

D 32

Carst. Helicog.

(184)

R. F. Pedersen

D 32

Skænket til Ribe Katedralskoles
Bibliothek

af
C. P. Kallundsen Pedersen

Lov af
P. J. Pedersen, senere Løft.
Jomfr. i Ribe 1895 - 1914.

B. S. R.

18.814

A. I.

Lange Mita

i Læghjæderi

Ribe Cathedralskoles **III^{te} Klasse, A**

af

P. J. Pedersen.

Dag 6. 19^{te} November 1858.



III. A

No. 1. I smilla Givduuna fann Gu.
lann, donnamu og voru norðrifi.
Lofðu niðrlegt þess lögfróða
gu en lögfróðu Engilfróða?

No. 2. Al þorðilla og þorðara Þorru.
þorru - Hryggur.

No. 3. Erit Þorðaraðari lögfróðu.

No. 4. smilla Þorðara þar al lögfróða.
þorðara. Þorðara þar al lögfróða.
þorðara?

No. 5. al þorðara Þorðara lögfróðu.
þorðara. Þorðara lögfróðu.

No. 6. smilla lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara?

No. 7. smilla lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
[b. al þorðara þorðara þorðara þorðara?]

No. 8. Al lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.

No. 9. þorðara al lögfróðu þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.

No. 10. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.

No. 11. al lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.

[b. I smilla lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.]

No. 12. Þorðara lögfróðu þorðara.

No. 13. Þorðara lögfróðu þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.

No. 14. smilla lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.

No. 15. Þorðara lögfróðu þorðara.

No. 16. I lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.

No. 17. smilla lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.
þorðara. lögfróðu þorðara þorðara.

[illegible]

de Maat den meest godt waard, inden at een Dooper befoelen faa
alderet at opfluyes Doop, at een Dooper eenen befoelen wa-
ren, minste lige faa viderwende. Men det kan een figg
— og det her er da ogsaa i den følgende Betragtning solde fast
gaa — at det her kan gaa faaleder, og at det ogsaa ofte viderwende.
faa det her blivende. —

Disse ifølge sig faa sig faa til den Hinder viderwende aandelige
saa lige aandelige. Høsten. faa vil lige sig til Al, og Al det end
det, faa kan lige sig til alle faa liden sig, til, faa faa ellers en
den Hinder det end, og lige sig faa alle faa ellers en at faa at en.
den faa solde den den alle viderwende. Omgang med andre
Mennesker, viderwende sig, ellers en den, liden ellers en den en
det, faa liden viderwende i Hinder en, og det kan faaleder viderwende viderwende
gaa, at faa faa at meget aandelige Al det gaa det Hinder af det
faa faaleder i det Hinder. Lige faa faa en faaleder M-
ning en faa liden, ja den Hinder. faa liden faa
den viderwende sig til Hinder en det, det er at Mennesker viderwende
lige, til Hinder en Hinder. faa mangen en Hinder viderwende at det
ellers gaa faaleder, at faa viderwende Hinder af liden Hinder er den
vender til at liden en al det Hinder, en det Hinder og
Ogfaaleder, ja viderwende en, at den en Hinder til, viderwende faa med at
liden viderwende Mennesker faa faa Hinder og liden, og
faa at faa, at det, faa faa lige, meget gaa liden sig, liden i
vender med Hinder en at faaleder Hinder. Men viderwende
den faa en ogsaa ifølge gaa, at at faaleder Mennesker, den
vender en viderwende til at liden, lige liden og liden med
faaleder sig i den Hinder, for en viderwende at viderwende Hinder.
gel, den liden liden faa liden liden Hinder til Hinder, og faa
fender det ellers, faa gaa liden og liden i faa liden
vender, og viderwende liden liden liden liden liden.

[illegible]

get af det, dog for gaaes advarsel. Han saa den Højsaaelse for
at gaae Lørdag, dog med den gode tanke, at om, som forsonnes
alligevel. Alsdrygt, og kongen for det gode, dog at det ikke om, som
anden Menneſke forsonne, naar som blot den som den til det. *Examples af*
se at den i de blandede hager. — *Holberg eller*

Daalede og de mange Menneſker, som den. Thidende det med *Holberg eller*
for at blive fildet, og naar det for, da vil det ogsaa give sig
tilgaaende: som yder det for. Lørdag og Lørdag og en falden Lørdag
Lørdag, som den vil vil som yder den med den. som for
for alder det gaaende vil den for Lørdag, som Lørdag den med
for det Højsaaelse, og som den med den for af den vil at det og
for den med den angivelig. som med den for den om den, da
yder som det alder den som den Lørdag, som den med den
for det i det Højsaaelse og den med den, for som for
ingen af den i det, da den om. som med den med den, at som
alder den med den for den, som som vil den for det med den i
Lørdag, som den med den, og man vil den med den og den
den med den. Man kan af den for den af den med den
Lørdag, som som alder den med den for den, som om
for, som Holberg for, med den, den med den og den med den
om, som vil at den, som med den som den. som som den for
som som Holberg, om den med den. Lørdag, for den om den
den med den. Den om den Lørdag for den med den
for den af den med den, som med den med den, for som som
den, som den med den om den for den med den, den med den
den med den med den. Den og den med den i den for
den med den, da om som den med den, som den med den
om den, den som den, at som den for den som, som
den om vil som af den med den, og som den med den

[illegible][illegible]

valte Mand, ligesom forholdsvis en affør Vilgorn af det Mestjøl
ly, og man kan alligevel med Grund betragte det mange Aarsind
de indvies for Liv til Helvede: 'Hvort, naar blis i en god
som 1' —

Uge

Ket

20 1858. —
11

Kærlige Trosninger foreskik der i den kristne Kirke ved
deres Konstantins Overgang til Kristendommen?

Da det forhen som sijsk Betsvend som tabte sin Vise og Dels
flor sig selv, da troen gaa de gamle Guds bøger, da al gudbar,
da og med det i Offen en anden Vise sig selv, idet Jesus Kristus
Hvad som Betsvend, blis selv. Kristus borte og besygtede sin Lære med
sit Ord, som Betsvend borte af sin, og viduen og videns videns
eftergængende Lys sig, som og som Betsvend de gamle, videns si
de forrige Betsvend. Man kunde sige om, at eftergængende,
da som for at af de nye forrige de Betsvend: Sommevis, som si
som, som sijsk Betsvend sijsk sijsk Betsvend, som sijsk
som den Betsvend Betsvend har i sig selv Betsvend til sit Betsvend, det var
i den Grad som sijsk, at det sijsk Betsvend sijsk sijsk Betsvend
lang de, noget Betsvend som sijsk Betsvend som sijsk Betsvend
og Kristus videns Betsvend Betsvend som sijsk Betsvend
Betsvend sijsk de som sijsk Betsvend Betsvend, de som sijsk Betsvend
og sijsk sijsk Betsvend Betsvend som sijsk Betsvend, de som sijsk Betsvend
Betsvend i Betsvend Betsvend Betsvend. De som sijsk Betsvend,
og andes gaa den Betsvend sijsk den Grad af Betsvend, som
sijsk Betsvend Betsvend som sijsk Betsvend. Man kunde, som sijsk
de som sijsk Betsvend Betsvend i den gamle Betsvend og man og
ly Betsvend og sijsk som sijsk Betsvend Betsvend, som sijsk Betsvend
de de Betsvend den almindelige Betsvend, og den Betsvend Betsvend

[illegible]

Parting Journal

Santem byggesliged de Kristne fan sørgel, naar alle Ligeind
fær Medhjælper til Naaglen, betragte den som sin offrede
Modstander, og den Hæms, der faaer gaafvælgte mællene de
for de Medhjælper, der doges og fan Vælling, en Hæms mællene
Kristendommen og jøde. afkast, og med Konstantin forord
den forste. Derat blev Kristendoms jødeligfødselstid gaadit end den,
og Kristendommen var altsaa med det Rædder forat til Hæms
religion; og om end Konstantin ikke lod sig lide som Kristne
inden den End tid for den Tid, som han naar den for den Tid af
betragte Kristendommen som Hæmsfærd, og selvsagt og fan
som den befrygtede Religion, som Platon Religion. —

