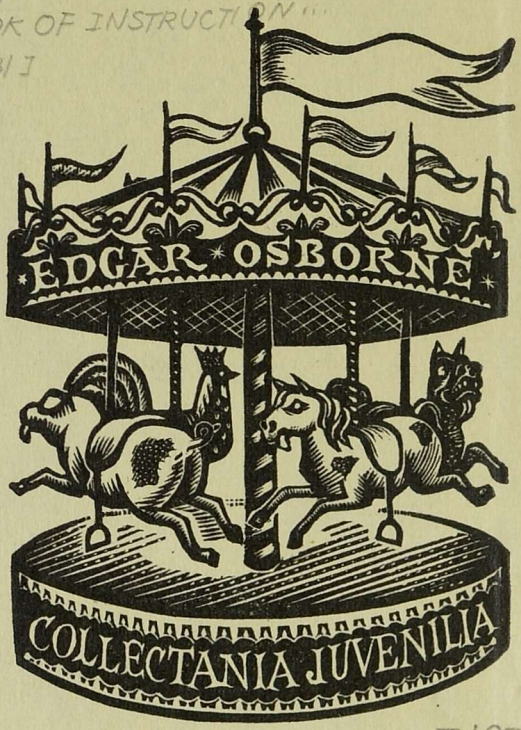

Miss Margaret Amelia Caspar

1833.

1834

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1835

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THE

BOOK

OF

INSTRUCTION

FOR

CHILDREN;

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—o—

The whole Embellished with 156 *Coloured Illustrative Engravings.*

—o—

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GRAMMAR.

Gram-mar is the Art of pro-per-ly speak-ing and wri-ting a Lan-guage, which con-sists of *Let-ters, Words, and Sen-ten-ces*; it gives us Rules and Di-rec-ti-ons to ex-press our thoughts with pro-pri-e-ty and e-le-gance, and it is di-vi-ded in-to nine parts, name-ly: *Ar-ti-cle, Noun, Ad-jec-tive, Pro-noun, Verb, Ad-verb, Pre-po-si-ti-on, Con-junc-ti-on, and In-ter-jec-ti-on.*

GRAMMAR

MADE

EASY

FOR

CHILDREN.

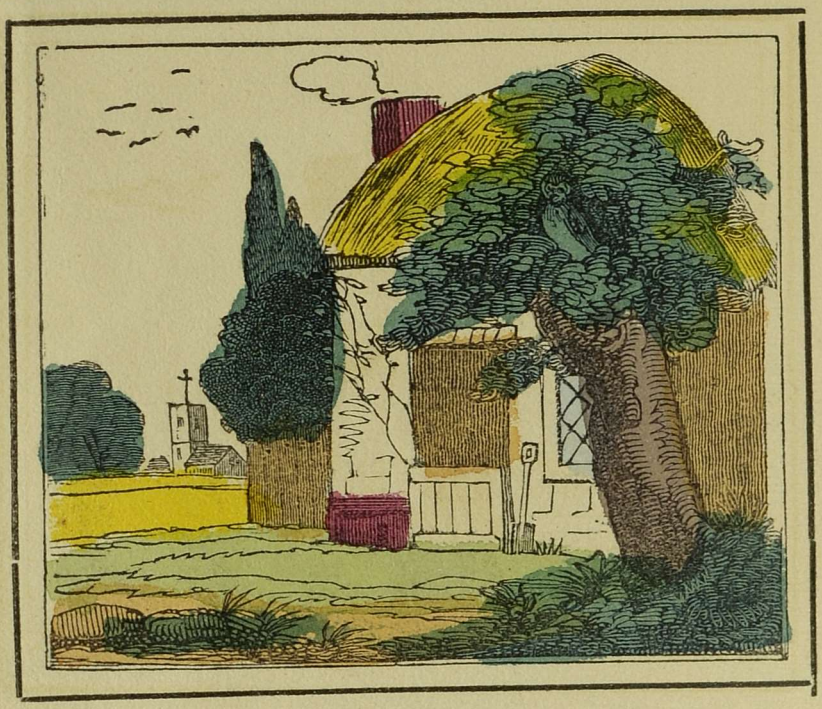
To Miss Margaret Carpenter

From W. Coll. Edwd. H. Bellairs

1832.

LONDON:

D. CARVALHO, CHISWELL STREET, FINSBURY SQUARE.



ARTICLES.

An Ar-ti-cle is a word pla-ced be-fore a noun, or sub-stan-tive, to ex-press the na-ture and sig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on of it.

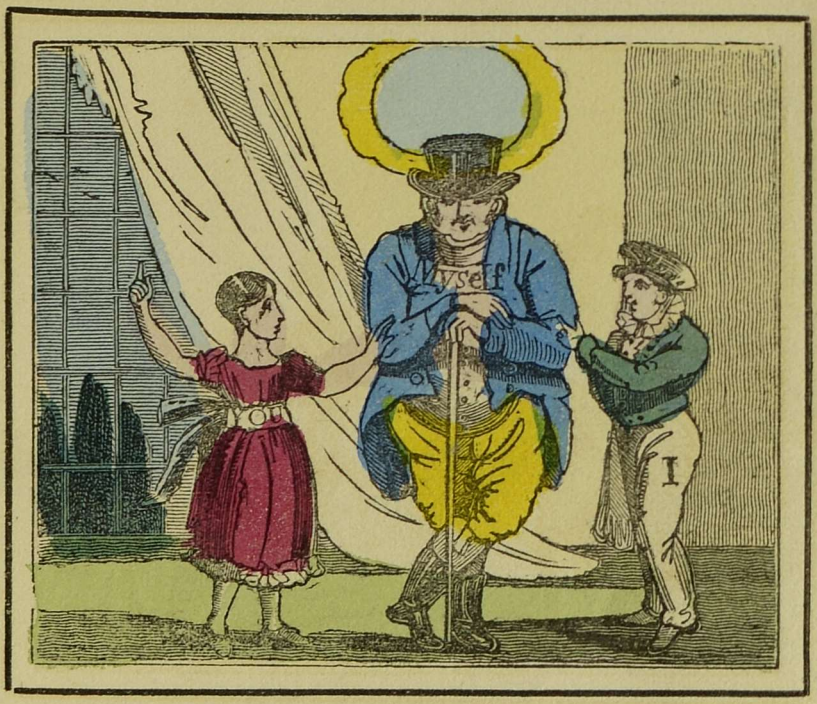
There are two Ar-ti-cles, *a* or *an*, and *the*. *A* is used be-fore a con-so-nant, as, *a* knife, *a* cot-tage, *a* tree. *An* be-fore a Vow-el, as, *an* ap-ple, *an* owl. *The* shews the i-den-ti-ty of the thing it-self, as, *the* house, *the* church, which sig-ni-fies that e-ve-ry house or church we are now speak-ing of.

NOUNS.

Nouns (which mean *names*) are of two kinds, com-mon and pro-per, and are the names of every thing that is to be seen, felt, or con-ceived.—Nouns, pro-per, are the pro-per names of men, women, and places, as, *John*, *Sarah*, *London*.—Nouns, com-mon, are the names of e-ve-ry thing of the same sort, or qualities, as, *man*, *woman*, *city*. The plural, *men*, *wo-men*, *ci-ties*. The plu-ral num-ber is of-ten form-ed by add-ing *s* to the noun, as, *bird*, *birds*, *book*, *books*.

ADJECTIVES.

Ad-jec-tive is a word ad-ded to a Noun, to show its qua-li-ty, as, "A *good* man." "A *hand-some* wo-man." "A *large* ship," and may al-ways be known by pla-cing the word thing af-ter it, to make the sense com-plete as, "A *hand-some* thing."—Ad-jec-tives ad-mit of com-pa-ri-son as tall, tall-er, tall-est. John is *tall*, Charles is *tall-er*, George is *tall-est*.



PRONOUNS.

Pro-nouns (which mean *for nouns*) are words used to sup-ply the place of nouns.—Per-so-nal Pro-nouns are those which de-clare their own mean-ing, as, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *ye* or *you*, and *they*; and pro-noun ad-jec-tives are those which have no mean-ing un-less they are join-ed to a sub-stan-tive, as, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, *who*, *this*, *that*, *those*, *these*, *which*, *what*, and *their*, Example—" *She* and *her* Bro-ther, ran to ask *their* Grand-fa-ther."

VERBS.

Verb (which means word) de-notes the act-ing, or be-ing of any per-son, place, or thing, and is the most im-por-tant word in a sen-tence.

An Ac-tive Verb, ex-press-es an ac-ti-on, as to *love*, to *hate*.

A Neu-ter Verb ex-press-es a *state* as, to *sleep*, to *read*, to *sit*.

A Verb may be ge-ne-ral-ly known, by its ma-king sense with any of the per-so-nal pro-nouns, or the word *to* be-fore it, as, *I* walk, *he* writes, *they* play. *to* walk, *to* write, *to* play.

ADVERBS.

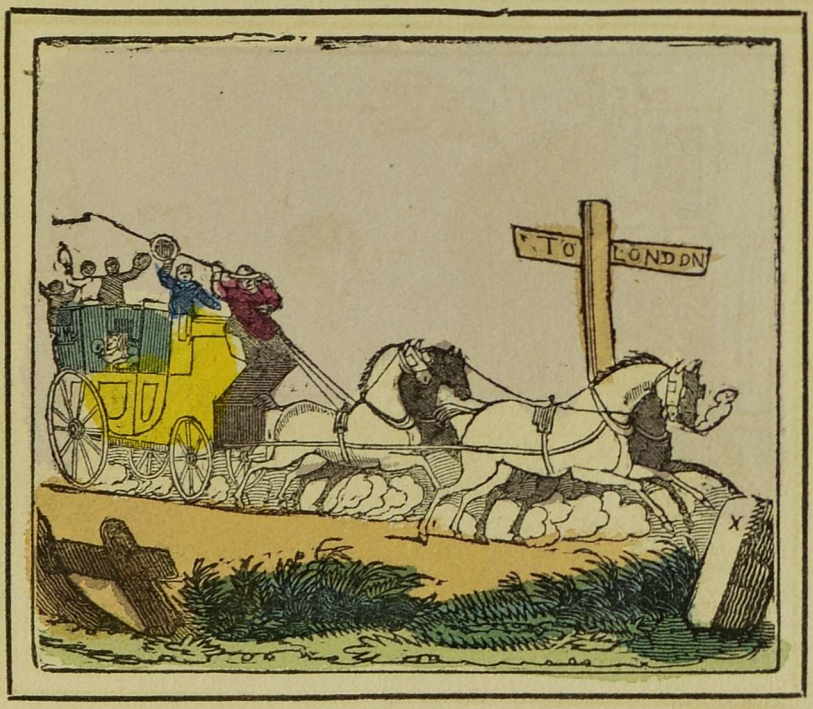
An Ad-verb is some-times join-ed to an ad-jec-tive, when it de-notes the *de-gree* of *qua-li-ty*, as here's a *fine* coach, and some-times to a Verb, when it de-notes the *man-ner*, *time* or *place*, of an ac-tion, as she sings *cor-rect-ly* she dances *pret-tily*, or that is a *very* sweet apple, *very* is an ad-verb, it shows the *de-gree* in which the ap-ple pos-sess-es the qua-lity of sweet-ness.

An Ad-verb may be ge-ne-rally known, by its an-swer-ing the ques-ti-on, how? how much? when? or where? as "the sen-tence he reads *cor-rect-ly*" the an-swer to the ques-ti-on how does he read; is, cor-rect-ly.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Con-junc-ti-ons serve to con-nect words or sen-ten-ces to-ge-ther, as, thou *and* he are rich, *be-cause* you are in-dus-tri-ous—Hen-ry is dig-ging, *and* Sa-rah is spin-ning.—A horse *and* cart in wait-ing.

The Pro-noun that fol-lows a Con-junc-ti-on must be in the same case as that which goes be-fore it, as—*Thou and he* are poor, because *you* are idle.



PREPOSITIONS.

Pre-po-si-ti-ons serve to con-nect words, as, "They rode from Do-ver *to* Lon-don."

When a Pre-po-si-ti-on is pla-ced be-fore a Pro-noun, the Pro-noun must be in the *Ob-jec-tive case.* There-fore, we say, that "*Pre-po-si-ti-ons go-vern the Ob-jec-tive case,*" as, I speak *to* him. *To* is a Pre-po-si-ti-on, and it go-verns the pro-noun *him.*

INTERJECTIONS.

In-ter-jec-ti-ons are cer-tain words or sounds used to ex-press any sud-den e-mo-ti-on of the mind, as O! Ah! Alas! Heig-ho! They are al-so used in the mid-dle of a sen-tence to ex-press the feel-ings of the per-son who speaks, as "Yon-der is a fire! *O!* what a large fire."

ORTHOGRAPHY.

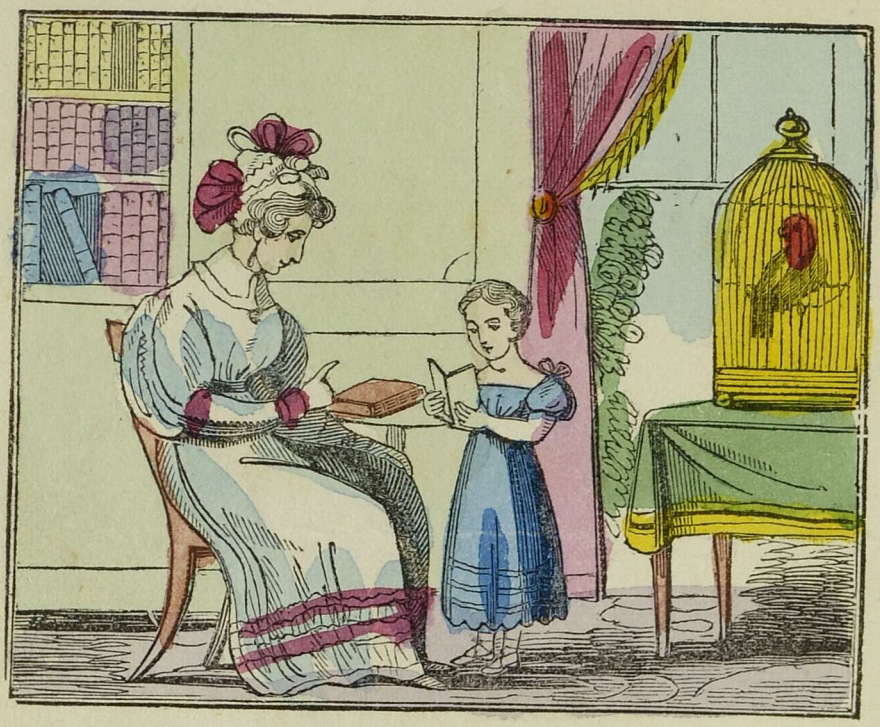
Or-tho-gra-phy teach-es the na-ture and pow-ers of let-ters, and the just me-thod of spell-ing words. Syn-tax treats of the a-gree-ment and con-struc-ti-on of words used in a sentence.

Stops and marks, in Read-ing, give e-ve-ry syl-la-ble and e-ve-ry word their just and full sound.

Be care-ful of your stops,* and pause on-ly at the proper places.

* See Punctuation made Easy.

FRONTISPIECE.



Mamma bid Amelia to read
in her Book,
But her reading, was hurried
and quick;
So she promis'd to teach her,
the whole of the stops,
That sentences she might not
mix.

PUNCTUATION

MADE

EASY

FOR

CHILDREN,

OR

THE STOPS

RENDERED

SIMPLE AND PLAIN.

Embellished with Coloured Engravings.

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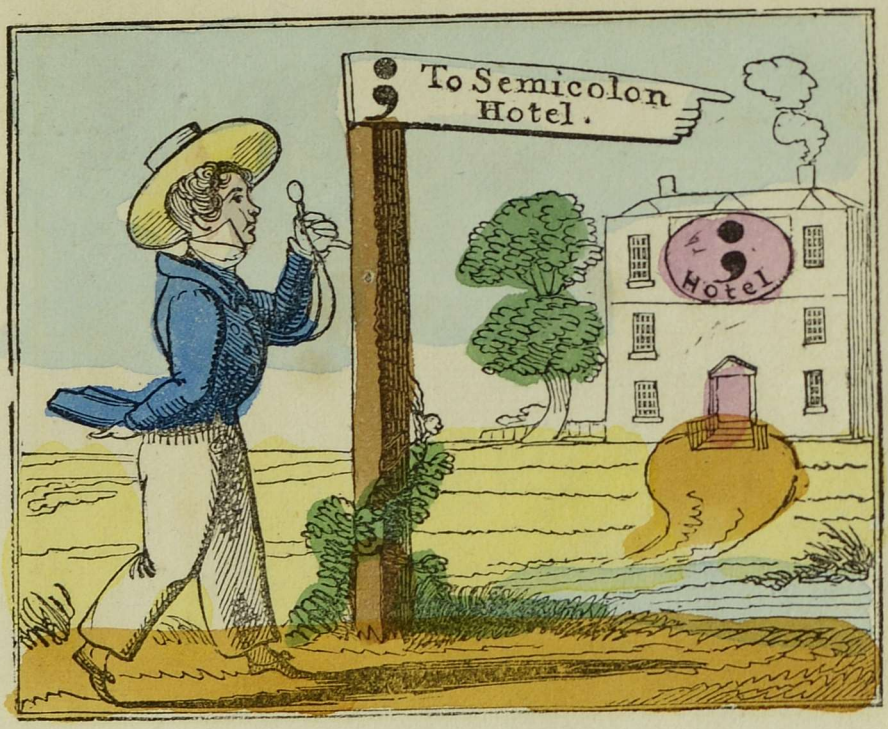
A Comma, marked thus ,

The first now observe a Comma, is call'd,
When you meet it, pray stop and count one,
To yourself,—but not loud,
A Pause is allow'd,
Then the first part is easily done.

A Comma , is the shortest of all stops, and serves (as a rest in speech, while you can count one) to divide short sentences, till you come to the full sense as

" The Bird's sing, the Lamb's play, the Ships sail, and all nature, appears happy and gay."



A Semicolon, marked thus ;

The next stop to notice, and second to know,
Is call'd Semicolon, a very fine beau,
Who whenever you meet, a pause you must make,
Twice as long as a Comma, or else you'll mistake.

A Semicolon ; is a stop which serves to part sentences, and is often used when the sentences are contrary, or point to a different end, as "A soft answer turneth away wrath ; but grievous words stir up anger."

An Interrogation point, marked thus ?

This mark observe well, 'tis easy to know,
When a question is asked,—this must follow,
As—if I am good my own dear Mamma,
With you, may I go out to-morrow ?

An Interrogation requires as long a pause as a full stop, and is always set at the end of any question that is asked, as "Can you tell me what o'Clock it is ?"

(See the above Print.)

An Exclamation point, or Note of Admiration, marked thus !

Ah, wonderful! this youth he cries,
And exclamates with great surprise,
Oh dear! behold! alas! good night!
Prodigious! 'tis a wondrous sight.

A Note of Admiration ! is placed after such words as signify any thing strange, as oh! ah! and requires a pause somewhat longer than the period.

A Colon, marked thus :

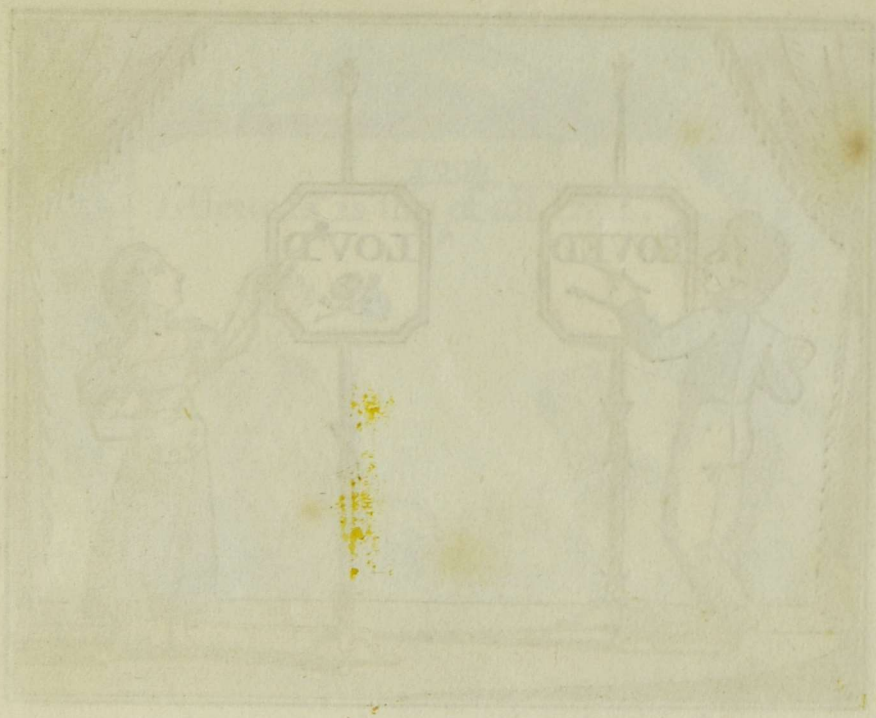
The third point to learn, a Colon is call'd,
When you meet it pray stop and count three.
'Tis easily known, it has two little dots,
So point out, one of them to me.

A Colon : is a pause while you can count three, and serves to part several sentences every one of which has a full meaning of its own, though it leads us to expect something that is to follow, as, " Economy is no disgrace : it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal."

A Period (or full stop) marked thus .

Observe well this point, like the head of a pin,
'Tis round as a marble, they entitle him,
A Period—a full stop, when you meet him pause,
While you can count four, you you having full cause.

A Period . is a full stop, and shews the end and conclusion of a sentence as, "A wise man will desire no more than that he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon, contentedly."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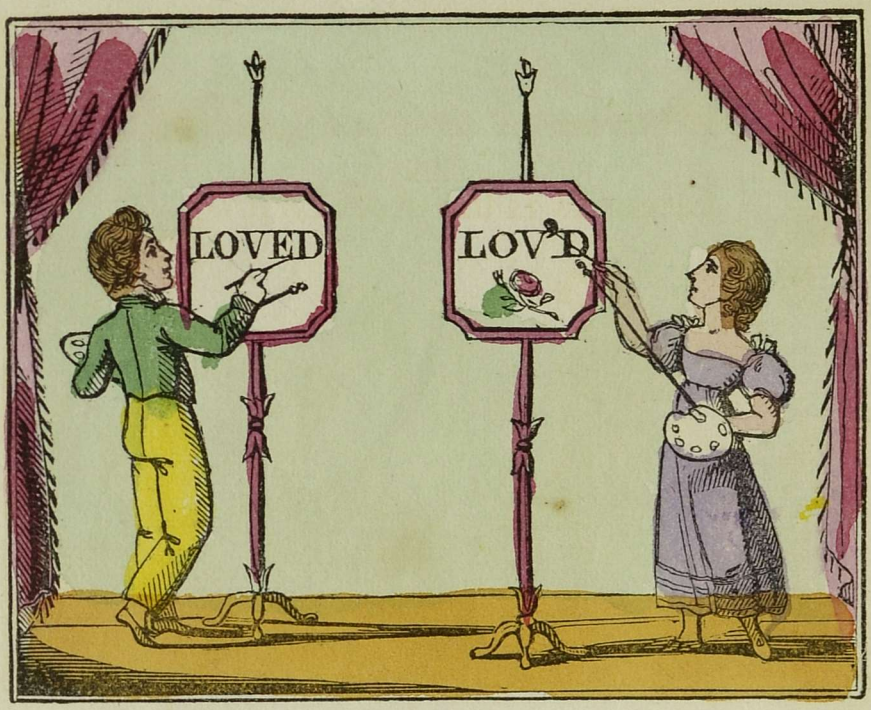


An Apostrophe, marked thus '

An Apostrophe, is a useful point,
It fills up the space of a letter,
So we say Lov'd, instead of Loved,
Which sounds to the ear far better.

An Apostrophe ' is used to denote that a letter or more is omitted, as *swell'd*, *tho*,' for *swelled*, *though*. It is also placed at the end of a word, and serves to express a sentence much shorter—as St. Mary's Parish signifies *the* Parish *of* St. Mary's; and the King's Navy means *the* King, *his* Navy.

