail</td>
<td>bear</td>
<td>sprain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fray</td>
<td>sail</td>
<td>tail</td>
<td>tear</td>
<td>stain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

twain  tray  change  squeal  creed
vain   gay    strange  beer    heed
wain   say    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   tea:  cheer  scream
blait strain  feel     heard  fleam
trait gain   keel     blear  fream
graze blain  deal     ear    ream
raise drain  heal     sear   team
aise  fain   meal     smear  least
aise  faint  peel     spear  feast
aise  taint reel     tear    yeast
naize saint  seal     queer  beast
have  trait  steal    deed   priest
have  haste  veal      feed   east
have  paste  weal     need   reef
reek  waste  zeal     weed   grief
teak  baste  peal     bead   brief
pray chaste  beal     lead   chief
ray  taste  ceil     read   deaf
ray  traipse eel     seed   leaf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sheaf</th>
<th>teat</th>
<th>sleeve</th>
<th>league</th>
<th>sleight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>siefe</td>
<td>beak</td>
<td>grieve</td>
<td>teague</td>
<td>bright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>leak</td>
<td>reeve</td>
<td>tweag</td>
<td>fight</td>
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<tr>
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<td>weak</td>
<td>leave</td>
<td>leash</td>
<td>blight</td>
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<td>plea</td>
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<td>reave</td>
<td>siege</td>
<td>flight</td>
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<td>wight</td>
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<td>wright</td>
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<td>freak</td>
<td>greaves</td>
<td>fly</td>
<td>clime</td>
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<td>squeak</td>
<td>reek</td>
<td>freeze</td>
<td>rhyme</td>
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<tr>
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<td>reek</td>
<td>sneeze</td>
<td>cry</td>
<td>knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>cheek</td>
<td>breeze</td>
<td>sky</td>
<td>climb</td>
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<td>wreak</td>
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<td>die</td>
<td>smile</td>
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<td>fleak</td>
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<td>try</td>
<td>stile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>squeak</td>
<td>squeeze</td>
<td>eye</td>
<td>guile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fleece</td>
<td>shriek</td>
<td>cheese</td>
<td>buy</td>
<td>mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>sleek</td>
<td>frieze</td>
<td>try</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cease</td>
<td>streak</td>
<td>please</td>
<td>fry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<th>seen</th>
<th>seize</th>
<th>pie</th>
<th>wild</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>bean</td>
<td>tease</td>
<td>wry</td>
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<tr>
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<td>speech</td>
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<td>stride</td>
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<td>mien</td>
<td>leach</td>
<td>nigh</td>
<td>guide</td>
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<td>queen</td>
<td>beach</td>
<td>sigh</td>
<td>guise</td>
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<tr>
<td>crease</td>
<td>wean</td>
<td>reach</td>
<td>by</td>
<td>fro</td>
</tr>
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<td>keen</td>
<td>teach</td>
<td>fie</td>
<td>doe</td>
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<td>glean</td>
<td>screech</td>
<td>hie</td>
<td>toe</td>
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<td>cheat</td>
<td>spleen</td>
<td>breach</td>
<td>vie</td>
<td>foe</td>
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<td>treat</td>
<td>dean</td>
<td>bleach</td>
<td>light</td>
<td>bow</td>
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<td>each</td>
<td>might</td>
<td>mow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seat</td>
<td>quean</td>
<td>peach</td>
<td>height</td>
<td>tow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feat</td>
<td>ye'an</td>
<td>fiend</td>
<td>night</td>
<td>row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beat</td>
<td>lean</td>
<td>yield</td>
<td>right</td>
<td>owe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neat</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>shield</td>
<td>sight</td>
<td>flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feet</td>
<td>heave</td>
<td>wield</td>
<td>tight</td>
<td>glow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>cleave</td>
<td>field</td>
<td>slight</td>
<td>blow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

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
Straw  pour  mold  gourd  yew
Dough  door  port  sword  chew
Hoe  floor  fort  home  clew
Sloe  roar  sport  oaf  ewe
Mole  boar  court  loaf  shue
Pole  hoar  goad  due  new
Sole  oar  load  true  cure
Goal  soar  toad  you  pure
Roll  oat  woad  glue  your
Poll  doat  soap  sue  rude
Boll  goat  close  few  shrewd
Toll  moat  prose  new  crude
Soul  blot  chose  pew  feud
Scroll  float  coach  lieu  rheum
Coal  joke  poach  view  muse
Shoal  ock  roach  flew  bruise
Bowl  croak  broach  grew  use
Knoll  cloke  fo/ks  screw  cruise
Stroll  soak  coax  brew  spruce
Troll  tone  foam  blew  use
Brogue  own  roam  drew  juce
Rogue  known  comb  knew  cruise
Vogue  groan  loam  crew  sluice
Most  blown  shern  hew  fruit
Post  flown  sworn  strew  bruit
Host  mown  mourn  shew  suit
Ghost  sown  gorse  slew  mewl
Boast  moan  course  blue  lure
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

drudge lost sawn squall cough
trudge tost brawn yawl trough
shrub war spawn awl fork
scrub fort yawn haul cork
bulge nor laud stall hawk
gurge taught fraud small bulk
surge caugh broad crawl talk
purge brought cord bawl chalk
plunge sought lord caul chalk
curse ought ward drawl calf
purse wrought gauze drawl calf
law fought cause wart dawn
shaw great pause sort bawd
taw fraught clause short warp
maw naught torch quart wasp
raw form scorch snort want
paw storm gorge bald sauce
saw swarm all scald balm
awe warm tall off calm
gnaw born fall oft palm
straw corn hall loft psalm
flaw warn gall soft qualm
draw corse pall cross alms
chaw horn ball dress 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

* Perhaps o and a in the words cost, born, warm, &c. may be considered as coming more properly under the figure 5: But the liquids that follow them, have such an effect in lengthening the syllable, that it appears more natural to place them under figure 3. A similar remark applies to a in bar.

† These words, when unemphatical, are necessarily short.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

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  
spark  art  cast  far  swan  
arc  cart  past  scar  gone  
shark  dart  last  spar  wash  
stark  hart  vast  star  swash  
asp  mart  blast  tar  watch  
clap  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  pond  
branch  shaft  parch  dance  pond  
lanch  waft  starch  prance  wand  
staunch  raft  harsh  lance  strong  
haunch  draught  charge  glance  wrong  
blanch  aft  large  trance  botch  
craunch  haft  large  scarf  scotch  
carp  pant  farce  laste  mosque  
harp  grant  parse  swap  blot  
sharp  slant  calve  dock  yacht  
scarp  ant  halve  mock  scoat  
carve  aunt  salve  clock  halt
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

salt - spool - woo - roof - stirp
malt - droop - proof - loof - chirp
fault - scoop - woof - soon - jerk
vault - troop - loose - hoop† - perk
false - loop - goose - coop - smerk
bronze - soup - moose - poop - yerk
doom - group - spoon - full - quirk
room - hoop* - roost - bull - herb
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
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 - flook - pierce - search
loon - groove - rook - tierce - perch
swoon - noose - shock - herse - swerve
bourn - choose - croup - terse - wert
poor - lose - wood - verge - son
tour - boose - stood - serge - run
moor - ooze - good - dirge - ton
boor - oose - hood - virge - won
cool - coo - could - vert - done
feol - two - would - term - one||
tool - do - should - firm - come
stool - shoe - wolf - germ - some
pool - loo - hoof - sperm - bomb

* To cry out.
† Of a cask.
‡ Under this figure, in the words skirt, &c. i has the sound of second e.
|| Pronounced wun.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

clomb   once*  foil   brow   browse
rhomb   monk   boil   plow   spouse

dirt    tongue  coil   bough  drowse
shirt   birch   join   slough cloud
flirt   sponge  coin   out   crowd
wort    hear   loin   stout  loud
girt    trey    groin  eust   proud
spirit  sley    boy   trout  shroud
squirt  prey    joy   gout   bound
kirk    grey    toy   pout   hound
work    weigh   coy   clout  pound
bird    eigh    cloy  rout   round
word    neigh   buoy  shout sound
cold    reigh   point spout ground
worse   feign   voice  doubt foul

blood   deign   choice   bout   owl
flood   skein   moist   drought owl
sir     rein    hoist   drought fowl
her     eight   joist   sour   scowl
stir    freight noise  brown growl
eworm   weight  quoit  crown howl
world   streight coif  down bounce
front   tete     quoif  drown ounce
ront    feint   ou and ow frown pounce
wont    veil    now   clown flounce
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

* Pronounced wunce.
MONOSYLLABLES in TH.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Throw</td>
<td>thowl</td>
<td>hath</td>
<td>breadth</td>
<td>bath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truth</td>
<td>threw</td>
<td>rath</td>
<td>filth</td>
<td>lath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>youth</td>
<td>thrice</td>
<td>pith</td>
<td>frith</td>
<td>wrath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheath</td>
<td>thrive</td>
<td>with*</td>
<td>plinth</td>
<td>thrób</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heath</td>
<td>throne</td>
<td>theft</td>
<td>spilth</td>
<td>throng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>both</td>
<td>throe</td>
<td>thatch</td>
<td>thâw</td>
<td>thong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oath</td>
<td>throve</td>
<td>thill</td>
<td>cloth</td>
<td>tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forth</td>
<td>thing</td>
<td>thrid</td>
<td>moth</td>
<td>through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fourth</td>
<td>think</td>
<td>thrill</td>
<td>broth</td>
<td>ëarth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highth</td>
<td>thin</td>
<td>thrush</td>
<td>sloth</td>
<td>dearth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>thank</td>
<td>thwak</td>
<td>troth</td>
<td>birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throat</td>
<td>thick</td>
<td>tilth</td>
<td>north</td>
<td>girth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theme</td>
<td>thrift</td>
<td>withe</td>
<td>loth</td>
<td>mirth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thigh</td>
<td>thumb</td>
<td>doth</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thief</td>
<td>thump</td>
<td>smith</td>
<td>thorn</td>
<td>thirst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faith</td>
<td>length</td>
<td>thrust</td>
<td>froth</td>
<td>worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blowth</td>
<td>strength</td>
<td>thrum</td>
<td>thrall</td>
<td>month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>growth</td>
<td>breath</td>
<td>thread</td>
<td>thwart</td>
<td>thirl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quoth</td>
<td>death</td>
<td>stealth</td>
<td>warmth</td>
<td>ou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruth</td>
<td>health</td>
<td>thrash</td>
<td>swath</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teeth</td>
<td>wealth</td>
<td>depth</td>
<td>path</td>
<td>mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thane</td>
<td>threat</td>
<td>width</td>
<td>hearth</td>
<td>drouth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In this word, tb 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, tb generally retains the sound of its primitive.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

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

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

* The noun teeth has the first sound of tb, 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, oath, path, swath, bath, lath, have the first sound of tb 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 | bowl, bowls
buy, buys | foe, foes | rogue, rogues
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

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TABLE XIII.

Lessons of easy words, to teach children to read, and to know their duty.

LESSON I.

NO man may put off the law of God:
My joy is in his law all the day.
O may I not go in the way of sin!
Let me not go in the way of ill men.

II.

A bad man is a foe to the law;
It is his joy to do ill.
All men go out of the way.
Who can say he has no sin?

III.

The way of man is ill.
My son do as you are bid:
But if you are bid, do no ill.
See not my sin, and let me not go to the pit.

IV.

Rest in the Lord, and mind his word.
My son, hold fast the law that is good.
You must not tell a lie, nor do hurt.
We must let no man hurt us.
V.
Do as well as you can, and do no harm.
Mark the man that doth well, and do so too.
Help such as want help, and be kind.
Let your sins past put you in mind to mend.

VI.
I will not walk with bad men, that I may not be cast off with them.
I will love the law and keep it.
I will walk with the just and do good.

VII.
This life is not long; but the life to come has no end.
We must pray for them that hate us.
We must love them that love not us.
We must do as we like to be done to.

VIII.
A bad life will make a bad end.
He must live well that will die well.
He doth live ill that doth not mend.
In time to come we must do no ill.

IX.
No man can say that he has done no ill.
For all men have gone out of the way.
There is none that doth good; no not one.
If I have done harm, I must do it no more.

X.
Sin will lead us to pain and woe.
Love that which is good and shun vice.
Hate no man, but love both friends and foes.
A bad man can take no rest, day nor night.
He who came to save us, will wash us from all sin; I will be glad in his name.

A good boy will do all that is just; he will flee from vice; he will do good, and walk in the way of life.

Love not the world, nor the things that are in the world; for they are sin.

I will not fear what flesh can do to me; for my trust is in him who made the world:

He is nigh to them that pray to him, and praise his name.

Be a good child; mind your book; love your school, and strive to learn.

Tell no tales; call no ill names; you must not lie, nor swear, nor cheat, nor steal.

Play not with bad boys; use no ill words at play; spend your time well; live in peace, and shun all strife. This is the way to make good men love you, and save your soul from pain and woe.

A good child will not lie, swear, nor steal.

—He will be good at home, and ask to read his book; when he gets up he will wash his hands and face clean; he will comb his hair, and make haste to school; he will not play by the way, as bad boys do.

When good boys and girls are at school, they will mind their books, and try to learn to spell and read well, and not play in the time of school.
When they are at church, they will sit, kneel, or stand still; and when they are at home, will read some good book, that God may bless them.

As for those boys and girls that mind not their books, and lovenot the church and school, but play with such as tell tales, tell lies, curse, swear and steal, they will come to some bad end, and must be whipt till they mend their ways.

---

**TABLE XIV.**

*Words of two syllables accented on the first.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
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</thead>
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<td>tai lor</td>
<td></td>
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<td>oat meal</td>
<td>trai tor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fro ward</td>
<td>past ry</td>
<td>trea ty</td>
<td></td>
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<td>pi ous</td>
<td>wea ry</td>
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<tr>
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<td>peo ple</td>
<td>wo ful</td>
<td></td>
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<td>plu mage</td>
<td>wri ter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hain ous</td>
<td>pa rent</td>
<td>wain scot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>hind most</td>
<td>pro logue</td>
<td>yeo man</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoar y</td>
<td>quo ta</td>
<td>åb sence</td>
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<td>rhu barb</td>
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<td>ri fle</td>
<td>am ple</td>
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<td>rogu ish</td>
<td>asth ma</td>
<td></td>
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<td>re gion</td>
<td>an cle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>knight hoodsea son</td>
<td>spright ly</td>
<td>bal ance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>li ver</td>
<td>sti fle</td>
<td>bel fry</td>
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</tr>
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<td>bash ful</td>
<td>bish op</td>
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<tr>
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<td>stee ple</td>
<td>blem ish</td>
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<tr>
<td>may or</td>
<td>bol ster</td>
<td>blus ter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>coul ter</td>
<td>brim stone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa vor</td>
<td>slave ry</td>
<td>brick kiln</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

rel ish
tav ern
daugh ter
mark et
rig or
tempt er
au tumn
mas ter
ris en
ten ant
fault y
rivar
twink ling
for tress
riv er
tip ple
for tune
riv et
tres pass
gau dy
res in
trouble
geor gic
sam ple
twi^ner
gorge ous
salm on
riv et
lau rel
satch el
trou^le
lord ship
scab bard
trun cheon
pf^t y
seven night
ven om
mor tal
sclis sors
ven ture
seven night
vis it
mor^age
scep ter
vis age
naugh ty
spec ter
vict uels
haugh ty
scrib ter
venge ance
cos
scuff ble
veni son
com et
sin ew
vine yard
com rade
sim gle
wel come
colleague
scep tic
wed lock
colleague
smug gle
tor ment
span gle
saucy
smug ble
saucer
scuf fle
wan gle
saw yer
sin gle
veni son
saucer
cobler
cob ler
scep tic
wel come
cof fin
smug ble
wed lock
colleague
spig ot
yange
fain swer
cobler
spit tle
yed lock
cal
spin dle
wick ed
barb er
sup ple
cop y
subt le
wa ter
as
stur geon
con quer
sur geon
cock swain
tal ent
con trite
tal on
cop y
tan gle
con trite
tat tie
com et
con trite
con trite

An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

**TABLE XV.**

**Lesson I.**

THE time will come when we must all be laid in the dust.

Keep thy tongue from ill, and thy lips from guile. Let thy words be plain and true to the thoughts of the heart.

He that strives to vex or hurt those that sit next him, is a bad boy, and will meet with foes let him go where he will; but he that is kind, and loves to live in peace, will make friends of all that know him.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hom age</th>
<th>spon dee</th>
<th>coop er</th>
<th>shov el</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hon est</td>
<td>wan der</td>
<td>cuck oo</td>
<td>squir rel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hon or</td>
<td>wanton</td>
<td>vër min</td>
<td>vir gin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowl edge</td>
<td>war rant</td>
<td>ver dict</td>
<td>wor ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>squan der</td>
<td>ver juce</td>
<td>won der</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lodg er</td>
<td>yon der</td>
<td>vir tue</td>
<td>nêigh bor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mod est</td>
<td>gloôm y</td>
<td>kern el</td>
<td>ou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mod ern</td>
<td>wo man</td>
<td>con jure</td>
<td>coun cil</td>
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<td>boo by</td>
<td>cov er</td>
<td>coun er</td>
</tr>
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<td>nov el</td>
<td>wool len</td>
<td>cir cuit</td>
<td>coun ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>bush el</td>
<td>fir kin</td>
<td>dough ty</td>
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<td>bo som</td>
<td>com pass</td>
<td>mount ain</td>
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<td>bush y</td>
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<td>show er</td>
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<td>prom ise</td>
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<td>bor ough</td>
<td>flow er</td>
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<td>pros pect</td>
<td>cush ion</td>
<td>dirt y</td>
<td>bow er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pros per</td>
<td>bul let</td>
<td>govern</td>
<td>pow er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quad rant</td>
<td>bul lock</td>
<td>hon ey</td>
<td>oy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quad rate</td>
<td>bul ly</td>
<td>sove reign</td>
<td>voy age</td>
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<tr>
<td>squad ron</td>
<td>bul wark</td>
<td>stir rup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop page</td>
<td>butch er</td>
<td>skir mish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

A clown will not make a bow, nor thank you when you give him what he wants; but he that is well bred, will do both.

He that speaks loud in school will not learn his own book well, nor let the rest learn theirs; but those that make no noise will soon be wise, and gain much love and good will.

II.

Shun the boy that tells lies, or speaks bad words; for he would soon bring thee to shame.

He that does no harm shall gain the love of the whole school; but he that strives to hurt the rest, shall gain their ill will.

He that lies in bed when he should go to school, is not wise; but he that shakes off sleep shall have praise.

He is a fool that does not choose the best boys when he goes to play; for bad boys will cheat, and lie, and swear, and strive to make him as bad as themselves.

Slight no man, for you know not how soon you may stand in need of his help.

III.

If you have done wrong, own your fault; for he that tells a lie to hide it, makes it worse.

He that tells the truth is a wise child; but he that tells lies, will not be heard when he speaks the truth.

When you are at school, make no noise, but keep your seat, and mind your book; for what you learn will do you good, when you grow to be a man.

Play no tricks on them that sit next you; for
if you do, good boys will shun you as they would a dog that they knew would bite them.

He that nurts you at the same time that he calls you his friend, is worse than a snake in the grass.

Be kind to all men, and hurt not thyself.

A wise child loves to learn his book, but the fool would choose to play with toys.

IV.

Sloth keeps such a hold of some boys, that they lie in bed when they should go to school; but a boy that wants to be wise will drive sleep far from him.

Love him that loves his book, and speaks good words, and does no harm: For such a friend may do thee good all the days of thy life.

Be kind to all as far as you can; you know not how soon you may want their help; and he that has the good will of all that know him shall not want a friend in time of need.

If you want to be good, wise and strong, read with care such books as have been made by wise and good men; think of what you read in your spare hours; be brisk at play, but do not swear; and waste not too much of your time in bed.

---

**TABLE XVI.**

*Words of two syllables, accented on the second.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>quire</th>
<th>affair</th>
<th>approach</th>
<th>a stray</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>afright</td>
<td>ar raign</td>
<td>a vail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>a gainst</td>
<td>a rise</td>
<td>a wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dieu</td>
<td>a muse</td>
<td>as sign</td>
<td>a way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
</tr>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al ly</td>
<td>en croach</td>
<td>un tie</td>
<td>a far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aw ry</td>
<td>en dear</td>
<td>un true</td>
<td>a larm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be lieve</td>
<td>en treat</td>
<td>up right</td>
<td>guit ar</td>
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<td>in graft</td>
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<td>a byss</td>
<td>re mark</td>
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<td>at tack</td>
<td>sur pass</td>
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<td>be low</td>
<td>in dict</td>
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<td>ca tarrh</td>
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<td>im pair</td>
<td>a venge</td>
<td>re gard</td>
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<td>bo hea</td>
<td>in fuse</td>
<td>ad ept</td>
<td>ap prove</td>
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<td>bab oon</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ob tain</td>
<td>bur lesque</td>
<td>bas soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con pose</td>
<td>ob lage</td>
<td>con temptn</td>
<td>be hoove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con dign</td>
<td>per tain</td>
<td>co quet</td>
<td>buf soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con cise</td>
<td>pre vail</td>
<td>e nough</td>
<td>ca noe</td>
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<tr>
<td>con ceit</td>
<td>pre scribe</td>
<td>fi nesse</td>
<td>car touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con fuse</td>
<td>pro pose</td>
<td>ga zette</td>
<td>dis prove</td>
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<td>pur suit</td>
<td>gro tesque</td>
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<td>pro rogue</td>
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<td>a loof</td>
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<td>e merge</td>
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<td>qua drille</td>
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<td>re course</td>
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<td>de sert</td>
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<tr>
<td>de scribe</td>
<td>re pose</td>
<td>a dorn</td>
<td>de serve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de sign</td>
<td>re prieve</td>
<td>a broad</td>
<td>a bòve</td>
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<td>re strainnt</td>
<td>de fraud</td>
<td>a mong</td>
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<td>re tain</td>
<td>de bauch</td>
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<td>re ward</td>
<td>con vêy</td>
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<td>sur vey</td>
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<td>sup pose</td>
<td>trans form</td>
<td>in veigh</td>
</tr>
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<td>tran scribe</td>
<td>e clat</td>
<td>oi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis pose</td>
<td>trans pose</td>
<td>ad vance</td>
<td>ap point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in close</td>
<td>un close</td>
<td>a noint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rain</td>
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<td>grass</td>
<td>grass-y</td>
<td>froth</td>
<td>froth-y</td>
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<td>glass-y</td>
<td>drouth</td>
<td>drouth-y</td>
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<td>leaf-y</td>
<td>ice</td>
<td>i-cy</td>
<td>size</td>
<td>si-zy</td>
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<td>stick-y</td>
<td>frost</td>
<td>frost-y</td>
<td>chill</td>
<td>chill-y</td>
</tr>
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<td>length-y</td>
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<td>wood-y</td>
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<td>gloss-y</td>
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<td>storm-y</td>
<td>room</td>
<td>room-y</td>
<td>worth</td>
<td>wor-th-y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table XVII.

