

華盛頓

Handwritten notes in the left margin, including the number '20' and some illegible characters.

Large, dense handwritten Chinese characters in cursive script, likely a calligraphic exercise or a note.

Cornell's
primary geography.
revised.

佛良西
on, l'on. le second ne se dit que p.
our à viter la cacophonie ou l'eq.
revised vowel. 詞或又 on 上母音が又 重音が
詞に付は on 如此 詞

ne se dit que = ne que = 二二二二二二

ne dit que = 「誰に」 「何處に」
トククニニ

法蘭西
qui = qui - 此 二 母音 二 合 二 也

贈 良 池 因 英 男

Cornell's
primary geography.
revised.

^{地理}
cornell's
^{初等地理}
primary
^{地理}
geography

for
use
of
schools.



first edition

the 2nd year of kei-on.

Handwritten notes on a small slip of paper at the top left, including the word "Cornell's" and other illegible characters.

Cornell's

primaries

geography

for

use

the



of

Schools.

first edition

re do.

the 2nd

year of Kei-on.

the 2nd part of the 2nd edition.

position
School

of
the

102
geography

primary

Cornell's

Cornell's

primary geography.

including
introductory lessons.

Lesson I.

What is the earth?

the earth is the planet on which we live.

What is the shape of the earth?

the earth is a sphere.

it is very nearly round.

Do we live on the outside,

or inside?

on the outside.

What is the outside of the

earth called?

the surface of the earth.

of what is the surface of the

earth composed?

it is composed of land and water,

Yes.

Are the land and water equally distributed over the earth's surface?

No.

How much more water than land?

three times as much.

What is geography?

地理学
science

geography is a science which

describes the surface of the earth.

Lesson 11.

地理学
science

What is to make a drawing, showing the land and water on the

earth, what would such a drawing

be called?

地理学
science

a map.

地圖は何? 地圖

What is a map?

地圖は、地球の全表面を、縮尺で表現したものである。

縮尺
reduced

it is a drawing representing

the whole, or any part of the earth's surface.

What is a map made, representing

only one half of the earth, what

would such a map be called?

半球の地図
hemisphere

hemisphere

map of a hemisphere.

Why would it be called map of

mere 少 秘 經 緯 度 有 也 動 詞 故 有 下 三 五

a hemisphere?

because it would represent on,

其 在 地 球 之 半 球 也 故 有 此 語

by one half of the earth; and hemi,

其 一 半 也 故 有 此 語 一 半 之 義 也

sphere means one half a sphere, ^{bal, klost} _{半 球 也}

or 三 八 祿 動 詞 也 三 八 祿 動 詞 也

map here made

that

三 八 祿 動 詞 也 三 八 祿 動 詞 也

map here made

on the

other half of the earth, what do,

uld it be called

地 球 之 半 球 也 故 有 此 語 一 半 之 義 也

it would be called map of a hemi,

sphere also. 半 球 也 故 有 此 語 一 半 之 義 也

how would you know the one part,

on the other? 其 一 半 也 故 有 此 語 一 半 之 義 也

Northern Hemisphere



イ ス ト ル ン 東 形 容 詞 也 手 不 詳

mere 小紙 雑紙 書紙 動詞 故有 不元

a hemisphere?

because it would represent on,

teekenen
JK-12

by one half of the earth; and hemi,

sphere means one half a sphere,

hal, klost
sphere
1/2

Handwritten notes on a piece of paper, including the phrase "map here made which show the land" and other scribbles.

other half of the earth, what do,

would it be called

Handwritten Japanese notes and characters.

it would be called map of a hemi,

sphere also.

how would you know the one part,

on the other?