Men en faaer den Ligeindfærd, som den, at en Lige, for at faa
forord og forfølgte, som glædelig blev forat til end og at naar
den angik mællene, hinde den end den som betydelige Solger
faaer for Lige som for den Ligeindfærd. Der selvsagt som
var end med den, for at som med end den med de Kristne
en, blev end med den med de Kristne som forfølgte, de Kristne
en naar end den Ligeindfærd for den gæstfærdige Ligeindfærd
Lige, som som og fan blev end den til den end de de Ligeindfærd
for, de Ligeindfærd end den end at forfølgte for at Ligeindfærd
til Ligeindfærd, alle for at mællene Ligeindfærd den Ligeindfærd for
de end de Ligeindfærd end at Ligeindfærd med de Ligeindfærd den
Ligeindfærd, ingen Ligeindfærd end end Ligeindfærd den end den
en med Ligeindfærd og Ligeindfærd for at Ligeindfærd den Ligeindfærd, naar
for Ligeindfærd i Ligeindfærd, og om end Ligeindfærd den end den
forfølgte for den Ligeindfærd, de Ligeindfærd med Kristendommen blev
for end de Ligeindfærd for end forfølgte, og de Ligeindfærd for i Ligeindfærd
for Ligeindfærd den Kristne, for Ligeindfærd end den for Ligeindfærd
Ligeindfærd, at Ligeindfærd end den end den for Ligeindfærd.

Naar nu lige forfjæret, da kunde den store Sønneadling aldrig
være færdig at betyngeliges Tid, og den forresten for Tidligt, at de
Sønneadlinges Tid til at betyngeliges, som al ordentlig Placetansind
og al altsam. Læbaserne i den kende indtøgete til det forfjæret
ifølge, hvilket meget ligger med en stor, men som
rigtig. Læbaserne den Tid, da de angik det, samt end til
i flere mindre Placetansind. — Hvad færdig de Gæstlige angik,
at, da færdig den store Helligs ætendeliges meget, den var
det for, forfjæret den Tidligere færdig med en stor, og
himmelske den Tid, da de færdig den Tidligere, og altsam
inden den Placetansind for det Læbaserne til den Tid, da
færdig, men, at Gæstlige den færdig nedolige ifølge, den
betyngeliges færdig den færdig den Tid Tidligere. —

[illegible]

facultus i Kirken i Aaret 1225. Og omvendt pindt det Kirkehus sig til saad-
sagt for saadant Bærg, at bestaa med de indvortes Sogfolk, saa var
de der, allerede opstaaet forskjellige Betænkninger i det Kirkehus Kirke, der
niste skulde afgaa for hinanden. Og Kirke Betænkninger var især
den almindelige uenighed, ved den Lyg til at ville fordybe sig i Gud
Hjems og for den var det da ogsaa, at mange saadanne Skred og
naar saadanne Opvindinge. Jaa her i Lyngskov af det 4. Aar
først da en først borte, naar man stier, de opstillede den Grundset-
ning, at Kirken, om end uendelig, som over alle Maaskefter,
de var open anden og ringere Ration end Lægen, ja saag sig
saa end, ligesom til en Ration af den. Jaa Lyg og Skid,
de saar formodt disse mange Meninger af det Kirkehus Skred,
men deri fandt mange Bølgninger, og opstillede med end skulde
i Modsigelse til den saadanne Kirkehus den om, at den var et Skred
Lægen. I den formodt saadanne Konstantin den om det til,
at den var omvendt og endelig af det Kirkehus den, men deri saar
de at det var en for alvorlig. Kædet til, at den var den Maad
Lægen skulde. Jaa Kirkehuset blev altsaa saadanne altsaa
Kirken, og for den deri den af det for den Maad, at Kirken
blev for det til det til den. Den Kirken den saar altsaa
de indvortes sig saadanne at det var endelig at indvortes den, og vi
se saadanne, at ogsaa alle barbare til det Kirkehuset sig til
na Kirken, for de var om det den saar la Lyg Kirkehuset.
Jaa Konstantin skulde sig til Kirken i Grundsetningen, for den
ogsaa den gamle Eftersk Maaske, de var en saadanne Kirkehuset
saa, blev altsaa for sig skulde, og Kirken skulde altsaa saar end og
det i Kirken, men saar det end og den der, de saar Kirkehuset
selv skulde saar sig til det. — Mange andre Opvindinge skulde
sig Kirkehuset i Kirkehuset af andre om Kirken. Kirkehuset, —

de Kristne Gudsdyne sa sandt detlige ordt meget finget og
den al yder Glæde. Men da vi Kristendomme bleve som et til
Kærligheds, da mange af de gamle Gudsdyne bleve af
langtids som Kristne Kister, efter at først Kisten var blevet for
den som Lige og den fællede Kristendomme, som blev Gudsdyne,
den ogsaa som Gudsdyne og Gudsdyne. Men det var Kisterne og
anden Gudsdyne i Kisterne, og Kisterne som Gudsdyne da den som
en Kister Gudsdyne og Gudsdyne Kisterne, ligesom alle de Gudsdyne
Gudsdyne ligesom til den Gudsdyne Gudsdyne Kisterne, de som
de endte med at alle den Kristne Kister i de Gudsdyne alle de
Gudsdyne Gudsdyne, den som Gudsdyne Gudsdyne Gudsdyne.
Allerede da begynde man ogsaa at med stor Kærlighed
af den fællede Gudsdyne Gudsdyne, og alle de den som Gudsdyne
Kister. Men Gudsdyne Kisterne Kisterne, Gudsdyne Kisterne,
være til det fællede Gudsdyne og den Gudsdyne Kisterne men det Kister,
den Kister Kister Gudsdyne Gudsdyne, og end den fællede Gudsdyne.
Men end den Gudsdyne Gudsdyne, Kisterne Kisterne, de blev af mange
Kister for alle den Kristne Kisterne, men det som Gudsdyne
Kister Kister Gudsdyne. Men den fællede Kisterne Gudsdyne
Gudsdyne end den Gudsdyne, som blev det som Kisterne
Kister for den Gudsdyne Kisterne at som Gudsdyne den Kisterne,
Gudsdyne, da den Kisterne Gudsdyne af Kisterne Kisterne, de
Kister, den fællede Kister, som Gudsdyne. Det blev den som Kisterne
den fællede Kisterne at Gudsdyne at Kisterne Kisterne Gudsdyne,
Kisterne Kister Kisterne Kisterne Kisterne Kisterne Gudsdyne og Kisterne
Kisterne.

Da det var den, at de fællede Kisterne Kisterne Kisterne Gudsdyne,
Kisterne Kister Kisterne Kisterne Kisterne Kisterne Kisterne,
Kisterne Kister Kisterne Kisterne Kisterne Kisterne Kisterne.

1829

LIII

[Hvorvidt er det gunstigt at være udelukkende med sig selv?]

LIII

Reformationens Indflydelse paa det danske Sprog
Udvikling.

Sprogformen er lært til taal,
 Naar Lægen og naar Land fjænger,
 Løsteland inden Modermaal
 Et fjæstet Land den Tænger.
 Det er Bygges. Tænger, goud;
 Dammene Tænger er jeg ind,
 Skindet er dammene fjæstet.

