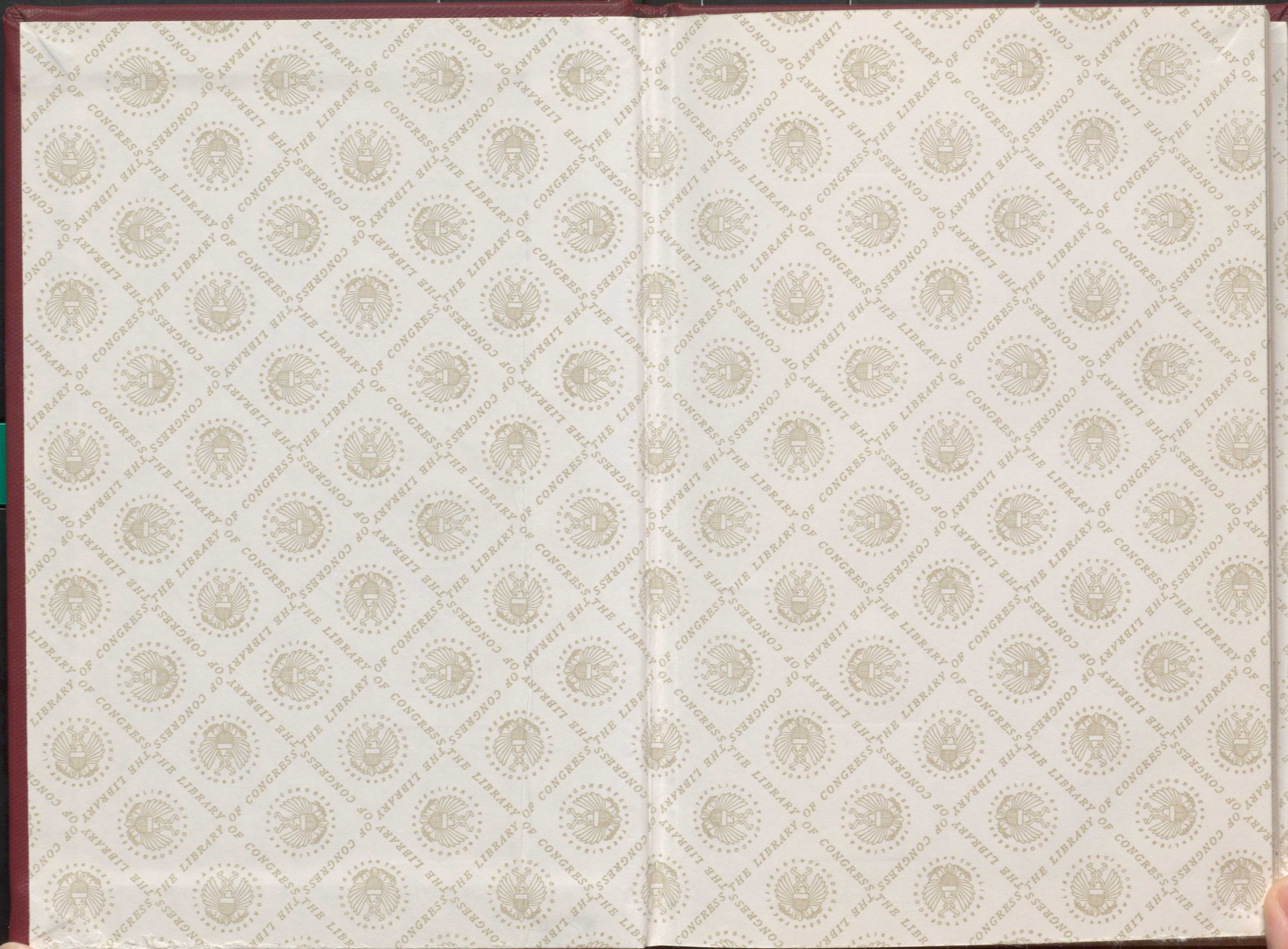


PM 8612

.H8

Copy 2





The Master Language

RESERVE
STORAGE
COLLECTION

Reserve Storage

THE
MASTER LANGUAGE

AN OUTLINE

OF THE

PRINCIPLES AND RULES

OF A PROPOSED

INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGE

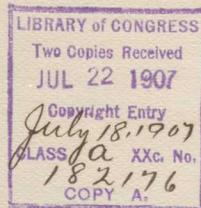
BY

STEPHEN CHASE HOUGHTON

Published by the Author for Private Distribution

ROME, N. Y.
1907

PM 8612
.H8
copy 2



Copyright 1907, by S. C. Houghton.

INTRODUCTION.

In the summer of 1900 the Société Philomatique de Paris inaugurated a movement looking to the devisement and adoption of an artificial language, adaptable to the requirements of international intercommunication in general and to the needs of science in particular—a language to be used as a vehicle for conveying standard scientific works to the readers of all nations. The several conventions and congresses of scientific organizations which convened in Paris during the year named were addressed on the subject, and all of these, to the number of twenty-four, joined in the movement, thirty members of the Institute subscribed their names to its support, and scholars in all parts of Europe expressed approval of the project. L'Association National des Académies assumed charge of the movement, a delegation representing all the societies referred to was chosen, and this delegation appointed a sub-committee to take active charge of the matter. Under the direction of the sub-committee a "Declaration" was prepared, published and spread broadcast, setting forth the urgent need of a **Langue Internationale Auxiliare**, and the conditions required to be met in its construction, and calling upon scholars throughout the world to "prêter leur concours a la délégation et de hâter ainsi cette grande réforme, qui marquera dans l'histoire de l'humanité une époque comparable à celle de l'invention de l'imprimerie, et qui contribuera puissamment aux progrès de la science et de la civilization."

In the "Declaration" it was prescribed that the international auxiliary language should satisfy the conditions following:

1. It must be capable of serving for the habitual relations of social life, for commercial exchanges, and for scientific and philosophical reports.
2. It must be easy of acquirement by all persons of fair education, especially Europeans.
3. It must not be an existing national language.

While the sense of need of scientific Europe in this regard and an earnest desire on the part of its representatives that the need shall be supplied are thus made manifest, and the conditions required to be met are sufficiently simple and reasonable, it is undoubtedly the fact that the acceptable new language must be truly and thoroughly scientific, both in foundation and superstructure. For a scientific basis the mind at once turns to Latin, for centuries the universal language of scholarship and literature, rich and prolific mother of mother tongues, substantial foundation of English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and the other Romance languages of today and of the past, supplying to a greater or less degree elements to all the languages of modern civilization, chief basis of the nomenclature of science, and familiar to the scholars of all lands. Obviously, Latin, more than any other source of supply, affords material for a broad and homogenous foundation for the proposed innovation.

But pure Latin, complex, unwieldy, out-of-date, is inadaptably to present-day requirements. The key-note of the desired artificial language must be simplicity. It should be logical, systematic and exact. It should have few forms, few rules, few exceptions. If upon Latin may be built up such a language, one which, while preserving the universally recognizable lineaments of the royal parent, shall be modern, simple, scientific in root and in construction, free from the complications, irregularities and involved methods characterizing the great mother tongue and inherited in great degree by her progeny, so nearly akin to existing languages as to be easily learned and readily adapted to the ordinary uses of international intercommunication, and at the same time so precise and complete as to meet the exactions of science, such a language should satisfy the required conditions, if they may be satisfied at all.

