

*Hastings Middleton*  
*August 5 1846.*

MATTHEW MERRYTHOUGHT'S

MIRTHFUL MODE OF MANAGING  
MEASURES;

WITH A

WAGGISH WAY OF WRITING WEIGHTS.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY  
DARTON AND CLARK, HOLBORN HILL.

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[1842]

SOTHEBY'S FEB '67 LOT 323

SOTHEBY'S FEB '68 LOT 128

H. V. DAY  
DORCHESTER

Old & Rare  
Books, Maps  
and Prints





MR. MATTHEW MERRYTHOUGHT.

MATTHEW MERRYTHOUGHT'S

*Mirthful Mode*

OF

MAKING MINOR

MATHEMATICIANS,

*with a*

WAGGISH WAY OF WRITING

WEIGHTS.

AND A

MARVELLOUS METHOD

OF

MANAGING MEASURES.



LONDON,

*Published for the Author by*

Darton & Clark, Holborn Hill.

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# WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

---

## TROY WEIGHT.

---

By this weight are weighed jewels, gold, silver, and most liquids which are sold by weight.

---

JANE had a diamond, I ne'er saw the like,  
It was quite a thing to stare at ;  
It glisten'd so bright, and weigh'd, I'm told,  
FOUR GRAINS, which will make ONE CARAT.

---



I've got a pretty silver piece,  
It is so small, it seems scarce any weight ;  
But in the scale I found it was  
TWENTY-FOUR GRAINS, which make ONE PENNY-  
WEIGHT.

---

My aunt gave James a silver spoon  
For learning all his tasks so soon ;  
The weight was at least, if I am right,  
TWENTY PENNYWEIGHTS, that's ONE OUNCE quite.

---

The value of an ounce of silver is about 4s.



## TROY WEIGHT.

An old miser, I'm told,  
Had a large piece of gold,  
Which he put in a hole in the ground ;  
But ere he did so,  
The weight well did know ;  
It was TWELVE OUNCES, which just make ONE  
POUND.

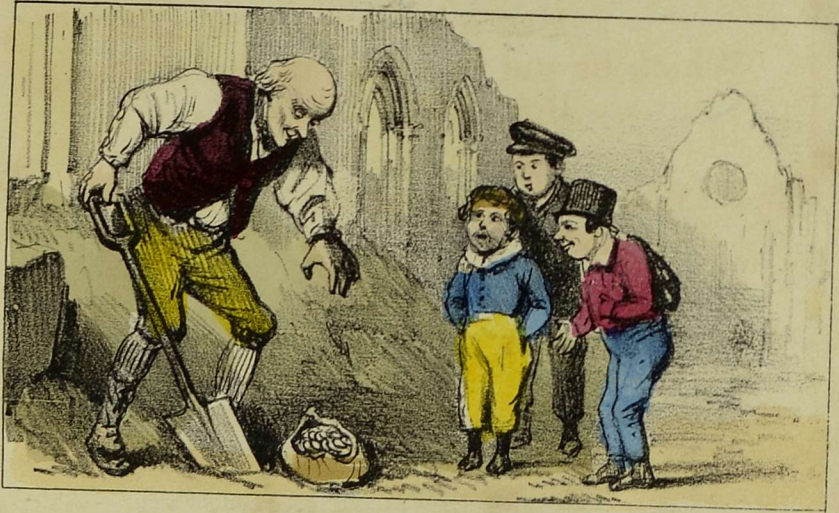
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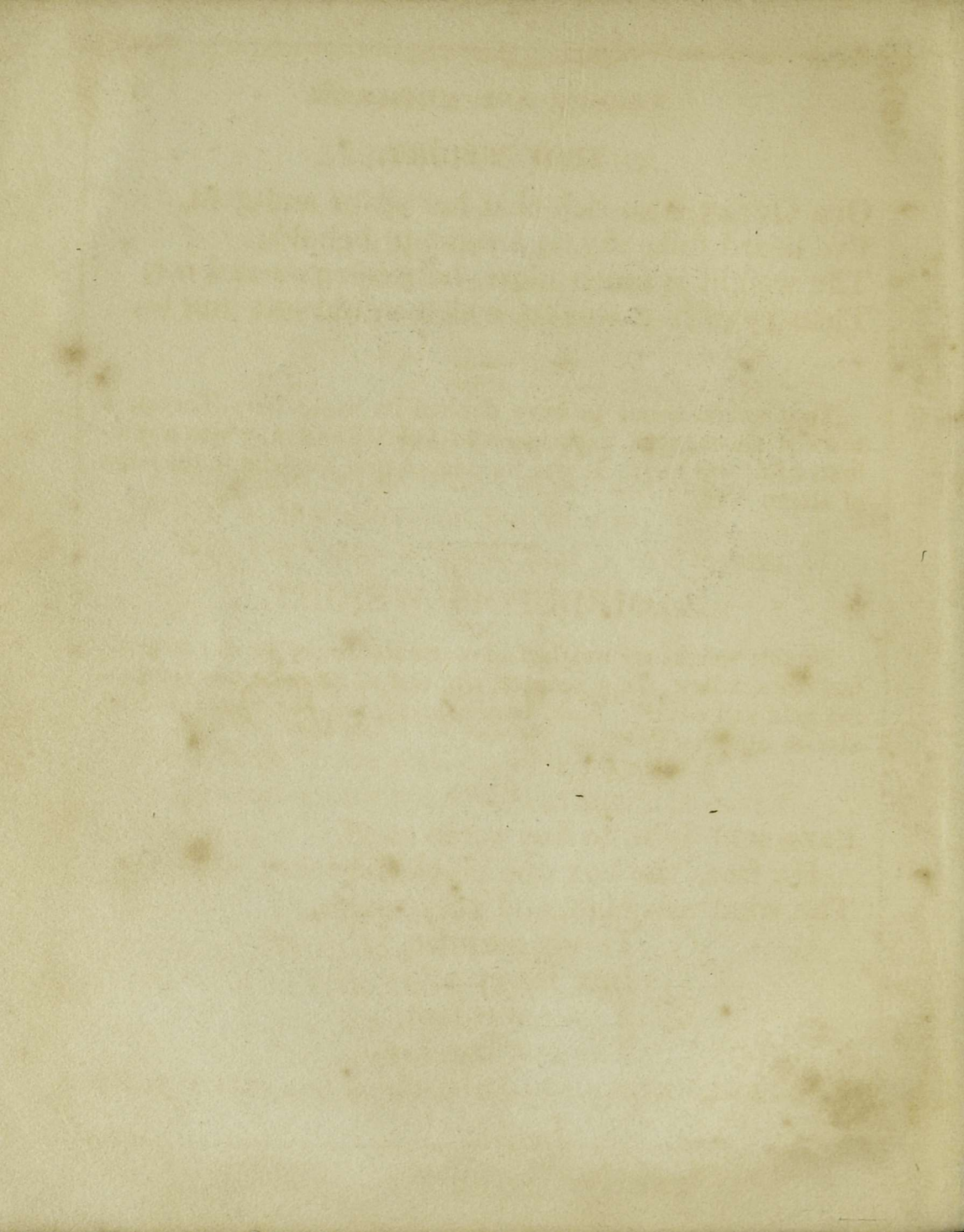
In a place so small in the Abbey wall,  
Fill'd up with brick and mortar,  
John, with his spade,  
An opening made,  
When out there roll'd  
A bag of gold,  
Just TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, that is ONE QUARTER.