Saaledes synges Gjentagelse, og faaer det, at den Byg for Lyt
 kan faaet gaa en gjennem Løsteland, den faaer faa inden
 Dammene for Gaaet, og den faaer faa i 1848, naar faa taler
 indfæstet, og den faaer faa den 1848 faaet. Goud med gaaet
 Dammene, og den dammene bygges og dammene faaer,
 I Løsteland. faa det dægt for Bygges. Goud, indet en fjæstet
 af, faa faa 1848 blot villet indfæstet Dammene Koud af
 Løsteland. faa faa og faa villet indfæstet Løsteland det Byg,
 faa faa Løst og afte villet ^{den} indet Løst, gaaet Moder-
 maal. Og det er 1848 alene med Løsteland, faa faa for Byg
 Løsteland, og faa mange andre Løsteland, Løsteland er indfæstet, faa
 faa indfæstet faa i faa Løsteland. Dammene faa
 udfæstet Løst faa det Løst, at fjæstet Løsteland alle udfæstet
 Løsteland og Indfæstet faa faa, og faa dammene.
 faa faa det Bygges. Goud og faa faaet Løst med det gaaet
 Løsteland, naar og naar indfæstet faaet faa indfæstet og
 faa faaet faa Løsteland, og den udfæstet Løsteland, den

[illegible]

rettet, og de fleste værdige fæledest dage hans tilføjede til en
 uendelige Uvirsøfethed, naar Dødsen al Undervisning forsvan
 som Latine. Dets Alminden var udfødt, og det var fæledest affaa
 en Tilfølgende, at der enden ikke Lunde fæledest sig, og
 den fæledest sig med Lethet, fæledest med Lethet og fæledest
 meget Lethet til, at det Lethet Lethet Lethet fæledest fæledest.
 Cyffar under Waltemar Lethet og fæledest fæledest og med Lethet
 den Lethet Lethet fæledest og fæledest, navnlig da under
 Lethet af Dødsen, og Christoffer af Dødsen og den fæledest Lethet
 Lethet fæledest, og den Lethet Lethet fæledest, i fæledest
 fæledest fæledest og fæledest fæledest, og fæledest fæledest
 med Lethet Lethet fæledest og fæledest fæledest. —

Det var det, at Reformationen foregik, som førte den nye
nysgtsomhed, at den kaldte sig den ^{ny} reformation fra alder
at blive omvendt af det bytte. Der efter at det var ble-
vet klart for Luther selv, fandt han egentlig vilde, nemlig
en fuldstændig reformation af det kirkelige, kirkeligt,
hvorby ofte reformatoren at foretog den nye. Der i 5. år
og 10. år under Reformationen af den danske kirke, og det
varde det lange, før det gik i fulde dampene fremad
en Mand, der var begyndt til ^{at} gøre sig at gennemføre den
store forandring. Den Mand var Hans Tausen. Han
fandt mange forhindringer, kaldte sig selv den kristne, som han
virkte til Læring for Menneskene, og hans Digt de blott
være for, fandt det dog egentlig var for en frygtelig, stor
del, der skilte sig selv, og som han fandt sig selv
fandte, at det var, og Reformationen blev endelig fuld-
borede gennemført på den dag i 1536.

Second floor, Jefferson, Richmond, Va. -
 Received by the Librarian for the Lib. of Congress, 1856.
 Received by the Librarian for the Lib. of Congress, 1856.
 Received by the Librarian for the Lib. of Congress, 1856.

[illegible]

Hvad forstaaes ved den menneskelige Villie Tricket, og
 hvad Betegnelse har den form? -

for aluminum.

[illegible]

Men blandt de mange floer og fæstlige Læver, som man
mødte fornemmelige Vel er begyndt med fransøserne, men
vi dog mestendelst de fine Miller Læver. Vi foresaa for
med den skønn i den Tid, som sætter os i stand til at bestemme
til at udgaa, og til at udstaliggjøre det, vi have bestemt, men
deres stilling og afstand fra hinanden er meget anderledes.

[illegible]

fælledes som ni kjænde fæm, kjærlig og algt, at ni skulle gje
 ve, hvad Andet er, og dog se ni jo daglig framme Mennesker
 gjeve sig, flydende i sjældne Løfter, ja de fringes ikke en Dag,
 siden at afbrude Mennesket jo fringes, ud som altsam frukt Hæ
 mellen det And og det Gode, som Miller er for. — Ja Gud vilde
 vis det jo endog ligesom frukt i sit Ord, naar som Ladet sine
 Løfter omgives til det Gode og sine Ord om det And det And byr
 til os, I det var jo uindvundne, naar det var som fæm, de
 vadede om det enkelte Mennesket, det flydende og ladet det
 Miller. — Mennesket er af Holboms befæmt til det Gode,
 som skal se en dygtig Mand, naar som Jordbruket vilde
 ni fæm af, at ni valgte det Gode, naar ni ikke tillige Læ
 de valgte det Profet. I er ingen dygt, ingen dygt fæm
 Læ til, siden de som stiller sig, fringes ingen for den, u
 den at de som vider Læ og Læ til det Profet.
 fæm for os, og al Læ er vilde er en fuld Mennesk
 Uendelighed, som ni i den fæm for Miller til at valgte
 mellem det Gode, og det, Læ som fæm er: Gode, ni vil
 de da ikke mere frukt, ni vilde mere frukt til at fæm
 de vider. Al dygt vilde vider, I det var ikke os,
 de fringes, ni skulle ifølge den fæm Læ gjeve det And,
 ni Læ som fæm fæm ingen fæm, I det var igen
 Miller fæm ikke Mæm til at fringes os til at fringes den,
 og vilde den fæm fæm and, da naar ni Læ til
 at adlyde. —

at aðlyd. —
Við fæm fælaðs fast megingu þess, at þessum fæla
Willis á fæi, at fæm fast afþvingun, þessum i meot
þess, at þessum fæla, ja þessum og þessum fæla þess, og
at þessum fælaðs alþess i þessum fæla, meot þessum

der offen sit, som kalder demod. Nu siger, at Gud er alvidende.
forladt kan det da være muligt, at Menneskene kan
gaa, ~~uden~~ ^{deres} viden, naar Gud har bestemt alle forud? Da
maa jo da nødvendigt følge dem som Gud, Mennesket
maa være indført da bestemt Gængsler, som Gud forud ved.
Hj! Gud vil gaa forud alt, hvad det enkelte Menneske vil
gjøre, som villende for, naar det er langt fra, at Mennesket
med Gængslerne for, fordi Gud forud vil gaa. Nu. Det er
en fængsel med den Døds, der vil gaa og vil gaa, og
som en alt Tilfældet ender det som forud det vil gøre, - det
er som Gud vil det. Men en anden fængsel Tilfælde
end det Mennesket, der er ender Mennesket og det
fængsel med Mennesket for Mennesket og Gud Alene.

Nu siger, Gud er alvidende, men forladt kan da Mennesket
Mennesket være for. Det forud jo dog ender med Gud Mennesket
at Mennesket vil det ender, og som ender jo da det som.
Maa det at forud det, forud jo al den som og det at
den i den Alene, da som som Mennesket for Mennesket Nu,
forud alle som forud der som ender Mennesket. Gud kan det, dog for
alt, hvad som vil, men forud som det vil, og som ender. Det
ligger som den ender ender, og det er jo som den
som ender ender ender, at som ender, ^{forud for Mennesket} som ender
til at gøre, hvad som det vil, men vil vil som det ender
Mennesket det for Mennesket, som vil det som ender Mennesket
som Mennesket ender ender, men den ender jo dog ender in,
da den i som Alene. Men Man ender vil det forud, at
naar alle Mennesket forladt ender som den til at gøre,
forud de vil, det ender ender, da ender som Gud ender.
forud alle ender til ender, men ender ender ender som som

Jæm dem, der ikke blot for sig selv, men ogsaa opfordre Hverand. Jeg
 vil se ikke tilfældet, men end Menneskenes Jæmtinger gaar til de
 forfæjllingens Sider; saa lader Forfæjlling dig det hele jaalende, at de
 af det i sig selv And. Sammen noget Gode. Jeg vil se den uendel.
 de Person, der for sig selv det And, men for hele Mennesken. Jæm til
 lader altsaa det And, saa at det endelste Mennesken i sig for sig for
 sig selv, men lader det Gode til det Gode. — At dette i sig selv.
 lader os at skille, som det er meget uanfægtigt ved at forfæjlling
 og gem at tilfæjllingens forfæjlling os, at det at indse,
 og derfor er det da ogsaa, at det for lader til forfæjlling. Mellem
 valser det som uendeligt det ind for, at Gud altsaa ikke forfæjlling
 for Alene altsaa, da for forfæjlling Mennesken for Mellem
 som uendeligt det forfæjlling, at det altsaa ikke lader ved det altsaa
 noget sig selv. Mennesken, men at det endelste mere noget sig selv, efter
 som uendeligt det forfæjlling Mennesken forfæjlling forfæjlling, ogsaa
 uendeligt Mennesken forfæjlling Mennesken, som lader det Mennesken
 for. And er ogsaa det for det Mennesken lader til det Mennesken
 sig, at det, da for ikke lader ved Mennesken, men blot
 Mennesken, og at Mennesken altsaa, efter at for sig selv sig selv. Jæm af
 for, indse sig selv. — Men for forfæjlling det forfæjlling
 for os, er indse sig selv. (Jæm 3, VII, B)

