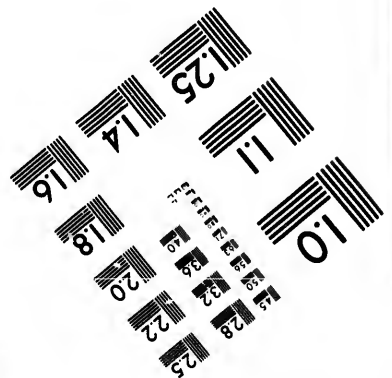
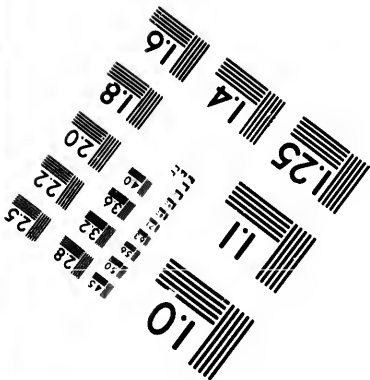
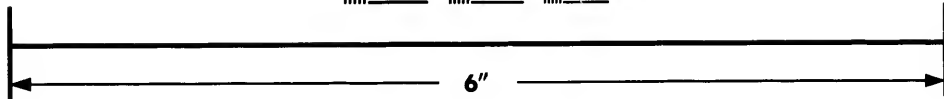
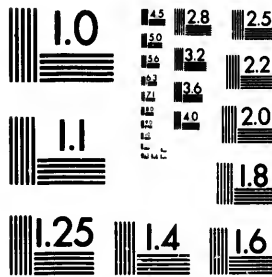


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

15
128
32
25
36
22
20
18

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

10
01
57

© 1985

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires: | |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
			/								

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

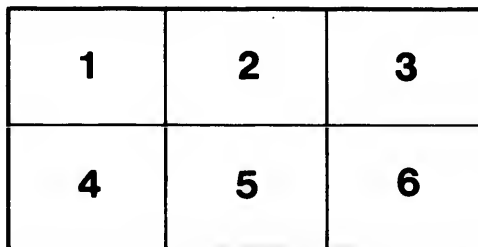
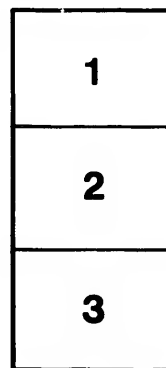
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Québec

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

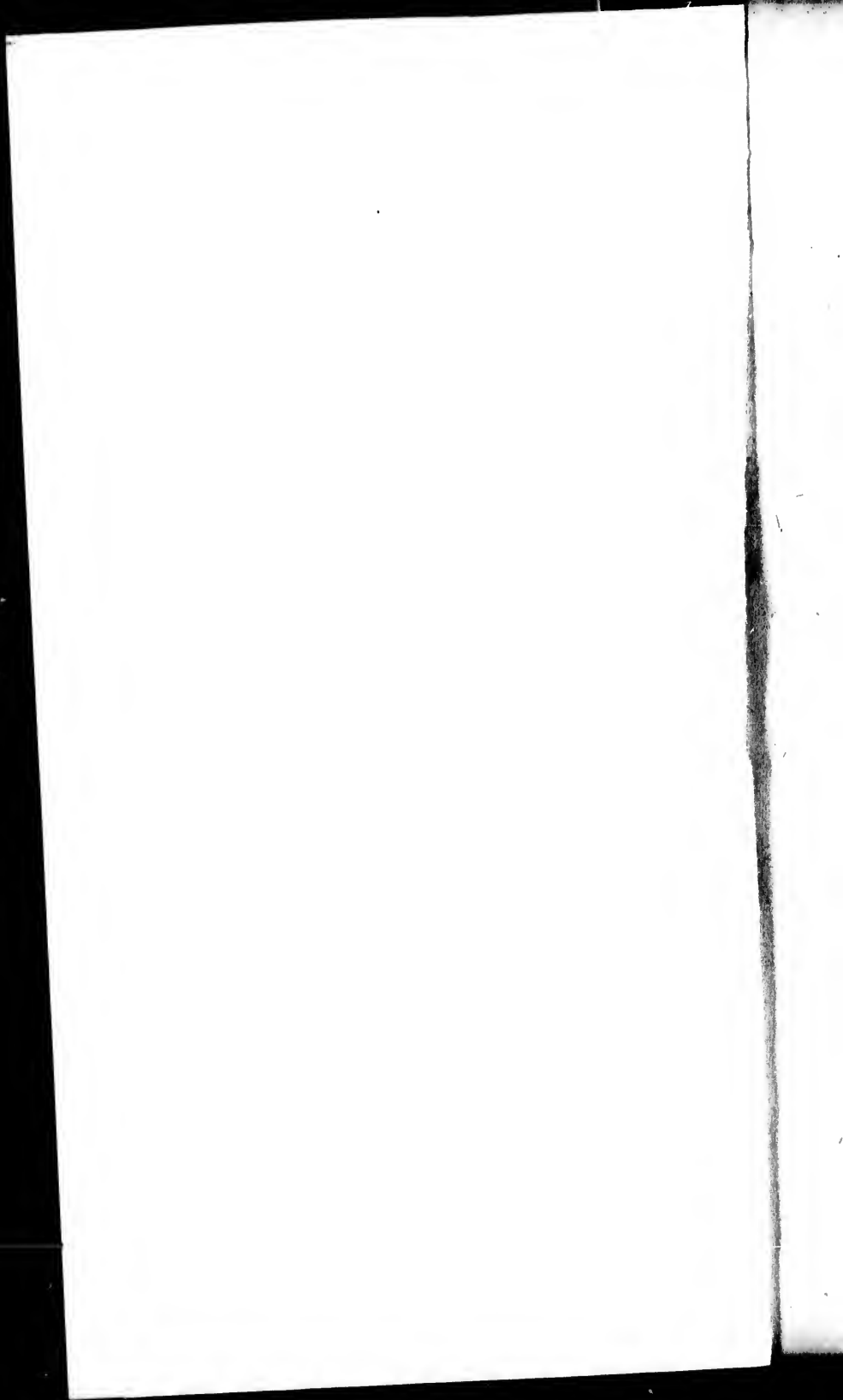
e
étails
s du
modifier
r une
image

s

errata
to

pelure,
n à

32X



S P422.2
P 847 f

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A T R E A T I S E

ON THE

GENDER OF NOUNS.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE
SAINTE-ANNE

60571

Entered according to Act of the Provincial Legislature
in the year 1845, by Léon Potel, Esq.; in the office of
the Registrar of the Province of Canada.

311010111111
301111111111

11111

FOR

6

PRINT

S

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A SELECTION

OF

MNEMONICAL RULES

FOR FINDING OUT, WITHOUT A DICTIONARY,

THE

GENDER OF NOUNS.

L. P.

Les Éditions
de la
Presse
de
Montreal
MONTREAL:

PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

SOLD BY ARMOUR & RAMSAY,
AND

E. R. FABRE & C^{IE}.

1845.