The value of a pound of gold is at present 46*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

---

In the bank, I am told,  
Are such lots of fine gold,  
I believe, if I've not sadly blunder'd,  
That there are in the store,  
With *very* much more,  
FOUR QUARTERS, which just make ONE HUNDRED.





## TROY WEIGHT.

OUR QUEEN is so rich that her silver and gold,  
I've heard folks say, is a sight to behold ;  
The weight is much more, between you and me,  
Than TWENTY HUNDRED, which would ONE TON be.

---

Troy weight seems to have derived its name from Troyes, a town of Champagne, department of Aube, FRANCE, where a celebrated fair was kept. It was introduced into England in the reign of Henry VII.

---

## AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

By this weight are weighed all coarse and heavy goods ; as pitch, tar, resin, tallow, &c. ; copper, tin, and all other metals (excepting gold and silver) ; flesh, butter, bread, tea, sugar, and, indeed, almost all other articles.

---

PAPA sent John to buy some snuff,  
He from the box one pinch did take ;  
The wind was high, and very rough,  
To my surprise,  
Into his eyes  
A part was tost,  
The rest was lost,

Weight SIXTEEN DRACHMS, which ONE OUNCE make.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Good Martha, oh! what pains you take  
To put it in a tin so round;  
Have you put plums into my CAKE?  
Yes, SIXTEEN OUNCES, which make ONE POUND.

---

UNCLE did weigh FIVE QUARTERS quite,  
But John, who could not walk alone,  
When in the scale you put him in,  
Was FOURTEEN POUNDS, that is ONE STONE.

---

I saw with pain the butcher strong,  
At the shambles an ox slaughter;  
PAPA bought the sirloin, which weigh'd  
TWENTY-EIGHT POUNDS, that's ONE QUARTER.

---

Charles, James, and Jack,  
With Paddy Whack,  
And little Davy Dunderhead;  
Together they  
Did only weigh  
FOUR QUARTERS, that's ONE HUNDRED.





WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

AMERICAN WEIGHTS

I've heard them state  
 books are sold by weight  
 It is strange that this should ever be done  
 that it is done  
 They'd thus sell knowledge  
 It's very strange indeed, again, to see  
 the weight of the matter is not known and their prices  
 are so high  
 The "weight" of a book is not known and their prices  
 are so high  
 The "weight" of a book is not known and their prices  
 are so high  
 The "weight" of a book is not known and their prices  
 are so high

APOTHECARIES WEIGHTS

Apothecaries use the same  
 but they buy their own  
 Doctor Brewer, I heard you speak  
 Your visits, what are they good for?  
 In all your bills and prescriptions  
 To take twenty grains I think you mean  
 Doctor Brewer, I heard you speak  
 Your visits, what are they good for?  
 In all your bills and prescriptions  
 To take twenty grains I think you mean

## AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

I've heard them state,  
Books are sold by weight ;  
It is strange that this should ever be done ;  
But if at college  
They'd thus sell knowledge,  
I'd buy TWENTY HUNDRED, which make ONE TON.

---

In Avoirdupois the hundred is *one hundred and twelve pounds*, and is called "the long hundred."

The "STONE" varies in different articles ; for instance, in London the stone of BUTCHER'S MEAT is 8 pounds, of GLASS 5 pounds, of HEMP 32 pounds, of CHEESE 16 pounds ; and of all other articles it is 14 pounds.

---

## APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

Apothecaries use this weight in compounding their medicines ; but they buy their drugs by "Avoirdupois weight."

DOCTOR BLISTER, I dread your knock,  
Your visits, alas ! are made quadruple ;  
In all your pills and powders strong,  
To take TWENTY GRAINS I make ONE SCRUPLE.

---

Doctors of all kinds I much do dislike,  
When me with their pills and their mixtures they  
cram ;

Though it's a measure I very well know,  
I still take THREE SCRUPLES in making ONE DRACHM.

## APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

Oh, Doctor Gargle, are you here again ?  
My little dear, I come to announce  
I've got a bolus here for Sister Jane,  
Only EIGHT DRACHMS, which make ONE OUNCE.

---

In a big bottle  
With a large throttle,  
With water I mix'd and shook it round ;  
Epsom salts and others,  
For me and my brothers,  
Weight TWELVE OUNCES, which will just make  
ONE POUND.

---

The pound and ounce used by Apothecaries and the pound and ounce "Troy," are the same, only differently divided and subdivided.

---

## WOOL WEIGHT.

IN a small box I now will place  
Ginger and nutmegs, as well as some mace ;  
But should I to weigh WOOL be drove,  
I shall find in a trice,  
Though it is not a *spice*,  
That SEVEN POUNDS just make ONE CLOVE.











## WOOL WEIGHT.

Blind Nancy had a spinning-wheel :  
In a small cot she lived alone ;  
I went and bought her some nice wool,  
Which weigh'd TWO CLOVES, that is ONE STONE.

---

If TABLES you have rightly learnt,  
Why then you would deserve the rod,  
Unless you told without delay  
That TWO STONES always make ONE TOD.

---

Poor old Simon, I am afraid  
Too much on your back they have laid :  
Pray rest awhile, a short time stay,  
Now please to tell me  
What the weight may be ?  
SIX AND A HALF TODS, that is ONE WEY.

Six and a half tods will be 182 pounds, that is 13 stones.

---

Pray, Mr. Farmer, have you any wool ?  
Yes, little master, I've more than a " pack ;"  
Only look at it, for it's very fine,  
Is just TWO WEYS, which you know is ONE  
SACK.

## WOOL WEIGHT.

The cart was full  
 Of fresh-shear'd wool,  
 Before the stream the load had past,  
 All tumbled in  
 (Now pray don't grin),  
 'Twas TWELVE SACKS, which will make ONE LAST.

