

LATIN.	SAXON or ANGLO-SAXON.	GERMAN.
him,	birds, thing,	
tent (of at tent ive),	awakens,	
im medi (of immediately)	before, by,	
sent (of as sent)	deed (of in deed)	
object,	his,	
quir (of inquiring)	GOthic.	
parti cular,	-than,	
causes,		
casions (of oc casions),	COMMON.	
propert y,	any, reason,	
rude,	sound, we,	
cult (of uncultivated),	as, find,	
nature, minister,	makes, arc,	
pleasures.	place, allways,	
	lie, dress,	
GERMAN.	struck, themselves,	
which,	know, borrow ing,	
un,	not, fall,	
	how, mind,	
ICELANDIC.	see, be holder,	
their,	out, it,	
	gives, kind,	
	most,	

Here are 29 from the Latin, 10 from the Anglo-Saxon, 5 from the Greek, the German 2, Dutch 1, Gothic 1, Icelandic 1, French 2, and 31 which are common to various languages.

"In the familiar offices of life, he scrupulously adhered to the grave and ceremonious politeness of his country; his respectful attention to the rich and powerful was dignified by his condescension and affability to the poorest citizens of Mecca."—*Gibbon*.

LATIN.	SAXON or ANGLO-SAXON.	GERMAN.
familiar,	he, full,	rich,
fices (of of fices)	was,	
scrupulous,		
hered (of ad hered)		
ceremonious,		
polite,	FRENCH.	COMMON.
re spect,	power,	life, grave,
digni (of dig nified)	citizens,	poorest,
de scends (of con de scend ion)		
fabil (of af fabil ity)		

This example has 12 from the Latin, 3 from the Anglo-Saxon, 1 from the German, 2 from the French, and 3 that are common.

"Reason was given us as a rule and measure, by the help of which we were to proportion our esteem of everything according to the degrees of perfection and goodness which we find therein."—*Bishop Atterbury*.

LATIN.	SAXON or ANGLO-SAXON.	COMMON.
pro port,	us, our,	rule,
gree (of de grees)	good,	measure,
per (of per fect ion)	there,	help,
		were,
		esteem,
		cord (of ac cord)

In this, 4 are Latin, 4 Anglo-Saxon, and 7 common.

"In the language even of rude uncultivated tribes, we can trace some attention to the grace and force of those expressions which they used, when they sought to persuade or to affect."—*Biar*.

LATIN.	SAXON or ANGLO-SAXON.	COMMON.
tribes,	those,	even,
trace,		can,
grace,		some,
press (of ex press ions)		when,
used,		sought,
suade (of per suade)		

This has 6 from the Latin, 1 from the Anglo-Saxon, and 5 common.

"In this pursuit, I found almost insuperable difficulties, from the want of a dictionary for explaining many new words, which recent discoveries in the physical sciences had introduced into use.

"The exact number of these terms now introduced for the first time into a work of this nature, is not known.

"Yet in this part, embracing, as it does, the whole circle of ideas embodied in the language of a people, the utmost efforts of the lexicographer are only an approximation towards the end in view."—*Noah Webster*.

LATIN.	ANGLO-SAXON.	GREEK.
suit (of pur suit)	words,	tribe,
super able,	first,	
dif (of dif ficulties)	yet,	
dict (of dict ionary)	bodied,	
plain (of ex plain ing)	wards,	
cent (of re cent)		
sciences,		
duced (of intro duced)		
act (of ex act)		physic (of phys ical)
number,		lexic ographer,
people,		
forts (of et forts)		
prox (of ap prox imate)		
view,		

COMMON.
et er na l, all,
does, want, new,
whole, many,
ideas, cover (of discoveries)
end, had, now,
terms,
work,

Here we have 15 from the Latin, 5 from the Anglo-Saxon, 3 from the Greek, 1 from the Danish, and 15 common.

Altogether, there are 75 from the Latin, 38 from the Anglo-Saxon, 8 from the Greek, 4 from the German, 2 from the Dutch, 1 from the Gothic, Icelandic 1, Danish 1, French 6, and 66 that have come from various languages.

For the sake of impartiality, we have taken Noah Webster's division, as far as it goes. And it will be seen that, in each successive example, the words are excluded which appeared in the examples preceding.

What strikes us as remarkable in the foregoing illustrations, is the continued repetition of a few small Anglo-Saxon words. Indeed, they make up so much of the English language, that without their continual repetition, it would completely lose the Anglo-Saxon features which it possesses. Had the language been called Teutonic, which would have been a more appropriate name, it would then have embraced the greater number of the words that are classed as common to other languages.

But even then, the Latin words would take precedence, as to the number; for in continuous translation, more un-repeated Latin words appear, as we progress, than Teutonic.