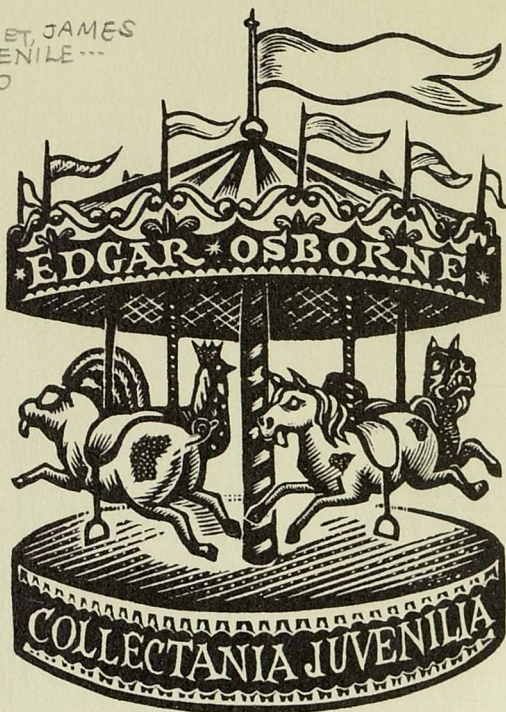


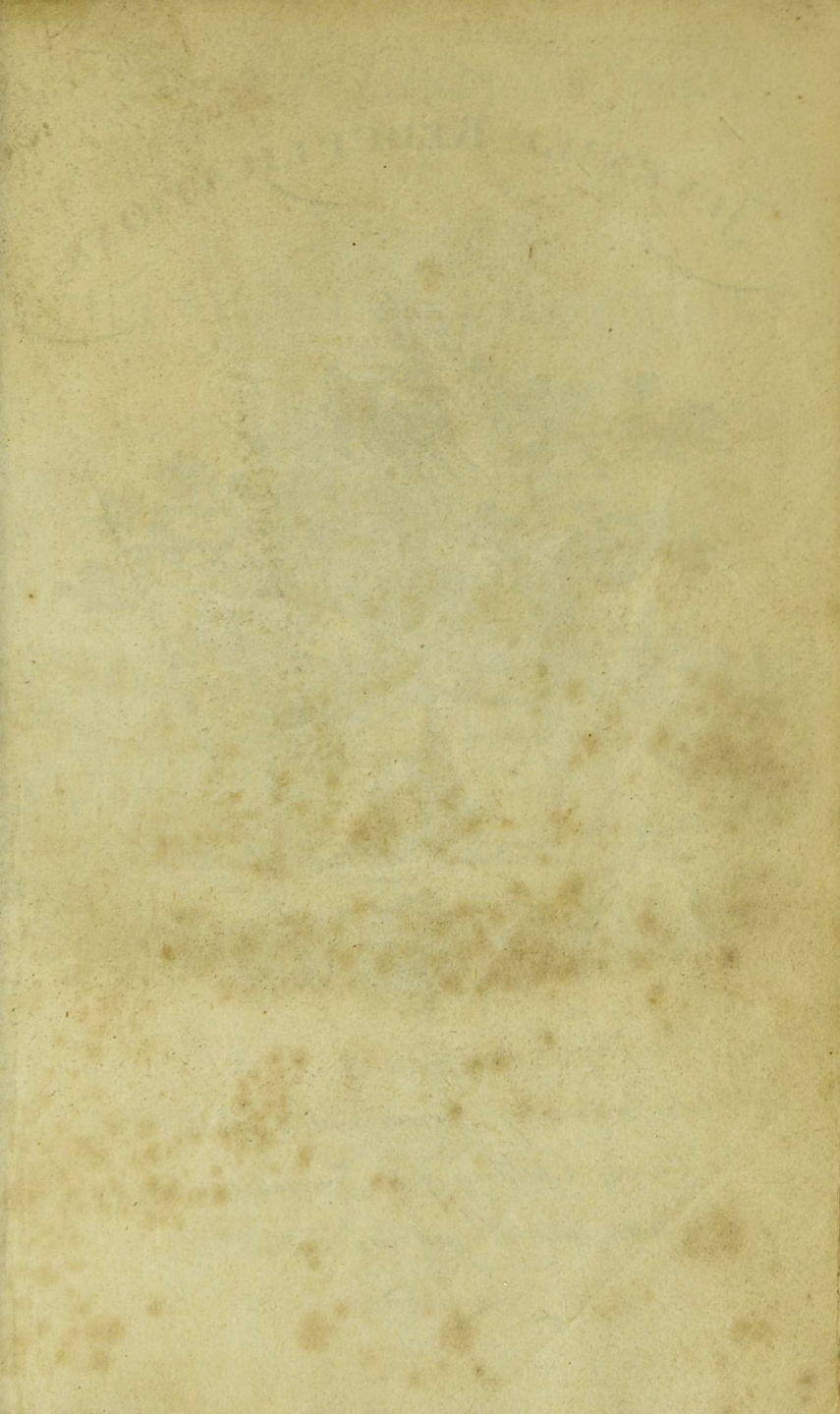
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JUVENILE REDUPLICATIONS.



