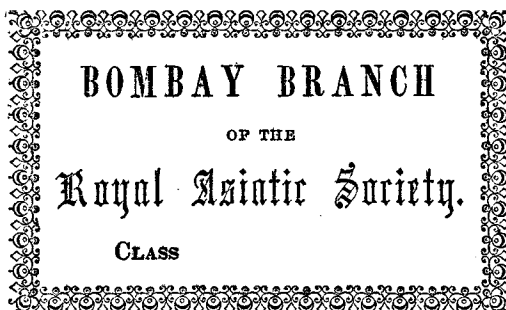


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**BOMBAY BRANCH**  
OF THE  
**Royal Asiatic Society.**  
**CLASS**





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A  
GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
DUTCH LANGUAGE:  
WITH AN **48024**  
APPENDIX,  
CONTAINING  
RULES, PRACTICAL EXERCISES,  
DIALOGUES, LETTERS, A SPECIMEN  
FOR READING, &c.

BY  
J. B. VAN HASENDONCK, D. A.  
FORMERLY A MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN.

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THE SECOND EDITION, IMPROVED.

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Linguarum diversitas alienat hominem ab homine, et propter  
solam linguarum diversitatem, nihil prodest ad consociandos  
homines tanta similitudo naturæ.

*S. Augusti de Civit. Dei.*

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LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR DOOSEY & SONS, BROAD STREET, ROYAL EXCHANGE;  
LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, & BROWN, PATERNOSTER  
ROW; J. COLLINGWOOD, STRAND; & JOHN RICHARDSON,  
ROYAL EXCHANGE,

1823.



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## P R E F A C E.



*I*N the following work, it has been the Author's principal object to compress the greatest quantity of useful matter into the least possible compass. In consequence of many years extensive public and private teaching he has been enabled to form a just estimate of those difficulties which more particularly arrest the scholar in his progress, and to apply an efficient remedy, by appropriate explanations and progressive arrangements. His Grammar, he trusts, will be found an improvement upon those which have preceded it, and occasionally elucidated by new and apposite remarks.

*The several parts of speech are arranged in their usual order, and each enlarged upon as much as the nature of his limits would permit: the exercises in each rule cannot fail of being highly serviceable to the scholar, who, at the same time that he renders his native language into Dutch, must, by the repetition of his own translation, acquire a rapid accumulation of words, and add to his knowledge that most difficult attainment in all languages, the peculiar construction of the language, or its phraseology and idioms, which are not to be accurately rendered by any literal translation whatsoever.*

*This Grammar might have been more enlarged by giving rules of pronunciation; but this indispensable requisite to those who desire to speak the language, cannot be correctly acquired by the most elaborate essays.—An hour under the tuition of a good master is more effectual than a volume on the same subject, for the inflexions of sound must be attained viva voce, and not by a dead letter.—Indeed, in this particular, the Dutch closely resembles the English, as it is wholly unencumbered with accentuation in printing, from a supposition that the sense is always sufficient to point out the proper pronunciation.*



*In the Dialogues the greatest variety has been introduced, and the most modern orthography adopted, notwithstanding the best Luthors do not exactly agree.—In the high state of commercial intercourse which is recommencing (and the Author hopes will ever continue) between England and Holland, the mercantile and elementary letters will deserve the attention of the student, and form his stile in an easy and elegant manner.*

*The Author might have extended his book, and have enlarged the price, but as he equally aimed at œconomy and reputation, he has confined it to a moderate volume, convinced nevertheless that it ~~contains all that is~~ fundamentally necessary to the scholar and useful to the tutor.*

*The Author cannot close this Preface without presenting his sincere and grateful acknowledgements to the British nation for the kindnesses he has received, whether in the line of private tuition or public teaching, and which he hopes will be continued to him in his capacity of an Author.—Driven from his native Country by political adversity, he found an asylum in this happy land, and to this country his talents and acknowledgements shall be*

*offered as long as he has the capacity to be sensible of its kindness.— Were he not stimulated by motives like these the flattering encomiums he has professionally received would nevertheless make it his highest happiness to deserve that approbation he has so liberally enjoyed.*

*THE AUTHOR.*



# P R E F A C E

TO THE

Second Edition.

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*By comparing the second with the former Edition, it will be perceived that the Author has made very considerable alterations, omitting some parts which his experience has convinced him were less important, and inserting others which more immediately applied to the Scholar's improvement and critical knowledge of the Dutch language. Phraseology, in all countries, is of that arbitrary construction which is not to be translated by any of the general rules of grammar, and hence an idiomatic sentence must be taken collectively, and rendered in the same way. Custom has sanctioned this mode of speech, but good writers seldom diverge much from the rules of syntax, and in this respect are denominated more or less classical. However erroneous it may be not*

*to adopt the latter mode, yet, in compliance with the arbitrary arrangement of colloquial custom, it has been thought proper to insert as many as our limits would allow. The object in the present edition has been to compress the elements of the language into a moderate compass, and to present all that is necessary without diffusion.*

*The Author has a second time to return his thanks in this new edition for the approbation and encouragement evinced by the sale of the former one. In return for this favour, he has diligently revised what has been retained of the original work, and added such new rules, notes, and observations, as appeared to him necessary to facilitate equally the advantage of the Master and the Scholar.*

*Brighton, Jan. 1823.*

*J. B. H.*

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
*DUTCH LANGUAGE.*

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**D**UTCH Grammar is the art of speaking and writing the Dutch language according to rules established by custom.

In this language, as in others, letters, syllables, words, and sentences, are its object. The letters are—*a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q\*, r, s, t, v, u, w, x, y, z.* These letters are divided into vowels and consonants; the vowels are :—*a, e, i, o, u,* and *y,* which are so called, because they can be sounded by themselves; the rest of them are called consonants, because they cannot be uttered without a vowel either before or after them.

A diphthong is a coalition of two, and sometimes, of three vowels, to form one sound, as : *dauw, dew ; weiden, meadows ; geur, smell, vernieuwd, renewed.*

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\* Instead of this letter, *kw* is substituted, except in words derived from foreign languages, as : *questie, question.*

A vowel when double makes the syllable longer, as : *vaardig*, ready ; *aan*, to ; or alters the meaning, as : *man*, man ; *maan*, moon ; *kop*, head ; *koop*, bargain.

A syllable is a sound pronounced by a simple impulse of the voice, constituting a word or a part of it, as : *groot*, great ; *grootheid*, greatness ; *droog*, dry ; *droogte*, dryness.

Concerning the division of words into syllables, observe, 1st. When a single consonant comes in the middle of a word, it is to be joined to the latter syllable, as : *vroo-me*, honest ; *Ro-mei-nen*, Romans. 2d. When two consonants stand in the middle of the word, the former adheres to the first syllable, and the latter to the last, as : *wi-nen*, to gain ; *bed-den*, beds ; *ver-meer-derd*, increased ; but when two or more consonants are pronounced together, and so may fitly begin a word, they must be annexed to the latter syllable, as : *be-schäämd*, ashamed ; *ge-dwaald*, erred ; *ge-dwon-gen*, forced.

A word of one syllable is called a monosyllable : of two, a dissyllable : of three, a trisyllable ; and a word of four or more syllables is called a polysyllable.

Words are articulated sounds, used by common consent as signs of our ideas. If so, it will not be amiss to notice a remark of a modern writer and publisher of a Latin pamphlet—"Sundry Satires and Letters, to make his Fellow-Citizens social"—"A Political Inter-course with Napoleon in the Year 1811"—"Poems, Philanthropic Essays," &c. who, under the head of *Grammar* observes :—"At first, the learner should "be well initiated in the true pronunciation of that "language, that he may with ease and accuracy read

“ what is submitted to his sight; therefore a skilful  
 “ master, who knows how much prevails on the first  
 “ impression in a pupil, will spend some lessons solely  
 “ on that subject.”

## A

## LIST OF WORDS AND SHORT DIALOGUES,

ADAPTED FOR

*Exercises on the Dutch Pronunciation.*

<i>Man</i> , man	<i>Plant</i> , plant
<i>Vat</i> , barrel	<i>Land</i> , country
<i>Kam</i> , comb	<i>Stand</i> , condition
<i>Ram</i> , ram	<i>Stad</i> , town
<i>Ga</i> , go	<i>Was</i> , wax
<i>Pa-pa</i> , papa	<i>Ha-len</i> , to fetch
<i>Vla</i> , custard	<i>Ma-len</i> , to grind
<i>A-men</i> , amen	<i>Za-del</i> , saddle
<i>A-der</i> , vein	<i>Ma-tig</i> , frugal
<i>A-zië</i> , Asia	<i>A-dam</i> , Adam
<i>Graad</i> , fishbone	<i>A-vond</i> , evening
<i>Daad</i> , action	<i>A-dem</i> , breath
<i>Dak</i> , roof	<i>Da-ken</i> , roofs
<i>Slag</i> , stroke	<i>Sla-gen</i> , strokes
<i>Dag</i> , day	<i>Da-gen</i> , days
<i>Pad</i> , path	<i>Pa-den</i> , paths
<i>Straat</i> , street	<i>Taal</i> , language
<i>Laat</i> , late	<i>Zaad</i> , seed
<i>Gaan</i> , to go	<i>Laan</i> , alley

<i>Vra-gen</i> , to ask	<i>Sla-gen</i> , to succeed
<i>Pla-gen</i> , to torment	<i>Wa-gen</i> , chariot
<i>Wa-gen</i> , to hazard	<i>Za-gen</i> , to saw
<i>Bed</i> , bed	<i>Stem</i> , voice
<i>Bel</i> , bell	<i>Hem</i> , him
<i>Melk</i> , milk	<i>Gek</i> , fool
<i>Vet</i> , fat	<i>Vlek</i> , village
<i>Bek</i> , beak, mouth	<i>Spek</i> , bacon
<i>Nek</i> , neck	<i>De-gen</i> , sword
<i>We-gen</i> , to weigh	<i>Ze-gen</i> , blessing
<i>Ve-gen</i> , to wipe	<i>We-zen</i> , to be
<i>Ge-ven</i> , to give	<i>Le-zen</i> , to read
<i>Mo-de</i> , fashion	<i>Be-ven</i> , to tremble
<i>Stof-fe</i> , stuff	<i>Zwak-te</i> , weakness
<i>Zwaar-te</i> , heaviness	<i>Groot-te</i> , grandeur
<i>Moei-te</i> , difficulty	<i>Diep-te</i> , deepness
<i>Heet</i> , hot	<i>Stil-te</i> , quietness
<i>Geest</i> , spirit	<i>Dee-len</i> , parts
<i>Beest</i> , beast	<i>Bee-nen</i> , bones
<i>Meest</i> , most	<i>Stee-nen</i> , stones
<i>Geel</i> , yellow	<i>Bee-ren</i> , bears
<i>Meel</i> , meal	<i>Hee-ren</i> , gentlemen
<i>Veel</i> , much	<i>Lee-lijk</i> , ugly
<i>Lee-ren</i> , to learn	<i>Geen</i> , none
<i>Been</i> , bone, leg	<i>Kin</i> , chin
<i>Steen</i> , stone	<i>Bil</i> , thigh
<i>Klee-den</i> , to dress	<i>Mist</i> , dung
<i>Kee-ren</i> , to turn	<i>Pik</i> , pitch
<i>Smee-ken</i> , to conjure	<i>Wind</i> , wind
<i>Lid</i> , member	<i>Wil</i> , will
<i>Zin</i> , sense	<i>I-voor</i> , ivory
<i>I-da</i> , Ida	<i>I-ta-lië</i> , Italy



<i>Mijn</i> , my	<i>Wijs</i> , wise
<i>Zijn</i> , his	<i>Lijst</i> , list
<i>Wijn</i> , wine	<i>Prijs</i> , price
<i>Pijn</i> , ache	<i>Zijn</i> , to be
<i>Stom</i> , muet	<i>Wond</i> , wound
<i>Dom</i> , stupid	<i>Pond</i> , pound
<i>Hond</i> , dog	<i>Vonk</i> , sparkle
<i>Stof</i> , stuff	<i>Hof</i> , garden
<i>Lof</i> , praise	<i>Klock</i> , clock
<i>Stok</i> , stick	<i>Rok</i> , coat
<i>Ho-ven</i> , gardens	<i>Mo-gen</i> , to may
<i>Bo-ven</i> , above	<i>Zo-mer</i> , summer
<i>Lo-ven</i> , to praise	<i>O-pen</i> , open
<i>Loo-nen</i> , to reward	<i>Ho-nen</i> , to injure
<i>Zo-nen</i> , sons	<i>Zo-den</i> , turfs
<i>No-ten</i> , nuts	<i>Schoof</i> , sheaf
<i>Oom</i> , uncle	<i>Loog</i> , lye
<i>Loop</i> , course	<i>Hoop</i> , hope
<i>Pook</i> , dagger	<i>Too-nen</i> , to show
<i>Loo-den</i> , leaden	<i>Kroo-nen</i> , to crown
<i>Doo-den</i> , to kill	<i>Troo-nen</i> , thrones
<i>Zoo-len</i> , soles	<i>Moo-ren</i> , moors
<i>Loo-zer</i> , more cunning	<i>Moo-ten</i> , slice
<i>Groo-te</i> , great	<i>Schoo-ten</i> , laps
<i>Noo-ten</i> , notes	<i>Kus-sen</i> , to kiss
<i>Dun</i> , thin	<i>Zus-ter</i> , sister
<i>Put</i> , well	<i>Bur-ger</i> , citizen
<i>Lust</i> , list	<i>Muts</i> , cap
<i>Bul</i> , bull	<i>Ge-rust</i> , quiet
<i>Mu-ren</i> , walls	<i>Hul-de</i> , homage
<i>Du-ren</i> , to last	<i>Vu-rēn</i> , fires
<i>U-ren</i> , hours	<i>Hu-ren</i> , to hire

## DIPHTHONGS.

<i>DAUW</i> , dew	<i>Saus</i> , sauce
<i>Paus</i> , pope	<i>Pau-lus</i> , Paul
<i>Paauw</i> , peacock	<i>Gaauw</i> , quick
<i>Naauw</i> , narrow	<i>Laauw</i> , lukewarm
<i>Zeil</i> , sail	<i>Fon-tein</i> , fountain
<i>Steil</i> , steep	<i>Sprei-den</i> , to spread
<i>Pa-leis</i> , palace	<i>Rei-zen</i> , to travel
<i>Reuk</i> , smell	<i>Sneeuw</i> , snow
<i>Beul</i> , executioner	<i>Schreeuw</i> , cry
<i>Heup</i> , hip	<i>Vlie-gen</i> , to fly
<i>Eeuw</i> , age	<i>Lie-gen</i> , to lie
<i>Leeuw</i> , lion	<i>Pie-ter</i> , Peter
<i>Niet</i> , no	<i>Bie-den</i> , to offer
<i>Niets</i> , nothing	<i>Lie-den</i> , people
<i>Ziel</i> , soul	<i>Vlie-den</i> , to fly
<i>Knie</i> , knee	<i>Voe-len</i> , to feel
<i>Vlieg</i> , fly	<i>Roe-pen</i> , to call
<i>Wieg</i> , cradle	<i>Noe-men</i> , to name
<i>Stoel</i> , chair	<i>Moe-ten</i> , must
<i>Voet</i> , foot	<i>Zoe-nen</i> , to kiss
<i>Roet</i> , sot	<i>Bou-wen</i> , to build
<i>Moed</i> , courage	<i>Dou-wen</i> , to thrust
<i>Spoed</i> , speed	<i>Stout</i> , naughtily
<i>Koud</i> , cold	<i>Mouw</i> , sleef
<i>Hout</i> , wood	<i>Vouw</i> , plait
<i>Keu-ken</i> , kitchen	<i>Schout</i> , bailiff
<i>Heu-vel</i> , hill	<i>Mooi</i> , fine
<i>Breu-ken</i> , fractions	<i>Hooi</i> , hay
<i>Muis</i> , mouse	<i>Luis</i> , louse
<i>Huis</i> , house	<i>Nieuw</i> , new

<i>Schouw-burg</i> , playhouse	<i>You-wen</i> , to plait
<i>Bou-ten</i> , ducks	<i>Kooi</i> , cage
<i>Dooi</i> , thaw	<i>Slui-ten</i> , to shut
<i>Lui-den</i> , to ring the bell	<i>Flui-ten</i> , to whistle
<i>Groei-jen</i> , to grow	<i>Loei-jen</i> ,
<i>Boei-jen</i> ,	<i>Hoet-jen</i> ,

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**CONSONANTS.**

<i>Band</i> , bound	<i>Bin-den</i> , to tie
<i>Bra-den</i> , to roast	<i>Ber-gen</i> , mountains
<i>Bran-den</i> , to burn	<i>Bre-ken</i> , to break
<i>Boek</i> , book	<i>Cir-kei</i> , circle
<i>Cij-fer</i> , cipher	<i>Dui-vel</i> , devil
<i>Don-der</i> , thunder	<i>Dub-bel</i> , double
<i>Dom</i> , stupid	<i>Graf</i> , grave
<i>G ld</i> , money	<i>Goed</i> , good
<i>Ge-ven</i> , to give	<i>Licht</i> , light
<i>Dicht</i> , poem	<i>Kracht</i> , force
<i>Nacht</i> , night	<i>Vracht</i> , freight
<i>Breng</i> , bring	<i>Schoon</i> , fine
<i>Brood</i> , bread	<i>Schans</i> , sconce
<i>Blind</i> , blind	<i>Schijn</i> , shine
<i>Ce-del</i> , list	<i>Schelp</i> , shell
<i>Ci-troen</i> , citron	<i>Jong</i> , young
<i>Co-los-sus</i> , Colossus	<i>Ja</i> , yes
<i>Dun</i> , thin	<i>Julij</i> , July
<i>Dau</i> , thaw	<i>Ge-wigt</i> , weight
<i>Fout</i> , fault	<i>Zigt-baar</i> , visible
<i>Feest</i> , feast	<i>Gift</i> , gift
<i>Offer</i> , offer	<i>Gracht</i> , ditch; moat
<i>Ge-slacht</i> , gender	<i>School</i> , school

*Schrij-ven*, to write  
*Ju-we-lier*, jeweller  
*Ju-nij*, June  
*Kan*, pot  
*Kom*, come  
*Kwam*, came  
*Kunst*, art  
*Kroon*, crown  
*Land*, country  
*Lam*, lame  
*Los*, loose  
*Men*, one  
*Mist*, fog  
*Mij*, me  
*Mes*, knife  
*Neen*, no  
*Ke-tens*, chains  
*Klee-den*, to dress  
*Kussen*, to kiss  
*Lak-ken*, to seal  
*Zui-len*, columns  
*Min-der*, less  
*Mas-ten*, masts  
*Vlam-men*, flames  
*Nim-mer*, never  
*Niet*, not  
*Nest*, nest  
*Nat*, wet  
*Nood*, need  
*Pot*, pot  
*Poot*, paw

*En-gelsch*, English  
*Poes*, pus  
*Kap*, cap  
*Reeds*, already  
*Roem*, glory  
*Rond*, round  
*Ram*, ram  
*Se-dert*, since  
*Noo-dig*, necessary  
*Zin-nen*, senses  
*Pa-pier*, paper  
*Klap-pen*, to prattle  
*Plan-ken*, shelves  
*Rij-men*, to rhyme  
*Rij-den*, to ride  
*Re-den*, reason  
*Stra-len*, beams  
*Sa-bel*, sabre  
*Sol-daat*, soldier  
*Sui-ker*, sugar  
*Staal*, steel  
*Teer*, tender  
*Teen*, toe  
*Tam*, tante  
*Van*, of, from  
*Veel*, much  
*Veld*, field  
*Val*, fall  
*Vriend*, friend  
*Worst*, sausage  
*Wond*, wound

<i>Wel</i> , well	<i>Gelag</i> , scot
<i>Was</i> , wax	<i>Zon-der</i> , without
<i>Wie</i> , who	<i>Zin-gen</i> , to sing
<i>Xer-xes</i> , Xerxes	<i>Zo-mer</i> , summer
<i>Kus-sen</i> , to kiss	<i>Ik mogt</i> , I might
<i>Sus-sen</i> , to silence	<i>Opregt</i> , sincere
<i>Das-sen</i> , cravats	<i>Opzigt</i> , direction
<i>Potten</i> , pots	<i>Verrigten</i> , to execute
<i>Van-gen</i> , to catch	<i>Zigtbaar</i> , visible
<i>Val-len</i> , to fall	<i>Dicht</i> , poem
<i>Vor-men</i> , to form	<i>Digt</i> , closed
<i>Le-ven</i> , to live	<i>Gelach</i> , laughing
<i>Ge-ven</i> , to give	<i>Geslagt</i> , killed
<i>Wer-ken</i> , to work	<i>Geslacht</i> , gender
<i>Wit-ten</i> , to whiten	<i>Nog</i> , still
<i>Wil-len</i> , to will	<i>Noch</i> , no
<i>Xe-no-phon</i> , Xenophon	<i>Wigt</i> , weight
<i>Zin</i> , sense	<i>Wicht</i> , baby, little child.
<i>Zon</i> , sun	<i>Licht</i> , light
<i>Zoon</i> , son	<i>Ligt</i> , light
<i>Zijn</i> , to be	<i>Slachten</i> , to resemble
<i>Zeep</i> , soap	<i>Slagten</i> , to kill
<i>Alleenig</i> , alone	<i>Alreede</i> , already
<i>Berigt</i> , report, account.	<i>Betigten</i> , to accuse
<i>Dragt</i> , weight	<i>Beeren</i> , bears
<i>Gewigt</i> , weight	<i>Beledigen</i> , to insult
<i>Gezigt</i> , sight	<i>Bleeken</i> , to bleach
<i>Jagt</i> , yacht	<i>Breede</i> , large, broad
<i>Magt</i> , power	<i>Doegen</i> , dough
<i>Doch</i> , but	<i>Eeden</i> , oaths
<i>Dog</i> , dog	<i>Eeren</i> , to honour

<i>Geeselen</i> , to whip	<i>Teeken</i> , sign
<i>Heeten</i> , to call	<i>Thee</i> , tea
<i>Kleeden</i> , to dress	<i>Twee</i> , two
<i>Krakeelen</i> , to quarrel	<i>Vee</i> , cattle
<i>Leelijk</i> , ugly	<i>Vleeschelijk</i> , carnal
<i>Leeren</i> , to learn	<i>Vreezen</i> , to fear
<i>Meenen</i> , to mean	<i>Weenen</i> , to weep
<i>Ree</i> , doe	<i>Zee</i> , sea
<i>Streelen</i> , to stroke	<i>Zweemen</i> , to resemble
<i>Teeder</i> , tender	<i>Zweeten</i> , sweat
<i>Beete</i> , red beet	<i>Reede</i> , road
<i>Bete</i> , bit	<i>Rede</i> , speech
<i>Geene</i> , none	<i>Steenen</i> , stones
<i>Gene</i> , the latter	<i>Stenen</i> , to groan
<i>Heelen</i> , to cure	<i>Weeken</i> , to steep
<i>Helen</i> , to conceal	<i>Weken</i> , weeks
<i>Leenen</i> , to lend	<i>Weezen</i> , orphans
<i>Lenen</i> , to lean	<i>Wezen</i> , to be
<i>Alzoo</i> , thus	<i>Mooten</i> , slice
<i>Behooren</i> , to belong	<i>Nooden</i> , needs
<i>Boomen</i> , trees	<i>Onnoozel</i> , innocent
<i>Boonen</i> , beans	<i>Oomen</i> , uncles
<i>Doozen</i> , boxes	<i>Ooren</i> , ears
<i>Droogen</i> , to dry	<i>Rooken</i> , to smoke
<i>Droomen</i> , to dream	<i>Stooten</i> , to push
<i>Grooter</i> , greater	<i>Stroo</i> , straw
<i>Hooger</i> , higher	<i>Stroomen</i> , floods, rivers
<i>Kleinooden</i> , jewels	<i>Tooneel</i> , stage, theatre
<i>Kroonen</i> , to crown	<i>Toonen</i> , to show
<i>Loonen</i> , to reward	<i>Zoo</i> , thus
<i>Loopen</i> , to leap	<i>Zoomen</i> , to seam

## DIALOGUES.

## 1.

<i>WIJ leeren de hollandsche taal,</i>	WE learn the Dutch language.
<i>Laat ons hollandsch spreken,</i>	Let us speak Dutch.
<i>Wees oplettend,</i>	Pay attention.
<i>Spreek duidelijk,</i>	Speak distinctly.
<i>Spreek uit,</i>	Pronounce.
<i>Spreek niet te gaauw,</i>	Don't speak too quick
<i>Dat is beter,</i>	That is better
<i>Gij hebt gelijk,</i>	You are in the right.
<i>Gij hebt ongelijk,</i>	You are in the wrong.
<i>Het is mogelijk,</i>	It is possible.
<i>Het is niet onmogelijk,</i>	It is not impossible.
<i>Het is waar ?</i>	It is true.
<i>Is het waar ?</i>	Is it true ?
<i>Is het niet waar ?</i>	Is it not true ?
<i>Ik weet het,</i>	I know it.
<i>Hij weet het niet,</i>	He don't know it.
<i>Weet hij het ?</i>	Does he know it ?
<i>Weten zij het ?</i>	Do they know it ?
<i>Neen ; niemand weet het,</i>	No ; nobody knows it.

## 2

<i>Ik verzeker u,</i>	I assure you.
<i>Ik heb get gezien,</i>	I have seen it.
<i>Ik heb het gehoord,</i>	I have heard it

*Op mijne eer,  
 Geloof mij,  
 Geloofst gij hem?  
 Geloofst gij haar niet?  
 gij bedriegt mij,  
 Hij bedriegt u niet,  
 Gij hebt het mis,  
 Wie spreekt daar?  
 Ik ben het,  
 Wat vertelt gij?  
 Wat zegt hij?  
 Zegt hij iets?  
 Hij spreekt altijd,  
 Hij zegt de waarheid,  
 Zwijg,  
 Spreek geen enkel woord,  
 Ik gehoorzaam,*

*Kom hier,  
 Verstaat gij mij,  
 Verstaat gij mij niet?  
 Ik geloof ja,  
 Ik geloof het niet,  
 Maak plaats,  
 Ga daar zitten,  
 Ga uwen weg,  
 Wacht een weinig,  
 Ik kom dadelijk,  
 Maak haast,  
 Ik durf niet,  
 Ik ben 'er bang voor.*

Upon my honour.  
 Believe me.  
 Do you believe him?  
 Don't you believe her?  
 She deceives me.  
 He does not deceive you.  
 You are mistaken.  
 Who speaks there?  
 It is I.  
 What do you tell?  
 What does he say?  
 Does he say any thing?  
 He speaks always.  
 He speaks true.  
 Be silent.  
 Don't speak a single word.  
 I obey.

3.

Come hither.  
 Do you understand me?  
 Does she not understand me?  
 I believe yes.  
 I don't believe it.  
 Make room.  
 • Sit down there.  
 Go your way.  
 Wait a little.  
 I come immediately.  
 Make haste.  
 I dare not.  
 I am afraid of it.

Gij



<i>Gij komt terug,</i>	You come back.
<i>Komt zij terug?</i>	Does she come back?
<i>Waar is uw neef?</i>	Where is your cousin?
<i>Waar zijn uwe broeders?</i>	Where are your brothers?
<i>Waar zijn uwe vrienden?</i>	Where are your friends?
<i>Zij zijn in den tuin,</i>	They are in the garden.
<i>Zij gaan naar de buiten- plaats,</i>	They go to the country seat.
<i>Zij komen terug,</i>	They come back.

## 4.

<i>Kent gij dien man?</i>	Do you know that man?
<i>Kent zij die dame?</i>	Does she know that lady?
<i>Kennen zij ons?</i>	Do they know us?
<i>Neen, zij kennen niemand,</i>	No, they know nobody.
<i>Ik geloof, dat zij ons allen kennen,</i>	I suppose, they know us all.
<i>Het kan waar zijn,</i>	It may be true.
<i>Ik twijfel er aan,</i>	I question it.
<i>Twijfelt gij er aan?</i>	Do you doubt of it?
<i>Wij twijfelen niet,</i>	We do not doubt.
<i>Wij zijn er verzekerd van,</i>	We are assured of it.
<i>Wij zullen het vragen,</i>	We will ask it.
<i>Vraagt gij iets?</i>	Do you ask something?
<i>Neen, wij vragen zelden,</i>	No, we seldom ask.
<i>Dat verwondert mij,</i>	I wonder at it.
<i>Het verwondert mij,</i>	It surprises me.
<i>Ik spreek het niet tegen,</i>	I say nothing to the contra- ry.
<i>Dat verheugt mij,</i>	I am glad of it.
<i>Verheugt het u?</i>	Are you glad of it?

<i>Wat weer is het van daag?</i>	How is the weather to day?
<i>Het is goed weer,</i>	It is good weather.
<i>Is het goed weer?</i>	Is it good weather?
<i>Het is slecht weer,</i>	It is bad weather.
<i>Is het slecht weer?</i>	Is it bad weather?
<i>Ja, het is zeer slecht weer,</i>	Yes, it is very bad weather.
<i>Was het slecht weer?</i>	Was it bad weather?
<i>Het regent,</i>	It rains.
<i>Regent het?</i>	Does it rain?
<i>Regent het niet?</i>	Does it not rain?
<i>Het regent dat het giet,</i>	It rains as fast as it can pour.
<i>Het dondert,</i>	It thunders.
<i>Dondert het?</i>	Does it thunder?
<i>De donder rommelt,</i>	The thunder roars.
<i>Het bliksemt,</i>	It lightens.
<i>Zie daar een bliksemstraal,</i>	There is a flash of lightning.
<i>Ik zie eenen regenboog,</i>	I see a rainbow.
<i>Ik ben nat,</i>	I am wet.
<i>Zijt gij ook nat?</i>	Are you wet too?
<i>Ja, een weinig,</i>	Yes, a little.
<i>Ik zie het niet,</i>	I don't see it.
<i>Het vriest,</i>	It freezes.
<i>Het vriest zeer hard,</i>	It freezes very hard.
<i>Vriest het niet?</i>	Does it not freeze?
<i>Het sneeuwt,</i>	It snows.
<i>Sneeuwt het niet?</i>	Does it not snow?
<i>Het is veranderlijk weer,</i>	It is changeable weather.
<i>Het is onbestendig weer,</i>	It is variable weather.
<i>De wind is veranderd,</i>	The wind is changed.

*Het waait hard,  
Daar is veel wind,*

*Het zal stormen,  
Het begint op te helderen,  
De zon schijnt,  
Schijnt de zon?  
Het is heet,  
Het is te heet,  
De heete is zeer hinderlijk,  
Het is stikkend heet,*

The wind blows hard.  
There is a great deal of  
wind.

We shall have a storm.  
It begins to clear up.  
The sun shines.  
Does the sun shine?  
It is hot.  
It is too hot.  
The heat is very inconvenient.  
It is sultry hot.

## 6.

*Hoe vaart gij?  
Hoe vaart zij?  
Zeer wel,  
Tot uwen dienst,  
Zeer wel,  
Tamelijk wel,  
Ik ben er verblijd over,  
Het verheugt mij,  
Hoe vaart uw vader?  
Hij vaart zeer wel,  
Maar mijne moder is ziek,  
Zij heeft de koorts,  
Zij heeft eene koude gevat,  
Zij heeft hoofdpijn,  
Heeft zij buikpijn?  
De dokter komt,  
Hij zal het ons zeggen,  
Zij is gevaarlijk ziek,*

How do you do?  
How does she do?  
Very well.  
At your service.  
Extremely well.  
Tolerably well.  
I am glad of it.  
It rejoices me.  
How does your father do?  
He is very well.  
But my mother is sick.  
She has the fever.  
She has got a cold.  
She has got the head-ach  
Has she a belly-ache?  
The physician comes.  
He will tell it us.  
She is dangerously ill.

<i>Zij heeft eene brandende koorts,</i>	She has a burning fever
<i>Is het eene afgaande koorts?</i>	Is it an intermitting fever?
<i>In het geheel niet,</i>	Not at all.
<i>Het gevaar is over,</i>	The danger is past.
<i>Ik dacht dat zij onherstelbaar was,</i>	I thought she was past recovery.

## 7.

<i>Goeden morgen,</i>	Good morning.
<i>Goeden avond,</i>	Good evening.
<i>Goeden dag,</i>	Good day.
<i>Ik wensch u eenen goeden morgen,</i>	I wish you a good morning.
<i>Ik wensch u hetzelfde,</i>	I wish it you likewise.
<i>Hoe hebt gij dezen nacht geslapen?</i>	How did you sleep last night?
<i>Zeer wel,</i>	Very well.
<i>Ik heb vast geslapen,</i>	I have slept very soundly.
<i>Ik niet te wel,</i>	I am not too well.
<i>Ik was verschrikt,</i>	I was frightened.
<i>Ik was ongesteld,</i>	I was indisposed.
<i>Ik was misnoegd,</i>	I was discontented.
<i>Wij waren boos,</i>	We were angry.
<i>Wij konden geen oog toe doen,</i>	We could not get a wink of sleep.
<i>Dat is onaangenaam,</i>	That is disagreeable,
<i>Dat is vervelend,</i>	That is tiresome.

## 8.

<i>Waar is mijne spraakkunst?</i>	Where is my grammar?
<i>Hebt gij mijn schrijfbboek?</i>	Have you my writing book?
<i>Heeft zij mijnen pennenkoker?</i>	Has she my pen-case?

<i>Waar hebt gij uw boek ge- legd?</i>	Where did you put your book?
<i>Ik heb het op de tafel ge- legd,</i>	I put it upon the table.
<i>Het is een uur geleden,</i>	It is an hour ago.
<i>Het is verloren,</i>	It is lost.
<i>Zij heeft het gevonden,</i>	She has found it.
<i>Geloof het niet,</i>	Don't believe it.
<i>Gij bedriegt u,</i>	You are mistaken.
<i>Leg de boeken op hunne plaats,</i>	Put your books in their pla- ces.
<i>Dan zult gij dezelve niet verliezen,</i>	Then you will never loose them.
<i>Gij hebt gelijk,</i>	You are in the right.
<i>Ik weet het bij ondervinding,</i>	I know it by experience.
<i>Vermaak mij eene pen,</i>	Make me a pen.
<i>Ik heb er u dezen morgen eene vermaakt,</i>	I have made you one this morning.
<i>Zij deugt niet,</i>	It is good for nothing.
<i>Zij is zeer goed,</i>	It is very good.
<i>Zij is veel beter,</i>	It is much better.
<i>De inkt is te dik,</i>	The ink is too thick.
<i>Zij vloeit niet,</i>	It does not run.
<i>Zij is zwart genoeg,</i>	It is black enough.
<i>Doe er eenige droppleswater bij.</i>	Put some drops of water to it.

## 9.

<i>Geef mij papier,</i>	Give me paper.
<i>Gemeen papier,</i>	Common paper.
<i>Hoe vele bladen hebt gij noo- dig?</i>	How many sheets do you want?

<i>Geef mij zes bladen,</i>	Give me six sheets.
<i>Zij zijn tot uwen dienst,</i>	They are at your service
<i>Ik moet mijn opstel schrijven,</i>	I must write my exercise
<i>Ik moet mijne hollandsche</i>	I must learn my Dutch les-
<i>lessen leeren,</i>	son.
<i>Wij moeten beginnen,</i>	We must begin.
<i>Moet hij geene brieven schrij-</i>	Must he not write letters ?
<i>ven ?</i>	
<i>Ik weet er niets van,</i>	I know nothing of it.
<i>Hij moet aan zijnen oom</i>	He must write to his uncle.
<i>schrijven,</i>	
<i>Waar is de brief ?</i>	Where is the letter ?
<i>Breng hem op de post,</i>	Bring it to the post-office.
<i>Hij is nog niet toegemaakt,</i>	It is not yet sealed.
<i>Geef mij ouwels,</i>	Give me wafers.
<i>Hier is lak,</i>	Here is sealing wax.
<i>Frankeer hem,</i>	Pay the postage.
<i>Ik heb geen geld,</i>	I have no money.
<i>Leen mij wat,</i>	Lend me some.

## 10.

<i>Wij gaan ontbijten,</i>	We are going to breakfast.
<i>Hoe laat ontbijt gii ?</i>	At what o'clock do you breakfast ?
<i>Te acht uren,</i>	At eight o'clock.
<i>Het ontbijt it gereed,</i>	Breakfast is ready.
<i>Wilt gij brood en boter ?</i>	Do you choose bread and butter ?
<i>Geef mij een kop thee,</i>	Give me a cup of tea.
<i>Ik ben een liefhebber van</i>	I am a lover of tea.
<i>thee,</i>	

*Ik verkies koffij,*  
*Uwe thee is heerlijk,*  
*Waar, koopt gij die?*  
*In dien grooten winkel,*  
*Over de kerk,*  
*De thee is te sterk,*  
*Doe er wat water bij,*  
*Hier is roggenbrood,*  
*Geef mij kaas,*  
*Groene kaas,*  
*Dat is lekkere kaas,*  
*Wilt gij meer hebben?*  
*Ik bedank u,*

I prefer coffee.  
 Your tea is excellent.  
 Where do you buy it?  
 In that great shop.  
 Over against the church.  
 The tea is too strong.  
 Add some water to it.  
 Here is brown bread.  
 Give me cheese.  
 Green cheese.  
 That cheese is excellent.  
 Will you have more?  
 I return you thanks.

