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1866–1876.

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Ithaca, N. Y., March 31, 1876.

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Chancellor of the University

THE

Regents' Questions

1866 to 1876,

Being the Questions for the Preliminary Examinations for Admission to the

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

PREPARED BY THE

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY,

And participated in simultaneously by nearly Two Hundred and Fifty Academies, forming a basis for distributing nearly a Million Dollars.

COMPILED BY

DANIEL J. PRATT, A. M., PH. D.,

Assistant Secretary, Regents of the University.

Re-Printed from the School Bulletin and N. Y. State Ed. Journal

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1876.

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INTRODUCTION.

The University of the State of New York.

This University, which is one mainly of supervision and visitation and not of instruction, seems to have been modeled after those of Oxford and Cambridge, in England, with this difference, that the institutions composing it are located, for public convenience, in various parts of the State, instead of being grouped within a single city. It was established by an act of the Legislature passed in 1784, (just after the close of the Revolutionary War), and was apparently intended to be the chief if not the only educational institution of the State. Up to this time, there had been no incorporated College or Academy in the State, except the "College of the Province of New York," called King's, now Columbia College. The Act of 1784 was designed to accomplish a twofold purpose, namely: to revive King's College, and to provide for some general system of public education.

It created a Board of Regents, who were to be, in

fact, Trustees or rather the corporation of the College, with ample powers of visitation and supervision over all the means of education which might be established in the State. The Board consisted of four elements:—(1.) The Governor of the State and other officials by virtue of their office. (2.) Twenty-four other persons named in the act. (3.) One person to be chosen by the clergy of each of "the respective religious denominations of the State." (4.) The Fellows, Professors and Tutors of the College then existing (Kings), and of any other colleges that might be erected. The last, however, were members of the Board with limited rights and privileges. It also changed the name of King's College to Columbia College. The Board thus created proved to be a cumbrous body, and early in 1787 the Regents appointed a committee to consider the defects of the organization and to devise plans for advancing education. This committee presented an elaborate report, in which several important measures were recommended. Among these were a system of Academies, inferior in grade to the Colleges, and of Public Schools, which should provide general education in the English branches. These, the Public Schools, the Academies and Colleges, were to be parts of one common system.

Alexander Hamilton was on the committee of the Regents for drafting this report, and is understood to have drawn the bill which, with slight modifications, became a law, April 13, 1787, under the title of "An Act to institute an University within this State, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

This act reduced the number of Regents to twenty-one, including the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to whom have since been added the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It provided that Columbia College and such other Colleges as the Regents might incorporate, should have a local corporation, that each should hold and care for its own property, regulate its affairs generally and confer degrees at pleasure. The Regents were authorized to confer degrees above that of Master of Arts.

It also provided that any Academy, when the state of Literature in it should be so far advanced and the funds admit thereof, shall be authorized by the Regents to elect a President, and that the Academy shall thereby become a College, subject to the like rules, regulations, control and visitation of the Regents as other Colleges.

The original functions and duties of the Board have been continued essentially the same in all the revisions of the law to this time.

The officers of the Board are the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

The system of common schools recommended by the Regents in 1787, can hardly be said to have been established, although several acts were passed from time to time tending in that direction. But on the 19th of June, 1812, an act was passed "establishing common schools and creating the office of 'Superintendent of Common Schools.'". It placed these schools under his jurisdiction and thus created in

fact a distinct educational system, which is now supported by taxes and made virtually free, while the Colleges and Academies have constituted a system dependent mainly on private bounty and the tuition fees of the pupils —although the State has often exercised its bounty towards them by large contributions to their endowments and appliances for the purposes of instruction, and by the creation of a "Literature Fund," the annual income of which is appropriated towards the salaries of teachers in the Academies. The State has also for many years provided for the instruction of classes of common school teachers in the Academies during one third of the academic year. The annual appropriations for these several purposes, are:

From the Literature and the U. S. Deposit Funds, for the payment of Teachers' salaries	$40,000
From the Literature Fund, for the purchase of Books and Apparatus.....	3,000
From the U. S. Deposit Fund, for the instruction of Common School Teachers..	18,000
Total annual appropriation.....	$61,000

In 1872 and 1873, the Legislature made a further appropriation of $125,000 each year, by general taxation, which annual sum the Legislature of 1874 failed to continue; but during the recent session (1876) a bill to increase the appropriation for the instruction of common school teachers from $18,000 to $40,000 passed both houses of the Legislature near the close of the session. This bill, however, failed

to receive the signature of the Governor within the period prescribed by the Constitution, and thus became void. The grand aggregate of these appropriations for the last fifty years is about two and a half million dollars.

The incorporation of Colleges and Academies was originally left to the Board of Regents exclusively. In the exercise of this authority, the Board incorporated Union College in 1795, Hamilton College in 1812, Geneva, now Hobart College in 1824, and several others since that time. It has also incorporated more than two hundred Academies. In 1833, the Regents, in obedience to an Act of the Legislature directing them to prescribe conditions for the incorporation of Colleges and Academies, included among other requirements an endowment fund actually paid in or satisfactorily provided for, of at least one hundred thousand dollars. Since that time, most of those who have sought incorporation as Colleges have applied directly to the Legislature, and many Colleges have been incorporated by that body.

The University includes under the visitation of the Regents, twenty-three literary colleges, fifteen medical colleges, and about two hundred and forty academies and academical departments of union schools.

Besides the oversight of these Colleges and Academies, the Regents have the care and custody of the State Library, which is rapidly increasing and now numbers over ninety-eight thousand volumes, and of the State Museum of Natural History, in which are

large collections illustrating the mineralogy, the soils, the paleontology, the botany and the zoölogy of the State. Each of the Colleges and Academies in the State is required by law to make a report annually to the Regents, showing its financial condition and educational work. These reports are classified and tabulated by the Regents in their Annual Report to the Legislature, and the amount of information thus given to the public as to their condition in all departments is the most important of its kind, it is believed, in our country. The Regents make an Annual Report of the condition of the State Library and the State Museum of Natural History, often including in the latter papers of great value, exhibiting the progress of science and the useful arts.

In the exercise of this oversight of higher education, the Regents frequently visit the Colleges and Academies of the State, and this exerts a powerful influence in elevating the tone of instruction and in securing the care and preservation of the public property.

In order to raise the standard of education and to secure greater ability on the part of teachers, the Regents have instituted a system of Examinations by means of printed questions to be answered by the pupils. On the satisfactory answers to these questions, each pupil receives a certificate which, besides being a mark of honor, entitles the holder to certain other educational facilities.

In 1863, they called together the Presidents and Professors of Colleges, Principals of Academies and other prominent educators, as a result of which the

"University Convocation" was organized. The first anniversary meeting occurred at the Capitol in August, 1864, and sessions have been held annually since that time. At these meetings, besides taking action upon other important matters, papers and essays are read in which are discussed subjects relating to the interests of higher education. A volume is annually published giving an account of the Proceedings of the Convocation, and including the more valuable papers presented. For some years past, the Regents have given additional character to these exercises by formally conferring one or more honorary degrees, in the presence of the Convocation, on persons eminent for scholarship and services in the cause of education.

We here present a classified list of the papers read before the Convocation from its organization to and including the meeting in 1875. The numbers prefixed show the order in which the papers were read. The year annexed is that of the Regents' Report in which the paper appears, and is the year subsequent to that in which the paper was read.

PHILOSOPHY.

33. The Study of Philosophy. Louis Jouin, 1868.

124. The Modern Theory of Forces. Ransom B. Welch, 1875.

91. The Natural Theology of the Doctrine of the Forces. Benjamin N. Martin, 1872.

89. On Speculations in Physical Science. Aaron White, 1872.

120. Of Speculations in Metaphysics. Aaron White, 1874.

112. The Relations of Christian Educators to the Modern Phases of Science. Daniel S. Martin, 1874.

100. Ethical Aspects of Science. Cornelius M. O'Leary, 1873.

122. Influence of John Stuart Mill in Modern Education. Cornelius M O'Leary, 1874.

(*l*) Some Points of Scholastic Philosophy in Relation to Modern Science. Cornelius M. O'Leary, 1876.

139. Sir William Hamilton and other teachers of Philosophy. John W. Mears, 1875.

148. Mental Philosophy in Common Schools. Wm. H. Rogers, 1876.

SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION.

34. Educational Economy. David Murray, 1868.

(*a*) The True Idea of Liberal Education. Tayler Lewis, 1864

15. A Liberal Education. Charles J. Hinkel, 1871.

83. Symmetrical Culture; James T. Edwards, 1872.

1. The Just Place and Proportion of the Several Studies commonly comprised in a Subgraduate Course of Instruction. Charles Murray Naine. 1865.

70. A Course of Studies Adapted to Human Necessities and to Human Purposes. David H. Cruttenden, 1871.

84. A Classification of General Divisions of Study. Hyland C. Kirk, 1872.

103. Should Study in College be confined to a Uniform Curriculum, or should it be made to any extent Elective? Frederick A. P. Barnard, 1873.

98. The New Departure in Education. Erastus F. Bullard, 1873.

119. The Anthropological Principles and Methods of Education. Joseph R. Buchanan, 1874.

86. Primary Education. Oran W. Morris, 1872.

149. Practical Education. Samuel G. Love, 1876.

6. Methods of Teaching, with special reference to what is called Memoriter Instruction. Tayler Lewis, 1865.

26. The Relation of the Art of Analysis to the Art of Teaching. Frederick S. Jewell, 1867.

24. School Discipline. Alonzo Flack, 1867.

55. School Government. J. Dorman Steele, 1870.

—. School Incentives. John E. Bradley, 1876.

PHILOLOGY.

(*b*) Language the Chief Educator and Noblest Art. Daniel J. Pratt, 1864.

7. The Science of Language. Ezra Gallup, 1866.

13. Comparative Philology. Jacob Wilson, 1866.

2. The Study of Language, Classical or Continental, as a Discipline to the Practical Intellect. Wendell L'Amoreux, 1865.

CLASSICAL INSTRUCTION.

39 The Classics in Education. Benjamin N. Martin, 1868.

27. Classical Training. A. F. Monroe, 1867.

11. Elementary Instruction in the Classics. N. W. Benedict, 1866.

85. Classical Study. There should be More of it in our Colleges, or it should be abandoned. Tayler Lewis, 1872.

61: A Method of Classical Instruction. Patrick F. Dealy, 1870.

73. Our Normal Schools and the Study of the Classics in the same. Norman F. Wright, 1871.

(*d*) The Use of the Blackboard in teaching Greek. Edward North, 1864.

147. Pronunciation of Ancient Greek. shall it be according to Accent, or according to Quantity? Jesse A. Spencer, 1876.

80. Pronunciation of Greek and Latin. Nehemiah W. Benedict, 1872.

125. Roman Orthography as opposed to English Latin. Frederick S. Jewell, 1875.

152. Latin Pronunciation Practically Considered. Tracy Peck, 1876.

35. The Study of Latin without reference to proposed Liberal or Professional Education N. W. Benedict, 1868.

113. The Study of Latin. Abel G. Hopkins, 1874.

109. Influence of the Study of Latin upon the Study of English in Schools. Charles J. Hinkel, 1874.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

58 The Study of the English Language. Oliver Morehouse, 1870.

15. The Study of English Grammar. C. S. Halsey, 1866.

115. Grammar as a Natural Science. Charles T. R. Smith, 1874.

129. The Science of English Grammar. William Harkins, 1875.

87. The Proper Construction of an English Grammar. Amos Brown, 1872.

5. The System and Method of Logical Analysis, as related to the Study of the English Language. Frederick S. Jewell, 1865.

10. A Defence of Rhetoric. Anson J. Upson, 1866.

143. A Plea for Elocution in the Academy. Kate M. Thomas, 1876.

144. A Method of Teaching Gesture in Elocution. Homer B. Sprague, 1876.

MATHEMATICS.

31. The Study of Mathematics Gerardus B. Docharty, 1868.

38. The Nature and Method of Teaching Mathematics. William D. Wilson, 1868.

46. The Method of Studying and Teaching Mathematics. Otis H. Robinson, 1869.

42. The Department of Mixed Mathematics in the College of the City of New York. John A. Nichols, 1869.

25. The Arithmetical Preparation Necessary to Commence the Study of Algebra. James H. Hoose, 1867.

130. Positive and Negative Terms in Mathematics. William D. Wilson, 1874.

88. Remarks on Notation. Paul Roulet, 1872.

111. Differentials and the Method of Finding Them. William D. Wilson, 1874.

108. A Method of Integrating the Square Roots of Quadratics. Henry T. Eddy, 1873.

77. A New Method of Solving Cubics and Trinomial Equations of all Degrees. E. W. Evans, 1871.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

14. Abstract of Reports on Decimal Systems of Weights and Measures. Rodney G. Kimball, 1866.

78. Report on the Metric System. Charles Davies, 1871.

90. The Metric System of Weights and Measures. Frederick A. P. Barnard, 1872.

104. The Metric System of Weights and Measures. Charles Davies, 1873.

105. The Metric System of Weights and Measures. James B. Thomson, 1873.

THE NATURAL SCIENCES.

23. Suggestions in regard to Teaching Advanced Classes in Chemistry. Le Roy C. Cooley, 1869.

43. Why should Elementary Chemistry be required for admission to College? Le Roy C. Cooley, 1869.

126. Laboratory Practice. Albert H. Chester, 1875.

96. School Apparatus. Solomon Sias, 1873.

76. The Formation of Cabinets of Minerals for Academies, etc., by a proposed System of Exchanges. Franklin B. Hough, chairman, 1871.

153. Field Studies and Scientific Excursions. Darius R. Ford, 1876.

133. New Scheme of the Functions of the Human Body. Thomas S. Lambert, 1875.

69. Body and Mind ; their Conservative Influence on Each Other. Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, 1871.

70. The Healthfulness of Intellectual Pursuits. John E. Bradley, 1875.

68. Physiology in Relation to Psychology. Cornelius M. O'Leary, 1871.

ÆSTHETICS.

18. Art Studies in Academies and Colleges. C. W. Bennett, 1866.

3. Importance of Drawing as a Branch of Collegiate Education. John A. Nichols, 1865.

(*k.*) Industrial Drawing in Public Schools. Mrs. Mary D. Hicks, 1876.

142. The Fine Arts as an Undergraduate Study. George F. Comfort, 1875.

56. Aesthetic Culture in the Troy Female Seminary. Mrs. John H. Willard, 1870.

120. Beginning of Art, or Evolution in Ornament. Ch. Fred Hartt, 1874.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

27. A Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures an Indispensable Element of a Liberal Education. Tayler Lewis, 1867.

92. The Moral and the Secular in Education. Tayler Lewis, 1873.

67. The Religious Culture of College and Seminary Students. John Easter, 1871.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

57. An address to the Public ; particularly to the Members of the Legislature of New York, proposing a Plan for Improving Female Education. By Emma Willard, Middlebury, 1819 ; Second Edition, 1870.

20. The Extent and Character of Female Education. Mrs. John H. Willard, 1866.

154. The Education of Women. S. Irenæus Prime, 1876.

32. A Letter on the Education of Girls. Miss M. E. Thalheimer. 1868.

19. Diplomas for Women. Alonzo Flack, 1866.

99. Modifications of the Established Curriculum requisite and legitimate in Colleges for Young Women. George W. Samson, 1873.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

102. Agricultural Education. J. Stanton Gould, 1873.

132. Report of the Department of Mechanic Arts of Cornell University. Jno. L. Morris, 1875.

66. The Study of Physical Geography. Grenville M. Ingalsbee, 1871.

50. Education in Politics. John Norton Pomeroy, 1869.

53. Literature as a Study for Young Ladies. Mrs. E. J. Lee Blunt, 1870.

37. How to Read. Alden B. Whipple, 1868.

131. The Instruction of Deaf Mutes. Mrs. Chas. Kelsey, 1875.

INSTRUCTION OF TEACHERS.

110. Instruction of Common School Teachers. Levi D. Miller, 1874.

141. Statistical Report on Instruction of Common School Teachers. Alonzo Flack, 1875.

114. A Scientific Institute for Teachers. Jonathan Allen, 1874.

41. Normal Instruction in College. Edw. North, 1869.

17. Normal Departments in Academies. M. Weed, 1866.

45. Normal Instruction in Academies. Noah T. Clarke, 1869.

TEXT BOOKS.

67. Lectures and Text Books. Joseph Alden, 1871.

73. Teachers, Text Books, and the Encouragement of Practical Teaching. Mrs. Caroline P. Achilles, 1871.

93. What shall we do with the Books? Charles H. Crawford, 1873.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

40. Voluntary Endowments of Colleges and Academies. John V. L. Pruyn, 1868.

59. Perpetual Foundations. Goldwin Smith, 1870.

8. The Necessity of Collegiate Education as a Preparation for Legal Studies. Ellicott Evans, 1866.

21. Statistics of Collegiate Education. D. J. Pratt, 1866.

109. German in the College Curriculum. Adolph Werner, 1873.

134. College Journalism. Oliver E. Branch, 1875.

80. Report on Honorary Degrees. R. B. Fairbairn, 1872.

82. Academic Honors. Erastus C. Benedict, 1872.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION.

61. An Appeal in Behalf of Academies, by a Committee of the University Convocation of the State of

New York. Albert Wells, William H. Bogart, James S. Gardner, 1870.

(*c.*) Course of Study Preparatory for College. James S. Gardner, 1868.

150. The Relations of Public High Schools to Colleges. Samuel Thurber, 1876.

101. State Aid to Academic Institutions. Jonathan Allen, 1873.

116. State Aid to Academic Institutions. Jonathan Allen, etc., 1874.

118. State Aid to Academies and Union Schools; In Reply to the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Jonathan Allen, etc., 1874.

135. School Supervision. Levi S. Packard, 1875.

52. Academies. Joseph Alden, 1870.

95. Academies and their Work. James M. Sprague, 1873.

28. The Whole Work of the Academies. George W. Jones, 1867.

94. The Relations of the Schools of the State. Oliver Morehouse, 1873.

138. The Academy in its relation to the Work of Common Schools. John W. O'Brien, 1875.

137. The Free Academy in a System of Graded Schools. Asa Gardiner Benedict, 1875.

136. The Relations of the Colleges and the Secondary Schools. Cecil F. P. Bancroft, 1875.

97. The Co-Relation of Academies and Universities. Wesley C. Ginn, 1873.

12. The Requisites of Admission to College. S. G. Williams, 1866.

80. Requirements for Admission to College. D. J. Pratt, 1867.

22. Of the Studies to be pursued preparatory to

Admission to College. Frederick A. P. Barnard, 1867.

9. The Importance of a Better Preparation of Young Men in the Greek and Latin Languages for Admission to College. Benjamin Stanton, 1866.

118. Greek in our Preparatory Schools. Merrill E. Gates, 1871.

16. The Value and Means of Literary Culture in Academies. O. Root, Jr., 1866.

36. Literary Exercises in Academies. Samuel G. Love, 1868.

4. The Examinations of the New York Free Academy. Adolph Werner, 1875.

72. Report on Academic Examinations. William D. Wilson, 1871.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

(*h.*) Legislative Grants and Franchises enacted for the Benefit of Academies (from 1786 to 1873). Daniel J. Pratt, 1873.

(*i.*) The Founding of Kings (afterward Columbia) College Daniel J. Pratt, 1874.

145. Inter-Academical Rhetorical Contests. Alonzo Flack, 1876.

155. The National Bureau of Education. John Eaton, 1876.

156 A Statement of the Plan proposed, on the part of the Government and under the direction of the National Bureau of Education, for presenting the History of American Colleges and Universities at the International Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. Franklin B. Hough, 1876.

51. Annals of Public Education in the State of New York. Daniel J. Pratt, 1869, 1870, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.

142. The Founding of the University of the State of New York. Daniel J. Pratt, 1876.

44. The Historical Monuments and Memorials of the State of New York. Daniel S. Martin, 1869.

151. The Cypriote Inscriptions. Isaac H. Hall, 1876.

127. My Old Schoolmaster. Tayler Lewis, 1875.

47. Discourse Commemorative of Charles Anthon, LL.D. Henry Drisler, 1869.

54. Memorial of the late Simeon Benjamin. Augustus W. Cowles, 1870.

128. Memoir of the Rev. Cyrus Comstock. Tayler Lewis, 1875.

49. Sketch of the Life of Prof. Chester Dewey, D.D., LLD. Martin B. Anderson, 1869.

79. Remarks on the Life and Character of the late Gideon Hawley, LL.D. John V. L. Pruyn, 1871.

60. John Augustus Nichols. Adolph Werner, 1870.

48. Biographical Sketch of Matthew Vassar, the Founder of Vassar College. John H. Raymond, 1869.

25. A Discourse on the Life, Character and Writings of Gulian Crommelin Verplanck, LL.D. William Cullen Bryant, 1871.

71. A Memorial of the late Mrs. Emma Willard. Mrs. John H. Willard, 1871.

UNIVERSITY NECROLOGY.

Loring Andrews..... 1876
Charles Anthon..... 1869
Joseph Richard Bellamy..... 1868
Simeon Benjamin..... 1870
Elkanah A. Briggs..... 1872
George W. Briggs..... 1876
Robert Campbell..... 1871
William C. Cleveland..... 1874
Cyrus Comstock..... 1875
Ezra Cornell..... 1876
Erastus Corning..... 1873

David H. Cruttenden.....1876
Francis Elihu Dakin..... 1870
Charles Mortimer Davis.....1870
Amos Dean.....1869
Chester Dewey.....1869
George W. Eaton.....1873
Evan W. Evans.....1875
Isaac Ferris.....1874
Samuel Ware Fisher.....1875
James D. Houghton.....1876
William Fox.....1875
John Stanton Gould.....1876
Gideon Hawley.....1871
John Goddard Hinckley.....1870
John C. Green.....1876
Marietta Ingham.....1868
William Kelley..... 1873
William Colgrove Kennedy.....1868
George Kerr.....1868
Andrew J. Lang..... 1872
Samuel Luckey... 1871
Hannah W. Lyman.....1872
James McNaughton.....1875
Alden March.....1870
Martin Manville Marsh.....1869
George Benjamin Miller.....1870
Samuel F. B. Morse.....1873
John Augustus Nichols.....1870
John J. Owen.....1870
Isaac Parks.....1870
Lorenzo Parsons.....1870
James E. Pomfret.....1870
Philip M. W. Redfield.....1875
Victor M. Rice.....1871
John F. Richardson..... 1864
Edward Walstein Root.....1873
James M. Smeallie.....1870
Peter Smeallie.....1868
Buel A. Smith.....1868
Phineas Staunton.....1869
John Torrey.....1874

Hannah Upham..... 1870
Matthew Vassar..... 1869
Gulian Crommelin Verplanck 1871
Horace Webster..... 1872
Monroe Weed..... 1868
Samuel Darwin Wilcox..... 1875
Mrs. Emma Willard, (twice) 1871

List of the Regents of the University, with their respective periods of service.

Present Members are indicated by small caps.

1787. Rev. John Rodgers, D.D.....died 1811
1787. Egbert Benson, LLD.....resigned 1802
1787. Gen. Philip Schuyler.....died 1804
1787. Ezra L'Hommedieu.....died 1811
1787. Rev. Nathan Kerr (Carr).....died 1804
1787. Peter Sylvester.....died 1808
1787. John Jay, LL.D.....resigned 1790
1787. Rev. Dirck Romeyn, D.D.....resigned 1796
1787. James Livingston.....resigned 1797
1787. Ebenezer Russell.....resigned 1813
1787. Lewis Morris.....died 1798
1787. Matthew Clarkson.....died 1825
1787. Right Rev. Benj. Moore, D.D...resigned 1792
1787. Rev. Eilardus Westerlo, D.D.....died 1790
1787. Rev. Andrew King.....died 1815
1787. Rev. William Linn, D.D.....died 1808
1787. Jonathan G. Tompkins.....resigned 1808
1787. Rev. John McDonald..... resigned 1796
1787. Frederic Wm. Baron De Steuben...died 1794
1790. Gulian Verplanck.....died 1800
1791. Zephaniah Platt.....died 1807
1795. James Watson.....died 1806

1796. James Cochran.....resigned 1819
1796. Rev. Jonas Coe, D.D.....resigned 1796
1797. Abraham Van Vechten, LL.D..resigned 1823
1797. Rev. Thomas Ellison.....died 1802
1798. Simeon De Witt.....died 1834
1800. James Kent, LL.D.....vacated 1816
1802. John Tayler.....died 1829
1802. Henry Rutgers.....resigned 1826
1802. Charles Selden.....vacated 1816
1805. Ambrose Spencer, LL.D.....vacated 1816
1805. Lucas Elmendorf.....vacated 1822
1807. Elisha Jenkins.....died 1848
1808. De Witt Clinton, LL.D.....resigned 1825
1808. Peter Gansevoort.....died 1812
1808. Alexander Sheldon.....vacated 1816
1809. Nathan Smith.....vacated 1822
1812. Joseph C. Yates.....vacated 1833
1812. Solomon Southwick.....resigned 1823
1813. Smith Thompson, LL.D.....resigned 1819
1813. John Woodworth, LL.D.....resigned 1822
1816. Martin Van Buren, LL.D.....resigned 1829
1817. John Lansing, jun., LL.D.....died 1828
1817. Rev. John De Witt, D.D.....resigned 1823
1817. Samuel Young.....resigned 1835
1817. Nathan Williams.....vacated 1824
1819. Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL.D.....died 1839
1820. William A. Duer, LL.D.....vacated 1824
1822. James Thompson.....died 1845
1822. Harmanus Bleecker, LL.D.....resigned 1834
1823. Samuel A. Talcott.....resigned 1829
1823. James King.....died 1841
1823. Peter Wendell, M.D.....died 1849
1823. William L. Marcy, LL.D.....vacated 1829
1824. Peter B. Porter.....resigned 1830
1824. Robert Troup.....died 1827
1825. John Greig.....died 1858
1826. Jesse Buel.....died 1839
1826. Gulian C. Verplanck, LL.D.....died 1870
1827. Edward P. Livingston.....resigned 1831
1829. Benjamin F. Butler, LL.D.....resigned 1832
1829. Gerrit Y. Lansing, LL.D.....died 1862

1829. John K. Paige.....died 1857
1829. John Suydam.....died 1835
1830. John P. Cushman.....resigned 1834
1830. John Tracy.....resigned 1833
1831. John A. Dix, LL.D., New York, resigned 1846
1876. " " " " re-appointed
1832. John L. Viele.....died 1832
1833. William Campbell.....died 1844
1833. Erastus Corning.....died 1872
1833. Prosper M. Wetmore.....died 1876
1834. James McKown .....died 1847
1834. John Lorimer Graham.....resigned 1864
1835. Amasa J. Parker, LL.D.....resigned 1844
1835. John McLean.....died 1858
1835. Washington Irving, LL.D.....resigned 1842
1839. Joseph Russell .....resigned 1844
1840. John C. Spencer, LL.D.....vacated 1844
1842. Gideon Hawley, LL.D..... .....died 1870
1842. David Buel.....died 1860
1844. James S. Wadsworth... .....died 1864
1844. John V. L. Pruyn, LL.D., Albany.....
1845. William C. Bouck.....vacated 1847
1845. Martin Van Buren, LL.D.....resigned 1845
1845. Jabez D. Hammond, LL.D.....died 1855
1846. John L. O'Sullivan.....resigned 1855
1846. Robert Campbell..... ....died 1870
1847. Rev. Samuel Luckey, D.D.....died 1869
1847. Robert G. Rankin, Newburg.....
1849. Philip S. Van Rensselaer.....resigned 1856
1851. Rev. John N. Campbell, D.D.....died 1864
1855. Erastus C. Benedict, LL.D.,New York
1856. Robert Kelly.....died 1856
1856. George W. Clinton, LL.D., Buffalo...
1857. Rev. Isaac Parks, D.D.....died 1869
1858. Lorenzo Burrows, Albion.....
1858. William C. Bryant, LL.D.....resigned 1858
1859. Rev. George B. Cheever, D.D....vacated 1861
1859. Robert S. Hale, LL.D,, Elizabethtown
1861. J. Carson Brevoort, Brooklyn.....
1861 Elias W. Leavenworth, Syracuse.....
1862. George R. Perkins, LL.D., Utica.....

1864. Geo. Wm. Curtis, LL.D.,W. New Br'ton
1864. Alexander S. Johnson, LL.D....vacated 1874
1865. William H. Goodwin, D.D.....died 1876
1869. John A. Griswold.....died 1872
1870. Francis Kernan, LL.D., Utica.....
1870. Oswald Ottendorfer.....resigned 1873
1871. John L. Lewis, Penn Yan.....
1871. Horatio G. Warner, LL.D.....died 1876
1872. Henry R. Pierson, LL.D, Albany.....
1873. Martin I. Townsend, LL.D., Troy.....
1873. James W. Booth, New York.....
1874. Rev. Anson J. Upson, D.D., Albany....
1876. Rev. Aug. C. George, D.D., Syracuse...
1876. William L. Bostwick, Ithaca.....

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

CHANCELLORS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1784. George Clinton..... 1796
1796. John Jay..... 1802
1802. George Clinton..... 1805
1805. Morgan Lewis..... 1808
1808. Daniel D. Tompkins..... 1817
1817. John Tayler..... 1829
1829. Simeon De Witt..... 1834
1835. Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL.D..... 1839
1839. James King..... 1841
1842. Peter Wendell, M.D..... 1849
1849. John Greig.....declined 1849
1849. Gerrit Y. Lansing. LL.D..... 1862
1862. John V. L Pruyn, LL.D.....Albany

VICE CHANCELLORS.

1784. Pierre Van Cortlandt..... 1787
1787. John Jay..... 1790
1790. John Rodgers, D.D.....,..... 1811
1814. John Tayler..... 1817

1817. Simeon De Witt.....1829
1829. Elisha Jenkins.....1842
1842. Luther Bradish.....1843
1843. Daniel S. Dickinson.....1845
1845. John Greig 1858
1858. Gulian C. Verplanck, LL D.....1872
1872. Erastus C. Benedict, LL.D., New York

SECRETARIES.

1784. Robert Harpur..... 1787
1787. Richard Harrison, LL.D.....1790
1790. Nathaniel Lawrence.....1794
1794. De Witt Clinton, LL.D..... 1797
1797. David S Jones, LL.D..... 1798
1798. Francis Bloodgood.....1814
1814. Gideon Hawley, LL.D.....1841
1841. T. Romeyn Beck, M.D., LL.D 1855
1855. Samuel B. Woolworth, LL.D., Albany

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

1866. Daniel J. Pratt, Ph. D., Albany.....

History of the Preliminary Academic Examinations of the University of the State of New York.

It is now twelve years since the Regents, by their ordinance of July 27, 1864, for the purpose of ascertaining what scholars in the academies are clearly entitled to be included in the annual distribution of the

Literature Fund, directed that at the close of each academic term, a public examination of all scholars presumed to have completed preliminary studies, be held under the direction of a committee of at least three persons, to be appointed by the trustees of the academy; and that a certificate be given, by the committee, to each scholar sustaining the examination, which certificate should entitle the holder, (1) to be admitted to the Academic Class in any academy subject to the visitation of the Regents, without further examination; and also, in connection with the subsequent pursuit of higher studies for a prescribed period, (2) to be counted in the pro rata distribution of the Literature Fund to the academy reporting the scholar.

The first examination under this ordinance was held in the spring of 1865. The results were not satisfactory, for various reasons. Prominent among these may be mentioned the fact that no uniform tests of proficiency were prescribed, and that the committees established for themselves widely different standards of judgment. It became evident that an examination conducted in this manner would not furnish a basis for the equitable distribution of the income of the Literature Fund among the various academies of the State. Still, the plan of a bona fide examination was generally recognized by the principals and trustees of academies as a step in the right direction, and an effort was at once made to remedy the defects of the original system.

The suggestion made by some of the principals of

academies, that a uniform system of printed questions be prepared by the Regents, and that the answers to these questions be in writing, was adopted and put in operation in November, 1866, one set of questions in arithmetic, geography and grammar, respectively, being sent to each academy, to be dictated by the principal, to the class assembled for examination. This method was repeated in February, and again in June, 1867. The most serious defects complained of in the working of this method, were those growing out of the oral dictation of the questions, which not only consumed much time, but in many cases, especially in large classes, did not invariably scholars enable the to correctly hear and fully understand what was dictated. It was urged that to make the examination a success, each scholar must be furnished with a set of the printed questions, for his own exclusive use. As the substitution of an examination wholly by printed questions and written answers would be of no public interest while in progress, it was deemed advisable that the examination be conducted as a private one, only the principal, committee and candidates being allowed to be present. These modifications of the system were adopted in November, 1867, and though attended with greatly increased labor and expense, in printing and issuing the questions, it has been continued to the present time, to the general satisfaction of all concerned. At that time it was also decided to issue the certificates of academic scholarship from the office of the Regents. Under this system thirty tri-yearly examina-

tions have been held and more than thirty-three thousand certificates have been issued by the Regents to as many scholars who have sustained the examination. The formal reports of each examination are mounted in convenient book form in the office of the Regents, and the series is a valuable historical record of the results of these examinations.

The experimental fruits of each succeeding examination have been diligently sought and applied in improving the system and in establishing all practicable safeguards against abuse and checks upon committees, principals and scholars, whose personal interest would of course lead them to desire that all or nearly all, candidates should be adjudged to have passed the examination. It was found that many scholars would endeavor either to give or receive aid, or both, and that the committees, if honest and faithful, were compelled to act in a somewhat odious police character. To make this feature less prominent, by throwing a share of the responsibility upon the scholars themselves, the Regents long since concluded to require each scholar's written declaration, at the end of each set of answers, that he had neither given nor received aid in his work. Parers not having this declaration are summarily rejected, and it is believed that the requirement has been highly salutary, and that it is essential to the completeness of the system.

Since February, 1870, inclusive, the Regents have required that all the papers of scholars claimed to be entitled to certificates be sent to their office for revision by one person. These papers are thus sub-

jected to a process of "equalization," and the rejection of any papers unworthily claimed is secured. In this way, the claims made in the examination returns are reduced, on an average, about twenty per cent.; and the number claimed since this system of revision was adopted is scarcely more than half as great as when the decision of the examining committees was final.

In the review of what has been done in thus projecting, organizing and administering a uniform examination in writing on so broad a field as the more than two hundred academies and academical departments of the State, with no guiding precedent, and in face of the prediction in various quarters that any such system was utterly impracticable, the Regents have been greatly gratified with the results thus far attained, and impressed with the importance of studying to make it still more successful in stimulating general attention to the fundamental branches of education, and at the same time providing a satisfactory basis for the equitable distribution of the literature fund. Acting under this consideration, the Regents, some years since, provided for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Examinations. That committee has rendered valuable service to the executive officers of the Board in the matter of preparing the papers and perfecting the arrangements for the examinations.

The subject of this preliminary academic examination has been often discussed at the University Convocation, any real or supposed defects have been freely pointed out from time to time, and the system,

as a whole, has been cordially and heartily endorsed. Many teachers, including some who at first looked upon it with great disfavor, declare that it is of inestimable benefit in their schools.

The Regents have been urged to include additional subjects, under authority of such legislation as may be needed and procured. It has also been urged that a similar uniform system ought to be employed to ascertain the qualifications of common school teachers. The system is attracting considerable attention in other States, and the question papers are much sought for and used as trial tests in schools other than those subject to the visitation of the Regents. While further modifications are unquestionably desirable, there would seem to be positive merit in a pioneer system which has been able to sustain itself so long and to commend itself so largely to public favor.

Principals of Academies and Academic Departments of Union Schools.

The first sum annexed to that apportioned to each, Nov. 23, 1875, from the $40,000 income of the Literary Fund, according to the number of pupils in attendance who have passed the Regents' examination. The number in parenthesis gives the relative rank of each school in this apportionment. The second sum annexed gives the apportionment, January, 1876, for instruction of Common School Teachers. The third sum annexed gives the apportionment for purchase of Books and Apparatus.

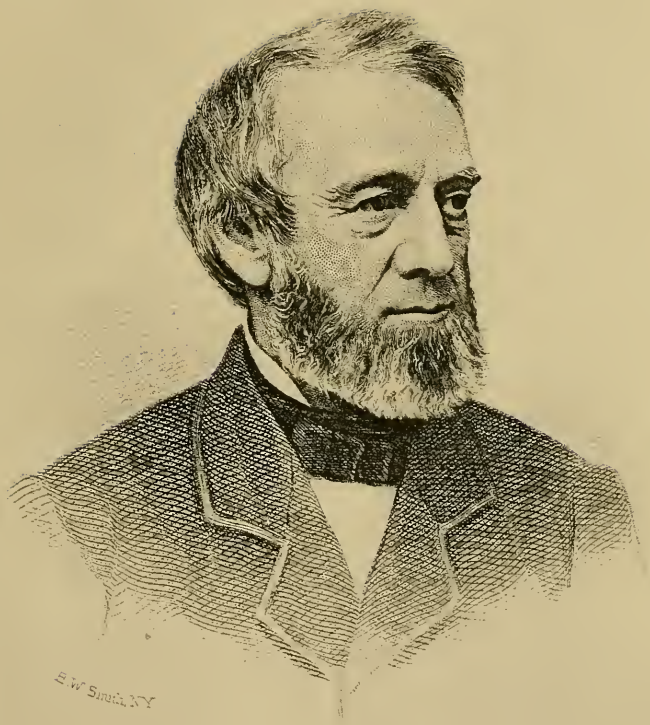
Addison Union School, E. L. Richardson, (159) $52.61.
Adelphi Academy, (Brooklyn,) Stephen G. Taylor. (48) 247.28.
Afton Union School, David E. Kohler, (91) 131.53, 130.00.
Albany Academy, Merrill E. Gates, (55) 210.44.
Albany Female Academy, Miss Louise Ostrom.
Albany High School, John E. Bradley, (1) 1,683.58, —, 250.00.
Albion Academy, F. W. Forbes, (135) 78.92, 70.00.

Alfred University, Acad. Dep., Jonathan Allen, (11) 599.78, 200.00.
Almond Academy, L. W. Potter.
Amenia Seminary, S. T. Frost, (135) 78.92, 200.00.
Ames Union School, S. A. Wessels.
Amsterdam Academy, W. W. Thompson, (195) 21.04.
Angola Union School, W. H. Benedict, (189) 26.30, —, 32.40.
Arcade Union School, Geo. M. Forbes, (159) 52.61.
Argyle Academy, Geo. A. Hoadley, (167) 47.35.
Attica Union School, Thomas B. Lovell, (144) 68.40, 130.00.
Auburn Academic High School, John E. Myer, (9) 657.65.
Augusta Academy, Sylvia A. Light, (181) 36.83.
Aurora Academy, D. J. Sinclair, (42) 273.58, 200.00.
Bainbridge Union School, E. W. Rogers, (45) 258.80, 200.00.
Baldwinsville Free Academy, Abner E. Lasher, (40) 284.10, 75.00.
Batavia Union School, Gardner Fuller, (38) 294.63, 200.00.
Bath-on-Hudson Union School, J. S. Powell.
Binghamton Central High School, R. B. Clark, (12) 557.69.
Bridge Hampton Lit. & Com. Inst., L. W. Hallock.
Brookfield Academy, Jas. H. Messenger, (208) 5.26, 70.00.
Brooklyn Coll. & Polytechnic Inst., David H. Cochran, (10) 615.56.
Buffalo Central School, Ray T. Spencer, (2) 1,473.13, —, 250.00.
Buffalo Female Academy, Rev. Albert T. Chester.
Cambridge Union School, Jas. L. King, (189) 26.30.
Canajoharie Academy, T. S. Ireland.
Canandaigua Academy, Noah T. Clarke, (50) 242.01, 100.00.
Canastota Union School, Aaron White, (167) 47.35.
Candor Union School, L. D. Farnham, (153) 57.87.
Canisteo Academy, W. La Monte, (189) 26.30, 200.00, 72.00.
Canton Union School, N. W. Evans, (85) 147.31, 170.00.
Carthage Union School, A. H. Brown, (153) 57.87.
Cary Collegiate Seminary, (Oakfield,) C. H. Kellogg, (99) 126.27.
Castile Union School, J. F. Forbes, (175) 42.09, —, 70.00.
Catskill Free Academy, James Barkley, (62) 189.40.
Cayuga Lake Academy, Charles Kelsey, (181) 36.83.
Cazenovia Seminary, Rev. Winfield S. Smyth, (5) 968.06, 60.00.
Chamberlain Institute, Rev. James T. Edwards, (36) 310.41, 180.00.
Champlain Union School, B. T. Holcomb, (205) 10.52.
Chester Union School, Wm. Simpson, (144) 68.40.
Chili Seminary, (North Chili,) B. T. Roberts, [205] 10.52.
Christian Brothers' Academy, [Albany], Brother Hugh.
Cincinnatus Academy, E. C. Wheeler, [73] 168.36, 200.00.
Clarence Union School, Herman C. DeGroat, [85] 147.31, 190.00.
Claverack Ac. and H. R. Inst., Rev. Alonzo Flack, [17] 473.51, 200.00.
Clinton Grammar School, Rev. Isaac O. Best and J. C. Gallup, [Fem. Dept.] [76] 163.10.
Clinton Liberal Institute, J. T. Osmond, [189] 26.30.
Cobleskill Union School, R. P. Orr, [61] 199.93, 190.00.
Colgate Acad., [Hamilton,] Francis W. Towle, [197] 15.78, —, 250.00.
Cook Academy, A. C. Winters, [50] 242.01, 100.00.
Cooperstown Union School, J. G. Wight, [102] 115.75, —, 150.00.
Corning Free Academy, Henry A. Balcam, [22] 426.16.
Coxsackie Academy, R. A. McDuffie.
Dansville Seminary, S. H. Goodyear, [106] 110.49.
Dean Academy, D. W. Smith.
Delaware Academy, S. E. Smith, (117) 99.96, 190.00.
Delaware Literary Institute, E. M. Rollo, [14] 530.59, 176.00.
Deposit Union School, Jas. Johonnot, [197] 15.78.
Dryden Union School, F. J. Cheney, [121] 94.70.
Dunkirk Union School, Wm. Harkins, [81] 152.58, —, 250.00.
East Bloomfield Academy, Geo. N. Eastman, [144] 68.40.
East Hamburgh Friends' Institute, H. B. Farmer, [159] 52.61.
East Henrietta Union School, Rev. H. S. Owen.

Egberts' High School, [Cohoes], Oliver P. Steves, [100] 121.01.
Elizabethtown Union School, John W. Chandler, [121] 94.70, 200.00.
Ellington Union School, W. P. Spring, [42] 273.58.
Elmira Free Academy, James R. Monks, [19] 457.52.
Erasmus Hall Academy, Jared Hasbrouck, [205] 10.52.
Evans Academy, Elbert Place, [175] 42.09.
Fairfield Academy, C. V. Parsell, [106] 110.49, 150.00.
Fairport Union School, J. R. Gordon, [167] 47.35.
Falley Seminary, Rev. James Gilmour, [117] 99.96, 100.00.
Forestville Free Academy, W. W. Darling, [28] 378.81, 200.00.
Fort Covington Academy, W. H. Winchester, [175] 42.01.
Fort Edward Collegiate Inst., Joseph E. King, [34] 415.63, 190.00.
Fort Edward Union School, D. C. Farr, [153] 57.87, —, 79.94.
Fort Plain Seminary, Rev. A. Mattice, [117] 99.96, 180.00.
Franklin Adademy, Malone, Wm. S. Aumock, [81] 152.58.
Franklin Academy, Prattsburgh, Jas. Christie, [62] 189.40, 180.00.
Friendship Academy, P. Miller, [79] 157.83, 80.00.
Genesee Valley Seminary, [Belfast], C. D. Davie, [131] 84.18, 200.00.
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, (Lima,) G. H. Bridgman, [55] 215.71.
Gen. and Wy. Sem., [Alexander,] Geo. M. Brown, [153] 58.87.
Geneva Classical and Union School, Wm. H. Vrooman, [13] 531.38
Gilbertsville Academy, Rev. Abel Wood, [90] 142.05, 90.00.
Glen's Falls Academy, —— ——, [125] 89.44. 110.00.
Gloversville Union School, Henry A. Pratt, [81] 152.58.
Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, M. H. Fitts. [47] 252.54, 200.00.
Greene Union School, A. J. Osborn, [125] 89.44.
Greenville Academy, J. V. D. Ayers, [195] 21.04, 50.00.
Greenwich Union School, Clarence J. Doughty, [197] 15.78.
Griffith Institute, [Springville], S. W. Eddy, [131] 84.18, 130.00.
Groton Union School, V. L. Davey, [101] 115.75, 110.00.
Haltmoon Academy, Emma Moody, [197] 15.78, —, 40.00.
Hamburgh Union School, Frederick Dick, [94] 131.53, 110.00.
Hartford Academy, [South Hartford], H. W. Barker.
Hartwick Seminary, [Hart. Sem'y P. O.], Jas. Pitcher, [159] 52.61.
Haverling Union School, [Bath], L. D. Miller, [28] 378.81, 190.00.
Holland Patent Union School, D. D. VanAllen, [121] 94.70, 150.00.
Holley Union School, M. M. Baldwin, —, —, 200.00.
Homer Union School, E. J. Peck, [55] 215.71, 160.00.
Hoosick Falls Union School, Mrs. Julia M. Dewey, [138] 73.66.
Hornellsville Free Academy, D. L. Freeborn, [62] 189.40.
Hudson Academy, Rev. W. D. Perry, [144] 68.40.
Hungerford Col. In., [Adams], A. B. Watkins, [30] 368.28, 200.00.
Huntington Union School, Chas. H. Peck, [62] 189.40.
Ilion Union School, A. B. Poland, [144] 68.40.
Ithaca Union School, Fox Holden, [39] 289.39.
Ives Seminary, [Antwerp], M. A. Veeder, [76] 163.10, 170.00.
Jamestown Union School, Samuel G. Love, [8] 689.22, 200.00.
Jane Grey School, [Mt. Morris,] Joseph Lindley.
Johnstown Union School, Wm. S. Snyder, [62] 189.40, 120.00.
Jordan Academy, N. D. Bidwell, [151] 63.13.
Keeseville Union School, W. H. Landon, [181] 36.83, 150.00
Kinderhook Academy, George Cole.
Kingston Academy, Charles Curtis, [19] 457.52.
Lansingburgh Academy, C. T. R. Smith, [159] 52.61.
Lawrenceville Academy, E. M. Sharon, [21] 436.68.
Leavenworth Institute, [Wolcott], John T. Cothran, [102] 115.75
LeRoy Academic Institute, W. H. Munro, [112] 165.22.
Liberty Normal Institute, T. E. Wood, —, —, 200.00.
Lisle Union School, E. T. DeBell, [188] 31.56.
Little Falls Union School, W. W. Baker, [144] 68.40.
Lockport Union School, Asher B. Evans, [6] 847.05, 200.00, 250.00
Lowville Academy, W. R. Adams, [81] 152.58, 200.00.