Examples of words derived from their roots or primitives.

Example I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lace</td>
<td>la-ces</td>
<td>brush</td>
<td>brush-es</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>hous-es</td>
</tr>
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<td>fa-ces</td>
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<td>pri-ces</td>
<td>church</td>
<td>church-es</td>
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<td>slice</td>
<td>sli-ces</td>
<td>box</td>
<td>box-es</td>
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<td>trace</td>
<td>tra-ces</td>
<td>spice</td>
<td>spi-ces</td>
<td>tierce</td>
<td>tier-ces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ca-ges</td>
<td>grace</td>
<td>gra-ces</td>
<td>verse</td>
<td>vers-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>pa-ges</td>
<td>press</td>
<td>press-es</td>
<td>lodge</td>
<td>lodg-es</td>
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<tr>
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<td>no-ses</td>
<td>dress</td>
<td>dress-es</td>
<td>watch</td>
<td>watch-es</td>
</tr>
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<td>ro-ses</td>
<td>maze</td>
<td>ma-zes</td>
<td>noise</td>
<td>nois-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curse</td>
<td>curs-es</td>
<td>fish</td>
<td>fish-es</td>
<td>voice</td>
<td>voic-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purse</td>
<td>purs-es</td>
<td>horse</td>
<td>hors-es</td>
<td>charge</td>
<td>charg-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surge</td>
<td>surg-es</td>
<td>corpse</td>
<td>corps-es</td>
<td>sense</td>
<td>sens-es</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example II.

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

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
beat, beat-*ing* | glim-*mer*, glim-*mer-*ing

Words in which *e* final is omitted in the derivative.

change, chang-*ing* | ex-*change*, ex-*chang-*ing
glance, glanc-*ing* | dis-*pose* dis-*pos-*ing
prance, pranc-*ing* | gen-*er*-ate, gen-*e*-rat-*ing
grace, grac-*ing* | con-*verse*, con-*vers-*ing
give, giv-*ing* | con-*vince*, con-*vinc-*ing
hedge, hedg-*ing* | op-*e*-rate, op-*e*-ra-*ting*
style, styl-*ing* | dis-*solve*, dis-*solv-*ing
solve, solv-*ing* | im-*i*-tate, im-*i*-tat-*ing
tri-*tle*, tri-*ling* | re-*ceive*, re-*ceiv-*ing
ri-*tle*, ri-*ling* | per-*ceive*, per-*ceiv-*ing
shuf-*tle*, shuf-*ling* | prac-*tice*, prac-*tic-*ing

Example IV.

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

*Pos.* | *Comp.* | *Superl.* | *Pos.* | *Comp.* | *Superl.*
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, vil-*er*, vil-*est*
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Examples V.
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, yel-low, yel-low-er, yel-low-est

Example VI.
Formation of verbs in the three persons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular number.</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Time.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I love, thou lovest</td>
<td>he loveth</td>
<td>he loves,</td>
<td>1 We love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you love,</td>
<td>he loves,</td>
<td>she loves</td>
<td>2 ye or you love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it loves,</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 they love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I grant, thou grantest,</td>
<td>he granteth,</td>
<td>he grants,</td>
<td>We grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you grant,</td>
<td>he grants,</td>
<td>she grants,</td>
<td>ye or you grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it grants,</td>
<td></td>
<td>they grant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Past Time.

| I loved, thou lovedst | he loved, | We loved |
| you loved,            | she loved | ye or you loved |
|                       | it loved, | they loved |

TABLE XVIII.
Familiar Lessons.

A Dog growls and barks; a cat mews and purrs; a cock crows; a hen clucks and cackles; a bird chirps and sings; an ox lows; a bull bellows; a lion roars; a horse neighs; an ass
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brays; a whale spouts. Birds fly in the air by the help of wings; snakes crawl on the earth without feet; fishes swim in water, by means of fins; beasts have feet, with hoofs or claws, to walk or run on land.

All animals are fitted for certain modes of living. The birds which feed on flesh, have strong claws, to catch and hold small animals, and a hooked bill to tear the flesh in pieces; such is the vulture and the hawk. Fowls which feed on insects and grain, have mostly a short strait bill, like the robin. Those which live on fish, have long legs for wading, or long bills for seizing and holding their prey, like the heron and fish hawk. Fowls which delight chiefly to fly in the air, and light and build nests on the trees, have their toes divided, by which they cling to the branches and twigs; those which live in and about water have webbed feet, that is, their toes united by a film or skin, so that their feet serve as oars or paddles for swimming.

See the dog, the cat, the wolf, the lion, the panther and catamount; what sharp claws and pointed teeth they have, to seize little animals, and tear them in pieces! But see the gentle cow and ox, and timid sheep—these useful animals are made for man,—they have no claws, nor sharp teeth,—they have only blunt teeth in the under jaw, fitted to crop the grass of the field:—they feed in quiet, and come at the call of man. Oxen submit to the yoke, and plow the field, or draw the cart;—the cow returns home at evening, to fill the farmer's pails with
milk, the wholesome food of men; and the sheep yields her yearly fleece, to furnish us with warm garments.

Henry, tell me the number of days in a year. Three hundred and sixty-five. —How many weeks in a year? Fifty two. —How many days in a week? Seven. —What are they called? Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday: Sunday is the Sabbath, or day of rest, and called the Lord's day, being devoted to religious duties. —How many hours are there in a day? Twenty four. —How many minutes in an hour? Sixty, and sixty seconds in a minute. Time is measured by clocks and watches, dials and glasses. The light of the sun makes the day, and the shade of the earth makes the night. The earth is round, and rolls round from west to east once in twenty four hours. The day time is for labor, and the night for sleep and repose. Children should go to bed early.

Charles, how is the year divided? Into months and seasons. ——How many are the months? Twelve calendar months, and nearly thirteen lunar months. What are the names of the calendar months? January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. January begins the year, and the first day of that month is called New Year's day. Then people express to each other their good wishes, and little boys and girls expect gifts of little books, toys and plums. —What is the lunar month? It is the time from one change of the moon to
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another, which is about twenty nine days, and a half.

John, what are the seasons? Spring, summer, autumn or fall, and winter. The spring is so called from the springing or first shooting of the plants: when they put forth leaves and blossoms, all nature is decked with bloom, and perfumed with fragrant odors. The spring months are March, April and May. The summer months are June, July and August, when the sun pours his heating rays on the earth, the trees are clothed with leaves and fruit, and the ground is covered with herbage. The autumnal months are September, October and November; which are also called fall, from the fall of the leaves. Now the fruits are gathered, the verdure of the plants decays; the leaves of the forest turn red or yellow, and fall from the trees, and nature is stripped of her verdant robes. Then comes dreary winter. In December, January and February, frost binds the earth in chains, and spreads an icy bridge over rivers and lakes: the snow, with her white mantle, enwraps the earth; no birds fill the air with the music of their notes; the beasts stand shivering in the stall: and men crowd around the fire-side, or wrapped in wool and fur, prepare to meet the chilling blast.

ADVICE.

Prefer solid sense to vain wit; study to be useful rather than diverting; commend and respect nothing so much as true piety and virtue—Let no jest intrude to violate good manners; never utter what may offend the chastest ear.
TABLE XIX.
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, ise, 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 vowel has generally its second sound, and the final e is superfluous, or only softens e; as notice, relative, juvenile,—pronounced notis, relativ, juvenile. In the former case, the final e is in Roman; and in the latter case, in Italic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Full Accent</th>
<th>Half Accent</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dil a phragm</td>
<td>pleu ri sy</td>
<td></td>
<td>am or ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du pli cate</td>
<td>qui et ude</td>
<td></td>
<td>an ec dote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di a logue</td>
<td>rheu ma tism</td>
<td></td>
<td>an ti quate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid de camp</td>
<td>ru min ate</td>
<td></td>
<td>ap ti tude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E go tism</td>
<td>scru pu lous</td>
<td></td>
<td>an o dyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fa vor ite</td>
<td>se ri ous</td>
<td></td>
<td>ap er ture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For ci ble</td>
<td>spu ri ous</td>
<td></td>
<td>as y lum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fre quency</td>
<td>su i cide</td>
<td></td>
<td>bev e rage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fu gi tive</td>
<td>suit a ble</td>
<td></td>
<td>blun der buss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fea si ble</td>
<td>va ri ous</td>
<td></td>
<td>cat a logue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glo ri ous</td>
<td>u ni form</td>
<td></td>
<td>cal cu late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He ro ism</td>
<td>u su ry</td>
<td></td>
<td>can did ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ju bi lee</td>
<td>ad jec tive</td>
<td></td>
<td>can dle stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ju ve nile</td>
<td>ag gra vate</td>
<td></td>
<td>car a way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live li hood</td>
<td>an a pest</td>
<td></td>
<td>cel e brate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu bri cate</td>
<td>an im ate</td>
<td></td>
<td>crit i cism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu cra tive</td>
<td>ap pe tite</td>
<td></td>
<td>cim e cism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>al ti tude</td>
<td></td>
<td>court e sy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu min ous</td>
<td>ab dic ate</td>
<td></td>
<td>cul tiv ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night in gale</td>
<td>ac cu rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>dec a logue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nu mer ous</td>
<td>ad e quate</td>
<td></td>
<td>dec o rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O di ous</td>
<td>ac tu ate</td>
<td></td>
<td>ded ic ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre vi ous</td>
<td>ag o nize</td>
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<td>def in ite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa gan ism</td>
<td>al ge bra</td>
<td></td>
<td>del e gate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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sens i ble
sep a rate
ser a phim
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
seep ti cism
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 ous
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

crocd e ry
hor i zon
lon gi tude
nom in 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 tin
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
per se cute
per son age
prin ci ple
servi tude
MY son, hear the counsel of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother.
If sinners entice thee to sin, consent thou not.
Walk not in the way with them; refrain thy feet from their path, for their feet run to evil, and make haste to shed blood.

II.
Be not wise in thine own eyes; but be humble.
Let truth only proceed from thy mouth.—Despise not the poor, because he is poor; but honor him who is honest and just. Envy not the rich, but be content with thy fortune. Follow peace with all men, and let wisdom direct thy steps.

III.
Happy is the man that findeth wisdom. She is of more value than rubies. Length of days is in her right hand, and in her left hand, riches and honor. Her ways are pleasant, and all her paths are peace. Exalt her and she shall promote thee: She shall bring thee to honor, when thou dost embrace her.

IV.
The ways of virtue are pleasant, and lead to life; but they who hate wisdom, love death. Therefore pursue the paths of virtue and peace, their safety and glory will be thy reward. All my delight is upon the saints that are in the earth, and upon such as excel in virtue.
### Table XXXI

**Words of three syllables, accented on the second.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A chiev ment</th>
<th>con jec ture</th>
<th>mis pris ion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ac quaint ance</td>
<td>con vuls ive</td>
<td>pneu mat ics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap prais er</td>
<td>de ben ture</td>
<td>pre sump tive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar rear age</td>
<td>de fect ive</td>
<td>pro duc tive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blas phe mer</td>
<td>dis cour age</td>
<td>pro gres sive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con ta gion</td>
<td>dis par age</td>
<td>re puls ive</td>
</tr>
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<td>con ta gious</td>
<td>dis sem ble</td>
<td>re ten tive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cor ro sive</td>
<td>ef ful gent</td>
<td>re venge ful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>en tangle</td>
<td>rheu mat ic</td>
</tr>
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<td>ex cul pate</td>
<td>stu pend ous</td>
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<td>gym nas tic</td>
<td>sub mis sive</td>
</tr>
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<td>ef fect ive</td>
<td>ab or tive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in qui ry</td>
<td>em bez zle</td>
<td>in dorse ment</td>
</tr>
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<td>e gre gious</td>
<td>en deav or</td>
<td>im port ance</td>
</tr>
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<td>en light en</td>
<td>ex cess ive</td>
<td>im pos ture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o be sance</td>
<td>ex pens ive</td>
<td>per form ance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out rage ous</td>
<td>ex press ive</td>
<td>re cord er</td>
</tr>
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<td>pro ce dure</td>
<td>ex tens ive</td>
<td>mis for tune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po ta toe</td>
<td>ex cheq uer</td>
<td>ad van tage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so no rous</td>
<td>es cutch eon</td>
<td>a part ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mus ke toe</td>
<td>ho san na</td>
<td>de part ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bridge ment</td>
<td>il lus trate</td>
<td>dis as ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ac knowl edge</td>
<td>i am bus</td>
<td>em bar go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad ven ture</td>
<td>in cen tive</td>
<td>a pós tle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>af fran chise</td>
<td>in cul cate</td>
<td>re mon strate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ag grand ize</td>
<td>in dent ure</td>
<td>sub al tern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis fran chise</td>
<td>in jus tice</td>
<td>ac çou ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap pren tice</td>
<td>in vec tive</td>
<td>ma neu ver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au tum nal</td>
<td>lieu ten ant</td>
<td>al tém ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bis sex tile</td>
<td>mo ment ous</td>
<td>de ter min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com pul sive</td>
<td>of fens ive</td>
<td>re hears al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cur mud geon</td>
<td>op press ive</td>
<td>sub vers ive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE XXII.

Words not exceeding three syllables, divided.

Lesson I.

THE wick-ed flee when no man pur-su-eth; but the right-e-ous are as bold as a li-on.

Vir-tue ex-alt-eth a na-tion; but sin is a reproach to a-ny peo-ple.

The law of the wise is a foun-tain of life to de-par-t from the snares of death.

Wealth got-ten by de-ceit, is soon wast-ed; but he that gath-er-eth by la-bor, shall in-crease in rich-es.

II.

I-dle-ness will bring thee to pov-er-ty; but by in-dus-try and pru-dence thou shalt be fill-ed with bread.

Wealth mak-eth ma-ny friends; but the poor are for-got-ten by their neigh-bors.

A pru-dent man fore-seeth the e-vil, and hid-eth him-self; but the thought-less pass on and are punished.

III.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not de-part from it.

Where there is no wood the fire go-eth out, and where there is no tat-ler the strife ceas-eth.

A word fit-ly spok-en is like ap-ple-s of gold in pic-tures of sil-ver.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

He that cov-er-eth his sins shall not pros-per, but he that con-fess-eth and for-sak-eth them shall find mer-cy.

IV.
The rod and re-proof give wis-dom; but a child left to him-self bring-eth his pa-rents to shame.
Cor-rect thy son, and he will give thee rest; yea he will give thee de-light to thy soul.
A man’s pride shall bring him low; but hon-or shall up-hold the hum-ble in spir-it.
The eye that mock-eth at his fath-er, and scorn-eth to o-bey his moth-er, the ra-vens of the val-ley shall pick it out, and the young ea-gles shall eat it.

V.
By the bless-ing of the up-right, the city is ex-alt-ed, but it is o-ver-thrown by the mouth of the wick-ed.
Where no coun-sel is, the peo-ple fall; but in the midst of coun-sel-lors there is safe-ty.
The wis-dom of the prudent is to un-der-stand his way, but the fol-ly of fools is de-ceit.
A wise man fear-eth and de-part-eth from e-vil, but the fool rag-eth and is con-fi-dent.
Be not hast-y in thy spir-it to be angry; for an-ger rest-eth in the bo-som of fools.

TABLE XXIII.
Words of four syllables, accented on the first.

2
Ad mi ra ble
Ac cu rate ly
Am i ca ble
Ap pli ca ble
Ar ro gant ly
Cred it a ble
Crim in al ly

Des pi ca ble
Es ti ma ble
Ex pli ca tive
Fig ur a tive
Lit er a ture
Mar ri age a ble
Sump tu ous ly

Mis er a ble
Nav i ga ble
Pal li a tive
Pit i a ble
Pref er a ble
Re fer a ble
Rev o ca ble
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

The following have the half accent on the third syllable.

Ag ri cul ture tab er na cle
an ti qua ry tran sit o ry
ap o plex y åu dit o ry

TABLE XXIV.

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.

Ad vi sa ble im me di ate
ac cu mu late im pe ri ous
ap pro pri ate im pla ca ble
an ni hi late in tu i tive
a me na ble la bo ri ous
ab bre vi ate me lo di ous
al le vi ate mys te ri ous
cen so ri ous no to ri ous
com mo di ous ob se qui ous
com mu ni cate op pro bri ous
con cu pis cen cep e nu ri ous
com pa ra ble pre ca ri ous
de plo ra ble sa lu bri ous
dis pu ta ble spon ta ne ous
er ro ne ous ter ra que ous
har mo ni ous vi ca ri ous

vick to ri ous
vo lu min ous
ux o ri ous
as pår a gus
ac cel er at e
ad mis si ble
ad ven tur ous
a dul ter ate
ac cept a ble
ag grand izement
disfran chis ement
am big u ous
am phi b i ous
a nal y sis
ar tic u late
as sas sin ate
There are five states of human life, infancy, childhood, youth, manhood, and old age. The infant is helpless; he is nourished with milk—when he has teeth, he begins to eat bread, meat, and fruit, and is very fond of cakes and plums. The little boy chooses some plaything that will make a noise, a hammer, a stick, or a whip. The little girl
loves her doll and learns to dress it. She chooses a closet for her baby-house, where she sets her doll in a little chair, by the side of a table, furnished with tea-cups as big as a thimble.

As soon as boys are large enough, they run away from home, grow fond of play, climb trees to rob birds’ nests, tear their clothes, and when they come home, their parents often chastise them. — O how the rod makes their legs smart. — These are naughty boys, who love play better than their books — cruel boys, who rob the birds of their eggs, — poor little birds which do no harm, which fill the air with the sweet melody of their notes, and do much good by devouring the worms, and other insects, which destroy the fruits and herbage.

Charles, how many barley corns make an inch? Three. — How many inches are in a foot? Twelve. — How many feet in a yard? Three. — How many yards in a rod, perch, or pole? Five and a half. — How many rods in a mile? Three hundred and twenty. — How many rods in a furlong? Forty. — How many furlongs in a mile? Eight. — How many miles in a league? Three. — How many lines in an inch? Twelve. — What is a cubit? The length of the arm from the elbow to the end of the longest finger, which is about eighteen inches. A fathom is the distance of the ends of a man’s fingers, when the arms are extended, which is about six feet.

Henry, tell me the gills in a pint. Four. Two pints make a quart, four quarts make a gallon. Barrels are of various sizes; some contain no more than twenty seven gallons, some thirty, or thirty two, others thirty six. A hogshead contains sixty three gallons; but we usually call puncheons by the name of hogsheads, and these hold about one hundred and ten gallons. A pipe contains two hogsheads, or four barrels, or about one hundred and twenty gallons.
### TABLE XXVI.

**Words of five syllables; the full accent on the second.**

| Co tēm po rā ry       | pre par a to rūy       |
| de clam a to rūy      | pro hūb it o rūy       |
| de fam a to rūy        | re sid u a rūy         |
| dis pens a to rūy      | tu mult u a rūy        |
| e lec tu a rūy         | vo cab u la rūy        |
| e pis to la rūy        | vo lup tu a rūy        |
| ex clam a to rūy       | con sōl a to rūy       |
| ex plan a to rūy       | de pos it o rūy        |
| ex tem po rā rūy      | de rog a to rūy        |
| he red it a rūy        | in vol un ta rūy       |
| in cen di a rūy        | re pos it o rūy        |
| in flam ma to rūy      | ob serv a to rūy       |
| pre lim i na rūy       | de lib er a tīve       |
| com mu ni ca ble       | effem in a cy          |
| com mu ni ca tīve      | in suf fer a ble       |
| in vi o la ble         | in dis so lu ble       |
| per spi ra to rūy      | in vul ner a ble       |
| de gēn er a cy         | in vet er a cy         |
| con fed er a cy        | in ter min a ble       |
| con sid er a ble       | in tem per ate ly      |

### TABLE XXVII.

**WILLIAM,** tell me how many mills make a cent? Ten.—How many cents a dime? Ten.—Tell me the other coins of the United States. Ten dimes make a dollar, ten dollars an eagle, which is a gold coin, and the largest which is coined in the United States. Dimes and dollars are silver coins. Cents are copper coins. These are new species of
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

What is the ancient manner of reckoning money? By pounds, shillings, pence and farthings. Four farthings make a penny, twelve pence a shilling, and twenty shillings a pound.