The elaborate terminology of the Latin must, of course, be discarded, and a modernized syntax provided. The regular terminology of the inflected words of the language is made up of the vowels a, e, i, o and u, giving a resemblance in appearance and sound to that most systematic and most melodious of tongues, the Italian. The advantages to be derived from the adoption of an established syntactic system are manifest and

controlling; and since the English is simpler than that afforded by any other Latin-derived tongue, it is here followed, with few modifications.

This publication is issued with the purpose of submitting to scholars and others who may be interested an exposition of the fundamental principles and rules of the proposed artificial language, in the hope of eliciting criticisms and suggestions which may aid the author in improving the plan of the language before presenting to the public a complete grammar.

No attempt is here made to demonstrate the adaptability of the language to general social and commercial usages. The translations from various languages, though few and brief, are deemed sufficient for present purposes.

Rome, N. Y., July, 1907.

OUTLINES OF GRAMMAR
OF
THE MASTER LANGUAGE.

1. The words of this language are adopted or derived from the Latin or the Greek.

2. All words of classical Latin, and words of medieval, modern or law Latin from which words of modern Romance languages have been derived, may be bases of words of this language.

3. Greek derivatives are comparatively few, and chiefly relate to the arts or sciences.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOEPY.

4. The letters of the alphabet are twenty-three in number. They are:

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x and z.

5. The language has twenty-one sounds.

6. The spelling is phonetic, though j, qu and x have respectively the same sounds as i, c and cs.

J, q and x might be dispensed with, but are retained to indicate derivation and avoid confusion.

7. All letters are pronounced as in the Roman system of pronunciation of Latin. **A** is pronounced as in **part**, **e** like **a** in **made**, **i** and **j** like **e** in **me**, **o** as in **no**, **u** like **oo** in **noon**. **C** is pronounced as in **cap**, **g** as in **gap**. **H** is aspirated. **V** has the sound of **w** in **wet**. All other consonants are pronounced as in Latin-derived languages generally.

8. **Ch** is represented by **c**, **ph** by **f**, **th** by **t**, **y** by **i**.

Examples: **Eco** (from echo), echo; **filosofio** (from philosophia), philosophy; **trono** (from thronus), throne; **tipo** (from typus), type.

9. In derivatives from Latin words in which double letters occur, one of these is omitted.

Posesio (from *possessio*), possession; **apelata** (from *appello, appellatum*), call.

10. In derivatives from Latin words in which *equ, xce* or *xc* occur, *c* is omitted.

Aquisitio (from *acquisitio*), acquisition; **exelentio** (from *excellentia*), excellence; **exitata** (from *excito, excitatum*), call out, excite.

11. This language contains no diphthongs. In derivatives from Latin words in which the diphthongs **ae** or **oe** occur, the first of the two letters is omitted:

Pene (from *paene*), almost; **peno** (from *poena*), punishment.

12. Accent or stress of voice is placed upon no syllable.

ETYMOLOGY.

13. The parts of speech are nouns, pronouns, articles, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions.

14. Nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs derived from adjectives or participles are composed of two parts, a stem and a terminal, and have regular terminations, in all their parts and forms. Nouns end in **o, a** or **e**; adjectives (including adjectives proper, present participles, pronominal adjectives and possessives), as to their positive form, in **i**; the indicative present, infinitive and imperative of verbs in **a**; the past indicative and past participle in **e**; derivative adverbs, of positive form, in **u**.

15. Adverbs not derived from adjectives or participles, and prepositions and conjunctions, are adopted from the Latin without other change than that incident to phonetic spelling.

16. Words may be compounded or constructed on Latin bases according to usages common to Romance languages.

Civilizata, civilizatio, civilize, civilization; **supersensitivi**, supersensitive; **inamate**, loveless—unloved; **inamati**, loveless—unloving; **disincorporata**, disincorporate; **malcontenti**, malcontent; **disorganizata**, disorganize.

17. Scientific words and terms adopted or derived from Latin or Greek and common to modern languages are used without change.

Species, genera, spectrum, spectra, bacillus, bacilli, os coccyx.

18. Other words derived from the Greek are formed by the addition to Greek stems of terminals characteristic of this language.

Fenomeno, fenomenos, phenomenon, phenomena; **hipoteso**, hypothesis; **analiso**, analysis; **antiteso**, antithesis; **fotografo, fotografa**, photograph (noun and verb.)

19. This language contains no proper names. Names of persons and places, titles, forms of address and of salutation, articles of merchandise, weights, measures, moneys, and other things peculiar to any country or language, and words or phrases having no Latin equivalents, are written and pronounced as in the countries to which they respectively belong.

John, Jean, Juan, Jan, France (or La France), Italia, Roma, Wien, Count, Compte, Conte, Condé, Graf, Mr., Mrs., Monsieur, Madam, Madame, Senor, Signor, Senhor, Herr, Good morning, bon voyage, good bye, adieu, adios, lebe wohl, hat, chapeau, sombrero, capello, chapéo, hüt, pound, gramme, foot, mètre, dollar, sovereign, franc, peso, real, thaler, ländler, jodel, bolero, obeisance, environment, ennui, chiaroscuro, en route.

20. Nouns and personal pronouns only have gender.

21. The only plural forms are those of nouns and personal pronouns and the pronominal adjectives **istis**, these, **ilis**, those, and **alis**, others.

SYNTAX.

22. The arrangement of words in declarative sentences is as in English, in order as follows:

The article, adjectives modifying the subject, the subject, other modifiers of the subject, adverbs modifying the verb, the verb, adjectives modifying the object of the verb, the object, prepositions and the words depending on them.

23. English syntactical construction is followed, with the exceptions following:

(1) The negative adverb **no** precedes the verb.
Me no vel ira, I shall not go.

(2) The language contains no equivalents of the English auxiliaries **do, does, did**. In interrogative sentences in which in English these auxiliaries are used, the subject follows the verb.

Ea no sensa sani, she does not feel well. **Habitata ili homo isti domo?** Does that man live in this house?
Abire is hodie? Did he depart today?

(3) No equivalent of **there** as an expletive is used.
Ubi es igno es calor, where there is fire there is heat.

NOUNS.

24. In the nominative and objective case and singular number, masculine and neuter nouns end in **o**, nouns denoting the female sex in **a**, nouns of common gender in **e**.

Homo, man; **homa**, woman; **home**, man (an individual of the genus.)

25. The possessive is formed by adding **i** to the nominative.

Homoi, homei, man's; **homai**, woman's; **homosi**, homesi, men's; **homasi**, women's.

26. The plural of nouns is formed by adding **s** to the singular.

27. Latin nouns ending in the nominative singular in **o** or **a** are adopted, but **a** in nouns not denoting the female sex is changed to **o**.

Homo, poemo, misio, manio, positio, fortitudo, fantasio, discrepantio, parsimonio.

28. Indeclinable Latin nouns are converted into Master nouns by the addition of the terminal **o**.

Faso, right; **nefaso**, wrong; **instaro**, image; **nihilo**, nothing; **maneo**, morning.

29. The terminals **ito, ieto**, distinguish abstract nouns derived from adjectives, corresponding to the Latin suffixes **itas, ietas**.

Facilito, facility; **bonito**, goodness; **varieto**, variety.