## 11.

*Het eten is gereed,*  
*Het is half drie,*  
*Het is reeds drie uren,*  
*Het zal half vier slaan,*  
  
*Ik kom met u eten,*  
*Gij zijt welkom,*  
*Gij doet mij te veel eer aan,*  
*Hier is gebraden vleesch,*  
*Houdt gij van spinazie?*  
*Ik hou er veel van,*  
*Dat vleesch is zeer malsch,*  
*Is het naar uwen smaak?*  
*Zult gij eenige aardappelen*  
*nemen?*  
*Neem een glas wijn,*

Dinner is ready.  
 It is half an hour past two.  
 It is already three o'clock.  
 Half an hour past three will  
 strike.  
 I come to dine with you.  
 You are welcome.  
 You do me too much honour.  
 Here is roast beef.  
 Do you like spinach?  
 I am a great lover of it.  
 That beef is very tender.  
 Is it to your taste?  
 Will you take some pota-  
 toes?  
 Take a glass of wine.

<i>Ik doe een goed maal,</i>	I make a good meal.
<i>Dat is maar een kompliment,</i>	That is but a compliment.
<i>Vergeef mij,</i>	I ask your pardon.
<i>Neem wat groenten?</i>	Take some vegetables.
<i>Ik heb genoeg gegeten,</i>	I have eaten sufficiently.
<i>Wat zullen wij na den maal-</i> <i>tijd doen?</i>	What shall we do after dinner?
<i>Laat ons dan eene kleine</i> <i>wandeling doen,</i>	Let us take then a little walk.
<i>Ik stem er in toe,</i>	I agree to it.
<i>Dat is een goede inval,</i>	That's a good thought.
<i>Wij zullen in uwen tuin gaan,</i>	We shall go in your garden.
<i>Ik verlang denzelven te zien,</i>	I shall be glad to see it.
<i>Gij hebt schoone bloemen,</i>	You have fine flowers.
<i>Wij zullen de wandeling uit-</i> <i>stellen,</i>	We will put off the walk.
<i>Morgen zal ik u vergezel-</i> <i>len,</i>	To-morrow I shall accompa- ny you.

## 12.

<i>Waar gaat gij dezen avond</i> <i>naar toe?</i>	Where do you go this eve- ning?
<i>Naar den schouwburg,</i>	To the play.
<i>Naar het concert,</i>	To the concert.
<i>Zullen wij naar de Vaux-</i> <i>hall gaan?</i>	Shall we go to Vauxhall? •
<i>Ja, ik houd van muziek,</i>	Yes, I like music.
<i>Wij zullen op de viool spe-</i> <i>len,</i>	We shall play the fiddle.
<i>Zij stemt niet,</i>	It is not in tune.
<i>Mejuffrouw N. zingt goed,</i>	Miss N. sings very well.
<i>Zij heeft eene zachte en wel-</i> <i>luidende stem,</i>	She has a sweet harmonious voice.



<i>Zij is eene der beste zangeressen,</i>	She is one of the best singers.
<i>En haar broeder een der beste acteurs,</i>	And her brother one of the best actors.
<i>Deze Vauxhall is zeer fraai,</i>	This Vauxhall is very fine.
<i>Niets is prachtiger,</i>	Nothing is more magnificent.
<i>Het is een aardisch paradijs,</i>	It is a terrestrial paradise.
<i>Zij is verlicht door vele lampen,</i>	It is lighted up by many lamps.
<i>Zij maken eene fraaije vertooning,</i>	They make a fine show.
<i>Het begint laat te worden,</i>	It begins to grow late.
<i>Wij zullen naar huis gaan,</i>	We are going home.



## A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

THERE are in the Dutch language nine kinds of words; or, as they are called, Parts of Speech, viz.

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ARTICLE,          | 5. VERB,        |
| 2. NOUN SUBSTANTIVE, | 6. ADVERB,      |
| 3. NOUN ADJECTIVE, * | 7. PREPOSITION, |
| 4. PRONOUN,          | 8. CONJUNCTION, |
| 9. INTERJECTION.     |                 |

An ARTICLE is a little word placed before a substantive to determine the sense in which it is taken, as: *de man*; the man; *de vrouw*, the woman; *eene stad*, a town; *eene pen*, a pen.

A **SUBSTANTIVE** is the name of any thing, as: *huis* house; *rechtvaardigheid*, justice.

An **ADJECTIVE** is a word belonging to a substantive to express some quality of it, as: *voorzigtig*, cautious; a cautious man, *een voorzigtig man*.

A **PRONOUN** is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid its too frequent repetition, as: *ik hoorde Pieter en riep hem*, I heard Peter, and called him; *hem* is a pronoun put for *Pieter*.

A **VERB** is a word which signifies to *be*, to *do*, or to *suffer*, as: *ik ben*, I am; *gy schryft*, thou writest; *hy is geslagen*, he is beaten.

An **ADVERB** is a word commonly joined to a verb, whence its name is derived, to express some circumstance of it, as: *oprechtlyk*, sincerely; *wyslyk*, wisely; *hy doet wyslyk*, he acts wisely.

A **PREPOSITION** serves to shew the relation between words, as: *met*, with; *aan*, to; *onder*, under; *hy gaat naar Amsterdam*, he goes to Amsterdam; *zy wandeld in den tuin*, she walks in the garden.

A **CONJUNCTION** is a word used to connect chiefly sentences together, so as out of two or more sentences to make one; such are, *ende*, and; *maar*, but; *want*, for; as: *zy zullen zegen-praalen, want zy zyn voorzigtig*, they will triumph, for they are cautious.

An **INTERJECTION** is a word which expresses the passion of the speaker, as: *oh! oh! helaas! alas!* as: *helaas! ik vrees voor zyn leven*, alas! I fear for his life; *O deugd, hoe lieflyk zyt gy!* O virtue, how amiable art thou!



## OF CASES.

There are three cases in the Dutch language, the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.\*

The nominative case simply expresses the name of a thing, or the subject of the verb, as: *de jonge speeld*, the boy plays; *de kinderen leren*, the children learn.

The possessive case expresses the relation of property or possession, and is formed by adding the letter *s* to the noun†, as: *de pligt des leerlings*, the scholar's duty; *myns vaders huis*, my father's house.

When a noun ends in *s*, the other *s* is omitted, as: *de deur des huis*, the door of the house.

The objective case expresses the object of an action, and generally follows a verb active, as: *de vader helpt den zoon*, the father assists the son; *de zoon helpt den vader*; the son assists the father.

Dutch substantives are declined in the following manner:

## Singular.

Nominative case,	<i>een vader,</i>	a father
Possessive case,	<i>eens vaders</i>	a father's
Objective case,	<i>eenen vader,</i>	a father.

## Plural.

Nominative case,	<i>vaders</i>	fathers
Possessive case,	<i>vaders</i>	fathers'
Objective case,	<i>vaders</i>	fathers.

## Singular.

Nominative case,	<i>de vader,</i>	the father
Possessive case,	<i>des vaders,</i>	the father's
Objective case,	<i>den vader,</i>	the father.

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\* The possessive is sometimes called the genitive, and the objective the accusative.

† As no letter is omitted, no apostrophe is wanted.

	Plural.	
Nominative case,	<i>de vaders,</i>	the fathers
Possessive case,	<i>der vaders</i>	the fathers'.
Objective case,	<i>de vaders,</i>	the fathers.

The Dutch language, to express different connections and relations of one thing to another, uses, as the English does, for the most part, prepositions, as: *van*, of or from; *aan*, to; *voor*, for, or before; *tegen*, against; *achter*, after, or behind; *onder*, under, among; *met*, with; *buiten*, without; *nevens*, besides, &c.—N. B. All prepositions govern the objective case, as: *van eenen goeden vader*, of a good father; *van den man*, of the man. The preposition *aan*, to, is frequently omitted, though understood, as: *geev my het boek*, give me the book, that is, *aan my*, to me.



*A particular Delineation of the foregoing Parts of speech, to make use of them in Composition of Sentences, will be the subject of the following Sections.*

#### SECTION I.

#### OF ARTICLES.

There are two articles in the Dutch Language viz. *een*, a; and *de*, the. *Een* is used for the masculine and neuter gender, and becomes *eene* before a noun of the feminine gender; *de* is used before a noun of the masculine and feminine gender, and is changed into *het*, before a noun of the neuter gender.

*Een* is called the indefinite article, and is used in a vague

sense, to point out one single thing of that kind, not determining what person or thing is meant, as: *ik heb een huis noodig*, I want a house, that is, any house.

*De* is called a definite article, because it determines what particular thing is meant, as: *geev my de pen*, give me the pen, meaning a pen referred to. They are declined (changed) in this manner:

	Singular,		
	masc.	fem.	neut.
Nominative case,	<i>een,</i>	<i>eene,</i>	<i>een,</i> a, or an
Possessive case,	<i>eens,</i>	<i>eener,</i>	<i>eens,</i> of a, or an
Objective case,	<i>eenen,</i>	<i>eene,</i>	<i>een,</i> a, or an.
Nominative case,	<i>de,</i>	<i>de,</i>	<i>het,</i> the
Possessive case,	<i>des,</i>	<i>der,</i>	<i>des,</i> of the
Objective case,	<i>den,</i>	<i>de,</i>	<i>het,</i> the
	Plural.		
Nominative case,	<i>de,</i>	<i>de,</i>	<i>de,</i> the
Possessive case,	<i>der,</i>	<i>der,</i>	<i>der,</i> of the
Objective case,	<i>de,</i>	<i>de,</i>	<i>de,</i> the.

The particular use and importance of articles will be seen in the following examples, each having a different meaning, through the different application of the articles:

*De zoon des konings*, the son of the king.

*De zoon eens konings*, the son of a king.

*Een zoon des konings*, a son of the king.

The articles must agree with their substantives in gender, number and case, as: *de vader*, the father; *de moeder*, the mother; *het kind*, the child; *der zuster*, of the sister.

The definite article is used before nouns in a general sense, contrary to the English, as: *de mensch is sterfelyk*, man is mortal. When a noun is preceded by an adjective, the

article must be put before the adjective, as : *een lieflyk man*, an agreeable man ; *de hooge huizen van Londen*, the high houses in London. In some instances however the adjective precedes the article, as : *zoet zyn de woorden, maar bitter zyn de uitwerkzels*, sweet are the words, but bitter the effects. No article is prefixed to proper names, as : *Alexander, Virgil, Jupiter*, as : *Pieter woond in Amsterdam, de hoofdstad van Holland*, Peter lives in Amsterdam, the capital city of Holland ; except, 1st. when the proper names are taken in an eminent or metaphorical sense, as : *hy is een Cicero*, he is a Cicero. 2dly. when a substantive is understood, as : *hy zeild in de Theems* (understood *revier*) he sails in the Thames. 3rdly. when proper names are preceded by an adjective, as : *het vermaarde Londen*, the famous city of London ; *het volk-ryk Frankryk*, populous France. 4thly. *zon*, sun ; *maan*, moon ; *aarde*, earth ; which take the article before them and we say : *de zon, de maan, de aarde ; den Haag*, the Hague ; *de Alzaa*, Alsace.

No article is used before nouns which mean only a part of the object, and where the English word *some* is expressed or understood, as : *Karel, geev my water*, Charles, give me water ; *ik heb brood*, I have bread.

No article is used after nouns and adverbs of quantity, as : *een pond thee*, a pound of tea ; *een paar schoenen*, a pair of shoes ; *hy heeft meer wijsheid dan zyn broeder*, he has more wisdom than his brother.

No article is used if the substantive be preceded by a possessive pronoun, as : *zyne ouders zyn deftige luiden*, his parents are excellent people.

No articles are used after adjectives of dimension, as : *hoog*, high ; *breed*, broad ; *lang*, long, as : *het huis is hunderd voet hoog*, the house is a hundred feet high.

Observe that the English article *a* or *an*, before nouns of measure, weight, or number, is to be rendered into Dutch by the definite article, as: *een kroon de zak*, a crown a bag: *vier schellingen de el*, four shillings a yard.

Speaking of sovereigns, the article definite is to be put after the proper name, if it be followed by an ordinal number, as: *het is een wet van Hendrick de vierde*, it is a law of Henry the fourth: but if it be followed by a title; no article is used, as: *George, Koning van England*, George; king of England.

The definite article, if it be used, must be repeated before each substantive in the same sentence, as: *de dood en het leven*, death and life; except they be of the same gender and number, as: *de deugd en schoonheid van deze vrouw*, the virtue and beauty of this woman; *de leijen en pennen dezer kinderen*, the slates and pens of the children: the indefinite article is always repeated, as: *hy koopt eenen hoed en eenen rok*, he buys a hat and a coat.

*D'* apostrophe may be used instead of *de* when it comes before a noun beginning with a vowel, as: *D'een of d'ander zal gaan*, either will go. Likewise we use *'t* for *het*; *'s* for *des*, as: *'t is eene aangename tyding voor 't volk*, it is agreeable news for the people; *'t is 's morgens of 's avonds gebeurd*, it happened in the morning or in the evening.

Many authors for the sake of elegance say; *den goeden kinderen*, instead of, *aan de goede kinderen*, to good children; *eenen goeden kinde*, for, *aan een goed kind*, to a good child; *goeden kinderen*, for, *aan goede kinderen*, to good children; *der goede vrouw*, instead of, *aan de goede vrouw*, to the good woman; *den goeden vrouwen*,

for, *aan de goede vrouwen*, to the good women; which are yet remains of High-Dutch dialects.



*Exercises upon the foregoing Rules.*

The king, the queen, the house, the  
*koning, m.\* koningin, f. huis, n.*  
 fashions of the Scots. — The eyes of the philosopher.  
*gebruiken Schotten. oogen wysgeer, m.*  
 The history of Abyssinia and Nubia. — The books of  
*gedenkschrift, n. en boeken*  
 John Milton. — A wise son makes a glad father. —  
*Johan Milton, wyze zoon maakt blyden*  
 Children like play. — The price of bread. —  
*kinderen beynnen, v. spel, n. prys, m. brood, n.*  
 The horror of vice, and love of virtue,  
*schrik, m. ondeugd, f. liefde, f. deugd, f.*  
 are the delight of a wise man. — Gaming is the  
*zyn vermaak, n. spel, n. is*  
 ruin of young people. — The wisdom of So-  
*bederf, n. jonge luiden. wysheid, f. Só-*  
 crates, and the cunning of Ulysses, are famous  
*crates list, f. vermaard*  
 in the works of the poets. — Great events  
*in werken dichters Groote voorvallen,*  
 and revolutions followed the death of Cæsar. —  
*omwentelingen volgden*  
 Bring me water, and give me wine. — Your brothers  
*breng geef uwe broeders*  
 are arrived from the Indies, they  
*wedergekomen Indien, zy*

\* *m.* signifies masculine; *f.* feminine; and *n.* neuter.



have some pearls, diamonds and cinnamon  
*hebben paarlen, diamanten, kaneel*  
 brought. — An honest man is an honour to  
*gebragt eerlyk is eer, f.*  
 society. — The wisdom of Solomon and chastity  
*genoodschap, n. kuisheid, f.*  
 of Lucretia are wonderful.—Health loves  
*wonderlyk. Gezondeid, f. bemind*  
 sobriety and flies debauch. — Wine is  
*maatigheid, onvlugt ontugt, f. word*  
 sold for five shillings a bottle. — Carry the  
*verkogt vyf schellingen flesch, f. Draag*  
 wine, beer, and plates, to the cellar. — The  
*bier, n. schotels na kelder, m.*  
 prudence of the son.—The fire, air, earth,  
*voorzigtigheid, f. vuur, n. lucht, f.*  
 and water, are the four elements. — The fruits  
*hoofdstoffen. vrugten*  
 of wisdom. — Patience and perseverance are  
*geduld, n. volharding,*  
 necessary to the man. — The tailor has the  
*noodzaaklyk mensch kleermaker heeft*  
 coat brought. — Vice is detested and virtue is  
*kleed, n. veracht*  
 beloved. — The life of man is short. — He is a useful  
*bemind. leven, n. kort hy. nuttig*  
 preacher. — Eloquence, painting,  
*prediker. welsprekendheid, f. schilderen, n.*  
 poetry belong to the imagination. — Reason  
*dichtkunst, f. behooren verbeelding, f. reede, f.*

was given to man. — She has a little money. —  
*was gegeven* *heeft weinig geld, n.*  
 She has more science. — He comes in the evening.  
*meer wetenschap. Hy komt*  
 and writes at night. — Pyrrhus, to revenge the death  
*schryft nagt* *om te wreken*  
 of his father Achilles, killed Priamus and Polites. — Spain  
*zyns vaders Achilles, doode* *Spanien*  
 possesses the mines of Peru and Mexico. — Saltpetre is the  
*bezit* *mijnen* *Saltpeter, m.*  
 produce of Petna in Bengal. — The cinnamon trees  
*gewas n.* *Petna* *Bengal.* *kaneel-boomen*  
 grow in Ceylon. — The brewer and baker are here. —  
*wassen* *brouwer* *bakker* *hier.*  
 Honour is due to the king and magistrates. — Send me some  
*komt toe* *overheid, f.* *Zend*  
 fish, some eggs and coals. — She sells fruit. — The  
*visch* *eyeren* *koolen* *verkoopt fruit.*  
 ant is the emblem of industry: the lamb and  
*mier, f.* *zinnebeeld, n.* *nyverigheid, f.* *lam, n.*  
 dove of weakness and humility. — Wine.  
*duive, f.* *zagtmoedigheid, f.* *ootmoedigheid, f.*  
 sells for twenty pence a bottle. — He sells the  
*wordt verkogt 20 stuyvers*  
 cotton four shillings a yard. — We saw the master and  
*kattoen, f.* *Wy zagen meester*  
 pupils. — The boy and girl learn the lessons.  
*leerlingen.* *jongen, m.* *meisje, n.* *leeren lessen.*

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## SECTION II.

## OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

A Substantive is the name of any thing that exists, or can be conceived, as: *aarde*, earth; *boom*, tree; *verdrag*, contract.

A substantive (noun) is either proper or common:— A proper is the name of an individual, as: *Hendrick*, Henry; *Lodewyk*, Lewis; *Amsterdam*, Amsterdam.

A common is a name applicable to all beings of the same kind, as: *steen*, stone; *paard*, horse.

From the primative nouns are formed others, called derivatives and diminutives, as: *vischer*, fisher; from *visch*, fish; *vrouwjtje*, little woman, from *vrouw*, woman; *steentje*, little stone, from *steen*, stone.

Others are called verbals, derived from verbs, as: *wandelings*, walk, from *wandelen*, to walk; *getuigenis*, witness, from *getuigen*, to witness.

Some nouns are compounded of two nouns, joined together by an hyphen, the first becomes an adjective, expressing the quality of the second, as: *regen-water*, rain-water; *water-molen*, water-mill; *timmer-man*, carpenter; *zee-paard*, sea-horse; *de negen zang-godinnen*, the nine muses.

Some are compounded of a substantive and an adjective, as: *volk-ryk*, populous; *zin-ryk*, energetic.

In some compound words, the first is the possessive case of the second, as: \**koopvaarders-schepen*, merchants' ships; *krygs-magt*, military power.

To substantives belong gender, number, and case.

## OF GENDER.

In Dutch are three genders, as in English, viz. masculine, feminine, and neuter.

Of the masculine gender are all nouns relating to males, as: *vader*, father; *broeder*, brother; *Pieter*, Peter.

Of the feminine gender are all nouns relating to females, as: *moeder*, mother; *zuster*, sister; *Katryn*, Kate: except, *wyf*, wife, which is neuter.

Of the neuter gender are the nouns relating neither to males nor to females, as: *huis*, house; *veld*, field.

In order to distinguish the gender of nouns, some more general rules will be added:

Of the masculine gender are

1. Nouns ending in *er*, and *aar*, derived from verbs, and signifying actor or doer, as: *dichter*, poet; *minnaar*, lover.

2. Nouns ending in *ier*, as: *tuinier*, gardener; *kruidenier*, grocer.

Of the feminine gender are,

1. Nouns ending in *ster*, *ing*, *is*: derived from verbs, as: *naaister*, seamstress; *bediening*, office; *naavolging*, imitation; *geschiedenis*, history; *besneidenis*, circumcision: except, *vonnis*, sentence; *vernis*, varnish, which are neuter.

2. Nouns ending in *heid*, *ny*, *ry*, as: *waarheid*, truth; *spotterny*, mockery; *praatery*, prattling.

3. Primitive nouns, and those derived from adjectives, both ending in *te*, as: *gedaante*, shape; *diepte*, depth; from *diep*, deep; *dikte*, thickness; from *dik*, thick.

4. Monosyllables ending in *uit* and *agt*, as: *fluit*, flute; *schuit*, barge; *spruit*, sprig; *magt*, power.

5. Names of rivers are commonly of the feminine gender, as : *de Maas*, the Mease : *de Seine*, the Seine ; except *de Rhyn*, the Rhine, which is of the masculine gender.

6. Nouns ending in *ling*, which relate to persons, are of both genders (m. and f.) as : *leerling*, disciple ; *stedeling*, citizen ; *sterveling*, mortal.

7. Some nouns are made feminine by adding *in*, or *es*, to the masculine, as : *vriend*, friend ; *vriendin*, she-friend ; *leeuw*, lion ; *leeuwin*, lioness ; *prins*, prince ; *prinses*, princess.

This may be understood only from nouns which have no proper names for their feminine ; as : *man*, man ; *vrouw*, woman ; *broeder*, brother ; *zuster*, sister ; *heer*, lord ; *dame*, lady.

Of the neuter gender are,

1. Nouns ending in *sel*, (derived from verbs :) as : *druk-sel*, print ; *aanloksel*, allurement ; *schepsel*, creature.

2. Substantives derived from other substantives ending in *te*, as : *gebeente*, bones ; *gesteente*, stones ; *gevogelte*, fowls.

3. Diminutive nouns, as : *mandje*, a little basket ; *man-netje*, a little man ; *dogtertje*, a little girl ; *kindje*, a little child.

4. Adjectives used as substantives, as : *het wit*, white ; *het rood*, red.

5. The infinitive of verbs taken substantively, as : *het lezen*, to read ; *het wandelen*, to walk ; *het lezen verheugd den geest*, to read rejoices the mind.

6. Nouns of metals, as : *yzcr*, iron ; *goud*, gold ; *silver*, silver.

7. Nouns derived from verbs, beginning with *ge*, *ver*, *be*, (provided they don't fall under the foregoing rules,) as: *gedrag*, behaviour; *begrip*, apprehension; *verhaal*, the relation.

- 8. Nouns ending in *ment*, as: *parkement*, parchment.

9. All nouns proper of cities and countries, as: *het ryke Londen*, the rich London; *het uitgestrekte Rusland*, the extensive Russia.

There are some which vary their gender according to their signification, as: *hof*, m. garden, and *hof*, n. for the court of a prince; *stof*, f. matter, and *stof*, n. dust. The compound words follow the gender of the last substantive, as: *bier-kan*, tankard, is feminine, *kan* being of that gender.



### *Exercises on the foregoing Rules.*

The behaviour of John and the amendment of William  
*gedrag Jan verbetering Willem*

please me. — Red, blue, and white, are the three  
*behagen my. • blauw, drie*

colours of England. — Idleness seduces the learner. —  
*kleuren Engeland. Ledigheid verleid*

Mr. D. has a handsome lady, and a fine garden. —  
*Mynh. D. heeft schoone vrouw, fraaie*

The sentence is passed. — Circumcision of the Jews. —  
*gegeven. Jooden.*

The prattling of the neighbour and the mockery of Peter  
*gebuur*

are intolerable. — The Rhine and Thames are two fine  
*onverdraaglyk. twee*  
 rivers, — It is the dwelling of the prince and princess.  
*rivieren. Het wooning*  
 —The lion and lioness have broken out. — The error of  
*zyn uitgebroken. dwaaling*  
 a mortal is common. — To imitate a good author is a  
*gemeen. navolgen goed schrijver*  
 certain rule. — The father speaks to the son. — He has  
*zeker regel, m. spreekt Hy*  
 given to the poor a thousand pounds. — A habit  
*gegeven armen, duizend pond. gewoonte*  
 of idleness is detestable. — The wife of the poor man is  
*luiheid veragtelyk van*  
 dead. — The valour of the officers and the braveness of  
*dood kloekheid officiers stoudheid*  
 the soldiers have the entrenchment conquered. — Sylla  
*soldaten hebben verschanzing overwonnen Sylla*  
 gained at Rome an absolute power. — The depth of  
*won te Romen onbepaalde magt van*  
 the Thames. — The maid of Orleans was a great heroine.  
*maagd groote held*  
 —The king and the queen are hunting. — The duke and  
*koning op de jagt hertog*  
 dutches are in town. — The sun and moon light the  
*stad, f. ↓ lichten*  
 earth. — The garden and the gardener both are very clean.  
*tuin. beide zeer rein*  
 —The lovers of historiography love pictures. — The  
*geschiedkunde minnen afbeeldzels*

teacher loves a diligent learner.—Offence is pernicious.  
*leeraar bemind naarstigen ergernis schadelyk*  
 to mankind.—Iron is a useful metal.—She is a handsome  
*menschdom, n. nuttig metaal zy bevallig*  
 little girl.—She is from Rotterdam and he a Londoner.

*Rotterdam*

*Londen.*



## OF NUMBER.

Number is the distinction of one from many.

There are two numbers, the singular and the plural. The singular number expresses but one object, as: *een appel*, an apple; *een stoel*, a chair; *eene tafel*, a table,

The plural number signifies more objects than one, as *appels*, apples; *stoelen*, chairs; *tafels*, tables.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular form, as: *melk*, milk; *hooi*, hay; *honing*, honey; *vaak*, sleepiness; *douw*, dew; *tarwe*, wheat; *vlas*, flax; *gras*, grass; *honger*, hunger; *rogge*, rye; *gerst*, barley; *haver*, oats; *mout*, malt; *zout*, salt:—also nouns of virtues and vices, so far as they express a habit, as: *liefde*, charity; *hoop*, hope; *hoovardigheid*, pride; *gierigheid*, avarice:—and also nouns of metals, as: *goud*, gold; *silver*, silver; *koper*, copper; *lood*, lead.

Some are used only in the plural number, as; *harssens*, brains; *luiden*, people; *voorouders*, ancestors; *de Alpen*, the Alps; *de Pyreneeën*, the Pyrenees.

The



The plural number of substantives is generally formed by adding either *s* or *en* to the singular, as: *wapen*, *wapens*, arms; *hand*, *hand*, *handen*, hands. Some admit of both, as: *tafel*, table; *tafels* and *tafelen*, tables; *keten*, chain, *ketens*, and *ketenen*, chains.

Words of one syllable make their plural generally by taking *en* only, as: *nier*, a kidney, *nieren*, kidneys; *kruid*, herb, *kruiden*, herbs:—except *maat*, companion; *kok*, cook, which take *s* for their plural, as: *twee maats*, two companions; *drie koks*, three cooks.

Nouns of more than one syllable ending in *en*, take *s* only for their plural, as: *molen*, mill, *molens*, mills; *jong-en*, boy, *jongens*, boys.

Monosyllables ending in one consonant with one vowel only before it, double the final consonant, and add *en* to it for the plural, as: *lip*, lip, *lippen*, lips; *zot*, fool, *zotten*, fools.—Except from this rule 1st. the following: *gat*, *gaten*, holes; *glas*, *glazen*, glasses; *slot*, *sloten*, locks; *spel*, *spelen*, plays; *vat*, *vaten*, vessels; *dag*, *dagen*, days; *dak*, *daken*, roofs; *trek*, *treken*, tricks; *pad*, *paden*, pads; *weg*, *wegen*, ways.

Nouns ending in *om*, *ap*, *ek*, and *is*, come under this rule, as: *rykdom*, *rykdommen*, riches; *landschap*, *landschappen*, landscapes; *kermis*, *kermissen*, fairs.

2. Nouns ending in *f*, which make their plural by changing *f* into *ven*, as: *wyf*, *wyven*, wives; *wolf*, *wolven*, wolves; *hof*, *hoven*, gardens. Except *mof*, *moffen*, muffs; *stof*, *stoffen*, stuffs; *slof*, *sloffen*, slippers.

Nouns ending in *heid*, make their plural by changing it

into *heden*, as : *schoonheid, schoonheden*, beauties ; *boosheid, boosheden*, wickedness.

Nouns ending in *e* take *n* for their plural, as : *zee, zeeën*, seas ; *bie, biën, bees* ; *woestyne, woestynen*, deserts.

Diminutive nouns take *s*, sometimes *ns*, for their plural, as : *hondje, hondjes*, little dogs ; *vrouwje, vrouwtjens*, little women.

Some nouns make their plural very irregularly, as :

Singular,	Plural.	
<i>been,</i>	<i>beenderen,</i>	bones.
<i>blad,</i>	<i>bladeren,</i>	leaves.
<i>bedrog</i>	<i>bedriegereien,</i>	deceptions.
<i>ei,</i>	<i>eijeren,</i>	eggs.
<i>gemoed,</i>	<i>gemoederen,</i>	minds.
<i>hoen,</i>	<i>hoenderen,</i>	hens.
<i>kalf,</i>	<i>kalveren,</i>	calves.
<i>kind,</i>	<i>kinderen,</i>	children.
<i>lam,</i>	<i>lammeren,</i>	lambs.
<i>lied,</i>	<i>liederen,</i>	songs.
<i>schip,</i>	<i>schepen,</i>	ships.
<i>stad,</i>	<i>steden,</i>	towns.
<i>rad,</i>	<i>raderen,</i>	wheels.
<i>smid,</i>	<i>smeden,</i>	smiths.
<i>volk,</i>	<i>volkeren,</i>	people.

The compound words of *mān* have *lieden* in the plural, as : *timmerman, timmerlieden*, carpenters ; *tuinman, tuinlieden*, gardeners.

Observe 1st. All nouns, substantive and adjective, also the verbs and participles, which terminate with *den* or *de* in the plural, terminate with *d* in the singular, as *God, Goden*, Gods ; *hoed, hoeden*, hats ; *raad, raden*, counsels ;

*grond, gronden, grounds; ik zend, I send, wy zenden, we send; hy vind, he finds; wy vinden, we find, &c.* — Moreover, all words which end with *ten* in the plural, end with *t* in the singular, as: *schuit, schuiten, barges; punt, punten, points; voet, voeten, feet; poot, poten, paws; ik groot, I salute; wy groeten, we salute.*

2nd. Nouns ending in *s* in the singular change it into *z* to form the plural, as: *wys, wise, wyzen, wise; wees, orphan, wezen, orphans; huis, huizen, houses; except kruis, cross, kruisen, crosses; poes, cat, poesen, cats.*

### *Exercises on the foregoing Rules.*

The laws of the Romans pleased many people. —

*wet Romcin behaagden veele*

Evil words corrupt good manners. — Dogs have teeth.

*kwaade woord bederven zeden hebben tand*

— Small ships have small sails. — The walls and beams of

*llyne zeil muur balk*

the building are very strong. — The tops of many houses are

*gebouw zeer sterk top veele*

blown down. — The bells ring victory in all towns

*afgewaaid klok galmen zege alle*

of the empire. — The vapours of some seas are pernicious.

*keizerryk, n. damp sommige verderfelyk*

— Three thieves are discovered. — There are no wolves

*dief ontdekt daar geene*

in England. — The minds of the people are peaceable. —

*gemoed vreedzaam*

Peter and Paul are good companions. — The measures are

*Pieter goede maat*

not all the same. — Some dogs eat bones. — The two fleets

*niet zelce hond eeten vloot*

are joined.— Many hours, days, weeks, months, and  
*vereenigd. Veele uur week maand*  
 years pass in idle works,  
*jaar gaan voorby ydele werk*



### SECTION III. OF ADJECTIVES.

An adjective is a part of speech which is added to a substantive, to express its quality, as: *goed*, good; *beleefd*, polite; *vierkantig*, square.

Adjectives are of three genders like substantives, with which they must agree, in gender, number, and case, as: *het hof van eenen deugdzaam heer, van eene deugdzaame vrouw, van een deugdzaam kind*, the seat of a virtuous lord, lady, and child.

When an adjective in the nominative case is preceded by the article *een*, the masculine and neuter have the same termination, as: *een geleerd kind, een geleerd man*, a learned child, a learned man; but when it is preceded by the definite article, the termination for the masculine is always in *e*, as: *de geleerde man*, the learned man; *de sterke Joris*, the strong George.—From this may be observed that the masculine adjectives terminate sometimes in *e*, in the singular, like the feminine; some grammarians add *n* to it, in the nominative singular, but the exact Dutch writers reject it.

Adjectives joined to substantives in the plural terminate always in *e*, through all the genders and cases, as: *de groene bomen*, the green trees; *de goede vrouwen*, the good women; *de klyne paarden*, the little horses; *onder de geleerde mannen*, among the learned men.

Nevertheless the learner may notice what is said in page 27

Adjectives placed before substantives are declined (i. e. changed) in the following manner :

## Singular.

## Masculine Gender.

Nom. case.	{ <i>een ryk man</i> , <i>de ryke man</i>	a rich man. the rich man.
Pos. case.	{ <i>eens ryken mans</i> , <i>des ryken mans</i> ,	of a rich man. of the rich man.
Obj. case.	{ <i>eenen ryken man</i> , <i>den ryken man</i> ,	a rich man. the rich man.

## Feminine Gender.

Nom. case.	{ <i>eene ryke stad</i> , <i>de ryke stad</i> ,	a rich city. the rich city.
Pos. case.	{ <i>eener ryke stad</i> , <i>der ryke stad</i> ,	of a rich city. of the rich city.
Obj. case.	{ <i>eene ryke stad</i> , <i>de ryke stad</i> ,	a rich city. the rich city.

## Neuter Gender.

Nom. case.	{ <i>een ryk land</i> , <i>het ryke land</i> ,	a rich country. the rich country.
Pos. case.	{ <i>eens ryken lands</i> , <i>des ryken lands</i> ,	of a rich country. of the rich country.
Obj. case.	{ <i>een ryk land</i> , <i>het ryke land</i> ,	a rich country. the rich country.

## Plural, for the three Genders.

Nom. case.	{ <i>de ryke</i>	} <i>mannen</i> , the rich } men. } <i>steden</i> , of the rich } cities. } <i>landen</i> , the rich } coun-tries.
Pos. case.	{ <i>der ryke</i>	
Obj. case.	{ <i>de ryke</i>	

An adjective not preceded by any article, nor followed immediately by a substantive, must be put in the neuter gender singular, as: *zy zyn rechtvaardig*, they are righteous; *de soldaten zyn kloekmoedig*, the soldiers are valiant; *gelukkig is de vrouw*, happy is the lady.

Some adjectives are derived from substantives, as: *broederlyk*, brotherly, from *broeder*, brother; *voordelig*, profitable, from *voordeel*, profit; *wonderbaar*, wonderful, from *wonder*.

Some are derived from verbs, as: *verstaanbaar*, intelligible; *beminnelyk*, lovely; *verkoopbaar*, saleable.

Some adjectives signify the want of some thing, and are made by adding *loos* to them; for which the English put *less*, as: *hoofdloos*, headless; *naamloos*, nameless; *geldloos*, moneyless.

Some adjectives signify opposition, which are formed by prefixing *on* or *mis* to them, as: *onbekwaam*, unable; *ongelukkig*, unfortunate; *mismoedig*, disconsolate.

Some adjectives govern cases, as: *shuldig*, *waardig*, *zat*, *moede*, *gedachtig*, which govern the possessive case: so we say: *zy is des doods shuldig*, she deserves death; *zy zyn myner vriendschap waardig*, they are worthy of my friendship. Some seem to govern the objective case, as: *de leerlingen zyn den meester gehoorsaam*, the pupils are obedient to the master: *zy is hem onderworpen*, she has submitted to him, the preposition *aan* being understood, which governs the objective case.

When two adjectives have the same termination, the first is omitted, as: *de in en uit-wendige deelen*, the internal and external parts.— Adjectives used singly take *en* in the plural, as: *weinigen gelooven het*, few persons believe it; and *er* in the possessive case, as: *ryker goederen*, goods of rich people.

### Exercises on the Adjectives.

A good man.—The good boy.— A handsome lady.—  
*goed jongen fraaie jousvrouw*  
 The polite servants.—They are dark nights.—We find  
*beleefd dienstbod Het donker nacht. vinden*  
 there respectable societies.—The apartments are proper.—  
*deftig gezelschap vertrek zuiver.*  
 They are all fruitless attempts. This child is nameless.  
*vruchteloos poging*  
 The two brothers are toothless.—Of a short death and a  
*broeder tand kort dood*  
 long life.—Zachary has seen the Great Mogul.—In the  
*lang leven Zacharias gezien Groot Mogol*  
 ancient history we find the astonishing and  
*oud gedenkschrift vinden wy verbazend*  
 true description of the immense works of the ancient  
*waar beschryving over groot*  
 Egyptians.—Nero and Domitian were cruel and  
*Egyptenaar Nero waren wreed en*  
 covetous princes.—I have read all the great military  
*hebzigtig ik heb gelezen krygs-*  
 actions in the Roman history.—Charles lives with a rich  
*daad Roomsch Carel woond met*  
 man in an opulent city.—An unfair thing is always blame-  
*in onrecht zaak, f. altyd laak-*  
 able.—A good lock upon a bad door.—I have a little  
*baar slot, n. op slegt deur, f. klein*  
 bird in a small cage.—Candid, generous and polite  
*vogel, m. gering koeie Openhartig edelmoedig*

answers are signs of a peaceful mind.—The low actions  
*antwoord teken vreedzaam gemoed laag daad*  
of Andrew are despicable.—Arnold is unhappy, he is  
*Andries verachtelyk Arnoud ongelukkig*  
disconsolate.—Paul is disloyal to good reason. — The  
*ontroostelyk Paulus ontrouw reden.*  
cities become populous.—To the king loyal.  
*worden getrouw.*



### OF THE COMPARISON.

By comparison is meant the alteration of the quality into more or less degrees of it.