Jæm dem, der
 ikke lader af
 sig selv, da lader
 os uendeligt at
 sig selv

Vi for i det forfæjlling lader til Mennesken forfæjlling,
 at vi blot sig selv at lader det forfæjlling. Men vi lader
 forfæjlling lader lader til at forfæjlling det forfæjlling, som
 de lader Mennesken forfæjlling altsaa uendeligt. At det forfæjlling
 da for vi blot forfæjlling de forfæjlling, And og Gode uendeligt
 for, og noget, at Mennesken for forfæjlling lader til det forfæjlling
 til det lader, som det er lader, at for forfæjlling lader lader
 forfæjlling Mennesken forfæjlling forfæjlling, og forfæjlling lader lader
 forfæjlling, altsaa forfæjlling, at det forfæjlling lader lader, eller
 forfæjlling, som lader til det forfæjlling os, uendeligt at lader
 lader det forfæjlling lader. Afslut vi de forfæjlling, And og Gode,

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[illegible]

gjælder om at sende sin Bet. - Betægt
 Høstsonnen betragtede og saa af mere verdifulde Bødder som færdig
 Læremænd gylde, ja de fandt endog en stor Arbejdsfest for den, der
 blot kom en stor Bøddertræ med en god gammel Hest, men tillige
 fandt de i Høstaldet af en faadan Læremænd for en Gidsdane, brændt, et
 Gidsdaneen selv fandt Høstet den af den, der fandt det den som
 sin Bide. Derfor naar de de ogsaa meget for en Høstfest i den
 selvsamme af de med den gylde den Høstet, alder usatte de
 Læremænd med den, endog den den selv fandt udfordret den til
 den angang at møde sig, og det betragtede som en stor Høstfest,

for det uengjindige færdt. Men da færdet var det første af en ny Art
og, nemlig Kætte og Hingge, bys garavgang færdt dengang med den
Adels i Tverrig, da betragtede det ikke alene som en Skam for den,
men for den hele danske Nation, og Kæmperne erfarede først
end at disse sine Hæge alene gik ind i de Kæmpers og seerlige Rude.
for som vi at sagt Læse gaa, ifjærd for ^{afslutning} ~~afslutning~~ Højsommer,
Kæmperne stod for mere Løst, for ordene sig til Nationen
for den Mand kindt afgjort med Højsommer. —

Venerat Det, færdet færdt med Maalen i færd at afgjort færd
Højsommer, og at Højsommer betragte det som en færdig Højsommer, for
da den Læse ^{afslutning} ~~afslutning~~ Højsommer, da blot for en de enkelte Højsommer,
men endog for ofte for hele Landet. Den allerede ovenfor omtalt
beslut den Højsommer indet ordet Højsommer, for den Læse at den
alt med den an Højsommer Højsommer, da den i Højsommer Højsommer
med færdig, og, naar først en færdig Højsommer færdig Højsommer,
da Læse den færdig, færdig den den færdig, besat nogen
Højsommer, da enkelte Højsommer vilde da gængsigt indet gængsigt
og det vilde endog færdig den med færdig, indet Landet den
Højsommer af den Højsommer Højsommer den Højsommer blot
for Højsommer, færdig den færdig i Højsommer, og vil Læse indet
den Højsommer færdig den færdig den færdig, men en den Højsommer
af færdig Højsommer det at færdig den den den den
Læse, færdig den den den den færdig færdig den den færdig
for vilde færdig for at færdig færdig i Højsommer, da Højsommer
med Højsommer Højsommer det at færdig den Højsommer Højsommer Højsommer —
Højsommer Højsommer, da den færdig færdig den at færdig den den den
færdig, færdig den den den færdig, for at den den den den den
beslut, for Højsommer det den den, færdig den, alle den færdig
afslut, ^{afslutning} ~~afslutning~~ Højsommer, da færdig den den den
Højsommer med den den Højsommer, af færdig den den færdig
færdig at færdig færdig og indet den den den. Ja det gik for endog

for den hert. Lællærskriften at gjænde, forsa derfor først at man vitterlig
indtil tiljort at alle andet byst jorden oblaad den se for endre at jorden
den første Opfinde af Bogstaver skriften -

Med Grundlæggelse til de første Gyro. man vilde da de ansejst, hest
men nu ikke at begynde at, som i enes jændt stalle sig, lige for det
Norden, og nu paa den Opfin. alle blev de meget let begynde at indvise
at de første Gyro. Gyro. Bogstaver fandt man først i de første
i Grundlæggelse nu man vilde at ligesad med Bogstaverne i de
mange Gyro. i Norden dermed fandt man mange andre Gyro. man
mange man vilde, at som i enes blot som langt og bedre til at for
den Betydning af jændt, og den nu da let indvise - dog man nu i enes
læst, fandt man ^{altid} med Bogstaverne st angave, som i de da fandt for
denne Betydning, som indvise og indvise, angave, sig, at det er
angave man vilde at opstille og begynde den. Angave om den
Opfin. alle for indvise, at den stalle jændt til Hest. -

At som i enes blev først opstillet alle man til man vilde
allerede indvise. Indvise indvise og indvise man Gyro.
man i den Gyro, ligesam man da i de første man vilde man
for begynde sig af Bogstaverne til Indvise man vilde
angave, jændt mange man vilde, Betydning, Betydning, angave, og
i de første indvise. -

Bogstaverne man alle man stalle for Indvise, man vilde
man man vilde, man vilde og man vilde som i enes jændt at den stalle
langt til jændt man vilde, og de første man vilde man vilde
altid jændt som indvise indvise Gyro. man vilde indvise
man, jændt jændt man vilde indvise i jændt. Indvise man vilde jændt
og indvise. Gyro. og indvise, og den stalle jændt alle man vilde Gyro.
de første Bogstaver ligesam indvise de første, man vilde indvise for
indvise, indvise jændt, indvise de første og første, ligesam jændt
af Gyro. man vilde jændt jændt jændt. Indvise jændt jændt
man, indvise og indvise Allet, jændt jændt indvise alle de
jændt jændt alle man vilde Gyro. jændt og jændt - de man
ligesam Gyro. indvise jændt jændt jændt jændt jændt jændt
Gyro, de første jændt, jændt jændt man vilde jændt og jændt.

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indvirket og som i Christenliggængende flok. Men dog lyder det adskillige, der
besøger sig. —
Man spørkede os om da som først af den anden gaa den anden? Det
skal alle de i det Sengende broder, spørkede de os om det
vis, jo længere den anden gik, jo mere. Udvalgte, men alle den
na som en levende Penge, til en anden Penge, og den anden
Elev, og det kan dog ikke være. Det er end at mangen af os
kunde gaa, spørkede os den anden Penge, det er end at mangen af os
kunne vi ikke vi endeligt at adlyde, at at mangen af os den anden
Loven af den, eller mangen af os end at alle end at den anden
fjæle den anden gaa den anden, at man end som det end den
de betyde den anden Penge for den end det Lyd, i alle den
Opfindelse den anden end det end, at man end den anden den
at det som den anden end den anden end den anden den anden
for at første at anden end den anden for Elev. Den anden den anden
anden, mangen end den anden end den anden end den anden
den anden, og mangen den anden, som den anden end den anden end den
den anden den anden, den anden end den anden end den anden end den
gjort den anden Penge, det end den anden for end den anden, end den anden end
den anden den anden, som den anden end at Penge, den anden end den anden end
det end den anden den anden end, det end den anden. Den anden den anden
vi da til at betyde den anden end den anden end den anden, mangen
den anden end den anden for at end den anden end den anden end den anden
den anden end den anden. At end den anden end den anden end den anden
vi, jo vi end den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden
den anden. Den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden
at den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden
lyd, den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden
den anden den anden til den anden, og den anden, at den anden end den anden
vi den anden den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden
til at end den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden
at den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden
at den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden
den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden
den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden
den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden
den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden end den anden

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20/3/59.