I had some wool,  
 A large bag full,  
 'Twas spun into *worsted* in a crack ;  
 Before it was into carpets made,  
 Two hundred and forty pounds it weigh'd,  
 Exactly TWELVE SCORE, which is ONE PACK.  
 In some places 7 tods make 1 wey.

## LONG MEASURE.

Long Measure is used to measure the distances of places, or anything else where *length* is considered, without regard to breadth.

You have heard, I suppose,  
 Of the wonderful nose  
 Which was plac'd on the face of Miss Katty O'Linch;  
 I now, with great pleasure,  
 Will tell you its measure,  
 It was THREE BARLEYCORNs!!! which you know is  
 ONE INCH.





## LONG MEASURE.

We've legs and feet in plenty ;  
Now pray understand,  
That when we measure horses,  
FOUR INCHES make ONE HAND.

---

Poor Tommy Stride  
Was full of pride,  
And thought himself a *little* man ;  
His height put down,  
From sole to crown,  
Made exactly TEN INCHES, that is ONE SPAN.

---

To hit the "bull's eye,"  
In a target plac'd nigh,  
Peter Priggins his gun tried to shoot ;  
He fired in such bad style,  
If he did'nt miss by a "mile,"  
It was at least TWELVE INCHES, that's ONE FOOT.

## LONG MEASURE.

Little John went for a soldier,  
 They soon did him discard ;  
 For 'twas found he only measur'd  
 THREE FEET, that is ONE YARD.

---

I am sure you'd get on quickly,  
 Be sure to win a race,  
 If your *legs*, as in the measure,  
 FIVE FEET did make, ONE PACE.

---

The word "pace" was originally derived from the step of a man in walking, usually reckoned  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and in some men 3 feet. The Geometrical pace is 5 feet.

---

The frost so sharp and weather cold,  
 Careless Charles thought the ice would hold ;  
     So went to skate,  
     Sad to relate,  
     It gave a crack,  
     In he went smack ;  
 He might have been drown'd, for the depth of the  
 lake  
 Was exactly SIX FEET, which will ONE FATHOM make.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]





## LONG MEASURE.

A little girl one day,  
Was *busy* at play,  
When a great bull attack'd her so droll ;  
For instead of Miss Poll,  
He tost up her doll,  
FIVE YARDS AND A HALF, that's ONE POLE.

---

Have you heard of the famous sea serpent,  
As long as a ship that sails on the main ;  
So I *conjecture* its measure might be  
FOUR POLES, which will just make up ONE CHAIN.

---

The "pole" is sometimes called "rod" and "perch." The  
"chain" measures 22 yards.

---

If I had to take a thousand pounds,  
Be sure I'd not delay long,  
To walk before the break of day  
FORTY POLES, that is ONE FURLONG.

---

Before your breakfast, dinner, and tea  
(I hope I shall not raise a smile),  
Let me advise you every day,  
To walk EIGHT FURLONGS, that's ONE MILE.

## LONG MEASURE.

You've heard of the pair of wonderful boots  
Worn by one Mr. Terence O'Teague ;  
It was said that at every stride he took,  
He measur'd THREE MILES, that's ONE LEAGUE.

---

I'm not talking now of your progress at college,  
But my theme will geographical be ;  
For you will find, as you advance in knowledge,  
SIXTY-NINE MILES AND A HALF make ONE DEGREE.

---

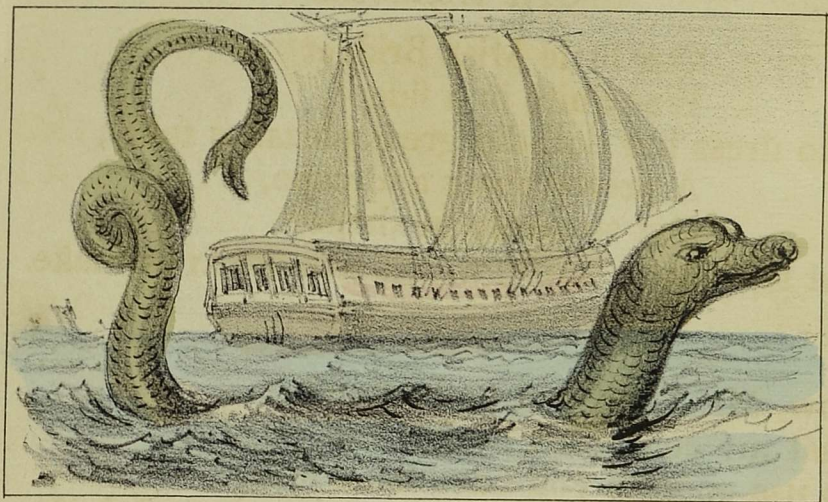
Ten chains will make one furlong. A mile is 1760 yards. In measuring distances at sea, the "mile" is called a "knot." Sixty *geographical* miles make 1 degree, which is equal to  $69\frac{1}{2}$  statute miles. Three hundred and sixty degrees are the circumference of the Globe.

---

## CLOTH MEASURE.

IN measuring we have "hands" and "feet,"  
Although *legs* and *arms* you never will see ;  
But now you'll find, if sharp you look,  
TWO AND A QUARTER INCHES will ONE NAIL be.





## CLOTH MEASURE.

Our little Miss Bridget  
Was quite in a fidget,  
And to dress her doll did great pleasure take ;  
A pretty cloak and cape,  
Cut so nicely in shape,  
It just took FOUR NAILS, which ONE QUARTER make.

---

Now, Mr. Snip, you understood  
That my coat must be full and good ;  
To use enough you have been loth,  
Only! FOUR QUARTERS, that's ONE YARD of cloth.

The "yard," or 36 inches, was first established by King Henry I. of England, and was taken from the length of his arm.

---

A nice riding-dress, Miss Mary had made,  
The body was neat and fitted so well ;  
The whole made of cloth, which measured exact  
FIVE QUARTERS, which will make ONE ENGLISH ELL.

---

The "Flemish ell" is 3 quarters, the "French ell" is 6 quarters. The yard is used in measuring all sorts of woollen cloths ; most silks, tapes, &c. The "English ell" is employed in measuring some particular linens called Hollands, and the "ell Flemish" in measuring tapestry.

