



DENOMINATE NUMBERS

LESSON LXXVIII.

UNITED STATES MONEY.

The money of the United States is called *United States Money*.

The standard unit is the *dollar*.

TABLE.

| | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------|
| 10 Mills | are equal to | 1 Cent. |
| 10 Cents | “ “ “ | 1 Dime. |
| 10 Dimes | “ “ “ | 1 Dollar. |

The denomination dimes is not generally used.

The *Sign of Dollars* is \$, a supposed combination of U.S.

1. How many mills are there in 2 cents? In 5 cents? In 10 cents?
2. How many cents are there in 2 dimes? In 4 dimes? In 7 dimes? In 10 dimes or 1 dollar? In 5 dimes or one-half of a dollar?
3. How many cents are there in \$2? In \$3? In \$4? In \$5?
4. How many dollars are there in 200 cents? In 300 cents? In 400 cents? In 500 cents?
5. In 450 cents how many dollars are there, and how many cents besides? In 375 cents? In 425 cents? In 870 cents? In 684 cents? In 296 cents?

1. In expressing dollars and cents by figures, a period called the *decimal point*, is placed between the dollars and the cents. Thus, 265 cents are equal to \$2.65, which is read, 2 dollars, 65 cents.

2. When less than 10 cents are written, a cipher must be written before the number. Thus, 5 cents are written, \$.05.

3. Mills are written after the cents. Thus, \$2.655 is read, 2 dollars, 65 cents, 5 mills.

6. Read the following:

\$3.25 ; \$6.38 ; \$7.24 ; \$6.05 ; \$2.46 ; \$7.24 ;
\$5.18 ; \$7.36 ; \$3.02 ; \$5.07 ; \$2.15 ; \$4.16.

7. Write the following:

Five dollars twenty-nine cents.

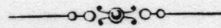
Seven dollars sixty-eight cents.

Eight dollars seventy-seven cents.

Forty-eight dollars sixteen cents.

Thirty-four dollars nine cents.

Sixty-eight dollars nineteen cents.



LESSON LXXIX.

SLATE EXERCISES.

Copy and add the following:

| (1.) | (2.) | (3.) | (4.) | (5.) |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| \$63.28 | \$32.18 | \$24.16 | \$38.24 | \$29.66 |
| 47.15 | 25.16 | 37.18 | 29.16 | 18.39 |
| <u>21.15</u> | <u>17.24</u> | <u>22.39</u> | <u>45.77</u> | <u>14.27</u> |

Copy and subtract the following:

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| (6.) | (7.) | (8.) | (9.) | (10.) |
| \$69.84 | \$63.18 | \$36.27 | \$17.64 | \$33.64 |
| <u>21.39</u> | <u>24.24</u> | <u>28.39</u> | <u>8.89</u> | <u>17.25</u> |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (11.) | (12.) | (13.) | (14.) | (15.) |
| \$16.00 | \$45.10 | \$46.00 | \$28.76 | \$64.35 |
| <u>13.28</u> | <u>33.49</u> | <u>25.18</u> | <u>18.87</u> | <u>57.47</u> |

Arrange in columns and add:

16. \$12.27, \$15.34, \$18.29, \$64.38, \$15.92, \$2.68.
 17. \$8.37, \$28.05, \$36, \$14.29, \$25, \$1.25.
 18. \$5.06, \$2.18, \$.34, \$.08, \$5.22, \$18.
 19. \$3.25, \$4.26, \$8.35, \$13, \$15.92, \$14.96.
 20. \$8.29, \$4.34, \$5.69, \$8.34, \$7.29, \$6.84.
 21. \$14.24, \$8, \$3.46, \$.75, \$2.84, \$7.50.

How many are

22. 3 times \$18.24?
 23. 7 times \$21.36?
 24. 12 times \$34.29?
 25. 15 times \$34.09?
 26. 5 times \$19.26?
 27. 8 times \$34.18?

How many are

28. 18 times \$16.24?
 29. 30 times \$45.61?
 30. 24 times \$8.64?
 31. 35 times \$16.80?
 32. 32 times \$18.25?
 33. 25 times \$15.24?

What is

34. $\frac{1}{5}$ of \$24.35?
 35. $\frac{1}{3}$ of \$13.30?
 36. $\frac{1}{4}$ of \$24.36?
 37. $\frac{1}{8}$ of \$32.48?