The comparisons are formed from adjectives and adverbs.

The degree, into which the positive state of the adjective or adverb is somewhat increased or decreased, is called the comparative degree; and if it be increased or decreased to the utmost degree, it is called superlative degree. The former is made by adding *er* to its positive, if it end in a consonant, and by adding *r* only, if it end in a vowel, as: *ziek, zeker, sick, sicker; mooie, mooier, handsome, handsomer.* The latter is formed by adding *st* or *ste* to its positive, as: *zwaar, heavy, zwaarst or zwaarste, heaviest; arm poor, armste, poorest.*—N. B. The adverbs *meer, more, or min, less, for the comparative, and meest, most, or minst, least, for the superlative, placed before the positive, have the same effect, as: geleerd, meer geleerd, more learned; meest geleerd, most learned; minst geleerd, least learned.*

The adverb *zeer* has the same meaning as the adverb *very* in English, as: *het is zeer wit, it is very white.*



Many participles passive, used for adjectives, must be compared by the adverbs *meer* and *min*, as: *meer geblazen*, more blown; *meest beschenken*, most endowed; but many of them in both ways, as: *geleerder*, *geleerdste kind*, more or most learned child; *de afgelegenste stad*, the most remote town.

Adjectives ending in *f* change it into *v*, to form the comparative, as: *doof*, *dover*, deaf, more deaf; *styf*, *styver*, stiff, stiffer.

The adjectives to which is added *agtig*, may be considered in some degree as a comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as: *rood*, *roodagtig*, red, reddish; *zwart*, *zwartagtig*, black, blackish; having a little red, *rood*, and black, *zwart*.

The more to heighten its superlative sense, we put before the superlative, *aller*, as: *aller hoogste God*, the highest God; *zy zyn de aller magtigste*, they are the most powerful.

Adjectives of one syllable ending in a consonant, with one vowel before it, double that final consonant to make their comparative, as: *snel*, *sneller*, quick, quicker; *vol*, *voller*, full, fuller; *smal*, *smaller*, small, smaller; *dun*, *dunner*, thin, thinner; *slap*, *slapper*, slack, slacker; *vet*, *vetter*, fat, fatter.

From these rules are excepted the following:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>goed</i> , good,	<i>beter</i> , better,	<i>best</i> , best.
<i>kwaad</i> , bad,	<i>erger</i> , worse,	<i>ergst</i> , worst.
<i>veel</i> , much,	<i>meer</i> , more,	<i>meest</i> , most.
<i>weinig</i> , little,	<i>minder</i> , less,	<i>minst</i> , least.

After the comparative follows *dan*, than; as: *hy is*

*grooter dan zyn broeder*, he is taller than his brother; *hy is sterker dan Hercules*, he is stronger than Hercules; *dit is beter dan dat*, this is better than that. After the superlative follows *van*, of, as: *zy is de schoonste van al*, she is the handsomest of all; *hy is de rykste van de kooplieden*, he is the richest of the merchants.

The English have a mode of expressing degrees of comparison by repeating twice *the*, which is done in Dutch almost in the same manner, by repeating the particle *hoe*, as: *hoe meer hoe beter*, the more the better; *hoe ouder hoe wyzer*, the older the wiser.

Some make use of *als*, as, instead of *dan*, but improperly; for, *als* is used only when we mean to affirm that two things are alike, as: *de golven waren zo hoog als bergen*, the waves were as high as mountains.

Comparatives and superlatives are declined as adjectives, as: *ik ken eenen rykeren man, eene rykere vrouw, en een ryker kind*, I know a richer man, lady, and child.



### *Exercises upon the Degrees of Comparison.*

Gito is more polite than William.—This house is higher  
*beleefd Willem huis hoog*  
 than that.—He is more humble than his sister.—He is one  
*ootmoedig zyne een*  
 of the most honest in the town.—Mrs. B. is more  
*eerlyk stad juffrouw B.*  
 learned than Mrs. D.—This rabbit is more devoured than  
*dit konyn, verstonden*  
 the others.—Ann is handsomer but prouder than her  
*andere Anna hoovaardig haar*

niece.—They are less polite than their neighbours.—  
*nigte* *beleefd* *hunne buurman*

The richer they are, the more covetous they are.—Virtue

*zy* *gierig*

is the most precious treasure in the world.—There is the

*kostlyk schat* *daar*

best, mildest and most honest man whom I know.—This

*zagtmoedig* *die ken* *Dit*

is the worst of all.—That leg appears reddish.—Socrates

*Dat been scheint*

and Plato were the most eminent philosophers of

*waren* *voortreffelyk*

Greece.—He is greater than his brother.—She is the

*Griekenland* *groot* *'zyn* *Zy*

greatest of all her sisters.—Peter was the most sedate

*all haare* *was* *bedoord*

of his sons.—He is a very honest man.—This house is the

*zyne* *eerlyk* *dit*

highest of all the rest.—The longer we live, the more we

*hoog* *anderen* *long* *leven.*

learn.—Socrates was much wiser than Alcibiades.—Epami-

*leren* *veel*

nondas was by far the most accomplished of all the The-

*zeer vaar* *voltooyd* *The-*

bans.—She is deaf, and he is more deaf, but Charles is

*ban* *hy* *maar Carel.*

the most deaf of them all.—Deity is infinitely greater

*Godheid* *oneindlich*

than the greatest of his creatures.

*haare schepzel.*



## OF NOUNS OF NUMBER.

There are two kinds of numbers, viz. the cardinal and ordinal; the cardinal simply relate the number of things spoken of, as: *een*, one; *twee*, two; *drie*, three; the ordinal, besides the simple notation, signify the order or rank of things, as: *eerste*, *tweede*, *vierde*, *zesde*, first, second, fourth, sixth.

The cardinal numbers are indeclinable, except *een*, one; as we have seen, speaking of the articles. We say also: *met honderden*, *met duizenden*, *met millioenen*, with hundreds, with thousands, with millions; *zy waren onder hun vieren*, they were four.

## EXAMPLE OF CARDINAL NUMBERS.

<i>een</i> , one	<i>twintig</i> , twenty
<i>twee</i> , two	<i>een en twintig</i> , twenty-one
<i>drie</i> , three	<i>twee en twintig</i> , twenty-two
<i>vier</i> , four	<i>drie en twintig</i> , twenty-three
<i>vyf</i> , five	<i>dertig</i> , thirty
<i>zes</i> , six	<i>veertig</i> , forty
<i>zeven</i> , seven	<i>vyftig</i> , fifty
<i>agt</i> , eight	<i>zestig</i> , sixty
<i>negen</i> , nine	<i>zeventig</i> , seventy
<i>tien</i> , ten	<i>taggentig</i> , eighty
<i>elf</i> , eleven	<i>negentig</i> , ninety
<i>twaaft</i> , twelve	<i>honderd</i> , a or one hundred
<i>dertien</i> , thirteen	<i>twee honderd</i> , two hundred
<i>veertien</i> , fourteen	<i>drie honderd</i> , three hundred
<i>vyftien</i> , fifteen	<i>duizend</i> , a or one thousand
<i>zestien</i> , sixteen	<i>twee duizend</i> , two thousand
<i>zeventien</i> , seventeen	<i>een millioen</i> , a or one million
<i>agtien</i> , eighteen	<i>twee millioenen</i> , two million.
<i>negentien</i> , nineteen	

You will observe in this example, 1st, that the English particle *a* and *one* is not expressed in Dutch before *honderd* and *duizend*, as: *hy heeft honderd pond verloren*, he has lost a hundred pounds; *zy hebben duizend guineen gewonnen*, they have gained a thousand guineas.

2dly. That in telling, the Dutch set the smallest number the first, as: *een en twintig*, twenty one; *twee en twintig*, twenty two.

#### EXAMPLES OF ORDINAL NUMBERS.

<i>eerste</i> , first	<i>twintigste</i> , twentieth
<i>tweede</i> , second	<i>een en twintigste</i> , twenty-first
<i>derde</i> , third	<i>twee en twintigste</i> , twenty-second
<i>vierde</i> , fourth	<i>drie en twintigste</i> , twenty third
<i>vyfde</i> , fifth	<i>dertigste</i> , thirtieth
<i>zesde</i> , sixth	<i>veertigste</i> , fortieth
<i>zevende</i> , seventh	<i>vyftigste</i> , fiftieth
<i>agtste</i> , eighth	<i>zestigste</i> , sixtieth
<i>negende</i> , ninth	<i>zeventigste</i> , seventieth
<i>tiende</i> , tenth	<i>taggentigste</i> , eightieth
<i>elfde</i> , eleventh	<i>negentigste</i> , ninetieth
<i>twaalfde</i> , twelfth	<i>honderdste</i> , hundredth
<i>dertiende</i> , thirteenth	<i>duizendste</i> , thousandth
<i>viertiende</i> , fourteenth	<i>milhoenste</i> , millionth.

Ordinal numbers are used, as in English, in speaking of days of the months, and of sovereigns, in quoting chapters, articles, or pages of a book; and must agree with the substantives to which they belong, as: *den eersten January*, the first of January; *den tweeden April*, the second of April; *Alexander de derde, keizer van Rusland*, Alexan-

der the third, emperor of Russia; *het vierde capittel, het vyfde vers*, the fourth chapter, the fifth verse.



*Exercises on the foregoing Numbers.*

Paul has bought<sup>t</sup> three<sup>r</sup> acres<sup>s</sup> of land.<sup>s</sup>—Three times  
*gekogt gemeten maal*  
 thirty make ninety.—In the sale of Mr. B. are sold  
*maukt verkoping verkogt*  
 eight horses, ten beds, a hundred and forty pictures, a  
*paard schildery*  
 thousand fruit-trees, and hundreds of bottles.—Edward  
*vrugt-boom fles*  
 the third took Calais on the third of August, one thousand  
*nam*  
 three hundred and forty-seven.—Lewis the XIVth. bom-  
*Lodewyk bom-*  
 barded Genoa (in) one thousand six hundred and  
*bardeerde Genua (in't jaar)*  
 eighty-four, the Austrians took possession of the same  
*Oostenryker namen bezit het zelfde*  
 in one thousand seven hundred and forty-six.—Five and  
*duizend*  
 seven make twelve.—Thirteen and fourteen make twenty  
*mauken*  
 seven.—Three times fifteen make forty-five.—The spring  
*lente, f.*  
 begins on the twenty-first, or twenty-second of March.  
*begind op den of Maart*  
 Henry the fifth, King of England, the son of Henry  
*Hendrick koning zoon*

the fourth, and father of Henry the sixth, married Catharine, the daughter of Charles the sixth, king of France, and conquered the greatest part of that kingdom.—They spend but the sixth part of their fortune.—Queen Ann died the first of August, one thousand seven hundred and fourteen, in the fiftieth year of her age, and thirtenth of her reign.—Gibraltar was taken in one thousand seven hundred and four, by Admiral Rooke.—The croisades began about the year one thousand and sixty.—George the third was twenty-two years old, at his accession to the crown.—Charles the fifth left his empire to Philip the third. We read in the fifteenth page, chapter nineteenth, &c.—He came the tenth of December, and returned the twenty-seventh of the same month.



## SECTION IV.

## OF PRONOUNS.

A pronoun is a word used for a noun or instead of it, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word, as: I saw John and spoke to him, *ik zag Jan en sprak aan hem*; in this instance *hem*, him, is put for the noun *John*.

They have their genders, numbers, and cases.

The pronouns can be divided into five kinds, viz. personal, possessive, relative, demonstrative, and indefinite.

## OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Personal pronouns are those which directly denote the persons, and supply the place of them, as: *ik, gy, hy, I, thou, he*.

There are five personal pronouns; viz. *ik, I; gy, thou; hy, he; zy, she; het, it*; with their plurals, *wy, we; gylieden, you; zy, they*.

The gender is only applicable to the third person singular of the pronouns *hy, he; zy, she; het, it; hy* is masculine; *zy* is feminine; *het* is neuter.

Personal pronouns have three cases; the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.

The personal pronouns are thus declined :

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>ik, I</i>	<i>wy, we</i>
Pos. <i>myner, mine</i>	<i>onzer, ours</i>
Obj. <i>my, me</i>	<i>ons, us</i>
Nom. <i>gy, thou</i>	<i>gylieden, you</i>
Pos. <i>uwer, thine</i>	<i>ulieder, yours</i>
Obj. <i>u, thee</i>	<i>ulieden, you</i>



Nom. <i>hy</i> , he	<i>zy</i> , they
Pos. <i>zyner</i> , his	<i>hunner</i> , theirs
Obj. <i>hem</i> , him	<i>hun</i> , them
Nom. <i>zy</i> , she	<i>zy</i> , they
Pos. <i>harer</i> , hers	<i>harer</i> , theirs
Obj. <i>haar</i> , her.	<i>haar</i> , them.

As; *hy is een goed man*, he is a good man; *zy is deugdzaam*, she is virtuous; *waar is het kind?* where is the child? *het speelt*, it plays; *ontferm u zyner*, have pity on him; *gedenk myner*, remember me; *wees hunner en onzer genadig*, have mercy upon them and us.

There are two other personal pronouns, viz. *zich* himself, and *men*, one, they, the people; the first (*zich*) is called reciprocal, and is used only for the third person, both singular and plural, when the action reflects upon the actor, as; *hy kastyd zich zelven*, he chastizes himself; *sy geven zich den titel*, they give the title to themselves.—*Men* is only considered as a nominative of the third person singular though the meaning be plural, as: *men zingt*, they sing; *men wandeld* they walk.

The pronoun *het*, it, although neuter, is sometimes applied to persons, as: *ik was het die schreef*; it was I who wrote; *wat is het vor een man?* what for a man is he? *Het*, it, is likewise used for the subject (*i. e.* nominative.) of impersonal verbs, as: *het regend*, it rains; *het hageld*, it hails; *het donderd*, it thunders.



#### OF THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Possessive pronouns are so called because they denote possession or property; they must agree in gender with the

person of which is spoken, as in English; but in number and case with the substantive to which they are joined, as: *hy bemind haaren broeder*, he loves her brother; *zy bemind kunnen broeder*, she loves their brother.

There are seven possessive pronouns, viz. *myn*, my; *uw*, thy; *zyn*, his; *haar*, her; *ons*, our; *uliede*, your; *hun*, their.—They have three cases, and are declined after this manner.

## Singular.

	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>myn</i> ,	<i>myne</i> ,	<i>myn</i> , my
Pos.	<i>myns</i> ,	<i>myner</i> ,	<i>myns</i> , of my
Obj.	<i>mynen</i> ,	<i>myne</i> ,	<i>myn</i> , my

## Plural.

Nom.	<i>myne</i> , my.
Pos.	<i>myner</i> , of my.
Obj.	<i>myne</i> , my.

These pronouns, when used without substantives, are called absolute (pronouns,) and are declined with the definite article in all cases, so we say: *deze tuin is de myne*, *de uwe*, *de zyne*, *de haare*, *de onze*, *de hunne*, this garden is mine, thine, his, hers, ours, theirs.—*Deze bloem is de myne*, *de uwe*, *de zyne*, *de haare*, *de hunne*, this flower is mine, thine, his, hers, theirs.—*Dit boek is het myne*, *het uwe*, *het haare*, &c. this book is mine, yours, hers, &c. *Deze tuinen zyn de myne*, *de uwe*, *de hunne*, *de onze*, &c. these gardens are mine, yours, theirs, ours, &c.

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## OF THE PRONOUNS RELATIVE.

Relative pronouns are such as relate to some words or phrases going before, which is thence called the antecedent; they are: *welk, wie, die*, who; *wat*, what; as: *de mēsch is gelukkig, die deugdzaam leefd*, the man is happy, who lives virtuously.

*Wie*, who, is applied to persons only, as: *zie wie daar is*, see who is there.

*Wat*, what, is applied to animals and inanimate things, as: *dit is wat ik verlang*, this is what I desire.—*Wat*, what, is sometimes applied to persons, as: *ik weet wat man hy is*, I know what man he is; but then we regard more that in which he excels than himself, as for instance, good or bad, weak or strong.

They are declined as follows.

	Singular.		
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>welke</i> , who	<i>welke</i> , who	<i>welk</i> , which
Pos.	<i>welkes</i> , whose	<i>welker</i> , whose	<i>welkes</i> , of which
Obj.	<i>welken</i> , whom	<i>welke</i> , whom	<i>welk</i> , which
	Plural.		
Nom.	<i>welke</i> , who	<i>welke</i> , who	<i>welke</i> , which
Pos.	<i>welker</i> , whose	<i>welker</i> , whose	<i>welker</i> , of which
Obj.	<i>welke</i> , whom	<i>welke</i> , whom	<i>welke</i> , which
	Singular.		
Nom.	<i>wie</i> , who	<i>wie</i> , who	<i>wat</i> , what
Pos.	<i>wiens</i> , whose	<i>wiër</i> , whose	
Obj.	<i>wiën</i> , whom	<i>wie</i> , whom	<i>wat</i> , what

Nom.	<i>die</i> , who	<i>die</i> , who	<i>dat</i> , that
Pos.	<i>diens</i> , whose	<i>diër</i> , whose	
Obj.	<i>diën</i> , whom	<i>die</i> , whom	<i>dat</i> , that
Plural.			
Nom.	<i>die</i> , who	<i>die</i> , who	<i>die</i> , which
Pos.	<i>diër</i> , whose	<i>diër</i> , whose	
Obj.	<i>die</i> , whom	<i>die</i> , whom	<i>die</i> , which.

The relative pronouns must agree with the substantive or antecedent to which they have a reference in gender and number, as; *daar is het boek welk gy leesde*, there is the book which you read; *welk* agrees with *boek* in gender and number, but not in case, it being the objective case of the verb *lezen*, to read.

Relative pronouns, when they are used in asking questions, are called interrogatives, as: *wiens boek is dit?* whose book is this? *wien zoekt gy?* whom do you seek? *welke zyn uwe regels?* which are your rules? *wat man is dat,* what man is that?

The adverb relative *'er*, an abridgment of *daer*, there, for which now is written *daar*, denotes likewise objects mentioned before, as: *hy heeft 'er van gesproken*, he has spoken of it, of them, &c.; *wy komen 'er (daar) dagelyks*, we go there every day.

The relatives pronouns *welken*, whom, *welk*, which, &c. are often elegantly omitted by ellipsis in English, but they must always be expressed in Dutch, as: I have read the book you lent me, *ik heb het boek gelezen hetwelke gy my geleend hebt*; the way I go, *de weg welken ik gaan*; the lady I see, *de juffer welke ik zie*.

## OF THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Demonstrative pronouns are so called because they point out in a precise manner, the person or thing to which they relate: *dit*, this, and *dat*, that; *deze*, these, and *dusdanige*, such or those, are of this class, as: *dit is de waare liefde*, *dat is maar haar afbeeldzel*, this is true charity, that is only its image.

They are declined :

		Singular.			
		Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	
Nom.	<i>deze</i> ,	<i>deze</i> ,	<i>dit</i> ,	this.	
Pos.	<i>dezes</i> ,	<i>dezer</i> ,	<i>dezes</i> ,	of this.	
Obj.	<i>dezen</i> ,	<i>deze</i> ,	<i>dit</i> ,	this.	
		Plural.			
Nom.	<i>deze</i> ,	<i>deze</i> ,	<i>deze</i> ,	these.	
Pos.	<i>dezer</i> ,	<i>dezer</i> ,	<i>dezer</i> ,	of these.	
Obj.	<i>deze</i> ,	<i>deze</i> ,	<i>deze</i> ,	these.	

Speaking of the nearest person or thing, we use *dit*, this; and speaking of the most distant, we use *dat*, that; as: *dit paard is mooier dan dat*, this horse is prettier than that.

N. B. The pronouns *dit* and *dat*, in the singular number, are frequently used for *deze*, plural, before substantives of the plural number, as: *dit zyn uwe laarzen*, these are your boots.

		Singular.		
		Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>die</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,	<i>dat</i> ,	that
Pos.	<i>diens</i> ,	<i>dier</i> ,	<i>diens</i> ,	of that
Obj.	<i>dien</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,	<i>dat</i> ,	that

	Plural.		
Nom.	<i>die,</i>	<i>die,</i>	<i>die,</i> those.
Pos.	<i>diër,</i>	<i>diër,</i>	<i>diër,</i> of those:
Obj.	<i>die,</i>	<i>die,</i>	<i>die,</i> those



### OF THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Indefinite pronouns are those which express their subjects in an indefinite or general manner; the following are of this kind.

<i>ander,</i> other.	<i>niemand,</i> nobody.
<i>beide,</i> both.	<i>wie het zy,</i> whosoever.
<i>d'een of d'ander,</i> either.	<i>zommige,</i> some.
<i>eenige,</i> any.	<i>elk-iegelyk,</i> each.
<i>geene,</i> none.	<i>alle,</i> all.
<i>geen van beide,</i> neither.	<i>weinige,</i> few.
<i>eigen,</i> own.	<i>zekere,</i> certain.
<i>jemand,</i> somebody.	<i>zulke,</i> such.
<i>veel,</i> many.	

The following phrases may serve to exemplify the indefinite pronouns. *Eenige van ulieden zyn wys en goed,* some of you are wise and good; *eenige van hun zaten ledig,* some of them were idle: *de andere waren yverig,* the others were industrious; *geen van beide is daar,* neither is there; *zy waren alle tegenwoordig,* they were all present; *zulk is de staet van den mensch,* such is the state of man; *sommigen zyn gelukkig, terwyl anderen ellendig zyn,* some are happy, while others are miserable.

*Exercises on the Pronouns.*

Whose pen-knife is it? it is mine, it is hers, it is  
*penne-mes, n.*  
 yours, it is theirs.—This needle is his, and to-morrow it<sup>2</sup> will<sup>1</sup>  
*naald, f. morgen zal*  
 be mine.—Carry this letter to her and bring me an an-  
*zyn draag brief, m. breng ant-*  
 swer.—O Lord, have pity on us, and on them.—They  
*woord Heere ontferm*  
 have sung to your honour.—It pleases them.—His  
*gezongen t' uwer eere. behaagt*  
 garden is close by his neighbour's work-house.—It is her  
*digt buurmans werk-huis*  
 mother's cloak.—Her brother and his sister walked yes-  
*japon, wandelden gis-*  
 terday with us.—They will come<sup>3</sup> to<sup>1</sup> you.<sup>2</sup>—He lives with  
*teren zullen komen na woond*  
 his parents in their country house.—She thinks upon his  
*ouders buiten-plaats. denkt aan*  
 treasures.—He sits on the right hand of his father.—His  
*schat. zit rechte hand*  
 rooms are adorned with many beauties.—Do you think of  
*kamer verzierd schoonheid gedenkt gy*  
 me?—They have offered<sup>5</sup> their<sup>1</sup> services<sup>2</sup> to<sup>3</sup> the king.<sup>4</sup> You  
*opgedragen • dienst*  
 impair your health. — The sea has her flux and re-  
*verergerd gezondheid zee, f. vloed, m.*  
 flux.—This house has its height.—My cousin justified  
*heeft hoogte. • neef verdedigd*  
 himself.—They have hurt<sup>2</sup> themselves.<sup>1</sup> —I fear he will<sup>2</sup>  
*gckwetst vrees zal*

seduce<sup>3</sup> him.<sup>1</sup>—They say he will<sup>2</sup> defend<sup>2</sup> himself.<sup>1</sup>—It was  
*verleiden* zegt *verdedigen* waren  
 we who walked yesterday in our neighbour's grove.—  
*wandelden* dreef,

Shall I carry<sup>3</sup> any <sup>1</sup>thither?<sup>2</sup>—That is the man of whom I  
*derwaards* man.

complain.—That estate, which you have<sup>2</sup> inherited,<sup>1</sup> enrich-  
*klaag* goed, n. hebt *geerft* verrykt  
 ed you greatly.—That dog which followed<sup>2</sup> you, is mine.  
*grootlyks* hond; volgde

I know whose relation she is.—The condition in which  
*maagschap* staat, m.

he found<sup>2</sup> him<sup>1</sup> was deplorable.—Mr. Smith's lady for  
*vond* jammerlyk vrouw voor  
 whom you wrote, is departed.—That glass you gave is  
*schreeft* vertrokken glas, gaf

broken.—The melon which I offer<sup>2</sup> you,<sup>1</sup> comes from my  
*gebroken* meloen, f. aanbie komt

nursery.—There are more, I have sown<sup>4</sup> several<sup>1</sup> of<sup>2</sup> them.<sup>3</sup>  
*kwekery daar meer heb gezaaid* van

That lady you saw was my brother's wife.—The hat  
*juffer* zaagt hoed, m.

you see cost but one guinea.—What is to be done in this  
*ziet kost maar guinee is 'er te doen*

case?—Has the host brought<sup>30</sup> the<sup>1</sup> wine<sup>2</sup> which I com-  
*geval, n.* waard gebragt wyn

manded<sup>3</sup> him.<sup>1</sup>—The Athenians understood what was<sup>2</sup> good,<sup>1</sup>  
*gebood* verstonden

but the Lacedemonians practised it.—To whom of them  
*Lacedemonier* oeffenden

will you send<sup>3</sup> these<sup>1</sup> fruits?<sup>2</sup>—These candles are better than  
*zenden vrugt* kaars dan



those. — Give me this, and take that. — I have seen<sup>2</sup>  
*Geef neem heb. gezien*  
 him,<sup>1</sup> who must come<sup>3</sup> to<sup>1</sup> you.<sup>2</sup> — These are the gods  
*moet komen god*  
 who saved<sup>3</sup> you.<sup>1</sup> — Many are wounded, some in their  
*gekwetst*  
 legs, others in their arms, some in the back; but none  
*been arm rug,*  
 of them have perished. — Nobody would believe<sup>2</sup> it.<sup>1</sup> —  
*zyn wilde gelosven*  
 Neither of them is happy, nay they are both miserable.  
*gelukkig neen ellendig.*



## SECTION V. OF VERBS.

The verb, being the chief part of speech, is a word signifying *zyn* to be, *doen*, to do, or *lyden*, to suffer, as: *ik ben*, I am; *ik wandel*, I walk; *ik ben bestuurd*, I am ruled.

Verbs are of three kinds: active, passive, and neuter. They are also divided into personal, impersonal, reflected, regular, irregular, and auxiliary.

A verb is called active when it expresses an action and implies an agent and an object acted upon; as, *achten* to esteem, *ik achte de naastigen*, I esteem the diligent.

A verb is called passive when it denotes an impression that persons or things receive when acted upon, as: *ik word geleerd*, I am taught; *het is geschilderd*, it is painted; *zy zyn overwonnen*, they are conquered.

A verb is called neuter when it is neither active nor

passive, but only expresses the state of the subject, as : *ik slaap*, I sleep ; because I cannot say, *ik slaap een zaak*, I sleep a thing, nor : *ik ben geslaapen*, I am slept.

A verb active is called transitive, because the action passes over to the object, as : *de meester kasteid de luië scholieren*, the master punishes the lazy scholars.

In passive verbs the action is received or suffered by the subject, as : *het schildery is geschilderd door Rubens*, the picture is painted by Rubens. *Schildery*, picture, is the object, and *Rubens* the agent.

In neuter verbs the action is intransitive, that is, the action remains in the agent and does not pass over to any object, as : *ik wandel*, I walk ; *hy leeft*, he lives.

Personal verbs are those which are conjugated with three persons in the singular and plural ; as : *lezen*, to read, *ik lees*, *gy leest*, *hy leest*, I read, thou readest, he reads, &c.

Impersonal verbs admit but the third person of the singular number : as : *het regent*, it rains ; *het vriest*, it freezes ; *het zal sneeuwen*, it will snow.

A verb is called reflected, or reflective, when the action of the agent reflects again upon the agent, as : *gy pryst uzelvem*, thou prisest thyself ; *hy kwetst zich*, he wounds himself : *zy vermaackten zich*, they diverted themselves.

Verbs, active and neuter, are called regular, when they follow the general rule in conjugating ; that is, when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their participle perfect, from the present infinitive, for the former by changing the termination *en* into *de* or *te* ; as, *ik wandelde*, I walked : *ik doopte*, I baptized ; for the latter, by changing the same termination *en* into *d*,

or *t*, and prefixing to the verb the syllable *ge*, as: *geoordeeld*, judged; except those which begin with *be*, *ge*, *her*, *ont*, *ver*, and *wan*, to which the syllable *ge* is not to be prefixed, as: *hy heeft bepaald*, he has limited; *zy hebben het herbouwd*, they have rebuilt it; *het is ontvouwd*, it is unfolded; *hy heeft vertrouwd en wantrouwd*, he has trusted and mistrusted. All the other verbs, which do not follow this general rule, are called irregular.

Auxiliary or helping verbs are those by the help of which the Dutch verbs are principally conjugated.

A verb is simple which cannot be divided without losing its meaning: as, *bouwen*, to build.

A verb is called compound when a preposition is joined to it; as, *voor-zien* foresee; *onder-gaan*, to undergo; *inkomen*, to come in.

N. B. The prepositions do not carry any alteration to the conjugation of the verbs; but their being put either after or before the verb, must be taken care of: observe therefore, in the present and imperfect indicative, and in the second persons in the imperative, the preposition is to be put after the verb, and in all the other tenses and persons before the verb, as: *hy raad het hem aan*, he advises him to it; *hy schraapte het af*, he did scrape it off; *zend het af*, send it off; *zit neder*, sit down; *kom in*, come in; *bring op*, bring up. — N. B. When the syllable *ge* is to be added before the preterite-participle, or *te* before the infinitive, they are to be put between the preposition and the verb, as: *de redens zyn well uit-ge-druckt*, the reasons are well expressed; *meent gy my na-te-volgen?* do you mean to follow me?

To verbs belong numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

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## OF NUMBERS AND PERSONS.

Verbs have two numbers, the singular and the plural, according to their nominative, as: *ik loop*, I run; *wy lobpen*, we run.

In each number there are three persons, as:

## Singular.

First person,	<i>ik bemin</i> ,	I love,
Second person,	<i>gy bemind</i> ,	thou lovest,
Third person,	<i>hy bemind</i> ,	he loves.

## Plural.

First person,	<i>wy beminnen</i> ,	we love,
Second person,	<i>gyl: bemind</i> ,	you love,
Third person,	<i>zy beminnen</i> ,	they love.

The verb must agree with its nominative, i. e. with its agent or subject, in number and person; therefore when the verb has two or more nouns or pronouns for its nominative, it must be put in the plural, and in the person to which it corresponds, as: *myn broeder en myne zuster zyn vertrokken*, my brother and sister are departed.

The nominative is known by the answer to the question *who*, with the verb, for persons, and *which* for things; for instance: Mr. D. and E. go to the Royal Exchange, making the question, who go? The answer is *they*, which is the third person plural, and of course the verb must be put in the third person plural.

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## OF MOODS.

Mood, as it is taken here, is a grammatical term, which means the manner of affirming or denoting, in the verbs, by different inflexions.

There are four moods of verbs, the indicative, the imperative, the subjunctive, and the infinitive.

The indicative mood simply indicates or declares any thing in the different tenses of the verb, as: *hy spreekt*, he speaks; *zy cyfferen*, they cipher; *wy hebben toegejuigd*, we have applauded; *hy zal verliezen*, he will lose.

The imperative mood, whose name is derived from a latin word which signifies to command, is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting, and sometimes forbidding, as: *veracht de ondeugd*, despise vice; *volg goeden raad*, follow good advice; *laet ons vreedzaam leven*, let us live peaceably.

The subjunctive mood is used in speaking under a motive, wish, or uncertainty, and must be preceded by another sentence, as: *ik werk dat hy moge gelukkig zyn*, I work that he may be happy; *ik vrees dat het waar zy*, I fear it be true.

The infinitive mood is so called, because it expresses the action or signification of the verb in an indefinite and unlimited manner, without any distinction of number and person, as: *kleden*, to dress; *zingen*, to sing; *roepen*, to call.

All verbs in the present infinitive end in *en*, or *an*, as: *beminnen*, to love; *aankomen*, to arrive; *gaan*, to go; *slaan*, to beat.

The participle is a certain form of the verb, and derives its name from its participating, not only of the

properties of a verb, but also of those of an adjective, as: *bewonderd en toegejuigd zynde, werd hy trots*, admired and applauded, he became vain; *zyn werk geeindigd hebbende, vertoonde hy het*, having finished his work, he submitted it.

There are three participles, the present or active, the perfect or passive, and the compound perfect, as: *beminnende*, loving; *bemind*, loved; and *hebbende bemind*, having loved.

When the participle expresses the idea of time, it is a verb, as: *hy is schryvende*, he is writing: but when it denotes a quality, it is a participle adjective, as: *de schryvende meester*, the writing master: *de wenende vrouw*, the crying woman.



#### OF TENSES.

Tense, being the distinction of time, might seem to admit only of the present, past, and future; but to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of six variations, viz: the present, the imperfect, the perfect, the pluperfect, and the first and second future tenses.

The present tense expresses the action or event existing or happening at the very time that we are speaking, as: *wy spelen*, we play; *gy zyt schryvende*, you are writing; *hy vreesd*, he fears.

The imperfect expresses an action, present at that time of an action which is passed, as: *ik wandelde toen Paulus by my kwam*, I walked when Paul came to me; *ik beminde haar voor hare zedigheid en deugd*, I loved her for her modesty and virtue.

The perfect not only refers to what is passed, but also conveys an allusion to the present time, as: *zy hebben gelopen*, they have run; *ik heb den hovenier gezien, welke my aangeprezen was*, I have seen the gardener, who was recommended to me.

The pluperfect denotes an action or suffering, not only perfectly past, but that the action or event was finished before another happened, which is passed too; as: *wy hadden gedronken, wanneer zy by ons kwamen*, we had drunk, when they came to us.

The first future marks a time which is not yet come, but shall or will be; as: *de zon zal morgen opstaan*, the sun will rise to-morrow; *ik zal hun, or hen weder zien*, I shall see them again.

The second future intimates that an action shall be fully accomplished at or before another action or event happens; as: *ik zal myn werk geeindigd hebben voor zyne rugkomst*, I shall have finished my work before his return; *ik zal wedergekeerd zyn voor zyn aankomst*, I shall be returned before his arrival; *het zal geschreven zyn eer een uur*, it shall be written before one o'clock.



*A regular active Verb, with the Auxiliaries, is conjugated (i. e. changed) in the following manner.*

### HOOREN, TO HEAR.

INDICATIVE MOOD.—Present Tense.

Singular.

*ik hoor*, I hear.

*gy hoort*, thou hearest.

*hy, zy, or het hoort*, he, she, it hears.

## Plural.

*wy hooren,* we hear.  
*gyl: hoort,* you hear.  
*zy hooren* they hear.

## Imperfect Tense.

## Singular.

*ik hoorde,* I heard.  
*gy hoordet,* thou heardest.  
*hy hoorde,* he heard.

## Plural.

*wy hoorden,* we heard.  
*gyl: hoordet,* you heard.  
*zy hoorden,* they heard.

## Perfect Tense.

## Singular.

*ik heb gehoord,* we have heard.  
*gy hebt gehoord,* thou hast heard.  
*hy heeft gehoord,* he has heard.

## Plural.

*wy hebben gehoord,* we have heard.  
*gyl: hebt gehoord,* you have heard.  
*zy hebben gehoord,* they have heard.

## Pluperfect Tense.

## Singular.

*ik had gehoord,* I had heard.  
*gy hadt gehoord,* thou hadst heard.  
*hy had gehoord,* he had heard.

## Plural.

*wy hadden gehoord,* we had heard.  
*gyl: hadt gehoord,* you had heard.  
*zy hadden gehoord,* they had heard.



## First future Tense.

## Singular.

*ik zal hooren,* I shall hear.  
*gy zult hooren,* thou shall hear.  
*hy zal hooren,* he shall hear.

## Plural.

*wy zulten hooren,* we shall hear.  
*gyl: zult hooren,* you shall hear.  
*zy zullen hooren,* they shall hear.

## Second future Tense.

## Singular.

*ik zal gehoord hebben,* I shall have heard.  
*gy zult gehoord hebben,* thou shalt have heard.  
*hy zal gehoord hebben,* he shall have heard.

## Plural.

*wy zullen gehoord hebben,* we shall have heard.  
*gyl: zult gehoord hebben,* you shall have heard.  
*zy zullen gehoord hebben,* they shall have heard.

## Conditional.

## Singular.

*ik zou hooren,* I should hear.  
*gy zoud hooren,* thou shouldst hear.  
*hy zou hooren,* he should hear.

## Plural.

*wy zouden hooren,* we should hear.  
*gyl: zoud hooren,* you should hear.  
*zy zouden hooren,* they should hear.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Singular.

*laat my hooren,* let me hear.  
*hoor,* hear.  
*laat hem hooren,* let him hear.

## Plural.

*laat ons hooren,* let us hear.  
*hoort gylieden,* hear you.  
*laat hun hooren,* let them hear.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

## Singular.

*dat ik hoore,* that I hear.  
*dat gy hooret,* that thou hear.  
*dat hy hoore,* that he hear.

## Plural.

*dat wy hooren,* that we hear.  
*dat gyl: hooret,* that you hear.  
*dat zy hooren,* that they hear.

## Imperfect Tense.

## Singular.

*dat ik hoorde,* that I heard.  
*dat gy hoordet,* that thou heard.  
*dat hy hoorde,* that he heard.

## Plural.

*dat wy hoorden,* that we heard.  
*dat gyl: hoordet,* that you heard.  
*dat zy hoorden,* that they heard.