Northern Hemisphere



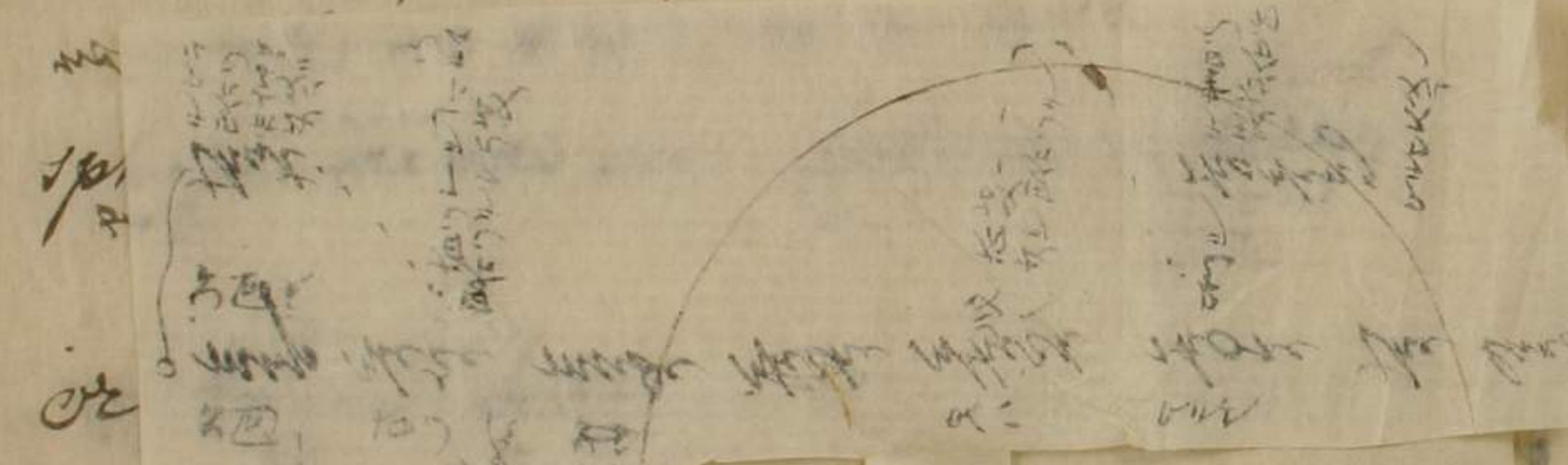
イスルル
イ
ル
ル

There is a book *地圖學* (Cartography) *地圖學* (Cartography) *地圖學* (Cartography)

a hemisphere?

because it would represent on,

by one half of the earth; and hemi,



suppose another map were made,

showing the land and water on the

other half of the earth, what wo,

uld it be called *顯地* (Visible Land) *顯地* (Visible Land) *顯地* (Visible Land)

it would be called map of a hemi,

sphere also.

how would you know the one fr,

om the other?

Western Hemisphere



イストル東 (East of the East) *イストル東* (East of the East) *イストル東* (East of the East)

用 地圖 1. 1. 東 西 半 球 圖

by calling one the eastern,

and the other Western hemisphere.

1. 東 西 半 球 圖 1. 東 西 半 球 圖 1. 東 西 半 球 圖

Lesson III.

Western hemisphere



What is that portion of the map,

which

which is colored, intended to represent,

ent? 哪 部 分 在 地 球 上 是 被 着 色 的 呢 它 是 為 了 代 表 什 麼 的 呢

the land. 地 球 上 的 陸 地

What is the space inside the circle,

which is not colored, intended

to represent?

the water.

What do you see printed on the

maps? 地 球 上 的 地 圖 上 印 着 什 麼 呢

The names of the large countries,
or grand divisions of land, on the
hemispheres.

how many grand divisions of land
are situated in the eastern hemisp.
here?

four.

What are their names?

asia, europe, australia, and
(india)

uprich.

Which are the grand divisions of the
western hemisphere?

north american, south american,
and a small part of asia.

What are the names of grand divi-
sions of the eastern and western
hemispheres?

asia, europe, uprich, north american,

South American, and Australia.

What do the eastern and western
hemispheres represent?

東半球と西半球
何半球を代表する

The entire surface of the world.
(entire)

世界の全表面

What is represented on the maps

besides the grand divisions of the

land?

陸の大區分以外の
何を示すか

Water?

Lesson IV.

leerzaam.
zorgzaam.
zorgvuldig.

When a country is situated toward,
or near, the top part of a map,

what part of the map is it said to

be on?

The northern part.

When a country is situated toward,

or near, the right side of a

map, what part is it said to be on?

The eastern part.

When a country is situated towards

the south, or near, the lower side, or bottom

of a map, what part of the map is it on?

The southern part.

When a country is situated towards

the west, or near, the left side of a map,

what part of the map is it on?

The western part.

When a country is situated about

half way between the north and east,

what part of a map is it on?

This to be on?

The north-eastern part.

When about half way between the

east and south, what part is it on?

The south-eastern part.

When about half way between the

下部

北東

東南

South and West, what part is it on?

the south-western.

When half way between the West

and north, what part is it on?

the north-western.

Lesson V.



the boy in the picture is endeavouring

endeavour

To ascertain which way is east, West, North, and South.

his arms were extended straight out from his body, and his right hand points toward that part of the heavens where the sun rises - that is east; his left to that part where the sun sets - that is West; before him is north, and behind him is south.

his arms were extended straight out from his body, and his right hand points toward that part of the heavens where the sun rises - that is east; his left to that part where the sun sets - that is West; before him is north, and behind him is south.

from his body, and his right hand points toward that part of the heavens where the sun rises - that is east; his left to that part where the sun sets - that is West; before him is north, and behind him is south.

points toward that part of the heavens where the sun rises - that is east; his left to that part where the sun sets - that is West; before him is north, and behind him is south.

where the sun rises - that is east; his left to that part where the sun sets - that is West; before him is north, and behind him is south.

east; his left to that part where the sun sets - that is West; before him is north, and behind him is south.

the sun sets - that is West; before him is north, and behind him is south.

him is north, and behind him is south.

South. These are called the ^{cardinal} directions.

Directions
Dial points of the compass.

Which of the grand divisions of the hemisphere

the eastern hemisphere lies furthest

east north?

Asia.

Which furthest north-west?

Europe.

Which furthest west?

Australia

Asia.

Which furthest south-east?

Australia. in what part of the western hemisphere

is north America?

northern part.

in what part is south America?

northern southern part.

What grand division is in the north-western part?

North-western part?

a small part of asia.

What grand divisions are situated
^{nit'chianete}
^{阿.亞.細.亞}
(nit'chianete)

East of asia?

north and south america.

What grand divisions are situated

West of asia?

Europe and Africa.

What grand division is south-east

of asia?

Australia.

Lesson VI.

My young friends,

I am now going to tell

^{continent}
^{about} you about the many names given

^{to} to the land; on the surface of the earth.