30. Nouns derived from Latin declinable nouns not ending in the nominative singular in **o, a** or **tas** are formed by the addition of the terminals **o, a** or **e** to the stem, or root of the genitive singular, phonetically spelled.

Nomino, name; **parto**, part; **linguo**, tongue; **patro**, father; **milito**, soldier; **argumento**, argument; **parente**, parent; **mendicanto**, mendicanta, mendicante, mendicant.

31. In nouns formed from Master nouns **io** or **ia** is substituted for final **o, a** or **e**.

Nominio, noun; **partio**, party; **linguio**, language; **mendicantio**, mendicancy; **homio**, mankind; **homia**, woman-kind; **parentio**, parentage; **credio**, creed.

32. Master adjectives converted into nouns take the terminals **o, a** or **e** in place of the adjective terminal.

Bono, good; **malo**, evil; **captivo**, **captiva**, **captive**, captive.

33. Participles are converted into nouns by the addition of **o, a** or **e**.

Amateo, amatea, amatee, beloved one, sweetheart; **condemneo**, **condemnea**, **condemnee**, condemned one; **sensio**, feeling; **pensio**, thinking; **auditio**, hearing.

34. Verbal concrete nouns are formed by the substitution of **o** for the verb terminal.

Amato, love; **penso**, thought; **credo**, belief; **scito**, knowledge; **creto**, growth.

35. Verbal nouns denoting agency (one who, that which) are formed by the addition of **ro, ra** or **re** to the infinitive.

Amataro, amataro, amatare, lover; **rectaro**, **rectara**, **rectare**, ruler; **volutaro**, roller; **tipografaro**, **tipografara**, **tipografare**, typewriter.

36. The terminal **ico** denotes an art or science.

Cemico, chemistry; **matematico**, mathematics; **fisico**, physics; **organico**, the art of playing on the organ; **telefonico**, telephony; **fotografico**, photography.

37. The terminal **ismo** denotes a system, theory, principle or practice.

Deismo, deism; **panteismo**, pantheism; **cinicismo**, cynicism.

38. The terminals **isto**, **ista**, **iste** denote an adherent or expositor of a science, art, system or theory.

Cemisto, chemist; **artista**, **artista**, **artiste**, artist; **fatalisto**, **fatalista**, **fataliste**, fatalist.

39. The terminal **ago** denotes a machine, apparatus or instrument.

Cemicago, chemical apparatus; **telegrafago**, telegraph instrument; **fotografago**, camera; **aerago**, aerial machine; **tipografago**, typewriter.

40. The terminal **ario** denotes place where.

Cemicario, chemical laboratory; **sanatorio**, sanitarium; **somnario**, **dormitorio**, bed-chamber; **fotografario**, photograph gallery.

41. The terminals **ulo**, **ula**, **ule** denote diminutiveness or offspring.

Particulo, particle; **globulo**, globule; **agnulo**, **agnula**, **agnule**, lambkin.

42. Nouns denoting species end in **io**.

43. The terminal **ilo** denotes a variation in a species.

Homio, mankind; **home**, man—an individual of the species; **homo**, man—the male; **homa**, woman; **homule**, child; **homulo**, boy; **homula**, girl.

Taurio, the bovine species; **taure**, head of cattle; **taures**, cattle; **tauro**, bull; **taura**, cow; **taurule**, calf; **taurulo**, bull calf; **taurula**, heifer calf; **taurilo**, ox.

Canio, the dog species; **cane**, **cano**, **cana**, **canule**, **canulo**, **canula**, **canilo**.

44. Adjectives in the comparative and superlative remain unchanged when used as nouns.

Il grandior inclusa il parvior, the greater includes the less.

PRONOUNS.

45. Excepting **me**, the nominative singular of Latin pronouns and pronominal adjectives is made the basis of pronouns and pronominal adjectives of this language.

46. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Ego or me , I, me.	Mes , we, us.
Vo , you (singular).	Vos , you (plural.)
Is , lo , he, him.	Ises , los , they, them.
Ea , la , she, her (objective.)	Eas , las , they, them.
Ile , one, he or she, him or her.	Iles , they, them.
Id , it.	Ids , they, them.

47. PERSONAL PRONOUNS—POSSESSIVE.

Mei , my, mine.	Mesi , our, ours.
Voi , your, yours.	Vosi , your, yours.
Isi , loi , his.	Isesi , losi , their, theirs.
Eai , lai , her, hers.	Easi , lasi , their, theirs.
Ilei , ones, his or her, his or hers	Ilesi , their, theirs.
Idi , its.	Idsi , their, theirs.

48. COMPOUND PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Mese , myself.	Meses , ourselves.
Vose , yourself.	Voses , yourselves.
Ise , lose , himself.	Ises , loses , themselves.
Ease , lase , herself.	Eases , lases , themselves.
Ilese , oneself.	Ileses , themselves.
Idse , itself.	Idses , themselves.

49. COMPOUND PERSONAL PRONOUNS—POSSESSIVE.

Mesei , my own.	Mesesi , our own.
Vosei , your own.	Vosesi , your own.
Isei , losei , his own.	Isesi , losesi , their own.
Easei , lasei , her own.	Easesi , lasesi , their own.
Ilese , ones own.	Ilesese , their own.
Idsei , its own.	Idsesi , their own.

50 **Tu** (thou) **tui, tuse, tusei** are used infrequently.

51. Pronouns have the same form for nominative and objective.

Me vise iles, I saw them. **Iles vise me**, they saw me.

52. Possessives and independent possessives are identical in form.

Id es mei libro, it is my book. **Il libro es mei**, the book is mine.

53. Possessive pronouns agree with their antecedents in number and gender.

Is es eai fratro, he is her brother.

54. **Lo** or **la** denotes the person first or chiefly spoken of. Thus, the sentence, "Smith told Jones he had killed his dog," may be rendered:

Smith dicte Jones is habe ocise isi cane,
Smith dicte Jones is habe ocise loi cane,
Smith dicte Jones lo habe ocise isi cane, or
Smith dicte Jones lo habe ocise loi cane,

and it will be plain to the reader or listener who killed the dog, and whose dog was killed.

55. **Ile** is of common gender. It corresponds to the English pronoun **one**, the French **on**, the German **man**. It is also used in cases where the sex of the person spoken of is doubtful, and, in the plural, where persons of both sexes may be referred to.

Ile opa judicata pro ilese, one should judge for oneself. **Il homule deb amata ilei parente**, the child should love his or her parent. **Mei amicos amata me et me amata iles**, my friends love me and I love them.

56. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Qui , who, whom.	Quiquis , whoever.
Que , which, that.	Quequis , whichever.
Quis , what.	Quisquis , whatever.

Ut (as) is sometimes a relative pronoun.

57. **Qui, que** and **quis** are interrogative pronouns.

58. PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

Isti, this, the latter.
Istis, these, the latter.
Ili, that, the former.
Ilis, those, the former.
Ambi, both.
Aliqui, some.
Quisqui, each, every.
Utri, either.
Nutri, neither.

Ali, other.
Alis, others.
Parvi, little.
Nuli, no, none.
Uli, any.
Omni, all.
Tali, such.
Pluri, many.
Multi, much.

59. Pronominal adjectives remain unchanged when used as nouns.

ADJECTIVES.

60. Participles of this language are used as adjectives without change.

61. All adjectives, other than past participles used as such and cardinal numbers, end, as to their positive form, in **i**.

