



TM1914

77
cut off

Filt // Rrhe bel

ka 'ka gae nga | cha 'cha cha nga |

ta 'ta na | na 'pa ma | sa 'sa^{xc} tra wa

sha 'sa a ya wa la iha sa ha; a

even one will do! (in answer to
how many do you want?)

= yet = an
here even = just = still = tho' = the same.

I say the ^{adverbial} ~~conjunctional~~ meanings of
all these words is the same. yet
their usage is different. — how
can that be? If we say even, then
the buttress or difficulty is inferred
by the mind to belong to the word one
If we say still the buttress is
inferred to belong to the time. Thus

1 One even is enough
2 one still is enough

jam
th

1. Tho' you give me only one still it is enough
 2. Tho' in giving me one you continue on even up till
this time, still it is enough
- 1 only one hand ceppat epi satis
2 up to now hand ceppat epi ^{tamen} satis est

Quamvis. 1 very much; 2 however
much 3 as much as you
please; 4 tho never so great; 5 tho never so...;
6 as you please;
7 qu'il soit. 2 mind, soit also signifies
altho.

Quin. 1 Why not? 2 who not. ^{2nd} may.
3 the answer to (why not?) . ∴ therefore
4 For why should you not. etc.

Immo. (too try, but.) 1 no; but....;

2 no not only as but.

Ex. Tr. Non tu Lyrenensis es?

Do. Immo Athenis natus atque educatus Atticis.
Plantius. Rudens. a. B. S. 44.

Quam. 1 while. 2 till. (also for dummodo.)

Quam partakes (naturally) of the senses
of modo. Ex. tange dum. (do but touch
them). Tangam herule vero — age dum
ergo, accede huc modo. — Jobe dum re-

cedere istos ambo illuc modo

Just touch them. By her. I will
touch them ^(tho). Well ^{then} come now
just come in here — † Just bid those ^{two}
fellows draw back for a while

Idem Turbatio curriculae offer duas
clavas.

Just give D. & fetch out two chiefs
make haste.

In the ^{or} meantime or or ^{or} ~~sp~~ in for a moment
or Rudens. act 3. 5. 5.

Idem means during a time & during a time argue
ad.

qui dum? how so? ~~for a moment~~ how can you
say so for a moment. how at all. pour qui
dependant. nondum not yet.

* The emphasis on will gives the
force of vero. (independent of its but idea) —
† or. then bid se.

Idem There where you are.
There in the same place.

illic. Toward. sur le champs
is in loco.

^{huc} ego redeo. rudens. a. 3. s. 6.
Idem illic manete, dum

What is illic here? Does it not
plainly mean in loco? Terence has
similar passage quoted by Ainsworth & explained in loco

tamen. Let there be two sentences
modo ~~the~~ tamen goes with the 2^d
(precedent or closes it) & signifies that
however true the 1st may be the 2^d
must go with it, is equally true, or true
for all that. What you say is true
but for all that (tamen)

Let there be two sentences. modo goes
with the 2^d; signifies that the 1st is
not true unless the 2^d be allowed.
What you say is true ^{modo} provided that you mean

modo is a restrictive it means
cum modo - i. with a fashion or form
not indefinitely. Its other meaning
just now is restrictive in time - not
always or any time but cum modo.
It as naturally signifies presently
as illico (in Coco) does. modo modo
one time one time.

Q.M. signifies enough so that
nothing of time is wanting or still to come
when a thing is already come, tis
jaime come. (mind ready cognate
to enough) ∴ not yet is the contrary
of jaime. but still yet is not jaime
for neither is yet the contrary of
not yet. pas encore is not yet; &
encore is still very very near et jaime

Verbum adde etiam unum, jam in cerebro
colaphus abundantius duo divide. Rudens a. 4
3. 3.

even one ~~more~~ more — one is enough
it will be enough for me to do

admodum adverb. just so! in

responses

"If you do, I'll go with you then" (In Conversation)

"At all Events" What does it answer to in other
Languages?

Gero, Fero. Fero to ^{carry} bear or ^{carry} bear along or
^{carry} bear along to. To bear something, either to give to
somebody ~~for~~ ^{or because put upon one} for some other extrinsic end, Gero is
to bear as ^{carries} ~~part~~ belonging to self or person.

Ferebat (c. regis stirpis ^{held} He gave out or
Gerebat personam Aliquis & representat
vide Gero in Ainsworth

itidem Just in the same manner.

Ohm then when it happens.
at that time, whenever it may be

Sic. With Gen. case thro, by way of.
with accus. case, thro on account of.