Go trisler go!
In search of Virtue sally forth
Amongst Children of the greatest worth,
Go! teach them all you can devise! &c. &c.

Juvenile Reduplications:

OR,

THE NEW

“HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.”

A PARODY.

With appropriate CUTS and explanatory NOTES.

BY J. BISSET,

AUTHOR OF

The Orphan Boy; The Flights of Fancy;

The Poetic Survey round Birmingham, and Magnificent Directory;

The Grand National Directory, or Universal Commercial
Register, &c. &c.

“*Instruction with Amusement mingle.*”

[Entered at Stationers Hall.]

Birmingham:

Printed by GRAFTON & REDDELL, No. 10, High-Street,
for the Author;

Sold by NEWBERRY, St. Paul's Church-Yard; T. HEPTINSTALL,
Holborn; and T. HURST, Paternoster Row;

LONDON.

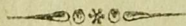
1800.

Author to his Book.

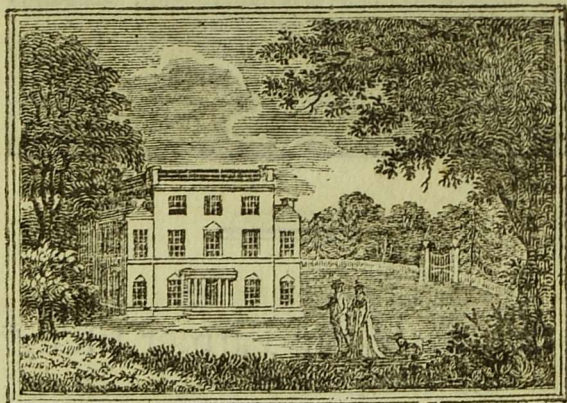
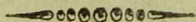
GO, TRIFLER, go! extend your fame,
And this *New Parody* proclaim;
In search of virtue sally forth
'Mongst Children of the greatest worth;
Go, teach them all you can devise,
That in your little circuit lies;
And if you can attention gain,
What seems mysterious pray explain;
When they enquire, your place is therefore,
"To answer ev'ry why? and wherefore?"
Lead their young minds, by easy laws,
To judge of each effect and cause.

But whilst you pleasing truths impart,
To raise the genius—mend the heart,
 Do all in such a simple way,
 That they'll attend to what you say;
 When you an article produce,
 Tell them its origin, and use,
 From whence produc'd, or how 'twas made,
 Down from a sceptre, to a spade;
 And their young minds will ne'er forget,
 That unto you they owe this debt;
Instruction with Amusement mingle,
 Go! teach them useful truths to jingle.

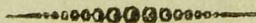
J. B.



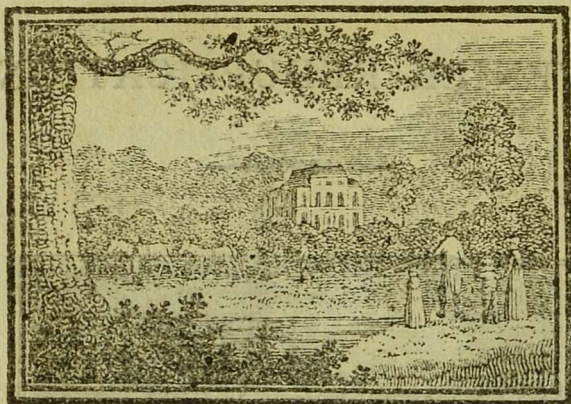
JUVENILE REDUPLICATIONS.



“THIS is the HOUSE* that JACK built.”



* See Explanatory Note, No. 1.