A Caret, marked thus ⋀

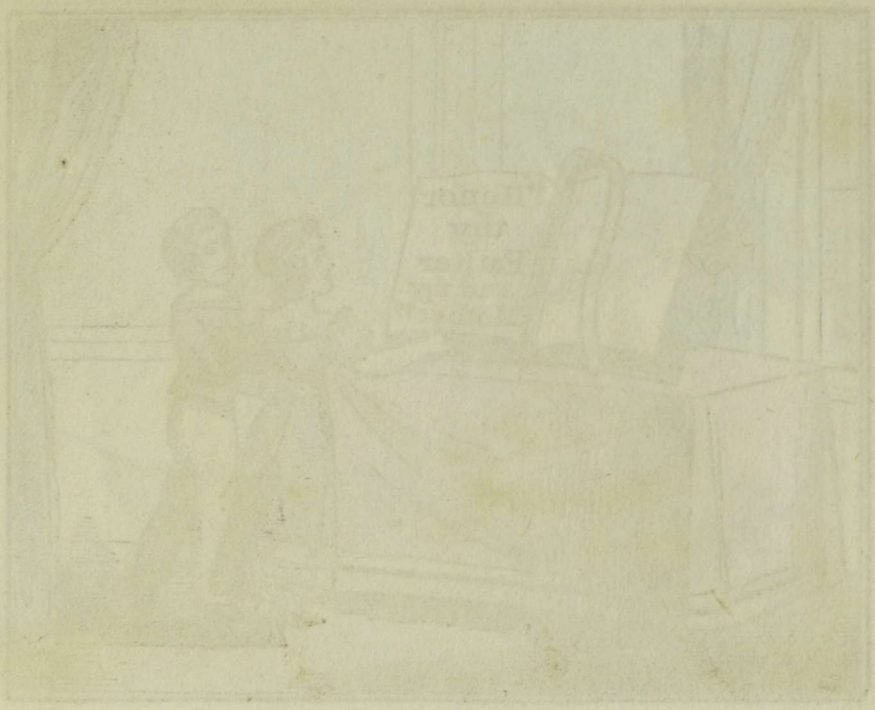
A Caret is used when a word is left out,
In mistake—or in hurry of writing,

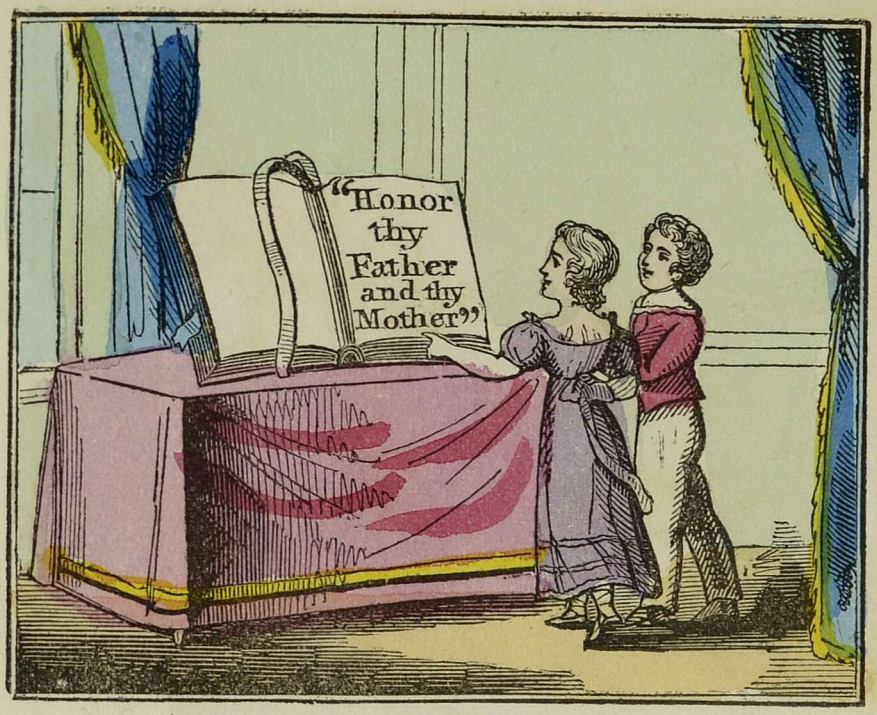
"As early to bed, and early to rise."

"Good children are never seen fighting."

A Caret is used under the part where a letter or word is left out, and serves to point where it ought to come in, as it is wiser to prevent a quarrel, than to revenge it.

(See the above Print.)





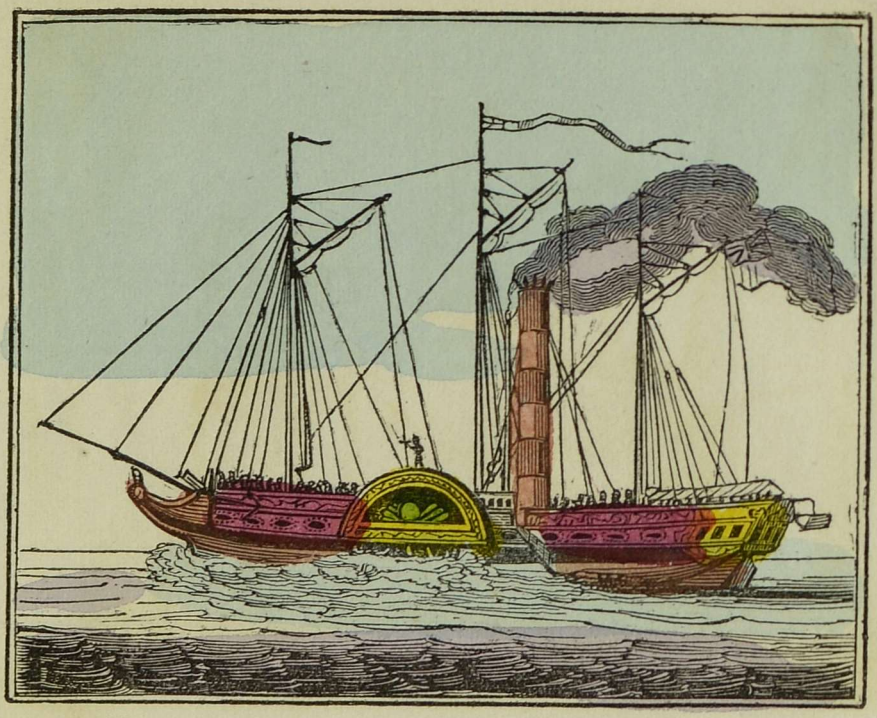
A Quotation, marked thus " "

A Paragraph, marked thus ¶

Inverted commas introduce,
The words of others, for our use,
And that it may, to all be known,
The words so mark'd, are not our own.

A Quotation is " " two commas placed at the beginning and end of a sentence, which implies that the said sentence, is not the writers own words, as, " Honor thy father and mother " (see above print.)

A Paragraph ¶ is placed at the beginning of a new subject, and is chiefly used in the Bible.



An Hyphen - *Section* § *Asterisk* *

Parenthesis ( ) *An Index, or Hand* ☞

An Hyphen is used to couple words together as Maid-Servant, Well-taught.

A Section § is used in subdividing a Chapter into smaller parts, and serves the same purpose as an Obelisk or Asterisk *

Parenthesis ( ) like a Crotchet [ ] serves to include a short sentence in the body of a larger one, as "He wrote a description of (or concerning) the Steam Boat."

Index or Hand ☞ points to some remarkable thing.

A Brace } serves to link several things together and is often found in Poetry.


ICELAND
NORTHERN
OCEAN
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
ENGLAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
LAPLAND
FINLAND
WHITE SEA
SIBERIA
ASIA
BALTIC SEA
RUSSIA
NETHERLANDS
GERMANY
PRUSSIA
POLAND
CASPIAN SEA
FRANCE
SWITZ
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ITALY
BLACK SEA
TURKEY
GREECE
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
SARDENIA
ASIA MINOR
SICILY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AFRICA

GEOGRAPHY

MADE EASY

FOR

CHILDREN.

GEOGRAPHY is the science which describes the surface of the Globe, the natural divisions of which are land and water. The land consists of Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses and Promontories. The water, of Oceans, Gulfs, Seas, Straits and Rivers.

There are two great Continents; the Eastern, which comprehends Europe on the north-west, Asia on the north-east, and Africa joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. The Western Continent consists of North and South America united by the Isthmus of Darien.

———o———

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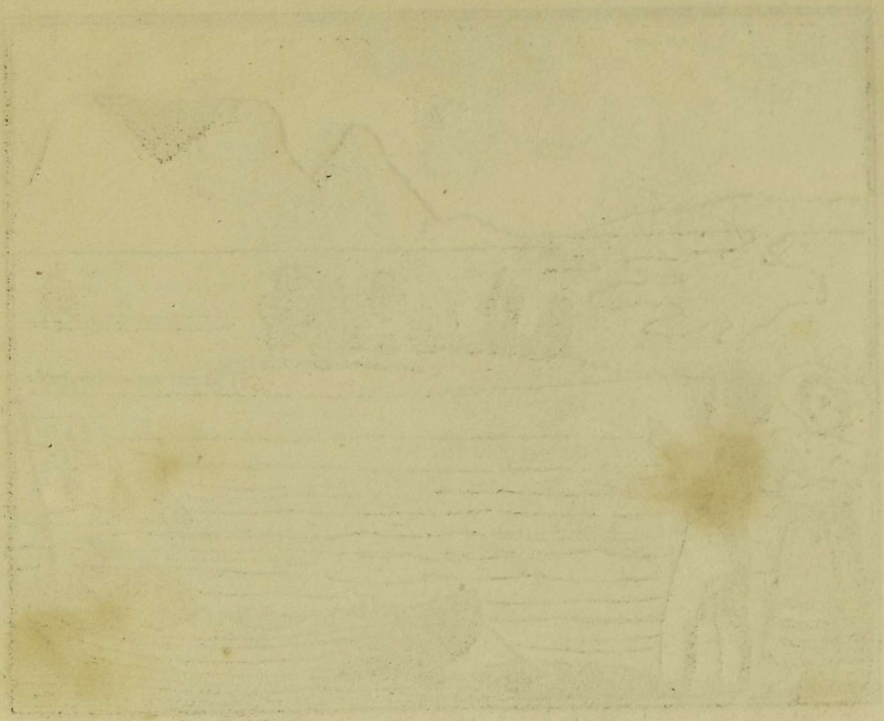


AN ISLAND, A PENINSULA, &c.

An *Island* is a portion of land surrounded by water, as Great Britain, Ireland, Borneo, &c.

A *Peninsula* is a tract of land surrounded by water except at one narrow part, by which it joins the Continent, as the Morea in Greece, &c.

An *Isthmus* is that neck of land which lies between seas, and connects a small tract of land with a larger, and it joins a peninsula to the continent, as Corinth in Greece, &c.

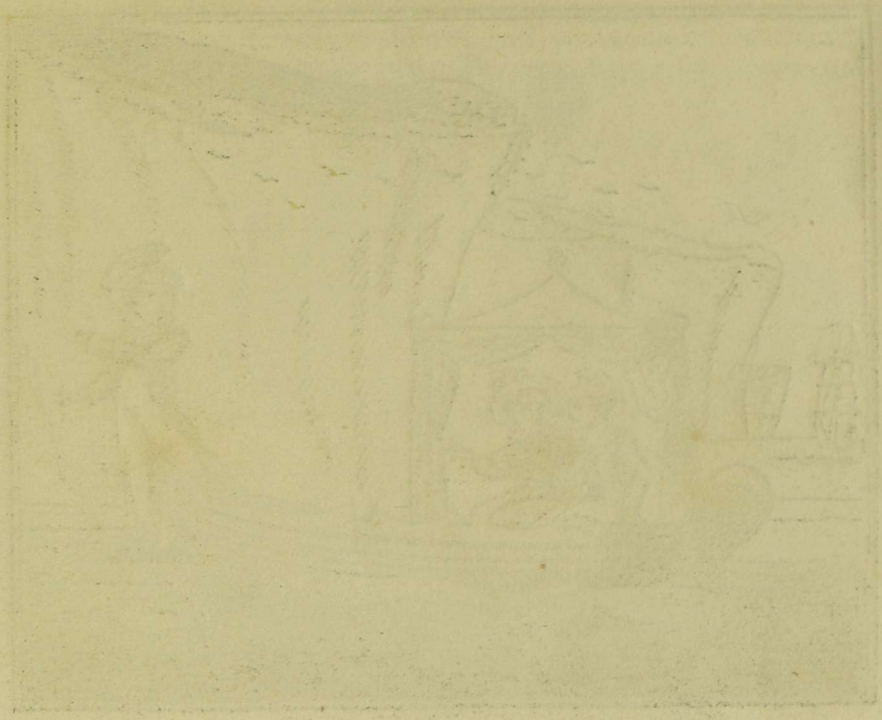
A *Promontory* is an elevated point of land stretching into the sea, the end of which is called a Cape, as the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

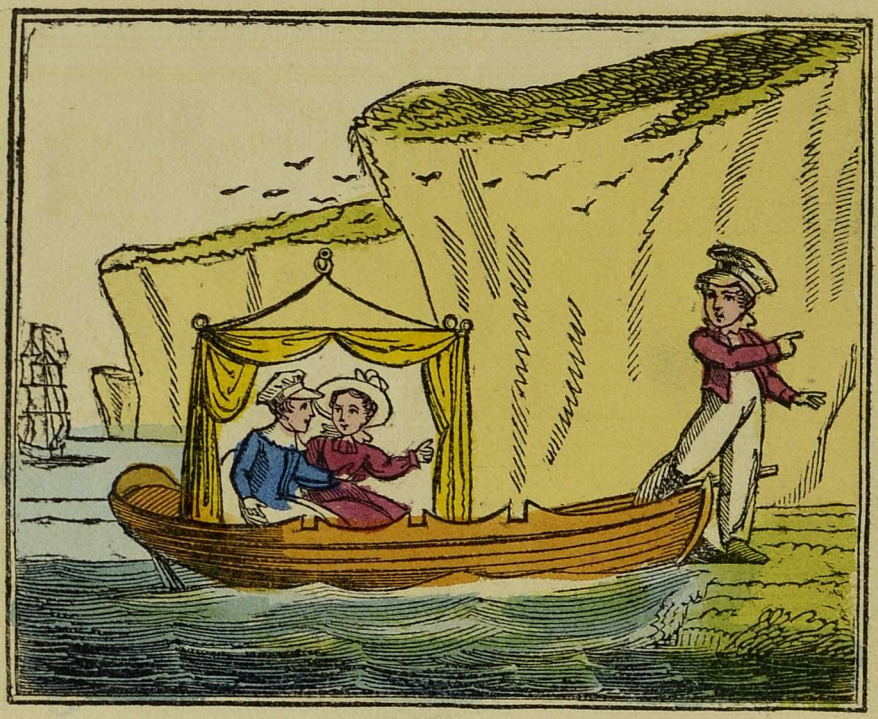
MOUNTAINS, VOLCANOES &c.

Mountains are elevated portions of land towering above the ordinary surface of the earth, as the Pyrenees between France and Spain, the Alps in Switzerland, the Andes in South America, the Appenines in Italy, &c.

An *Archipelago* is a number of small Islands, as the Archipelago situate between Turkey in Europe and Asia.

A *Volcano* is a mountain which emits fire and burning ashes, as Mount Etna in the Island of Sicily, and Mount Vesuvius in Naples.





THE COAST OR SHORE.

The *Coast* (or Shore) is that part of the land which borders on the sea, and on which we tread when stepping out of a boat. *(See the above print.)*

A *Cliff* is a rock situated on the coast, as the Cliffs of Margate and Dover in Kent, which are composed of chalk and flint.

This part of the country is considered the garden of England, and grows large quantities of Fruit Hops, &c.

Water is divided into Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Straits, Lakes, &c.

An *Ocean* is a large expanse of water without any separation of its parts by land.

The *Pacific Ocean* occupies nearly half the surface of the Globe, from the eastern shores of New Holland to the western coast of America.

The *Atlantic Ocean* is the next in importance, and divides the old Continent from the new.

The *Indian Ocean* lies between the East Indies and Africa.

A *Sea* is a smaller expanse of water, as the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, &c.

A STRAIT, GULF, HARBOUR, &c.

A *Strait* is a narrow passage situate between two points of land, as the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea is called the Strait of Gibraltar.

A *Gulf* is a piece of water or arm of the sea which runs some distance into land, as the Gulf of Mexico: but when the waters are of great expanse it takes the name of Sea, as the Mediterranean Sea.

An *Harbour* (or Haven) is a little gulf at the mouth or entrance of some river, where ships may lay in safety.

A *Bay* is an indent of the sea having a much wider opening than a gulf, as the Bay of Biscay.

A *Road* is also an indent of the sea in which ships may anchor safely.

A *Cove* is a very small Bay.

A LAKE, CANAL, &c.

A *Lake* is a body of water surrounded by land, having no outlet into the sea or ocean, except rivers, as Derwentwater in Cumberland.

A *River* is a stream of water running through the lowest accessible levels of a country, it rises in the land and flows into the sea, as the River Thames, which rises on the confines of Gloucestershire, and flows into the sea at the Nore.

Creeks and Rivulets are lesser streams which flow but a little way into land.

Canals are deep ways cut out of the land and filled with water from Rivers, Springs, &c. for the conveyance of goods and passengers from one part of the land to another.

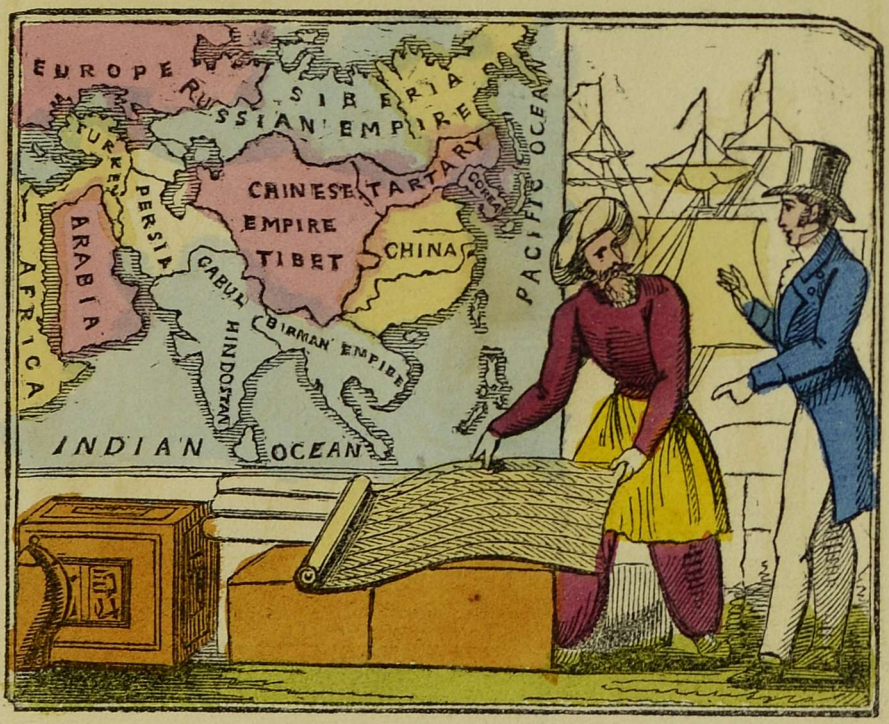
A *Cataract* is a fall of water from the high part of a country to the low.

The land is divided into four great divisons called quarters, as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Europe is the smallest quarter, being about 3000 miles in length, and 2500 in breadth; but it is inhabited by an active and intelligent race of mankind who govern most of the other parts. It is divided into several powerful kingdoms: Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia are the principal.

Europe has four Inland Seas; the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black, and the White Seas. Its principal Islands are Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, &c. and its principal Rivers are the Wolga, the Don, the Rhine, the Elbe, the Thames, &c.

The most Mountainous countries are Switzerland, Norway, Wales, and Scotland.



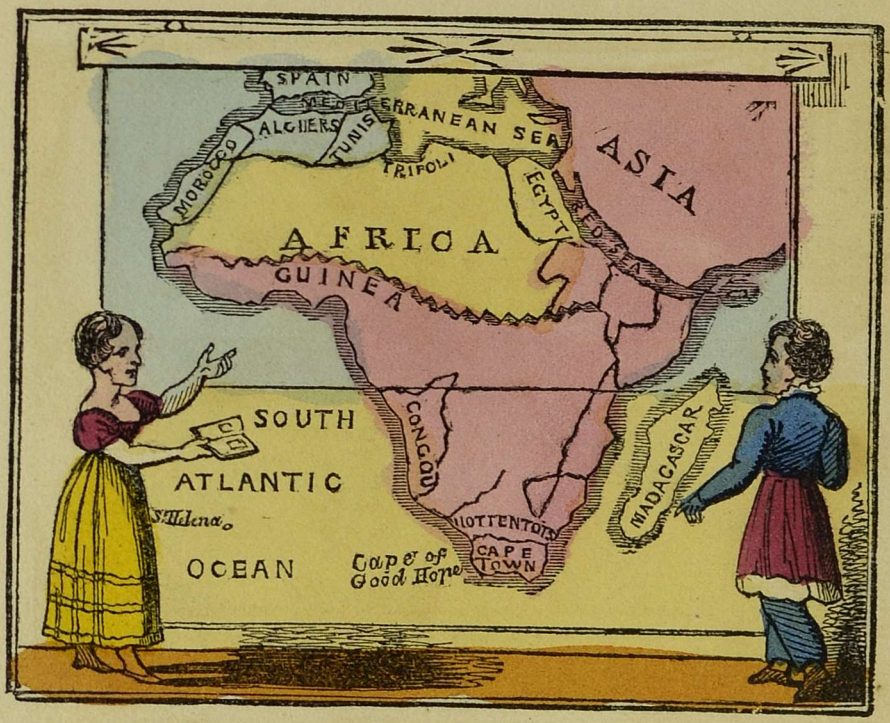
ASIA.

Asia may be considered as the richest and most fruitful part of the world; it abounds with corn, wines, and fruits of all sorts, and it supplies the other parts of the world with spices, drugs, diamonds, silks, muslins, tea, coffee, &c. &c.

In *Asia* the human race were first planted, and the principal transactions named in the Holy Bible were here performed.

The principal Nations and their Capital Cities are

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.
China	Pekin	India	Calcutta
Persia	Ispahan	Thibet	Lassa
Arabia	Mecca	Japan	Jeddo.



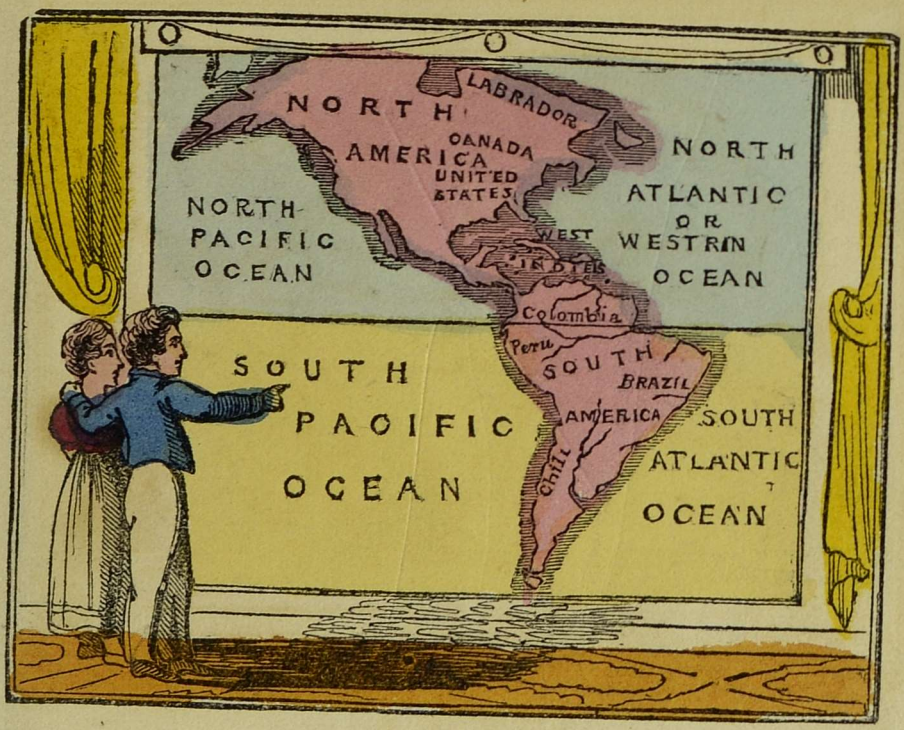
AFRICA.

Africa is the third quarter of the Globe; bounded on the North by the Mediterranean Sea, which separates it from Europe; on the East by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean, by which it is divided from Asia; on the South by the Southern Ocean; and on the West by the Atlantic, which separates it from America.

Africa is about 4300 miles long, and 4200 broad: its Inhabitants are quite black. Its most remarkable Rivers are the Nile, the Niger, and the Senegal: its Mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, the Sierra Leone or the Mountains of the Lion, &c.