## Perfect Tense.

## Singular.

*dat ik gehoord hebbe,* that I have heard,  
*dat gy gehoord hebt,* that thou have heard.  
*dat hy gehoord hebbe,* that he have heard.

## Plural.

*dat wy gehoord hebben*, that we have heard.  
*dat gyl: gehoord hebbet*, that you have heard.  
*dat zy gehoord hebben*, that they have heard.

## Pluperfect Tense.

## Singular.

*dat ik gehoord hadde*, that I had heard.  
*dat gy gehoord haddet*, that thou had heard.  
*dat hy gehoord hadde*, that he had heard.

## Plural.

*dat wy gehoord hadden*, that we had heard.  
*dat gyl: gehoord haddet*, that you had heard.  
*dat zy gehoord hadden*, that they had heard.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *hooren*, to hear.  
 Perfect. *gehoord hebben*, to have heard.

## PARTICIPLES.

Present. *hoorende*, hearing.  
 Perfect. *gehoord*, heard.  
 Comp. *hebbende gehoord*, having heard.

Thus neuter verbs which take *hebben*, to have, for their auxiliary, are conjugated,

*Verbs for practice to be conjugated (advisedly in writing) upon Hooren, to Hear.*

*lezen*, to learn.  
*speelen*, to play.

*vreezen*, to fear.  
*wederkeeren*, to return.

<i>begeeren,</i>	to desire.	<i>leenen,</i>	to borrow.
<i>herleven,</i>	to revive.	<i>ledigen,</i>	to empty.
<i>medewerken,</i>	to co-operate.	<i>zorgen,</i>	to care.
<i>blootstellen,</i>	to expose.	<i>duikelen,</i>	to plunge.
<i>zich vermaaken,</i>	to divert one's self.		
<i>zich inbeelden,</i>	to imagine.		

N. B. The Dutch use often the present infinitive, where the English use the present participle, as: *eten en drinken is zyn grootste vermaak*, eating and drinking is his greatest delight; *uit vrees van te vallen*, for fear of falling.

An active or neuter verb may be conjugated by adding its present participle to the auxiliary verb *zyn*, to be, through all the moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; thus, instead of

<i>ik hoor,</i>	}	WE MAY SAY:	<i>ik ben hoorende.</i>
<i>gy hoort,</i>			<i>gy zyt hoorende.</i>
<i>hy hoort,</i>			<i>hy is hoorende.</i>
<i>wy hooren,</i>			<i>wy zyn hoorende.</i>
<i>gyl: hoort,</i>			<i>gyl: zyt hoorende.</i>
<i>zy hooren,</i>			<i>zy zyn hoorende.</i>

This mode of conjugating attributes to the harmony and precision of the language, adapted to peculiar acts, not to general habits or affections of the mind.

Tenses are called simple tenses which are formed without an auxiliary verb; as, *ik bemia*, I love; *ik beminde*, I loved.—Those tenses are called compound, to which an auxiliary verb is added; as, *hy heeft gehoord*, he has heard; *zy zullen wederkeeren*, they will return.

Active verbs govern the objective case: as: *ik ken hem*, I know him; *hy kent my*, he knows me; *wy ontaersteunen hun*, we support them; *zy ontaersteunen ons*, they support us.

In compound tenses the objective case is placed before the governing verb, (contrary to the English,) who place it after, as: *ik heb hem gezien*, I have seen him; *wy hebben hun geroepen*, we have called them.

If a relative pronoun be the object of a verb, it must be placed in the beginning of that period; as: *zyn vader, wien ik ken, is een zeer eerlyk man*, his father, whom I know, is a very honest man; and likewise if the latter sentence have a reference to the former, as; *ik weet wien den brief schreef*, I know who wrote the letter.

When two verbs follow an auxiliary (verb,) both are used in the present infinitive; as: *zy heeft leeren spreken*, she has learned to speak; *wy hebben haar hooren zingen*, we have heard her sing; *zy zullen blyvon dansen*, they will remain dancing.

In an interrogation, in simple tenses, the person is placed after the verb; as: *schryven wy?* do\* we write? *leerde de leerling wel?* did the learner learn well? but in compound tenses after the auxiliary, as; *zullen wy den koning zien?* shall we see the king?

### *Exercises on the regular Verbs.*

#### INDICATIVE MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

I serve.—Thou dealest.—He cyphers.—We command.—  
*dienen deelen rekenen gebieden*  
 You trade.—They complain.—Benjamin honors his  
*handelen. klagen eeren*

\* The English auxiliaries *do* and *did* are not made use of in Dutch.

parents.—You deplore her errors.—Do you know Mr.  
*ouders beklagen misslag kennen*  
 L. ? he is my best friend.—He who wishes to live  
*viend. wenschen leven*  
 contentedly, must conquer his passions.—The Mahome-  
*in vrede moeten overwinnen driften Mahome-*  
 tans do not allow the wine.—There are people who write  
*taan niet toelaten wyn. lieden*  
 better than they speak.—The figures, that we make use of,  
*spreken. cyffers gebruiken*  
 and which the Arabians brought to Europe, came to us  
*brengen, ir. komen*  
 from the Indians.—Wisdom requires, that in every thing  
*Indiaan. vereischen dat zaak*  
 that we do, we act with reflection.—The Abyssinians  
*doen handelen nadenking.*  
 were great lovers of learned men.—When justice slumbers,  
*minnaar recht sluymeren*  
 tyranny awakes.—They pretend to be ill.—He wishes  
*dwingelandy waken. voorgeven ziek. wenschen*  
 to meet her.  
*ontmoeten*

## IMPERFECT.

He neglected his affairs.—We loved him for  
*veronachtzamen • beminnen*  
 his modesty and virtue.—They had precious jewels  
*zeedbaarheid kostbaar juweel*  
 and sincere friends.—We executed your commands, —  
*oprecht • uitvaren, ir: beveel*  
 He approached the shores of South America. — He  
*naadèren • kust zuid*

encouraged his soldiers.—We finished at night.—The  
*aanmoedigen soldaat eindigen*  
 balloon descended in a meadow.—We dealt always with  
*balloen nederdalen weide altyd*  
 honest people.—You counted according to the price<sup>2</sup>  
*eerlyk rekenen prys*  
 current.<sup>1</sup>—They ventured all for their country.—The  
*lopende wagen voor vaderland*  
 servant blowed on the fire.—Epaminondas refused  
*meid aanblazen vuur wygeren*  
 Darius' presents.—Hardly was Cæsar in the senate, when  
*geschenk. nauwlyks*  
 the conspirators threw<sup>3</sup> themselves upon<sup>1</sup> him,<sup>2</sup> and  
*zamenzweerder werpen, ir. op*  
 stabbed<sup>2</sup> him.<sup>1</sup>—Virgil gathered his best flowers in  
*doorsteken, ir. vergaderen bloem*  
 Homer.  
 Homerus.

## PERFECT.

You have torn your coat.—They have hired a  
*scheuren kleed huuren*  
 country house.—They have inherited a thousand pounds.  
*buiten - huis. erven pond.*  
 My brother and my cousin have learned the Dutch  
*neef . . . . . Nederduitsche*  
 language.—Alexander, the king of Macedonia, subdued  
*spraak . . . . . Macedonien overmeestern*  
 the greatest part of the world, in twelve years time.—I  
*deel . . . . . tyd.*  
 have invited Miss C.—I have often warned him to  
*nodigen . . . . . waerschouwen*

take care of his affairs.—Have you heard that?—Have  
*achtnemen op zaak*

they learnt it? — Have they interposed themselves?—

*leeren tuschenstellen*

They have discharged the prisoners. — I have had books  
*verlossen gevangen.*

and paper.—You have had friends.—They have pillaged  
*papier vriend plunderen*

the city and wasted the country.—They have obliged  
*verwoesten verplichten*

my father.—You have boasted too much.— Brother,  
*zich beroemen te broeder*

have we not rejoiced?—They have dazzled their  
*zich verheugen verblinden -*

neighbours. — We have warned them.—Have they  
*waarschouwen*

thanked you?—Has he paid his debts?—You have  
*bedanken betalen schuld*

asked too much, sir.—We have received good news.—  
*vragen myn heer ontfangen nicuws.*

Have they decided the question? — We have humble  
*beslissen zaak vernederen*

their pride. — I have filled my cellar with good wine. —  
*hoogmoed vullen kelder wyn.*

Has he enriched his family? — They have imagined, &c.:  
*verryken familie. zich inbeelden*

PLUPERFECT.

I had finished my letter before three o'clock.— He had  
*eindigen brief voor*

ventured all his money.— They had advised him to  
*all geld. aanraden*



do it also.—They had plundered before they were seen.—  
*alzo. plonderen waren zien, ir.*  
 He had walked a little when the physician came.—  
*wandelen weinig wanneer geneesheer komen, ir.*  
 She had bolted the door, notwithstanding they have  
*grendelen deur, niettegenstaande*  
 robbed her of her clothes.—The besieged had endeavoured  
*berooven kleder. belegerde pogen*  
 to the utmost, when they surrendered themselves.— We  
*tot uiterste overgaven.*  
 had finished our work.—Had they neglected their affairs?  
*eindigen werck.*  
 —Had they emptied the bottles?—Had you denied the  
*ledigen loochenen*  
 fact? — They had executed her commands, and alarmed  
*daad uitvoeren ontrusten*  
 the country.—Had we not adorned our garden.  
*versieren*

## FIRST FUTURE.

I will buy a horse at the fair. — Will not your  
*koopen paard op jaarmarkt. niet*  
 father send you to school this winter?— What shall we  
*zenden na*  
 give him?—We shall warn your relations of  
*geven vermanen vriend aangaande*  
 this.—I hope you will receive all my letters during  
*hoopen ontvangen gedurende*  
 my absence.—Shall we not lose if we play?—  
*afwezentheid. verliezen indien spelen?*

Will not your sisters come down to-day? — When shall  
*beneden van daag?*  
 you go to Holland? — We shall travel together. — They  
*naar reizen tezamen.*  
 will fight, I hope they will be victorious. — You  
*stryden hoopen zeegenpralen.*  
 shall weep, but nobody will console you. — Who will  
*waeuen, niemand vertroosten*  
 appear there without fear!  
*verschijnen zonder vrees!*

## SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have sealed the letter before five o'clock. — They  
*zegelen voor*  
 will have dined before our arrival. — He shall venture it,  
*spyzen aankomst*  
 I am sure, and he shall not succeed. — We shall have asked  
*ben zeker vragen*  
 it in time. — Jack and Phœbe will have reconciled them-  
*in tyds zich verzoenen*  
 selves. — The two houses will have finished the business  
*eindigen*  
 this week. — When you shall have adored Juno's deity,  
*week eeren godheid*  
 appease Mars.  
*bēvredig*

## IMPERATIVE.

Serve your master! — Obey your parents! — Learn  
*mcester gehoorzamen*

your lesson!—Let us serve our country. — Read that  
*les vaderland. Lezen*  
 book.—Help the poor.— Oppose luxurious was  
*Helpen wederstaan weeldrige door-*  
 ters. — Be well with your neighbour. — Abandon  
*brenger velstaan gebuur verlaten*  
 bad company. — Support the unfortunate and do  
*kwaad Ondersteunen ongelukkig*  
 not insult him in adversity.—Do not neglect your  
*hoenen tegenspoed. verwaarlozen*  
 affairs.—Bridle my horse.—Let him enjoy the fruit of  
*toomen genieten vrucht*  
 his labours.  
*arbeid.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

That you may have riches. — That he may have a  
*bezitten ryckdom. mogen*  
 good house.—I will respect him though he chide me.—  
*eeren alhouwel verzuimen.*  
 That I may receive light.—I doubt whether he had re-  
*bekomen licht. twiffelen of ont-*  
 ceived it.—I wish he believe well.—Do you believe he  
*fangen wenschen gedragen gelooven*  
 speaks true? — I desire that he fetch the book.—That we  
*waarheid? willen haalen*  
 might have no share.  
*deel.*

## INFINITIVE. #

I think to see him.—Go and speak to him. — Having  
*denken Ga*

sealed the letter, I gave it to my servant to carry it to  
*geeven ir. dienaar brengen*  
 Mr. B.— It is easy to find faults, but difficult to  
*gemakkelyk vinden gebrek mooielyk*  
 do better.—Histories are equally calculated to  
*Gezchiedboek evengelyk berekenen*  
 form the heart, and to adorn the mind.— Q. Fabius  
*vormen hart verciiren geheugen.*  
 Maximus was chosen general by the Romans against  
*kiesèn, ir. veldoverste tegen*  
 Hannibal: he found out a new art of conquering,  
*uitvinden, ir. nieuwe kunst overwinnen*  
 not by fighting, but by weakening the enemy by delay.—  
*vechten verzwacken vyand uitstel*  
 Learn to suffer in silence. — Gaming and drinking are  
*lyden stilzwygenheid. Spelen*  
 often the ruin of young people.  
*dikwils ondergang jong*

#### PASSIVE VERBS.

Verbs passive are called regular when they form their perfect participle by prefixing *ge* to the verb, and changing its termination *en* into *d*, or sometimes *t*, as: from the verb *hooren*, to hear, is formed the passive, *gehoord*, heard; from *maken*, to make, is formed *gemaakt*, made.

A regular passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary *zyn*, to be, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense; in the following manner:



## GEHOORD ZYN.—TO BE HEARD.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.—Present Tense.

## Singular.

*ik ben gehoord*, I am heard.  
*gy zyt gehoord*, thou art heard.  
*hy is gehoord*, he is heard.

## Plural.

*wy zyn gehoord*, we are heard.  
*gyl: zyt gehoord*, you are heard.  
*zy zyn gehoord*, they are heard.

## Imperfect Tense.

## Singular.

*ik was gehoord*, I was heard.  
*gy waart gehoord*, thou wast heard.  
*hy was gehoord*, he was heard.

## Plural.

*wy waren gehoord*, we were heard.  
*gyl: waart gehoord*, you were heard.  
*zy waren gehoord*, they were heard.

## Perfect Tense.

## Singular.

*ik ben gehoord geweest*, I have been heard.  
*gy zyt gehoord geweest*, thou hast been heard.  
*hy is gehoord geweest*, he has been heard.

## Plural.

*wy zyn gehoord geweest,* we have been heard.  
*gyl: zyt gehoord geweest,* you have been heard.  
*zy zyn gehoord geweest,* they have been heard.

## Pluperfect Tense.

## Singular.

*ik was gehoord geweest,* I had been heard.  
*gy waart gehoord geweest,* thou hadst been heard.  
*hy was gehoord geweest,* he had been heard.

## Plural.

*wy waren gehoord geweest,* we had been heard.  
*gyl: waart gehoord geweest,* you had been heard.  
*zy waren gehoord geweest,* they had been heard.

## First Future Tense.

## Singular.

*ik zal gehoord zyn,* I shall be heard.  
*gy zult gehoord zyn,* thou shalt be heard.  
*hy zal gehoord zyn,* he shall be heard.

## Plural.

*wy zullen gehoord zyn,* we shall be heard.  
*gyl: zult gehoord zyn,* you shall be heard.  
*zy zullen gehoord zyn,* they shall be heard.

## Second Future Tense.

## Singular.

*ik zal gehoord geweest zyn,* I shall have been heard.  
*gy zult gehoord geweest zyn,* thou shalt have been heard.  
*hy zal gehoord geweest zyn,* he shall have been heard.

## Plural.

*wy zullen gehoord geweest zyn*, we shall have been heard.

*gyl: zult gehoord geweest zyn*, you shall have been heard.

*zy zullen gehoord geweest zyn*, they shall have been heard.

## Conditional.

## Singular.

*ik zou gehoord zyn*, I should be heard.

*gy zoudt gehoord zyn*, thou shouldst be heard.

*hy zou gehoord zyn*, he should be heard.

## Plural.

*wy zouden gehoord zyn*, we should be heard.

*gyl: zoudt gehoord zyn*, you should be heard.

*zy zouden gehoord zyn*, they should be heard.

## Second Conditional.

## Singular.

*ik zou gehoord geweest zyn*, I should have been heard.

*gy zoudt gehoord geweest zyn*, thou should have been heard.

*hy zou gehoord geweest zyn*, he should have been heard.

## Plural.

*wy zouden gehoord geweest zyn*, we should have been heard.

*gyl: zoudt gehoord geweest zyn*, you should have been heard.

*zy zouden gehoord geweest zyn*, they should have been heard.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Singular.

*laat my gehoord zyn*, let me be heard.

*zy ; or wees gehoord*, be thou heard.

*laat hem gehoord zyn*, let him be heard.

## Plural.

<i>laat ons gehoord zyn,</i>	let us be heard.
<i>zyt gehoord,</i>	be you heard.
<i>laat hun gehoord zyn,</i>	let them be heard.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present Tense.

## Singular.

<i>dat ik gehoord zy,</i>	that I be heard.
<i>dat gy gehoord zyt,</i>	that thou be heard.
<i>dat hy gehoord zy,</i>	that he be heard.

## Plural

<i>dat wy gehoord zyn,</i>	that we be heard.
<i>dat gyl: gehoord zyt,</i>	that you be heard.
<i>dat zy gehoord zyn,</i>	that they be heard.

## Imperfect Tense.

## Singular.

<i>dat ik gehoord ware,</i>	that I were heard.
<i>dat gy gehoord waret,</i>	that thou were heard.
<i>dat hy gehoord ware,</i>	that he were heard.

## Plural.

<i>dat wy gehoord waren,</i>	that we were heard.
<i>dat gyl: gehoord waret,</i>	that you were heard.
<i>dat zy gehoord waren,</i>	that they were heard.

## Perfect Tense.

## Singular.

<i>dat ik gehoord geweest zy,</i>	that I have been heard,
<i>dat gy gehoord geweest zyt,</i>	that thou have been heard.
<i>dat hy gehoord geweest zy,</i>	that he have been heard.



## Plural.

*dat wy gehoord zyn geweest,* that we have been heard.  
*dat gyl: gehoord zyt geweest,* that you have been heard.  
*dat zy gehoord zyn geweest,* that they have been heard.

## Pluperfect Tense.

## Singular.

*dat ik gehoord ware geweest,* that I had been heard.  
*dat gy gehoord waret geweest,* that thou had been heard.  
*dat hy gehoord ware geweest,* that he had been heard.

## Plural.

*dat wy gehoord waren geweest,* that we had been heard.  
*dat gyl: gehoord waret geweest,* that you had been heard.  
*dat zy gehoord waren geweest,* that they had been heard.

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *gehoord zyn,* to be heard.  
 Perfect. *gehoord zyn geweest,* to have been heard.

## PARTICIPLES.

Present. *zynde gehoord,* being heard.  
 Perfect, or Passive. *gehoord,* heard.  
 Comp. Perfect. *zynde gehoord geweest,* having been heard.

Observe from this conjugation that, when there are two or more auxiliaries joined to the participle, the first of them only is varied according to the person and number.

The neuter is conjugated as the active; but as it partakes somewhat of the nature of the passive, it admits in

many instances of the passive form, retaining still the neuter signification, as: *ik ben aangekomen*, I am arrived; *ik was weggegaan*, I was gone away.



### *Exercises on the Passive Verbs.*

We are loaded with benefits. — We are grateful. —  
*overladen weldaad dankbaar*  
 These plants are well watered. — His relations were  
*begieten, ir. bloetverwant*  
 warned of it. — When have these houses been  
*waarschouwen wanneer*  
 demolished? — His affairs are neglected. — Many palaces  
*afbreken, ir. verzuimen*  
 should have been burnt down, that people were ungrate-  
*afbranden ondank-*  
 ful. — He has been at the university. — I am sure of it.  
*baar op universiteit. zeker*  
 They have been rewarded. — The fire is extinguished.  
*worden, ir. beloonen. uitdooven*  
 — He was compelled to submit himself. — He is rewarded  
*noodzaken onderwerpen beloonen*  
 for his labour. — He becomes wise. — He has been  
*wys*  
 instructed by his brother, and become learned. — Diligent  
*onderwyzen, ir. worden naarstig*  
 scholars are esteemed by their master. — All the  
*scholier achten meester*

rooms are let. — They are gone back, and are  
*kamer verhuuren weder-keren*  
 anchored three miles in sea.—I hope the meat will be  
*ankeren zee vleesch*  
 better roasted another day.—They shall be treated  
*braden, ir. ander behandelen*  
 as they have treated us.—The glasses are filled, the cups  
*vullen tas*  
 are cleaned. — All the houses shall be rebuilt next  
*reinigen. herbouwen naaste*  
 summer; they should have been rebuilt this season,  
*zomer, jaargetyde,*  
 but for some reasons it has been delayed. — The plate  
*om uitstellen plaat*  
 will be engraved in two months.—The chairs cannot be  
*graveren stoel kunnen*  
 repaired, they are too much injured; we have been  
*verbeteren hinderen*  
 diminished more than half.—The powerful Semiramis  
*verminderen helft. magtig*  
 was killed by her own son.—It is the lot of  
*vermoorden door eigen lot*  
 great men to be persecuted by envy, though envy be  
*man vervolgen, nyd, alhoewel*  
 the torment of the envious.  
*pyniging afgunstig.*

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## OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular verbs are those which do not form their imperfect tense, and their perfect participle after the rule laid down. See page 63.

The irregularity consisting only in the said imperfect tense and perfect participle; in all other respects these verbs are conjugated as the regular verbs.

Irregular verbs are of various sorts.

1st. Such as form the imperfect tense by changing the termination *en* of the verb into *te*; and for the participle into *t*, having the syllable *ge* prefixed; as :

Verb.	Imperfect Tense.	Perfect part.	Verb.
<i>naken,</i>	<i>ik naakte,</i>	<i>genaakt,</i>	to approach.
<i>eischen,</i>	<i>eischte,</i>	<i>geeischt,</i>	to ask.
<i>kaatzen,</i>	<i>kaatste,</i>	<i>gekaatst,</i>	to play with a ball.
<i>dopen,</i>	<i>doopte,</i>	<i>gedoopt,</i>	to baptize.

2d. Such as make the imperfect by changing the termination *n* into *de*, or only by cutting off the last *n*, they have likewise two imperfects; and form their preter participle by cutting off the termination *en* and prefixing *ge* to the verb, as :

Verb.	Imperfect Tense.	Perfect part.	Verb.
<i>vluchten,</i>	<i>ik vluchtte,</i> or, <i>vluchtete,</i>	<i>gevlucht,</i>	to fly.
<i>achten,</i>	<i>achtte,</i> or, <i>achtete,</i>	<i>geacht,</i>	to esteem.
<i>groeten,</i>	<i>groette,</i> or, <i>groetede,</i>	<i>gegroot,</i>	to salute.
<i>zuchten,</i>	<i>zuchtte,</i> or, <i>zuchtete,</i>	<i>gezucht,</i>	to sigh.

3d. Such as have *y* or *ei* in the last syllable but one, form their imperfect by changing it into *ee*, and cutting off the termination *en*: and for their preter participle,

by affixing *ge* to the verb when *y* or *ei* is changed into *e*, as;

Verb.	Imperfect Tense.	Perfect part.	Verb.
<i>krygen</i> ,	<i>ik kreeg</i> ,	<i>gekregen</i> ,	to get.
<i>byten</i>	<i>beet</i> ,	<i>gebeten</i> ,	to bite.
<i>stryden</i> ,	<i>streed</i> ,	<i>gestreden</i> ,	to fight.
<i>wyken</i> ,	<i>week</i> ,	<i>geweken</i> ,	to withdraw.

Except from this rule; *kryten*, to cry; *lymen*, to glue; *vryen*, to free; *twynen*, to twine; *pypen*, to pipe; *vylen*, to file; *lynen*, to rule; *mynen*, to mine; *pynen*, to trouble, which are regular.

The following irregular verbs, and all their compounds, differ in the whole, or in part, from the three foregoing manners:

Verb.	Imperfect Tense.	Perfect part.	Verb.
<i>Bakken</i>	<i>ik bakte</i>	<i>gebakken</i>	to bake
<i>bederven</i>	<i>bedorf</i>	<i>bedorven</i>	to spoil.
<i>bieden</i>	<i>bood</i>	<i>geboden</i>	to command.
<i>bedriegen</i>	<i>bedroog</i>	<i>bedrogen</i>	to deceive.
<i>brenghen</i>	<i>bragt</i>	<i>gebragt</i>	to bring.
<i>breken</i>	<i>brak</i>	<i>gebroken</i>	to break.
<i>bevelen</i>	<i>beval</i>	<i>bevolen</i>	to command.
<i>bidden</i>	<i>bad</i>	<i>geboden</i>	to pray.
<i>binden</i>	<i>bond</i>	<i>gebonden</i>	to bind.
<i>beginnen</i>	<i>begon</i>	<i>begonnen</i>	to begin.
<i>buigen</i>	<i>boog</i>	<i>gebogen</i>	to bend.
<i>bezinnen</i>	<i>besan</i>	<i>bezonne</i>	to recollect.
<i>braden</i>	<i>bradde</i>	<i>gebraden</i>	to roast.
<i>denken</i>	<i>dagt</i>	<i>gedagt</i>	to think.
<i>dingen</i>	<i>dong</i>	<i>gedongen</i>	to cheapen.

<i>doen</i>	<i>ik dede</i>	<i>gedann</i>	to do.
<i>dragen</i>	<i>droeg</i>	<i>gedragen</i>	to carry.
<i>dringen</i>	<i>drong</i>	<i>gedrongen</i>	to press.
<i>drinken</i>	<i>dronk</i>	<i>gedronken</i>	to drink.
<i>dryven</i>	<i>dreef</i>	<i>gedreven</i>	to drive.
<i>dwingen</i>	<i>dwong</i>	<i>gedwongen</i>	to force.
<i>eten</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>gegeten</i>	to eat.
<i>gaan</i>	<i>ging</i>	<i>gegaan</i>	to go.
<i>gebieden</i>	<i>gebood</i>	<i>geboden</i>	to command.
<i>geven</i>	<i>gaf</i>	<i>gegeven</i>	to give.
<i>genezen</i>	<i>genas</i>	<i>genezen</i>	to heal.
<i>glyden</i>	<i>gleed</i>	<i>geleden</i>	to slide.
<i>glimmen</i>	<i>glom</i>	<i>geglommen</i>	to glow.
<i>genieten</i>	<i>genoot</i>	<i>genoten</i>	to enjoy.
<i>gieten</i>	<i>goot</i>	<i>gegoten</i>	to pour.
<i>graven</i>	<i>groef</i>	<i>gegraven</i>	to dig.
<i>hangen</i>	<i>hong</i>	<i>gehangen</i>	to hang.
<i>hebben</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>gehad</i>	to have.
<i>heten</i>	<i>hiet</i>	<i>geheten</i>	to bid.
<i>helpen</i>	<i>holp</i>	<i>geholpen</i>	to help.
<i>houden</i>	<i>hiel</i>	<i>gehouden</i>	to hold
<i>houwen</i>	<i>houwd</i>	<i>gehouwen</i>	to chop
<i>jagen</i>	<i>joegh</i>	<i>gejagen</i>	to hunt.
<i>kunnen</i>	<i>kon</i>	<i>gekunnen</i>	to be able
<i>kiezen</i>	<i>koos</i>	<i>gekozen</i>	to choose
<i>klim</i>	<i>klom</i>	<i>geklommen</i>	to climb.
<i>klinken</i>	<i>klonk</i>	<i>geklonken</i>	to sound.
<i>komen</i>	<i>kwam</i>	<i>gekomen</i>	to come.
<i>koopen</i>	<i>kogt</i>	<i>gekogt</i>	to buy.
<i>krimpen</i>	<i>kromp</i>	<i>gekrompen</i>	to shrink:
<i>krygen</i>	<i>kreeg</i>	<i>gekregen</i>	to obtain.

<i>klieven</i>	<i>ik kloof</i>	<i>gekloven</i>	to gnaw,
<i>kruipen</i>	<i>kroop</i>	<i>gekropen</i>	to creep.
<i>luiken</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>geloken</i>	to close.
<i>laten</i>	<i>liet</i>	<i>gelaten</i>	to leave.
<i>lagchgen</i>	<i>loeg</i>	<i>gelagchen</i>	to laugh.
<i>lezen</i>	<i>las</i>	<i>gelezen</i>	to read.
<i>liegen</i>	<i>loog</i>	<i>gelogen</i>	to lay.
<i>leggen</i>	<i>lag</i>	<i>gelegen</i>	to lie.
<i>loopen</i>	<i>liep</i>	<i>geloopen</i>	to run.
<i>lyden</i>	<i>leed</i>	<i>geleden</i>	to suffer.
<i>mogen</i>	<i>mogt</i>	<i>gemogt</i>	to be able.
<i>moeten</i>	<i>moest</i>	<i>gemoeten</i>	must.
<i>meten</i>	<i>mat</i>	<i>gemeten</i>	to measure.
<i>nemen</i>	<i>nam</i>	<i>genomen</i>	to take.
<i>plegen</i>	<i>plagt</i>	—————	to use.
<i>pluizen</i>	<i>ploos</i>	<i>geplozen</i>	to drain.
<i>roepen</i>	<i>riep</i>	<i>geroepen</i>	to call.
<i>ruiken</i>	<i>rook</i>	<i>geroken</i>	to smell.
<i>raden</i>	<i>ried</i>	<i>geraden</i>	to advise.
<i>rieken</i>	<i>rook</i>	<i>geroken</i>	to smell.
<i>scheiden</i>	<i>scheide</i>	<i>gescheiden</i>	to depart.
<i>scheppen</i>	<i>schiep</i>	<i>geschapen</i>	to create.
<i>schenken</i>	<i>schonk</i>	<i>geschonken</i>	to pour.
<i>schieten</i>	<i>schoot</i>	<i>geschoten</i>	to shoot.
<i>schuiven</i>	<i>schoof</i>	<i>geschoven</i>	to shove.
<i>schrijven</i>	<i>schreef</i>	<i>geschreven</i>	to write.
<i>slaan</i>	<i>sloeg</i>	<i>geslagen</i>	to beat.
<i>slapen</i>	<i>sliep</i>	<i>geslapen</i>	to sleep.
<i>sluiten</i>	<i>sloot</i>	<i>gesloten</i>	to shut.
<i>smelten</i>	<i>smolt</i>	<i>gesmolten</i>	to melt.
<i>snuiten</i>	<i>snoot</i>	<i>gesnoten</i>	to snuff.

<i>snyden</i>	<i>ik sneed</i>	<i>gesneden</i>	to cut.
<i>spinnen</i>	<i>spun</i>	<i>gesponnen</i>	to spin.
<i>spreken</i>	<i>sprak</i>	<i>gesproken</i>	to speak.
<i>springen</i>	<i>sprong</i>	<i>gesprongen</i>	to jump.
<i>stāan</i>	<i>stond</i>	<i>gestaan</i>	to stand.
<i>steken</i>	<i>stak</i>	<i>gesteken</i>	to stab.
<i>stelen</i>	<i>stool</i>	<i>gestolen</i>	to steal,
<i>sterven</i>	<i>stierf</i>	<i>gestorven</i>	to die.
<i>stinken</i>	<i>stonk</i>	<i>gestonken</i>	to stink.
<i>stooten</i>	<i>stiet</i>	<i>gestooten</i>	to push.
<i>stuiven</i>	<i>stoof</i>	<i>gestoven</i>	to make a dust.
<i>stryden</i>	<i>streed</i>	<i>gestreden</i>	to combat.
<i>stryken</i>	<i>streek</i>	<i>gestreken</i>	to strike.
<i>schenden</i>	<i>schon</i>	<i>geschonden</i>	to violate.
<i>scheren</i>	<i>schoor</i>	<i>geschoren</i>	to shave.
<i>sluiken</i>	<i>slook</i>	<i>gesloken</i>	to smuggle.
<i>sluipen</i>	<i>sloop</i>	<i>gesloopen</i>	to sneak.
<i>snuiven</i>	<i>snoot</i>	<i>gesnoven</i>	to take snuff.
<i>spruiten</i>	<i>sproot</i>	<i>gesproten</i>	to descend.
<i>spugen</i>	<i>spoog</i>	<i>gespogen</i>	to spit.
<i>spuiten</i>	<i>spoot</i>	<i>gespoten</i>	to spout.
<i>trekken</i>	<i>trok</i>	<i>getrokken</i>	to draw.
<i>treffen</i>	<i>trof</i>	<i>getroffen</i>	to hit.
<i>varen</i>	<i>voer</i>	<i>gevaren</i>	to navigate.
<i>vallen</i>	<i>viel</i>	<i>gefallen</i>	to fall.
<i>vangen</i>	<i>vong</i>	<i>gevangen</i>	to catch.
<i>vechten</i>	<i>vogt</i>	<i>gevochten</i>	to fight.
<i>vergeten</i>	<i>vergat</i>	<i>vergeten</i>	to forget.
<i>verliezen</i>	<i>verloor</i>	<i>verloren</i>	to loose.
<i>verslinden</i>	<i>verslond</i>	<i>verslonden</i>	to devour.
<i>vinden</i>	<i>vond</i>	<i>gevonden</i>	to find.



<i>vlogten</i>	<i>ik vloegt</i>	<i>gevolgten</i>	to twist.
<i>vliegen</i>	<i>vloog</i>	<i>gevolgen</i>	to fly.
<i>vragen</i>	<i>vroeg</i>	<i>gevraagd</i>	to ask.
<i>vriezen</i>	<i>vroos</i>	<i>gevrozen</i>	to freeze.
<i>verdrieten</i>	<i>verdroot</i>	<i>verdroten</i>	to sadden.
<i>verwerven</i>	<i>verworf</i>	<i>verworven</i>	to obtain.
<i>verzinnen</i>	<i>verzon</i>	<i>verzonnen</i>	to invent.
<i>verzwinden</i>	<i>verzwon</i>	<i>verzwonden</i>	to disappear.
<i>vlieten</i>	<i>vloot</i>	<i>gevloten</i>	to flow.
<i>waschen</i>	<i>waschte</i>	<i>gewasschen</i>	to wash.
<i>wegen</i>	<i>woog</i>	<i>gewogen</i>	to weigh.
<i>weten</i>	<i>wist</i>	<i>geweten</i>	to know.
<i>weven</i>	<i>weefde</i>	<i>geweven</i>	to weave.
<i>werpen</i>	<i>wierp</i>	<i>geworpen</i>	to throw,
<i>werpen</i>	<i>werfde</i>	<i>geworven</i>	to levy.
<i>wezen</i>	<i>war</i>	<i>gewezen</i>	to be.
<i>winden</i>	<i>wond</i>	<i>gewonden</i>	to wind.
<i>winnen</i>	<i>won</i>	<i>gewonnen</i>	to gain.
<i>worden</i>	<i>wierd</i>	<i>geworden</i>	to become.
<i>wringen</i>	<i>wrong</i>	<i>gewrongen</i>	to wring.
<i>wreken</i>	<i>wreekte</i>	<i>gewroken</i>	to avenge.
<i>zenden</i>	<i>zond</i>	<i>gezonden</i>	to send.
<i>zieden</i>	<i>zood</i>	<i>gezoden</i>	to seeth.
<i>zien</i>	<i>zag</i>	<i>gezien</i>	to see.
<i>zweren</i>	<i>zwoor</i>	<i>gezworen</i>	to swear.
<i>zwellen</i>	<i>zwoel</i>	<i>gezwollen</i>	to swell.
<i>zweelgen</i>	<i>zwoelg</i>	<i>gezwolgen</i>	to swallow.
<i>zwemmen</i>	<i>zwom</i>	<i>gezwommen</i>	to swim.
<i>zinken</i>	<i>zonk</i>	<i>gezonken</i>	to sink.
<i>zingen</i>	<i>zong</i>	<i>gezongen</i>	to sing.
<i>zitten</i>	<i>zat</i>	<i>gezetten</i>	to sit.

<i>zoeken</i>	<i>ik zocht</i>	<i>gezocht</i>	to seek.
<i>zuigen</i>	<i>zooft</i>	<i>gezogen</i>	to suck.
<i>zuipen</i>	<i>zoopt</i>	<i>gezoopen</i>	to house.
<i>zyn</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>geweest</i>	to be.

For the formation, in all irregular verbs, of the three persons of the imperfect tense in which the irregularity lies, it may be observed, 1st. The first person singular and third are both alike, as: *ik schreef, hy schreef*, I wrote, he wrote: 2nd. The second person singular and plural are both alike, and end with *t*, as: *gy schreeft, gylieden schreeft*, thou wrote, you wrote.: 3rd. The first person plural and third are both alike, and terminate in *en*, as: *wy schreven, zy schreven*, we wrote, they wrote, *wy liepen, zy liepen*, we run, they run.—The perfect participle in conjugating never changes, as: *gy hebt gegoten, zy hebben gegoten*, thou hast poured, they have poured,



#### OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Verbs are denominated impersonal, which relate neither to a foregoing person or thing, and which, as is observed, are only conjugated in the third person singular. They are preceded generally by the pronoun *het, it;* or *men\**, they; of this number are;

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\* This particle *men* cannot be used before verbs which are impersonal by nature; as for example, we never say: *men regent, men vriest*; but we say only: *het regent, het vriest*.

<i>het regent</i> , it rains.	<i>het gebeurd</i> , it happens:
<i>het mist</i> , there is a fog.	<i>het blykt</i> , it appears.
<i>het vriest</i> , it freezes.	<i>men hoord</i> , it is heard.
<i>het dooid</i> , it thaws.	<i>het verdriet hem</i> , it grieves
<i>het blixemd</i> , it lightens.	him.
<i>het dondert</i> ; it thunders.	<i>men weet</i> , it is known.
<i>het hageld</i> , it hails.	<i>men zegt</i> , it is said.
<i>het waaid</i> , it blows.	't is wonder, 't is wonderful.
<i>het behoord</i> , it ought.	't is warm, 't is warm.
<i>het betaamt</i> , it behooves.	't is koud, 't is cold.
<i>het schynt</i> , it seems.	<i>het rouwd hem</i> , he repents
<i>het sneeuwd</i> , it snows.	it.