In conversation we say "as for that", "for
y matter" does not ye sometimes express
their idea?

ye is distinctive. that, for that, in that,
as & that, that is even —

Do you think so? that I do (εγωγε)

is it you or me? tis I. (εγω) not εγωγε
see Plato's Alcibiades I

hence ye expresses what we in English
often express by emphasis. "indeed it is"

τις εγωγε. I do I

εγωγε also signifies
yes I do yes I am even
εγωγε. it does to me
it is to me

And for the like W. see First
part K. Henry IV. Act. 3 Scene. 1
Glendovers speak about the musicians.
He says "often ~~used~~ used so by
old writers". Where where?

Take belt of deal boards warped,
 Where would it not
sound very loud?

Accidents which particularise an
action require a preposition ^{or conjunction} to
distinguish their kinds that if
man be an accident of 90, we
cannot say I went a man because
we would not tell whether it should be
went with a man or to a man or on

otherwise there would be no more
occasion for a preposition than in
when the accusative case is used
"I broke a stick" the relation
of stick to break does not per-
plex. If we pleased we might
use a preposition here also - it would
sound odd - but that is the effect
of custom. This is certain by logical
reasoning & but there is a matter
of fact argument which will prevail to
those whose mind or ears resist the
logical one. namely the Spanish
usage *Amo a Dios* I loved God.

Now in Languages there is a natural
tendency to brevity. hence it happens (a
particularly in long cultivated tongues)

That certain verbs that are
perpetually occurring with an
accident in the same relation
expressed by a preposition do after
a while come out that prepo-
sition when no equivoue can
arise - So I wrote to you by
the last post becomes I wrote
you by air.

Exemples in French

On dit ses parens inconsolables de sa
perte. De Grimm. Vol 3 page 98

Il gagne tout le monde he wins of all the
world. Dic de l'Academie article gagner

Aussitot votre lettre reçue as soon as yr
letter was received - &c.

This principle will explain &
make easy to our minds many
strange things in Chinese. & may
be pushed further. We may
depend upon it "what ever construc-
tion is clear is also logical" the
difficulty & or improbability of trusting
our ear & heart to it proves nothing
yet it must be allowed that sometimes
~~some~~ the structure of an idiom
cannot be analysed it must be
taken altogether. for example
"I had rather" we must either
give a new meaning to had or
take had rather in the lump.

Now had is would have.

"For all that"
{ For all that
Facing all that

Make new music by retaining
the notes & altering the place of
the bars. Thus Shalbrook
~~selects~~ ^{or}

"I saw the man you mentioned"
In this phrase the word "you mentioned"
have in fact no connexion with the
rest. Suppose one meets with
~~an~~ ^{equal} ~~an~~ ~~example~~ ~~of~~ ~~looseness~~ in some
foreign language. but unusual
- how it strikes one! how we cry
out "this cannot be construed"
this is illogical or &c.

Either 冊 or 饋 ^{instead of} 頁 ?

We judge by ourselves. Young people are frank, undissimulating, simple & interested. They judge others by their own standards. They are right if they mean other young people. — When old we change our ways we become more dissimulating, double in creation. We judge others the same — wrong! if we mean other young people.

~~History of Scotland~~
~~Life of Mary in~~ Encyclopedia
Britannica Edition of 1815.

In this we find crimes imputed to Elizabeth (2 others) equal in horror to any thing charged against Bonaparte & Chamberlain in standard. For example But E. violated this capitulation & commanded on (page 745)

Again The Earl of Leicester
said to the E's paramour, and ventured
to send assassins at (page 750) de de

He was unmercifully strangled without any
form of Law or justice. Mary remon-
strated with warmth to E. at (page 751)

Elizabeth had now reached the last extre-
mity of Human wickedness. (page 756)

"I have seen a man's hair green"
"I have seen hair green"
ie "I have seen hair ~~the~~ green"
quite different from "I have seen green
hair". — 'Tis like "I have seen
a portugee sitting". So
"J'ai vu une Negresse jolie" is
quite different from
j'ai vu une jolie Negresse

"I have seen him green", means
"vidi caesariem virere"

you what you have seen is green not
hair. green is the verb & hair
is the adverb or modifier. This
matter deserves to be well examined.

Is analogous to I thought him honest
When I thought (of) him I thought
him to be honest — when I saw the
hair I saw it to be green.