62. The comparative of all adjectives is formed by the addition of **or**, and the superlative of all adjectives by the addition of **us**, to the positive form.

Boni, good; **bonior**, better; **bonius**, best.
Amati, loving; **amatior**, more loving; **amatus**, most loving.
Amate, loved; **amateor**, more loved; **amateus**, most loved.

63. Adjectives derived from Latin adjectives are formed by the addition of the terminal **i** to the stem, or root of the genitive singular. The various Latin adjective terminations are shown in the examples.

Boni, durabili, sensibili, cardiaci, primali, humani, singulari, plenari, demonstrativi, captivi, animati, presenti, fanatici, fluidi, facili, masculini, verbosi.

64. Adjectives derived from Latin adjectives ending in the nominative singular in **us**, and denoting quality or resemblance, take the terminal **osi**.

Eroneosi, fatuosi, bibulosi, variosi, nefariosi, fictitiosi,

factitiosi, igniosi, continuosi, preposterosi, conspicuosi, frivolosi, dubiosi, anxiosi, seriosi, asiduososi, barbarosi, extraneosi, censoriosi.

65. Master nouns are converted into adjectives by substituting *i* for the noun terminal.

Auri, gold, golden; **argenti**, silver; **metali**, metal; **ligni**, wooden; **lani**, woolen.

66. Comparative and superlative forms of Latin adjectives may be made the basis of words of this language.

Supremi, supreme; **extremi**, extreme; **proximi**, next; **ultimi**, last; **infinitesimi**, infinitesimal; **majorito**, majority; **optimisto**, **optimista**, **optimiste**, optimist.

67. The adjective suffix **pli** corresponds to the English suffix **fold**.

Dupli, twofold; **trepli**, threefold; **displi**, tenfold; **pluripli**, manifold.

68. NUMERALS—CARDINAL.

Uno, one.
Du, two.
Tre, three.
Quat, four.
Quin, five.
Sex, six.
Set, seven.
Oc, eight.
Nem, nine.
Dis, ten.
Undis, eleven.
Dudis, twelve.
Tredis, thirteen.
Quatdis, fourteen.
Quindis, fifteen.
Sexdis, sixteen.
Setdis, seventeen.
Ocdis, eighteen.
Nemdis, nineteen.

Dute, twenty.
Dute-uno, twenty-one.
Dute-du, twenty-two.
Trete, thirty.
Quate, forty.
Quinte, fifty.
Sexte, sixty.
Sete, seventy.
Octe, eighty.
Nemte, ninety.
Cent, hundred.
Mil, thousand.
Milion, million.
Bilion, billion.
Cent uno, hundred and one.
Milion cent mil cent dis, million one hundred thousand one hundred and ten.

69. NUMERALS—ORDINAL.

Unoi, **primi**, first; **dui**, second; **trei**, third; **quati**, fourth; **quini**, fifth, etc. **Undisi**, eleventh; **dudisi**, twelfth, etc. **Dutei**, twentieth; **dute-primi**, twenty-first; **dute-dui**, twenty-second, etc. **Centi**, hundredth; **cent primi**, hundred and first, etc.

ARTICLES.

70. The definite article is **il**, the.
71. The indefinite article is **un**, a.

VERBS.

72. The indicative present of all verbs except the auxiliaries **es**, **hab**, **deb** and **vel**, and the infinitive and imperative of all verbs, are formed by the addition of the terminal **a**, the past indicative and past participle of all verbs by the addition of the terminal **e**, and the present participle of all verbs by the addition of the terminal **i**, to Latin verbal stems.

73. All other parts of verbs are formed by the use of auxiliaries.

74. In general, Master verbs are formed on the supine stem of Latin verbs.

Amata, love; **monita**, advise; **recta**, rule; **capta**, take; **audita**, hear; **scripta**, write; **posita**, place, put; **visa**, see; **incepta**, commence; **inventa**, find.

75. Master verbs derived from Latin verbs wanting the supine stem, and those derived from the seven Latin irregular verbs, namely, **sum**, **volo**, **queo**, **fero**, **fi**, **eo** and **edo**, and their compounds, are formed on the stem of the present infinitive.

Disca, learn; **vada**, go; **trema**, tremble; **fura**, rage; **plua**, rain; **esa**, be; **abesa**, be away; **posa**, be able; **vela**, wish, be willing; **nola**, be unwilling; **quia**, can; **nequia**, be unable; **fera**, bear, carry, bring; **transfera**, carry over; **confera**, bring together; **fiera**, become; **ira**, go; **abira**, go away; **edera**, eat; **exedera**, **peredera**, eat up.

76. Verbs are formed from Master nouns by substituting verb terminals for noun terminals.

Ocasia (ocasio), occasion; **cemica** (cemico), practice chemistry.

77. AUXILLARY VERBS.

Esa, be; **es**, am, is are; **ese**, was, were, been; **esi**, being.

Haba, have (infinitive); **hab**, have (indicative); **habe**, had; **habi**, having.

Vel, shall, will; **vele**, should, would.

Quia, can, may; **quie**, could, might.

Deb, **debe**, ought to, should.

Opa, **ope**, must.

78. **Debe** and **ope** are past tense. **Ope** is equivalent to **had to**, was obliged to.

Vo no deb ira hodie, **vo debe haba ire heri**, you ought not to go today, you should have gone yesterday. **Is ire quando is ope ira**, he went when he had to go.

PASSIVE VERBS.

79. The parts of passive verbs are formed with the aid of auxiliaries.

A esa amate, to be loved.

Me es amate, I am loved.

Me ese amate, I was loved.

Me vel esa amate, I shall be loved.

Me hab ese amate, I have been loved.

Me habe ese amate, I had been loved.

Me vel haba amate, I shall have loved.

Me vel haba ese amate, I shall have been loved.

Me quia esa amate, I may be loved.

Me quie esa amate, I might be loved.

Me quia haba ese amate, I may have been loved.

Me quie haba ese amate, I might have been loved.

Esa amate, be (thou) loved.

ADVERBS.

80. Adverbs, other than those derived from adjectives or participles, are adopted from the Latin without change other than that incident to phonetic spelling.

81. Adverbs are formed from Master participles by the addition of the terminal **u**.

82. Adverbs are formed from Master adjectives by substituting **u** for the adjective terminal.

83. All adverbs end in the comparative in **uor**, in the superlative in **uis**.

Mox, soon; **moxuor**, sooner; **moxuis**, soonest.

Uniteu, unitedly; **uniteuor**, more unitedly; **uniteuis**, most unitedly.

Amatiu, lovingly; **amatiuor**, more lovingly; **amatiuis**, most lovingly.

Liberu, freely; **liberuor**, more freely; **liberuis**, most freely.

PREPOSITIONS.

84. Excepting **par**, by, **para**, in order to, and **sur**, on, upon, the prepositions of this language are those of the Latin, phonetically spelled; and each is restricted to substantially a single signification.

85. Present participles are sometimes used as prepositions.

Regardi, regarding; **respecti**, respecting; **exepti**, excepting.

CONJUNCTIONS.

86. Latin conjunctions, phonetically spelled, are adopted.

EXCEPTIONS.

87. Following are words which in derivation, form or signification are exceptions to general rules:

Il, the.

Un, a.

No, no, not.

A, to.

Par, by.

Sur, on, upon.

Di, with, by, from.

Me, I, me.

Vo, you.