What is

38. $\frac{1}{9}$ of \$38.43?
 39. $\frac{1}{12}$ of \$34.24?
 40. $\frac{1}{15}$ of \$9.40?
 41. $\frac{1}{11}$ of \$74.25?

LESSON LXXX.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The measures used in determining length, or the distance of one place from another, are called *Measures of Length*.

TABLE.

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------|
| 12 Inches | are equal to | 1 Foot. |
| 3 Feet | “ “ “ | 1 Yard. |
| $5\frac{1}{2}$ Yards |) “ “ “ | 1 Rod. |
| $16\frac{1}{2}$ Feet | | |
| 320 Rods | “ “ “ | 1 Mile. |

1. How many inches are there in 2 feet? In 3 feet? In 5 feet? In $\frac{1}{2}$ of a foot? In $\frac{1}{4}$ of a foot?

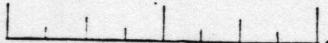
2. How many feet are there in 24 inches? In 36 inches? In 48 inches? In 60 inches? In 72 inches?

3. How many feet are there in 3 yards? In 4 yards? In 8 yards? In 9 yards?

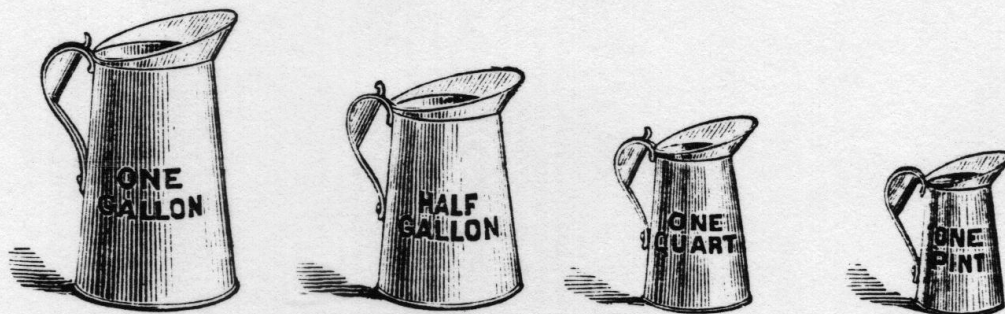
4. How many inches are there in 1 yard? In 2 yards? In 4 yards?

5. How many feet are there in 2 rods? In 2 rods and 5 feet? In 2 rods and 10 feet? In 2 rods and 2 yards?

6. How many rods are there in 2 miles? In 3 miles? In 5 miles?

7. This line is 1 inch long . Cut a string a foot in length. A yard in length. A rod in length.

8. Name two places a mile apart. Two miles.



LESSON LXXXI.

LIQUID MEASURES.

The measures used in measuring all kinds of liquids are called *Liquid Measures*.

TABLE.

| | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|---|---------|
| 4 | Gills | are equal to | 1 | Pint. |
| 2 | Pints | “ “ “ | 1 | Quart. |
| 4 | Quarts | “ “ “ | 1 | Gallon. |

In estimating the capacity of cisterns, reservoirs, etc., $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons are considered a barrel, and 63 gallons a hogshead.

1. Name some articles that are bought and sold by the gallon, quart, pint, or gill.

2. How many gills are there in 2 pints? In 3 pints? In 5 pints? In 10 pints? In 12 pints?

3. How many pints are there in 5 quarts? In 7 quarts? 6 quarts? 8 quarts?

4. How many quarts are there in 5 gallons? In 8 gallons? 7 gallons? 6 gallons?

5. How many pints are there in 12 gills? In 16 gills? In 15 gills? In 21 gills? In 32 gills?

6. How many gallons are there in 12 quarts? In 16 quarts? In 15 quarts? In 25 quarts?



LESSON LXXXII.

DRY MEASURES.

The measures used in measuring grain, roots, fruit, etc., are called *Dry Measures*.

TABLE.

| | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------|
| 2 Pints | are equal to | 1 Quart. |
| 8 Quarts | “ “ “ | 1 Peck. |
| 4 Pecks | “ “ “ | 1 Bushel. |

In measuring coarse commodities the measure should be *heaped*.
In measuring grain, seeds, etc., the measure should be *even full*.