A KEY
TO THE ABBREVIATIONS.

m.	<i>masculine.</i>
f.	<i>feminine.</i>
pl.	<i>plural.</i>
—	<i>when the word is alike in both languages.</i>

STUDY TO USE
FOR THE CLASS

P
ha
to
lio
un
bee
a b
ble
bee
and
the
in t
new
with
Fre
T
(lay
mar
one
rule
will
thos

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

In French there are two genders, the masculine and the feminine. The masculine belongs to the male kind : as, *un homme*, a man ; *un lion*, a lion, &c.

The feminine belongs to the female kind : as, *une femme*, a woman ; *une lionne*, a lioness, &c.

But, through imitation, this distinction has been extended to all substantives : so *un livre*, a book, is masculine in French ; *une table*, a table, is feminine, &c.

The gender of the French nouns has always been a source of great difficulty to foreigners, and especially to those whose native tongue is the English language, which is so simple and easy in that respect. The following pages contain a new method of finding almost instantly, and without the aid of a dictionary, the gender of any French noun used in common discourse.

The first twenty-two letters of the alphabet (laying aside *k* and *w*) have been taken, and as many nouns have been chosen, beginning with one of those letters, to exemplify each one of the rules for the masculine gender ; and the rules will henceforth be quoted from the names of those STANDARD NOUNS.

Beginning again the alphabet, its first eight letters are the initials of as many nouns exemplifying the rules for the feminine gender. Thus by hearing, or over-reading several times these thirty unmemorial words, a pupil will easily retain them, without being liable to any mistake, as the examples for the feminine gender (the last excepted) end in a full sound, whilst the standard words, with similar initials for the masculine gender, end in a faint sound, and mostly in an *e* mute, the last only excepted.

Of these thirty rules, fifteen, viz. *Abel*, and the next eleven, *Agnès*, (*la St.*) *Benoît*, and (*de la*) *Courtray*, are founded on signification, and we will name them IDEOLOGIC rules; the other fifteen rules, as, *Nitre*, &c. *Durété*; &c. are founded on termination, and we will name them LEXIC rules. Of these, the last for each gender, *XYLON* and *HAIE*, are the principal or general rules, and are subordinate to the foregoing particular Lexic rules, as the Lexic are to the Ideologic (which have so few exceptions, that they may almost be considered as definitive rules,) and all these rules are subordinate to the list of irregulars.

So *orateur* (orator) would be feminine, according to the rule *grandeur*, and *brebis* (ewe) would be masculine, according to rule *XYLON*, if they were not over-ruled, *orateur* by rule *Abel*, and *brebis* by rule *Agnès*.

Let us prove that it is always the shortest and surest way, to begin with looking in the list of exceptions, or irregular words, to proceed afterwards to the particular rules, and to end with the general rules, where we usually begin. You wish to know the gender of *contagion* (—); *incendie* (conflagration); *érable* (maple); *pupâtre* (dark); *ministère* (ministry); *mi-carême* (Mid-vent); *ambition* (—).

Firstly. You look for them in the list of irregulars; and finding there *incendie* and *contagion*, you need go no farther for them. According to the common method, you would have commenced with the general rule, which shows you, that if it were not for particular rules or exceptions, *contagion* would be masculine, and *incendie* feminine; therefore you would have been obliged to peruse the twenty-eight particular rules, and afterwards the list of irregulars.

Secondly. Among other rules, you will find that *érable* and *mi-carême* are subject to the Ideologic, *Frêne*, and (*la St.*) *Benoît*; and,

Thirdly. That *pupâtre*, *ministère*, *ambition*, follow the analogy of the Lexic *Ni-tre*, *S-tère*, and *Ex-trac-tion*.

It is evident, that if you become perfectly acquainted with the exceptions contained in the list of irregulars, you will be able, without any hesitation, to give immediately the gender of any proposed noun. Therefore, copy several times this list; affix to each noun the initial letter of the rule to which its gender is contrary; then form these irregular nouns in groups, according to their opposition to the rules liable to exceptions, which rules will be found to consist of seventeen only; since the rules *S-tère* and *Ex-trac-tion* have each but a single exception. Repeat the same exercise, by leaving out the nouns, the gender of which you already know; and thus reducing every time this list, you will soon acquire a perfect knowledge of all the irregulars.

This little treatise on the genders of the French nouns, is taken, with a few alterations, from the valuable work entitled, *Cours de langue Française*, par P. A. LEMARE.

**LIST OF SUBSTANTIVES IRREGULAR IN
RESPECT OF GENDER.**

Instead of forming a separate list of those substantives which are masculine in one signification, and feminine in another, they have been included in this list, and printed in small capitals.

A

Abaque,		<i>Abacus;</i>
achores,	pl.	<i>achors;</i>
acousmate,		<i>acousma;</i>
acre,		—;
acrostiche,		<i>acrostic;</i>
acte,		<i>act;</i>
adiante,		<i>adiantum;</i>
adminicule,		<i>slight proof;</i>
AIDE,	{	m. <i>helper;</i>
	{	f. <i>help;</i>
AIGLE,	{	m. <i>eagle, great genius;</i>
	{	f. <i>Roman standard;</i>
alarme,		<i>alarm;</i>
albugo,		—;
allège,		<i>lighter;</i>
alvéole,		<i>cell of a bee;</i>
ambages,	f. pl.	<i>preamble;</i>
ambe,		—;
amble,		—;
atabre,		<i>amber;</i>
ame,		<i>soul;</i>
amertume,		<i>bitterness;</i>
améthyste,		<i>amethyst;</i>
amiante,		<i>amiantus;</i>
amitié,		<i>friendship;</i>
AMOURS, pl.	{	m. <i>love-gods;</i>
	{	f. <i>love mistress;</i>
amulette,		<i>amulet;</i>
anagramme,		<i>anagram;</i>
analectes,	pl.	<i>analects;</i>
ANGE,	{	r. <i>angel;</i>
	{	f. <i>kind of thornback;</i>

angle (et ses composés),	angle (and its com-
animalcule,	—; [pounds;]
antidote,	—;
antimoine,	antimony;
antipode,	—;
aparié,	aside;
aphélie,	aphelion;
aphtes,	pl. aphthæ;
apogée,	apogee;
apographe,	apograph;
apologue,	—;
araxe,	araxus;
arbre,	tree;
argile,	white clay;
arme,	arm, weapon;
aromate,	aromatic;
arrêté,	resolution;
artère,	artery;
ascarides,	pl. —;
aspre,	asper (Turkish coin);
astérisque,	asterisk;
astragale,	astragal;
athénée,	athenæum;
atrabile,	black choler;
aubépine,	hawthorn;
auge,	trough;
augure,	augury;
AUNE,	{ m. alder-tree;
	{ f. ell;
autographe,	autograph;
automate,	automaton;
automne,	autumn;
avarice,	—;
axe,	axis, axletree.

