



ABS. 1.90.156

*[Faint, illegible handwriting]*

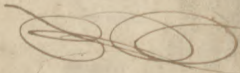
*[Faint, illegible handwriting]*

*[Faint, illegible handwriting]*

John Hunter's  
Book  
J. Steel's School

Dale Street

Bridgeton  
1<sup>st</sup> Decr 1823



Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is extremely faint and illegible due to fading and the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly names or dates, but cannot be transcribed accurately.

FAMILIAR  
QUESTIONS,

FOR THE

INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT

OF

Young Persons.



BY

WILLIAM ANGUS, A. M.

TEACHER IN GLASGOW.



Glasgow:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

*By Young, Gallie, & Co.*

1818.

Entered in Stationers' Hall.



## *Familiar Questions.*

---

.	One	1	I.
..	Two	2	II.
...	Three	3	III.
....	Four	4	IV.
.....	Five	5	V.
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/>			
V .	Six	6	VI.
V . .	Seven	7	VII.
V . . .	Eight	8	VIII.
V . . . .	Nine	9	IX.
V . . . . .	} Ten	10	X.
VV.			

---

Let me hear you count from one to ten.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

Show me your right hand.

Look and tell me how many fingers you have got upon it.

Five.

Let me hear you count them.

One, two, three, four, five.

What do you call your other hand?

The *left* hand.

How many fingers have you got upon it?

Five.

How many have you got on *both* hands?

Ten.

Are you sure of that?

Yes; quite sure.

Let me hear you count them.

One, two, three, four, five,—six, seven, eight, nine, TEN.

Very well. Now can you tell me what is the *half* of two?

Yes: one is the half of two.

And can you tell me what is the half of ten?

*Five* is the half of ten.

What is the meaning of *twice*?

*Twice* means *two times*.



What is the meaning of *thrice*?  
*Thrice* means *three times*.

How many do twice 5 make?  
 Ten.

How many times 2 in 10?  
 Five times two.

How many times 5 are in 10?  
 Twice.

What letter stands for 1?

A Capital I, or small i.

What letters stand for 2?

Two capital II, or two small ii.

What letters stand for 3?

Three III or iii.

What for 4?

Capital IV. or small iv.

What for 5?

V or v.

What for 6?

VI or vi.

What for 7?

VII or vii.

What for 8?

VIII or viii.

What for 9?

IX or ix.

What for 10?

X or x.

---

How many is 6 above 5? or  
How many added to 5 make six?

One. 1.

How many is 7 above 5?

Two. 2.

How many is 8 above 5?

Three. 3.

How many is 9 above 5?

Four. 4.

How many is 10 above 5?

Five. 5.

How many is twice 2?

Four. 4.

Twice 3? or 3 times 2?

Six. 6.

Twice 4? or 4 times 2?

Eight. 8.

Twice 5? or 5 times 2?

Ten.

---

How many times 2 in 10?

Five times.

How many times 2 in 8?

Four times.

How many times 2 in 6?

Three times.

How many times 2 in 4?

Two times.

---

How many are 2 and 2?

Four. 4.

How many are 4 and 2?

Six. 6.

How many are 6 and 2?

Eight. 8.

How many are 8 and 2?

Ten. 10.

---

How many are 1 and 2?

Three. 3.

How many are 3 and 2?

Five. 5.

How many are 5 and 2?

Seven. 7.

How many are 7 and 2?

Nine. 9.

---

What are 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, or any number ending with any of these figures called?

*Odd numbers.*

What are 2, 4, 6, 8, 0, or any number ending with any of these figures, called?

*Even numbers.*

Then every number is either odd or even?

Yes.

---

How many is 3 times 3?

Nine. 9.

How many is 3 times 4?

Twelve. 12.

How many is 4 times 4?

Sixteen. 16.

---

Let me hear you count from *ten to twenty*.

Eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty.

How many are 10 and 1?

Eleven. 11.

How many are 10 and 2?

Twelve. 12.

How many are 10 and 3?

Thirteen. 13.

How many are 10 and 4?

Fourteen. 14.

How many are 10 and 5?

Fifteen. 15.

How many are 10 and 6?

Sixteen. 16.

How many are 10 and 7?

Seventeen. 17.

How many are 10 and 8?

Eighteen. 18.

How many are 10 and 9?

Nineteen. 19.

How many are 10 and 10 or twice 10?

Twenty. 20.

How many is three times 10?

Thirty. 30.

Four times 10?

Forty. 40.

Five times 10?

Fifty. 50.

Six times 10?

Sixty. 60.

Seven times 10?

Seventy. 70.

Eight times 10?

Eighty. 80.

Nine times 10?

Ninety. 90.

Ten times 10?

A hundred.

How many tens in 20?

Two.

How many in 30?

Three. &c. &c.

---

How many are 10 and 2?

Twelve. 12.

How many are 12 and 2?

Fourteen. 14.

How many are 14 and 2?

Sixteen. 16.

How many are 16 and 2?

Eighteen. 18.

How many are 18 and 2?

Twenty. 20.

Tell me how many

Nine and 2 are.—Eleven. 11.

Eleven and 2?—Thirteen. 13.

Thirteen and 2?—Fifteen. 15.

Fifteen and 2?—Seventeen. 17.

Seventeen and 2?—Nineteen. 19.

Nineteen and 2?—Twenty-one.

21.

---

Take 1 from 10, and how many remain?

Nine. 9.

One from 9, and how many remain?

Eight. 8.

And so on.

---

Take one from 20, and how many remain?

Nineteen. 19.

One from 19, and how many remain?

Eighteen. 18.

And so on.

---

Take 2 from 10, and how many remain?

Eight. 8.

Two from 8, and how many remain?

Six. 6.

And so on.

---

Take 2 from 9, and how many remain?

Seven. 7.

Two from 7?

Five remain.

And so on.

---

Take 2 from 20, and how many remain?

Eighteen. 18.

Two from 18?

Sixteen remain.

And so on.

---

Take 2 from 19, and how many remain?

Seventeen. 17.

Two from 17, and how many remain?

Fifteen. 15.

And so on.

---

How many are 1 and 3?

Four. 4.

How many are 4 and 3?

Seven. 7.

And so on to 20.

---

How many are 2 and 3?

Five. 5.

Five and 3?

Eight. 8.

And so on to 20.

---

How many are 3 and 3?

Six.

How many are 6 and 3?

Nine.

And so on to 20.



---

Take 3 from 20, and how many remain ?

Seventeen. 17.

Three from 17, and how many remain ?

Fourteen. 14.

And so on.

---

Take 3 from 19, and how many remain ?

Sixteen. 16.

Three from 16, and how many remain ?

Thirteen. 13.

And so on.

---

Take 3 from 18, and how many remain ?

Fifteen. 15.

Three from 15, and how many remain ?

Twelve. 12.

And so on.

---

How many are 1 and 4 ?

Five. 5.

Five and 4 ?

Nine. 9.

And so on to 30.

---

How many are 2 and 4?

Six. 6.

Six and 4?

Ten.

And so on to 30.

---

How many are 3 and 4?

Seven. 7.

Seven and 4?

Eleven. 11.

And so on to 30.

---

How many are 4 and 4?

Eight. 8.

Eight and 4?

Twelve. 12.

And so on to 30.

---

Take 4 from 30, and how many remain?

Twenty-six. 26.

Take 4 from 26, and how many remain?

Twenty-two. 22.

And so on.

---

Take 4 from 29, and how many remain ?

Twenty-five. 25.

Take 4 from 25, and how many remain ?

Twenty-one. 21.

And so on.

---

Take 4 from 28, and how many remain ?

Twenty-four. 24.

Take 4 from 24, and how many remain ?

Twenty. 20.

And so on.

---

Take 4 from 27, and how many remain ?

Twenty-three. 23.

Take 4 from 23, and how many remain ?

Nineteen. 19.

And so on.

---

How many are 1 and 5 ?

Six. 6.

Six and 5 ?

Eleven. 11.

And so on to 40.

---

How many are 2 and 5?

Seven. 7.

Seven and 5?

Twelve. 12.

And so on to 40.

---

How many are 3 and 5?

Eight. 8.

Eight and 5?

Thirteen. 13.

And so on to 40.

---

How many are 4 and 5?

Nine. 9.

Nine and 5?

Fourteen. 14.

And so on to 40.

---

How many is 5 and 5?

Ten. 10.

Ten and 5?

Fifteen. 15.

And so on to 40.

---

Take 5 from 40, and how many remain ?

Thirty-five. 35.

Five from 35, and how many remain ?

Thirty. 30.

And so on.

---

Take 5 from 39, and how many remain ?

Thirty-four. 34.

Five from 34 ?

Twenty-nine. 29.

And so on.

---

Take 5 from 38, and how many remain ?

Thirty-three. 33.

Five from 33 ?

Twenty-eight. 28.

And so on.

---

Take 5 from 37, and how many remain ?

Thirty-two. 32.

Five from 32 ?

Twenty-seven. 27.

And so on.

---

How do you find out how many twice 6 is?

By adding twice 5 to twice 1.

Why so?

Because 6 is 1 above 5.

Well how many is twice 5 and twice 1?

Twelve.

Twice 5 is 10; and twice 1 is 2; 10 and 2 are 12.

Very well. Now can you tell me how many twice 7 is?

Twice 5, and twice 2;—

Well; how many is that?

Twice 5 is 10, and twice 2 is 4—Ten and 4 are 14.

How many is twice 8?

Twice 5 and twice 3; or 10 and 6, that is 16.

How many are twice 9?

Twice 5 and twice 4; or 10 and 8; that is 18.

How many is 3 times 3?

Nine. 9.

How many is 3 times 4?

Twelve. 12.

How many is 4 times 4?

Sixteen. 16.

How do you know that?