The names of the principal African Nations are—

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.
Morocco .	Morocco Fez	Tripoli	Tripoli
Algiers ..	Algiers	Egypt	Cairo
Tunis ...	Tunis	Guinea	Berim.

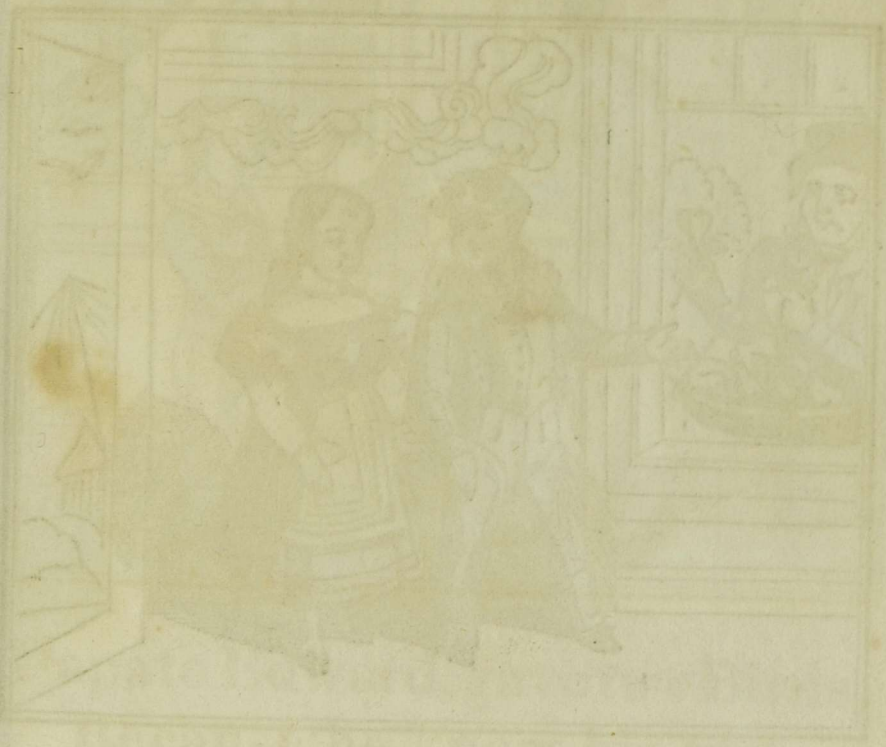


AMERICA.

America was unknown till discovered by Columbus in 1492: its riches were so great, that Spain, France, Portugal, and England formed colonies in it, and drove the original natives to the interior of the country. It is about 9000 miles long, and 4000 broad.

To the Eastward it has the Atlantic, which divides it from Europe and Africa; to the West the Pacific, by which it is separated from Asia.

It is composed of two great Continents, the North and the South, joined by the kingdom of Mexico; and a number of Islands, namely, Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo, &c. called the West Indies, in contradistinction to the Islands in Asia, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which are called the East Indies.



ARITHMETIC
MADE
EASY.

If I had some fine mellow pears,
I would give *one* to you,
And if Mamma should do the same;
'Tis clear you would have *two*.

Arithmetic teaches the knowledge of figures, as, 1 one, 2 two, 3 three, 4 four, 5 five, 6 six, 7 seven, 8 eight, 9 nine, 0 cypher, by which we are enabled to express any number as 11 is eleven, 111, is one hundred and eleven.

The first (on the right hand) of any number of figures, is called *Units*, the second *Tens*, the third *Hundreds*, the fourth *Thousands*, the fifth *Tens of Thousands*, the sixth *Hundreds of Thousands*, the seventh *Millions*, &c. example 5,423,741 is Five Millions, Four hundred and twenty-three Thousands, Seven Hundreds and Forty one.

It is divided into 4 parts, namely, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

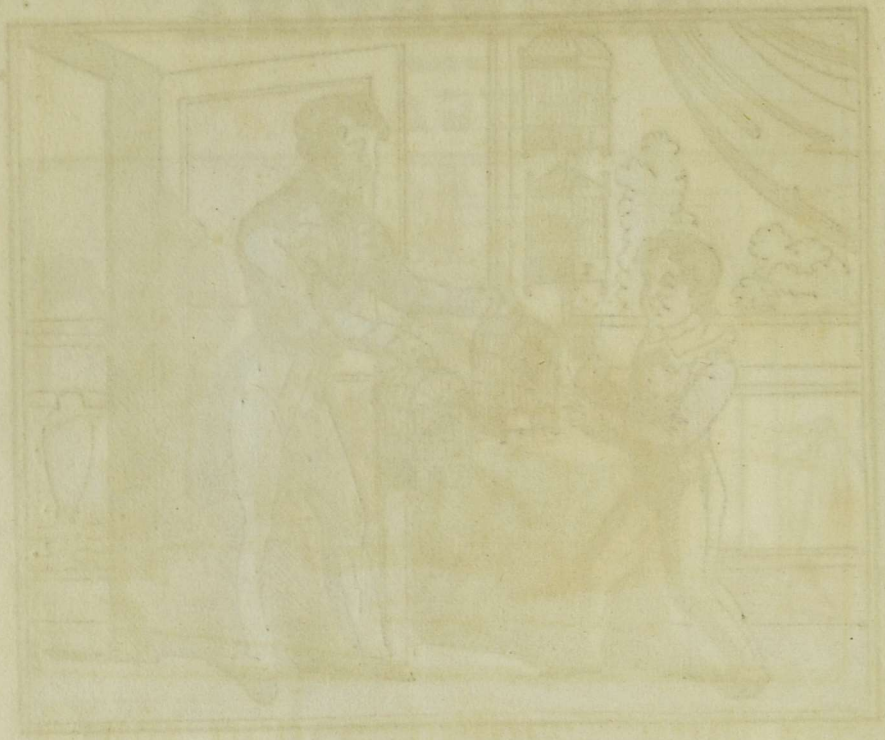
Papa to Edward, gave *two* Birds,
Because he knew his task,
His having *two*, these made it four,
Should any choose to ask.

Addition is the adding two or more numbers together, and the numbers so added are called the *Total;* as, 4, 3, and 6 added together, their sum total is 13. If more than one line of figures are to be added, all above 10 are put down, and one carried to the next, if twenty, 2 is carried, if thirty, 3 is carried and so on.

The figures of Arithmetic were first brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia.

LONDON:

D. CARVALHO, 74, Chiswell Street, Finsbury Square.



Papato Edward, gave two Birds,
Because he knew his task,
His having two, these made it
Four, making half a
Should any choose to ask.

Addition is the adding two or more numbers together, and the numbers so added are called the Viatel; as, 3, and 6 added together, their sum total is 13. If more than one line of figures are to be added, all above 10 are put down, and are carried to the next, if 10 only, 2 is carried, if three, 3 is carried and so on.

The figures of Arithmetic were first brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia.

LONDON:

D. CARVALHO, 74, Chenon Street, Hackney Square.

Eight **pence before, and *six-pence* now,**
Papa he gave to you,
And *ten* pence which you had saved up,
Will equal shillings two.

Addition of money, is the adding two or more sums together, taking care that pounds must be placed under pounds, the shillings under shillings, and the pence under pence. The first or right hand line is first counted, and all pence above shillings (12 pence is one shilling) is put under the said pence line, and the shillings carried to the next line, which, added together, and all above Pounds (20 shillings is one pound) is put under the shilling line, and the pounds carried to the line of pounds, the whole when summed up together is called the *Sum Total*, for instance, I received £5 14*s*. 3*d*. of Mr. A.—£9 3*s*. 11*d*. of Mr. B.—£13 11*s*. 2*d*. of Mr. C. which I place under each other, the right hand (or pence) line is 16, that is 1 shilling and 4 pence, the pence I place under the said pence line, the 1 shilling I carry to the shilling line which makes 29, that is 1 pound and nine shillings, the 9 I place under and carry the pound to the pound line, which makes £28 9*s*. 4*d*.

Twelve Ducks I once saw in a pool,
But soon away swam *four*,
And when I counted what remain'd,
Eight there was, & no more.

Subtraction teaches the difference between two numbers, or the deducting a certain number from a greater, as, if there were 10 Boys playing together and *four* went away, it is quite plain *six* would remain, and in the same way of every thing else, for instance, I bought 18 cherries for a penny, of which I gave to Ann 12, I then found I had 6 left, again, Papa brought me home 10 marbles but soon I lost 5 of them with Charles; how many had I left?

From London to Windsor is 24 miles,
The distance 'tis fit you should [know,
On horseback I rode to the 18 mile-stone,
And then I had 6 more to go.

By means of Subtraction I easily find my present stock of any article, for instance, I bought 5396 yards of Calico, some time after I found I had sold 3528 yards of it, wishing io know how much I had left I place the 5396 thus, and under the same 3528 I then draw a line under, and begin by deducting 8 from 6 which of course I cannot, so must borrow 1 from the next line, which is equal to 10, that added to the 6 makes 16, 8 from 16 remains 8 which I place under the same line, then having borrowed one, must pay it, which is called carry 1 and the 2 is 3 from 9 remains 6 which I place under the 2, 5 from 3 I cannot, borrow 1 as before and the 3 is 13, 5 from 13 leaves 8, so I place 8 under the 5, 1 I borrowed must pay to the 3 which is 4 from 5 remains 1, by this means I find I have left 1868 yards.

At Whitsuntide I came from School,
Nine shillings Pa. gave me,
I bought the Child's own Drawing book,
For six, then had left three.

If I had Five Pounds and for various articles spent £3 8*s.* 6*d.* to know how much I ought to have left, should lace the £5 0*s.* 0*d.* thus, and under the same the

£3 8*s.* 6*d.* then I draw a line under and say, 6 from 0, which is nothing, I cannot, so must borrow from my left hand neighbour one shilling, that being 12 pence I say 6 from 12 remains 6, which I place under the pence line, having borrowed one shilling must pay it to the 8 which makes it 9, then 9 from 0 I cannot so must borrow one pound from my left hand neighbour, which is equal to 20 shillings, then 9 from 20 remains 11, which I place under the shilling line, then 1, I borrowed must pay to the 3 which makes it 4, and 4 from 5 remains 1, thus I find I have left £1 9*s.* 6*d.*

This is called Subtraction of Money.

Twice two, are four good little girls,
Who lived not far from Kew,
They knew their task, their work was neat,
A pattern fit for you.

Multiplication is that part of Arithmetic which teaches how to find how many a certain number will amount to, when reckoned up a number of times, as, three times three are nine, four times five are twenty. If I want to know how many are three times 16, I place the 16 thus, and under the same 3 then I draw a line under and say, three times 6 are 18, the 8 I place under the 3 and the one I carry to the next, three one are three and the one I carry is 4, then the 4 I place under the one, and by this means I find that 3 times 16 are 48; in the same way any number may be found.

Five times five, are twenty-five,
Black Crows who chose to play,
Among the Corn, but William went,
And drove them all away.

If I buy Gooseberries 36 for one penny, how many ought I to have for one shilling?

To find this out I multiply the 36, which I bought for a penny, by 12, because twelve pence is one shilling, thus 12 times 6 is 72, the 2 I place under the line I drew and carry 7, then 12 times 3 is 36 and the 7 I carried is 43 this I place on the left hand of the 2, by this then I find the number I ought to have is 432.

The fare to Richmond is 18 pence each,
Five of us one day, went from town,
To the Captain I gave a half sovereign,
And he returned me half a crown.

If I buy a yard of Lace for 3*s*. 4*d*. how much must I pay for 12 yards? I put the 3*s*. 4*d*. down and 12 under it to multiply by, draw a line under, then 12 times 4 are 48 pence, which is 4 shillings, put down 0 under the 12 and carry the 4, shillings, 12 times 3 are 36 and 4 I carry make 40 shillings, which is 2 pounds the sum I paid for the Lace. What does 9 yards of Cloth come to at 16*s*. 7*d* per yard? Put down 16*s* 7*d*. and 9 under it, then draw a line and say 9 times 7 are 63 pence 5*s*. 3*d*. put down 3*d*. under the pence line and carry 5 shillings, 9 times 16 are 144 and 5 I carry make 149 shillings, 7 pounds and 9 shillings which I put down and the sum is complete.

Says Edward to George part
these sticks,
See, here's eight on the ground
and no more,
To divide them between you
and I,
'Tis clear, each of us must
have four.

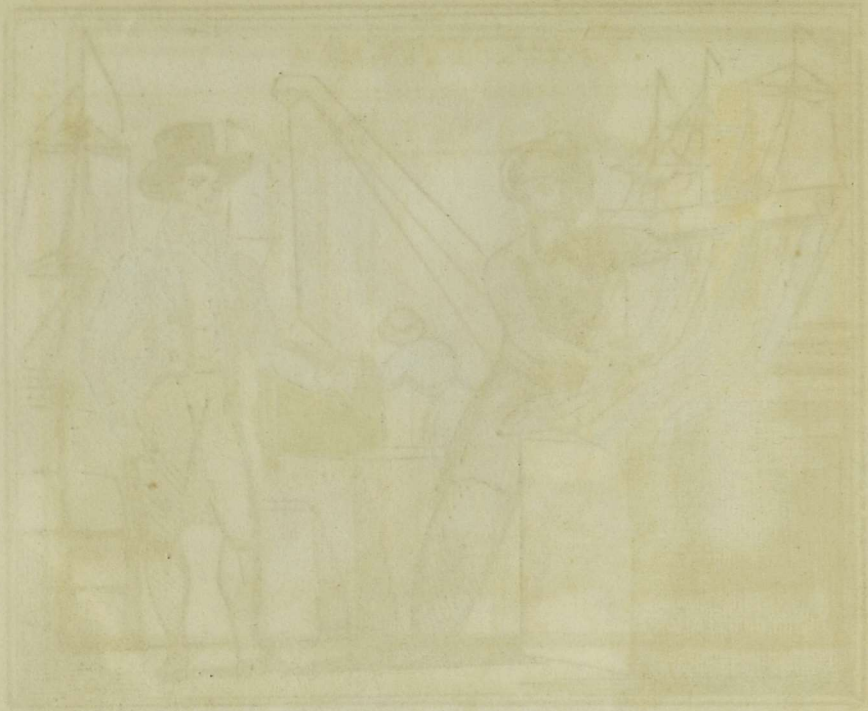
Division teaches how to divide a number by a smaller in several equal parts, as, supposing our Uncle gives 6 apples between three of us, that would be 2 for each or having 84 nuts between three of us, I should place the 3 before the 84 thus, 3)84 with a line under, and say three's in 8 are 2 and 2 over, the 2 I should put under the 8, then the 2 which was over is reckoned twenty and the 4 makes 24, three's in 24 are 8, which I place under the 4, by this means I find that 28 is the third of 84. To find the *proof* and to know if I have divided it properly, I multiply the the 28 by 3 and find it makes 84, if it did not it would be wrong.

If apples were 4 pence a score,
For a penny five of them I'd buy,
And if I had plenty of plums,
To equally part them I'd try.

If I had 4931 pence and wished to know how many pounds it was, I should first divide it by 12 to bring it into shillings, because 12 pence are one shilling, thus 12)4931 and draw a line under the same, then divide 4 by 12 I cannot so include the next figure 9, 12's in 49 are 4 and 1 over, the 4 I place under the 9 and the 1 I had over, which reckons for 10, I aad to the next figure, which makes it 13 12's in 13 is 1 and one over, the 1 I place under the 3, the one over added to the next figure is 11 and as that is a less number than the 12, I put a 0 under the one then a dot and the 11, thus it then stands 410*s.* 11*d.* this I divide by 20 to bring it into pounds, because 20 shillings are one pound, draw a line under the cypher, I cut off the same with the last figure of the shillings which so appears 2|0)41|0 11, 2's in 4 are 2, 2 in 1 I cannot so put a cypher under the one then a dot, the 1 and following 0 are 10*s* , then I bring down the 2 and by this I find that 4931 pence are £20 10*s.* 11*d.*

Six and eight pence is the 3rd
of a pound,
Five shillings is a fourth of
the same,
A piece of fine Muslin of 24
yards,
Divide among Ann, John,
and Jane.

Division of Money is the dividing a certain Sum between a number of persons, as, If I gave among 5 poor men 17*s.* 6*d.* to know how much each ought to have, I proceed thus 5)17 6 draw a line under, 5's in one I cannot 5's in 17 are 3 and 2 over, the 3 1 place under the seven then a dot, and the 2 over being shillings bring them into pence, that is 24 added to the 6 are 30, 5's in 30 are 6 which I place under the 6, by this means I find each person ought to have 3*s.* 6*d.* that being a *fifth* part.



FRONTISPIECE.

Plate 1. MECHANICS.

Plate 2. SCULPTURE.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

MADE EASY,

OR

THE CHILDS FIRST STEP

TO

Mechanics	Painting	Logic
Mineralogy	Drawing	Philosophy
Agriculture	Mythology	Poetry
Sculpture	Commerce	Religion
Architecture	Algebra	Geometry
Anatomy	Electricity	Rhetoric
Botany	Astronomy	Mathematics
Pharmacy	Navigation	Optics
Chemistry	Biography	Jurisprudence

Arithmetic:

ALSO EASY DESCRIPTIONS OF

Clouds—Rain—Snow—Dew—Hail—Tides—
Earthquakes—Thunder—Lightning—
&c. &c.

Embellished with Illustrative Engravings.

London:—Published by D. Carvalho, 74, Chiswell Street.

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Mechanics	Painting	Logic
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Botany	Astronomy	Mathematics
Pharmacy	Navigation	Optics
Chemistry	Biography	Jurisprudence

Arithmetic:

Decimal operations &c.

Decade—Ennia—Sexa—Dec—Hall—Tide—

Earthquake—Thunder—Lightning—

&c. &c.

Facsimile from Twelve Engravings.

London—Published by R. Carvalho, 11, Clifford Street.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

MADE EASY.

MECHANICS

Teach the laws of the equilibrium and motion of moving bodies: how one body may be made to act on another, and enable you to raise or move heavy weights; and how to make and construct Machines, Engines, &c.

The principal things to be considered are, the *weight* to be moved, the *power* by which it is to be moved, and the *instruments* employed to move the same. For instance; you wish to move a large log of wood, and it is beyond your strength: get a strong stick, (or a poker,) and place the end nearly under the wood: a short distance from the same, place a low stool; then let your poker rest on it, and by leaning your weight on the handle, you will be able to move the wood. Now the wood is the *weight*, the poker the *instrument*, (or lever) your body the *power*, and the stool the *fulcrum*, (or prop.) [*see plate* 1.]

The lever, the pulley, the wheel and axis, the wedge, the screw, and the inclined plane, are the principal powers in Mechanics.

Tides are caused by the action of the sun and moon upon the earth, which generally occurs every six hours

AGRICULTURE

(Or the cultivation of the fields)

Is the most useful, healthy, and important of all pursuits; and is the art of cultivating the ground, so as to render it capable of growing food for man and beast. It teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the growth of corn, barley, potatoes, &c. [*see plate* 3.]

Clouds are a collection of vapours, caused by the heat of the sun; and being heavier than the air, they fall in rain to the earth.

Dew is very small particles of water, condensed by the coolness of the night, as it flows in the air.

Snow is formed from the clouds being congealed; the parts being frozen descend slowly to the earth in flakes.

Rain is produced from the clouds: refreshing the earth as it falls, causing the plants to grow, and the air to be cooled. Springs are supplied, and Rivers are formed from Rain.

SCULPTURE

Is the art of carving stone, wood, &c. into images and ornaments. [*see plate* 2.]

Plate 3. AGRICULTURE.

Plate 4. ARCHITECTURE.

ARCHITECTURE

Is the art of planning and erecting buildings of every description; and contains five Orders, namely: the Doric, the Tuscan, the Ionic, the Corinthian, and the Composite. [*see plate* 4.]

Civil Architecture is the building of boats, ships, Harbours, Piers, Bridges, &c.

Military Architecture is building entrenchments, forts, &c.

ANATOMY

Teaches the art of dissecting and separating the several parts of dead bodies; by which means the structure of the frame is ascertained, and we are rendered able to discover the nature of diseases.

The principal part is composed of bones, which form, in a manner, the groundwork of the Animal:—muscles being the organs of motion, brain and nerves the organs of sensation and feeling, veins and arteries for the passage of the blood, and viscera to prepare the food: also organs of hearing, smelling, tasting, seeing, and feeling.

BOTANY

Teaches the art of arranging plants, vegetables, &c. in their proper classes; describing their several kinds, structures, forms, uses, and virtues; and is a most delightful study.

A few days after a seed is thrown in the earth the two ends open; from one issues a green plant which sprouts upwards, and from the other various fibrous threads strike downwards, and form the root of the same, which gives nourishment to the plant.

There are upwards of 100 different sorts of *leaves* only. [*see plate* 5.]

PHARMACY

Teaches the virtue, choice, preparation and mixture of medicines; and is the business of the Apothecary. [*see plate* 6.]

CHEMISTRY

Is the science which explains the nature, laws, and causes of the changes which all bodies are subject to; and teaches the art of decomposing, or separating different substances which are found in mixed bodies; and of composing new bodies, by mixing various substances together.

Solid substances are reduced into powder by being pulverized.

The substance which decomposes another is called a Chemical *test.*

Plate 5. BOTANY.

Plate 6. PHARMACY.

Plate 7. PAINTING.

Plate 8. MYTHOLOGY.

PAINTING

Is the art of representing figures, landscapes, &c. by means of lines and colours; and enables us to display at one view, those objects which without it would be quite forgotten. *Drawing* is a most useful and pleasing study, and gives rules by which we can draw or imitate any thing from the life. [*see plate* 7.]

Colouring teaches what colours must be used to produce the desired effect of imitating the colour of every object in Nature, &c.

THUNDER & LIGHTNING.

Lightning is a stream of electrical fire, passing between the earth and clouds; and the Thunder is merely the report of its explosion, with its echo.

Hail is formed from rain congealed as it falls by the coldness of the atmosphere.

MYTHOLOGY

(Or a description of Fables)

Is the history of the fabulous gods and goddesses among the heroes of antiquity.

The principal amongst the Greeks and Romans are Jupiter or the Thunderer, Juno, Minerva, Neptune, Vulcan, Apollo, Diana, Mercury, Bacchus, Hercules, Cupid, &c. &c. [*see plate* 8.]

COMMERCE

Is the art of bartering or exchanging one article for another, or buying and selling with a view to gain: by this means, one Country participates in the productions and manufactures of all others. In Commerce, Great Britain may be said to be the richest Nation on the globe, and to have three times as many Merchant's Vessels on the seas, as all other nations put together.

Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers, namely; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0; and consists of four operations: Addition, Substraction, Multiplication, and Division.

Addition is the adding of two or more numbers together; as 2 and 3 are 5.

Substraction is deducting a certain number from a greater; as 5 from 9, there remain 4.

Multiplication is multiplying a certain number by a smaller; as three times 4 are 12.

Division is dividing or parting a greater number by a lesser; as 12 divided by 3 gives 4. Example: mamma gave 12 cherries between 3 of you; that would be 4 for each.

Algebra is the method of calculating by means of letters, in lieu of figures as used in Arithmetic.

An *Earthquake* is a sudden shaking or trembling of the earth, supposed to be caused by electricity; and instances have too often occurred of the earth opening and swallowing up houses, inhabitants, &c.

Plate 9. ASTRONOMY.

Plate 10 NAVIGATION.

ASTRONOMY

Is that sublime science which teaches the forms, motions, distances, appearances, and revolutions of the planetary bodies. The Sun is the centre of a vast system of planets, namely; Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, &c. all of which move round him at various distances. A Secondary planet is one which moves round a primary one; as the moon moves round the earth. The Sun is 95,000,000 of miles from us. [*see plate* 9.]

The Earth has two motions; its daily on its own axis, and its annual round the sun.

MINERALOGY

Is that science which acquaints us with the character of Minerals; or, in other words, the numerous bodies that lie buried in the earth; as stones, salts, metals, &c. which are divided into four Classes. It also teaches the mode of distinguishing them, so as to recognise and describe them whenever they occur.

Electricity is a power which is made to show itself by means of friction, or rubbing two bodies together. If a piece of glass be rubbed on a piece of dry woollen cloth or silk, and instantly held over any light substance, as feathers, they will be moved towards it, and put in motion: this power is called Electric, and if done in the dark, the glass will exhibit faint signs of light, which is called Electric Fluid.

NAVIGATION

Teaches the art of guiding a Ship through the sea, from one port to another, by steering (going) the shortest way; at the same time avoiding rocks, shoals, &c. it also comprises a knowledge of the figure and motion of the earth, the solar system, the tides and winds; also the use of the log, half-minute glass, quadrant, compass, maps, charts, &c. by means of which, a ship can now sail from England to Calcutta in 60 days; which, before these things were invented, occupied 6 months. [*see plate* 10.]