Cardinal numbers, excepting **uno**.

Lo, **la**, he, she.

Ile, one, he or she.

Es, am, is, are.

Hab, have.

Vel, shall, will.

Deb, ought to.

Quia, can, may.

Si, yes.

Para, in order to.

The mass of this as of all languages is composed of its inflected words, namely: nouns, verbs, adjectives and derivative adverbs. Dropping the terminal vowel of an inflected word, the Latin stem remains; and since Latin supplies the foundation for the majority of these words in English and the Romance languages, their origin and signification may in most cases be ascertained by consulting a dictionary of any of these languages, excepting perhaps Italian, in which the original spelling is not closely followed. The Century Dictionary will be found particularly valuable, since it sets forth the Latin derivation of words not only of English but also of other languages.

Of two or more Latin words of like signification, that one will here be selected as a root which is most commonly used as a root of a word in several modern languages, whether such root may be classical, law, medieval or new Latin.

Although particles make up but a small percentage of a language, their frequent recurrence makes a knowledge of them indispensable. A table of particles in common use is appended.

EL GALICI BELO.

Caesar.

Omni Gallia es divide in tre partos; uno de que il Belgae incolita un ali il Aquitani, il trei ilis qui es apelate in isesesi linguo Celtae, in mesi Galli. Omni istis difera inter iseses in linguo, institutos et legos. Il flumino Garumna divisa il Galli ab il Aquitani, il Matrona et Sequana dividit. De omni istis il Belgae es il fortius, propterea quod ises es longius ab il culto et humanito de il provincio, et mercatores sepeuis comeata ad ises, et importata quis pertenta a efeminata il animo; et propius es il Germani, qui incolita trans il Rhenus, cum qui los es contentu gesti belo. Pro que causo il Helvetii quoque precesa il reliquo de il Galli in virtute, nam los contenta cum il Germani in fere quotidiani prelios, aut prohibiti ises ab losi finos, aut loses gesti belo sur ises. Uno parto de istis, que id es dicte il Galli obtenta, capta initio ab il flumino Rhodanus; id es contente (intra) il flumino Garumna, il oceano, (et) il finos de il Belgae; id atacta etiam ab il Sequani et Helvetii sur il flumino Rhenus; id vergita ad il septentrionos. Il Belgae orta ab il extremi finos de Gallia, pertenta a il inferiori parto de il flumino Rhenus, spectati a il

DE BELLO GALLICO.

Caesar.

Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres; quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores saepe comitant, atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important; proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, cum aut suis finibus eos prohibent, aut ipse in eorum finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continentur Garumna flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum; attingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad septentriones. Belgae ab extremis Galliae finibus oriuntur, pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, spectant in septentrio-

septentrionos et il orti solo. Aquitania pertenta ab il flumino Garumna a il Pyrenaeos montos et illi parto de il oceano que es ad Hispani, id spectata inter il ocase de il solo et il septentrionos.

Apud il Helvetii Orgetorix ese longu il nobilius et divitius. Is, quando M. Messala et M. Piso ese consulos, inducte par cupidito de regno, facte un conjuratio per il nobilito, et persuade il civitato a exita ab il finos cum omni isesi copios; (declarati id) a esa perfacili, quoniam ises prestate omni in virtuto, a potita il imperio de il toto de Gallia. A isti is faciliior persuade ises, quod il Helvetii es contente undique par il naturo de il loco; sur uno parto par il flumino Rhenus, litisimi et altisimi, que divisa il agro de il Helvetii ab il Germani; sur un ali par il altisimi monto Jura, que es inter il Sequani et il Helvetii, sur un trei par il laco Lemannus et il flumino Rhodanus, que divisa mesi provincio ab il Helvetii. Ab istis reos id fiere, et los quie vaga parvior latu, et quie parvior facilu infera belo sur el finitimos.

nem et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes et eam partem Oceani quae est ad Hispaniam pertinet, spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones.

Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit et ditissimus Orgetorix. Is, M. Messala et M. Pisone consulibus, regni cupiditate inductus, conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, et civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent; perfacile esse, cum virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri. Id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur; una ex parte flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; altera ex parte monte Jura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. His rebus fiebat, ut et minus late vagarentur, et minus facile finitimis bellum inferre possent.

CENERENTOLA.

Ese uno tempo un digni homo qui habe sposate in dui conjugio un domina tam pleni de superbio et arrogantio ut no a haba il equalo. Ea habe du filias de il ejusdi charactero de easei, et qui ese tam simili a ea quam du gutos de aquo.

Item il marito habe un filia, sed de un dulcitudine et de un bonito de que ile no que data un ideo; et in isti la tracte ab lai mama, qui habe ese il bonius domina de il mundo.

Il conjugio ese vix facte, quando il noverca incepte subito a monstrata eai malignito. Ea no quie tolerata il boni qualito de il puera, propterea quod, ad isti confrontio, eai filias fiere antipaticior quam unquam. Ea destinate la a il trivialius laboros de il domo; id ese la qui operate in il culino, la qui verse (verro) il scalos et resarcite il dormitorios de il domina et il dominulas; la qui dormite sub il tecto, propriu in un granario, sur un mali matrato de stramento, dum il sororas manse in dormitorios di inserte lignos, ubi ese lectos de ultimi gustato, et speculos in que ile pose (possum) visa ab il capito a il pedos. Il pauperi filia tolerate omni reos cum patientio, et no habe il cordo a questa (queror)

CENERENTOLA.

C'era una volta un gentiluomo il quale aveva sposata in seconde nozze una donna così piena di albagia e d'arroganza da non darsi l'eguale. Ella aveva due figlie dello stesso carattere del suo, e che la somigliavano come due gocce d'acqua.

Anche il marito aveva una figlia, ma di una dolcezza e di una bontà da non farsene un'idea; e in questo tirava dalla sua mamma, la quale era stata la più buona donna del mondo.

Le nozze erano appena fatte, che la matrigna dette subito a dividere la sua cattiveria. Ella non poteva patire le buone qualità della giovinetta, perché, a quel confronto, le sue figliuole diventavano più antipatiche che mai. Ella la destinò alle faccende più triviali della casa; era lei che rigovernava in cucina, lei che spazzava le scale e rifaceva le camere della signora e delle signorine; lei che dormiva a tetto, proprio in un granaio, sopra una cattiva materassa di paglia, mentre le sorelle stavano in camere coll' impiantito di legno, dov' erano letti d' ultimo gusto, e specchi da poter visi mirare dalla testa fino ai piedi. La povera figliuola tollerava ogni cosa con pazienza, e non aveva cuore di rammari-

a lai patro, qui vele haba ob-
jurgate la, propterea quod is
ese un homo qui facte ise ducte
par il naso in toto et per toto
par il uxora.

Quando la habe finite lai la-
boros, la ire a recesa in un
angulo de il foco, ubi la sese
(sedeo) lase in il ceneros;
propterea la ese apelate il Cu-
lincenere. Sed il dui de il soro-
ras, qui no ese tam despicati
quam il majori, apelate la Cen-
erentola.

EL AVENTUROS DE TELE-
MAQUE.

Par Fenelon.

Libro Primi.