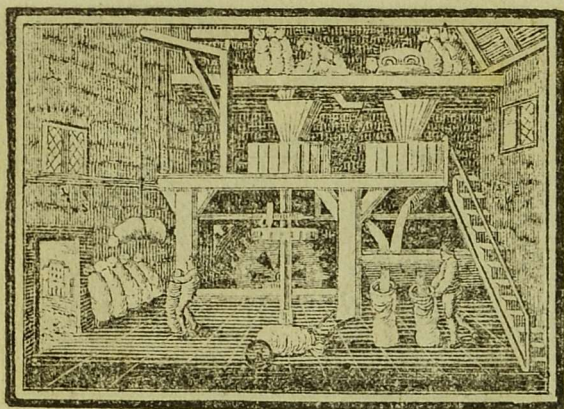
This is the *Field* the Farmer till'd,*
That lay by the House that Jack built.

* See Note, No. 2.



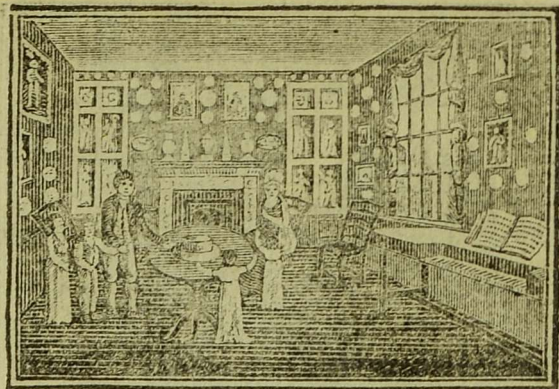
This is the *Seed** that grew in the Field,
 That Farmer HOBSON sow'd and till'd,
 That lay by the House that Jack built.

* See Note, No. 3.



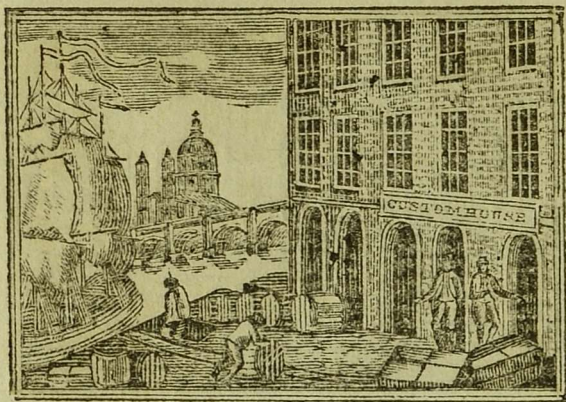
This is the *Flour** the *Wheat** did yield,
That sprung from the Seed that grew in
the Field,
That Farmer HOBSON sow'd and till'd,
That lay by the House that Jack built.

* See Note, No. 4.



This is the *Cake*,* Mamma did make,
Of which good Children may partake,
Made from the Flour the Wheat did yield
That sprung from the Seed that grew in
the Field,
That Farmer HOBSON sow'd and till'd,
That lay by the House that Jack built.

* See Note, No. 5.



These, are the *Plums*,* and *Currants*,* nice,
 That grew Abroad, with *Cloves*,* and *Spice*,*
 Put in the Cake, Mamma did make,
 Of which good Children may partake,
 Made from the Flour the Wheat did yield,
 That sprung from the Seed that grew in
 the Field,

That Farmer HOBSON sow'd and till'd,
 That lay by the House that Jack built.

* See Notes, No. 6, 7, 8, and 9.



This is the *Sugar*,* which so sweet,
Makes dainty Cakes, that Children eat,
Who think not, of the sad turmoil
Of *Blacks*, who cultivate the soil;
Oh! wretched Mortals, 'cross the waves,
Who work and toil—(poor *Negro Slaves*);[†]
Or think where grows the Plums, and Spice
That Boys and Girls they think so nice,

* See Notes, No. 10 and 11.

Put in the Cake, Mamma did make,
Of which good Children may partake,
Made from the Flour the Wheat did yield,
That sprung from the Seed that grew in
the Field,

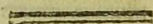
That Farmer HOBSON sow'd and till'd,
That lay by the House that Jack built.