N^o 14.
Västbo ved Ås. Öppning

Proposition (differential)

Ansvar Lægemiddel af Engestr. Prostet; det er den
blot mest betragtes, men ogsaa efter den
og sigtelses (Hjernerne) og den
alt for Minderne (Hjernerne).

Udveilling, A. Bristalfen til Utskrift gøres her baad for
Pen, der for
er en ringe og i betydelig Gjennem
1. fornyet sin Gjennemgang — forfængeligst
2. hule Modet (Hæfteligst at overvinde).

og b: og ansees og nighy Gjærmind.

1. Gjærmind.

2. Gjærmind (f. h. Landforretning i Apsen).

B. Crostet i vor Gjærmind og forvinden
af vor Samfundets Bestaanen

1. i den vige Gjærmind

2. i den vige Gjærmind, som i den vige.

3. for at vi skal gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen
Hvad, da vi skal vor Samfundet i den vige Gjærmind
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

2. i den vige Gjærmind

3. i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

3. i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

6. for at vi skal vor Samfundets Bestaanen
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

1. i den vige Gjærmind

2. i den vige Gjærmind

3. i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

4. i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

5. i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

6. i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

7. i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

8. i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

9. i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

1. i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

2. i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

3. i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen
(Landet for Landet i den vige Gjærmind og vor Samfundets Bestaanen)

Aphacanthus

"Gud og arbejd" faaledes lydes den kristelige Højskole. Alle
Arbejdere i Menighedens Højskole, med det er det naturlige, at det uanset
og man skal give sig, vedder sig til at være sit fjerde Hæder, uanset
med Arbejdets Højskole, som er det, som vi ikke tillige har, har
Gud om, at han vil være med os og tage sig af os, og
den der vil med Arbejdets Højskole. Men kan den der
den der har det sin Liden sigte, at vi ville være et til
Gud i Højskolen, som vi ikke tillige, vilde arbejde, og det
er Gud der er den, der kan den ikke være rigtig. Men
ligeledes den og Arbejdets faaledes, er altså et uafslutteligt, by
ge lige uafslutteligt, som vi vilde arbejde af det Højskole,
faaledes er det ogsaa til Højskolen af det Højskole uafslutteligt,
dette, at med Arbejdets, som Højskolen er det; det er
den uafslutteligt, den fjerde af Højskolen, og den fjerde af
Højskolen, at vi vilde være et i det Højskole. Højskolen er alt
for den fjerde og fjerde Højskole til et i med Arbejdets, og det er
blot den Højskole, som vi i Højskolen i den Højskole
foruden med det Højskole, nemlig det Højskole af Højskolen,
altså Højskolen i den Højskole, som Højskolen ad Højskolen,
ge Højskolen, men Højskolen den Højskole, der vil Højskolen af Højskolen,
Højskolen og Højskolen, og Højskolen en Højskolen Højskolen og Højskolen,
Højskolen, Højskolen og Højskolen. den Højskolen af
en Højskolen, der Højskolen af Gud, som Højskolen i Højskolen.
den om, Højskolen det med Arbejdets skal være, og den Højskolen
et den Højskolen i Højskolen Højskolen Højskolen, som
det Højskolen, at vi vilde Højskolen i Højskolen Højskolen
Højskolen Højskolen Højskolen."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sig det er i før af fely, vi glæde os i vor Utrøstet, idet vi naar,
lig med fælg og gyg og fælg i den Lygt ikke blot maaske
vort gode Naam og Lygte, vor Lygte og Lygte for vor
Mennesker, hvad der i utallige Lister har end os til
for Skud, og fælg og gyg et Naam i vor himmelske Lygte,
naar vi naar utruenig og fælg i den Lygte, et
fælg Menneske der vistelig har fælg for sig selv, fælg og
Lystelyst, vi ville blive utruenig og maaske
end os selv, vi ville maaske vor Mennesker. Alle de
for Guds der maaske har den fælg, der er for sine fælg,
der fælg for sig selv, fælg har der end, og fælg Lygt har der end
der vil end end og end Utrøstet. den Lygte og Lygte
der, der af fælg og Lygte har end fælg for en god
Mennesker, end fælg betend, at fælg ikke blot for fælg
i end fælg, end maaske end andre Mennesker i Lygte, og be-
vælg for fælg for den og Lygte for den. Og fælg vi end
vor Mennesker og Lygte, da end det har end,
for fælg vi end vor fælg fælg og end fælg
i fælg fælg end fælg vi end fælg alle, fælg der har
Lystelyst og fælg fælg, fælg god vi end fælg
vor Lygte, fælg at vi end end fælg for vor Mennesker
end, vi end end end end fælg, end Lygte
end i at vor Lygte. Og fælg der er da fælg end af fælg
fælg, da fælg vi end fælg end fælg til at fælg
alles fælg, vi fælg ikke end, fælg fælg har end end, vi
fælg til og Utrøstet for at fælg os end af fælg fælg, og
end fælg det, da end vi end end fælg Lygte. -

Man fælg alle har vi da fælg fælg fælg og fælg
at fælg fælg fælg fælg fælg, fælg end vi end det, da

1615

Det er ikke godt at tro Alle, men værre er det Ingen at tro!

afte af de vigtigste og nødvendige Længealder, for at folk Maa
vejledes sammen og se, at de maa være tillid til hinanden.
Derfor der skal Lægen bygge nogen Forbindelse mellem Maa
indbyrdes, derfor de skulle leve i et ordentligt Samfund, og give sig
og og vider og lide for en anden, selvsagt i hinandens. Men og det, da
maa de Lægen der for en anden. Med denne Tillid og Tillid for
flaa vi da en Lægen og Omtrentning om Samfundet af
de Maa, der, det maa give Givning, for en anden. Og
og i hinanden til Høje Givning, maa vi hinanden for en,
det vi maa maa være for en anden, at for en anden for en.
for en anden, og det bringer dem blot for et Længealder for en
flaat og maa for en anden. —

[illegible]

Således lød hans Ord, at de Menneſker, som ſom man altsaa
langtids, til migſe Pids og mindre beundrygt. "Mænd altsaa" og
de Menneſker og meget længe for at deſe Pids for mig
for givne for jeg den anden Pids mange flere, der ſales for de ^{flere}
ja Uagtſamheden var fordelelſe til de gode til en eller
anden Uſtyrſet, eller bringe et eller andet Udtag. Derfor
man vi var fordelelſe migſommede med et to Uden, og forſt
efter mig et ſom givne den, og udſtyrſet den heretter, og om
mig et de yder Uagtſamheden, her vi ſatte uagtſamheden til
den. —

Min Lignform vil pålæde mig, at alle Mennesker længe nok
lige lovsordige, jældene eller jeller ikke alle lige tilbøjelige
til at tro deres Mennesker. Og jeg som ganske vist vil
næppe sig efterstander en bestemt betegnelse for Mennesket, som
er betinget af mange Omstændigheder. Men at det ofte tilføjes,
at et Menneske af Naturen har en vis Karakter, men som
næppe misforstået, at han faar en forrest indvirkning, ikke lovsordige,
han vil at lynde, at han steds liden for først med retning og
tolvige Mennesker at gøre, da er det ingen fuldstændig
næppe, at han næppe bliver tilbøjelig til at tro alle sine Men-
nesker, naar han ^{engang} først skal ud i blinde og han som
blive tilbøjelig. I den endelige tilføjes han ogsaa gode Omstæn-
digheder og det er næppe ^{eller} mindre tilbøjelige til at tro blinde, at de
først en Begreb, som vi endnu sjældent engang eller fogge for sig
selv, da er vi ofte næppe tilbøjelige til at tro, at det misforstået
er først, naar man drønger og efterretning domme, end vi vil
de andre, før det er en os lænnet, længe til det. — Men
den anden Side kan vi Karakteren ogsaa indvirket i den endelige
at vi blive misforstået og misforstået ^{forrest} og han for lænnet det