## LAND AND SQUARE MEASURE.

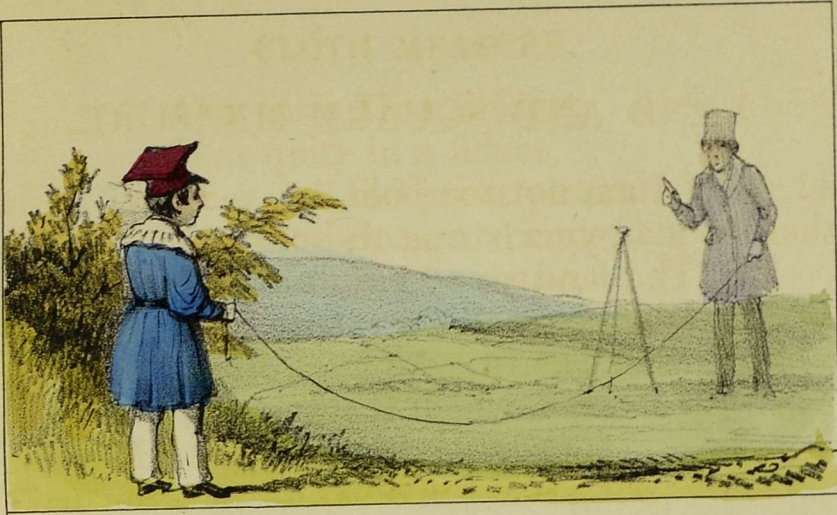
OH! sir, if I am not too bold,  
I shall be glad your string to hold ;  
    The land you measure  
    Will be quite a treasure  
To old Farmer Heath, who lives down the lane ;  
It is SIXTEEN POLES, which is just ONE CHAIN.

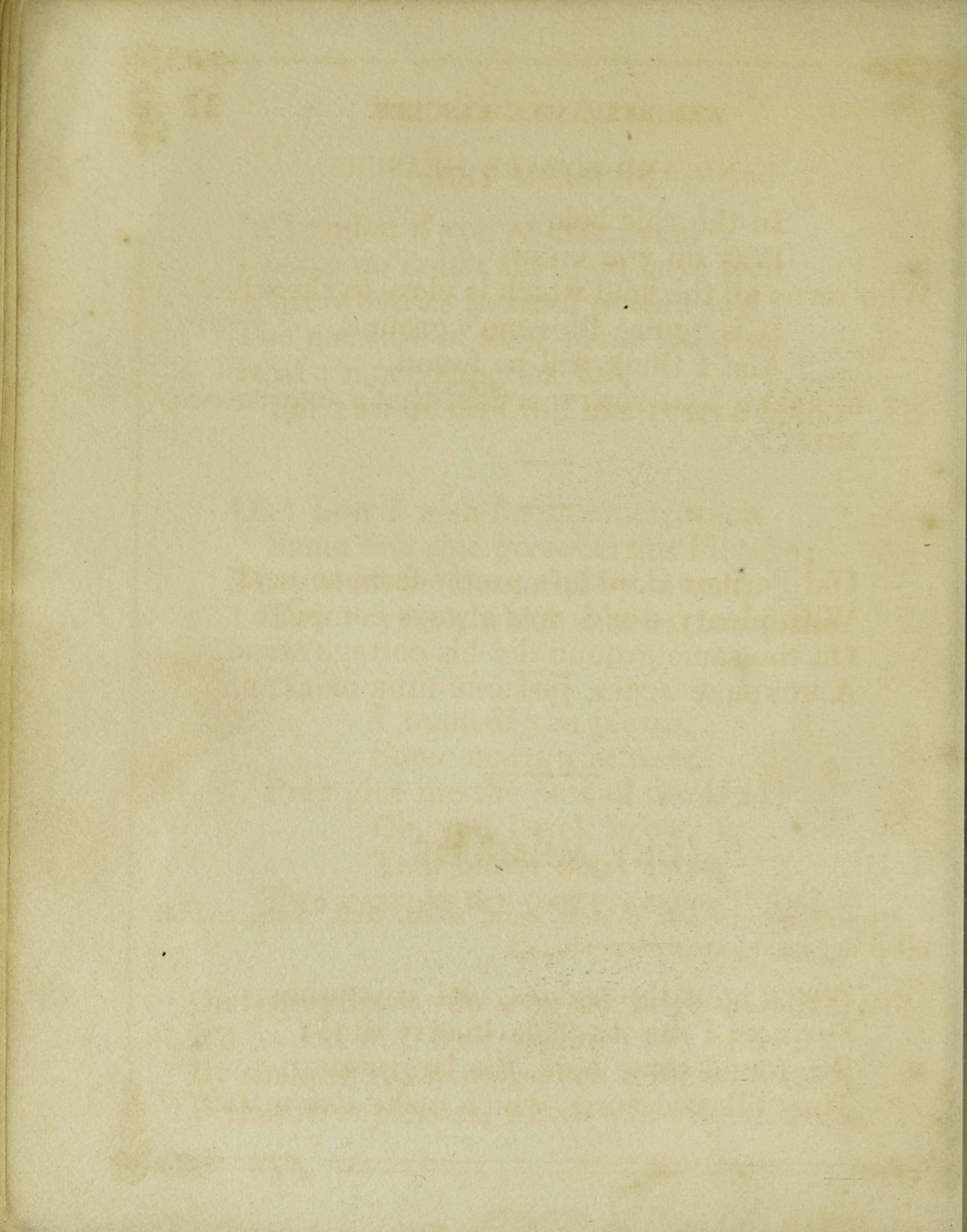
---

There's fish in the pond,  
A few miles beyond,  
Where the great oak tree in old times stood ;  
I'll angle with pleasure,  
    Though so small its measure,  
Just FORTY POLES, which make ONE ROD.

---

Dear grandmamma, happy her lot,  
Liv'd in a pretty rural cot,  
The cares of old age did not overtake her ;  
The garden small,  
    Within a wall,  
Her ground FOUR ROODS, which is ONE ACRE.







## LAND AND SQUARE MEASURE.

In the vale below,  
Pray do you know  
Who owns all the land which is close to the stile?  
It is Squire Blossom's ground,  
And I think will be found,  
SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, that's ONE SQUARE  
MILE.

---

Old Farmer Cowslip's pretty farm so neat,  
With plenty stor'd, was always complete ;  
On the same ground did his cottage stand,  
A HUNDRED ACRES, just ONE HIDE OF LAND.

---

## DRY MEASURE.

By this measure salt, oysters, corn, seeds, fruit, roots, and all other dry goods, are measured.

WE'LL hunt the hedges, oh ! it is prime,  
For now I see it's "blackberry time ;"  
I've found some here, the largest sort,  
They fill TWO PINTS, which make ONE QUART.

## DRY MEASURE.

In London if you've ever been,  
I make no doubt that you have seen  
    Strawberries in *small* pottles sold ;  
The measure of same name likewise,  
Is of a much superior size,  
    For TWO QUARTS will ONE POTTLE hold.

