

8—110  
 1—121  
 111  
 2—126  
 7—131  
 3—134  
 5—139  
 140  
 4—143  
 4—152  
 3—157  
 8—166  
 67, 168  
 9—176  
 8—180  
 31 192  
 3—198  
 5—197  
 200  
 1—216  
 7—220  
 1—226  
 227  
 8—266  
 68—280  
 81—293  
 94—312  
 13—315  
 16—347  
 48—370  
 71—413  
 age 110  
 age 120

## HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

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THE various languages spoken by mankind admit of being grouped together in certain great **families**, the members of each of which resemble each other more or less closely in the words used to express ideas, and in the grammatical framework of forms and inflexions by which the words are combined. One of these families of languages has been called the **Indo-European**, or **Aryan family**. It includes the Sanscrit, Persian, Slavonian, Latin, Greek, Keltic, and Teutonic languages. The Teutonic branch of this family is divided into two principal stocks, the Scandinavian and the German; and the German stock is again subdivided into High German languages (spoken in the mountainous districts of the south of Germany) and Low German languages (spoken in the northern lowlands of Germany). **English** belongs to the **Low German** branch of the **Teutonic stock**, and is akin to Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, Platt-Deutsch, and Mæso-Gothic.

The inhabitants of **Gaul** and **Britain**, when those countries were invaded by the Romans, were of **Keltic** race, and spoke various dialects of the Keltic group of languages.

The conquered Gauls adopted the Latin language, and the Franks and Normans, who at a later time established themselves in the country, adopted the language of the people they conquered. Thus it has come about that **French** is for the most part a corrupted form of Latin, belonging to that group of languages which is called '**Romance**.'

The Keltic inhabitants of Britain did not adopt the Latin language, but retained their own Keltic dialects. One of these is still spoken by the Keltic inhabitants of Wales.

**English** is the language brought into England by the **Saxons** and **Angles**, who in the fifth century conquered and dispossessed the British or Keltic inhabitants, and drove the remnants of them into the remote mountainous corners of the island, especially Wales, Cornwall (which was called West Wales), and Strathclyde (comprising Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the Western Lowlands of Scotland). They were a Teutonic race, coming from the lowland region in the north-western part of Germany. The name **Angle** appears to have belonged at first only to one division of these Teutonic invaders; but in course of time, though long before the Norman Conquest, it was