Because 4 times 4 is the same as twice 4, and twice 4; which is the same as twice 8; or twice 5 and twice 3, or 16.

---

How many is 3 times 6?

Eighteen. 18.

How do you find that out?

By adding 3 times 5 to 3 times 1.

---

How many is 3 times 7?

Twenty-one. 21.

How do you find that out?

By adding 3 times 5 and 3 times 2 together.

---

How many is 3 times 8?

Twenty-four. 24.

How do you find that out?

By adding 3 times 5 and 3 times 3 together.

---

How many is 3 times 9?

Twenty-seven. 27.

How do you find that out?

By adding 3 times 5 to 3 times  
4.

---

How many is 4 times 6?

Twenty-four. 24.

How do you discover that?

By adding 4 times 5 and 4 times  
1 together.

How many is 4 times 7?

Twenty-eight. 28.

How find you that out?

By adding 4 times 5 to 4 times  
2.

---

How many is 4 times 8?

Thirty-two. 32.

How do you know that?

By adding 4 times 5 to 4 times  
3.

---

How many is 4 times 9?

Thirty-six. 36.

How do you find that out?

By adding 4 times 5 to 4 times  
4.

---

How many is 6 times 6?

Thirty-six. 36.



How do you discover that?

By adding 6 times 5 and 6 times  
1 together.

---

How many is 6 times 7?

Forty-two. 42.

How do you find that out?

By adding 6 times 5 to 6 times  
2.

---

How many is 6 times 8?

Forty-eight? 48.

How find you that out?

By adding 6 times 5 to 6 times  
3—or by adding 8 times 5 to 8  
times 1.

---

X How many is 6 times 9?

Fifty-four. 54.

How do you know that?

By adding 9 times 5 to 9 times  
1.

---

How many is 7 times 7?

Forty-nine. 49.

How do you find that out?

By adding 7 times 5 to 7 times  
2.

---

How many is 7 times 8?

Fifty-six. 56.

How do you find that out?

By adding 7 times 5 to 7 times

3.

---

How many is 7 times 9?

Sixty-three. 63.

How do you know that?

By adding 7 times 5 to 7 times

4.

---

How many is 8 times 8?

Sixty-four. 64.

How do you find that out?

By adding 8 times 5 to 8 times

3.

---

How many is 8 times 9?

Seventy-two. 72.

How do you know that?

By adding 8 times 5 to 8 times

4.

---

How many is 9 times 9?

Eighty-one. 81.

How do you find that out?

By adding 9 times 5 to 9 times

4.

---

How many is 6 and 6?

Twelve. 12.

And six more?

Eighteen. 18.

And so on to 50.

---

How many is 6 and 7?

Thirteen. 13.

And 7 more?

Twenty 20.

And so on to 50.

---

How many are 6 and 8?

Fourteen. 14.

And 8 more?

Twenty-two. 22.

And so on to 50.

---

How many are 6 and 9?

Fifteen. 15.

And 9 more?

Twenty-four. 24.

And so on to 50.

---

How many are 7 and 7?

Fourteen. 14.

And 7 more?

Twenty-one. 21.

And so on to 60.

---

How many are 7 and 8?

Fifteen. 15.

And 8 more?

Twenty-three. 23.

And so on to 60.

---

How many are 7 and 9?

Sixteen. 16.

And 9 more?

Twenty-five. 25.

And so on to 60.

---

How many are 8 and 8?

Sixteen. 16.

And 8 more?

Twenty-four. 24.

And so on to 100.

---

How many are 8 and 9?

Seventeen. 17.

And 9 more?

Twenty-six. 26.

And so on to 100.

---

How many are 9 and 9?

Eighteen. 18.

And 9 more?

Twenty-seven. 27.

And so on to 100.

---

Take 6 from 50, and how many remain?

Forty-four. 44.

And 6 from 44, and how many remain?

Thirty-eight. 38.

And so on.

---

Take 6 from 49, and tell me how many remain?

Forty-three. 43.

Take 6 from 43, and how many remain?

Thirty-seven. 37.

And so on.

---

Take 6 from 48, and how many remain?

Forty-two. 42.

Take 6 from 42, and how many remain?

Thirty-six. 36.

And so on.

Take 6 from 47, and how many remain?

Forty-one. 41.

Take 6 from 41, and how many remain?

Thirty-five. 35.

And so on.

---

Take 6 from 46, and how many remain?

Forty. 40.

Take 6 from 40, and how many remain?

Thirty-four. 34.

And so on.

---

Take 6 from 45, and how many remain?

Thirty-nine. 39.

Take 6 from 39, and how many remain?

Thirty-three. 33.

And so on.

---

Take 7 from 50, and tell me how many remain?

Forty-three. 43.

Take 7 from 43, and how many remain?

Thirty-six. 36.

And so on.

---

Take 7 from 49, and how many remain?

Forty-two. 42.

Take 7 from 42, and how many remain?

Thirty-five. 35.

And so on.

---

Take 7 from 48, and how many remain?

Forty-one. 41.

Take 7 from 41, and how many remain?

Thirty-four. 34.

And so on.

---

Take 7 from 47, and how many remain?

Forty. 40.

Take 7 from 40, and how many remain?

Thirty-three. 33.

And so on.

---

Take 7 from 46, and how many remain?

Thirty-nine. 39.

Take 7 from 39, and how many remain?

Thirty-two. 32.

And so on.

---

Take 7 from 45, and how many remain?

Thirty-eight. 38.

Take 7 from 38, and how many remain?

Thirty-one. 31.

And so on.

---

Take 7 from 44, and how many remain?

Thirty-seven. 37.

Take 7 from 37, and how many remain?

Thirty. 30.

And so on.

---

Take 8 from 60, and how many remain?

Fifty-two. 52.

Take 8 from 52, and how many remain?

Forty-four. 44.

And so on.

---



Take 8 from 59, and how many remain ?

Fifty-one. 51.

Take 8 from 51, and how many remain ?

Forty-three. 43.

And so on.

---

Take 8 from 58, and how many remain ?

Fifty. 50.

Take 8 from 50, and how many remain ?

Forty-two. 42.

And so on.

---

Take 8 from 57, and how many remain ?

Forty-nine. 49.

Take 8 from 49, and how many remain ?

Forty-one. 41.

And so on.

---

Take 8 from 56, and how many remain ?

Forty-eight. 48.

Take 8 from 48, and how many remain ?

Forty. 40.  
And so on.

---

Take 8 from 55, and tell me  
how many remain?

Forty-seven. 47.

Take 8 from 47, and how many  
remain?

Thirty-nine. 39.

And so on.

---

Take 8 from 54, and how many  
remain?

Forty-six. 46.

Take 8 from 46, and how many  
remain?

Thirty-eight. 38.

And so on.

---

Take 8 from 53, and how many  
remain?

Forty-five. 45.

Take 8 from 45, and how many  
remain?

Thirty-seven. 37.

And so on.

---

Take 9 from 100, and tell me  
how many remain?

Ninety-one. 91.

Take 9 from 91, and how many remain?

Eighty-two. 82.

And so on.

---

Take 9 from 99, and how many remain?

Ninety. 90.

Take 9 from 90, and how many remain?

Eighty-one. 81.

And so on.

---

Take 9 from 98, and how many remain?

Eighty-nine. 89.

Take 9 from 89, and how many remain?

Eighty. 80.

And so on.

---

Take 9 from 97, and how many remain?

Eighty-eight. 88.

Take 9 from 88, and how many remain?

Seventy-nine, 79.—And so on.

---

Take 9 from 96, and how many remain?

Eighty-seven. 87.

Take 9 from 87, and how many remain?

Seventy-eight. 78.

And so on.

---

Take 9 from 95, and how many remain?

Eighty-six. 86.

Take 9 from 86, and how many remain?

Seventy-seven. 77.

And so on.

---

Take 9 from 94, and how many remain?

Eighty-five. 85.

Take 9 from 85, and how many remain?

Seventy-six. 76.

And so on.

---

Take 9 from 93, and how many remain?

Eighty-four. 84.

Take 9 from 84, and how many remain?

Seventy-five. 75.

And so on.

---

Take 9 from 92, and how many remain?

Eighty-three. 83.

Take 9 from 83, and how many remain?

Seventy-four. 74.

And so on.

---

What is the half of 20?

Ten. 10.

The half of 30?

Fifteen. 15.

The half of 40?

Twenty. 20.

The half of 50?

Twenty-five. 25.

The half of 60?

Thirty. 30.

The half of 70?

Thirty-five. 35.

The half of 80?

Forty. 40.

The half of 90?

Forty-five. 45.  
 The half of 100 ?  
 Fifty. 50.

---

How many is twice 5 ?

Ten. 10.

Twice 10 ?

Twenty. 20.

Twice 20 ?

Forty. 40.

Twice 30 ?

Sixty. 60.

Twice 40 ?

Eighty. 80.

Twice 50 ?

A hundred. 100.

---

How many is twice 15 ?

Thirty. 30.

Twice 25 ?

Fifty. 50.

Twice 35 ?

Seventy. 70.

Twice 45 ?

Ninety. 90.

---

How many tens in 99 ?

Nine tens, and 9 over.

How many tens in 95?

Nine tens, and 5 over.

How many tens

In 88?—Eight, and 8 over.

In 83?—Eight, and 3 over.

In 70?—Seven.

In 74?—Seven, and 4 over.

In 61?—Six, and 1 over.

In 69?—Six, and 9 over.

In 55?—Five, and 5 over.

In 50?—Five.

In 53?—Five, and 3 over.

In 48?—Four, and 8 over.

In 42?—Four, and 2 over.

In 37?—Three, and 7 over.

In 30?—Three.

In 26?—Two, and 6 over.

In 29?—Two, and 9 over.

In 20?—Two.