Télémaque conducte par
Minerve sub il figuro de
Mentor, egresa, post un nau-
fragio, in il insulo de il dea
Calypso, qui dole etiamnum
il abito de Ulysse. Il dea re-
cepta lo favorabilu, concepta
un pasio pro lo, ofera lo im-
ortalito, et rogata de lo loi
aventuros. Lo narata a la
loi navigatio a Pylos et a
Lacedomone, loi naufragio
sur il oro de Sicile, il peri-
culo que lo habe de esi im-
olate a il manes de Anchise,
il sucursio que lo et Mentor
date a Aceste in un incursio

carsene con suo padre, il
quale l' avrebbe sgridata,
perchè era un uomo che si
faceva menare per il naso in
tutto e per tutto dalla moglie.

Quando aveva finito le sue
faccende, andava a rincantuc-
ciarsi in un angolo del focolare,
dove si metteva a sedere nella
cenere; motivo per cui la chia-
mavano comunamente la Cu-
lincenere. Ma la seconda della
sorelle, che non era così sboc-
cata come la maggiore, la chi-
amava Cenerentola.

LES AVENTURES DE TEL-
EMAQUE.

Par Fenelon.

Summario. Livre Premier. Sommaire.

Télémaque conduit par
Minerve sous la figure de
Mentor, aborde, après un
naufrage, dans l'île de la
déesse Calypso, qui regret-
tait encore le départ d'
Ulysse. Le déesse le reçoit
favorablement, conçoit de la
passion pour lui, lui offre
l'immortalité, et lui demand
ses aventures. Il lui re-
conte son voyage à Pylos et
à Lacedemone, son naufrage
sur la côte de Sicile, le peril
ou il fut d'être immolé aux
mânes d'Anchise, le secours
que lui et Mentor donnèrent
à Aceste dans un incursion

de barbarios, et il curo que
ili rego habe a recognita isti
servitio, in donati los un na-
vo a redita a losi patrio.

Calypso no quie consolata
lase di il abito de Ulysse. In
lai doloro, la concepte lase in-
filici a esa imortali. Lai antro
non longuor resonite di lai can-
to, il nimfas qui servite la no
ause alocuta la. La ambulate
sepe solu sur il floridi pratos
cum que un eternali vero mar-
gine lai insulo; sed istis pulcri
locos, procul di moderati lai
doloro, servite modo a revo-
cata il tristi memorio de
Ulysse, qui la habe hic vise
multoties circa la. Sepe la re-
manse immobili sur il litoro de il
maro, que la humectate di lai
lacrimos, et la ese sine cesatio
verse versus il oro ubi il navo
de Ulysse, obniti il undos, habe
disparite ab lai oculos.

Subitu la percepte il reliquos
de un navo que nunc ip-
sum habe facte naufragio,
scamnos de remigataros fracte
in fragmentos, il remos dis-
jecte pasim sur il sabulo, un
gubernaculo, un malo, restos,
natati sur il litoro; tunc la ob-
servata procul du homos, de
qui un parite veteri; il ali, etsi
juveni, similate Ulysse. Lo
habe isi lenito et isi superbio,

de barbares, et le soin que
ce roi eut de reconnaître ce
service, en leur donnant un
vaisseau pour retourner in
leur pays.

Calypso ne pouvait se con-
soler du depart d'Ulysse. Dans
sa douleur, elle se trouvait
malheureuse d'être immor-
telle. Sa grotte ne résonnait
plus de son chant, les nymphes
qui la servaient n'osaient lui
parler. Elle se promenait sou-
vent seule sur les gazons fleu-
ris dont un printemps éternel
bordait son île; mais ces beaux
lieux, loin de modérer sa dou-
leur, ne faisaient que lui rap-
peler le triste souvenir d'
Ulysse, qu'elle y avait vu tant
de fois auprès d'elle. Souvent
elle demeurait immobile sur le
rivage de la mer, qu'elle arro-
sait de ses larmes; et elle était
sans cesse tournée vers la côte
ou le vaisseau d' Ulysse, fen-
dant les ondes, avait disparu à
ses yeux.

Tout-a-coup elle aperçut
les debris d'un navire qui ven-
ait de faire naufrage, des
bancs de rameurs mis en pièces
les rames écartées çà et là sur
le sable, un gouvernail, un
mât, des cordages flottant sur
la côte; puis elle decouvre de
loin deux hommes, dont l'un
paraissait âgé; l'autre, quoi-
que juene, ressemblait à Ulysse.
Il avait sa douceur et sa fierté,

cum isi staturo et isi augusti inceso. Il dea comprehe quod lo ese Télémaque, filio de ili hero; sed, etsi il dees exelsa procul in cognitio omni homes, la no quie discoperata qui ese ili venerabili homo di qui Télémaque ese atende. Propterea quod il superiori dees oculata ab il inferiori omni reos que iles vela; et Minerve, qui atende Télémaque sub il figuro de Mentor, no vele a esa cog-nite par Calypso.

Interdum Calypso letate lase di un naufragio que posite in lai insulo il filio de Ulysse, ita similari a loi patro. La admo-to versus lo; et, sine pariti a scita qui lo es: Quomodo hab vo, la dicte a lo, il temerito a apulsa in mei insulo? Scita, juveni peregrino, quod iles no venta impune in mei imperio. La tente a oculata sub istis minaci verbos il letitio de lai cordo, que efulgite contra lai voluntu sur lai vultu. Télémaque response a la: O vo, quiquis vo quia esa, mortala aut dea, etsi a visa vo ile quia sumpta vo modo pro un divinita, vel vo esa insensibili a il miserio de un filio qui, quesiti isi patro ad il misericordio de il ventos et il undos, hab vise isi navo fracta contra il scopulos? Qui es igitur voi patro qui vo quesita? rogate il dea.

avec sa taille et sa demarche magesteuse. La déesse com- prit que c'était Télémaque, fils de ce héros; mais, quoique les dieux surpassent de loin en connaissance tous les hommes elle ne put découvrir qui était cet homme vénérable dont Télémaque était accompagné. C'est que les dieux supérieurs cachent aux inférieurs tout ce qu'il leur plait; et Minerve, qui accompagnait Télémaque sous le figure de Mentor, ne voulait pas être connue de Calypso.

Cependant Calypso se réjou- issait d'un naufrage qui met- tait dans son île le fils d' Ulysse, si semblable à son père. Elle s'avance vers lui; et sans faire semblant de savior qui il est; D'ou vous vient, lui dit- elle, cette témérité d'aborder en mon île? Sachez, jeune étranger, qu'on ne vient point impunément dans mon empire. Elle tâchait de couvrir sous ces paroles menaçantes la joie de son coeur, qui éclatait mal- gré elle sur son visage. Télémaque lui répondait: O vous, qui que vous soyez, mortelle ou déesse, quoiqu'à vous voir on ne puisse vous prendre que pour une divinité, seriez-vous insensible au malheur d'un fils qui, cherchant son père à la merci des vènts et des flots, a vu briser son navire contre les rochers? Quel est donc votre père qui vous cherchez? reprit

Is es nominate Ulysse, dicte Télémaque; is es uno de il re- gos qui hab, post un obsidio de dis anos, subverse il famosi Troie. Isi nomino es celebrati in omni Grece et in omni Asie, pro isi valoro in il pugnos, et etiam multior par isi sapientio in il consilios.

la déesse. Il se nomme Ulysse, dit Télémaque; c'est un des rois qui ont, après un siège de dix ans, renversé la fameuse Troie. Son nom fut célébré dans toute la Grece et dans toute l'Asie par son valeur dans les combats, et plus en- core par sa sagesse dans les conseils.