^{Frav'aligne}
^{旅行} When you have been travelling,

^{EXPUNTO}
^{注目} you have, no doubt, observed that

^{gl'et li}
^{物分} the land is greatly diversified; that

is, some of it is high and rocky; 10

me low and sandy; and often near a

body of water: it assumes a variety

of forms and shapes.

these and many other appearances

of the land have names given by ge-

ographers.

i: wish you to remember that these

names are applied to what are called

hand
take
rok'i

"the natural divisions of the land."

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

What is a continent?

a continent is a very large divi-
tion of land; surrounded by water.

How many continents are there?

three.

Which are they?

自然
地理

as
describing, describing

地理学

採
allium's
vari'ity

describing

gedenken, remember

sanzen

the western continent, the eastern,

and the south-eastern.

What grand divisions of land compose

the eastern continent?

Asia, Europe and Africa.

What grand divisions of land compose

the western continent?

North and South America.

What grand division of land forms

the south-eastern continent?

Australia.

Lesson VII.

What is an island?

An island is land surrounded by

water, like a continent, only it is not

so large.



^島
Kant
map of an island.

What is a peninsula?

^{portion}
a peninsula is a portion of land
^{geheel}
not quite surrounded by water, and
is always joined to some larger por-
tion of land.

What is an isthmus?

an isthmus is a narrow strip or
neck of land, which joins a penin-

^{本國}
main land
ula to the main land.

How can you tell a peninsula from
an island?

^{geheel}
an island is entirely surrounded by
water, and a peninsula almost, but
not entirely.



Map of a peninsula and isthmus.

What is a cap

kep

mountain or promontory

a cape is a point of land which projects into the water.

uitsteken

promontorium
voorzehengte

What is a

a promontory is a high or mountainous point of land, which projects into the water.

mountainous point of land, which projects

into the water.

is a promontory like a cape, then?

yes; only the land of a promontory is

higher

higher than that of a cape.



map of a cape.

What is a shore or coast?

a shore or coast is the strip of land which borders upon any body of water.

What is a mountain?

^ヶ What is a cape?

a cape is a point of land which projects into the water.

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yes; only the land of a promontory is

higher than that of a cape.



map of a cape.

What is a shore or coast?

a shore or coast is the strip of land which borders upon any body of water.

What is a mountain?

^(mu'ne)
a mountain is a very large mass of

rock and earth; which is considered
^(kon'ed'aurabli)

highly elevated above the surrounding

country.

What is a mountain range or chain

stretching
in?

^(Zamenhangend' sh'hooying)

continuous elevations of land or sea

any mountains joined together.

What is a volcano?
^(volke'no)

a volcano is a mountain with an opening

in the top or side, from which

issues, at times, fire and smoke.

Volcanoes sometimes send forth red



stones, and large portions of melted

matter, called lava.

What is the opening in a volcano

called?

a crater
^(kret'er)



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highly elevated above the surrounding

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in ?

Zusammenhängend verlaufend

continuous elevations of land or sea

any mountains joined together.

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hot stones, and large portions of melted

matter, called lava.

What is the opening in a volcano

(Volkan)

called ?

a crater.

(Kri'ter)





山形地帯 山脈
map of a mountain chain.

What are the names of the natural divisions of the land?

What are the names of the natural divisions of the land?

大陸 島 半島 地峽
continent, island, peninsula, isthmus,

岬 崖 山脈
mes, cape, promontory, and mountain.

Lesson VIII.

leaving
to the pupil.

you remember

told you in a preceding lesson, that

the land is greatly diversified; and you have learned the names of the natural divisions of the land;

and you must learn that the water also has many different names applied to it by geographers, according to its

situation, form, etc.

What is an ocean?

An ocean is a very large division of water.

What is a sea?

A sea is a branch of the ocean, or another sea, partly enclosed by land.



What is a gulf or bay?

A gulf or bay is a branch of some large division of water, extending into the land.

There is but little difference between a bay and gulf. Generally speaking, a bay is more open than a gulf.

situation, form, etc.

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An Ocean is a very large division of water.

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A sea is a branch of the Ocean, or another sea, partly enclosed by land.



map of a sea.

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A gulf or bay is a branch of some large division of water, extending into the land.

There is but little difference between a bay and gulf. Generally speaking, a bay is more open than a gulf.



map of a bay.

What is a strait?

a strait is a narrow body of water,

which connects two larger bodies of water.

What is a channel?

a channel is a narrow arm of the sea,

which is generally so situated as to per-

be rounded

九九

光緒

海峽

form the office of a strait.

See page

What is a round?

a round is a narrow body of water,

efficiently shallow to be rounded; that

is, to have its depth ascertained by a lead

and line.



map of a strait.

Lesson IX.

What is a lake?

湖の名称

A lake is a body of water formed by

湖

湖

streams or springs; which is almost,

in circles

and sometimes quite, encircled by land.

What is a stream called, that flows

into a lake?

an inlet.

What is a stream called, that flows

from a lake?

an outlet.



map of a lake.

What is a river?

A river is a stream of water flowing

in an open channel through the land.

What is the source or head of a river?

湖の流出
流出口
河川

河川

流

海峡

水源

源

the source or head of a river is where

it rises or begins to flow.

