Definition 1	Those terms are 'the same' or 'coincident' of which either can be substituted for the other whenever we please without loss of truth
Definition 2	Those terms are 'different' which are not the same.
*Proposition 1	If $A = B$, then $B = A$.
*Proposition 2	If $A \neq B$ then, $B \neq A$.
*Proposition 3	If $A = B$ and $B = C$, then $A = C$.
*Corollary	If $A = B$ and $B = C$ and $C = D$, then $A = D$.
*Proposition 4	If $A = B$ and $B \neq C$, then $A \neq C$.
Definition 3	That A 'is in' L or, that L 'contains' A, is the same as that L is assumed to be coincident with several terms taken together, among which is A.
Definition 4	All those terms in which there is whatever is in L will together be called 'components' in respect of L, which is 'composed' or 'constituted'.
Definition 5	I call those terms 'subalternants' of which one is in the other.
Definition 6	I call those terms 'disparate' of which neither is in the other.
Axiom 1	$B \oplus N = N \oplus B$
Postulate 1	Given any term, some term can be assumed which is different from it and, if one pleases, which is disparate.
Postulate 2	Any plurality of terms, such as A and B, can be taken together to compose one term, $A \oplus B$, or L.
Axiom 2	$A \oplus A = A$
*Proposition 5	If A is in B, and $A = C$, then C is in B.
*Proposition 6	If C is in B and $A = B$, then C is in A.
Proposition 7	A is in A.
Proposition 8	A is in B, if $A = B$.
*Proposition 9	If $A = B$, then $A \oplus C = B \oplus C$.
*Proposition 10	If $A = L$ and $B = M$, then $A \oplus B = L \oplus M$.
*Proposition 11	If $A = L$ and $B = M$ and $C = N$, then $A \oplus B \oplus C = L \oplus M \oplus N$.
Proposition 12	If B is in L, then $A \oplus B$ will be in $A \oplus L$.
Proposition 13	If $L \oplus B = L$, then B will be in L.
Proposition 14	If B is in L, then $L \oplus B = L$.
Proposition 15	If A is in B and B is in C, then A is in C.
Corollary	If $A \oplus N$ is in B, then N is in B.
Proposition 16	If A is in B and B is in C and C is in D, then A is in D.
Proposition 17	If A is in B and B is in A, then $A = B$.
Proposition 18	If A is in L and B is in L, then $A \oplus B$ will be in L.
Proposition 19	If A is in L and B is in L and C is in L, then $A \oplus B \oplus C$ is in L.
Proposition 20	If A is in M and B is in N, then $A \oplus B$ will be in $M \oplus N$.
Proposition 21	If A is in M and B is in N and C is in P, then $A \oplus B \oplus C$ is in $M \oplus N \oplus P$.
Proposition 22	Given two disparate terms, A and B, to find a third term C which is different them and which together with them makes up the subalternants $A \oplus C$ and $B \oplus C$: that is, although neither of A and B is in the other, yet one of $A \oplus C$ and $B \oplus C$ is in the other.
Proposition 23	Given two disparate terms, A and B, to find a third term C different from them such that $A \oplus B = A \oplus C$.
Proposition 24.	To find several terms which are different, each to each, as many as shall be desired, such tghat from them there cannot be composed a term which is new, i.e., different from any of them.