EVOLUTIO.

Par Joseph LeConte.

Capitio I.

Un Tipo de Evolutio.—Quis qui ile es familiari di il princi- pali factos conecte di il exculta- tio de un ovo. Mes omni cognita quod id incepta ut un micos- crophi germino-celo, tum creta in un ovo, tum organizata in un pulule, et ultimu creta in un pulo; et quod il toti proceso se- cuta generali, bene recognite lego. Nunc, isti proceso es evolutio. Id es multior—id es il tipo de omni evolutio. Id es ili ab que mes aquisita mesi ideo de evolutio, et sine que vele esa nuli tali verbo. Quand- oque et ubique mes inventa un proceso de mutatio multior aut parvior simili isti, et secuti le- gos similari a ilis determinati il excultatio de un ovo, mes ap- elata id evolutio.

EVOLUTION.

By LeConte.

Chapter I.

A Type of Evolution—Every one is familiar with the main facts connected with the devel- opment of an egg. We all know that it begins as a microscopic germ-cell, then grows into an egg, then or- ganizes into a chick, and final- ly grows into a cock; and that the whole process follows gen- eral, well recognized law. Now, this process is evolution. It is more—it is the type of all evo- lution. It is that from which we get our idea of evolution, and without which there would be no such word. When- ever and wherever we find a process of change more or less resembling this, and following laws similar to those determin- ing the development of an egg, we call it evolution.

Universalito de Evolutio— Evolutio ut un proceso no es confine a uno reo, el ovo, nec ut un doctrino es id confine a uno departamento de scientio—biologico. Il proceso pervasa omni il universo, et il doctrino concerna pariter quisqui departamento de scientio — si, quisqui departamento de humani penso. Id es literalu uno dimidio de omni scientio. Ergo, idi verito aut falsito, idi receptio aut rejectio, es nuli triviali materio, affecti modo un parvi angulo de il penso-regnio. Sur il contrario, id afecta profundu il fundatios de filosofio, et ergo il toti dominio de penso. Id determinata il toti positio de il mento versus Naturo et Deo.

Me hab dicte evolutio constituta uno dimidio de omni scientio. Isti quia parata a aliqui un surprinsi propositio. Me pausa a facta id boni. Quisqui sistemo de corelate partos quia esa studite ab du punctos de observatio, que data origo a du departamentos de scientio, uno de que—et il magnior et complicior — es evolutio. Il uno concerna mutatios intra il sistemo par actio et reactio inter il partos, producti equilibrio et stabilito. Il ali concerna il progresivi motio de il

Universality of Evolution— Evolution as a process is not confined to one thing, the egg, nor as a doctrine is it confined to one department of science—biology. The process pervades the whole universe, and the doctrine concerns alike every department of science—yes, every department of human thought. It is literally one-half of all science. Therefore, its truth or falsity, its acceptance or rejection, is no trifling matter, affecting only one small corner of the thought-realm. On the contrary, it affects profoundly the foundations of philosophy, and therefore the whole domain of thought. It determines the whole attitude of the mind toward Nature and God.

I have said evolution constitutes one-half of all science. This may seem to some a startling proposition. I stop to make it good. Every system of correlated parts may be studied from two points of view, which give rise to two departments of science, one of which—and the greater and more complex—is evolution. The one concerns changes within the system by action and reaction between the parts, producing equilibrium and stability; the other concerns the progressive movement of the system, as a whole,

sistemo, ut un toto, a altior et altior conditios—il motio de il puncto de equilibrio idse, par constanti levi disturbantio et reacomodatio de partos sur un altior plano, cum complicior inter-relatios. Il uno concerna il legos de sustentatio de il sistemo, il ali il legos de evolutio. Il uno concerna reos ut ids es, il ali il proceso par que ids fiera sic. Nunc, Naturo ut un toto es tali un sistemo de corelate partos. Quisqui departamento et sub-departamento de Naturo, num id esa il solari sistemo, aut il organici regnio, aut humani societio, aut il humani corporo, es tali un sistemo de corelate partos, et es ergo subjecti a evolutio. Mes quia bonius facta isti penso clari par exemplos.

Sumpta, ergo, el humani corporo. Isti complici et pulcri sistemo de corelate et subtilu adjuste partos quia esa studite in un conditio de maturito et equilibrio, in que omni il organos et functios par actio et reactio co-operata a producta perfecti stabilito, sanito et fisico felicitio. Isti studito es fisiologico. Aut il ejusdi quia esa studite in un conditio de progresivi mutatio. Nunc, mes percepta quod il stabilito es nunquam perfecti—il puncto de equilibrio es semper moti. Par il semper-mutati numero

to higher and higher conditions—the movement of the point of equilibrium itself by constant slight disturbance and readjustment of parts on a higher plane, with more complex inter-relations. The one concerns the laws of sustentation of the system, the other the laws of evolution. The one concerns things as they are, the other the process by which they become so. Now, Nature as a whole is such a system of correlated parts. Every department and sub-department of Nature, whether it be the solar system, or the earth, or the organic kingdom, or human society, or the human body, is such a system of correlated parts, and is therefore subject to evolution. We can best make this thought clear by examples:

Take, then, the human body, This complex and beautiful system of correlated and nicely-adjusted parts may be studied in a state of maturity and equilibrium, in which all the organs and functions by action and reaction co-operate to produce perfect stability, health and physical happiness. This study is physiology. Or else the same may be studied in a state of progressive change. Now, we perceive that the stability is never perfect—the point of equilibrium is ever moving. By the ever-changing

at relativi potentio de il co-op- number and relative power of
 erati partos il equilibrio es the co-operating parts the
 semper esi disturbate, modo a equilibrium is ever being dis-
 esa readjuste sur un altior turbed, only to be readjusted
 plano, cum quidem pulcrior et on a higher plane, with still
 complicior inter-relatios. Isti more beautiful and complex
 es creto, excultatio, evolutio. inter-relations. This is growth,
 Idi studito es apelate embrio- development, evolution. Its
 logico. study is called embryology.

PRIMITIVE ADVERBS.

Abhinc, ago.
 Adeo, so far.
 Adhuc, as yet, hitherto.
 Admodum, altogether, quite.
 Alias, at another time.
 Alibi, elsewhere.
 Aliqua, anywhere, anyhow.
 Aliquanto, somewhat.
 Aliter, otherwise, else.
 Aliunde, from another place.
 Antea, before.
 Aversus, backwards.
 Cras, tomorrow.
 Cur, why.
 Denuo, anew.
 Deorsum, downwards.
 Diu, for a long time.
 Dum, while
 Equidem, indeed.
 Etiamnum, still.
 Extra, outside.
 Heri, hesterno, yesterday.
 Hic, here.
 Hinc, hence.
 Huc, hither.
 Ibi, there.
 Iluc, thither.
 Impune, with impunity.
 Inde, thence.
 Insuper, besides, moreover.
 Interea, meanwhile.
 Interdum, sometimes.
 Ita, so.
 Iterum, again.
 Jam, already.
 Modo, but, only.
 Mox, soon.
 Nedum, much less.
 Nequaquam, by no means.
 Necne, or not.
 Nilominus, notwithstanding.
 Nimis, too, too much.
 No, no, not.
 Nondum, not yet.
 Nunc, now.
 Nunquam, never.
 Nuper, lately.
 Nusquam, nowhere.
 Obiter, in passing.
 Pariter, in like manner, alike.
 Parum, too little.
 Parumper, awhile.
 Pasim, here and there.
 Pene, almost.
 Poro, further, in the next place
 Postea, afterwards.
 Posthac, postibi, hereafter.
 Potius, rather.
 Pres, at hand, ready.
 Pridem, long ago.
 Procul, far, far away.
 Propterea, on that account.
 Prorsum, forward, onward.
 Quam, quomodo, how.
 Quamvis, ever so much
 Quamlibet, as you please.
 Quando, when.
 Quantopere, how much.
 Quantum, as much as.
 Quare, wherefore, whereby.
 Quasi, as if.
 Quidem, even.
 Quidni, why not.
 Quippe, by all means.
 Quondam, once, formerly.
 Quoniam, since, whereas.
 Quotidie, daily.
 Quamprimum, as soon as.
 Saltem, at least.
 Satis, enough.
 Semel, once, a single time.
 Semper, always.