Frappier contribution (Mist Campaign in Egypt)
Frappier like 打?

admires does not answer to admire.

do such thing (ye) is very bad!
i.e. doing such thing is very bad;
or, the doing such _____;

This usage of ye Giffon has
quite escaped the Missionaries.
It is closely connected with the
primary usage; viz, the usage in
such sentences as x y ye
x means y. the notion of same
is the notion of in for example
In John, you have no fool
to John ye, no fool
but further, let us examine how
we use -ing; we can say ~

beating is thumping; we can
not say beat is thump.
beat, thump yè. !!

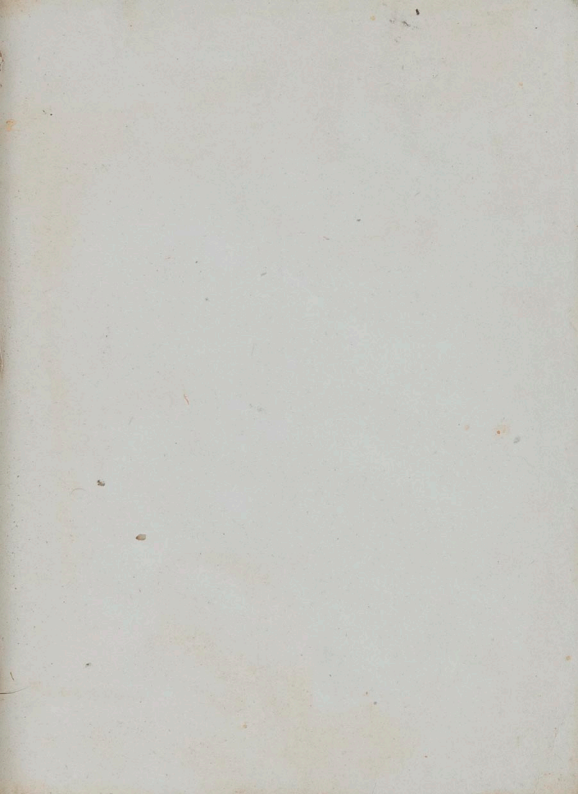
This is curious

so that if we say
out-let passage yè; in English
it is out-letting is passing

{ fist closed hand yè; is
fisting is closed-handing

{ shank leg yè
shanking is legging

here indeed, in this last example
we have no participle, & so it
seems harsh & unintelligible; but
the connexion is evident ~~namely~~
we may explain it thus
in shank is leg.



二十一年二月

未洋有領皆心十九件 省十一件 澳八件

出凡布吊床一張 繩俱全

出灰色絨一疋

未紫花馬庫廿条

下澳出藤帽二丁

未四衫二件 剪短脚 未四棉絨襪補 未絲袜六对 丁帶

紅幼路皆心一件

出灰色隔皆心一件

出廿廿中二條 闊八条

出元青廿次長衫五件

出洋布有領皆心十二件

出洋布長衫十二件

未浦青呢大衫一件 出絨里袋

未浦青呢大衫一件

出藍扣陳大衫一件 黑隔里

出紫花短庫四条

未厚覽布皆心十二件

未藍呢大衫一件 油里袖

未灰小呢短庫一条

出藍停 油大甲一件 用紅絲

二共壹百肆拾伍元零五不中

上

羽能先生照

清花日

裁縫開單



目

目

目

目

目

目

目

目

目

目

目

目

目

目



目

目

目

目

目

目

Prin

小

6 { Hydraz. calcinat. per se
Calcareous under looked key.

1 { Hydraz. mural. corrod.
Pulvis effluat. compos.

4 { Pulvis ammoniac. pulvis certh. digestus
Ter. precip. f. f. pulvis

3 { arsenic. solut. Towler
Lotion f. f. y. m. o. b. e. e. y. e.

2 { acid. sulph. & murat.
Curran r. r. i. n. i. t. r. i. d. e. l.
~~Curran r. r. i. n. i. t. r. i. d. e. l.~~

5 { Penchona opii Tincture
Thali cerb. u. r. n. i. a. m. u. r. a.

in
always
best
dust
dust
first
last
most
sudden
till
yes
the
but
if
because
since
like
where

$$81:80::\frac{16}{27}$$

$$\frac{25}{9} = \frac{27}{10}$$

$$3.25:27 \frac{64}{20}$$

$$80:81::\frac{16}{27}$$

$$\frac{250}{243}$$

$$\frac{5}{32} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$5:81::\frac{1}{27}$$

$$425$$

$$81$$

$$100 \ 96$$

$$\frac{81}{135} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$5:27$$

$$\frac{1000}{1200} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{45}{225} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$2025$$