B

Bagne,	Bagnio;
baliste,	balista, buoy;
BARDE	{ m. bard, poet;
	{ f. slice of bacon;

EN

antives
nine in
printed

us;
;

ck;

basalte,	basalt ;
bastion,	— ;
batiste,	linen cambric ;
bauge,	soil of a wild boar ;
bécarre,	b sharp ;
béjaune,	booby ;
bénédictité,	grace before meals ;
BERCE,	{ m. red-breast ;
bergame,	{ f. cow-parsnip ;
bernacle,	sort of hangings ;
bésicles,	barnacle ;
beurre,	f. pl. temple glasses ;
bièvre,	butter ;
bile,	beaver ;
birème,	— ;
bison,	biremis ;
bistre,	— ;
blason,	— ;
boisson,	blazon in heraldry ;
bonheur,	drink ;
Bosphore,	happiness ;
boucle,	Bosphorus ;
bourdaine,	buckle ;
branle,	black alder ;
bréviaire,	joggin g
brume,	breviary ;
bru,	fog ;
buffle,	daughter-in-law ;
	buffalo.
	C
Cable,	— ;
cadavre,	corpse ;
cadre,	frame ;
caducée,	Mercury's wand ;
cage,	— ;
calibre,	bore, size, sort ;
calque,	counter-drawing ;
Calvaire,	Calvary ;
calville,	sort of apple ;

c
c
ca
ca
ca
ca
CA
C
ca
Ca
CA
ca
CA
cas
cas
cat
cat
cat
cau
cén
cer
cha
cha
chan
char
char
chau
chiff
chio
chè
CHOS
cibo
cicat
• S

camée,	— ;
camphre,	<i>camphor</i> ;
cancre,	<i>crab-fish</i> ;
candélabre,	<i>chandelier</i> ;
cantique,	<i>canticle</i> ;
capitole,	<i>capitol</i> ;
CAPRE ;	{ m. <i>privateer</i> ;
Capricorne,	{ f. <i>caper</i> ;
capuce,	<i>Capricorn</i> ;
Carnaval,	<i>cowl</i> ;
CARPE,	{ m. <i>wrist</i> ;
carosse,	{ f. <i>carp</i> ;
CARTOUCHE,	{ m. <i>scroll</i> ;
casque,	{ f. <i>cartouch, cartridge</i> ;
caste,	<i>helmet</i> ;
catafalque,	<i>tribe</i> ;
catalogue,	<i>catafalco</i> ;
catarrhe,	— ;
caustique,	<i>catarrh</i> ;
cénotaphe,	<i>caustic</i> ;
cerce,	<i>cenotaph</i> ;
chambranle,	<i>ring, circle,</i>
chancre,	<i>jumbs</i> ;
chanson,	<i>cancer</i> ;
chanvre,	<i>song</i> ;
chartre,	<i>hemp</i> ;
chaux,	<i>charter</i> ;
chiffre,	<i>lime</i> ;
chiourme,	<i>cypher, figure</i> ;
chœur,	<i>a galley's crew</i> ;
CHOSE,	<i>choir, chorus</i> ;
ciboire,	{ quelque m. <i>something</i> ; *
cicatrice,	{ f. <i>thing</i> ;
	<i>calice</i> ;
	— ;

* *Something good, quelque chose de bon.*

cidre,		<i>cider</i> ;
cierge,		<i>wax taper</i> ;
cime,		<i>top</i> ;
cimeterre,		<i>scimidar</i> ;
cimetière,		<i>church-yard</i> ;
cinabre,		<i>cinnabar</i> ;
cippe,		<i>cippus</i> ;
cirque,		<i>circus</i> ;
cistophore,		<i>cistophorus</i> ;
clé,		<i>key</i> ;
cloaque,		<i>sink, common sewer</i> ;
COCHE,	{ m.	<i>packet-boat</i> ;
	{ f.	<i>notch, old saw</i> ;
Coryte,		<i>Cocylus</i> ;
code,		— ;
codicille,		<i>codicil</i> ;
codile,		<i>codille</i> ;
cœur,		<i>heart</i> ;
coffre,		<i>chest</i> ;
colysée,		<i>co'ysæum</i> ;
colloque,		<i>colloquy</i> ;
collyre,		<i>collyrium</i> ;
Colosse,		<i>Colossus</i> ;
colure,		— ;
comble,		<i>top</i> ;
comestible,		<i>eatables</i> ;
comité,		<i>committee</i> ;
commentaire,		<i>commentary</i> ;
commerce,		— ;
compte,		<i>account</i> ;
compulsoire,		<i>warrant</i> ;
comté,		<i>county</i> ;
conciliabule,		<i>conventicle</i> ;
conclave,		— ;
cuncombres,		<i>cucumber</i> ;
concourme,		<i>curcuma</i> ;
cône		— ;
congé,		<i>leave, discharge</i> ;
congre,		<i>canger eel</i> ;

ron
con
con
con
con
COR
COR
COR
CÔTE
COT
COU
COU
COUN
COUT
CRAB
CRÂN
CRA
CRÉM
CRE
crép
crible
croix
croun
cube
cuille
cuiss
culte
cygne
cylind
Danu
dartr
débâc
déboi

<i>rontagion,</i>	— ;
<i>conte,</i>	<i>tale ;</i>
<i>contre-poison,</i>	<i>antidote ;</i>
<i>contrôle,</i>	<i>control ;</i>
<i>conventicule,</i>	<i>conventicle ;</i>
CORNETTE	{ m. <i>cornet, standard bearer ;</i>
	{ f. <i>cornet, head-dress ;</i>
<i>corpuscule,</i>	— ;
<i>corymbe,</i>	<i>corymb ;</i>
<i>coryphée,</i>	<i>coryphaeus ;</i>
<i>côté,</i>	<i>side ;</i>
<i>cothurne,</i>	<i>buskin ;</i>
<i>coude,</i>	<i>elbow :</i>
COUPLE	{ m. <i>brace, pair :</i>
	{ f. <i>some :</i>
<i>cour,</i>	<i>court, yard ;</i>
<i>coutume,</i>	<i>custom :</i>
<i>crabe,</i>	<i>crab :</i>
<i>crâne,</i>	<i>skull :</i>
CRAVATE,	{ m. <i>croak :</i>
	{ f. <i>cravat :</i>
<i>crème,</i>	<i>cream :</i>
CREPE,	{ m. <i>erape :</i>
	{ l. <i>pancake :</i>
<i>crépuscule,</i>	<i>twilight :</i>
<i>crible,</i>	<i>sieve :</i>
<i>croix,</i>	<i>cross :</i>
<i>eroinorne,</i>	<i>krumhorn :</i>
<i>cube,</i>	— ;
<i>cuiller,</i>	<i>spoon :</i>
<i>cuisson,</i>	<i>cooking :</i>
<i>culte,</i>	<i>worship :</i>
<i>cygne,</i>	<i>swan :</i>
<i>cyindre,</i>	<i>cylinder :</i>
D	
<i>Danube,</i>	— ;
<i>dartre,</i>	<i>scurf :</i>
<i>débâcle,</i>	<i>breaking of the ice !</i>
<i>déboire,</i>	<i>after-taste :</i>

etier ;

décalogue,
 décombres,
 décrotoire,
 dedale,
 DÉLICE,
 DÉLICES,
 délire,
 délivre,
 démérite,
 dent,
 déshonneur,
 désordre,
 dextre,
 diacode,
 dialecte,
 dialogue,
 diapason,
 dictionnaire,
 dièse,
 dime,
 diocèse,
 disque,
 distique,
 dithyrambe,
 dividende,
 divorce,
 dogue,
 domaine,
 dot,
 douaire,
 doute,
 dragme,
 dromadaire,