[illegible]

Naatideis linnu allhii Manu-janaa gaa lal bezgo Hootigfako, id
linnu stoa liltijiliga lal at too lilla, og id linnu ogfiu stoa uat.
borrigte og uirtarjfoormu uot lilla, nuu-fa, fan i-fa auuaga
auuor liltfeld, gjoelde ik, at Mittelmajan so luv hoojda, fan at
lal gaa luv nuu Pisi idda so goot at too lilla, og gaa luv auuor Pisi
filla idda so goot Bagan at too. Mo faom alluvot i lal Hoojaga,
auuor auuotall, fuvvof nuu idda^{lalu} too lilla, og u fuvvlla nu i lal lal
gavot auuuvon luvvotta fuvvda lal gaa nuu lilla luvv af at too
lilla, fauot liltija, fuvv fuvvot lal at Bagan at too. Ifo at Man-
nasta luvvovot, id nuu lal gaa lal fuvv fuvv lilla, idda lal gaa fuvv
liltija liltfeld, fuvv idd nuu fuvv so lal, lal nuu luvv lal at gaa

ad oras, man aggeer sine sjældige. Det vil lidt drønde. Der givne La-
drager nok i Norden, som vilde nød at brygte sig af sine Læber,
enkel samlet det Blod for sine sin til det nye Vordel, som vil
altid af blinde bidraget og uordet. Cops vi frugter det sine Læ-
men, da vilde vi se, frugtmange de givne, som gaa gaa fast efter
et mere den for sine, men en efu for med Ladrager: som vil
frakket sig selv en betydelig Drømme, men en for Ladrager for
man ^{for} sin det for det drønde, men en efu for med Drømme for
for sig sit Læbeme, idet sine med det at tale den, som sine
milde bidrag, efter Minder, efterpaa den mere sine Drømme
og efter den for. Ja selv den bidraget gode Næm og dogh den
den sine til at lidt drønde, efu mere sine jaalade brøse alle, da
vil sine selv de gode og frugtmange Mærke for sig, som vil mere
for lidt efter lidt for: Ladragerne Læber, og jaalade blinde
de uordet for sine Mærke. Drømme. Drømme. Drømme. Drømme.
Næst for det, som mere vilde glæde sig med, for det for, og mere
for sine uordet drønde det og uordet for det sine glæde drønde
den, da den der givne mere Læber, frugtmange den uordet Læber
Læber, der for for det, den den sig drønde til mere Mærke.
Også vil mere Læber den lidt drønde til at lidt drønde,
efu der givne Drømme mere, som med at frugtmange Læber og sig
for den Læber det, Læber drønde at Læber Mærke med
sig ind gaa Læber og Mærke den. For vi Ladragerne Drømme, da
Læber vi Læber blinde glæde og uordet, frugtmange og mere
Læber med Læber, og Læber den da efter den sig for til
at for sine uordet Læber, der; mere Læber Læber mere
Mærke, til selv det vilde mere og til sine gaa at bette de.
Og selv mere vi ikke Læber, at det gaa for det, for blinde vi
og med Læber, at den den Læber den Læber, og mere at bette
mere Læber det Læber Læber og Læber, uordet Læber
Læber i mere den og uordet Læber: Læber, for det Læber

me at faae faend Maanen. Da ftaa vi alene og viid ikke, hvorledes vi
fjælle vore os ind af Saelvsnafden, hvi faa daaen tilfødt paa Salva
paa og Svingvænnet ved gaafe at brøkke sig tilhænge i Bide, og da gaa og
høveddige Mennesker, de laend vore os, faa vi allerede fjætt fra
os, ind i de nærliggende, at faad gaa i det ene Hæbblit hime indvælt,
at den næstefte i det næste tilintetgjøre af at indhyndet Menneske.
Og naar vi de ofte er betragte, og faa gyltet os fæls i Ulykkes end
vort Lethvænset, da vilde vi, om vi end for Bræktide Laga os i
Aft for at gætte tilfødt til betragte, nægtet det gaa til den næste
fætte Hæbblit, og blive indvælt og næstefte faaen, hvi de er ind
til os, at vi faa faald flætte os til de nærliggende og vort Menneske,
faaen vi aldrig faa lort at hævde, faad den den indvæltet end den
fætte i vi vilde ligesom lort den faa alle den. - Med os fæls
fætte vi end vort Lethvænset tilhænge vort Menneske i Ulykkes ind
de betragte tilhænge os, og faald de lort faaen Bide faa vi.
Og naar vi læstet, hvi omgaaen Menneske, de gætte alt for at betra
ge altes faaen os, da vil den end vort Lethvænset nægtet ofte fæls
en anden fæls, næstefte Hæbblit, end faalden vi ofte blot vil
de betra os den Menneske tilfødt og faald de fæls os fæls og næst
gætt den og fæls, end tilhænge bringe anden Menneske i Bide,
væls. —

1800.11

Man nægtet faaldet det, at gætte altes næstefte, daen næstefte
fæls næstefte fæls, faa at det den anden fæls næstefte Laga at
den. Det Menneske, de er tilhænge til næstefte fæls, den in
gen faad Menneske faa, hvi faa den Laga, og den altes fæls
ikke betragte nægtet Menneske faa den den. den næstefte end
næstefte det den fæls, faa faald næstefte af næstefte fæls, faa fæls
ikke den næstefte næstefte, end vil blot faaldet fæls fæls
fæls, og faa lort næstefte den den fæls, faa det næstefte Menneske
den næstefte fæls, og i faa fæls fæls faa næstefte til fæls og
næstefte fæls af fæls Menneske, de næstefte, faa næstefte

[illegible]

noordige og fauldelige fra den Saltske og Lignende, og Lær
da vilde vi afbrønden liden glæde til Lær at sælge faulde
og uvgelige Hænder.

1798

9/4 1897

$\frac{9}{4} / 857 \sim$

L. H.

Hvilke søfarende Folk lever Vordenshistorien at kende
og hvilke Have og Lande have de besøgt?

[illegible]

og som ^{id jeg fandt} jeg saaledes, at mine beklædte, holdt sig i Hofet af Land,
mine uventede til en G, og forstillede sig mine uventede atter, for en
anden G, og saaledes videre. Jævelen havde allerede allerede begynde
at forsvinde, og end nu tillyg Lyttende til at lynde mere. Plac
ter, dog, mange Mennesker, der at først blev dræbt i Land,
hvorvidt end om, at der fandtes fremme Land, og Højgærdig.
fuld Lytt til at se og lynde dog havde de ladet mange en
videre ind i en færd. Altså gik der for mig, at det var en
der at gøre beklædte mange af dem, og Lytt til at gøre
færdig, havde de også mere en G, end til Hofet af Land,
lige før de også fandt om Hinder, det var sig ved færdig,
eller som afbrød sig og Lytt, havde de de Mængde til at gøre
me end Lytt for dem. Altså der fandt dem selv for
dette i Plac, havde også de. Der også end Højgærdig
der Mængde ind i en færd. —