BIOGRAPHY

Is the lives of Eminent Men; and may be called the science of men and manners; which is highly entertaining and instructive, as it gives a knowledge of human nature, by teaching from experience, and tends to excite our imitation of their good qualities.

Ethics (or morals) is the science of manners, or proper conduct; and teaches us the exercise of reason in all our affairs and actions, so as to make us happy in ourselves, and respected and loved by all who know us.

Logic is the art of reasoning justly, and employing our inquiries after truth and knowledge, by explaining our thoughts to others; and is divided into 4 parts, namely; judgment, perfection, reason, and method.

PHILOSOPHY

Is the study of Mind, of Nature, and of Morality, on the principles of reason and experience; and is divided into three parts; that which treats of the nature of the human soul, and of beings in general;—that which teaches our duty; and that which teaches us the study of all natural objects, their causes and effects, and the action of one body on another.

POETRY

Is a description in verse, of any event; may be termed a speaking picture, and is a number of words, generally delivered in certain numbers, so as to give a sort of harmonious sound. It at once refines the heart, and elevates the soul.

RELIGION

Is the worship we offer to the Supreme Being, in that manner which we conceive to be most agreeable to his revealed will, for his many mercies towards us, for his blessing and guidance in this life, and happiness in a future state.

Religion teaches us to do unto others, as we would wish them to do unto us, in mutual confidence, peace, and love.

GEOMETRY

Is particularly useful to Architects, and is the stepping stone to mechanics, and most of the arts; it treats of magnitude and extension, angles, lines, surfaces, and solids. A line is a space in length;—a surface in length and breadth; and a solid in length, width, and thickness.

RHETORIC

Is the art of speaking (or writing) our ideas in an easy, pleasing, and pursuasive manner; and requires a complete command of language, a good memory, an easy delivery, and a good judgment. [*see plate* 11.]

MATHEMATICS

Are the sciences which teach the quantity and proportion of matter; and as they rest on clear proof, are the most perfect of all sciences. They consist of Arithmetic, Geometry, Hydrostatics, Geography, Pneumatics, Algebra, Astronomy, Mechanics, Optics, Architecture, and all that relates to number and magnitude.

OPTICS.

The science of Optics treats of Vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments; and explains the nature of light and colours; and gives the the reasons for the various alterations which the rays of light undergo in the eye. It also teaches the use and construction of Telescopes, Microscopes, &c.

A Microscope represents objects larger than they really are; and that which the eye cannot perceive, is rendered quite plain and distinct.

A Telescope brings objects to a nearer view, and is a most amusing instrument. [*see plate* 12.]

JURISPRUDENCE

Is the art of properly managing the affairs of a community, so as to promote the happiness and prosperity of each individual.

Plate 11. RHETORIC.

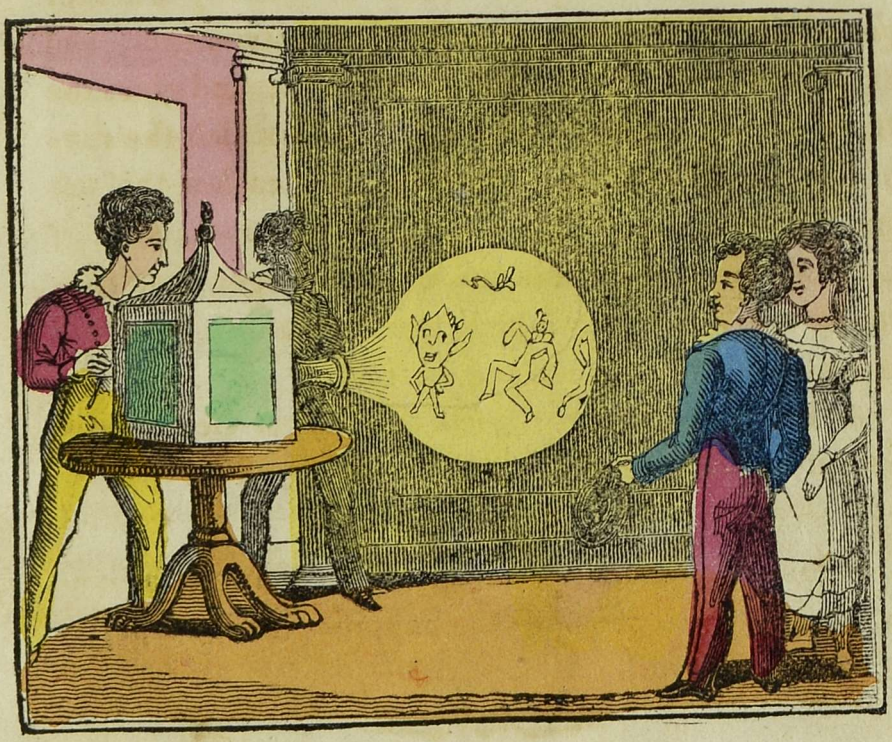


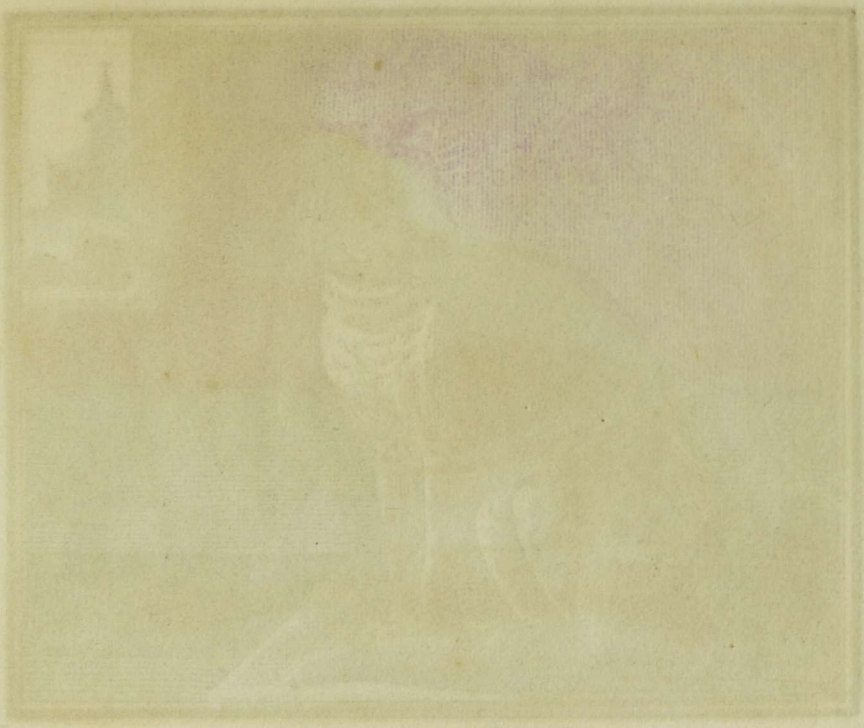
Plate 12. OPTICS.

THE TIGER.

The Tiger is one of the most savage as well as one of the most beautiful of animals —his disposition is cruel and fierce without provocation—it fears no animal, not even man—beasts both tame and wild become the objects of his fury, and when hungry will attack the Lion. His skin is most to be admired—nothing can be more beautiful than the glossy smoothness of his hair, which is marked with black streaks and bright yellow ground, and his slender and elegant form shows great swiftness and agility.

THE LION.

The very form and appearance of the Lion seem to speak his internal generosity—his figure is handsome—his voice is terrible—his look bold—his gait proud—and on the whole exhibits a model of strength and agility. He is generally called the King of the Forest. He has a very broad face and long mane—his eyes are bright and bold—his tongue has prickles as hard as a cat's claw—his color is mostly pale yellow, inclining to white beneath—his teeth are very strong. When young he subsists in the woods—his prey, monkeys, &c. When hungry he attacks camels, young elephants, flocks, herds, &c. His size is about three or four feet.



THE CAT.

The Cat is the only quadruded of its kind that has been taken under human protection, and is, in short, the only one whose services can repay the trouble of its education.

There is no animal more playful than this when young, but as it grows older it loses its sportive habits, and you then perceive the art and slyness of its nature; from being naturally ravenous, education teaches it to disguise its appetite, and to watch a favorable moment for its prey, when it at once seizes and makes off with it, and then remains at a distance till the offence is forgotten.

THE FOX.

The Fox is of the Wolf kind, not so large but slenderer—the tail is much longer and bushy, its nose is smaller, his hair softer, and its head is proportional to its size. This animal is proverbialy sly and cunning, which he well merits ; keeps his kennel generally near a farm-house or cottage, and anxiously listens to the cackling of the fowls—he makes an attack the first opportunity, and seldom returns without his prey—he begins by killing all he can meet, and then carries off one at a time. His prey is the partridge, quails, young hares and rabbits, and he destroys great quantities of game.

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THE RAT.

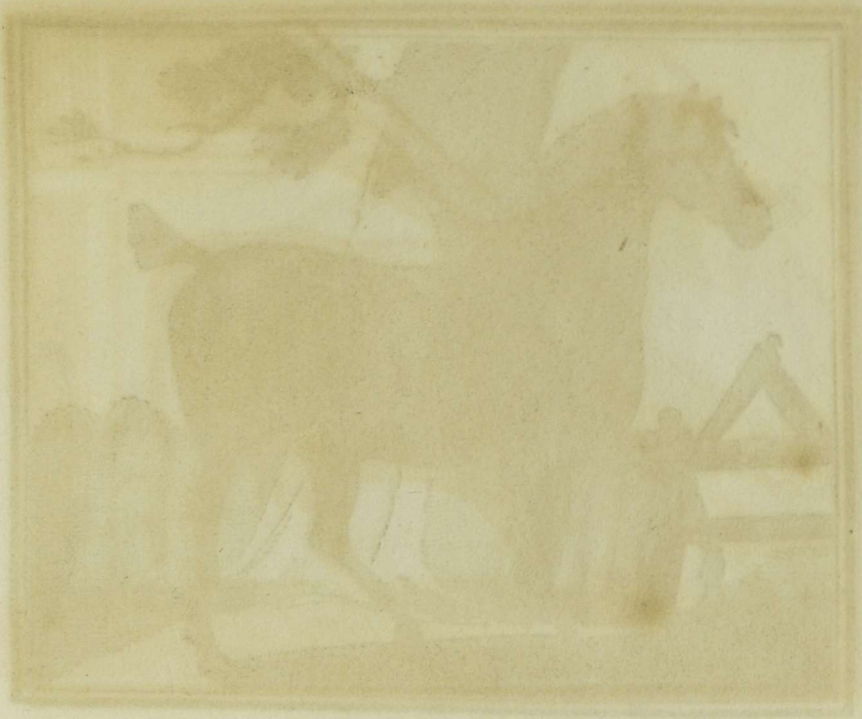
The Rat though small, weak, and insignificant in its appearance, possesses properties which render it an enemy to mankind and injurious to society. It is about eight or nine inches long—of a light brown colour, mixed with tawney and ash—its feet naked, and of a pale flesh colour—the tail as long as the body and covered with small dusky scales. It is a bold little fierce animal—its bite is keen, and the wound it inlicts is painful and difficult to heal, owing to the formation of the teeth, which are long, sharp, and irregular.

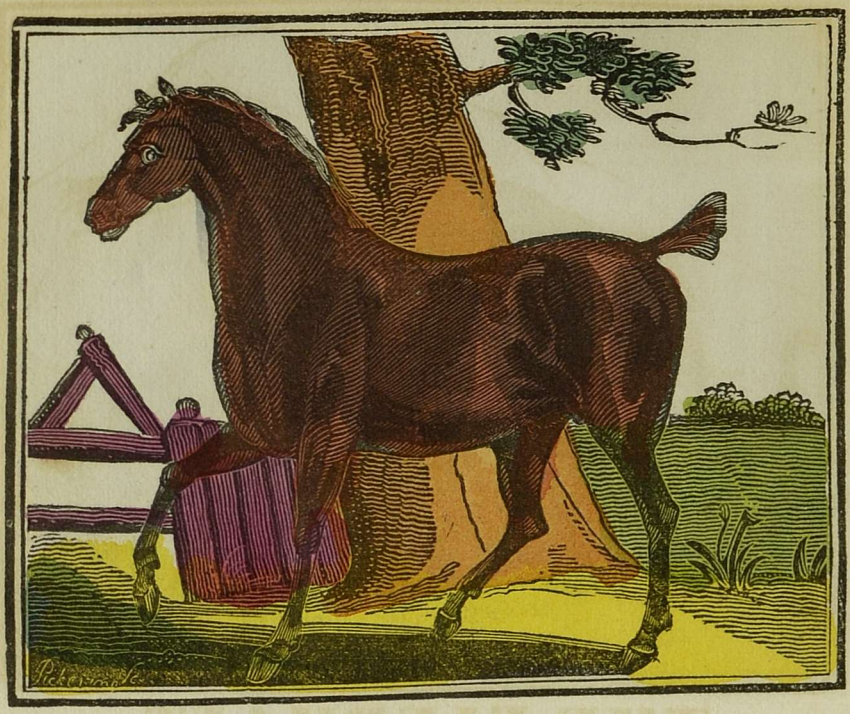
THE COW.

This animal is something like the bull in respect to size and nature, of which she is the female—has seldom more than one calf at a time. The cow being so well known here, further description is unnecessary.

The pains taken by the English to bring their cattle to perfection has been quite successfull, and by mixing it with foreign breeds have increased both their strength and beauty.

The bull and all those animals that chew the cud are the most harmless, and they live on vegetables.



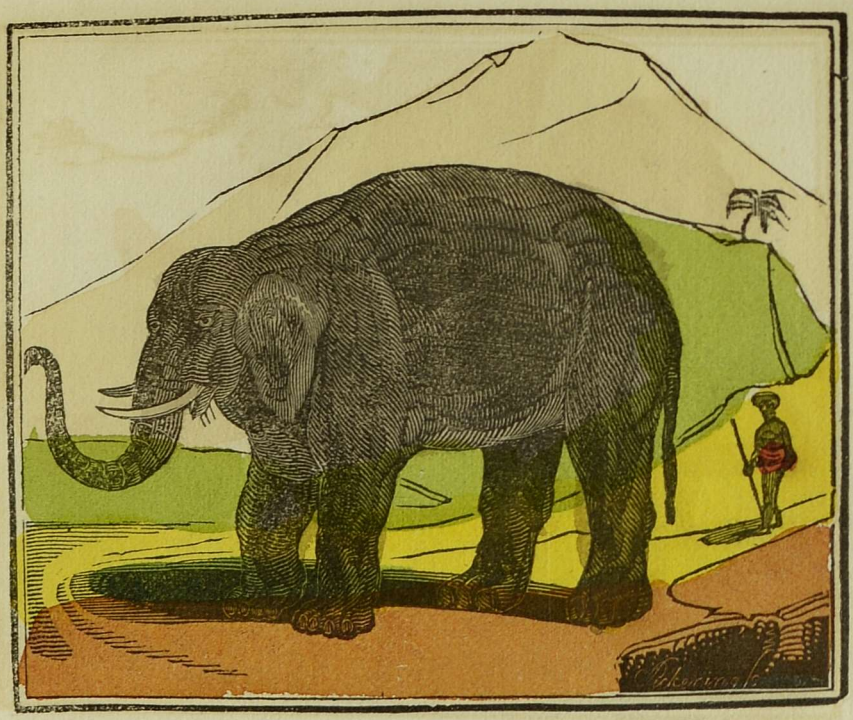


THE HORSE.

The Horse appears to be the most beautiful of quadrupeds—his fine size, the smoothness of his skin, the graceful ease of his motions, and the exact symmetry of his shape, entitle him to his marked distinction. It is not easy to find from where the horse came originally—we must look for him, however, in a true state of nature, in the deserts of Africa, in Arabia, and in those southern countries.

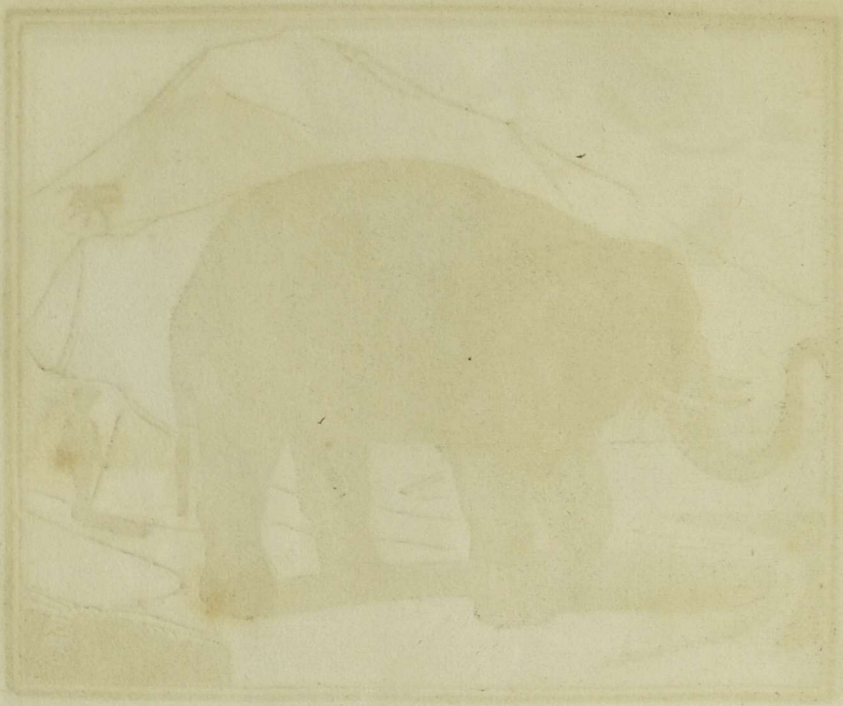
The English Horses are now the best to be found for size and beauty, and are capable of performing what no others could ever attain, by a mixture of several kinds.

A good racer is known to go at the rate of a mile in two minutes.



THE ELEPHANT.

This is the strongest as well as the largest of Quadrupeds—his nature is mild, brave and peaceful—he never abuses his power, and only shows its strength for its own protection—he is seldom seen alone, and when brought under the dominion of man becomes the most obedient and gentle of animals--if well treated he soon shows his attachment to his master, caresses him, obeys him, and seems to study his desires—it is easily taught almost any thing, drawing chariots commonly with astonishing perseverance, particularly if his leader is pleased with him; but if ill treated, he becomes furious and destructive—he is from eight to fifteen feet high—his eyes are small, his ears large, and he has a large trunk with which he feeds himself.



THE ELEPHANT.

This is the strongest as well as the largest of Quadrupeds—his memory is equally great and powerful—he never abuses his power, and only shows his strength for his own protection—he is seldom seen alone, and when brought under the dominion of man becomes the most obedient and gentle of animals—if well treated he soon shows his attachment to his master, caresses him, obeys him, and seems to study his desire—it is easily taught almost any thing, drawing chariots commonly with astonishing perseverance, particularly if his leader is pleased with him; but if ill treated, he becomes furious and destructive—he is from eight to fifteen feet high—his eyes are small, his ears large, and he has a large trunk with which he feeds himself.

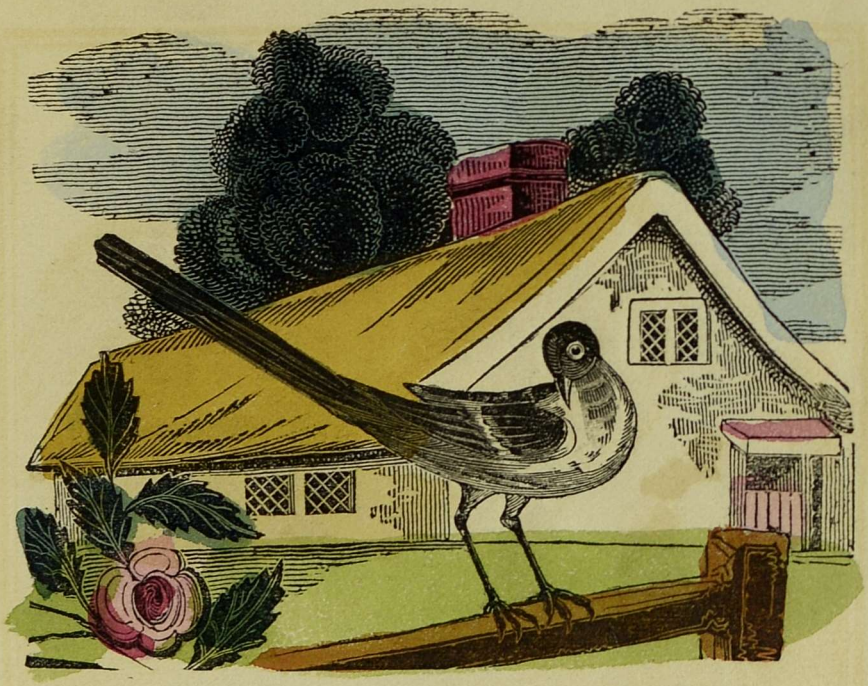
THE COCK.

The beautiful plumage, the undaunted spirit and the great utility of this bird, render it interesting to the young reader.

Always attentive to his females, the cock leads, defends, and cherishes them with a care and attention that may well account for his jealousy of any rival.

The Hen is somewhat smaller than the Cock, and has from nine to thirteen chickens at a time—they are very careful of their young, and will attack a dog or cat if they shonld offer to molest them.

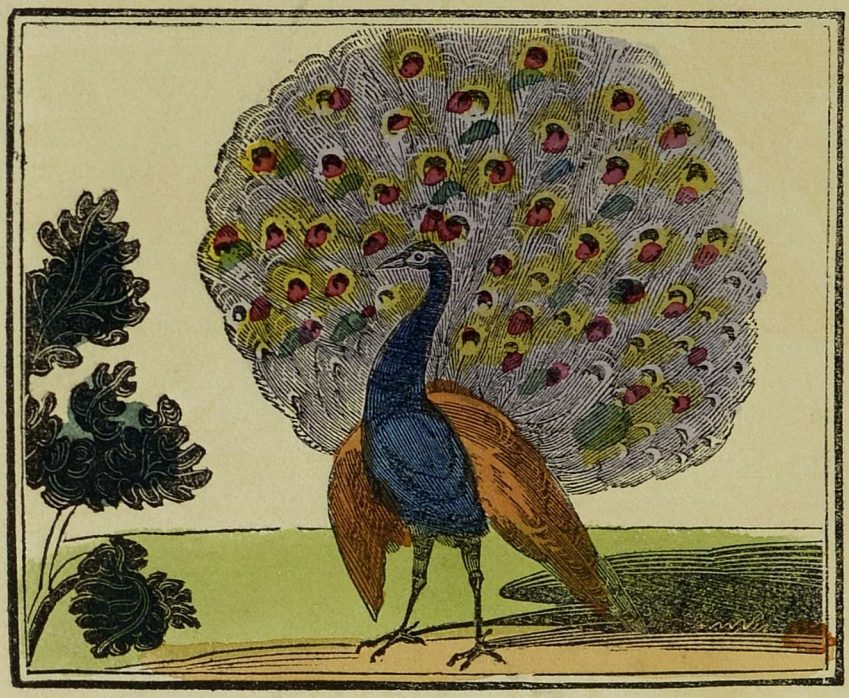
LONDON:—Printed and Published by D. CARVALHO,
74, Chiswell Street, Finsbury Square.



THE MAGPIE.

The Magpie is a well known bird in England, which, like the Crow, feeds on animal or vegetable substances, whichever it can meet with; it builds its nest in a particular way; the top is covered with thorny branches closely entwined, and the inside is lined with wool and soft materials, on which the yonng may lay with warmth and comfort.

The Magpie is crafty and sly, and much given to stealing; it is gifted with the faculty of speech to a certain degree, such as imitating a few short words, &c. and is considered an amusing bird, and much prized by some persons, even in preference to the parrot.



THE PEACOCK.

Few birds can vie with the Peacock in point of beauty, elegance, and magnificence, particularly when it has its tail expanded, but the harsh scream of its voice detracts from the pleasure derived from its appearance.