In 19?—One, and 9 over.

In 17?—One, and 7 over.

In 12?—One, and 2 over.

In 11?—One, and 1 over.

---

How many remain after taking  
Two from 11?—Nine. 9.

Two from 10?—Eight. 8.

Two from 9?—Seven. 7.

- Two from 8?—Six. 6.  
 Two from 7?—Five. 5.  
 Two from 6?—Four. 4.  
 Two from 5?—Three. 3.  
 Two from 4?—Two. 2.  
 Two from 3?—One. 1.  
 Two from 2?—None.
- 

- How many remain after taking  
 Three from 12?—9.  
 Three from 11?—Eight. 8.  
 Three from 10?—Seven. 7.  
 Three from 9?—Six. 6.  
 Three from 8?—Five. 5.  
 Three from 7?—Four. 4.  
 Three from 6?—Three. 3.  
 Three from 5?—Two. 2.  
 Three from 4?—One. 1.  
 Three from 3?—None.
- 

- How many remain after taking  
 Four from 13?—Nine. 9.  
 Four from 12?—Eight. 8.  
 And so on.
- 

- How many remain after taking  
 Five from 14?—Nine. 9.  
 Five from 13?—Eight. 8.  
 And so on.



How many remain after taking  
Six from 15?—Nine. 9.  
Six from 14?—Eight?  
And so on.

---

How many remain after taking  
Seven from 16?—Nine. 9.  
Seven from 15?—Eight. 8.  
And so on.

---

How many remain after taking  
Eight from 17?—Nine. 9.  
Eight from 16?—Eight. 8.  
And so on.

---

How many remain after taking  
Nine from 18?—Nine. 9.  
Nine from 17?—Eight. 8.  
And so on.

---

How many is a *Dozen*?

Twelve. 12.

Half a dozen?

Six. 6.

How many is a *Score*?

Twenty. 20.

Two Score?

Forty. 40.

Three Score?

Sixty. 60.

Threescore and ten?

Seventy. 70.

Four Score?

Eighty. 80.

Four Score and ten?

Ninety. 90.

How many is a *Gross*?

Twelve dozen. 144.

How many sheets of paper in a *Quire*?

Twenty-four. 24.

How many quires in a *Ream*?

Twenty. 20.

### OF MONEY.

What are the common *Copper* coins?

Farthings, Half-pence, and Penny pieces.

What are the common *Silver* coins?

Crowns, half crowns, shillings, and sixpences.

What are the common *Gold* coins?

Guineas, Sovereigns, Half guineas, and Seven shilling pieces.

---

What is the value of a *Guinea*?

Twenty-one shillings.

Of half a guinea?

Ten shillings and sixpence.

What is the value of a *Sovereign*?

Twenty shillings.

Of a *Crown*?

Five shillings.

Of *Half a Crown*?

Two shillings and sixpence.

Of a *Shilling*?

Twelve pence.

Of a *Penny*?

Two halfpence.

Of a *Halfpenny*?

Two farthings.

A farthing, then, is the lowest coin? Yes.

---

How many farthings in a *Penny*?

Four.

---

Does nothing but metal pass current for money?

Yes: *paper* is also used for this purpose.

What is it usually called?

*Notes*, or Bank Notes.

Of what value are they?

Of different values: some are one pound, some one guinea, some five pounds, ten pounds, twenty pounds, fifty pounds, one hundred pounds, &c.

Who issue these Notes?

The Bank of England and other Banks.

What are those issued by the Bank of England called?

Bank of England Notes.

And those issued by the other Banks?

They have various names, generally from the place where the Bank is kept.

---

In what are accounts kept?

In Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.

How much is a *Pound*?

Twenty shillings.

What is it sometimes called?

A Pound Sterling.

How much is a Pound Scots?

Twenty pence; or One shilling and eight pence.

How many Pounds Scots in a Pound Sterling?

Twelve.

What part then of a Pound Sterling is a Pound Scots?

One-twelfth.

How much is a *Merk* Scots?

Thirteen pence and one third of a penny.

How much is a *Noble*?

Six shillings and eight pence.

How much is a *Groat*?

Fourpence.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

How many *Drops* or *Drams* in an *Ounce*?

Sixteen.

How many *Ounces* in a *Pound*?

Sixteen.

How many Pound in a *Hundred weight*?

One hundred and twelve. 112.

How many Pound in *half* a Hundred weight?

Fifty-six. 56.

How many in a Quarter of a Hundred weight?

Twenty eight. 28.

How many Hundred weight is a *Ton*?

Twenty.

---

How many pound in an *English Stone*?

Fourteen.

How many in a *Dutch Stone*?

Sixteen.

How many pound in London make a *Stone of Meat*?

*Eight* pounds.

---

How many ounces in a pound of gold or silver?

Twelve.

---

How many ounces are allowed in *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow* to

the pound Dutch?

Seventeen and a half.

---

How many ounces in a Pound  
Trone weight in Edinburgh?

Twenty-two. 22.

How many in Glasgow?

Twenty-two and a half.  $22\frac{1}{2}$ .

For what articles is the Trone  
weight used?

For weighing Butter, Cheese,  
Wool, &c.

---

What does a Peck of meal  
weigh?

Eight pound Dutch.

What is the weight of a Peck  
of Potatoes in Glasgow?

Forty-two pound. 42 lb.

In Edinburgh?

Twenty-eight. 28 lb.

---

What is the weight of the  
wheaten Peck loaf?

Seventeen pound, six ounces,  
avoirdupois. 17 lb. 6 oz.

Of the *half* peck loaf?

Eight pound, eleven ounces.  
8 lb. 11 oz.

Of the *Quartern* loaf?

Four pound, five ounces, and  
a half. 4 lb.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.

---

What is the weight of a peck  
of Flour?

Fourteen pound.

Of a Bushel?

Four pecks, or 56 pound.

Of a Boll of Flour?

One hundred-forty pound. 140  
lb.

Of a Sack?

Two hundred-eighty pound,  
280 lb.

---

How much is a *Chalder* of meal  
or potatoes?

Sixteen bolls.

How much is a *Load*?

Two Bolls.

How much is a *Boll*?

Four Firlots, or 16 Pecks.

How much is a *Firlot*?

Four Pecks.

How much is a *Peck*?

Four Lippies or Forpets.

---

How much is a Scotch Mutchkin?



Four Gills.

A Scotch Chopin?

Two Mutchkins, or 8 Gills.

A Scotch Pint?

Two Chopins, or 16 Gills.

An English Pint?

Four Gills.

How much is a Gallon?

Eight pints, or 4 Quarts, or 32 Gills.

How much is a Quart?

Two Pints; or 8 Gills.

How many Gills in a Gallon of spirits?

Thirty-five.

How much less is two Scotch Pints of Spirits than a Gallon?

About one-tenth.

How many Gallons in a Hogs-head of Ale?

Fifty-four. 54.

Of Wine?

Sixty-three. 63.

## MEASURES.

How many Inches in a *Foot*?

Twelve.

How many Feet in a *Yard*?

Three.

How many yards in an English *Mile*?

Seventeen hundred and sixty.  
1760.

What is the proportion of an English, Scotch, and Irish Mile?

A Scotch Mile is about one-eighth and an Irish Mile is about one-fourth longer than an English one.

How is the Yard divided?

Into *Quarters*, *half Quarters*, and *Nails*.

How long is a *Nail*?

Two Inches and a fourth.

How much is a *Quarter*?

Four nails, or 9 inches.

How much is *Half a Quarter*?

Two nails, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

How long is an *English Ell*?

Five quarters, or a yard and a quarter.

How much is a *Scotch Ell*?

Thirty-seven inches, or a yard and an inch.

---

How much does it take to go

round the Reel used for *Linen* Yarn?

Two yards and a half.

How many *Threads* of that length make a *Cut*?

One hundred-twenty. 120.

How many *Cuts* in a *Heer*?

Two.

How many heers make a *Hasp*?

Six.

How many hasps in a *Spyndle*?

Four.

How much does it take to go round the Reel used for *Cotton* yarn?

A yard and a half.

How many threads of that length make a *Skein*?

Eighty.

How many skeins in a *Hank*?

Seven.

How many hanks in a *Spyndle*?

Eighteen.

How many *Threads* in a *Hank* of Ounce thread?

Thirty, of a yard in length each.

## NUMERATION.

How do you read any number containing *three* figures?

The first figure to the *left* hand is *hundreds*, the second *tens*, and the last figure, or the one to the right hand, *units*.

Read the following sums.

123	456	789
233	567	891
354	678	912

987	654	321
876	533	219
765	432	198

120	102	100
230	203	210
340	304	380

How do you read any number containing *Six* figures?

The first to the left hand is *hundreds* of thousands; the second *tens* of thousands; the third, thousands. The last three are *hundreds*, *tens*, *units*.

Read the following sums.

123,123	⋮	456,456
235,234	⋮	567,567
345,345	⋮	678,678

654,321	⋮	987,654
543,219	⋮	876,543
432,198	⋮	765,432

120,340	⋮	804,065
209,405	⋮	750,006
300,500	⋮	604,000

How do you read *nine* figures  
 The first three are hundreds, tens, and units of *millions*;—the next three, are hundreds, tens, and units of *thousands*;—and the last or lowest three, are simply hundreds, tens, and units.

Read the following sums.

123;456,789	⋮	455;789,123
234;468,871	⋮	557;891,234
345;658,912	⋮	678;912,345

789;123,450	987;654,003
891;234,506	876;543,020
912;345,600	765;432,001

---

654;000,123	320;123,000
543;000,456	201;456,000
432;000,789	100;789,000

---

How do you read *twelve* figures?