William loves fruit. See him picking strawberries—bring him a basket—let him put the berries in a basket—and carry them to his mamma and sisters. Little boys should be kind and generous—they should always carry some fruit home for their friends. Observe the cherry trees—see, how they begin to redden—in a few days, the cherries will be ripe, the honey-hearts, the black-hearts, and ox-hearts, how sweet they are. You must not eat too many, and make yourself sick. Fill your basket with cherries and give them to your little friends.

Now see the pears. The harvest-pear, how yellow. It is ripe, let me pick and eat it. The sugar pear, how plump and soft it is; and what a beautiful red covers one side of it. See the catherine pear, and the vergaloo, how rich, juicy, and delicious. But the peach—how it exceeds all fruit in its delicious flavor; what can equal its fragrance, and how it melts upon the tongue. The nutmeg, the rare-ripe with its blushing cheek, the white cling-stone with its crimson tints—and the lemon cling-stone with its golden hue, and all the varieties of the free stones. Such are the rich bounties of nature, bestowed on man to please his taste, preserve his health, and draw his grateful heart towards the Author of his happiness.

REMARKS.

A wise man will consider, not so much the present pleasure and advantage of a measure, as its future consequences.

Sudden and violent passions are seldom durable.
### TABLE XXVIII.

**Words of five syllables accented on the first and third.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Am bi gu i ty</td>
<td>reg u lar i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con ti gu i ty</td>
<td>rep re hen si ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con tra ri e ty</td>
<td>rep re sen ta tive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dic ta to ri al</td>
<td>sat is fac to ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ep i cu re an</td>
<td>sen si bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im por tu ni ty</td>
<td>sen su al i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no to ri e ty</td>
<td>sim i lar i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>op por tu ni ty</td>
<td>sin gu lar i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per pe tu i ty</td>
<td>tes ta ment a ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per spi cu i ty</td>
<td>cir cum am bi ent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pres by te ri an</td>
<td>com pre hen si ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pri mo ge ni al</td>
<td>con san guin i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su per flu i ty</td>
<td>con tra dict o ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tes ti mo ni al</td>
<td>cred i bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ac a dem ic al</td>
<td>di a met ric al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affa bil i ty</td>
<td>e le ment a ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al pha bet ic al</td>
<td>ep i dem ic al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an a lyt ic al</td>
<td>e van gel ic al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ar gu ment a tive</td>
<td>fal li bil i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mon o syl la ble</td>
<td>gen e al o gy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plau si bil i ty</td>
<td>hos pi tal i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pol y syl la ble</td>
<td>il le git im ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop u lar i ty</td>
<td>im per cep ti ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pos si bil i ty</td>
<td>in tel lect u al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pri mo gen i ture</td>
<td>in tro duc to ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prin ci pal i ty</td>
<td>in tre pid i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob a bil i ty</td>
<td>ir re sist i ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prod i gal i ty</td>
<td>mag na nim i ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punct u al i ty</td>
<td>met a phys ic al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pu sil lan im ous</td>
<td>an a tom ic al</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BE not anxious for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor for your body, what ye shall put on; for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of these things.

Behold the fowls of the air: For they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.

Therefore be not anxious for the good things of this life, but seek first the kingdom of heaven and its righteousness, and all these things shall be added to you.

Ask and it shall be given unto you: Seek and ye shall find: Knock, and it shall be opened.

Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good unto them that hate you; and pray for them that scornfully use you and persecute you.
III.

When thou prayest, be not as the hypocrites, who love to pray standing in the synagogues, and in the streets, that they may be seen of men: But when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father who is in secret, and thy Father who seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

IV.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal: For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

Our Savior’s Golden Rule.

ALL things which you would have men do to you, do ye the same to them; for this is the law and the prophets.

TABLE XXX.

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

Cour tier fus tian oom bus tion
bás tion mix tion di ges tion
christ ian 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, cyan, sion. Thus, motion, coercion, balcyon, mansion, are pronounced mosbun, coersbun, balshun, mansbun. Cial is pronounced ibal.

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

Mò tion por tion sta tion
na tion po tion ac tion
ou tion ra tion dic tion
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Words of three syllables accented on the second.

Ces sà tion  com mis sion  pro tec tion
com mo tion  com pres sion  pre emp tion
de vo tion  con fes sion  re dem p tion
plant a tion  con sum p 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 scrip tion  as ser tion
ad mis sion  di rec tion  a ver sion
af fec tion  dis tinc tion  con ver sion
af flic tion  ex cep tion  de ser tion
as cen sion  ex pres sion  dis per sion
as sump tion  in flic tion  re ver sion
at ten sion  ob jec 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 a tion  cal cu la tion
cal cu la tion  con dem na tion
ac cu sa tion  con gre ga tion
ad mi ra tion  con sti tu tion
ad o ra tion  coa tem pla tion
ag gra va tion  cul ti va tion
ap pro ba tion  dec la ra tion
av o ca tion  cul ti va tion
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

 Nailation, education, appreciation, celebration, habituation, inoculation, navigation, observation, operation, publication, refurbishment, revivification, division, supplementation, tribulation, influence, accommodation, coordination, cooperation, renovation, retaliation, commemoration, argumentation.

Words of five syllables, accented on the first and fourth.

AM pli fi 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, co o ra tion
con tin u a tion, glo ri fi ca ti on
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
co m mem mo ra tion, ar gu ment a tion

Note. As-sas-sin-a-tion, de-nom-in-a-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 syllables. Cer-sub-stan-ti-a-tion, follows the same rule.
HENRY is a good boy. Come here, Henry, let me hear you read. Can you spell easy words? Hold up your head; speak loud and plain. Keep your book clean; do not tear it.

John, keep your seat, and sit still. You must not say a word, nor laugh nor play. Look on your book, learn your letters, study your lesson.

Charles, can you count? Try. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.—Well said; now spell bird. B-i-r-d. How the birds sing and hop from branch to branch among the trees. They make nests too, and lay eggs; then sit on their eggs, and hatch young birds. Dear little birds, how they sing and play. You must not rob their nests, nor kill their young: it is cruel.

Moses, see the cat, how quiet she lies by the fire. Puss catches mice. Did you ever see puss watching for mice? How still and sly! She creeps along, fixing her eyes steady on the place where the mouse lies. As soon as she gets near enough, she darts forward, and seizes the little victim by the neck. Now the little mouse will do no more mischief.

See the little helpless kittens. How warm and quiet they lie in their bed, while puss is gone. Take them in your hands, don’t hurt them; they are harmless, and do no hurt. They will not bite nor scratch. Lay them down softly, and let them go to sleep.

George, the sun has risen, and it is time for you to rise. See the sun, how it shines: it dispels the darkness of night, and makes all nature gay and cheerful. Get up, Charles; wash your hands, comb your hair, and get ready for breakfast. What are we to have for breakfast? Bread and milk—
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This is the best food for little boys. Sometimes we have coffee or tea, and toast. Sometimes we have cakes.

James, hold your spoon in your right hand; and if you use a knife and fork, hold the knife in your right hand. Do not eat fast: hungry boys are apt to eat fast, like the pigs. Never waste your bread; bread is gained by the sweat of the brow. Your father plants or sows corn; corn grows in the field; when it is ripe, it is cut, and put in the barn; then it is thrashed out of the ears, and sent to a mill: the mill grinds it, and the bolter separates the bran from the flour. Flour is wet with water or milk; and with a little yeast or leaven, it is raised, and made light; this is called dough: dough is baked in an oven, or pan, and makes bread.

The Sisters.

Emily, look at the flowers in the garden. What a charming sight. How the tulips adorn the borders of the alleys, dressing them with gayety. Soon the sweet pinks will deck the beds; and the fragrant roses perfume the air. Take care of the sweet-williams, the jonquils, and the artemisia. See the honeysuckle, how it winds about the column, and limbs along the margin of the windows. Now it is in bloom, how fragrant the air around it; how sweet he perfume, after a gentle shower, or amidst the oft dews of the evening. Such are the charms of youth, when robed in innocence; such is the bloom of life, when decked with modesty, and a sweet temper.—Come, my child, let me hear your song.

The Rose.

The rose had been wash'd, lately wash'd in a show'r,
That Julia to Emma convey'd;
A plentiful moisture encumber'd the flow'r,
And weigh'd down its beautiful head.
The cup was all filled, and the leaves were all wet,
And seem'd, at a fanciful view,
To weep with regret, for the buds it had left,
On the flourishing bush where it grew.
I hastily seiz'd it, unfit as it was
For a nosegay, so dripping and drown'd;
And shaking it rudely,—too rudely, alas,
I snapt it—it fell to the ground.

"And such," I exclaimed, "is the pitiless part
Some act by the delicate mind;
Regardless of wringing and breaking a heart
Already to sorrow resign'd.

"This beautiful rose, had I shaken it less,
"Might have bloom'd with the owner a while;
"And the tear that is wip'd, with a little address,
"May be follow'd perhaps with a smile."

Julia, rise in the morning betimes, dress the borders of the flower beds, pull up the noxious weeds, water the thirsty roots. See how the plants wither for want of rain. The flowers fade, the leaves shrivel and droop. Bring a little water to refresh them. Now the plants look green and fresh; the weeds which shaded or robbed their roots of moisture, are removed, and the plants will thrive. Does the heart want culture? Weed out the noxious passions from the heart, as you would hurtful plant from among the flowers. Cherish the virtues—love, kindness, meekness, modesty, goodness. Let them thrive, and produce their natural fruit, pure happiness, and joys serene through life.

Look to the gentle lambs, how innocent and playful; how agreeable to the sight; how pleasant the task to feed them; how grateful they are for your care. Julia, let me hear your song.

The Lamb.

A young feeble Lamb, as Emily pass'd,
In pity she turn'd to behold;
How it shiver'd and shrunk from the merciless blast,
Then fell all benumb'd with the cold.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

She rais'd it, and touch'd with the innocent's fate,
Its soft form to her bosom she prest;
But the tender relief was afforded too late,
It bleated, and died on her breast.

The moralist then, as the corse she resign'd
And weeping, spring flow'rs o'er it laid,
Thus mus'd, "So it fares with the delicate mind,
"To the tempest of fortune betray'd;
"Too tender, like thee, the rude shock to sustain,
"And deni'd the relief which would save,
"She's lost, and when pity and kindness are vain,
"Thus we dress the poor suffer'er's grave."

Harriet, bring your book, let me hear you read.
What book have you? Let me see: a little volume
of poems. How many can you repeat? Let me
hear my dear Harriet speak one.

The Bird's Nest.

Yes, little nest, I'll hold you fast,
And little birds, one, two, three, four;
I've watch'd you long, you're mine at last;
Poor little things, you'll 'scape no more.

Chirp, cry, and flutter, as you will,
Ah! simple rebels, 'tis in vain;
Your little wings are unfledg'd still,
How can you freedom then obtain?

What note of sorrow strikes my ear?
Is it their mother thus distrest?
Ah yes, and see, their father dear
Flies round and round, to seek their nest.

And is it I who cause their moan?
I, who so oft in summer's heat,
Beneath yon oak have laid me down
To listen to their songs so sweet?

If from my tender mother's side,
Some wicked wretch should make me fly,
Full well I know, 'twould her betide,
To break her heart, to sink, to die.

And shall I then so cruel prove;
Your little ones to force away!
No, no; together live and love;
See here they are,—take them, I pray.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

Teach them in yonder wood to fly,
And let them your sweet warbling hear,
Till their own wings can soar as high,
And their own notes may sound as clear.

Go, gentle birds; go free as air;
While oft again in summer's heat,
To yonder oak I will repair,
And listen to your songs so sweet.

Mary, what a charming little sonnet your sister Harriet has repeated. Come, my sweet girl, you must let me hear what you can say. But stop, let me see your work. Your little fingers are very handy with a needle. Very pretty indeed; very pretty work. What small stitches. You shall hem and mark all your papa's handkerchiefs, and very soon you shall work a muslin frock for yourself. Now, my girl, let me hear you repeat some verses.

On a Goldfinch starved in his Cage.

Time was when I was free as air,
The thistle's downy seed my fare,
My drink the morning dew;
I perch'd at will on every spray,
My form genteel, my plumage gay,
My strains for ever new.

But gaudy plumage, sprightly strain,
And form genteel, were all in vain,
And of a transient date;
For caught and cag'd, and starv'd to death,
In dyingsighs, my little breath
Soon pass'd he wiry grate.

Thanks, little Miss, for all my woes,
And thanks for this effectual close,
And cure of ev'ry ill;
More cruelty could none express,
And I, if you had shown me less,
Had been your pris'ner still.
Precepts concerning the social relations.

ART thou a young man, seeking for a partner for life? Obey the ordinance of God, and become a useful member of society. But be not in haste to marry, and let thy choice be directed by wisdom.

Is a woman devoted to dress and amusement? Is she delighted with her own praise, or an admirer of her own beauty? Is she given to much talking and loud laughter? If her feet abide not at home, and her eyes rove with boldness on the faces of men—turn thy feet from her, and suffer not thy heart to be ensnared by thy fancy.

But when thou findest sensibility of heart joined with softness of manners; an accomplished mind and religion, united with sweetness of temper, modest deportment, and a love of domestic life—Such is the woman who will divide the sorrows, and double the joys of thy life. Take her to thyself; she is worthy to be thy nearest friend, thy companion, the wife of thy bosom.

Art thou a young woman, wishing to know thy future destiny? Be cautious in listening to the addresses of men. Art thou pleased with smiles and flattering words? Remember that man often smiles and flatters most, when he would betray thee.

Listen to no soft persuasion, till a long acquaintance and a steady, respectful conduct have given thee proof of the pure attachment and honorable views of thy lover. Is thy suitor addicted to low vices? is he profane? is he a gambler? a tipler? a spendthrift? a hauntor of taverns? has he lived in idleness and pleasure? has he acquired a contempt for thy sex in vile company? and above all, is he a scoffer at religion?—Banish such a man from thy presence; his heart is false, and his hand would lead thee to wretchedness and ruin.
Art thou a husband? Treat thy wife with tenderness and respect; reprove her faults with gentleness; be faithful to her in love; give up thy heart to her in confidence, and alleviate her cares.

Art thou a wife? Respect thy husband; oppose him not unreasonably, but yield thy will to his, and thou shalt be blest with peace and concord; study to make him respectable, as well for thine own sake, as for his; hide his faults; be constant in thy love; and devote thy time to the care and education of the dear pledges of thy love.

Art thou a parent? Teach thy children obedience; teach them temperance, justice, diligence in useful occupations; teach them science; teach them the social virtues, and fortify thy precepts by thine own example; above all teach them religion. Science and virtue will make them respectable in this life—religion and piety alone can secure to them happiness in the life to come.

Art thou a brother or a sister? Honor thy character by living in the bonds of affection with thy brethren. Be kind; be condescending. Is thy brother in adversity, assist him; if thy sister is in distress, administer to her necessities and alleviate her cares.

Art thou a son or a daughter? Be grateful to thy father, for he gave thee life; and to thy mother, for she sustained thee. Piety in a child is sweeter than the incense of Persia, yea more delicious than odors, wafted, by western gales, from a field of Arabian spices. Hear the words of thy father for they are spoken for thy good: give ear to the admonitions of thy mother, for they proceed from her tenderest love. Honor their gray hairs, and support them in the evening of life: and thy own children, in reverence of thy example, shall repay thy piety with filial love and duty.
FABLE I.

Of the Boy that stole Apples.

An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing Apples, and desired him to come down; but the young Sauce-box told him plainly he would not. Won't you? said the old Man, then I will fetch you down; so he pulled up some tufts of Grass, and threw at him; but this only made the Youngster laugh, to think the old Man should pretend to beat him down from the tree with grass only.

Well, well, said the old Man, if neither words nor grass, will do, I must try what virtue there is in Stones; so the old man pelted him heartily with stones; which soon made the young Chap hasten down from the tree and beg the old Man's pardon.

MORAL.

If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.
**TABLE XXXII.**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bår</td>
<td>gal</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>nar</td>
<td>row</td>
<td>win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bel</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>bel</td>
<td>lows</td>
<td>hol</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bil</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>har</td>
<td>row</td>
<td>shad</td>
<td>ow</td>
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<tr>
<td>bur</td>
<td>row</td>
<td>cal</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>shal</td>
<td>low</td>
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<td>el</td>
<td>row</td>
<td>mal</td>
<td>lows</td>
<td>spar</td>
<td>row</td>
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<tr>
<td>fel</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>mar</td>
<td>row</td>
<td>tal</td>
<td>low</td>
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<td>fal</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>mead</td>
<td>ow</td>
<td>whit</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>row</td>
<td>mel</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>wid</td>
<td>ow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fur</td>
<td>row</td>
<td>min</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>wil</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE XXXIII.**

In the following words, si sound like zb. Thus, confusion is pronounced con-fu-zbun; bra-sier, bra-zbur; o-zier, o-zbur; vi-sion, vizb-un; pleas-ure, pleazzb-ur.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bra</td>
<td>sier</td>
<td>con</td>
<td>fu</td>
<td>sion</td>
<td>il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cro</td>
<td>sier</td>
<td>con</td>
<td>tu</td>
<td>sion</td>
<td>in</td>
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<tr>
<td>gla</td>
<td>zier</td>
<td>de</td>
<td>lu</td>
<td>sion</td>
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<td>o</td>
<td>zier</td>
<td>dif</td>
<td>fu</td>
<td>sion</td>
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<td>ho</td>
<td>sier</td>
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<td>sei</td>
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<td>meas</td>
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<td>bro</td>
<td>sial</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>bra</td>
<td>sion</td>
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<td>he</td>
<td>sion</td>
<td>cor</td>
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<td>lu</td>
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<td>sion</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>clo</td>
<td>sure</td>
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<tr>
<td>con</td>
<td>clu</td>
<td>sion</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ro</td>
<td>sion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
con cis ion  e lis ion  in cis ion
di vis ion  e lys ian  al lis ion
de cis ion  pre cis ion  re cis ion
der is ion  pro vis ion  cir cum cis ion

The compounds and derivatives follow the same rule.

FABLE II.

The country Maid and her Milk pail.

WHEN men suffer their imagination to amuse them, with the prospect of distant and uncertain improvements of their condition, they frequently sustain real losses, by their inattention to those affairs in which they are immediately concerned.

A country Maid was walking very deliberately with a pail of milk upon her head, when she fell into the following train of reflections: The money for which I shall sell this milk, will enable me to increase my stock of eggs to three hundred. These eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will
be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when poultry always bears a good price; so that by May day I cannot fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green—let me consider—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner; but I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and with an air of disdain toss from them. Transported with this triumphant thought, she could not forbear acting with her head what thus passed in her imagination, when down came the pail of milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.

TABLE XXXIV.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Transient</th>
<th>Cesious</th>
<th>Pasient</th>
<th>Quotent</th>
<th>Spacious</th>
<th>Speeches*</th>
<th>Sozial</th>
<th>Satiate</th>
<th>Ancient</th>
<th>Captious</th>
<th>Facious</th>
<th>Facious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greian</td>
<td>tran sient</td>
<td>lus cious</td>
<td>cau tious</td>
<td>par tial</td>
<td>con science</td>
<td>ap pre ciate</td>
<td>as so ciate</td>
<td>au da cious</td>
<td>ca pa cious</td>
<td>con so ciate</td>
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<td>e ma ciate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mup tial</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Pronounced *speshiz*.
FABLE III.

The Fox and the Swallow.

ARISTOTLE informs us, that the following fable was spoken by Esop to the Samians, on a debate upon changing their ministers, who were accused of plundering the commonwealth.

A Fox swimming across a river, happened to be entangled in some weeds that grew near the bank,
from which he was unable to extricate himself. As he lay thus exposed to whole swarms of flies, which were galling him and sucking his blood, a swallow, observing his distress, kindly offered to drive them away. By no means, said the Fox; for if these should be chased away, which are already sufficiently gorged, another more hungry swarm would succeed, and I should be robbed of every remaining drop of blood in my veins.

**TABLE XXXV.**

In the following words the vowels are short, and the accented syllable must be pronounced as though it ended with the consonant *s*. Thus, *pre-cious*, *spec-ial*, *ef-fi-cient*, *log-i-cian*, *mil-li-tia*, *ad-di-tion*, are pronounced, *pres-b-us*, *spre-ud*, *ef-fi-bent*, *log-i-so-n*, *mil-lis-b-a*, *ad-di-b-on*. These words will serve as examples for the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pré cious</th>
<th>ef fi cient</th>
<th>per di tion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spe cial</td>
<td>es pe cial</td>
<td>per ni cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi cious</td>
<td>fla gi tiou5</td>
<td>pe ti tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi tiate</td>
<td>fru i tio n</td>
<td>pro fi cien t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad di tio n</td>
<td>ju di cia l</td>
<td>phy si cia n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am bi tio n</td>
<td>lo gi cia n</td>
<td>po si tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aas pi cious</td>
<td>ma gi cia n</td>
<td>pro pi tio us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca pri cious</td>
<td>ma li cia us</td>
<td>se di tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co mi tial</td>
<td>mi li tia</td>
<td>se di tio us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con di tio n</td>
<td>mu si cia n</td>
<td>sol sti tia l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cog ni tio n</td>
<td>nu tri cia n</td>
<td>suf fi cien t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con tri tio n</td>
<td>no vi cia te</td>
<td>sus pi cious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de fi cien t</td>
<td>of fi ci ate</td>
<td>trans i tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de li cious</td>
<td>of fi cia l</td>
<td>vo li tio n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis cre tio n</td>
<td>of fi cious</td>
<td>ab o li tio n*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis cu tient</td>
<td>pa tri cia n</td>
<td>ac qui si tio n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e di tio n</td>
<td>par ti tio n</td>
<td>ad mo ni tio n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The words of four syllables have a half accent on the first, except *practitioner*. *Arithmetician* and *supposition* have the half accent on the second, *academician* and *mathematician* on the first.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

The compounds 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  
E qui ty  
e qui ta ble  
li quid  

li quor  
li que fy  
li qui date  
la quey  
an ti qui ty  
in i qui ty  
in i qui tous  
ob li qui ty

---

SELECT SENTENCES.