Lyons Union School, Wm. H. Lord, [67] 184.14.
Macedon Academy, J. Edman Massee, [90] 142 05, 120.00.
McGrawville Union School, J. H. Kelley, [138] 73.66, 110.00.
Marion Collegiate Institute, J. B. Frazer, [88] 147.31, 170.00.
Marshall Seminary of Easton, A. W. Marcy.
Martin Institute, (Martinsburgh), F. P. Lantry.
Massena Union School, J. A. Haig.
Mayville Union School, Wm. F. Ulery, [135] 78.92.
Mechanicville Academy, Mrs. S. E. K. Ames, (167) 47.35, 190.00.
Medina Free Academy, F. J. Squires, [94] 131.53, 90.00.
Mexico Academy, Chas. E. Havens, [70] 178.88, 160.00.
Middlebury Academy, [Wyoming], H. G. Davis, [105] 110.49.
Montgomery Academy, Benj. C. Nevins, [197] 15.78.
Monticello Academy F. G. Snook, —, —, 50.00.
Moravia Union School, Charles O. Roundy, [73] 168.36, 190.00.
Morris Union School, A. G. Miller.
Mount Morris Union School, B. Lewis, [167], 47.35, —, 215.00.
Mount Pleasant Academy, [Sing Sing], W. W. Benjamin.
Monro Col. Inst., (Elbridge) Truman K. Wright [55] 215.71, 200.00.
Naples Academy, C. H. Davis, [105] 110.49, 180.00.
Nassau Academy, Kate L. Hyser.
Newark Union School and Academy, A. W. Norton, [71] 173.62.
New Berlin Academy, J. P. Bishop, [31] 341.98, 160.00.
New Paltz Academy, H. M Bauscher, [105] 110.49.
Nichols Union School, F. J. Vose, [121] 94.70, 190.00.
Norwich Union School, Hiram L. Ward, [53] 236.75.
Nunda Academy, Wm. H. Rogers, [117] 99.96, 200.00.
Oakwood Seminary, (Union Springs), Elijah Cook, [175] 42.09.
Ogdensburgh Educational Institute, E. S. Land.
Olean Union School, W. H. Truesdale.
Oneonta Union School, N. N. Bull, [205] 10.52.
Onondaga Academy, Oliver W. Sturdevant, [105] 110.49, 200.00.
Ontario Female Seminary, Benj. Richards, [197] 15.78.
Oswego High School, C. W. Richards, [55], 210.44.
Ovid Union School, Wm. L. Hyde, [167] 47.35.
Owego Free Academy, A. J. Robb, [48] 247.28, 200.00, 107.16.
Oxford Academy, F. B. Lewis, [92] 136.69, 130.00.
Packer Coll. Institute, (Brooklyn), Alonzo Crittenden, [7] 694.48.
Palatine Bridge Union School, H. L. Huston, [197] 15.78.
Palmyra Classical Union School, H. F. Burt, [37] 299.89. 110.00.
Parma Institute, Cora C. Clark.
Peekskill Academy, C. L. Wright, Robert Donald.
Penn Yan Academy, F. D. Hodgson, [94] 131.53, 200.00.
Perry Academy, Ella S. Calligan, [85] 147.31.
Phelps Union and Classical School, H. C. Kirk [138] 73.66.
Phœnix Union School, B. G. Clapp.
Pike Seminary, Irving B. Smith, [76] 163.10. 130.00
Plattsburgh High School, Oscar Atwood, [55] 215.71, 200.00.
Pompey Academy, G. E. Ryan, —, —, 70.00.
Port Byron Free School and Academy, C. A. Peake, [138] 73.66
Port Jervis Union School, A. B. Wilbur, [138] 73.66
Poughkeepsie High School, S. W. Buck, [113] 105.12.
Pulaski Academy, S. Duffy, [15] 526.25.
Red Creek Union School, closed.
Rensselaerville Academy, John Jones, [151] 63.13.
Rhinebeck Union School, M. P. Cavert.
Rochester Female Academy, Mrs. Sarah J. Nichols, [175] 42.09.
Rochester Free Academy, Nehemiah W. Benedict, [4] 1004.89.
Rogersville Union Sem., (South Dansville), E. L. Maxson.
Rome Academy, A. G. Benedict, [42] 473.58.
Rural Sem., (East Pembroke), Seward Robson, [159] 52.61, 200.00.
Rushford Union School, Wm. W. Bean, [181] 36.83, 120.00.

Rushville Union School, A. D. Whitney.
Sandy Creek Union School, John G. Williams, [153] 57.87.
Sandy Hill Union School, Wm. McLaren, (71) 173.62, 180.00, 220.00
Saratoga Springs Union School, L. S. Packard. (92) 136.79, —, 80.00.
Sauquoit Academy, L. J. Kimball, (167) 47.35.
Schenectady Union School, Samuel B. Howe, (33) 336.72.
Schoharie Union School, Solomon Sias, (50) 242.01, 200.00.
Seminary of our Lady of Angels, (Suspension Bridge,) Robt. E. V. Rice.
Seneca Falls Academy, Ezra B. Fancher, (112) 105.22.
Sherburne Union School, Stanley P. Field, (112) 105.22, 120.00, 33.50.
Sherman Academy, (Moriah,) E. J. Owen, (112) 105.22.
Sherman Union School, Jas. W. Brown, (100) 121.01, —, 100.00.
Skaneateles Union School, Arthur M. Wright, (138) 73.66, 100.00.
Sodus Academy, Elisha Curtis, (25) 405.11, 200.00.
Spencer Union School, C. H. Freeman, —, 140.00, 71.00.
Spencertown Union School, Franklin J. Wilson.
S. S. Seward Institute, (Florida), T. G. Schriver and Mrs. G. W. Seward, (175) 42.09.
Stamford Seminary, J. H. McKee.
Starkey Seminary, (Eddytown), B. F. McHenry, (94) 131.58, 100.00.
Syracuse High School, Samuel Thurber, (3) 1,157.46.
Temple Grove Sem., (Saratoga Springs,) Charles F. Dowd.
Ten Broeck Free Ac., (Franklinville,) Wm. M. Benson, (16) 478.77.
Ticonderoga Union School, L. H. Barrett.
Troy Academy, T. Newton Willson, (139) 52.61.
Troy Female Seminary, Emily T. Wilcox.
Troy High School, H. A. Pierce, (27) 394.59.
Trumansburgh Academy, R. S. Smith, (144) 68.40.
Unadilla Academy, Jas. O. Griffin, (159) 52.61, —, 60.00.
Union Academy of Belleville, Geo. F. Sawyer, (105) 110.49, 170.00.
Union Hall Academy, (Jamaica), Jacob Hasbrouck.
Utica Academy, Geo. C. Sawyer, (18) 468.25
Utica Female Academy, Mrs. J. C. G. Platt.
Vernon Union School. E. W. Davis.
Wallkill Academy, (Middletown), Henry R. Sanford, (131) 84.18.
Walton Union School, Strong Comstock, (79) 157.84, 200.00.
Walworth Academy, J. C. Norris, (189) 26.30.
Warrensburgh Academy, Warrington Somers, (125) 89.44, 200.00.
Warsaw Union School, A. P. Chapin, (67) 184.14.
Warwick Institute, A. G. McAllister, (125) 89.44.
Washington Academy, (Salem), John A. McFarland, (23) 420.89.
Waterford Union School, E. E. Ashley, (153) 57.87.
Waterloo Union School, Chas. K. Hoyt, (125) 89.44.
Watertown High School, W. K. Wickes, (31) 341.98, 110.00.
Waterville Union School, Geo. R. Cutting, (167) 47.35.
Watkins Academic Union School, S. S. Johnson, (131) 84.18.
Waverly Union School, H. H. Hutton, (45) 257.80, 1901.00, 119.00.
Weedsport Union School, James H. Shults, (40) 284.10, 200.00.
Webster Academy, Geo. S. Billings.
Westfield Union School, John S. Fosdick, (33) 336.72, 60.00.
West Hebron Union School, M. J. Oatman, (189) 26.30.
Westport Union School, C. C. Gove, (181) 36.83.
West Winfield Academy, T. H. Roberts, (35) 326.19.
Whitehall Union School, E. Butler, (187) 36.83.
Whitestown Seminary, James S. Gardner, (25) 405.11, 200.00.
Whitney's Point U. S., C. N. Cunningham, (72) 168.36, 200.00, 75.00
Wilson Union School, F. A. Greene, (67) 184.13, 150.00.
Windsor Union School, R. L. Thatcher, (125) 89.44, 200.00.
Woodhull Academy, D. H. Cobb, (88) 147.31.
Yates Academy, D. N. Burke, (54) 226.29.
Yates Union School, (Chittenango), A. Magoris.



S. B. Woolworth,
Secretary.

THE

REGENTS' QUESTIONS,

1866—1876.

ARITHMETIC.

To the Teacher.

As first given out, the examination papers in arithmetic contained no special directions as to their use. Experience developed the following expedients to insure honest work

(1) From the Tenth Examination, this paragraph as prefixed to the questions :

Each scholar is to declare at the close of the examination, over his signature, whether he had any previous knowledge of these questions, and whether he has either given or received aid in answering them.

From the Twelfth Examination, this paragraph read as follows :

Each scholar is to declare over his signature that he had no previous knowledge of these questions, and that he has neither given nor received aid in answering them, if such be the fact.

It so remained till the Eighteenth Examination, when the phrase "answering any of them," was substituted for "answering them."

At the Twenty-third Examination, the words "two hours only," preceded this paragraph, and for the last clause this was substituted: "and that he has not spent more than the allowed time, if all this be true."

After this the paragraph did not appear.

(2) At the Tenth Examination, these paragraphs were appended to the questions:

Do you conscientiously declare, that, prior to each session you had no knowledge of the questions, and that you have neither given to any other scholar nor received from any source, aid in answering them? If so, write at the end of your list of answers, the words, *I do*, and subscribe your names.

The Committe must reject papers not bearing this declaration.

This form continued till the Thirteenth Examination, when for the second paragraph was substituted: *Papers not bearing this declaration must be rejected.* At the Fourteenth Examination, the words, *and signature* were inserted after *declaration*.

From the Fifteenth Examination, the second sentence read:

If so, write *I do*, at the *end of your list of answers*, and *subscribe your name*.

At the Sixteenth Examination, after the second word of the first sentence there was inserted the phrase: "at the close of the examination in Arithmetic."

At the Seventeenth Examination, the words, *to be proposed thereat,* were inserted after *questions* in the first sentence; and the second sentence read:

If so, write in the next line after the end of your set of answers, near the right side of the paper, the words, *I do so declare*, and directly underneath this, subscribe your name.

At the Eighteenth Examination, the sentence, "papers not bearing this declaration and signature must be rejected" was left out.

At the Twenty-second Examination, there was added to the first sentence the clause: "and that you have not spent more than the allowed time;" the words "explanations or other," were prefixed to "aid," and this sentence was added:

Any set of papers lacking this declaration will of course be disallowed.

At the Twenty-fourth Examination, this last sentence read:

Every set of answers lacking this *declaration* and *signature*, however satisfactory in other respects, will be rejected on the presumption that the declaration could not conscientiously be made.

At the Twenty-sixth Examination, the little word SO, in the sentence *I do so declare*, was put into capitals. The word *full* was also inserted before declaration in the last sentence

(3) At the Twelfth Examination, this note was prefixed to the questions:

The mere answers are not sufficient; the *solutions* are also to be given.

At the Twenty-second Examination, this was expanded to read as follows:

Mere answers are not sufficient. Indicate the pro-

posed mode of solving each example by the proper arithmetical signs, wherever this is practicable; and give all computations necessary for finding the answer.

At the Twenty-eighth Examination, the word *Numerical* was substituted for *Mere* before *answers*.

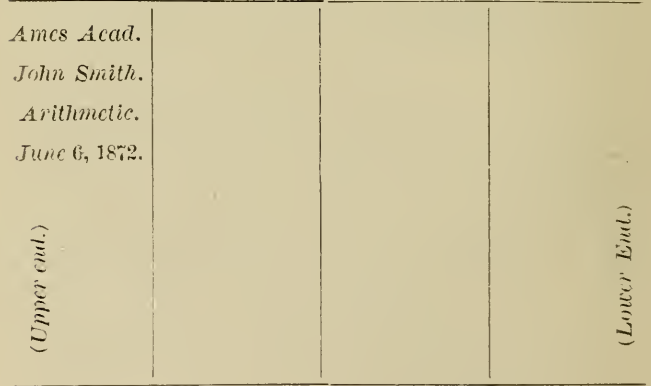
(4) At the Thirteenth Examination, this direction was given:

Fold your paper in proper form for filing, and endorse it with the name of the institution, your own name, and the subject and date of the examination.

At the Eighteenth Examination, this was appended:

The diagram below represents the outer page of an open foolscap leaf or sheet, after being properly folded and filed.

No answer to questions should be written upon this outer page, and especially upon the section to be reserved for the filing entries.



To fold the paper as it lies with the outer edge upon the desk before you, place the lower edge upon the upper edge of the leaf or sheet, hold the two edges in place with the left hand, and make the fold across the middle of the leaf with the right hand; finish the folding by repeating the same process.

At the Nineteenth Examination, for the words *upper end* and *lower end* upon the diagram were substituted *top* and *bottom*, and the date was changed, as also thereafter, to correspond with the date of the examination.

At the Twenty-fourth Examination, the two paragraphs preceding the diagram were printed in substance upon the diagram ; and at the Twenty-eighth Examination, the first paragraph was also printed upon the diagram.

(4) At the Twenty-first Examination, this paragraph was introduced :

Reduce fractional results to their lowest terms ; use the proper signs of denominate numbers, and designate each answer by "*Ans.*"

At the Twenty-second Examination, after the words "lowest terms" was inserted : "and improper fractions to whole or mixed numbers."

At the Twenty-fourth Examination there was inserted this clause : "Solve by *cancellation*, as far as practicable."

The result of ten years of experimenting, aided by the suggestions of hundreds of teachers, is therefore the following form :

(Preceding the Questions.)

☞ *Numerical answers* are not sufficient. Indicate the proper mode of solving each example by the usual arithmetical signs, whenever this is practicable ; and give all computations necessary for finding the answer.

☞ Reduce fractional results to their lowest terms, and improper fractions to whole or mixed numbers ; solve by *cancellation*, as far as practicable ; use the proper signs of denominate numbers, and designate each answer by "*Ans.*"

(*Following the Questions.*)

DIRECTIONS FOR FOLDING, ETC.

To fold the paper as it lies with the outer page upon the desk before you, place the lower edge upon the upper one, hold the two edges in place with the left hand; make the fold across the middle of the leaf with the right hand, and finish by repeating this process.

Ames Acad. *John Smith.* *First Session.* *June* 1, 1876. (*Top.*)	This diagram represents the outer page of an open foolscap leaf or sheet, after being properly folded and filed.	No answer or questions should be written upon the outer page here represented.	☞Fold your paper in proper form for filing, and endorse it with the name of the institution, your own name, the subject and session, and the present date.

☞Do you now at the close of the examination in arithmetic, conscientiously declare that, prior to each session, you had no knowledge of the questions proposed, that you have neither given to any other scholar, nor received from any source, explanations or other aid in answering any of them, and that you have not spent more than the allowed time? If so, write at the end of your set of answers, near the right side of the paper, "*I do SO declare*," and underneath *subscribe your name.*

☞Every set of answers lacking this *full declaration* and *signature*, however satisfactory in other respects, will be rejected, on the presumption that the declarations could not conscientiously be made.

(I, 4.) ARITHMETIC.

First Regents' Examination, Nov. 8, 1866.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

1. Write in figures each of the following numbers, add them, and express in words (or numerate) their sum: fifty-six thousand, and fourteen thousandths; nineteen, and nineteen hundredths; fifty-seven, and forty-eight ten thousandths; twenty-three thousand five, and four-tenths; and fourteen millionths.

2. What is the difference between $3\frac{3}{4}$ plus $7\frac{5}{8}$, and 4 plus $2\frac{3}{4}$?

3. In multiplying by more than one figure, where is the first figure in each partial product written, and why is it so written?

4. If the divisor is 19, the quotient 37, and the remainder 11, what is the dividend?

5. What is the quotient of 65 bu. 1 pk. 3 qt. divided by 12?

6. Which one of the fundamental operations (or ground rules) of arithmetic is employed in reduction descending? Give an example.

7. In exchanging gold dust for cotton, by what weight would each be weighed?

8. What is the only even prime number?

9. How many weeks in 8568456 minutes?

10. To what *term* in division does the *value* of a common fraction correspond?

11. What is the product of a fraction multiplied by its denominator? Give an example.

12. What is the rule for the multiplication of decimals?

13. How is a common fraction reduced to a decimal? Give an example.

14. What is *ratio* and how may it be expressed? Illustrate by an example.

(2:30—4:30 P. M.)

15. If 27 tons, 3 qrs. 15 lbs. of coal cost $217.83, what will 119 tons, 1 qr, 10 lbs. cost?

16. Find the cost of the several articles, and the amount of the following bill:

UTICA, October 1, 1866.

A. P. JEWETT to SAMUEL PALMER, Dr.

To 16750 feet of boards at $12.50 per M., -
" 1750 " " 24.00 " -
" 3500 " " 25.00 " -

Received payment, $
SAMUEL PALMER.

17. What is the length of the side of a cubical box which contains 389017 solid inches?

18. What is the present worth of the following note discounted at bank, and when will it become due?

$100. ALBANY, October 11, 1866.

Ninety days from date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of John Smith, one hundred dollars, at the Albany City National Bank.

JOHN BROWN.

19. Involve $\frac{5}{8}$ to the 7th power.

20. What is the square root of .0043046721?

21. Sold 9 1-6 cwt. of sugar at $\$8\frac{1}{4}$ per cwt., and thereby lost 12 per cent.; how much was the whole cost?

22. A person owned $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mine and sold $\frac{3}{4}$ of his interest for $1710: what was the value of the entire mine?

23. When it is 2 h. 36 m. A. M. at the Cape of Good Hope, in longitude 18° 24′ east, what is the time at Cape Horn, in longitude 67° 21′ west?

24. What is the cost of 17 tons, 18 cwt, 1 qr, 17 lbs. of potash at $53.80 per ton?

(II, 8.) ARITHMETIC.

Second Regents' Examination, March 1, 1867.

10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.

25. Express in words the number 4256700012930l.

26. Multiply five hundred and forty thousand six hundred and nine by seventeen hundred and fifty.

27. Give the rule for reduction descending.

28. How many steps of two and one-half feet each, would a man take in walking a mile?

29. How is a whole number reduced to a fraction of the same value having a given denominator?

30. What is the value of $\frac{3}{8}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ when reduced to a simple fraction of the lowest terms?

31. Give the rule for reducing several fractions to equivalent fractions having the least common denominator.

32. Add $3\frac{2}{3}$ to $4\frac{21}{38}$.

33. Write in figures, two and six hundred-millionths.

34. Reduce 1375-8836 to a decimal.

35. Multiply seven thousand and five, by three hundred, and five millionths.

36. Divide 126.45 by 493.256.

37. The ratio of two numbers is 9, and the antecedent 90; what is the consequent?

38. Find the value of the omitted term in the following proportion:

$\$4 : (?) : : 9 : 16.$

(2:30—4:30 P. M.)

39. If 56 lbs. of butter cost \$15.68, what will .078 of a ton cost?

40. If 96 horses eat 192 tons of hay in one winter, how many tons will 150 horses eat in 6 winters?

41. In 1 yr. 4 mo., \$311.50 amounted to \$336.42 at simple interest; what was the rate per cent?

42. What is the interest of \$14231.50 from June 29, 1860, to April 30, 1865, at $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent?

43. Three notes are payable as follows: one for \$200, January 1, 1866; another for \$350, due Sept. 1, 1866; a third for \$500, due April 1, 1867: what is the average of maturity, or the equated time of payment?

44. How much will it cost to carpet a parlor 18 feet square, with carpeting $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide, at \$1.50 per yard?

45. The difference in the local time of two places is 2h. 18m.: what is the difference in longitude?

46. 33 is $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of what number?

47. What is the length of each side of a square field which contains five acres?

48. A note for $470.66 drawn at 60 days, is discounted at bank at 6 per cent; what are the proceeds?

(III, 12.) ARITHMETIC.

Third Regents' Examination, June 14, 1867.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

49. Express in figures $\overline{\text{MDXXV}}\text{CDLXXXIX}$.

50. Perform the operations indicated as follows:

102—19x17 plus 205÷3=(?)

51. Numerate (or express in words). 90067236708.

52. What is the sum of 3912, 361, 40005, 98, 736863, 8342, 2900687, 9, 4000862, 28?

53. If two persons start from the same place, and travel in the same direction, one 7 and the other 11 miles per hour, at the rate of 9 hours per day, how far apart will they be at the end of the 17th day?

54. What is the amount due on the following bill of parcels?

ALBANY, June 1, 1866.

JOHN BARNES,

Bought of NATHAN HADLEY & CO.,

16 lbs. tea, @ $1.05,	$
18 lbs. sugar @ 0.14,	
25 lbs. rice, @ .09,	
15 yds. linen, @ .66,	
	$
CR.	
By balance of acc't,	2.48
Balance due,	$

Received payment, N. HADLEY & CO.

55. State the process of reducing inches to leagues.

56. How many bushels will a box 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 3 feet high contain?

57. Add 38-67, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 17-101.

58. Reduce 1049-8392 to its lowest terms.

59. Give the rule for reducing fractions having different denominators to equivalent fractions having the least common denominator.

60. Multiply 18 5-9 by 7 4-5.

61. Express in figures, forty-seven, and twenty-one hundred thousandths.

(2:30—4:30 P. M.)

62. Divide 2019.86928 by 30 1-250.

63. If 9 men cut 150 acres of grass in 18 days, how many will do the same work in 27 days?

64. If 500 copies of a book containing 210 pages require 12 reams of paper, how much will 1200 copies of a book of 280 pages require?

65. What is the value in currency of $865 in gold, when the latter is selling at 131 per cent?

66. What is the interest on $200 for 3 years and 10 months, at 7 per cent?

67. In what time will a sum of money double itself at an annual interest of 5 per cent?

68. What is the face of a note at 30 days, which yields $500 when discounted at bank, at 7 per cent?

70. Extract the square root of .0043046721.

71. Involve 1.06 to the 4th power.

72. What debt can be discharged in a year by weekly payments in arithmetical progression, the first being $24, and the last $1,224?

(IV, 16.) ARITHMETIC.

Fourth Regents' Examination, Nov. 8, 1867.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

73. Express in words 258450396204 7.

74. 2468 plus 13579 plus 100 plus 6042 plus 187 plus 19 equals how many?

75. What is the difference between 576—208 plus 1645—321, and 403—256 plus 814—195?

76. Multiply forty-nine millions forty thousand six hundred and ninety-seven by nine millions forty thousand seven hundred and nine.

77. One factor of a certain number is 11, and the other 3708311605; what is that number?

78. If the remainder is 17, the quotient 610, and the dividend 45767, what is the divisor?

79. What cost 3a. 2r. 20rd. of land, at $43 per acre?

80. What is the difference of time between July 15, 1857, and April 25, 1862?

81. Add

T.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
14	13	2	15	15	15
13	17	3	13	11	13
46	16	3	11	13	10
14	15	2	7	6	9
11	17	3	10	15	11

82. Find the greatest common divisor of 492, 744, and 1044.

83. Divide 137 lbs. 9 oz. 18 pwts. 22 grs. by 23.

84. From $\frac{2}{3}$ of 137 subtract $\frac{1}{2}$ of 317.

85. Write eleven thousand, and eleven hundred thousandths, (the whole as a single expression).

86. Multiply .0097 by .000125.

(2:30—4:30 P. M.)

87. Divide 475 by $128\frac{5}{8}$.

88. What cost 11-13 of an acre at $1.75 per sq. rod?

89. Divide 9811.0047 by .325947.

90. Reduce 18s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. to the decimal of a £.

91. Find the third term of 7 : 8 :: (?) : 12.

92. If $2\frac{1}{4}$ yds. of broadcloth cost $18, what will 27 yds. cost?

93. If 8 men spend $64 in 13 weeks, what will 12 men spend in 52 weeks?

94. Find the interest on $35.61 from Nov. 11, 1857, to Dec. 15, 1859, at 6 per cent.

95. What is the bank discount on a note for $350, payable 3 months after date, at 7 per cent. interest?

96. Find the square root of .876096.

(v, 20) ARITHMETIC.

Fifth Regents' Examination, Feb. 21, 1868.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

97. Add together 152629869 57 and 3379; and multiply the 19th part of the sum by 76.

98. Subtract nine hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty, from four hundred millions and thirteen thousand.

99. A wheel makes 880 revolutions in passing over 2 mi. 1430 yds.; what is its circumference?

100. Reduce 49 wks. 6 da. 19 hrs. to minutes.

101. Find the greatest common divisor of 4004 and 5772.

102. Find the least common multiple of 25, 36, 33, 12, 45.

103. Divide 52 yds. 1 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 12-17.

104. Reduce 3 8-9 of 1 7-32 of 2 5-14 to a decimal.

105. Find the value of 169x.0000728.

106. Find the value of 25.000315—.0045 plus .2801 minus 18 plus 21.001.

107. Divide the number 54 into 3 parts, proportioned as 2, 3, 4.

108. If for a certain sum, 18 sheep may be grazed 20 days, how many days may 30 sheep be grazed for the same sum?

109. How many acres could 10 men plow in 14 hours, if 5 men plough 6 acres in $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours?

110. Standard silver is composed of 37 parts of pure silver, and 3 parts of copper; how much per cent. of the whole is each of the components?

(2:30—4:30 P. M.)

111. If I buy cloth at $1.20 per yard, how must I sell it so as to gain 25 per cent?

112. Divide $1,200 between A and B so that A's share may be to B's as 2 to 7.

113. Divide 6s. 6d. between Jane and Ellen, so that Jane may receive 3s. more than Ellen.

114. What is the value of the square root of 42x24 x28?

115. How much coffee at 9, 11 and 14 cents a pound, will form a mixture worth 12 cents a pound?

116. When the extremes and the number of terms in an arithmetical series are given, how is the sum of the series ascertained?

117. The surface of a square table is 26 sq. ft. 100 in.; find the length of each side.

118. How many square yards of matting would cover a floor the dimensions of which are 20 ft. 10 in. by 15 ft. 5 1-7 in.?

119. What sum of money will in 3 years, 10 months and 9 days at 7 per cent, amount to $1524.10?

120. I have 3 notes payable as follows: one for $200, due Jan. 1st, 1869; another for $350, due Sept. 1st, 1869; and another for $500, due April 1st, 1870; what is the average of maturity?

(VI, 24.) ARITHMETIC.

Sixth Regents' Examination, June 5, 1868.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

121. Express in figures the number represented by four units of the tenth order, six of the eighth, four of the seventh, two of the sixth, one of the third, and five of the second.

122. Numerate the expression obtained as the answer to question No. 121.

123. How may 25,090 be expressed in Roman numerals?

124. How is the *local* value of a figure determined, or upon what does it depend?

125. What is the sum of the composite numbers from 50 to 80 inclusive?

126. From sixty-five trillions three millions six hundred and twelve, take nine billions one million four thousand and six.

127. A tax of thirty millions fifty-six thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars, is assessed equally on four thousand and ninety-seven towns; what sum must each town pay?

128. Which of the fundamental rules is employed in reducing a denominate fraction to integers of lower denominations?

129. How many cubic inches does the standard unit of liquid measure contain?

130. How many cords of wood in a pile 140 feet long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high?

131. A stationer bought one great gross of slates at 9 pence each; what was the whole cost, in pounds sterling?

132. Of what factors of two or more numbers does their greatest common divisor consist?

133. What is the smallest sum of money with which horses can be bought at $50 each, cows at $30 each, or sheep at $8 each, using the same amount in each case?

134. Express in words 0.500072.

(2:30—4:30 P. M.)

135. What number must be multiplied by $15\frac{2}{3}$ that the product may be $56\frac{1}{2}$?

136. How is the value of a fraction affected when its denominator is divided by a number greater than unity?

137. How do you multiply .061 by 100,000?

138. What amount is due on the following items:

37 chests green tea	at $	23	75	each.
42 " black "	"	17	50	"
12 crates Liverpool ware	"	175	00	"
19 bbls. Genesee flour	"	15	50	"
23 bu. rye	"	1	52	"
			$	(?)

139. When are four quantities said to be in proportion?

140. If 4-9 of the distance from A to B is 32 miles, what is 5-12 of the same distance?

141. How is the rate per cent. ascertained when the *principal*, *interest* and *time* are given?

142. If $300 gain $18 in 9 months, what is the per cent?

143. What is the length, in feet and inches, of each side of a square carpet, made from $49\frac{1}{2}$ yds. of Brussels carpeting, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide?

144. How is the *last term* of a geometrical series found, the *first term*, *ratio*, and *number of terms* being given?

(VII, 28.) ARITHMETIC.)

Seventh Regents' Examination, Nov. 13, 1868.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

145. Express in figures six hundred millions, seventeen thousand, three hundred and eight.

146. What is the sum of 372856,404932,2704793, 9078961,304165,207708,41274,375,271,34 and 6.

147. From sixty-five billions three millions, six hundred and twelve, take nine billions, one million, four thousand and six.

148. One factor of a certain number is 11, and the other 3708311605; what is that number?

149. What are the prime factors of 800?

150. If the quotient is 482 and the divisor 281, what is the dividend?

151. If I take 13729 from the sum of 8762 and 14967, divide the remainder by 50, and multiply the quotient by 19, what is the product?

152. How many miles in 60750 links?

153. What is the sum of 4-25 of 9 3-5, and 4-21 of 328 2-5?

154. Reduce 5-7 of 14-25 of 6 1-5 of 17 to a simple fraction.

155. How many times is 5-9 contained in 837?

156. Reduce 9-25 of an acre to lower denominations.

157. Find the greatest common divisor of 492, 744, 906.

158. What is the least common multiple (or dividend) of the nine digits?

(2:30—4:30 P. M.)

159. Divide 0.01764144 by 0.0018.

160. Reduce 7 fur. 29 rds., to the decimal of a mile.

161. What sum, at 7 per cent, will amount to $221.075 in 3 years 4 months?

162. What is the amount of $1200 for 2 years at 6 per cent compound interest, payable quarterly?

163. If $100 gain $6 in one year, what principal will gain $12 in 8 months?

164. To what number has $\frac{1}{2}$ the same ratio as exists between 3 and 21 ?

165. What number of men will be required to perform a piece of work in 8 days, that would take 15 men 24 days ?

166. A and B enter into partnership. A furnishes $240 for 8 months ; and B $560 for 5 months. They lost $118. How much did each man lose ?

167. What is the square root of 61723020.96 ?

168. How many cubic quarter-inches are contained in a cubic inch ?

(VIII, 32.) ARITHMETIC.

Eighth Regents' Examination, Feb 19, 1869.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

169. Add the following numbers : One hundred and eight billions, three hundred and six ; twenty-one billions, twenty thousands, two hundred and ten ; thirty billions, twenty-nine millions and three.

170. Reduce 2579792 drams avoirdupois to higher denominations.

171. Reduce 1 m. 18 rds. 2 yds. 2 ft. to inches.

172. Multiply $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12-7 by $3\frac{1}{2} \div 16$.

173. Divide 3-12 of 18-21 by 6-7.

174. Find the least common multiple of all the even numbers from 1 to 15.

175. From the sum of $\frac{2}{3}$ and 4-9 take 5-18.

176. Add together 1-4032 hhd. and 2-7 gill.

177. Multiply 30.6002 by two and one-ten thousandth.

178. Divide 4.08 by .000136.

179. Reduce 378-135 to a decimal.

180. Reduce 8 oz. 5 pwt. 3 gr. to the decimal of a lb.

181. If 21 men in 12 days can do certain work, how many men in 7 days could do $\frac{2}{3}$ as much ?

182. How much will it cost to dig a cellar 40 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 5 feet deep, at $0.25 a cubic yard ?

(2:30—4:30 P. M.)

183. A begins business with $500 ; at the end of 2

months B puts in $300; at the end of one month more C puts in $600; at the end of 5 months more the profits amount to $1056. What was each man's share?

184. 3 pence is what per cent of 4 shillings?

185. What sum in one year will yield $48.75 at 12½ per cent?

186. What is the bank discount on a note for $600 for 2 months and 9 days, at 10 per cent per annum?

187. I sell goods for $511.29, and gain 9¼ per cent; what did the goods cost me?

188. At what rate will $500 yield $34 interest in 1 year 1 month and 18 days?

189. What is the compound interest of $200 for 3 years at 7 per cent?

190. How much gold will $100 currency buy, gold being at 147?

191. What is the square root of 403.6081?

192. What is the cube root of 1061208-64000?

(IX, 36.) ARITHMETIC.

Ninth Regents' Examination, June 11, 1869.

(10:00 A. M —12:00 M.)

193. The factors of a number are three hundred ninety-seven thousand five hundred, and nine thousand eight hundred. What is the product expressed in words?

194. If one man can mow 1.875 acres in a day, how many acres can 13 men mow in 7.5 days?

195. How many reams of commercial note paper, each 8 in. long, 5 in. wide and 3.5 in. thick, can be packed in a box the inside dimensions of which are 4, 1⅔, and 7-12 feet respectively?

196. A note given May 10, 1867, was paid August 10, 1868. How long did the note run?

196*a*. How long is a field containing 14 A., if it is 35 rds. wide?

197. If I start from latitude 15 deg. 35 min. 40 sec. north, and travel due north 2159 geographic miles, in what latitude shall I then be?

198. How many seconds in the circumference of a circle?

199. Is 217 a prime or a composite number?

200. The four sides of my garden are 168 ft., 280 ft., 182 ft., and 252 feet respectively; what is the greatest length of boards that I can use in fencing it, without cutting any of them?

201. What is the smallest sum of money for which a person can purchase oxen at $85 each, or cows at $35 each?

202. The tide rose 5-6 ft. one hour, 13-18 ft. the next, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. the third hour; how much did it rise in the three hours?

203. How many square rods are there in a lot 15 4-9 rd. long and 12 6-7 rd. wide?

204. If $8\frac{2}{3}$ qts. of strawberries cost $39-50, what is the price per quart?

205. The product of three factors is $19\frac{1}{2}$, and two of them are 1 4-9 and $2\frac{2}{5}$; what is the other?

206. Reduce 4 da. 4 h. 48 mi. to the decimal of a week.

(2:30—4:30 P. M.)

207. If 5 tons of coal are equal to 9 cords of wood for fuel, and a family burns 31.5 cords of wood in a year, how much will they save by changing from wood to coal, when wood is worth $4.25 per cord, and coal $6.80 per ton?

208. When it is 12 o'clock M. at St. Paul, 93 deg. 10 min. W. Longitude, what is the time at Richmond, 77 deg. 27 min. W.?

209. Reduce .06875 to the form of a common fraction and to its lowest terms.

210. 24 is $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of what number?

211. What will $25,390 amount to in 7 mo., at 10 per cent?

212. When gold is worth 124, what amount of currency can be bought for $5,400 in gold?

213. A's property is assessed at $6,750, and B's at $13,575. A's tax is $52.65; how much is B's?

Find the unknown term in the following proportions:

214. $7\frac{1}{2} : 6\frac{1}{4} :: \frac{\quad}{\quad} : 5$

215. $\left.\begin{matrix} 7 : 21 \\ 4 : 8 \end{matrix}\right\} :: 3 : \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

216. What is the square root of 1127 750724?

(x, 37.) ARITHMETIC.

Tenth Regents' Examination, Nov. 11, 1869.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

217. Add in figures, LXVI. MDXIX, CCIV, XVIII.

218. From sixty-eight million nine hundred thousand and six, take seven million two hundred thousand and two.

219. Six hundred and four is one factor, ninety-six thousand and seventy-three is the other; what is the product?

220. Which term in division corresponds with the product in multiplication?

221. Give the method of proving division.

222. Resolve 7498 into its prime factors.

223. Find the greatest common divisor of 505, 707, and 4343.

224. Of what is the least common multiple of several numbers the product?

225. Find the smallest number that exactly contains 78, 156 and 390.

226. Express in words 40203-706307.

227. Reduce 387 to eighty-fifths.

228. What is the cost of four fields, containing respectively 4 1-9, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{2}{3}$ and 1 13-18 acres, at $25 an acre?

229. What is the rate per hour of a boat that goes 230 19-20 miles in 18 3-5 hours?

230. Write as a decimal, 3241-1000000.

(*Nov.* 12, 2:00—4:00 P. M.)

231. Required the area in acres, etc., of a piece of land .5 of a mile long and .3 of a mile broad.

232. From 1 lb. Troy, take 10 oz. 17 pwt. 18 gr.

233. Sold 517 bbls. of flour for $8.10 per bbl., at a profit of 8 per cent. What was the whole cost?

234. 1 rd. : $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. : : ? : $0.50.

235. $(2\text{-}5)^4 = ?$

236. What is the square root of .0011943936?

237. What is the amount of $50, at compound interest for 3 years, at 8 per cent., interest payable half-yearly.

238. A note for $486, dated Sept. 7, 1863, was endorsed as follows: Received, March 22, 1864, $125. Nov. 29, 1864, $150. May 13, 1865, $120. What was the balance due April 19, 1866, the rate being 6 per cent?

239. What are the proceeds of a note for $426.10, payable in 57 days, with interest at 6 per cent, discounted at bank for 6 per cent?

240. If $400, at 7 per cent. in 9 mo., produce $21 interest, what will be the interest on $360, for 8 mo., at 6 per cent?

(XI, 41.) ARITHMETIC.

Eleventh Regents' Examination, Feb. 17, 1870.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

241. Multiply twenty-nine millions two thousand nine hundred and nine, by four hundred and four thousand.

242. Divide 478656785178 by 56789.

243. Prove that your solution of the last example is correct.

244. A gem weighing 2 oz. 18 pwt. 12 gr. was sold for $1.37 per grain; what was the sum paid?

245. Venus is at a certain time 3 S. 18 deg. 45 min. 15 sec. east of the sun; Mars, 7 S. 15 deg. 36 min. 18 sec. east of Venus; Jupiter, 5 S. 21 deg. 38 min. 27 sec. east of Mars; how far is Jupiter east of the sun?

246. What is the least common multiple (or dividend) of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8?

247. What is $\frac{4}{5}$ of 9-11 of $\frac{2}{5}$ of 4-7, expressed in lowest terms?

248. Add 1-9 of $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1-5 of 7-10.

249. Divide 81 1-7 by 9 1-5.

250. What is the greatest common divisor of $\frac{3}{4}$, 5-6, and $1\frac{1}{2}$?

251. Multiply eighty-seven thousandths by fifteen millionths.

252. What decimal fraction is equivalent to 7-16?

253. Reduce 6 fur. 8 rd. to the decimal of a mile.

254. What is the value of .815625 of a pound Troy expressed in oz., pwt. and gr.?

(*Feb.* 18, 2:00—4:00 P. M.)

255. If $800 gain $32 in 8 mo., what is the rate per cent?

256. If a man travels 117 miles in 15 days, employing only 9 hours a day, how far would he go in 20 days, traveling 12 hours a day?

257. What is the square root of 9754.60423716?

258. If the extremes are 11 and 74, and the common difference 7, what is the sum of the series?

259. A man having $10,000, lost 15 per cent of it; what sum had he left?

260. What is the interest of $850 for 1 yr. 7 mo. 18 da., at 7 per cent?

261. How long must $165 be on interest at 6 per cent to gain $14.85?

262. What is the present worth of $477.71, due 4 years hence, discounted at 6 per cent?

263. What is the present worth of a note for $875.35, payable in 7 mo. and 15 da., discounted at bank at 7 per cent?

264. If 29 lb of butter will purchase 40 lb of cheese, how many pounds of butter will buy 79 lb of cheese?

(XII, 45.) ARITHMETIC.

Twelfth Regents' Examination, June 9, 1870.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

265. Numerate, read or express in words 8096392702.

266. Find the sum of $\left\{\begin{array}{r} 91784 \\ 794380 \\ 400084 \\ 5631 \\ 79840 \\ 957001 \\ 849987 \\ 451786 \\ 4670 \\ 501 \end{array}\right|$

267. 2579584239456—249187654116=?

268. Multiply four hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and nine, by itself.

269. Divide 1521808704 by 6503456.

270. If the remainder is 17, the quotient 610, and the dividend 45767, what is the divisor?

271. Resolve 7498 into its prime factors.

272. Find the greatest common divisor of 285 and 465

273. What is the least common multiple, or dividend, of 16, 40, 96 and 105?

274. In 4da. 4hr. 45mi., how many seconds?

275. Reduce $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, $\frac{1}{8}$, 1-9, to equivalent fractions having the least common denominator.

276. Reduce 4oz. 6pwt. 9 3-5 gr. to the fraction of a pound.

277. How many sq. ft. in the four side walls of a room $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, 15 ft. wide, and 9 ft. high?

278. The product of three numbers is 6-7: two of the numbers are $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 7-9; what is the third?

(*June* 10, 2:00—4:00 P. M.)

279. Add together 423 ten millionths, 63 thousandths, 25 hundredths, 4 tenths, and 56 ten thousandths.

280. What cost 5 T. 17cwt. 20lb. of hay, at $30.50 per ton?

281. Reduce 10oz. 13pwt. 9gr. to the decimal of a pound Troy.

282. Divide 0.01654144 by 0.0018.

283. One acre of corn yields 80 bushels and another acre 20 per cent more; how many bushels does the second acre yield?

284. What is the amount of $794 for 4 years and 4 months, at 7 per cent?

285. What is the bank discount of $600 for three months at 6 per cent?

286. If 3-16 of a ship cost £273 2s. 6d., what will 5-32 cost?

287. If $200 gain $12 in one year, what will $400 gain in 9 months?

288. Find the square root of 4 21-25.

(XIII, 49.) ARITHMETIC.

Thirteenth Regents' Examination, *Nov.* 11, 1870

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

289. Write in figures each of the following numbers,

add them, and express in words (or numerate) their sum: fifty-six thousand, and fourteen thousandths: nineteen, and nineteen hundredths; fifty-seven, and forty-eight ten thousandths; twenty-three thousand five, and four-tenths; and fourteen millionths.

290. What is the difference between $3\frac{3}{4}$ plus $7\frac{5}{8}$, and 4 plus $2\frac{3}{4}$?

291. In multiplying by more than one figure, where is the first figure in each partial product written, and why is it so written?

292. If the divisor is 19, the quotient 37, and the remainder 11, what is the dividend?

923. What is the quotient of 65 bu. 1 pk. 3 qt. divided by 12?

294. Which one of the fundamental operations (or ground rules) of arithmetic is employed in reduction ascending?

295. In exchanging gold dust for cotton, by what weight would each be weighed?

296. Which is the largest prime number below 100?

297. How many weeks in 8568456 minutes?

298. To what *term* in division does the *value* of a common fraction correspond?

299. What is the product of a fraction multiplied by its denominator? Give an example.

300. What is the rule for the multiplication of decimals?

301. How is a common fraction reduced to the decimal form? Give an example.

302. What is *ratio* and how may it be expressed? Illustrate by one or more examples.

(*Nov.* 12. 2:00—4 P. M.)

