

**THE SMALLER STANDARD
SPELLER: CONTAINING
CLASSIFIED EXERCISES
FOR ORAL SPELLING**

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The Smaller Standard Speller: Containing Classified Exercises for Oral Spelling by Epes Sargent

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EPES SARGENT

**THE SMALLER STANDARD
SPELLER: CONTAINING
CLASSIFIED EXERCISES
FOR ORAL SPELLING**

THE UNIV. OF
SMALLER CALIFORNIA

STANDARD SPELLER;

CONTAINING

CLASSIFIED EXERCISES

FOR

ORAL SPELLING;

ALSO,

SENTENCES FOR SILENT SPELLING,

BY WRITING FROM DICTATION.

BY

EPES SARGENT,

AUTHOR OF "THE STANDARD SPELLER," "THE STANDARD SERIES OF READERS,"
"THE STANDARD SERIES OF SPEAKERS," ETC.

THIRTY-EIGHTH THOUSAND.



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PREFACE.

THE present volume, like the larger Standard Speller, has been prepared with the view of combining the advantages of *oral* spelling with those of *silent* spelling, by writing from dictation. Many children will spell a word aloud, and be puzzled when told to put it in writing. Now, as we learn spelling chiefly to avoid blunders in writing, and as spelling is better learned by the eye than by the ear, dictation exercises ought to be an inseparable part of instruction.

The words of this volume have been very carefully selected: such *representative* words being given as may be guides to the spelling of large classes of words of a similar sound, while the anomalous words are so classified as to be impressed on the memory by association. A pupil thoroughly drilled in the exercises here presented will not be far from being an accomplished speller.

The dictation exercises have been written expressly for this volume, and will be found to differ from those in Sargent's larger Speller. The teacher will often find it useful to have the latter work at hand.

THE ALPHABET.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
R S T U V W X Y Z
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 Vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. The rest of the letters are consonants.

ARABIC NUMERALS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

ROMAN NUMERALS.

I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. XIX. XX. C. D. M.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by EPES SARGENT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. B. Bachelor of Arts.	Heb. Hebrews.	Oct. October.
A. C. Before Christ.	hind. Hoghead.	On. Oregon.
Acct. Account.	Hon. Honorable.	oz. Ounce.
A. D. In the year of our -Lord.	hund. Hundred.	P. Page.
Ala. Alabama.	In. Iowa.	pp. Pages.
{ Master of Arts ; { Before noon ; or, A. M. { In the year of the { world.	Ib. or Ibd. In the same { place.	Penn. Pennsylvania.
Anon. Anonymous.	Id. The same.	per. By the ; or, per yard, { by the yard.
Ans. Answer.	I. e. That is.	per cent. By the hundred.
Apr. April.	Ill. Illinois.	Phil. Philippians ; or, Phil- { ip.
Atty. Attorney.	Ind. Indiana.	P. M. { Post Master ; or, { Afternoon.
Aug. August.	Inst. Instant.	P. O. Post Office.
Ark. Arkansas.	Jan. January.	Pres. President.
bid. Bidder.	Jos. Joseph.	pro. For ; or, In favor of.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	Josh. Joshua.	Prof. Professor.
Benj. Benjamin.	Jr. Junior.	P. S. Postscript.
Ca. Canada.	Kt. Knight.	Ps. Psalm.
Cal. California.	Ky. Kentucky.	pt. Payment.
Capt. Captain.	La. Louisiana.	qto. Quarto.
C. E. Canada East.	Lat. Latitude.	Q. V. (Quod videlicet) Which { see.
Chap. Chapter.	Lbs. Pounds.	Recd. Received.
Chas. Charles.	Lieut. Lieutenant.	Rev. { Reverend ; or, { Reverend.
Co. Company ; or, County.	Lit. D. Doctor of Laws.	R. J. Rhode Island.
Col. Colonel.	Lon. Longitude.	S. South.
Cr. Credit ; or, Creditor.	L. B. Place of the seal.	S. C. South Carolina.
Cr. or Conn. Connecticut.	M. Major.	S. E. South East.
cts. Cents.	Ma. or Mra. Minnesota.	Sec. Secretary.
C. W. Canada West.	Marj. Major.	Sec. Section.
cwt. Hundred weight.	Mar. March.	Sen. Senator ; or, Senior.
D. C. District of Columbia.	Mass. Massachusetts.	Sept. September.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.	M. C. Member of Congress.	Servt. Servant.
Dec. December.	M. D. Doctor of Medicine.	S. L. South Latitude.
Deg. Degree.	Md. Maryland.	St. Saint ; or, Street.
Del. Delaware.	Me. Maine.	S. W. South West.
Do. or Ditto. The same.	Messrs. Gentlemen or Sirs.	Tenn. Tennessee.
Dr. Doctor ; or, Debtor.	Mich. Michigan.	Tex. Texas.
Duodecim. Duodecimo.	Miss. Mississippi.	Tho. Thomas.
E. East.	Mo. Missouri.	th. The last (month).
Ed. Edition ; or, Editor.	Mr. Master ; or, Mister.	U. S. United States.
e. g. For example.	Mrs. Mistress.	Va. Virginia.
E. I. East India.	MS. Manuscript.	via. By way of.
E. L. East Longitude.	MS. Manuscripts.	via. To wit, namely.
Esq. Esquire.	N. North.	vol. Volume.
etc. And so forth.	N. B. Take notice.	Vt. Vermont.
Fa. Florida.	N. C. North Carolina.	W. West.
Feb. February.	N. D. North East.	W. I. West India.
Ga. Georgia.	N. H. New Hampshire.	Wis. Wisconsin.
Gen. General ; or, Genesis.	N. J. New Jersey.	W. L. West Longitude.
Genl. Gentleman.	N. L. North Latitude.	Wm. William.
Geo. George.	No. Number.	wt. Weight.
Gov. Governor.	Nov. November.	yd. Yard.
H. B. M. Her Britannic { Majesty or Majesty's.	N. W. North West.	&c. And so forth.
	N. Y. New York.	
	O. Okla.	
	obt. Obedient.	
	Ovo. Octavo.	