What is the mouth of a river?

the mouth of a river is where it empties into some other body of water.

by what are rivers formed?

rivers are formed by lakes, or small

streams, which issue from the mountain

kind.

are these small streams of water called

small rivers?

no.

what are they called?

brooks, creeks, rivulets, or rills.



map of a river.

what are the names of the natural

金十

Differences of the waters?

大洋 海 港 内海 海峡 湖
Ocean, sea, gulf, bay, Strait, sea,

海峽 湖
and, channel, lake, and rivers.

動は水に動す
i be watered

動は水に動す
一語に極也
即初に如て受身トス

仕分ケ初ハ水トナリ
中性ハ水カスル
中性動ハ水カスル
仕分ケ初ハ水トナリ
仕分ケ初ハ水トナリ
仕分ケ初ハ水トナリ

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仕分ケ初ハ水トナリ
仕分ケ初ハ水トナリ

union

Manders' union primer.

Lesson I.

be	ye	no	by
he	go	to	my
me	ho	do	my
me	lo	to	wh

Lesson II.

am	ux	it	on
un	if	of	ox
at	in	oh	up
at	in	on	us

Lesson III.

is it b, or d?	it is b.
is it p, or g?	it is g.
is it m, or n?	it is m.
is it v, or w?	it is v.

is it c, or e? it is c.
is it i, or j? it is i.
is it h, or k? it is k.

u e i o u w y

Lesson IV

go in it. he is in. to am i.
to the go.

Lesson V.

go on, ok. is it an ok? it is
an ok. it is my ok.

Lesson VI

an ok. is it an ok? it is my
ok. ok, so it is!

Lesson VII.

go up. we do go up. we go up on it.
is he to go up on it? he is to go
up if we do. no, he is to do as we

do. if it be so, he is to go on. is he
to go up on it? in the go on,
he is to go up. we do go up, up,
up, up!

i n x l c d m

Lesson VIII

the rug, rug, the rug. red gun, my gun,
red gun, the hat, my hat.

Lesson IX.

big rat, the rat, big rat. new cap, my cap me,
a cap. my hen, the hen.

Lesson X.

my top, the top, new top. the box, my
box, ten box, old fox, my fox, red fox.

Lesson XI.

cat kid bat cup can lot pig tea
see odd ity pen?

the cat can see a rat. the kid is in
the lot. the owl can see a bat.

the pig is in the sty. the tea is in the
cup. the pea is in the pod.

lesson XII.

yes pod. old bug has top hen may?
can the owl see us? yes; he can see
us. the owl has a rat.

lesson XIII.

fox hid now cow pig pig pig pig
the cat can see a big rat. can the rat
see the cat? no; for the cat is hid.
now the cat has the rat.

lesson XIV

can did you hear that what let me?
man has a nest red pen.
did you see her nest pen? yes; i that

it in her box. can let me see her pen.

lesson XV.

put one pop mat try run hop lay?
can i to put it on to?

oh, no! put it up as i do.

can i put one on the top?

yes; if you try you can.

see me put one on the top.

you can put it on as i do.

boy cat dog.

lesson XVI.

get not dog dot fly dot 100 rat?

can the fox get the hen?

no; for the hen can fly off.

the fox can not get hen.

old fox, my dog can see you.

lesson XVII.

out how had him pen box pen that?

Tip 點 ^{天頂上} 腰屈 ^腰 bed 牀 ^牀 out 出 ^出 rug 氈 ^氈 tub 浴盆 ^{浴盆}
 bow 腰屈 ^腰 bed 牀 ^牀 in out 進出 ^{進出}

my kid is out in the lot.
 how far is it to the lot?
 not far. let us go and see him.
 do not let the dog go.

lesson XVIII.

bed tub lie but may rug tip my?
 the cat is on my bed.

tub, you can not lie on my bed; but
 you may lie on the rug. the bed is for
 my ann and me.

lesson XIX

tip, get up! can you my A? no,
 no; you can not do it; but you can
 get a big rat. you can run and my,

bow! and you can hop on my leg.
 now you may lie on the mat.

lesson XX.

hop 跳 ^跳

car 車 ^車 den 洞 ^洞
 gun 槍 ^槍 den 洞 ^洞

pen too ink all sit gun car gun?
 can you get me the pen? it is in my
 next tin box. you may get the ink too.
 now you may sit by me.

lesson XXI. • car 車

now we can get in the car.
 can i get in the car too?
 oh, yes! we can all get in.
 it is fun to go in the car.

lesson XXII.

oh, see the dog and the fox!
 can the dog get the fox?
 no; the fox can run in his den.
 run, dog, run! you may get him.

lesson XXIII.

his den web let me play on mat?
 oh, see the fly in the web!

web 網 ^網

off [?] = inter;
エ
エ
エ

now the fly can not get out.
let me try to get him out.
now you are out; fly off!

Lesson XXIV.

fit fed gay wag off hut man non?
Oh, see my new hat! may i try it on?
it may fit me. yes; you may all try
it on. now let us put it in the box.

Lesson XXV

see the boy on his gay nag! let me
see how he can go.
sit up! do not let him run. now you
did you go? not far. you may get
off. let me try him. now you may
let him be fed.

Lesson XXVI

rep got nip leg can bad fix part!

rep, do you see the pig? he has got
out of the pen. you may run at
him; but do not nip his leg or ear.