Never speak of a man's virtues to his face, nor of his faults behind his back; thus you will equally avoid flattery which is disgusting, and slander which is criminal.

If you are poor, labor will procure you food and clothing—if you are rich, it will strengthen the body, invigorate the mind, and keep you from vice.—Every man therefore should be busy in some employment.
FABLE IV.

The Cat and the Rat.

A CERTAIN Cat had made such unmercifilful havoc among the vermin of her neighborhood, that not a single Rat or Mouse dared venture to appear abroad. Puss was soon convinced, that if affairs remained in their present situation, she must be totally unsupplied with provision. After mature deliberation therefore, she resolved to have recourse to stratagem. For this purpose, she suspended herself from a hook with her head downwards, pretending to be dead. The Rats and Mice as they peeped from their holes observing her, in this dangling attitude, concluded she was hanging for some misdemeanor; and with great joy immediately sallied forth in quest of their prey. Puss, as soon as a sufficient number were collected together, quitting her hold, dropped into the midst of them; and very few had the fortune to make good their retreat. This artifice having succeeded so well, she was encouraged to try the event of a second. Accordingly she whitened her coat all over, by rolling herself in a heap of flour, and in this disguise lay.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

concealed in the bottom of a meal tub. This stratagem was executed in general with the same effect as the former. But an old experienced Rat, altogether as cunning as his adversary, was not so easily ensnared. I don't much like, said he, that white heap yonder: Something whispers me there is mischief concealed under it. 'Tis true it may be meal; but it may likewise be something that I should not relish quite so well. There can be no harm at least in keeping at a proper distance; for caution, I am sure, is the parent of safety.

TABLE XXXVI.

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

| Föl io | mill ion | in gen ious
| jun ior | min ion | bat tall ion
| 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
| anx ious† | scull ion | pa vil ior
| bdell ium | bull ion | post ill ion
| bil ious | coll ier | punc till ion
| bill iards | pon iard | ras cal ion
| bill ions | on ior | re bell ion
| brill iant | be hav ior | se ragl io
| bagn ior | com mun ion | ver mil ion
| fil ial | par hel ion | aux il ia ry
| flex ion | pe cul iar | min ia ture
| flux ion | con ven ient | pe cun ia ry

* Pronounced sol-ger. † Pronounced ank-shus.
FABLE V.

The Fox and the Bramble.

A FOX, closely pursued by a pack of Dogs, took shelter under the covert of a Bramble. He rejoiced in this asylum; and for a while, was very happy; but soon found that if he attempted to stir, he was wounded by thorns and prickles on every side. However, making a virtue of necessity, he forbore to complain; and comforted himself with reflecting that no bliss is perfect; that good and evil are mixed, and flow from the same fountain. These Briars, indeed, said he, will tear my skin a little, yet they keep off the dogs. For the sake of the good then let me bear the evil with patience; each bitter has its sweet; and these Brambles, though they wound my flesh, preserve my life from danger.
### TABLE XXXVII.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First sound of <em>th</em></th>
<th>Second sound of <em>th</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ether</em></td>
<td><em>ether</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ja cinth</em></td>
<td><em>ja cinth</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>zenith</em></td>
<td><em>zenith</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>meth od</em></td>
<td><em>meth od</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>an them</em></td>
<td><em>an them</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>thip thong</em></td>
<td><em>thip thong</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>eth ics</em></td>
<td><em>eth ics</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>pan ther</em></td>
<td><em>pan ther</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>sab bath</em></td>
<td><em>sab bath</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>this tie</em></td>
<td><em>this tie</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>thurs day</em></td>
<td><em>thurs day</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>trip thong</em></td>
<td><em>trip thong</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>en thrål</em></td>
<td><em>en thrål</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>ath wart</em></td>
<td><em>ath wart</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>be troth</em></td>
<td><em>be troth</em></td>
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<td><em>thir ty</em></td>
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<td><em>thor ough</em></td>
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<td><em>thou sand</em></td>
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<td><em>a the ism</em></td>
<td><em>a the ism</em></td>
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<td><em>the o ry</em></td>
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<td><em>the a ter</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>hy a cinth</em></td>
<td><em>hy a cinth</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>căth o lic</em></td>
<td><em>căth o lic</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ep i thet</em></td>
<td><em>ep i thet</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lab y rinth</em></td>
<td><em>lab y rinth</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>leth ar gy</em></td>
<td><em>leth ar gy</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pleth o ry</em></td>
<td><em>pleth o ry</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>sym pa thy</em></td>
<td><em>sym pa thy</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>am a ranth</em></td>
<td><em>am a ranth</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>am e thyst</em></td>
<td><em>am e thyst</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ap a thy</em></td>
<td><em>ap a thy</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>can the rus</em></td>
<td><em>can the rus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>math e sis</em></td>
<td><em>math e sis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>syn the sis</em></td>
<td><em>syn the sis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pan the on</em></td>
<td><em>pan the on</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>e thé ri al</em></td>
<td><em>e thé ri al</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>can tha ris</em></td>
<td><em>can tha ris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ca the cral</em></td>
<td><em>ca the cral</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>u re thra</em></td>
<td><em>u re thra</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>au thén tic</em></td>
<td><em>au thén tic</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pa thet ic</em></td>
<td><em>pa thet ic</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>syn thet ic</em></td>
<td><em>syn thet ic</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>a canth us</em></td>
<td><em>a canth us</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ath let ic</em></td>
<td><em>ath let ic</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>me theg lin</em></td>
<td><em>me theg lin</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ca thăr tic</em></td>
<td><em>ca thăr tic</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>en thu si asm</em></td>
<td><em>en thu si asm</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>an tip a thy</em></td>
<td><em>an tip a thy</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pa renth e sis</em></td>
<td><em>pa renth e sis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>a rith me tic</em></td>
<td><em>a rith me tic</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>an tith e sis</em></td>
<td><em>an tith e sis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>mis an thro py</em></td>
<td><em>mis an thro py</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>phi lan thro py</em></td>
<td><em>phi lan thro py</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>can thar i de</em></td>
<td><em>can thar i de</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the ơc ra cy</em></td>
<td><em>the ơc ra cy</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the ol o gy</em></td>
<td><em>the ol o gy</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the od o lite</em></td>
<td><em>the od o lite</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ther mom e ter</em></td>
<td><em>ther mom e ter</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>author i ty</em></td>
<td><em>author i ty</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ca thol i con</em></td>
<td><em>ca thol i con</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>my thol o gy</em></td>
<td><em>my thol o gy</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>or thog ra phy</em></td>
<td><em>or thog ra phy</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hy poth e sis</em></td>
<td><em>hy poth e sis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>li thog ra phy</em></td>
<td><em>li thog ra phy</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>li thot o my</em></td>
<td><em>li thot o my</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>a poth e ca ry</em></td>
<td><em>a poth e ca ry</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ap o thé o sis</em></td>
<td><em>ap o thé o sis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>poly the ism</em></td>
<td><em>poly the ism</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bib li o the cal</em></td>
<td><em>bib li o the cal</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ich thy ôl o gy</em></td>
<td><em>ich thy ôl o gy</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>or ni thol o gy</em></td>
<td><em>or ni thol o gy</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FABLE VI.

The Bear and the Two Friends.

TWO Friends, setting out together upon a journey, which led through a dangerous forest, mutually promised to assist each other, if they should happen to be assaulted. They had not proceeded far, before they perceived a Bear making towards them with great rage.

There were no hopes in flight; but one of them, being very active, sprung up into a tree; upon which the other, throwing himself flat on the ground, held his breath and pretended to be dead; remembering to have heard it asserted, that this creature will not prey upon a dead carcase. The bear came
up, and after smelling to him some time, left him, and went on.—When he was fairly out of sight and hearing, the hero from the tree called out—Well, my friend, what said the bear? he seemed to whisper you very closely. He did so, replied the other, and gave me this good piece of advice, never to associate with a wretch, who in the hour of danger, will desert his friend.

TABLE XXXVIII.
Words in which ch have the sound of k.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chrest</th>
<th>chôlic</th>
<th>or ches ter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chyle</td>
<td>choler</td>
<td>och i my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scheme</td>
<td>schol ar</td>
<td>chi mé ra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ache</td>
<td>mon arch</td>
<td>paro chial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>châsm</td>
<td>schôr rous</td>
<td>cha mel ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chrism</td>
<td>stôm ach</td>
<td>tri bâc chus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chôrd</td>
<td>pà tri arch</td>
<td>chro mat ic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loch</td>
<td>eu cha rist</td>
<td>me chan ic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schôol</td>
<td>ân ar chy</td>
<td>ca chex y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oi</td>
<td>chrys o lite</td>
<td>cha lib e ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choir</td>
<td>char ac ter</td>
<td>a nach ro nism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chô rus</td>
<td>cat e chism</td>
<td>syn ec do chy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te trarch</td>
<td>pen ta teuch</td>
<td>pyr rlich i us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha os</td>
<td>sep ul cher</td>
<td>am phib ri chus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cho ral</td>
<td>tech nic al</td>
<td>mêl an chol y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e poch</td>
<td>al chy my</td>
<td>chro nôl o gy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o cher</td>
<td>an cho ret</td>
<td>chi rog ra phy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tro chee</td>
<td>brach i al</td>
<td>cho rog ra phy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ân chor</td>
<td>lach ry mal</td>
<td>chro nom e ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>christ en</td>
<td>mach in ate</td>
<td>the om a chy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chem ist</td>
<td>sac char ine</td>
<td>an ti bâc chus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ech o</td>
<td>syn chro nism</td>
<td>cât e chêt ic al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chal ice</td>
<td>mich qel mas</td>
<td>bac chan ál ian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sched ule</td>
<td>chôr is ter</td>
<td>cat e chu men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pas chal</td>
<td>chron i cle</td>
<td>ich thy ôl o gy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HASTY and inconsiderate connections are generally attended with great disadvantages; and much of every man's good or ill fortune, depends upon the choice he makes of his friends.

A good-natured Spaniel overtook a surly Mastiff, as he was travelling upon the high road. Tray, although an entire stranger to Tiger, very civilly accosted him; and if it would be no interruption, he said, he should be glad to bear him company on his way. Tiger, who happened not to be altogether in so growling a mood as usual, accepted the proposal; and they very amicably pursued their journey together. In the midst of their conversation, they arrived at the next village, where Tiger began to display his malignant disposition, by an unprovoked attack upon every dog he met. The villagers immediately sallied forth with great indignation, to rescue their respective favorites; and falling upon our two friends, without distinction or mercy, poor Tray was most cruelly treated, for no other reason, but his being found in bad company.
TABLE XXXIX.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>French</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chaise</td>
<td>Fa tigue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch'am ois*</td>
<td>Mag a zine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chan cre</td>
<td>In trigue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cham ade</td>
<td>Ma rire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cham paign</td>
<td>Der nier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fra cheur</td>
<td>Po lice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chi cane</td>
<td>Ma chine ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Chev er il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pique</td>
<td>Chev is anse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shire</td>
<td>Chev al ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Deb au chée</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma chine</td>
<td>Chev a lier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cash ier</td>
<td>Chan de lier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an tique</td>
<td>Cap u chin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Pronounced shammy.

SELECT SENTENCES.

We may as well expect that God will make us rich without industry, as that he will make us good and happy, without our own endeavors.

Zeno, hearing a young man very loquacious, told him, that men have two ears and but one tongue; therefore they should hear much and speak little.

A man who, in company, engrosses the whole conversation, always gives offense; for the company consider him as assuming a degree of superiority, and treating them all as his pupils.

The basis of all excellence in writing and conversation, is truth—truth is intellectual gold, which is as durable as it is splendid and valuable.

Faction seldom leaves a man honest, however it may find him.
FABLE VIII.

The Partial Judge.

A FARMER came to a neighboring Lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened. One of your Oxen, continued he, has been gored by an unlucky Bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation. Thou art a very honest fellow, replied the Lawyer, and wilt not think it unreasonable that I expect one of thy Oxen in return. It is no more than justice, quoth the Farmer, to be sure; but what did I say?—I mistake—It is your Bull that has killed one of my Oxen. Indeed! says the Lawyer, that alters the case; I must inquire into the affair; and if—And if! said the Farmer—the business I find would have been concluded without an if, had you been as ready to do justice to others, as to exact it from them.
**TABLE XL.**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gear</th>
<th>dag ger</th>
<th>leg ged</th>
<th>g/herk in-g.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gecese</td>
<td>crag gy</td>
<td>pig gin</td>
<td>hug ger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ged</td>
<td>bug gy</td>
<td>quag gy</td>
<td>bog gy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>crag ged</td>
<td>rag ged</td>
<td>fog gy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gift</td>
<td>dig ger</td>
<td>rig ger</td>
<td>clog gy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>dreg gy</td>
<td>rig gish</td>
<td>eog ger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gig</td>
<td>drug get</td>
<td>rug ged</td>
<td>dog ged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gild</td>
<td>drug gist</td>
<td>serag ged</td>
<td>dog ger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gill</td>
<td>flag gy</td>
<td>serag gy</td>
<td>dog gish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gimp</td>
<td>gib ber</td>
<td>shag gy</td>
<td>jog ger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gird</td>
<td>gib hous</td>
<td>slug gish</td>
<td>nog gen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girt</td>
<td>gid dy</td>
<td>snag ged</td>
<td>par get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl</td>
<td>gig gle</td>
<td>sprig gy</td>
<td>tar get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ea ger</td>
<td>gig let</td>
<td>stag ger</td>
<td>gir dle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mea ger</td>
<td>giz zard</td>
<td>swag ger</td>
<td>be gin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gew gaw</td>
<td>gim blet</td>
<td>swag gy</td>
<td>wag ge ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti ger</td>
<td>hag gish</td>
<td>trig ger</td>
<td>log ger head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to ged</td>
<td>jag gy</td>
<td>twig gin</td>
<td>or gi lous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big gin</td>
<td>jag ged</td>
<td>twig gy</td>
<td>to geth er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brag ger</td>
<td>knag gy</td>
<td>wag gish</td>
<td>pet ti fog ger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fin ger</th>
<th>linger</th>
<th>young er</th>
<th>long est</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an ger</td>
<td>ling go</td>
<td>young est</td>
<td>strong er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hun ger</td>
<td>lin guist</td>
<td>long er</td>
<td>mong er</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, diggest, digged, digging, etc.* in which *g* is hard before *e and i*. 
The Boy that went to the Wood to look for Birds' Nests, when he should have gone to School.

WHEN Jack got up, and put on his clothes, he thought if he could get to the wood he should be quite well; for he thought more of a bird's nest, than his book, that would make him wise and great. When he came there, he could find no nest, but one that was on the top of a tree, and with much ado he got up to it, and robbed it of the eggs. Then he tried to get down; but a branch of the tree found a hole in the skirt of his coat, and held him fast. At this time he would have been glad to be at school; for the bird in a rage at the loss of her eggs, flew at him, and was like to pick out his eyes. Now it was that the sight of a man at the foot of the tree, gave him more joy than all the nests in the world. This man was so kind as to chase away the bird, and help him down from the tree; and from that time forth he would not loiter from school; but grew a good boy and a wise young man; and had the praise and good will of all that knew him.

OBSERVATIONS.

The cheerful man hears the lark in the morning; the pensive man hears the nightingale in the evening.

He who desires no virtue in a companion, has no virtue himself; and that state is hastening to ruin, in which no difference is made between good and bad men.

Some men read for the purpose of learning to write; others, for the purpose of learning to talk—the former study for the sake of science; the latter, for the sake of amusement.
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 mag-ic, ac-id, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magic</th>
<th>tra-gic</th>
<th>a-gile</th>
<th>a-cid</th>
<th>di-git</th>
<th>vi-gil</th>
<th>fa-cile</th>
<th>fra-gile</th>
<th>fri-gid</th>
<th>ri-gid</th>
<th>pla-gid</th>
<th>pi-geon</th>
<th>si-gil</th>
<th>ta-cit</th>
<th>a-git-ate</th>
<th>ag-ger-ate*</th>
<th>le-gible</th>
<th>fla-gel-et</th>
<th>pre-ce-dent</th>
<th>pre-ci-pice</th>
<th>re-ci-pe</th>
<th>de-cim-al</th>
<th>de-cim-ate</th>
<th>la-cer-ate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
The compounds and derivatives follow the same rule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>whole</td>
<td>whem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheel</td>
<td>whet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheeze</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>while</td>
<td>whiff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whilst</td>
<td>whig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whine</td>
<td>whim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>whin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why</td>
<td>whip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whelp</td>
<td>whist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whale</td>
<td>wheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheat</td>
<td>whence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheel</td>
<td>whet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheeze</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>while</td>
<td>whiff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whilst</td>
<td>whig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whine</td>
<td>whim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>whin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why</td>
<td>whip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whelp</td>
<td>whist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following, with their compounds and derivatives, w, is silent. Where whole who whom whoop whose
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

TABLE XLIV.

In the following, with their compounds and derivatives, $x$ is pronounced like $z$; exact is pronounced $e$xt$a$t, &c.

| Ex âct   | ex em pli fy | ex or bit ant |
| ex ist   | ex an i mate | ex or di um   |
| ex em pt | ex as pe rate| ex ålt        |
| ex ult   | ex üde       | ex ot ic      |
| ex am in | ex a men     | ex on er rate |
| ex am ple| ex u ber ance| ex ért        |
| ex em plar| ex hâust    | ex er cent    |
| ex ec u tor | ex hort   | aside         |

In most or all other words, $x$ is pronounced like $k$, except at the beginning of Greek names, where it sounds like $z$.

---

TABLE XLV.

The history of the Creation of the World.

In six days God made the world, and all things that are in it. He made the Sun to shine by day, and the Moon to give light by night.—He made all the beasts that walk on the earth, all the birds that fly in the air, and all the fish that swim in the sea. Each herb, and plant, and tree, is the work of his hands. All things, both great and small that live and move, and breathe in this wide world, to him do owe their birth, to him their life. And God saw that all the things he had made were good. But as yet there was not a man to till the ground: so God made man of the dust of the earth, and breathed into him the breath of life, and gave him rule over all that he had made. And the man gave names to all the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and the fish of the sea. But there was not found an help meet for man; so God brought on him a deep sleep, and then took from his side a rib, of which he made a wife,
and gave her to the man, and her name was Eve—
And from these two came all the sons of men.

All things are known to God; though his throne of state is far on high, yet doth his eye look down upon us in this lower world, and see all the ways of the sons of men.

If we go out, he marks our steps: and when we go in, no door can shut him from us. While we are by ourselves, he knows all our vain thoughts, and the ends we aim at: And when we talk to friend or foe, he hears our words, and views the good or harm we do to them, or to ourselves.

When we pray, he notes our zeal. All the day long he minds how we spend our time, and no dark night can hide our works from him. If we play the cheat, he marks the fraud, and hears the least word of a false tongue.

He sees if our hearts are hard to the poor, or if by alms we help their wants: If in our breast we pine at the rich, or if we are well pleased with our own state. He knows all that we do; and be we where we will, he is sure to be with us.

TABLE XLVI.

Examples of the formation of derivatives and compound words.

Example I.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Act,</td>
<td>act-or</td>
<td>in-struct,</td>
<td>in-struct-or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead,</td>
<td>lead-er</td>
<td>blas-pheme,</td>
<td>blas-phe-mer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deal,</td>
<td>deal-er</td>
<td>cor-rect,</td>
<td>cor-rect-or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gain,</td>
<td>gain-er</td>
<td>dis-pose,</td>
<td>dis-po-ser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hate,</td>
<td>ha-ter</td>
<td>op-press,</td>
<td>op-press-or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cool,</td>
<td>cool-er</td>
<td>re-deem,</td>
<td>re-deem-er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help,</td>
<td>help-er</td>
<td>dis-sent,</td>
<td>dis-sent-es</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example II.

Words to express females, or the feminine gender, formed from those which express males, 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-ta-tor,  test-a-trix
sor-ce-rer,  sor-cerer-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
gov-ern-or,  gov-ern-ess
mar-quis,  mar-chi-o-ness
pro-tect-or,  pro-tect-ress
ex-e-cu-tor,  ex-e-cu-trix
ad-min-is-tra-tor  ad-min-is-tra-trix

Example III.