**TABLE OF THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS IN THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

VOWEL SOUNDS.

1. That of <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> .	7. That of <i>i</i> in <i>fit</i> .
2. " " <i>a</i> " <i>fat</i> .	8. " " <i>e</i> " <i>note</i> .
3. " " <i>a</i> " <i>fate</i> .	9. " " <i>o</i> " <i>not</i> .
4. " " <i>o</i> " <i>fall</i> .	10. " " <i>u</i> " <i>bull</i> .
5. " " <i>e</i> " <i>mete</i> .	11. " " <i>oo</i> " <i>fool</i> .
6. " " <i>e</i> " <i>met</i> .	12. " " <i>u</i> " <i>but</i> .

VOWEL OR CONSONANT SOUNDS.

13. That of <i>w</i> in <i>wet</i> .	14. That of <i>y</i> in <i>yet</i> .
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CONSONANT SOUNDS.

15. That of <i>h</i> in <i>hot</i> , an aspirate, or simple breathing.
16. " " <i>ng</i> " <i>king</i> , a nasal consonant sound.
17. " " <i>m</i> " <i>man</i> , a liquid nasal consonant sound.
18. " " <i>n</i> " <i>not</i> , " " " "
19. " " <i>l</i> " <i>let</i> , a liquid consonant sound.
20. " " <i>r</i> " <i>run</i> . " " " "

COGNATE CONSONANT SOUNDS.

21. That of <i>p</i> in <i>pen</i> , } aspirate.	29. That of <i>k</i> in <i>kind</i> , } aspirate.
22. " " <i>b</i> " <i>bag</i> , } vocal.	30. " " <i>g</i> " <i>gun</i> , } vocal.
23. " " <i>f</i> " <i>fag</i> , } aspirate.	31. " " <i>x</i> " <i>sin</i> , } aspirate.
24. " " <i>v</i> " <i>van</i> , } vocal.	32. " " <i>z</i> " <i>zeal</i> , } vocal.
25. " " <i>th</i> " <i>thin</i> , } aspirate.	33. " " <i>sk</i> " <i>skine</i> , } aspirate.
26. " " <i>th</i> " <i>thine</i> , } vocal.	34. " " <i>x</i> " <i>azure</i> , } vocal.
27. " " <i>t</i> " <i>tin</i> , } aspirate.	
28. " " <i>d</i> " <i>din</i> , } vocal.	

COMPOUND VOWEL SOUNDS.

1. That of <i>i</i> in <i>pine</i> .	3. That of <i>ou</i> in <i>house</i> .
2. " " <i>u</i> " <i>cube</i> .	4. " " <i>oi</i> " <i>voice</i> .

COMPOUND CONSONANT SOUNDS.

1. That of <i>ch</i> in <i>chest</i> (aspirate).	2. That of <i>j</i> in <i>jest</i> (vocal).
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MODIFIED VOWEL SOUNDS.

1. <i>a</i> long before <i>r</i> , as in <i>fare</i> .	7. <i>a</i> obscure, as in <i>rival</i> .
2. <i>a</i> intermediate, " <i>fast</i> .	8. <i>e</i> " " " <i>brier</i> .
3. <i>e</i> short and obtuse, " <i>her</i> .	9. <i>i</i> " " " <i>infinite</i> .
4. <i>i</i> " " " " <i>fir</i> .	10. <i>o</i> " " " <i>actor</i> .
5. <i>u</i> " " " " <i>fir</i> .	11. <i>u</i> " " " <i>sulphur</i> .
6. <i>y</i> " " " " <i>myrrh</i> .	

EXPLANATIONS.

Words are so classified in this work, that few arbitrary marks are required as a guide to the proper sound of letters.

Before *a, o, u, l, r, s, C* has the sound of *k*; it has the sound of *s* before *y*; also before *e* and *i*, except where a different sound is specially indicated by the classification.

The digraph *ch* occurring in words in this volume has always its pure English sound of *tsh* (as in *child, much, &c.*), except where a different sound is specially indicated in the classification. *F* italicized has the sound of *v*.