— :
 pl. *rubbish* :
 shoe-brush :
 labyrinth :
 m. sing. } *delight*;
 f. pi. } *delirium* :
 after-birth :
 demerit :
 tooth :
 dishonour :
 disorder :
 right hand :
 diacodium :
 dialect :
 — ;
 — ;
dictionary :
diesis :
tithe :
 — ;
disk :
distich :
dithyrambus :
dividend :
 — ;
mastiff :
domain :
portion :
jointure, dower :
doubt :
drachm :
dromedary :

Eau ,

ECHO ,

écritoire,
 écume,

water :
 { m. *echo, the sound* :
 { f. *Echo, the nymph* :
 inkstand :
 foam :

elléb
 élyse
 émé
 emp
 empy
 enclu
 encor
 ENFA
 énigm
 ENSEI
 ensei
 entam
 éolypy
 épice,
 épigra
 épilog
 épine,
 épisode
 épilog
 épître,
 éponge
 équate
 équilib
 équino
 Erèbe,
 érysip
 escarbo
 escland
 escrime
 ESPACE
 éstame,
 estime,
 eupatoi
 euphor
 exempl

ellébore,	<i>hellebore :</i>
élysée,	<i>elysium :</i>
émétique,	<i>emetic :</i>
empire,	— ;
empyrée,	<i>empyrean :</i>
enclume.	<i>anvil :</i>
encombre,	<i>encumbrance :</i>
ENFANT,	{ m. <i>child :</i>
	{ f. <i>girl</i>
énigme,	<i>riddle :</i>
ENSEIGNE,	{ m. <i>ensign :</i>
	{ f. <i>sign-post :</i>
ensemble,	<i>whale :</i>
entame,	<i>first cut :</i>
éolypyle,	— ;
épice,	<i>spice :</i>
épigramme,	<i>epigram :</i>
épilogue,	— ;
épine,	<i>thorn :</i>
épisode,	— ;
épilogue,	<i>Roman great coat :</i>
épître,	<i>epistle :</i>
éponge,	<i>sponge :</i>
équateur,	<i>equator :</i>
équilibre,	<i>equilibrium :</i>
équinoxe,	<i>equinox :</i>
Erèbe,	<i>Erebus :</i>
érysipèle,	<i>erysipelus :</i>
escarboucle,	<i>carbuncle :</i>
esclandre,	<i>uproar ;</i>
escrime,	<i>fencing ;</i>
ESPACE,	{ m. <i>space ;</i>
	{ f. <i>space in printing ;</i>
estame,	<i>worsted ;</i>
estime,	<i>esteem ;</i>
eupatoire,	<i>cupatorium ;</i>
euphorbe,	<i>euphorbium ;</i>
exemplaire,	<i>copy ;</i>

EXEMPLE,

{ m. *example* ;
 { f. *copy for writing* ;

exergue,

— ;
Exodus ;

Exode,

exordium.

exorde,

F

Façon,

fashion, manner ;

faim,

hunger ;

faulx, or faux

scythe,

fenêtre,

window ;

ferme,

farm ;

faurre,

chuff, mowed shaw,

fiacre,

hack ;

file,

file, row ;

filigrane,

filigrée ;

fin,

end ;

flamme,

flame ;

fleuve,

large river ;

foi,

faith ;

foie,

liver ;

fois,

time, fold ;

FORET,

{ m. *drill, piercer* ;

{ f. *forest* ;

FOUDRE,

{ m. *large tun, genius* ;

{ f. *thunderbolt* ;

FOURBE.

{ m. *double-dealer* ;

{ f. *cheat* ;

fourmi,

ant ;

frime,

show ;

fuste,

galley.

G

Gamme,

Gamut :

GARDE,

{ m. *keeper, ward* :

{ f. *watch, hi't, nurse* :

gazon,

green turf :

génie,

genius :

genièvre,

juniperberry, gin :

genre,

gender, kind :

GEN

gen

ging

girol

gîte,

GIVR

glai

globe

globu

glu,

golfe,

gomm

gouffr

goug

gourn

grade.

GREFF

grimo

grison

group

GUEU

guêtr

GUIDE

gymna

gynéc

gypse,

Hâle,

hart ;

hâvre ;

* Gen

be in th

It must

GENS*,	{	m. pl. <i>people, folks;</i>
		f. <i>people, folks;</i>
gent,	f. sing.	<i>tribe;</i>
gingembre,		<i>ginger;</i>
girosle,		<i>cloves;</i>
gîte,		<i>hare's form, lodgings;</i>
GIVRE,	{	m. <i>hoar-frost;</i>
		f. <i>snake in heraldry;</i>
glaive,		<i>sword;</i>
globe,		—;
globule,		—;
glu,		<i>bird-lime;</i>
golfe,		<i>gum;</i>
gomme,		<i>gulf;</i>
gouffre,		<i>abyss;</i>
gouge,		—;
gourme,		<i>strangles;</i>
grade,		<i>degree;</i>
GREFFE,	{	m. <i>register's office;</i>
		f. <i>graft;</i>
grimoire,		<i>conjuror's book;</i>
grison,		<i>greybeard, grizzle;</i>
groupe,		<i>group;</i>
GUEULE,	{	m. pl. <i>gules in heraldry;</i>
		f. <i>mouth of a best;</i>
guêtre,		<i>spatterdash;</i>
GUIDE,	{	m. —;
		f. <i>rein;</i>
gymnase,		<i>gymnasium;</i>
gynécée,		<i>gynæcium;</i>
gypse,		<i>parget-stone.</i>

H

Hâle,	<i>sunburning;</i>
hart;	<i>halter;</i>
havre;	<i>haven, harbor;</i>

* *Gens* requires the adjective which is put before it to be in the feminine gender; although when placed after, it must remain in the masculine.