Words 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,  bad-ly  |  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
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

**Example IV.**
Words formed by *full*, denoting abundance.

- mercy, merciful
- mourn, mournful
- hope, hopeful
- wish, wishful
- youth, youthful
- awe, awful
- care, careful

- deceit, deceitful
- respect, respectful
- disgrace, disgraceful
- de-light, de-lightful
- revenge, revengeful
- distrust, distrustful
- duty, dutiful

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

- commend, commendable
- as-sail, as-sailable
- re-spire, re-spirable
- per-spire, per-spirable
- ad-vise, ad-visable
- re-verse, re-versible
- man-age, manageable
- cred-it, creditable
- prof-it, profitable

- cure, curable
- pay, payable
- sale, saleable
- vend, vendible
- test, testable
- tax, taxable
- tame, tameable
- rate, ra-ta-ble

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

- good, goodness
- great, greatness
- rash, rashness
- bald, baldness
- hoarse, hoarseness
- blood-y, bloodiness

- shrewd, shrewdness
- plain, plainness
- sound, soundness
- rough, roughness
- self-ish, self-ness
- come-ly, come-li-ness

- miser-able, mis-erable
- for-mi-da-ble, for-mi-da-ble
- gra-cious, gra-cious
- fa-vor-able, fa-vor-able
- of-fen-sive, of-fen-sive

- mis-er-a-ble-ness
- for-mi-da-ble-ness
- gra-cious-ness
- fa-vor-a-ble-ness
- of-fen-sive-ness
Example VII.

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-ish | black, black-ish
block, block-ish | pur-ple, pur-plish
sour, sour-ish | gray, gray-ish
sweet, sweet-ish | clown, clown-ish

Example VIII.

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

art, art-less | num-ber, 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 | moth-er, moth-er-less
care, care-less | pray-er, pray-er-less

Example IX.

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

frac-tion, frac-tion-al | glad, glad-some
doc-trin, 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 X.

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

grace, gra-cious | sport, sport-ive
glo-ry, glo-ri-ous | ex-pense, ex-pens-ive
hu-mor, hu-mor-ous | con-clude, con- clu-sive
mél-o-dy, mélo-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 XI.

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

pa-rect, par-ent-age  |  per-form, per-form-ance
pat-ron, pat-ron-age  |  ful-fil, ful-fil-ment
per-son, person-age  |  at-tain, at-tain-ment
car-ry, car-riage  |  de-pend, de-pend-ence
mar-ry, marriage  |  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 XII.

Words ending in or or er and ee, the former noting the agent, and the latter the person, to whom an act 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 XIII.

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

in-firm, in-firm-i-ty  |  le-gal, le-gal-i-ty
a-ble, a-bil-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-gu-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 XIV.**

Verbs or affirmations, formed by the terminations ize and en.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General, gener-al-ize</th>
<th>mo-ral, mor-al-ize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>le-gal, le-gal-ize</td>
<td>jour-nal, jour-nal-ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyr-an-ny, tyr-ran-nize</td>
<td>can-on, can-on-ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meth-od, meth-od-ize</td>
<td>har-mo-ny, har-mo-nize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au-thor, au-thor-ize</td>
<td>strait, strait-en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bas-tard, bas-tard-ize</td>
<td>wide, wi’den, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sys-tem, sys-tem-ize</td>
<td>wid-en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civ-il, civ-il-ize</td>
<td>length, length-en</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example XV.**

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

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

Names formed from qualities by change of termination.

Long, length deep, depth dry, drouth
strong, strength high, highth wide, width

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


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.


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


Ale house
ap ple tree
cop per plate
can die stick.

Compound Words.
day light
drill ing room
drip ping pan
dropping pan

gin ger bread
grand child
New ha ven
New york
ink stand
ju ry man
land tax
lap dog
moon shine
pa per mill ti tie page
Yale col lege

OBSERVATIONS.

He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance.
Most men are more willing to indulge in easy vices,
than to practice laborious virtues.

A man may mistake the love of virtue for the practice
of it; and be less a good man, than the friend of goodness.
Without frugality, none can be rich; and with it, few
would be poor.

Moderation and mildness, often effect what cannot be
done by force. A Persian writer finely observes, that
"a gentle hand leads the elephant himself by a hair."
The most necessary part of learning is, to unlearn our
errors.
Small parties make up in diligence what they want in
numbers.

Some talk of subjects which they do not understand;
others praise virtue, who do not practice it.

No persons are more apt to ridicule or censure others,
than those who are most apt to be guilty of follies and
faults.
TABLE XLVII.

Irregular words, not comprised in the foregoing tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A ny</td>
<td>en ny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bat teau</td>
<td>bat to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beau</td>
<td>bo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beaux</td>
<td>boze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>been</td>
<td>bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bu reau</td>
<td>bu ro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bu ry</td>
<td>ber ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bu sy</td>
<td>biz ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co lo nel</td>
<td>cur nel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haut boy</td>
<td>ho boy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Written</th>
<th>Pronounced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>isle</td>
<td>ile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isl and</td>
<td>ile and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma ny</td>
<td>men ny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o cean</td>
<td>o shun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>says</td>
<td>sez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>said</td>
<td>sed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sous</td>
<td>soo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su gar</td>
<td>shoog ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vis count</td>
<td>vi count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wo men</td>
<td>wim in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Written.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronounced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ap pro po</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bel let ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biz ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flam bo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shev o de freeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en taun der</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port man ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ri chus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The compounds and derivatives follow the same rule.

OBSERVATIONS.

Seek a virtuous man for your friend, for a vicious man can neither love long, nor be long beloved.—The friendships of the wicked are conspiracies against morality and social happiness.

More persons seek to live long, though long life is not in their power; than to live well, though a good life depends on their own will.
USEFUL LESSONS.

JOHN can tell how many square rods of ground make an acre. Let me hear him. Three feet make a yard; five yards and a half make a rod or perch; forty square rods make a rood or one quarter of an acre, and one hundred and sixty square rods make an acre. One team will plow an acre in a day—sometimes more.

In solids, forty feet of round timber, or fifty feet of hewn timber, make a ton. A cord of wood contains one hundred and twenty eight solid feet; that is, a pile four feet high, four feet wide, and eight feet long.

In cloth measure, two inches and a fifth make a nail, —four nails, one quarter of a yard—thirty six inches or three feet make a yard—three quarters of a yard make an ell Flemish—and five quarters, make an English ell.

Let us examine the weights used in our own country. How are heavy goods weighed? By avordupois weight—in which sixteen drams make an ounce—sixteen ounces, one pound—twenty eight pounds, one quarter of a hundred—four quarters, or one hundred and twelve pounds make a hundred—and twenty hundreds, one ton.

By this weight, are sold hay, sugar, coffee, and all heavy goods and metals, except gold and silver.

What is troy weight? It is that by which is estimated the quantity of gold and silver, jewelry, and the drugs sold by the druggist and apothecary. In troy weight, twenty four grains make a penny weight—twenty penny weights, one ounce—and twelve ounces, one pound. These are the divisions used by the silversmith and jeweller. But the apothecary uses a different division, and in his weight, twenty grains make a scruple—three scruples one dram—eight drams, one ounce—and, twelve ounces, one pound.

The dollar is one hundred cents; but the value of a pound, shilling and penny, is different, in different States, and in England. English money is called Sterling—One dollar is four shillings and six pence sterling—in New England and Virginia, it is six shillings—in New York and North Carolina, it is eight shillings—in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, it is seven shillings.

K. 2.
and six pence—in South Carolina and Georgia, it is four shillings and eight pence. But these differences give great trouble, and will soon be laid aside as useless—all money will be reckoned in dollars and cents.

Inhabitants of the United States according to the census of 1800.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>183,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>575,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>251,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>154,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>586,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>211,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>604,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>64,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>322,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>886,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>478,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>345,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>162,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>137,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OBSERVATIONS AND MAXIMS.

THE path of duty, is always the path of safety.

Be very cautious in believing ill of your neighbor; but more cautious in reporting it.

It requires but little discernment to discover the imperfections of others; but much humility to acknowledge our own.

Many evils incident to human life are unavoidable; but no man is vicious, except by his own choice.

Avoid vicious company, where the good are often made bad, and the bad worse. If the good ever associate with evil men, it should be for the same reason as a physician visits the sick,—not to catch the disease, but to cure it.

Some people are lost for want of good advice but more for want of giving heed to it.
### Table XLVIII.

The most usual Names of Men, accented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aa'ron</td>
<td>Dan'iel</td>
<td>Hugh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'bel</td>
<td>Da'vid</td>
<td>Ho ra'tio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'bram</td>
<td>Den'nis</td>
<td>Hor'ace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'bra ham</td>
<td>Ed'mund</td>
<td>Hez'e ki'ah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad'mam</td>
<td>Ed'ward</td>
<td></td>
<td>I's saac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al'bert</td>
<td>Ed'win</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is'rael</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al'len</td>
<td>Ed'gar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ich'e a bod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al'ex an'der</td>
<td>Eg'bert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al'fred</td>
<td>E le a' zar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am'brose</td>
<td>El'dad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'mos</td>
<td>E'li</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An'drew</td>
<td>E li' as</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An'tho ny</td>
<td>E li' zur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar'chi bald</td>
<td>E li' sha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar'nold</td>
<td>E liph'a let</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar'thur</td>
<td>E'noch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au'stin</td>
<td>E'phraim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A'sa hel</td>
<td>E ze'ki el</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A'saph</td>
<td>E ras' tus</td>
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<tr>
<td>A'sa</td>
<td>Ez'ra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ash'er</td>
<td>Eb e ne' zer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bar'na bas</td>
<td>Fran'cis</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben'ja min</td>
<td>Fred'er ic</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben'net</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ber'nard</td>
<td>Ga'briel</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brad'ford</td>
<td>George</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca'leb</td>
<td>Gid'e on</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>Gil'bert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris'topher</td>
<td>Giles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cor ne'li us</td>
<td>God'frey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>Greg'o ry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyp'ri an</td>
<td>Hen'ry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.*
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

Mark
Mar'tin
Mat'thew
Mi'chael
Miles
Mor'gan
Mo'ses
Me'dad

Na'than
Na'than'iel
Ne'hem'iah
Nich'o'lás
Nor'man

Ob'adi'ah
Ol'iver

Pe'ter
Paul
Phil'ip
Phine'as

Ralph
Reu'ben
Rich'ard
Rob'ert
Ro'ger
Ru'phus

Sam'u'el
Seth
Sil'vest're
Sim'eon
Si'mon
Sol'omon

Names of Women.

Ab'igail
A'my
Ann
An'na
An'nis
A'melia

Bridget
Belinda

Caroline
Clarissa
Celia

Deborah
Dinah

Dorcas
Doro thy
De'lia

El'ea nor
Eli'za
Eli'sabeth
Em'ma
Em'mily
Es'ther

Eunice
Em'mily

Faith
Flo'rence

Grace
Han'nah
Har'riet
Hen'ry
Hen'reth
Hull'dah

Is'abel

Jane
Je'mima
Jen'nett
Ju'lia
Julian
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation. 117

Kath' a rine   Ma ri' a     Re bec' ca
Love          Nan' cy      Ruth
Lu' cy         Pa' tience   Rose
Lyd' ia        Pe nel' o pe  Sa' rah
Lu cre' tia    Phe' be      So phi' a
Lu cin' da     Phil' lis     Sal' ly
Ma' bel        Pris cil' la  Su san' nah
Mar' ga ret    Pru' dence   Su' san
Mar' tha       Ra' chel     Tem' per anc
Ma' ry         Ur su' la

Derivatives from Names.

Am' mon,                Am' mon ite
Ca' naan,                Ca' naan ite
E' phraim,               E' phraim ite
Mo' ab,                  Mo' ab ite
Cal' vin,                Cal' vin ist
Lu' ther,                Lu' ther an
Is' rael,                Is' rael ite
Rome,                    Ro' man
Cor' inth,               Cor' inth' i an
Ath' ens,                A the' ni an
Ha' gar,                 Ha' gar enes
Ga la' tia,              Ga la' tians
Sa ma' ri a,             Sa mar' i tans
Am' a lek,               Am' a lek ite
E' dom,                  E' dom ite
Beth' le hem,            Beth' le hem ite
Lou' don,                Lou' don er
Par' is,                 Pa ris' ian
Ben' ja min,             Ben' ja min ite
Reu' ben,                Reu' ben ite
Jew,                     Jew' ish
New' ton,                New to' ni an
### TABLE XLIX.

Names of the principal Countries on the Eastern Continent, the adjective belonging to each, the name of the People, and the chief Town or City—accented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Chief Cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>Asiatic</td>
<td>Asiatics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Afric</td>
<td>Africans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>Australians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Minor</td>
<td>Asisanic</td>
<td>Asianics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Major</td>
<td>Asiatic</td>
<td>Asiatics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>Australians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Minor</td>
<td>Asisanic</td>
<td>Asianics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Major</td>
<td>Asiatic</td>
<td>Asiatics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>Australians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Minor</td>
<td>Asisanic</td>
<td>Asianics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Major</td>
<td>Asiatic</td>
<td>Asiatics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>Australians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Minor</td>
<td>Asisanic</td>
<td>Asianics</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Major</td>
<td>Asiatic</td>
<td>Asiatics</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australian</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Minor</td>
<td>Asisanic</td>
<td>Asianics</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Major</td>
<td>Asiatic</td>
<td>Asiatics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>Australians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- **Accentuation:** The letters 'e' and 'i' are sometimes accented in the names of European countries, reflecting the pronunciation of the native languages.
- **Adjectives:** The adjectives are used to denote the nationality of the people in each country.
- **Chief Cities:** The chief cities of each country are listed.

---

**Examples:**

- *Asia:* Asiatic
- *Africa:* Afric
- *Australia:* Australian
- *Asia Minor:* Asisanic
- *Asia Major:* Asiatic
- *Australia:* Australian
- *Asia Minor:* Asisanic
- *Asia Major:* Asiatic
- *Australia:* Australian
- *Asia Minor:* Asisanic
- *Asia Major:* Asiatic
- *Australia:* Australian

---

**Ireland:**
- *Ire land:* I'rish
- *I'rish:* I'rish, or I'rish men
- *Dub'lin:* Dublin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Chief Cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>Welch</td>
<td>Welch' men</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bo he' mi a</td>
<td>Bo he' mi an</td>
<td>Bo he' mi ans</td>
<td>Prague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chi' na</td>
<td>Chi ne'se,</td>
<td>Chi ne'se,</td>
<td>Pe' kin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cor' si ca</td>
<td>Cor' si can</td>
<td>Cor' si cans</td>
<td>Bas' tia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Den' mark</td>
<td>Da' nish</td>
<td>Danes</td>
<td>Copen ha' gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E' gypt</td>
<td>E gyp' tian</td>
<td>E gyp' tians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eu' rope</td>
<td>Eu rope' an</td>
<td>Eu rope' ans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flan' ders</td>
<td>Flem' ish</td>
<td>Flem' ings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bel' gi um</td>
<td>Bel' gi an</td>
<td>Bel' gi ans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaul</td>
<td>Gal' lic, or Gal' li can</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fran co' ni a</td>
<td>Fran co' ni an</td>
<td>Franc o' nians</td>
<td>Wurts' burg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ger' many</td>
<td>Ger' man, Ger' man' ic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ba va' ri a</td>
<td>Ba va' ri an</td>
<td>Ba va' ri ans</td>
<td>Mu' nich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen' o a</td>
<td>Gen o e'se, Gen o e'se</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li gu' ri a</td>
<td>Li gu' ri an</td>
<td>Li gu' ri ans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Gre' cian</td>
<td>Greeks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hol' land</td>
<td>Dutch,</td>
<td>Hol' landers</td>
<td>Am ster-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ba ta' vi a</td>
<td>Ba ta' vi an</td>
<td>Ba ta' vi ans</td>
<td>Hague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hun' ga ry</td>
<td>Hung ga' ri an, Hung ga' ri ans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It' a ly</td>
<td>I tal' ian, I tal' ic</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice land</td>
<td>Ice land' ic, Ice land' ers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n' di a</td>
<td>Hin' du, Hin' dus,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n du' stan</td>
<td>Gen' too, Gen' toos,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pan'</td>
<td>Jap an e'se, Jap an e'se,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi lan e'se</td>
<td>Mi lan e'se, Mi lan e'se, Mi lan</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mo roc' co</td>
<td>Moor' ish, Moors,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>La' pics</td>
<td>Ne a pol' i tan, Ne a pol' i cans, Na' ples</td>
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</table>
## An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

### Country, Adjective, People, Chief Cities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Chief Cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nor' way,</td>
<td>Nor we' gi an,</td>
<td>Nor we' gi an,</td>
<td>Ber' gen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per's sia,</td>
<td>Per' sian,</td>
<td>Per' sians,</td>
<td>Is pa han</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pied mont',</td>
<td>Pied mon te'se,</td>
<td>Pied mon te'se,</td>
<td>Tu rin'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po' land,</td>
<td>Po'lish,</td>
<td>Po'landers</td>
<td>War' saw or Poles,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Por' tu gal,</td>
<td>Por' tu guese,</td>
<td>Por' tu guese,</td>
<td>Lis' bon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prus' sia,</td>
<td>Prus' sian,</td>
<td>Prus' sians,</td>
<td>Ber' lin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rus' sia,</td>
<td>Rus' sian,</td>
<td>Rus' sians,</td>
<td>Pe'tersburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si'' ci ly,</td>
<td>Si cil' i an,</td>
<td>Si cil' i ans,</td>
<td>Palermo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Span' ish,</td>
<td>Span' iards,</td>
<td>Ma drid'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sar din' i a,</td>
<td>Sar din' i an,</td>
<td>Sar din' i ans,</td>
<td>Cag li a'tri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swe' den,</td>
<td>Swe' dish,</td>
<td>Swe'des,</td>
<td>Stock' holm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swit'zerland,</td>
<td>Swiss</td>
<td>Swiss</td>
<td>Bern, or</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sax' o ny</td>
<td>Sax' on,</td>
<td>Sax' ons,</td>
<td>Dres' den</td>
</tr>
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<td>Swa' bi an,</td>
<td>Swa' bi ans,</td>
<td>Augs' burg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tur' key,</td>
<td>Turk' ish,</td>
<td>Turks,</td>
<td>Con' stan ti- no' ple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tar' tary,</td>
<td>{ Tar' tar</td>
<td>Tar' tars,</td>
<td>To bol' ski,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tarta' ri an</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thi' bet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu nis,</td>
<td>Tu nis' ian,</td>
<td>Tu nis' ians,</td>
<td>Tu' nis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tus' ca ny,</td>
<td>Tus' cans,</td>
<td>Tus' cans,</td>
<td>Flor' ence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si' am,</td>
<td>Si am e'se,</td>
<td>Si am e'se,</td>
<td>Si am'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ton' quin,</td>
<td>Ton quin e'se,</td>
<td>Ton quin e'se,</td>
<td>Tongtoo'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ven' ice,</td>
<td>Ve ne' tian,</td>
<td>Ve ne' tians,</td>
<td>Ven' ice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### In America.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Chief Towns</th>
<th>People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A mer' i ca,</td>
<td>A mer' i can,</td>
<td>A mer' i cans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hamp' shire</td>
<td>Po'rts mouth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine, in</td>
<td>Po'rt land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mas sa chu' setts</td>
<td>Bos' ton</td>
<td>Bos to' ni ans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ben ning ton,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rut' land,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ver mont'</td>
<td>Wind' sor</td>
<td>Ver mont' ers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## An Easy Standard of Pronunciation

### States

| Rhode i's land | {Prov'i dence & New'port Hart'ford, New Ha'ven & New Lon'don New York and Al'ba ny Tren'ton, E liz'a beth town Prince'ton, and New'ark Phil a del' phi a, Lan'cas ter, Penn syl va'ni a Del'a ware, Wil'ming ton & Do'ver Bal'ti more and An nap'o his Rich' mond, Ma'ry land Vir gin'i a, Al'ex an'dri a, Nor' folk New bern, North Caroli'na, Wil'ming ton, E'den ton, South Caroli'na, Charles' ton, Co lum'bi a Ge or' gi a, Sa van'na, Au gus'ta Ken tuck' y, Lex'ing ton; Ten nes see', Nash'ville, O hi' o, Chil li co' tha Lou is ian' a, New Or'leans, Lou is ia'ni ans Rhode I's land ers, New York'ers Penn syl va'ni ans Ma'ry land ers Vir gin' i ans Car o lin' i ans Ge or' gi ans Ken tuck' i ans Ten nes se'ans Chil li co' tha

### Provinces

| Can'a da, Que bec', New Bruns'wick, St. Johns No'va Sco'tia Hal'i fax E. Flor'ida Au gus'ti ne W. Flor'ida Pen sa co'la L Can'a' di ans
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Chief Towns</th>
<th>People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mex' i co,</td>
<td>Mex' i co,</td>
<td>Mex' i cans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chi' li,</td>
<td>St. Ja' go,</td>
<td>Chil' i ans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pe ru'</td>
<td>Li' ma,</td>
<td>Pe ru' vi ans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qui' to,</td>
<td>Qui' to,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Par a gua'y,</td>
<td>Buen' os ayres,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bra zil',</td>
<td>St. Sal va do're,</td>
<td>Brazil' i ans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**TABLE I.**

*Chief Rivers on the Eastern Continent.*

**In EUROPE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dan' ube</td>
<td>Loire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don, or Ta na'is</td>
<td>Med' way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drave</td>
<td>Maes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du' ro</td>
<td>Mo sell'e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwi' na</td>
<td>Nie' per, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E' bro</td>
<td>Bo rist' he nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbe</td>
<td>Nie' men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eu ro' tas</td>
<td>Nie' ster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga' ro' nne</td>
<td>O' der</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gua' del quiv'ier</td>
<td>Pe ne' as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gua di an'a</td>
<td>Po Rhone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hum' ber</td>
<td>Rhine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Pronounced Shelt.*

**In ASIA,**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A ra'x' es</td>
<td>Ir' tis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A' va</td>
<td>Jen i see'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cu ban'</td>
<td>Kur, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eu phra' tes</td>
<td>Cy' rus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gan' ges</td>
<td>Me an' der</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha' lys</td>
<td>Me non'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In' dus, or Sind</td>
<td>Me con'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O' by</td>
<td>Ox' us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pe gu'</td>
<td>Rha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ti' gris</td>
<td>Yel low, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho ang' he</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

In AFRICA.