1. Name some articles that are bought and sold by the bushel, peck, or quart?

2. How many pints are there in 4 quarts? In 8 quarts? In 2 pecks? In 3 pecks? In 4 pecks?

3. How many pecks are there in 2 bushels? In 5 bushels? In 8 bushels? In 10 bushels?

4. How many quarts are there in 40 pints? In 60 pints?

5. How many bushels are there in 32 pecks? In 40 pecks?

6. What will 2 pecks of berries cost at 3 cents a pint?

LESSON LXXIII.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

The weights used in measuring all coarse and heavy articles, as hay, grain, groceries, coal, flour, etc., and all the metals except gold and silver, and all drugs except medicines compounded in prescriptions, are called *Avoirdupois Weights*.

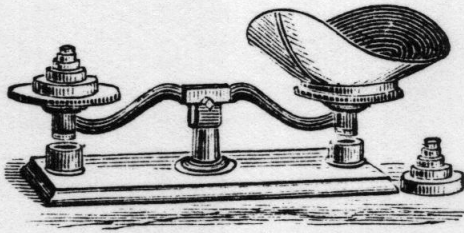


TABLE.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 16 Ounces | are equal to | 1 Pound. |
| 100 Pounds | “ “ “ | 1 Hundred-weight. |
| 20 Hundred-weight | “ | 1 Ton. |

1. How many ounces are there in 3 pounds? In 5 pounds?
2. How many pounds are there in 7 hundred-weight? In 9 hundred-weight?
3. How many pounds are there in 1 ton? In 2 tons? In 5 tons?
4. How many tons are there in 6000 pounds?
5. How many tons and hundred-weight are there in 4500 pounds? In 2900 pounds?
6. How many tons, hundred-weight, and pounds are there in 4625 pounds? In 2643 pounds?
7. What will 6 hundred-weight of sugar cost at 9 cents per pound? At 10 cents per pound?

8. If a bushel of wheat weighs 60 pounds, how many bags that hold 2 bushels each will be required to hold 4800 pounds?

9. What will 5 pounds of indigo cost at 5 cents an ounce? What will 7 pounds cost?



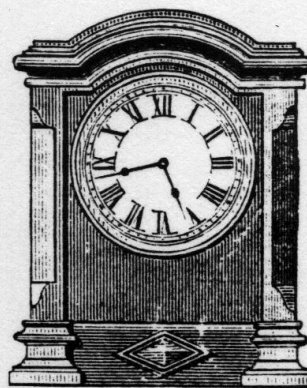
LESSON LXXXIV.

MEASURES OF TIME.

The names of the ordinary divisions of time are seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years.

TABLE.

| | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| 60 Seconds | are equal to | 1 Minute. |
| 60 Minutes | “ “ “ | 1 Hour. |
| 24 Hours | “ “ “ | 1 Day. |
| 7 Days | “ “ “ | 1 Week. |
| 30 Days | “ “ “ | 1 Month. |
| 12 Months | “ “ “ | 1 Year. |
| 365 Days | “ “ “ | 1 Year. |
| 100 Years | “ “ “ | 1 Century. |



1. How many seconds are there in 5 minutes?
In 6 minutes? In 10 minutes?

2. How many minutes are there in 2 hours? In $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour? In $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour?

3. How many hours are there in 2 days? In $\frac{1}{2}$ of a day? In $\frac{1}{3}$ of a day? In $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day?

4. How many days are there in 4 weeks? In 6 weeks? In 7 weeks? In 10 weeks?

5. What part of an hour are 30 minutes? 15 minutes? 45 minutes?
6. How many hours are there in 90 minutes? In 120 minutes? In 180 minutes?
7. How many centuries are there in 1500 years?
8. Of what century is the year 1501 a part?

TABLE OF MONTHS.

| <i>Order.</i> | <i>Name.</i> | <i>No. of Days.</i> | <i>Season.</i> |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1st. | January, | 31. | } Winter. |
| 2d. | February, | 28 or 29. | |
| 3d. | March, | 31. | } Spring. |
| 4th. | April, | 30. | |
| 5th. | May, | 31. | |
| 6th. | June, | 30. | } Summer. |
| 7th. | July, | 31. | |
| 8th. | August, | 31. | } Autumn. |
| 9th. | September, | 30. | |
| 10th. | October, | 31. | |
| 11th. | November, | 30. | } Winter. |
| 12th. | December, | 31. | |
| | | <u>365 or 366.</u> | |

RHYME OF THE MONTHS.

Thirty days hath September,
 April, June, and November.
 All the rest have thirty-one
 Save February, which alone
 Hath twenty-eight, and one day more
 We add to it one year in four.