The *first* three are hundreds, tens, and units of *thousands* of *millions*;—the next three, are hundreds, tens, and units of *millions*,—the next three are hundreds, tens, and units of *thousands*;—and the last or lowest three are simply hundreds, tens, and units.

Read the following Sums.

123,456;789,123  
 456,789;123,456  
 789,123;456,789

---

340,403;500,670  
 400,708;008,084  
 806,004;040,508

---

## FRACTIONAL PARTS.

What part of a penny is a farthing? One-fourth.  $\frac{1}{4}$

What part of a penny is a halfpenny? One-half.  $\frac{1}{2}$

What part of a halfpenny is a farthing? One-half.  $\frac{1}{2}$

---

What part of a *Shilling* is a Penny?

One twelfth.  $\frac{1}{12}$

What part is Three halfpence?

One-eighth.  $\frac{1}{8}$

What part is Two-pence

One-sixth.  $\frac{1}{6}$

What part is Threepence?

One-fourth.  $\frac{1}{4}$

What part is Fourpence?

One-third.  $\frac{1}{3}$

What part is Sixpence?

One-half.  $\frac{1}{2}$

---

What part of a Pound is *Ten Shillings*?

One-half.  $\frac{1}{2}$

What part is *Five Shillings*, or a Crown.

One-fourth.  $\frac{1}{4}$

What part is *Half a Crown, or Two Shillings and Sixpence*?

One eighth.  $\frac{1}{8}$

What part is *Four Shillings*?

One-fifth.  $\frac{1}{5}$

What part is *Two Shillings*?

One-tenth.  $\frac{1}{10}$

What part is *One Shilling*?

One-twentieth.  $\frac{1}{20}$

What part of a Pound is six shillings and eight pence?

One-third.  $\frac{1}{3}$

Three shillings and four pence?

One-sixth.  $\frac{1}{6}$

What part is one shilling and eight pence?

One twelfth.  $\frac{1}{12}$

What part of a hundred weight is 7 pound?

One-sixteenth.  $\frac{1}{16}$

What part is 14 pound?

One-eighth.  $\frac{1}{8}$

What part is 28 pound, or one quarter?

One-fourth.  $\frac{1}{4}$

What part is two quarters?

One-half.  $\frac{1}{2}$

What part is 8 pound?



One-fourteenth.  $\frac{1}{14}$

What part is 16 pound ?

One-seventh.  $\frac{1}{7}$

What part of a quarter of a hundred weight is 4 pound ?

One-seventh.  $\frac{1}{7}$

What part is 7 pound ?

One-fourth.  $\frac{1}{4}$

What part is 14 pound ?

One-half.  $\frac{1}{2}$

---

What part of a yard is one nail ?

One-sixteenth.  $\frac{1}{16}$

What part is 2 nails ?

One-eighth.  $\frac{1}{8}$

What part is 4 nails, or 1 quarter ?

One-fourth.  $\frac{1}{4}$

What part is 2 quarters ?

One-half.  $\frac{1}{2}$

---

What is the price of 12 articles, say apples, or oranges, at 1 penny a piece ?

One shilling.

At a half-penny a-piece ?

Sixpence.

At twopence each ?

Two shillings.

At three half-pence each ?

One shilling and sixpence.

At two-pence half-penny each ?

Two shillings and sixpence.

At threepence a-piece ?

Three shillings.

---

At four-pence each ?

Four shillings.

At seven-pence each ?

Seven shillings.

At ten-pence each ?

Ten shillings.

What is the price of 1 orange  
at 2s. per dozen ?

Twopence.

Of three at 2s. per dozen ?

Sixpence.

Of five at 2s. per dozen ?

Tenpence.

Of nine at 2s. per dozen ?

Eighteen-pence, or one shilling  
and sixpence.

Of Eleven at 2s per dozen ?

One shilling and tenpence.

Of thirteen at 2s. per dozen ?

Two shillings and twopence

Of eighteen at 2s. per dozen ?

Three shillings.

Of fifteen at 2s. per dozen?

Two shillings and sixpence.

---

What is the meaning of *per cent.*?

It means *in the hundred.*

What is the meaning of *per annum*?

It means *for one year.*

What is the meaning of *5 per cent. per annum*?

It means *five* in the hundred, for one year.

What is the interest of £100, at 5 per cent. per annum?

Five pounds, or one-twentieth part of £100.

How much is that for one pound?

One shilling.

For ten shillings?

Sixpence.

For five shillings?

Three-pence.

---

How much is *two and a half* per cent.?

Sixpence a-pound.

*Ten per cent. ?*

Two shillings a-pound.

*Seven and a half per cent. ?*

One shilling and sixpence a-pound.

*Fifteen per cent. ?*

Three shillings a-pound.

*Twenty per cent. ?*

Four shillings a-pound.

*Twenty-five per cent. ?*

Five shillings a-pound

---

What is the interest at 5 per cent. for 1 month ?

One penny a-pound.

What is the interest of £12 for 1 month ?

One shilling.

For 3 months ?

Three shillings.

What is the interest of £20 for 1 month ?

One shilling and eight pence.

For 3 months ?

Five shillings.

---

What is the meaning of *Discount* on a bill ?

It means some abatement from the amount of the bill.

Suppose I am going to pay a bill amounting to ten pounds, how much must I pay, when the discount is 5 per cent. ?

Nine pounds, ten shillings, £9. 10.

How much is that for discount ?

Ten shillings.

Suppose I receive only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount, how much do I pay ?

Nine pounds fifteen shillings £9. 15.

If 10 per cent. discount is allowed, how much will settle the bill ?

Nine pounds. £9.

---

## OF TIME.

How is time measured ?

By Years, Months, Weeks, Days, Hours, Minutes, and Seconds.

How many Seconds in a minute ?

Sixty. 60.

How many minutes in an Hour ?

Sixty.

In half an hour ?

Thirty.

In a quarter of an hour ?

Fifteen.

---

How many hours in a day ?

Twenty-four.

Has the word *day* always that meaning ? No.

What does it sometimes mean ?

From sun-rise to sun-set.

To what is it opposed, when it has this meaning ?

To *night*.

And what is meant by *night* ?

Night means from a little after sun-set to a little before sun-rise.

---

How many days in a week ?

Seven.

Name them.

SABBATH, or Sunday—Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday—Thursday—Friday—Saturday.

Which is the *first* day of the week ?

Sabbath, or Sunday.

Has it any other appellation?

Yes; it is also called *The Lord's Day*.

Why is it so called?

In memory of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour, on that day, from the grave.

Which is the second day of the week?

Monday.

Which is the last day of the week?

Saturday.

Which day is the Jewish Sabbath?

Saturday.

How many weeks in a *month*?

Four.

How many months in a *year*?

Twelve.

In half a year?

Six.

In a quarter of a year?

Three.

Name the Twelve Months in the year.

January,  
February,  
March,

---

April,  
May,  
June,

---

July,  
August,  
September,

---

October,  
November,  
December,

---

Repeat the lines for the number of days in each month.

*Thirty* days has September  
April, June, and November;  
February has 28 alone,  
All the rest have *Thirty-one*.

---

Now, tell me how many days there are

In January?—	31.
In February?—	28 or 29.
In March?—	31.
In April?—	30.
In May?—	31.
In June?—	30.
In July?—	31.
In August?—	31.
In September?—	30.
In October?—	31.
In November?—	30.
In December?—	31.



What are these 12 months commonly called?

Calendar Months.

How many days in a Calendar Month?

Thirty or Thirty-one; except February, which has only 28 or 29.

What is a month of 4 weeks, or 28 days, called?

A Civil Month.

How many Weeks in a year?

Fifty-two. 52.

In half a year?

Twenty-six. 26.

In a quarter of a year?

Thirteen. 13.

---

How many days in a year?

Three hundred sixty-five. 365.

Are there never more?

Yes; sometimes three hundred sixty-six. 366.

How often 366 days in a year?

Once every four years.

What is that year called which has 366 days?

Leap Year.

To which month is the additional day annexed?

To February.

How many days has February  
in Leap Year?

Twenty-nine.

And in a Common Year?

Twenty-eight.

When is *New-year's day*?

The first of January.

Which is the last day of the  
year?

The thirty-first of December.

Which is the *longest* day in  
the year?

The 21st of June.

What is it called?

The Summer Solstice.

Which is the *shortest* day in  
the year?

The 21st of December.

What is it called?

The Winter Solstice.

When are the days and nights  
of equal length?

On the 21st of March and the  
23d of September.

What is the 21st of March  
called?

The Vernal Equinox.

What is the 23d of September called?

The Autumnal Equinox.

When does the Sun rise at the Equinoxes?

At 6 o'clock morning.  
And when does he set?

At 6 o'clock afternoon.

What is the length of the day and night then?

Twelve Hours

What is the length of the *longest* day at Edinburgh?

About  $17\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

Of the *shortest* day?

About  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

What is the length of the *longest* day at Drontheim in Norway?

About 19 hours.

Of the *shortest* day there?

About 5 hours.

What is the length of the *longest* day at Rome?

About 14 hours.

Of the *shortest* day there?

About 10 hours.

---

Why is the length of the longest day greater at Drontheim than at Edinburgh?

Because Drontheim lyes farther from the Equator than Edinburgh.

Why is the longest day shorter at Rome than at Edinburgh?

Because Rome lyes nearer the Equator than Edinburgh.

---

When does the Sun rise at Edinburgh on the 1st of January?

About half past 8 in the morning.

On the 1st of February?

About 8 o'clock.

On the first of March?

About 7 o'clock.

On the first of April?

About half past 5 o'clock.

On the 1st of May?

About 20 minutes past 4.

On the 1st of June?

About half past 3 o'clock.

On the 1st of July?

About 20 minutes past 3.

On the 1st of August?

About 4 o'clock.

On the 1st of September?

About 5 o'clock.

On the 1st of October?