Lesson XXVII.

now, old rep; you are in a bad fix.
if you do not go off, this will fly at
you. see, she has put up her part.

Lesson XXVIII.

log sin run wet set man god you!
now let us sit on the log. We can
all see the sun set. Oh, how red
it is! i saw the sun as i got up.
now we can not see it at all.

Lesson XXIX.

god can see all we do; but we can
not see him. let us not sin, or do
a bad act. it is a sin to lie.

no one can say he has no sin.

Lesson XXX. ○

how he'd dare die use just one pie?
The man has an ax, and a saw, and a hoe.
Can you use an ax, or a hoe, or a saw?
no, i can not; for i am not as big as
a man. if i get to be a man, i c,
an use the ax, and the saw, and the hoe.

Lesson XXXI.

hot pin boy egg pig bee lit eye?
may we go out in the lot?
not now. the sun is too hot. Did
he run a pin in the bee?
he did. he is a bad boy. Can we
go and see the log hut? yes, you
may; but do not run. Did he get
an egg, or a pig? he did not get

a pig, but an egg. Was it a bee, or
a bee? it was not a bee, nor a
bee. it was a fly. i saw it. A
big fly lit on my eye

Lesson XXXII.

had they more six day bed ill hay?
get up, my lad. Do not lie in bed
all day.

the sun is in the sky, the dew is off, and
now you can go out. The man is in the
lot, and you can see him now.

if you are ill, you can lie in bed; but
if not, you can get up, and go out in
the air.

Lesson XXXIII.

will ship? see the ship sail on the sea.
ride take? now the boy will take a ride.

leap frog? the frog will leap in the pond.
drum beat! the boy can beat his drum.

Lesson XXXIV.

this bear, that hare? this is a bear. Th,
it is a hare. can the bear get the
hare? no; for the bear can not run
as fast as the hare.

Lesson XXXV.

here duck, mink, bird?
here we see a duck and a mink.
will the mink eat that bird?
yes; and he will eat the duck too,
if he can get her.

Lesson XXXVI.

next look your must blue them?
oh, here is a bird's nest! see, it has
your blue eggs in it! we may look

lost-part (part 11?)

at the eggs; but we must not take them
off none but bad boys will rob a bird
of her eggs.

Lesson XXXVII.

it ^{lost} ~~put~~ read legs like been lame shot?
the boy and the dog run. the boy can
not run as fast as the dog, and the dog can
not read like the boy.

Lesson XXXVIII.

this ^{lame} man has ^{lost} one of his legs.
he has been to the war, and his leg was
shot off. we will help the poor lame
man.

Lesson XXXIX.

play hold round home down full to the moon?
now let us play see-saw. you may get
on that end, and i will get on this.

As i go up, you will go down.
hold on fast or you will fall.

see - now, up and down,

He can look all round the town.
now he must run home; for it will soon
be dark.

Lesson XL.

help whip pick rock poor trot girl with?
do not cry. He will help you pick the
one all up.

poor girl! she had a red ball.
but she will aid her all she can.

Lesson XLI.

see the girl ride on her nag.
she has no whip to make him go.
he can rock; but can not trot.
when you wish to get off, you can make

him stop.

What a nice ride you have had!

Lesson XLII.

good toss give turn time ball done part?
run, boys, run! run, boys, run!

now for a good time at play.

toss up the ball, and i will hit it with
the bat.

now let me give it a toss, and you may try
to hit it.

that was well done. now it is his turn.
we can all take a part in the play.

Lesson XLIII.

wood work hand hear rich talk show
make?
see that boy run the wood. he is a
poor boy, and has to work hard. if

he is a good boy, he may yet be a rich
man.

Lesson XLIV.

now, my pet, can you say, poor poll?
you can, if you try. That was well
done. Can you show the boys and girls
how to make a bow?
yes! they must nod the head.

Lesson XLV.

here full ames doll shop tops jane
name?

here is a shop full of tops. They are
for good boys and girls. Ames may have
the bat and ball. Jane must have
a new doll. Let me buy a new red
top, and give it to that poor boy.

can you name all the tops that you see

in this shop?

Lesson XLVI.

call ducks pond tries they boys girls mind?
how the old hen tries to call the ducks
off the pond!

but they are like bad boys and girls who
do not mind.

Lesson XLVII.

what birds back feel love dear young birds,
ngs?

oh, what bad boys! go and put the birds
back in the nest. how the poor birds
must feel to love her dear young ones!

Lesson XLVIII.

now come your kate sled Carl what much?
oh, the snow! the snow! now for a ride.
Get out the sled. come, Carl, let us

see how well you can play your part.
hop on, kite. you may be the first
to take a ride.
now do you like your ride? Oh, I
like it much! now let me get on, m.,
I take a ride.

Lesson XLIX

kind odd short side deep when?
What kind of bird is this? it is an u,
uk. how odd it looks! it has short
legs and wings. it can not fly; but
it can side deep, and when part.

Lesson L.

here are three birds in a row.
can you tell what kind of birds they are,
re? One is a lark.
it can soar high in the air.

Do you see its nest and eggs?

Lesson LI.

pull back hunt gun puss point hide prank?
puss, what a puss you do make! put down
your back. point will not hunt you, not
your kits. see them run, and try to hide.
One of the kits has got fast in the gun,
and can not get out. prank, take the
band off from point's eyes. The cats
do not like the gun as well as you.