HELIOTROPE,	}	m. <i>turn-sole</i> ;
hémisphère,		f. —, <i>jasper</i> ;
hémistiche,		— ;
hiéroglyphe,		<i>hémistich</i> ;
<i>histoire</i> ;		<i>hieroglyphic</i> ;
liombre,		<i>history</i> ;
honneur,		<i>omber</i> ;
horizon,		<i>honor</i> ;
<i>horloge</i> ,		— ;
horoscope,		<i>clock</i> ;
<i>huile</i> ,		— ;
<i>huître</i> ,		<i>oil</i> ;
hyménée,		<i>oyster</i> ;
		<i>wedlock</i> ;
HYMNE,	}	m. <i>hymn</i> (in general) ;
hypocondre,		f. <i>hymn</i> (Christian) ;
		<i>hypocondriac</i> .
		I
Iambe,		<i>iambus</i> ;
<i>île</i> ,		<i>isle</i> ;
<i>image</i> ,		— ;
immeuble,		<i>real estate</i> ;
<i>immondice</i> ,	f.	<i>impurity</i> ;
<i>immondices</i> ,	f. pl.	<i>dirt, filth</i> ;
incendie,		<i>conflagration</i> ;
indicule,		<i>slight indication</i> ;
<i>injustice</i> ,		— ;
<i>inimitié</i> ,		<i>enmity</i> ;
insecte,		<i>insect</i> ;
		J
INTERLIGNE,	}	m. <i>interline</i> ;
intermède,		f. <i>interval in printing</i> ;
intervalle,		<i>interlude</i> ;
inventaire,		<i>interval</i> ;
		<i>inventory</i> ;
IRIS,	}	m. <i>iris-rainbow</i> ;
ivoire,		f. <i>Iris, sprig-crystal</i> ;
		<i>ivory</i> .
Jable,		<i>notch of a cask</i> ;

Janic
jaspe
jaug
jeune
justic

Labet
labyri
lame,
lange,

LAQUE

lare,
lars,
larme,
laticlav
leçon,
lettre,
légion,
légitime
leurre,
Lévitiqu
lexique,
libelle,
lice,
lierre,
lièvre,
limbe,
lime,

LIS
liste,
lithophyt

LIVRE,
lobe,
lobule,
loge,

Janicule, *Janiculus* ;
 jaspe, *jasper* ;
 jauge, *gauge* ;
 jeûne, *fast, fasting* ;
 justice, —.

L

Labeur, *labor* ;
 labyrinthe, *labyrinth* ;
 lame, *blade* ;
 lange, *swaddling-clothes* ;
 LAQUE, { m. *china-varnish* ;
 f. *gumlac* ;
 lare, *larus, a bird* ;
 lares, pl. —, *penates* ;
 larme, *tear* ;
 laticlave, *laticlavium* ;
 leçon, *lesson* ;
 lettre, *letter* ;
 légion, — ;
 légitime, *portion* ;
 leurre, *lure* ;
 Lévitique, *Leviticus* ;
 lexique, *lexicon* ;
 libelle, *libel* ;
 lice, *list, bitch-hound* ;
 lierre, *ivy* ;
 lièvre, *hare* ;
 limbe, *limb* ;
 lime, *file* ;
 LIS { m. *lily, flower-de-lis* ;
 { ou lys, f. *Lys, river in Flanders* ;
 liste, *list* ;
 lithophyte, *lithophyta* ;
 LIVRE, { m. *book* ;
 { f. *pound* ;
 lobe, — ;
 lobule, — ;
 loge, *lodge* ;

logogriphe,		<i>logogriph ;</i>
loi,		<i>law ;</i>
lombes,		<i>loins ;</i>
LOUTRE ,	{	m. <i>hat of otter hair ;</i>
		f. <i>otter ;</i>
louvre,		<i>palace ;</i>
lucre,		— ;
luminaire,		<i>luminary ;</i>
luxe,		<i>luxury ;</i>
lycée,		<i>lyceum.</i>
		MI
Macle,		<i>water-chesnut ;</i>
main,		<i>hand ;</i>
malaise,		<i>uneasiness ;</i>
malheur,		<i>misfortune ;</i>
malice,		— ;
MANCHE,	{	m. <i>handle ;</i>
		f. <i>sleeve ;</i>
mânes,		pl. —, <i>ghost ;</i>
manicle,		<i>hand-fetters ;</i>
manipule,		<i>maniple ;</i>
MANŒUVRE,	{	m. <i>laborer, hodman ;</i>
		f. <i>working of a ship ;</i>
manque,		<i>want ;</i>
marbre,		<i>marble ;</i>
martyr,		— ;
MARTYRE,	{	m. <i>martyrdom ;</i>
		f. <i>martyr ;</i>
masque,		<i>mask ;</i>
massacre,		— ;
matrice,		<i>womb ;</i>
mausolée,		<i>mausoleum ;</i>
maxime,		<i>maxim ;</i>
méandre,		<i>meander ;</i>
médianoche,		<i>flesh meal, taken at mid-</i> <i>night of a fish day ;</i>
membre,		<i>member, limb ;</i>
MÉMOIRE,	{	m. <i>bill, account, petition ;</i>
		f. <i>memory ;</i>

mé
 mer
 ME
 mer
 mér
 mer
 més
 mét
 meul
 micr
 milic
 mitre
 MODÈ
 modè
 inodu
 moiss
 moitié
 MOLE,
 monde
 monoc
 monol
 monop
 montic
 montre
 mort,
 MOUFL
 MOULE
 MOUSS
 mouss
 musle,
 multipli
 murmur
 musée,

ménisque,		<i>meniscus ;</i>
mer,		<i>sea ;</i>
MERCI,	{	m. <i>thanks ;</i>
		f. <i>mercy ;</i>
mercure,		<i>mercury ;</i>
mérite,		<i>merit ;</i>
merle,		<i>blackbird ;</i>
mésaise,		<i>distress ;</i>
météore,		<i>meteor ;</i>
meuble,		<i>piece of furniture ;</i>
microscope,		— ;
milice,		<i>militia ;</i>
mitre,		— ;
MODE,	{	m. <i>mood ;</i>
		f. <i>mode, fashion ;</i>
modèle,		<i>model ;</i>
module,		— ;
moisson,		<i>harvest ;</i>
moitié,		<i>moiety, half ;</i>
MOLE,	{	m. <i>mole, pier ;</i>
		f. <i>mole, moon-calf ;</i>
monde,		<i>world ;</i>
monocorde,		<i>monochord ;</i>
monologue,		— ;
monopole,		<i>monopoly ;</i>
monticule,		<i>hillock ;</i>
montre,		<i>watch ;</i>
mort,		<i>death ;</i>
MOUFLE,	{	m. <i>pulley ;</i>
		f. <i>mitten ;</i>
MOULE,	{	m. <i>mould, model ;</i>
		f. <i>muscle (shell fish) ;</i>
MOUSSE,	{	m. <i>ship-boy ;</i>
		f. <i>moss ;</i>
mousson,		<i>monsoon ;</i>
musle,		<i>muzzle ;</i>
multiplicande,		<i>multiplicand ;</i>
murmure,		<i>murmur ;</i>
musée,		<i>museum.</i>

tip

at mid-
sh day ;

petition ;

N.

