

the Teutonic tongue of the Franks, and which was possibly modified by the Norse dialects.

The main reasons why the Normans did not succeed in making French the language of England was that the Saxons were so much more numerous than their masters, and they refused to obey the dictates of the conquerors. In their homes and about their daily business they used the familiar Saxon words, instead of the more polished speech of the French. As time went on, the two races intermarried; and so these simple Saxon terms came into general use. If we compare some of our Saxon words with those of like meaning which come to us from the Latin, we shall notice that the "every-day" words are commonly Saxon; and the more ornamental ones are from the Latin.

For example, we have...

<i>Saxon</i>	<i>Latin</i>
like	similar
many	numerous
almighty	omnipotent
heavenly	celestial
truth	veracity
happiness	felicity

This period of French influence on the language is known as *Middle English*, and introduced the habit of borrowing words from other languages.

Modern English. Since the Norman Conquest there has been no invasion of sufficient importance to cause any great change in the language. The English of the fourteenth and fifteen centuries is really the same language that we speak. It does not look like it to be sure; but then, neither does a child a year old look as he does when he is fifty. The language has "grown up," as a child does.

The years from 1400 to 1600 were arguably the most dramatic for English spelling because of the influences of commerce, education, science, and discovery. The permanent revival of a uniform spelling standard for English began to occur when a capital was established in London in the fifteenth century. When political power shifted to that central location, large numbers of important legal documents sharing the same London standard began to be circulated nationwide, and this standard which the Chancery scribes eventually settled on, has lasted, in large part, to this present day.

As civilization increased, the English became great travelers and traders, and sent out colonies into all parts of the known world. Naturally, the travelers introduced foreign terms in telling the stories of their journeys; and the traders brought back to England with the products of other lands, the names for the articles. Some-

times the name was derived from the name of the place from where the merchandise came; for example, *damask*, from Damascus, *calico*, from Calicut in India; *sardine*, from Sardinia.

The growth of our language is mainly due to the increase in learning due to the birth of the Renaissance and Reformation, and to the multiplication of books. In the Middle Ages almost all books were written in Latin. The learned men of that time knew more about that language than they did about their own. Before the invention of printing, the making of books was almost entirely confined to the monasteries, where the patient monk spent years in copying a single Latin work on philosophy or religion. A great many Latin words were introduced into our language in this way. The first known use of paper in England was in 1309, and during the period of almost two centuries that followed, it replaced parchment as the material of choice for manuscripts. This introduction of paper allowed for the increase in book production that made private reading possible for the first time. This development, combined with the founding of universities and an increased wealth in the middle class, created an unprecedented demand for books - a demand that was eventually answered by the widespread use of the printing press. When a paper mill was finally established in England by John Tate in 1495, the cost of printing was significantly reduced, and brought within reach of the common people the thought and research of all the centuries.

In this way, mainly, has come into use a vast number of foreign words. In time these words came to be Anglicized; that is, the spelling and pronunciation are changed to make them look and sound more like English words. From the Italians we have obtained our musical terms, and from the French our terms of cookery and fashion. Many such words can be traced back to the Latin. We can generally tell whether a word comes directly from the Latin or indirectly from the French, by noticing its form. If the spelling has been changed, it is almost sure to have come through the French. We can see this in the following examples:

<i>Latin</i>	<i>Directly from the Latin</i>	<i>Through the French</i>
Populus	popular	people
Fructus	fructify	fruit
Deceptum	deception	deceit
Fidelis	fidelity	fealty
Regis	regal	royal
Fragilis	fragile	frail

The prominence that was given to classical studies during the Middle Ages will account for the fact that most of the terms which were peculiar to the sciences then known are of classical origin. In the modern sciences, scholars have followed the same usage, borrowing almost invariably from the Latin and Greek. With the