These verbs may be conjugated through all moods and tenses like personals, as : *het regende gisteren*, it rained yesterday; *het heeft gehageld*, it has hailed; *zal het vriezen?* shall it freeze? *heeft het gedonderd?* has it thundered? *het zal hem berouwen*, he shall repent it.



### *Promiscuous Exercises upon the Verbs.*

We expect our friend Mr. B.—He sells bad  
*verwagten* *verkoopen*  
 fruit.—Happy is the man who fears the Lord.—  
*vrucht gelukkig* *vrezen Heere*  
 We have seen great events in our age.—I did write  
*gebeurtenis* *eeuw*  
 to you the last post.—All the meat is spoiled.—I fear  
*met* *vleesch*

they shall be deceived.—The shoemaker has brought  
*schoenmaker*  
 your shoes.—They have bound him, and robbed him of  
*schoen* *bestelen*  
 all his money.—He has been forced to go there.—When  
*geld* *daar.*  
 did you arrive at London?—I do not mean to  
*aankomen* *Londen* *menen*  
 wrong him.—Giddy people are doubtless not  
*onrechtdoen* *duizelig* *ongetwyffelt*  
 wise.—Not understanding your plan, he does not  
*wys* *verstaan* *voornemen*  
 approve of it.—Though we obey her in every  
*goedkeuren* *alhoewel* *gehoorzamen* *alles*  
 thing.—I wrote to your father some time ago, that  
*eenige tyd geleden*  
 he might engage Mr. B. to pay me a visit in  
*verplichten* *bezoeken*  
 my new dwelling.—Your uncle desired that you  
*nieuw woning.* *oom gebieden*  
 might sell his two horses to Mr. S.—I should be very  
*verkooppen* *zou*  
 sorry if they fell in bad hands.—It is easy  
*bedroefd indien* *kwade* *gemakkelyk*  
 to find faults, but difficult to do better.—They are  
*fout* *moeielyk*  
 increased in wealth.—He should conduct himself well  
*aangroeien* *rykdom* *gedragen*  
 if he left that company.—Would your mother not  
*verlaten*  
 despise such a conduct?—I am sure you would marry  
*misachten* *gedrag?* *zeker* *trouwen*

despise such a conduct.—I am sure you would marry  
*misachten gedrag zeker vrouwen*  
 her if she were richer.—They would have paid us but  
*betalen*

the money failed.—They deserved a better reception.  
*mangelen verdienen onthaal*

—Their country house will be rebuilt this summer.—The  
*zomer*

Romans kept without interruption the sacred fire  
*onderhouden zonder ophouden heilig*

in the temple of Vesta.—It is said that you have received  
*tempel Vesta ontvangen*

more than a hundred letters about that place.—The  
*voór plaats.*

people went out of the city by hundreds and thousands.  
*uit met*

—Have you not been there?—I do not find it too difficult.  
*te*

—Those who have never suffered, know nothing.—We  
*nooit niets.*

should never speak of what we are ignorant. — They  
*moeten niet weten*

went away without eating or drinking.—You deceived him  
*weg zonder*

once, but it will happen no<sup>o</sup> more.—It is said it lightened  
*eens niet*

at night, and froze in the morning.—It rained and blowed  
*nagt*

the whole afternoon.—I fear it will snow, for it is  
*namiddag vrezen want*

indeed very cold.—The heart is a true camelion, we  
*arm hart waare kamelion,*  
 think to seize it, and we embrace nothing but a  
*beslaan omvatten dan*  
 shadow.—I did not doubt but he was a man of quality.  
*schaduw twyffelen of qualityt.*  
 —Liberality consists less in giving much, than in giving  
*mildheid bestaan*  
 seasonably.—If I had combated in your games, said  
*echt van pas stryden spel spreken*  
 Telemachus, it was not with the hope of reigning here, it  
*heerschen hier*  
 was in order to deserve your esteem and compassion;  
*om achting medelyden*  
 it was that you should allow me the means of  
*toestann middel*  
 returning to my place.—We should criticise with taste,  
*wederkeren in moeten hekelen smaak*  
 and censure with moderation.—Give me that man, that  
*bestraffen maatigheid*  
 is not passion's slave, and I will wear him in my heart's  
*hardstogt slaaf dragen*  
 core. — In the morning think what thou hast to do, and  
*klokkuis*  
 at night ask thyself what thou hast done.—A lying tongue  
*nagt liegen tong*  
 is but for a moment, but truth is the daughter of  
*oogenblik waarheid dochter*  
 time, and in the end will appear.—Let him think  
*einde vcrschynen*

what he will, he shall not prevent me from acting as I  
*beletten* *doen*  
 ought:— Alexander conquered the Persians.—I have  
*overwinnen*  
 seen your house and admired its beauty. — The  
*verwonderen* *schoonheid*  
 word is found in Fenelon's book.—I always shall remem-  
*woord* *ally d* *errin-*  
 ber your advice.—The king's army has been preserved.—  
*neren raad* *lger* *behouden*  
 Jason obtained the gold fleece.—He will hurt him-  
*verkrygen* *goud vlies* *kwetsen*  
 self.—They have forgot themselves.—He has weakened  
*vergeten* *verzwakken*  
 himself.—Let us divert ourselves.—She fancied her-  
*verheugen* *inbeelden*  
 self.—They have surrendered themselves — Loose the  
*overgeeven* *losmaken*  
 horses: O sir, they are loosened.—Who has carried over  
*overbrengen*  
 the mail? — The enemy is repelled. — They have  
*maal, f.* *vyand* *terugdryven*  
 interposed them.—The prisoners are released.  
*tusschenstellen* *gevangen* *vrylaten.*



## SECTION VI.

## OF ADVERBS.

An adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, (whence it derives its name), an adjective, and sometimes to an

other adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it, as: *hy leest wel*, he reads well; *een oprecht goed man*, a truly good man; *hy doet zeer wel*, he does very well.

Some adverbs admit of degrees of comparison, as: *vroeg*, *vroeger*, *vroegst*, soon, sooner, soonest; *wyselyk*; *wyselyker*, *wyselykst*, wisely, more wisely, most wisely.

Adverbs seem originally to have been contrived to express compendiously in one word, what must otherwise have required two or more, as: *hy deed het gisteren*, he did it yesterday; for, *hy deed het den dag voor dezen dag*, he did it the day before this day; *hy deed wyselyk*, he acted wisely; for, *hy deed met wysheid*, he acted with wisdom.

Adverbs, though very numerous, may be reduced to certain classes, the chief of which are those of number, order, place, time, quantity, manner or quality, doubt, affirmation, negation, interrogation, and comparison.

1. Of number, as: *eens*, once; *tweemaal*, twice, *driemaal*, thrice, &c.

2. Of order, as: *ten eerste*, first; *ten tweede*, secondly; *ten derde*, thirdly; *ten vierde*, fourthly; *ten laatste*, lastly.

3. Of place, as: *hier*, here; *daar*, there; *elders*, elsewhere; *ergens*, somewhere; *overal*, everywhere; *niergens*, nowhere; *hierin*, herein; *waarhenen*, whither; *herwaards*, hither; *derwaards*, thither; *opwaards*, upward; *nederwaards*, downward; *voorwaards*, forward; *achterwaards*, backward; *waaruit*, whence; *hieruit*, hence; *daaruit*, thence; *binnen*, within; *buiten*, without; *ver*, far.

4. Of time present, as: *nu*, now; *heden*, to-day, &c.



Of time past, as: *alreeds*, already; *te voren*, before; *onlangs*, lately; *gisteren*, yesterday; *voordezen*, heretofore; *tot hier toe*, hitherto; *al over lang*, long ago, &c.

Of time to come, as: *morgen*, to-morrow; *nog niet*, not yet; *Mer nu*, hereafter; *voortaan*, henceforth; *straks*, by and by; *aanstonds*, instantly; *onmiddelyk*, immediately; *bytydts*, betimes.

Of time indefinite, as: *dikwyls*, often; *menigmaal*, oft-times; *zomtyds*, sometimes; *dra*, soon; *zelden*, seldom; *dagelyks*, daily; *weklyks*, weekly; *maandelyks*, monthly; *jaarlyks*, yearly; *geduurig*, always; *wanneer*, when; *alsdan*, then; *ooit*, ever; *nooit*, never; *wederom*, again; *anders*, otherwise; *aleenlyk*, only

5. Of quantity, as: *veel*, much; *weinig*, little; *genoegzaam*, sufficiently; *hoeveel*, how much; *genoeg*, enough; *overvloedig*, abundantly.

6. Of manner or quality, as: *wyzelyk*, wisely; *zottelyk*, foolish; *rechtvaardiglyk*, justly; *onrechtvaardiglyk*, unjustly; *schielyk*, quickly; *langzaam*, slowly; *vroeg*, early.

7. of doubt, as: *mischien*, perhaps; *mogelyk*, possibly; *by geval*, perchance.

8. Of affirmation, as: *waarlyk*, truly; *ongetwyffeld*, undoubtedly; *zekerlyk*, certainly; *ja*, yes; *inderdaad*, indeed; *dadelyk*, really, &c.

9. Of negation, as: *neen*, no; *niet*, not; *geensints*, by no means; *in geene wyze*, in no wise, &c.

10. Of interrogation, as: *hoe*, how; *waarom*, why; *waarook*, wheresoever; *welk van beyde*, whether.

11. Of comparison, as: *meer*, *mêrder*, more; *meest*, most; *beter*, better; *best*, best; *erger*, worse; *ergst*

worst; *minder*, less; *minst*, least; *zeer*, very; *meest*, almost; *weinig*, little; *even eens*, *gelyk*, alike, &c. •

Besides the adverbs already mentioned, there are many which are formed by a combination of several of the prepositions, with the adverbs of place, *hier*, *daar*, and *waar*, as: *hieraf*, hereof; *daaraf*, thereof; *waar af*, whereof; *tothier*, hereto; *waartoe*, whereto; *hierby*, hereby; *daarvoor*, or *voor dat*, therefore; *daarin*, or, *in dat*, therein; *van pas*, seasonably.

There are some adverbs composed of a noun and preposition, as: *te grónd*, aground; *omhoog*, above; *aanboord*, abroad; *te bed*, abed; *aanstonds*, directly.

Many adverbs are sometimes used as adjectives, as: *men heeft veel geld verkwist*; much money has been spent; and sometimes as substantives, as: *waar veel word gegeven*, *veel zal er gevraagd worden*, where much is given, much will be required. But if the latter sentence depend on the former to make a complete sense, they precede them, as: *ik will dat zy langzaam leze*, I desire she read slowly.

Adverbs in simple tenses follow the verbs; but in compound the auxiliaries, as: *hy kwam gisteren*, *en zy zullen morgen komen*, he came yesterday, and they will come tomorrow; but Adverbs of interrogation are placed before the verbs, as: *waar is hy?* where is he? *wanneer zullen wy vaeren?* when will we sail?—In poetry, and energetic sense, likewise in a sublime stile, we may put them very well in the beginning of the phrase, as: *eindelyk zyn zy bevredigd*, at last they are reconciled.—For the remainder, the easy flow and the perspicuity of the phrase ought to be chiefly regarded.



*Exercises upon Adverbs.*

How do you find yourself to-day? Exceedingly well, I  
*uittermate*  
 thank you heartily.—I am very glad of it.—I was  
*bedanken* *verblyd*  
 a little indisposed yesterday.—Are you going already? I  
 shall come again to-morrow.—I must soon return home.—  
 How is your father? He is a great deal better.—When  
 shall we ride on horse-back together? When it shall please  
*te paard* *behagen*  
 you.—She behaves herself politely.—He dances grace-  
*danzen beval-*  
 fully.—I despise those who speak otherwise than they  
*lig minachten*  
 think.—A wise man speaks modestly of himself, and never  
*zedig*  
 says any thing without having carefully examined it.—  
*zonder zorgvuldig onderzoeken*  
 A precious stone pleases only when it is polished and well  
*kostelyk polysten*  
 cut.—Is she good? yes, indeed she is.—Wherefore should  
 you do it.—We will get up early and set out betimes.—  
*opstaan uitzetten*  
 That excepted he bought it very cheap. — You see to  
*uitnemen goedkoop*

how many reproaches we are liable. — Put that backward.—She was within, and I was without.—He did it in a twinkling of an eye).—I have written to your brother twice, but he has not yet answered. — How long have you been in England?—You arrive very seasonably.—How far is it hence?—Thence I went to Holland.—Go thither, we will go hither.—Every where are found honest people.—It was said long ago.—Henceforth I hope you will amend you.—He pays monthly. — They gave abundantly.—He proceeds foolishly and unjustly.—Perhaps he will perceive it.—Truly they hold themselves respectably.—Indeed she repents it.—Certainly and undoubtedly.—Your friend speaks little, but he speaks seasonably.



## SECTION VII.

## OF PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions are indeclinable words which show the relation between other words, as: *van*, of; *aan*, to; *voor*, before, &c. as: *het palais van den keizer*, the palace of the emperor; *geef het boek aan Andries*, give the book to Andrew; *hy ging van Londen naar York*, he went from London to York.

Prepositions are for the most part set before nouns, or pronouns, and several times joined to verbs, as: *met Willem*, with William: *hy gaat voor ons*, he goes before us: *zy kwamen ons tegen*, they met us.

They govern always the objective case, as: *van my*, of me; *aan hun*, to them; *zy zullen hen wederstaan*, they will resist them; *hy is ons voorgeglopen*, he has run before us.—When the prepositions in compound verbs are set before, or after the verbs, see page 63.

The prepositions *aan*, to; *voor*, for; are often understood: as: *geef my het boek*, give me the book; *haal my wat papier*, get me some paper; that is: *aan my*, *voor my*.

*Van*, of, denotes a possession or belonging, as: *het huis van mynen vriend*, the house of my friend.

*Naar*, to, is opposite to *van*, from, as: *hy reed van Londen naar Kew*, he rode from London to Kew.

*By*, by, is generally used in reference to a place, as: *by huis*, close by home.

*Voor*, before, relates to time and place; *voor*, for, indicates belonging, as: *het is voor hem*, it is for him.

*Door*, through, relates to places, as: *te gaan door het gedrang*, to go through the crowd.

*Door*, by has a reference to a cause, as: *het was door hem gebouwd*, it was built by him.

The following is a list of the principal prepositions:

<i>agter</i> ,	after.	<i>op</i> ,	upon.
<i>aan</i> ,	to.	<i>over</i> ,	over.
<i>beneden</i> ,	below.	<i>omtrent</i> ,	about.
<i>benevens</i> ,	beside	<i>volgens</i> ,	according.
<i>behalven</i> ,	besides.	<i>uit</i> ,	out.
<i>boren</i> ,	above.	<i>wegens</i> ,	concerning.
<i>binnen</i> ,	within.	<i>tusschen</i> ,	between.
<i>by</i> ,	by.	<i>tegen</i> ,	against.
<i>door</i> ,	through.	<i>in</i> ,	into.
<i>met</i> ,	with.	<i>zonder</i> ,	without.
<i>onder</i> ,	among.		

That the use of prepositions may become more familiar, take the following examples: *van den koning*, of or from the king; *aan de goden*, to the gods; *neven mynen vader*, besides my father; *by den weg*, by the way; *voor den tyd*, before the time; *met gantscher harte*, with the whole heart; *ter doode verwesen*, to death condemned; *ter aarde vallen*, to fall on earth; *door de zift gieten*, to pour through a sieve; *te scheep gaan*, to go on ship; *te water gaan*, to go by water.



*Exercises on the Prepositions.*

Under whom did you serve?—To whom do you speak?  
 —There are many peaches against the wall?—I will be at  
*perzik*  
 home before you.—Behind the post office.—Let us  
*post comptoir*  
 divide it betwixt us.—I walked beyond the farm.—Sit  
*verdelen* *hoeve*  
 by me.—She took it for me, from her, in the garden.—His  
 house is near mine.—He fell off his horse.—Is he out of  
 danger?—The account is on the table.—He lives with  
*gevaar* *rekening*  
 his brother, over the way.—They rode yesterday together,  
 through Hyde Park.



SECTION VIII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

A conjunction is a part of speech which connects sentences together, so as, out of two, to make one. It sometimes connects only words. Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the copulative and the disjunctive.

The conjunction copulative serves to continue a sentence, as: *hy en zyn broeder wonen in den Haag*, he and his brother reside in the Hague; *ik wil gaan, indien hy my wild vergezelschappen*, I will go, if he will accompany me.

The conjunction disjunctive serves not only to connect and continue the sentence, but also to express opposition

of meaning in different degrees, as : *alhoewel hy dikwyls bestraft wierd nogtans beterde hy niet*, though he were frequently reprov'd, yet he did not reform ; *zy kwamen met haar, maar gingen weg zonder haar*, they came with her, but went away without her.

Relative pronouns, as well as conjunctions, serve to connect sentences, as : *gezegend is de mensch die den Heere vreest, en die zyne geboden onderhoud*, blessed is the man who feareth the Lord, and keepeth his commandments.

These two kinds of conjunctions may be subdivided, and taken under several denominations, as :

1. Concessives, as : *alhoewel, ofschoon*, although ; *niet tegenstaande*, albeit ; *of, or* ; *so als*, as if ; *so dra*, as soon.

2. Adversatives, as : *maar*, but ; *nogtans*, yet ; *niet te min*, nevertheless.

3. Causals, as : *want, for* ; *diensvolgens*, consequently ; *zo dat*, so that, &c.

4. Conditionals, as : *indien*, if ; *terwyl dat*, whilst that ; *mits*, provided ; *dewyl*, because.

5. Exceptives, as : *tenzy*, unless ; *uitgenomen*, except ; *behalven dat*, besides that ; *zonder dat*, without that ; *andersints*, otherwise.

Many adverbs may be used as conjunctions, and the sense alone can determine when they are used as conjunctions, and when as adverbs.

Conjunctions, which denote a certainty, govern the indicative mood ; but those which express a desire, wish, or doubt, govern the subjunctive ; as : *doch hy studeert opdat hy gelecred worde*, but he studies that he become learned.





*Exercises upon the Conjunctions.*

Not only the years, but the days and hours are  
*uur*  
 registered.—I was also with him. — Give me either green  
*aanteken* *groen*  
 or blue. — A liar is not believed though he speak  
*blauw leugenaar geloven*  
 the truth.— You are happy because you are good.—He  
*waarheid*  
 read it twice, that she might understand it better.—If  
*opdat*  
 you be attentive you will improve.—I do not know  
*aandagtig toeneemen*  
 whether I shall go or not.—Although she is young, yet  
*of*  
 she is not handsome.—As white as snow. — I think Milton  
*sneeuw*  
 as great a poet as Virgil.—I was so tired, that I fell' a  
*vermoeyen in*  
 sleep.—I love you, because you behave better than your  
*slaap*  
 brother does.—We will set out as soon as we have warmed  
*vertrekken warmen*  
 ourselves.—You are quite altered since I saw  
*t'eenemaal veranderen zedert*  
 you last.—Your brother was but twenty years old, when  
*laast*  
 he was made a captain ; he has more experience than  
*ondervinding*

you have.—Whilst you play and lose money, your sister  
*zuster*  
 is learning her lesson.—All men seek after riches, and yet  
*leren*  
 we see few rich men happy.—Play on the harpsichord  
*op clavecimbal*  
 while I write my letters.—You will be punished, for you  
*straffen*  
 deserve it.—You will never be respected, unless you  
*verdienen* *achten*  
 forsake him.  
*verlaten*



## SECTION IX.

## OF INTERJECTIONS.

An interjection is so called from its signification in Latin, which is a casting or throwing between; and so it is an indeclinable, abrupt, and imperfect kind of speech, expressing the affection or passion of the mind of itself, without dependence on or yielding assistance to another word.

There are as many interjections as there are various motions and agitations of the mind; such as intimate grief are: *helaas! eylaas! alas! och my! ey my! ah me! wee! wo! o! oh my armeziel! o! oh my poor soul! wee u! wo you! barmhartigheid! bless me! ach myn God! O my God!*

Of admiration, *As: och wonderlyk! ah wonderful! hoe dus! how thus! inderdaad! really! indeed!*

### III

Of detestation, as: *foey*, fie; *schaamje niet*? you are not ashamed?

Of calling, as: *hou!* hey! *hem!* hem! *hola!* ho!

Of call, of attention, as: *aan ziet!* behold! *aanhoord!* hark!

Of requesting silence, as: *sus swyg*, silence; *husch!* hush!

Of salutation, as: *welkom*, welcome.

### *Exercises upon the Interjections.*

Oh! I have alienated my friend.—Alas! I fear for  
*vervreemden*

his life. — Oh! pity. — Oh! shame. — Where is now  
*leven medelyden schaamte*

your flourishing season? — O king! live for ever. — O thou!  
*bloeiende tyd*

that livest in the heavens. — O heavens! hear my voice. —  
*hemel stem*

Wo to them who reject good council. — Oh! fatal  
*verwerpen raad noodlottig*  
accident. — Fie, do not put yourself in a passion. — O  
*aanval*

virtue! how amiable art thou. — Bless me, I am undone. —  
*lieftlyk verlizen*

Hush thee, silence. Oh! the dismal effects which  
*yslyk uitwerkzel*

laziness produces. Wo to those that resist the  
*luiheid voortbrengen* *wederstaan*  
 Almighty!  
*Almachtig.*

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Having, in this manner, gone through the respective parts of speech, there will be no occasion for syntax ; for the perspicuity and accuracy of a language, skilful authors' works should be perused and studied : some sentences may be selected, by the master, for parsing.—the English scholar will, at the same time, perceive that vast analogy which exists between this and his own language, which moreover will ease him abundantly in his pursuit.

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### *Exercises on different Subjects.*

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#### ON KNOWLEDGE.

The life of a wise man is lengthened by his pursuit of knowledge, as that of a fool by his passion.

The time of the one is long, because he does not know what to do with it ; but the other distinguishes every moment of it with useful and amusing thoughts ; the one is always wishing it away, and the other always enjoying it. How different is the view of past life, in the man who is grown old in knowledge, from that of him who is grown old in ignorance ! The latter is like the owner of a barren country, that fills his eye with the prospect of naked hills

and plains, which produce nothing; the other beholds an agreeable landscape, and can scarce cast his eye on a single spot of his possessions, that is not covered with some beautiful plant.



### ON LANGUAGES.

The understanding of languages serves for an introduction to all the sciences. We thereby come at the knowledge of a great many curious points, with very little trouble; for, by this means, all times and countries lie open to us. We become in a manner contemporary with all ages; and inhabitants of the world; and are qualified to converse with the most learned men, who are always at hand, and whose ever useful and agreeable conversation enriches the mind, and teaches us to make an equal advantage of the virtues and vices of mankind. Without the aid of languages, all these oracles are dumb to us; and for want of having the key, which can admit us to their treasures, we remain poor in the midst of immense riches and interesting sciences.



### THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

A flock of sheep were grazing, secure from harm, in an enclosure; the dogs were all asleep, and their master was playing under a shady elm on his rural pipe with his companions.

A wolf, that was half starved, came to the scene to take a view of them through the chinks.

A lamb, that was unexperienced, and had never been abroad, entered into conversation with him.

What is it you want here, said he to the wolf?

Some of this fresh tender grass, replied the wolf. You are sensible that nothing is more agreeable than to appease one's hunger in a verdant meadow, embroidered with flowers, and slake one's thirst at a transparent fountain. I find plenty here both of one and the other; what can any one desire more? For my part I love philosophy, that teaches us to rest contented with a little.

Is it then true, replied the lamb, that you abstain from the flesh of beasts, and that a little grass will satisfy you? If so, let us live like brothers, and graze together.

Immediately the lamb leaped over the enclosure into the meadow, where the grave philosopher tore him in pieces, and at once devoured him.

Always mistrust the smooth tongues of those who boast of their own virtue. Form your judgment by their actions.



## THE BEASTS IN COUNCIL ASSEMBLED TO ELECT A KING.

The lion being dead, all the birds and beasts flocked to his den, to condole with the lioness, his royal relict, who made the mountains and the forests resound with her loud cries.

After the usual compliments, they proceeded to the election of a king: the crown of the deceased monarch being placed in the midst of the assembly. His heir ap-

parent was too young and weak to obtain the royal dignity, to which so many creatures, stronger than himself, put in their claim.

Let me grow up a little, said his highness, and then you shall find that I can fill the throne, and make my subjects, tremble in my turn. In the mean time, I'll study the heroic actions of my father, in hopes that one day I may equal him in glory.

For my part, said the leopard, I insist on my right to the crown, as I resemble the late king more than any other candidate whatsoever.

I, on the other hand, cried the bear, will maintain that I had injustice done me, when his late majesty was preferred before me ; I am as strong, as undaunted, and blood-thirsty as he was ; besides, I am master of an art which he could never attain to, I mean that of climbing trees.

I appeal, said the elephant, to the judgment of this august assembly, if any one here present can with any colour boast of being so tall, portly, or robust, so sedate as I am.

I am the noblest, the most beautiful creature of you all, said the horse.

And I the most cunning, said the fox.

And I the swiftest in running, said the stag.

Where will you find, said the monkey, a king more agreeable, more ingenious, and more entertaining than I am ? I shall each day divert my subjects : besides, I am the picture of man, who is the lord of the universe.

The parrot interrupting him, made this speech : Since you boast of your likeness to man, I think I may with much more justice. All your resemblance of him consists in your

ugly phiz, and some ridiculous grimaces; but I can talk like a man, and imitate his speech, the indication of his reason, and his greatest ornament.

Hold your cursed talk, replied the monkey: You talk, it is true, but not like man; you chatter the same thing over and over again, without understanding one single word that you say.

The whole assembly laughed at these two wretched imitators of mankind; and conferred the crown on the elephant, as he was both strong and wise, and not only free from the cruel temper of the beasts of prey, but from the vanity and self-conceit which too many are tainted with, of always seeming to be what in reality they are not.

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### ADVICE TO A YOUNG MERCHANT.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

It is with pleasure I hear that you have begun to trade for yourself, and that you have taken upon you so great and weighty a calling as a merchant. Wherefore I thought myself bound, as a sincere friend of yours, to congratulate you in your new state and establishment, and to give you the best advice I can for the better management of your affairs.

First of all let me admonish you not to be too hasty after riches: Solomon says, "he that hastens to be rich, shall not be innocent; but poverty shall come upon him. Be sure, in the first place, that you fear God and serve him incessantly night and day; and let not your concern



for this life hinder you of doing your duty towards God. He loses nothing who keeps God for his friend. Be not too greedy of falling into too much business, for great dealings soon make a man either rich or poor. Acquaint yourself well with the uncertainty and fading condition of outward things, and be strong in faith and hope of eternal life; for merchants run many hazards, chances, and dangers, and often undergo great losses; and if you have not a foundation laid up for the life to come, you may possibly meet sometimes with such accidents as may make your heart tremble.

Whatsoever you take in hand, or do, be sure to deal justly with all men; for honesty is the best policy. Take heed of smuggling, and rob not the prince of his customs; since many times one pound that way costs ten. Trade not in deceitful, unmerchantable, and false wares. Knavery may serve for a turn, but honesty is best at long run. Keep just weights, equal balances, and lawful measures, for ill-gotten goods seldom prosper long.

Keep a good account of all you receive and pay out in the way of trade. Keep your books and accounts exact and in good order; for therein stands the credit of a merchant. Peruse your books often, and make yourself well acquainted with your state of debtors and creditors; because many through neglect of examining closely those essential points, have not only been undone, but also greatly disgraced.

Venture no more at one time than what, if you lose, you can by God's blessing bear. Make your adventures in many parcels, that if one should fail, the other perhaps may help the loss.

Take heed with whom you trade, and whom you trust. There is a great difference between man and man. Therefore trust no man, but try him first. Seek not without great necessity to be credited of others. He that goes borrowing goes sorrowing. The more you stand on your own bottom, the less care and the more honor you have. Be not hasty in surety for any, for many thereby suffer great damage. Neither desire any to be surety for you : for one good turn deserves another. Do as you would be done by.

What you have once promised be careful to perform : for merchants suffer much by not keeping their word. When therefore you have payment to make, provide in time for it : and have the sums and days in continual remembrance. Samson was a strong man, yet could not pay money before he had it. Rely on no other man to the last for your own payments ; as you may be disappointed, and endanger your own credit. Be careful not to trade above the compass of your stock.

Leave not your business too much to others, but have a continual insight of it yourself : for the master's eye makes the horse fat. Shun no pains at all. The way to bliss lies not on beds of down. No gains without pains. No sweet without some sweat. He that labours and strives, spins gold. Be not extravagant in every fashion ; yet keep yourself neither above your rank, nor too much below it, but in a middling way, so as the conscience may not be wounded, if you should fail or fall. Love honor more than wealth. When you have gained it, praise God, and remember the poor. Be not prodigal, for that is wasting ; nor yet niggardly, for that is base. Keep up a noble and generous mind, guided by a good understanding. A spa-

ring man bought the house of the glutton. No alchemist is too saving. A penny saved is a penny got. On the contrary, that penny is (also) well spent which saves a groat.

Shun and avoid, by all means, bad company and gamesters: and among other things women and wine, which have been the ruin of many young men.

Have a certain time of being at home, and miss no man if possible at the time appointed. Frequent the exchange and places of meeting for merchants; for absence makes a man sometimes suspected:

Whenever you marry be circumspect in the choice of a wife, that she should be endowed with prudence and good morals, simple of her dress, and vigilant in her family; so as to deserve the laudable appellation of a good housewife! and thus she will be the better qualified to educate the children she may have, in the love and fear of God! and afterwards to give them that liberal education, proportionable to their state and condition. How many worthy men in business, that made a fortune by the dint of their industry and frugality, have been brought to a low ebb by the levity of their wives, who would follow the torrent in all sorts of luxury in spite of their husbands, and soon spent it by their too much condescension to or foolish fondness for their wives, I mean vipers that are destructive to private morals and public virtue. Some husbands, out of despair, fall into the same excesses; so that when both ends of the house are on fire, it cannot tarry long in burning to ashes.

I say nothing of the disquiets that reign in families, and sometimes take their source from frivolous causes, or from malicious domestic insinuations, to work themselves into the good graces of their masters or mistresses out of interested views; a point that should be seriously inspected into.

If you deal for others, do for them as for yourself: you thereby gain friends and reputation. It is commonly said, that a friend in the way is as good as a penny in the purse.

When you give or receive advice, be sure it be good, or have it altered: and when it is right, follow it punctually, and thank the donor. Settle your accounts often with your masters and chapmen: for short reckonings make long friends.

There are many other essential points that require care and examination, but it is now impossible for me to touch on them: time and experience will teach you, and think it not strange, if you learn some things through shame and loss; it may be of the greatest importance to the observer, as *bought wit is the best*.

Should these friendly hints of mine meet with a favourable reception, it will be the greatest pleasure to,

Sir,

Your faithful friend,

N. Serviceable.



## APPENDIX.

### SUNDRY EXAMPLES ON THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

<i>Een man</i> , a man	<i>De man</i> , the man
<i>Eene vrouw</i> , a Woman	<i>De vrouw</i> , the woman
<i>Een kind</i> , a Child	<i>Het kind</i> , the child
<i>Een boom</i> , a Tree	<i>De boom</i> , the tree
<i>Een plant</i> , a Plant	<i>De plant</i> , the plant
<i>Een dier</i> , an Animal	<i>Het dier</i> , the animal

<i>Een onder die boeken dat goed is</i>	One among those books that is good
<i>De man, daar ik van sprak</i>	The man I spoke of
<i>De vrouw, die hy zag</i>	The woman he saw
<i>Het kind, dat ter schoole gaat</i>	The child that goes to school
<i>Het paard, dat ik kocht</i>	The horse I bought
<i>Het huis, dat hy bouwde</i>	The house he built
<i>Jan en Pieter zyn broeders</i>	John and Peter are brothers
<i>London is eene groote Stad</i>	London is a great city
<i>Kantelberg is de zetel van een' Aartsbischop</i>	Canterbury is the seat of an Archbishop
<i>Amsterdam is eene groote handelstad</i>	Amsterdam is a city of great commerce
<i>De Vorst Wilhem wierd geboren, enz.</i>	William the First was born, &c.
<i>De Koning Jacobus stierf, enz.</i>	King James died, &c.
<i>De Koningin Anna kwam tot de kroon, enz.</i>	Queen Anne came to the crown, &c.
<i>De mensch is een redelyk schepzel</i>	Man is a rational creature
<i>Het brood 't onderhoud des levens</i>	Bread is the staff of life
<i>De natuur is Gods dienaar-esse</i>	Nature is God's hand-maid
<i>Het geld is de leuze, of, het geld gebied alles</i>	Money commands all
<i>Het leven is maar een droom</i>	Life is but a dream
<i>De vrede is beter dan de oorlog</i>	Peace is better than war

<i>De schoonheid zonder deugd</i>	Beauty without Virtue is but
<i>is maar een gepleisterd</i>	a painted sepulchre
<i>graf</i>	
<i>vergenoeging gaat bo-</i>	Contentment is preferable to
<i>ven rykdom en eer</i>	riches and honour
<i>Haastige besluiten zyn zel-</i>	Hasty resolutions are seldom
<i>den goed</i>	fortunate
<i>Het menschelyk leven is ver-</i>	Human life is inseparable
<i>zelt met gebreken</i>	from human frailty.
<i>Eerampten zyn lastig, en</i>	Honours are burdens, and
<i>rykdom heeft vleugelen</i>	riches have wings
<i>De tyd gaat ras verby; be-</i>	Hours fly swift away; im-
<i>steed dus elk oogeblik</i>	prove each moment of the
<i>wel</i>	day
<i>Het onderwys, en eene goede</i>	Instruction and a good edu-
<i>opvoeding is eene duur-</i>	cation are a durable for-
<i>zame gift</i>	tune
<i>De luiheid heeft geen voor-</i>	Idleness hath no advocate,
<i>spraak, dog veel vrienden</i>	but many friends
<i>De vermeerdering der ken-</i>	Improvement of parts is by
<i>nisse, komt door waarne-</i>	improvement of time
<i>minge van den tyd</i>	
<i>De Vorsten mogen Konin-</i>	Kings may win crowns, but
<i>gryken overwinnen; maar</i>	cannot conquer death
<i>niet den dood</i>	
<i>De liefde en de eer willen</i>	Love and honour will bear
<i>gene medevryers</i>	no rivals
<i>De mensch heeft veel te le-</i>	Man has much to learn, but
<i>ren, maar heeft een korte</i>	a short time to live
<i>levenstyd</i>	

<i>De tegenspoed is de toetsteen der waare vriendschap</i>	Misfortune is the touchstone of friendship.
<i>-De aart verandert zelden met de luchstreek</i>	Nature seldom changes with the climate
<i>De eerste wet der natuur is zelfsbehoudenis</i>	Nature's first law is self-pre- servation
<i>Eene verzuimde gelegen- heid baard groot berouw</i>	Opportunity neglected brings severe repentance
<i>Van alle verkwisting is die des tyds de ergste</i>	Of all prodigality, that of time is the worst
<i>Het nalaten van goed te doen, is het kwaad begaan</i>	Omitting to do good is to commit evil
<i>De Godsdienst word best verstaan, als men den zel- ven oeffend</i>	Religion is best understood when most practised
<i>De rykdom diend den wy- zen, maar regeerd den dwazen</i>	Riches serve a wise man, but rule a fool
<i>De wraak-oeffening is het vermaak alleen van laage zielen</i>	Revenge is a pleasure only to a mean spirit
<i>De eigenliefde vleit ons het allermeeft</i>	Self-love is the greatest flat- terer in the world
<i>Het vertrouwen is de sterk- ste band der maatschappye</i>	Confidence is the strongest bond of human society
<i>De verwaandheid maakt de schoonheid verachtelyk</i>	Vanity makes beauty con- temptible
<i>De zedigheit heeft meer be- koorlykheden, dan de schoonheid</i>	Modesty has more charms than beauty
<i>De wysheid overtreft de</i>	Wisdom exceeds folly, as

<i>dwaasheid, zo ver als het licht de duisternis</i>	far as light exceeds darkness
<i>De wegen der wysheid zyn wegen van vermaak</i>	Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness
<i>De zonde en het berouw zyn onaffcheidelyke medgezellen</i>	Sin and sorrow are inseparable companions
<i>De kunst word door arbeid verkregen</i>	Art is gained by industry
<i>Hy onderwyst de Spraak-kunde, de Welsprekendheid, de Redenkunde, de Wybegeerte, de Godsgeleerdheid, de Rechten, de Geneeskunde, enz.</i>	He teaches Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Philosophy, Divinity, Law, Physic, &c.
<i>Eene kudde of dreef schapen</i>	A flock of sheep
<i>Een trop of drift ganzen</i>	A flock of geese
<i>Een hoop, eene menigte haringen</i>	A shoal of herrings,
<i>Eene vlugt of trop patryzen</i>	A covey of partridges
<i>Een honderd stuks vee of rundvee</i>	An hundred head of cattle
<i>Een paar handschoenen, duiven</i>	A pair of gloves, of pigeons
<i>Een paar eieren</i>	A couple of eggs
<i>Een jok of een koppel ossen</i>	A yoke, or couple of oxen
<i>Een koppel honden, of hazen, een paar pistolen</i>	A brace of dogs, of hares, of pistols
<i>Een dozyn knopen</i>	A dozen of buttons
<i>Een gros of 12 dozyn</i>	A gross