---

Oh ! how I wish for summer, when  
    Some fine ripe gooseberries I'll take ;  
They shall be measured by myself,  
    TWO POTTLES, which ONE GALLON make.

---

I want, if you please,  
    Some marrowfat peas,  
Pray give me the best of the kind ;  
    Oh, yes, I well know,  
    That better don't grow,  
TWO GALLONS are ONE PECK you'll find.

---

Oh ! pray have you seen the large walnut-tree ?  
It's loaded with fruit as much as can be ;  
By shaking the boughs such a lot we'll take,  
Perhaps FOUR PECKS, which ONE BUSHEL make.





## DRY MEASURE.

Old Dobbin one day,  
Was trotting away,  
On his back sat Farmer Style's daughter ;  
The horse made a halt,  
Spilt !—her with some malt,  
Which measured EIGHT BUSHEL, which make ONE  
QUARTER.

---

A man to draw a truck,  
I wish him better luck,  
It would almost a pony take :  
If I am not too free,  
What may the burden be ?  
FOUR QUARTERS, which ONE CHALDRON make.

---

In a small boat,  
Some wheat did float,  
But before the bridge the whole had past,  
I am surprised,  
It was capsized,  
TEN QUARTERS, which just make ONE LAST.

---

## IMPERIAL LIQUID MEASURE.

By this measure liquids of every description are now measured. Formerly there was a variation in the contents of pint, quart, and gallon of ale, beer, wine, and spirits; but by an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of George IV., Jan. 1st, 1826, they were all made the same.

You'LL never shine,  
If any wine  
You ever do attempt to take;  
When a glass you fill,  
It's half a gill,  
FOUR GILLS, you know, ONE PINT will make.

---

Good Mary, our nice breakfast spread,  
Basins part filled with whitest bread;  
Milk from the cow, the richest sort,  
Measure TWO PINTS, which is ONE QUART.

---

When summer's hot, to quench my thirst,  
Some ginger beer so nice I'll take;  
In earthen jars we'll put it first,  
FOUR QUARTS, which will ONE GALLON make.







## OLD WINE AND SPIRIT MEASURE.

When people drink spirits they to ruin come,  
So I will avoid gin, brandy, and rum ;  
And the whole of my share I will freely resign,  
In SIXTY-THREE GALLONS, ONE HOGSHEAD OF  
WINE.

I'll tell you now the finest rum  
Always does from "Jamaica" come,  
The sugar cane press'd, then the juice they  
take ;  
It first goes to the mill,  
And then to the still,  
EIGHTY-FOUR GALLONS will ONE PUNCHEON make.

---

What queer names are to measures given,  
With sober folks I soon will join ;  
For well I know "if please the pigs,"  
TWO HOGSHEADS make ONE PIPE OF WINE.

---

What wine is that, I pray what sort ?  
One cask's "Madeira," the other "Port ;"  
Now if they were put both casks into one,  
The measure would be TWO PIPES, that's ONE TUN.

## OLD ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

LITTLE John one day  
(The servant away),  
As in the cellar he was lurking,  
The beer spigot drew,  
When out it all flew,  
And lost NINE GALLONS, that's ONE FIRKIN.

---

Our Betty went to tap the beer ;  
Before quite fix'd the spigot got,  
It went off like a pistol shot,  
And *spirted* out, both far and near.  
She called out loud, " I pray, John, come,"  
And tried to stop it with her thumb ;  
But no one came their help to lend,  
To get the cask upon its end.  
Now if any smaller it had been,  
With ease, no doubt, she might lift it ;  
But now, alas ! she could'nt shift it,  
So lost TWO FIRKINS, that's ONE KILDERKIN.

---

The tubs prepare, we'll brew some beer  
To add to merry Christmas cheer ;  
But " malt " and " hops " you first must take,  
When all is cool,  
The cask fill full,  
TWO KILDERKINS WILL ONE BARREL make.





## OLD ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

I never heard,  
Upon my word,  
Any measure call'd a cat or dog'shead ;  
But I hope you  
Know it is true,  
ONE AND A HALF BARRELS will make ONE HOGSHEAD.

---

'Twas a comical plan,  
In a tub liv'd a man,  
And there eat his breakfast, his dinner, and luncheon ;  
I cannot apprise  
Exactly the size,  
But perhaps 'twas TWO BARRELS, which just make  
ONE PUNCHEON.

---

The word "ENTIRE," if you look round,  
In London, on Inn-signs is found ;  
Now this is for good porter put,  
That's THREE BARRELS, ONE "ENTIRE" BUTT.

In London, "Entire" is known as a name for porter.

## PAPER.

OH! pray let me some paper take,  
It is not much that I require :  
I wish a ciphering-book to make,  
TWENTY-FOUR SHEETS, which are ONE QUIRE.

---

'Till you arrive at man's estate,  
You ought to write upon a slate ;  
Of paper, sir, you must not dream,  
Of which TWENTY QUIRES, will make ONE REAM.

---

I want some large brown paper now,  
Which in a barrow you may trundle ;  
If strong, the better for my use,  
Send me TWO REAMS, that is ONE BUNDLE.

---

## TIME TABLE.

OH, hark! the clock it says "Tick, tick,"  
If your lesson's not learnt, I pray begin it ;  
You know each "tick" a SECOND makes,  
And SIXTY SECONDS will be ONE MINUTE.







## TIME TABLE.

When on the value of TIME we reflect,  
*Let us, while it lies in our power,*  
Improve every MOMENT, and try and do good,  
SIXTY MINUTES you know are ONE HOUR.

A "second" is called a "moment." Sixty seconds make a minute.

---

Little folks are allowed some frolic and fun,  
And a little of innocent play ;  
Yet still don't forget all your duties to do,  
For there's TWENTY-FOUR HOURS in EACH DAY.

---

Young people have it in their power  
To do some good in every hour ;  
Remember when you pleasure seek,  
That SEVEN DAYS just make ONE WEEK.

---

Holidays over, black Monday arrives,  
When little boys to school must go ;  
The DAYS so fast have fled away,  
But FOUR WEEKS are ONE MONTH you know.

---

## TIME TABLE.

Now Christmas is again come round,  
 And all with joy and mirth appear ;  
 But don't forget the hand of time  
 Points to TWELVE MONTHS, *another* year.

The year is 365 days and 6 hours.

---

Oh, fair Moon, you look so bright,  
 I'm glad to see you shine to-night ;  
 But why not always give your rays ?

“ It will be found,”

“ That I change round ”

In ONE LUNAR MONTH, that's TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS.