The Peacock mostly feeds on corn and barley, also insects and tender plants; it came originally from the Asiatic Indies, where they are found wild in large flocks,

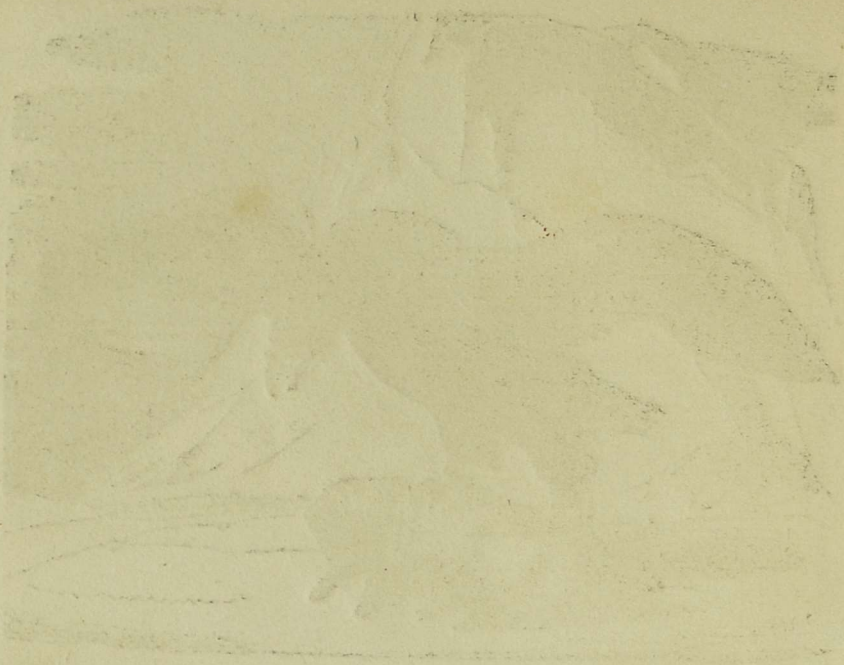
The Pea-hen is not so beautiful as the cock, lays five or six eggs, and always tries to hide her nest from her mate, that he might not destroy the eggs or interrupt her when sitting.

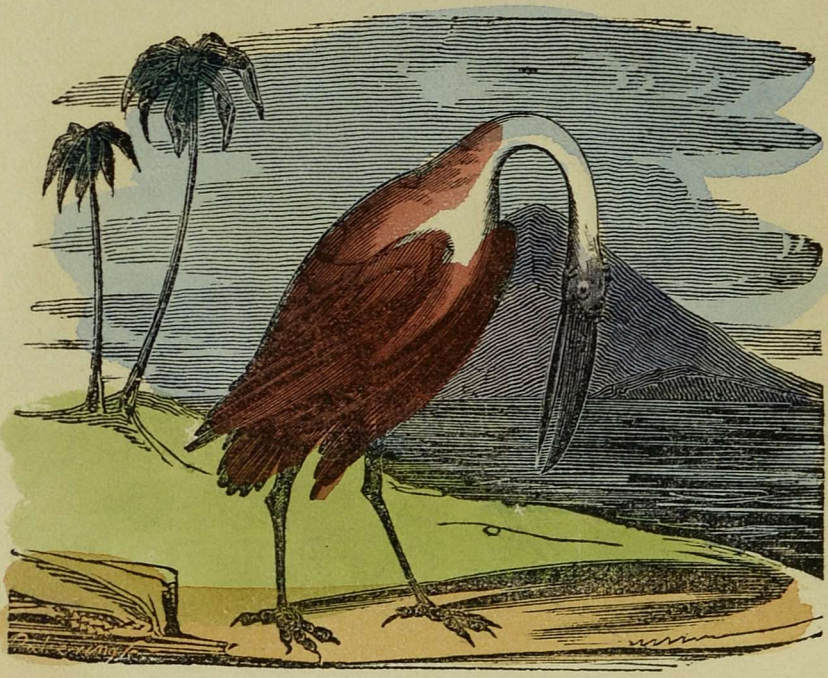
THE EAGLE.

The Eagle may be considered among birds, as the Lion among beasts, the king of the bird creation; solitary, like him he keeps the desert to himself alone. It is as rare to see two pair of eagles in the same mountain as two lions in the same forest. They have sparkling eyes, nearly the same colour—bred for war, they are all enemies of society—fierce, proud and not easily tamed.

He has no difficulty in carrying away lambs fawns, kids, and hares, which are his principal food.

It is supposed the eagle can live upwards of one hundred years.



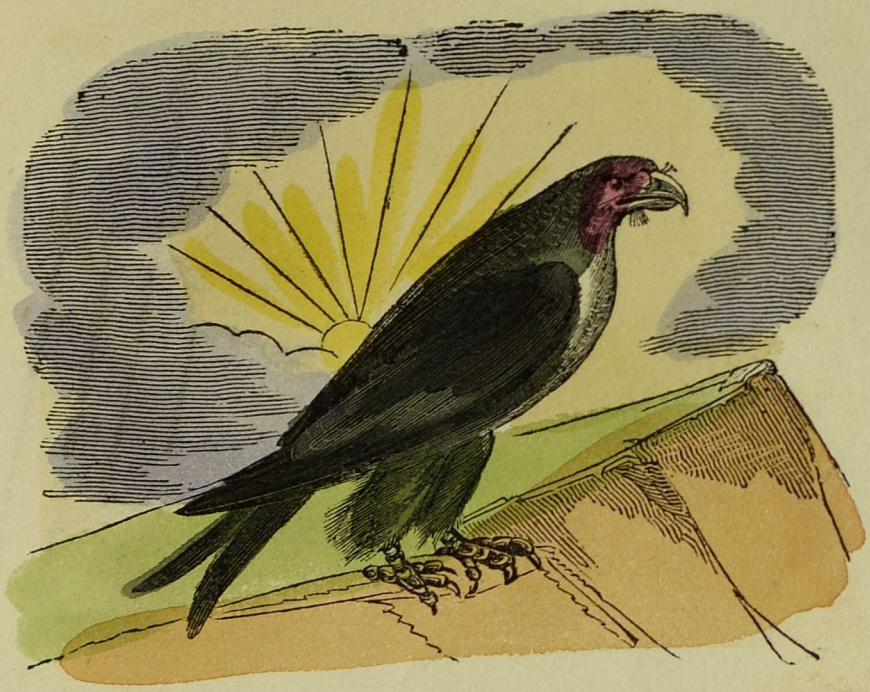


THE PELICAN.

Pelicans are distinguished by their bills being hooked at the end, and furnished with a nail at the point, and a pouch beneath. There are a great many of the species in most parts of the globe.

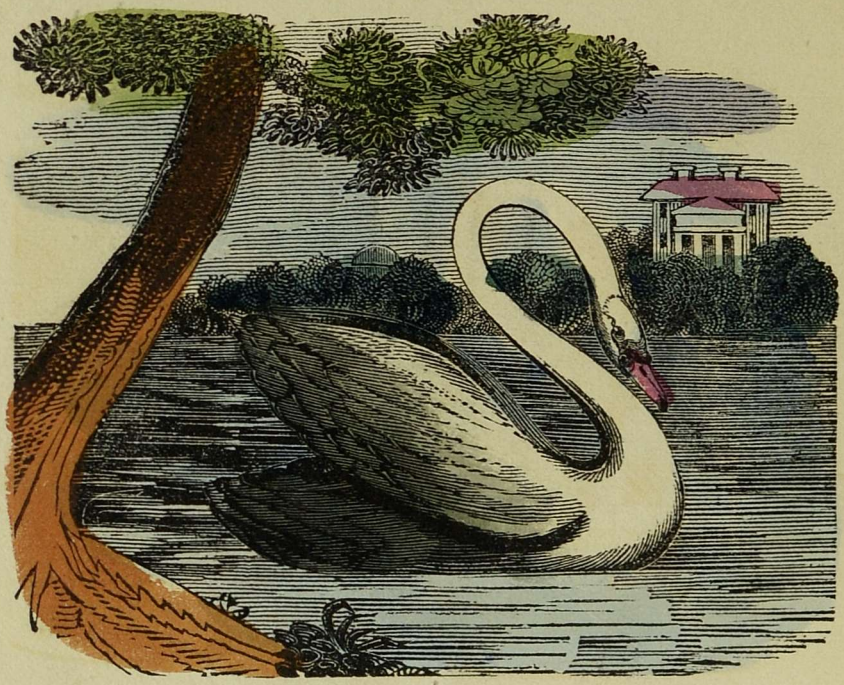
The Great or White Pelican has a bag attached to the lower mandible of its bill, capable of holding a number of fish, which after it has caught, it conveys them as food to its young.

The Chinese train one of these species to fish, and they are so well trained, that they do not swallow any but such as are given them for encouragement and food.



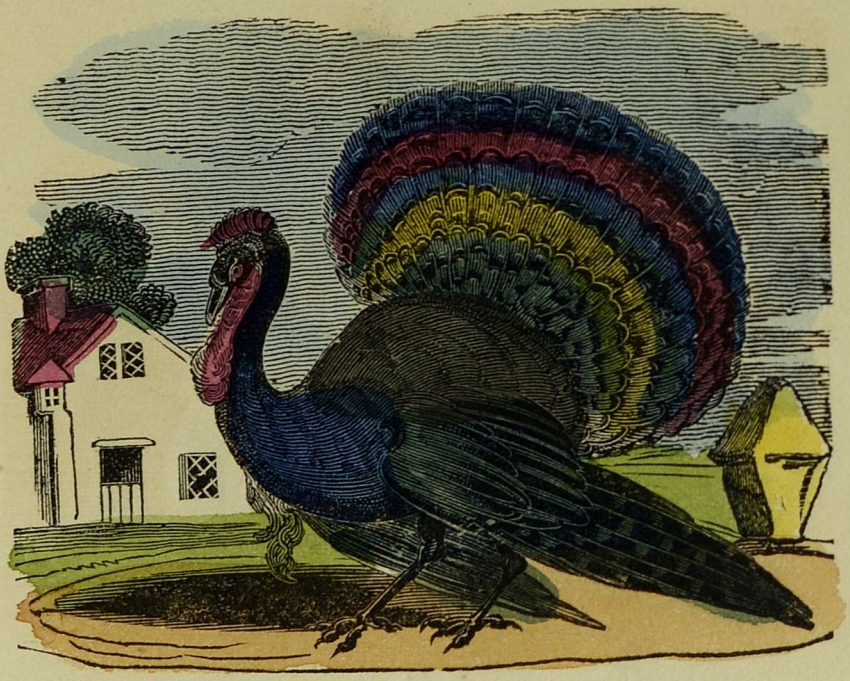
THE VULTURE.

The Vulture is as filthy and disgusting as it appears. They are seen mostly in hot climates, and are of great benefit to mankind, as they devour all the remains of animals, which otherwise would be left and fill the air with most noxious smells, consequently they are protected and encouraged, and may be seen in the streets fearless of man. They are about four feet high, a small head, covered with red skin, the bill hooked and white, and the plumage dusky, with black feathers. They are also of great benefit in eating the eggs of Alligators.



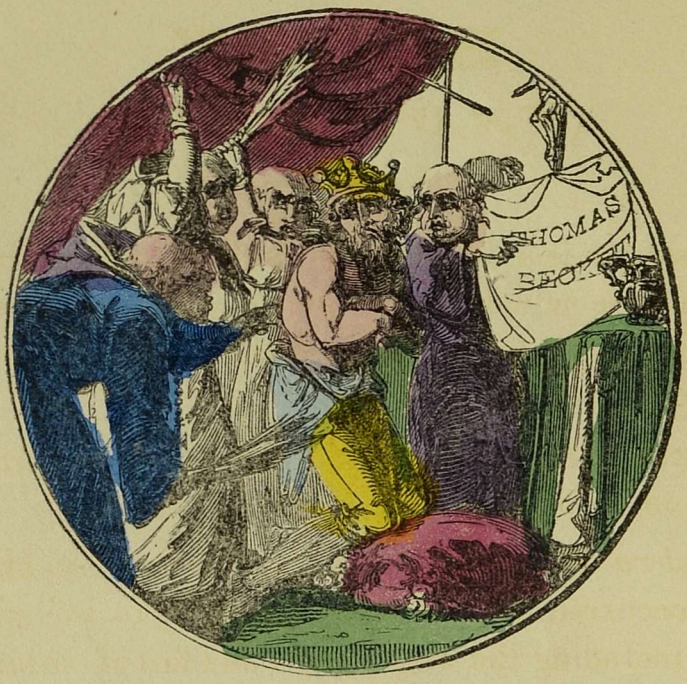
THE SWAN.

Of the Swan there are two kinds. the tame and the wild; the latter is an inhabitant of the lakes of Lapland; the former is too well known to need a minute description; it is the largest of British birds, and one of the most majestic, particularly when in the water; it lays seven or eight eggs, which are about two months in hatching; it subsists on roots, aquatic plants, and insects. The Swan is not now considered good food, and seldom served up but for ostentation. It is supposed to live upwards of one hundred years.



THE TURKEYCOCK.

The Turkeycock in its wild state is found in the woods of Canada, feeding on acorns and other fruits. The general colour of Turkeys are black and brown, with a protuberous lump of flesh about the head. In Norfolk and Suffolk they breed large quantities, and from thence are sent to the London Markets.



Henry II. at the shrine of Thomas a Becket.

The meeting of Edward III. and Edward the Black Prince.

HISTORY

MADE EASY.

History is a description of scenes and occurrences which have actually taken place, with an account of their principal facts; and is divided into Ancient and Modern, Sacred and Profane.

Ancient History gives an account of events from the creation of the world to the life of Christ.

Modern History gives an account of events that have occurred from the time of Christ to the present date, including the origin, rise, and fall of nations and monarchies.

Sacred or *Scripture History* is events as related in the Bible.

Profane History is that of Ancient and Modern, excepting the Holy Scriptures.

Natural History is a description of Natural things, as animals, minerals, vegetables, fire, water, &c.

The History of our own Country ought always to be the first impressed on our memory.

The ancient name of England was Britain, and the Romans were the first who invaded it; they kept it in subjection about 400 years, when the Saxons took and governed it.

LONDON:
D. Carvalho, 74, Chiswell Street, Finsbury Square.

In the reign of the Saxons a monk was sent by Pope Gregory, who converted them to Christianity.

England was next invaded by the Danes, afterwards by the Normans, at the head of whom was WILLIAM. surnamed the Conqueror, the natural son of the duke of Normandy. He was crowned in 1066, and died in 1087, and was succeeded by his son WILLIAM II. who was killed while hunting.

HENRY I. (the third son of William I.) succeeded him, and was crowned in 1100. He reigned 25 years, invaded Normandy, took his brother Robert prisoner, and brought him to London.

STEPHEN succeeded his uncle, was crowned in 1135, and reigned 18 years; during which the Canon Law was introduced into England, and Civil Wars took place.

Henry II. called the first of the line of Plantagenet was crowned in 1154, and reigned 35 years. In his reign glass was first introduced for windows, England divided into circuits for the judges, and London bridge begun to be built with stone.

RICHARD I. surnamed Cœur de Leon succeeded his father, was crowned in 1189, and reigned 10 years; he was killed by Bertram de Jourdon, who shot him in the shoulder with an arrow.

JOHN succeeded his brother in 1199: the Barons rose in arms, and compelled him to sign Magna Charta. He reigned 17 years, and was the first who coined English money.

A Roman.

St. Augustine.

A Saxon.

William II.

Stephen.

Henry II.

King John.

Henry III.

Edward III.

Richard II.

Henry VI.

Richard III.

Henry III. succeeded his father in 1216, and reigned 56 years. In his reign Westminster Abbey was begun.

Edward I. succeeded his father in 1274, and reigned 33 years. The Mariners' Compass first invented, and Geography introduced.

Edward II. succeeded his father in 1308; he was a weak prince, deposed, and put to death in 1328.

Edward III. succeeded his father, was crowned in 1327, and reigned 50 years. He was a kind and wise king, and founded the order of the Garter. Gold was first coined in England in 1340.

Richard II. succeeded his grandfather; was crowned in 1377, and murdered in 1399. In his reign cards were invented.

Henry IV. of the line of Lancaster was the eldest son of John of Gaunt; was crowned in 1399, and reigned 14 years. Guildhall built, and a dreadful plague in London.

Henry V. succeeded his father in 1413, and reigned 9 years. He gained the famous battle of Agincourt, and married Catherine, daughter of the king of France.

Henry VI. succeeded Henry V. at the age of nine months: the duke of Bedford was appointed his protector. The maid of Orleans obliged the English to raise the siege of Orleans in 1428.

Edward IV. the first of the line of York, was crowned in 1461. The art of printing was first introduced here by Caxton in 1470.

Edward V. succeeded his father, and was murdered with his brother in the tower, it is supposed by the order of their uncle, Richard duke of Gloucester, who was proclaimed king.

Richard III. was crowned in 1483, and slain at the battle of Bosworth-field, by Henry, earl of Richmond, in 1485, who was proclaimed king.

Henry VII. was crowned in 1485. He married the daughter of Edward IV. which united the two houses of York and Lancaster, and is called the first of the line of Tudor. Columbus discovered America, and a dreadful plague took place in London.

Henry VIII. was crowned in 1509. He had six wives, and was called defender of the faith, for writing against Luther in favour of the pope. The Reformation took place in 1534, and the English Bible was authorized. Ireland was erected into a kingdom.

Edward VI. was crowned in 1547, and died six years after, aged 16. Lady Jane Grey reigned only 10 days, and was deposed by Mary, (the daughter of Henry VIII.) who was crowned in 1553, and died in 1558. In her reign a great number of clergymen and others were burnt alive for favouring the reformation.

Henry VIII.

Elizabeth.

James I.

Charles I.

Charles II.

James II.

Queen Anne.

George. I.

George II.

George III.

George IV.

William IV.

Elizabeth, her sister, succeeded to the throne; was crowned in 1558, and reigned 45 years. The Exchange built in 1569, tobacco first imported, the Spanish Armada defeated, and coaches first introduced.

James I. of England and VI. of Scotland was crowned in 1603, and reigned 22 years. Guy Faux was detected and executed, and the New River brought to London. Under his authority the Bible was translated.

Charles I. the second son of James, was crowned in 1625, and tried and beheaded in 1649.

Oliver Cromwell was made protector in 1653, and reigned 5 years: his son succeeded him for a few months, but through General Monk, Charles II. was restored to the throne, and crowned in 1661. A dreadful plague and the fire of London in 1666. Tea first imported.

James II. succeeded his brother; was crowned in 1685, reigned four years, and was obliged to abdicate.

William and Mary prince and princess of Orange were declared by the parliament, Sovreigns of Great Britain, and crowned in 1689. The Bank of England was established in 1694, taxes first mortgaged, which caused the national debt.

Queen Anne, the eldest surviving daughter of James II. was crowned in 1702. Union between England and Scotland, and called the United Kingdom. She was a most worthy woman, and during her reign England was most prosperous.

George I. of the line of Brunswick was crowned in 1714. He was a good king, and reigned 13 years.

George II. his son was crowned in 1727, and reigned 33 years. Anson made a Voyage round the World, and took a Spanish Galleon (a Ship) worth £312,000.

George III. succeeded his grandfather in 1760 and reigned 60 years He was a good man, a loving father, and an affectionate husband. The Victory of the Nile was gained by Nelson in 1798, the Union of England and Ireland in 1801, Jubilee for the 50th Anniversary of his reign in 1810, the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, Buonaparte sent to St. Helena in 1815.

George IV. succeeded his father in 1820. He married Caroline, daughter of the duke of Brunswick.

William IV. succeeded his brother in 1830: he was married July 13, 1818, to Adelaide, Princess of Saxe Meiningen, by whom he has no living issue: whom may God prosper, and grant a long, happy, and peaceful reign.

Having made yourself acquainted with the History of your own country, it is necessary then to study the Histories of France, Rome, Greece, &c. &c.

The Marriage of Henry VII.

Guy Faux discovered.

Mamma I pray do speak to John,
See how he's bruis'd my arm,
He need not be so cross to me,
I never did him harm.

I would not let him teaze the bird
(He'd put within a cage)
By plucking of his feathers out,
Which made him in a rage.

EASY RHYMES

FOR

INFANTS' MINDS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF

JACK AND HIS SEVEN BROTHERS.

LONDON.

My dearest children do not fight,
'Tis a sad sight to view;
Whether you're right or in the wrong,
Some other way pursue.

Blows cannot make a quarrel up,
They're a domestic treason;
Cannot you talk the matter o'er,
And let your guide be reason.

Come to play with hearts quite
light,
The silver moon is shining bright;
Bring your bat & bring your ball,
And all our young companions
call.

The days are now too hot to play
Under the sun's fierce scorching
ray;
Now we'll gamble round the trees
To enjoy the cooling breeze.

How you have spoil'd your pretty
doll,
You've broke its pretty face ;
Such carelessness is very wrong,
And is a great disgrace.

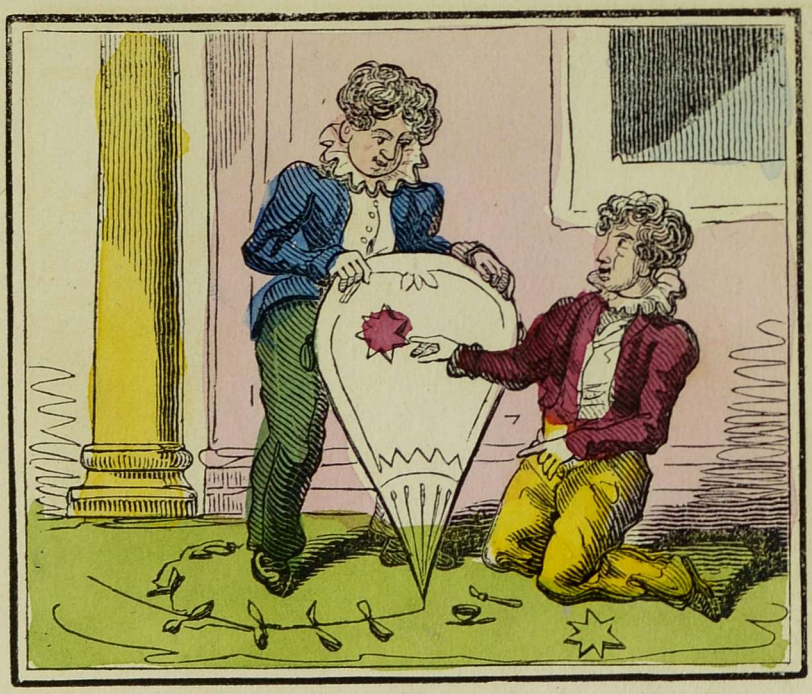
'Tis laying money out in waste
I better might employ ;
I shall not be again in haste
To give you, to destroy.

Children must not run in debt,
No, not one halfpenny,
Lest they do a bad habit get—
Check this propensity.

Edward for apples run a score,
For which he could not pay,
So his papa to punish him
Did take his kite away.

Dear Anna pray stop your hand,
It is a wicked thing
Any crumb however small
Into the fire to fling.

The little birds will thankful be,
To them it is good cheer;
Pray never waste a single crumb
Again, my pretty dear.



Brother Ben let's make a kite,
To pass the time away,
I have got thin paper white,
And water colours gay.

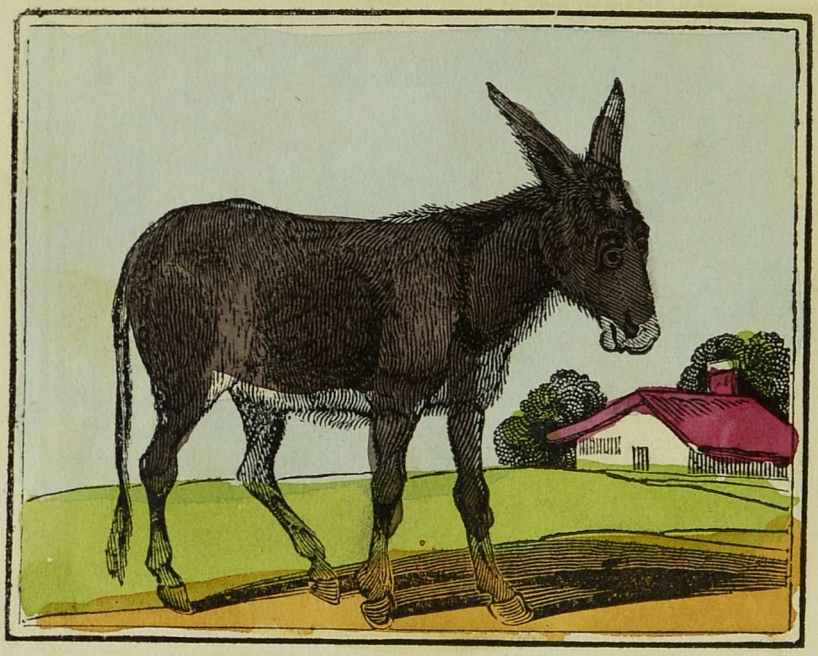
Now see the kite mount high in air,
What rapture fills each boy;
It is a pretty summer's play,
A very pleasing toy.

Do not the pretty robins catch,
Pray let them rove quite free,
For they are not domestic birds,
But love sweet liberty.

In winter time how tame they come,
Some food for to implore;
Here Jenny take these little crumbs
And strew them at the door.

'Tis mean to listen at a door,
They'll call you Jenny Pry;
I'd blush in such acts to be caught
So treacherous and sly.