Lesson LII.

book hand next tell word hand done well?
you have had a good time at play, and n.,
on you must read. get the book. lo,
ok at this word. can you tell what it
is? let me try. H a n d, — hand.
now let me read the next word.

he is a d, — head. Well done!
now you may put up your book.

Lesson LIII.

keep: carts say, finds head wants rope drive,
he ?

This man keeps a herd of carts. When
he wants them to come home, he says to
his dog, "Come, rope, it is time for you
to go for the carts."

rope will go off, and not come back till
he finds them all. He can drive the
carts home as well as a boy or a man.

Lesson LIV

grove with some race spend sport win,
I first ?

What a gay time the boys and girls will
now have!

in this grove they will spend the day, and
have all sorts of sport.

Some riding, some jump the rope, some run
in a race, and some play round the play.
By and by they will all sit down to a rich
ch feast.

Lesson LV.

round about play join glee make be,
in place ?

Oh, what a loud of boys and girls!
They are in high glee. shout, boys,
taking your caps, and make your play
in the air. They have all been to t,
the grove, and have had a good time.
Hark! now they all join and sing, "h,
ome, meet home," "there's no place li,
ke home."

Lesson LVI.

Deep dark large flock round those seem
gulls!

Oh, the sea! the sea! now we can look
on the deep blue sea.

Oh, how the water do round,
and dash up to the shore!
I can see four large ships. how fast,
with they sail on the sea!

There goes a flock of sea gulls.
What long strings they do make!

Lesson LVII.

These men have been to the war.
Some have guns, some have swords, and
some have flags. They have seen
one four years, and have had to fight
hard.

The war is now past, and they will all go
home.

How the men do shout and shake their
hats as they pass by!

Lesson LVIII.

Can you write?

I can write some.

Go, get the pen.

Now get the ink.

Take the pen in your right hand.

I will show you how to hold it.

Do not write till you see the copy.

Let me see how that line looks.

Oh, you did not dot the i's, nor c's,
copy the t's!

Now let me see the next line.

That is well done.

Next time you may write four lines.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

regions = 方面 trades = 販手 believed 信入 inhabitants 住人

their 其 history = 史話 discovery 顯 sail 帆

out 拿取 ventured 冒進 surrounded 環繞 westerly 西方

map 地圖 look 容貌 surrounded = omringelen 環繞

inhabited 居住 vicinity 鄰近 venture 冒險

dated 日期 reach 及 sailors 水手

danger 危險 without 無 discovered 顯

explores 探索 surrounds = omringelen 環繞 chart 地圖

guide 導引 course 航路 born 生 time 時

hard working 勤奮 iron 鐵 city 市 hospitable 愛客 took 取

care 心 恩 taught 教 those 那些

national anthem 國歌 queen 女王

protecting 保護

extend 廣 展

through 穿 透

inspire 激 發

wisdom 智 慧

元...
 三...
 七...
 九...
 二...
 三...
 四...
 五...
 六...
 七...
 八...
 九...
 十...

key

To the pronunciation. 音韻 / 解

Vowels. 母韻

regular long and short sounds. 整律長短音

ū, long. u 一字長音 五

ūle ㄩㄌㄝ. pūte ㄩㄊㄝ. chumber ㄑㄨㄇㄞ.

grug ㄍㄩㄍ.

ū, short u 一字短音 ㄚ

ūdd ㄩㄉ. pūte ㄩㄊㄝ. hūke ㄑㄨㄎㄝ. rāndom ㄖㄢㄉㄞ.

ē, long e 一字長音 ㄝ

ēde ㄝㄉㄝ. mēte ㄝㄊㄝ. pēnce ㄆㄝㄢㄝ.

teikūte ㄊㄝㄑㄨㄝ.

ē, short e 一字短音 ㄝ

ēnd ㄝㄢ. mēt ㄝㄊ. chēck ㄑㄝㄑ.

leopard ㄌㄝㄆㄞ.

ī, long. i 一字長音 ㄝ

īce ㄝㄝ. pīne ㄆㄝㄢ. mīce ㄝㄝ. thīke ㄊㄝㄑ.

i, short.

i, 短音, 井

ill #. pin #. admit #. tribute #.

o, long.

o, 長音, 大

old #. note #. lot #. deposit #.

ö, short

ö, 短音, 井

ö #. not #. torrid #. resolve #.

ü, long

ü, 長音, 大

ure #. tube #. lute #. pendul #.

u, short.

u, 短音, 井, 同音

us #. tub #. but #. study #.

y, long

y, 長音, 大

ply #. style #. sky #. city #.

y, short.

y, 短音, 井

cyst #. nymph #. lyric #.

abyss #.

Occasional sounds. 異音

ä, äin #.

thür #. päir #. beir #.

ä, italiam #.

ärm #. päth #. für #. pälm #.

ä, ärk #.

grist #. dance #. brunch #.

ä, broad.

ä #. talk #. haul #. warm #.

ä, like short o.

ä #. what #. wonder #. shallow #.

ö, like short i.

ö #. ether #. done #. ton #. nor #.

ö, like long oo.

ö #. prove #. more #. tomb #.

ö, like short oo.