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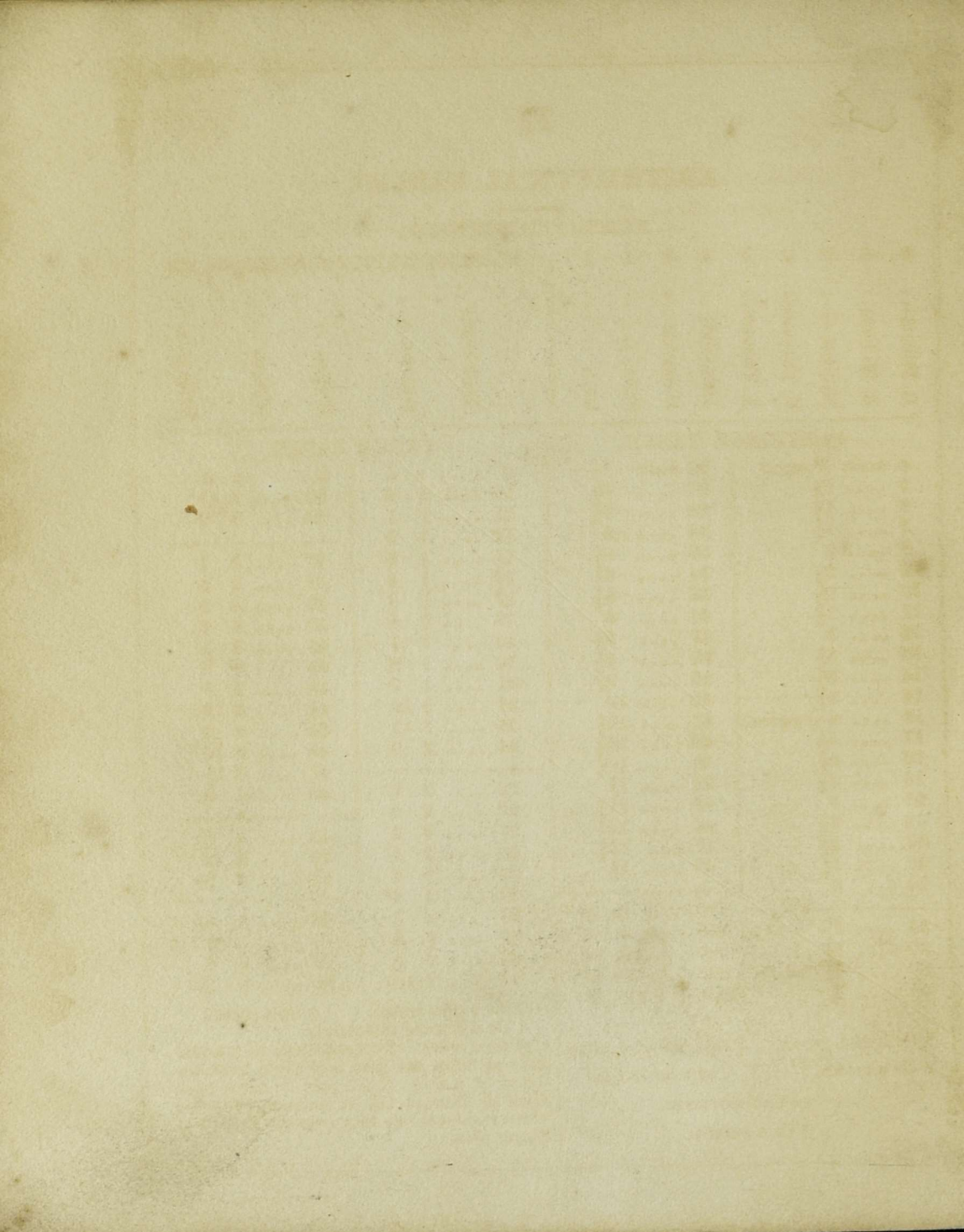
By astronomy you'll learn quite clear,  
 There's THIRTEEN MOONS in every year ;  
 It follows, therefore, as you'll see,  
 That THIRTEEN MONTHS a LUNAR YEAR will be.

---

THIRTY DAYS have “ September,”  
 “ April,” “ June,” and “ November ; ”  
 February TWENTY-EIGHT alone,  
 And all the rest have THIRTY-ONE.

\* \* In leap year, February has 29 days.





ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

NUMERATION TABLE.

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	87,432,965,315,123,648,987,312,894,432
C. Millions..	X. Millions..	Millions . . .	C. Thousands	X. Thousands	Thousands . .	Hundreds . .	Tens . . . . .	Units . . . . .	Quadrillions
									Trillions . . .
									Billions . . . .
									Millions . . . .
									Units . . . . .

FARTHINGS' TABLE.

4 make 1 penny	29 make 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
5 . . . . 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 . . . . 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 . . . . 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 . . . . 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
7 . . . . 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 . . . . 8
8 . . . . 2	33 . . . . 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
9 . . . . 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 . . . . 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 . . . . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 . . . . 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
11 . . . . 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 . . . . 9
12 . . . . 3	37 . . . . 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
13 . . . . 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 . . . . 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
14 . . . . 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 . . . . 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
15 . . . . 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 . . . . 10
16 . . . . 4 or a groat	41 . . . . 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
17 . . . . 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 . . . . 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 . . . . 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 . . . . 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
19 . . . . 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 . . . . 11
20 . . . . 5	45 . . . . 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
21 . . . . 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 . . . . 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 . . . . 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 . . . . 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
23 . . . . 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	48 . . . . 12
24 . . . . 6	
25 . . . . 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	120 . . . . 2s. 6d.*
26 . . . . 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 . . . . 5s. 0†
27 . . . . 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	480 . . . . 10s. 0‡
28 . . . . 7	960 . . . . 20s. 0§
	1008 . . . . 21s. 0

PENCE TABLE.

d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
12 . . . .	1	0	35 . . . .	2	11
13 . . . .	1	1	36 . . . .	3	0
14 . . . .	1	2			
15 . . . .	1	3	37 . . . .	3	1
16 . . . .	1	4	38 . . . .	3	2
17 . . . .	1	5	39 . . . .	3	3
18 . . . .	1	6	40 . . . .	3	4
19 . . . .	1	7	41 . . . .	3	5
20 . . . .	1	8	42 . . . .	3	6
21 . . . .	1	9	43 . . . .	3	7
22 . . . .	1	10	44 . . . .	3	8
23 . . . .	1	11	45 . . . .	3	9
24 . . . .	2	0	46 . . . .	3	10
			47 . . . .	3	11
25 . . . .	2	1	48 . . . .	4	0
26 . . . .	2	2			
27 . . . .	2	3	49 . . . .	4	1
28 . . . .	2	4	50 . . . .	4	2
29 . . . .	2	5	60 . . . .	5	0†
30 . . . .	2	6*			
31 . . . .	2	7	63 . . . .	5	3‡
32 . . . .	2	8	70 . . . .	5	10
33 . . . .	2	9	72 . . . .	6	0
34 . . . .	2	10	80 . . . .	6	8§

\* Or half-a-crown.    § Or a pound sterling,  
 † Or a crown.            or a sovereign.  
 ‡ Or a half-sovereign.  
 || Or a guinea.

