

8—110  
11—121  
111  
12—126  
17—131  
13—134  
15—139  
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11—143  
14—152  
13—157  
18—166  
167, 168  
19—176  
18—180  
11 192  
13—198  
15—197  
200  
11—216  
17—220  
11—226  
227  
18—266  
18—280  
11—293  
19—312  
13—315  
16—347  
18—370  
11—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