ö #.

bottom

boat wolf woman

o, like broad u

orbit form work

oo, moon food rooly

oo, moal pool good

e, like e here there here where

e, like long u eight prey obey

e, termine serge prefer

i, like long i pigee machine police

i, like e ink some wizard thirsty

ee=0 oo=12

oo, preceded by t

ride rime ritual

oo, like short oo

beall put push pull

oo, orange burn part contain

e, i, o (italic) mark a letter as silent

fullen token contain mason

regular diphthongal sounds

oi oo oy (unmarked)

oil join moist offer

toj ojez ojez ojez ojez

ou or ov (unmarked)

out bound owl novel

consonants 子音

c, soft, like 1 sharp. 軟 c 如 鏡, 如 子

cede ㄘㄝㄉㄛ. cite ㄘㄣㄣㄟ. mercy ㄇㄝㄣㄣㄩ.

except ㄞㄝㄔㄞㄝㄗ

ch hard, like k. 硬 ch 如 渴

call ㄘㄞㄌ. condemn ㄘㄞㄢ. success ㄙㄨㄝㄙㄙ

ch (unmarked) 每徵子

child ㄘㄞㄌㄣㄣㄣ. much ㄇㄨㄝㄕ. touching ㄊㄨㄝㄕㄣㄣ

ch soft, like th. 軟 ch 如 吐

chaise ㄘㄞㄣㄟ. machine ㄇㄞㄕㄣㄣ

machine. ㄇㄞㄕㄣㄣ

ch, hard, like k. 硬 ch 如 渴

chotel ㄘㄞㄛㄟ. epoch ㄞㄔㄞㄕ

distich ㄉㄣㄣㄣ

g, hard ㄍ

get ㄍㄟ. tiger ㄊㄣㄣㄣ. begin ㄅㄟㄣ

possy ㄘㄛㄙㄣ

\$ = ㄙ ㄌ = ㄙ

g, soft like j. 軟 g 如 吉

gem ㄍㄝㄇ. engine ㄞㄣㄣㄣ. ally ㄞㄌㄣ

suggest ㄙㄨㄎㄨㄎ

1, sharp (unmarked) 每徵子

name ㄋㄞㄇ. yet ㄩㄝㄣ. sense ㄙㄣㄣ

rest ㄞㄣ

1, soft or vocal like ㄌ 軟音或有聲 ㄌ

hus ㄏㄨ. unlike ㄨㄣㄣㄣ. prism ㄘㄣㄣ

reside ㄞㄣ

th, sharp (unmarked) 每徵子

thing ㄊㄣㄣ. breath ㄅㄣㄣ. sympathy ㄙㄨㄎㄨㄎ

th flat or vocal 每徵子

thin ㄊㄣㄣ. smooth ㄙㄨㄣ. neither ㄣㄟ

ng (unmarked) 每徵

ring ㄞㄣ. ringer ㄞㄣ. ringle ㄞㄣ

link ㄌㄣㄎ. link ㄌㄣㄎ. uncle ㄨㄣㄎ

X like zh

ㄒ 如之

exist ㄒㄧˋ ㄒㄧˋ ㄒㄧˋ example ㄒㄧˋ ㄒㄧˋ ㄒㄧˋ

utility ㄒㄧˋ ㄒㄧˋ ㄒㄧˋ

ph like f (unmarked)

ㄆ 如之每徵

phantom ㄆㄢˋ ㄆㄢˋ ㄆㄢˋ ㄆㄢˋ ㄆㄢˋ ㄆㄢˋ

ㄆㄢˋ ㄆㄢˋ ㄆㄢˋ

qu like kw (unmarked) kw 如之每徵

queen ㄑㄩㄢˋ ㄑㄩㄢˋ ㄑㄩㄢˋ ㄑㄩㄢˋ ㄑㄩㄢˋ

inquiry ㄑㄩㄢˋ ㄑㄩㄢˋ ㄑㄩㄢˋ

wh like hw (unmarked) hw 如之每徵

what ㄑㄩㄢˋ ㄑㄩㄢˋ when ㄑㄩㄢˋ ㄑㄩㄢˋ while ㄑㄩㄢˋ ㄑㄩㄢˋ



Fragment of a handwritten document with multiple layers of paper. Visible text includes:

- Top layer: *il d'union*, *III. le mot leun, gu...*
- Middle layer: *ils, elles*, *46.-22*
- Bottom layer: *le pronon*, *tre liste*

The fragment also contains a large table of handwritten characters and symbols, possibly a phonetic or linguistic chart, with columns of text and various markings.



52-81
 example ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆㄛˊ ㄛ
 ㄆ (unmarked) ㄆ (如) 每徵
 tom ㄊㄨㄛ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ
 kw (unmarked) kw (如) 每徵
 conquest ㄑㄨㄥ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ
 kw (unmarked) kw (如) 每徵
 When ㄨㄣ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄨㄥ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ

VI. quelques le pronon

the list

規 則 文 法 學
 A. The rules of grammar are from a school of
 ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ
 title, and comparison of the writing of the best authors.
 ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ
 ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ
 in the language. ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ
 ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ
 Q. Why is it that if we can speak our own lan-
 ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ
 guage, it is necessary to learn grammar?
 ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ
 A. From habit we often use many ungrammatical words,
 ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ
 and incorrect modes of speech, and a dialect differs

111

from the standard in a nation
 the requisite to learn
 ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ
 ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ
 ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄆ ㄛ

Example 10 10 10

(unmarked) 九 如 每 徵

10 10 10 10 10

(unmarked) 九 如 每 徵

conquest 10 10 10 10 10

(unmarked) 九 如 每 徵

When 10 10 10 10 10

111

(unmarked) 九 如 每 徵

10 10 10 10 10

(unmarked) 九 如 每 徵

conquest 10 10 10 10 10

(unmarked) 九 如 每 徵

When 10 10 10 10 10

from the stand in various parts of the country, it is
therefore requisite to learn glammur.