303. If 27 t. 3 qr. 15 lb. of coal cost $217.83, what will 119 t. 1 qr. 10 lb cost?

304. Find the cost of the several articles, and the amount of the following bill:

ALBANY, October 1, 1870.

A. P. JEWETT to SAMUEL PALMER, Dr.

To 16750 feet of boards at $12.50 per M., -
" 1750 " " 24.00 " -
" 3500 " " 25.00 "

Received payment, $
SAMUEL PALMER.

305. What is the length of the side of a cubical box which contains 389017 solid inches?

306. What is the present worth of the following note discounted at bank, and when will it become due?

$100. UTICA, October 11, 1870.

Ninety days from date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of John Smith, one hundred dollars, at the Albany City National Bank.

JOHN BROWN.

307. Involve $\frac{5}{8}$ to the 7th power.

308. What is the square root of .0043046721?

309. Sold 9 1-6 cwt. of sugar at $\$8\frac{1}{4}$ per cwt., and thereby lost 12 per cent.; how much was the whole cost?

310. A person owned $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mine and sold $\frac{3}{4}$ of his interest for $1710: what was the value of the entire mine?

311. When it is 2 h. 36 m. A. M. at the Cape of Good Hope, in longitude 18° 24′ east, what is the time at Cape Horn, in longitude 67° 21′ west?

312. What is the cost of 17 t. 18 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lb. of potash at $53.80 per ton?

(XIV, 53.) ARITHMETIC.

Fourteenth Regents' Examination, Feb. 23, 1871.

10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.

313. Express in words the number 42567000129301.

314. Multiply five hundred and forty thousand six hundred and nine by seventeen hundred and fifty.

315. Give the rule for reduction descending.

316. How many steps of two and one-half feet each, would a man take in walking a mile?

317. How is a whole number reduced to a fraction of the same value having a given denominator?

318. What is the value of $\frac{3}{8}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ when reduced to a simple fraction of the lowest terms?

319. Give the rule for reducing several fractions to equivalent fractions having the least common denominator.

320. Add $3\frac{2}{3}$ to $4\frac{21}{38}$.

321. Write in figures, two and six hundred-millionths.

322. Reduce 7-625 to the equivalent decimal form.

323. Multiply seven thousand and five, by three-hundred-and-five millionths.

324. Divide .5 of 1.75 by .25 of $17\frac{1}{2}$.

325. The ratio of two numbers is 9, and the antecedent 90; what is the consequent?

326. Find the value of the omitted term in the following proportion:

$\$4 : (?) : : 9 \cdot 16.$

Feb. 24, 2:00—4:00 P. M.

327. If 56 lbs. of butter cost \$15.68, what will .078 of a ton cost?

328. If 96 horses eat 192 tons of hay in one winter, how many tons will 150 horses eat in 6 winters?

329. In 1 yr. 4 mo., \$311.50 amounted to \$336.42 at simple interest; what was the rate per cent?

330. What is the interest of \$14231.50 from June 15, 1865, to April 30, 1870, at 8 per cent?

331. What is the value of a pile of wood 34 ft. long, 3 ft. wide and $5\frac{1}{3}$ ft high, at \$7.88 per cord?

332. How much will it cost to carpet a parlor 18 feet square, with carpeting $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide, at \$1.50 per yard?

333. The difference in the local time of two places is 2h. 18m.: what is the difference in longitude?

334. 33 is $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of what number?

335. What is the length in rods of each side of a square field which contains 66a. 1r. 9 sq. rd?

336. A note for \$470.66 drawn at 60 days, is discounted at bank at 6 per cent; what are the proceeds?

(XV, 57.) ARITHMETIC.

Fifteenth Regents' Examination, June 8, 1871.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

EXERCISE.

(*a*) 70100.3042875
(*b*) 20514471
(*c*) 641077.21875
(*d*) 2564308.875
(*e*) 320538.609375
(*f*) $10257235\frac{1}{2}$
(*g*) 1282154.4375
(*h*) 90169.0004
(*i*) 5128617.75
(*j*) 160269.3046875

337. Arrange the above numbers as required for addition, and find their sum.

338. What special name or names are given to the period (.), as an arithmetical sign? and what is its *use* in arithmetic?

339. What two denominations of currency are separated and distinguished from each other by the sign referred to in question 338?

340. Mention two or more arithmetical processes or rules in which "pointing off into periods" is required.

341. Copy the number marked (*a*); then point it off into periods, and numerate it.

342. What arithmetical operation would change the value of (*e*) to 32.0538609375?

343. Subtract the number (*a*) from the number (*f*).

344. Multiply (*g*) by (*h*).

345. Divide (*f*) by (*c*), and indicate, by the use of the proper arithmetical sign, whether the quotient is an integral, fractional or mixed number.

346. Change the decimal part of (*h*) to the form of a common (or vulgar) fraction, and then reduce it to its lowest terms.

347. Find the prime factors of the integral part of (*a*).

348. Regarding (*b*) as so many square inches, how many square acres, roods, rods, feet and inches would be the equivalent of this expression?

349. Regarding the fractional part of (*d*) as the decimal of a pound avoirdupois, to how many ounces would it be equivalent?

350. Represent the first four figures of (*j*) by the Roman notation.

(*June* 9, 2:00—4:00 P. M.)

351. Copy the following bill of items, find the cost of each item, insert it in its proper place on the right, and find the total amount:

ALBANY, May 30, 1871.

Mr. J. B. WOODWORTH,

To A. & E. C. KOONZ, Dr.

To 75 yds. carpeting, @ $2.50.....$
" 42 " drugget, @ $1.87½.....
" 6 mats, @ $3.25.....
" 18 rugs, @ $22.30.....
" 81 yds. oilcloth, @ $1.10.....

$

Received payment.
A. & E. C. KOONZ.

352. Suppose that you buy of D. Appleton & Co., of New York, 5 reams of note paper, at $3.25 per ream; 4,500 envelopes, at $4.75 per M.; 24 boxes of steel pens, at $1.12½ per box; 6 French dictionaries, at $1.50 each; and 3 photographic albums, at $5.75 each. Make out the bill in regular form, as in Q. 351.

353. Suppose further that the Messrs. Appleton consent to discount 12 per cent from the amount of the foregoing items; how much would the required payment become?

354. Analyze (or explain in words the method of solving) the following example: If 6 men can do a piece of work in 10 days, how long will it take 5 men to do it?

355. Define Ratio.

356. Define Proportion.

357. Define Rule of Three.

358. Solve the following example by the Rule of Three (or Proportion): If a railroad car goes 17 miles in 45 minutes, how far will it go in 5 hours at the same rate?

359. J. Ayers has D. Howe's note for $1,728, dated Dec. 29, 1869; what will be the amount Oct. 9, 1872, at 9 per cent?

360. What principal will gain $5.11, in 3 years and 6 months, at 8 per cent?

(XVI, 61) ARITHMETIC.

Sixteenth Regents' Examination, Nov. 9, 1871.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

361. Express by figures the number: five trillions eighty billions nine millions and one.

362. Add the following numbers:

[*a*] Two hundred and ten thousand four hundred;

[*b*] One hundred thousand five hundred and ten;

[*c*] Ninety thousand six hundred and eleven:

[*d*] Forty-two hundred and twenty-five;

[*e*] Eight hundred and ten.

363. The first number [*a*] in Q. 362, being taken as a minuend, and the second number [*b*] in the same question as a remainder, what will the subtrahend be, *expressed in words?*

364. What is the *product* of the numbers [*c*] and [*d*] in Q. 362?

365. The quotient of one number divided by another is 37; the divisor, 246; the remainder, 230; what is the dividend?

366. What is the greatest common divisor of 1649 and 5423?

367. What is the least common multiple [or dividend] of 21, 35, and 42?

368. What is the value of 6 2-9 divided by $8\frac{2}{3}$?

369. How many yards of cloth 4-5 of a yard wide are equivalent to 12 yards $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard wide?

370. Change 4-7 to an equivalent fraction having 91 for its denominator.

371. The difference between 6-7 and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a number is 10; what is that number?

372. What is the sum of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 7-12, 10 5-6, and 5?

373. What will 4868 bricks cost, at $4.75 per M?

374. An open court contains 40 square yards; how many stones, 9 inches square, will be required to pave it?

(*Nov.* 10, 2:00—4:00 P. M.)

375. Change .0008 to a common fraction.

376. Change 3-800 to a decimal.

377. How many cords of wood could be piled in a shed 50 ft. long, 25 ft. wide and 10 ft. high?

378. How many acres of city land at $2 per square foot, could be bought for a half million dollars?

379. Change 10 oz. 13 pwt. 9 gr. to the decimal of a pound Troy.

380. A man owning 4-5 of an iron foundry, sold 35 per cent. of his share; what part did he still own?

381. What will be the *amount*, at simple interest, of $35.61, from Nov. 11, 1869, to Dec. 15, 1871, at 6 per cent.

382. If the consequent be $\frac{7}{8}$ and the ratio $\frac{3}{4}$, what is the antecedent?

383. At the rate of 9 yards for £5 12s. how many yards of cloth can be bought for £44 16s?

384. What is the square root of 576.02880036?

(XVII, 65.) ARITHMETIC.

Seventeenth Regents' Examination, Feb. 27, 1872.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

385. Add seven hundred and four; sixty thousand four hundred; five millions eight thousand and sixty. 912875; thirty thousand and forty-nine; seven hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and six.

386. A had $3958, B $1463: A lost $1365, B gained $1165; which then had the most, and how much?

387. A peddler bought 491 yards of cloth at 81 cts. a yard; he used 29 yards, and sold the rest at 95 cts. a yard; how much did he gain?

388. A city had $311205 at the beginning of the year: the income of the year was $884743, and the expenses $896756; what was the balance on hand at the end of the year?

389. A man exchanged 159 cords of wood at $5 a cord, for a horse valued at $144, and the balance in sheep at $3 apiece: how many sheep did he receive?

390. How many pieces of muslin, each containing 33 yards, must be sold at 14ct. 5m. a yard to realize $1339.80?

391. How many sq. yd. of paving in a street are there 2700ft. long and 40ft. wide?

392. At noon on Thursday, a ship was in north latitude 28 deg. 15 min. 35 sec.: it then sailed north till Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when it was in north latitude 41 deg. 34 min. 35 sec.: what was its average motion per hour, in geographical miles?

393. $\frac{7}{8}$ of 9-10 of 11-12 of 8-9 of 5-6 of 20 4-7= what?

394. Sold a team for $183 4-5, losing 24\frac{1}{2}$: for how much should I have sold it to gain $39 7-10?

395. A man having 105$\frac{3}{4}$ A. of land, exchanged 1-6 of it for wood, at the rate of 10$\frac{1}{2}$ C. per A.; how many C. did he receive?

396. Multiply the quotient of 14 2-5 divided by 6 6-7, by the quotient of 5 5-9 divided by 7 7-11.

397. Reduce 9000000 in. to mi.

398. What is the cost of a field 77 rd. long and 41 rd. wide, at $17.60 an A.?

(*Feb.* 28, 2:00—4:00 P. M.)

399. If 4.2 yd. of cloth cost $15, what will 8 yd. 3 qr. cost?

400. If a loaf weighing 12 4-5 oz. is worth 2 cts., when flour is $4 a bbl., what is the value of a loaf weighing 10$\frac{2}{3}$ oz., when flour is $6 2-5 a bbl.?

401. A man bought 350 A. of land for $40 an acre, and sold a part for $2,240, at the same rate: what per cent. of the land did he sell?

402. At 6 per cent., what is the interest of $720 for 3 yrs. 4 mo. 16 da.?

403. Sold 50 bbls. of wine, each containing 31 gal. 2 qt., at $2.40 a gal., receiving a note at 90 days without grace: what would be the proceeds of this note, discounted at 7$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?

404. A, B and C bought a horse for $100 and sold him for $150, by which A gained $18 and B $19: how much had each paid for the horse?

405. A man had a yard 38 ft. long and 27 ft. wide: he reserved two grass plats each 8 ft. square, and had the rest paved with stone, at 45 cts. a sq. yd.: what did the paving cost?

406. The product of two equal factors is 34225: what is each factor?

407. Find the sum of 10 terms of the geometric series 3, 6, 12, etc.

408. If January 1st is Sunday, how much can a man earn in the first three months of a leap year, at $1.25 per day, not working Sundays?

(XVIII, 69.) ARITHMETIC.

Eighteenth Regents' Examination, June 6, 1872.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

409. If the minuend be 69 trillion and the difference 85 billion, what is the subtrahend?

410. If 892 is one factor, and 28544 the product, what is the other factor?

411. Resolve 180 into its prime factors.

412. Find the greatest common divisor of 222 and 564.

413. Reduce 8692 to a fraction whose denominator is 25.

414. What cost of $5\frac{1}{8}$ cords of wood, at $7.56 a cord?

415. 5-7 of 10-12 divided by 5-19 of $\frac{2}{3}$ of 2-9 equals what?

416. A body of 4800 troops has 1-5 as many cavalry as infantry; what is the number of infantry?

417. 3 6-7 plus 2 5-8 plus 7 8-12 equal what?

418. The product of three numbers is 74 1-5; two of them are 8 1-7 and 6 1-13: what is the third?

419. Reduce 2 m. 5. f. 13 r. 4 yd. 2 ft. to inches.

420. What would be the cost of enough oil cloth to cover a room $12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, at 75 cts. per sq. yd.?

(*June* 6. 2:00—4:00 P. M.)

421. At $198 per lb., what would be the cost of 10 oz. 10 pwt. 10 gr. of gold ?

422. What is the difference in time of two places whose longitudes differ 7 degrees, 8 minutes and 4 seconds ?

423. Write in figures (the fractional part as *decimal*) the number : seven million and one ten-millionth.

424. 49.2654756 divided by .0750=what ?

425. Reduce .8975 of a week, to whole numbers of lower denominations.

426. What is the amount of $1000, for 7 y. 10 m. 18 d., at 6 per cent. simple interest ?

427. What is the present worth of $1609.30 for 10 m. 24 d., discounted at 5 per cent ?

428. For what must apples, which cost $1.25, be sold to gain 20 per cent

429. If $800 yield $56 interest in a certain time, what will $390 yield at the same rate ?

430. If a 3-cent loaf weigh 2 oz., when flour is $7.50 per bbl., what should a 12-cent loaf weigh when flour is $16 per barrel ?

431. What number expresses the difference between the square and the cube of 24 ?

432. What is the square root of 253009 ?

(XIX, 73) ARITHMETIC.

Nineteenth Regents' Examination, Nov. 7, 1872.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

433. Write in figures : twenty quintillions, two hundred and seven billions, six hundred millions, six thousand and fifty nine.

434. Express in words : 224000000600317010.

435. Add 100375, 406780, 4673005, 4112, 18365791, 2478, and 164357.

436. Find the sum (in Roman notation) of LXVI, MDXIX, CCIV, XVIII.

437. The factors of a certain number are 53, 7, 5, and 107 ; what is that number ?

438. 24651599954l divided by 28653=what ?

439. What are the prime factors of 6006?

440. What is the greatest common divisor of 2268 and 344?

441. Find the least com. multiple of the 9 digits.

442. Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$, 4-15, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 1-7, to equivalent numbers having the least common denominator.

443. What would be the whole cost of four fields, containing respectively, 4 1-7, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{2}{3}$, and 1 13 18 acres, at $25 an acre?

444. Reduce $3\text{-}7x\frac{1}{2}x5\text{-}6x4\text{-}11x11\text{-}12x6\text{-}7x8\text{-}9$, to a single fraction of the lowest terms.

(*Nov.* 8, 2:00—4:00 P. M.)

445. If a man make $1 17-20 on the sale of one table, how many tables must he sell to make $27\frac{3}{4}$?

446. A. Barnes, of Lee, sold B. Brown the following articles: April 1, 1872, 24 yds. black silk, at $2.25 a yd.: April 3, 2 pieces calico, 40 yds. each, at 30 c. a yd.; May 2, 4 dress patterns, at $6.75 a patt.; May 9, $22\frac{1}{2}$ yds. linen, at $1 12 a yd. Brown paid $55 on account. Make out his bill in proper form, showing balance due.

447 At 35 c per sq. yd., what would it cost to plaster a wall 15 ft. high and 54 ft. long?

448. How much wood in three piles, the first of which contains 10 cd, 6 cd. ft., 4 cu. ft.; the second 12 cd., 12 cu. ft.; the third, 17 cd., 1 cd. ft.?

449. Divide the sum of five thousand and two thousandths, by two hundredths.

450. $10 is 12 per cent. of what number?

451. What is the amount of $2160, from March 10 to Dec. 1, at 5 per cent.?

452. How much must be invested, at 7 per cent. simple interest, to yield an annual income of $630?

453. A note for $1800, payable in 60 days, was discounted at bank, at 6 per cent.; how much did the holder receive?

454. What cost 9 hats, if 5 hats cost £4, 5s.?

455. If the wages of 6 men, for 14 days, are $126, what, at the same rate, would be the wages of 9 men, for 16 days?

456. Extract the square root of 6.5536.

(XX, 77.) ARITHMETIC.

Twentieth Regents' Examination, Feb. 27, 1873.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

457. Write in words the number represented by the figures: 204631624861 35.

458. Express in figures: fifty-seven billions fifty-nine millions ninety thousand and forty-seven.

459. Add:

1234	765	89	210	54	678	2109	345	987	102	
3000	456	87	109	5432						

460. From 501505010678 take 794090589.

461. Multiply ninety thousand eight hundred and seven, by nine thousand one hundred and six.

462. 18 A. 0 R. 14 p. equal how many square feet?

463. 31557600 seconds equal how many days?

464. From 61 S. 15 deg. 36 min. 15 sec. take 53 S. 18 deg. 50 min. 18 sec.

465. If 84 loads of hay weigh 201 T. 6 cwt. 0 qr. 12 lb., what will 5 loads weigh?

466. What are the prime factors of 19965?

467. Find the least common multiple of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

468. Reduce 5-7x3-15x4-16x8$\frac{3}{4}$x11-5 to a simple fraction of the lowest terms.

469. Reduce 4-9, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1-6 and 1-12 to equivalent fractions having the least common denominator.

470. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{4}$, 5-6, $\frac{3}{8}$ and 1-12?

(*Feb.* 28, 2:00—4:00 P. M.)

471. Divide 116 3-7 by 14 1-7. (Give the ans ver as a mixed number, with its fraction of the lowest terms.)

472. Reduce 4-7 of a grain to the fraction of a pound Troy.

473. Paid $4355.52 for 49 6-7 pieces of carpeting; what would 37 5-7 pieces cost, at the same rate?

474. Multiply eighty-seven thousandths by fifteen millionths.

475. What decimal fraction is equivalent to 7-16?

476. What is 5 per cent. of $789?

477. What is the interest of $1165.50, for 5 yr. 3 mo. 9 da., at 7 per cent?

478. What is the bank discount on $780 for 30 days?

479. If A travels 117 miles in 15 days, employing 9 hours a day, how far would he go in 20 days, traveling 12 hours a day (at the same rate per hour)?

480. What is the square root of 23804641?

(XXI, 81.) ARITHMETIC.

Twenty-first Regents' Examination, June 5, 1873.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

481. Write 1873 in roman characters.

482. What is *Notation?*

483. Write in words, 9008007006.

484. To what number must 962 be added three times to make 8472?

485. $9843.621 plus $4687.32 plus $84.321 plus $.07 plus $.64 plus $973.241= ?

486. Reduce 53684″ to numbers of higher denominations.

487. Reduce .8975 of a week to whole numbers of lower denominations.

488. What cost 10 3-5 tons of coal, at $7 5-6 a ton?

489. 108÷12-17x7-11—$\frac{2}{3}$= ?

490. Find the least common multiple of 12, 1 and 28.

491. Reduce 13-18, 12-27, and 8 5-6 to the least common denominator.

492. A cubic foot of granite weighs 163 lb., 5 oz; what is the weight of a block 3 ft. 2 2-5 in long, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, and 1 ft. 3 in. thick?

(*June* 6, 2:00—4:00 P. M.)

493. How many linear yards of carpeting 1½ yd. wide will cover a floor 18 ft. square?

494. When snow is uniformly 6 inches deep, how many cubic feet are there on one acre of land?

495. Charles Fuller bought of James Monroe, at West Troy, N. Y., May 4, 1873, 1 horse for $95.00, 2 cows at $50 each, 1 wagon for $62, 2 shovels at

$1.12 each, and 39 bushels of corn at $0.65 per bushel, paying cash in full. Make the bill in due form.

496. A cistern can be emptied by 7 pipes of equal capacity in 35 minutes; in what time can it be emptied if only 5 pipes are open?

497. If 12 per cent. of $97.50 be lost, what amount will remain?

498. What is the simple interest of $200 for 4 y. 6 m. 3 d., at 7 per cent?

499. Find the bank discount of $1000 for 3 mo., at 7 per cent.

500. If 9 lb. of lead make 150 bullets, how many bullets can be made from 105 lb.?

(Solve by proportion and cancellation.)

501. If the wages of 75 boys for 84 days were $68.75, how many days could 90 boys be employed at the same rate, for $41.25?

(Solve by double proportion.)

502. What is the difference between the square and the cube of 24?

503. What is the square root of 253009?

504. 1-8 of a number exceeds 1-9 of it by 20; what is that number?

(XXII, 85.) ARITHMETIC.

Twenty-second Regents' Examination, Nov. 6, 1873.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

505. Find the sum of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 9 3-5 and 4-5 of 28 1-6.

506. Find the difference between $3\frac{3}{4}$ plus 7 3-5 and 4 plus 2 3-7.

507. The product of three factors is $19\frac{1}{2}$, and two of them are 4-9 and $\frac{5}{8}$; what is the other?

508. Divide .5 of 1.75 by .25 of $17\frac{1}{2}$.

509. What is the value of 6 2-9 divided by $8\frac{2}{3}$ as a simple fraction?

510. What is the value of .815625 of a pound Troy expressed in oz. pwt. and gr.?

511. Reduce 4 da. 4 hr. 48 mi. to the decimal of a wk.

512. A person owned 5-8 of a mine and sold $\frac{2}{3}$ of his interest for $1710; find the value of the entire mine.

513. Sold 9 3-8 cwt. of sugar at $8 per cwt., and thereby lost 20 per cent; what was the whole cost?

514. A man, owning 4-5 of a bank, sold 35 per cent of his share; what per cent of the whole was left?

515. A's property is assessed at $6,750, and B's at $13,550. A's tax is $55.35; how much is B's?

516. How many acres could 10 men plough in 14 hours, if 7 men plough 6 acres in $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours?

(*Nov.* 7. 2:00—4:00 P. M.)

517. What is the simple interest on $200 for 3 years and 10 months, at 7 per cent?

518. In 1 yr. 4 mo., $311.50 amounted to $348.88, at simple interest; what was the rate per cent?

519 What is the amount of $1000, for 7 yr. 10 mo. 18 da., at 6 per cent simple interest?

520. What sum, at 9 per cent. simple interest, will amount to $286.00, in 3 years, 4 months?

521. A note for $470.66, drawn at 60 days, is discounted at bank at 6 per cent; what are the proceeds?

522. What is the amount of $50, at compound interest for 3 years, at 8 per cent, interest payable half-yearly?

523. J. Ayers has D. Howe's note for $1,728, dated Dec. 29, 1869; what was the *amount* Oct. 9, 1873, at 9 per cent, with interest from date?

524. What is the value in currency of $865 in gold, when the latter is selling at 107 per cent?

525. How much gold will $100 currency buy, gold being at 111?

526. Suppose that you buy of D. Appleton & Co., of New York, 5 reams of note paper, at $3.25 per ream; 4,500 envelopes, at $4.75 per M.; 24 boxes of steel pens, at $1.12\frac{1}{2}$ per box; 6 French dictionaries, at $1.50 each; and 3 photographic albums, at $5.75 each. Make a bill for D. Appleton & Co., against yourself, in regular form.

527. A man had a yard 38 ft. long and 27 ft. wide; he reserved two grass plats, each 8 ft. square, and had the rest paved with stone, at 45cts. a sq. yd.; what did the paving cost?

528. How much will it cost to dig a cellar 40 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 5 feet deep, at $0.25 a cubic yard?

(XXIII, 89.) ARITHMETIC.

Twenty-third Regents' Examination, Feb. 26, 1874.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

529. Find the smallest number which will exactly contain 9, 15, 18 and 20.

530. If 5 be added to each term of the fraction 5-3, by what number will its value be diminished?

531. If .0001 is the dividend, and 1.25 the divisor, what is the quotient?

532. What will 28 sq. yds. 129 sq. ft. of land cost, at 12 cts. per square foot?

533. What is the cost of 4565 ft. of joist. at $23 per M., and 13640 ft. of boards at $53.55 per M.?

534. If $32\frac{2}{3}$ sq. yds. of carpeting will cover a floor 14 ft. wide, what is the length of the floor?

535. If a load of wood is 8 ft. long and 3 ft. wide, how high must it be to contain a cord?

536. What decimal of a short ton is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an ounce?

537. 20004 plus (20.104x5.07)—(6.44 ÷ .0005)=?

538. What part of 2 2-5 is ($\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{2}{5}$ of 2-5 ÷ $\frac{3}{8}$)?

539. Reduce .3945 of a day to lower denominations.

540. An agent received $67.50 for collecting $4500; what was the rate per cent of his commission?

541. How many cubic ft. in a rectangular beam, 24 ft. 6 in. long, 1 ft. 9 in. wide, and 1 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick?

(*Feb.* 27, 2:00—4:00 P. M.)

542. How much shall I gain by borrowing $3560 for 1 yr. 6 mo. 10 da., at 6 per cent, and lending it at 7 per cent for the same length of time?

543. What is the amount of $1450.40, from April 19, 1872, to August 3, 1873, at 6 per cent?

544. What is the difference between the greatest common divisor of 30 and 42, and their least common multiple?

545. A 63-gallon cask is 3-5 full of wine; if 27.625 gallons should leak out, the wine remaining will be what decimal part of the full cask?

546. James Riley & Co. bought July 7, 1873, of Joseph Herr, Trenton, N. J., 15 tons of coal at $6.50 per ton: 19 tons of coal at $8.25 per ton; and 14½ cords of wood at $5.20 per cord. Make a bill of the purchase, and receipt it for Joseph Herr.

547. How much must be paid for 41 gal. 2 qt. 1¾ pt. of molasses, at 72 cts. a gallon?

548. If 11-12 of a ton of hay cost $18.50, how much will two loads cost, one weighing 5-6 of a ton and the other 13-24 of a ton?

549. What is the difference between the true and the bank discount of $300, for 3 mo. at 8 per cent?

550. What principal on interest at 7 per cent, from April 9, 1871, to Sept. 5, 1873, will amount to $1477.59?

551. The difference between the interest of $600, and that of $750, at 5 per cent for a certain time, is $18.75. What is the time?

552. If 18 men can dig a trench 30 yd. long, in 24 da., by working 8 hr. a day, how many men can dig a trench 60 yd. long, in 64 da., working 6 hr. a day?

(XXIV, 94.) ARITHMETIC.

Twenty-Fourth Regents' Examination, June 4, 1874.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

553. What is the sum of 3912, 400005, 631⅜, 736863, .000803, 60708010, 4 4-1000, and 290.68042.

554. Subtract 4-25 of 9¾, from 5-21 of 151 1-5.

555. What will 250 miles of telegraph wire cost at 3 cts. per foot?

556. When it is noon at the Cape of Good Hope, in longitude 18 deg. 24 min. east, what is the time at Cape Horn, in longitude 67 deg. 21 min. west?

557. How many cords of wood in a pile 140 ft. long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft high?

558. Required the area in acres, etc., of a piece of land .5 of a mile long and .3 of a mile broad.

559. How much will it cost to dig a cellar 40 feet long, 32 ft. wide, and 5 ft. deep, at $0.25 a cubic yd.?

560. 1-5 of a qr. is what per cent. of 2-5 of a cwt.

561. Reduce 7-9 lb. Troy to units of lower denominations.

562. How much gold will $100 currency buy, gold being at 113?

563. In 1 yr. 4 mo, $311 50 amounted to $336.42, at simple interest; what was the rate per cent?

564. What sum, at 7 per cent. simple interest, will amount to $221.07, in 3 years 4 months?

565. A note for $470.66 drawn at 60 days, is discounted at bank at 6 per cent.; what are the proceeds?

566. What is the amount of $50, for 2 years, at 8 per cent. compound interest, payable half-yearly?

(*June* 5, 10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

567. The four sides of my garden are 168 ft. 280 ft., 182 ft. and 252 ft., respectively. What is the greatest length of boards that I can use in fencing it, without cutting any of them?

568. In the last example, suppose that each board is 8 in. wide and that the fence is 5 boards high; how many sq. ft. of boards will it require to fence the garden?

569. Suppose that you sell to John Clarke, New York, for cash, 75 yards of carpet, at $1.55 yer yard; 30 yards drugget, at $1.30 per yard; 5 mats, at $3.15 each; and 35 yards oil cloth, at $1.05 per yard. Make a receipted bill of these articles, in regular form.

570. What is the value of (2-9x$\frac{5}{8}$ plus 3 2-7) divided by 23-84?

571. What is the least number that 8, 12 and 16 will each divide without remainder?

572. What will 11 lb. 4 oz. of tea cost, if 3 lb. 12 oz. cost $3.50? (Solve by proportion).

573. If a man travels 107 miles in 15 days, employing only 9 hours a day, how far would he go in 20 days, traveling 12 hours a day, at the same rate per hour?

574. What debt can be discharged in a year by weekly payments in arithmetical progression, the first being $24, and the last $1,224?

575. What is the length, in feet and inches, of each side of a square carpet, made from $208\frac{1}{3}$ yds. of Brussels carpeting, $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide?

576. What is the length of the side of a cubical box which contains 389017 solid inches?

(XXV, 100.) ARITHMETIC.)

Twenty-Fifth Regents' Examination, Nov. 5, 1874.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

577. Find the sum of the following numbers, arranging them properly for addition: 14.2351; 651.012; 2.219; .0374; .00146.

578. Multiply 4.44; 5.555; 6.23; .5.

579. Divide 6.435945 by 4027.5.

580. Find the sum of 16 1-5, 21-25, and 81-35.

581. Find the product of 16-21, $\frac{7}{8}$, 3-17.

582. If $3\frac{3}{4}$ bu. of oats cost $\$2\frac{3}{8}$, what will 2 bu. cost?

583. Resolve 122,850 into its prime factors.

584. Find the greatest common divisor of 195, 285, and 315.

585. Find the least common multiple of 49, 14, 84, 168, and 98.

586. Sold 2462 feet of boards, at $ 7.25 per 1000.
600 " scantling, " 11.75 " 1000.
1012 " plank, " 1.25 " 100.
77 " hewn timber " .15 " foot.

Write a bill of the same and receipt it. The seller may be John Smith, the buyer James Brown.

587. What part of 7-9 of a mile is $4\frac{3}{4}$ rods, expressed in decimals?

588. The Longitude of New York city is 73 deg. 58 min. 54.43 sec. W.; of Buffalo, 78 deg. 53 min. 25 sec. W. What is the difference of time?

(*Nov.* 6, 10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

589. Write the rule for multiplication of decimals.

590. Write the rule for division of decimals.

591. Define *ratio*, state how it may be expressed, what each term is called, and give an example.

592. The same of *proportion.*

593. What is either *extreme* of a proportion equal to? What either *mean?*

594. What is the simple interest on $2,500 for 1 yr. 8 mo. 12 da., at 7 per cent.?

595. A has a note against B, for $1,728, payable 90 days after date, without interest, which he gets discounted at bank at the rate of 7 per cent.; what does he receive?

596. Extract the square root of 1104601.

597. If a man can do a piece of work in 20 days, working 10 hours a day, how long will it take him to do the same if he works 12 hours a day? (Solve by proportion.)

598. A farmer puts a flock of sheep in three pastures; in the first he puts $\frac{1}{3}$ of his flock, in the second $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the third 32 sheep. How many has he? (Solve by analysis)

599. Find 12 per cent. of $1-12.

600. A commission merchant sold 500 pieces of muslin, each piece containing 21 yards, for 23 cents a yard; what is his commission, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(XXVI, 105.) ARITHMETIC.

Twenty-sixth Regents' Examination, Feb. 25, 1875.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

601. The population of Me. is 627,413; of N. H., 301,471; of Vt., 300,187; of Mass., 1,240,499; of Conn., 410,749; of R. I., 192,815. What is the aggregate population of these States?

602. B had $12,311; and after paying his debts, and giving away $2,108, he has $8,199 left. What was the amount of his debts?

603. How many peaches in an orchard of 14 rows of trees, each row having 27 trees and each tree 108 peaches?

604. How many cheeses, of 45 lbs. each, at 12 cts. per lb., will pay for 15 bbls. of apples, each containing 3 bu., at 84 cts. per bushel?

605. Add 8 8-13, 29-39, and 52-65.

606. What cost $33\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of tea, at $93\frac{3}{4}$ cts. per lb.?

607. 100 27-30 ÷ $66\frac{2}{3}$ = what?

608. Write as a decimal, and in words, 18-100000.

609. 6.43875 ÷ 4027.5 = what?

610. Anna Lee buys of Eva Cole, for cash, 18 yds. of calico, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per yd.; 12 yds. muslin, at 17 cts.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ yds. linen at 74 cts.; and 9 spools thread, at 7 cts. Make a bill in due form.

611. What decimal part of a mile is 74 rds., 5 yds.?

612. The circumference of one carriage wheel is 13 ft. 9 in., and that of another 16 ft. 6 in. How many more times will one turn than the other in going 30 miles?

(*Feb.* 26. 10:00 A. M —12:00 M.)

613. What cost 8,824 lbs. of hay, at $15 per ton?

614. The *means* and *one extreme* of a proportion being given, how may the *other extreme* be found?

615. The *extremes* and *one mean* being given, how may the *other mean* be found?

616. Give an example of No. 614, and solve it.

617. Give an example of No. 615, and solve it.

618. If 20 yds. of cloth $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yd. wide are required for a dress, what must be the width of a piece 12 yds. long, to answer the same purpose? (Solve by proportion.)

619. If a man can walk 250 mi. in 9 da. of 12 ho. each, how many da. of 10 ho. each would he spend in walking 400 mi.? (Solve by double proportion.)

620. A boy bought eggs at the rate of 3 for 5 cts., and sold them at the rate of 4 for 7 cts., clearing 9 cents; how many did he buy? (Solve by analysis.)

621. A commission merchant sold 500 pieces of cloth for $30 a piece, and paid the owner $14,700: what was the rate of his commission?

622. A store was insured for $12,000 at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, and the goods for $15,000, at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent; what was the entire premium?

623. What will be the proceeds of a note for $1,000, without interest, payable at bank, in 60 days, at 6 per cent?

624. A man being asked his age, replied, if you add to its half, its third and three times three, the sum will be 130; what was his age?

(XXVII, 110.) ARITHMETIC.

Twenty-seventh Regents' Examination, June 3, 1875.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

625. The quotient is 71, the divisor 42, and the remainder 15; what is the dividend?

626. What will be the cost of 3760 lbs. of hay at $8.50 a ton?

627. From $17\frac{1}{2}$, take 3-5 of $16\frac{1}{4}$, and multiply the remainder by $\frac{2}{3}$.

628. A lady bought 6 silver spoons, each weighing 3oz. 3pwt. 8gr., at $2.25 an oz., and a gold chain weighing 14pwt., at $1.25 a pwt.; what was the cost of both spoons and chain?

629. From 15 ten-thousandths take 27 millionths, and multiply the difference by 20.5.

630. Reduce 6.25 of a pound Troy to lower integers.

631. How many seconds are there in the three summer months?

632. How many acres are there in a street 4 rods wide and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long?

633. Reduce 4s. 6d. to the decimal of a £ sterling.

634. A quantity of sugar was bought for $150, and sold for $167.50; what was the gain per cent?

635. Mrs. C. B. Jones bought of Cole, Steel & Co., of Detroit, as follows: Nov. 12, 1874. 23 yds. calico @ 16c.; 45 yds. sheeting @ 20c.: Dec. 7, 12 yds. silk @ 1.62½; 8 handkerchiefs @ 45c.; 2 pairs kid gloves @ $1.87½. Make bill for Jan. 1st, 1875, and receipt the same, as clerk of the firm.

636. What is the interest of $125.50 for 7 months and 10 days, at 7 per cent.?

(*June* 4, 2:00—4:00 P. M.)

637. A note for $500, dated Oct. 8, 1873, and bearing interest at 9 per cent., is endorsed as follows: Nov. 4, 1874, $30; Jan. 30, 1875, $250. What will be due July 1, 1875?

638. What is the true discount on $236, due in 3 years, at 6 per cent.?

639. What is the bank discount on $125, payable in 90 days, at 8 per cent.?

640. Two men divided a lot of wood costing $81, one taking 5½ cords and the other the remaining 8 cords; what must each pay? (Solve by analysis.)

641. What is the square root of 416.16?

642. How many gallons of water will a cistern hold which is 7 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 11 ft. deep?

643. A. can mow 2 acres in 3 days, and B. 5 acres in 6 days: in how many days can they together mow 9 acres?

644. A house valued at $3240 is insured for ⅔ of its value, at ¾ per cent.; what is the premium?

645. How many bricks will it require to build a wall 2 rd. long, 6 ft. high, and 18 in. thick, each brick being 8 in long, 4 in. wide, and 2½ in. thick?

646. If the wages of 24 men for 4 days are $192, what will be the wages of 36 men for 3 days?

(Solve by double proportion and cancellation.)

647. At what rate per cent, will $311.50 amount to $337.40, in 1 yr. 4 mo.?

648. What will it cost to lay a pavement 33 ft. long and 9 ft. 6 in. wide, at 40 cts. a sq. yd.?

(XXVIII, 115.) ARITHMETIC.

Twenty-eighth Regents' Examination, Nov. 4, 1875.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

649. Express in words the number 42567000129301.

650. Multiply five hundred and forty thousand six hundred and nine by seventeen hundred and fifty.

651. Give the rule for reduction ascending (*i. e.* from lower to higher denominations), and state how this process chiefly differs from reduction descending.

652. How many steps of two and one-half feet each, would a man take in walking five miles?

653. How is a whole number reduced to a fraction of the same value, having a given denominator?

654. What is the value of $\frac{3}{8}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$, when reduced to a simple fraction of the lowest terms?

655. Give the rule for reducing several fractions to equivalent fractions having the least common denominator.

656. Add $3\frac{2}{3}$, 4 21-38, and 51.652. (Express the fractional part of the sum as a *decimal* of three places.)

657. Write in figures: two and six hundred-millionths.

658. Reduce 7-625 to the equivalent decimal form.

659. Multiply seven thousand and five, by three-hundred-and-five-millionths.

660. Divide .5 of 1.75 by .25 of $17\frac{1}{2}$.

661. If 27 T. 3 qr. 15 lb. of coal cost $217.83, what will 119 T. 1 qr. 10 lb cost? (First reduce qrs. and lbs. to the decimal of a ton; and then solve by proportion.)

662. What is the square root of .0043046721?

(*Nov.* 5, 10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

663. The *ratio* of two numbers and the *consequent* being given, what is the process for finding the *antecedent* (considering it as standing in the same relation to the consequent, as a numerator to its denominator?)

664. Find the value of the omitted term in the following proportion: \$4 : (?) : : 9 : 16.

665. A note for $486, dated Sept. 7, 1873, was endorsed as follows:—Received, March 22, 1874, $125. May 13, 1875, $120. What balance remained due at time of last payment, the rate being 6 per cent.?

666. What is the length of the side of a cubical box which contains 103823 solid inches?

667. What are the proceeds of the following note discounted at *bank*, and *when will it become due?*

$100. UTICA, October 11, 1875.

Ninety days from date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of John Smith, One Hundred Dollars, at the Albany City Bank.

JOHN JAY.

668. Involve $\frac{5}{8}$ to the 5th power.

669. Sold 9 1-6 cwt. of sugar at $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cwt., and thereby lost 12 per cent; what was the first cost?

670. A person owned $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mine and sold $\frac{3}{4}$ of his interest for $1710; what was the value of the entire mine?

671. When it is 2 h. 36 m. A. M. at the Cape of Good Hope, in longitute 18 degrees 24 minutes east, what is the time at Cape Horn, in longitude 67 degrees 21 minutes west?

672. What is the cost of 17 T. 18 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lb. of potash, at $53.80 per ton? (First reduce the lower denominations to the decimal of a ton.)

(XXIX, 120.) ARITHMETIC.

Twenty-ninth Regents' Examination, Feb. 24, 1876.

(10:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

673. Two men are 450 miles apart; if they approach each other, one traveling 30 miles a day and the other 35 miles a day, how far apart will they be at the end of 6 days?

674. A had $24, B four times as much as A less $16, and C twice as much as A and B together plus $17; how much money had C?

675. Give all the prime numbers below 20: and all the composite numbers between 20 and 40, inclusive.

676. What is the greatest common divisor of 144, 216 and 648?

677. Reduce to the simplest form: (20 5-9 plus $\frac{1}{3}$ of 5-6) divided by $6\frac{1}{2}-\frac{5}{8}\times\frac{2}{3}$.

678. The longitude of New York being 3° E from the meridian of Washington, San Francisco 45° 25′ W., what will be the time of day at New York, when it is noon at San Francisco?

679. 2 pk. 3 qt. 1.2 pt. is what decimal part of 20 bu.?

680. What will it cost to dig a cellar 40 ft. long, 21 ft. 6 in. wide, and 4 ft. deep, at $1.75 a cubic yard?

681. From 16 ten thousandths take 27 millionths, and multiply the difference by 20.5.

682. Henry Smith bought of John Clarke, of Louisville, Ky., as follows: Dec. 10, 1875, 7 pair calf boots @ $5.75; 6 pair ladies' gaiters @ $3.25; 10 pair children's shoes @ $1.75; Jan. 5, 1876, 12 pair coarse boots @ $3.12½. Make out and receipt the bill, as clerk of John Clarke.

683. A clerk receiving a yearly salary of $950, pays $275 a year for board, $180 for clothing, and $150 for other expenses; what per cent of his salary is left?

684. Carriages, costing $165, are sold at 18 per cent profit; what is the gain on each carriage?

685. A school house is insured at 3-5 per cent, and the premium was $93.60; for how much is the house insured?

686. If a man's pulse beat 300 times in 4 minutes, how many times will it beat in 8 hours?

☞ Solve by *proportion*

687. If it cost $84 to carpet a room 36 ft. long and 21 ft. wide, what will it cost to carpet a room 33 ft. long and 27 ft. wide?

☞ State and solve as a *compound proportion.*

688. At what date will a note for $300, given Jan. 10, 1876, amount to $347.25, at 6 per cent, simple interest?

689. A note for $520, dated April 12, 1874, had the following endorsement: "Dec. 6, 1874, $120." What

amount will be due May 1, 1876, at 9 per cent, simple interest?

690. What is the square root of 1040 1-16?

691. A flag pole 180 ft. high casts a shadow 135 ft. in length; what is the distance from the top of the pole to the end of shadows.

692. A block of granite in the form of a cube, contains 41063.625 cubic inches; what is the length of its edge?

KEY TO THE REGENTS' PROBLEMS.

NOTE.—Heavy type indicates that the number is to be written in words. Questions the numbers to which are omitted refer either to definitions or to processes.

1. **79081.608814.**
2. 4⅝.
4. 714.
5. 5 bu. 1 pk. 6 qt. 2 gi.
8. 2.
9. 7 h. 36 m.
15. $958.60 plus.
16. Amt. $338.875.
17. 6 ft. 1 in.
18. $98.19. Jan. 12, 1867.
19. 78125-2097152.
20. .06561.
21. $85.93¾.
22. $3648.
23. 8 h. 53 m. P. M.
24. $954.1498.
25. **42567000129301.**
26. 946,065,750.
28. 2112 steps.
30. 1-32.
32. 8 25-114.
33. 2.00000006.
34. .0112.
35. 2.136525.
36. 1-5.
37. 10 or 810.
38. 7 1-9.
39. $43.68.
40. 1800 tons.
41. 6 per cent.
42. $5550.284 plus.
43. $33.49.
44. $72.00.
45. 34 degrees. 30 minutes.
46. 1200.
47. 103 rods.
48. $465.7187.
49. 25989.
50. 538⅔.
51. **90,067,236,708.**
52. 7691167.
53. 612 miles.
54. $31.47.
56. 77 1-7 bu.
57. 1 13141-27068.
58. ⅛.
60. 144 11-15.
61. 47.00021.
62. 67.32.
63. 6 men.
64. 38 2-5.
65. $1133.15.
66. $53.66⅔.
67. 20 years.
68. $503.229.
70. .06561.
71. 1.26247696.
72. $42448.
73. **2584503962047.**
74. 22395.
75. 926.
76. 4433616707341?3.
77. 40791427655.
78. 75.
79. $155.87½.
80. 4 y. 9 m. 10 d. [oz. 10 dr.
81. 102 T. 1 cwt. 3 qr. 9 lb. 15
82. 12.
83. 5 lbs. 11 oz. 18pwt. 53-23 gr.
84. Difference, 67 1-6.
85. 11000.00011.
86. .0000012125.