Such ways leave off, my dearest child,
For it is understood,
That listeners never of themselves
A word will hear of good.



The jack-ass is a useful beast,
But often is misused;
It is a shame that they should be
So cruelly abused.

Most heavy burdens they will take
With patience on their back,
And very humble daily fare
Will give content to Jack.

Little Julia went one morn
To pluck a pretty rose,
But in her finger ran a thorn,
While tears of pain arose.

Mamma said 'Julia warning take,
For many a promis'd pleasure
Will wound like this—be not in haste,
Inspect sweets with great measure.'

MUSIC MADE EASY

FOR

CHILDREN.

The sounds of Music are known and described by seven letters of the Alphabet, namely: A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

A STAVE is five (parallel or) straight even lines, and the four spaces between.

The lowest line is called the first—the next, the second, and so on.

A Note on the bottom (or first) line, Bass Clef is called G, in the first space A, on the second line B, in the second space C, third line D, third space E, fourth line F, fourth space G, and on the fifth line A.—*(See the above Engraving.*

The GAMUT is the name given to the scale or table on which the notes are written.

The above print represents the Treble Clef, the first line on which from the bottom is called E, the first space F, the second line G, the second space A, the third line B, the third space C, the fourth line D, the fourth space E, and the fifth line F.

LEDGER LINES are those which are placed above or below the Stave, and are called additional lines.

———o———

LONDON:
D. CARVALHO,
CHISWELL STREET, FINSBURY SQUARE.

There are Five Clefs.—The BASS CLEF, which is called the F clef, is placed on the fourth line. (3)

The Counter tenor Clef on the third line. (4)

The TENOR CLEF (usually called the C clef) is placed on the fourth line. (5)

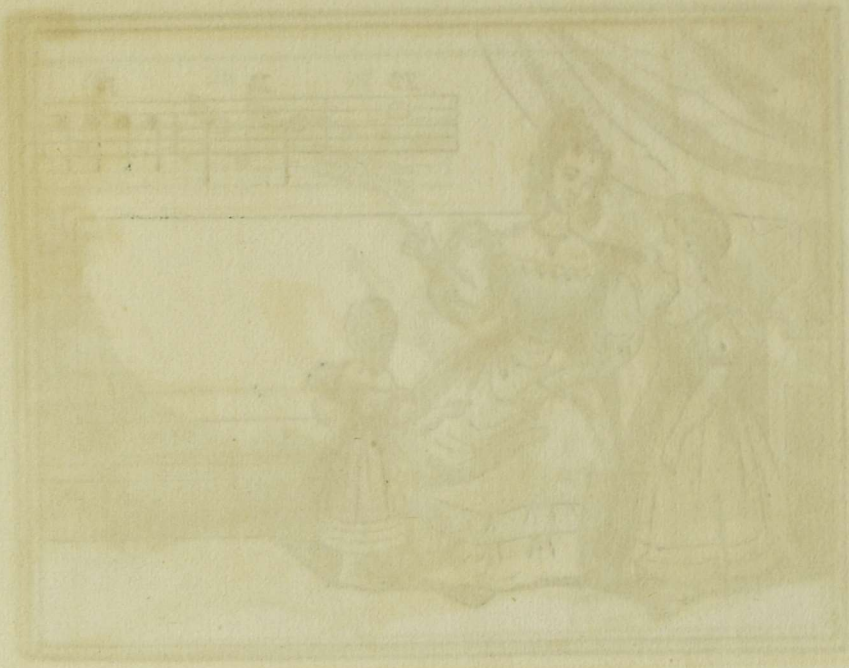
The Suprano Clef, on the first line. (6)

The TREBLE CLEF, which is called G Clef, on the second line. (7)

These determine the Pitch of the piece of Music to which they are affixed.

A BAR is a line drawn (downwards) across the stave, and divides the Music into equal portions of Time. (8)

A DOUBLE BAR (9) is two thick lines drawn across the Staves, and is used to divide Music into different parts: when dotted on one side (10) the strain, or part, on the said dotted side is to be repeated, and when dotted on each side (11) it denotes that the foregoing and following strains, are to be played or sung twice.



THE TIME TABLE.

The slowest and longest mark of time in Music, is the Semibreve (12)

Two Minums (13) are equal to, and ought to occupy the same time in playing as, one Semibreve. *A Minum is equal in length, to while you can count* two.

Four Crochets (14) are equal to, and ought to occupy, the same time in playing, as two Minums or one Semibreve. *A Crochet is in time, while you can count* one.

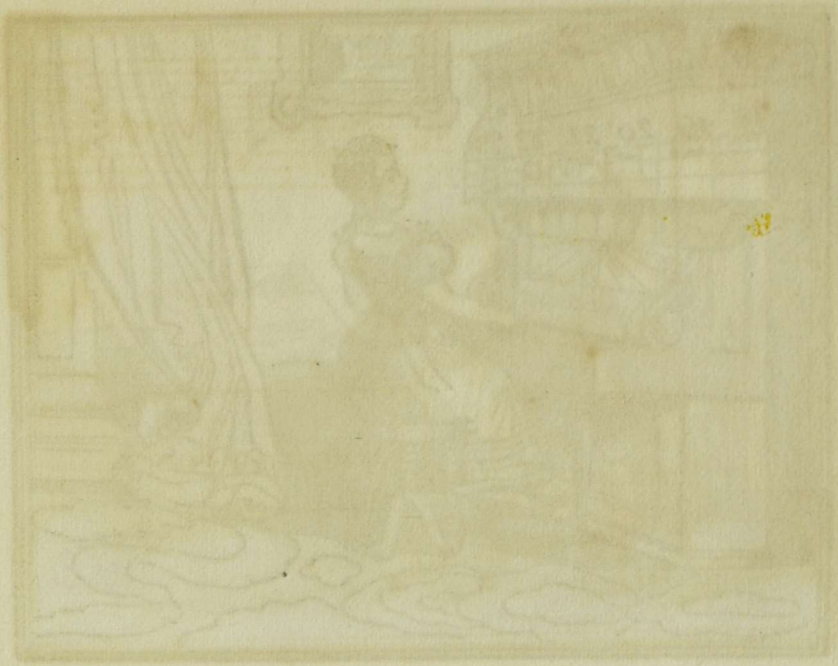
Time is divided into two parts, Common and Treble: Common Time, simple or compound, may be divided into two or more equal parts, and Treble Time, into three equal parts.

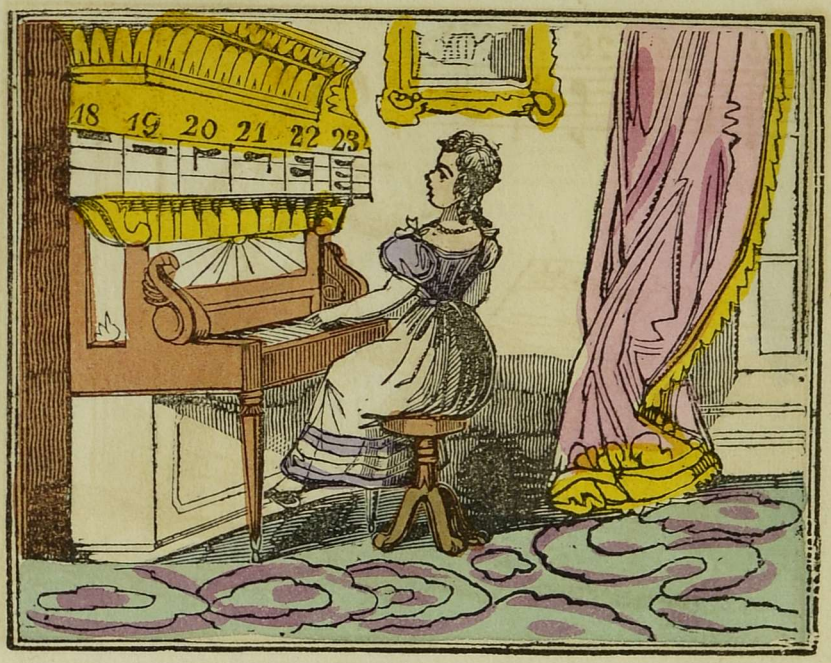
A QUAVER (15) is equal to, and must occupy the same time in playing as, two Semiquavers or four Demi-Semiquavers

A SEMIQUAVER (16) is equal to, and repuires the same time occupied in playing as, two Demi-Semiquavers.

A DEMI-SEMIQUAVER (17) is equal to half a Semiquaver.

Practise the preceding Lessons, till you are well acquainted with them, before you proceed farther.





A SEMIBREVE REST (18) denotes a silence or stop equal to a Semibreve.

A MINUM REST (19) denotes a silence, or rest, equal to a Minum.

A CROCHET REST (20) denotes a rest, equal to a Crochet, or while you can count one.

A QUAVER REST (21) denotes a rest equal to a Quaver.

A SEMIQUAVER REST (22) denotes a silence equal to its name: and

A DEMI-SEMIQUAVER REST (23) denotes a silence or rest, equal to its name.

A DOTTED MINUM (24) is equal to 3 Crotchets or 6 Quavers.

A DOTTED CROCHET (25) is equal to 3 Quavers.

A DOTTED QUAVER (26) is equal to 3 Semiquavers.

A PAUSE (27) denotes that time is to be delayed, and the sound continued longer than its proper time, and at the pleasure of the player.

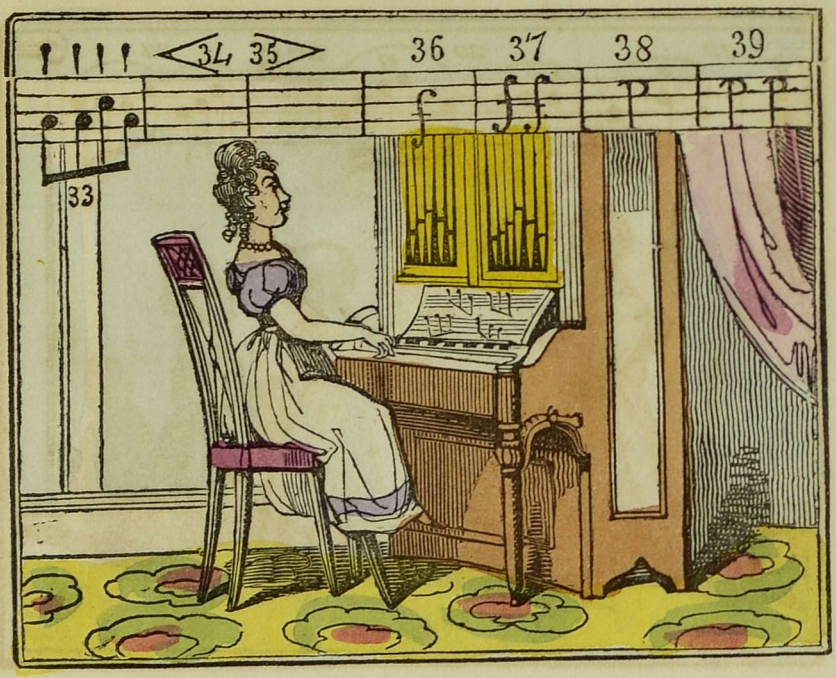
An Apogiature (28) is a note of embellishment and principally depends on the judgment and taste of the performer.

A COMPOUND CROCHET (29) denotes the three notes are to be played in the time of two.

A COMPOUND SEMIQUAVER (30) signifies that the Three Notes are to be played in the time of two, and the Six in the time of four.

A REPEAT (31) denotes that the Strain is to be repeated from that sign.

Tied or Slurred Notes (32) unite two or more notes together, and indicate that the notes over which it is placed, are to be played in a gliding manner.



STACCATO (33) requires the Notes to be performed short and distinctly.

CRESCENDO (34) requires you to increase the sound from soft to loud.

DIMINUENDO (35) denotes that you are to decrease the sound from loud to soft.

FORT (36) denotes that you are to play or sing loud.

FORTATISIMIO (37) requires you to play very loud.

PIANO (38) denotes that you are to play soft.

PIANISIMO (39) requires to be played very soft.

A SHARP, (40) placed before a Note makes it half a tone higher.

(41) denotes that you are to play an octave higher than the Music written.

(42) denotes that you are to play the Notes as written.

(43) signifies that you are to put down the Pedal.

(44) denotes that you are to take off the Pedal.

STEPS TO DANCING.

The Five Positions are not only necessary in Dancing, but of great use. The following is a short description of them.

The FIRST POSITION is formed by placing the two heels together, and throwing the toes as far back as possible.—*(See the above Print.)*

For the SECOND POSITION, move the right foot sideways, to about its own length, from the heel to the left.

For the THIRD POSITION, draw the right foot to about the middle of the front, and close to the left.

For the FOURTH move the right foot about its own length forward, opposite the centre of the left.

And, for the FIFTH, draw the right foot back, so that the heel is brought close to the toes of the left foot, the feet being completely crossed.

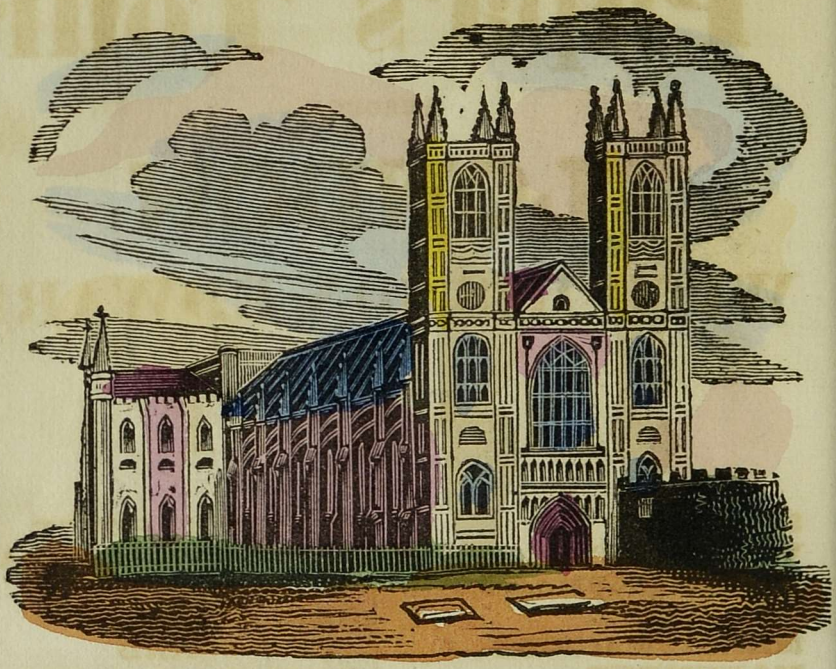
This is easily accomplished with a little practice, not forgetting that the left foot is stationary.

FRONTISPIECE.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

This beautiful structure is situated at the foot of Westminster Bridge. The present church was built by Henry the Third and his successor, with the exception of the two towers at the western entrance, which are the work of Sir Christopher Wren. The interior of the church is almost impossible to exceed too highly as a specimen of gothic art. Here are many curiosities well worth seeing.

FRONTISPIECE.



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Papa's Tour

THROUGH

LONDON

WITH HIS SON EDWARD,

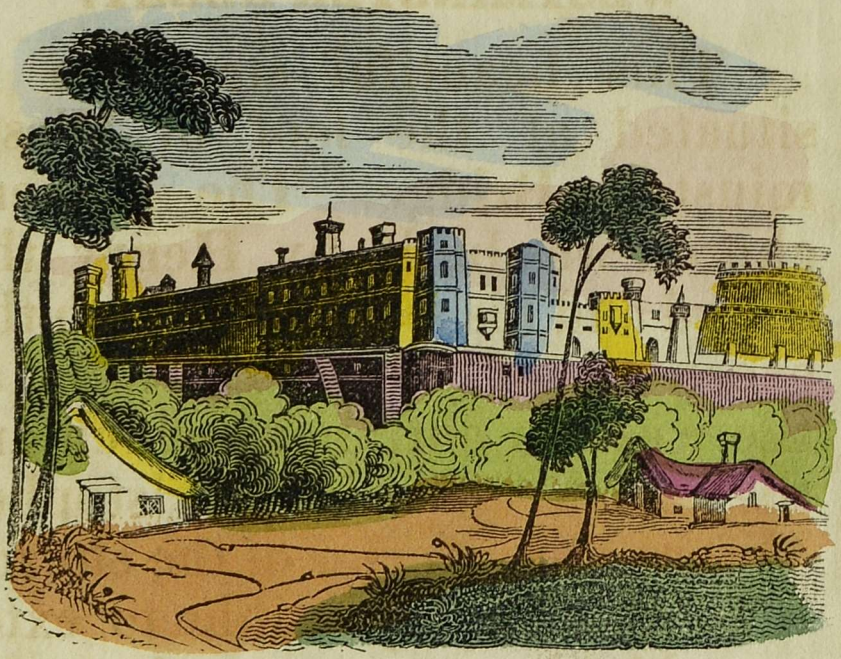
OR

A VISIT

TO

ST. PAUL'S
WESTMINSTER ABBEY
ROYAL EXCHANGE
GUILDHALL
MANSION HOUSE
MONUMENT

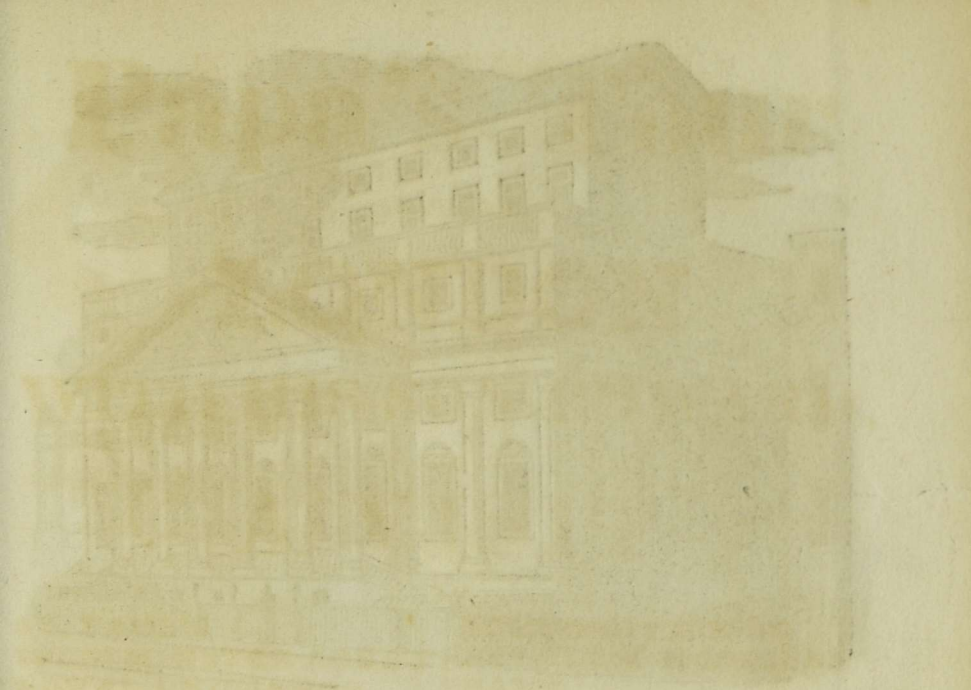
SOMERSET HOUSE
BETHLEM HOSPITAL
BANK
GREENWICH
AND
CHELSEA HOSPITALS

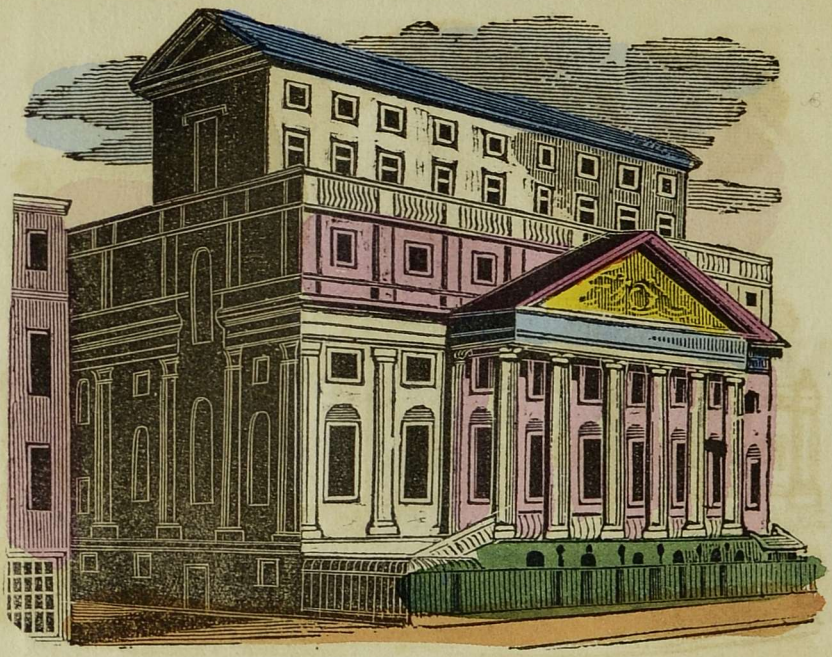


WINDSOR CASTLE.

Embellished with colored Engravings.

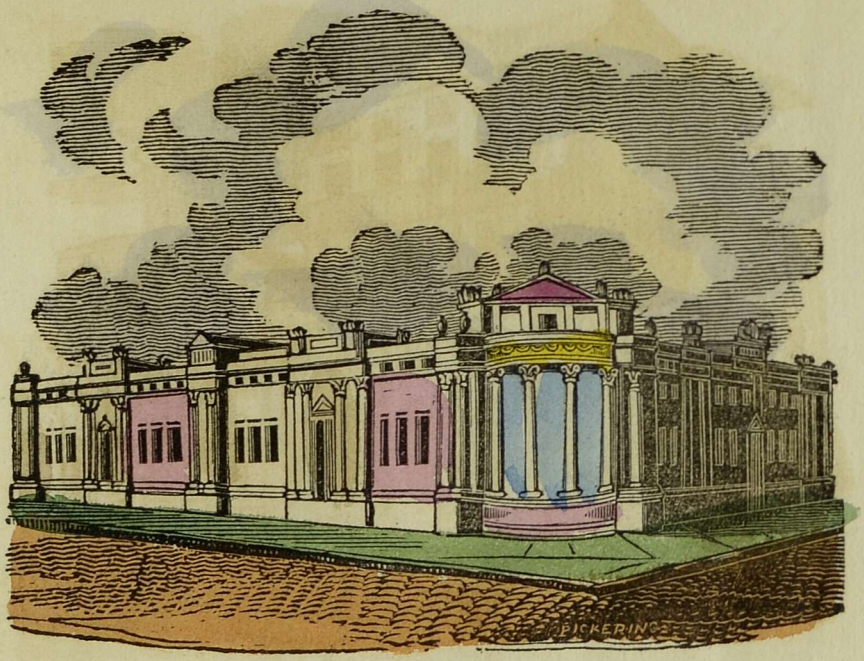
LONDON :—Printed and Published by D. CARVALHO, 74, Chiswell-street. Finsbury-square.





MANSION HOUSE.

To the west of Cornhill is situated the Mansion House, the residence of the Lord Mayor of London: it is a handsome building of Portland stone—the interior of which is more magnificent than comfortable, as many of the apartments are very dark. A flight of steps leads to the door beneath the portico, which is the grand entrance, and a stone balustrade encloses the stairs. Here also the Lord Mayor presides as chief magistrate.



BANK OF ENGLAND.

The business of the Bank of England was formerly transacted at Grocers'-hall, Poultry. In the year **1732** the first stone of the present building was laid on the site of the house and garden of Sir John Houblon, the first governor. The principal entrance is from Threadneedle-street, on the east side of which is a passage leading to the Rotunda, where the Stock Brokers, and other persons meet to transact business in the public funds.