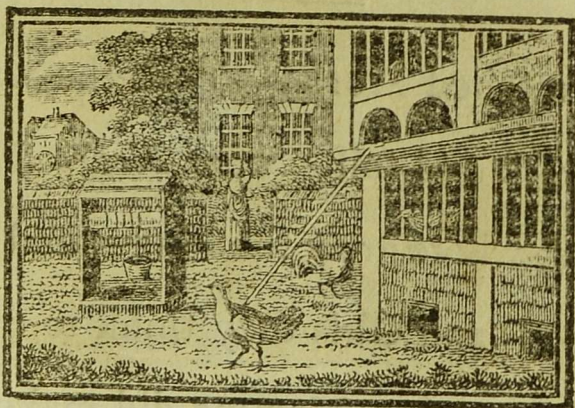


This is the brisk and lively *Lass*,
 That *milk'd* the *Cow*,* just come from *Grafs*,
 And mix'd with *Sugar*, which so sweet,
 Makes dainty *Cakes* good *Children* eat,
 Who think not, of the sad turmoil
 Of *Blacks*, who cultivate the soil;
 Oh! wretched *Mortals*, 'cross the waves,
 Who work and toil—(poor *Negro Slaves*);

* See Note, No. 12.



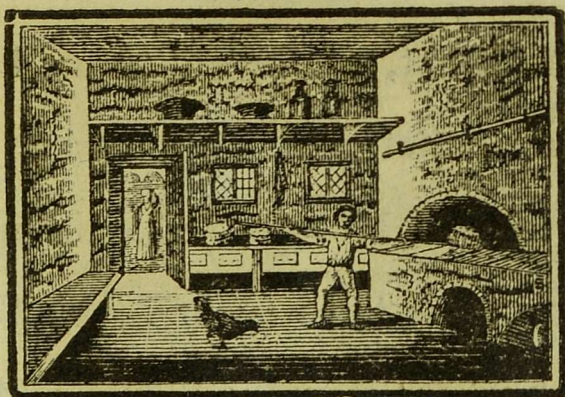
Or think where grows the Plums, and Spice,
Which Boys and Girls they think so nice,
Put in the Cake, Mamma did make,
Of which good Children may partake,
Made from the Flour the Wheat did yield,
That sprung from the Seed that grew in
the Field,
That Farmer HOBSON sow'd and till'd,
That lay by the House that Jack built.



This is the little cackling *Hen*,*
 That laid her Eggs within the Pen,
 Which yonder brisk and lively Lads,
 Who milk'd the Cow, just come from Grass,
 Mix'd with the Sugar, which so sweet,
 Makes dainty Cakes good Children eat,
 Who think not, of the sad turmoil
 Of *Blacks*, who cultivate the soil;

* See Note, No. 13.

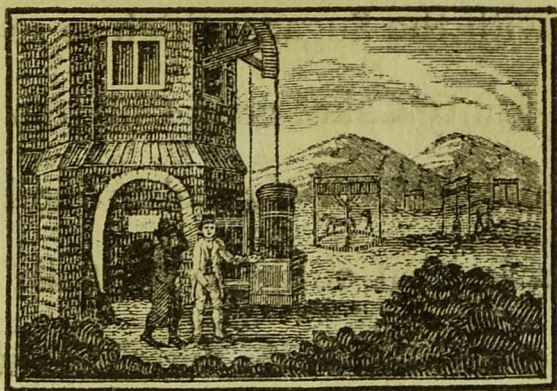
Oh! wretched Mortals, 'cross the waves,
Who work and toil—(poor *Negro Slaves*);
Or think where grow the Plums, and Spice,
That Boys and Girls they think so nice,
Put in the Cake, Mamma did make,
Of which good Children may partake,
Made from the Flour the Wheat did yield,
That sprung from the Seed that grew in
the Field,
That Farmer HOBSON sow'd and till'd,
That lay by the House that Jack built.



This is the *Oven*,* which did bake,
 At Jack's New House, the Christmas Cake.
 He keeps the little cackling Hen,
 That laid her Eggs within the Pen,
 Which yonder brisk and lively Lads,
 Who milk'd the Cow, just come from Grass,
 Mix'd with the Sugar, which so sweet,
 Makes dainty Cakes good Children eat,

* See Note, No. 14.