Sensim, by degrees.
Sepe, often.
Si, yes.
Sic, thus.
Sicut, inasmuch as.
Simul, at the same time.
Solu, alone, only.
Statim, at once.
Subter, under.
Tandem, at length, by and by.
Tantum, so much.

Tunc, then.
Ubi, where.
Ubique, everywhere, wherever.
Una, together.
Unde, whence.
Undique, on all sides.
Usitate, as usual.
Valde, very.
Vice, instead of, in place of.
Vix, hardly, scarcely.

PREPOSITIONS.

A, to.
Ab, from.
Ad, at.
Ante, before.
Apud, chez, among.
Circum, about, around.
Cis, on this side of.
Clam, without the knowledge of.
Contra, opposite to, against.
Coram, in the presence of.
Cum, with, along with.
De, of.
Di, with, by, from.
Desuper, down.
Duranti, during.
Erga, toward.
Ex, out of.
Gratia, for the sake of.
In, in, into.
Infra, below, beneath.
Inter, between.
Intra, within.
Ob, propter, on account of.
Palam, with the knowledge of.

Par, by.
Para, in order to.
Penes, in possession of, in the power of.
Per, through, throughout.
Permi, among.
Pone, behind.
Post, after.
Preter, except.
Preterea, besides.
Pro, for.
Prope, near.
Quoad, till, until.
Secundum, according to, along.
Sine, without.
Sub, under.
Super, over.
Sur, on, upon.
Sursum, up.
Tenus, up to, as far as.
Supra, above.
Trans, across.
Ultra, beyond, past.
Versus, towards.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Aut, or else, or.
Aut—aut, either—or.
Dumodo, provided only.
Ergo, therefore.
Et, and.
Etiam, also.
Etsi, though, although.
Igitur, then, thereupon.
Quam, as, than.
Quia, because.
Quod, that.
Nam, for.

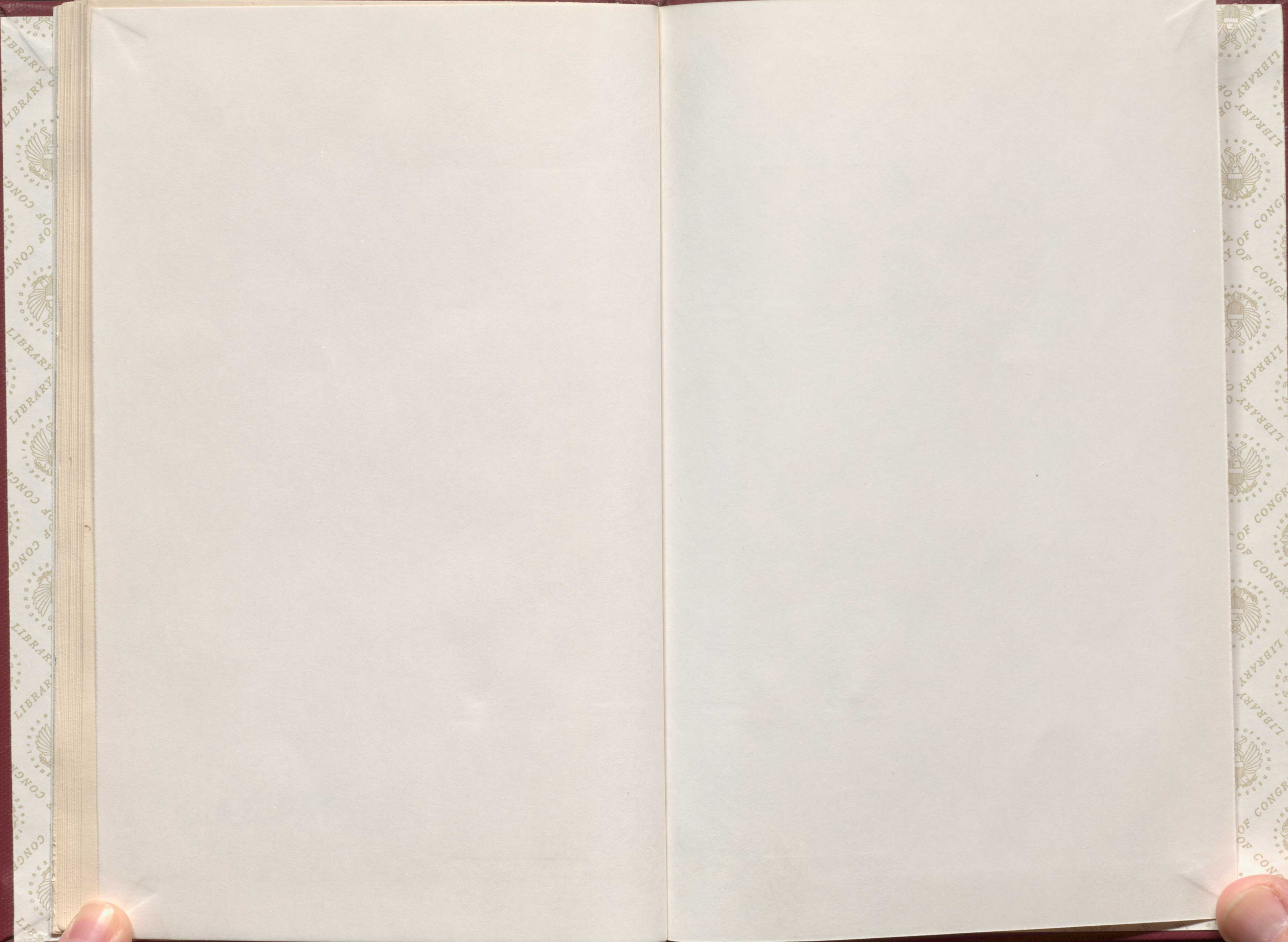
Ne, lest.
Nec—nec, neither—nor.
Nisi, unless.
Sed, but.
Propterea quod, because.
Si, if.
Tam, as, so.
Tamen, yet, however.
Ut, as.
Uti, in order that.
Utrum, whether.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

JUL 22 1907

SD 326



Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: August 2007

Preservation Technologies
A WORLD LEADER IN PAPER PRESERVATION
111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16068
(724) 779-2111

DOBBS BROS.
LIBRARY BINDING

JUL 76

ST. AUGUSTINE

FLA.
32084

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 021 585 896 0