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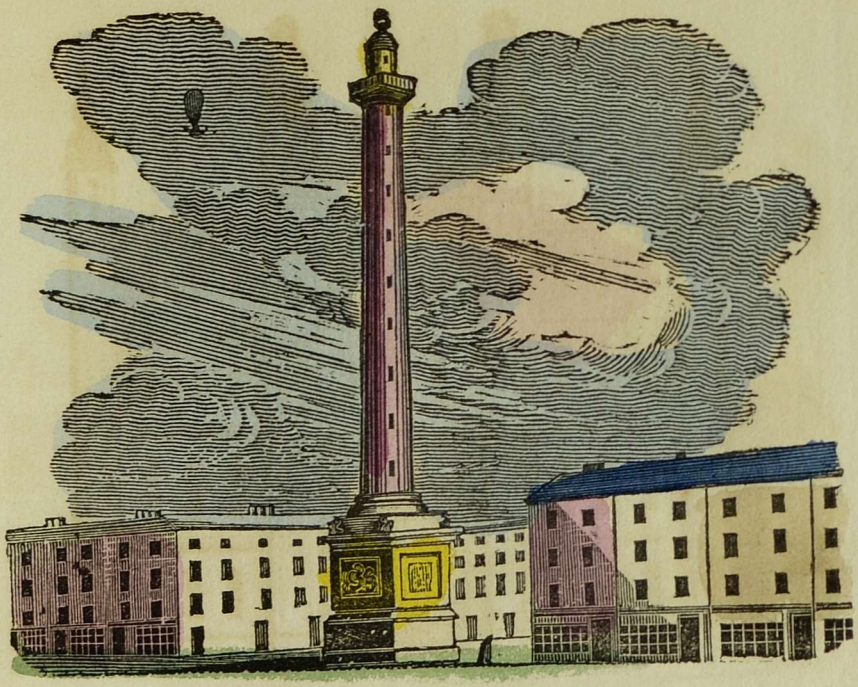
GUILDHALL.

Guildhall is a fine gothic building; stands at the northern extremity of King-st. Cheapside. It is the public hall of the City of London, in which are held the meetings of the citizens to elect their Members of Parliament, Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. and in which the principal of the grand entertainments are given.

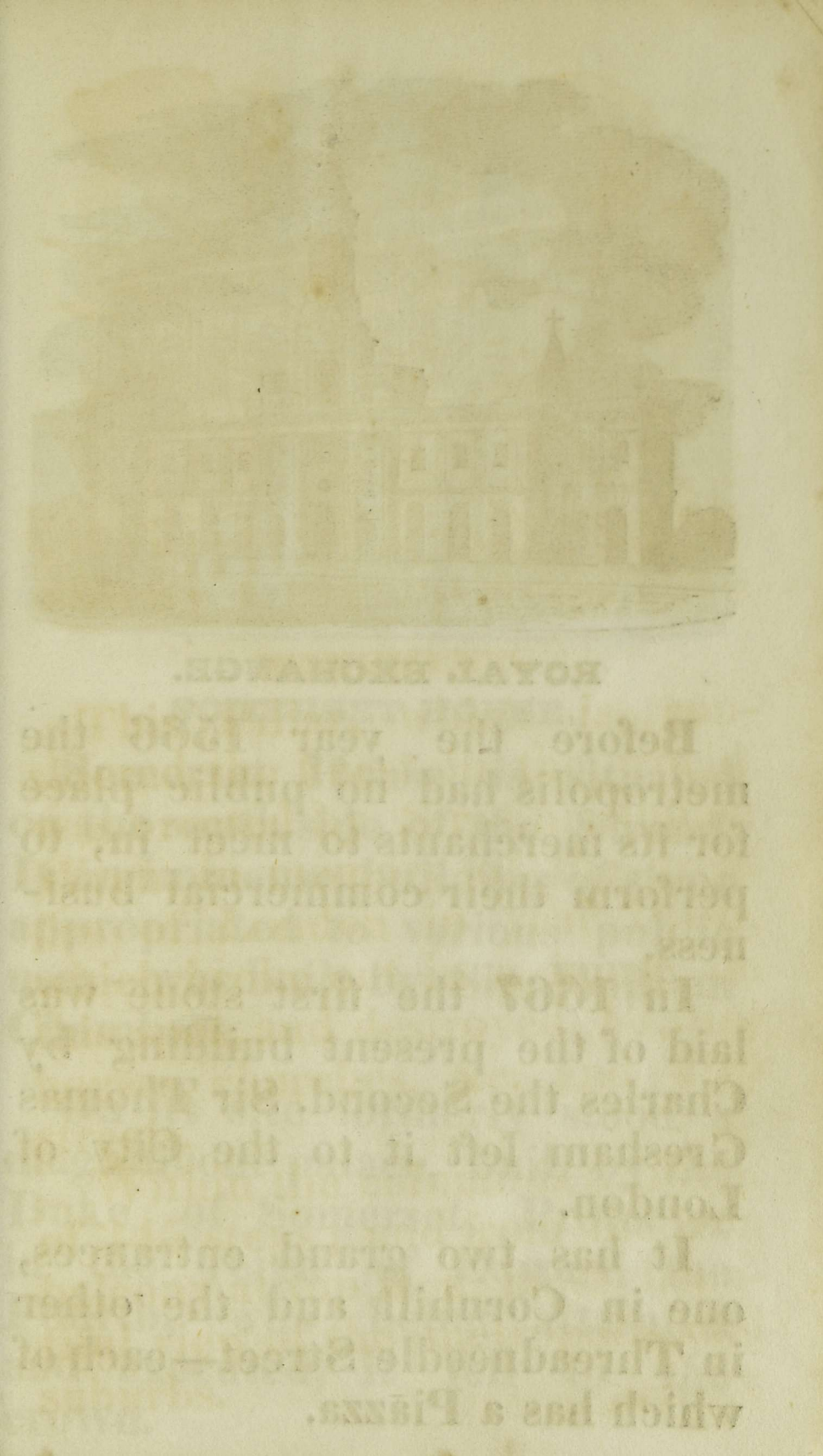
In this Hall are the monuments of Lord Chatham, Mr. Beckford, &c.

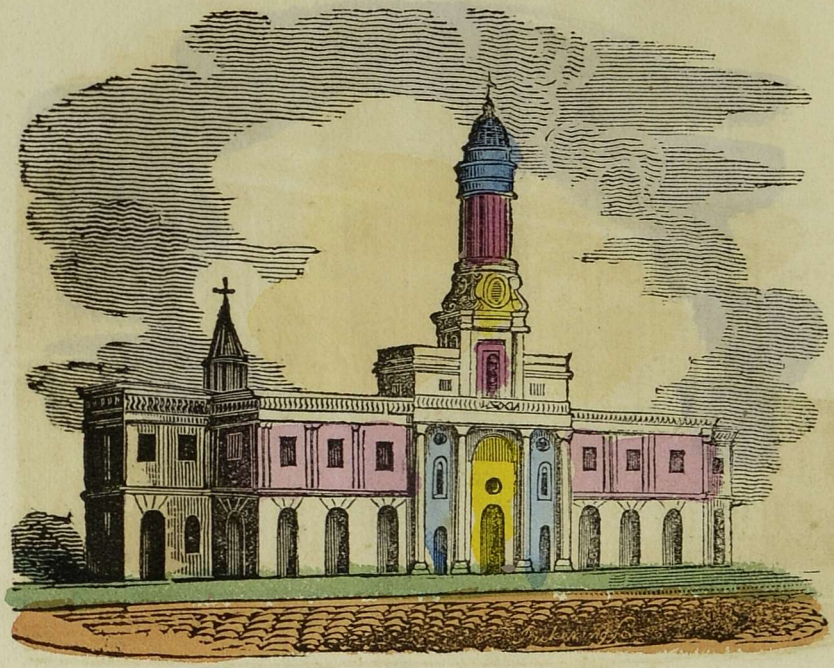


MONUMENT.

This Pillar, which is considered the finest in the world, was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in memory of the great fire of London in year 1666, which broke out in a house on this spot, and destroyed 13,000 houses, churches, &c. and 400 streets.

Within the column is a flight of 345 steps; and from the iron balcony at top is a most beautiful view of the metropolis and suburbs.



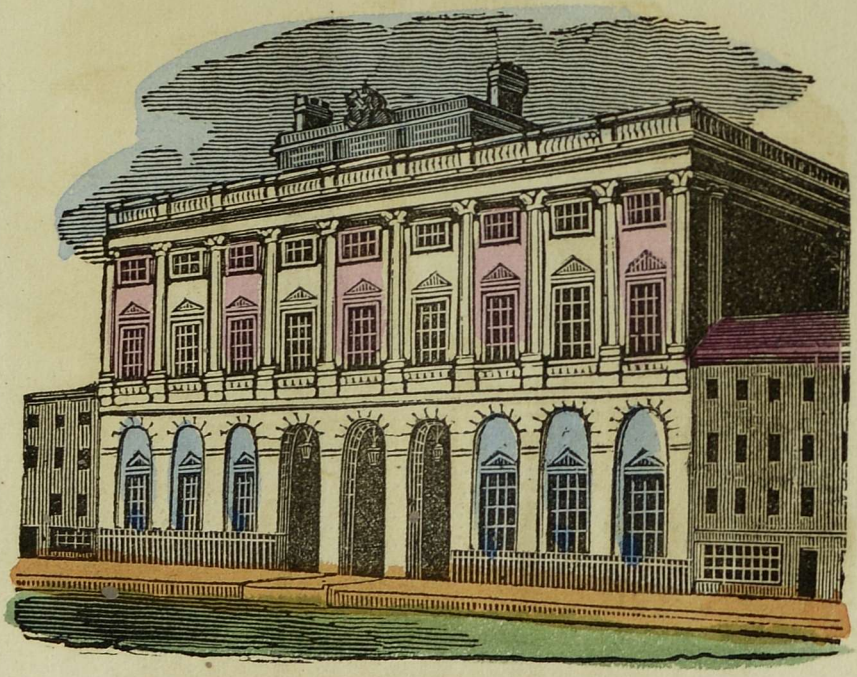


ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Before the year 1566 the metropolis had no public place for its merchants to meet in, to perform their commercial business.

In 1667 the first stone was laid of the present building by Charles the Second. Sir Thomas Gresham left it to the City of London.

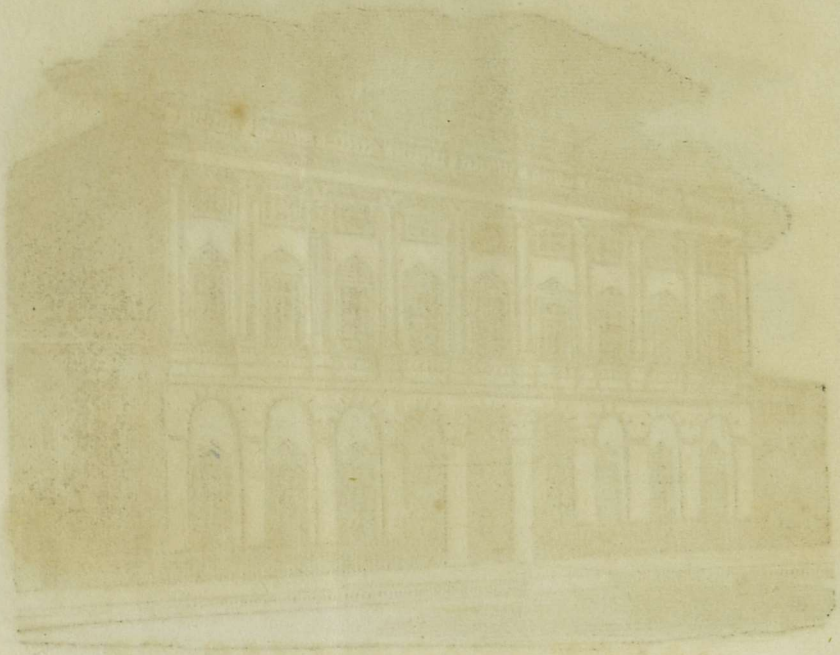
It has two grand entrances, one in Cornhill and the other in Threadneedle Street—each of which has a Piazza.

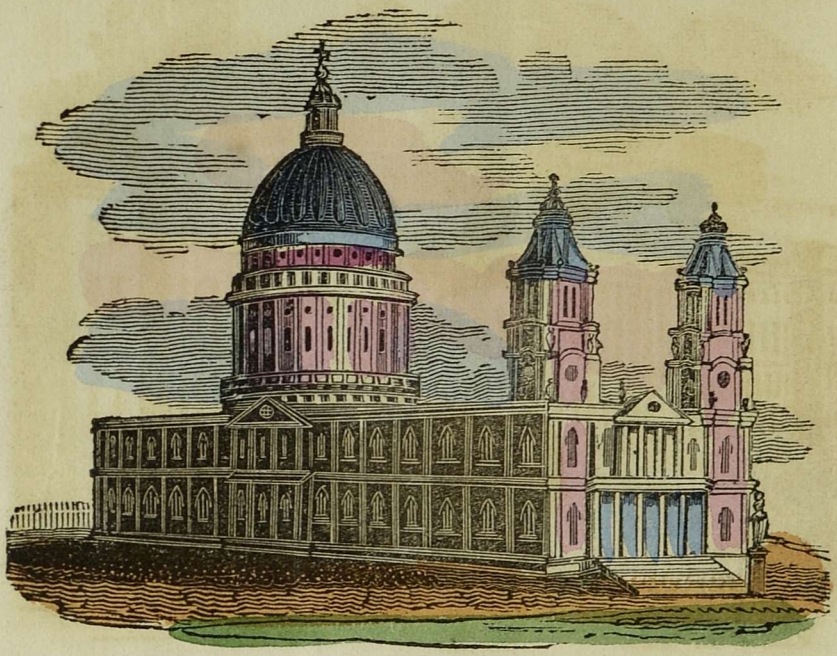


SOMERSET HOUSE.

Somerset House is situated on the south side of the Strand. Is an immense building of stone appropriated to various public uses—was built by Sir William Chambers.

On its site formerly stood a magnificent palace, built by the Duke of Somerset, Protector in the reign of Edward the Fourth, who being attainted and executed, it fell to the crown.



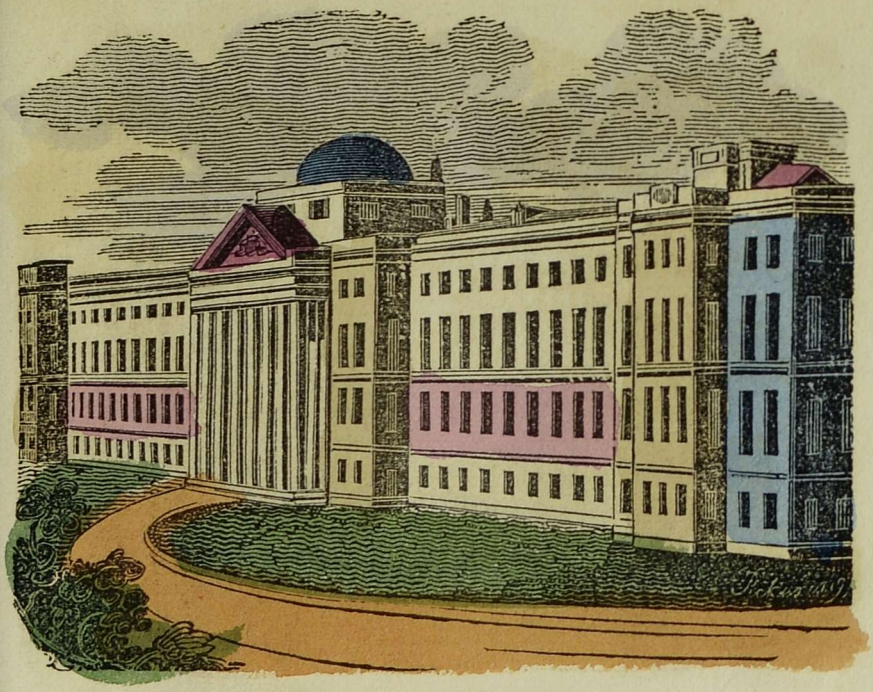


ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

This elegant building stands in the centre of London, on an eminence between Cheapside and Ludgate Hill—was built at the cost of £736,752. 2s. 3d. at the national expence, which was defrayed by a duty on coals.

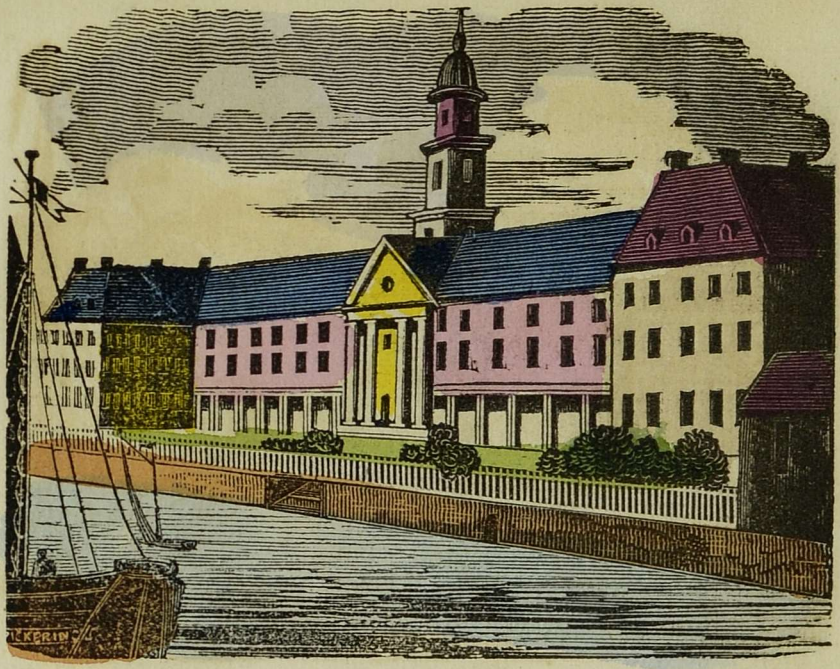
The first stone was laid on the 21st of June, 1675, and was completed in 1710.

It was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and is considered to be one of the grandest edifices in Europe.



BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

This establishment, now situated in Saint George's Fields, was, a few years ago, on the south side of Moorfields, and was originally a priory. It was founded by Sir Simon Fitzroy, Sheriff of London, in the reign of Henry the Eight, for the cure of Lunatics; the members of which wore a star in commemoration of the star that guided the wise men on the birth of Christ, whence it derives its name.



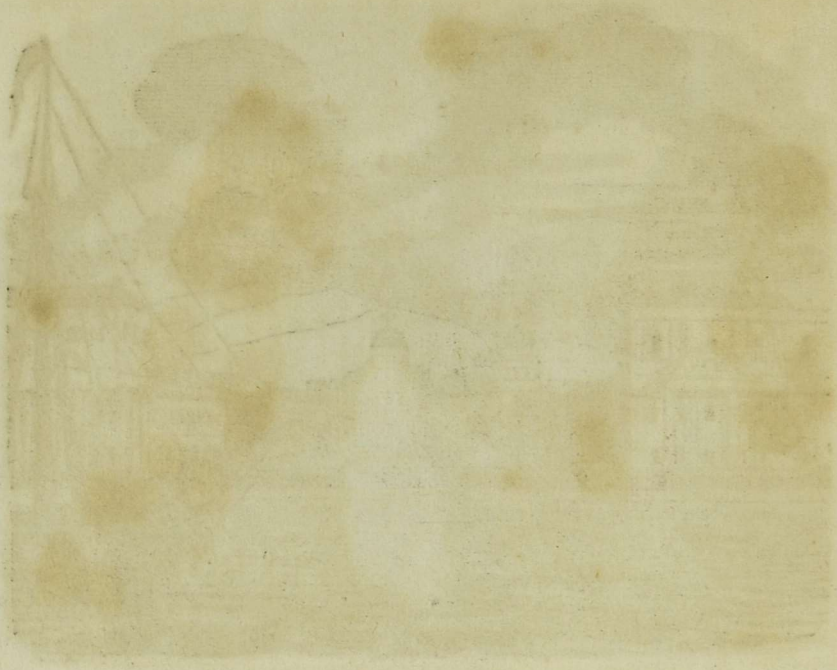
CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

This building is situated on the northern bank of the river Thames, a mile above the western extremity of the town; the plan of which was the design of Sir Christopher Wren.

It is a Royal Hospital for invalid soldiers, and is a handsome building of brick, ornamented with stone—has two main fronts, one facing towards Hyde Park, and the other to the River Thames.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

This building is most deservedly the pride and boast of every Englishman; it was founded by William and Mary for invalid seamen, and is situated at the distance of five miles from London, on the south bank of the river Thames. It is impossible here to detail or point out one hundredth part of its beauties and grandeur—suffice it to say, it is worth going to see were it even a hundred miles distant.



George III. crowned Sep. 22, 1761.

The Boyne Man of War caught fire, and blew up at Spithead, May 4, 1795.

CHRONOLOGY

MADE EASY,

From the 11th Century to the present Day.

———o———

1005 Churches first built in the Gothic Style
1013 The Danes under Sweno get possession of England
1016 Edmund II. (Ironside) King of England lost several Battles against the Danes under Canute
1070 The Feudal Law introduced into England
1095 The first Crusade to the Holy Land
1204 The Inquisition established by Pope Innocent III.
1220 Geography and Astronomy brought into Europe by the Moors
1238 Russia conquered by the Tartars
1298 The Ottoman (or Turkish) Empire founded
1319 Dublin University founded
1330 Gunpowder invented by Swartz, a Monk of Cologne
1385 Death of Wickliffe, the first Reformer
1489 Geographical Maps and Charts first brought into England
1500 Brazil discovered by the Portuguese
1515 The first Polyglot Bible printed at Alcala
1517 The Reformation began by Luther in Germany
1520 Death of Raphæl the Painter
1534 The Reformation—in England
1560 The Reformation (by John Knox) completed in Scotland
1584 Sir Walter Raleigh discovers Virginia
1588 The Spanish Armada destroyed by the English
1620 Copper Money first used in England
1674 The first establishment of the French in the East Indies
1691 Hanover made the ninth Electorate of the Empire of Germany

———o———

London:—Published by D. Carvalho, 74, Chiswell Street.

1703 Gibraltar taken by Admiral Rooke
1704 The French Fleet defeated at Malaga by the English
1706 The French defeated at Ramilies by Marlborough
1720 The South Sea Scheme begins April 7, and ends September 29
1722 The Czar of Muscovy assumes the title of Emperor of Russia
1757 Damien attempts to assassinate Louis XV. of France
1768 Captain Cooke returned from his first Voyage
1775 Commencement of the American War
1776 Declaration of American Independence
.... The Duke of Bridgwater's Canal completed and opened January 21
.... Proclamation issued fixing the weight of Guineas May 1
.... The celebrated David Garrick took his leave of the Stage June 10
1777 An Apple Tree in the orchard of Mr. Hackman of Linfield, Suffolk, yielded 74 bushels of Apples November 8
.... Richmond Bridge opened November 13
1778 A general press for Seamen, on the River Thames, and other parts June 1
... The Wet Docks at Hull opened September 12
1779 The Foundation Stone of the new Court House laid by the Duke of Northumberland Aug. 20
.... Tobacco first allowed to be cultivated in England October 29
.... A man was brought in guilty of Murder in Ireland, for killing another in a duel Novr. 15
1780 Justice Wilmot who had imprisoned a fellow-ship-porter under the late act for impressing men, was fined £100 by the Court of King's Bench for misconduct April 26
.... The Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland went to Court for the first time since their marriages June 15
.... A man under sentence of death having been released from Newgate by the rioters, prudently surrenderered himself to the keeper of Newgate, and was granted a free pardon July 15

1780 Newgate burn'd by a Mob September 5
.... Woolen goods first allowed to be exported from Ireland December 13
1781 The Prince of Wales was declared of age, and appeared at Court in his new character Jan. 1
.... The exclusive right of the king's printer to print the forms of prayer, fully established in the Exchequer May 8
1782 The Toll on London Bridge ceased March 27
.... The Royal George man of war, 100 guns, overset at Spithead; 800 persons perished July 28
1785 Animal magnetism first introduced in France January 20
1786 Margaret Nicholson made an attempt to assassinate his majesty George III. as he was getting out of his carriage, at St. James's, but did him no harm. August 18
1788 The Court of King's Bench determined that a woman was competent to serve the office of overseer to the poor April 21
.... The Revolution in France began this year
1793 Louis XVI. King of France guillotined Jan. 21
1794 The Marriage of the Duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta Murrey became public January 28,—declared null March 1
1796 Princess Charlotte of Wales born January 7,—christened February 16
1797 An issue of gold 7 shilling pieces December 2
1798 Buonaparte landed in Egypt with 30,000 men July 1
.... The Battle of the Nile gained by Lord Nelson August 1
1799 The first Prize-Cattle-Show at Smithfield December 13,—14,—15
1800 The Foundation Stone of the new London Docks laid by Mr. Pitt, August 15
1801 Union between Great Britain and Ireland Jan. 1
1802 Buonaparte made First Consul for life May 6
.... Great Britain declared War against France May 17
1804 Buonaparte declared Emperor of France under the title of Napoleon I. May 18; crowned December 2; and crowned King of Italy at Milan, May 26, 1805

1804 The celebrated Master Betty made his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre Dec. 1

1807 Street gas lights first introduced in Golden Lane August 16

.... Louis XVIII. under the title of Count de Lille, landed at Yarmouth, and took up his residence at Gosfield Hall in Essex, October 6.