87. 3 713-1029.
88. $236.92 4-13.
89. 30100.
90. .915625.
91. 10⅛.
92. $216.
93. $384.
94. $4.47499.
95. $6.33.
96. .936.
97. 61051962944.
98. 399098080.
99. 16⅜ ft.
100. 503700.
101. 52.
102. 9900.
103. 14 yd. 7 3-14 in.
104. 11.171875.
105. .0123032.
106. 28.276915.
107. 12, 18, 24.
108. 18 days.
109. 16 acres.
110. Silver, .925; copper, .075.
111. $1.50.
112. A, $266.66⅔. B, $933.33⅓.
113. Jane, 4s. 9d., Ellen, 1s. 9d.
114. 168.
115. 1 at 9c., 1 at 11c., 2 at 14c.,
117. 5 ft. 2 in.
118. 35 5-7 yards.
119. $1200.
120. Oct. 19, 1869.
121. 4064200150
122. **4,064,200,150.**
123. XXV.
125. 1552.
126. 64991001996606.
127. $7336.21.
129. 231 cubic inches.
130. 31 127-128.
131. £64 4-5.
133. $600.
134. **.500072.**
135. 3 57-94.
137. 6100.
138. $3252.335.
140. 30 miles.
142. 8 per cent.
143. 18 ft. 3.312 in.
145. 600017308.
146. 13115375.
147. 56001996606.
148. 407914277655.
149. 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 5, 5.
150. 135442.
151. 3800.
152. 7 19-32.
153. 64 232-2625
154. 1054-25.
155. 1506 3-5 times.
156. 1 R. 17rd. 18 yd. 1ft. 50.4 in.
157. 6.
158. 2520.
159. 9.8008.
160. .965625.
161. $179.25.
162. $1349.76.
163. $300.
164. 3½.
165. 45 men.
166. A, $48; B, $70.
167. 78564.
168. 64.
169. 1590290220519.
170. 5 T. 3 qr. 2 lb. 5 oz.
171. 67020 inches.
172. ¼.
173. ¼.
174. 840.
175. 5-6.
176. 11-14 gill.
177. 61.2034602.
178. 30000.
179. 2 8.
180. .6880208 3⅓.
181. 24 men.
182. $59.25.
183. A, $48, B, $216, B, $360.
184. 6¼ per cent.
185. $390.00.
186. $11.52.
187. $468.00.
188. 6 per cent.
189. $45.00086.
190. $68.03.
191. 20.009.
192. 2 11-20.
193. 3895500000.
194. 182.8125 acres.
195. 48 reams.
196. 1 year, 3 months.
196a. 64 rods.
197. 51° 34′ 40″
198. 1296000″
199. 217=31x7.
200. 14 ft.
201. $595.00.

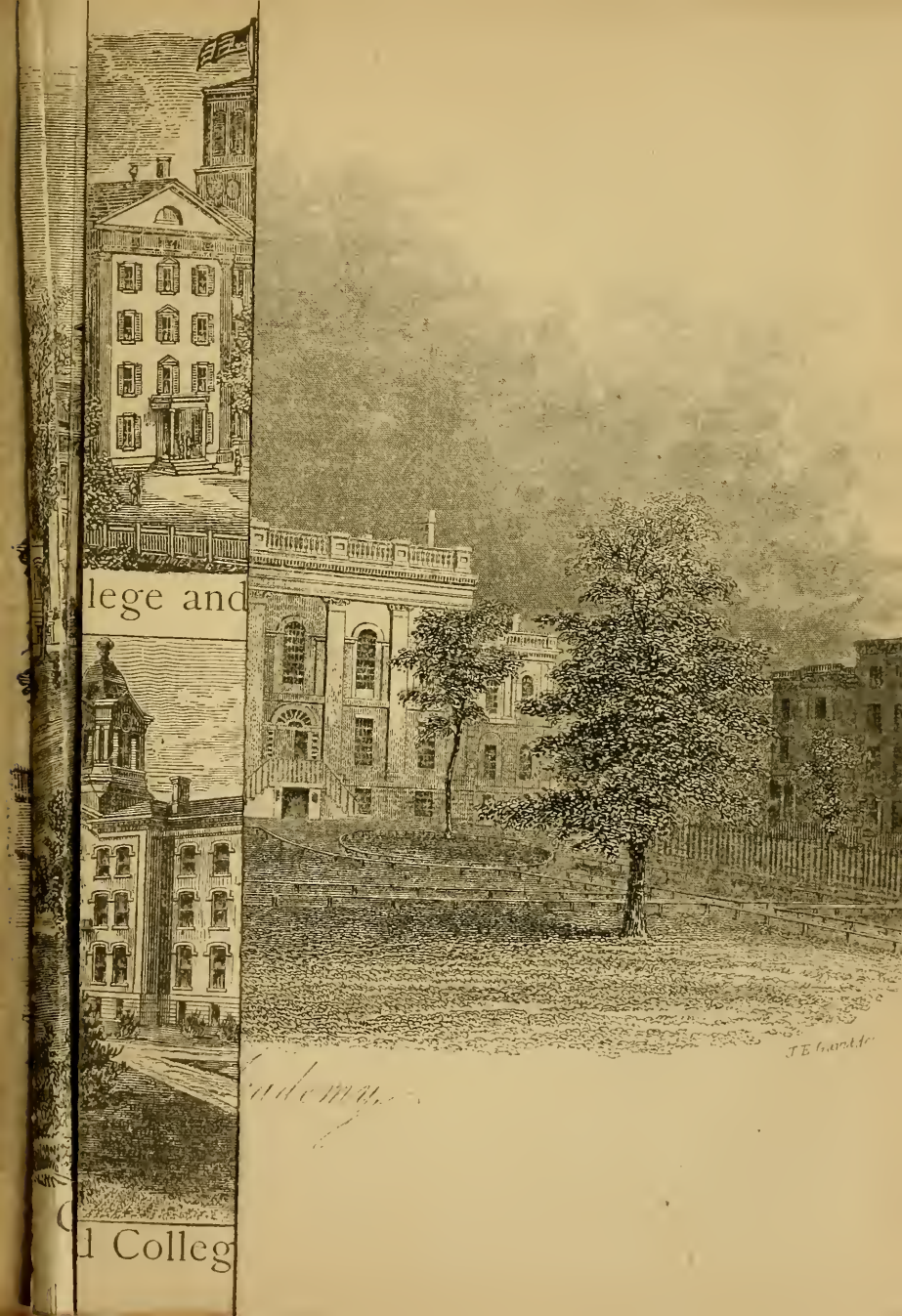
202. 2 11-36 ft.
203. 198 4-7 sq. rds.
204. 9 cts.
205. 5 1-7.
206. .6 week.
207. $14,875.
208. 1 h. 2 m. 52 sec. P. M.
209. 11-160.
210. 3600.
211. $2687 1.08¼.
212. $6696.00.
213. $105.885.
214. 6.
215. 18.
216. 33582.
217. 1807.
218. 61700004.
219. 58028092.
222. 2, 23, 163.
223. 101.
225. 780.
226. **40203-706007.**
227. 32895-85.
228. $300.00.
229. 12 155-372.
230. .003241.
231. 96 A.
232. 1 oz. 2 pwt. 6 gr.
233. $3877.50.
234. $16.50.
235. 16-625.
246. .03456.
237. $63.2659 plus.
238. $136.14.
239. $425.846 plus.
240. $14.40.
241. 11717175236000.
242. 8428688 22346-56789.
243. 478656785178.
244. $1923.48.
245. 16 S. 26°
246. 840.
247. 27-176.
248. 289-1350.
249. 8 132-161.
250. 1-24.
251. .000001305.
252. .4375.
253. .775 mile.
254. 9 oz. 15 pwt. 18 gr.
255. 6 per cent.
256. 208 miles.
257. 98.7654.
258. 425
259. $8500.00.
260. $97.18.
261. 1 y. 6 mo.
262. $385.25.
263. $836.542 plus.
264. 57 11-40 lbs.
265. **809639270?.**
266. 3635664.
267. 2330396585340.
268. 214007086881.
269. 234.
270. 75.
271. 2, 23, 163.
272. 15.
273. 3360.
274. 362700.
275. L. C. D. 2520.
276. 9-25 lb.
277. 567 sq. ft.
278. 105-245.
279. .7186423.
280. $178.73.
281. .8-90625.
282. 9.189688 plus.
283. 96 bushels.
284. $1034.85.
285. $9.30.
286. £227 12s. 1d.
287. $18.
288. 2 1-5.
289. **79081.608814.**
290. 4 5-8.
292. 714.
293. 5 bu. 1 pk. 6 qt. 2 gi.
296. 97.
297. 850 19-420 wks.
303. $958.60 plus.
304. Amt. $338.875.
305. 6 ft. 1 in.
306. $98.19. Jan. 12, 1871.
307. 78125-2097152.
308. .06561.
309. $85.93¾.
310. $3648.
311. 8 h. 53 m. P. M.
312. $954.1498.
313. **42567000129301.**
314. 946,065,750.
316. 2112 steps.
318. 1-32.
320. 8 25-114.
321. 2.00000006.
322. .0112.
323. 2.136525.

324. 1-5.
325. 10 or 810.
326. 7 1-9.
327. $43.68,
328. 1800 tons.
329. 6 per cent.
330. $5550.284 plus.
331. $33.49.
332. $72.00.
333. 34 deg. 30 min.
334. 1200.
335. 103 rods.
336. $465.7187 plus.
337. 41028942.
341 70,100. 3.042,875. [.0001
342. Divide by 10.000 or x by
343. 10,187,135,1,957,125.
344. 114,610,583,987.799275.
345. 16.
346. 1-2500.
347. 2, 2, 5, 5, 701. [123 in.
348. 3 A. 1 R. 3 rd. 8 yd. 2 ft.
349. 14 oz.
350. MDCII.
351. $776.25.
35 . $90.85.
353. $79.97.
354. 12 men.
358. 113⅓ miles.
359. $2160.
360. $18.25.
361. 5,080,009,000,001.
362. 406556.
363. **109890.**
364. 382831475.
365. 9332.
366. 17.
367. 210.
368. 28-39.
358. 11¼ yds.
370. 52-91.
371. 560.
372. 18 7-24.
373. $23,123.
374. 640 stones.
375. 1-1250.
376. .00375.
377. 97 21-32 cds.
378. 5 805-1089.
379. .8890625.
380. 13-25.
381. $40.08.
382. 1 1-6 or 21-32
383. 72 yds.
384. 24.0006.
385. 6,719,994.
386. B. $35.
387. $41.19.
388. $299192.
389. 217 sheep.
390. 280 pieces.
391. 12000 yds.
392. 15⅔ ge. mi.
393. 11.
394. $248.
395. 185 1-16 cd.
396. 1 19-36.
397. 142 mi. 14 rd. 3 yd.
398. $347.27.
399. $31.25.
400. 2⅔ cents.
401. 16 per cent.
402. $145.92.
403. $3709.125.
404. A $36; B $38; C $26.
405. $44.90.
406. 185.
407. 3069.
408. $97.50.
409. 68,915,000,000,000.
410. 32.
411. 2, 2, 3, 3, 5.
412. 6.
413. 217300-25.
414. $44,415.
415. 15 15-56.
416. 4000.
417. 14 25-168.
418. 1 11246-22515.
419. 169062 in.
420. $16.50.
421. $173.59.
422. 28 m. 32 4-15 sec.
423. 7,000,000,0 0.0001.
424. 649,084.
425. 6 da. 6 h. 48 m. 48 sec.
426. $1473.
427. $1540.
428. $1.50.
429. $27.30.
430, 3¾ oz.
431. 13248.
432. 503.
433. 20,000,000,207,600,006,059.
434, **224,000,000,000,317,**
435. 23,716,893. [**010.**
436. MDCCCVII.
437. 198485.

438. 8603497.
439. 2, 3, 7, 11, 13.
440. 4.
441. 2520.
442. (140, 56, 105, 450)—210.
443. $300 50-63.
444. 5-63.
445. 15 tables.
446. $75.20.
447. $31.50.
448. 40 cords.
449. 250000.1.
450. $83.33⅓.
451. 2238.30.
452. $9000.
453. $1781.10.
454. £7, 13s.
455. $216.
456. 2.56.
457. **204631624S6135.**
458. 57059090047.
459. 15657.
460. 500710920089.
461. 826888542.
462. 787891½ sq. ft.
463. 365¼ da.
464. 7 S. 26° 45′ 57″ [11.9825 T.
465. 11 T. 19 cwt. 2 qr. 15 lbs. or
466. 3, 5, 11, 11, 11.
467. 840.
468. 11-16.
469. (16, 24, 12, 9, 6, 3)—36.
470. 2 1-24.
471. 8 23-99.
472. 1-10080.
473. $3294.72.
474. .000001305.
475. .4375.
476. $39.45.
477. $430.360 plus.
478. $4.29, or $5.005.
479. 208 miles.
480. 4879.
481. MDCCCLXXIII.
483. **900S007006.**
484. 5586.
485. $15,589.213.
486. 14° 54′ 44″
487. 6 d. 6 h. 46 min. 48 sec.
488. $83.033⅓ or $83 1-30.
489. 96 23-33.
490. 336.
491. (39, 24, 477)—54.
492. 1524¼ lbs.
493. 24 yds.
494. 21780 ft.
495. $278.74.
496. 49 min.
497. $85.80.
498. $63.11⅔.
499. $18.083⅓.
500. 1750 bullets.
501. 42 days.
502. 13248.
503. 503.
504. 1440.
505. 29 11-15.
506. 4 129-140.
507. 70 1-5.
508. .2.
509. 28-39.
510. 9 oz. 15 pwt. 18 gr.
511. .6 week.
512. $3648.
513. $93.75.
514. 52 per cent.
515. $111.11.
516. 9 3-5 acres.
517. $53.66⅔.
518. 9 per cent.
519. $1473.
520. $220.
521. $465.71.
522. $63.2669.
523. $2315.52.
524. $925.55.
525. $90.09.
526. $90.875.
527. $44.90.
528. $59.25.
529. 180.
530. 5-12.
531. .00008.
532. $45.72.
533. $835.417.
534. 7 yds.
535. 5⅓ ft.
536. .00001953125.
537. 7225.92728.
538. 2·9.
539. 9 h. 28 min. 4.8 sec.
540. 1⅛ per cent.
541. 51.80 plus.
542. $54.384 plus.
543. $1562.564.
544. 204.
545. .1615 plus.
546. $329.65.

547. $30.0375.
548. $27.75.
549. $.31716.
550. $1264.648 plus.
551. 2 y. 6 mo.
552. 18 men.
553. 61849716.060223.
554. 24 11-25.
555. $39600.
556. 6 h. 17 min. A. M.
557. 31 127-128.
558. 96 acres.
559. $59.25 25-27.
560. 12½ per cent.
561. 9 oz. 6 pwt. 16 gr.
562. $88.49.
563. 6 per cent.
564. $179.245 plus.
565. $465.71 plus.
566. $58.4929 plus.
567. 14 ft.
568. 2940. ft.
569. 207.75.
570. 12 35-69.
571. 48.
572. $10.50.
573. 190 2-9 miles.
574. $32.448.
575. 37 ft. 6 in.
576. 73 in.
577. 667.50496.
578. 76.828983.
579. .001598.
580. 19 62-175.
581. 2–17.
582. $1 4-15.
583. 2, 3, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 13.
584. 15.
585. 1176.
586. $49.0995.
587. .019084 23-28.
588. 19 m. 38.038 sec.
594. $297.50.
595. $1696.752.
596. 1051.
597. 16⅔ h.
598. 192 sheep.
599. 1 cent.
600. $60.375.
601. 3,073,134.
602. $2004.
603. 40824 peaches.
604. 7 cheeses.
605. 10 31-195.
606. $31.40⅝.
607. 1.513.
608. **.00018.**
609. .0015986.
610. $6.77.
611. .2340 plus.
612. 1920 times.
613. $66.18.
618. 1¼ yds.
619. 17 7-25 days.
620. 9 dozen eggs.
621. 2 per cent.
622. $277.50.
623. $989.50.
624. 145 1-5 years or 66.
625. 2997.
626. $15.98.
627. 5 1-6.
628. $60.25.
629. .0301965.
630. 6 lbs. 3 oz.
631. 7,948,800 sec.
832. 18 A.
633. .225 £.
634. 11⅔ per cent.
635. $39.53.
636. $5.36861 1-9.
637. $289.532¼.
638. $36.
639. $2.583⅓.
640. $33; $48.
641. 20.4.
642. 3456 gallons.
643. 6 days.
644. $16.20.
645. 6415 1-5 bricks.
646. $216.
647. 6 147-623 per cent.
648. $15.20.
649. **425670001293 01.**
650. 946065750.
652. 10,560 steps.
654. 1-32.
656. 59.871298.
657. 2.00000006.
658. .0112.
659. 2.136525.
660. .2.
661. $958.60.
662. .06561.
664. 7 1-9.
665. 282.605.
666. 47 cubic inches.
667. $98.1916⅔.

668. 3125-32768.
669. $8^5.9375.
670. $3648.
671. 8 h. 53 min. P. M.
672. .1498.
673. 60 miles.
674. $225
675. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40.
676. 72.
677. 3 31-73 or 5 15-47
678. 3 h. 13 min. 40 sec. P. M.
679. .030625.
680. $222 26-27 or $222.96 8-27.
681. .0301965.
682. $114.75.
683. 36 6-19 per cent.
684. $29.70.
685. $15600.
686. 36000 times.
687. $99.
688. Aug. 25, 1875.
689. $484.76.
690. 32¼.
691. 225 ft.
692. 2 ft. 10½ in.


lege and
l Colleg

668. 3125-32768.
669. $8[illegible].9375.
670. $3648.
671. 8 h. 53 min. P. M.
672. .1498.
673. 60 miles.
674. $225
675. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40.
676. 72.
677. 3 31-73 or 5 15-47
678. 3 h. 13 min. 40 sec. P. M.
679. .030625.
680. $222 26-27 or $222.96 8-27.
681. .0301965.
682. $114.75.
683. 36 6-19 per cent.
684. $29.70.
685. $15600.
686. 36000 times.
687. $99.
688. Aug. 25, 1875.
689. $484.76.
690. 32¼.
691. 225 ft.
692. 2 ft. 10½ in.

Schenectady Union School, (Formerly Union College.)

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE.

Claverack College and H. R. Institute.

Hungerford Collegiate Institute.

THE

REGENTS' QUESTIONS,

1866-1876.

GEOGRAPHY.

To the Teacher.

The first paragraphs attached to the questions in Geography appeared at the Tenth Examination, when these were appended :

(1) Do you conscientiously declare, that, prior to this examination, you had no knowledge of the questions, and that you have neither given to any other scholar, nor received from any source, aid in answering them? If so, write at the end of your list of answers the words, *I do*, and subscribe your name.

The committee must reject papers not bearing this declaration.

At the Thirteenth Examination, the last two sentences read :

If so, write *I do*, at the end of your list of answers, and subscribe your name. *Papers not bearing this declaration must be rejected.*

At the Fourteenth Examination, the words, *subscribe your name*, were italicised.

At the Seventeenth Examination, the words "any of" were prefixed to "them," and the last two sentences read:

If so, write in the next line after your set of answers, near the right side of the paper, the words "*I do so declare*," and directly underneath this subscribe your name.

☞Papers not bearing this declaration and signature must be rejected.

From the Eighteenth to the Twenty-first Examinations, this last clause was omitted. At the Twenty-second and Twenty-third it read:

Any set of papers lacking this declaration and signature will of course be disallowed.

Since the Twenty-fourth, it has read:

Every set of papers lacking this full *declaration* and *signature*, however satisfactory in other respects, will be rejected, on the presumption that the required declaration could not conscientiously be made.

(2) At the Eleventh and Twelfth Examinations, special directions were given as to certain questions. Committees were permitted to accept answers to Q.s 258, 272, 273 and 274, respectively, provided not more than one of the several answers in each was incorrect.

(3) At the Thirteenth to Seventeenth Examinations, and at the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, this paragraph was prefixed:

☞Errors in spelling are to be carefully avoided.

(4) Since the Thirteenth Examination, this paragraph has been appended:

☞Fold your paper in proper form for filing, and endorse it with the name of the institution, your own name, and the subject and date of the examination.

(I, 1.) GEOGRAPHY.

First Regents' Examination, Nov. 7, 1866.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

1. Mention the grand divisions of the earth, and state within which hemispheres (northern or southern, and eastern or western) each is principally included.

2. Give a similar statement in relation to the several oceans.

3. Describe the *equator*, the *tropics*, and the *polar circles.*

4. Define latitude and longitude.

5. Name the several zones, and state within or between what circles each is included.

6. Illustrate the relative positions of the equator, tropics, polar circles, and zones, by a small circular diagram similar to an outline map of a hemisphere.

7. Mention the three largest islands of the globe (excepting the so-called continents,) in the order of their size.

8. What *bay* and *strait* separate British America from Greenland?

9. What parallel of latitude forms the northern boundary of the United States from the Lake of the Woods to the Gulf of Georgia?

10. What is the capital of Canada, and how is it situated?

11. What strait connects Lake Huron and Lake Michigan?

12. What is the capital of California?

13. What river forms part of the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania?

14. Name and describe the largest river within the state of Virginia.

15. Which are the three largest of the West India Islands?

16. Where and what is Terra del Fuego?

17. Mention the countries comprised in the British Isles.

18. What strait separates Spain from Africa?

19. What mountains between Norway and Sweden?

20. What large river of Russia empties into the Black Sea?

21. What mountains form the boundary line between China and Hindoostan?

22. Where is the empire of Japan, and of what does it consist?

23 Is the greater part of Africa north or south of the equator? Represent the shape of Africa by a small outline map, and draw a line across it to correspond to the position of the equator.

24. Where is the island of St. Helena? (Nearest which grand division, in what ocean, and hemispheres, and in about what latitude and longitude?)

(II, 5.) GEOGRAPHY.

Second Regents' Examination. Feb. 28, 1867.

(9:00—10:30 A. M)

25. Define *Circles of Longitude.*

26. What countries of the globe are crossed by the Arctic Circle?

27. What is the longitude of N. Y. City, reckoning from Greenwich? (The minutes and seconds are not required).

28. Which of the United States have no sea coast?

29 Through what state does the Mississippi river flow

30. On what waters may one sail from New York to Philadelphia?

31. What river connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron?

32. What river rises in the western part of North Carolina and flows into the Ohio?

33. In what direction is the Isthmus of Darien from the mouth of the Orinoco?

34. What countries of South America are crossed by the Equator?

35. Name the three largest rivers of South America.

36. What countries of Europe border on the Mediterranean Sea?

37. Describe the river Rhine?

38. What is the capital of Prussia?

39. What range of mountains in Austria?

40. Describe the river Rhone .
41. Where is Calcutta situated ?
42. Where is Mt. Sinai?
43. What strait at the eastern extremity of Siberia?
44. What is the capital of Japan ?
45. Describe the river Niger ?
46. In what direction do the Mountains of the Moon extend ?
47. What is the largest island of Oceanica ?
48. In what Zone is the Cape of Good Hope ?

Any pupil who has the requisite time, may show by a small diagram, the relative position of lines of latitude and longitude on a map of the northern hemisphere.

(III, 9) GEOGRAPHY.

Third Regents' Examination, June 13, 1867.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

49. In what part of the world is the point of no latitude and no longitude, (reckoning longitude from Greenwich ?)
50. What is the width, in degrees, of each temperate zone ?
51. How can we determine, by a map, the line or ridge of high land, called a *water-shed*, which divides a country into opposite slopes ?
52. What are the two principal water-sheds of the United States ?
53. What three large cities of North America are located near the 20th, 30th and 40th degrees of north latitude, respectively ?
54. On what parallel of latitude is the boundary of New York, from Lake Champlain to the river St. Lawrence ?
55. What parallel of latitude forms the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina ?
56. What parallel forms the northern boundary of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi ?
57. What four states border on Lake Michigan ?
58. How is Alabama bounded?
59. What river flows into the northern extremity of

the gulf of California?

60. What country occupies the north-western extremity of South America?

61. What country of South America has no sea coast?

62. What three great rivers of Europe rise in the Alps and where do each of them empty?

63. What mountain range passes through the whole length of Italy?

64. Into what sea does the river Elbe empty?

65. What countries occupy the Scandinavian peninsula?

66. What strait separates England from France?

67. What three peninsulas on the southern border of Europe?

68. What other continent has also three large peninsulas on its southern border, and what are their names?

69. What is the general direction of peninsulas in any continent?

70. What large city is situated at the mouth of the Ganges?

71. What gulf in the north-western part of the Red Sea?

72. What country of Africa borders on the strait of Gibraltar?

(IV, 13.) GEOGRAPHY.

Fourth Regents' Examination, Nov. 7, 1867.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

73. What is the amount of the greatest longitude?

74. What bay west of Greenland?

75. What parallels of latitude form parts of the northern boundary of the United States?

76. What river forms part of the northeastern boundary of the United States?

77. What lake between lake Huron and lake Erie?

78. What states are separated by the Wabash river?

79. What is the outlet of Lake Champlain?

80. On what river is Rochester situated?

81. Of what river is the Juniata a branch?

82. What two ranges of mountains in Virginia?
83. What peninsula forms the south part of Greece?
84. What is the capital of Prussia?
85. Describe the Rhine.
86. Describe the Danube.
87. On what river is Paris situated?
88. What large sea north of Prussia?
89. In what zone is the greater part of Asia?
90. What mountains between China and Hindoostan?
91. Describe the river Ganges?
92. What sea between Arabia and Hindoostan?
93. What two large islands on the Equator south east of Asia?
94. What are the two largest rivers in Africa?
95. What large island east of Africa?
96. What group of islands west of Morocco?

(v, 17,) GEOGRAPHY.

Fifth Regents' Examination, Feb. 20, 1868.

(9:30—10:30 A. M.)

97. Which extends further south—the Old World or the New?
98. In what Zone are the most highly civilized nations?
99. What connects the Pacific with the Arctic Ocean?
100. What change in temperature occurs in going from the base of a high mountain towards its summit?
101. What is the largest river flowing into Hudson's Bay?
102. What large city on the western coast of the United States?
103. Which of the New England States has the highest mountains?
104. What lake is crossed by the northern boundary of Vermont?
105. What mountains in the northern part of the State of New York?

106. What city in Delaware at the mouth of the Delaware River?

107. On which side of the Mississippi is the greater part of Louisiana?

108. Why has South America no large rivers flowing westward?

109. What is the only country lying wholly on the western slope of the Andes?

110. What islands east of the southern extremity of South America?

111. What is the south-western point of England called?

112. What two large lakes south-west of the White Sea?

113. What large river flows through Austria?

114. What sea east of Italy?

115. What waters between the Grecian Archipelago and the Black Sea?

116. What waters are connected by the strait of Babelmandeb?

117. What peninsula between the Yellow Sea and the sea of Japan?

118. What important country of Asia consists of islands only?

119. What country on the Mediterranean next west of Egypt?

120. What cape forms the most eastern point of Africa?

(VI, 21,) GEOGRAPHY.

Sixth Regents' Examination, June 4, 1868.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

121. In what direction does the Gulf Stream flow?

122. What large island east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

123. What island at mouth of river St. Lawrence?

224. Which thirteen of the United States border on the Atlantic Ocean?

125. What is the highest peak of the White Mountains?

126. What island at the mouth of the Hudson, between New Jersey and Long Island?
127. What large bay in the State of Maryland?
128. What mountains separate the States of Virginia and West Virginia?
129. On what river is the capital of Tennessee situated?
130. What States are separated by the Sabine river?
131. Which is further west, New Orleans or Lima?
132. In what latitude is the mouth of the Amazon?
133. What divisions of South America border on the Pacific ocean?
134 What are the three great rivers of South America?
135. Which is the further north, Paris or Quebec?
136. What is the capital of Denmark?
137. Which is the largest lake in Europe?
138. What river flows into the Gulf of Lyons?
139. Through what waters would a vessel pass in going from New Orleans to Smyrna?
140. In what direction do the trade winds blow?
141. In what latitude is the Strait of Gibralter?
142. What is the capital of Persia?
143. What mountains in the northern part of Africa?
144. Which is the largest of the Sandwich Islands?

(VII, 25,) GEOGRAPHY.

Seventh Regents' Examination, Nov. 12, 1868.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

145. What is meant by *small circles* of a sphere?
146. What does the eastern continent comprise?
147. Which is the smallest of the United States?
148. What States bound Florida on the north?
149. What States bound Wisconsin on the west?
150. Name three of the western branches of the Mississippi river?
151. Between what States does the Connecticut river flow?
152. In what direction is Montreal from Quebec?
153. What two large peninsulas in Mexico?

154. In what direction is Buenos Ayres from Rio De Janeiro?
155. What is the capital of Turkey?
156. What important seaport in the south of France?
157. What island south of Hindoostan?
158. What large desert in the Chinese Empire?
159. What mountains between Siberia and the Chinese Empire?
160. Is Liberia in north or south latitude?
161. What circle bounds the torrid zone on the north?
162. Describe the Antarctic circle?
163. Between what grand divisions is the Atlantic Ocean?
164. Which is the largest lake of fresh water on the globe?
165. Which is the largest inland sea?
166. What is the latitude of Washington city (degrees only?)
167. What is the longitude of New York city (degrees only?)
168. By what waters may a vessel pass from Providence, R. I., to Nashville, Tenn.?

(VIII, 29,) GEOGRAPHY.

Eighth Regents' Examination, Feb. 18, 1869.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

169. How many degrees from the equator is the Arctic Circle?
170. By what circles is the South Temperate Zone bounded?
171. Why do degrees of longitude vary in length at different places on the earth's surface?
172. In which state is the geographical centre of the United States?
173. Which State extends further north, Maine or Minnesota?
174. Which State extends further south, Florida or Texas?
175. Mention the capitals of the Middle states.

176. Bound the state of Missouri.
177. Trace the water communication between Chicago and Pittsburgh.
178. To what European government does Cuba belong?
179. What is the capital of Venezuela?
180 What large river empties into the Atlantic near Buenos Ayres?
181. What waters separate England and Ireland?
182. By what route could a vessel sail from Marseilles to St. Petersburgh?
183. What is the capital of Austria, and where is it situated?
184. On what river is the city of Rome located?
185. In what zone is Iceland?
186. What large island near the eastern extremity of the Mediterranian Sea?
187. Into what does the river Indus empty?
188. What is the general direction of the rivers of China?
189. What bodies of water does the isthmus of Suez separate?
190. What countries of Africa border on the Mediterranean Sea?
191. Describe the Mozambique Channel.
192. In what zone does the highest civilization exist?

(IX, 33,) GEOGRAPHY.

Ninth Regents' Examination, June 10, 1869.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

193. What two revolutions does the earth perform?
194. What do each of these revolutions produce?
195. What is meant by the *cardinal points?*
196. Which one of the five zones has more land surface than any other?
197. In which zone are volcanoes most numerous?
198. Why are there few lakes in the torrid zone?
199. Which is the longest mountain system of the globe?

200. Which grand division is crossed by both the tropical circles?

201. What is the general direction of the longest right line that can be drawn across the eastern continent?

202. Which of the grand divisions are peninsulas?

203. What river has its basin in the southern part of the great central plain of South America?

204. What group of islands between North and South America?

205. What island north-west of Europe, partly in the western hemisphere?

206 What large river of the United States flows into the Pacific Ocean?

207. Which is the largest western branch of the Mississippi river?

208. Which is the largest branch of the Ohio river?

209. Which of the thirty-seven United States extends farthest north?

210. Which of the United States is intersected by the Mississippi river?

211. What river bounds Iowa on the west?

212. What city of Wisconsin is situated on Lake Michigan?

213. What island in the Niagara river?

214. What sea between Russia and Sweden?

215. What is the capital of Holland?

216. Which of the five races of men is the most numerous?

(x, 40,) GEOGRAPHY.

Tenth Regents' Examination, Nov. 12, 1869.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

217. How must a place be situated to be in north latitude?

218. How must a place be situated to be in east longitude?

219. How many seasons has the torrid zone?

220. Where are the richest silver mines of the globe?

221. Into what races are mankind divided?

222. What grand divisions lie wholly north of the equator?

223. What two gulfs of North America are crossed by the Tropic of Cancer?

224 Where is the Tropic of Cancer most nearly approached by the United States?

225. What large river in the western part of the United States has its source in British America?

226. In what mountains does the Hudson River rise?

227. What river forms part of the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania?

228. What river empties into the head of Chesapeake Bay?

229. Through what two states does the Chesapeake Bay extend?

230. What two rivers receive the waters of all the streams of Iowa?

231. Of what division of South America is the Isthmus of Panama a part?

232. Along what three rivers are the principal lowland plains of South America?

233. Is the greater part of Brazil in north or in south latitude?

234. What range of mountains forms a natural boundary between France and Spain?

235. What noted river of Europe empties into the North Sea?

236. Into what sea do all the rivers of South Russia empty?

237. What sea is between England and Denmark?

238. What important group of islands east of the Chinese Empire?

239. In what country of Asia is Mt. Ararat?

240. In what zones is Africa?

(XI, 44.) GEOGRAPHY.

Eleventh Regents' Examination, Feb. 18, 1870.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

241. What oceans border on the Eastern Continent?

242. Between which two grand divisions has the Atlantic Ocean its greatest breadth?

243. How many English miles from the equator is a place that is ten degrees north of it?

244. What grand divisions are crossed by the meridian of Greenwich?

245. Is Australia in east or in west longitude, reckoning from Greenwich?

246. In which zone is the southern extremity of South America?

247. Which one of the United States lying wholly east of the meridian of Washington has no ocean coast?

248. What States border on Pennsylvania?

249. Which one of the United States consists of two peninsulas?

250. How is Kansas bounded on the north?

251. What is the chief town of Nova Scotia?

252. What two large peninsulas in Mexico?

253. In what mountains does the Amazon river rise?

254. Between what two rivers is Paraguay situated?

255. What country occupies the southern extremity of South America?

256. What sea between Russia and Sweden?

257. What five countries of Europe border on the Mediterranean Sea?

258. Which are the five great powers of Europe?

259. What country bounds Greece on the north?

260. What is the name of the principal desert of Asia?

261. What is the capital of Persia?

262. What large bay east of Hindoostan?

263. In what zone or zones is the Sahara desert?

264. What large gulf on the western coast of Africa near the equator?

(XII, 48.) GEOGRAPHY.

Twelfth Regents' Examination, June 10, 1870.
(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

265. Which extends frrther east; the United States or Brazil?

266. Which is the more westerly; Cape Horn or Cape St Lucas?

267. Which ocean has the greater breadth; the Atlantic between South America and Africa, or the Indian, between Africa and Australia?

268. In what zones is Australia situated?

269. What large bay east of Lake Huron and north of Lake Erie?

270. What bodies of water are connected by the Welland Canal?

271. Prove that Lake Superior is (or is not) more elevated than the Atlantic Ocean?

272. Mention any sea or lake upon the globe whose surface is lower than the surface of the ocean?

273 Mention all the States bordering upon Illinois?

274. In sailing up the Mississippi River from its mouth to the latitude of Chicago, what States or parts of States might you see upon the eastern shore?

275. Which are the so-called "Gulf States;" or, what States border upon the Gulf of Mexico?

276. Which is the highest mountain in New England?

277. What large river east of and nearly parallel to the Hudson River?

278 Between what two rivers is Philadelphia situated

279. Mention one of the three large rivers of Virginia, south of and nearly parallel to the Potomac, and emptying into the Chesapeake Bay?

280. On which coast of Cuba, the northern or the southern, is Havana, the capital, situated?

281. What large river flows through Venezuela?

282. What two large rivers unite to form the Rio de la Plata?

283. What country of Europe partly encompasses the White Sea?

284. What country of Europe is situated between the Adriatic and a part of the Mediterranean Seas?

285. What range of mountains extends from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean Sea?

286. In what direction from China is the China Sea?

287. What is the capital of Japan?

288. What large lake of Africa on or near the equator, at the head of the river Nile?

(XIII, 52.) GEOGRAPHY.

Thirteenth Regents' Examination, Nov. 11, 1870.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

289. Which part of North America has the greatest longitude (*i. e*, extends farthest west)?

290. Which zone contains the largest number of islands?

291. Which has the greater circumference: the Tropic of Cancer or the 30° circle of latitude?

292. In what direction is the Caribbean Sea from the Gulf of Mexico?

293. Is the Sea of Kamtchatka in the Eastern or in the Western Hemisphere?

294. In what latitude is the mouth of the Amazon river?

295. Mention a large gulf, or a bay, in North America, so nearly surrounded by land as to be almost a *mediterranean* or *inland* sea.

296. What is the name of the outlet of Lake Huron?

297. Mention some of the U. S. territories which is traversed by the Rocky mountain range.

298. Which of the United States border on the Pacific Ocean?

299. Which extends further north—the gulf of Mexico or the Gulf of California?

300. Mention one of the United States which has more than one capital city.

301. What state is indented by the Narragansett Bay?

302. Which two New England states have a joint river margin or boundary?

303. To what state do Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard belong?

304. What river is crossed three times by the southern boundary of the state of New York?

305. Which one of the Middle States is nearly surrounded by water (sea coast and river)?

306. Which of the United States border on Lake Superior?

307. What large river of Europe empties into the Caspian Sea?

308. What large river empties into the Black Sea from the west?

309. What large river of France empties into the Mediterranean Sea?

310. In what direction is Moscow from St. Petersburgh?

311. What is the capital of China?

312. What mountain range between China and Siberia?

(XIV, 55.) GEOGRAPHY.

Fourteenth Regents' Examination, Feb. 24, 1871. (9:00—10:30 A. M.)

313. What is the axis of the earth?

314. Which grand divisions are *partly* within the Southern hemisphere?

315. Which two grand divisions are traversed throughout their entire length by a continuous mountain range?

316. Which is the highest mountain peak of North America?

317. What large island east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

318. What large river forms the greater part of the joint boundary of Oregon and Washington (territory)?

319. Mention eight cities in the State of New York.

320. What lake lies between Lake Champlain and the head waters of the Hudson river?

321. What river forms the entire eastern boundary of Pennsylvania?

322. What states are bounded on the south by the Ohio river?

323. What large lake in Central America?

324. What four islands form the group known as the Greater Antilles?

325. Mention eight of the twelve countries of S. America.

326. Which one of these countries is traversed by the Orinoco river?

327. What country of South America has no sea-coast?

328. On what river of France is Paris situated?

329. What large bay west of France?

330. What range of mountains extends from the Black to the Caspian sea?

331. Mention four seas in and around Russia.

332. To what European power does Australia belong?

333. In what zone is the greater part of Siberia?

334. What inland gulf lies between the Arabian sea and the eastern end of the Mediterranean?

335. What strait separates Morocco from Europe?

336. What large river flows into the gulf of Guinea?

(XV. 59.) GEOGRAPHY.

Fifteenth Regents' Examination, June 9, 1871.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

337. Mention the grand divisions of the Earth, and state within which hemispheres (northern or southern, and eastern or western) Asia is principally included.

338. Give a similar statement in relation to the hemispheres within which the Indian Ocean is included.

339. Describe the *equator*, the *tropics* and the *polar circles.*

340. Define *latitude* and *longitude.*

341. Name the several *zones*, and state within or between what circles each is included.

342. Illustrate the relative positions of the equator, tropics, polar circles, and zones, by a small diagram similar to an outline map of a hemisphere, and letter each of these parts of the diagram.

343. What is the width, in degrees, of each temperate zone?

344. What *bay* and *strait* separate British America from Greenland?

345. What parallel of latitude forms the northern boundary of the United States from the Lake of the Woods to the gulf of Georgia?

346. What is the capital of the Dominion of Canada, and where is it situated ?

347. What strait connects Lake Huron with Lake Michigan ?

348. What is the capital of California ?

349. What river forms part of the boundary between Maryland and Virginia?

350. Mention and describe the largest river within the United States.

351. Which are the three largest of the West India Islands ?

352. Where and what is Terra del Fuego ?

353. Mention the countries comprised in the British Isles.

354. What separates Spain from Morocco ?

355. What mountains between Norway and Sweden ?

356. What large river empties into the Black Sea from the west ?

357. What mountains between the Chinese Empire and Hindoostan ?

358. Where is the empire of Japan, and of what does it consist ?

359. Is the greater part of Africa north or south of the equator ? Represent the shape of Africa by a small outline map, and draw a line across it to show the position of the equator.

360. Where is the island of St. Helena ? (Nearest which grand division, in what ocean, and hemispheres)?

(XVI, 63.) GEOGRAPHY.

Sixteenth Regents' Examination, Nov. 10, 1871.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

361. Bound the South Temperate Zone.

362. What is the latitude of the northern boundary of Vermont?

363. Mention all the grand divisions which lie partly in the North Temperate Zone.

364. What noted group of islands in the Pacific Ocean west of Mexico?

365. What grand division would be reached in sailing east from Australia?

366. What gulf on the Pacific coast of the western hemisphere?

367. What five large lakes are drained by the river St. Lawrence?

368. Mention three tributaries of the Mississippi river, from the west.

369. On what river is the city of Hartford situated?

370. What river rises in western Massachusetts and flows through Connecticut?

371. In what mountains does the Hudson river rise?

372. Which of the U. States border on Lake Erie?

373. Which States bound North Carolina and Tennessee on the south?

374. What is the capital of California?

375. What city on an island in the St. Lawrence opposite the mouth of the Ottawa river?

376. Into what four provinces is the Dominion of Canada divided?

377. What country of South America bounds Peru on the north?

378. What country of South America is an Empire?

379. What two large seas lie between the British Isles and the central part of Russia?

380. What name is given to the peninsula between the Mediterranean and the Black seas?

381. What two rivers empty into the Persian Gulf?

382. What mountain range extends southward from Abyssinia?

383. Which grand division has the warmest average climate?

384. What continent lies wholly in the Southern hemisphere?

(XVII, 67.) GEOGRAPHY.

Seventeenth Regents' Examination, Feb. 28, 1872.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

385. Which is the larger; Africa or South America?

386. Which ocean is entirely within the eastern hemisphere?

387. What three oceans are partly within the South Temperate Zone?

388. In what direction is Madagascar from Australia?

389. What two large islands of the eastern hemisphere are crossed by the equator?

390. Which ocean receives the largest amount of water from the continental river systems?

391. In what direction is the mouth of the Amazon from the mouth of the Mississippi?

392. What city is located on the Boston and Albany railroad at its intersection with the Connecticut river?

393. Mention five lakes lying wholly within the state of New York.

394. What city is situated in the south-western part of Pennsylvania?

395. Is Philadelphia in east or in west longitude (reckoning from Washington)?

396. What is the capital of Alabama?

397. What states bound Florida on the north?

398. What large bay is located on the western border of Lake Huron?

399. What great lake borders on Minnesota?

400. Which are the two largest rivers that empty into the Gulf of Mexico?

401. What is the capital of Brazil?

402. What country of South America is traversed by the Orinoco river?

403. Which extends farther south; Norway or Sweden?

404. Mention four large islands of the Mediterranean sea?

405. Of what country is Vienna the capital?

406. What channel between Ireland and Wales?
407. Near what river and bay is Calcutta situated
408. In what direction is New York city from the North Pole?

(XVIII, 71.) GEOGRAPHY.

Eighteenth Regents' Examination, June 7, 1872.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

409. How are the Arctic and Pacific Oceans connected?
410. On which hemisphere (eastern or western,) is the meridian 170 deg. east longitude from Greenwich?
411. Is New Zealand in the eastern or western hemisphere?
412. Mention a river of North America that flows in a northerly direction.
413. Mention one of the rivers of Maine.
414. How many square miles in the State of New York (in round numbers?
415. Which State has the larger territory; New York or California?
416. What is the population of the State of New York (in round numbers?)
417. How many counties are there in New York State?
418. Which county of New York extends farthest east?
419. What State bounds Kansas on the east?
420. What is the capital of Illinois?
421. What States would be crossed in passing direct from Indiana to Alabama?
422. Mention any one of the United States which has no sea or lake coast?
423. Mention a tributary of the Missouri river.
424. Mention one of the peninsulas adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico.
425. Which is nearer the equator; Cuba or Jamaica?
426. What country bounds the Argentine Confederation on the north?

427. What large river of Colombia, S. A., empties into the Caribbean Sea?

428. What large sea is situated about midway between the Adriatic and Caspian Seas?

429. Mention one of the gulfs adjacent to the Baltic Sea?

430. In what direction is Corsica from Sardinia?

431. What noted river empties into the Dead Sea?

432. On which coast of Africa is Senegambia?

(XIX, 75.) GEOGRAPHY.