Ba gra' da, or  Sen e' gal'  Or' ange
Me ger' da  Ni' ger, or  Gau rit' z
Nile  Jol i ba'

Oceans.

At lan' tic  Pa cif' ic  In' di an

Seas.

Bal' tic  Eu' x ine  Me o' tis, or'
Cas' pi an  Med i ter ra' ne an  A' zoph

Bays and Gulfs.

A dri at' ic  Cal i for' ni a  Fun' dy
Bal' fins  Ches' o peak  Hud' sons
Bis' cay  Cha leu'r  Mex' i co
Both' ni a  Fin' land  Ri ga'

Lakes in Europe and Asia.

As phal' tis  Ge ne' va  Lu ga' na
Bai' kal  Gar' da  Mag gi o're
Co' mo  Is' co  O ne' ga
Con stance'  'La do' ga  Wi nan'

Mountains in Europe, Africa and Asia.

Alps  Car' mel  Ju' ra
Ap' pe nines  Et' na  Py re nee's
Ar' ra rat  Heck' la  Si' nai
At' las  Ho' reb  Tau' rus
Ce vennes'  I' da  Ve su' vi us'
Cau' ca sus

In America.

An' des, or  Al le ga' ny  Kit ta kin' ny
Cor dil' ler as  Kaats' kill  O le' roy'
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Chief Rivers in America.

An' a zon, or
Mar' a non
Al' ba ny
Ap a lach' y
Ap' a lach' i co' la
Ar' kan saw
Al ta ma haw'
An dros cog' gin
Buf' fa lo
Cum' ber land
Chat ta ho' chy
Clar' en don, or
Cape Fear
Chow an'
Con nec' ti cut
Co lum' bi a, or
Ta co' chy
Chau di e're
Del' a ware
E dis' to
Elk
Flint
Hack' en sac
Hou sa ton' uc
Hock hock' ing
Hud' son
Ille nois'
I' ro quois, or
St. Law' rence
Ja ne'i ro
James, or
Pow hat tan'
Kan ha' way
Ken ne' bec'
Lick' ing
La moil'
Mis si sip' pi
Mis so rie'
Musk ing' um
Mi am' i
Mo bill'
Mis sisk' o
Mer' ri mac
Moose
Ma ken' zie
Nuse
Nel' son
O ro no' ke
O hi' o
O gee' chy
On' ion
Par a gua' y, or
Plate
Pa to' mac
Pearl
Pas cat' a way
Pe nob' scot
Pas sa' ic
Pe dee'
Roan o' ke
Rap pa han' nec
Rar' i ton
Sa van' na
San tee'
Sa lu' da
Sa til' la
Sus que han' na
Schu' yl kill
Sci o' ta
Sau' co
Scoo' duc
St. John
St. Mary
Sev' ern
Sas ka shaw' in
So rell'
Sag u nau'

Ten nes sec'
'Tu' gu lo
Tom big' by

Un' ji ga
U ta was'

Wat ter ee'
Wau' bosh
York
Ya zoo'
TABLE LI.

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

The following have the accent on the first syllable.

A
Ab' er corn
Ab ing don
Ab ing ton
Ab se con
Ac ton
Ad ams
Ac worth
Al ba ny
Al bi on
Al ford
Al lens town
Al burg
Al lo way
All saints
Ams bu ry
Al stead
Am boy
Am e lins
Line well
Am herst
Am ster dam

An do ver
An ge lo
An ge los
An trim
An vill
Aq ue fort
Arm strong
Ar ling ton
Ar row sike
Ar u ba
Ash burn ham
Ash by
Ash field
Ash ford
Ash ton
Ash we lot
As sa bet
A thol
At kin son
At tle bo rough
Av a lon
A ve ril

Av on
Ayers ton

B
Bairds town
Ba kers field
Ba kers town
Ball town
Bal ti more
Ban gor
Bar ba ra
Bar nard
Bar ne velt
Bar ne gat
Bar net
Barn sta bl
Barn sted
Bar re
Bar rets ton
Bar ring ton
Bart let
Bar ton
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<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>Bloom ing dale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bat ten kill</td>
<td>Blount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bea ver</td>
<td>Blounts ville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beau fort</td>
<td>Blue hill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beck et</td>
<td>Bol in broke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bed ford</td>
<td>Bol ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed min ster</td>
<td>Bom bay</td>
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<td>Beek man</td>
<td>Bom ba zin</td>
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<td>Belch er</td>
<td>Bon a ven ture</td>
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<td>Bel fast</td>
<td>Bon a vis ta</td>
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<td>Bel grade</td>
<td>Bon ham town</td>
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<td>Bel ling ham</td>
<td>Boons ton</td>
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<td>Ben ning ton</td>
<td>Bop quam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ben e dict</td>
<td>Bor den town</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ben son</td>
<td>Bot e tourt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ber gen</td>
<td>Bot tle hill</td>
</tr>
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<td>Berk ley</td>
<td>Bound brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berk shire</td>
<td>Eour bon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ber lin</td>
<td>Bow doin</td>
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<td>Ber nards town</td>
<td>Bow doin ham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bern</td>
<td>Bow ling green</td>
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<td>Ber wick</td>
<td>Box bo rough</td>
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<td>Beth a ny</td>
<td>Box ford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beth el</td>
<td>Boyl ston</td>
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<td>Beth le hem</td>
<td>Boz rah</td>
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<td>Bev er ly</td>
<td>Brad ford</td>
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<td>Bil lings port</td>
<td>Brain tree</td>
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<td>Bir ming ham</td>
<td>Bran don</td>
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<td>Black stone</td>
<td>Bran dy wine</td>
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<td>Bla den</td>
<td>Bran ford</td>
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<td>Bla dens burg</td>
<td>Brat tle bo rough</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blan ca</td>
<td>Bye ram</td>
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<td>Blan.co</td>
<td>C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bland ford</td>
<td>Cab ot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bleed soe.</td>
<td>Ca diz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blen heim</td>
<td>Cal ais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block ley</td>
<td>Bridge town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge water</td>
<td>Bridge port</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

Calders burg  Charles ton  Col ches ter  Dal ton
Cal-la o       Charles town  Cole brook  Dan bu ry
Cal vert       Charle ton  Con cord  Dan by
Cam bridge    Char lotte  Con way  Dan vers
Cam den       Char lottes ville  Coots town  Dan ville
Camp bell     Chat ham  Cor inth  Dar by
Cam po bel lo  Chelms ford  Cor nish  Dar by
Camp ton       Chel sea  Corn wall  Dar by
Ca naan       Chel ten ham  Cort landt  Dar by
Can dia        Chesh ire  Cov en try  Dar by
Can ons burg   Ches ter  Cow pens  Dar by
Can so         Ches ter field  Cox hall  Dar by
Can ter bu ry  Ches ter town  Crab or char  Dar by
Can ton        Chick o py  Cran ber ry  Dar by
Car di gan     Chi ches ter  Cra ney  Dar by
Car ibs        Chip pe ways  Crans ton  Dar by
Car los        Chil mark  Cra ven  Dar by
Car mel        Chitt en den  Craw ford  Dar by
Car mel o      Choc taws  Cross wicks  Dar by
Car ne ro      Chris tians burg  Cro ton  Dar by
Carns ville   Chris tian sted  Crown point  Dar by
Carp o line    Chris to phers  Cul pep per  Dar by
Car ter        Church town  Cum ber land  Dar by
Car ter et     Ci" ce ro  Cum ming ton  Dar by
Car ters ville Clar en don  Cus co  Dar by
Car ver        Clark es burg  Cush e tunk  Dar by
Cas co         Clark es town  Cush ing  Dar by
Cas tle ton    Clark es ville  Cus sens  Dar by
Cas tle town   Clav er ack  Dar by
Cas well       Clinton  Dar by
Ca to          Clinch  Dar by
Cav en dish    Clos ter  Dar by
Cay mans       Cob ham  Dar by
Ce cil         Co bles hill  Dal ton  Dar by
Cen ter        Cock burne  Dan bu ry  Dar by
Cham bers burg Cock er mouth  Dan by
Chap el hill    Coe y mans  Dan vers  Dar by
Chance ford    Cokes bu ry  Dan ville  Dar by
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

Dar i en
Dar ling ton
Dart mouth
Dau phon
Da vid phon
Ded ham
Deer field
Deer ing
Den nis.
Den ton
Dept ford
Der by
Der ry
Der ry field
Dig by
Digh ton
Dis mal
Don ne gal
Dor ches ter
Dor lach
Dor set
Doug las
Down ings
Dra cut
Dres den
Dro more
Drum mond
Dry den
Duck creek
Duck trap
Dud ley
Dum mer.
Dum mers town
Dun cans burg
Dun der burg
Dun sta ble
Dur ham
Duch ess
Dux bo rough
Dux bu ry
Dy ber ry

E
Eas ter ton
East ham
East on
East town
Ea ton
Ea ton town
E den
Edes ton
Ed gar ton
Edge comb
Edge field
Edge mont
Ef fing ham
Egg har bor
Eg mont
Eg re mont
El bert
El bert son
Elk
Elk horn
Elk ridge
Elk ton
El ling ton
El lis
El more.
Em mits burg
En field
En glish town
E no
E nos burg
Ep ping
Ep som
Er rol.
Er vin
Es qui maux
Es sex
Est her town
Eus race
Ev ans ham
Eves ham
Ex e ter

F
Fa bi us
Fair fax
Fair field
Fair lee
Falk land
Fal mouth
Fals ing ton
Fan net
Fa quier
Farming ton
Fay ette ville
Fays town
Fed er als burg
Fells point
Fer ris burg
Fin cas tle
Find ley
Fish ers field
Fish kill
Fitch burg
Flat land
Flem ing ton
Fletch er
Flints er
Flow er town
Floidy
Flash ing
Fol low field
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation. 129

For est er ton   Glas gow   Had ley
Fram ing ham     Glas ten bu ry  Had gars town
Fran ces town    Glouces ter  Hal lam
Fran cis burg    Glov er  Hal low el
Fran cois        Glynn  Ham den
Frank fort       Goffs town  Ham burg
Frank lin        Golds burg  Ham il ton
Franks town      Gol phing ton  Ham mels town
Fred e ri ca     Gooch land  Hamp shire
Fred e rick      Gor ham    Hamp sted
Fred e ricks burg  Go shen  Hamp ton
Fred e ricks town  Gos port  Han cock
Free hold         Go tham  Han nahs town
Free port         Graf ton  Han ni bal
Free town         Grain ger  Han o ver
Fried burg        Gren a dines  Har din
Fried land        Gran ville  Hard wick
Fried en stadt    Gray    Har dy
Fry burg          Green burg  Har dys town
Frow sack         Green cast le  Har ford
                     Green field  Har lem
                     Green land  Har mo ny
                     Greens burg  Har mar
                     Greens ville  Har pers field
                     Green ville  Har ple
                     Green wich  Harps well
                     Green wood  Har ring ton
                     Gregs town  Har ris burg
                     Gro ton   Har ri son
                     Gry son  Har rods burg
                     Guil ford  Hart ford
                     Gur net  Hart land
                     Guys burg  Har vard
                     Had dam  Har wich
                     Had don field  Har win ton
                     Hack ets town  Hat burg
G
Gal en
Gal lo way
Gal way
Gard ner
Gas pee
Gates
Gay head
George town
Ger man town
Ger man y
Ger ry
Get tys burg
Gill
Gil lo ri
Gil man town
Gil son
                     Had dam
                     Had don field

H
Hack ets town
Hat burg
Hat field
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

An Easy Standard of Pronunciation. 131

Ker shaw  Le on  Lur gan
Kick a mui  Leon ards town  Lut ter lock
Killing ly  Le vi  Ly man
Killing ton  Lew is  Lyme
Killing worth  Lew is burg  Lynche burg
Kim bec  Lew is town  Lynde burg
King less  Lex ing ton  Lyn den
Kings bu ry  Ley den  Lynn
Kings ton  Lib er ty  Lynn field
King wood  Lich te nau  Ly ons
Kit te ry  Lick ing  Lys tra
Knowl ton  Lim er ick
Knox  Lime stone
Knowl ton  Lin co/n  Mac o keth
Knox ville  Lin co/n town  Mac o pin
Kort right  Lind ley  Maid stone

L
Lab ra dor  Lil er ick  Maine
Lam pe ter  Little burg  Make field
Lam prey  Little ton  Mal a bar
Lan cas ter  Liv er more  Mal den
Lang don  Liv er pool  Mar o nec
Lanes bo rough  Living ston  Man ca
Man sing burg  Locke  Man chac
Law rence  Lock arts burg  Man chester
Lau ren s  Lo gan  Man heim
Lea re  Logs town  Man li us
Lees burg  Lon don der ry  Man ning ton
Leb a non  Lon don grove  Man or
Leeds  Look out  Man sel
Le high  Lou don  Mans field
Leices ter  Loch a bar  Mar ble ton
Lem ing ton  Louis ville  Mar ga rets ville
Lem ps ter  Lou is town  Mar got
Len ox  Loy al soc  Marl bo rough
Le o gane  Lumb er ton  Mar low
Leom in ster  Lu ken burg  Mar ple
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

Marsh field
Mars tic
Martin
Martinsburg
Martinsville
Mascoy
Massac
Massaconet
Mason
Matthews
Mayfield
Meadville
Mecklenburg
Medfield
Medford
Medway
Medesha
Memphis
Merced
Mercedburg
Meidfield
Meidiehook
Medieberg
Midfield
Midland
Middleborough
Middlebury
Middlefield
Middlesex
Midleton
Midletonburg
Midletown
Midway
Mifflin
Milford
Millfield
Milersville
Millstone
Milltown
Milton
Minot
Minneapolis
Minneapolisburg
Minnipolis
Minnipolisburg
Minnipolisville
Minneapolis
Monroeton
Monmouth
Monsanto
Montgomery
Monticello
Moorefield
Mooresville
Moses
Mosesburg
Mosesville
Morristown
Morristownburg
Morristownville
Morgantown
Mountainside
Mount Vernon
Mountville
Muncie
Nashville
Nashvilleburg
Nashvilleville
Natick
Natickville
Natickvilleburg
Natchez
Natchezburg
Natchezville
Natchezvilleburg
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Natchezville
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

O

Oak ham
O bed
O bi on
O cri coc
O gle thorp
O hi ope
Old town
Ons low
Or ange
Or ange burg
Or ange town
Or ford
Or le ans
Or ring ton
Or wel
Os na burg
Os si py
Os ti co
O tis field
Ot ta was
Ot ter creek
Ou li out
Ov id
Ox ford

Par tridge field
Pat ter son
Pau ca tuc
Paw ling
Pauls burg
Paw burg
Pax ton
Peach am
Pea cock
Pearl
Peeks kill
Pel ham
Pel i can
Pem i gon
Pem broke
Pen dle ton
Pen guin
Pen ning ton
Penne burg
Penns bu ry
Pep in
Pep per el
Pep per el burg
Pe quot
Per ki o my
Per lic an
Per son
Pe ter bo rough
Pe ters burg
Pe ters ham
Pey tons burg
Phil ip
Phil ips burg
Pick ers ville
Pic o let
Pi" geon
Pike land
Pi lot town

P

Pack ers field
Pack o let
Pal a tine
Pa/m er
Pam ti co
Pan ton
Pa ri a
Par is
Pax tang
Par sons field

Pinck ney
Pinck ney ville
Pis to let
Pitt
Pitts burg
Pitts field
Pitts ford
Pitts town
Plain field
Plais tow
Platts burg
Plum sted
Plym outh
Plymp ton
Po land
Pom fret
Pomp ton
Pomp ey
Pop lin
Por pess
Por ter field
Port land
Ports mouth
Pot ters
Pot ters town
Potts grove
Poult ney
Pow nal
Pow nal burg
Prai ry
Pres cott
Pres ton
Pros pect
Prov ince
Prov ince town
Prudence
Pur rys burg
Put ney
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

Quaker town
Quebec
Queens bury
Queens bury
Quib ble town
Quince
Quince
Quince
Quince
Rogers
Rabid
Rahway
Raymond
Raymond
Readfield
Reading
Redding
Rensselaer
Rhinebeck
Sadbury
Richmond
Richmond
Rindge
Ringtown
Robertson
Robertson
Queegy
Queensbury
Rochester
Rockbridge
Rockfish
Rockford
Rockhill
Rockingham
Rogersville
Romney
Rome
Romulus
Ronnald
Rosedale
Rochester
Raphoe
Rowley
Rahway
Raysburg
Reedsburg
Rutland
Rutherdale
Saugatuck
Salisbury
Sandgate
Sandisfield
Sandwick
Sandys
Sandford
Santa Cruz
Sassafras
Saucon
Saukies
Savage
Saybrook
Scarborough
Scarsdale
Shoebottom
Schenbrun
Shoedack
Shiocton
Shakespeare
Scipio
Scituate
Scriven
Schoonover
Seabrook
Searsburg
Sedgwick
Seeconk
Seygum
Seneca
Seymour
Sevier
Shaftsburg
Shamokin
Shamokin
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<td>Sharps burg</td>
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<td>Som ers worth</td>
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<td>Son go</td>
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<td>South bo rough</td>
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<td>South bu ry</td>
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<td>Shel burn</td>
<td>South field</td>
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<td>South ing ton</td>
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<td>Shen an do ah</td>
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<td>Skep herds field</td>
<td>South wick</td>
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<td>Span ish town</td>
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<td>Spar ta</td>
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<td>Spar tan burg</td>
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<td>Ship pens burg</td>
<td>Spen cer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shir ley</td>
<td>Spots wood</td>
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<td>Shong um</td>
<td>Spring field</td>
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<td>Shore ham</td>
<td>Spur wing</td>
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<td>Shrews bu ry</td>
<td>Squam</td>
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<td>Shutes bu ry</td>
<td>Staats burg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sid ney</td>
<td>Staf ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sims bu ry</td>
<td>Stam ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing sing</td>
<td>Stand ish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sin i ca</td>
<td>Stan ford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sin pink</td>
<td>Stan wix</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skenes burg</td>
<td>Starks wix</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skup per nong</td>
<td>States burg</td>
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<td>Sku tock</td>
<td>Staun ton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slab town</td>
<td>Ster ling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith field</td>
<td>Steu ben</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith town</td>
<td>Ste vens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith ville</td>
<td>Ste vens burg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smyr na</td>
<td>Ste ven town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow hill</td>
<td>Ste phen town</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snow town</td>
<td>Still wa ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So dus</td>
<td>Stock bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So dus</td>
<td>Stock port</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Stod dard</td>
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<td>Swedes burg</td>
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An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

Syd ney
T
Tal bot
Tam ma ny
Tam worth
Ta ney town
Ten saw
Tar bo rough
Tar ry town
Taun ton
Teach es
Tel li co
Tem ple
Tem ple ton
Tewks bu ry
Thames
Thet ford
Thom as
Thom as town
Thomp son
Thorn bu ry
Thorn ton
Thur man
Tin i cum
Tin mouth
Tis bu ry
Tiz on
Tiv er ton
Tol land
Tomp son town
Tops field
Tops ham
Tor but
Tor ring ton
Tot te ry
Tow er hill
Towns end
Trap
town
Trap town
Trent
Tren ton
Troy
Tru ro
Try on
Tuck er ton
Tuf ton burg
Tul ly
Tun bridge
Tur bet
Tur key
Turn er
Twig twees
Tyngs burg
Tyr ing ham
Tyr rel

U

Uls ter
Un der hill
Un ni on
Un ni ty
Up ton
U ti ca
U trecht
Ux bridge

V

Vas sal burg
Veal town
Ver non
Ver shire
Vic to ry
Vin cent
Vir gil
Vol un town

W

Wades burg
Wad me law
Wads worth
Wad ham
Waits field
Wa jo mic
Wake field
Wak a maw
Wal den
Wald burg
Wales
Wal ling ford
Wall kill
Wall pack
Wal pole
Wal sing ham
Walt ham
Wand o
Want age
Wards burg
Wards bridge
Ware
Ware ham
War min ster
Warn er
War ren
War ren ton
War ring ton
War saw
War wick
Wash ing ton
Wa ter burg
Wa ter bu ry
Wa ter ford
Wa ter town
Wa ter vliet
Waw a vliet
Wayne
Waynes burg
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

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The following have the accent on the second syllable:

- **A**: Al gon kins
- **A bac' co**: Al kan sas
- **A bit i bis**: A me lia
- **A ca di a**: A me ni a
- **A quac nac**: An co cus
- **A las ka**: A run del

\[M 2\]
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

As sump'tion
Au re li us
Au ro ra
B
Bald ea gle
Bal div i a
Ba le ze
Bark ham sted
Bar thol o mew
Bel laire
Bell grove
Bel pre
Ber bice
Ber mu da
Ber tie
Bil ler i ca
Bo quet
Bos caw en
Brook ha ven
Ca bar rus
Co han sie
Ca ho ki a
Ca mil lus
Cam peach y
Caer nar von
Co nan i von
Ca rac as
Ca ran gas
Car lisle
Cas tine
Ca taw ba
Ca val lo
Cay lo ma
Cay enne
Caz no vi a
Cham ble e
Char lo tia

Che buc to
Che mung
Che raws
Chi a pa
Chop tank
Chow an
Cler mont
Chic kau go
Co do rus
Co chel mus
Co col i co
Co che cho
Cock sa kie
Co hoc sink
Co han zy
Co has set
Co hoze.
Cole rain
Co lum bi a
Co ne sus
Con hoc ton
Co hos
Coo saw
Cor dil le ras
Corn wal lis
Coo dras
Cow e tas
Cu ma na.