A little past 6 o'clock.

On the 1st of November?

About 7 o'clock.

On the 1st of December?

About 8 o'clock.

DAY, NIGHT, MORNING, &c.

What is the cause of light by day?

The Sun.

What is the cause of darkness by night?

The absence of the Sun.

When does Night begin and end?

Night begins a little after the sun *sets*, or goes below the horizon; and ends a little before he *rises*, or comes above the horizon.

What do you call the time between midnight and noon?

Morning, or *Ante meridiem*.

What is the time between noon and midnight called?

Afternoon; or *Post Meridiem*.

What is the meaning of 4 o'clock, *A. M.*? [*Ante Meridiem*.]

It means 4 o'clock, before noon, or in the morning.

What is the meaning of 4 o'clock, *P. M.*? [*Post Meridiem*.]

It means 4 o'clock, afternoon. Is it always dark at night?

No.

What gives light sometimes by night?

The Moon.

What is her light called?

Moon-light.

What is the Sun's light called?

Day-light.

Is the change from darkness to light sudden or gradual?

It is gradual.

What is that faint light called which we see a little before the sun rises?

The *Dawn*, or Morning twilight.

And that which continues for a little after he sets?

The *Dusk*, or Evening twilight.

---

What is that part of the horizon in which the sun rises called?

The East.

And that part where he sets?

The West.

When you look at the sun at noon, (in this part of the world,) is your face to the North, or to the South?

To the South.

And your back?

To the North.

Your right hand?

To the West.

And your left?

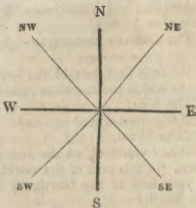
To the East.

Where is the Sun at noon?

In the meridian; or at his highest point.

What are North, South, East, and West called?

The Four Cardinal Points of the Compass.




---

TO TELL THE HOUR.

How many hours are marked on the Dial-plate of a Clock or Watch?

Twelve.

How are they generally marked?

By Roman Capital Letters.

What is marked for

*One* o'clock?

I.

*Two* o'clock?

II.

*Three* o'clock?

III.



<i>Four</i>	o'clock?	IV.
<i>Five</i>	o'clock?	V.
<i>Six</i>	o'clock?	VI.
<i>Seven</i>	o'clock?	VII.
<i>Eight</i>	o'clock?	VIII.
<i>Nine</i>	o'clock?	IX.
<i>Ten</i>	o'clock?	X.
<i>Eleven</i>	o'clock?	XI.
<i>Twelve</i>	o'clock?	XII.

---

Where is XII placed?

At the top of the Dial-plate.

Where is VI placed?

At the bottom, under XII.

How are the hours numbered on the dial-plate? From right to left? or from left to right?

From right to left.

How are the *Minutes* marked?

By figures placed in an outer circle above the hours.

Are the hours always marked by letters?

No: they are sometimes, on watches, marked by figures.

---

What are the two moving pieces on the dial-plate called?

The hands.

How are they distinguished from each other?

The short one is called the *Hour-hand*, and the long one, the *Minute-hand*.

---

How long is the hour-hand in moving round the dial-plate?

Twelve hours.

How often will the minute-hand have moved round in that time?

Twelve times.

When the minute-hand points to I, what o'clock is it?

Five minutes past *the hour*.

How is *the hour* found out?

By looking to what letters the hour-hand points.

When the minute-hand points to II, what o'clock is it?

Ten minutes past the hour.

— to III, what o'clock is it?

A *quarter*, or *fifteen* minutes past the hour.

— to IV, what o'clock is it?

*Twenty* minutes past the hour.

— to V, what o'clock is it?

*Twenty-five* minutes past the hour.

When the minute-hand points to VI, what o'clock is it?

Half-past the hour, or half an hour past the hour.

—to VII, what o'clock is it?

*Twenty-five* minutes to the hour.

—to VIII, what o'clock is it?

*Twenty* minutes to the hour.

—to IX, what o'clock is it?

*Fifteen* minutes, or a *quarter* to the hour.

—to X, what o'clock is it?

*Ten* minutes to the hour.

—to XI, what o'clock is it?

*Five* minutes to the hour.

—to XII, what o'clock is it?

Exactly the hour.

How far will the minute-hand have moved, while the hour-hand has moved from XII to I, or from any one hour to the next.

Once round the dial-plate, or 60 minutes.

---

## OF METALS.

What are the most common Metals.

Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Tin, and Lead.

Which of them is reckoned the most valuable?

Gold.

Which is next valuable?

Silver.

Which is the most useful metal?

Iron.

Name some of the other Metals?

Platina, Mercury or Quick-silver, Nickel, Zinc, Antimony, &c.

What is Pewter?

It is a mixture of tin and lead.

What is the property of Pewter?

It is harder and more easily melted than either separately.

What is Brass?

A mixture of copper and zinc.

What is Pinchbeck?

A mixture of copper and zinc.

What is Steel?

Iron heated and prepared.

What is the property of steel?

It is more brittle, and more easily melted than iron; and when made red hot and plunged into cold water, it becomes extremely hard.

What is bronze, or bell-metal?

A mixture of copper and tin.

What is the peculiar property of bronze, or bell-metal?

It is the hardest of all metallic substances, and admits of a very fine polish.

Are the gold and silver coins pure gold and silver?

No: they are mixed.

What does the mixture consist of?

Of copper, or of a mixture of silver and copper.

What is it called?

Alloy.

For what purpose is it added?

To make them harder, that they may last longer.

What articles are commonly made of gold.

—of Silver ?

—of Copper ?

—of Iron ?

—of Tin ?

—of Lead ?

—of Brass ?

—of Pewter ?

—of Steel ?

## BREAD, BEEF, &c.

What is Wheaten bread made of ?

Of flour.

And what is Flour ?

Ground wheat.

What is Oatmeal made of ?

Of Oats ground.

What are the other grain used for food ?

Barley and Rye.

Is barley used for any other purpose ?

Yes; it is used in making Ale and Porter.

Is it used for no other purpose?

Yes; it is used by the distiller in making Spirits.

What is meant by *Malt*?

Barley prepared for the Brewer and Distiller.

What does the Brewer make?

Ale, beer, and porter.

And the Distiller?

Spirits.

What is the common food of horses?

Oats, hay, pease, and beans.

What is hay?

Grass, cut and dried.

What is Beef?

The flesh of Cows and Oxen, when killed.

What is Veal?

The flesh of calves.

What is Mutton?

The flesh of sheep.

What is Lamb?

The flesh of lambs.

What is Pork?

The flesh of pigs, or swine.

What is Ham?

Pork salted and dried.

What is Venison?

The flesh of wild animals.

What is Cream?

The thickest part of milk.

What is Butter made of?

Churned cream.

What is Cheese made of?

The curd of milk, salted and dried.

What is Jam?

Berries preserved with sugar.

What is Jelly?

The juice of currants or gooseberries boiled with sugar.

What is sugar made from?

The juice of a plant that grows in the West Indies.

What is Tea?

The leaves of a plant that comes from China.

What is Coffee?

The berry of a shrub which grows in Arabia, and the West Indies.

What is wine?

The fermented juice of grapes.

What is Brandy?

A spirit distilled from wine.



What is Rum?

A spirit distilled from molasses.

What is Shrub?

Rum, mixed with sugar, oranges, lemons, &c.

What is whisky?

A spirit usually distilled from malt, or barley; but sometimes from other vegetable substances.

---

What is *Linen* made of?

Of flax.

What are Ropes or twine made of?

Of hemp.

What is your coat made of?

Of woollen yarn.

And what is that made from?

From wool.

And where is wool got?

From sheep.

What is cotton thread made of?

Of cotton wool.

Where is it got?

It grows on a plant in America and the East Indies.

What is Cambric made of?

Fine linen yarn.

What is Velvet made of?  
Of Silk.

Where is Silk got?

It is spun by the silk-worm.

What do you call the person  
who makes cloth from thread?

A Weaver.

---

What are your shoes made of?  
Of leather.

What is leather?

The skin of animals prepared  
by the tanner.

What are the leaves of your  
book made of?

Of paper.

And what is paper made from?

Old rags.

What is parchment?

The skin of sheep dressed.

What are Pens made from?

Quills.

What are quills?

Feathers of birds, chiefly of  
geese, prepared.

What is Ink made of?

Chiefly of galls, infused in wa-  
ter.

What is Red wax made of ?

Of Rosin and vermilion.

What are Wafers made of ?

Of flour, isinglass, &c.

---

From what is the common Oil used in lamps made?

From the fat of whales.

What are common Candles made of ?

Of tallow.

What is Tallow ?

The fat of cows, &c.

What is the wick of candles made of ?

Generally of cotton.

What is the Gas-light made from ?

From coals.

---

## THE FOUR SEASONS.

How many Seasons are there in the year ?

Four.

Name them.

Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

What are the four Seasons, or Stages of life?

Infancy, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age.

Which of these corresponds to the *Spring* of the year?

Infancy [or Childhood].

Which to *Summer*?

Youth.

Which to *Autumn*?

Manhood [or Womanhood].

Which to *Winter*?

Old Age.

---

When does Spring begin and end in this part of the world?

Spring begins in February, and continues till May.

When does Summer begin and end?

Summer begins in May, and ends in July.

When does Autumn begin and end?

Autumn begins in August, and ends in October.

When does Winter begin and end?

Winter begins in November,  
and ends in February.

---

When do trees put forth their  
buds?

In Spring.

When are the trees and flowers  
in blossom?

In Summer.

When are the corn and fruits  
ripe?

In Autumn.

When do the leaves fall from  
the trees?

In the beginning of Winter.

Which is the hottest season?

Summer.

Which is the coldest season?

Winter.

---

What do you call the instru-  
ment that measures the degree of  
heat?