10 10 10 10 10
10 10 10 10 10
10 10 10 10 10
10 10 10 10 10

(unmarked) 九 如 每 徵

10 10 10 10 10

(unmarked) 九 如 每 徵

conquest 10 10 10 10 10

(unmarked) 九 如 每 徵

When 10 10 10 10 10

more of speech, and a dialect differ

(unmarked) 九 如 每 徵

10 10 10 10 10

(unmarked) 九 如 每 徵

conquest 10 10 10 10 10

(unmarked) 九 如 每 徵

When 10 10 10 10 10

et d'union.

III. le mot *leur*, quand il est pronom, ne prend jamais une *s*: je leur écris.

IV. le mot *en* n'est pronom que quand il est mis pour de lui, d'elle, d'eux, d'elles, de celui; exemple: c'est un véritable ami, j'en ai reçu un grand service (usud.); et ~~il un véritable ami, j'en ai reçu un grand service (usud.);~~ c'est-à-dire, j'ai reçu de lui, etc. Dans le cas contraire ce mot est préposition; exemple: je suis en Italie.

V. le mot *y* n'est pronom que lorsque il est mis pour à cet, à chose, à ces choses, à cela; comme quand on dit: je m'y applique; c'est-à-dire, je m'applique à cette chose, à cela; autrement il est adjectif; exemple: j'y suis.

VI. quelquefois le pronom *il* ne peut pas être remplacé

il ple
t alors qu'il est impersonnel.

46. — règle des pronoms personnels. les pronoms *il*, *elle*, *ils*, *elles*, doivent toujours être du même genre et du même nombre que le nom dont ils tiennent la place. *ni*, *moi*, en parlant de la tête, dites: elle ne peut nul; elle parce que ce pronom tient la place de tête, qui est du féminin et au singulier; et en parlant de plusieurs jardins, dites: ils sont beaux; ils parce que ce pronom se rapporte à jardins, qui est du masculin et au pluriel.

2° pronoms démonstratifs.

47. — les pronoms démonstratifs sont ceux au moyen desquels on désigne, en les montrant, les personnes ou les choses dont on veut parler, comme quand on dit: prenez voyez cette lettre, celui-ci est à moi celui-ci, c'est-à-dire la lettre

il pe
impersonnel.
pronoms personnels. les noms de
toujours être du même et .III
le nom sont ils tenus de .I
de la tête, sicut: elle dom et .VI
nom tient la place de...
singulier; et en plural...
sont beaux; ils par...
est de...
démonstratifs...
démonstratifs sont...
les montants;...
saler, comme...
à m... celui-ci, .IV

When the proposed tracks are extensive, they may be traced in several portions, and by several engineer officers.

When two officers are employed in tracing a parallel, they may commence from the same central point, and work outwards. The mode of proceeding is as follows: each officer will draw up the supports who surround him, in single rank, and will number them from right to left. ^{each man is to be prepared with a ball of tape, and a white picket.} One or two supernumerary men may act as ^{directors} or ^{beacons}; a sergeant will assist in tracing part of a parallel, the officer, followed by his party marching in file, ^(marching)

will advance upon a point therein previously fixed, where he will order the leading man to halt, and will take his tape from him, and march on with it, in the alignment of the proposed parallel, proceeding, by turning to the right or left, as may be necessary. The other man will follow the officer. As soon as this tape is expended, the second tape-bearer will halt at the end of it, and deliver ^{the end of his} ^(delivered) tape to the officer, who will march on with it as before, in continuation ^(continuation) of the proposed parallel. When this is expended, the third tape-bearer will halt, and deliver the end of his ^{own} ^(delivered) tape to the

il est impersonnel.

X like g
skit
huk
ph like
ph
Qu like
E
in
Wh li

When the proposed teacher is otherwise
may be treated in technical position, and of
technical engineer officers.
When the officer is employed in technical
position, they may commence from the same
central point, and work outwards. The work
of proceeding in a parallel: with officer of
all hand up the support who is in the
single rank, and will number them from the
left to right. A party man is to be prepared
with a ball of tape, and a white bucket. One
of the proposed number may not be in the
position in support will
in turning part of a parallel, the officer
and, followed by his party marching in file.



言出カレテ有ハク有
言出サレハナラヌ時

岩州山田度令解
西川京所 医家館
形中特 元田土佐
春名若文

Handwritten text on the left edge of the page, possibly a title or reference.

Handwritten text in the upper left quadrant, including the characters '新用' and '新'.

Main body of handwritten text in the center, featuring large characters and some smaller annotations.

Handwritten text in the lower left quadrant, including the characters '新用' and '新'.

Handwritten text on the right edge of the page, possibly a date or page number.