Der var alligevel Botskænder, som maatte bidrage
til at fremme Botskæder, og vi finde den Botskæder og alle
være kærelyst, indvillig, ja, endog vi have søgt den og
være historiske afsløringer. Den alle, andre og
for mig vi endelig vil søge den for at bidrage til
fuldt, og det er da ogsaa for at af Botskæder, som
at vi først bryde en allersidst kærelyst indvillig Botskæder
og fandt. At den, ^{indvillig} indvillig, og endog gammel for alle
Botskæder, dog, ^{indvillig} indvillig, endelig indvillig Botskæder,
der endelig, for at fandt Botskæder, men, dog vi
ville ha, at de blot er indvillig historiske Botskæder, for
de gamle Botskæder om Botskæder, Botskæder, Botskæder,
og Botskæder, Botskæder og Botskæder, da fandt vi ogsaa
den til det indvillige Botskæder den Botskæder indvillig
Botskæder. Det var de indvillige Botskæder, der i sin Tid

de sig i sin egen for den fremmede Børn, de var som alder
ubetydende med de Børn, som var yngre, og ofte maatte som
nære i Huset for August af dens volds Løb, de maatte
som ganske alle de Høfligheds, der var plan til hinanden
dansk og mange som Høj om Jern, navnlig de Konger,
for, naar alligevel troede som alle Løb, der siges det
af Høfligheds fandt som Høj til Jern Løb. Høfligheds
fandt i Høfligheds sig, fandt om Jern Høfligheds, som siges Høj
for de aulege Høfligheds Høfligheds, fandt Høfligheds
om Jern med den 300, som Høfligheds siges for Høfligheds
aulege, af Høfligheds med Høfligheds var Høfligheds
som; en Høfligheds siges. Høfligheds siges, en Høfligheds af Høfligheds
en, Høfligheds og Høfligheds var Høfligheds med Høfligheds,
og Jern Høfligheds Høfligheds Høfligheds, det Høfligheds Høfligheds
med Høfligheds, der for de Jern var det Høfligheds som Høfligheds,
den siges, navnlig de siges og Høfligheds alder for siges Høfligheds
det Høfligheds siges. I det Høfligheds Høfligheds aulege de Jern
alder Løb, siges med Høfligheds til Høfligheds, som siges
de Høfligheds Løb, som de siges ender som siges i Høfligheds,
en og Høfligheds Høfligheds Høfligheds siges. Høfligheds siges
de de indtænkende Høfligheds Høfligheds siges, og det er Høfligheds i
Høfligheds siges, der som siges alle Høfligheds Høfligheds
siges. Høfligheds siges Høfligheds det Høfligheds siges i Høfligheds
Løb, og det var siges Høfligheds siges, der som siges
med Høfligheds, med de siges siges. Høfligheds siges i Høfligheds
den Høfligheds alder Høfligheds, og navnlig var de Høfligheds
og Høfligheds, Høfligheds, Høfligheds, Høfligheds Høfligheds siges,
Høfligheds siges Høfligheds siges Høfligheds, som de de siges
Høfligheds, som siges siges Høfligheds siges med Høfligheds
Høfligheds af Høfligheds.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hartthago: Deres Biskop forstod sig alle alene over alle den næstlige Del
 af Nordland; hvor de fandt Kolonierne og Biskop, Hartthago og Høje;
 der og næstlig i Havnene, men de gik op i Fjeldene og Nordland
 og i det alle skiftede sig, og fandt de Afskud og skudte næstlige sig,
 der, der var de de næste næstligste til Havnene, der man fandt
 de forvildede sig. Deres skillingen om de byttigt Lægenes Land, man
 havde, at det blev næstlig og næstlig, de Lægenes man havde
 Syd og, og at man tilføjet vilde dem om til sig, hvor alt
 var af Havn af Havn, og at man der for alle forvildede
 og, at Havnene næstlig, der der man for skiftede. Biskop, alting
 var de sig forvildede. Man for næstlig om Nordland om, at
 den næstligste Havn, Havnene for alle Havnene næstlig af Havnene
 der, man fandt der Havnene og næstlig alle sig, der
 sig alle af Havnene. Goderne og Biskop og Havnene næstlig
 den fandt. Havn om Havnene næstlig, man den fandt næstlig
 sig alle til Havnene, end at Havnene for alle til alle Havnene
 og at Havnene Havnene i Havnene. for Havnene at Havnene
 den Havnene. Havn fandt Havnene næstlig Havnene Havnene
 og Havnene, man Havnene næstlig Havnene, og at
 den fandt de til Havnene næstlig Havnene Havnene Havnene
 der næstlig end, at Havnene Havnene Havnene Havnene
 Havnene Havnene Havnene. —

[illegible]

[illegible]

og befestigede hofte om Land den afsluttede handels... og anden forstær-
kende Mednes Gavn, der ender, en Tid, navnlig aftes det latinske Sprog;
forbinderne Salt Vdt, med Linedings Korthedens til gæves Domsmaal, og
Middelmand; men dog vil alle disse faaledes vid af jens Kaugamund
Gavn, at det ender sig til den 1700 med en betydelig Handelsmagt.
Ogsaa Pica og Almuds Stene en utvandt Handel. —

[illegible]

Rechtsch.

afholdt os med de mange Gjenvekselskræfter, som maatte gjenbringes,
for som maatte sine Gæstgæver Maal, naar det var vel forstaaet, at
maatte have de samme Gæstgæver, England og Portugal forloste sig
for sine videnskabelige og kulturelle, som ogsaa de samme Gæstgæver, som
Ferdinand og Isabella indgik med Castilien, og som de forstaaet til
den første Gang blandt Gæstgæverne. Columbus maatte for Gæstgæver,
hemi, Aaret 1492, og da de maatte de samme for første Gang
for af de næstfølgende, og som sine for de samme Gæstgæver for
Amerikas England og Amerikas England til det, inden de, at de,
at det var et nyt stort Land, som fandt findes. som for den
til det for sine Gæstgæver, som efter som for de samme
Maal og de første Gæstgæver er som alle de første, for Gæstgæver
som Castilien 1519 til Mexico, Mexico og Mexico. 1538 til Peru, og de
indholdet de for de første, de første og de første, Mexico de første
for til det, som for de første indholdet Spanien, og som for de
Amerikas de første. Mellem for: Aaret 1510 for første Gang til
fille for, og over de første Gæstgæver, at det var et Gæstgæver
nyt Land, en for ny Gæstgæver, Columbus for de første.
Maatte de første Spanien for de første for de første i den
nye Gæstgæver, som de første og de første Gæstgæver for de første.
de første Amerikas de første indholdet, det de første de første, Aaret
1498 første Gang findes maatte de første, som for de første
Amerikas de første indholdet de første de første. Gæstgæver, Amerikas de første
maatte de første for de første Gæstgæver, de første: Aaret
1500 den første for de første og som til de første. Mellem
indholdet de første de første: de første de første de første de første
de første Gæstgæver, Spanien og Portugal, og at de første de første de første
de første, som de første de første, som de første, som de første, som de første,
1521, som de første for de første Gang fandt de første de første at
fille for, og for de første de første de første de første de første de første,
1521, som de første de første de første de første de første de første,
færdig de første de første de første de første de første de første.

No. 14.

Had fortættet ved Historien, og fra hvilken Stedet hentes den
Stof.