Nineteenth Regents' Examination, Nov. 8, 1872.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

433. What place upon the earth's surface is south from every other place?

434. Which zone has no sunlight during our summer?

435. In sailing due east, which does a ship change; its latitude or longitude?

436. Which is the larger; North America or South America?

437. In what ocean are the Japan Islands?

438. What ocean between Africa and Australia?

439. What peninsula lies between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal?

440. In what direction is San Francisco from the Isthmus of Darien?

441. Does the greater part of the area of the United States (including territories) lie east or west of the Mississippi river?

442. What territory between Kansas and Utah?

443. What state between Utah and California?

444. Which has the greater elevation above the ocean; Lake Erie or Lake Huron?

445. What large town of Massachusetts is situated on the Boston and Albany railroad, about midway between Boston and Springfield?

446. Which is the least populous county of the State of New York?

447. What river rises in the State of New York and empties into the Chesapeake Bay?

448. What state bounds Tennessee on the east?

449. What sea lies south of the West Indies?

450. What is the capital of Brazil?

451. Of what country is Santiago the capital?

452. Mention one of the countries of South America which is wholly in north latitude.

453. What country of South America is between Colombia and Peru?

454. What range of mountains separates Spain and Portugal from the rest of Europe?

455. What river empties into the North Sea at the Hague?

456. Mention one of the rivers that empty into the Caspian Sea.

(XX, 79.) GEOGRAPHY.

Twentieth Regents' Examination, Feb. 28, 1873.

(9:30—10:30 A. M.)

457. What general name is given to the several parts into which the whole of the earth's surface is divided by the tropics and polar circles?

458. What lines on maps indicate north and south directions?

459. What large river of North America empties into the Pacific ocean?

460. What peninsula south of the gulf of Mexico?

461. Mention the largest river that empties into Long Island Sound.

462. What mountain chain traverses Vermont?

463. Mention the largest river within the state of New Hampshire.

464. What general name is given to the mountains west of Lake Champlain?

465. Mention a tributary of the Potomac river.

466. What large city is situated at the junction of the Allegany and Monongahela rivers?

467. On what river is the capital of Virginia situated?

468. What lake lies between Michigan and Wisconsin?

469. What large city is situated in the south-western part of Ohio?

470. Mention a city in the eastern part of Wisconsin.

471. What two rivers having the same name empty into the gulfs of Mexico and California, respectively?

472. What is the capital of Minnesota?

473. Mention one of the four provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

474. What country of South America bounds Colombia on the east?

475. In what direction is England from Spain?

476. What is the capital of Norway?

477. What large city is situated between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora?

478. What country bounds the Chinese Empire on the north?

479. What mountains are situated in the north-western part of Africa?

480. What large river empties into the Gulf of Guinea?

(XXI, 83.) GEOGRAPHY.

Twenty-First Regents' Examination, June 6, 1873.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

481. What part of the earth's surface has no sunlight at the time of our midsummer?

482. Mention one of the conditions upon which climate depends.

483. Which zone contains most of the coral islands?

484. In what general direction does the Gulf Stream flow, off the U. S. coast?

485. In which ocean is the geographical centre of the eastern hemisphere?

486. Which grand division lies partly in the eastern and partly in the western hemisphere?

487. What province bounds Maine on the east?

488. Among what mountains does the Hudson river rise?

489. What river flows between South Carolina and Georgia?

490. On what river is St. Louis situated?

491. What ocean receives the principal drainage of South America?

492. What country lies almost wholly on the western slope of the Andes mountains?

493. What is the name of that arm of the ocean into which the Parana river empties?

494. What is the capital of the Argentine republic?

495. What sea lies west of Denmark?

496. Of what empire is Vienna the capital?

497. Through what country does the lower part of the Danube flow?

498. In what country of Asia s the river Ganges?

499. What sea forms part of the northern boundary of Persia?

500. Mention one of the large rivers of the Chinese Empire.

501. In what ocean is Madagascar?

502. Which extends farthest south; Africa, Australia or South America?

503. Mention one of the ranges of mountains between the Red Sea and the Cape of Good Hope.

504. Toward which pole does the sun cast shadows at midday, in the south temperate zone?

(XXII, 87.) GEOGRAPHY.

Twenty-second Regents' Examination, Nov. 7, 1873.

(9:00—10:30 A. M.)

505–509. Mention and bound each of the five zones.

510. Which State of New England has the highest mountains?

511–513. What States east of the Mississippi river have neither sea nor lake coast?

514–516. What states border on Lake Superior?

517. What river forms part of the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania?

518. Through what State does the Mississippi flow?

519–520. What parallels of latitude form parts of the northern boundary of the United States?

521–522. Which are the two largest of the West India Islands?

523–524. Mention two countries of South America that are crossed by the equator.

525. What country of South America lies wholly upon the western slope of the Andes Mountains?

526–528. Mention three peninsular countries in the South of Europe.

529–532. Mention the four countries comprised in the British Isles.

533–535. What three noted rivers of Europe rise among the Alps?

536–538. Into what sea does each of these three rivers (533)–(535) empty?

539. What important country of Asia consists of islands only?

540. What strait at the eastern extremity of Siberia?

541–542. Which are the two largest rivers of Africa?

543. What sea is connected with the ocean by the Strait of Bab el Mandeb.

544. What country of Africa borders on the Strait of Gibraltar?

(XXIII, 91.) GEOGRAPHY.

Twenty-third Regents' Examination, Feb. 27, 1874.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

What great circle separates (545) the Northern from the Southern Hemisphere; and what one (546) the Eastern from the Western?

547. Does the Northern or the Southern Hemisphere contain more land surface; and, in like manner, (548) the Eastern, or the Western?

Mention, as nearly as you can in the order of size, beginning with the largest, the six grand divisions of land on the Earth's surface:

(549)——; (550)——; (551)——; (552)——; (553)——
(554)——

Mention in like order as above, the five oceans:

(555)——; (556)——; (557)——; (558)——; (559)——

Give the (560) latitude, and the (561) longitude (from Greenwich) of the central point on the map of the Western Hemisphere.

Mention the largest gulf on the American side of the (562) Atlantic, and (563) Pacific Oceans, respectively.

Mention five of the lakes drained by the river St. Lawrence:

(564)——; (565)——; (566)——; (567)——; (568)——

What two peninsulas and large intervening island partially separate the Gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean Sea? (569)——; (570)——; (571)——.

572. What body of water, in size approaching the Gulf of Mexico, is comprised within the limits of North America?

Mention five of the seas into which a vessel might sail going eastward from the Strait of Gibraltar:

(573)——; (574)——; (575)——; (576)——; (577)——

Mention four bodies of water (seas, gulfs and bays) into which a vessel may sail from the Indian Ocean: (578)——; (579)——; (580)——; (581)——.

Mention three inland Asiatic Seas, each having no outlet: (582)——; (583)——; (584)——.

(XXIV, 97) GEOGRAPHY.

Twenty-fourth Regents' Examination, June 5, 1874.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

585–587. Give three proofs that the earth is spherical.

588. What is the situation of places whose time of day agrees with our own?

589. What is the situation of places which have the same length of day and night that we have?

590. In what ocean is a ship which is in 10 deg. S. latitude and 70 deg. E. longitude from Greenwich?

591. By what two bodies of water are the Arctic and Pacific Oceans connected?

592. Draw the outline of a hemispherical map, with the usual number of great and small circles; (593) indicate the point of no latitude and no longitude by a 0; (594) and mark its number of degrees on each parallel and meridian represented.

595. To what great river system does Lake Champlain belong?

596. Bound the State of Connecticut.

597–599. What three groups of islands are included in the West Indies?

600–601. What peninsula and island are partly in the eastern and partly in the western hemisphere?

602. What is the season of the year at Cape Horn, in July?

603. What European sea borders on the Arctic Ocean?

604–608. Mention five ranges of mountains each either within or bordering upon Europe?

609–614. Mention six of the islands of the Mediterranean sea?

615–618. Mention four seas which form parts of the western boundary of Asia?

619. On what river is Nankin situated?

620–622. Of what three divisions does Oceanica consist?

623–624. What is the largest island adjacent to Africa, and what body of water separates them?

(XXV, 102.) GEOGRAPHY.

Twenty-fifth Regents' Examination, Nov. 6, 1874.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

625–626. What parallels of latitude are in the northern boundary of the United States?

627. What river rises in Pennsylvania and flows north through New York into Lake Ontario?

628. Is the southern point of Florida, or the mouth of the Rio Grande, further south?

629. What is the distance, in statute miles, from the most southern limit of the U. States, in about 26° N. Lat., to the northern boundary, on the meridian of that limit?

630. What river rises in the United States whose waters flow through a lake into Hudson's Bay?

631. What river is between Lower Canada (or Province of Quebec), and Upper Canada (or Ontario?)

632. What two Provinces of British America are wholly south of the river St. Lawrence?

633. What is the general direction of peninsulas?

634-635. What is the extent north and south of South America in degrees and in miles, the latitude of the isthmus of Panama being 9 deg. N.?

636–637. What are the two principal water sheds of the United States?

638–639. What river of Africa empties into the Mediterranean, and through which part does it flow?

640. In what zone is the highest civilization?

641. Where are the Islands of Japan?

642–645. What four seas on the eastern coast of Asia?

646. Of what does the British Empire consist?

647. What island in the Mediterranean belongs to Great Britain?

648-655. Through what bodies of water will a ship pass on the shortest way from London to Calcutta?

656-659. What countries of Europe touch the Baltic sea, and what (660-664) the Mediterranean?

(XXVI, 107.) GEOGRAPHY.

Twenty-sixth Regents' Examination, Feb. 26, 1875.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

665. What is Latitude; (666) on what circles is it measured; (667) are degrees of Lat. of equal length?

668. What points on the earth's surface have the greatest latitude, and what is it?

669. How many statute miles in a degree of Lat.?

670. The length of a degree of latitude being known, how can the earth's circumference be found?

671. What is Longitude ; and (672) from what meridian or meridians, on your map, is it reckoned ?

673. How many degrees of Longitude may there be ?

674. Are degrees of Longitude of equal length?

675. Where are degrees of latitude and longitude of equal length ? (These questions are on the supposition that the earth is a perfect sphere.)

676. What is the longitude of the Poles ?

677. How is the situation of any place on the earth determined ?

678. Bound the Atlantic Ocean.

679–682. Mention four Atlantic groups of islands.

683. What large island partly in the Atlantic and partly in the Arctic Oceans ?

684–688. Mention five groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean, included in Oceanica.

689. In what general direction will a ship sail in going from New York to Liverpool ?

690-694. Which are the five principal bays on the Atlantic coast of the United States ?

Describe the (695) Hudson and the (696) Connecticut rivers ;—where each rises, in what direction it flows, and where it empties.

697. Mention and describe the largest river which flows into Delaware bay.

698-700. Mention the three largest rivers of South America which flow into the Atlantic.

701. Mention five countries of South America which border on the Atlantic, (702) four on the Pacific, (703) one wholly inland, and (704) six countries of Asia.

(XXVII, 112.) GEOGRAPHY.

Twenty-seventh Regents' Examination, June 4, 1875.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

705. In what general direction do the rivers of the Eastern and Middle States flow, and (706) those of the Southern States which empty into the Atlantic?

707–709. Mention three rivers which empty into Long Island Sound.

What large river empties into (710) New York Bay? (711) into Delaware Bay? (712) into Chesapeake Bay?

713. What river forms about half of the southern boundary of the United States?

714. Mention the most extensive river basin of the United States. (715) Where does this basin begin on the north, and (716) where terminate south?

717. Mention five states on the eastern, and (718) five on the western slope of this basin.

Mention two rivers in the northern part of the United States whose sources are near each other, (719) one of which empties into the Pacific, and (720) the other by the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.

721. Mention the four great lakes between the United States and Canada. (722) What large lake connected with these is wholly in the United States?

723. What extensive mountain chain in the western part of the United States, and (724) what is its general direction? (725) What mountain chain in the eastern part, and (726) what is its direction?

What (727) state and what (728) province bound the Eastern States on the west?

729–733. Through what principal waters may the products of the Western States pass from Chicago to Montreal? and (734) through what, by the shortest route, from Chicago to New York?

735. Mention the highest mountain of South America. (736)—(738) Mention three South American countries traversed by the Andes mountains.

739. Mention six countries of Europe which border on the Atlantic or on the seas or bays connected with it, and (740) five countries in that part of Europe bordering on the Mediterranean. (741) Bound Europe.

742. What great empire in the eastern part of Europe and extending into Asia? (743) Bound Asia.

744. What countries of Africa border on the Mediterranean sea?

(XXVIII, 112.) GEOGRAPHY.

Twenty-eighth Regents' Examination, Nov. 5, 1875.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

745. Within which hemisphere (northern or southern, and eastern or western) is Australia included?

746. Give a similar statement in relation to the hemispheres within which the Caribbean sea is included.

Define the (747) *equator*, (748) *tropics*, (749) *polar circles*, (750) *latitude* and (751) *longitude*.

752-760. Write, in the order of their succession from north to south, the names of the zones and of the circles which separate them.

What is the (761) *length* and (762) *breadth*, in degrees, of the zone crossed by the equator?

What (763) *bay* partly separates New Brunswick from N. Scotia; and (764) what *strait*, Spain from Africa?

What parallels bound the United States, (765) westward from the Lake of the Woods, and (766) eastward from the River St. Lawrence, respectively?

767. What is the outlet of Lake Huron?

768. What is the capital of California, and (769) on what river is it situated?

770. What river forms most of the boundary between Md. and Va.; and (771) where does it empty?

772 Mention and describe the largest eastern branch of the Mississippi river.

773-775. Name the three largest of the West India Islands.

776. What and where is Terra del Fuego?

777. What countries constitute Great Britain?

778. What sea lies between Italy and Turkey?

779. What mountains on the east of Norway?

780. What large river empties into the Black Sea from the west?

781. What mountains between the Chinese Empire and Hindoostan?

782. Where is the empire of Japan, and (783) of what does it consist?

784. Where is the island of St. Helena (nearest which grand division, and in what ocean)?

(XXIX, 122.) GEOGRAPHY.

Twenty-ninth Regents' Examination, Feb. 25, 1876.

(1:30 —3:00 P. M.)

785. What motion of the earth causes the alternation of day and night?

What is the (786) *meridian*, and what the (787) *longitude* of a place?

788. How does an *isthmus* differ from a *strait?*

789. Which has at any time the longer day; Quito, or Moscow? (790) and why?

791–793. Of what three departments does the U. S. government consist; and of what does each department consist?

Mention the (794–795) two principal mountain systems of the United States, and (796–799) four groups or ranges belonging to the more easterly system.

800–804. Mention five cities on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the state in which each is located.

805–811. Through what waters would a ship pass in sailing from St. Louis to Constantinople?

☞Only seven answers are called for, though more might be given.

812–816. Mention and describe five rivers that empty into the Atlantic or its adjacent bays, between the Hudson and the Savannah.

Mention a country of South America (817) wholly north of the Equator; another (818) crossed by the Equator; and a third (819) wholly south of the Equator but farther north than Patagonia.

820. What and where is the Crimea?

821 Mention and describe a river of Africa that empties into the Mediterranean sea.

822. What mountain range on the joint border of France and Spain; (823) of Norway and Sweden; 824) of Russia and Siberia?

THE

REGENTS' QUESTIONS,

1866-1876.

GRAMMAR.

To the Teacher.

(1.) At the Tenth and Eleventh Examinations, this paragraph was prefixed to the first paper :

[Each scholar is to declare at the close of the examination, over his signature, whether he had any previous knowledge of the questions, and whether he has either given or received aid in answering them.]

At the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Examinations, this read :

☞Each scholar is to declare at the close of the examination, over his signature, that he had no previous knowledge of these questions, and that he has neither given nor received aid in answering them, if such be the fact.

At the Fifteenth and subsequent examinations, the phrase "at the close of the second session" was substituted for "at the close of the examination."

At the Twenty-first Examination, the last part of this paragraph read :

That he has neither given nor received explanations or other aid in answering any of them, and that he has not spent more than the allowed time, if all this be true.

Since the Twenty-third Examination, the paragraph has not appeared.

(2.) At the Tenth Examination, the following paragraphs were appended to the questions :

Do you conscientiously declare, that, prior to each session you had no knowledge of the questions, and that you have neither given to any scholar, nor received from any source, aid in answering them? If so, write at the end of your list of answers the words, *I do*, and subscribe your name.

The committee must reject papers not bearing this declaration.

The subsequent changes in this paragraph were identical with those made in it upon the arithmetic papers. (See pp. 2, 3.)

(3.) At the Thirteenth Examination, this paragraph was appended :

☞Fold your paper in proper form for filing and endorse it with the name of the institution, your own name, and the subject and date of the examination.

Since the Twenty-first Examination, the last clauses have read "the subject and session, and the date of the examination."

(4.) At the Eleventh Examination, this paragraph was introduced :

☞In parsing any word, give the part of speech (or class of words), and its several properties (or modifications),—*i. e.*, its etymological character; also, its *syntax*, or relation to other words, and the appropriate rule of syntax. Materially defective parsing is in every instance to be counted a failure, even though it be correct as far as it goes. Fragmentary answers are not sufficient.

At the Fourteenth Examination, for the last sentence of the paragraph this was substituted :

As orthography is a division of grammar, errors in spelling are to be carefully avoided

After the Eighteenth Examination, this paragraph was dropped.

(5.) At the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Examinations, special notes gave the Examiners liberty to call answers correct to questions 145, 146, 149, 154, 157, 158, 161, 313, 317, 324, and several others not designated, provided three-fourths of the partial answers to each were rightly given. At the Thirteenth Examination it was added :

The same rule may be applied to errors and omissions in the *etymology*, but not in the *syntax*, of words required to be passed.

(8.) The last eight questions at the Twenty-sixth Examination were supplementary, and it was announced that due credit for them would be given.

(I, 2) GRAMMAR.

First Regents' Examination, Nov. 7, 1866.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

1. When are words said to be "*derivative*" and when "*compound?*" Give examples of each.

2. What classes of words are compared? Give examples of the regular comparison of words both by prefixes and suffixes; also, of irregular comparison, and of words of the same classes which do not admit of comparison.

3. What are the names of the different classes of pronouns?

4. What particular pronouns are varied in form to denote gender?

5. Write sentences in which the relatives *who*, *which*, *what* and *that* are properly used.

6. What is meant by *case* in nouns and pronouns?

7. What *properties* (or *modifications*, *attributes*, &c.) have verbs?

8. What is *mood? tense?*

9. What moods cannot be used in interrogative sentences?

10. What tenses can be formed without auxiliaries?

11. Give the second person singular of the verb *be* in the several moods and tenses

12. What class of verbs admit of the passive form, and of which principal part and which auxiliary verb is this form constructed? Give the first person singular passive of the verb *see*, in each of the moods and tenses.

13. What are the principal parts of the following verbs: *lay*, *lie*, *lead*, *make*, *ride*, *see*, *swim*, *write?*

14. Of what does syntax treat?

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

Answer each of the questions annexed to the following sentence:

"Of the committee who, in June, 1776, had been appointed to prepare the plan, Samuel Adams alone remained a member; and even he was absent when

* * 'articles of confederation and perpetual union' were adopted, to be submitted for approbation to the several States."—*Bancroft's U. S. History, Vol. IX, page* 436.

15. Of how many *propositions* (or *principal clauses*) does the above sentence consist, and with what word does each proposition end?

16. Give the leading *subject* and *predicate* of each proposition?

17. Designate the *subordinate* (or *auxiliary*) *clauses* (or *sentences*), and the subject and predicate of each.

18. Point out the several phrases, and the words which they respectively modify.

19. Mention all the connectives, and the words, phrases, &c., which they severally unite.

20. What words, phrases, &c., perform an *adjective* and what an *adverbial* office?

21. What kind of a noun is "*committee?*" "*June?*" "*approbation?*"

22. Are the following words respectively *primitive* or *derivative: "appointed," "prepare," "absent," "fifteenth," "articles," "were," "States?"*

23. Parse, "*who*," "1776," "*member*," "*even*," "*were adopted*," and "*to be submitted.*"

24. Give the *voice* (or *form*), *mood, tense, person* and *number* of "*had been appointed*" and "*remained.*"

(II, 6.) GRAMMAR.

Second Regents' Examination. Feb. 28, 1867.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE. "The best authors should be read by the student, that he may thus insensibly acquire a grace and refinement of expression which no arbitrary rules can give."

25. Parse "*best*" in the above sentence. [In parsing any word, be careful to give a full statement of its properties and relations, i. e., its *etymology* and *syntax*].

26. Give the *voice* (or form) *mood, tense, person* and *number* of "*should be read.*"

27 Decline "*student.*"

28. Parse "*that.*"

29. What *auxiliary* verbs are used in the above sentence?

30. In what mood is "*acquire?*"

31. In what case is "*refinement?*"

32. Parse "*which.*"

33. Transpose each *transitive* (or *active*) clause into its equivalent passive form and *vice versa*, and write out the full sentence in this changed form.

34. Into what *simple sentences* (or *clauses*) can the above sentence be separated?"

35. Give the *subject* and *predicate* of each simple sentence.

36. Parse "*thus.*"

37. What *parts* of *speech* (or *classes of words*) are not contained in this sentence?

38. Parse "*no.*"

Pupils who have sufficient time may add a formal analysis of the above sentence, adopting any system with which they are familiar.

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

39. Write the plural of *wharf*, *axis*, *focus*, *cherub*, *phenomenon*.

40. What is the difference between an adjective and an adverb?

41. Write a sentence having for its predicate the *passive*, *potential*, *present*, *third*, *plural* form of the verb *see*.

42. Give a list of ten words commonly used as prepositions.

43. What is the difference in the proper use of the relatives *who*, *which* and *that?*"

44. Analyze the following sentence, according to any familiar system: "The use of a good dictionary should be insisted upon in the preparation of such lessons as are learned from books."

45. How may a declarative sentence be made interrogative?

46. In the sentence "Our fathers, where are they?" parse "*fathers.*"

47. Why is the sentence "John ought to have went" incorrect?

48. In what respect is the sentence "Whom do men say that I am," grammatically incorrect?

Pupils who have time, will please illustrate the answers to the second, fifth, sixth and seventh questions by appropriate examples.

(III, 10.) GRAMMAR.

Third Regents' Examination June 13, 1867.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

(1) "God made the country and man made the town.
(2) What wonder then that health and virtue, gifts
(3) That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
(4) That life holds out to all, should most abound
(5) And least be threatened in the fields and groves?
(6) Possess ye, therefore, ye who, borne about
(7) In chariots and sedans, know no fatigue

(8) But that of idleness, and taste no scenes
(9) But such as art contrives, possess ye still
(10) Your element; there only can ye shine."

(Cowper's Task.)

QUESTIONS.

49. How many letters in the first line of the above exercise are *liquids?*

50. Write the words in the first five lines which contain *diphthongs*, enclosing each diphthong in a parenthesis.

51. Which words in the sixth line are *dissyllables?*

52. Write the words in the exercise which are *trisyllables*, and mark the accented syllable in each.

53. Which line contains no *noun?*

54. What part or parts of speech (or classes of words) are not contained in the above exercise?

55. What *irregular verbs* occur in the exercise?

56. What *passive participle* (used only as such)?

57. What *verbs* in the exercise are in the *indicative mood?*

58. What *verbs* in the *potential mood?*
59. What *verbs* in the *imperative mood?*
60. What *adjectives* occur in the exercise?
61. What *personal pronouns?*
62. What *relative pronouns?*

Pupils who have sufficient time, are requested to arrange all other words in the above exercise into columns, according to the parts of speech (or classes of words) to which they belong; also to state how many, and what kind or kinds of feet are used in each line.

Accuracy in either of these items may be counted as one correct answer.

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

63. In the sentence,

"God made the country and man made the town."

what words, phrases or clauses does "*and*" connect?

64. What is the *leading subject* of the following sentence:

(1) "What wonder then that health and virtue, gifts
(2) That can alone make sweet the bitter draughts
(3) That life holds out to all, should most abound
(4) And least be threatened in the fields and groves?"

65. What is the *predicate* of the same sentence?
66. Parse "*that*" in the first line.
67. Parse "*that*" in the second line.
68. Parse "*that*" in the third line.
69. Parse "*health*" and "*virtue*," and the *verbs* of which they are the joint subject.
70. Parse "*wonder*," in the first line.
71. Parse "*gifts*," in the first line.
72. Parse "*sweet*," in the second line.

Pupils who have time, will please give an analysis of the above sentence, "*What wonder, then*," &c., according to any familiar system; with *one credit* for accuracy in this particular.

(IV, 15.) GRAMMAR.

Fourth Regents' Examination, Nov. 7, 1867.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

73. What is a *suffix?*
74. What is the primitive of *indescribable?*

75. How are adjectives regularly compared?

76. Compare the adjective whose superlative is *last*?

77. What is the difference between an adjective and an adverb?

78. What are the different offices of *that?*

79. In the sentence "And is a conjunction;" what part of speech is "*and?*"

80. Change the sentence "*Latin is taught by Professor Smith,*" into the corresponding *active* form?

81. Make the same sentence both *active* and *interrogative.*

82. What part or parts of speech do not occur in the following sentence?

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth unseen,
Both when we wake and when we sleep."

83. Parse "*both*" into the above couplet.

84. Correct "I done as well as I could," and give the reason for the correction.

85. Correct "set down and rest," and give the reason for the correction.

86. Why is the sentence "John ought to have went," incorrect?

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

"How gloriously, and yet how differently, has the Author of Nature lighted up the day by the resplendent sun, and the night by the moon and the starry host."

87. What is the *grammatical subject* of the above sentence?

88. What is the *grammatical predicate?*

89. Parse the *gram. subject.*

90. Parse the *gram. predicate.*

91. What is the *modified* or *logical predicate* of the above sentence?

92. Parse "*differently.*"

Correct each of the following sentences, and give the reason for the correction:

93. "Either ability or inclination were wanting."

94. "If I was a teacher I should give shorter lessons."

95. "We hoped to have heard from you before this."
96. "He has waxen all the threads."

(v, 19.) GRAMMAR.

Fifth Regents' Examination, *Feb.* 20, 1868.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

97. Give the classification of words according to their various *offices* in sentences.
98. Write a sentence containing a *compound word.*
99. Decline "*ox*" in both numbers.
100. Give a *numeral adjective* of the *ordinal kind.*
101. Write a sentence containing a *collective noun* and a *transitive verb.*
102. Parse "*to be*" in the sentence, "To be, contents his natural desire."
103. What tenses are used in the potential mood?
104. Give a synopsis of the verb "*be*" in the second person singular in all the tenses of the finite moods.

Parse "*what*" in each of the following sentences:

105. *What!* art thou still unsatisfied?
106. *What* art thou doing?
107. *What* we possessed was taken.

Correct the following sentences, and give the reason for each correction:

108. "Trust not him whom you know is dishonest."
109. "What signifies good opinions when our practice is bad?"
110. "If we study we will learn."

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

EXERCISE. "When Boulton, the associate of the great Watt, showed his iron manufactory, he said, "I sell here what all men are anxious to buy, Power."

Parse each of the following words, giving, for *nouns* the *class* or *kind*, *gender*, *person*, *number*, *case*, *agreement* or *government*, and *rule of syntax;* for *verbs*, the *principal parts*, *voice* or *form*, *mood*, *tense*, *person*, *number*, *agreement*, and *rule of syntax.*

111. "*Boulton ;*" (112) "*showed ;*" (113) "*said ;*" (114) "*sell ;*" (115) "*buy ;*" (116) "*Power.*"

117. What *parts of speech*, or *classes of words* (any), are not found in the above exercise?

118. Separate the above exercise into the several *simple sentences* which it contains.

119. Change "*sell*" to the *passive form*, and reconstruct the part of the exercise which follows "*said,*" to correspond in signification with this change of form.

120. Analyze the whole exercise, according to any approved system with which you are familiar.

(VI, 23,) GRAMMAR.

Sixth Regents' Examination, June 4th, 1868.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

1. It is enacted in the laws of Venice,—
2. If it be proved against an alien,
3. That by direct or indirect attempts
4. He seek the life of any citizen,
5. The party 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
6. Shall seize one half his goods; the other half
7. Comes to the privy coffer of the state;
8. And the offender's life lies in the mercy
9. Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice.
10. In which predicament I say thou stand'st:
11. For it appears by manifest proceeding,
12. That indirectly, and directly too—
13. Thou hast contrived against the very life
14. Of the defendant; and thou hast incurred
15. The danger formerly by me rehearsed.
16. Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke.

(*Merchant of Venice*, Act IV, Scene 1.

QUESTIONS.

121. What parts of speech (or classes of words) are contained in the above exercise?

122. Are there any *proper*, *collective*, *abstract*, or *verbal* nouns in the exercise? If so, make a list of them.

123. What words in the possessive case?

124. Which line contains no noun?

125. Which lines no pronoun (expressed or understood?)

126. Which line contains but two different parts of speech; and what are those parts of speech?

127. Compare any adjective in the exercise, that admits of comparison.

128. Which lines of the exercise contain no finite verb?

129. Which lines have finite passive verbs; and what are those verbs?

130. Make a list of the different prepositions in the exercise?

131. Make a list of the adverbs, and the conjunctions, separately.

132. What following part of the exercise does "*it*" in the first line stand for, or represent?

133. What does "*it*" in the second line represent?

134. What participle (used as such) in this exercise?

(3:30—4-30 P. M.)

135. In the clause "*If it be proved against an alien*" &c., in what mood is the verb, and why?

136. Parse "*only*" in the phrase "*Of the duke only.*"

137. What is the principal or leading clause in the sentence: "*In which predicament I say thou stand'st.*"

138. Parse "*which*" in the same sentence.

139. Give the principal parts of "*say*" and "*stand'st.*"

140. Parse the verb in "*Thou hast incurred the danger*," giving the voice (or form) mood, tense, person, number, subject, and rule of syntax.

141. Change the quotation in question No. 140 to the *passive* form.

142. Parse "*down*" in the sentence, "*Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke*," giving particulars required in question No. 140.

143. In what case is "*mercy*," and why?

144. Parse "*therefore.*"

(VII, 27.) GRAMMAR.

Seventh Regents' Examination, Nov. 12, 1868.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

145. What are the plurals of *radius, parenthesis, phenomenon, brother-in-law?*

146. Compare *bad, beautiful, heavy, many.*

147. What classes of words (or parts of speech) are used to modify or limit other words in sentences?

148. Write a sentence containing *which* in the plural number, nominative case.

149. Write sentences in which the relatives *who, which, what* and *that* are properly used.

150. Parse "*what*" in the sentence, *This is precisely what was necessary.*

151. Give a list of all the moods and tenses used in conjugating verbs.

152. Give the second person, singular, passive of the verb *teach*, in each tense of the indicative mood.

153. What tenses, of what moods, can be formed without auxiliaries?

154. What are the principal parts of the verbs *make, ride, sit, write?*

Correct the two following sentences:

155. *I expected to have found him at home.*

156. *The letter from which the extract is taken, and came by mail, is lost.*

157. Give examples of adverbs of *time, place, negation* and *interrogation.*

158. Give four words commonly used as interjections.

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

159. Write a sentence to illustrate the following rule of syntax:

Two or more singular subjects taken separately require the verb to be singular.

160. What is the rule of syntax for the italicised word in the sentence, Did you see him *strike* the boy?

161. Correct the four following sentences:

Let each love others better than themselves.

It was not me who took it.

Wisdom and not wealth procure esteem.
A nail well drove will support a great weight.

"To him who curbs desire within the bounds of 'the enough,'
The wildest blasts that heave the sea awake no fear of wreck."

In the foregoing sentence, parse

162. The *subject* of the principal clause.

163. The *predicate* of the same clause.

164. The first word, "*To.*"

165. The last word of the first line, "*enough.*"

166. Change "*The wildest blasts that heave the sea awake no fear of wreck,*" to the equivalent *passive form.*

167. Which words of the sentence are *relatives?*

168. Analyze the sentence according to any system with which you are familiar.

(VIII. 31.) GRAMMAR.

Eighth Regents' Examination, Feb. 18, 1869.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

169. Write a *proper* noun; a *common* noun; a *collective* noun; and an *abstract* noun.

170. Give the possessive plural form of *motto, lady, thou,* and *man.*

171. Write a sentence containing an *active transative* verb, and change the same into the corresponding *passive* form

172. Give a synopsis of the verb *teach* in the *first person, singular, active* and *passive.*

173. How do you distinguish *adjectives from adverbs?*

174. Write an *ordinal adjective;* an *adverb of manner;* an *adverb of degree;* and a *copulative conjunction.*

175. Give the correlatives of *lad, empress, czar* and *Francis.* [A masculine noun and its corresponding feminine are called correlative nouns.]

176. Correct the following in regard to capitals and punctuation: mister smith. will you please Excuse my son john next friday at 10 o'clock T Jenkins

177. Write four sentences: the first to contain *who,* in the second person, plural number; the second,

which, singular number, objective case; the third, *whom*, masculine gender; the fourth, *that*, second person, singular number.

Correct the following sentences:

178. *He hadn't ought to have done it.*
I do not know who she went with.
No country will allow of such a practice.
It was not me who took it.

179. Define the grammatical terms, *subject*, *predicate*, *mood*, *syntax*.

180. Compare all the words in the following couplet which admit of comparison:

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

181. What classes of verbs take the same case after as before them?

182. Give an example to illustrate the last preceding question.

(3:30 A. M.—4:30 P. M.)

(1.) So live, that when thy summons comes to join
(2.) The inumerable caravan, that moves
(3.) To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
(4.) His chamber in the silent halls of death,
(5.) Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night,
(6.) Scourged to his dungeon; but, sustained and soothed
(7.) By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
(8.) Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
(9.) About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

183. Parse the predicate of the principal or leading clause.

184. Upon what does the infinitive "*to join*" depend; or, if you regard "*to*" as a preposition, what does it connect?

185. Give the "*voice*" (or *form*), *mood*, *tense*, and *subject* of each verb in the second, third, fifth and seventh lines.

186. What *conjunctions* occur in the exercise, and what do they respectively connect?

187. Parse "*that*" wherever it occurs in the exercise.

188 Parse "*quarry slave*," "*sustained*," "*one*" and "*to*" (in the last line).

189. What are the principal parts of "*take*," "*go*," "*soothed*," and "*lies*"?

190. Make a list of all the *nouns* in the exercise.

191. What is the primitive of "*unfaltering?*"

192. Analyze the clause from "*but*" to "*dreams,*" inclusive.

(IX, 35.) GRAMMAR.

Ninth Regents' Examination, June 10, 1869.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

"If we compare our English literature to a beautiful garden, where Milton lifts his head to heaven in the spotless chalice of the tall white lily, and Shakspeare scatters his dramas around him in beds of fragrant roses, blushing with a thousand various shades,—some stained to the core as if with blood, others unfolding their fair pink petals with a lovely smile to the summer sun,—what shall we find in shrub or flower so like the timid, shrinking spirit of William Cowper as that delicate sensitive-plant, whose leaves, folding up at the slighest touch, cannot bear even brighter rays of the cherishing sun?"

193. Might the former and latter parts of the above exercise be mutually transposed without materially affecting the sense? and if so, state with what word such latter part begins.

194. Make a list of all the verbs in the exercise, including *participles*

195. Which of these is the leading or principal verb?

196. Give the principal parts of this leading or principal verb?

197. Make a list of all the participles (not including those used as parts of the finite verbs referred to in question 2.)

198. Make a list of the several verbs from which these participles are derived

199. Which of these participles are *active* and which are *passive?*

200 Mention all the proper nouns in the exercise.

201. Mention any compound nouns which occur therein.

202. In what mood is "*compare?*"

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

203. Make a list of such words in the above exercise as are used *adjectively.*

204. Which of the words included in the answer to question 203, are *participial adjectives?*

205. What part of speech (or kind of word) is "*what?*"

206. In what case is the same "*what,*" and why?

207. In what case is "*spirit*" (2d line?)

208. What part of speech (or kind of word) is "*up?*"

209. In what mood is the last verb of the exercise?

210. In what mood and tense is the first verb?

211. In what case is "*sensitive-plant?*"

212. Select from the exercise three adjectives representing each of the different degrees of comparison.

213. Parse "*whose.*"

214. Parse the leading or principal subject of the exercise, according to any method with which you are familiar?

215. Give an anylsis or diagram.

216. Does the omitted clause (contained in the exercise of the first session) make complete sense taken by itself?

(X, 38.) GRAMMAR.

Tenth Regents' Examination, Nov. 11, 1869.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

217. What parts of speech (or classes of words) have *cases?*

218. What parts of speech (or classes of words) admit of *comparison?*

219. How do adjectives of more than two syllables generally form their comparative and superlative degrees?

220. Correct "*The pleasures of the mind are more preferable than those of the body.*"

221. What is the subjunctive mood used to express?

222. Why is it called the "*subjunctive*" mood?

223. What tense would be used in speaking of an event which occurred during the past year, and without reference to any other date or event?

224. What class of verbs has no passive voice (or form?)

225. Construct a sentence having a verb in the potential mood.

226. Correct, "*I will be drowned; no body shall help me!*"

227. Complete this sentence by supplying verbs in the infinitive mood, "*Grammar professes——us——correctly.*"

228. What rule of syntax is disregarded in the following sentence?

"*The account, or journal which was written by Magellan, and which seems to have been in existence as late as* 1783, *are lost.*"

229. Conjugate the verb "*learn*," in the active, indicative, pluperfect (or prior past).

230. Conjugate the verb "*seek*" in the passive, subjunctive, present.

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

EXERCISE

(1) Sir Isaac Newton drew close to the grate in which a fire had just been kindled. (2) By and by it grew very hot.
(3) He rang the bell. (4) The servant came.
(5) "Take away the grate," said the philosopher, "before I am burned to death."
(6) "Had you not better draw back your chair, sir," said John, waggishly.
(7) "Upon my word," said Sir Isaac, laughing, "I had not thought of that."

231. Which sentence (if any) of the foregoing exercise contains no noun?

232. What sentences, or clauses of sentences, in the exercise are not declarative?

233. If not declarative, what are they respectively?

234. What is the subject of the principal clause of the fifth sentence?

235 What are the subjects of the other clauses of the fifth sentence?

236. Give the principal parts of "*drew*," "*kindled*," "*grew*," "*rang*."

237. What four other irregular verbs in the exercise?

238. Which verbs of the exercise are in the passive voice (or form)?

239. Give the *voice* (or *form*), *mood*, *tense*, *person*, *number* and *subject* of the last verb of the exercise.

240. Parse one at least of the four following italicised words, taking your choice: "*had*" and "*draw*" (sixth sentence); "*upon*" giving antecedent term of relation, and "*that*" (seventh sentence).

(XI, 42.) GRAMMAR.

Eleventh Regents' Examination, *Feb.* 17, 1870.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE

(1.) *K. Henry.* "Therefore, my lords, omit no happy hour,
(2.) That may give furtherance to our expedition:
(3.) For we have now no thought in us but France,
(4.) Save those to God, that run before our business.
(5.) Therefore, let our proportions for these wars
(6.) Be soon collected; and all things thought upon,
(7.) That may, with reasonable swiftness, add
(8.) More feathers to our wings; for, God before,
(9.) We'll chide this dauphin at his father's door.
(10.) Therefore, let every man now task his thought,
(11.) That this fair action may on foot be brought."

(*Shakespeare's King Henry V., end of Act* 1.)

241. Make a list of all the *parts of speech* [or *classes of words*] represented in the above exercise.

242. Make a list of all the parts of speech [if any] not so represented.

Give the part of speech of each of the following words:

243. "*but*" [3d line;] "*save*" [4th line;] "*thought*" [3d line;] "*thought*" [6th line.]

244. "*that*" [2d, 4th, 7th and 11th lines, respectively.]

245. Make a list of all the *moods* represented in the exercise.

246. Give an example, from the exercise, of a verb in each mood so represented.

247. Parse "*things*" [6th line.]

248. Parse "*before*" [4th line.]

249. Parse "*before*" [8th line.]

250. Parse "*chide*" [9th line,] giving *principal parts*, *voice* [or *form*,] *mood*, *tense*, *person*, *number*, *subject*, and *rule of syntax*.

251. In what case is each proper noun in the exercise?

252. To what does "*those*" [4th line] refer?

253. Parse "*furtherance*" [2d line.]

254. Parse "*brought*" [11th line,] as required in question 10.

3:30—4:30 P. M.

255. What is a *sentence?*

256. What are the *essential parts*, or *elements* of sentences?

257. How are sentences classified in regard to *form?*

258. Give an example of a sentence in each of the varieties of form referred to in question 17.

259. Decline each of the personal pronouns.

260. Conjugate the verb *be*, in all the tenses, persons and numbers of the indicative mood.

261. Conjugate the verb *know*, in all the tenses, persons and numbers of the potential passive.

262. What is Syntax?

263. Change the following sentence into the equivalent passive form:

"Them that honor me, I will honor."

264. Change into the equivalent active form:

"He was admitted into this institution by some gentlemen who had been his father's friends."

(XII, 46.) GRAMMAR.

Twelfth Regents' Examination, June 9, 1870.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

(1) "The common belief that the scales of the crocodile
(2) will stop a bullet is very erroneous. 2. If a rifle is
(3) loaded with the moderate charge of two and a half

(4) drachms, it will throw an ounce ball through the
(5) scales of the hardest portion of the back; but were
(6) the scales struck obliquely, the bullet might possibly
(7) glance from the surface, as in like manner it would
(8) ricochet [rebound] from the surface of the water. 3.
(9) The Crocodile is so difficult to kill outright, that peo-
(10) ple are apt to imagine that the scales have resisted
(11) their bullets. 4. The only shots that will produce in-
(12) stant death are those that strike the brain or spine
(13) through the neck."—*Baker's Nile Sources of Abyssinia.*

289. What is the grammatical subject of the first sentence of the exercise?

290. What is the logical subject [grammatical subject and its modifiers] of the same sentence?

291. What is the logical predicate of the first sentence?

292. Parse the grammatical subject [Q. 1.]

293. Parse "*will stop*" [2d line]

294. Parse "*that*" [1st line.]

295. Parse the first verb of the second sentence [2.]

296. Parse "*it*" [4th line.]

297. Parse "*through*" [4th line.]

298. Parse the verb of the clause "*but were the scales struck obliquely*" [5th and 6th lines.]

299. Is the first sentence of the exercise *simple*, *compound* or *complex* in its structure?

300. Find an infinitive verb in the exercise, and parse it.

301. Find a relative pronoun, and parse it.

302. What are the principal parts of "*throw*" [4th line?]

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

303. Parse "*difficult*" [9th line.]

304. Parse "*outright*" [9th line.]

305. What part of speech [or class of words] is "*apt*" [10th line.]

306. What part of speech is "*that*" in each of the four instances where it occurs in the 9th, 10th and 11th lines?

307. Change "*the scales have resisted their bullets,*" into the corresponding passive form, using the same words and only such additional ones as may be necessary.

308. Conjugate "*strike*" in all the tenses, persons and numbers of the potential mood passive voice [or form.]

309. Change the latter sentence of the above exercise into the corresponding interrogative form, using precisely the same words, with only such change of arrangement as may be necessary.

310. What is the *primitive* of "*imagine.*"

311. What *noun* in common use is derived from the same root as "*imagine?*"

312. What word may be used instead of "*that*" in the last sentence, without changing the sense or construction?

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(XIII, 50.) GRAMMAR.

Thirteenth Regents' Examination, Nov. 10, 1870.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

(1.) 1. "It was, as I have said. a fine autumnal day, the
(2.) sky was clear and serene, and nature wore that rich
(3.) and golden livery which we always associate with
(4.) the idea of abundance. 2. The forests had put on
(5.) their sober brown and yellow, while some trees of
(6.) the tenderer kind had been nipped by the frosts into
(7.) brilliant dyes of orange, purple and scarlet. 3.
(8.) Streaming files of wild ducks began to make their
(9.) appearance high in the air; the bark of the squirrel
(10.) might be heard from the groves of beech and hickory
(11.) nuts, and the pensive whistle of the quail at inter-
(12.) vals from the neighboring stubble-field. *Irving's*
(13.) *Legend of Sleepy Hollow.*

313. Select from the exercise one example each of primitive, derivative, simple and compound words.

314. Select also a word containing three different liquids.

315. Give a specimen word in each of the degrees of comparison represented in the exercise.

316. Is the first sentence (or period) simple or compound; and declarative, imperative, interrogative or exclamatory?

317. Write the several independent propositions involved in the first sentence (placing each in a line by itself).

318. Which words of the third sentence (or period) are used as grammatical (or simple) subjects)?

319. Which words of the same sentence are used as grammatical (or simple) predicates?

320. Parse the last grammatical subject of the exercise.

321. Parse the last grammatical predicate of the exercise.

322. What passive verbs occur in the exercise?

323. Select from the exercise a verb in the infinitive mood and parse it.

324 What is the part of speech (or class of words) of each of the following: "*as*" [1st line;] "*on*" [4th line;] "*yellow*" [5th line;] "*high*" [9th line.]