Who think not, of the sad turmoil
Of *Blacks*, that cultivate the soil;
Oh! wretched Mortals, 'cross the waves,
Who work and toil—(poor *Negro Slaves*);
Or think where grow the Plums, and Spice,
That Boys and Girls think very nice,
Put in the Cake, Mamma did make,
Of which good Children may partake,
Made from the Flour the Wheat did yield,
That sprung from the Seed that grew in
the Field,
That Farmer HOBSON sow'd and till'd,
That lay by the House that Jack built.



This is the *Coal*,* so useful found,
 Dug from the *Mines* below the Ground,
 Which made the Fire, for us to bake,
 At Jack's New House, the Christmas Cake.
 He keeps the little cackling Hen,
 That laid her Eggs within the Pen,
 Which yonder brisk and lively Lafs,
 Who milk'd the Cow, just come from Grafs,

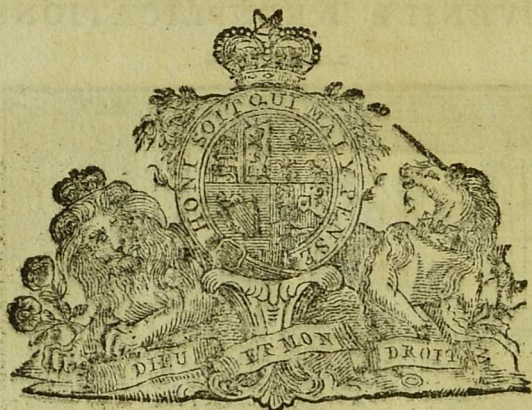
* See Note, No. 15.

Mix'd with the Sugar, which so sweet,
Makes dainty Cakes good Children eat,
Who think not, of the sad turmoil
Of *Blacks*, that cultivate the Soil;
Oh! wretched Mortals, 'cross the waves,
Who work and toil—(poor *Negro Slaves*;))
Or think where grow the Plums, and Spice,
That Boys and Girls think very nice,
Put in the Cake, Mamma did make,
Of which good Children may partake,
Made from the Flour the Wheat did yield,
That sprung from the Seed that grew in
the Field,
That Farmer HOBSON sow'd and till'd,
That lay by the House that Jack built.

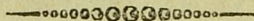


This is the *Company* so gay,
 So good—so great—who came to play
 At Jack's *New House*—where Cakes
 and *Wine*,*
 The *Guests* receive—before they dine.
 The Master kindly welcomes all
 His little *Friends*—to *Fancy Hall*;
 Where doubtless they'll in concert sing,
 Long live Great GEORGE—our noble King!

* See Note, No. 16.



God save the King!



“ GOD save Great GEORGE our King,
“ Long live our noble King,
“ God save the King!
“ Send him victorious,
“ Happy and glorious,
“ Long to reign over us,
“ God save the King!”

Whilst on the Throne we see,
 Great *George*, and *Charlotte*, we
 Chearfully sing;

Long may they live and reign,
 Old England's Rights maintain,
 Britons then join the strain;

“ God save the King!”

O may they ever prove,
 Worthy their subjects love,

 Whilst thus we sing;

May all their people see,
 Peace and prosperity,
 Bless Britain's Isle so free;

“ God save the King!”

To the Reader.

THE *Author*, anxious to explain
Words us'd in these *Reduplications*,*
Subjoins a GLOSSARY on *Grain*,†
And various plain Elucidations.

The *first Authorities* he quotes,
And hopes the rising Generation,
When they peruse explicit *Notes*,
May gain some useful Information.

* *Reduplication*, the Act of Re-doubling.

† See *Wheat*.

In a few Copies only, in Pages 11, 14, and 16, for *grows*,
read,

Or think where *grow* the Plums, and Spice,
Which Boys and Girls find very nice.

EXPLICATIONS.

See Note, No. 1, Page 5.

HOUSE—A place built with conveniences for dwelling in—a habitation—or place of abode.

See Note, No. 2, Page 6.

To TILL—is to cultivate and turn over the soil by means of a Plough, which cuts furrows in the ground to receive the *Seed*, which being scattered over the ground in order to growth, is called *Sowing*—after this it is *barrowed* by a frame with cross timbers set with teeth, which being drawn over the fields so sown, breaks the clods, and throws the earth over the *Seed*. The season for reaping and gathering in the *Corn*, is called *Harvest*.

See Note, No. 3, Page 7.

SEED—The organized particle produced by plants, from which new plants are produced.

See Note, No. 4, Page 8.