Nage,
narcisse,
navire,
nécessaire,
nef,
négoce,
neige,
nimbe,
Noël,
noix,
nombre,
notice,
nuit,
numéraire,

swimming ;
daffodil ;
ship ;
travelling-box ;
nave of a church ;
trade ;
snow ;
glory in painting ;
Christmas ;
nut ;
number ;
— ;
night ;
coin, money.

O

Obélisque,
ŒUVRE,
œuvres,
OFFICE,
oison,
Olympe,
OMBRE,
ongle,
opprobre,
opuscule,
orbe,
ordre,
orge mondé, perlé,
orge,
ovale,
outré,

obelisk ;
 { m. *musical work ;*
 { f. *action ;*
 { f. pl. *works of an author ;*
 { m. —, *business ;*
 { f. *pantry, larder ;*
gosling ;
Olympus ;
 { m. —, *a game at cards ;*
 { f. *shade, shadow ;*
nail, claw ;
disgrace ;
small composition ;
orb, circle ;
order ;
peeled barley ;
barley ;
ellipsis ;
leather pipe or vessel.

P

Pacte,
Pactole,

compact ;
Pactolus ;

PA
 pa
 pa
 pa
 PA
 pa
 pa
 pa
 pa
 pa
 PA
 pâq
 par
 par
 PAR
 para
 para
 paré
 parj
 Par
 para
 part
 part
 pâté
 patri
 pav
 peau
 pécu
 pédi
 peig
 Pélo
 péna
 PENI

PAGE,	}	m. —, of a prince ;
·pagne,		f. —, in a book ;
pair,		coarse colton cloth ;
palestre,		peace ;
		wrestling place ;
PALME,	}	m. hand's breadth ;
pampre,		f. palm branch ;
panache,		leafy vinebranch ;
panorace,		bunch of feathers ;
panegyrique,		pancratium ;
pantographe,		panegyric ;
pantomime,		pantograph ;
		— ;
PAQUE,	}	m. easter sacrament ;
pâques,		f. passover ;
paradoxe,	}	f. pl. easter ;
paragraphe,		paradox ;
		paragraph ;
PARALLÈLE,	}	m. comparison ,
paraphe,		f. parallel ;
parapluie,		flourish in writing ;
parère,		umbrella ;
parjure,		commercial question ;
Parnasse,		perjury ;
paroi,		Parnassus ;
part,		partition ;
parterre,		—, share ;
pâté,		flower-garden ;
patrimoine,		pasty, pie ;
paume,		patrimony ;
peau,		tennis, palm of the hand ;
pécule,		skin ;
pédicule,		peculium ;
peigne,		pedicle, stalk ;
Péloponèse,		comb ;
pénates,		Peloponnesus ;
		— ;
PENDULE ,	}	m. pendulum ;
		f. clock ;

pène,		<i>bolt of a lock ;</i>
pentacorde,		<i>pentachord ;</i>
pentateuque,		<i>pentateuch ;</i>
PERCHE ,	{	m. <i>Perche, a province ;</i>
<i>perdrix,</i>	{	f. <i>pole, perch, a fish ;</i>
<i>périscondre,</i>		<i>partridge ;</i>
<i>périgée,</i>		<i>perichondrium ;</i>
<i>périnée,</i>		— ;
		<i>perinæum ;</i>
PERIODE,	{	m. <i>highest pitch ;</i>
<i>péritoine,</i>	{	f. <i>period :</i>
<i>Permesse,</i>		<i>peritonæum :</i>
		<i>Permessus :</i>
PERSONNE ,	{	m. <i>a body, no body :</i>
<i>peson,</i>	{	f. <i>person :</i>
<i>peste,</i>		<i>steel yard :</i>
<i>pétale,</i>		<i>plague :</i>
<i>peuple,</i>		<i>petal :</i>
<i>phare,</i>		<i>people :</i>
<i>phénomène,</i>		<i>light-house :</i>
<i>phoque,</i>		<i>phenomenon :</i>
<i>phosphore,</i>		<i>phoca :</i>
<i>Pinde,</i>		<i>phosphorus :</i>
		<i>Pindus :</i>
PIQUE,	{	m. <i>spade at cards :</i>
<i>pison,</i>	{	f. <i>pike :</i>
<i>piste,</i>		<i>kind of mason's tool :</i>
<i>pitié,</i>		<i>track :</i>
		<i>pity :</i>
PIVOINE,	{	m. <i>gnat snapper, a bird :</i>
<i>plage,</i>	{	f. <i>peony, a flower :</i>
		<i>shore :</i>
PLANE ,	{	m. <i>plane tree :</i>
<i>planisphère,</i>	{	f. —, <i>an instrument :</i>
<i>plébiscite,</i>		— ;
<i>pleurs,</i>		<i>plebiscitum :</i>
<i>plume,</i>	pl.	<i>tears :</i>
		<i>feather, pen :</i>
FOELE,	{	m. <i>stove, canopy :</i>
	{	f. <i>frying-pan :</i>

poison,	— :
poivre,	pepper :
poix,	pitch :
pôle,	— ;
police,	— ;
polype,	polypus :
polypode,	polypodium :
pomme,	apple :
poncire,	great lemon :
PONTE,	{ m. punter at cards :
	{ f. laying of eggs :
pore,	— ;
porche,	porch :
porphyre,	porphyry :
portique,	portico :
POSTE,	{ m. post :
	{ f. letter or horse-post :
pouce,	thumb, inch :
POURPRE,	{ m. purples :
	{ f. purple, fish, die :
poutre,	beam :
prame,	flat bottomed boat :
préambule,	preamble :
précepte,	precept :
prêche,	protestant meeting :
précipité,	precipitate :
prélude,	— ;
premières,	f. pl. firstlings :
PRETEXTE,	{ m. pretext :
	{ f. pretexta :
prime,	premium :
prologue,	— ;
prône,	short sermon :
protocole,	protocol :
pygmée,	pygmy :
pylore,	pylorus.
	④
QUADRILLE,	{ m. game at cards, a kind of
	{ dance ; [nament ;
	{ f. a square troop in a tor-

quaterne,
quinconce,
quine,
quinquenove,
quinquerce,

quatern ;
quincunx :
—, *two cingues* ;
— ;
quinqertium.