8

$$\frac{128}{243} \frac{64}{135}$$

$$\frac{12}{25} \left(\frac{64}{135} \frac{32}{75} \right)$$

$$\frac{9}{20} \frac{4}{9} \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{32}{81} \frac{16}{45}$$

$$\frac{10}{27} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{16}{45} \left(\frac{24}{75} \right)$$

$$\frac{16}{45} \left(\frac{16}{27} \right) \frac{128}{15 \cdot 27}$$

$$\frac{8 \cdot 16}{27 \cdot 15} \frac{64}{15}$$

$$\frac{2105}{3279} \frac{8}{15}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} \left(\frac{8}{15} \right) \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{15}{32} \frac{9}{20}$$

$$\frac{5}{12} \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{25}{64} \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\frac{10}{27} \frac{16}{45}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} \frac{16}{45} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{32}{45}$$

$$\frac{16}{25}$$

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{8}{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{12}{25}$$

$$\frac{64}{135}$$

$$\frac{32}{75}$$

$$\frac{64}{81}$$

$$\frac{32}{45}$$

$$\frac{24}{3}$$

$$\frac{16}{27}$$

$$\frac{5}{9}$$

$$\frac{8}{15}$$

$$\frac{128}{243}$$

$$\frac{64}{135}$$

$$\frac{8}{9}$$

$$\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{16}{27}$$

$$\frac{8}{15}$$

TM/9/14

$\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{8}{9}$
 $\frac{5}{6}$
 $\frac{4}{5}$
 $\frac{3}{4}$
 $\frac{2}{3}$
 $\frac{5}{8}$
 $\frac{3}{5}$
 $\frac{5}{9}$
 $\frac{8}{15}$

$\frac{27}{40}$
 $\frac{16}{27}$
 $\frac{9}{15}$
 $\frac{24}{45}$
 $\frac{6}{5}$

$\left(\frac{16}{27} \frac{6}{15} \frac{12}{81} \frac{16}{45} \right)$

$81.5.16$
 $\frac{81}{80}$
 6480

Divide each into 180 parts

Scale 92.3
 Divide strong into 95 portions

$9/96 = 19 \frac{2}{3}$
 $\frac{8}{85} \frac{1}{3}$

$9/48 = 5 \frac{3}{9}$
 $5 \frac{1}{3}$
 $42 \frac{2}{3}$

$19 \frac{2}{3}$
 $76 \frac{1}{3}$

$9 \frac{3}{5}$
 $\frac{4}{38 \frac{12}{5}}$

$$o \quad 1 \quad \frac{80}{81} \quad \frac{125}{128} \quad \frac{24}{25} \quad \frac{15}{16} \quad \frac{25}{27} \left(\frac{9}{10} \right)^*$$

$$re \quad \frac{8}{9} \quad \frac{125}{144} \quad \frac{108}{125} \quad \frac{27}{32} \quad \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{81}{100}$$

$$mi \quad \frac{4}{5} \left(\frac{64}{81} \right) \quad \frac{25}{32} \quad \frac{125}{162} \quad \frac{96}{125}$$

$$fa \quad \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{20}{27} \right) \quad \frac{18}{25} \quad \frac{32}{45} \quad \frac{25}{36} \left(\frac{27}{40} \right)$$

$$sol \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{81}{125} \quad \frac{16}{25} \quad \frac{81}{128}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} \left(\frac{50}{81} \right)$$

$$can \quad \frac{3}{5} \quad \frac{125}{192}$$

$$can \quad \frac{16}{27} \quad \frac{125}{216} \quad \frac{72}{125} \quad \frac{9}{16} \quad \frac{5}{9} \quad \frac{27}{50} \quad \frac{4}{48}$$

$$si \quad \frac{8}{15} \quad \frac{25}{48} \quad \frac{64}{125} \quad \frac{81}{160}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 741914 \\ \frac{6}{5} \quad 1 \\ \frac{16}{15} \quad \frac{8}{9} \\ 1 \quad \frac{5}{6} \\ \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{20}{27} \\ \frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{5}{8} \\ \frac{3}{5} \quad \frac{5}{9} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \frac{27}{32} \quad 1 \\ \frac{9}{10} \\ 27 \\ \frac{32}{3} \\ \frac{3}{4} \\ 27 \\ \frac{40}{81} \\ \frac{128}{9} \\ \frac{16}{9} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{9}{25} ?$$

Thomas Manning Esq^r

Dear Sir,

yesterday I rec^d your

order, and I have pay your acc^t

the sum of (30 Rupees, per Beano

Remain

P.W. Island
the 23 Feb^y }
1843 }

Dear Sir
Your Most^{ly} O^b
Very Obedient Ser^t

Low Amos