G has its hard sound, as in *gay*, except where it is italicized, when it has the sound of *g*; but *gh* italicized shows that the combination is unsounded.

S has its aspirate sound, as in *six*, except where it is italicized, and then it has the vocal sound of *x* in *zeal*.

Th italicized, and not classified, has its vocal sound, as in *thine*; not italicized, it has its aspirate sound, as in *think*.

N italicized has the sound of *ny*, as in *anger, nau'guish*. *N* preceding the sound of *k* in the same syllable has a close sound of *ny*, as in *thank*.

The italicizing of any other letters, whether vowels or consonants, is to indicate that they are *silent*, or *unsounded*.

R is trilled when it begins a word or syllable with or without a consonant element; as *ray, tray*. Otherwise situated, it has an untrilled sound, as in *hare, carve, abhor*.

A *syllable* is a single sound represented by one or more letters; as *a, an, and*. In every syllable there must be at least one vowel sound. A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable*, as *just*; a word of two syllables, a *disyllable*, as *justice*; a word of three syllables, a *trisyllable*, as *justi-fy*; a word of more than three syllables, a *polysyllable*, as *justi-fication*.

Accent is a stress of voice upon a syllable of a word. In the word *distant*, there is an emphasis or stress on the first syllable; in the word *success*, on the second. Every word of more than one syllable has one of its syllables accented.

Words of more than one syllable may be divided by the hyphen (-), and the accentual mark ('). In disyllables and trisyllables, where the accent is on the last syllable, it is sufficiently indicated, in this work, in the

absence of the accentual mark, showing that the accent is on no preceding syllable.

The mark of the makron (as in *fôte, scène, hôte, môte, môte*) is to indicate the long sound of a vowel; the mark of the breve (as in *fût, mêt, ôt, fût, hôt*) is to indicate the short sound. When *u* forms a syllable by itself, it generally has its long *y* sound, as in *weste*.

A vowel is a letter which makes by itself a distinct sound. A consonant is a letter which can not be distinctly sounded without a vowel.

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or a syllable.

The letters *c, q, and x*, do not appear in the preceding Table of Sounds, because as representatives of sound they are not wanted. *C* is equivalent to *s* or *k*; *q*, to *kw*; *x*, to *ks*.

An *elementary sound* is one which is not produced by the union of any two or more sounds.

A *cognate sound* is one related to another.

An *aspirate sound* is a whispering or hissing sound, in which the breath is chiefly exercised. A *vocal sound* is one which is produced more by the pure, natural tone of the voice.

A *substitute* is a letter, or combination of letters, representing the appropriate sound of another letter.

Spelling is the art of writing with the proper letters, or of reading by naming letters singly.

By an *obscure vowel sound* we mean one in which the absence of accent makes the sound less exact. The second *a* in *madman* has an obscure sound of short *a*.

A *simple word* is one that is not compounded; as *boy, book*.

A *compound word* is one composed of two or more simple words; as *salt-cellar, wood-shed*.

A *primitive word* is one not derived from another, but constituting a radical stock, from which others are derived; as *hope, grace, earth*.

A *derivative word* is one formed from a primitive, with the addition of some prefix or affix; as *hopeful, graceless, earthless, dis-grace*.

When a letter or a few letters of a word are used for the word itself (as *N.* for *north*, *Capt.* for *captain*), we call it an *abbreviation*. Among the most common abbreviations in use are, — *A. D.* for *anno domini*, in the year of our Lord; *A. M.* for *ante meridiem*, before noon; *P. M.* for *post meridiem*, or after noon; *P. S.* for *postscript*; *Mr.* for *Mister*; *Mrs.* for *Mistress*; *MS.* for *manuscript*; *MSS.* for *manuscripts*; *ob.* for *obedient*; *Rev.* for *reverend*; *inst.* for *instant*; *ult.* for *ultimo*; *N. B.* for *nota bene*, mark well; *No.* for *number*; *p.* for *page*; *pp.* for *pages*; *recd.* for *received*; *Col.* for *colonel*; *&c.*, for *et cetera*, and so forth.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

SARGENT'S
SMALLER STANDARD SPELLER.

PART I.

SHORT WORDS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

* * See directions on the preceding page in regard to the meaning of italicized letters, &c.

1. AM, an, as, at, ax, be, by, do, go, he, if, in, is, it, lo, me, my, no, of, on, or, ox, she, so, to, up, us, we, ye.

2. And, arm, art, are, ape, ask, all, bad, bag, bar, bat, bed, beg, bet, bid, big, bit, bog, boy, bud, bug, bun, but, cab, cap, can, cat, car.

3. Con, cow, cry, cub, cup, cut, cur, den, did, dig, dim, dia, dip, dog, dot, dry, dug, eat, egg, end, fan, far, fat, fed.

4. Fib, fig, fin, fit, fix, fly, fog, for, fox, fry, fun, gag, gap, gas, gem, get, gig, gin, got, gum, gun, had, ham, hat, hem, hen, her.