R

Râble,
rage,
rame,
rançon,

saddle of venison, stirrer,
— ; [*rake* :
oar, ream :
ransom :

RECLAME,

{ m. *calling back a hawk* :
f. *catchword in printing* :
reformation :

réforme,
région,
règne,
régule,

— ;
reign :
regulus :

RELACHE,

{ m. *relaxation* :
f. *harbor* :

religion,
reliquaire,
remède,

— ;
shrine for relics :
remedy :

REMISE,

{ m. *livery-coach* :
f. *coach-house delay* :

rencontre,
renne,
repaire,
repère,
reproche,
rève,
réverbère,
Rhône,
rièble,
risque,
rôle,
ronce,
rosaire,
roable,
rouble,

rencounter :
rein-deer :
haunt :
mark :
reproach :
dream :
— ;
Rhone, a river :
goose-grass :
risk :
roll :
briar :
rosary :
rake for an oven :
— ;

S

Sable;	<i>sand</i> :
sabre,	— ;
sacerdoce,	— ;
sacre,	<i>consecration</i> :
salaire,	<i>salary</i> ;
sanctuaire,	<i>sanctuary</i> :
scandale,	<i>offence</i> :
scapulaire,	<i>scapulary</i> :
SCOLIE,	{ m. <i>scholium in philology</i> :
	{ f. <i>scholium in mathematics</i> :
scrupule,	<i>scruple</i> :
seigle,	<i>rye</i> :
seime,	<i>seym</i> :
séminaire,	<i>seminary</i> :
sénatus-consulte,	<i>seuatús consullum</i> :
sépulcre,	<i>sepulchre</i> ;
serge,	<i>serge</i> :
SERPENTAIRE,	{ m. <i>serpentarius</i> ;
	{ f. <i>snake-root</i> ;
sexe,	<i>sex</i> ;
SEXTTE,	{ m. <i>sextus</i> :
	{ f. — ;
signe,	<i>sign</i> ;
silence,	— ;
simple,	<i>medicinal herb</i> ;
simulacre,	— ;
singe,	<i>ape</i> ;
site,	— ;
socque,	<i>sandal, sock</i> ;
soif,	<i>thirst</i> ;
SOLDE,	{ m. <i>balance of an account</i> ;
	{ f. <i>pay</i> ;
soliloque,	<i>soliloquy</i> ;
SOMME,	{ m. <i>nap, slumber</i> ;
	{ f. <i>sum</i> ;
soubreveste,	<i>groom's frock</i> ;
souffle,	<i>breath</i> ;
souffre,	<i>sulphar</i> ;

stirrer,
[rake :

awk :
nting :

y :

sourire ,	<i>smile ;</i>
SOURIS ,	{ m. <i>smile ;</i>
spadille,	{ f. <i>mouse ;</i>
spondée,	<i>spadilla ;</i>
squelette,	— ;
squirre,	<i>skeleton ;</i>
stade,	<i>scirrhosity ;</i>
stock-fish,	— ;
store,	<i>dried cod-fish ;</i>
stigmaté,	<i>small blinds ;</i>
suaire,	<i>stigma ;</i>
subside,	<i>winding-sheet ;</i>
sucre,	<i>subsidy ;</i>
surdent,	<i>sugar ;</i>
syllabaire,	<i>gag-tooth ;</i>
symbole,	<i>spelling-book ;</i>
synode,	<i>symbol ;</i>
	<i>synod.</i>
	T
Tarse,	<i>Tarsus ;</i>
Tartare,	<i>Tartarus ;</i>
télégraphe,	<i>telegraph ;</i>
télescope,	— ;
temple,	— ;
Ténare,	<i>Tenarus ;</i>
terne,	— ;
ternes,	<i>two trois at dice ;</i>
thyrse,	<i>tyrsus ;</i>
Tibre,	<i>Tiber ;</i>
tige,	<i>stoeck ;</i>
timbre,	<i>stamp ;</i>
tintamarre,	<i>great noise ;</i>
tison,	<i>firebrand ;</i>
toge,	<i>toga ;</i>
tonnerre,	<i>thuder ;</i>
topique,	<i>topic ;</i>
torse,	<i>trunk of a statue ;</i>
TOUR,	{ m. <i>turn, trick ;</i>
	{ f. <i>tower ;</i>

to
to
to
tra
tro
trè
tro
tri
TR
tri
tro
tro
TR
trò
trop
trop
trop
tro
tub
tub
tui
tun
tuo
typ
Ulo
VA
va
VA
va
vé
ve
vè

<i>tourtre,</i>	<i>turtle-dove ;</i>
<i>toux,</i>	<i>cough ;</i>
<i>toxique,</i>	<i>poison ;</i>
<i>traité,</i>	<i>treaty, treatise ;</i>
<i>trame,</i>	<i>woof, plot ;</i>
<i>trèfle,</i>	<i>trefoil, clover ;</i>
<i>tribu,</i>	<i>tribe ;</i>
<i>tribule,</i>	<i>caltrop ;</i>
TRIOMPHE,	{ m. <i>triumph ;</i>
<i>trirème,</i>	{ f. <i>trump ;</i>
<i>trochisque,</i>	<i>trirem ;</i>
<i>troène,</i>	<i>pill ;</i>
TROMPETTE,	{ m. <i>trumpeter ;</i>
<i>trône,</i>	{ f. <i>trumpet ;</i>
<i>trope,</i>	<i>throne ;</i>
<i>trouphée,</i>	— ;
<i>tropique,</i>	<i>trophy ;</i>
<i>trouble,</i>	<i>tropic ;</i>
<i>tube,</i>	— ;
<i>tubercule,</i>	— ;
<i>tuile,</i>	<i>tubercle ;</i>
<i>tumulte,</i>	<i>tyle ;</i>
<i>tuorbe, or théorbe,</i>	<i>tumult ;</i>
<i>type,</i>	<i>large lute ;</i>
	— ;
	U
Ulcère,	<i>Ulcer.</i>
	V
VAGUE,	{ m. —, <i>airy plains ;</i>
<i>varice,</i>	{ f. <i>wave, surge ;</i>
VASE,	<i>varix ;</i>
<i>vaudeville,</i>	{ m. — ;
<i>véhicule,</i>	{ f. <i>mud, slime ;</i>
<i>ventricule,</i>	<i>ballad ;</i>
<i>vêpres,</i>	<i>vehicule ;</i>
	<i>ventricule ;</i>
	{ f. pl. —, <i>evening-prayers ;</i>

cé ;

lue ;

verbe,	verb ;
verre,	glass ;
vertu,	virtue ;
veste,	vest ;
vestiaire,	vestry ;
vestibule,	entry ;
Vésuve,	Vesuvius ;
viatique,	viaticum ;
victime,	victim ;
victoire,	victory ;
vide,	vacuum ;
vigile,	vigil, eve ;
vigne,	vine, vineyard ;
vignoble,	vineyard-plot ;
VIGOGNE,	{ m. cloth of vigon's hair ;
	{ f. vigon, llama ;
vinaigre,	vinegar ;
violoncelle,	violoncello ;
vis,	screw ;
viscère.	intestine ;
vitre,	glass-pane ;
vocabulaire,	vocabulary ;
VOILE,	{ m. veil ;
	{ f. sail ;
volige,	thin plank ;
voix,	voice.
	Y
Yeuse,	holm-oak.
	Z
Zèle,	zeal ;
zodiaque,	zodiac.

A
1
sign
2
ange
nifyi
der
3.
nam
ging
4.
cemb
mont
5.
mang
6.
other
7.
cache
signif
gnate
cial p
Coto
Virgi
(Seg
Cash
8.
(the
of the
adjec
part,

RULES OF THE GENDERS.