Du page
Du plin

Chew

E
E liz a beth
e liz a beth tow
Em maus
Eu phra ta
Es cam bi a
Eu sta tia
E so pus
Ex u ma.

F
Fair ha ven
Fay ette
Fitz will i am
Flat bush
Flu van na

G
Ge ne va
Ge rards tow
Go naives
Gwyn nedd
Graves end
Green bush
Guild hall

H
Ha van na
Hel e na
Hen lo pen
Hi was see
Hon du ras

J
Jac mel
Je ru sa lem.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

K
Kas kas ki a
Kow sa ki
Key wa wa
Kil lis ti noe
Kil ken ny
King sess ing
Kin sale
Kas kas kunk

L
La com ic
La co ni a
La goon
Le noir
Long bay
Long i sland
Long lake
Long mead ow
Lo ren zo
Lo ret to
Lou i sa
Low hill
Lu cay a
Lu cia
Lu zerne
Ly com ing
Lyna ha ven
Ly san der

M
Ma chi as
Ma cun gy
Ma con nels burg
Ma de ra
Ma hack a mac
Ma ho ney
Ma hons

Ma ho ning
Ma nal lin
Man hat tan
Ma nil lon
Ma quoit
Mar cel lus
Mar gal la way
Ma tane
Ma tan zas
Ma til da
Ma tin i cus
Mat tap o ny
Me dun cook
Me her rin
Mem ram cook
Men do za
Men ol o pen
Me thu en
Mi am i
Mis sisk o
Mine head
Mo bill
Mo he gan
Mo hic con
Mo nad noc
Mon he gan
Mo poc a sy
Mon seag
Mon tauck
Mon te go
Mont gom e ry
Mont pe lier
Mont ville
Mo rant
Mor gan za
Mo shan non
Mul he gan
Musk ing um

N
Na hant
Na mask et
Nan task et
Nan tuck et
Nan tux et
Na shon
Nas keag
Na varre
Ne pon set
Ne sham o ny
New cas tle
New Eng land
New fane
New paltz
New Roch elle
New U trecht
Ni ag a ra
Ni pis a ra
North amp ton
North cas tle
North east
Northumber land

O
Oak fus ky
Oak mul gy
O co ny
O nei da
Or chil la
Os wu go
Ot se go
O wu go
O wu go
O wu hee

P
Pal my ra

* Pronounced, Shammony.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

140

Pa munky
Pa nu co
Pa rai ba
Pas sump sic
Pa tucks co
Pa tux et
Pa tuck et
Pau tuck et
Pau tux et
Pe gun noc
Pe jep scot
Pe quon uc
Per a mus
Per cip a ny
Per nam bu co
Perth am boy
Phil o p o lis
Py an ke tunk
Py an ke shaws
Pier mont
Pin chin a
Pi o ri as
Pla cen tia
Po kon ca
Po soom suc
Port roy al
Port penn
Po to si
Pough keep sie
Pound ridge
Presque isle
Pre sums cot
Pro tect worth
Quam pea gan
Red hook

Re ho both
Ri van na
Rock on ca ma
Ros seau
Ro siers
Row an
Sag har bour
Salt ash
San dus ky
Sa rec to
Sa vil ia
Sa voy
Sco har rie
Scow he gan
Se kon net
Se ba go
Se bas ti cook
Se bas tian
Sem pro ni us
Se wee
Sha wan gunk*
Shaw sheen
She nan go
She tuck et
Sche nec ta dy
Skip pac
South amp ton
South hold
Stra bane
Swan na no
Swa ta ra
Tap pan
Ta ba go
Ta bas co
Ta con net

Ta doo sac
Ta en sa
Tar pau lin
Ta wan dy
Ta wixt wy
Ti o ga
To mis ca ning
Tor bay
To ron to
Tor tu gas
Tou lon
Tre coth ie
Trux il lo
Tunk han noe
Ty bee
Ty rone

U
U lys ses
Ur ban na

V
Ver genns
Ver sailles
Ve nan go

W
Wa cho vi a
Wa chu set
Wal hold ing
Wap pac a mo
Wa tau ga
Wa keag
Web ham et
West chest er
West hamp ton
West In dies
West point
Wi som i co

* Pronounced, Shongum.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

Wi mac o mac    Wi nee    Wis cas set
Win eask         Win yaw    Wy o ming

The following have the accent on the third syllable, and most of them a secondary accent on the first.

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<td>Coo sa hatch</td>
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**D**

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**E**

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**F**

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**G**

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**I**

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**K**

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</table>
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

Kay da ros so ra Mus ko gee
Ken ne bunk
Kick a poo
Kin der hook
Kis ke man i tas
Kit ta ning
Kit ta tin ny
Lach a wan na
Lech a wax en
Let ter ken ny
Little comp ton
Mach a noy
Mag da le na
Mag e gad a vie
Ma gel lan
Ma gel la ni a
Mar a cai bo
Man a han
Mar ble head
Mar cus hook
Mar ga ret ta
Ma ri et ta
Mas sa nu ten
Mau re pas
Mel a was ka
Mem fre ma gog
Mack i naw
Mi ro goane
Mis sin abe
Mis si quash
Mo hon ton go
Mo non ga lia
Mont re al
Mor ris se na
Moy a men sing

Port to bac co
Put a wat o mic
Quem a ho nin
Reg o lets
Riv er head
Rock e mo ko
Sag a mond
Sag a naum
Sag en da go
Sal va dore
Sar a nac
Sar a to ga
Sax e go tha
Scat e cook
Seb a cook
Sem i noles
Sin e pux ent
Scan e at e tes
Soc an da ga
Spot syl va ni
Sur i nam.

The popular pronunciation of Mishillmackinac.

* The popular pronunciation of Mishillmackinae.
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

The following are accented on the fourth syllable.

- Can a jo har ry
- Can a se ra ga
- Chick a ma com i co
- Cob bes e con ty
- Co hon go ron to
- Con e go cheag
- Dam e ris cot ta
- Eas tan al lee
- Kish a co quil las
- Mish il li mack a nac

* Pronounced, Mackinaw.

Islands of the West Indies.

- An guil' la
- An ti' gua*
- A ha' ma
- Ber mu' da
- Bar ba' does
- Bar bu' da
- Fur a so'
- Fu' ba
- Dom in i' co†
- Martin i' co‡

* Pronounced, Atega.
† Domineke.
‡ Martineke.

### TABLE LII.
**OF NUMBERS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figures. Letters</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Numerical Adjectives</th>
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<td>16 XVI</td>
<td>sixteen</td>
<td>sixteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 XVII</td>
<td>seventeen</td>
<td>seventeenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 XVIII</td>
<td>eighteen</td>
<td>eighteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 XIX</td>
<td>nineteen</td>
<td>nineteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 XX</td>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>twentieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 XXX</td>
<td>thirty</td>
<td>thirtieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 XL</td>
<td>forty</td>
<td>fortieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 L</td>
<td>fifty</td>
<td>fiftieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 LX</td>
<td>sixty</td>
<td>sixtieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 LXX</td>
<td>seventy</td>
<td>seventieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 LXXX</td>
<td>eighty</td>
<td>eightieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 XC</td>
<td>ninety</td>
<td>nintieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 C</td>
<td>one hundred</td>
<td>one hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 CC</td>
<td>two hundred</td>
<td>two hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 CCC</td>
<td>three hundred</td>
<td>three hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 CCCC</td>
<td>four hundred</td>
<td>four hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 D</td>
<td>five hundred</td>
<td>five hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 DC</td>
<td>six hundred</td>
<td>six hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 DCC</td>
<td>seven hundred</td>
<td>seven hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800 DCCCC</td>
<td>eight hundred</td>
<td>eight hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900 DCCCCC</td>
<td>nine hundred</td>
<td>nine hundredth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 M</td>
<td>one thousand, &amp;c.</td>
<td>one thousandth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804 MDCCCVI</td>
<td>one thousand eight hundred &amp; four.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE LIII.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIL, to be troubled</td>
<td>Bow, to shoot with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ale, malt liquor</td>
<td>Beau, a gay fellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air, an element</td>
<td>Bred, brought up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are, plural of is or am</td>
<td>Bread, food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heir, to an estate</td>
<td>Burrow, for rabbits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All, the whole</td>
<td>Borrough, a town corporate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avl, an instrument</td>
<td>By, a particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al tar, for sacrifice</td>
<td>Buy, to purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alter, to change</td>
<td>Cain, a man’s name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant, a pimire</td>
<td>Cane, a shrub or staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aunt, uncle’s wife.</td>
<td>Call, to cry out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As cent, steepness.</td>
<td>Caul, of a wig or bowels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As sent, an agreement</td>
<td>Cannon, a large gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auger, an instrument</td>
<td>Can on, a rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au gur, one who foretells</td>
<td>Canvass, to examine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bail, surcny</td>
<td>Canvas, coarse cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bale, a pack of goods</td>
<td>Ceiling, of a room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball, a round substance</td>
<td>Sealing, setting of a seal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bawl, to cry aloud</td>
<td>Cell, a hut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bare, naked</td>
<td>Sell, to dispose of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear to suffer</td>
<td>Century, a hundred years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, a beast</td>
<td>Centaury, an herb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base, vile</td>
<td>Choler, wrath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass, in music</td>
<td>Col lar, for the neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer, a liquor</td>
<td>Cord, a small rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bier, to carry the dead</td>
<td>Chord, in music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ber ry, a small fruit</td>
<td>Chin, a young shoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bu ry, to inter the dead</td>
<td>Sight, to summon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beat, to strike</td>
<td>Site, situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beet, a root</td>
<td>Chronical, of a long continuance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blew, did blow</td>
<td>Chronicle, a history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue, colour</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Course, order or direction
Coarse, not fine
Compliment, a full number
Compliment, expression of civility
Cousin, a relation
Cozen, to cheat
Council, an assembly
Counsel, advice
Current, a berry
Current, 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
Dun, brown color
Done, performed
Fane, a weather cock
Fain, gladly
Feign, to dissemble
Faint, weary
Feint, a false march
Fair, comely
Fare, food, customary duty, &c.
Felon, a whitlow
Felon, a criminal
Flea, an insect
Flee, to run away
Flour, of wheat
Flower, of the field
Fourth, in number
Fourth, abroad
Foul, nasty
Fowl, a bird
Gilt, with gold
Guilt, crime
Grate, for coals
Great, large
Groan, to sigh
Grown, increased
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
Higher, 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
Indict, to compose
Indict, to prosecute
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
An Easy Standard of Pronunciation.

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
Less son, a reading
Lessen, 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 kind
Mail, armor, or a packet
Maner, mode or custom
Manor, a lordship
Meet, to come together
Meat, flesh
Mete, measure
Mite, an insect
Might, strength
Metal, gold or silver, &c.
Mettle, briskness
Naught, bad
Nought, none
Nay, no
Neigh, as a horse
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
Pane, a square of glass
Peel, the outside
Peel, upon the bells
Pear, a fruit
Pare, to cut off
Plain, even, or level
Plane, to make smooth
Plate, a flat piece of metal
Plait, a fold in a garment
Pray, to implore
Prey, a booty
Principal, chief
Principal, first rule
Prophet, a foreteller
Profit, advantage
Peace, tranquility
Piece, a part
Rain, falling water
Rein, of a bridle
Reign, to rule
Reed, a shrub
Read, to peruse
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 a 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
Senior, elder
Seign or, a 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, the fountain of light
Son, a male child
Sore, an ulcer
Soar, to mount up
Stare, to look earnestly
Stair, a step
Steel, hard metal
Steal, to take without liberty
Succor, help
Sucker, a young twig
Sleight, dexterity
Slight, to despise

Sole, of the foot
Soul, the spirit
Tax, a rate
Tacks, small nails
Tale, a story
Tall, the end
Tare, weight allowed
Tear, to rend
Team, of cattle or horses
Teem, to go with young
Their, belonging to them
There, in that place
The, a particle
Thee, yourself
Too, likewise
Two, twice one
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
Were, past time plur.
Waste, to spend
Waist, the middle
Way, road
Weigh, to poise
Week, seven days
Weak, not strong
Wood, trees
Would, was willing
You, plural of thee
Yew, a tree
### TABLE LIV. Of Abbreviations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. A. S.</td>
<td>Fellow of the American Academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. S.</td>
<td>Fellow of the Connecticut Academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. B.</td>
<td>Bachelor of Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. D.</td>
<td>In the year of our Lord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. M.</td>
<td>Master of Arts, before noon, or in the year of the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bart.</td>
<td>Baronet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. D.</td>
<td>Bachelor of Divinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. or Cent.</td>
<td>an hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col.</td>
<td>Colonel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cant.</td>
<td>Canticles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chron.</td>
<td>Chronicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co.</td>
<td>Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Com.</td>
<td>Commissioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cr.</td>
<td>Credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cwt.</td>
<td>Hundred weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. D.</td>
<td>Doctor of Divinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td>Doctor or Debtor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dep.</td>
<td>Deputy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deut.</td>
<td>Deuteronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. or ditto:</td>
<td>the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. G.</td>
<td>for example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eccl.</td>
<td>Ecclesiastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>Epistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eph.</td>
<td>Ephesians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isa.</td>
<td>Esaias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex.</td>
<td>Example, or Exodus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eb.</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r.</td>
<td>France, or Francis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. R. S.</td>
<td>Fellow of the Royal Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gal.</td>
<td>Galatians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>Genesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gent.</td>
<td>Gentleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo.</td>
<td>George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. R.</td>
<td>George the King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heb.</td>
<td>Hebrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon.</td>
<td>Honorable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hund.</td>
<td>Hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibidem, ibid.</td>
<td>in the same place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isa.</td>
<td>Isaiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. e.</td>
<td>that is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id.</td>
<td>the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja.</td>
<td>James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jac.</td>
<td>Jacob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josh.</td>
<td>Joshua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.</td>
<td>King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kni.</td>
<td>Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Km.</td>
<td>Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>Lord or Lady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lev.</td>
<td>Leviticus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. L. D.</td>
<td>Doctor of Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. S.</td>
<td>the place of the Seal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lond.</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>Marquis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. B.</td>
<td>Bachelor of Physic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. D.</td>
<td>Doctor of Physic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messrs.</td>
<td>Gentlemen, Sirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs.</td>
<td>Mistress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. S.</td>
<td>Manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. S. S.</td>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table provides a list of abbreviations commonly used in classical and modern texts, distinguishing between common and proper names, historical periods, geographical locations, and various other references.
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 or surprise; as, O the folly of sinners!—The pause of these two points is the same as a colon or a period, and the sentence should usually be closed with a raised tone of voice.

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

[ ] Brackets or Hooks, include words that serve to explain a foregoing word or sentence.

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

’ An Apostrophe shows when a letter is omitted, as we’d for used.
A Caret shows when a word or number of words are omitted through mistake; as, *this is* book.

A quotation or double comma, includes a passage that is taken from some other author in his own words.

The index, points to some remarkable passage.

The Paragraph begins a new subject.

The Section is used to divide 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.

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**ADDITIONAL LESSONS.**

**DOMESTIC ECONOMY**

**Or, The History of Thrifty and Unthrifty.**

THERE is a great difference among men, in their ability to gain property; but a still greater difference in their power of using it to advantage. Two men may acquire the same amount of money, in a given time; yet one will prove to be a poor man, while the other becomes rich. A chief and essential difference in the management of property, is, that one man spends only the interest of his money, while another spends the principal.

I know a farmer by the name of Thrifty, who manages his affairs in this manner: He rises early in the morning, looks to the condition of his house, barn, home-lot and stock—sees that his cattle, horses and hogs are fed; examines the tools to see whether they are all in good order for the workmen—takes care that breakfast is ready in due season, and begins work in the cool of the day—When in the field, he keeps steadily at work, though not so violently as to exhaust the body.
—nor does he stop to tell or hear long stories—When the labor of the day is past, he takes refreshment, and goes to rest at an early hour—In this manner he earns and gains money.

When Thrifty has acquired a little property, he does not spend it or let it slip from him; without use or benefit. He pays his taxes and debts when due or called for, so that he has no officers' fees to pay, nor expenses of courts. He does not frequent the tavern and drink up all his earnings in liquor that does him no good: He puts his money to use, that is, he buys more land, or stock, or lends his money at interest—in short, he makes his money produce some profit or income. These savings and profits, though small by themselves, amount in a year to a considerable sum, and in a few years, they swell to an estate—Thrifty becomes a wealthy farmer, with several hundred acres of land, and a hundred head of cattle.

Very different is the management of Unthrifty: He lies in bed, till a late hour, in the morning—then rises, and goes to the bottle for a dram, or to the tavern for a glass of bitters—Thus he spends six cents before breakfast, for a dram that makes him dull and heavy all day. He gets his breakfast late, when he ought to be at work—When he supposes he is ready to begin the work of the day, he finds he has not the necessary tools; or some of them are out of order,—the plow-share is to be sent half a mile to a blacksmith to be mended; a tooth or two in a rake or the handle of a hoe, is broke; or a sythe or an ax is to be ground.—Now, he is in a great hurry, he bustles about to make preparation for work—and what is done in a hurry is ill done—he loses a part of the day in getting ready—and perhaps the time of his workmen. At ten or eleven o'clock, he is ready to go to work—then comes a boy and tells him, the sheep have escaped from the pasture—or the cows have got among his corn—or the hogs into the garden—He frets and storms, and runs to drive them out—a half hour or more time is lost in driving the cattle from mischief, and repairing a poor broken fence—a fence that answers no purpose but to pull him into security, and teach his horses and cattle to be unruly—After all this bustle, the fa-
tigue of which is worse than common labor, Unthrifty is ready to begin a day's work at twelve o'clock. Thus half his time is lost in supplying defects, which proceed from want of foresight and good management. His small crops are damaged or destroyed by unruly cattle. His barn is open and leaky, and what little he gathers, is injured by the rain and snow. His house is in a like condition—the shingles and clapboards fall off and let in the water, which causes the timber, floors and furniture to decay—and exposed to inclemencies of weather, his wife and children fall sick—their time is lost, and the mischief closes with a ruinous train of expenses for medicines and physicians. After dragging out some years of disappointment, misery and poverty, the lawyer and the sheriff sweep away the scanty remains of his estate. This is the history of Unthrifty—his principal is spent—he has no interest.

Not unlike this, is the history of the Grog-drinker. This man wonders why he does not thrive in the world; he cannot see the reason why his neighbor Temperance should be more prosperous than himself—but in truth, he makes no calculations. Ten cents a day for grog, is a small sum, he thinks, which can hurt no man! But let us make an estimate—arithmetic is very useful for a man who ventures to spend small sums every day. Ten cents a day amount in a year to thirty-six dollars and a half—a sum sufficient to buy a good farm horse! This surely is no small sum for a farmer or mechanic—But in ten years, this sum amounts to three hundred and sixty five dollars, besides interest in the mean time! What an amount is this for drams and bitters in ten years! It is money enough to build a small house! But look at the amount in thirty years!—One thousand and ninety five dollars! What a vast sum to run down one man's throat in liquor—a sum that will buy a farm sufficient to maintain a small family. Suppose a family to consume a quart of spirits in a day, at twenty five cents a quart. The amount of this in a year, is ninety one dollars and a quarter—in ten years, nine hundred and twelve dollars and a half—and in thirty years, two thousand, seven hundred and thirty seven dollars, and a half! A great estate, may thus
be consumed, in single quarts of rum! What mischief is done by the love of spirituous liquors!

But, says the laboring man, "I cannot work without spirits—I must have something to give me strength." Then drink something that will give durable nourishment.

Of all the substances taken into the stomach, spirituous liquors contain the least nutriment, and add the least to bodily vigor. Malt liquors, molasses and water, milk and water, contain nutriment, and even cider is not wholly destitute of it—but distilled spirituous liquors contain little or none.

But says the laborer or the traveler, "spirituous liquors warm the stomach, and are very useful in cold weather."—No, this is not correct. Spirits enliven the feelings for half an hour—but leave the body more dull, languid and cold than it was before. A man will freeze the sooner for drinking spirits of any kind. If a man wishes to guard against cold, let him eat a biscuit, a bit of bread or a meal of victuals. Four ounces of bread will give a more durable warmth to the body, than a gallon of spirits—food is the natural stimulant or exciting power of the human body—it gives warmth and strength, and does not leave the body, as spirit does, more feeble and languid.

The practice of drinking spirits gives a man red eyes, a bloated face, and an empty purse—It injures the liver, produces dropsy, occasions a trembling of the joints and limbs, and closes life with a slow decay or palsy—This is a short history of the drinker of distilled spirits. If a few drinking men are found to be exceptions to this account, still the remarks are true, as they apply to most cases. Spirituous liquors shorten more lives than famin, pestilence and the sword!