325. Parse the verb in the 9th line.

326. Parse "*at*" and "*from*" [11th and 12th lines.]

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

Parse each of the following words [with special reference to accuracy and completeness:]

327. "*Day*" [1st line.]
328. "*Serene*" [2d line.]
329. "*Wore*" [2d line.]
330. "*That*" [2d line.]
331. "*Livery*" [3rd line.]
332. "*Which*" [3rd line.]

333. Change "*which we always associate with the idea of abundance*" to its equivalent as to meaning, but having the verb in the passive voice [or form.]

334. Change "*nature wore that rich and golden livery*" to the corresponding interrogative form [as an independent sentence.]

335. Which *tenses* are represented in the several verbs of the above exercise?

336. Why is "*associate*" in a different tense from either of the other verbs of the sentence; or, if unable to answer the last question, you may tell whether "*have said*" is *transitive* or *intransitive*, and why, giving its object if it has one.

(XIV, 54.) GRAMMAR.

Fourteenth Regents' Examination, Feb. 23, 1871.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE—Genesis xlvii, verses 29—31.

(1.) 29. And the time drew nigh that Israel must die;
(2.) and he called his son Joseph, and said unto him. If
(3.) now I have found grace in thy sight, put, I pray thee,
(4.) thy hand under my thigh, and deal kindly and truly
(5.) with me; bury me not, I pray thee, in Egypt:
(6.) 30. But I will lie with my fathers, and thou shalt
(7.) carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in their burying-
(8.) place. And he said, I will do as thou hast said.
(9.) 31. And he said, Swear unto me. And he sware
(10.) unto him. And Israel bowed himself upon the bed's
(11.) head.

☞ *All the questions refer to the above exercise.*

337. What different letters represent *vowel* [or *vocal*] sounds?

338. Write four of the words containing *dipthongs*, [or *digraphs*?]

339. What words of the 29th verse contain *silent double-consonants?*

Write a word [*if any*] belonging to each of the following classes, as indicated by *italics*, in questions 304–346, inclusive:

340. NOUNS:—*common; proper; abstract; compound.*

PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

341. —1st Person: *Sing. nom.; poss.; obj.; Plural.*
342. —2d Person: " " " "
343. —3d Person: " " " "

344. *Relative* pronouns:

345. VERBS: *indicative; subjunctive; potential; imperative.*

346. An *adjective; adverb; preposition; conjunction.*

347. What *tenses* occur in the 30th verse?

348. Write the *principal parts* of four of the irregular verbs.

349. Write the 1st person singular of the verb "*carry*," in each tense of the indicative mood.

350. What are the differences between "*swear*" and "*sware*" [*swore*] (9th line), in respect to *principal parts, mood, tense* and *person?*

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

351. What words might be used instead of "*that* (1st line).

Parse the following words:

352. The last verb in the 1st line.

353. The last verb in the 2d line.

354. "*Hand*" (3d line).

355. "*With*" (4th line).

356. "*Thee*" (5th line).

357. "*Bury*" (4th and 7th lines).

358. "*Bed's*" (10th line).

359. Give the equivalent grammatical expression for "*the bed's head.*"

360. What is the *modified* (or *logical*) *subject* of the sentence "*the time drew nigh that Israel must die?*"

If any scholars have time to spare, they will please write out an analysis of the 29th verse, according to any system with which they are familiar.

(XV, 58.) GRAMMAR.

Fifteenth Regents' Examination, June 8, 1871.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

(1) (*a*) Oliver Twist's ninth birthday found him a pale,
(2) thin child, somewhat diminutive in stature, and de-
(3) cidedly small in circumference. (*b*) But nature or in-
(4) heritance had implanted a good sturdy spirit in Oliver's
(5) breast. (*c*) It had had plenty of room to expand,
(6) thanks to the spare diet of the establishment; and
(7) perhaps to this circumstance may be attributed his
(8) having any ninth birthday at all. (*d*) Be this as it
(9) may, however, it *was* his ninth birthday; and he was
(10) keeping it in the coal cellar with a select party of two
(11) other young gentlemen, who, after participating with
(12) him in a sound threshing, had been locked up therein,
(13) for atrociously presuming to be hungry! DICKENS'
(14) *Oliver Twist*, Chap. II.

361. Mention all the different *parts of speech* (or *classes of words*) included in the first proposition or sentence (*a*).

362. Which are the fundamental or essential words of this sentence (*a*): i e., the *simple* (or *primary*) *subject*, *predicate* and *object?*

363. Which words of the sentence (*a*) are nouns in the objective case, and by what other word is each of these nouns governed?

364. Which words of sentence (*a*) are adjectives, and to what substantive word does each of these adjectives belong?

365. Which words of sentence (*a*) are adverbs, and what other word does each modify or limit?

366 Which words of sentence (*b*) are conjunctions, and what particular words (or parts) of the exercise does each connect?

367. Give the *subject*, *mood*, *tense*, *person*, and *number* of the verb in sentence (*b*).

368. What does "*it*" (4th line) stand for or represent?

369. Change sentence (*b*) to its full equivalent as to meaning, but having the verb in the *passive voice* (or *form*).

370. Change the phrase "*in Oliver's breast*" to its equivalent, having the proper name in a different case.

371. What is the difference between the first and the second "*had*" in the 5th line of the exercise?

372. Mention the numerical adjectives contained in the exercise, specifying each as *cardinal* or *ordinal*.

373. What part of speech is "*perhaps*" (7th line)?

374. What is the subject of "*may be attributed*" (7th line)?

(3:00—4:30 P. M.)

Parse the following words contained in the above exercise, beginning with sentence (*c*), line (5).

375. Line 7th; "*to.*"
376 Line 8th; "*having.*"
377. Line 7th; the *finite verb* in this line.
378. Line 8th; "*birthday.*"
379. Line 9th; "*birthday.*"
380. Line 11th; "*who.*"
381. Line 11th; "*after.*"
382. Line 13th; "*presuming.*"
383. Line 13th; "*hungry.*"
384. Any one of the verbs in the *infinitive mood.*

(XVI, 62.) GRAMMAR.

Sixteenth Regents' Examination, *Nov*, 9, 1871.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

(*a*) "Sir, we are not weak, if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. (*b*) Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. (*c*) There is a just God, who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. (*d*) If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. (*e*) There is no retreat but in submission and slavery. (*f*) Our chains are forged; their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. (*g*) Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? (*h*) I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

385. Make a list of all the nouns in the first sentence (*a*).

386. Make a list of all words used adjectively in sentence (*a*).

387. Give the principal parts of all the verbs in sentences (*a*) and (*b*).

388. Select from the above exercise a verb to represent each one of the different *moods* used in it, mentioning the mood of each one named.

389. Make a list of the tenses in the *indicative mood*, and then draw a line across the names of those not in this exercise.

390. Make a list of all the passive verbs in the exercise.

391. Decline the personal pronoun of the first person, and the personal pronoun of the third person neuter gender; then draw a line across each word of these lists that does not occur in the exercise.

392. What part of speech (or kind of word) is "*Sir*," in sentences (*a*) and (*b*)?

393. Compare such adjectives of sentences (*a*) and (*d*) as admit of comparison.

394. What is the difference, as to *syntax*, between the first and the second "*it*," in sentence (*d*)?

395. What word is the *subject* of sentence (*e*)?

396. What is the *predicate* (*grammatical* or *unmodified*) of sentence (*b*)?

397. Give an example, from the exercise, of the following kinds of sentences: *declarative*, *interrogative*, *imperative*.

398. Change sentence (*f*) so that the same thought may be expressed, but using verbs in the *active voice* (or *form*) only.

The following question may be answered in the place of any one of the foregoing, if preferred:—What is the difference, as to *syntax*, between "*me*" and "*death*," in sentence (*h*)?

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

Parse the following words contained in the above exercise:

399. Sentence (*a*); the second *verb*.
400. Sentence (*a*); "*which*."
401. Sentence (*a*); the third *verb*.
402. Sentence (*c*); the last *verb*.
403. Sentence (*d*); "*enough*"
404. Sentence (*e*); "*retreat*."
405. Sentence (*f*); "*clanking*."
406. Sentence (*f*); the second *verb*.
407. Sentence (*h*); "*what*."
408. Sentence (*h*); the last *verb*.

(XVII, 66.) GRAMMAR.

Seventeenth Regents' Examination, *Feb.* 27, 1872.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

(*a*) A country schoolmaster had two pupils, to one of whom he was partial, and to the other severe. (*b*) One morning it happened that these two boys were late, and were called up to account for it. (*c*) "You must have heard the bell, boys; why did you not come?" (*d*) "Please sir," said Tom, (the favorite,) "I was dreaming that I was going to Margate, and I thought the school-bell was the steamboat-bell." (*e*) "Very well," said the master, glad of any pretext to excuse his favorite. (*f*) "And now, Bill," turning to the other, "what have you to say?" (*g*) "Please, sir," said the puzzled boy, "I—I—I was waiting to see Tom off!"

Parse the following words contained in the above exercise·

409. Sentence (*a*); the noun used as the subject of the sentence.

410. Sentence (*a*); "*whom.*"

411. Sentence (*b*); the first noun.

412. Sentence (*b*); the third verb.

413. Sentence (*b*); "*account.*"

414. Sentence (*c*); the first verb.

415. Sentence (*c*); "*boys.*"

416. Sentence (*c*); the second verb.

417. Sentence (*d*); "*steamboat-bell.*"

418. Sentence (*e*); "*glad.*"

419. Sentence (*f*); "*what.*"

420. Sentence (*f*); "*have.*"

421. Sentence (*f*); the last word.

422. Sentence (*g*); "*off.*"

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

423. Give an example of an adjective derived from a proper noun.

424. Into what three (or four) classes are words divided, as to the number of their syllables?

425. Give the first person plural of "*go.*" in ail the tenses of the indicative mood.

426. Give the passive, potential, pluperfect, third, singular of "*examine.*"

427. Give ten words commonly used as prepositions.

428. What is the *subject word* of the sentence constituting Q. 424 above?

429. Of what does *Syntax* treat?

430. Write a sentence (or two sentences, if you prefer) in which the words "*set*" and "*sit*" are properly used.

431. Correct, "If John had went to school, he would not now deserve punishment; but he done as he pleased and must take the consequences."

432. Give a reason for each correction of false syntax, made in your answer to Q. 431.

Scholars who have sufficient time may re-write the following letter, with the needed corrections as to general arrangement, capitals and punctuation; and the satisfactory execution of the whole, including penmanship, will be allowed as two correct answers:

baltimore feb 10 1872 dear father i have just returned from washington where i spent two days very pleasantly i visited the capitol and saw mr browns cousin charles sumner who is you know one of the senators from massachusetts i also saw president grant and many other distinguished men whom i have not time to mention is mother well what did john get from santa claus has maria finished arithmetic this is rough paper bad ink and o what what a pen in haste good bye your affectionate son john kennedy.

(XVIII, 70.) GRAMMAR.

Eighteenth Regents' Examination, June 6, 1872.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

(*a*) As a man who was deeply involved in debt, was walking in the street with a very melancholy air, one of his acquaintances asked him why he was so sorrowful. (*b*) "Alas!" said he, "I am in a state of insolvency." (*c*) "Well," said his friend, "if that is the case, it is not you, but your creditors, who ought to wear a woeful countenance."

Write each one of the following words, with its number prefixed, and immediately thereafter, the *part of speech* (or *class of words*) to which it belongs:

Sentence (*a*): (433) *As;* (434) *who:* (435) *deeply;* (436) *debt;* (437) *in;* (438) *air;* (439) *one;* (440) *acquaintances;* (441) *asked;* (442) *why;* (443) *sorrowful.*

Sentence (*b*): (444) *Alas;* (445) *he;* (446) *am.*

Sentence (*c*): (447) *Well;* (448) *that;* (449) *but;* (450) *your;* (451) *ought;* (452) *wear.*

Write each one of the following words, with its number prefixed, and immediately thereafter the word (or words) to which it is related as a principal element (*subject, predicate* or *object*),—if this be the case, —or to which it belongs as an adjunct, if it have either adjective or adverbial force:

Sentence (*a*): (453) *man*; (454) *who*; (455) *very*; (456) *melancholy*; (457) *asked*; (458) *him*; (459) *sorrowful*.

Sentence (*b*): (460) *he*; (461) *state*; (462) *insolvency*.

Sentence (*c*): (463) *said*; (464) *his*; (465) *that*; (466) *case*; (467) *not*; (468) *creditors*; (469) *ought*; (470) *wear*; (471) *woeful*; (472) *countenance*.

Select from sentence (*a*), a word in the (473) *nominative case*; one in the (474) *possessive case*; and one in the (475) *objective case*. [Number answers as before.]

Mention the (476) *first verb* of the exercise, and give its (477) *voice* (or *form*), (478) *mood*, (479) *tense*, and (480) *subject*.

Give the (481) *first*, (482) *second*, (483) *third*, and (484) *fourth principal parts* of the last verb of the exercise.

Give the *third person*, *singular number* of the first verb in sentence (*b*), in each of the tenses of the indicative mood, i. e.: (485) *present*; (486) *imperfect* (or *past*); (487) *future*; (488) *perfect* (or *prior present*); (489) *pluperfect* (or *prior past*); (490) *future perfect*.

Give the (491) *comparative*, and the (492) *superlative* forms of the last adjective of the exercise.

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

493. What word of the exercise has no *syntax* (or grammatical relation to other words)?

494. Select, from the exercise, an example of a *simple sentence* (or *independent proposition*).

495. Is sentence (*a*) *simple* or *compound*, or *complex* in its structure?

496. Answer the same question (495), with reference to sentence (*b*).

497. What is the *grammatical subject* of the principal (or independent) clause of sentence (*c*)?

498. Change "*was walking*" to the form of the *pluperfect* (or *prior past*) tense of the same mood.

499. Change the verb of the expression "*was deeply involved*" to the *potential mood*, *perfect* (or *prior present*) *tense*, of the same *voice* (or *form*).

500. Change "*one of his acquaintances asked him*," to its equivalent having the verb in the *passive voice.*

501. Change "*if that is the case*" so that the verb shall be *subjunctive* in form.

502. In what number is "*who*," in sentence (*c*)?

503. In what words was the question referred to in sentence (*a*) put by the asker (or speaker)?

504. What words does "*with*," in sentence (*a*) connect or show the relation between?

505. What interrogative word occurs, sentence (*a*)?

506. What kind of a conjunction is "*but?*"

507. In what case is the word "*case*," sentence (*c*)?

508. In what tense is "*ought*," sentence (*c*)?

509. In what case is "*countenance*," sentence (*c*)?

510. Weat word (potential mood sign) might be substituted for "*ought to*," in sentence (*c*)?

511. Of what words is "*woeful*" compounded?

512. Which one of the five permanent vowels does not occur in "*countenance?*"

(XIX, 74.) GRAMMAR.

Nineteenth Regents' Examination, Nov. 7, 1872.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

¶(*a*) "Sing to me, dearest nightengale," said a shepherd to the silent songstress, one beautiful spring evening.

¶(*b*) "Alas!" said the nightingale, "the frogs make so much noise that I have no inclination to sing. Do you not hear them?"

¶(*c*) "Undoubtedly I hear them," replied the shepherd, but it is owing to your silence."

Write each one of the following words, with its number prefixed, and immediately thereafter, the *part of speech* [or *class of words*] to which it belongs:

¶(*a*): [513] *Sing;* [514] *to;* [515] *me;* [516] *dearest;* [517] *nightingale;* [518] *spring:*—¶(*b*): [519] *Alas!* [520] *so;* [521] *that;* [522] *no:*—¶(*c*): [523] *owing*

Write each of the following words, with its number prefixed, and immediately thereafter, describe it as the *subject*, *predicate*, *object*, *adjective-adjunct* (or *modifier*), or *adverbial adjunct* (as the case may be), of the word to which it is syntactically related.

¶(*a*): [524] *Sing;* [525] *said;* [526] *silent;* [527] *songstress;* [528] *one;* [529] *evening*:—¶(*b*): [530] *noise;* [531] *inclination;* [532] *sing*:—¶(*c*): [533] *owing;* [534] *silence.*

Select from ¶(*c*) a word in the [535] *nom.*, one in the [536] *poss.*, and one in the [537] *obj. case.*

Mention the [538] *second verb* of ¶(*b*); and give its [538] *voice* (or *form*); [539] *mood;* [540] *tense;* and [541] *subject;* also the [542] *first*, [543] *second*, and [544] *third principal parts* of the same verb

Change "*frogs make*" to each corresponding tense-form of the ind. and poten. moods, viz.: [545] *Ind. imp.* (or *past*); [546] *fut.*; [547] *perf* (or *prior pres.*); [548] *pluper* [or *pr. past*]; [549] *fut. per.*; [550] *Poten. pres.*; [551] *imp.* [or *past*]; [552] *per.* [or *pr. pres*] [553] *pluper* [or *pr. past*]

Give the [554] *positive* and [555] *comp.* forms of the first adjective; also the [556] *comp.* and [557] *super.* of the last adj. in ¶[*a*], that admits of comparison.

Select from the exercise a *pers. pronoun* of each of the following forms: [558] 1*st pers.*, *sing. num.*, *nom. case;* [559] 1*st*, *sing.*, *obj.*; [560] 2*d pers*, *sing*, *nom.*; [561] 2*d pers.*, *sing.*, *poss.*; [562] 3*d pers.*, *sing*, *nom.*; [563] 3*d pers.*, *plu.*, *obj.*

Give the word which each *prepositional phrase* [or *adjunct*] modifies: ¶(*a*): [564]———; [565]———; [566]———, [*prep. understood*].—¶(*b*): [567]——— [*infinitive*]:—¶(*c*): [568]. ———

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

Mention two of the prep. phrases that are used *adjectively* [569]———: [570]———; and two used *adverbially* [571]———: [572]———, in this exercise.

573. Change "*shepherd*" to the corresponding word denoting the feminine gender.

574. What is the grammatical gender of "*nightingale;*" and [575] why?

576. What word of the exercise has no *syntax* [or grammatical relation to other words]?

577. What noun of ¶[*a*] is *independent*, as to *case?*

578. Is ¶[*a*] a *simple*, or a *compound*, or a *complex* sentence?

579 Answer the same question for ¶[*b*], first sentence; and [580] second sentence; and for [581] ¶[*c*].

582. Change "*Do you hear them?*" to the corresponding declarative form.

583. Change "*the frogs make so much noise*" to the equivalent expression having the verb in the *passive voice* [or *form*].

584. From what primitive word is "*owing*" derived?

585. Why is not "*owing*" spelled *oweing?*

586. Give the *prefix*, and each *suffix* [or *affix*] [587, 588] of "*undoubtedly.*"

589. What is the *subject* of the *principal* [or *independent*] *clause* of ¶[*c*]?

590–591. What is the *subject* of each *subordinate* [or *dependent*] clause of ¶[*c*]?

592. What *substantive* word, or expression, does the pronoun "*it*" stand for in ¶[*c*]?

(XX, 78.) GRAMMAR.

Twentieth Regents' Examination, Feb. 27, 1873.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

(*a*) A wasp met a bee that was just buzzing by,
(*b*) And he said, "Dear cousin, can you tell me why
(*c*) You are loved so much better by people than I?

(*d*) Why, my back is as bright and as yellow as gold,
(*e*) And my shape is most elegant, too, to behold:
(*f*) Yet nobody likes me for that, I am told!"

(*g*) Says the bee: "My dear cousin, it's all very true;
(*h*) But, then, they would love me no better than you,
(*i*) If I were but half as much mischief to do!"

Select from the exercise an example of each of the following classes of words:

Line [*a*]: [593] *noun;* [594] *verb, irregular;* [595] *verb, progressive form;* [596] *adverb.*

Line [*b*]: [597] *pronoun, 2d person;* [598] *pronoun, obj. case;* [599] *adjective;* [600] *conjunction, copulative.*

Line [*c*]: [601] *verb, passive;* [602] *preposition.*

Write each one of the following words, and the *part of speech* [or *class of words*] to which it belongs:

Line [*a*]: [603] *that;* [604] *by.* Line [*b*]: [605] *why* Line [*c*]: [606] *better.* Line [*f*]: [607] *nobody;* [608] *that.* Line [*g*]: [609] *all.* Line [*h*]: [610] *than.* Line [*i*]: [611] *but;* [612] *half;* [613] *much*

Give the four *principal parts* i. e., [1st. *Ind. pres.;* 2d. *Ind. imp., past, or præt;* 3d. *Participle, pres.*, or *imp.;* 4th. *Part., per.* or *past*], of each of the following verbs:

Line [*a*]: *Met;* [614]–; [615]–; [616]–; [617]–.
Line [*d*]: *Is;* [618]–; [619]–; [620]–; [621]–.
Line [*f*]: *Told;* [622]–; [623]–; [624]–; [625]–.

Write each of the following words, and describe it as *subject, predicate, object,* or *modifier,* of the word to which it syntactically belongs, giving that word:

Line [*a*]: [626] *wasp;* [627] *bee;* [628] *that.* Line [*b*]: [629] *you;* [630] *me.* Line [*c*]: [631] *better;* [632] *I.* Line [*d*]: [633] *yellow;* [634] *gold* Line [*e*]: [635] *elegant.* Line [*f*]: [636] *that.* Line [*g*]: [637] *bee.* Line [*i*]: [638] *mischief.*

Mention four *prepositional* (including *infinitive*) *phrases* used adverbially in the exercise:
[639]———; [640]———; [641] ———; [642]———.

Change "*A wasp met a bee*" to each of the other corresponding tense forms of the *Ind. mood.* viz.: [643] *Pres.*——— ; [644] *per.*, or *prior pres.*———; [645] *plup.*, or *pr. past,*———; [646] *fut.*———; [647] *fut. per.*———.

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

648. Change "*was buzzing*" to the corresponding *simple* form.

649 Change "*can you tell me*" to the corresponding *declarative* form.

650 and 651. Change line [*c*] to the equivalent expression having the verb in the *active voice* (or *form*)

652. What would be the corresponding *active* form of "*I am told*"? line [*f*].

653. What *transitive verb* occurs in line [*i*]?

654. What is the corresponding passive form of "*to behold*," line [*e*]?

Select from the exercise a verb belonging to each of the following classes: [655] *Subj. mood;* [656] *Poten., pres ;* [657] *Poten., imp.*, or *past;* [658] *Infinitive.*

659. What is the *positive* form of the word *better*, in lines [*c*] and [*h*]?

660. Is line [*a*], as a sentence, *simple* or *compound*, or *complex?*

661. Select from the exercise a *simple sentence* (or *clause*) containing a transitive verb.

662. To what other word is *but*, in line [*i*], equivalent?

663. What other form of expression may be substituted in line [*i*] for "If I *were to* do?"

Mention the different punctuation marks that occur in the Exercise: [664]———; [665] ——; [666]———; [667]———; [668] —— .

669. What are the marks " " called, and [670] what do they denote?

671. What is the mark in *it's* called, and [672] what does it denote?

(XXI, 82.) GRAMMAR.

Twenty-first Regents' Examination, June 5, 1873.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

(*a*) "Will you give my kite a lift?" said my little
(*b*) nephew to his sister, after trying in vain to make
(*c*) it fly by dragging it along the ground. Lucy
(*d*) very kindly took it up and threw it into the air;
(*e*) but her brother, neglecting to run off at the
(*f*) same moment, the kite fell down again.
(*g*) "Ah! now, how awkward you are!" said the
(*h*) little fellow. "It was your fault entirely,"
(*i*) answered his sister. "Try again, children,"
(*j*) said I. "There is an old proverb which says,
(*k*) 'Perseverance conquers all things.'"

(*Charlotte Elizabeth.*)

Select from the Exercise:

Line [*a*]: a word used as [673] *subject;* [674] *object, direct;* [675] *verb, principal;* [676] *verb, auxiliary.*

Line [*b*]: [677] *a dissyllable;* [678] *a derivative word.*

Line [*c*]: [679] a word containing a *diphthong.*

Line [*d*]: an [680] *adverb* of *manner*, and of [681] *degree*, or *quantity*

Write each one of the following words, and the *part of speech* (or *class of words*), to which it belongs, as here used:

Line [*a*]: [682] *lift;* [683] *little.* Line [*b*]: [684] *after;* [685] *trying;* [686] *make.* Line [*c*]: [687] *fly;* [688] *along.* Line [*e*]: [689] *but;* [690] *off.* Line [*f*]: [691] *down.* Line [*g*]: [692] *Ah!;* [693] *awkward.*

Give the four principal parts (including the *participle* in *ing*) of each of the *irregular verbs* in

Line [*d*]: [694]——; [695]——; [696]——; [697]——.
" " [698]——; [699]——; [700]——; [701]——.
Line [*f*]: [702]——; [703]——; [704]——; [705]——.
Line [*g*]: [706]——; [707]——; [708]——; [709]——.

Write each of the following words, and describe it as *subject nominative*, *predicate*, *object*, *adjective modifier*, *adverbial modifier*, or *attribute*, of the word (expressed or understood) to which it is syntactically related, *giving that word:*

Line [*k*]: each word; [710]–; [711]–; [712]–; [713]–.

Line [*j*]: [714] *proverb;* [715] *I;* [716] *an;* [717] *which.*

Line [*i*]: [718] *Try.* Line [*h*]: [719] *fault.*

Line [*b*]: [720] *trying;* [721] *make.*

722. Which noun in the exercise has no syntactical relation to other words?

Change "*the kite fell down,*" to each of the other tense forms of the Ind. mood, prefixing to each form the name of the tense:

[723]——; [724]——; [725]——; [726]——; [727]——.

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

Compare "*little,*" line [*a*]: [728]–; [729]–; [730]–.

What would be the corresponding [731] *declarative* and [732] *imperative* forms of "*Will you give my kite a lift?*"

733. What derivative of "*vain*" might be substituted for "*in vain*," in line [*b*]?

Mention each *infinitive verb* in the Exercise: [734]——; [735]——; [736]——.

737. What noun does the first "*my*" in line [*a*] represent?

738. Answer the same question in regard to the second "*my*" in line [*a*].

Give the [739] *mood*, [740] *person*, and [741] *number* of "*try*," line [*i*].

742. How would "*conquers*" be written, if spelled according to its elementary sounds?

743. What special *rule*, or *remark*, of *syntax* is applicable to "*fly*," line [*c*]?

744. What words after "*I*" in line [*j*] might be omitted without impairing the sense?

745. What relation was the writer (Charlotte Elizabeth) to Lucy and her brother, judging from the above narrative?

746. Why is not the first word in line [*k*] spelled *persevereance?*

747. Change line [*k*] to its equivalent having the verb in the *passive voice* or *form.*

Change the answer to Q. 747, to express each of the other tenses of the *indicative passive:*
[748]—; [749]—; [750]—; [751]—; [752]—.

(XXII, 86.) GRAMMAR.

Twenty-second Regents' Examination, *Nov.* 6, 1873.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

[*a*] A person who called one day at a house at
[*b*] which his visits had been more frequent than
[*c*] welcome, was told by the servant that her
[*d*] master had gone away. "Oh, well, never mind,"
[*e*] said he, "I'll speak to your mistress." "She has
[*f*] also gone out, sir," the maid replied. Not liking
[*g*] to be denied admission, the man added: "As it

[*h*] is a cold day, I'll step in and sit by the fire a
[*i*] few minutes." "Ah, sir, but that is *gone out*, too,"
[*j*] said the girl; by which time the luckless visitor
[*k*] concluded that it was best for him to *stay out*.

Write each one of the following words, and its *part of speech* [or *class of words*], as here used:

Line [*a*]: [753] *who;* [754] *one;* [755] *at.* Line [*b*]: [756] *visits;* [757] *more;* [758] *than.* Line [*c*]: [759] *that.* Line [*d*]: [760] *away;* [761] *never;* [762] *mind.* Line [*f*]: [763] *sir;* [764] *liking* Line [*i*]: [765] *that.* Line [*k*]: [766] *concluded;* [767] *best.*

768–770. Select from the Exercise and write in a column, the first ten words which are used as simple *subjects*, numbering them [768] to [777] inclusive, and opposite each one of these, write the *verb* agreeing with it.

778–780. Select from the Exercise an adjective of each degree of comparison.

Give the four principal parts (including the *participle* in *ing*) of each of the *irregular verbs* in

Line [*b*]: [781]——; [782]——; [783]——; [784]——.
Line [*c*]: [785]——; [786]——; [787]——; [788]——.
Line [*d*]: [789]——; [790]——; [791]——; [792]——.
Line [*e*]: [793]——; [794]——; [795]——; [796]——.

Write each of the following words, and describe it as *subject nominative*, *predicate*, *object*, *adjective modifier*, *adverbial modifier*, or *attribute*, of the word (expressed or understood) to which it is syntactically related, *giving that word:*

Line [*a*]: [797] *day;* [798] *house.*
Line [*b*]: [799] *his.* Line [*c*]: [801] *welcome.*
Line [*d*]: [801] *never;* [802] *mind.*
Line [*f*]: [803] *liking.* Line [*g*]: [804] *admission.*
Line [*h*]: [805] *day;* [806] *sit.*
Line [*j*]: [807] *which.*

(3:30–4:30 P. M.)

808–809. Mention each infinitive verb in the Exercise.

What nouns do the following pronouns stand for?

Line [*b*]: [810] *his.* Line [*e*]: [811] *your.* Line [*k*]: [812] *him.*

813–814. Mention each relative pronoun in the Exercise, and its *antecedent*.

Write the following words, and *give* the *gender* of each, according to its signification as here used:

Line [*a*]: [815] *person*. Line [*b*]: [816] *which*. Line [*c*]: [817] *servant*. Line [*j*]: [818] *visitor*.

819. What word (not included in the Exercise) denoting *masculine gender*, corresponds to *maid?*

820. What word denoting *feminine gender*, corresponds to *sir?*

821–822. Mention the *passive verbs* contained in the Exercise.

823–824. Give the *mood* and *tense* of *sit*, line [*h*].

825. Change "*A person was told by the servant*" to the equivalent expression having the verb *active*.

826. To which of the following classes of words does *wel(l)come*, line [*c*], belong: *primitive*, *derivative*, *simple*, or *compound?*

827. Why is *liking*, line [*f*], spelled without an *e?*

828–832. Change "*I'll step in*," line [*h*], to each of the other tense forms of the *indicative active*, *giving the tense name of each*.

(XXIII, 90.) GRAMMAR.

Twenty-third Regents' Examination, *Feb.* 26, 1874.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

[*a*] A Fir, upon a humble Thorn,
[*b*] From his high top, looked down with scorn.
[*c*] "For loftiest spires we grow," he said;
[*d*] "Of us the tallest masts are made.
[*e*] While thou, poor Bramble, canst produce,
[*f*] Nothing of ornament or use."
[*g*] "Great tree," the modest Thorn replied,
[*h*] "When the sharp axe shall pierce your side,
[*i*] In vain you then may wish to be,
[*j*] Unsought for and unknown like me."

Write each one of the following words, and its *part of speech* (or *class of words*), as here used:

Line [*a*]: [833] *upon;* [834] *humble*. Line [*b*]: [835] *looked;* [836] *down*. Line [*h*]: [838] *side*. Line

[*i*]: [839] *then;* [840] *wish.* Line [*j*]: [841] *unknown;* [842] *like.*

Select from the Exercise, and write in a column, eight words which are used as simple *subjects*, numbering them from [843] to [850] inclusive; and opposite each of these *subjects*, write the verb (*principal* and *auxiliary*, if any,) agreeing with it.

Give the Rule of Syntax for [851] *subject* words, and that for [852] *finite verbs.* ☞The *language* of the rule, and not merely its number, is to be given.

Write in a column all the finite verbs in the Exercise (including *auxiliaries*, if any), and opposite each verb give its *voice* (or *form*), *mood*, *tense*, *person* and *number*, arranging the work thus:

Finite Verbs	*Voice.*	*Mood.*	*Tense.*	*Person.*	*Number.*
—.	853—;	854—;	855—;	856—;	857—.
—.	858—;	859—;	860—;	861—;	862—.
—.	863—;	864—;	865—;	866—;	867—.
—.	868—;	869—;	870—;	871—;	872—.
—.	873—;	874—;	875—;	876—;	877—.
—.	878—;	879—;	880—;	881—;	882—.
—.	883—;	884—;	885—;	886—;	887—.
—.	888—;	889—;	890—;	891—;	892—.

(3:30—4:30 P. M.)

What nouns do the following pronouns stand for? Line [*b*]: [893] *his.* Line [*h*]: [894] *your.*

What is the grammatical gender of *we*, line [*c*]?

Write in a column all the *prepositional phrases* contained in the first four lines of the exercise, and before each phrase write the word to which such phrase syntactically relates:

896——; 897——; 898——; 899——; 900——.

Give the four principal parts (including the *participle* in *ing*) of the verb in line [*d*]:

901 ———; 902 ———; 903 ———; 904 ———.

Change lines [*e*] and [*f*] to the equivalent expression having the verb *passive.* If correct in all respects, the answer may count as [905]—; [906]—; [907]—.

In what case is [907] *use*, line [*f*]?

What is the *syntax* of [909] *Bramble*, line [*e*]?

910. Change line [*i*] to the corresponding form, having the verb in the *indicative* mood.

Change line [*h*] to the corresponding forms having the verb in the [911] *perfect* or *prior present tense*, and in the [912] *second future*, or *future perfect tense*.

What "figure of speech" is employed in the above Exercise? The correct answer to this question may be counted as one.

(XXIV, 95.) GRAMMAR.

Twenty-fourth Regents' Examination, *June* 4, 1874.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

913–920. Make a list of the eight *parts of speech* (or *classes of words*), and define each.

921. Compare an *adjective* by one of the two regular modes of comparison, [922] and an *adverb* by the other.

Write the plurals of [923] *elegy;* [924] *church;* and [925] *piece;* and state in what way each plural is formed.

According to what rule or principle [926] is *writeing* made *writing*, [927] and *n* doubled in *beginning?*

Write in a column the following names, with the prefixed numbers, and annex to each name an example of the class which it represents:

[928] *vowel;* [929] *liquid;* [930] *palatal;* [931] *double consonant;* [932] *diphthong;* [933] *word, primitive;* [934] *derivative;* [935] *compound;* [936] *sentence, simple;* [937] *compound;* [938] *adjective, ordinal.*

What *modifications* (*properties*, or *accidents*) belong to nouns, and what are the several kinds of each?

Mention two *modifications* belonging to verbs only, with their kinds: [943]———; [944]———.

Conjugate the verb SEE, according to the following outline:

945. PRINCIPAL PARTS (including participle in *ing*); writing its name over each part.

———; ———; ———; ———.
———; ———; ———; ———.

INDICATIVE MOOD, First Person, Plural.

Name of Tense.	*Active Form.*	*Passive Form.*
946		
947		
948		
949		
950		
951		

POTENTIAL, Third, Plural.

952		
953		
954		
955		

SUBJUNCTIVE, Third, Singular.

956		
957		

IMPERATIVE, Second, Plural.

958		

INFINITIVES.

959		
960		

PARTICIPLES.

961		
962		

(3:30—4-30 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

[a] GRAY'S "*Elegy Writ'en in a Country Churchyard*"
[b] is a masterpiece from beginning to end. The
[c] thoughts, indeed, are obvious enough, but the dig-
[d] nity with which they are expressed, the immense
[e] range of allusion and description with which they
[f] are illustrated, and the finished grace of the language
[g] and versification in which they are embodied, give to
[h] this work something of that inimitable perfection
[i] of design and execution which we see in an antique
[j] statue or a sculptured gem. *Shaw's Eng. Lit.*

Analyze the first sentence of the Exercise, giving [963] the *simple* (or *grammatical*] *subject;* [964] the *simple predicate;* [965] the *modified* or *logical subject;* and [966] the *modified predicate.*

Write in a column all the *prepositional phrases* in the first sentence of the Exercise, and prefix to each the word (or words) which it modifies:

967———; 968———; 969———.

Parse [970] *written;* [971] *country;* [972] *masterpiece.*

Write each of the following words, and describe it as *subject*, *predicate*, *object*, *adjective modifier*, *adverbial modifier*, or *attribute*, as the case may be, of the word or words, to which it is syntactically related, *giving such word* (or *words*):

Line *c:* [973] *obvious;* [974] *enough.* Line *d:* [975] *they.* Line *e:* [976] *range;* [977] *which.* Line *g:* [978] *give;* [979] *versification* Line *h:* [980] *something.* Line *i:* [981] *which.*

982–989. Write in a column all the *personal* and *relative pronouns* of the Exercise, in the order in which they occur, and annex to each the noun (or nouns, expressed or understood) for which it stands.

If the first word of line *c* were made singular, what other words following in the sentence would also, on that account, require to be changed, as often as each occurs? 990———to———; 991———tc———.

992. Change *which we see*, line *i*, to the equivalent expression having the verb *passive.*

(XXV, 100.) GRAMMAR.

Twenty-fifth Regents' Examination, Nov. 5, 1874.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

Define each of the following grammatical terms: [993] *Grammar;* [994] *Eng. Grammar;* [995] *a letter of the alphabet;* [996] a *syllable;* [997] a *word;* [998] a *phrase;* [999] a *clause*; [1000] a *sentence.*

1001–1004. Into what *four parts* is grammar usually divided?

1005. Which one of those parts is usually studied in the spelling book?

1006. To which one of those parts does *punctuation* belong?

Mention the several *modifications* (*properties* or *accidents*) of *nouns*; the different kinds of each modification; and give a specimen noun of each kind, arranging the whole thus:

Modifications.	Kinds of Each.	Specimen Nouns.
1007———	1011———	1015———
		1016———
		1017———
1008———	1012———	1018———
		1019———
		1020———
1009———	1013———	1021———
		1022———
1010———	1014———	1023———
		1024———
		1025———

1026–1030. Decline each of the personal pronouns, arranging the work in regular form.

1031. Mention four words commonly used as relative pronouns.

Give an example of a [1032] *regular*, and of an *irregular comparison* of adjectives.

1033-1039. Give the *passive*, *first person*, *plural* forms of the verb *examine*, in the several tenses of the *indicative mood*,—prefixing the name of the tense to each form.

1040. Give the *active imperative*, [1041] the *passive infinitive*, and the [1042] *participial* forms of same verb.

(3:15—4:15 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

[*a*] If our overworked professional men and stu-
[*b*] dents should imitate Sir Henry Holland in taking
[*c*] an annual two months' vacation, and once a year,
[*d*] like Antæus, touch old mother earth among the

[*e*] salmon and trout streams of the breezy Canadian
[*f*] hills or Adirondacks, they would return vastly
[*g*] invigorated to battle with the realities of city life.
[*h*] Let no novice be deterred from a trial, for he will
[*i*] find it very exhilarating, even if for a time he
[*j*] take no fish. *The Galaxy, Nov.*, '74, p. 617.

Write the *first verb* of the Exercise, and give its [1043] *subject*, [1044] *object*, [1045] *mood* and [1046] *tense*.

Write each of the following words, and describe it as *subject*, *predicate*, *object*, *adjective modifier*, or *adverbial modifier*, as the case may be, of the word (or words, expressed or understood), to which it is syntactically related, giving such word or words:

Line *a*: [1047] *overworked*. Line *b*: [1048] *taking*. Line *c*: [1049] *months'*; [1050] *vacation*; [1051] *year*. Line *d*: [1052] *Antæus*; [1053] *touch*; [1054] *mother*; [1055] *earth*. Line *e*: [1056] *trout*; [1057] *streams*. Line *f*: [1058] *Adirondacks*. Line *g*: [1059] *invigorated*; [1060] *battle*; [1061] *city*. Line *h*: [1062] *he*. Line *i*: [1063] *it*; [1064] *very*; [1065] *exhilarating*.

1066. What *passive verb* occurs in the exercise?

1067. Change *even if for a time he take no fish*, lines *i*, *j*, to the equivalent expression having the verb *passive*.

1068. Give the four principal parts of *take*, line *j*, (including the participle in *ing*.)

Parse [1069] *if*, line *a*; [1070] *in*, line *b*; [1071] line *d*; [1072] *no*, line *h*. (In parsing, give the *rule of syntax* for each of these words).

(XXVI, 105.) GRAMMAR.

Twenty-sixth Regents' Examination, Feb. 25, 1875.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

1073. *Write*, and *define* or *describe* each of the following *grammatical terms*: [1074] *person*; [1075] *number*; [1076] *case*; [1077] *pronoun*; [1078] *relative pronoun*; [1079] *tense*; [1080] *interjection*.

1081. Write a *sentence* (or sentences) containing eight different *parts of speech* (or classes of words); and [1082-1089] above one word of each class write the name of the part of speech to which it belongs.

Write an example of [1090] a *noun* in the *possessive case;* [1091] a *personal pronoun*, in the *first person, plural*; [1092] a *relative pronoun* in the objective form; and [1093] a *verb* in the *passive, indicative, present.*

Write the *different kinds* of each *modification* (*property* or *accident*) of *verbs* as named below, and give an example of each kind from the verb *see*, with a subject prefixed, arranging the work thus:

Modifications.	Kinds of each Modification.	Examples, from verb *see*, with subjects.
Voice (or Form.	1094 ———	1108 ———
	———	1109 ———
Mood.	1095 ———	1110 ———
	1096 ———	1111 ———
	1097 ———	1112 ———
	1098 ———	1113 ———
	1099 ———	1114 ———
Tense.	1100 ———	1115 ———
	1101 ———	1116 ———
	1102 ———	1117 ———
	1103 ———	1118 ———
	1104 ———	1119 ———
	1105 ———	1120 ———
Person	1106 ———	1121 ———
Number.	1107 ———	1122 ———

☞Answers to the following supplementary questions may be added, for which due credit will be given:

1153. What is the name of that part of Grammar which includes the classification and inflection of words?

Give a suitable form or model for parsing [1154] a *noun;* [1155] an *adjective;* [1156] a *relative pronoun;* and [1157] a *preposition.*

Mention a *numerical adjective* of the [1158] cardinal and one of the [1159] ordinal kind.

1160. Give the principal parts of the verb *give.*

(3:15—4:15 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

[*a*] "Socrates was never in haste that his followers
[*b*] should become skillful in speaking, in action, or
[*c*] in invention; but, previously to such accomplish-
[*d*] ments, he thought it proper that a love of self-
[*e*] control should be instilled into them: for he
[*f*] considered that persons who had acquired those
[*g*] qualifications were, if devoid of self-control, only
[*h*] better fitted to commit injustice and do mischief."
Memorabilia, IV, iii, 1.

Mention the [1123] *subject,* [1124] the *simple* or *grammatical predicate,* the [1125] *modified,* or *logical predicate,* and [1126] the *adjuncts* or *modifiers* contained in the proposition, "*Socrates was never in haste.*"

1127. By what is this proposition further modified, limited or explained in the exercise?

1128. Write the proposition beginning with "*his,*" line *a,* and give [1129] the *simple* or *grammatical subject;* [1130] the *modified* or *logical predicate;* [1131] the *copula* and [1132] the *attribute* of the predicate; [1133] the *adjunct* (or *modifier*) of the *subject;* and [1134] the *adjuncts* or *modifiers* of the *predicate.* (Designate each of these answers by one of the above names.)

What other words of the Exercise are used as *simple* or *grammatical subjects?*

1135———————
1136———————
1137———————
1138———————
1139———————

Write after these subjects, the verbs (*principal* and *auxiliary,* if any,) agreeing with them:

1140———————
1141———————
1142———————
1143———————
1144———————

Which verbs of the Exercise are in the *potential mood?* [1145]————; [1146]————; and which in the infinitive? [1147]————; [1148]————.

Compare [1149] the adjective in line *b*, and (1150) "*better*," line *h*.

Parse (1151) "*previously*," line *c*, and (1152) the *second verb* in line *f*.

(XXVII, 110.) GRAMMAR.

Twenty-seventh Regents' Examination, June 3, 1875.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

1161. Mention the *four general divisions* of Grammar.

Under which of these general divisions is each of the following subjects included?

1162. *Classification of words*, as to *use*.

1163. *Classification of letters.*

1164. *Rules for agreement and government* of words.

1165. *Versification* (or *poetry*).

1166. *Rules for spelling.*

Give a proper definition of each of the following terms: ☞Be careful to mention the term defined, in connection with each definition. (1167) *Verb;* (1168) *passive verb;* (1169) *irregular verb;* (1170) *intransitive verb;* (1171) *mood;* (1172) *potential mood;* (1173) *tense;* (1174) *future tense;* (1175) *preposition;* (1176) *conjunction.*

Write sentences containing, respectively, an example of

1177. An *adjective*, in the *comparative degree.*

1178. An *adverb*, of *manner.*

1179. A *disjunctive conjunction.*

1180. An *infinitive verb*, without "*to*" prefixed.

1181. A *relative pronoun*, in the *objective case.*

1182. Why are certain parts of verbs called "*principal parts?*" (1183–1185) Which are the *three principal parts* of verbs (other than the *present participle*)?

Write (1186) a *regular verb*, and (1187) an *irregular verb*, and place after each its additional *principal parts*, including the *participle* in *ing.*

1188. Decline the *personal pronoun* of the 3*d person*, *feminine gender*.

Give an example of the comparison of adjectives (1189) by *prefixes*, and (1190) by *suffixes*.