1808 The Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, consumed by Fire September 20

1809 Drury Lane destroyed by Fire February 24

.... The Jubilee of his Majesty George III. on entering the 50th year of his reign; when a pardon was issued to all deserters, and many crown debtors discharged October 25

1811 Lucien Buonaparte settled at Ludlow in Shropshire, January 3

.... His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sworn in as Regent, before the privy council Feb. 5

.... The First Stone of Waterloo Bridge laid Oct. 11

1812 The French enter Moscow, which had been set on fire and nearly destroyed by the Russians September 14

1814 The Custom House of London burn'd down February 12

.... Buonaparte abdicates the throne of France April 4. The Allies entered March 31

.... A Fair held in Hyde Park to celebrate the Peace August 1

.... Peace between Great Britain and America December 24

1815 The Canal from the New River to the Grand Junction Canal opened May 18

.... Napoleon returned to Paris May 20

.... ——— surrendered to Capt. Maitland, of the Bellerophon, and on the 24th July arrived in that ship in Torbay; on the 26th sailed to Plymouth

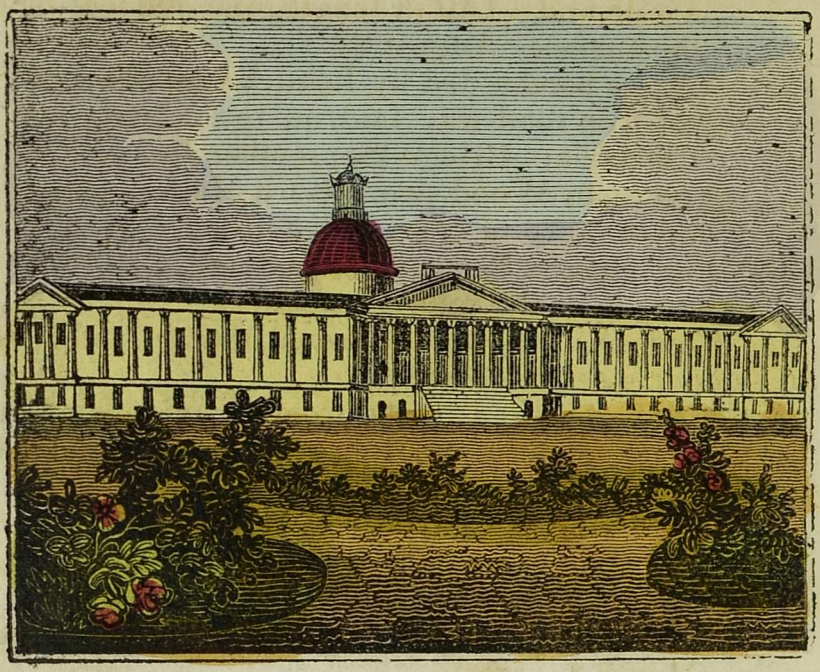
1816 Income Tax repealed March 18

.... Princess Charlotte of Wales married the Prince of Saxe Coburg: the annual sum of £60,000 was settled on them by parliament, May 12

.... Duke of Gloucester married to his cousin, the Princess Mary, July 22

The Cape of Good Hope taken by Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham, Jan. 8, 1806.

The Fete in the Green Park to celebrate the Peace, August 1, 1914.



London University opened October 1, 1828.

The Death of Lord Nelson, at the Battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805.

1816 A Tunnel completed on Tavistock Canal, above a mile and a half in length, and 400 feet below the surface, August 22

.... Algiers bombarded by Lord Exmouth

.... Cast-iron road-way laid on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge September 18

.... Alderman Wood sworn Lord Mayor of London for the second year, November 9

1817 The Prince Regent surrendered £50,000 per annum to the public exigences

.... Cobbett's Register attained the sale of 50,000 per week, February 10

.... A donation of £20,000 from an unknown Benefactor, given to St. Peter's College Cambridge May 28

.... The Princess Charlotte of Wales died soon after she had been delivered of a still-born male infant November 6.

1818 The Dey of Algiers murdered by his troops March 1

.... Vehicles of German construction, called Velocipedes appeared, which were impelled by the feet with great celerity March 9

.... The Duke of Clarence married to the Princess of Saxe Meiningen, and the Duke of Kent to a Princess of Saxe Coburg July 13

.... The son of Napoleon created by the Emperor of Austria, his grandfather, Duke of Reichstadt July 22

.... Queen Charlotte died at Kew, in her 75th year, November 17

1819 Many distressed persons embarked under the sanction of Government, to establish a new Colony at the Cape of Good Hope February 15

.... Burlington Arcade opened March 20

.... The Duchess of Cambridge delivered of a son March 26

.... Duchess of Kent delivered of a daughter May 24

.... Duchess of Cumberland delivered of a son June 5

.... A Steam Vessel arrived from America June 15

.... An expedition was fitted out to try a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean September 5

1820 Society for the relief of the Houseless, founded in London January 14

1820 Lamented death of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent January 23

.... Death of George III. in Windsor Castle, in the 82nd year of his age and the 60th of his reign January 29

.... Accession of George IV. January 29

.... Funeral of the duke of Kent at Windsor Feb. 12

.... Cato Street party arrested February 23

.... The first Emigrants from Britain arrived at the Cape of Good Hope March 17

.... Queen Caroline arrived in London at half past 7 in the afternoon, received at South Audley St. by Alderman Wood, June 6

.... The Queen demands restoration of all her rights, in answer to propositions made through the Earl of Liverpool June 10

.... The Common Council of London vote petitions to parliament against bills of Pain and Penalties; rejected by the Lords as improper on the 19th

.... Lieutenant Parry returns from his Voyage of discovery in the seas of North America Nov. 6

.... The last debate on the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen November 10

.... Mr. Duncan Campbell refused at the Mansion House to prosecute a thief, to do which it appears he was obligated by law January 16

.... Mr. Hunt convicted in two penalties of £100 each, for selling dried rye, by the misinterpretation of an act of parliament February 9

.... £25,000 fixed as a Reward to the Ships which might hereafter explore the Arctic Ocean February 27

1821 Several Persons brought to Bow Street and held to bail for dancing in an unlicensed room April 11

.... The Emperor Napoleon died at St. Helena after six weeks severe suffering, May 5

.... Coronation of George IV. in Westminster Abbey. The Queen attempted to gain admittance to Westminster Hall and the Abbey, but was repulsed July 19

.... Queen Caroline died at Hammersmith after an illness of 8 days, August 7

1821 Queen Caroline Buried on the 14th
.... Sir Robert Wilson discharged from the army by order of the King without charge or Court Martial, September 20
.... St. James's Park first lighted with Gas Dec. 23
1822 St. Paul's Cathedral lighted with Gas May 6
.... An elegant service of plate was presented to Alderman Wood for his exertions in behalf of the Queen, May 29
.... The king embarked at Greenwich for Scotland August 11
.... Mr. Canning appointed Secretary of state in the place of the Marquis of Londonderry Sept. 17
.... Fonthill Abbey was purchased by Mr. Farquar for £330,000 November 20
.... An Iron Steam Vessel performed its first voyage from London to Paris December 26
1823 A reduction in the Salt Tax took place Jan. 5
.... It was determined that Cabriolets similar to those used in Paris should be introduced in London March 21
.... The Foundation Stone of the London Orphan Asylum was laid by the Duke of York May 5
.... Wanstead House was sold by auction, on the premises for £10,000, May 30
.... It appeared in the House of Commons that the expenses of the Coronation of George IV. amounted to £238,000. His majesty's dress alone was estimated at £24,000. June 4
.... Captain Parry arrived at the Admiralty from his exploratory Voyage to the Polar Regions October 18
.... The Chain Pier at Brighton was finished and opened for public use November 19
.... The Almanack for the ensuing year presented no less than Five Sundays in the month of February; a circumstance which may not occur again for more than 40 years
.... Died, Dr. Jenner the discoverer of Vaccination
.... The extent of streets already lighted with gas, in London amounted to 115 miles in length
1824 A Marble Statue of the late patriotic Granville Sharp was placed in the hall of the Common Council, by a motion of the Court January 28

1824 An anonymous Benefactor transmitted £3000 to the Middlesex Hospital, for the establishment of a Cancer Ward in that Establishment January 31

.... A naval Expedition was prepared at Portsmouth to sail against Algiers February 28

.... There arrived in this country the first number of a Newspaper printed at modern Greece, March 4

.... In the presence of an immense number of persons the first pile of the New London Bridge was driven March 15

.... It was remarked that ten Admirals had died every year during the last ten years

.... The sale of roasted corn having been licensed, the consumption became immense among the lower orders of people

.... Died at Missolonghi, that resplendent genius, Lord Byron, after ten days illness, April 19

.... Belzoni, the famous traveller in Egypt, died at Gaeto in Africa, on the 3rd of December

.... A Fire broke out in the Blue Room, Carlton House, at the moment when his majesty arrived from Windsor, June 8

.... His majesty was present at Ascot Races June 15

.... The arrival of the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands in London, excited great public attention

.... Madame Catalani received £700 for six night's performance at Drury Lane Theatre

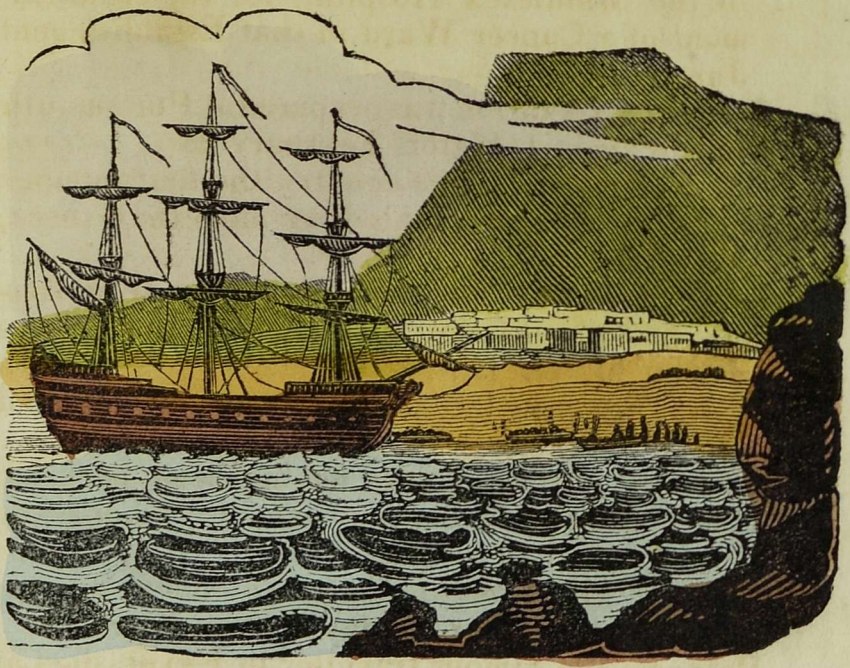
.... The London Gazette appeared without the name of a single Bankrupt September 8

.... Mr. Fletcher was suspended from the Albion Chapel by the synod of the Scottish Church, for his conduct towards Miss Dick, Septr. 16

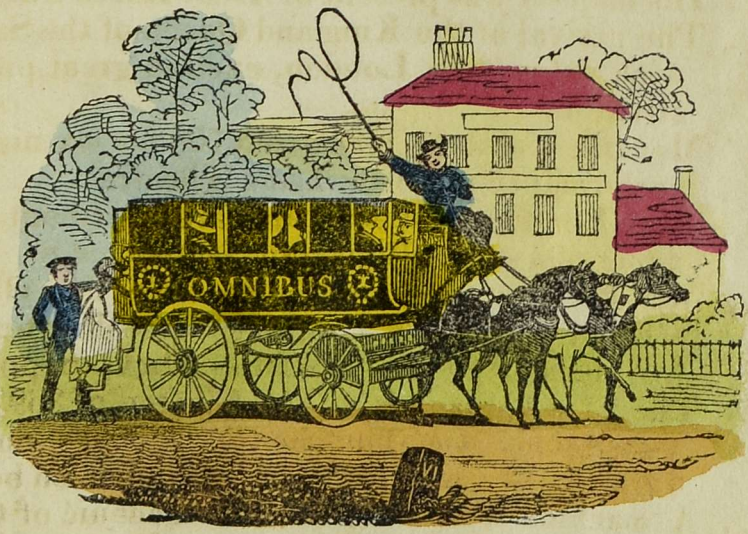
.... The Ship Columbus, of the burthen of 3697 register tons, was launched at Quebec on the 14th of July, with 6000 tons of timber on board

.... A machine was invented by a mechanic of Gottinburgh, which manufactured 10,000 nails in a minute; for which the mechanic obtained a patent October 30

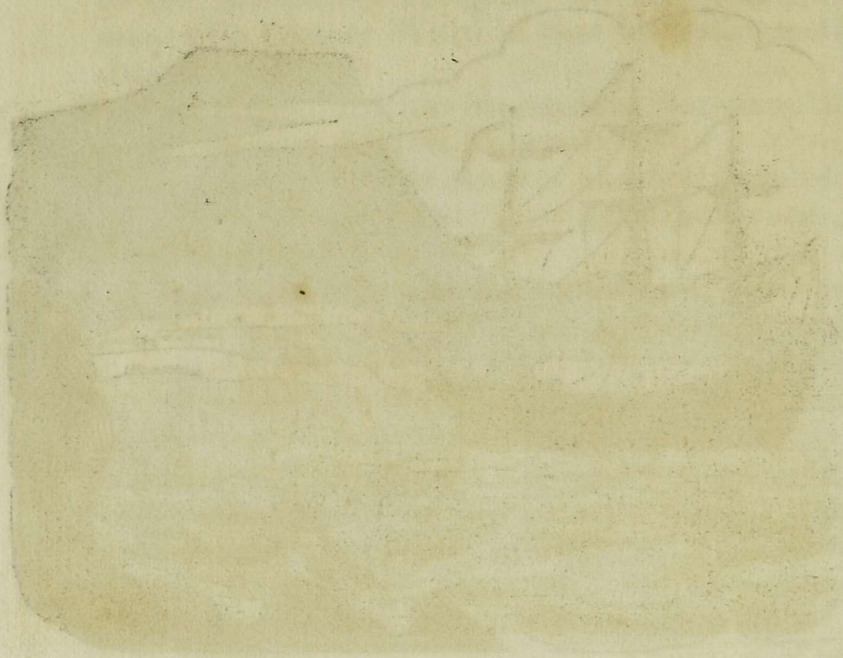
.... A Confectioner's Wife in Bond Street (Mrs. Jarrin) was fired at, as she sat in her shop, November 7

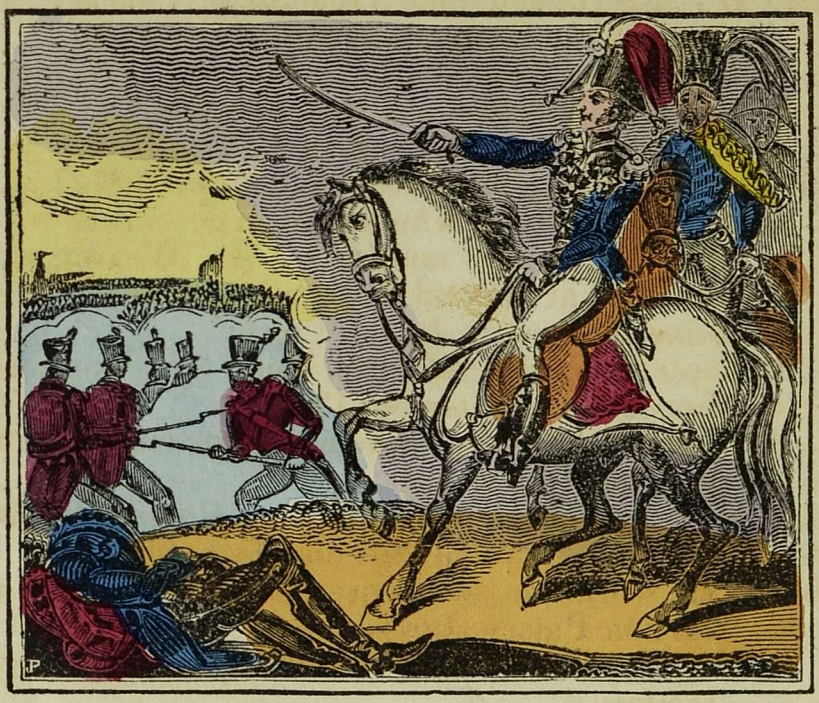


The Emigrants arrived from Great Britain at the Cape of Good Hope, March 17, 1820.

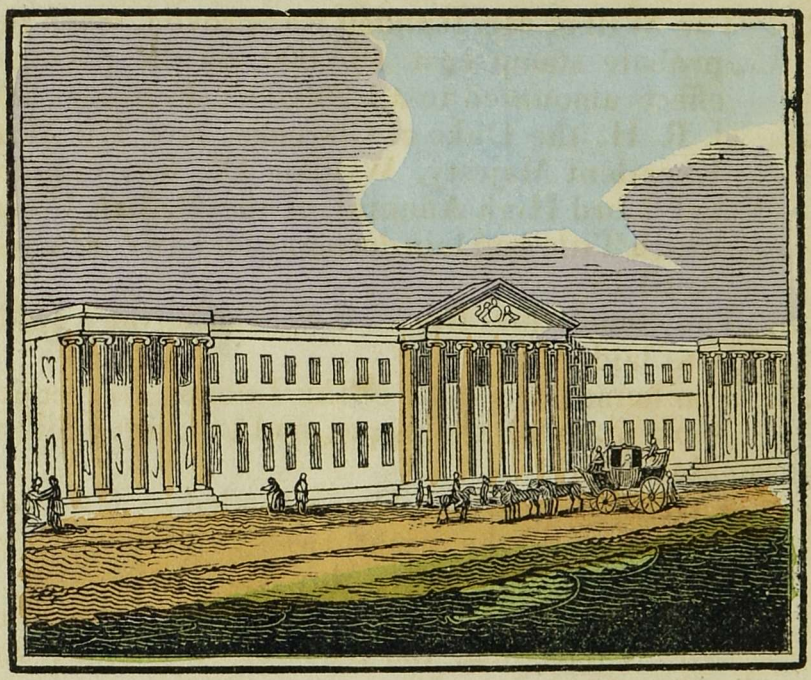


The first Omnibus established in London October 1, 1829.





The Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815.



The New Post Office. St. Martin's le Grand, opened September 23, 1829.

1825 It is ascertained that 1160 Stage Coaches go through the Borough daily. January 19

.... The actual receipt of the treasury of Covent Garden Theatre, on the first night of Miss Foote's appearance was £700 16 0; the greatest sum ever received. February 27

.... William Probert, who had been concerned with Thurtell in the murder of Mr. Weare, was executed at the Old Bailey, for horse-stealing, June 26

.... Captain Parry returned from the Northern Expedition September 13

.... Died on the 3rd of December, Alexander, Emperor of Russia

.... Nicholas I. declared Emperor of Russia Dec. 26

1826 The Empress of Brazils died December 5

1827 The workmen commenced the demolition of Carlton Palace January 4

.... His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, died January 5

.... The Funeral of H. R. H. the Duke of York took place at Windsor, January 20

.... The Will of Mr. Rundell was proved, when the probate stamp cost £15,000, as the personal effects amounted to £1,200,000, February 20

.... H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, now His Most Excellent Majesty, William IV. was appointed Lord High Admiral of the British Fleet, which Title had lain dormant for two centuries, April 18

.... The foundation Brick of St. Catherine's Dock was laid May 1

.... The foundation stone of the London University took place at the upper end of Gower Street May 1

.... A transparent Clock Dial intended to designate the hour of the night, was exhibited at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, May 31

.... The long talked of marriage of the wealthy Mrs. Coutts and the Duke of St. Albans, was solemnized May 16

.... Sir Walter Scott, it is said, received £14,000 for 8000 copies of Napoleon; the Baronet paying for the paper and print. May 31

1827 From the 23rd of June to the 21st of July, the number of Bankrupts was 106

.... His Royal Highness, the Duke of Clarence, sworn in Lord High Steward of Windsor August 27

.... The new Suspension Bridge at Hammersmith was opened October 6

.... His Majesty began to travel without any military escort October 6

.... The gallant Naval Action at Navarino was fought by Admiral Codrington October 20

.... Miss Macauley applied to the bench of magistrates for a license to enable her to deliver religious lectures, but was refused. Decr. 12

1828 Second irruption of water in the Thames tunnel; six workmen perished, January 12

.... The Duke of Wellington appointed First Lord of the Treasury January 25

.... Marriage of the Princess Feodore, daughter of the Duchess of Kent, with Prince Hohenlohe Lauzenbourg. February 18

.... The Marquis of Anglesea appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland February 27

.... Fall of the new Brunswick Theatre Feb. 28

.... Confirmation of the death of Capt. Clapperton, at Sockatoo, on the 13th of April, 1817, of a dysentery. May 1

.... The Thames tunnel again opened May 24

.... Death of Colonel Denham at Sierra Leone June 8

.... The New London Corn Exchange opened June 24

.... Resignation of the Duke of Clarence, of the office of Lord High Admiral August 12

.... Opening of the London University, October 1

.... Death of the Dowager Queen of Wirtemburg, Charlotte Augusta, Princes Royal of England, at Stutgard, aged 62. October 6

.... St. Catherine's Docks opened October 25

.... Death of the Earl of Liverpool, at Combe Wood, December 4

.... His late Majesty takes up his residence at Windsor Castle

1829 The enclosure of St. James's Park first opened to the public January 3

.... York Minster is set on fire by a lunatic, named Jonathan Martin, February 2

.... A Duel takes place between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea March 21

.... Mr. Henry Hase, of the Bank of England, died March 26

.... The Catholic Relief Bill received the royal assent April 13

.... The Royal Bazaar, Oxford Street, is burn'd to the ground May 27

.... His Majesty completes his 67th year August 12

.... Exeter Change is completely demolished Sep. 6

.... The Solicitor General visits the Fleet Prison, to inquire into the condition of such of its inmates as were placed there by Chancery process. September 12

.... Captain Dickinson is honorably acquitted: the the trial lasted 20 days. September 17

.... The New Post Office, St. Martin's Le Grand, is opened September 23

.... The first Omnibus established in London by Shillibeer, October 1

.... The Siamese Youths arrived at the North and South American Coffee House November 19

.... The Farringdon (late Fleet) Market was opened November 20

.... The proprietors &c. of the Morning Journal found guilty of a libel on the Lord Chancellor December 22

1830 Mr. R. Lander and his brother John leave Portsmouth in the Alert, to explore the scource of the Niger January 11

.... The English Opera House destroyed by Fire February 16

.... In consequence of a dispute with the Local Authorities at Canton, in China, the English Trade is suspended March 18

.... Four per Cent. Stock converted into three and a half March 24

.... Prince Leopold declines to accept the throne of Greece May 22

1830 Prayers read for the restoration of the king's health May 27

.... The French land at Algiers June 14

.... The Death of George IV. June 26, and Buried at Windsor July 15

.... The ex-king of France and his family arrive in England August 17

.... The opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-road September 15

.... A number of destructive Fires took place about this time (October) in Kent

.... The King (William IV.) opens Parliament in person November 2

.... The City of London greatly disappointed, in consequence of his Majesty declining his intended visit to them, November 7

.... The King appoints Lord Grey to form a new administration November 22

1831 Leopold accepts the throne of Belgium

.... The New London Bridge opened by their Majesties, King William, and Queen Adelaide: it was said to be the grandest sight ever witnessed on the Thames: 234,000 persons passed over Waterloo Bridge on that day, August 1

.... Grand Duke Constantine died of the Cholera Morbus, which raged violently in Russia, August 5.

.... Their Majesties, King William IV. and Queen Adelaide were crowned September 8

.... Creation of 24 Peers, September 9.

The American Frigate Chesapeake captured by Captain Brooke, June 1, 1813

The Caledonia launch'd, Aug. 19, 1821.

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—o—

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There was a couple named Wall
A man of words, but not of deeds
Two little birds sat on a stone
Cross patch draw the latch
Hark, hark, the dogs do bark
The piper, and the fiddler's wife
When king Arthur ruled this land
There was a little guinea-pig
A tale was told of Goody Grim
There was an old couple named Garret
The old woman that lived in a shoe
There was an old couple in Kent
Robin & Richard were two lazy men
There was an old couple named Prout
To a semicircle add a circle
Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall

There were two little black-birds
The oldwoman of Harrow
I caught a hare alive
The grumbling oldwoman
The woodcock & sparrow
Trip upon trenchers
Gaffer Greybeard
Lady-bird fly away home
Heave O, heave O
A lady loved a swine
In a neat little cottage
The bridge that Charles built
Shoe the colt
Puddings and pies
A Christmas carol
A Pudding run a race
Forehead frowner
Taffy was a Welchman
Oh my chicken
The cottage of content
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