<i>Een schok, 20 stuks</i>	A score
<i>Ik was daar voor 8 dagen geleden</i>	I was there this day se'n-night
<i>Hy zal over 8 dagen hier zyn</i>	He will be here this day se'night
<i>Zy zullen binnen 14 dagen komen</i>	They will come within a fortnight, or they will come this day fortnight.
<i>Ik twyfel of zy binnen een maand nog wel hier zullen zyn</i>	I question whether they will be here this month yet
<i>'t Is 10 uren</i>	It is ten o'clock
<i>Het is half een, half 4</i>	It is half an hour past twelve, past three
<i>Het is een quartier over twee</i>	It is a quarter past two
<i>Het is quartier voor 5.</i>	It is three quarters past four, or it wants a quarter of 5.
<i>'t Is 10 minnuten voor 6</i>	It wants ten minutes to 6.
<i>Een koets met 6 paarden</i>	A coach and six
<i>Ik bemîn het lezen</i>	I love reading
<i>Gy zyt een brave jongen</i>	Thou art a brave boy
<i>Hy is een naarstig man</i>	He is a diligent man
<i>Zy is een tedere moeder</i>	She is a tender mother
<i>Het is een fraai kind,</i>	It is a fine child
<i>Het is een geweldig groot dier</i>	It is a huge creature
<i>Hy begint te bloeijen</i>	It begins to blossom
<i>Hy draagt vruchten in 'tnajaar</i>	It bears fruit in autumn
<i>Wy moeten onzen tyd wel besteden</i>	We must improve our time

<i>Gy behorde uwer plicht in- dachtig te zyn</i>	You should be mindful of your duty
<i>Zy bewegen zich allen in hunnen eigen kring</i>	They move all in their own sphere
<i>Het is een eerlyk man, eer- lyke vrouw</i>	It is an honest man, woman
<i>Het waaid, het sneeuwd, het regent</i>	It blows, it snows, it rains
<i>Myn kleine is in slaap</i>	My little one is asleep
<i>Ik heb geene kleine meer</i>	I have no more little ones
<i>Jongen werpen of brengen- voort</i>	To bring forth young ones
<i>Dit is eene goede</i>	This is a good one
<i>Geev my eenige goede</i>	Give me some good one
<i>Beide de kleine en de groote zyn goed</i>	Both the little and great ones are good
<i>Ontferm U myner, hunner, harer, zyner</i>	Have pity on me, theirs, his
<i>Gedenk myner, hunner, harer, zyner</i>	Remember me, theirs, his
<i>Ommyns wille, hunner wille, harer wille, zyns wille</i>	For my, their, his sake
<i>Wees myner, hunner, harer, zyner, genadig</i>	Have mercy upon me, theirs, his
<i>Ei lieven! geeft my tydig bericht</i>	Pray give me timely notice
<i>Ik gelaste u zulks te doen</i>	I charge thee to do it
<i>Hy verzekerde hem van zyne achting</i>	He assures him of his regard
<i>Hy beminde haar boven ma- ten</i>	He loved her exceedingly

<i>Zy vond het in goeden staat</i>	She found it in good order
<i>Hy vertelde ons dat hy zo gehoord had</i>	He told one that he had heard so
<i>Verzuim niet ons te laten welen</i>	Don't neglect to let us know
<i>Ik zal u by de allererste post bericht geven</i>	I'll acquaint you by the very first mail
<i>Zy bragten hen gestadig hunnen plicht jegens God en hunne evenmensen, onder 't oog</i>	They reminded them con- stantly of their duty to- wards God and their fel- low creatures
<i>Myn vader gaf my eene goede opvoeding</i>	My father gave me a good education
<i>Myne moeder had my teder lief</i>	My mother loved me dearly
<i>Myne gestadige zorg was hun te gehorzamen</i>	My constant care was to obey them
<i>Myne kinderen schikken zich ook zeer wel</i>	My children prove also very dutiful
<i>Uw broeder leerd naarstig</i>	Thy brother minds his book
<i>Uwe zuster heeft beminne- lyke hoedanigheden</i>	Thy sister has amiable qua- lities
<i>Hebt alle hoop op God</i>	Have all thy hope in God
<i>Bestier uwe zaken met be- scheidenheid</i>	Guide thy affairs with dis- cretion
<i>Zyn onbevelekte naam maakt hem overal geacht</i>	His unblemished character makes him universally esteemed
<i>Zyn yver voor het gemeene best, is verbazend</i>	His zeal for the public good is surprising
<i>Zyne onvermoeidheid in het weldoen, is zonder weerga</i>	His unwearyness in well-do- ing is without parallel

- Zyne onderdanen beschouwen hem, als hunnem gemynen vader* His subjects look upon him as their common parent
- Het harte haars mans vertrouwd op haar* Her husband's heart doth safely trust in her
- Zy opent haren mond met wysheid; en op hare tonge is de leere der goedartigheid* She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness
- Hare kinderen staan op, en noemen ze welgelukzalig; ook haar man, en hy pryst haar* Her children rise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her
- Deszelfs meester is een bekwaam man* Its master is a very able man
- Deszelfs zorg voor zyne tedere jongen is verbazend* Its care for its helpless young is astonishing
- Deszelfs smaak is keurlyk* Its taste is very delicious
- Naar zyn staat leven* To live according to one's estate
- Meer dan een middel om zich te redden weten* To have two strings to one's bow
- Men moet zyn teering schikken naar zyn neering* One ought to cut one's coat according to one's cloth
- Ons land, alhoewel niet zeer uitgestrekt, is een der schoonste plekken van de weereld* Our country, though of no great extent, is one of the finest spots in the world
- Onze rivieren zyn veel, en overal bevaarbaar* Our rivers are many, and every where navigable
- Onze legging zodanig, van* Our situations such, as to be

<i>eene voorraadschuure te zyn voor andere volken</i>	a store-house to other na- tions
<i>Een voordeel, dat weinge onzer nabuuren bezitten</i>	An advantage few of our neighbours possess
<i>Uw zoon gedroeg zich zeer bescheiden</i>	Your son behaved very dis- creetly
<i>Uwe dochter gaf hem niets vooruit</i>	Your daughter was not be- hind hand with him
<i>Uw huis schynt wel gebouwd te zyn</i>	Your house seems to be well built
<i>Uwe dienstboden zyn alle zeer bezadigd</i>	Your servants are all very sedate
<i>Hunne rechts-zaak is nog niet beslist</i>	Their law-suit is still de- pending
<i>Hun beroep is zo goet als 't uwe</i>	Their calling is as good as yours
<i>Hunne waaren zullen spoed- dig aan den man zyn</i>	Their wares will soon be dis- posed of
<i>Deze boom is de myne, de uwe, de zyne, de hare, de onze, de uwe, de hunne, of de hare</i>	This tree is mine, thine, his hers, ours, yours, or theirs
<i>Dese bloem is de myne, de uwe, de zyne, de hare, de onze, de uwe, de hunne, of de hare</i>	This flower is mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, or theirs
<i>Dit boek is het myne, het uwe, het zyne, het hare, het onze, het uwe, het hunne, of 't hare</i>	This book is mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, or theirs
<i>Deze bomen zyn de myne,</i>	These trees are mine, thine,

<i>de uwe, de zyne, de hare, de onze, de uwe, de hunne, of de hare</i>	his, hers, ours, yours, or theirs
<i>Deze bloemen zyn de myne, enz.</i>	These flowers are mine, &c.
<i>Deze boeken zyn de myne Wiens huis is dit?</i>	These books are mine Whose house is this?
<i>Wiens boeken zyn deze?</i>	Whose books are these?
<i>Een myner, uwer, zyner, harer, onzer, uwer, hun- ner, of harer vrienden, zeide my dat,</i>	A friend of mine, of thine, of his, of hers, of ours, of yours, of theirs, told me that
<i>Ik was gewoon alle morgen ten zes uren op te staan</i>	I was used to rise every morning at six o'clock
<i>Een yder kan scilen</i>	Every man is faulty
<i>Iets, wat het ook zy, is daar voor voldoende</i>	Any thing will do
<i>Eenig von dien zal genoeg zyn</i>	Any of them will suffice
<i>Zo hy maar ergens is</i>	If he be but any where
<i>Doet het maar op eenige wyze zo als gy gelieft</i>	Do it but any way you please
<i>Sommige doen het op de eene manier, en andere op eene andere</i>	Some will do it one way, and others another
<i>In dit vergangkelyk leven zal 'er altoos iets ontbre- ken</i>	Something will always be wanting in this transitory life
<i>Ik hoorde iemand zeggen Op iemand vergramd zyn</i>	I heard one say To be angry with one
<i>Hoe zal men het doen?</i>	How shall one do it?

<i>Naar wensch, of zo als men</i>	As one would have it
<i>'t hebben wilde</i>	
<i>Zy zyn beide myne vrienden</i>	Both of them are my friends
<i>Ik hoorde het van beiden</i>	I heard it from both
<i>Niemand heeft ooit dierge-</i>	No-body ever heard the like
<i>lyks gehoord</i>	
<i>Is 'er niemand anders?</i>	Is there no-body else?
<i>Geene dan die welke ik</i>	None but those I mention-
<i>noemde, of genoemd hebbe</i>	ed
<i>Geen van hun is uw vriend</i>	None of them is your friend
<i>Is 'er ook ergens eene kamer</i>	Is there ever a room to let?
<i>te huur?</i>	
<i>Een van beiden zal onze ga-</i>	Either of them will serve our
<i>ding zyn</i>	turn
<i>Geen van beiden zal voldoen</i>	Neither of them will satisfy
<i>Ik heb andere benden gezon-</i>	I have sent other troops
<i>den</i>	
<i>Ik heb dezelve benden niet</i>	I have not sent the same
<i>gezonden, maar anderen</i>	troops, but others
<i>Hy is geheel een ander man</i>	He is quite another man
<i>De menschen behoorden</i>	Men should not hate, but
<i>malkanderen niet te ha-</i>	love one another
<i>ten, maar te bevrinnen</i>	
<i>Het kost my door malkan-</i>	It costs me one with another
<i>der</i>	
<i>Wanneer gy ooit menschen</i>	Whenever you meet with
<i>ontmoet tot ondeugd ge-</i>	men viciously inclined,
<i>neigd, van zodaanigen</i>	from such withdraw
<i>onttreck u</i>	
<i>Zonder dat uw gedrag zo-</i>	Without your conduct be-
<i>danig zy als aan redelyke</i>	such as becomes a ra-

<i>wezens betaamt, zult gy geen' troost erlangen</i>	tional being, you will have no comfort
<i>Ik heb nooit een zodanigen gezien</i>	I never saw such a one
<i>'Er zyn maar weinigen die hunnen tyd wel besteden</i>	There are but few that spend their time well
<i>Maar veelen, die hem kwa- lyk of te vergeefs door- brengen</i>	But many that spend it ill, or to no purpose
<i>Het is de zelve man, dien ik gisteren zag</i>	It is the same man I saw yesterday
<i>Het is de zelve vrouw welke hy hoorde zeggen</i>	It is the same woman he heard say
<i>Het is dat zelve boeck dat zy gekocht heeft</i>	It is the same book that she bought
<i>Het zyn de zelve mannen, vrouwen, en kinderen, die in 't veld waren</i>	They are the same men, women, and children, that were in the fields
<i>'t Is juist de zelve of het zelve</i>	It is the very same
<i>'t Is een en het zelve</i>	It is one and the same
<i>Den zelfden dag ging ik naar, enz.</i>	The self-same day I walk- ed to, &c.
<i>Zelfs ik de eigen of onver- deelde persoon</i>	Even I, the self-same man
<i>Die zelfde zaak juist verhief hem tot eere</i>	The very self-same thing raised him to honour
<i>De God des vredes zelve hei- lige u geheel en al</i>	The very God of peace, sanctify you wholly
<i>Ja de haairen zelve uwes hoofds zyn alle geteld</i>	Nay, the very hairs of your head are all numbered



<i>Hy is een waar afbeeldsel van zyn vader</i>	He is the very picture of his father
<i>Deze zelfde of eigenste man verhalde my</i>	This very man told me
<i>Deze zelfde of zelve vrouw vroeg my</i>	This very woman asked me
<i>Dit zelve of zelfde kind kwam by my</i>	This very child came to me
<i>Dat is de zelve of de rechte man of vrouw, tot welken, of tot welke ik sprak</i>	This is the very man, the very woman I spoke to
<i>Dat is juist het zelve ding, dat ik verloren heb</i>	That is the very thing which I lost
<i>Hy is een rechte pluimstry- ker of plasdank-zoeker</i>	He is a very sycophant, or flatterer
<i>Hy is de grootste vuilik, schelm, dien ik ooit ge- zien heb</i>	He is the veriest villain, rogue, I ever saw
<i>Hy let op de allerminste mis- slagen</i>	He takes notice of the very least blunders
<i>Dit is een van de allerbeste</i>	This is one of the very best
<i>Mist niet hiervan tydige kennis te geven</i>	Hereof, fail not to give time- ly notice
<i>Daarvan mag men wel vry, moediglyk zeggen</i>	Thereof one may venture to say
<i>Waarvan ik voor zeker kan bevestigen</i>	Whereof I can positively affirm
<i>Hier by zult gy ontvangen</i>	Hereby you'll receive
<i>Daardoor wierd ik verzekerd</i>	Thereby I was assured
<i>Waarby ik uw antwoord be- kwam</i>	Whereby I got your answer

<i>Hierop zeide hy my</i>	Hereupon he told me
<i>Daarop gaf ik geen antwoord</i>	Thereupon, or thereon, I made no reply
<i>Waarop hy staande hield</i>	Whereupon, or whereon he asserted
<i>Hier omtrent, denk ik dat hy woont</i>	Hereabout I think he lives
<i>Daar omtrent is zyn woonplaats, of de somme</i>	Thereabout is his residence, or the sum
<i>Hierin dacht ik, moet noodwendig eenige doting steken</i>	Herein, I thought, must needs be some error
<i>Darin wierd ik bygesproken door</i>	Therein I was seconded by
<i>Waarom ik goed oordeelde</i>	Wherefore I thought proper
<i>Hiermede verwittige ik u</i>	Herewith I give you intelligence
<i>Daarmede scheen by gerust te zyn</i>	Therewith he seemed to be easy
<i>Waarmede ik dit moeielyk stuk eindige</i>	Wherewith I finish this difficult part
<i>Wanneer gaat de Koning naar Hanover? Hy vertrekt aen 2den July, en keert weder den 9den Augustus</i>	When does the King go to Hanover? He sets out the second of July, and returns the ninth of August
<i>Ik schryf</i>	He is reading
<i>Hy leest, of is aan 't lezen</i>	I am writing
<i>Zy sterft</i>	She is dying
<i>Wy komen</i>	We are coming
<i>Gy doct eene goede daad</i>	You are doing a good action
<i>Zy jagen</i>	They are hunting
<i>Ik gaa, of ik vertrek</i>	I am going

<i>Hy bedelt, of hy verzoekt</i>	He is begging
<i>of smeekt</i>	
<i>Die eigenste zaak word op</i>	That very thing is just now
<i>dit oogenblik ter uitvoer ge-</i>	doing
<i>bragt</i>	
<i>Het boek word nu gedrukt</i>	The book is now printing
<i>Het koper word gesmeed</i>	The brass is forging
<i>Ik bemin</i>	I am in love
<i>Hy werkt, of hy is aan 't werk</i>	He is at work
<i>Hy is aan 't middagmaal</i>	We are at dinner
<i>Zy spelen met de kaart</i>	They are cards
<i>Ziet gy dat?</i>	Do you see that?
<i>Bemint zy u?</i>	Does she love?
<i>Benadeelen wy hen?</i>	Do we hurt them?
<i>Staat het hun aan?</i>	Do they like it?
<i>Hoe vaart gy?</i>	How do you do?
<i>Hoe vaart zy?</i>	How does she do?
<i>Kent myn Heer u?</i>	Does Mr. such a one know you?
<i>Houd de oorlog aan?</i>	Does the war continue?
<i>Ik ken hem niet</i>	I do not know him
<i>Hy zegt dat niet</i>	He does not say so
<i>Zy tellen of achten hem niet</i>	They do not mind him
<i>Wy geven 'er niet om</i>	We don't care for it
<i>Zy zegt my uw boodschap</i>	You don't tell me your
<i>of commissie niet</i>	message
<i>Ik twiffel niet of ik zal u</i>	I don't fear but I shall cloy
<i>met brieven overluden</i>	you with letters
<i>Ik twyffel niet of hy zal</i>	I don't doubt but he'll
<i>komen</i>	come
<i>Hinder ik u niet?</i>	Does he disturb you?

<i>Plaagt zy hem niet?</i>	Does not she tease him?
<i>Voldoet u dat niet?</i>	Does not that satisfy you?
<i>Kent haar Mejufvrouw die niet?</i>	Does not Mrs. such a one know her?
<i>Komen zy u nu en dan niet bezoeken?</i>	Don't they come and see you now and then?
<i>Ziet gy gindsche akelige vlakke? den zetel der droefhied, van licht ontbloot</i>	Seest thou yon dreary plain? the seat of desolation, void of light
<i>Helaas! zy weet niet wat ze doet of zegt</i>	Alas! she knows not what she does or says
<i>Is de Heer N. te huis?</i>	Is Mr. N. within?
<i>Is Mejufvrouw N. niet te huis?</i>	Is not Mrs. N. within?
<i>Zy is nog niet'op, of by de hand</i>	She is not stirring yet?
<i>Komt uw broeder?</i>	Is your brother coming?
<i>Zy komen nog niet</i>	They are not coming yet
<i>Wat doet gy?</i>	What are you doing?
<i>Ik doe niets</i>	I'm not doing any thing
<i>Waar spreekt hy van?</i>	What is he talking of?
<i>Hy praat nergens van</i>	He is not talking of any thing
<i>Ik las uwen brief, toen hy kwam</i>	I read your letter when he came in
<i>Ik werkte, terwyl gy speelde</i>	I worked whilst you were at play
<i>Ik schreef toen gy inkwaant</i>	I was writing when you came in
<i>Ik sprak van hem, toen hy verscheen</i>	I was talking of him, when he appeared
<i>Ik las uwen brief, toen hy weg ging</i>	I was reading your letter when he went away

- In die dagen beminde ik het reizen zeer, en schrepte 'er groot vermaak in* In those days I loved travelling mightily, and took great delight in it.
- Ik ging gisteren naar de kerk* I went yesterday to church
- Ik was voor veertien dagen te Vlissingen* I was a fortnight ago at Flushing
- Hy kwam onlangs van Ryssel, of hy is onlangs van Ryssel gekomen* He came t'other day from Lisle
- Zy werd op een zo een dag ziek* She fell sick such a day
- Alexander de dood van Darius vernemende, beweende hem* Alexander, hearing of Darius's death, wept for him
- In myne jeugd voerde my de nieuwsgierigheid naar Rome, alwaar ik wat verbleef* In my youth curiosity carried me to Rome, where I made some stay
- Ik heb hem zo even zien voorby gaan* I saw him go by just now or a moment ago
- Wy hebben hen dezen avond op de gemene wandelwegen ontmoet* We met them this evening in the public walks
- Zy hebben 'er my dezen morgen van gesproken* They told me of it this morning
- Ik heb dien man nooit te voren gezien* I never saw that man before
- Ik heb hem altoos bemind* I always loved him
- Hy heeft hem altoos vriendelyk bejegend* He ever treated him kindly
- Ik zeg u, dat ik het hem* I did return it to him

<i>gisteren weder ter hand gesteld heb</i>	yesterday
<i>Zy ging zekerlyk te vroeg weg</i>	She did certainly go away too soon
<i>Gy hebt my zulks aangera- den.</i>	You did advise me to do it
<i>Door zyne verzinning was hy hun allen te slim</i>	He did, by his contrivance, outwit them all
<i>Hebt gy hem gevonden en met het gesproken?</i>	Did you find him, and did you speak with him?
<i>Hoe zyn ze daar mede te werk gegaan?</i>	How did you go about it?
<i>Waarom is zy niet eerder ge- komen?</i>	Why did she not come sooner?
<i>Is uw vriend met hem daar niet in overeen gekomen?</i>	Did not your friend and he agree about it?
<i>Heb ik niet gezegd dat het dus gebeuren zou?</i>	Did I not say it would fall out so?
<i>Ik zag u niet</i>	I did not see you
<i>Zy heeft u zekerlyk dat niet gezegd</i>	She did not surely tell you so
<i>Hy had zekerlyk geen oog- merk om haar te beledigen</i>	He did not certainly mean to affront her
<i>Zy geliefden niet in te kom- men</i>	They did not choose to come in
<i>Ik heb dikmaals aan u ge- dacht</i>	I have often thought of you
<i>Wy hebben hun meer dan eens over het gevaar daar ze in zyn, onderhouden</i>	We have told them more than once of the danger they are in
<i>Gy zyt een geruimen tyd</i>	You have been quite a stran-

<i>gantsch vreemd by ons gereest</i>	ger to us these many days
<i>Ik heb 'er mede gedaan</i>	I have done with it
<i>Hy heeft den Koning gezien</i>	He has seen the King
<i>Wy hebben uwe gezondheid gedronken</i>	We have drunk your health
<i>Hy heeft zyn wezk ter druk- pers gegeven</i>	He has given his perform- ance to the press
<i>Zy heeft het zo even geein- digd</i>	She has just finished it
<i>Zy hebben hem heden, deze week, deze maand, dit jaar, in langen tyd niet gezien</i>	They have not seen him to- day, this week, this month, this year, this long time
<i>Hebt gy hem onlangs, dit jaargety, dezen zomer, de- zen herfst, enz. ontmoet?</i>	Have you met with him late- ly, this season, this sum- mer, this autumn, &c. ?
<i>Op wat wyze heb ik deze behandeling aan u ver- diend?</i>	How have I deserved this treatment at your hands ?
<i>Wat heeft zy niet gedaan om u te behagen?</i>	What has she not done to please you ?
<i>Hebt gy te Versailles ge- weest, myn Heeren?</i>	Have you been at Versailles, Gentlemen ?
<i>Ja, myn Heer!</i>	Yes, Sir !
<i>Zaagt gy daar den Koning en de Koninglyke Fami- lie?</i>	Did you see the King there, and the Royal Family ?
<i>Wat hebt gy dezen gant- schen morgen uitgevoerd?</i>	What have you been doing all this morning ?
<i>Ik heb tot myne eigene be-</i>	I have been making extracts

- vordering uittrekzels ge- maakt* for my own improvement
- Hy heeft zich dien gantschen tyd met bezuelingen opgehouden* He has been all this while amusing himself with trifles.
- Hoe lang hebben zy hem deze zaak verzogt* How long have they been soliciting this-affair?
- Zy hebben zedert verscheide maanden alle middelen die zy maar bedenken konden, in 't werk gesteld* They have been these several months trying all the methods they could think of
- Wy hebben te paard gereden om ons te verluchten* We have been taking the air on horseback.
- Ik had myn zaak verricht eer gy kwaamt* I had done my business before you came.
- Gy had hem niet gezien toen gy aan my schreeft* You had not seen him when you writ to me
- Toen hy zyn gesprek geeindigd had, stond het Parlement op* When he had ended his speech, the Parliament rose
- Wy hadden, zo ras de zaken niet vereffend, of de Partyen geraakten wederom overhoop* We had no sooner adjusted matters, but the Parties fell out afresh
- Na dat ik het gedaan had, verdween hy* After I had done it, he disappeared
- Na dat ik twee volslagen uren op hem gewacht had, kwam hy: ik vroeg hem met welke bezuelingen hy zich toch opgehou-* After I had been waiting for him two full hours, he came: I asked him what he had been trifling about, to make me stay so long:



- den had, om my zo langte doen wachten: hy zeide my, dat hy eenige vrienden onthaald had, van welken hy met veel moeite, zo even was gescheiden
- Wy hadden zyne terugkomst lang verwacht
- Toen ik by hun kwam, vond ik, dat zy gesprek hadden gehad over de Grieksche en Latynsche Dichters
- Wat had gy toch tot hem gezegd, dat hy zo driftig wierd?
- Ik zal hem waarschijnlijk morgen zien
- Wy zullen niet tydig genoeg gerceed zyn
- Gy zult hem daar vinden
- Gy, of gyl zult 'er niet veel by winnen
- Hy zel door dat middelzyn geluk maken
- Hy zal voor aanstaande week niet komen.
- Zy of zyl. zullen ons kwellen
- Het zal regenen
- Het zal niet donderen
- Daar zal geraas over wezen
- he told me he had been entertaining some friends, whom he had just broken from with much ado
- We had been long expecting his return
- When I came up to them, I found they had been talking of the Greek and Latin Poets
- What had you been saying to him to put him in such a passion?
- I shall probably see him tomorrow
- We shall not be ready time enough
- You will find him there
- You will not get much by it
- He will make his fortune by that means
- She will not come before next week
- They will torment us
- It will rain
- It will not thunder
- There will be noise about it

<i>Dat zal nooit gebeuren</i>	That will never happen
<i>Ik zal zonder fout by u komen</i>	I will wait upon you without fail
<i>Wy zullen zulke losse voorwaarden niet onderschryven, dat verzeker ik u</i>	We will not subscribe to such loose conditions, I warrant you
<i>Indien gy wel doet, zult gy beloond worden</i>	If thou dost well, thou shalt be rewarded
<i>Indien hy naar my niet wil horen, zo zal hy gestraft worden</i>	If he will not mind me, he shall be punished
<i>Gy zult haar myn antwoord brengen</i>	You shall carry her my answer
<i>Wy zullen zyne bevelen niet uitvoeren; zo ze het doen, zullen ze myn ongenoegen gewaar worden</i>	They shall not execute his orders; if they do, they shall feel my resentment
<i>Gy zult my in alles stiptelyk gehoorzamen</i>	You shall punctually obey me in every thing
<i>Ik wil of versta dat gy my gehoorzaamd</i>	I will have you obey me
<i>Niets zal aan haar onthaal ontbreken</i>	Nothing shall be wanting for her reception
<i>Ik zal zorg dragen, dat alles in gereedheid zy, voor, enz.</i>	I will take care, that every thing be in readiness, for, &c.
<i>Het zal regenen op de aarde veertig dagen en veertig nachten, en 't gantsche menschdom zal vergaan</i>	It shall rain upon the earth forty days and forty nights, and all mankind shall perish

- Hemel en aarde zullen voor- by gaan; maar myne woorden zullen niet voor- by gaan.* Heaven and earth shall pass away; but my words shall not pass away
- Zal ik de cere hebben, morgen met u te middagma- len?* Shall I have the honour of dining with you to-mor- row?
- En zult gy my toelaten, my- nen vriend mede te bren- gen?* And will you let me bring my friend along with me?
- Zullen wy geene party ma- ken, om morgen ergens te gaan?* Shan't we make a party, to go somewhere to-morrow?
- En zult gy ons met uw ge- zelschap niet vereeren?* And won't you favour us with your company?
- Zal hy komen?* Will he come?
- Zal hy komen?* Shall he come?
- Zal deze brief gaan, zo als hy is?* Shall this letter go as it is?
- Wilt gy dat deze brief gaat zo als hy is?* Will you have this letter go as it is?
- Zullen deze goederen aan- stonds-verkocht, of zullen ze gehouden worden?* Shall these goods be sold off- hand, or shall they be kept
- Wilt gy dat deze goederen\* aanstonds verkocht, of wilt gy dat ze bewaard worden?* Will you have these goods sold off hand, or will you have them kept?
- Zullen deze goederen ver- kocht, of zullen ze be- waard worden?* Will these goods be sold, or will they be kept?

- Zal het van daag regenen?* Will it rain to-day?
- Denkt gy dat het heden regenen zal?* Do you think it will rain to-day?
- Ik zal doen met het myne, wat my behaagd: wie zal my zulks beletten?* I will do what I please with what belongs to me; who shall hinder me?
- Alwaar het woord eens Konings is, daar is magt; en wie zal zeggen wat doet gy?* Where the word of a king is, there is power; and who shall say what dost thou?
- Wie zal het beslissen wanneer de Gelleerden niet overeenkomen?* Who shall decide when doctors disagree?
- Wat mensch zal den wil eens wreederis durven weerstaan?* What man shall dare oppose a tyrant's will?
- Na dat ik in deze stad gedaan heb, zal ik my naar myn landgoed begeven* After I have done in this town, I will retire into the country
- Zo ras hy komt, laat my zulks weten* The moment he comes, send me word
- Ik verzoek myne eerbied aan Mevrouw, wanneer gy haar ziet* Present my respects to my lady when you see her
- Wanneer zal ik voor u werken?* When shall I work for you?
- Wanneer zal deze man de tyding zenden die hy ons beloofd heeft?* When will this man send the news he promised us?
- Wanneer zult gy eens uit-* When will you leave off teaz-

- scheiden van een ieder met uwe twist gedingen te plagen ?*      ing every body with your law-suits ?
- Zal uw zoon morgen komen ?*      Will your son come to-morrow ?
- Zal uw zoon morgen komen ?*      Shall your son come to-morrow ?
- Zal ik dit doen ?*      Shall I do this ?
- Ja, zo gy wilt of belieft*      Yes, if you will, or if you please
- Hy al tegen dien tyd terug gekomen zyn*      He will be returned by that time
- Gy zult geavondmaald hebben, eer wy komen*      You will have supped, before we shall come
- Ik zal myn werk gedaon hebben als gy 't uwe begint*      I shall have done my work, when you begin yours
- Zullen wy altoos beraadslagen, en nooit ter uitvoering komen ?*      Shall we ever be consulting, and shall we never come to execution ?
- Zy hebben in hunne eerste poging gemist, wat zullen ze nu gaan verzinnen ?*      They have failed in their first attempt ; what will they be contriving next ?
- Zy zal ons altyd niet kwelen*      She shall not always be teasing us
- Ik zou my zelven branden, zo ik hier niet van daan ging*      I should burn myself, if I did not stir from hence
- Wy zouden niet wel onthaald worden, zo we te laat kwamen*      We should not be well received, if we came too late

- Al riepen wy haar, zo zoude zy echter niet antwoorden*      Though we should call her, she would not answer
- Deze dingen zouden niet gebeuren, by aldien behoorlyke maatregelen genomen wierden*      These things would not happen, if proper measures were taken
- Het zou tyd verspillen zyn, met haar te staan redentwisten*      It would be losing time, to stand arguing with her
- Indien gy uw doelwit niet kwaamt te bereiken, zo zoude het u spyt en*      If you should miss your aim, it would vex you
- Die stap zou u van geen groten dienst zyn*      That step would be of no service to you
- Ik zou liever werken dan bedelen, als ik werk kon vinden*      I would work rather than beg, if I could find business
- Indien gy myner zorge waard aanbevolen, zo zoud gy meer moeite nemen dan gy doet*      If you were under my care, you should take more pains than you do
- Indien ik iets te zeggen had, zo zou' hy het niet doen*      If I had any thing to say, he should not do it
- De voorwaarden van de vrede, Antigonus aangeboden, waren deze: dat Azien den Romeinen zoude behoren: dat hy het Koninkryk Syrien zoude hebben dat hy alle de sche-*      The conditions of the peace offered to Antigonus were these: that Asia should belong to the Roman: that he should have the kingdom of Syria; that he should deliver up to them

- pen, gevangenen en overlopers zou' overleveren: en dat hy den Romeinen alle de oorlogskosten zou vergoeden* all the ships, prisoners, and deserters: and that he should restore to the Romans all the charges of the war
- Indien hy heeft wat noodig is, behoorde hy vergenoegd te zyn* If he has what is necessary, he should be content
- Wy behoorden door de mislagen van anderen, onze eigene leren verbeteren* We should learn by others faults to mend our own
- Gy behordet te denken eer gy spreekt, en te onderzoeken eer gy veroordeeld* You should think before you speak, and examine before you condemn
- Ik moet mynen pligt betrachten* I ought to do my duty
- Hy moest het al voor lang gedaan hebben* He ought to have done it long ago
- Wy behooren onzen naasten lief te hebben* We ought to love our neighbour
- Gy behoord God te vrezen* You ought to fear God
- De menschen behoorden niet over de Voorzienigheid te klagen, wanneer zy door hunne eigen schuld lyden* Men ought not to complain of Providence, when they suffer by their own faults
- Gy denkt dikwyler aan het geene gy mogt, dan aan wat gy behoordet gedaan te hebben* You oftener think what you might, than what you ought to have done
- Gy behoordet dus niet gedaan te hebben* You should not have done so

- Hy denkt dat zy moesten be-  
loond geworden zyn* He thinks they ought to  
have been rewarded
- Dat behoorde al voor lang  
gedaan geweest te zyn* That should have been done  
long since
- Ik moest u daar van gezegd  
hebben* I should have told you of  
it.
- Ik zou' het niet geloofd  
hebben, zo gy'er my niet  
van overtuigd had* I should not have believed it,  
if you had not convinced  
me of it
- Ingeval gy haar gevraagd  
had, zo zou' zy het u be-  
kend hebben* In case you had asked her,  
she would have owned it  
to you
- Het zou u niet veel gekost  
hebben, al had gy het on-  
dernomen* It would not have cost you  
much, tho' you had under-  
taken it
- Wy zouden 'er ondank by  
behandeld hebben, zo wy  
anders gehandeld hadden* We should have been bla-  
med if we had acted  
otherwise
- Zy zouden gaarne willen  
reizen; indien 't jargety  
zulks toeliet* They would fain be travel-  
ling, if the season would  
permit
- Ik zou' dezen ganschen mor-  
gen gelezen hebben in-  
dien ik niet verhinderd  
ware geworden* I would have been reading  
all this morning if I had  
not been interrupted
- Zy zouden zich garne met  
die zaak bemoeid hebben,  
indien zy gedurfd had-  
den* They would fain have been  
meddling with that mat-  
ter, if they had dared
- Gy behoortet aan dit ge-* You should have been work-



<i>werkt te hebben, in plaats van uw' tyd met dat te verleuteren</i>	ing at this, instead of trifling with that
<i>Hy wilde hebben, dat ik met hem ging</i>	He would have me go along with him
<i>Zyn meester wilde hebben dat hy zyne studien zou betrachten</i>	His master would have him mind his studies
<i>Ik wilde hebben, dat gy uw beroep waarnaamt, en gy zeidet my zulks te zullen doen, mits ik u wilde helpen.</i>	I would have you follow your business; and you told me you would, provided I would help you
<i>Indien ik hen had willen beminnen, zo zouden zy my bemind hebben</i>	If I would have loved them, they would have loved me
<i>Indien ik hem had willen geloven, zo zoude hy my tot wonderlyke dingen overreed hebben</i>	If I would have believed him, he would have persuaded me to strange things
<i>Zo gy myne pogingen haddet willen ondersteunen, zouden wy geslaagd hebben</i>	If you would have seconded my efforts, we might have succeeded
<i>Julius Cesar wilde gaarne Koning geweest hebben</i>	Julius Cæsar would fain have been a King
<i>Laat my dat zien</i>	Let me see that
<i>Laat hy zich zelven redden zogoed als hy kan</i>	Let him shift for himself as well as he can

<i>Laat de wysheid alle uwe gangen bestieren</i>	Let wisdom guide you in all your steps
<i>Laat ons vrienden zyn</i>	Let us be friends
<i>Laat de menschen, indien ze zoeken recht gelukkig te zyn, naar de stemme der rede horen</i>	Let men hearken to the voice of reason, if they seek to be truly happy
<i>Laat hen de geboden, hun door de Godlyke Voor- zienigheid geopenbaard, in acht nemen</i>	Let them follow the pre- cepts revealed to them by Divine Providence
<i>Ziet maar, of kykt slechts,</i>	Do but see
<i>Spreekt maar, of gebied maar</i>	Do but speak the word
<i>Zegt my maar hoe het is</i>	Do but tell me how it is
<i>Zegt my dat nooit</i>	Never tell me that
<i>Valt my nooit lastig met zulke zotte dingen</i>	Never trouble me with such stuff
<i>Blaft nooit, dan wanneer gy kunt byten</i>	Never bark but when you can bite
<i>Ontkent het nooit</i>	Never deny it
<i>Schroomd nooit, of maakt 'er nooit zwaarigheid in</i>	Never stick at it
<i>Al warehy nog zo loos</i>	Let him be ever so cunning
<i>Al hadde ik nog zo veel vrienden</i>	Let me have ever so many friends
<i>Al ware de zaak, nog zo moeijelyk</i>	Let the matter be ever so difficult
<i>Al sprak ik nog zo dikwils tot hen zy zullen my niet gshoorzaamen</i>	Let me speak to them ever so often, they will not obey me

<i>Indien gy uw doeltwit mistet zo zou het u spyten</i>	If you should miss your aim, it would vex you
<i>Mits dat ik in myne onderneming</i>	Provided I do succeed in my attempt
<i>Ten zy dat zy my bemind</i>	Unless she do love me
<i>In geval hy hem niet vind, zo moet hy op hem wachten</i>	In case he do not find him, he must wait for him
<i>I wilde dat gy wist</i>	I would have you know that
<i>Hy wilde, dat hy dit deed</i>	He would have him do this
<i>Ik mag het doen</i>	I may do it
<i>Ik kan het doen</i>	I can do it
<i>Mag ik eene gunst van u verzoeken?</i>	May I ask a favour of you?
<i>Kunt gy my die vriendschap doen?</i>	Can you do me that kindness?
<i>Mag ik u eene vraag doen?</i>	May I ask you a question?
<i>Kunt gy my deze vraag niet beantwoorden?</i>	Can't you answer me this question?
<i>Schoon gy het gevaar mogt voorzien; nochtans mogt gy, noch misschien kunt gy geen, middel vinden, om 't te vermyden</i>	Tho' you may foresee the danger, yet you may not, nay, perhaps cannot find means to avoid it
<i>Een mensch mag misschien trapsgewyze zeer vele zwarigheden overwinnen, schoon hy ze niet allen eensklaps kan overwinnen</i>	A man may conquer a great many difficulties by degrees, although he cannot conquer them all at once
<i>Ik mag, ik kan, en ik wil het doen</i>	I may, I can, I will do it