Give the rule of syntax for

1191. A *verb* agreeing with two or more subjects connected by *and*.

1192. A *pronoun*, as related to its antecedent noun.

1193. For same cases before and after verbs.

1194. For a verb in the infinitive mood.

1195-1208. Give the *active* and *passive* forms of "*strike*," with "*I*" (or *thou*) as subject of each, in the several tenses of the finite moods: also, (1209) the *present infinitives* and (1210) *present participles*, *active* and *passive*.

(3:15—4:15 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

(*a*) "Our fathers raised their flag against a power
(*b*) to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and
(*c*) subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, is
(*d*) not to be compared,—a power which has dotted
(*e*) the surface of the whole globe with her possessions
(*f*) and military posts, whose morning drum-beat,
(*g*) following the sun in his course, and keeping pace
(*h*) with the hours, circles the earth with one continu-
(*i*) ous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of
(*j*) England."—WEBSTER.

1211. Write the *first verb* of the exercise, and give its *subject* and *object*.

What other (1212) *finite verbs*, (1213) what *infinitive* and (1214) *participles* occur in the Exercise?

1215. Change "*which has dotted the surface of the whole globe*," to the equivalent expression having the verb in the *passive voice* (or *form*).

1215-1222. Write in a column (midway between the right and left sides of your paper) the several prepositions in lines *a*, *c*, *e* and *h*, and place before and after each preposition the words between which it shows relation.

Write each of the following words, give *its part of speech* (or *class*), and describe it as the *subject*, *object*, *predicate*, *adjective modifier*, or *connective*, as the case

may be, of the word (or words) to which it is syntactically related, *giving such word* (or *words*) :

1223. *Their*, line *a*;—(1224) *subjugation;* (1225) *Rome*, line *c*;—(1226) *surface*, line *e*;—(1227) *posts ;* (1238) *whose;* (1229) *and*, line *f* ;—(1230) *sun;* (1231) *keeping*, line *g*;—(1232) *circles*, line *h*;—(1233) *strain*, line *i*.

1234. In what case is *power*, line *d ?*

Parse (1235) the *first verb*, and (1236) the *second verb*, in line *d* ;—(1237) *morning;* (1238) *drum-beat*, line *f*;—(1239) *following*, line *g*. ☞ In parsing, be careful to give the *properties* (*modifications* or *attributes*) of *nouns* and *verbs*, and the *syntax* of each word.

1240. Select a *derivative word* from line *i*.

(XXVIII, 115.) GRAMMAR.

Twenty-eighth Regents' Examination, *Nov.* 4, 1875.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

¶ (*a*) "Sing to me, dearest nightingale," said a shepherd to the silent songstress, one beautiful spring evening.

¶ (*b*) "Alas!" said the nightingale, "the frogs make so much noise, that I have no inclination to sing. Do you not hear them?"

¶ (*c*) "Undoubtedly I hear them," replied the shepherd, "but it is owing to your silence."

Write each of the following words, with its number prefixed, and immediately thereafter, the *part of speech* (or *class of words*) to which it belongs :

¶ (*a*): (1241) *Sing;* (1242) *to ;* (1243) *me ;* (1244) *dearest ;* (1245) *nightingale ;* (1246) *spring :*—¶ (*b*): (1247) *Alas ! ;* (1248) *so ;* (1249) *that ;* (1250) *no :*—¶ (*c*): (1251) *owing*

Write each of the following words, with its number prefixed, and immediately thereafter, describe it as the *subject*, *predicate*, *object*, *adjective modifier*, or *adverbial modifier*, (as the case may be,) of the word to which it is syntactically related :

¶ (*a*): (1252) *Sing;* (1253) *said;* (1254) *silent;* (1255) *songstress;* (1256) *one;* (1257) *evening:*—¶(*b*): (1258) *noise;* (1259) *inclination;* (1260) *sing:*—¶(*c*): (1261) *owing;* (1262) *silence.*

Select from ¶(*c*) a word in the (1263) *nom.*, one in the (1264) *poss.*, and one in the (1265) *obj. case.*

Mention the *second verb* of ¶(*b*): and give its (1266) *voice* (or *form*): (1267) *mood;* (1268) *tense;* and (1269) *subject:* also, the (1270) *first*, (1271) *second*, and (1272) *third principal parts* of the same verb.

Change "*frogs make*," to each of the other tense forms of the *indic.* and *poten.* moods, giving names of tenses, and arranging them as follows:

Tenses.	Ind. Mood.	Poten Mood.
Present.	*Frogs make.*	(1278)———.
——— (1273)	———	(1279)———.
——— (1274)	———	(1280)——.
——— (1275)	———	(1281)——.
——— (1276)	———	
——— (1277)	———	

Give the (1282) *positive* and (1283) *comp.* forms of the first adjective; also the (1284) *comp.* and (1285) *super.* of the last adj. in ¶ (*a*), that admits of comparison.

Select from the exercises a *pers. pronoun* of each of the following forms: (1286) 1st *pers.*, *sing.*, *num.*, *nom. case;* (1287) 1st *pers.*, *sing.*, *obj.;* (1288) 2d *pers.*, *sing.*, *nom.;* (1289) 2d *pers.*, *sing.*, *poss.;* (1290) 3rd *pers.*, *sing.*, *nom.;* (1291) 3rd *pers.*, *plu*, *obj.*

Give the word which each *prepositional phrase* (or *adjunct*) modifies: ¶ (*a*): (1292)———; (1293)———; (1294)———[*prep. understood*]—¶ (*b*): (1295)——— [*infinitive:*]—¶ (*c*): (1296)———.

Parse (1297) *Undoubtedly* (1298) *I* (1299) *hear* (1300) *them.*

(3:15—4:15 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

(*a*) As a man, who was deeply involved in debt, was walking in the street with a very melancholy air, one of his acquaintances asked him why he was so sorrowful. (*b*) "Alas!" said he, "I am in a state of insolvency." (*c*)

"Well," said his friend, "if that is the case, it is not you, but your creditors, who ought to wear a woeful countenance."

1301. What word of the exercise has no *syntax?*

1302. Select, from the exercise, an example of a *simple sentence* (or *independent proposition*).

1303. Is sentence (*a*) *simple* or *compound*, (or *complex*) *?*

1304. What is the *grammatical subject* of the principal (or independent) clause of sentence (*c*) ?

1305. Change "*was walking*" to the form of the *pluperfect* (*past per.* or *prior past*) tense of the same mood.

1306. Change the verb of the expression "*was deeply involved*" to the *potential mood, perfect* (*present perfect* or *prior present*) *tense*, of the same *voice* (or *form*).

1307. Change "*one of his acquaintances asked him*," to its equivalent having the verb in the *passive voice.*

1308. Change "*if that is the case*" so that the verb shall be *subjunctive* in form, and (1309) parse *case.*

1310. In what number is "*who*," in sentence (*c*)?

1311. In what words was the question referred to in sentence (*a*) put by the asker (or speaker)?

1312. What words does "*with*," in sentence (*a*) connect or show the relation between?

1313. What interrogative word occurs, sentence (*a*)?

1314. What kind of conjunction is "*but ?*"

1315. In what case is the word "*case*," sentence (*c*) ?

1316. In what tense is "*ought*," sentence (*c*)?

1317. In what case is "*countenance*," sentence (*c*)?

1318. Weat word (potential mood sign) might be substituted for "*ought to*," in sentence (*c*) ?

1319. Of what words is "*woeful*" compounded?

1320. Which one of the five permanent vowels does not occur in "*countenance ?*"

(XXIX, 120.) GRAMMAR.

Twenty-ninth Regents' Examination, Feb. 24, 1876.

(1:30—3:00 P. M.)

1321-1322. Mention, and define, the two parts of speech (or classes of words) most frequently used.

Decline, in full, (1323) *we;* (1324) *her;* (1325) *who.*

Give the two positives of (1326), (1327) *worse*, and those of (1328), (1329) *most.*

Write a sentence (or sentences) in which *that* is properly used as (1330) a *relative;* (1331) an *adjective;* (1332) a *conjunction.*

1333. Correct; "The teacher sent for you and I;" and (1334) give the reason for the correction.

1335. Change the sentence: "Those girls are writing on their slates," by making the subject singular, and the other words correspond in sense.

1336. What kind of a sentence, as to form, is that quoted in Q. 1335, and (1337) what would that sentence become if changed to the *interrogative* form?

1338-1339. Change the sentences "I *shall* go," and "I *will* go," by making each subject of the third person, singular, and by using the proper auxiliary to express *future time* simply, in the former sentence, and a *purpose* or *determination* in the latter.

1340-1341. Correct: "Four month's interest are due on this note," and (1342), (1343) give the reasons for each correction.

Define (1344) *mood;* (1345) *tense;* (1346) *person;* (1347) *number;* as applied to *verbs.*

1348-1352. Write in a column the names of the several moods of verbs, and after each name, give a *sentence* containing a verb in that mood.

1352-1358. Write in a column the names of the several tenses of verbs, and after each name give the corresponding tense-form of some verb, in the indicative mood.

Give the principal parts of (1359) *rise;* (1360) *raise;* (1361) *sit;* (1362) *set;* and (1363)-(1364) write sentences containing an example of the proper use of each of these verbs.

How is the (1367) *passive voice* (or *form*) of any verb formed; and how the (1368) *progressive form?*

Write two sentences in one of which (1369) a *phrase*, and in the other (1370) a *clause* (or *proposition*) is used as the subject.

Give the principal parts of each of the following verbs: (1371) *were;* (1372) *went;* (1373) *had fought;* (1374) *might have been found;* (1375) *may have talked.*

Analyze the sentence: (1376) *Let him go;* (1377)-(1379) and parse each word.

1380. What particular name is given to that part of a verb which ends in *ing*?

(3:15—4:15 P. M.)

(*a.*) These things that are not practicable, are not
(*b.*) desirable. There is nothing in the world really
(*c.*) beneficial that does not lie within the reach of an
(*d.*) informed understanding and a well-directed pur-
(*e.*) suit. There is nothing that God has judged good
(*f.*) for us, that he has not given us the means to ac-
(*g.*) complish, both in the natural and the moral world.
(*h.*) If we cry, like children, for the moon, like children
(*i.*) we must cry on. [*Burke.*

Write each of the following words, with its number prefixed; mention its *part of speech* (or *class of words*); and describe it as the *subject*, *predicate*, *object*, *adjective-modifier*, *adverbial modifier*, or *connective*, as the case may be, of the word (or words) to which it is grammatically related, *giving such word (or words):*

Line (*a*): 1381) *that;* (1382) the *second verb.*

Line (*b*): (1383) *nothing.*

Line (*c*): (1384) *beneficial;* (1385) the *verb* in that line.

Lines (*d*, *e*): 1386) *pursuit.*

Line (*f*): (1387) *that;* [1388] the second *us*

Line [*h*]: [1389] *like.*

Line [*i*]: [1390] *on.*

Make a list of [1391] the *auxiliary verbs* in the Exercise; and [1392] the *conjunctions.*

Parse each of the following as contained in the Exercise: ☞ In parsing, give each *modification* [*property* or *accident*], and the *syntax*, of each word.

1393. The *proper noun*.
1394. The verb in the *infinite mood*.
1395. The *verb* in the *potential mood*.
1396. The *verb* in line [*f*].
1397. *Children*, line [*h*].
1398. What is the *principal* [or *leading*] *clause* [or *proposition*] of the last sentence of the Exercise; and [1399] what the *subordinate clause*?
1400. Parse *both*, [line *g*].

1393. The *proper noun.*
1394. The verb in the *infinite mood.*
1395. The *verb* in the *potential mood.*
1396. The *verb* in line [*f*].
1397. *Children*, line [*h*].
1398. What is the *principal* [or *leading*] *clause* [or *proposition*] of the last sentence of the Exercise; and [1399] what the *subordinate clause*?
1400. Parse *both*, [line *g*].

SYRACUSE HIGH SCHOOL

ROCHESTER FREE ACADEMY.

CORNING FREE ACADEMY.

BATAVIA UNION SCHOOL.

THE

REGENTS' QUESTIONS,

1866-1876.

SPELLING.

To the Teacher.

(1) At the Fourth Examination, this paragraph was prefixed:

1. Let the Principal distinctly read, one by one, each of the following sentences, and then properly pronounce each italicised word with its prefixed number, allowing the pupil sufficient time to write the same before pronouncing the next.

At the Fifth Examination, this paragraph read:

[Each italicised word in the following sentences is to be written by each pupil. Let the principal read the sentence, and then distinctly and properly pro-

nounce each italicised word (with its prefixed number) allowing sufficient time for writing it before the next word is pronounced.]

It has since been continued without material change.

(2) At the Fourth Examination, this paragraph was also prefixed:

2 Any mode of spelling approved by either Webster or Worcester may be accepted as correct:

This was continued until the Twenty-first Examination, after which it was dropped

(3) At the Twelfth Examination, this paragraph was prefixed with the others:

Let the number of errors of each pupil of the entire class be ascertained and endorsed on his paper, and the same proportion of them as of the other papers be sent to the Regents.

At the Twelfth Examination the last clause read:

And send all those in which at least *eighty* words are rightly spelled to the office of the Regents.

The paragraph was dropped for a time, but appeared at the Eighteenth Examination in this form:

Papers containing more than fifteen mis-spelled words must be rejected.

It so remained till the Twenty-first Examination, after which it disappeared.

(4) At the Sixth Examination this paragraph was inserted after the first:

Direct the pupils to place capital letters at the beginning of proper names only, and to use the apostrophe correctly with the possessive case, and when letters are omitted for the sake of the metre.

It appeared next at the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Examinations, in the following form:

Direct the scholars to begin each proper name with capitals, and all other words with small letters.

After a time, it was again inserted at the Twenty-fourth Examination, reading as follows:

Direct the scholars to begin each proper name with a capital letter, and to use the apostrophe with each word in the possessive case.

At the Twenty-fifth and subsequent Examinations, it has read thus:

Direct the scholars to begin each proper name with a capital letter, and all others with small letters.

(5) The paragraphs intended to secure honesty have not varied essentially from those given with the other papers. See pp. 1, 2; 57, 58; 93, 94.

(1, 3,) SPELLING.

First Regents' Examination, Nov. 7, 1866.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

1. The (1) *lesson* will (2) *begin* at the (3) *beginning* of the (4) *treatise.*

2. (5) *Sets* of (6) *apparatus* are (7) *necessary* for the (8) *illustration* of the (9) *physical* (10) *sciences.*

3. On the (11) *eighth* of (12) *February*, a (13) *Connecticut* (14) *peddler* (15) *wearing* a (16) *suit* of (17) *gray* (18) *clothing*, (19) *displayed* his (20) *wares* in an (21) *avenue* of (22) *Cincinnati.*

4. The (23) *plane* of the (24) *horizon* is (25) *horizontal.*

5. (26) *Joseph's* (27) *brethren* sold him to the (28) *Ishmaelites.*

6. The (29) *oak* is a (30) *symbol* of strength: the vine, of (31) *dependence:* the (32) *cypress*, of (33) *sorrow:* the elm of (34) *elegance:* the (35) *fir*, of (36) *symmetry;* and, as an evergreen, of (37) *immortality.*

7. (38) *Fur* is warm but costly (39) *apparel.*

8. The (40) *Missouri* river empties into the (41) *Mississippi.*

9. Strike the loud (42) *cymbal.*

10. The (43) *Judge* of the Supreme Court (44) *affirmed* the (45) *judgment* of the lower (46) *tribunal.*

11. (47) *Ladies* and (48) *gentlemen*, the (49) *programme* will open with a (50) *quartette* and (51) *chorus.*

12. A (52) *council* of war was called, and the general (53) *counseled* with the (54) *colonels* and (55) *civilians* present.

13. "He looked and saw a (56) *spacious* (57) *plain*, whereon
Were tents of various (58) *hue;* by some were (59) *herds*
Of (60) *cattle* (61) *grazing;* others whence the sound
Of (62) *instruments* that made (63) *melodious* (64) *chime.*"

14. Hiram had (65) *hewers* of wood.

15. None are (66) *too* young to (67) *try.*

16. (67) *Matthew* (68) *tries* to learn.
17. The (69) *czar* (70) *supported* his (71) *pretensions.*
18. (72) *Scholar*, (73) *soldier*, (74) *surgeon*, (75) *sergeant*, (76) *sheriff* and (77) *sovereign*, all begin with *s.*
19. (78) *Binghamton* is in (79) *Broome* county; (80) *Syracuse* is in (81) *Onondaga.*
20. (82) *Reading*, (83) *Spelling*, (84) *Writing*, (85) *Arithmetic*, (86) *Grammar*, and (87) *Geography* are very important branches of (88) *education.*
21. James and (89) *two* other boys were (90) *there.*
22. The (91) *schooner* was lost at (92) *sea*, (93) *off* Cape (94) *St. Roque.*
23. (95) *Their* eyes (96) *see* clearly.
24. "From (97) *scenes* like these old Scotia's (98) *grandeur* springs."
25. (99) "*Vanity* of (100) *vanities* saith the Preacher."

— —

(II, 7.) SPELLING.

Second Regents' Examination, Feb. 28, 1867.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

1. The (1) *principal* of the (2) *teachers'* (3) *institute* (4) *lectured* on (5) *physiology* and (6) *astronomy.*
2. The (7) *legislature* is in (8) *session* at the (9) *capitol* in the (10) *city* of (11) *Albany.*
3. (12) *Scholars* should become (13) *versed* in the (14) *principles* of (15) *science*, and should (16) *practice* those of (17) *morality.*
4. A (18) *geometrical* (19) *series* (20) *progresses* by a (21) *common* (22) *multiplier.*
5. (23) *Raleigh* is the (24) *capital* of (25) *North Carolina;* (26) *Nashville* of (27) *Tennessee;* (28) *Baton Rouge* of (29) *Louisiana;* and (30) *Ottawa* of (31) *Canada.*
6. In 1785, (32) *Massachusetts* (33) *through* her (34) *delegates* in (35) *Congress* (36) *executed* a deed of (37) *cession* to the general (38) *government* and (39) *relinquished* her claim to western (40) *territory.*
7. The (41) *gladiators* (42) *entered* the (43) *arena* of the (44) *amphitheatre.*

8. White (45) *bears* (46) *inhabit* (47) *arctic* (48) *regions.*

9. "How can ye (49) *believe* which (50) *receive* (51) *honor* one of (52) *another.*"

10. (53) *Mathematical* (54) *treatises* are much used in (55) *engineering.*

11. (56) *Bread* is (57) *raised* with (58) *yeast.*

12. The (59) *soldier* (60) *bared* his breast to the (61) *foeman's* (62) *view.*

13. A (63) *youth* (64) *bred* in (65) *idleness* may well be (66) *ptied.*

14. "But (67) *pleasures* are like (68) *poppies* spread ;
You (69) *seize* the (70) *flower*, its (71) *bloom* is
shed."

15. (72) *Carthage* was (73) *razed* to its (74) *foundations.*

16. Large (75) *quantities* of (76) *flour* are (77) *shipped* at (78) *Chicago.*

17. (79) *Wolves* (80) *prey* upon (81) *weaker* (82) *animals.*

18. (88) *Lewis's* face was (84) *pitted* with (85) *scars.*

19. (86) *Cæsar* (87) *reigned* as (88) *emperor.*

20. Æ is a (89) *diphthong ;* eau a (90) *triphthong.*

21. (91) *Elijah* (92) *prayed* that it might not (93) *rain*, and there was neither rain nor (94) *dew.*

22. The (95) *messenger* bears (96) *dispatches.*

23. A (97) *suitable* (98) *site* was selected.

24. The Jewish (99) *rites* and ceremonies were (100) *manifold.*

(III, 11.) SPELLING.

Third Regents' Examination, June 13, 1867.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

The [1] *saddler* [2] *plies* his [3] *awl* [4] *rapidly* and with [5] *pecuniary* [6] *profit.*

[7] *Samson* carried away the gates of Gaza by [8] *night.*

[9] *Cain* [10] *slew* Abel.

Noah's [11] *ark* and its contents were the [12] *sole* relics of the [13] *antediluvian* world.

The [14] *valiant* [15] *knight* [16] *ate* a portion of the [17] *prey*, and ere the hour of [18] *eight* [19] *blew* the [20] *bugle* for his [21] *martial* band.

The [22] *yeoman* [23] *assented* after much [24] *solicitation*.

The [25] *beau* [26] *knew* the [27] *belle* would gladly [28] *receive* so [29] *brilliant* a [30] *bouquet*.

[31] *Pigeons* rarely [32] *sow*, but sometimes reap what has been [33] *already* sown.

[34] *Cromwell* [35] *prorogued* the long [36] *parliament*.

The [37] *horse-chestnut* tree has a [38] *peculiar* [39] *foliage* and [40] *bears* [41] *very* [42] *beautiful* clusters of [44] *flowers*.

Human pride is a [46] *useless* rank, [47] *repulsive* [48] *thistle* in [46] *society*.

The [50] *constitution* contains a [51] *guaranty* that no State shall be deprived of a republican form of [52] *government*.

[53] *Where* may the [54] *wearied* [55] *eye* [56] *repose*,
When [57] *gazing* on the [58] *great;*
Where [59] *neither* [60] *guilty* glory [61] *glows*,
Nor [62] *despicable* state?
The [63] *Cincinnatus* of the West,
[64] *Whom* envy dared not hate,
[65] *Bequeathed* the name of [66] *Washington*,
To make man [67] *blush* there was but [68] *one*.

The [69] *marshal* left his [70] *cane* at the [71] *depot* in [72] *Keene*, [73] *New Hampshire*

Before [74] *thee* rose, and with thee [75] *grew*
A [76] *rainbow* of the [77] *loveliest* [78] *hue*,
Of three [79] *bright* [80] *colors*, each divine,
And fit for that [82] *celestial* [82] *sign :*
One that was of [83] *the* [84] *sunbeam's* [85] *dyes ;*
One, the pure [86] *depth* of Seraph's eyes.

The [87] *three-ply* carpet has a [88] *blue* [89] *figure*, and the [90] *seams* are well [91] *sewed*.

Only [92] *bodies* [93] *die ;* our [94] *souls* forever live.

[95] *All* [96] *arcs* of circles are less than [97] *circumferences;* all [98] *sines*, than diameters.

The pillar [99] *seems* to have been [100] *hewn* out of a single block.

(IV, 14.) SPELLING.

Fourth Regents' Examination, Nov. 7, 1867.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

A (1) *cord* of (2) *beech* (3) *wood* (4) *outweighs* a (5) *bale* of (6) *cotton.*

I (7) *would* (8) *untie* the (9) *knot* if I could.

(10) *Tears* (11) *steal* from the (12) *eye* when the (13) *heart* (14) *beats* in (15) *sympathy* with another's (16) *grief.*

The (17) *auctioneer* (18) *sells* a (19) *pair* of (20) *urns*, a (21) *pail*, a (22) *mahogany* (23) *bureau*, a (24) *guitar*, a (25) *piece* of (26) *steel*, and a (27) *bass-viol* to the (28) *chorister.*

(29) *Beets* are (30) *sown* in (31) *tiers* or rows.

The (32) *defendant* (33) *owed* two (34) *guineas.*

A (35) *column* of (36) *artillery* and a (37 *battalion* of (38) *cavalry* (39) *encamped* near the (40) *beach* of the (41) *sea.*

The (42) *advent* of the (43) *Messiah* (44) *occurred* at a (45) *period* of (46) *unparalleled* (47) *tranquillity.*

(48) *Steak* and other (49) *meats* are (50) *eaten* with (51) *bread* and (52) *vegetables.*

Be thou like a (53) *roe* or a young (54) *hart.*

That (55) *vial* of (56) *alkali* belongs in the (57) *laboratory.*

The (58) *accused* man gave (59) *bail* to keep the (60) *peace.*

(61) *Idle* and (62) *rain* are the (63) *ways* of (64) *counterfeiters.*

There are (65) *pears* and (66) *plums* in the (67) *orchard.*

The (68) *ode* was (69) *written* by a (70) *pale-faced* (71) *poet.*

(72) *Stakes* are set for (73) *meters* and (74) *bounds.*

The (75) *needle* (76) *points* (77) *northward;* the (78) *weather-vane* (79) *obeys* the (80) *fickle* wind; the (81) *plumb-line* (82) *gravitates;* the (83) *pendulum* (84) *vibrates* in a (85) *perpendicular* (86) *plane.*

The (87) *committee* will (88) *meet* the (89) *comptroller* to make (90) *arrangements* for (91) *procuring* (92) *stationery.*

The (93) *earnings* of the (94) *road* in (95) *February* last, were (96) *enormous.*

(97) *Seize* the (98) *oars,* and let the (99) *boat* be (100) *rowed* ashore.

(v, 8.) SPELLING.

Fifth Regents' Examination, Feb. 20, 1868.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

I. The [1] *squadron* [2] *bound* for [3] *Marseilles* [4] *unfurled* its [5] *canvas* to the [6] *propitious* [7] *zephyrs.*

II. [8] *Patiently* [9] *wait* for [10] *precious* [11] *fruit.*

III. The [12] *new* [13] *council-chamber* was [14] *elegantly* [15] *finished* with [16] *wood* of the [17] *fir-tree,* and the [18] *ceiling* was [19] *beautifully* [20] *frescoed.*

IV. [21] *Fane* is [22] *another* name for [23] *temple.*

V. [24] *Parliament* [25] *negotiated* a [26] *loan* for the [27] *perilous* [28] *enterprise.*

VI. The [29] *ordnance* stores were [30] *carried* to [31] *Lisbon,* under the [32] *guidance* of a [33] *cavalier.*

VII. The [34] *principal* [35] *flue* of the [36] *chimney* extended from the [37] *cellar.*

VIII. A [38] *ship's* [39] *buoyancy* [40] *adapts* it to [41] *sustain* a [42] *cargo* of great [43] *weight.*

IX. The [44] *prisoner* [45] *writhed* in his [46] *dungeon.*

X. The [47] *attorney* was [48] *too* much [49] *fatigued* to [50] *attend* the [51] *law-suit.*

XI. The [52] *celerity* of [53] *lightning* is [54] *almost* equal to that of light.

XII. [55] *Buy* [56] *knowledge* and [57] *sell* it [58] *not.*

XIII. The [59] *guests* were [60] *entertained* in a [61] *separate* [62] *suite* of [63] *rooms.*

XIV. [64] *Secession* [65] *ordinances* were [66] *passed* by [67] *every* [68] *gulf* State.

XV. Let the [69] *dead* [70] *bury* [71] *their* dead.

XVI. [72] *Rensselaer* [73] *county* [74] *touches* [75] *Massachusetts.*

XVII. [76] *Orthography* and [77] *etymology* are [78] *sub-divisions* of [79] *grammar.*

XVIII. [80] *Rhetoric* is included in [81] *belles-lettres.*

XIX. The [82] *canvass* resulted in his election by the [83] *unanimous* [84] *suffrages* of his [85] *fellow* citizens.

XX. [86] *Sealing-wax* is red.

XXI. A [87] *berry* is a [88] *species* of [89] *fruit.*

XXII. [90] *Pigeons* [91] *flew* over the [92] *abyss.*

XXIII. A [93] *banquet* of [94] *venison* and other [95] *luxuries* was [96] *prepared* for the [97] *garrison.*

XXIV. Few are the [98] *privileges* and many the [99] *grievances* of [100] *penury.*

(VI, 20.) SPELLING.

Sixth Regents' Examination, June 4, 1868.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

I. What [1] *various* [2] *attitudes*, and [3] *ways*
And [4] *tricks*, we [5] *authors* have in [6] *writing!*
While [7] *some* [8] *write* [9] *sitting*, some, like Bayes,
[10] *Usually* stand, while [11] *they're* [12] *inditing.*
[13] *Poets* [14] *there* are, who [15] *wear* the [16] *floor* out,
[17] *Measuring* a [18] *line* at [19] *every* stride;
While some, like Henry Stephens, [20] *pour* out
[21] *Rhymes* by the [22] *dozen*, while they ride.
—THOMAS MOORE.

II. Take the [23] *sum* of the [24] *prey* that was [25] *caught.*

III. In the [26] *fourteenth* day of this [27] *month*, at [28] *even*, ye shall [29] *keep* it in his [30] *appointed* [31] *season*, [32] *according* to all the [33] *rites* of it, and according to all the [34] *ceremonies* thereof.

IV. [35] *Hour* after hour he loved to [36] *pore*
On [37] *Shakespeare's* rich and [38] *varied* [39] *lore*,
But [40] *turned* from [41] *martial* [42] *scenes* and [43] *light*,
From [44] *Falstaff's* [45] *feast* and [46] *Percy's* [47] *flight*,
To [48] *ponder* Jacques's [49] *moral* [50] *strain*,
And [51] *muse* with [52] *Hamlet*, [53] *wise* in [54] *vain*,
And [55] *weep* himself to soft [56] *repose*,
O'er [57] *gentle* [58] *Desdemona's* [59] *woes*.
—Sir Walter Scott.

V. It is the [60] *peculiar* [61] *province* of a grand [62] *jury* to [63] *indict*, as it is of a house of [64] *representatives* to [65] *impeach*.

VI. [66] *Speak* the [67] *speech*, I [68] *pray* you, as I [69] *command* you.

VII. It was the [70] *roar* of a [71] *whole* [72] *herd* of [73] *lions*.

VIII. Is there a [74] *balance* [75] *here* to [76] *weigh* the [77] *just* [78] *amount?*

IX. Ere life's [79] *meridian*, thus that [80] *chief* had [81] *reached*
The [82] *utmost* [83] *pinnacle* of [84] *savage* [85] *grandeur*.
All that he saw, [86] *heard*, felt, or [87] *could* [88] *conceive*,
Opened [89] *new* [90] *scenes* of [91] *mental* [92] *enterprise*,
[93] *Imposed* new [94] *tasks* for [95] *arduous* [96] *contemplation*.
—James Montgomery.

X. The [97] *veins* of his [98] *forehead* were [99] *swollen* through [100] *excess* of rage.

(VII, 26.) SPELLING.
Seventh Regents' Examination, Nov. 12, 1868.
(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

"It is [1] *some* [2] *consolation* [3] *amidst* the [4] *violence* of [5] *ambition* and the [6] *criminal* [7] *thirst* of [8] *power*, of [9] *which* so [10] *many* [11] *instances* [12] *occur* around us, to find a [13] *character* [14] *whom* it is [15] *honorable* to [16] *admire* and [17] *virtuous* to [18] *imitate.* A [19] *conqueror* for the [20] *freedom* of his [21] *country!* a [22] *legislator* for its [23] *security!* a [24] *magistrate* for its [25] *happiness!* His [26] *glories* were [27] *never* [28] *sullied* by those [29] *excesses* into which the [30] *highest* [31] *qualities* are apt to [32] *degenerate.* With the [33] *greatest* [34] *virtues*, he was [35] *exempt* from the [36] *corresponding* [37] *vices.* He was a man in whom the [38] *elements* were so [39] *mixed*, that [40] '*Nature* [41] *might* have stood up to all the [42] *world* and [43] *owned* him as her [44] *work.*' His fame, [45] *bounded* [46] *by* [47] *no* [48] *country*, will [49] *be* [50] *confined* to no age. The character of [51] *General* [52] *Washington*, which his [53] *contemporaries* [54] *reverence* and [55] *admire*, will be [56] *transmitted* to [57] *posterity;* and the [58] *memory* of his [59] *merits* and [60] *achievements*, while [61] *patriotism* and virtue are held [62] *sacred* among men, will [63] *remain* [64] *undiminished.*"

The [65] *sum* total of the [66] *column* is [67] *eighty.*

[68] *Bees* are [69] *busy* [70] *creatures*, and [71] *lay* up [72] *honey* in [73] *cells.*

[74] *Merchants* [75] *buy* and [76] *sell* [77] *various* [78] *articles* by [79] *weight.*

[80] *Scholars* [81] *should* [82] *know* [83] *where* [84] *their* [85] *lessons* are, and [86] *study* them [87] *faithfully.*

[88] *There* is no time to [89] *wait* for [90] *carriages.*

[91] *Medals* are [92] *oftener* [93] *won* by [94] *industrious* than by [95] *idle* [96] *people.*

The [97] *reign* of [98] *Absalom* was [99] *very* [100] *brief.*

(VIII, 30.) SPELLING

Eighth Regents' Examination, Feb. 18, 1869.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

What has been the [1] *nation's art;* [2] *wherein* has its [3] *thought* been [4] *realized* in [5] *some* form of [6] *beauty* or [7] *sublimity;* how [8] *spread* upon [9] *canvas*, how [10] *chiseled* in [11] *marble*, how [12] *designed* in [13] *architecture;* how has it melted in [14] *music*, [15] *glowed* in [16] *poetry*, [17] *fascinated* in [18] *eloquence;* how has it [19] *mimicked* life upon the stage and [20] *marshaled* [21] *armies* upon the [22] *battle-field;* how, in fine, has it [23] *developed* itself in that [24] *infinitude* of [25] *artistic* creations that tend to [26] *assimilate* man to God, and [27] *earth* to [28] *paradise.*

Write the derivatives obtained by adding *ing* to the following words: [29] *censure*, [30] *unpin*, [31] *confer*, [32] *play*, [33] *dye* (to color), [34] *die* (to expire), [35] *tolerate*, [36] *control.*

It is the [37] *triumph* of the [38] *genius* of man to have [39] *succeeded*, by [40] *means* of [41] *economical* [42] *appliances*, in [43] *realizing* this [44] *phenomenon*, in [45] *appearance* [46] *paradoxical*, [47] *dearness* of the raw [48] *material*, and [49] *cheapness* of the [50] *manufactured* [51] *products.*

The [52] *mountains* of [53] *Europe* form [54] *several* [55] *distinct* [56] *groups* or [57] *systems* of [58] *very* [59] *different* [60] *geological* dates.

On this [61] *subject* the [62] *court* [63] *says:* It is [64] *admitted* that the [65] *defendant* has [66] *published* [67] *portions* of the [68] *opera* [69] *containing* the [70] *melodious* parts of it; and that in [71] *one* of his [72] *waltzes* he has introduced [73] *seventeen* bars in [74] *succession*, containing the [75] *whol* of the [76] *original* [77] *air*, [78] *although* he [79] *adds* fifteen others.

The year has [80] *been* one of [81] *varied* [82] *success* with the farmer, and will be long [83] *remembered* for the [84] *almost* [85] *unparalleled* [86] *series* of

dry and warm [87] *weather* in [88] *our* [89] *usually* [90] *temperate* climate.

Write the derivatives obtained by adding *ed* to the following words: [91] *terrify*, [92] *mat*, [93] *journey*, [94] *defer*, [95] *fret*, [96] *whiz*.

Spell the following proper names: [97] *Connecticut*, [99] *Parguay* [100] *Mediterranean*.

(IX, 34.) SPELLING.

Ninth Regents' Examination, *June* 10, 1869.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

'Twas in June's [1] *bright* and [2] *glowing* [3] *prime*,
The [4] *loveliest* of the [5] *summer* time.
The [6] *laurels* were [7] *one* splendid [8] *sheet*
Of [9] *crowded* [10] *blossom* [11] *everywhere*;
The [12] *locust's* [13] *clustered* [14] *pearl* was [15] *sweet*,
And the [16] *tall* [17] *whitewood* made the]18] *air*
[19] *Delicious* with the [20] *fragrance* [21] *shed*
From golden [22] *flowers* [23] *all* [24] *o'er* it [25] *spread*

ALFRED B. STREET.

[26] *Several* [27] *very* [28] *exciting* [29[*skirmishes* were in [30] *progress*, when a [31] *loud shout* [33] *attracted* the [34] *attention* even of the [35] *belligerents*, and then [36] *there* (37) *poured* on (38) *to* the (39) *platform*, from a (40) *door* at the side, a long line of (41) *gentlemen* with (42) *their* hats (43) *off*, (44) *all* (45) *looking* behind them, and (46) *uttering* (47) *vociferous* (48) *cheers*; the (49) *cause* (50) *whereof* was (51) *sufficiently* (52) *explained* when Sir (53) *Matthew* Pupker and the (54) *two* (55) *other* (56) *real* (57) *members* of (58) *parliament* came to the (59) *front*, (60) *amidst* (61) *deafening* (62) *shouts*, and (63) *testified* to (64) *each* other in (65) *dumb* (66) *motions* that (67) *they* had (68) *never* (69) *seen* such a (70) *glorious* (71) *sight* as that, in the (72) *whole* (73) *course* of their (74) *public* (75) *career*.

CHARLES DICKENS.

And (76) *would* the (77) *noble* (78) *duchess* (79) *deign*
To (80) *listen* to an old man's *strain?*

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Asia Minor, in its (82) *great* (83) *physical* (84) *features*, is a (85) *miniature* (86) *representation* of (87) *Asia*. Like the continent, its (88) *interior* is an elevated (89) *plateau*, (90) *surrounded* by (91) *mountain* ranges of great, though of (92) *varying* (93) *height*.

AMOS DEAN.

Three (94) *poets* in three distant ages born,
(95) *Greece*, (96) *Italy* and England did (97) *adorn*,
The first in loftiness of (98) *thought* (99) *surpassed*,
The next in (100) *majesty*, in both the last.

JOHN DRYDEN.

(X, 40.) SPELLING.

Tenth Regents' Examination, *Nov.* 12, 1869.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

The next (1) *day*, in a (2) *pouring* (3) *rain*, they went (4) *through* Lake (5) *Erie* to (6) *Cleveland*, (7) *reaching* (8) *there* in the afternoon, and (9) *staying* (10) *till* late at (11) *night;* and (12) *here* Harry (13) *wrote* and (14) *mailed* a (15) *little* (16) *letter* home.

Before the French (17) *conquest*, the (18) *governor* of (19) *Algiers* was (20) *called* the (21) "*Dey of Algiers.*"

(22) *Coarse* (23) *pieces* of (24) *coal* burn well in a (25) *grate*.

A (26) *scholar* was (27) *poring* over his (28) *lesson*, (29) *endeavoring* to (30) *learn* it by (31) *rote*.

(32) *Several* (33) *commoners* were (34) *promoted* to the (35) *peerage* (36) *during* the (37) *reign* of the last (38) *sovereign*.

A (39) *treaty* of (40) *peace* was (41) *ratified* after the (42) *cessation* of (43) *hostilities*.

(44) *Great* (45) *feats* were (46) *exhibited* by the (47) *competitors* for (48) *prizes* in the (49) *celebrated* games of (50) *ancient* (51) *Greece*.

A (52) *pair* of (53) *reins* is a (54) *necessary* part of a (55) *harness*.

We (56) *hear* that the (56) *steamboat* (58) *fare* has been (59) *increased*, and that the (60) *proposed* (61) *pier* will not be (62) *built* this (63) *season*.

O (64) *dear!* what a (65) *crowd* of (66) *people* I have (67) *seen* at the (68) *fair*.

The (69) *stars* in (70) *their* (71) *courses* (72) *fought* (73) *against* Sisera.

A (74) *deer's* (75) *meat* is called (76) *venison*.

(77) *Pear* (78) *trees* do not (79) *flourish* in (80) *some* (81) *localities*.

A (82) *beautiful* (83) *scene* was (84) *sketched* upon (85) *canvas* not less than (86) *eleven* (87) *feet* in (88) *height*.

It was (89) *meet* that we (90) *should* make (91) *merry*.

(92) *Leaven* is (93) *another* name for (94) *yeast*.

There are (95) *quite* (96) *too* (97) *many* poor (98) *readers* and (99) *spellers* in our (100) *schools*.

(XI, 44.) SPELLING.

Eleventh Regents' Examination, Feb. 17, 1870.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

"The (1) *value* of (2) *written* (3) *exercises* in (4) *mastering* the (5) *orthography* of the (6) *language* is (7) *universally* (8) *conceded*. (9) *They* are of no less (10) *importance*, (11) *considered* as a (12) *means* of (13) *making* the pupil (14) *familiar* by (15) *practice* with the forms of language, and (16) *giving* him (17) *facility* in the (18) *mechanical* part of (19) *composition*, as well as (20) *affording* the (21) *very* best (22) *drill* in (23) *punctuation*, the (24) *use* of (25) *capitals*, etc."

The five (26) *senses* are (27) *hearing*, (28) *seeing*, (29) *smelling*, (30) *tasting*, and (31) *feeling*.

Then shall the lame man (32) *leap* as an (33) *hart*, and the (34) *tongue* of the (35) *dumb* shall sing.

"A (36) *mighty* (37) *realm* is the land of (38) *dreams*.
With (39) *steeps* that hang in the (40) *twilight* sky,
And (41) *weltering* (42) *oceans* and (43) *trailing* streams,
That (44) *gleam* (45) *where* the (46) *dusky* (47) *valleys* (48) *lie*."

(49) *Sulphur* is a (50) *mineral*, but not a (51) *metal*. A (52) *solemn* (53) *group* of (54) *doomed* (55) *criminals* (56) *emerged* from the (57) *gloomy* (58) *dungeon*.

(59) *Hie* thee, (60) *guest*, to the (61) *flowery* (61) *mead* whither the (63) *busy* (64) *bees* in (65) *swarms* (66) *resort*.

(67) *Scholars* who (68) *truly* (69) *deserve*, (70) *generally* (71) *receive* the (72) *meed* of (73) *praise*.

(74) *Dun* is the name (75) *applied* to a (76) *certain* (77) *sombre* (78) *color*.

Mr. (79) *Matthews*, the (80) *delegate* from (81) *Louisiana*, being (82) *thoroughly* (83) *wearied* by the (84) *fruitless* (85) *discussion*, (86) *properly* moved the (87) *previous* (88) *question*.

(89) *Character* should be more (90) *highly* esteemed than (91) *wealth*.

"May (92) *each* morn, that in (93) *succession*
(94) *Adds* new (95) *mercies* ever (96) *growing*,
(97) *Leave* a strong and deep (98) *impression*
Of my (99) *debt*, forever (100) *growing*."

(XII, 48.) SPELLING.

Twelfth Regents' Examination, *June* 10, 1870.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

"It was a (1) *descent* of (2) *more* than (3) *four* (4) *thousand* (5) *feet* from the (6) *summit* of (7) *those* (8) *mountains* which (9) *witnessed* the (10) *vision* of (11) *Balaam* and (12) *Moses*, to the (13) *plains* of Moab, the (14) *Scripture* (15) *name* for the (16) *eastern* side of the (17) *Jordan* (18) *Valley* at (19) *Jericho*. From the (20) *ordinary* (21) *level* of that (22) *table-land* was a descent of (23) *about* (24) *two* thousand feet. The (25) *course* of the (26) *Israelites* may be (27) *traced* with (28) *apparent* (29) *certainty* (30) *down* a (31) *ravine* which (32) *descends* from Heshbon to the Jordan, and which (33) *still* (34) *retains* the name of the (35) *ancient* (36) *city* which (37) *lay* at its (39) *head*.

The (39) *difference* (40) *between* the (41) *upper* and (42) *lower* (43) *grounds* in (44) *respect* to (45) *soil* and (46) *climate* is as (47) *great* as can be (48) *imagined*.

In (49) *aspect*, (50) *temperature*, and (51) *products*, the valley is (52) *tropical* in (53) *character*, so that the (54) *Hebrews* (55) *passed* as if into (56) *another* (57) *Zone*. In its (58) *southern* (59) *extremity* (60) *where* it (61) *opens* on the (62) *gloomy* (63) *mist-covered* (64) *waters* of the (65) *asphaltic* (66) *lake*, it is not (67) *less* than (68) *twelve* (69) *miles* in (70) *width*. (71) *There*, open and level on (72) *all* (73) *sides*, it (74) *forms* a (75) *space* on which (76) *many* (77) *armies* (78) *might* be (79) *encamped*. The (80) *general* (81) *direction* of the valley (82) *itself* for the (83) *sixty* miles between Lake Tiberias and the (84) *Dead* (85) *Sea* is (86) *tolerably* (87) *straight;* but (88) *deep* in its (89) *very* (90) *bottom*, the river (91) *winds* —it has (92) *been* (93) *said* that it (94) *wriggles*—(95) *along* like a (96) *gigantic* (97) *serpent*, so that the (98) *length* of the valley is not sixty, but two hundred miles. The (99) *square* (100) *monotonous* range of hills that support the eastern highlands rises up on that side for nearly a hundred miles." (*Gage's Studies in Bible Lands.*)

(XIII, 52.) SPELLING.

Thirteenth Regents' Examination, *Nov*, 11, 1870.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

"THE STATE OF NEW YORK, (1) *one* of the (2) *thirteen* (3) *original* (4) *states* of the (5) *American* (6) *Union*, is (7) *bounded* on the north by (8) *Canada*, from which it is (9) *separated* by Lake (10) *Ontario* and the (11) *St. Lawrence* river; east by (12) *Vermont*, (13) *Massachusetts*, and (14) *Connecticut*, from the (15) *former* of which it is separated by Lake (16) *Champlain;* south by (17) *New Jersey* and (18) *Pennsylvania;* and west by New Jersey, a part of Pennsylvania and Lake (19) *Erie*—that lake and the (20) *Niagara* river (21) *separating* it from Canada on the (22) *western* (23) *side*.