A Thermometer.

Whose Thermometer is used in  
Great Britain?

Fahrenheit's.

How is it divided?

The heat of boiling water is called 212 degrees, and water when it begins to freeze, 32 degrees.— All other degrees of heat and cold are reckoned from these.

Extreme cold,.....	0
Temperate heat,.....	55°
Summer heat,.....	76°
Blood heat, .....	98°
Fever heat, .....	112°
Spirits boil at .....	176°
Water boils at .....	212°

---

### QUARTER-DAYS.

What are the names of the four *Scotch* Quarter-days?

Candlemas, Whitsuntide, Lammas, and Martinmas.

When is Candlemas?

The 2d of February.

When is Whitsuntide?

The 15th of May.

When is Lammas?

The 1st of August.

When is Martinmas?

The 11th of November.

---

How often do tenants in Scot-

land pay to their landlords the rent of their houses and shops?

Twice a-year.

At what times, or terms?

One half at Whitsuntide, and the other at Martinmas.

What are the four English Quarter-days?

Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas-day, and Christmas-day.

When is Lady-day?

The 25th of March.

When is Midsummer-day?

The 24th of June.

When is Michaelmas-day?

The 29th of September.

When is Christmas-day?

The 25th of December.

## THE FIVE SENSES.

What are the Five Senses?

Smelling, Tasting, Hearing, Seeing, and Touching.

What are the organs of Smell?

The Nostrils.

What are the organs of Taste?

The Tongue and the Palate.

What are the organs of Hearing?

The Ears.

What are the organs of Sight?

The Eyes.

What is the organ of Touch?

The whole body, particularly the hands.

What is the object of Smell?

Odour; which is either agreeable or disagreeable.

What are the objects of Taste?

Relishes; which are either sweet, salt, sour, or bitter.

What is the object of Hearing?

Sound; which is loud or low; musical or harsh.

What are the objects of Sight?

Colours.

How many original colours are there?

Seven.

Name them.

Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Purple, and Violet.



Where are these Seven Colours to be seen?

In the rainbow.

What are the objects of Touch?

All objects around us; which, when we touch, we feel to be hard or soft, warm or cold, smooth or rough.

At what distance has the human voice been heard?

At the distance of 10 or 12 miles.

How far has the sound of Cannon been heard?

In the sea-fight between the English and Dutch, in 1672, the sound of the cannon was heard 200 miles from the place of action.

Why was it heard so far?

Because the sound passes over water much farther than over a rough surface.

At what distance may a person be heard to read distinctly on land?

About 70 feet.

And on water, how much farther?

About double the distance, or 140 feet.

How fast does sound travel?

About 13 miles in a minute; or 1142 feet in a second.

How fast does light move?

About twelve millions of miles in a minute.

## OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

What is meant by *The Solar System*?

The Sun, with all the Planets that move around him.

What are the names of the principle Primary Planets that move round the Sun?

Mercury, Venus, The Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, The Georgium Sidus, &c.

What are those Planets called that move round them?

Satellites, or Secondary Planets.

How far is the Earth distant from the Sun?

About ninety-five millions of miles.

How many motions has the earth?

Two.

Name them.

The Diurnal and Annual Motions.

What is meant by the Earth's *Diurnal* motion?

Its motion round its own axis, every 24 hours.

What does this produce?

Day and Night.

What is meant by the Earth's *Annual* motion?

Its motion round the sun in a year.

What does this motion produce?

The change of seasons.

How does the Moon revolve?

Round the Earth.

In what time does the Moon revolve round the Earth?

In  $27\frac{1}{2}$  days.

When does *full moon* happen?

When the Earth is in a line between the Sun and the Moon.

What is the cause of an Eclipse of the Moon?

The Earth intercepting the light of the Sun from the Moon.

What is the cause of an Eclipse of the Sun?

The Moon intercepting the Sun's light from the Earth.

What is a *Comet*?

A planet that moves in an irregular orbit.

What is the difference between a Star and a Planet?

A star does not change its position with regard to the other Stars; a Planet is a wandering or moving star.

Do the planets shine by their own light?

No: they shine by reflecting the light of the Sun; but the Stars shine by their own light.

What are Stars supposed to be?

Suns to other systems.

Are the Stars far distant from us?

Yes; very far. A cannon-ball moving at the rate of 20 miles in a minute, would be 1800 years in coming from the nearest of them to our earth.—Light, which trav-

els 12 million of miles in a minute, would be three years in passing from the nearest star to our earth.

---

Which of the Planets is nearest to the Sun?

Mercury.

How long is he in performing one circuit round the Sun?

About three months.

Which planet is next to Mercury?

Venus.

In what time does she revolve once round the sun?

In about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  months.

Which is the third in order nearest to the Sun?

Our Earth.

In what time does she revolve once round the Sun?

In 365 days and about 6 hours.

What is the revolution called?

A year.

Which Planet is next?

Mars.

What time does he take to revolve round the Sun?

Nearly two years.

Which is the fifth?

Jupiter.

What is the time he takes to perform a revolution round the Sun?

About 12 years.

Which is the next planet?

Saturn.

What is the time he takes to revolve round the Sun?

About 30 years.

Which is the last?

The Georgium Sidus, or the Herschel.

What is meant by a *Constellation*, or *Sign*?

It means a cluster of stars to which some name is generally given; as, *The Plough*; the *Pleiades*; the *Lion*, &c.—

How many Signs were known to the Ancients?

Twelve; which are commonly called *Signs of the Zodiac*.

Name them.

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. <i>Aries</i> ,  | the Ram,  |
| 2. <i>Taurus</i> , | the Bull, |

3. *Gemini*, the Twins.

---

4. *Cancer*, the Crab,

5. *Leo*, the Lion,

6. *Virgo*, the Virgin.

---

7. *Libra*, the Balance,

8. *Scorpio*, the Scorpion,

9. *Sagittarius*, the Archer.

---

10. *Capricornus*, the Goat,

11. *Aquarius*, the Waterman,

12. *Pisces*, the Fishes.

---

The *Ram*, the *Bull*, the heavenly *Twins*,

And next the *Crab*, the *Lion*, shines,

The *Virgin* and the *Scales*,

The *Scorpion*, *Archer*, and *Sea-Goat*,

The *Man* that holds the *Watering-pot*,

And *Fish* with glittering *Tails*.

---

Who was the principal reformer of the Roman Calendar?

Julius Cesar.

About what time did he begin this reformation?

In the year 46, before Christ.  
How many days did he assign  
to the year ?

365 days; and every fourth year,  
366 days.

Did this make it coincide exact-  
ly with the earth's revolution round  
the sun ?

Not quite.

What is this style now called ?

The *Julian* or *Old Style*.

Who was the next reformer of  
the Calendar ?

Pope Gregory XIII.

What was the error which he dis-  
covered in the Julian Style ?

That the year was reckoned  
about 11 minutes longer than it  
really was.

How did he correct this error ?

By suppressing ten days in  
October, and bringing the Equi-  
nox to the 21st of March.

In what year was this ?

In 1582.

Did this correction make it  
quite exact ?



No: It made it a little too much.  
How was this rectified ?

By dropping 3 days in every 400 years.

What is the difference between Old Style and New Style ?

The New Style is twelve days earlier than the Old.

Thus the 12th of January *New Style*, is reckoned the 1st *Old Style*.

When was the *New Style* introduced into England ?

In 1752; when the 3d of September was reckoned the 14th.

Is the New Style now generally used ?

Every where in Europe, except in Russia.

OF

## THE ATMOSPHERE, &c.

What is meant by the *Atmosphere* ?

The air surrounding the earth in all directions, and reaching to a considerable distance from it.

What kind of a body is the air ?

It is an invisible fluid body, extremely light; about 800 times lighter than water.

What are some of its properties?

It may be compressed into a smaller space: is heavier the nearer it is to the earth: it is the support of animal and vegetable life; the vehicle of sound, &c.

What effect have *heat* and *cold* upon the air?

Heat expands, and cold contracts it.

How is the air rendered noxious?

By being long pent up in any place, and not allowed to circulate.

Were a number of persons in a close room, could they live long in it?

No: they would soon all die, if there was no opening to let out the bad, and admit fresh air.

What is *Wind*?

Air put in motion.

What are some of the benefits we derive from the wind?

It purifies the air; moderates the heat; dries damp lands; drives away fogs and hazy weather; and brings us rain in due season.

What are the different appellations given to the Wind?

A wind just perceptible;—a gentle pleasant wind;—a pleasant brisk gale;—very brisk;—high winds;—very high;—a storm, or tempest;—a great storm;—a hurricane;—a dreadful hurricane, that tears up trees, carries buildings, &c. before it.

What is meant by a North or a South wind?

A wind blowing from the North or from the South.

What is meant by a North-east wind?

A wind blowing between North and East.

How are the winds sometimes divided?

The Constant, Periodical, and Variable.

When are the winds *constant*, or always blowing in one direction?

For about 30 degrees on each side of the Equator, following the apparent course of the Sun.

What part of the globe does this include?

The greater part of Africa, with a great part of Arabia, Persia, the East Indies, and China; besides the greater part of New Holland, and various islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans; also the greater part of South America, New Spain, and the West India Islands.

What are these constant winds generally called?

Trade-winds.

What do you understand by *Periodical* winds?

Those that blow for one half of the year in one direction, and for the other half in an opposite direction.

What other names have these winds?

Monsoons, or shifting trade-winds.

Where do these prevail?

In several parts of the Eastern and Southern oceans; where, from the end of March to the end of September, the wind blows from the South-west; and for the remainder of the year from the North-east.

What is meant by Sea-breezes and Land-breezes?

A *Sea-breeze* is when the wind blows from the Sea to the Land;— a *Land-breeze*, when the wind blows from the Land to the Sea.