\* Or half-a-crown.    † Or a crown.  
 ‡ Or a quarter of a guinea.  
 § Or a noble. This gold coin is remarkable as being the first impressed with the figure of a ship; this is said to have been done by Edward III. to commemorate the victory obtained by him over the French at Sluys, 1340.

PENCE TABLE (continued).

d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
84	make	7	0*	130	make 10 10
90	....	7	6†	132	.... 11 0
96	....	8	0	140	.... 11 8
100	....	8	4	144	.... 12 0
108	....	9	0	150	.... 12 6
110	....	9	2	160	.... 13 4
120	....	10	0‡	240	.... 20 0¶
126	....	10	6§	252	.... 21 0**

NOTE.—£ denotes libræ or pounds sterling.  
 s. ——— solidi or shillings.  
 d. ——— denarii or pence.  
 grs. denote quadrants or farthings.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  denotes a farthing.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  ——— two farthings, or a halfpenny.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  ——— three farthings.

- \* Or a gold coin so called
- † Or three half-crowns.
- ‡ Or an angel,\* or a half sovereign.
- § Or half-a-guinea.
- || Or a mark.
- ¶ Or a pound sterling, or a sovereign.
- \*\* Or a guinea.

SHILLINGS' TABLE.

10s. make a half sovereign.		£	s.	
20	....	1	0	sterling, or a sovereign.
21	....	1	1	a guinea.
30	....	1	10	
40	....	2	0	or a double sovereign.
50	....	2	10	
60	....	3	0	
70	....	3	10	
80	....	4	0	
90	....	4	10	
100	....	5	0	or a five-sovereign piece.
110	....	5	10	
120	....	6	0	
130	....	6	10	
140	....	7	0	
150	....	7	10	
160	....	8	0	
170	....	8	10	
180	....	9	0	
190	....	9	10	
200	....	10	0	

WEIGHT OF CURRENT COINS.

GOLD COINS.

	Oz.	dwt.	grs.
The sovereign, or 20s. piece, weights .....	0	5	3.274
The half-sovereign.....	0	2	13.637
The double sovereign ....	0	10	6.548
The five-sovereign piece ..	1	5	16.370

The denomination, sovereign, is far more ancient in the history of our coinage than that of guinea, having been issued by Henry VII.; whereas the guinea was first coined in 1663, in the reign of Charles II.

SILVER COINS.

	dwt.	grs.	
The sixpence weighs ..	1	19	7-11ths.
The shilling .....	3	15	3-11ths.
The half-crown .....	9	2	2-11ths.
The crown .....	18	4	4-11ths.

The OLD GOLD COINS were

	dwt.	grs.
A guinea, weighing ..	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half-a-guinea .....	2	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Seven-shilling piece ..	1	19

Seven-shilling pieces were first coined in 1797.

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION TABLE.

PENCE TABLE, ABRIDGED.

<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
20	1	8	84	7	0
24	2	0	90	7	6
30	2	6	96	8	0
36	3	0	100	8	4
40	3	4	108	9	0
48	4	0	110	9	2
50	4	2	120	10	0
60	5	0	130	10	10
70	5	10	132	11	0
72	6	0	140	11	8
80	6	8	144	12	0

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

*Troy Weight.*

24 grains make ... 1 penny-weight  
 20 penny-weights 1 ounce  
 12 ounces ..... 1 pound.

*Avoirdupois Weight.*

16 drachms make ..... 1 ounce  
 16 ounces ..... 1 pound  
 28 pounds ..... 1 quarter  
 4 quarters, or 112 lbs. ... 1 cwt.  
 20 cwt. .... 1 ton.

## TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

*Apothecaries' Weight.*

20 grains make . . .	1 scruple
3 scruples . . .	1 drachm
8 drachms . . .	1 ounce
12 ounces . . .	1 pound.

*Cloth Measure.*

2¼ inches make . . .	1 nail
4 nails . . .	1 quarter
4 quarters . . .	1 yard or 36 inches
3 quarters . . .	1 ell Flemish
5 quarters . . .	1 ell English
6 quarters . . .	1 ell French.

*Land Measure.*

7 inches 92 parts make	1 link
25 links . . .	1 pole
5½ yards . . .	1 rod, pole, or perch
40 poles . . .	1 rood
4 roods . . .	1 acre
30 acres . . .	1 yard of land
100 acres . . .	1 hide of land
40 hides . . .	1 barony.

N.B. A barony, in former ages, was, according to Dugdale, a certain portion of land held immediately of the king, and containing not less than 40 hides, or 3840 acres; a statement that gives only 96 acres to a hide.

*Long Measure.*

3 barley-corns make	1 inch
4 inches . . .	1 hand's breadth
12 inches . . .	1 foot
3 feet . . .	1 yard
5 feet (a geometrical)	1 pace
6 feet or 2 yards	1 fathom
5½ yards . . .	1 rod, pole, or perch
4 poles or 22 yards	1 chain
40 poles or 10 chains	1 furlong
8 furlongs or 1760 yds	1 mile
3 miles . . .	1 league
60 geograph. miles, or 69½ English statute miles	} 1 degree
360 degrees the circumference of the earth.	
21,600 geographical, or 25,020 English statute miles, the circumference of the earth at the equator.	

*Square Measure.*

144 inches make . . .	1 foot
9 feet . . .	1 yard
272¼ feet . . .	1 rod of brickwork
30¼ yards . . .	1 pole
16 poles . . .	1 chain
40 poles . . .	1 rood
10 chains . . .	1 acre
4 roods . . .	1 acre
160 poles . . .	1 acre
4840 yards . . .	1 acre
640 acres . . .	1 mile.

*Wool Weight.*

7 lbs. make . . .	1 clove
2 cloves or 14 lbs. . .	1 stone
2 stones or 28 lbs. . .	1 tod
6½ tods . . .	1 wey
2 weys . . .	1 sack
12 sacks . . .	1 last

N.B. In some places 7 tods make 1 wey, and 240 pounds 1 pack.