<i>Ik kan het venster uitspringen, maar ik mag niet</i>	I can leap out of the window, but I may not
<i>Indien gy de verzoeking niet kunt weerstaan, zo moogt gy ze vermyden</i>	If you cannot resist temptation, you may avoid it
<i>Ik kan 't mis hebben</i>	I may be in a mistake
<i>Het kan zo zyn</i>	It may be so
<i>Het kan tot uw voordeel uitvallen</i>	It may turn to your account
<i>Kan het zelfde in dit geval niet gebeuren?</i>	May not the same thing happen?
<i>Hy kan lezen en schryven</i>	He can read and write
<i>Dit kan niet tegengesproken worden</i>	This cannot be contradicted
<i>Ik kan het nergens vinden</i>	I cannot find it any where.
<i>Doet wat gy kunt, of het best gy kunt</i>	Do what you can, or the best you can
<i>Kunt gy niet zwygen</i>	Can you not hold your tongue?
<i>'Er kan niets meer van gezegd worden</i>	Nothing more can be said of it
<i>Ik kan de dolligheid van zulk eene handelwyze niet begrypen; ik geloof dat zy hun verstand verloren hebben</i>	I cannot conceive the madness of such doings; I believe they are out of their wits
<i>Ik konde het niet doen, niet tegenstande alle myne pogingen</i>	I could not do it, notwithstanding all my endeavours

- Hy konde zyn taak niet afdoen, schoon hy alles deed dat in zyn vermogen was* He could not finish his task, tho' he did all that was in his power
- Ik zou' niemand met vleijery kunnen misleiden, al konde ik 'er myn geluk door bewerken* I could not deceive any man with flattery, though I might make my fortune by it
- Menig een zou' kunnen gelukkig zyn, ats hy het zich zelven slechts konde verbeelden* Many a one might be happy, if he could but think himself so
- Indien ik zulks had kunnen voorzien, zou' ik het mogelijk hebben kunnen voorkomen* If I could have foreseen that, I might have prevented it
- Ik doe dit, op dat gy my moogt beminnen* I do this, that you may love me
- God geve dat hy kome!* God grant that he may come!
- Ik wensch dat het moge gebeuren* I wish that it may come to pass
- Laat my nooit gelukkig zyn, zo ik u niet bemin* May I never be blast, if I do not love you
- Ik wenschte wel dat zy wilde verschynen, op dat gy haar zien mogtet* I wish she would appear, that you might see her
- Hy had alle di gen in orde gesteld, ten einde zyn meester dezelve in gerceheid mogte vinden* He had set all things in order, that his master might find them in readiness
- Och dat ik haar voor eeuwig* Oh that I could cast her

<i>uit myne gedachten konde verbannen!</i>	from my thoughts for ever
<i>Ach, dat ik zo dwaas kon zyn!</i>	That I could be so silly!
<i>Ach, dat zy zo misleid kon worden!</i>	Oh that she could be so de- ceived
<i>God verhoede! dad ik u eenig kwaad zoude wen- schen</i>	God forbid! that I should wish you any harm
<i>Wilt gy dat ik uw gezelschap houde?</i>	Are you willing, that I should bear you company?
<i>Indien hy slechts naar my luisteren wilde, zo zou ik ondernemen hem te ge- nezen</i>	Provided he would mind me, I would undertake to cure him
<i>Gave God dat by dien weg hadde ingeslagen!</i>	Would he had taken that course!
<i>Ik wenschte wel van deze lastige zaak verlost te zyn</i>	Would I were rid of this troublesome affair!
<i>Hadde ik geld zo zou ik boeken kopen</i>	Had I money I would buy books
<i>Wart gy rijk zo zoud gy vele betuigingen van vriendschap ontmoeten</i>	Were you rich, you would receive many professions of friendship
<i>Indien de mensch slechts de Goedheid Gods overwoog, zoude h y zyne Woorzie- nigheid niet in twyffel trekken</i>	Did man consider the good- ness of God, he would never question his Provi- dence
<i>Indien veel lieden wyselyk</i>	Would many people act wise-

<i>wilden handelen, zouden ze gelukkig kunnen zyn</i>	ly, they might be happy,
<i>Indien't my georloofd mogte zyn te spreken, zo zou' ik deze zaak ophelderen</i>	Might I be allowed to speak, I could clear up this mat- ter
<i>Waart gy zo onheusch?</i>	Were you so unkind?
<i>Konde gy zo wreed zyn?</i>	Could you be so cruel?
<i>Hebt gy hen die kleine gunst geweigerd?</i>	Did you refuse him that small favour?
<i>Hadt gy het hart aldus te handelen?</i>	Had you the heart to do so?
<i>Zou het u aanstaan dus be- handeld te worden?</i>	Would you like to be served so?
<i>Zou hy u met gelyke munt niet kunnen betalen?</i>	Might he not give you as good as you bring?
<i>Ik durf daar niet naar-toe gaan</i>	I have not courage to go thi- ther
<i>Laat my dit doen</i>	Suffer me to do this
<i>Ik durf daar niet naar toe gaan</i>	I dare not go thither
<i>Laat my dit doen</i>	Let me do this
<i>Ik zal u doen gaan</i>	I will make you go
<i>Ik kan het niet doen</i>	I cannot do it
<i>Ik mag niet komen</i>	I may not come
<i>Ik moet te huis blyven</i>	I must stay at home
<i>Ik wil dat gy het doet</i>	I will have you do it
<i>Hy wilde dat ik myn woord voor hem zou' geven</i>	He would have me pass my word for him
<i>Zyn tyd met drinken en spe- len doorbrengen</i>	To spend one's time in drink- ing and gaming

<i>Groot vermaak in 't jagen schoepen</i>	To take great delight in hun- ting
<i>Hy komt van 't drinken</i>	He comes from drinking
<i>Hy is het spelen nooit moede</i>	He is never weary of play- ing
<i>Zonder eenig acht te slaan</i>	Without taking any notice
<i>Zal ik vertrekken zonder afscheid van hem te ne- men?</i>	Shall I go away without ta- king my leave of him?
<i>'Er word in Engeland goed rund-vleesch gegeten</i>	There is good beef eaten in England
<i>'Er word in Vrankryk goe- de wyn gedronken</i>	There is good wine drunk in France
<i>Het kan niet anders zyn</i>	It cannot be otherwise
<i>Men denkt dat hy dood is</i>	It is thought that he is dead
<i>Dat is wel bekend</i>	That is well known
<i>'Er is my kennis van gege- ven</i>	I had notice of it given me
<i>Men heeft my gezegd</i>	One told me
<i>Men zegt dat 'er niets van aan is</i>	They say there is no such thing
<i>Men spreekt te Orleans goed Fransch</i>	They speak good French at Orleans
<i>Men heeft niet al wat men begeerd</i>	Men have not all they desire
<i>Het is goed voor de gezond- heid, vroeg op te staan</i>	It is conducive to health to rise early
<i>Hy bad zeer aandachtiglyk</i>	He prayed very devoutly
<i>Zy gedroeg zich zeer beschei- den</i>	She behaved very discreetly
<i>Slecht spreken</i>	To speak ill



<i>Wel schryven</i>	To write well
<i>Hy spreekt weinig, minder, 't minst</i>	He speaks little, less, the least
<i>Ik heb 'er weinig, minder, 't minst van</i>	I have little, less, the least of it
<i>Hy is van eene kleine, van eene mindere, van de min- ste gestalte</i>	He is of a little, of a less, of the least stature
<i>Weinig, weinigeer, de wei- nigste menschen sterven gaarne</i>	few, fewer, the fewest men love to die
<i>Veel regen, veel donder, veel gelds</i>	Much rain, much thunder much money
<i>Meer regen, meer donder, meer gelds</i>	More rain, more thunder more money
<i>De meeste regen, het meeste donder, het meeste geld</i>	The most rain, the most thunder, the most money
<i>Wy hebben vele regen-buien gehad</i>	We have had many shower of rain
<i>Hoe veele donderslagen wa- ren daar?</i>	How many claps of thunder were there?
<i>Hoe veele dukaten hebt gy?</i>	How many ducats have you?
<i>'S voormiddags</i>	In the forenoon
<i>'S namiddags</i>	In the afternoon
<i>Met hetopgaan der zonne</i>	At sun-rising, or at sun-rise
<i>Binnen een uur</i>	Within an hour
<i>Een half uur geleden</i>	Half an hour ago
<i>Voor 8 dagen</i>	This day seennight
<i>Over 8 dagen</i>	This day seennight
<i>Voor veertien dagen</i>	This day fortnight
<i>Over 14 dagen</i>	This day fortnight

<i>Hy was heir voor 8 dagen</i>	He was here this day sen- night
<i>Hoe eerder hoe beter</i>	The sooner the better
<i>Te vroeg</i>	Too early
<i>Tuschen dinsdag en don- derdag</i>	Between Tuesday and Thurs- day
<i>In een oogenblik</i>	In the twinkling of an eye, in a moment
<i>Dikwils</i>	Frequently, often, oft
<i>Van tyd tot tyd</i>	From time to time
<i>Van dag tot dag</i>	From day to day
<i>Om den anderen dag</i>	Every other day
<i>Altyd, altoos</i>	Always
<i>Al zagtiens</i>	Softly, fair and softly
<i>Hy zegt my te zullen beta- len tuschen dit en Paas- schen</i>	He says he'll pay me betwixt this and Easter
<i>Iets by vlagen of rukken doen</i>	To do a thing by fits and starts
<i>Hy kwam te huis toen het volkomen dag was</i>	He came home when it was broad day
<i>Hy doet altoos iets, dat pry- zenswaardig is</i>	He is ever doing something that is praise worthy
<i>Schoon hy nog zo ryk zy, nogtans kan hy arm wor- den</i>	Though he be ever so rich, yet he may become poor
<i>Wy wachten hem alle ogen- blikken, van den eyn dag tot den anderen</i>	We expect him every mo- ment, from one day to an- other
<i>Hoe langer ik met hem om- ging, hoe meer my zyn ge- zelschap geviel</i>	The longer I conversed with him, the more I liked his company

<i>Dit gaat hoe langer hoe beter, hoe langer hoe erger</i>	This goes better and better, worse and worse
<i>Van waar kwam hy ?</i>	Whence, or from whence did he come ?
<i>Hier van daan</i>	Hence, or from hence
<i>Door welke plaats kwam hy ?</i>	Which way, by or through which place did he come ?
<i>Door deze plaats</i>	This way
<i>Door gene plaats hoe ook genaamd</i>	By or through no place whatsoever
<i>Door enige andere plaats</i>	By or through some other place
<i>By de binnenzijde of kant</i>	By the inside
<i>By de buitenzijde</i>	By the outside
<i>By de bovenkant</i>	By the top
<i>By den bodem</i>	By the bottom
<i>By den achterweg</i>	By the back-way
<i>By gindschen weg</i>	By yon-way
<i>Hy woont ergens omtrent de kerk</i>	He lives some where about the church
<i>Ik ging een' grooten weg om</i>	I went a great way about
<i>Zo hy omtrent de markt is, zal ik hem misschien zien</i>	If he be about the market, I may chance to see him
<i>Gy zyt 'er lang aan bezig</i>	You are long about it
<i>Zijnde gerced om te vechten</i>	Being about to fight
<i>Ik had geen geld, geene boeken by my</i>	I had no money, no books about me
<i>Hebt uwe zinnen by u</i>	Have your wits about you
<i>Omwegen maken, om't kantje piaten</i>	To go about the bush

<i>Let op 't geen waaraan gy bezig zyt</i>	Mind what you are about
<i>Waarom zyt gy beezig om u te verderven</i>	Why are you going about to destroy yourself
<i>Hy draait rondom</i>	He turns round about
<i>Zy zeilden rondom het land</i>	They sailed round about the country
<i>Een plaats rondom beheind</i>	A place fenced round about
<i>Een zat boven hem, en de overige benedem hem</i>	One sat above him, and the rest below him
<i>Dat is een zaak boven uw vermogen</i>	That is a thing above your capacity
<i>Volgens 't geen ik hoorde</i>	According to what I heard
<i>Het is naar onzen wensch</i>	It is according to our wish
<i>De dag daaraan volgende</i>	The next day after this
<i>Hy kykt naar niets, of hy ziet niets na</i>	He does not look after any thing
<i>Maukt het op dezelfde wyze</i>	Make it after the same fashion
<i>Hy verzogt my tegen de aanstaande week</i>	He invited me against the next week
<i>Zou' ik tegen hem zyn?</i>	Should I be against him?
<i>Het was geheellyk tegen zyn zin</i>	It was entirely against his mind
<i>Ik ben 'er geheel tegen</i>	I am clearly against it
<i>Hy worstelt tegen den stroom</i>	He strives against the stream
<i>De golven slaan tegen het strand</i>	The billows beat against the shore

<i>Hy wierd onder 't gedrang verloren</i>	He was lost among the crowd
<i>Hy zou' byna onder struik- rovers gevallen hebben</i>	He was like to have fallen among the robbers
<i>Het wierd uit de gantsche party gekozen</i>	It was chosen out from among the whole parcel
<i>Zy gaan naar bed by zon- nen-ondergang, en ryzen by zonnen-opgang</i>	They go to bed at sun-set, and get up at sun-rise
<i>Zo u dit onder 't aond- maal ware overgekomen</i>	Had this befallen you at supper time
<i>Hebt gy op een feest ge- weest?</i>	Have you been at a feast?
<i>Hy was in de preek</i>	He was in the sermon
<i>Hy verteed byster veel</i>	He lives at a huge rate
<i>Zy wierden voor geringe kosten voorzien</i>	They were provided at a small charge
<i>Wat verricht hy te Londen?</i>	What is he transacting at London?
<i>Hy woond te Rotterdam</i>	He lives at Rotterdam
<i>Het is op uw bevel, dat ik kome</i>	It is at your command, that I come
<i>Ik heb aan zyn huis gewceft</i>	I have been at his house
<i>Op zyne eerste verschyning</i>	At his first appearance
<i>In den eersten aanvang stond het hem wel aan</i>	He liked it at the very first
<i>Daar is moeielyk aan te ko- men</i>	It is hard to be come at
<i>Hy is thans in school</i>	He is at school at present
<i>Zo gy niets te doen hebt</i>	If you be at leisure
<i>Op den eersten aanblik</i>	At the first sight

<i>Hy is aan de deur</i>	He is at the door
<i>Zy kwamen eindelyk</i>	They came at last
<i>Op 't meeste</i>	At the most
<i>Ten minsten</i>	At least
<i>Op 't minste</i>	At the least
<i>Ik weet niet of hy 't wel in</i>	I don't know whether he'll
<i>'t geheel doen zal of niet</i>	do it at all, or not
<i>Alle te gelyk, alles teffens</i>	All at once
<i>Hy had terstond gedaan</i>	He was immediately at a stand
<i>Op uw gevaar</i>	At your peril
<i>Op een kanzje</i>	At a venture
<i>Onverhoeds</i>	At unawares
<i>Hy vond hem juist aan 't</i>	He found him just at work
<i>werk</i>	
<i>Zy zyn oneenig</i>	They are at odds
<i>Hunne eer is in gavaar</i>	Their honour lies at stake
<i>Waart gy nooit op zee?</i>	Were you never at sea?
<i>Was alles stil op zee?</i>	Was all quiet at sea?
<i>Gaat gy voor, ik zal volgen</i>	Go you before I will follow
<i>Ik bemin hem meer dan my</i>	I love him better than myself
<i>zelve</i>	
<i>Eer ik uit de wereld schei-</i>	Before I depart this life
<i>de</i>	
<i>De dag te voren</i>	The day before
<i>Hy zeide 'er my te voren</i>	He told me before-hand
<i>van</i>	
<i>Het is voor, of achter</i>	It is either before or behind
<i>Kort voor den avond</i>	A little before night
<i>Ik wil niet achter aan ko-</i>	I will not come behind
<i>men</i>	

<i>Is 'er nog iets overgelaten?</i>	Is there any thing yet behind?
<i>Hy wykt voor niemand in dapperheid</i>	He does not come behind any for bravery
<i>Hy is wat ten achteren in de wereld</i>	He is a little behind-hand in the world
<i>Waar moet ik 'er naar zoeken, onder of boven?</i>	Where must I look for it, above or below?
<i>Zy waren beneden die bergen</i>	They were beneath those hills
<i>Hy was in niets minder dan zyn vader</i>	He was in nothing below his father
<i>Het is beneden uw staat, dit te doen</i>	It is beneath your character to do this
<i>Daar was nie mand dan gy die zulks zeide</i>	There was nobody besides you that said so
<i>Uitgenomen de schipper, en weinige behalven dien</i>	Except the captain and a few beside
<i>Hy ging naast de rivier</i>	He went beside the river
<i>Niemand denkt het buiten hem</i>	Nobody thinks so beside himself
<i>Zy zyn van de zaak, waar over gehandeld word, af</i>	They are beside the business in hand
<i>Hy is krankzinnig</i>	He is beside himself
<i>Daar was eene rivier tuschen hen</i>	There was a river between them
<i>Daar wierd een stuk lands tuschen beiden gelaten</i>	There was a parcel of ground left between
<i>Wy wisselden vele woorden met malkander</i>	Many words passed betwixt us

<i>Op dien ergsten tyd was ik over de zee.</i>	At that very time was I beyond the sea
<i>Van de overzyde der rivieren.</i>	From beyond the rivers
<i>Zy waren boven maten verwonderd.</i>	They were astonished beyond measure
<i>Hy word door sommigen geprezen, on door anderen gelaakt.</i>	He is praised by some, and blamed by others
<i>Ik kwam ter zee, en hy te land.</i>	I came by sea, and he by land
<i>Hy zat neder aan den oever.</i>	He sat down by the bank
<i>Hy stond aan de weg zyde.</i>	He stood by the way side
<i>Ik was 'er niet by.</i>	I was not by
<i>Wy deden het uit hoofde van de strenge koude.</i>	We did it by reason of the intense cold
<i>Wy zullen het overige zelfs doen.</i>	We will do the rest by ourselves
<i>Ik val in myneenigheid gaan zitten.</i>	I will sit down by myself
<i>Iet in 't voorby gaan, by trappen of stelender wyze doen.</i>	To do a thing by the by, by degrees, or by stealth
<i>Dit is tien voet hoger dan dat.</i>	This is higher than that by ten feet
<i>Straat voor straat, man voor man, dag voor dag.</i>	Street by street, man by man, day by day
<i>Het scheelde maar weinig of hy was gedood.</i>	He was within a little of being killed
<i>Binnen 't bereik van 't geschut zyn.</i>	To be within shot



<i>Buiten de stad</i>	Without the town
<i>Zoekt naar hem buiten de deur</i>	Look for him without doors
<i>Zonder twyffel</i>	Without doubt
<i>Zonder gekscheren</i>	Without jesting
<i>Zegt het van buiten op</i>	Say it without book
<i>Ik kan zonder dien niet te recht komen</i>	I cannot make, shift without it
<i>Hy zal komen zonder om hem te zenden</i>	He'll come without being sent for
<i>Het schynt dat hy zonder 't zelve zal weg gaan</i>	He is likely to go without
<i>Gy behoorde hem te ondersteunen, en niet op hem te schelden</i>	You should relieve him, and not rail at him
<i>Hoord hem eerst, en oordeeld dan</i>	Do first hear him, and then judge
<i>Zegnd hen, die u vloeken; en bid voor hen, die u bitter bejegnen, en vervolgen</i>	Bless them that curse you; and pray for them that despitefully use you, and persecute you
<i>Doet eerst den balk nit uw eigen oog, en dan den splinter, die in uw broeders oog is</i>	First pull out the beam that is in thine own eye, and then the mote that is in thy brother's eye
<i>Vergeeft uwe vyanden, en God zal u vergeven</i>	Forgive your enemies, and God will forgive you
<i>Hy had zyn geld en alles verloren</i>	He had lost his money and all
<i>Allengskens; van stukje tot beetje</i>	By little and little

<i>Hy liep herwaards en derwaards</i>	He ran hither and thither
<i>Laat ons een wandeling gaan doen</i>	Let us go and take a walk
<i>Ik zal gaan zien</i>	I will go and see
<i>Wy zullen gaan horen</i>	We will go and hear
<i>Laat ons gaan schryven</i>	Let us go and write
<i>Zo dat waar is</i>	And if that be true
<i>Indien gy zulks doet</i>	And if you do that
<i>Gy en alle</i>	And you and all
<i>Hoe langer hoe beter worden</i>	To grow better and better
<i>Hoe langer hoe erger worden</i>	To grow worse and worse
<i>Dit moet ook waargenomen worden</i>	This must be also observed
<i>Ik was daar ook</i>	I was there too
<i>Ik hoorde, dat hy daar ook was gegaan</i>	I also heard, that he went there too
<i>Wy hebben u ook nodig</i>	We want you too
<i>Daar waren twee van hen die ook zo deden</i>	There were two of them that did so too
<i>Twee van dezen, zy ook te goed koop tot zulk een prys</i>	Two of these are two cheap too, at such a rate
<i>Dit is ook te veel</i>	This is too much too
<i>Hy verhaalde ons daarenboven</i>	He told us moreover
<i>My wierd insgelyks gezegd</i>	I was told likewise
<i>En voorts zyt vermaand</i>	And further be admonished

<i>Op dat het niet verder ver- spreide</i>	Lest it spread further
<i>Hy zeide verders niet</i>	He said nothing further
<i>Ik heb beide myne vrienden en vyanden lief</i>	I love both my friends and foes
<i>Beide hy en ik komen u be- zoeken</i>	Both he and I come and see you
<i>Hy is ziek, beide naar ziel en ligchaam</i>	He is sick both in body and mind
<i>Om kort te zyn, ik schreef hem</i>	In short I wrote to him
<i>Vraagt hem, of hy komen zal, of niet</i>	Ask him, whether he'll come or not
<i>Ik wil, of dit, of dat hebben</i>	I'll have either this or that
<i>Hy of zy is het</i>	It is either he or she
<i>'t Is of een mannetje, of een wyfje</i>	It is either a he-one or a she- one
<i>Ik ben zo sterk niet als een van u beiden</i>	I'm not so strong as either of you
<i>Een van de twee, welke ook, aan uw oogmerk voldoen zal</i>	Either of the two will an- swer your purpose
<i>Of twee of geen</i>	Either two or more
<i>Geen van de twee zal goed zyn</i>	Either of them will do
<i>Aan beide zyden niet ver- trouwd</i>	Not trusted on either side
<i>Ik heb hem niet gezien, noch gesproken</i>	I neither saw him nor spoke to him
<i>Noch gy, noch hy</i>	Neither you, nor he
<i>Geen van beiden is goed</i>	Neither of them is good

<i>Gy word aan geen van beide zyden vertrouwd</i>	You are trusted on neither side
<i>Neemt noch meer, noch minder</i>	Take neither more nor less
<i>Ik gebiede, noch verbiede u</i>	I neither bid you, nor forbid you
<i>Geen van hun beiden schynt meer van eenig mensch te houden, dan zy van my doen</i>	Neither of them seems to esteem any man living more than I
<i>Hy zeide hem zo, maar hy sloeg 'er geen acht op</i>	He told him so; but he never minded it
<i>Ik gaa zeer zelden van huis</i>	I go but seldom abroad
<i>Zy doet niets anders dan snappen</i>	She does nothing but prattle
<i>Daar is geen twyfel of hy zal komen</i>	There's no doubt but he'll come
<i>Hy beloofde niettemin, dat, enz.</i>	He promised nevertheless that, &c.
<i>Ik was inmidels bezig, met, enz.</i>	I was busy in the mean time, with, &c.
<i>Ondertusschen blyve ik</i>	Mean while I remain
<i>Want ik zou het om nog zo veel niet doen, om dat, enz.</i>	For I would not do it for ever so much
<i>Op dat zy in 't vervolg zorgvuldiger zou zyn</i>	• That so she might be more careful for the future
<i>Daarhalven zeg ik u</i>	Therefore I tell you
<i>Weshalven ik wil, dat gy weted.</i>	Wherefore I would have you know
<i>Dewyl het zo is, moeten wy geduld oeffnen</i>	Seeing that it is so, we must take patience

<i>Nadien gy in een zekeren zin daar aan verbonden zyt, zo zou ik u raden te, enz.</i>	Whereas you are, in a man- ner, bound to it, I would advise you to, &c.
<i>De eene is in goeden staat, terwyl de andere volsla- gen het tegendeel is</i>	The one is in good liking, whereas t'other is quite the contrary
<i>Zyn adem gaat, dus leeft hy</i>	He breathes, thus he lives
<i>Wat zal ik dan doen?</i>	What shall I do then?
<i>Ik zie het, wat bewyst dit?</i>	I see it, and what then?
<i>Zegt niet een woord, op dat hy niet henen gaa</i>	Say not a word, lest he should go away
<i>Laat ons leren, op dat wy onze les kennen</i>	Let us ply our books, lest we should not know our lessons
<i>Pas op, dat gy niet valt</i>	Have a care, lest you fall
<i>Indien u iets toevertrouwd is, zyt getrouw</i>	If you be intrusted with a thing, be faithful
<i>In geval gy derwaards gaat</i>	If you go thither
<i>By aldien hy komt</i>	If so be that he come
<i>Mits zy voldaan ware</i>	Provided she were satisfied
<i>Ik zal niet gerust zyn, ten zy hy van avond kome</i>	I shall not be easy, unless he come to night
<i>Hy drank een' gansche kan biers in eenen teug</i>	He drank a whole pot of beer at one go down
<i>Voor den gaanden en. ko- menden man</i>	For comers and goers
<i>Iemand den lust tot iets goande maken</i>	To set one a-gog for a thing
<i>Ik kwam juist om het u te geven</i>	I was just going to give it you

<i>Ik ben uw gehoorzame dienaar</i>	I am your most obedient
<i>Ik ben uw nedrige dienaar</i>	I am your humble servant
<i>Ik ben tot uwe bevelen</i>	I am at your commands
<i>Mijn Heer, ik ben blyde u te zien</i>	Sir, I am glad to see you
<i>Waar is uw Knecht?</i>	Where is your servant?
<i>Waar is uw knecht gebleven?</i>	What is become of your servant?
<i>Hoe vaart gy?</i>	How do you do?
<i>Hoe is 't met uw gezondheid?</i>	How is it with your health?
<i>Zyt gy altoos wel geweest?</i>	Have you had your health well?
<i>Zyt gy wel?</i>	Are you well?
<i>Zyt gy gezond?</i>	Are you in good health?
<i>Ik ben zeer wel, uittermaten wel, ongemeen wel</i>	I am very well, exceeding well, extraordinary well
<i>Maar, hoe is het met u? hoe vaart gy? hoe is het met uw gezondheid?</i>	But, how is it with you? how do you do? how is it with your health?
<i>Ik ben u verplicht</i>	I thank you
<i>Redelyk wel</i>	Pretty well, I thank you
<i>Ik ben tamelyk wel</i>	I am indifferently
<i>Zo als ik gewoon ben, zeer zwak</i>	As usual, very weak
<i>Wel waarlyk, niet wel</i>	Why truly, not well
<i>Ik ben maar gemeentjes</i>	I am but indifferently
<i>Ik ben 'er maar slecht aan</i>	I am but poorly
<i>Ik ben zeer zwak</i>	I am very weak
<i>Ik ben dood ziek</i>	I am sick to death

<i>God zegene my!</i>	Bless me!
<i>Wat is 'er te doen?</i>	Hey-day! what is here!
<i>Ei lieven!</i>	Dear me!
<i>O droefheid!</i>	O sad!
<i>Wel is het mogelyk!</i>	Alackaday! is it possible!
<i>Wee my!</i>	Wo me!
<i>Helaas!</i>	Alas!
<i>Ach! oh!</i>	Ah!
<i>O my!</i>	O dear!
<i>O my, ik ben verloren!</i>	Oh, or ah me I'm undone!
<i>Heid at is braaf!</i>	O brave!
<i>Dat is wel gedaan!</i>	Well done!
<i>Weg!</i>	Get you gone!
<i>Foei!</i>	Fy, fy for shame!
<i>Focihen!</i>	Out upon him!
<i>Ho!</i>	So ho!
<i>Hola!</i>	Hola!
<i>Hoor hier!</i>	Hark ye!
<i>Stil! sus!</i>	Hush, whist, mum!
<i>De Hemel verleene</i>	Heaven grant!
<i>De droes of de drommel</i>	Deuce take him! a mischief
<i>haale hem!</i>	be on him!
<i>God verhoede!</i>	God forbid!
<i>God bewaare ons!</i>	The Lord preserve us!



## BRIEVEN.

*Een Brief van eene Nigt aan haare Moei.*

MEVROUW,

*De moeite, die ik U Ed. reeds gegeven heb, doet my schaamrood worden, wanneer ik overweeg uwe goedheid wederom te veel te zullen vergen: maar de nood welke ons dikmaals tot zulke daaden, die tegenstrydig aan onze neigingen zyn, verplicht, is de bewegende oorzaak die my noopt, om thans dus lastig te zyn. Ik bid u, waarde Juffrouw, ontschuldig my, als ik nogmaals uwen bystand verzoek, welken ik niet twyfel of is U Ed. zeer wel bekend, ik thans grootelyk benoodigd ben; en ik zal altoos aan uwe goedheid te mywaards met dankbaarheid gedenken; en ik hoope, dat ik den eenen of anderen tyd, in staat zal zyn, om eenige wederverging te doen, voor de veelvuldige verplichtingen waar onder uwe goedheid my gebragt heeft,*

*U Ed. Dw. Dienaarsse en Nigt.*

*Een Brief van Hulpaanbieding aan een' Vriend.*

WAARDE VRIEND,

*Ik zou' zekerlyk trouwloos zyn aan de oprechte vriendschap, indien ik mynen vriend, in tegenspoed, kwam verwaarlozen, of af te snyden.—Ik heb vernomen dat U Ed. met eenigen ramp bezigt, en hulp benodigt zyt; der halven laat ik U Ed. deze weinige letteren, ter uwer ver-*



## LETTERS.

## A Letter from a Niece to her Aunt.

MADAM,

The trouble I have already given you puts me to the blush, when I think of intruding again on your goodness; but necessity, which frequently obliges us to such actions as are contrary to our inclinations, compels me to be thus troublesome now.—Pray, dear Madam, excuse me, if I once more beg your assistance, which I don't doubt but you very well know I stand greatly in need of at this time. I shall ever have a grateful remembrance of your goodness to me; and I hope I shall be, one time or other, capable of making some return for the many obligations your goodness has conferred upon,

Honoured Madam,

Your most dutiful Niece.

## A Letter of proffered Assistance to a Friend.

DEAR FRIEND,

I should be false to true friendship, if I were to neglect or cast off my friend in adversity.—I have heard that you are under some misfortune, and need assistance I therefore send you these lines for your consolation, desiring you to bear up against your ill luck with as much pre-

*troosting, toekomen, biddende, U Ed. zich in 't ongeval, zo veel mogelyk is, met een bedaard gemoed gelieven op te bueren: want vertrouwt 'er op, dat ik deze letteren ras in persoon zal volgen, en tydig genoeg, hoop' ik, ter uwer hulpe, by U Ed. te zyn; scheidt moed tot dien tyd, en zyt verzekert dat U Ed. niet teleur zal gesteld worden door*

*Uw getrouwe Vriend,  
Christian Menschenvriend.*

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### *Een Broeder aan zyne Zuster.*

#### WAARDE ZUSTER,

*Myn verre afstand en lange afwezigheid van U Ed. maken my zeer bekommerd, noopende uwen welstand.— De natuurlyke betrekking, die ik tot U Ed. heb, noopt my 't allersterkst, aan U Ed. te gedenken, en uwe gezondheid en voorspoed, in allen opzigten, zo zeer als myne eigene, ter harten te nemen; en 'er is niets dat ik bezitte, 't geene, op u verzoek, niet volkomen 't uwe zy.—In weerwil van den verren afstand, ben ik des voornemens (zo 't God behaagt) U Ed. eerlang een bezoek te geven, ik zoude zulks al eerder gedaan hebben; maar eere dringende noodzaaklykheid heeft my verhinderd; waar van ik U Ed. de byzonderheden, alz te lang voor een brief zynde, zal mededeelen, wanneer ik U Ed. zie.—Verzoeker myn agting aan alle vrienden, voornamelyk aan den braven Heer T.—In hoope van U Ed. by myne komst wel te zullen vinden, ben ik*

*Waarde Zuster! U Ed. toegensge  
Broeder.*

sence of mind as you possibly can ; for, assure yourself, I shall follow this epistle in person, and come, I hope, in time to assist you ; till which take courage, and be persuaded that you shall not be disappointed by

Your real friend and servant,  
Christian Philanthropos.

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### A Brother to a Sister.

DEAR SISTER,

My great distance and long absence from you make me very solicitous concerning your welfare.——Natural affection inclines me strongly to have you in remembrance, desiring your health and prosperity in every respect as much as my own ; and there is nothing at my command, but, if you request, it shall be really yours. Notwithstanding the distance, I purpose (God willing) to make you a visit very shortly, and would have done it before now, but urgent business interposed ; the particulars of which, being too long for a letter, I shall acquaint you with when I see you. —— Pray give my due respects to all friends, especially to honest Mr. T. In expectation of finding you all well at my arrival, I am,

Dear Sister, your affectionate Brother.

*Een Brief van een jongeling, ter School leggende, aan zyne Ouders.*

**GËERDE VADER EN MOEDER,**

*Ik heb U L. vriendelyke letteren, van 4 Nov. laatsleden, ontvangen, nevens de verscheidene dingen daarin vermeld; waar voor U L. mynen nederigsten en hartelyksten dank zegge; zy konden op geen gepaster tyd gekomen zyn.—Ik verheuge my, en danke God, dat U L., met alle onze waarde nabestaanden eenen volmaakten welstaand genieten; en bidde God zulks te willen doen voortduuren.—Ik veronderstél dat U L. door mynen waardigen Meester zullen vernomen hebben, de vordering die ik maak in myne studie, welke, hoe moeielyk, onoverkomelyk, en verdrietig my dezelve, in den aanvang, ook toescheen, my thans zeer gemakkelyk, gemeenzaam en vermakelyk is geworden; en hoe meer ik vordere, hoe meer behagen ik daarin schep; zo dat ik my vlei', het oogwit, waarom het U L. geliefde my herwaards te zenden, te zullen bereiken.—Lieve ouders, verzoeke van myne schuldige gehoorzaamheid aan U L., te willen aannemen; alsmede myne voorige speel-makkers te groeten, byzonderlyk Jantje N., welke, zo ik hoop, thans wat bezadiger begint te zyn. — Ik ben*

*Gëerde Ouders,*

*Uw gehoorzaamste Zoon.*

*Een Brief van Aanbeveeling.*

**MYN HEER!**

*Ik zende U Ed. brenger dezès, A. B. als zodanig een Persoon, op wiens eerlykheid U Ed. staat, konnen ma-*

## A Letter from a Youth at School to his Parents.

HONOURED FATHER AND MOTHER,

I received your kind Letter of the 4th of November last, along with several things therein mentioned; for which I return you my most humble and hearty thanks; they came very seasonably.—I rejoice and thank God for your being, with all our dear relations, in perfect health; and pray God for the continuance of the same.—I fancy you have heard by my worthy Master of the improvement I make in my learning; which, as rugged, insurmountable, and irksome, as it seemed to me at first, is now become quite easy, familiar, and pleasant to me; and the more I advance, the more I delight in it; insomuch that I flatter myself that I shall gain the point for which you were pleased to send me hither.—Pray, my dear Parents, accept of my most humble duty to yourselves, and kind love to my brothers and sisters, and also to my former play-fellows, particularly Jackey N. who, I hope, by this time begins to be a little serious.—I am,

Honoured Parents,

Your most dutiful Son.

## A Letter of Recommendation.

SIR,

The bearer hereof, A. B., I send to you, as one whose honesty you may rely on; and my experience of his con-

ken; en myne ondervinding van zyn gedrag en getrouwheid, geeft my een' zekere stoutheid, om hem aan U Ed. te bevelen: want U Ed. kent my, Myn Heer; en ik vertrouw, dat U Ed. niet in staat zyt, om in 't minste te denken, dat ik iemand aan U Ed. zou' aan bevelen aan wiens deugdzamheid ik de minste schaduw van twyffeling of agterdocht hadde.— Ik ben met de zuiverste achting

u Heer, Uw' oprechte Vriend.

---

De Hr. N. N. a N.

N. 6 Mey, 18...

**MYN HEER,**

Alzo de houder (of brenger) dezès, de Hr. N. N., myn byzondere boezem-vriend, mogelyk in uw plaats, omtrent L...., zou' kunnen benodigt zyn, neme ik de vryheid U Ed. te verzoeken, de goedheid te willen hebben, dezelve voor myn rekn. aan zyn Ed. te fourneeren, tegens dubbele kwittansien, waar van U Ed. my eene gelieve te doen toekomen, die insgelyks, by alle gelegheden ben

Myn Heer, U Ed. Dw. Dr.

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De Hr. N. N.