WHEAT—The *Grain* of which bread is chiefly made. There are several species of Wheat, viz. the

White Wheat—Red Wheat, sometimes call'd Kentish
—Cone Wheat—Grey Wheat—Polonian Wheat—
Summer Wheat—Lammas Wheat, &c. &c.

There perhaps is no part of Great-Britain, where the red species of grain is cultivated to more perfection than in *Norfolk*. In Yorkshire, though generally a grass-land country—and where, of consequence, corn is only a secondary concern—yet several kinds of Wheat are cultivated, particularly Zealand, Downy Kent, Common White, Hertfordshire Brown, Yellow Kent, Common Brown, &c. All these are varieties of Winter Wheat. Besides which they also cultivate the Spring or Summer Wheat.

In the midland district, including part of Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Derby and Leicestershire, the species usually sown is that called Red Lammas, the ordinary Red Wheat of the kingdom. Cone Wheat, formerly in use, is now out of fashion; but in the vale of Gloucester, the Lammas, Spring, and Cone Wheats are cultivated with great success. The seed is generally prepared and steeped with brine, and candied in the usual manner with lime. *Ency. Brit.*

Wheat, whilst unreaped, or unthreshed, is called *Corn*. After Wheat is threshed out, it is taken to

the *Mill*, and ground into *Flour*. The outer husk is called *Bran*, and is chiefly used for feeding cattle.

A *MILL* is an engine or fabric in which corn is ground to meal—or any other body is comminuted, *i. e.* pulverized and broken into small parts. *Johnson.*

See Note, No. 5, Page 9.

CAKE—a kind of delicate bread. Cakes are distinguished from loaves by being of a flattish form, and in general not so high. The ingredients described in the little *Trifle* annexed, are commonly used in making rich Cakes, with the addition of Candied Citron, Orange Peel, &c.

SALT is likewise a very necessary article for seasoning, and giving flavour to all kinds of food.

Salt is a body, whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance: it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption; and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of *Salts*—*fixed*, *volatile*, and *essential*. *Fixed Salt* is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water: after this, the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evapo-

rated, when the *Salt* remains in a dry form at the bottom. This is called a *Lixivious Salt*. *Harris*.

See Notes, No. 6, 7, 8, and 9, Page 10.

PLUMS—or as they are often (though improperly) written *Plumbs*, are small dried *Grapes*. They are the fruit of the *Vine*, suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried by the sun, or by the heat of an oven. The finest are the fruit of the *Vitis Damascena*. They are imported from France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. &c. and are often called *Raisins*.

In England we have a great variety of delicious fruit called *Plums*, viz. the Orleans, the Pedrigo, the Fotheringham, the Imperial, the Mogul, the Green Gage, the Myrobolan, the St. Catherine, the Brignole, Queen Claudia, the Empress, the Wentworth, the St. Julian, the Apricot Plum, the Cherry Plum, the White and Black Bullace, the Damask, the Morocco, the Red and White Magnum Bonum, &c. &c. *Millar*.

CURRENTS—Very small dried *Grapes*. The trees on which they grow have no prickles; the leaves are large, and the flower consists of five leaves, similar

to a rose. The ovary which arises from the centre of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

Johnson.

CLOVES—are a very valuable Spice, and the fruit of a large tree. They are brought from Ternate, in the East Indies.

Johnson.

SPICE—a vegetable production, fragrant to the smell, and pungent to the palate—an aromatic substance.

MACE is a kind of *Spice*. The *Nutmeg* is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is *Mace*. It has an extremely fragrant, aromatic, and agreeable smell, and a pleasant, but acrid and oleaginous taste. It is a carminative, stomachick, and astringent.

Hill's Materia Medica.

See Notes, No. 10 and 11, Page 11.

SUGAR—The native salt of the Sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice.

Quincy.