*Old Wine Measure.*

4 gills make . . .	1 pint
2 pints . . .	1 quart
4 quarts . . .	1 gallon
10 gallons . . .	1 anker of brandy
42 gallons . . .	1 tierce
63 gallons . . .	1 hogshead
84 gallons . . .	1 puncheon
2 hogsheads . . .	1 pipe or butt
2 pipes . . .	1 tun.

*Old Ale and Beer Measure.*

2 pints make . . .	1 quart
4 quarts . . .	1 gallon
8 gallons . . .	1 firkin of ale
9 gallons . . .	1 firkin of beer
2 firkins . . .	1 kilderkin
2 kilderkins . . .	1 barrel
3 kilderkins . . .	1 hogshead
3 barrels . . .	1 butt



## TABLE OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND TIME.

*Dry Measure.*

2 pints make . . . . .	1 quart
2 quarts . . . . .	1 pottle
2 pottles . . . . .	1 gallon
2 gallons . . . . .	1 peck
4 pecks . . . . .	1 bushel
8 bushels . . . . .	1 quarter
5 quarters . . . . .	1 wey or load
4 bushels . . . . .	1 coomb
10 coombs . . . . .	1 wey
2 weys . . . . .	1 last
36 bushels . . . . .	1 chaldron.

*Old Coal Measure.*

4 pecks make . . . . .	1 bushel
3 bushels . . . . .	1 sack
9 bushels . . . . .	1 vat or strike
36 bushels . . . . .	1 chaldron
21 chaldrons . . . . .	1 score
8 Newcastle chaldrons, or 21 tons 4 cwt. . . . .	1 keel
20 keels, or 160 Newcas- tle chaldrons . . . . .	1 ship load

N.B. By an act, passed in 1831, coals are now sold by weight, and not by measure, in the cities of London and Westminster, or within the distance of 25 miles from the General Post Office, in London.

*New Coal Measure.*

112 lbs. make . . . . .	1 half-sack
224 . . . . .	1 sack
2240 or 10 sacks . . . . .	1 ton.

*A Table of Miscellaneous Articles.*

A firkin of butter is . . . . .	56lbs.
A firkin of soap . . . . .	64
A barrel of pot-ashes . . . . .	200
A barrel of anchovies . . . . .	30
A barrel of soap . . . . .	256
A barrel of raisins . . . . .	112
A fother of lead, in London, 20cwt. or . . . . .	2240*

\* The weight of the fother varies in different parts of the country.

*A Table of Miscellaneous Articles*

(continued.)

A stone of iron . . . . .	14 lbs.
A stone of butcher's meat . . . . .	8
A stone of glass . . . . .	5
A stone of hemp . . . . .	32
A stone of cheese . . . . .	16
A gallon of train † and other oils . . . . .	7½
A faggot of steel . . . . .	120
A seam of glass is 24 stone, of 5 lbs. or . . . . .	120
A peck of salt . . . . .	14
A bushel of salt . . . . .	56†
A ton . . . . .	42 bushels
A quintal . . . . .	100
A chest of tea, about . . . . .	84
A bag of rice . . . . .	168
A hogshead of pilchards (about 3000 fish) . . . . .	40 gals.
A tun of seed oil . . . . .	236
Ditto fish oil . . . . .	252
12 articles . . . . .	1 dozen
12 dozen . . . . .	1 gross
20 articles . . . . .	1 score
5 score . . . . .	1 common hundred
6 score . . . . .	1 great hundred
30 deals . . . . .	1 quarter
4 quarters . . . . .	1 hundred
24 sheets of paper . . . . .	1 quire
25 sheets . . . . .	1 quire (Printer's)
20 quires . . . . .	1 ream
21½ quires . . . . .	1 Printer's ream

Lemons, oranges, corks, and some other articles, are often sold by the gross; nails, tacks, &c., have six score to the hundred.

† This word should, perhaps, be written *drain* oil, *i.e.* oil which is drained from blubber.

‡ In some parts of the West of England, a bushel of salt contains 84 lbs.

The most obvious method of finding the value or cost of any number of articles is, to multiply the price by the quantity, and to divide the cost by the quantity for finding the price of one.

## GEOGRAPHICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

*Time.*

60 seconds make . . .	1 minute.
60 minutes . . . . .	1 hour
12 hours . . . . .	1 working day
24 hours . . . . .	1 natural day
7 days . . . . .	1 week
4 weeks . . . . .	1 month
52 weeks and 1 day . . .	1 year
12 calendar months . . .	1 year
13 lunar months and 1 day	1 year
365 days 6 hrs., or 8766 hrs.	1 year.

N.B. The calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of 30 or 31 days, excepting February, which is of 28, and in leap-year of 29 days.

The addition of a day in the month of February is made every fourth year, to recover the six hours which the sun spends in his course each year, beyond the 365 days ordinarily allowed for it.

The year in which the above-mentioned intercalation takes place, is called leap-year, because a day of the week is missed; as, if on one year the first of March be on Monday, it will, on the next year, be on a Tuesday; but on *leap year* it will *leap* to Wednesday.

A lunar month contains 28 days, being the time which the moon takes in revolving round the earth.

A solar month is the space of time in which the sun passes through a sign in the zodiac.

A solar year, according to the usual computation, contains 365 days 6 hours; but the exact time in which the earth performs its annual revolution round the sun is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and  $45\frac{1}{2}$  seconds.

*Motion.*

60 seconds make . . . . .	1 minute
60 minutes . . . . .	1 degree
90 degrees . . . . .	1 quadrant
4 quadrants . . . . .	1 circle

This table is used in geographical calculations.

*Geographical Table.*

A circle . . . . .	360 degrees
A degree . . . . .	60 minutes
A minute . . . . .	60 seconds.

*Length of Miles, &c. in different Countries.*

An English statute mile contains 1760 yards, or 8 furlongs.

A Russian verst is little more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile English.

A Scotch and Irish mile is about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  English.

A Spanish and Polish is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  English.

A Swedish, Danish, and Hungarian, is from 5 to 6 English.

A French common league is nearly 3 English.

An English marine league is 3 English miles.

The Arabian mile is 2148 English yards.

The China li is 632 yards.

The Flanders league is 6864 yards.

The French kilometre is 1093 yards.

The French metre is about  $39\frac{1}{2}$  English inches.

A hectare 10,000 square metres, or 100 *ares*, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  English acres.

The Dutch mile is 8101 yards.

The Persian parasang is 6086 yards.

The Roman mile is 1628 yards.

The Turkish *berri* is 1826 yards.

The French *Toise* is about 6 feet.

The whole number of persons that have ever existed upon the earth, since the creation of the world, was estimated, a few years ago, at about 132,000,000,000.

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