MASCULINE.

ACCORDING TO THE SIGNIFICATION.

1. *Abel, âne*, (Abel, jackass,) and other nouns signifying male beings.

2. *Borée, ange, génie, centaure*, (Boreas, angel, genius, centaur,) and other nouns signifying male beings we are accustomed to consider as masculine.

3. *Centime, gramme, stère, litre*, and other names of monies, measures, and weights belonging to the decimal system of French measures.

4. *Dimanche, Décembre, été*, (Sunday, December, Summer,) and other names of days, months, and seasons.

5. *Etain, manganèse, platine*, (Block-tin, manganesia, platina,) and other names of metals.

6. *Frêne, hièble*, (Ash-tree, danewort), and other names of shrubs and trees.

7. *Georgie (du), du virginie, du ségovie, un cachemire*, and other nouns proper, when used to signify the productions of the place they designate; when the names of these natural or artificial productions are of the masculine gender; as *Coton de Géorgie*, (Georgia cotton); *Tabac de Virginie*, (Virginia tobacco); *Drap de Ségovie*, (Segovia cloth); *Schall de Cachemire*, (a Cashmeere shawl).

8. *Huitième (le), le quantième, un quadruple*; (the eighth, the day of the month, or the number of the rank, the fourfold or quadruple,) and other adjectives used substantively, and signifying a part, or a multiple of a whole.

9. *Iroquois (l')*, *le basque*, (the Iroquese, the Cantabrian language,) and similar words signifying a language or an idiom.

10. *Jaune (le)*, *le rouge*, *le juste*, (the yellow, the red, the just,) for the yellow, the red colour, what is just; and other adjectives used substantively and abstractly, expressing what is yellow, red, just, &c.

11. *Loup-Cervier*, *rouge-gorge*, *labe-mains*, *couvre feu*, (Lusern or lynx, red-breast, standing ewer, curfew,) and other compound nouns where the (—) hyphen is retained, and where the principal noun, whether expressed or understood, is masculine as in, *rouge-gorge*, *oiseau*, bird; or where the first of the simple words is a verb; as *lave*, *couvre*.

12. *Manger (le)*, *le boire*, *un mais*, *un si*, *un rendez-vous*, (eating, drinking, r. but, an if, an appointment,) infinitives of verbs, parts of speech, and even small phrases, occasionally used as substantives.

ACCORDING TO THE TERMINATION.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 13. <i>Ni-tre</i> , <i>mons-tre</i> , (nitre, mons-ter,) and others ending in. | } TRE. |
| 14. <i>Obsta-cle</i> , <i>mira-cle</i> , (—, —,). | CLE. |
| 15. <i>Pré-toire</i> , <i>terri-toire</i> , (prætorium, territory,). | } TOIRE. |
| 16. <i>Quadri-ge</i> , <i>sié-ge</i> , (quadriga, seat,) | GE. |
| 17. <i>Re-ste</i> , <i>schi-ste</i> , (rest, cleaving stone,) | STE. |
| 18. <i>S-tère</i> , <i>presby-tère</i> , (stere, presbytery,*) | } TÈRE. |
| 19. <i>To-me</i> , <i>cri-me</i> , (—, —,) | |
| 20. <i>Ustens-ile</i> , <i>volat-ile</i> , (ustensil, winged animal,). | } ILE. |
| 21. <i>Vi-ce</i> , <i>orif-ice</i> , <i>précip-ice</i> , (—, —, —,) | ICE. |

* The only exception to the rule *stère* is *artère*, (artery).

22. **XYLON**, (Xylon, cotton-plant,) and all other nouns not ending in . . . *E* muté, provided they be not found among the irregulars of the foregoing alphabetical list, or fall under any of the following rules for the feminine gender.

FEMININE.

ACCORDING TO THE SIGNIFICATION.

1. *Agnès, Aleton, brebis*, (Agnes, Aleto, ewe,) and other nouns signifying female beings.

2. *Benôit, (La St.) la mi-aôût, la mi-carême, in Toussaint*, (St. Benedict's festival, middle of August; middle of Lent, All-Saints,) and other names of festivals, except *Noël*, (Christmas,) *Carnaval*, (Carnival,) *Pâque* or *Pâques*, both in the singular, and signifying the Christian Easter; for *Pâques* in the plural, and *Pâque* in the singular, signifying the Passover of the Jews, are regular. *Quand Pâque ou Pâques sera venu*, (when, Easter will have come); but *Pâques fleuries*, (Palm-Sunday), ils célébraient *la Pâque*, (they were celebrating the Passover.)

3. *Courtray (de la), une valenciennes*, (linen made in Courtray, lace made in Valenciennes); and other proper nouns, employed instead of some natural or artificial productions, of the places they designate; when the names of these productions are feminine: as, *toïle*, (linen), *dentelle*, (lace.)

ACCORDING TO THE TERMINATION.

4. *Dure-té, éterni-té*, (hardness, } *ts*,
 eternity, and others ending in . . . }
 except *aparté*, (aside); *arrêté*, (reso-
 lution); *comité*, (committee); *comté*,
 (county); *côté*, (side); *été*, (summer);

se, the
 signi--
 yellow,
 colour,
 substan-
 yellow,
 -mains,
 standing
 nouns
 d where
 r under-
 oiseau,
 ords is a
 un si, un
 an if, an
 of speech,
 used as
 ATION.
 } TRE.
 } CLE.
 } TOIRE.
 } GE.
 } STE.
 } TÈRE.
 } ILE.
 } ICE.
 ère, (artery).

pâé, (pie); précipité, (precipitate);
traité, (treaty, treatise.)

5. *Extrac-tion, décoc-tion, conne-* } TION,
tion, contu-sion, (—, —, —,) and } XION,
others ending in: } SION.
except bastion, (—.)

6. *Fenaison, (haymaking-time,)* } SON,
exhalai-son, cloi-son, (exhalation, } ZON,
partition,) and others ending in with a }
soft s or a z, for penultima }
except blason, diapason; gazon, hori-
zon, poison, oison, tison, (blason, dia-
pason, green turf, horizon, poison,
gosling, firebrand.)

7. *Grand-cur, p-eur, (greatness,*
fear,) and others ending in EUR,
except bonheur, malheur, chœur, cœur,
équateur, honneur, labeur, pleur, (hap-
piness, unhappiness, choir, heart, equa-
tor, honor, toil, weeping.)

8. *HAIE, (hedge,)* and other nouns
ending in. E mute,
not included in the alphabetical list of
irregulars, nor falling under any of the
rules for the masculine gender.

Page
..
..
..

TION,
KION,
SION.

SON,

ZON,

ERRATA.

Page 16, line 8 instead of *inexed shaw*, read *mixed straw*

EUR,

27	15	seuatus,	senatus.
28	27	tyrsus,	thyrae.
34		thuder,	thunder.

mute,