'From the (24) *northern* to the (25) *southern* (26) *extremity* of the state, its (27) *length* is 311 miles (28) *between* the (29) *fortieth* and forty-fifth (30) *degrees* of north (31) *latitude*, and from east to west, between the seventy-first and seventy-ninth degrees of (32)

longitude, it (33) *extends* 412 miles, (34) *comprising* an (35) *area* of 50,519 (36) *square* miles, or 32,332,160 (37) *acres*, of which (38) *somewhat* (39) *more* than one- (40) *half* is under (41) *cultivation* for (42) *agricultural* (43) *purposes*.

"Its (44) *present* (45) *population* is (46) *about* (47) *four* (48) *millions*, of whom one-fourth are of (49) *foreign* (50) *birth*, (51) *chiefly* from (52) *Ireland*, (53) *Germany*, and (54) *England*

"It is (55) *divided* into sixty (56) *counties*, and about nine (57) *hundred* and fifty (58) *towns* and (59) *cities*. Its (60) *principal* cities, in the (61) *order* of (62) *their* population (63) *respectively*, are (64) *New York*, (65) *Brooklyn*, (66) *Buffalo*, (67) *Albany*, (68) *Rochester*, (69) *Troy*, (70) *Syracuse*, (71) *Utica*, (72) *Oswego*, (73) *Poughkeepsie*, (74) *Auburn*, (75) *Schenectady*, (76) *Hudson*, and (77) *Binghamton*. The (78) *capital* is Albany, on the west (79) *bank* of the Hudson.

"The chief (80) *rivers* of the state are the Hudson, (81) *Mohawk*, (82) *Delaware*, (83) *Genesee*, Oswego, and (84) *Susquehanna*, with the St. Lawrence on the north and the Niagara on the west. It (85) *possesses* a (86) *sea-coast* from the (87) *Atlantic* on its (88) *southeasterly* (89) *border* (90) *along* Staten and (91) *Long Island* of 246 miles, a lake-coast of 352 miles, and 281 miles of (92) *navigable* rivers.

Its principal lakes, (93) *exclusive* of Lakes Erie, Ontario and Champlain, are Lakes (94) *George* on the east; (95) *Cayuga*, (96) *Seneca*, (97) *Canandaigua*, (98) *Crooked* and (99) *Chautauqua* on the west; and Skaneateles, (100) *Oneida* and Otsego in the center and south." (*Introduction to S. S. Randall's* [*School*] *History of the State of New York.*)

(XIV, 56.) SPELLING.

Fourteenth Regents' Examination, Feb. 24, 1871.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

(1) *Leaving* (2) *Boston* on the (3) *afternoon* of (4) *Saturday*, the (5) *fifth* of (6) *February*, (7) *we* (8) *proceeded* (9) *by* (10) *another* (11) *railroad* (12) *to* (13) *Wor-*

cester, a (14) *pretty* (14) *New England* (16) *town*, (17) *where* we had (18) *arranged* to (19) *remain* (20) *under* the (21) *hospitable* roof of the (22) *Governor* of the State, (23) *until* (24) *Monday* (25) *morning.*

(26) *These* towns and (27) *cities* of New England, (28) *many* of (26) *which* (30) *would* (31) *be* (32) *villages* in (33) *Old* England, (34) *are* as (35) *favorable* (36) *specimens* of (37) *rural* America as (38) *their* (39) *people* are of rural (40) *Americans.* The (41) *well-trimmed* (42) *lawns* and (43) *green* (44) *meadows* of home are not (45) *there ;* and the (46) *grass*, (47) *compared* with (48) *our* (49) *ornamental* (50) *plots* and (51) *pastures*, is (52) *rank* and (53) *rough* and (54) *wild ;* (55) *but* (56) *delicate* (57) *slopes* of land, (58) *gently* (59) *swelling* (60) *hills*, (61) *wooded* (62) *valleys*, and (63 *slender* (64) *streams* (65) *abound ;* (66) *every* (67) *little* (68) *colony* of (69) *houses* (70) *has* its (71) *church* and (72) *schoolhouse* (73) *peeping* from (74) *among* the (75) *white* (76) *roofs* and (77) *shady* (78) *trees ;* every house is the (79) *whitest* of the white ; every (80) *Venetian* (81) *blind* the (82) *greenest* of the green ; every (83) *fine* (84) *day's* (85) *sky* the (86) *bluest* of the (87) *blue.* (88) *All* the (89) *buildings* (90) *looked* as if (91) *they* had (92) *been* (93) *built* and (94) *painted* that (95) *morning*, and (96) *could* be (97) taken *down* on Monday with (98) *very* (99) *little* (100) *trouble.*. DICKENS' *American Notes, Chap. V.*

(XV, 60.) SPELLING.

Fifteenth Regents' Examination, June 9, 1871.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

(1) *Olney*, (2) *England*,
(3) *November* 3, 1873.

"Rev. John (4) *Newton*,
(5) *Dear* (6) *Friend :*

My time is short, and my (7) *opportunity* not the most (8) *favorable.* My (9) *letter* will (10) *consequently* be short (11) *likewise*, and perhaps not (12) *very* (13) *in-*

telligible I find it no very (14) *easy* (15) *matter* to bring my mind into that (16) *degree of* (17) *composure* which is (18) *necessary* to the (19) *arrangement* of (20) *either* (21) *words* or matter. You will (22) *naturally* (23) *expect* to (24) *receive* (25) *some* (26) *account* of the (27) *confusion* that I (28) *describe*. * * * On (29) *Saturday* (30) *night*, at (31) *eleven* (32) *o'clock*, * * I was (33) *alarmed* by a (34) *cry* of fire, (35) *announced* by two or three (36) *shrill* (37) *screams* upon our (38) *staircase*. Our (39) *servants* * * saw it from their (40) *windows;* and, in (41) *appearance*, so (42) *near*, that they (43) *thought* our house in (44) *danger*. I (45) *immediately* (46) *rose*, and (47) *putting* by the (48) *curtain*, saw (49) *sheets* of fire (50) *rising* above the (51) *ridge* of Mr. (52) *Palmer's* house, (53) *opposite* to (54) *ours*. The (55) *deception* was such that I had no (56) *doubt* it had begun with him, but (57) *soon* found that it was rather farther (58) *off*. Having broken out in three (59) *different* parts, it is (60) *supposed* to have been (61) *maliciously* 62) *kindled*. A (63) *tar-barrel* and a (64) *quantity* of (65) *tallow* made a most (66) *tremendous* (67) *blaze;* and the (68) *buildings* it had (69) *seized* upon being all (70) *thatched*, the (71) *appearance* became every (72) *moment* more (73) *formidable*. (74) *Providentially*, the night was (75) *perfectly* (76) *calm*, so calm that (77) *candles*, (78) *without* (79) *lanterns*, of which there were (80) *multitudes* in the (81) *street*, burned as (82) *steadily* as in the house. * * Every man who supposed his (83) *dwelling* in (84) *jeopardy*, (85) *emptied* it as fast as he could, and (86) *conveyed* his (87) *movables* to the house of some (88) *neighbor*, supposed to be more (89) *secure*. * * (90) *George* ——— is the (91) *principal* (92) *sufferer*. He gave (93) *eighteen* (94) *guineas*, or (95) *nearly* that sum, to a woman, whom in his (96) *hurry*, he (97) *mistook* for his wife; but the supposed wife (98) *walked* off with the (99) *money*, and he will probably never (100) *recover* it." * *

Yours, my dear friend,

WILLIAM COWPER.

(XVI, 64.) SPELLING.

Sixteenth Regents' Examination, Nov. 10, 1871.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

VALUE OF THE FEDERAL UNION.—*Webster.*

I (1) *profess*, (2) *sir*, in my (3) *career* (4) *hitherto*, to (5) *have* (6) *kept* in (7) *view* the (8) *prosperity* and (9) *honor* of the (10) *whole* (11) *country*, and the (12) *preservation* of (13) *our* (14) *Federal* (15) *Union*. It is to that Union we (16) *owe* our (17) *safety* at (18) *home*, and our (19) *consideration* and (20) *dignity* (21) *abroad*. To that Union we are (22) *chiefly* (23) *indebted* for (23) *whatever* (25) *makes* us (26) *proud* of our country. That Union we (27) *reached* (28) *only* by the (29) *discipline* of our (30) *virtues* in the (31) *severe* (32) *school* of (33) *adversity*. It had its (34) *origin* in the (35) *necessities* of (36) *disordered* (37) *finance*, (38) *prostrate* (39) *commerce*, and (40) *ruined* (41) *credit*. Under its (42) *benign* (43) *influences* (44) *these* (45) *great* (46) *interests* (47) *immediately* (48) *awoke*, as from the (49) *dead*, and (50) *sprang* (51) *forth* with (52) *newness* of life. (53) *Every* (54) *year* of its (55) *duration* has (56) *teemed* with (57) *fresh* (58) *proofs* of its (59) *utility* and its (60) *blessings;* and (61) *although* our (62) *territory* has (63) *stretched* (64) *out* (65) *wider* and wider, and our (66) *population* (67) *spread* (68) *farther* and farther, (69) *they* have not (70) *outrun* its (71) *protection* or its (72) *benefits*. It has (73) *been* to us (74) *all* a (75) *copious* (76) *fountain* of (77) *national*, (78) *social*, (79) *personal* (80) *happiness*. *

* I have not (81) *accustomed* (82) *myself* to (83) *hang* over the (84) *precipice* of disunion, to (85) *see* (86) *whether*, with my short (87) *sight*, I can (88) *fathom* the (89) *depth* of the (90) *abyss* (91) *below;* nor (92) *could* I regard him as a safe (93) *counselor* in the (94) *affairs* of this (95) *government*, whose (96) *thoughts* should be (97) *mainly* bent on (98) *considering*, not how the Union should be best (99) *preserved* but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it shall be broken up and (100) *destroyed*.

(XVII, 68.) SPELLING.

Seventeenth Regents' Examination, Feb. 28, 1872.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

The [1] *great* [2] *object* of all [3] *knowledge* is to enlarge and purify the [4] *soul*, to fill the mind with [5] *noble*

contemplations, and to furnish a refined [6] *pleasure.* [7] *Considering* this as the ultimate end of [7] *science*, no branch of it can surely [9] *claim* [10] *precedence* of [11] *astronomy.* * * *

Much, however, as we are [12] *indebted* to our [13] *observations* for [14] *elevating* our [15] *conceptions* of the [16] *heavenly* [17] *bodies*, they present even to the [18] *unaided* [19] *sight* [20] *scenes* of glory, which words are [21] *too* [22] *feeble* to [23] *describe.* I had [24] *occasion*, a few weeks since, to take the [25] *early* [26] *train* from [27] *Providence* to [28] *Boston;* and for this [29] *purpose* rose at [30] *two* o'clock in the morning. * * It was a mild, [31] *serene*, midsummer's [32] *night*,—the sky was without a [33] *cloud*—the winds were [34] *whist.* The moon, then in the last [35] *quarter*, had just [36] *risen*, and the stars shone with a spectral [37] *lustre*, but [38] *little* [39] *affected* by her [40] *presence.* [41] *Jupiter*, two [42] *hours* high, was the herald of the day; the Pleiades just above the [43] *horizon* shed [44] *their* sweet [45] *influence* in the east; Lyra [46] *sparkled* [47] *near* the Zenith; Andromeda [48] *veiled* her newly [49] *discovered* [50] *glories* * * in the [51] *south;* the [52] *steady* [53] *pointers* far beneath the pole looked meekly up from the [54] *depths* of the north to their [55] *sovereign.*

Such was the glorious [56] *spectacle* as I entered the train. As we [57] *proceeded*, the timid [58] *approach* of [59] *twilight* became more [60] *perceptible;* the [61] *intense* [62] *blue* of the sky began to [63] *soften*; the [64] *smaller* stars, like little [65] *children*, went first to rest; the sister-beams of the [66] *Pleiades* soon melted together; but the [67] *bright* [68] *constellations* of the west and north [69] *remained* unchanged. Steadily the [70] *wondrous* transfiguration went on. * * The blue sky now turned more softly [71] *gray;* the great watch stars shut up their holy eyes; the east began to [72] *kindle.* Faint [73] *streaks* of [74] *purple* soon blushed along the sky; the [75] *whole* [76] *celestial* [77] *concave* was filled with the inflowing tides of the morning light, which came [78] *pouring* down from above in one great [79] *ocean* of [80] *radiance.* * * In a few [81] *seconds*, the everlasting gates of the morning were [82] *thrown* wide open, and the Lord of day, [83] *arrayed* in glories too [84] *severe* for the gaze of man, began his state.

I do not [85] *wonder* at the [86] *superstition* of the [87] *ancient* Magians, who in the morning of the world went

up to the hill tops of Central [88] *Asia*, and ignorant of the [89] *true* God, adored the most glorious work of his hand; but I am filled with [90] *amazement*, when I am told that in this [91] *enlightened* age, and in the [92] *heart* of the [93] *Christian* world, [94] *there* are [95] *persons* who can [96] *witness* this [97] *daily* [98] *manifestation* of the [99] *power* and wisdom of the [100] *Creator*, and yet say in their hearts, "There is no God."

EDWARD EVERETT.

(XVIII, 72.) SPELLING.

Eighteenth Regents' Examination, June 7, 1872.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

PATIENCE—SPURGEON.

[1] *Patience* is [2] *better* than wisdom; an [3] *ounce* of patience is worth a pound of [4] *brains*. All men [5] *praise* patience, but few [6] *enough* can practice it; it is a [7] *medicine* which is good for all [8] *diseases*, and therefore every old woman [9] *recommends* it; but it is not every garden that grows the [10] *herbs* to make it with. When one's flesh and bones are full of [11] *aches* and [12] *pains*, it is as [13] *natural* for us to [14] *murmur* as for a horse to shake his head when the [15] *flies* [16] *tease* him, or a wheel to [17] *rattle* when the spoke is loose; but nature should not be the rule with [18] *Christians*, or what is their [19] *religion* worth? If a [20] *soldier* fights no better than a ploughboy, [21] *off* with his red [22] *coat*. We [23] *expect* more [24] *fruit* from an [26] *apple-tree* than from a [26] *thorn*, and we have a [27] *right* to do so. The [28] *disciples* of a patient [29] *Saviour* [30] *should* be patient [31] *themselves*. Grin and [32] *bear* it is the [33] *old-fashioned* [34] *advice*, but sing and bear it is a [35] *great* [36] *deal* better. After all, we get [37] *very* few cuts of the [38] *whip* [39] *considering* what bad [40] *cattle* we are, and when we do smart a little, it is [41] *soon* over. Pain past is [42] *pleasure*, and [43] *experience* comes by it. We [44] *ought* not to be [45] *afraid* of going down into [46] *Egypt*. when we know we shall come out of it with [47] *jewels* of silver and gold.

Impatient [48] *people* water their [49] *miseries*, and [50] *hoe* up their [51] *comforts;* [52] *sorrows* are [53] *visitors* that come without [54] *invitation*, but [55] *complaining* minds send a [56] *wagon* to bring their [57] *troubles* home in. [58] *Many* people are born [59] *crying*, live com-

plaining and [60] *die* [61] *disappointed;* they [62] *chew* the [63] *bitter* pill which they [64] *would* not even know to be bitter if they had the [65] *sense* to [66] *swallow* it [67] *whole* in a cup of patience and water. They think every other man's [68] *burden* to be [69] *light* and their own [70] *feathers* to be [71] *heavy* as [72] *lead;* they are hardly done by in their own [73] *opinion;* no one's [74] *toes* are so often [75] *trodden* on as [76] *theirs;* the snow falls [77] *thickest* round their [78] *door*, and the hail [79] *rattles* hardest on their [80] *windows;* and yet if the truth were [81] *known*, it is their [82] *fancy* rather than their fate which makes things go so hard with them. A little sprig of the herb called [83] *content* put into the [84] *poorest* [85] *soup* will make it taste as rich as the Lord Mayor's [86] *turtle.* John [87] *Ploughman* [88] *grows* the plant in his garden, but the late hard winter [89] *nipped* it [90] *terribly*, so that he cannot [91] *afford* to give his [92] *neighbors* a slip of it; they had better [93] *follow* [94] *Matthew* XXV, 9, and go to those who sell and [95] *buy* for themselves. [96] *Grace* is a good [97] *soil* to grow it in, but it wants [98] *watering* from the [99] *fountain* of [100] *merey.*

Nineteenth Regents' Examination, Nov. 10, 1871.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

EXERCISE.

We, the [1] *People* of the [2] *State* of [3] *New York*, [4] *grateful* to [5] *Almighty* God for [6] *our* [7] *freedom*, in [8] *order* to [9] *secure* its [10] *blessings*, do [11] *establish* this [12] *Constitution.*

[1] *Article* 1.

[14] SEC. 1. [15] *No* [16] *member* of this state [17] *shall* be [18] *disfranchised*, or [19] *deprived* of [20] *any* of the [21] *rights* or [22] *privileges* secured to any [24] *citizens* [24] *thereof*, [25] *unless* by the [26] *law* of the land, or the [27] *judgment* of his [28] *peers.*

SEC. 2. (15) *Trial* by (30) *jury* in (31) *all* (32) *cases* in (33) *which* it (34) *has* (35) *been* (36) *heretofore* (37) *used* shall (38) *remain* (39) *inviolate* (40) *forever*, but a jury trial may be (41) *waived* by the (42) *parties* in all (43) *civil* cases, in the (44) *manner* (45) *prescribed* by law.

SEC. 3. The (46) *free* (47) *exercise* and (48) *enjoyment* of (49) *religious* (50) *profession* and (51) *worship*, (52) *without* (53) *discrimination* or (54) *preference*, shall forever be (55) *allowed* in this state to all (56) *mankind;* and no (57) *person* shall be (58) *rendered* (59) *incompetent* to be a (60) *witness* on (61) *account* of his (62) *opinions* on (63) *matters* of religious (64) *belief;* but the (65) *liberty* of (66) *conscience* (67) *hereby* secured shall not be so (68) *construed* as to (69) *excuse* (70) *acts* of (71) *licentiousness*, or (72) *justify* (73) *practices* (74) *inconsistent* with the (75) *peace* or (76) *safety* of this State.

SEC 4. The privilege of the (77) *writ* of (78) *habeas* (79) *corpus* shall not be suspended unless (80) *when*, in cases of (81) *rebellion* or (82) *invasion*, the (83) *public* safety may (84) *require* its (85) *suspension.*

SEC. 5. (86) *Excessive* (87) *bail* shall not be required, nor excessive (88) *fines* (89) *imposed*, nor shall (90) *cruel* and (91) *unusual* (92) *punishments* be (93) *inflicted*, nor shall witnesses be (94) *unreasonably* (95) *detained.*

SEC. 6. No person shall be held to (96) *answer* for a (97) *capital* or (98) *otherwise* (99) *infamous* (100) *crime.* * * * unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. * * *

(XX, 80.) SPELLING.

Twentieth Regents' Examination, Feb. 28, 1873.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

EXERCISE.

(1) *Once* upon a (2) *midnight* (3) *dreary*, (4) *while* I (5) *pondered*, (6) *weak* and (7) *weary*,
Over (8) *many* a (9) *quaint* and (10) *curious* (11) *volume* of (12) *forgotten* (13) *lore*,—
While I (14) *nodded*, (15) *nearly* (16) *napping*, (17) *suddenly* (18) *there* came a (19) *tapping*,
As of some (20) *one* (21) *gently* (22) *rapping*, rapping at my (23) *chamber* (24) *door;*

"'Tis some (25) *visitor*," I (26) *muttered*, "tapping at my chamber door,—

Only this, and (27) *nothing* more."

Ah! (28) *distinctly* I (29) *remember*, it was in the (30) *bleak* (31) *December*,

And (32) *each* (33) *separate* (34) *dying* (35) *ember* (36) *wrought* its (37) *ghost* upon the (38) *floor*,

(39) *Eagerly* I (40) *wished* the (41) *morrow;* (42) *vainly* I had (43) *sought* to (44) *borrow*,

From my (45) *books*, surcease of (46) *sorrow*,—sorrow for the (47) *lost* Lenore,—

For the (48) *rare* and (49) *radiant* (50) *maiden* (51) *whom* the (52) *angels* name Lenore,—

(53) *Nameless* (54) *here* (55) *forevermore.*

(56) *Back* into the chamber (57) *turning*, (58) *all* my (59) *soul* within me (60) *burning*,

(61) *Soon* (62) *again* I (63) *heard* a tapping, (64) *something* (65) *louder* than (66) *before*,

(67) "*Surely*" (68) *said* I,—"surely that is something at my (69) *window* (70) *lattice;*

Let me (71) *see* then, (72) *what* thereat is, and this (73) *mystery* (74) *explore*,—

Let my (75) *heart* be (76) *still* a (77) *moment*, and this mystery explore;—

'Tis the (78) *wind*, and nothing more."

Open here I (79) *flung* the (80) *shutter*, (81) *when*, with many a (82) *flirt* and (83) *flutter*,

In there (84) *stepped* a (85) *stately* (86) *raven* of the (87) *saintly* (88) *days* of (89) *yore.*

Not the (90) *least* (91) *obeisance* made he; not a (92) *minute* (93) *stopped* or (94) *staid* he;

But with (95) *mien* of (96) *lord* or (97) *lady*, (98) *perched* above my chamber door;—

Perched upon a (99) *bust* of Pallas, (100) *just* above my chamber door,—

Perched and sat, and nothing more.

(XXI, 84.) SPELLING.

Twenty-first Regents' Examination, June 6, 1873.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

EXERCISE.

(1) *When*, in the (2) *course* of (3) *human* (4) *events*, it (5) *becomes* (6) *necessary* for (7) *one* (8) *people* to (9) *dissolve* the (10) *political* (11) *bands* which have (12) *connected* them with (13) *another*, and to (14) *assume*, (15) *among* the (16) *powers* of the (17) *earth*, the (18) *separate* and (19) *equal* (20) *station* to which the (21) *laws* of (22) *nature* and of nature's God (23) *entitle* them, a (24) *decent* (25) *respect* to the (26) *opinions* of mankind (27) *requires* that they (28) *should* (29) *declare* the causes which (30) *impel* them to the (31) *separation.*

We hold (32) *these* (33) *truths* to be (34) *self-evident*, that all men are (35) *created* equal; that they are (36) *endowed* by (37) *their* (38) *Creator* with (39) *certain* (40) *unalienable* (41) *rights;* that (42) *among* these are life, libery and the (43) *pursuit* of (44) *happiness.* That to [45] *secure* these rights, [46] *governments* are [47] *instituted* among men, [48] *deriving* their just [49] *powers* from the [50] *consent* of the [51] *governed;* that whenever any form of government becomes [52] *destructive* of these ends, it is the right of the people to [53] *alter* or to [54] *abolish* it, and to institute a [55] *new* government, [56] *laying* its [57] *foundation* on such [58] *principles*, and [59] *organizing* its powers in such form, as to them shall [60] *seem* most [61] *likely* to [62] *effect* their [63] *safety* and happiness. [64] *Prudence*, [65] *indeed*, will [66] *dictate* that governments long established, [67] *should* not be [68] *changed* for [69] *light* and [70] *transient* causes; and, [71] *accordingly*, all [72] *experience* hath [73] *shown*, that mankind are more [74] *disposed* to suffer, while [75] *evils* are [76] *sufferable*, than to right [77] *themselves* by [78] *abolishing* the forms to which they are [79] *accustomed.* But when a long [80] *train* of [81] *abuses* and [82] *usurpations*, [83] *pursuing* [84] *invar-*

iably the same [85] *object*, [86] *evinces* a [87] *design* to [88] *reduce* them under [89] *absolute* [90] *despotism*, it is their right, it is their duty, to [91] *throw* [92] *off* such government, and to [93] *provide* new [94] *guards* for their [95] *future* [96] *security*. Such has been the [97] *patient* [98] *sufferance* of these [99] *colonies*, and such is now the necessity which [100] *constrains* them to alter their former systems of government.

(XXII, 88.) SPELLING.

Twenty-second Regents' Examination, *Nov.* 7, 1873.

(11:00 A. M.—12:00 M.)

EXERCISE—FABLE OF THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER.

In the [1] *winter* [2] *season*, a [3] *commonwealth* of [4] *Ants* was [5] *busily* [6] *employed* in the [7] *management* and [8] *preservation* of [9] *their* [10] *corn*, which [11] *they* [12] *exposed* to the [13] *air* in [14] *heaps* [15] *about* the [16] *avenues* of their [17] *little* [18] *country* [19] *habitation*. A [20] *grasshopper* who had [21] *chanced* to [22] *outlive* the [23] *summer*, and was [24] *ready* to starve with cold and [25] *hunger*, [26] *approached* them with [27] *great* [28] *humility*, and [29] *begged* that [30] *they* [31] *would* [32] *relieve* his [33] *necessity* with [34] *one* [35] *grain* of [36] *wheat* or [37] *rye*. One of the Ants [38] *asked* him, how he had [39] *disposed* of his time in summer, that he had not taken [40] *pains* and [41] *laid* in a [42] *stock* as they had [43] *done*. [44] "*Alas*, [45] *gentlemen*," [46] *says* he, "I [47] *passed* away the time [48] *merrily* and [49] *pleasantly* in [50] *drinking*, [51] *singing*, [52] *dancing*, and [53] *never* [54] *once* [55] *thought* of winter." "If that be the case," [56] *replied* the ant, [57] *laughing*, [58] "*all* I have to say, is, that they who drink, sing and dance in summer, must starve in winter."

MORAL.

As summer is the season of the [59] *year* in which the [60] *husbandman* [61] *gathers* such [62] *fruits* as may [63] *supply* his [64] *necessities* in winter, so [65]

youth and [66] *manhood* [67] *should* be [68] *chiefly* [69] *occupied* in [70] *providing* such [71] *necessaries* as may [72] *suffice* for the [73] *craving* [74] *demands* of [75] *helpless* old age. Yet [76] *many* of [77] *those* [78] *whom* we call [79] *rational* [80] *creatures* live in [81] *quite* the [82] *opposite* [83] *way*, [84] *making* it their [85] *business* to [86] *squander* whatever they may have [87] *acquired;* as if the [88] *feebleness* of age would [89] *need* no [90] *supplies* to [91] *support* it; or, at [92] *least*, would have them [93] *furnished* in [94] *some* [95] *miraculous* [96] *manner*.

From this fable we [97] *learn* this [98] *lesson*, never to lose any [99] *opportunity* of providing against the future evils and [100] *accidents* of life.

(XXIII, 92.) SPELLING.

Twenty-third Regents' Examination, *Feb.* 27, 1874.

(3:15—4:15 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

(1) *Daniel* (2) *Webster* was (3) *great* in all the (4) *elements* of his (5) *character:* great in (6) *original* (7) *mental* (8) *strength;* great in (9) *varied* and vast (10) *acquirements;* great in (11) *quick* and (12) *keen* (13) *perception;* great in (14) *subtle*, (15) *logical* (16) *discrimination;* great in (17) *force* of (18) *thought;* great in (19) *power* of (20) *intense* and (21) *rigid* (22) *analysis;* great in rare and (23) *beautiful* (24) *combination* of (25) *talent;* great in (26) *ability* to (27) *command* his powers; great in (28) *range* and (29) *acuteness* of (30) *vision*, for he (31) *could* (32) *see* like a (33) prophet. (34) *Hence* his (35) *decision* of character; his bold, (36) *manly*, (37) *independent* thought; his (38) *whole* (39) *sovereignty* of mind.

No man (40) *probably* ever lived, who could (41) *calculate*, with such (42) *mathematical* (43) *certainty*, the (44) *separate* (45) *effect* of (46) *human* (47) *actions*, or the (48) *intricate*, (49) *combined*, and (50) *complicated* (51) *influence* of (52) *every* (53) *movement*, (54)

social, (55) *political* or (56) *personal*. He could (57) *define* and (58) *determine* the (59) *very* (60) *destiny* of influence. This is the (61) *key* to the (62) *problem* of of his (63) *greatness*, an (64) *explanation* of the (65) *miracle* of his power. We are (66) *proud* of his greatness, (67) *because* it is (68) *American*, (69) *wholly* American! The very (70) *impulses* of his (71) *heart* were American.

The (72) *spirit* of American (73) *institutions* had (74) *infused* itself into his life—had (75) *become* a part of his being. He was proud of his (76) *country;* proud of her (77) *commerce;* her art and (78) *science;* her (79) *wealth*, (80) *resources* and labor; and all in turn were proud of him. His (81) *patriotism* was not (82) *bounded* by the (83) *narrow* (84) *limits* of (85) *sectional* (86) *interest* nor (87) *hemmed* in by state lines, nor (88) *regulated* by local (89) *policy*. It was as (90) *broad* as his country. He (91) *knew* a North and a (92) *South*, an East and a West; but he knew them only as one—"One and (93) *inseparable!*"

As a (94) *forsenic* (95) *orator*, I know of no age which can boast his (96) *superior*. He united the boldness and energy of the (97) *Grecian*, and the (98) *grandeur* and strength of the Roman, to an original (99) *simplicity* which neither Grecian nor Roman (100) *possessed*.

(XXIV, 98.) SPELLING.

Twenty-fourth Regents' Examination, June 5, 1874.

(3:15—4:15 P. M.)

EXERCISE.

The (1) *lesson* will (2) *begin* at the (3) *beginning* of the (4) *treatise.*— (5) *Sets* of (6) *apparatus* are (7) *necessary* for the (8) *illustration* of the (9) *physical* (10) *sciences.*— On the (11) *eighth* of (12) *February*, a (13) *Connecticut* (14) *peddler* (15) *wearing* a (16) *suit* of (17) *gray* (18) *clothing*. (19) *displayed* his (20) *wares* in an (21) *avenue* of (22) *Cincinnati.*——The (22) *plane* of the (24) *horizon* is (25) *horizontal.*——(26) *Joseph's*

(27) *brethren* sold him to the (28) *Ishmaelites.*——The (29) *oak* is a (30) *symbol* of strength: the vine, of (31) *dependence:* the (32) *cypress*, of (33) *sorrow:* the elm, of (34) *elegance:* the (35) *fir*, of (36) *symmetry;* and, as an evergreen, of (37) *immortality.*——(38) *Fur* is warm but costly (39) *apparel* ——The (40) *Missouri* river empties into the (41) *Mississippi.*——Strike the loud (42) *cymbal.*——The (43) *judge* of the supreme court (44) *affirmed* the (45) *judgment* of the lower (46) *tribunal.*——(47) *Ladies* and (48) *gentlemen*, the (49) *programme* will open with a (50) *quartette* and (51) *chorus.*——A (52) *council* of war was called, and the general (53) *counseled* with the (54) colonels and (55) *civilians* present.

"He looked and saw a (56) *spacious* (57) *plain* whereon
Were tents of various (58) *hue;* by some were (59) *herds*
Of (60) *cattle* (61) *grazing;* others whence the sound
Of (62) *instruments* that made (63) *melodious* (64) *chime*"

Hiram had (65) *hewers* of wood.——None are too young to (66) *try.*——(67) *Matthew* (68) *tries* to learn. ——The (69) *Czar* (70) *supported* his (71) *pretensions.* ——(72) *Scholar*, (73) *soldier*, (74) *surgeon*, (75) *sergeant*, (76) *sheriff* and (77) *sovereign*, all begin with *s.* ——(78) *Binghamton* is in (79) *Broome* county; (80) *Syracuse*, in (81) *Onondaga.*——(82) *Reading*, (83) *Spelling*, (84) *Writing*, (85) *Arithmetic*, (86) *Grammar* and (87) *Geography* are very important branches of (88) *education.*——James and (89) *two* other boys were (90) there.——The (91) *schooner* was lost at (92) *sea*, (93) *off* Cape (94) *St. Roque.*——(95) *Their* eyes (96) *see* clearly.——From (97) *scenes* like these old Scotia's (98) *grandeur* springs.——(90) "*Vanity* of (100) *vanities*, saith the Preacher."

(XXV, 103.) SPELLING.

Twenty-fifth Regents' Examination, Nov. 6, 1874.

(3:15—4:15 P. M.)

1 accordance.
2 aggregate.
3 although.
4 angle.
5 appeal.
6 apples.
7 applicable.
8 assist.
9 attack.
10 average.
11 belief.
12 betray.
13 building.
14 bureau.
15 business.
16 collectible.
17 committee.
18 companies.
19 daylight.
20 department.
21 detach.
22 doctrine.
23 drilled.
24 during.
25 eagerness.
26 enemy.
27 engineering.
28 enthusiasm.
29 envelop.
30 equipage.
31 estimate.
32 everything.
33 excellent.
34 February.
35 feelings.
36 following.
37 fragments.
38 fruits.
39 generals.
40 grammar.
41 gratitude.
42 handkerchief.
43 handsome.
44 happen.
45 happier.
46 having.
47 horizon.
48 hundred.
49 hurrying.
50 immediately.
51 initial.
52 insurance.
53 language.
54 living.
55 marble.
56 militia.
57 miracles.
58 mischievous.
59 money.
60 mystery.
61 occupation.
62 operation.
63 orchard.
64 participle.
65 postage.
66 practice.
67 practicing.
68 praise.
69 present.
70 pressing.
71 procure.
72 provincial.
73 quantity.
74 quotient.
75 receipt.
76 receive.
77 regiment.
78 resident.
79 Rhode Island.
80 rousing.
81 running.
82 sealed.
83 sensible.
84 services.
85 shaking.
86 spies.
87 stagger.
88 summit.
89 surprise.
90 Switzerland.
91 symmetry.
92 taught.
93 touched.
94 transposed.
95 treasure.
96 trenches.
97 trying.
98 warmth.
99 Wednesday.
100 Yorkville.

(XXVI, 108.) SPELLING.

Twenty-sixth Regents' Examination, Feb. 26, 1875.

(3:15—4:15 P. M.)

1 ability.
2 accent
3 adjective.
4 affection.
5 ague.
6 alkali.
7 amazement.
8 answer.
9 antique.
10 approval.
11 balloon.
12 banquet.
13 beastly.
14 blackguard.
15 boarder.
16 carcass
17 cheating.
18 compass.
19 deception.
20 discernment.
21 dollar.
22 dreariness.
23 dungeon.
24 dwelling.
25 eagle.
26 election.
27 embalm.
28 emergency.
29 ensign.
30 Esquimaux.
31 Europe.
32 exchequer.
33 eye-salve.
34 famous.
35 fashion.
36 fruitful.
37 footstool.
38 furrow.
39 gauge.
40 Glasgow.
41 glue.
42 guidance.
43 heathenism.
44 hemisphere.
45 honesty.
46 hyena.
47 island.
48 Indianapolis.
49 issue
50 jubilee.
51 knapsack.
52 kitchen.
53 lancet.
54 laughter.
55 Louisiana.
56 malicious.
57 matchless.
58 middle.
59 mixture.
60 Missouri.
61 nuisance.
62 nuptial.
63 oblique.
64 outside.
65 patient.
66 Pennsylvania.
67 pompous.
68 powder.
69 prejudice
70 priesthood.
71 quarrelsome.
72 quotation.
73 rebellion.
74 recitation.
75 reference
76 rhinocerous.
77 roughness.
78 sachel.
79 saddle.
80 seasonable.
81 shawl.
82 sincere
83 sovereign.
84 struggle.
85 subjection.
86 synthesis.
87 talkative.
88 thistle.
89 tongue.
90 tyranny.
91 umbrella.
92 unfairness.
93 utterance.
94 vault.
95 watchman.
96 wrinkle.
97 wrong.
98 yearly.
99 yielding.
100 zealous.

(XXVI, 113.) SPELLING.

Twenty-seventh Regents' Examination, June 4, 1875.

(3:15 P. M.—4:15 P. M.)

1 abolish.
2 abridge.
3 account.
4 action.
5 adjourn.
6 advice.
7 agency.
8 alphabet.
9 altar (for sacrifice).
10 arouse.
11 auction.
12 ballot.
13 balsam.
14 beauty.
15 bilious.
16 biscuit.
17 blossom.
18 bugle.
19 building.
20 calico.
21 canvas (coarse cloth).
22 carriage.
23 coffee.
24 conjugate.
25 cream.
26 currency.
27 defect
28 discord.
29 dishonesty.
30 edge.
31 equality.
32 essence.
33 excellent.
34 fatigue.
35 feeble.
36 flight.
37 foreign.
38 fruit.
39 gazette.
40 genius.
41 grain.
42 ground.
43 guilt.
44 harpoon.
45 heaven.
46 highness.
47 hymn (song of praise).
48 idle (doing nothing.)
49 idol (an image).
50 immense.
51 innocent.
52 January.
53 journey.
54 juicy.
55 juvenile.
56 kettle.
57 knife.
58 language.
59 learning.
60 luncheon.
61 measure.
62 meeting.
63 merit.
64 Mississippi.
65 monstrous.
66 morocco.
67 motion.
68 neighbor.
69 noble.
70 numeral.
71 officer.
72 orphan.
73 oxygen.
74 painting.
75 passion.
76 pigeon.
77 policy.
78 precious.
79 priest.
80 pulley.
81 question.
82 quill.
83 ransom.
84 receipt.
85 rogue.
86 Russia.
87 sailor.
88 science.
89 security.
90 spelling.
91 steam.
92 temple.
93 thought.
94 training.
95 utility.
96 valiant.
97 vowel.
98 weakness.
99 witty.
100 youthful.

(XXVIII, 118.) SPELLING.

Twenty-eighth Regents' Examination, Nov. 5, 1875.

(3:15 P. M.—4:15 P. M.)

1 about.
2 academy.
3 address.
4 advance.
5 afloat.
6 alcohol.
7 ancient.
8 anxious
9 auger (tool).
10 autumn.
11 babble.
12 beard.
13 bean.
14 bear (animal).
15 bare (not covered).
16 besiege.
17 bravery.
18 brilliant.
19 bugle.
20 button.
21 calendar (almanac).
22 captive.
23 catalogue.
24 charcoal.
25 colonel (officer).
26 comply
27 court.
28 crown.
29 dairy.
30 declension.
31 dialogue.
32 domain.
33 dwarf.
34 eighteen.
35 employ.
36 equity.
37 feeble.
38 flower (blossom).
39 frighten.
40 glean.
41 gouge.
42 guess.
43 hammer.
44 health.
45 Hebrew.
46 houses.
47 hyphen.
48 isthmus.
49 joint.
50 judgment.
51 justice.
52 knock.
53 knowledge
54 languid.
55 league.
56 light.
57 lyceum.
58 mansion.
59 marriage.
60 mercantile.
61 mighty.
62 motion.
63 muslin.
64 neutral.
65 numbness
66 oyster.
67 paint.
68 pebble.
69 perceive.
70 pitcher.
71 portrait.
72 prison.
73 Prussia.
74 quinsy.
75 ransack.
76 reindeer.
77 rhetoric.
78 rye (grain).
79 saucer.
80 scholar.
81 season.
82 senior.
83 shears.
84 sleigh (vehicle).
85 soldier.
86 spoon.
87 surgeon.
88 telegraph.
89 Tennessee.
90 type.
91 usher.
92 useful.
93 valley.
94 vestige.
95 voyage.
96 warrant.
97 wheel.
98 wreck.
99 youth.
100 zephyr.

(XXIX, 133.) SPELLING.

Twenty-ninth Regents' Examination, Feb. 25, 1876.

(3:15 P. M.—4:15 P. M.)

1 able.
2 abroad.
3 absent.
4 acid.
5 acquire.
6 adjunct.
7 amusement.
8 appetite.
9 ascension.
10 avail.
11 baggage.
12 barbarism.
13 bargain.
14 between.
15 bitterness.
16 bouquet.
17 buckle.
18 butchery.
19 career.
20 capacity.
21 chairman.
22 choir (singers).
23 clearness.
24 coach.
25 cancel.
26 country.
27 deceive.
28 delight.
29 diplomacy.
30 distillery.
31 druggist.
32 dyspepsia.
33 edition.
34 embryo.
35 entrance.
36 erring.
37 exhibition.
38 factory.
39 fanatical.
40 feature.
41 fiftieth.
42 fountain.
43 genealogy.
44 genuine.
45 glacier.
46 goblet.
47 grateful.
48 greasy.
49 greatness.
50 hailstone.
51 harmonize
52 haughty.
53 hoarseness.
54 increase.
55 insurrection.
56 irregular.
57 Jamaica.
58 journal.
59 knot (of a tree, or of cords).
60 lamb.
61 latitude.
62 leaven (yeast).
63 lessen (to make less).
64 lighten.
65 lightning.
66 majesty.
67 manager.
68 mechanic.
69 Memphis.
70 ministry.
71 needful.
72 neither.
73 neuter.
74 ocean.
75 opposition.
76 overseer.
77 painful.
78 pasturage.
79 pearl.
80 pension.
81 physician.
82 piracy.
83 pleasant.
84 pretension.
85 quince.
86 ratio.
87 reason.
88 ripple.
89 sagacity.
90 scent (odor.)
91 section.
92 seraph.
93 sheriff.
94 Scotch (people
95 sparrow.
96 twelfth.
97 usury.
98 vengeance.
99 widow.
100 wrestling.

THE REGENTS' QUESTIONS, 1866-1876.

PENMANSHIP.

To the Teacher.

Penmanship was added to the Regents' Questions at the Twenty-third Examination. Under the printed matter to be copied was given this declaration :

I hereby certify that this copy of the above printed matter is a genuine specimen of my hand-writing.

Signed,

This has since appeared as follows :

The above is a genuine specimen of my hand-writing.

Signed, ...

This paragraph of directions was also printed :

☞ Each scholar who has been examined in all the other branches, and who is likely to be reported for Regents' Certificate, is to furnish a written copy of the rest of the printed matter on this page, properly subscribed and filed.

Since the Twenty-fifth examination, the directions have read thus :

☞ This exercise is intended only for scholars examined in all the other subjects, and who are likely to be reported for Certificates. The Specimen is to be forwarded to the Regents, as part of the complete set of papers required in the case of each Scholar claimed for a Certificate, which the Regents reserve the right to withhold on the ground of defective Penmanship.

☞ The Specimen is to be written on a half leaf of foolscap, and be subscribed and filed like the papers on other subjects.

(XXIII, 93.) PENMANSHIP.

Twenty third Regents' Examination, Feb. 27, 1874.

(4:15—4:30 P. M.)

"Whence did the wondrous mystic art arise
Of painting speech, and speaking to the eyes?
That we, by tracing magic lines, are taught
How both to color and embody thought?"

(XXIV, 97.) PENMANSHIP.

Twenty-fourth Regents' Examination, June 5, 1874.

(9:30—9:45 A. M.)

Dr. Busley, whose figure was beneath the common size, was one day accosted in a public coffee room, by an Irish baronet of colossal stature, with, "May I pass to my seat, O, Giant?"

The Doctor, politely making way, replied "Pass, O Pigmy!" "Oh! sir," said the baronet, "my expression alluded to the size of your intellect." "And my expression, sir," said the Doctor, "to the size of yours."

(XXV, 98.) PENMANSHIP.

Twenty-fifth Regents' Examination, Nov. 6, 1874.

(9:30—9:45 A. M.)

John Horn Tooke's opinion upon the subject of law was admirable. "Law," he said, "ought. to be, not a luxury for the rich, but a remedy, to be easily, cheapily and speedily obtained by the poor." A person observed to him, "how excellent are the English laws, because they are impartial, and our courts of justice are open to all persons without distinction." "And so," said Tooke, "is the London Tavern, to such as can afford to pay for their entertainment."

(XXVI, 106.) PENMANSHIP.

Twenty-sixth Regents' Examination, Feb. 26, 1875.

(9:30—9:45 A M.)

PROTECTING VINEYARDS BY ARTIFICIAL CLOUDS.—The experiment has been tried in France of protecting vineyards, during critical periods of cold, by forming artificial clouds that would prevent excessive radiation from the soil. Vessels containing a heavy oil were lighted, and formed a thick black cloud between the vines and the sky, which completely answered the purpose. The expense was only about forty cents an acre.

(XXVII, 111.) PENMANSHIP.

Twenty-seventh Regents' Examination, June, 4, 1875.

(9:30—9:45 A. M.)

"There was a most ingenious architect, who had contrived a new method of building houses, by beginning at the roof, and working downwards to the foundation; which he justified to me by the like practice of those two prudent insects, the bee and the spider."

(XXVIII, 113.) PENMANSHIP.

Twenty-eighth Regents' Examination, Nov. 5, 1875.

(9:30—9:45 A. M.)

"We, the People of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessing, do establish this Constitution."

(XXIX, 121.) PENMANSHIP.

Twenty-ninth Regents' Examination, Feb. 25, 1876.

(9:30—9:45 A. M.)

"Lake Champlain is ninety miles long from north to south, with a length of coast on either side of about one hundred and twenty-five miles: its southern extremity, or head, being at Whitehall, and its northern, near the boundary line between the United States and Canada."

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