**MYN HEER,**

De Missive, waarmede U Ed. my onder 24 laasleden hebt gelieven te vereeren, is my geworden; waarop in vriendl. antwd. dient, ik het....als nog niet heb ontvangen; wanneer zulks aankomt, zal ik het met de eerste gelegenheid verzenden. Ik zal alle onkoste hier bate-

duct and fidelity gives me a certain kind of confidence in recommending him to you: for you know me, Sir; and I believe you cannot, in the least, think that I would recommend any one to you, of whose probity I had the least shadow of doubt or suspicion.—I am with the most sincere respect,

Sir, your real Friend.

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Mr. N. N. in N.

N. May the 6th, 18 . 3

SIR,

Whereas the bearer hereof, Mr. N. N., my very intimate friend, may possibly have occasion, at your place, for about £ . . . . , I make bold to desire you to be so kind as to furnish him with the same, on my account, taking his double receipts; one of which you will please to send to me, who am, on all occasions,

Sir, your very humble Servant.

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Mr. N. N.

SIR,

I received the letter which you did me the honour to write the 24th ultimo.—In answer to<sup>o</sup> which, I have not as yet received the . . . . ; when it arrives I shall dispatch the same per first opportunity. I will pay all charges here, and also the freight to . . . . ; insomuch that your friend

len ; als mede de vrugt naar . . . ; zo dat uw vriend aldaar alleen de inkomende rechten, en het te huis-brengen, behoeft te verschieten. Ik zoude dit ook betalen, indien ik wist hoe veel zulks bedroeg.——U Ed. verder van dienst zyn konnende, zal ik my de gelegenheid een eere rekenen, zo wel als van te kunnen tonen, met welk eenen yver ik verlange geacht te worden als

Myn Heer, U Ed. Dw. Dr.

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De Hr. N. N.

MYN HEER,

U Ed. aangen. van den 20 deezer, verzeld met dien van Myn Heer U Ed. vader van dito, heb wel ontvangen, en deszelfz inhoud gezien.—Ik zal, gelyk U Ed. eenigzins te kennen geeven, U Ed. tratta van L. 100 ;—wanneer die komt, honoreeren ; zoo dat U Ed. die gerustelyk op 2 uso trekken kunnen.—Nadien ik den Hr. N. voor zulk een oprécht man houde, verwondert het my zoodaanige klagt van hem te horen ; en 't smert my, dat het in myn' magt niet is, om U Ed. daarin by te springen, dewyl hy de eenigste vriend is, die ik thans in ... heb ; dus gelieve U Ed. my deswegens te excuseeren, blyvende na nedrige dienstaanbeiding aan U Ed. en Myn Heer U Ed. vader, met alle achting

Myn Heer, U Ed. Dw. Dr.

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De Hr. N. N.

MYN HEER,

Ik heb U Ed. aangen. van 4 passato wel ontvangen, nevens de documenten, betrekkelyk tot het desaster van de sloep



there will have only to disburse duty and portorage, which I would also pay, if I knew how much it was.—If I can render you any further service, I should be proud of the occasion, and of manifesting with what zeal I covet to be esteemed,

Sir, your most humble Servant.

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Mr. N. N.

SIR,

I have yours of the 20th instant, annexed to your father's of the same, and observe the contents.—I shall comply, as you hint, with your draft of 100l.—when it comes; so you may safely draw the same at 2 usance —As I know Mr. N. to be a fair man, I am surpris'd to hear your complaint of him; and am sorry it does not lie in my power to assist you therein, because he is the only friend I have at present in . . . .; so you will please to excuse me, and, giving my most humble service to your father; to accept the same from

Sir, Your, &c.

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Mr. N. N.

SIR,

I received your favour of the 4th ult. (as your favour of the 4th. ult. came duly to hand) with the papers, rela-

de Anna, welke in volkomene order zyn. Ik heb dezelve notariaal doen vertaalen, en aan de Assurateurs gezonden; een derzelve zegt, dat het schip in geen goeden staat was, wanneer het naar zee ging. Ik hoop dat ze geene andere tegenwerping maaken zullen, en dat ik U Ed. in 't kort goed berigt van dit verlies zal kunnen geven; myne pogingen zullen niet ontbreeken. U Ed. bekomen hierby een brief, welken ik heden ontvangen heb van den Hr. N., die ik hoop, spoedig a Costi zal zyn. Ik vinde niet dat U Ed. my eenige orders hebt gegeven om zyue terugreize te verasureeren; doch in het begin hebt gy zulks voor uit en te huis gedaan; maar, dewyl ik allecnlyk voor de uitreize geasureerd heb, en U Ed. schreef, dat ik U Ed. order voor de assurance van de te huis-reize zou' inwagten, vind' ik niet dat U Ed. my die hebt gegeven.—Ik heb veronderstel ik, aldaar een schip, gevoerd door Capt. N., dat op vragt zal zyn voor deze stad. Indien U Ed. hem eenige hulp kunt toebrengen, zult U Ed. my verpligten, en ik zal het als een' gunst aanmerken.—Dewyl uw' boter op 22s. gekomen is, zou' ik niet vreemd zyn te denken, dat ze ras op 18 of 20s. zal zyn, wanneer U Ed. 't wel wagen moogen, een partytje op hier te zenden. Ik ben in allen gelegenheden

Myn Heer, U. Ed. Dw. Dr.

En ieder zy hier-door kennelyk; dat ik Laurentz Luckcash, Wynhooper in Southwark, schuldig ben aan Charles Creditman, Zouthandelaar ter voorsz. plaatse, de somma van een honderd en vyftig Ponden, goede en gangbaare specie van Groot Brittanjen, welke voorsz.

ting to the loss of the Ann sloop; which are in the best order. I got them notarially translated, and sent them to the Insurers; one of them says the ship was not in good condition when she went to sea. I hope they will make no other objection, and that I may soon give you a good account of the said loss, my endeavours shall not be wanting.—Herewith you have a letter, which came this day to hand from Mr. N., who, I hope, will be soon with you. I don't find that you gave me any orders to make insurance on his return; but you did at first out and home; but I insured only out, and wrote you that I'd wait your orders for the home-insurance, but I don't find that you gave me any.——I have, I suppose, a ship there, one N. Master, that will be on freight for this town. If you can give him a lift, you will oblige me, and I shall esteem it as a favour.—As your butter came to 22s., I am apt to believe it will soon be at 18 or 20s. when you may venture on a parcel to send hither.

I am on all occasions,

Sir,

Your, &c.

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Know all Men by these presents; that I Lawrence Lack-cash of Southwark, vintner, do owe and am indebted unto Charles Creditman of the same place, Salter, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain; which said sum I promise to pay

somme ik aan den voorn. Charles Creditman, zyne  
 Exccuteuren, Administrateuren, ofte Gelastigden vol-  
 doen zal, op, of voor den 21sten dag van December  
 eerstkomende na data dezses. In Getuigenis waaraan  
 ik deze met myne hand ondertekene en bezegele den  
 6den dag van October 18..

£ 150 0 0 (L. S.) Lawrentz Luckcash.

Getekend, gezegeld en overgeleverd  
 in de tegenwoordigheid van  
 A. B. als Getuige,  
 C. D. als Getuige.

### WISSELBRIEVEN.

Amsterdam, 4 October, 18 .. voor £50 Sterl.

Op zigt gelieve U Ed. te betalen, aan den Heer Rutger  
 Luckcash, of ordre, vyftig Ponden Sterling, de waarde  
 ontvangen, en stelt op rekening, volgens advys van

A. Myn Heer U Ed. Dw. Dr.

De Heer Pieter Punctual, Daniel Drawbill.  
 Koopman in Londen.

Londen, 6 October, 18 ...voor £100.

Veertien dagen naa zigt, gelieve U Ed. te betalen aan  
 den Heer Joseph Clothier, of te ordre, een honderd  
 Ponden, de waarde ontvangen, en stelt op rekening,  
 volgens advis van

U Ed. Dw. Dienaar,

Myn Heer Timotheus Woollendrapper.

De Heer Simon Certain,  
 Koopman te Leeds.

unto the said Charles Creditman, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, on or before the 24th of December next ensuing the date hereof. Witness my hand and seal this 6th day of October, 18...

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£ 150 0 0

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(L. S.)

Lawrence Lackcash.

Signed, sealed, and delivered,

in the presence of

A. B. as witness.

C. D. as witness.

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### BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, Oct. the 4th, 18.. for £50 Sterl.

At sight hereof, pay to Mr. Roger Lackcash, or order, fifty Pounds Sterling, value received, and place it to account, as per advice from

Your humble Servant,

Daniel Drawbill.

To Mr. Peter Punctual,

Mercht in London.

London, Oct. the 6th, 18.. for £100.

At fourteen days sight pay to Mr. Joseph Clothier, or his order, one hundred Pounds, value received, and place it to account, as advised by

Your humble Servant,

Timothy Woollendraper

To Mr. Simon Certain

Mercht in Leeds.

London, 7 October, 18.. voor £150. a 36s. 4d.

Op uso gelieve U Ed. te betalen pr. dezen mynen prima  
Wisselbrief, aan den Heer Rutgers Wealthy, ofte ordre,  
een hondred en vyftig Ponden Sterling, tegens zes en  
dertig schellingen en vier grooten vlaamsch courant,  
pr. pond Sterl., de waarde in rekening; volgens advys  
van

A Myn Heer

U Ed. Dw. Dienaar,

Willem Drawer.

De Heer Jacob Salomon,  
Koopm. te Rotterdam.

Prima.

London, 7 October, 18., voor £150 a 36s. 4d.

Op uso gelieve U Ed. betalen pr. dezen mynen seconda  
Wisselbrief (de prima niet betaald zynde) aan den Heer  
Rutgers Wealthy, ofte ordre, een hondred en vyftig  
Ponden Sterling, tegen zes en dertig schellingen en  
vier grooten vlaamsch courant, pr. pond Sterl. de waar-  
de in rekening, volgens advys van

A Myn Heer

U Ed. Dw. Dienaar,

Willem Drawer.

De Heer Jacob Salomon,  
Koopm. te Rotterdam.

Seconda.

Een Endossement op een Wisselbrief is gemeenlyk in  
deze woorden.

Betaald de hier binyen gemelde somme (of alleen: Ge-  
lieft voor my te betalen) aan den Heer Lodewyk Crediteur,  
of-ordre, de waarde ontvangen (of de waarde in rekening)

London, 8 October, 18....

Rutger Wealthy.

London, Oct. the 7th, 18..for £150. Exch. 36s. 4d.  
 At usance pay this my first Bill of exchange, to Mr. Roger  
 Wealthy, or order, one hundred and fifty Pounds Ster-  
 ling, at thirty-six shillings, four-pence, flemish curr. pr.  
 pound Sterl. value in account, as pr. advice from  
 Your humble Servant,  
 William Drawer.

To Mr. James Salomon,  
 Mercht. in Rotterdam.

## First.

London, Oct. the 7th, 18., for £150 Exch. 36s. 4d.  
 At usance pay this my second bill of exchange (my first not  
 being paid) to Mr. Roger Wealthy, or order, one hun-  
 dred and fifty Pounds Sterling, at thirty-six shillings, four-  
 pence flemish curr., pr. pound Sterl. value in account,  
 as pr. advice from

Your humble Servant,  
 William Drawer.

To Mr. James Salomon,  
 Mercht. in Rotterdam.

## Second.

An Endorsement on a Bill is generally in these words,  
 Please to pay Mr. Lewis Creditor, or order, value re-  
 ceived (or value in account). London, Oct. the 8th, 18..  
 Roger Wealthy.

## LEERREDE

### OVER DE ROMEINSCHE GESCHIEDENIS.

BY alle volkeren, zoo in het barre noorden, als in het heete oosten, westen en zoele zuiden, heeft de Romeinsche Geschiedenis, zedert de komst van den afstammeling des Troijaanschen *ÆNEAS*, *ROMULUS*, hetwelk 753 jaaren voor Christus geboorte gerekend werd, de bewondering tot zich getrokken.

Hare verrigtingen, die zich uitstrekten om het gantsche wereld-deel op haren wenk te doen bukken, verbaasde ieder opperregeerder van dit beneden-rond!—Hare gelukkige gevolgen deden elken bestuurder, hetzij van landen, steden of gehuchten sidderen, wanneer hun geest niet met die der Romeinen strookte!—Waar bij de oude volkeren de naam van *Romein* genoemd werd, drong eenen godlijke eerbied of eene vrees in de harten der inwooneren, aangezien hunne voortgangen, in de oogen der toenmaalige wereld-bewooners, als goddelijk beschouwd wierden.

In de 245 jaren, dat de Romeinen door koningen geregeerd wierden, zag men den geest niet uitbotten, welke het Romeinsche yolk van binnen koesterde. Dan naauwelijks waren deeze jaren vervlogen; naauwelijks had *JUNIUS BRUTUS* den heerszuchtigen *TARQUINIUS* verjaagd, toen hij bij het schenden der eer van *LUCRETIA*, de stad *Collatia* niet alleen, maar zelfs het gantsche Romeinsch gebied moest verlaten, of ieder Romeinsch hart tiitelde van het ijvervuur, om door deugd en vaderlandsliefde zich geächt, groot en geducht bij de geheele wereld te maaken.

In een Gemeenebest zich derhalven vormende, toonde de Vader wat hy voor't Vaderland—wat hij voor zijne zonen



was—de wreker der Romeinen, die onder het bestier van TARQUINIUS als een bespotteling leefde:—die de stein der Natuur verdoofde, voor zijn vaderland, dat door de dwinglandij der trotsche en opgeblazene hoogmoed van TARQUINIUS het keizerlijk juk was moede geworden, en daarom liever den beker tot op den bodem wilde uitdrinken, dan zich op nieuw onder zijn geweld te begeeven.... BRUTUS was het, die op het ontdekken van den slaaf VINDIICIUS, gewaar werd, dat zijne twee zonen TITUS en TIBERIUS, onder anderen met TARQUINIUS eene zamenzweering tegen den Romeinschen staat lielden, die zelf de vierschaar oprigte, en onder het bekendmaken der trouwloosheden zijner zonen; onder het uitspreken dezer woorden: " *Romeinen!* mijne zonen zijn mijne zonen " niet meer! spaart vrij tranen van medelijden, want " BRUTUS is liever zonder kinderen, dan dat hij zijn vaderland zonder vrijheid ziet!" geeft hij zelve den scherpregter het teken hun te onthoofden.....Met VALERIUS Romeinsch burgemeester zijnde, rukte hij, na dit volvoerde offer aan zijn vaderland, tegen de *Tarquiniussen* aan, en, schoon zijn leger overwinnaar was, sneuvelde hij door *Aruns Tarquinius*, die in hetzelfde oogenblik door hem geveld werd: over welken dood van BRUTUS de rouw der Romeinsche vrouwen zoo verre ging, dat zij openbaar zijn overlijden een jaar lang beweenden.

Rome, schoon van BRUTUS beroofd, was gelukkig no veele helden binnen en buiten hare muren te tellen, na dien het onophoudelijk te kampen had tegen binnen en buitenlandsche onlusten. TARQUINIUS zich van zijn rijk verstoken en zelfs geen mogelijkheid ziende de Romeinen te kunnen overwinnen, haalde PORSENNA over, tot het

verlenen van bijstand, ten einde daardoor in zijne waardigheid hersteld te worden.——Rome werd derhalven door PORSENNA belegerd; en na dat hij den berg Janiculus reeds had bemagtigd, benaauwde hij de stad zoodanig, dat voor de belegerde heklen niets anders, dan de uiterste ondernemingen, overschoten.

MUCIUS, een der belegerden, de nood van Rome zierde, trad manmoedig in den Raad, om verlof te verzoeken, van zich naar het leger van PORSENNA te mogen begeven, om door het ombrengen van den koning, de stad te verlossen, hetgeen hem dan ook werd toegestaan. Dan MUCIUS, in het leger, een ander dan den koning, bij misvatting, van het leven beroovende, werd hij gevat en bij het manmoedig ontdekken van zijn voornemen aan PORSENNA, stak hij zijne regter hand in het vuur, en liet die zonder ontzetting ten prooij der vlammen, zeggende tegen den koning, dat hij een der drie honderd Romeinen was, welken allen hem den dood hadden gezworen.—Over deze kloekmoedige daat ontzette PORSENNA zich zoodanig, dat hij met zijn leger afhiel en met de Romeinen vrede maakte.

Rome, over hare verlossing dankbaar, schonk MUCIUS den bijnaam van SCEVOLA (*linksch*;) en verplicht zijnde aan PORSENNA eenige gijzelaars te zenden, waaronder verscheide maagden waren, viel dit lot aan KLELIA ook te beurt, die, wars van slaverny, met eenigen harer lotgenooten den Tiber overzwom en aldus triumpherende binnen hare moederstad terugkeerde. Welk bestaan PORSENNA zulk een eerbied indrukte, dat hij KLELIA terugonthoofdt, haar van zijne hoogachting verzekering gaf en in

veiligheid naar Rome terugvoerde, zeggende verders:—  
 "Tegen het geslacht van *Mars* is geen oorlog te voeren,  
 "vermits de een door de vlam en de andere door de  
 "stroom de overwinning tot zich trekt."

Was het derhalven wel te verwonderen, dat met zoodanige harten het gansche wereld-gestel geschud werd? is het onbegrijpelijk, dat de toenmalige Gaulen, Bataven, Germaniers, Carthageniërs, en andere strijdbare volkeren, door hun eindelijk overwonnen werden? Was het te verwonderen, dat waar de Romeinsche standaard geplant werd, ook gelijktijdig de schrik door het gansche land heenvloog? Neen! *CAMILLUS* de schrik der Gaulen; *CERIALIS* die der Bataven en Germaniers, en *SCRIPTO* die der Carthageniërs, waren veldheeren voor wien alles bukte. Daarenboven had het anders alles temmende goud, geen vat op de Romeinsche staatsmänner, zoo als onder anderen blijkt uit *FABRICIUS*, die bij *PIRRUS* als onderhandelaar in Tarentum gezonden werd, en dezelve met goud, ware het mogelijk, trachtende te lokken, doch daarin niet kunnende slagen, poogde hij hem 's daags daaraanvolgende bevreesd te maken, door aan *FABRICIUS* op het onverwachts, eenen olifant te vertoonen, die nog nimmer door hem gezien was; dan *FABRICIUS* even gevoelloos voor dit dier, als voor het goud, antwoordde *PIRRUS* gantsch bezadigd: "Uw goud was gisteren en he-  
 "den uw ijslijk dier onmachtig; om mij in mijnen pligt te  
 "doen wankelen!"... Zoo getrouw *FABRICIUS* voor zijn vaderland was, even zoo getrouw was de Romeinsche burgemeester *REGULUS* voor zijn woord. Deze in den eersten Punischen oorlog eene scheepsvloot tegen de

Carthageniensers gebiedende, had; na wouleren van dapperheid verrigt te hebben, het ongeluk in 's vijands handen te vallen en naar Carthago gevoerd te worden: van waar men hem naar Rome zoud, met oogmerk tot 's vijands voordeel te werken, door voor zijn persoon alleen een groot getal vijandlijke krijgslieden te ontslaan, onder beding, dat wanneer hij in zijne zending niet slaagde, dan weder naar Carthago terug te keeren. REGULUS met deeze boodschap te Rome komende, bragt den Raad het nadeel zijner zending onder de oogen; deed hun opmerken hoe veel voordeel de vijand zoude winnen, met voor een gehoegzaam afgeleefd man een groot aantal strijd-bare krijgslieden terug te krijgen. De Raad keurde zijne gedachten goed, doch drong bij REGULUS zeer sterk aan, niet weder naar Carthago terug te keeren. Dan REGULUS was hiervoor doof; bragt den Raad zijn gegeven woord onder het oog, en na afscheid van zijne dierbaarste panden genomen te hebben, keert hij naar Carthago terug, alwaar men reeds berigt van zijne raadgevingen had ontvangen, waarover hij dan ook ter dood gedoemd werd, iets hetwelk hij bij zijn vertrek uit Rome reeds had voorzien.

Trouw en heldenmoed derhalven bij de Romeinen doorschitterende, was het geen wonder dat hun roem alomte opsteeg; dat zij onder den grooten SCIPIO, den Veldheer der Carthageniensers ASDEBUBAL en den Numidischen Koning SIFAX, met hunne gantsche magt, vernietigden; zoo wel als hunnen ergsten en geduchtsten vijand HANNIBAL, na dat hij de Spaansche stad Sagunthe verwoest, Spanjen veroverd, over de Alpische gebergten Italie met

schrik vervuld, en bij Canna de Romeinen zelfs tot wijken gebragt had! . . . . Geene pogingen van den Sirieschen koning ANTIOCHUS konden baten, daar hem de wet zelve werd voorgeschreven! . . . . De Romeinen deden alles voor hun zwaard bukken! . . . . Carthago,—dat trotsche Carthago!—werd door hen in een zevendaagsche brand ten prooi der vlammen gegeven, en aldus, even als het bloeiend Ilium, tot het *niet* teruggevoerd! . . . .

Wist de Romein buitenlandsche vijanden te straffen; wist hij hen die naar zijne vrijheid dongen, aan het wraakzwaard overtelceveren, hij wist zulks ook te doen, wanneer een zijner medeburgers ketenen voor hem bereidde.—CAJUS MARIUS, welke zevenmaal den bondelbijn in Rome voor zich zag heenvoeren en den Numidischen Koning JUGURTHA voor zijnen zegenwagen als een slaaf henen leiden,—CAJUS MARIUS door het menschelijke zwak van trotschheid te hevig bestormd wordende, werd aan de verachting overgeleverd, toen men ontwaar werd, dat hij een overweldiger zijner burgeren poogde te worden, en in zoo verre gehaat, dat toen een zijner slaven, op zijn verzoek, hem den levensdraad afkerfde, men aan zijn lijk geene begraafplaats vergunde, maar door de vlietende rivier hetzelfde liet wegspoelen! . . . . VALERIUS MAXIMUS de wisselvalligheid dezes mans schetzende, zegt in het slot derzelve zeer zinrijk! „Wat is 'er veranderlijker of onbestendiger, dan de staat van dezen man? Rekent men hem bij de ongelukkigen, dan is hij een der voornaamsten, en bij de gelukkigen, kan hij mede als een der gelukkigsten doorgaan.” En inderdaad had deze groote schrijver het niet ten onrechte, vermits MARIUS

in het gebied der Volscen, en wel te Arpinas, in den stulp geboren, en de zoon eens timmermans zijnde, door zijne kloekmoedigheid en zijn verstand het zoo verre wist te brengen, dat hij tot de hoogste waardigheid van het Romeinsch gebied zevenmaalen verheven werd; dat hij een leger van meer dan driemaalhonderd-duizend strijdbare mannen overmeesterde en gantsch Duitschland aan zijnen zegewagen hechte! . . . . *Gelukkig* was hij derhalven de vertrouweling zijner broederen en de schrik hunner harten te zijn. *Ungelukkig* daar hij, met het zelfsverwijt en den volkshaat overluden, hij den poel van Mitarnus en aan het Carthaagsche strand zijn levensonderhoud moest bedelen, en na deeze angstvallige tijdstippen, na de nieuwe beproeving om Rome aan zijne heerschzucht op te offeren, tot de laagste straf gedoemd te worden. . . . . Gaat men van dit straffe voorbeeld over tot het treurig lot van POMPEJUS den Grooten, die na in eenen oorlog van dertig jaren twee millioenen en ruim tachtig-duizend menschen te hebben verstrooid, gedood of gevangen genomen, na achthonderd-zes-en-zestig schepen in den grond geboord of versterd, en na vijftien-honderd en acht-en-dertig plaatsen en steden in onderwerping gebragt en de landen van het Meotische Meer tot aan de Roode zee te hebben doen bukken . . . . . ja, na dat hij de zeekusten van roovers had gezuiverd en het gebied van den oceaan hersteld; na dat hij overwinnaar was van Azie, Pontus, Armenië, Paflagonie, Cappadoëie, Cilicëie, Sirie, Scithië, de Joden, Albanen, Iboren, het eiland Crete, de Basternen, en, wat meer is, van de koningen Mithridates en Tigranes . . . . . na dat POMPEJUS dit alles had verrigt, werd hij niet

gespaard, maar moest voor hem bukken, wien hij scheen in den weg te leven..... JULIUS CÆSAR, jalousch over het geluk van POMPEJUS, vermits hij geen meester boven zich dulden wilde;—misnoegd dat POMPEJUS bij afwezigheid van CÆSAR in den Raad der Tienmannen had bewerkt, dat hij niet tot Romeinsch burgemeester was verkozen, berokkende eenen openbaren oorlog tusschen hem en POMPEJUS. .Geene banden, welken door het huwelijk gestrengeld waren, vermogten iets—jalousie en wraak hadden liet plan gesmeed; om de toenmaalige twee grootste mannen des aardbals, die beiden voor het belang van Romeu moesten strijden, tegen elkanderen in het harnasch te jagen. .Ter volvoering van dit rampzalig voornemen, rigten deze beide beroemde Veldheeren een leger op, waarmede zij elkanderen onophoudelijk teisterden. .Geene woedender gevechten werden geleverd, dan in deezen bloedigen strijd.... Dan hoe dapper POMPEJUS zijne krijgshelden ook ware, CÆSAR kreeg de overwinning aan zijne zijde. . . . In de Macedonische velden, waar de eindpalen van den roemruchtigen loopbaan dezes dapperen helds gesteld waren—in dat rampzalig oord, waar dainzende helden in het stof beten,—bij *Pharsalien* was het, dat de grootste overwinnaar overwonnen werd, zelfs zoodanig, dat hij over die zee, door welke hij kort te voren met den standaard der overwinning heen zwierde, als een vlugteling met een ongewoond vaartuig moest heen snellen, ten einde op het eiland Lesbos zijne veiligheid te zoeken, om zich vervolgens in de armen van den koning PROLEMEUS te werpen!.....

Was het lot van dezen held ongelukkig, dat van CÆSAR was niet minder ongunstig. Een tweede MARIUS zijnde,

trachte hij, na het geen hem in den weg stondt te hebben weggeruimd, zich van het oppergezag meester te maaken, en gaf zich den titel van *altoosduurend Gezaghebber*. Zoodanige aanmatiging strookte geensziints met de vrijheidlievende denkbeelden der Romeinen, waarom dan CÆSAR in het midden van den Senaat ontziend werd, door het hoofd der zaamgezworenen, BRUTUS: afstameling van hem, die den moed bezat, TARQUINIUS te verdrijven en zijn zoons als een offer aan het vaderland te wijden!

Was het bestek dezer Leerrede niet te bekrompen, welk een ruim veld schoot 'er dan nog overig—welk eene stof was 'er dan niet voorhanden, om uit de gevallen der Romeinen leerzame lessen te trekken. Dan te beperkt in deze schetsende Leerrede zijnde, houde men het ten goede, dat 'er niet breed uitgeweid wordt, over de verrichtingen van MARCUS ANTONIUS. Reeds is 'er genoeg gezegd, om de wisselvalligheid van het menschelijk lot te doen zien, dan dat zij nog zoude behoeven vermeerderd te worden, met die van dezen rusteloosen Veldheer, welcher onder het Romeinsch Driemadschap behoorende; en die door zijn huwlijk met de Egiptische koningin CLEOPATRA, het einde van zijn geluk daarzag; vermits den keizer AUGUSTUS, met wiens zuster ANTONIUS getrouwd was, dit bedrijf zoo envel opnam, dat hij ANTONIUS beoorloogde, overwon, en noodzaakte zichzelf om het leven te brengen!... Over welk voorval CLEOPATRA zoo zeer getroffen werd, dat zij ter voorkoming van in de handen des vijands te vallen, het wreede besluit nam, zich op eene wijze ter dood te brengen, waarvan de geschiedenissen



geen voorbeeld opleveren; daar zij aan haren boezem twee leventige adders plaatste, die haren dood bewerkten!.....

De lof van CATO en CICERO, die de zeden en de zamenzwering van CATALINA met zoo veel vuurs uitboezenden, is mede te groot om in zijn geheel te melden. Genoeg zij het om over het gevoel en de vaderlandsliefde van CATO te kunnen oordeelen, wanneer men weet, dat hij liever den dood dan de slavernij verkoos, en zich derhalven om het leven bracht, ten einde niet onder het geweld van CESAR te bukken: wordende CICERO door het Driemanschap vervolgd en ter dood gebracht. Geen melding wordt 'er mede gemaakt van die laatste dappere Romeinen CASSIUS en BRUTUS, die de vrijheid van hun land nog poogden te verdedigen: het bestek is te kort om al het gedenkwaardige, met de vereischte kleuren, afte-schetsen: waarom men dan ten einde zal snellen, met te zeggen, hoe veele helden uit haren schoot waren geteld; hoe veel getrouwheid 'er plaats greep, Rome konde zich voor het altoos rollende noodlot mede niet beveiligen. Waren de heerschappijen der Assiriërs, Meders, en Persen, ten gronde gedaald; hadden de Macedoniërs de wisselvalligheid van het fortuin ondergaan, de Romeinen konden zich mede niet bewaaren... Zij die op hunne gedenkpenningen zich *gelukkig, onoverwintlijk, en eeuwig* noemden, vielen als alle andere volkeren gevallen waren!..... En wat is van dat gedenkwaardig volk overgebleven? Niets anders dan de bloote naam, vermits thans in de plaats zelve, een Romein ver te zoeken zoude zijn..... Hoe treurig is de beschouwing, wanneer men van een volk, dat haren *erstoel* tot aan de wolven verliefte, niets meer

vindt dan een dood, een krachteloos overblijfel! . . . . .  
 Hadden de *Tarquiniussen* niet zoo barbaarsch over een volk gehandeld, dat de dapperheid van ROMULUS en TULLIUS HOSTILIUS met verwondering beschouwde; —dat de godsvrucht van NUMA eerbiedigde en de minzaamheid van ANKUS MARCIUS hoogschatte; Rome hadt zich nimmer tot een Gemeenebest gevormdt! . . . . .  
 En was het eerste vuur in het hart der Romeinen gebleeven, —hadden de vonken van heldenmoed in hunnen boezem, met dezelfde gloed blijven tintelen; —hadt den slaap hunne oogleden niet bedekt, toen de verwijfdheid heimelijk hunne harten bekreep; Rome had nimmer op nieuw eenen scepter over haar zien zwaaijen —en een Gemeenebest gebleeven! . . . . .

Dat dan de val van Rome eene les voor de gantsche wereld zij; —dat men met nut 'er leerzaamheid uittrekke, —en hoe voldaan zal den nakomeling zich achten, geene reden te vinden, van deeze treurige uitgalming van zich te moeten laten gaan: WAAR IS UWE GROOTHEID! . . . . Hoe voldaan zullen onze naneeven zijn, wanneer zij van de volkeren der achttiende en negentiende eeuwen zullen kunnen zeggen: *Zij lieten zich door geene trotschheid verblinden; geene verwijfdheid boeide hunne zintuigen, en daarom zijn WIJ gelukkig!*



ANSWER TO BOUNAPARTE'S SPEECH TO THE  
COUNCIL OF COMMERCE, dated March 31, 1811,  
and his Reply to the Address of the Ionian Isles, Aug.  
18, 1811.

YOU say, "the Berlin and Milan Decrees are the laws of my Empire, so far as regards neutral commerce." If so, then the English will persevere in the enforcement of their Orders in Council. Besides, what favour, then, let me ask, can the Americans expect from you, if the English are not pleased to give them the freedom of the seas? The fate of American commerce is of course decided. You say "All commercial relations with England must cease."—Wherefore? To complete our ruin—to make us slaves, and our children soldiers. This is not a new plan; it is only your old policy, for from the beginning of your career your language has been—"No treaty of commerce with England; the English may do what they can, and so will I." Shortly after, you began to prohibit the importation of many English goods, which formerly were introduced. All people of sense foresaw this to be the first foundation of misunderstanding between two neighbours; for which reason I think you are the aggressor in the war, and the beginner of all our misfortunes.

You give us to understand that you will shortly compel all persons on the Continent to withdraw their funds from England; but you know, as well as myself, that many, in that case, will be obliged to diminish their rank, others will be reduced to poverty, and to many, life itself will be a burthen. Be prudent, sir, and humane.—You say, "I wish for peace." But I fear your first demand from England will be the *status quo*. The English will make

this demand of you on the Continent. You will not hear England, and England will not listen to you. You wish for guarantees in case you should make peace: this is just what the English want from you. You erect Holland into a kingdom, some misunderstanding arises between the King and you, and you turn him out. In short, you unite kingdoms, countries, towns, and rivers, to France, and disunite them according to your veering thoughts. Nothing but inconstancy is certain to you. You say, "Some have become bankrupts in France by their extravagant speculations." But, sir, many have been ruined, and many more will be so, by your bitter Decrees. You cunningly mention the former, and omit the latter. You say, "The merchants blame, in high terms, my measures, and say that I am badly advised." If your own people have a bad opinion of your conduct, who will praise you? Besides, consider they are French merchants, and not strangers; many of them venerable by age and virtue, possessing a consummate knowledge of the wants and miseries of the country; many of them were formerly Members of the State, and knew France and the world before you were born; and to such men, sir, you think yourself superior in knowledge: pity much your wretched situation, but much more those who are and shall be the victims of it. Moreover, should you remember no other of your mad projects but your erroneous step of going to Spain, and how unwilling you were to listen to good counsel before you embarked in that shameful business, this alone ought to cause the high thoughts in your brain to sink into your feet, and make you think that you are no better than others, who eat, drink, and sleep, and take

wives and no wives, marry and unmarried, and so forth. *Qu' en pensez-vous?* Against England you will be armed hand and foot. So was Saicho Pancha. — But, wherefore? to do nothing. You speak and proclaim aloud: so children shout when they pass a church-yard by night, to disguise their fear. You talk of the injurious consequences produced here by the interruption of commerce with the Continent; but, Sir, if you think by these means to accomplish your designs, then you must say that an eighth part of the resources being stopped will be sufficient to accomplish them. You say, “England is overwhelmed with paper.” But at the same time she is not deficient in gold, when she wants it. You cannot be ignorant of this. To speak concisely, when I have a bank-note of one pound, at the same time I say that I have twenty shillings: these are synonymous terms. The inference I leave to you. You boast that you have 200 millions in your private treasury at the Thuilleries; but, Sir, are the people rich because you are? You entertain the people with saying, “Chemistry will produce sugar, coffee, and indigo;” which are truly chemical or chimerical promises; for you know better. You should say openly that the people on the Continent may amuse themselves in doing and living without these and many other things; but, Sir, the remembrance of these articles, which they enjoyed formerly with ease, and the happy situation of other nations who now enjoy them in abundance, cannot but produce gloomy and sorrowful thoughts, which will endure as long as you reign. You wish for maritime commerce; but, Sir, if you wish it with French Colonies, it is too late — they are gone. If you endeavour to go to the Colonies of other nations, to

beg colonial produce for your manufacturers. I wish you would go as a stranger, since you are a stranger to us, and not in the name of the French people, who are more noble minded. You say, "The English have better Admirals, and that is a great advantage: we may lose one, two, three battles; we will gain the fourth, by the simple and natural reason, that the weaker must give way to the stronger." But, Sir, suppose the number of vessels and mariners to be equal on both sides, do you think that your argument is conclusive? For my own part, my algebra and metaphysical rules stop here. I hope that you will explain yourself in another thesis, or in a treatise on a new logic. By this declaration you show how little you value the lives of others, though life is as dear to each individual as your's is to yourself. You give yourself the title of Napoleon I. but take the title of Catiline II. and it will be proper—for, as he was the scourge of Rome, so you are of France, and the disturber of the world. Again, whether you will make our grand-children happy is uncertain at least; certain it is, however, you change our short life into a long miserable one. Tell us what name to give him who conquers people only to make them wretched. The Romans subdued Nations, but not their laws and liberties.

ENGELSCH  
*SPRAAKWIJZEN, &c.*

DE  
 LEERLING VOORGELEGD  
 TE  
 VERDUITSCHEN.

**M**ANY a trap is laid to ensnare the feet of youth.

We should subject our fancies to the government of reason.

We shall not be the happier for possessing talents and affluence, unless we make a right use of them.

The truly good mind is not dismayed by poverty, afflictions, or death.

The comeliness of youth are modesty and frankness; of age, condescension and dignity.

We may be playful, and yet innocent; grave, and yet corrupt. It is only from general conduct that our true character can be portrayed.

To recommend virtue to others, our lights must shine brightly, not dully.

In all our reasoning, our minds should be sincerely employed in the pursuit of truth.

Rude behaviour and indecent language are peculiarly disgraceful to youth of education.

A judicious arrangement of studies facilitates improvement.

Gratitude is a forcible and active principle in good and generous minds.

Neither time nor misfortunes should erase the remembrance of a friend.

We should have sense and virtue enough to recede from our demands, when they appear to be unreasonable.

A favour conferred with delicacy doubles the obligation.

The precepts of a good education have often recurred in the time of need.

Any thing committed to the trust and care of another is a deposit.

Judicious abridgements often aid the studies of youth.

In many pursuits, we embark with pleasure, and land sorrowfully.

We may be very busy to no useful purpose.

Health and peace, the most valuable possessions, are obtained at small expense.

True happiness is an enemy to pomp and noise.

Licentiousness and crimes pave the way to ruin.

Philosophers agreed in despising riches as the encumbrances of life.

Wars are regulated robberies and piracies.

Fishes increase more than beasts or birds, as appears from their numerous spawn.

The pyramids of Egypt have stood more than three thousand years.

It is laudable to inquire before we determine.

Many things are plausible in theory which fail in practice.

Learning and knowledge must be attained by slow degrees; and are the reward of diligence and patience.

THE END.

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*T. Hamblin, Printer, Sugar Loaf Court, Garlick-Hill.*









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