When does the wind blow from the sea to the land?

In the day-time.

Why?

Because the land is then warmer than the sea.

And when from the land to the sea

During the night.

Why so?

Because then the land is colder than the sea.

Where do these breezes prevail?

On the greater part of the coasts between the Tropics.

What is meant by *Variable* winds?

When they are changing frequently, without any seeming regularity.

Where are they *variable*?

In this country, they are very variable; sometimes blowing from all quarters of the compass two or three times in the same day.

What is the velocity of a very high wind?

About 45 miles an-hour.

What are *Vapours*?

Watery particles exhaled by the heat of the sun from the surface of the water or moist earth; and being lighter than the air, they rise and float in the atmosphere.

What are *Fogs*?

A Collection of vapours from fenny places, becoming more visible, as the light decreases.

What are *Mists*?

Fogs uniting with vapours from rivers, lakes, &c. so as to fill the air in general.

What are *Clouds*?

Vapours exhaled from the sea and land.

What is the general height of the *Clouds*?

About a mile; sometimes two, when very thin and rare; but when highly electrified, their height does not exceed half a mile.

To what is the wonderful variety of colours owing?

To their particular situation with regard to the sun, and the reflection of his light.

What is *Dew*?

Vapours arising from the earth, and immediately condensed by the cool air.

What is *Hoar-frost*?

Frozen dew.

How is the *Rain* formed?

When the vapours in the atmosphere become heavier than the air beneath them, they fall down on the earth in drops of rain; and the

drops will be larger, the higher they are formed in the atmosphere.

Where does the greatest quantity of rain fall ?

At the Equator.

Does it gradually decrease as it goes towards the Poles ?

Yes.

Where is the number of rainy days the fewest ?

At the Equator.

How do they encrease ?

In proportion to the distance from the Equator.

Whether does more rain fall in mountainous countries or in plains ?

In mountainous countries.

What is *Snow* ?

Snow consists of vapours that are frozen when the particles are small; forming little white flakes or fleeces, which being somewhat heavier than the air, descend slowly to the earth.

What is *Hail* ?

Hail consists of drops of rain frozen while they are falling.



## KINGDOMS OF NATURE.

What are the *three Kingdoms of Nature*, as they are commonly called?

The Animal, the Vegetable, and the Mineral Kingdoms.

What does the Animal Kingdom include?

Living creatures of all kinds.

How are they usually divided?

Into Men, Wild Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, and Worms.

What is meant by the *Vegetable Kingdom*.

It includes all sorts of plants and trees.

What is meant by the *Mineral Kingdom*?

Every thing found below the surface of earth; or every substance without life.

How are Mineral substances usually divided?

Into Stones and Earths; Salts; Combustibles; and Metals.

Mention some of the precious stones.

The *Diamond*—the *Hyacinth*, of a dark orange red colour,—the *Garnet*, of a red colour;—the *Sapphire*, of a blue colour;—the *Ruby*, of a bright red;—the *Amethyst*, of a purple colour;—the *Topaz*, of a yellow colour;—the *Emerald*, of a green colour;—the *Beryl*, of a light green;—the *Tourmaline*, of a dark colour.

Mention some others.

Quartz, Rock Crystal, Agates, Cornelians, Onyx, Opals, Jasper, Bloodstone, Lapis lazuli, Felspar.

Mention some of the Earths and softer Minerals.

Potter's Clay, Porcelain Clay, Pipe Clay, Fuller's Earth, Soap Earth,—Slate, Black Chalk, Stone, Mica, Basalt, Talc, Asbestos.

Repeat some of the other Minerals.

Limestone, chalk, marble, granite, Portland stone, free stone, alabaster, Derbyshire spar, &c.

---

What are the most common Salts?

Common salt, alum, soda, potash, nitre, borax.

What are the most common Combustibles?

Coal, jet, amber, sulphur, plumbago, or black lead, naphtha, bitumen.

How are the Metals usually divided?

Into Malleable and Brittle.

What do you mean by *malleable* metals?

Those that may be beat out with a hammer; such as Iron, Gold, Silver, Copper, &c.

What is meant by *brittle* metals?

Those which do not admit of being beat out by a hammer; such as, Arsenic, bismuth, cobalt, &c.

How many kinds of Rocks are there?

Three; called, Primitive, Secondary, and Volcanic.

What is meant by Primitive Rocks?

Those which are considered as the first-formed parts of the earth, consisting chiefly of granite.

What are *Secondary* Rocks?

Those which are composed of mineralised remains of animal and vegetable substances,

What are Volcanic Rocks?

Those that are composed of substances that have been thrown out of volcanoes, or that have been affected by subterraneous fires; they consisting chiefly of pumice-stone.

---

What are the different sorts of *Water*?

Common, Salt, and Mineral Waters.

What are the different sorts of Common Water?

Rain-water, River-water, Ice- and Snow-water, and Stagnant-water.

What is the general character of Mineral waters?

They are hot or cold; sulphurous, saline, &c.

## MYTHOLOGY.

What do you mean by *Mythology*?

It commonly means an account of the fabulous gods, and goddesses, of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Mention some of the principal Heathen gods.

Jupiter,		Mercury,
Apollo,		Neptune,
Mars,		Vulcan.

1. JUPITER—the Thunderer, the god of heaven and earth.—He held his court on the top of Olympus. He was represented with a beard, and seated on a throne of ivory or gold; he was covered with an olive-wreath; in his right hand he held the figure of Victory, and in his left a sceptre, on the top of which was perched an eagle, the emblem of Jupiter, as king of the air: his robe was adorned with a variety of figures of flowers and animals. It was his custom, when any of the inferior deities asked him a favour he was disposed to grant, to nod his assent; when Jupiter nodded, all

heaven shook with terror; and neither men nor gods from that time had the boldness to oppose his will.

2. APOLLO—was the son of Jupiter and Latona. He was born at Delos, an island in the Egean Sea. He was represented by the Greeks under the most beautiful figure they were able to conceive—young, unbearded, with graceful hair, animated, and expressive.

He is the charioteer of the sun, or rather the Sun itself. He drives his chariot every day through the circuit of the heavens, and at night sinks below the waves to rest: he is drawn by four horses of the most extraordinary beauty and spirit, harnessed abreast; and when represented in this office, his head is surrounded by a brilliant circle of rays.

He is the god of music and poetry—he is represented with a lyre in his hand, and surrounded by the nine muses.

Allegorically, he is the author of plagues and contagious diseases, because these are most frequent and fatal when the heat of the sun is greatest: he is then described as shrouding himself in darkness, and shooting his arrows, in various directions, at the defenceless sons of men—the heat being most pernicious, when the air is thick and sultry.

He is supposed to have instructed mankind in the art of foretelling future events: from this the celebrated oracle at Delphi was dedicated to him.

3. MARS—the god of War—was the son of Jupiter and Juno. He was the patron of all that is furious and cruel in war. He is represented with a helmet on his head, a shield in his left hand, and a sword in his right. The animals sacrificed to him were the wolf, the horse, the vulture, and the cock.

4. MERCURY—the messenger of the gods, was the son of Jupiter and Maia. He is furnished with a winged hat, called petasus—and with wings to be worn on his feet—and of the most perfect symmetry and beauty.

As the god of magic and enchantment, he bore a wand, called *caduceus*: this wand had wings at the top, and two-serpents wreathed about the stalk. If it touched those who were awake, it lulled them asleep; and those who were asleep, it made to start up full of life and alacrity: if it touched those who were enemies, they became friends again.

He is said to be the inventor of letters—He was called by the Greeks, *Hermes*, which signifies to *explain*—he is the god of eloquence—the wings on his feet are emblematical of the wings that words give to the thoughts of men.

He is held to be the inventor of traffic, and to have introduced the use of weights, measures, and contracts: he is also represented as the god of thieves,—and is himself one of the light-fingered crew.

5. NEPTUNE—the god of the sea, was the

son of Saturn and the brother of Jupiter. He is represented with black hair and beard, and with a mantle of blue. One of his principal attributes is the Trident, or fork with three teeth, which he uses as a sceptre. He presided over storms and tempests.

6. VULCAN—the god of fire, or of those who worked in metals—the son of Jupiter and Juno—he forged thunderbolts for Jupiter. He is usually represented seated at his anvil, with his fire and all his tools about him, holding a thunderbolt and a pair of pincers in his left hand, and in his right, a hammer raised in the act to strike: he is also supposed to be all sooty and black from the nature of his employment. He was the husband of Venus, and the father of Cupid.

Mention some of the Principal Heathen goddesses.

Juno,	⋮	Venus,
Minerva,	⋮	Vesta,
Diana,	⋮	Ceres.

1. JUNO--the wife of Jupiter, and Queen of heaven,—was usually represented as sitting in a chariot of gold, drawn by peacocks, with a sceptre in her hand, and wearing a crown adorned with roses and lilies—All that is majestic in the female face and figure was represented in her statues.—



*Iris*, or the rainbow, was her favourite messenger.

2. **MINERVA**—the goddess of wisdom was said to have sprung from the head of Jupiter. She was worshiped at Athens, and was usually represented in complete armour bearing a shield with a head on it: her countenance was serene and awful, and her eyes of celestial blue: her emblems were the cock, the owl, the basilisk and the distaff. She was also the goddess of war, and of all the arts of war, and of life, particularly of spinning, needlework, and embroidery.—

3. **DIANA**—the goddess of the moon, of hunting, and of chastity; the twin-sister of Apollo—She is represented as a huntress, attended by her nymphs, taller than they by the head; her legs bare, and feet covered with buskins; a bow in her hand, and a quiver full of arrows at her back—She had a magnificent temple at Ephesus, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world. At Sparta, boys were whipped at her altar till blood followed the lash; and at Taurica, every foreigner found in the country was immolated at her altar.—

4. **VENUS**—the goddess of beauty and love—is represented as modest, conscious, and bashful—her chariot is drawn by turtle-doves—She is constantly attended by Cupid her son, and a train of beautiful boys with cherub faces and dimpled cheeks, hovering

round her, and buoyed up on silken wings — The myrtle was held as sacred to her.— Cupid was represented with a bow and arrows—generally blind, and with wings.