The plant which yields the *Sugar*, is a *Cane*, or *Reed*, that grows plentifully both in the East and West Indies. The skin of it is soft, and the spongy matter, or pith, it contains, very juicy. It

usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter. The stem or stalk is divided by knots, a foot and a half apart. It puts forth a number of long green-tufted leaves, from the middle of which arise the flower and seed. They usually plant them in pieces, cut a foot and a half below the top of the flowers, and they generally ripen in ten or twelve months. They are then found quite full of white succulent marrow, whence is expressed the liquor of which Sugar is made; when ripe they are cut, and the leaves cleared off, and they are carried in bundles to the mills, which consist of three wooden rollers with steel plates. *Ency. Brit.*

SLAVES—are chiefly brought from the coast of Guinea. They are in general poor negroes, who are forcibly torn from their friends and native country, and sold to the planters in the West Indies, where they are employed in cultivating the Sugar-cane, &c. and often experience very harsh and cruel treatment.—The Slave Trade is an abominable commerce, carried on by the merchants of Europe with the natives of Africa. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who embarked in this nefarious trade, and their example was soon followed by the Dutch and English. Some years ago petitions were presented to Parliament for the abolition of this inhuman

traffic, which gave a pleasing picture of the philanthropy of the British nation—but unfortunately for the cause of humanity and freedom, the bill was thrown out. To see it totally abolished “is a consummation devoutly to be wish’d,”—for to countenance slavery under any form, is undoubtedly immoral and inhuman, and can be carried on by none, unless by those who prefer *interest* to *virtue*.—It has been urged in justification of this trade, that by purchasing captives taken in battle, they save the lives of so many human creatures, who would otherwise be sacrificed to gratify the implacable revenge of the victor; but this pretence has often been refuted, by appeals to reason and fact.

Ency. Brit.

See Note, No. 12, Page 13.

Cow—A well-known and very useful animal, that gives milk.

MILK—is a white liquor, formed in the bodies of various animals, as *Cows, Sheep, Goats, &c.* for the purpose of enabling them to support their young, till they are able to provide for themselves. But the wants and ingenuity of mankind have shewn, that it is otherwise a most valuable and nutritive fluid, as

it is applicable to a great variety of important and extensive uses, such as furnishing for ourselves, by a mixture with other ingredients, very delicious articles of food, as *Cakes, Puddings, Custards, &c.* and under the influence of trade and commerce, it enables us to send *Cheese* and *Butter* to different parts of the world. *Bache.*

See Note, No. 13, Page 13.

HEN—The *Hen* is said to chuckle when she makes a noise, to give her brood notice of the approach of any birds of prey—but it is here meant, when she cackles after laying an egg.

A *Pen* is a coop, where poultry, &c. are engaged.

EGGS—are perhaps the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and the most indigestible. They are laid by all the feathered creation, and their young are produced from them.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

See Note, No. 14, Page 17.

OVEN—an arched cavity, heated with *fire*, to bake bread in, &c.

See Note, No. 15, Page 19.

COAL—The common fossil fuel.—*Coal* is a black, sulphureous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, serving for fuel. It is ranked among the minerals, and is common in Europe, though the English *Coal* is of most repute. One species of pit-coal is called *Cannel* or *Canole* Coal, which is found in the northern counties, and is hard, glossy, and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a constant blaze, till it be burnt out. *Chambers.*

Coals are solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substances, found in large strata, splitting horizontally more easily than in any other direction—of a glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable. *Hill on Fossils.*

The pits, from whence they are procured, are called *Mines*.

See Note, No. 16, Page 21.

WINE—A brisk, agreeable, spiritous, and cordial liquor, drawn from vegetable bodies, and fermented. All sorts of vegetables, fruits, seeds, roots, &c. may be made to afford *Wine*, as grapes, currants, mulberries, elder, cherries, apples, pulse, beans, turnips, radishes, and even grass itself—Hence under the class

of *Wines*, or vinous liquors, come not only *Wines*, absolutely so called, but also ale, cyder, &c.—But, *Wine* is in a more particular manner appropriated to that which is drawn from the fruit of the *Vine*, by stamping its grapes in a vat, or crushing and expressing the juice out of them in a press, and then fermenting, &c.—*Wines* are distinguished, with regard to their colour, into white, red, claret, pale, &c.—and, with regard to their country, or the soil which produces them, into French, Spanish, Rhenish, Hungarian, Greek or Canary Wines, &c. and more particularly into Port, Madeira, Burgundy, Champagne, Falernia, Tokay, &c.—*Wine* is also variously denominated, according to its state, circumstances, qualities, &c.

Chambers.

IMPORTATION—is the practice of importing or bringing into a country any commodity from abroad.

CUSTOM—is a tribute or tax, paid for goods imported or exported.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—is a house where such tax or tribute is collected.

☞ The Author, in page 10, has given a View of the *Custom-House*, to shew that Plums, Currants, Spice, Sugar, Wine, &c. are imported from abroad, and not the natural produce of England.