1. Repeat the months in their order.
2. What is the 5th month? The 7th? The 4th? The 3d? The 10th? The 8th?

3. What are the months of Winter? Summer? Spring? Autumn?

4. How many months have 30 days? How many 31 days?

COUNTING.

The following denominations are used in counting some classes of articles:

TABLE.

| | | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 12 things | are called | 1 dozen. |
| 12 dozen | “ “ | 1 gross. |
| 12 gross | “ “ | 1 great gross. |
| 20 things | “ “ | 1 score. |

1. How many eggs are there in 6 dozen eggs?
2. How many dozen are there in 2 great gross?
3. How many are $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen dozens of eggs?
4. How old is a man who is 3 score years of age? 3 score and 10?

STATIONERS' TABLE.

The denominations used in the paper trade are:

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 24 sheets | are equal | to 1 quire. |
| 20 quires | “ “ “ | 1 ream. |

1. How many sheets of paper are there in 2 quires? In $\frac{1}{2}$ of a quire? In $\frac{1}{4}$ of a quire?
2. How many quires are there in 2 reams? In $\frac{1}{4}$ of a ream? In $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ream?
3. What will be the cost of a ream of paper at 20 cents a quire? At 1 cent a sheet?

LESSON LXXXV.

1. The method of expressing numbers by letters is called the *Roman Notation*.

Letters. I, V, X, L, C, D, M.
Values. 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000.

TABLE OF ROMAN NOTATION.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|------------------|------|
| I | 1 | XXII | 22 |
| II | 2 | XXIII | 23 |
| III | 3 | XXIV | 24 |
| IV | 4 | XXV | 25 |
| V | 5 | XXVI | 26 |
| VI | 6 | XXVII | 27 |
| VII | 7 | XXVIII | 28 |
| VIII | 8 | XXIX | 29 |
| IX | 9 | XXX | 30 |
| X | 10 | XL | 40 |
| XI | 11 | L | 50 |
| XII | 12 | LX | 60 |
| XIII | 13 | LXX | 70 |
| XIV | 14 | LXXX | 80 |
| XV | 15 | XC | 90 |
| XVI | 16 | C | 100 |
| XVII | 17 | CC | 200 |
| XVIII | 18 | CCCC | 400 |
| XIX | 19 | D | 500 |
| XX | 20 | DCCC | 800 |
| XXI | 21 | M | 1000 |

Story Behind this Book

I inherited this book from my great aunt Mabel Elliot, a school teacher. The book was used by Jesse E. Elliot of Rising Sun, Indiana around the date of publication, 1878.

FIRST LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC is published on the www.donpotter.net web site in the hopes that parents, teachers, and curriculum designers will find it of value in their pursuit for improving student success in arithmetic. Donald L. Potter, Odessa, TX.

Report of *Mabel Elliot* for the Year 1917-18

| SUBJECT | FIRST TERM | | | | | | | | SECOND TERM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|------|------|------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|--|
| | 1st Mo | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th | 1st Mo | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th | |
| Latin | 80 | 90 | 89 | 82 | 88 | 87 | 86 | | | 70 | 49 | 77 | 74 | 73 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| German | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algebra | 85 | 90 | 97 | 96 | 90 | | 90 | | | 77 | 98 | 98 | 90 | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geometry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manual Training | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| History | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Biology | 91 | 84 | 87 | 94 | 10 | | 90 | | | 70 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 94 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Con. Arithmetic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 71 | 95 | 94 | 88 | 92 | | 92 | | | 70 | 95 | 94 | 90 | 93 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drawing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Articulate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Science | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct | 95 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 98 | | | | | 45 | 95 | 95 | 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Days Absent | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hours Taught | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Arthur Lovell PRINCIPAL

Rising Sun Public Schools
RISING SUN, INDIANA

SIGNATURE OF PARENTS

FIRST TERM

First Month *Mr. Robert Elliott*

Second Month *Mr. Robert Elliott*

Third Month *Robert Elliott*

Fourth Month *Robert Elliott*

SECOND TERM

First Month *Mr. Robert Elliott*

Second Month *Mr. Robert Elliott*

Third Month *Mr. Robert Elliott*

Fourth Month *Mr. Robert Elliott*

ADA M. PARKER, Supr.

First published on the Internet, 10/03/04. Final corrected edition, 03/26/05.