LESSONS on FAMILIAR SUBJECTS.

ALL mankind live on the fruits of the earth—the first and most necessary employment therefore is the tillage of the ground, called agriculture, husbandry, or farming. The farmer clears his land of trees, roots and stones—he surrounds it with a fence of poles, posts and rails, stone-wall, hedge or ditch. He plows and harrows, or drags the soil, to break the clods or turf, and make it mellow and pliable—he manures it also, if necessary, with
stable dung, ashes, marl, plaster, lime, sea-shells, or decayed vegetable substances. He plants maiz in rows, or sows wheat, barley, rye, oats, buck-wheat, flax or hemp. He hoes the maiz two or three times, kills the weeds and draws the earth round the hills to support and nourish the plants—When the grain is ripe, he reaps or cradles his grain, and pulls the flax.—The ears of maiz are picked by hand, or the stalks cut with a sickle or knife and the husks are stripped off, in the evening. With what joy does the farmer gather his crops, of the former and latter harvest!—He toils indeed, but he reaps the fruit of his labor in peace—he fills his granary in summer, and in autumn presents a thank-offering to God for his bounty.

See the mower, how he swings his sythe!—The grass falls prostrate before him—the glory of the field is laid low—the land is stripped of its verdant covering. See the stripling follow his father or brother, and with a pitch fork, spread the thick swath, and shake the grass about the meadow! How fragrant the smell of new made hay—how delightful the task to tend it!

Enter the forest of the wilderness—See here and there a rustic dwelling made of logs—a little spot cleared and cultivated—a thatched hovel to shelter a cow and her food—the forest resounding with the ax-man's blows, as he levels the sturdy beach, maple, or hemlock; while the crackling fire aids his hands, by consuming the massy piles of wood which he cannot remove—Hear the howling wolf, or watch the nimble deer, as he bounds along among the trees—The faithful cow, in search of shrubs and twigs, strays from the cottage, and the owner seeks her at evening, in the gloomy forest; led by the tinkling of the bell, he finds and drives her home. A bowl of bread and milk, furnishes him with his frugal repast; he retires weary to rest—and the sleep of the laboring man is sweet.

See the dairy woman, while she fills her pails with new milk—the gentle cows quietly chewing their cuds by her side. Enter the milk-room, see the pans, pails and tubs, how clean and sweet, all in order, and fit for use! The milk strained and put in a cool place—the cream skimmed off for butter, or the milk set for cheese
Here is a churn as white as ivory—there a cheese-press forcing the whey from the curd!—See the shelves filled with cheeses—What a noble sight! and butter as yellow as the purest gold!

George, let us look into the workshops among the mechanics. Here is a carpenter, he squares a post or a beam; he scores or notches it first, and then hews it with his broad-ax. He bores holes with an auger, and with the help of a chisel forms a mortise for a tenon. He measures with a square or rule, and marks his work with a compass. Each timber is fitted to its place. The sills support the posts, and these support the beams. Braces secure the frame of a building from swaying or leaning—Girders and joists support the floors; studs, with the posts, support the walls, and rafters uphold the roof.

Now comes the joiner with his chest of tools. He plains the boards, joints the shingles, and covers the building—With his saw he cuts boards, with his gimlet or whimble, he makes holes for nails, pins or spikes,—with his chisel and gouge, he makes mortises.

Then comes the mason with his trowel—the laths are nailed to the studs and joists to support the plaster, first a rough coat of coarse mortar of lime and sand is laid on, and this is covered with a beautiful white plaster. And last of all comes the painter with his brush and oil-pots—he mixes the oil and white lead, and gives to the apartments the color which the owner or his lady sees fit to direct.

A MORAL CATECHISM.

Question. WHAT is moral virtue?
Answer. It is an honest upright conduct in all our dealings with men.

Q. What rules have we to direct us in our moral conduct?
A. God's word, contained in the bible, has furnished all necessary rules to direct our conduct.

Q. In what part of the bible are these rules to be found?
A. In almost every part; but the most important duties between men are summed up in the beginning of Matthew, in CHRIST'S Sermon on the Mount.
Of HUMILITY.

Q. What is humility?
A. A lowly temper of mind.
Q. What are the advantages of humility?
A. The advantages of humility in this life are very numerous and great. The humble man has few or no enemies. Every one loves him and is ready to do him good. If he is rich and prosperous, people do not envy him; if he is poor and unfortunate, every one pities him, and is disposed to alleviate his distresses.
Q. What is pride?
A. A lofty high minded disposition.
Q. Is pride commendable?
A. By no means. A modest, self approving opinion of our own good deeds is very right— it is natural— it is agreeable, and a spur to good actions. But we should not suffer our hearts to be blown up with pride; whatever great and good deeds we have done; for pride brings upon us the ill-will of mankind, and displeasure of our Maker.
Q. What effect has humility upon our own minds?
A. Humility is attended with peace of mind and self-satisfaction. The humble man is not disturbed with cross accidents, and is never fretful and uneasy; nor does he repine when others grow rich. He is contented, because his mind is at ease.
Q. What is the effect of pride on a man’s happiness?
A. Pride exposes a man to numberless disappointments and mortifications. The proud man expects more attention and respect will be paid to him, than he deserves, or than others are willing to pay him. He is neglected, laughed at and despised, and this treatment frets him, so that his-own mind becomes a seat of torment. A proud man cannot be a happy man.
Q. What has Christ said, respecting the virtue of humility?
A. He has said, “Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.” Poorness of spirit is humility; and this humble temper prepares a man for heaven, where all is peace and love.
Q. What is mercy?
A. It is tenderness of heart.
Q. What are the advantages of this virtue?
A. The exercise of it tends to diffuse happiness and lessen the evils of life. Rulers of a merciful temper will make their good subjects happy; and will not torment the bad with needless severity. Parents and masters will not abuse their children and servants with harsh treatment. More love, more confidence, more happiness, will subsist among men, and of course society will be happier.
Q. Should not beasts as well as men be treated with mercy?
A. They ought indeed. It is wrong to give needless pain even to a beast. Cruelty to the brutes shows a man has a hard heart, and if a man is unfeeling to a beast, he will not have much feeling for men. If a man treats his beast with cruelty, beware of trusting yourself in his power. He will probably make a severe master and a cruel husband.
Q. How does cruelty show its effects?
A. A cruel disposition is usually exercised upon those who are under its power. Cruel rulers make severe laws which injure the persons and properties of their subjects. Cruel officers execute laws in a severe manner, when it is not necessary for public good. A cruel husband abuses his wife and children. A cruel master acts the tyrant over his apprentices and servants. The effects of cruelty are, hatred, quarrels, tumults and wretchedness.
Q. What does Christ say of the merciful man?
A. He says he is "blessed, for he shall obtain mercy." He who shows mercy and tenderness to others, will be treated with tenderness and compassion himself.

OF PEACE-MAKERS.
Q. Who are peace-makers?
A. All who endeavor to prevent quarrels and disputes among men; or to reconcile those who are separated by strife.
Q. Is it unlawful to contend with others on any occasion?
A. It is impossible to avoid some differences with
men; disputes should always be conducted with temper and moderation. The man who keeps his temper will not be rash, and do or say things which he will afterwards repent of. And though men should sometimes differ, still they should be friends. They should be ready to do kind offices to each other.

Q. What is the reward of the peace-maker?
A. He shall be "blessed, and called the child of God." The mild, peaceable, friendly man, resembles God. What an amiable character is this! To be like our heavenly Father, that lovely, perfect and glorious being, who is the source of all good, is to be the best and happiest of men.

Of PURITY of HEART.

Q. What is a pure heart?
A. A heart free from all bad desires, and inclined to conform to the divine will in all things.
Q. Should a man's intentions as well as his actions be good?
A. Most certainly. Actions cannot be called good, unless they proceed from good motives. We should wish to see and to make all men better and happier—we should rejoice at their prosperity. This is benevolence.
Q. What reward is promised to the pure in heart?
A. Christ has declared "they shall see God." A pure heart is like God, and those who possess it shall dwell in his presence and enjoy his favor for ever.

Of ANGER.

Q. Is it right ever to be angry?
A. It is right in certain cases that we should be angry; as when gross affronts are offered to us, and injuries done us by design. A suitable spirit of resentment, in such cases, will obtain justice for us, and protect us from further insults.
Q. By what rule should anger be governed?
A. We should never be angry without cause; that is, we should be certain that a person means to affront, injure or insult us, before we suffer ourselves to be angry. It is wrong, it is mean, it is a mark of a little mind to take fire at every little trifling dispute. And when we have real cause to be angry, we should observe mode-
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We should never be in a passion. A passionate man is like a madman and is always inexcusable. We should be cool even in anger, and be angry no longer than to obtain justice. In short, we should "be angry and sin not."

Or REVENGE.

Q. What is revenge?
A. It is to injure a man because he has injured us.

Q. Is this justifiable?
A. Never, in any possible case. Revenge is perhaps the meanest, as well as wickedest vice in society.

Q. What shall a man do to obtain justice when he is injured?
A. In general, laws have made provision for doing justice to every man; and it is right and honorable, when a man is injured, that he should seek a recompence. But a recompence is all he can demand, and of that he should not be his own judge, but should submit the matter to judges appointed by authority.

Q. But suppose a man insults us in such a manner that the law cannot give us redress?
A. Then forgive him. "If a man strikes you on one cheek, turn the other to him," and let him repeat the abuse, rather than strike him.

Q. But if we are in danger from the blows of another, may we not defend ourselves?
A. Most certainly. We have always a right to defend our persons, property and families. But we have no right to fight and abuse people merely for revenge. It is nobler to forgive. "Love your enemies—bless them that curse you—do good to them that hate you—pray for them that use you ill," these are the commands of the blessed Savior of men. The man who does this is great and good; he is as much above the little, mean, revengeful man, as virtue is above vice, or as heaven is higher than hell.

Of JUSTICE.

Q. What is justice?
A. It is giving to every man his due.

Q. Is it always easy to know what is just?
A. It is generally easy; and where there is any diffi-
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culty in determining, let a man consult the golden rule—"To do to others, what he could reasonably wish they should do to him, in the same circumstances."

Q. What are the ill effects of injustice?
A. If a man does injustice, or rather, if he refuses to do justice, he must be compelled. Then follows a lawsuit, with a series of expenses, and what is worse, ill-blood and enmity between the parties. Somebody is always the worse for lawsuits, and of course society is less happy.

OF GENEROSITY.

Q. What is generosity?
A. It is some act of kindness performed for another which strict justice does not demand.

Q. Is this a virtue?
A. It is indeed a noble virtue. To do justice, is well; but to do more than justice, is still better, and may proceed from nobler motives.

Q. What has Christ said respecting generosity?
A. He has commanded us to be generous in this passage, "Whosoever shall compel (or urge) you to go a mile, go with him two."

Q. Are we to perform this literally?
A. The meaning of this command will not always require this.—But in general we are to do more for others than they ask, provided we can do it, without essentially injuring ourselves. We ought cheerfully to suffer many inconveniences to oblige others, though we are not required to do ourselves any essential injury.

Q. Of what advantage is generosity to the man who exercises it?
A. It lays others under obligations to the generous man; and the probability is, that he will be repaid threefold. Every man on earth wants favors at some time or other in his life; and if we will not help others, others will not help us. It is for a man's interest to be generous.

Q. Ought we to do kind actions because it is for our interest?
A. This may be a motive at all times; but if it is the principal motive, it is less honorable. We ought to do
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good, as we have opportunity, at all times and to all men, whether we expect a reward or not; for if we do good, somebody is the happier for it. This alone is reason enough, why we should do all the good in our power.

Of GRATITUDE.

Q. What is gratitude?
A. A thankfulness of heart for favors received.

Q. Is it a duty to be thankful for favors?
A. It is a duty and a virtue. A man who does not feel grateful for kind acts done for him by others, does not deserve favors of any kind. He ought to be shut out from the society of the good. He is worse than a savage, for a savage never forgets an act of kindness.

Q. What is the effect of true kindness?
A. It softens the heart towards the generous man, and everything which subdues the pride and other un-social passions of the heart, fits a man to be a better citizen, a better neighbor, a better husband and a better friend. A man who is sensible of favors and ready to acknowledge them, is more inclined to perform kind offices, not only towards his benefactor, but towards all others.

Of TRUTH.

Q. What is truth?
A. It is speaking and acting agreeable to fact.

Q. Is it a duty to speak truth at all times?
A. If we speak at all, we should tell the truth. It is not always necessary to tell what we know. There are many things which concern ourselves and others which we had better not publish to the world.

Q. What rules are there respecting the publishing of truth?
A. 1. When we are called upon to testify in courts, we should speak the whole truth and that without disguise. To leave out small circumstances, or to give a coloring to others, with a view to favor one side more than the other, is to the highest degree criminal.

2. When we know something of our neighbor which
is against his character, we may not publish it, unless to prevent his doing an injury to another person.

3. When we sell any thing to another, we ought not to represent the article to be better than it really is. If there are faults in it which may easily be seen, the law of man does not require us to inform the buyer of these faults, because he may see them himself. But it is not honorable nor generous, nor strictly honest to conceal even apparent faults. But when faults are out of sight, the seller ought to tell the buyer of them. If he does not, he is a cheat and a downright knave.

Q. What are the ill effects of lying and deceiving?
A. The man who lies, deceives or cheats, loses his reputation. No person will believe him, even when he speaks the truth; he is shunned as a pest to society. Falsehood and cheating destroy all confidence between man and man; they raise jealousies and suspicions among men; they thus weaken the bands of society and destroy happiness. Besides, cheating often strips people of their property, and makes them poor and wretched.

OF CHARITY AND GIVING ALMS.

Q. What is charity?
A. It signifies giving to the poor, or it is a favorable opinion of men and their actions.

Q. When and how far is it our duty to give to the poor?
A. When others really want what we can spare without material injury to ourselves, it is our duty to give them something to relieve their wants.

Q. When persons are reduced to want by their own laziness and vices, by drunkenness, gambling and the like, is it a duty to relieve them?
A. In general, it is not. The man who gives money and provisions to a lazy, vicious man, becomes a partaker of his guilt. Perhaps it may be right, to give such a man a meal of victuals to keep him from starving, and it is certainly right to feed his wife and family, and make them comfortable.

Q. Who are the proper objects of charity?
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A. Persons who are reduced to want by sickness, unavoidable losses by fire, storms at sea or land, drouth or accidents of other kinds. To such persons we are commanded to give; and it is our own interest to be charitable; for we are all liable to misfortunes and may want charity ourselves.

Q. In what manner should we bestow favors?

A. We should do it with gentleness and affection; putting on no airs of pride and arrogance. We should also take no pains to publish our charities, but rather to conceal them; for if we boast of our generosity, we discover that we give from mean, selfish motives. Christ commands us, in giving alms, not to let our left hand know what our right hand doeth.

Q. How can charity be exercised in our opinions of others?

A. By thinking favorably of them and their actions. Every man has his faults; but charity will not put a harsh construction on another’s conduct. It will not charge his conduct to bad views and motives, unless this appears very clear indeed.

Of Avarice.

Q. What is avarice?

A. An excessive desire of possessing wealth.

Q. Is this commendable?

A. It is not; but one of the meanest of vices.

Q. Can an avaricious man be an honest man?

A. It is hardly possible; for the lust of gain is almost always accompanied with a disposition to take mean and undue advantages of others.

Q. What effect has avarice upon the heart?

A. It contracts the heart—narrows the sphere of benevolence—blunts all the fine feelings of sensibility, and sours the mind towards society. An avaricious man, a miser, a niggard, is wrapped up in selfishness, like some worms, which crawl about and eat for some time to fill themselves, then wind themselves up in separate coverings, and die.
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Q. What injury is done by avarice to society?
A. Avarice gathers together more property, than the owner wants, and keeps it hoarded up, where it does no good. The poor are thus deprived of some business, some means of support; the property gains nothing to the community; and somebody is less happy by means of this hoarding of wealth.

Q. In what proportion does avarice do harm?
A. In an exact proportion to its power of doing good. The miser's heart grows less, in proportion as his estate grows larger. The more money he has, the more he has people in his power, and the more he grinds the face of the poor. The larger the tree and the more spreading the branches, the more small plants are shaded and robbed of their nourishment.

Q. What is the distinction between frugality and avarice?
A. Frugality is a prudent saving of property from needless waste. Avarice gathers more and spends less than is necessary.

Q. What is economy?
A. It is frugality in expenses—it is a prudent management of one's estate. It disposes of property for useful purposes without waste.

Q. How far does true economy extend?
A. To the saving of every thing which it is not necessary to spend for comfort and convenience; and the keeping one's expenses within his income or earnings.

Q. What is wastefulness?
A. It is the spending of money for what is not wanted. If a man drinks a dram which is not necessary for him, or buys a cane which he does not want, he wastes his money. He injures himself, as much as if he had thrown away his money.

Q. Is not waste often occasioned by mere negligence?
A. Very often. The man who does not keep his house and barn well covered; who does not keep good fences about his fields; who suffers his farming uten-
sils to lie out in the rain or on the ground; or his cattle to waste manure in the high way, is as much a spendthrift as the tavern haunter, the tippler and the gamester.

Q. Do not careless, slovenly people work harder than those neat and orderly?

A. Much harder. It is more labor to destroy a growth of sturdy weeds, than to pull them up when they first spring from the ground. So the disorders and abuse which grow out of a sloven's carelessness, in time, become almost incurable. Hence such people work like slaves, and to little effect.

**OF INDUSTRY.**

Q. What is industry?

A. It is a diligent attention to business in our several occupations.

Q. Is labor a curse or a blessing?

A. Hard labor or drudgery is often a curse, by making life toilsome and painful. But constant modern labor is the greatest of blessings.

Q. Why then do people complain of it?

A. Because they do not know the evils of not laboring. Labor keeps the body in health and makes men relish all their enjoyments. "The sleep of the laboring man is sweet," so is his food. He walks cheerful and whiling about his field or his shop, and scarcely knows pain.

The rich and indolent first lose their health for want of action. They turn pale, their bodies are enfeebl, they lose their appetite for food and sleep, they yield out a tasteless life of dullness, without pleasure, and of no use to the world.

Q. What are the other good effects of industry?

A. One effect is to procure an estate. Our Creator has kindly united our duty, our interest and happiness for the same labor which makes us healthy and cheerful, gives wealth.

Another good effect of industry is, to keep men in due vice. Not all the moral discourses ever delivered mankind, have so much effect in checking the bad passions of men, in keeping order and peace, and maintain
moral virtue in society, as industry. Business is a source of health, of prosperity, of virtue and obedience to law.

To make good subjects and good citizens, the first requisite is to educate every young person, in some kind of business. The possession of millions should not excuse a young man from application to business; and that parent or guardian who suffers his child or his ward to be bred in idleness, becomes accessory to the vices and disorders of society—He is guilty of "not providing for his household, and is worse than an infidel."

OF CHEERFULNESS.

Q. Is cheerfulness a virtue?
A. It doubtless is, and a moral duty to practice it.

Q. Can we be cheerful when we please?
A. In general it depends much on ourselves. We can often mold our tempers into a cheerful frame. We can frequent company and other objects calculated to inspire us with cheerfulness. To indulge an habitual gloominess of mind is weakness and sin.

Q. What are the effects of cheerfulness on ourselves?
A. Cheerfulness is a great preservative of health, over which it is our duty to watch with care. We have no right to sacrifice our health by the indulgence of a gloomy state of mind. Besides, a cheerful man will do more business, and do it better, than a melancholy one.

Q. What are the effects of cheerfulness on others?
A. Cheerfulness is readily communicated to others, by which means their happiness is increased. We are all influenced by sympathy, and naturally partake of the joys and sorrows of others.

Q. What effect has melancholy on the heart?
A. It hardens and bemsus it—It chills the warm affections of love and friendship, and prevents the exercise of the social passions. A melancholy person's life is all night and winter. It is as unnatural as perpetual darkness and frost.

Q. What shall one do when overwhelmed with grief?
A. The best method of expelling grief from the mind,
or of quieting its pains, is to change the objects that are about us; to ride from place to place, and frequent cheerful company. It is our duty so to do, especially when grief sits heavy on the heart.

Q. Is it not right to grieve for the loss of our friends?
A. It is certainly right; but we should endeavor to moderate our grief, and not suffer it to impair our health, or to grow into a settled melancholy. The use of grief is to soften the heart and make us better. But when our friends are dead, we can render them no further service. Our duty to them ends, when we commit them to the grave; but our duty to ourselves, our families and surviving friends, requires that we perform to them the customary offices of life. We should therefore remember our departed friends only to imitate their virtues; and not to pine away with useless sorrow.

Q. Has not religion a tendency to fill the mind with gloom?
A. True religion never has this effect. Superstition and false notions of God, often make men gloomy; but true, rational piety and religion have the contrary effect. They fill the mind with joy and cheerfulness; and the countenance of a truly pious man should always wear a serene smile.

Q. What has Christ said concerning gloomy Christians?
A. He has pronounced them hypocrites; and commanded his followers not to copy their sad countenances and disfigured faces; but even in their acts of humiliation to "anoint their heads and wash their feet." Christ intended by this, that religion does not consist in, nor require a monkish sadness and gravity; on the other hand, he intimates that such appearances of sanctity are generally the marks of hypocrisy. He expressly enjoins upon his followers, marks of cheerfulness. Indeed, the only true ground of perpetual cheerfulness, is, a consciousness of ever having done well, and an assurance of divine favor.

FINIS.