5. VESTA,—the goddess of fire, of the purest sort,—the element of life, pervading all animated beings—the favourite sister of Jupiter—Numa founded a temple for her worship at Rome: her priestesses were called Vestals. Their office was to take care of the sacred fire, which was kept perpetually burning; and replaced every March by a fresh fire lighted from the beams of the sun. They took a vow of virginity; and if they broke it, they were buried alive in a vault, under ground.

6. CERES,—the goddess of corn and harvests. Her favourite residence was Sicily, in the centre of which was the beautiful vale of Enna.

## TERMS EXPLAINED.

*Triangle*, a figure of 3 sides.

*Quadrangle*, or *Square*, a figure of four sides.

*Pentagon*, a figure of 5 sides.

*Hexagon*, a figure of 6 sides.

*Heptagon*, a figure of 7 sides.

*Octagon*, a figure of 8 sides.

*Decagon*, a figure of 10 sides.

*Undecagon*, a figure of 11 sides.

*Dodecagon*, a figure of 12 sides.

*Polygon*, a figure of *many* sides.

*Annual*, lasting 1 year.

*Biennial*, lasting 2 years.

*Triennial*, lasting 3 years.

*Quadrennial*, lasting 4 years.

*Quinquennial*, lasting 5 years.

*Sexennial*, lasting 6 years.

*Septennial*, lasting 7 years.

*Decennial*, lasting 10 years.

*Centennial*, lasting 100 years.

*Millennial*, lasting 1000 years.

*Perennial*, lasting *many* years.

*Zenith*, the point directly over our heads.

*Nadir*, the point opposite to the Zenith.

*Homicide*, man-slaughter.

*Parricide*, murder or murderer of a parent.

*Fratricide*, murder or murderer of a brother.

*Infanticide*, murder of an Infant.

*Suicide*, self-murder.

---

Forms of government are *Patriarchal*, heads of families.

*Aristocratical*, where the power is with the nobles.

*Democratical*, with the people,

*Monarchical*, with the king, agreeable to law.

*Despotical*, with the king alone.

*Oligarchical*, with a few.

*Republican*, where there are no hereditary rulers.

---

*Paradox*, a proposition, seemingly absurd, yet true.

*Acrostic*, a sort of poem, the

first word of each line taken together making a name.

*Enigma*, a riddle; something difficult to find out.

*Epic poem*, heroic poem; a poem that describes some great action.

*Episode*, a short story introduced into a poem.

*Epigram*, a short lively poem.

*Sonnet*, a short poem.

*Antipodes*, those inhabitants of the earth who are diametrically opposite to each other—When it is summer to the one, it is winter to the other; and when the one has mid-day the other has mid-night.

*Apostate*, one who has forsaken his religion.

*Caliph*, a Mahometan prince.

*Cardinal*, one next to the Pope, and may be chosen Pope.

*Bashaw*, a Turkish governor.

*Brahmins*, Indian Philosophers.

*Dervise*, a Mahometan monk

*Dey*, the governor of Algiers

*Bey*, the governor of Tunis.

*Doge*, the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

*Druids*, the priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.

*Nuncio*, an ambassador from the Pope to some Catholic Prince or state.

*Janizaries*, Turkish soldiers; guards to the Grand Seignior.

*Mufi*, the chief priest among the Mahometans.

*Nabob*, the governor of a province of the Mogul empire.

*Puritan*, formerly applied to a dissenter from the Church of England.

*Protestant*, a dissenter from the Church of Rome.

*Quaker*, a member of a particular sect in religion; now commonly called, Friend.

*Rajah*, a feudal lord of the Mogul empire.

*Sepoys*, native Hindoos, serving on board European merchantmen.

*Sophi*, Sultan of Persia.

*Sybils*, prophetesses, who delivered oracles among the Romans.

*Trustee*, one who has something in trust for another.

*Warden*, one who has the charge of keeping something.

*Ward*, a person entrusted to one's care;—a part of a city—or of an hospital.

*Bullion*, uncoined gold or silver in the mass.

*Armistice*, a stop from war, for a time agreed on.

*Balloon*, a bag filled with inflammable air.

*Bust*, the head and shoulders, in sculpture.

*Caravansera*, an inn, in Turkey.

*Carnival*, some time before Lent, employed in Popish countries in feasts, balls, and revelries.

*Cartel*, an exchange of prisoners during war, or at peace.

*Catacomb*, a burial-vault.

*Cataract*, a fall of water in a river.

*Cenotaph*, an empty tomb; a tablet erected in honour of a person whose remains are interred in some other place.

*Cinque Ports*, five ports on the south-east of England, opposite to France, viz. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich.

*Cochineal*, an insect that gives a red dye to wool and silk.

*Colossus*, a statue larger than life.

*Constellation*, a cluster of stars.

*Crocodile*, an amphibious animal, of immense size.

*Crusades*, wars during the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, undertaken to expel the Infidels from the Holy Land; hence, absurdly called *Holy Wars*.

*Cycle*, a circle; a period of time.

*Diocese*, the jurisdiction of a bishop.

*Diploma*, a licence; a university title.

*Dog-days*, from 3d July to 31st August; because then the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.

*Dominical letter*, the letter in the Almanacs that points out the Sabbaths in the year.

*Dynasty*, race: succession, applied to kings.



*Easter*, a festival, in honour of our Saviour's resurrection.

*Emblem*, a picture; a resemblance.

*Encyclopedia*, a dictionary of all the arts and sciences.

*Exchange*, paying money in one country, to be received again in another.

*Excise*, inland duties on articles manufactured at home.

*Custom*, duties on goods imported or exported.

*Executor*, a person appointed to see the last will of another executed.

*Felony*, in law, a capital crime.

*Honours of war*, being allowed to march out of a garrison with shouldered arms, drums beating, colours flying, and all the baggage.

*Mausoleum*, a splendid tomb.

*Metempsychosis*, the Pythagorean doctrine of the transmigration of souls from one body to another.

*Monastery*, a house for monks, friars, &c.

*Mosaic Work*, small pieces of glass, marble, &c. of various col-

ours, placed on a ground of stucco, so as to imitate painting.

*Mosque*, a Mahometan temple.

*Narcotics*, medicines to cause sleep.

*Olympic Games*, public games celebrated by the Greeks at Olympia, in honour of Jupiter.

*Olympiad*, a Greek era of 4 years.

*Pagod*, or *Pagoda*, a Hindoo temple, idol, or coin.

*Parody*, verses written on one subject, and applied, with some slight alteration, to another, generally to produce a ludicrous effect.

*Petrification*, a piece of wood, &c. converted into stone.

*Phalanx*, a square battalion, of 8000 men, with their shields joined, and pikes crossing each other.

*Piraté*, a sea-robber.

*Quarantine*, 40 days; time that ships and persons coming from places where the plague often rages, must remain shut up before coming into port.

*Runic language*, language of the Danes and other northern nations.

*Septuagint*, the Greek version of the Old Testament; because done by 72 Jews.

*Shanscrit*, the sacred language of the Brahmins.

*Simony*, the crime of purchasing church-benefices with money.

*Sphinx*, an Egyptian emblematical figure, composed of the head and breasts of a woman, the wings of a bird, the legs and claws of a lion, and the body of a dog.

*Tactics*, the art of war.

*Talmud*, Jewish commentary on the law of Moses.

*Targum*, Chaldee paraphrase on the Old Testament.

*Tariff*, a table of duties paid on the importation of goods into a foreign country.

*Tautology*, needless repetition of words.

*Tender*, a small ship of war, for carrying provisions, &c.

*Tesselated pavements*, consists of squares of marble, brick, or tiles.

*Tide*, a swelling of the sea every 12 hours.

*Tithes*, tenth part of the produce or profits of land, &c.

*Tornado*, a sudden gust of wind, from all points of the compass.

*Van*, the foremost part.

*Vane*, something to show the direction of the wind.

*Ventilator*, a machine to bring fresh air into an apartment.

*Verdict*, the answer of a Jury.

*Jury*, a number of persons appointed to hear evidence, and to give their opinions upon a cause.

*Vestibule*, entrance into a large building.

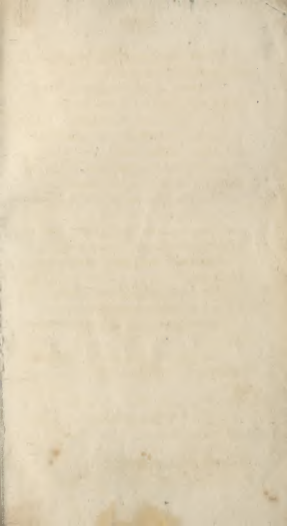
*Warrant*, authority to bring an offender before a magistrate.

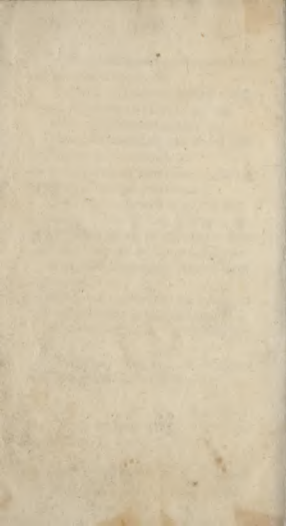
*Water-spout*, a destructive watery meteor.

*Warren*, a place for keeping coney, partridges, &c.

THE END.







*Faint, illegible handwriting, possibly a signature or name.*