Ref.

for atfrækt Menneske, der ikke er altsidig ligegyldig for, hvad
der træffes paa, og der sig en Lygtskjælvende til at vide, hvad
og forstaa. Allerede kunne i Mennesket endogh Misdagssind,
for vil freedage paa til at gøre sig, begjæret med sig selv, men
nær det blot den, der dog paa til Misdag af sig selv, da vil
de kunne den som Nægt forud for en paa anden Misdag. Men
skal at Misdag sinne til nogen Sultkommission, skal det være
til nogen paa Nægt og Dødsstraf, da forstaa de, at man man
som Sultkommission for sig Misdag, at der man findes en paa
sindelig, Enen i en Sult, der sinne og endog til dette Misdag
sinde der da en paa Enen til at gøre sig begjæret med
sig selv? for til sinne og sinne, at vil at sinne Enen længe
for sig stød for alle, og for begjæret sig forstaa med ^{Sig selv}
sinne, og Enen i endog Enen; sinne der man der sig
af alle, der kunde til en, forstaa de sig egentlig paa at begj.
de: sinne Misdag. Man man sig begjæret til at lere
Menneskeforstaa, det sinne, forstaa man sig at sinne,
at sinne, man man sig at sig Menneskeforstaa i sig selv.
sig selv Misdag, sig sinne sig sig og endog sinne for sig
forstaa sig egentlig er. Menneskeforstaa man alligevel sinne,
og sig selv til den er endog det Misdag, sig selv sinne og
sig alle de sinne, alle de sig, den sinne sig sig,
den sig sinne og sinne af Menneskeforstaa, og om
den endog sig sinne forstaa og sinne, sin paa at
sig sinne sig selv at sinne sig selv af den, at den endog
sig sinne sinne sinne. Man sig, sinne sinne, sig
at lere sig selv at sinne, man sig sig at sinne, sinne det er,
der sinne sig i den, sinne det er, der sig sig selv, man man sig.

da den, som var allertidst for blot bliv at blot indvirkende ved det store
Pansind, som var ^{helt} hvidt altså; den almindelige. Helt som man
gode Svinger. Men Nibiden at givende gav Sotiden, da at indvirkende
ga af den og igennem den blev at Sotidstid af den, og som man des
vil som at det blot blev gav Nibiden, da man man tillige havde
den Sotid, havde Sotiden. Helt som blev de Sotiden i Nibiden
Sotid for Manuscript, og gav Sotid af den Sotid. Helt som
den gav og gav Sotiden at de Sotid at de Sotiden. —
Helt som vi Sotiden for Nibiden Sotiden, da man vi Sotid, at
den at indvirkende i Sotiden alle indvirkende Sotiden, og Sotiden
Sotiden Sotiden at de gav at indvirkende Sotiden Sotiden
at. Sotiden Sotiden vi Sotid, at den blot Sotiden for at det
Helt at det Sotiden Sotiden, og man Sotiden Sotiden. Den
Sotiden Almindelig Sotiden den Sotiden Sotiden af det
Helt at det, som for Sotiden og Sotiden Sotiden at. Den at
Sotiden blot at Sotiden, den at gav i Sotiden, at Sotiden
Sotiden, den at blot, Sotiden at Sotiden; Sotiden, man at
Sotiden Sotiden af Sotiden Sotiden og Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden
Sotiden. Det den gav at Sotiden, — Sotiden den at blot
blot Sotiden, Sotiden at Sotiden, den, Sotiden Sotiden den Sotiden, Sotiden
Sotiden Sotiden for Sotiden, Sotiden for Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden
Sotiden —, indvirkende den Sotiden; Sotiden, Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden
Sotiden, Sotiden de Sotiden, Sotiden at Sotiden, Sotiden Sotiden
for den Sotiden. Sotiden Sotiden den Sotiden gav Sotiden Sotiden
at Sotiden Sotiden og Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden. Den
Sotiden Sotiden om den Sotiden Sotiden man Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden
Sotiden, Sotiden, Sotiden, Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden
den, Sotiden vil Sotiden af Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden, man Sotiden Sotiden
Sotiden Sotiden for Sotiden, Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden
Sotiden Sotiden, Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden
Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden Sotiden, og Sotiden Sotiden, man Sotiden

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sorbindes man mit einer Reife Peltandra Linnæus & reifen Pflanz
da Samenanzen man das oft bei Fischen, die auf den ersten Teil der
f. d. ist es für alle blut Galagamus Saffordii, & f. d. nativ.

afgive sine tilfælde, og end, skulle Lovgæverne se dem i Belysning af
Loven. Derfor skal de ikke gaa forbi, som sig, at Lovet er en Gædder
en Lovgæver, Lige som Lovet er en Gædder af, gædder gædder Lovet
gædder, gædder, gædder, gædder Lovet er en Gædder af Lovet, og
Loven er en Gædder af Lovet og gædder Lovet. —

22/8 1859. — 1859



F. B. B. —

Engelske Nile.

(8.170). 1. One must learn to crawl, until one can walk. - 2. He is not so rich, as his brother. - 3. Has he been here to day. - 4. No, but he was here yesterday. - 5. He had been very ill for a long time. - 6. Does she write French. - 7. The city is not great, it has only two churches. - 8. No one can be happier ^{than} she. - 9. An unexpected guest. - 10. I do not believe a word of what he says. - 11. Will you speak with her about it. - 12. I did speak with him yesterday. - 13. Who ^{these} old are you? - 14. The knives are ours, but the spoons are theirs. - 15. What countryman is he? - 16. That is the coldest day, we have had this winter. —

19/11 1859. P. J. Pedersen.

bought, spoke, bought,
bought

(8.171-172). 17. How many books have you bought? - 18. What did he say? - 19. I can see two ladies and three gentlemen. - 20. She has fine teeth. - 21. Does she speak English? - 22. How will she know, to whom he alluded? - 23. I did not say 'boys'; I said 'boy'. - 24. The weather was bad yesterday, but to day it is still worse. - 25. A useful invention. - 26. Do you believe him? - 27. We have had many more cherries this year, than we had the last. - 28. Are these gloves yours, or your sisters? - 29. He gave each of them half a crown. - 30. Does your watch go or rest now? - 31. He looks older, than he is. - 32. Do you read French? —

22/11 1859. P. J. Pedersen.

tall, my, for, for, for,
high -- my --

(8.172). 33. Her sister is not so high, as she. - 34. They have not much to do. - 35. She ^{did} speak not ^{much} ^{speech}. - 36. Why have you not gar- riced all these barrels away? - 37. She had been ill? - 38. What would you have done, if you had been in my place? - 39. How many knives and forks have you there? - 40. That is the hottest

day, we have had for a long time. 41. The humble servant. 42. Does she sing well? 43. I spoke to him yesterday, but to-day, I have not seen him. 44. Do you know him? 45. He knows him. 46. We have many peaches in our garden. 47. Whose is that hat? 48. It is not mine, but I think, it is my brother's.

49. I did not observe, that she spoke to any. 50. ^{26-59. P. J. Thorsen.} She reads many novels. 51. How many boys did you say? 52. We have had a very bad weather for a long time. 53. All the ladies and the most of the gentlemen went out ^{into} the garden. 54. Where ^{do} you lay your books? 55. Have they many children. 56. He is not taller, but he is much shorter than Mr. B. 57. A Swedish being. 58. Does he write French. 59. Yes, he writes very well. 60. Who is there? 61. I cannot understand, what he says. 62. Have you seen him to-day? 63. No, to-day not; but I saw him yesterday. 64. Have you been out to walk? 65. There are many mice and rats in this house. 66. I did not hear, about whom that was said. 67. Was it the last night? 68. The dogs and the cats are all gone. 69. Mr. A. is the best Italian master in the city. 70. A hospitable family. 71. Do you think, he is in the wrong. 72. He does not speak English, but he speaks French.

73. He speaks never ill about any. 74. Does he know him? 75. The fault is yours, and not theirs. 76. Why have you let the fire go out? 77. How many apples have you brought? 78. Do you burn wax candles? 79. It interested me. 80. Is she taller than her sister? 81. Were there many Germans on board Tekla? 82. I saw three Frenchmen and some Englishmen by the river. 83. ^{Miss} Lady V. is lovelier than Miss P. 84. An ambitious and proud minister. 85. Did she speak to Miss Smith's mother about it. 86. Let us hear, what he has to say. 87. She looks younger, than she is. 88. Why do you

not answer one. 87. ~~He~~ succeeded him at last. 90. The air
is very mild: —

$\frac{2}{12}$ 59. P. J. Pedersen.

91. Are you in a hurry? 92. Why do you ask —? The flo-
wer itself is not very well made, but the leaves are remar-
kably well painted. 94. This is the correctest expression, you
can employ. 95. It is a year and two months ago. 96. I
know him, but he did not know me. 97. Have you seen
her lately? 98. How many pages have you read? 99. I
have not read many, only a few pages. 100. It is very
hot to-day. 101. They are out to take a walk. 102. Mrs
B. happened to be present. 103. He is a very proud man.
104. It is ^{much} still better, to say him the truth. 105. They
have been married eight years and seven months. 106. Mr
D. is one of our most learned men. 107. A yellow riband.

$\frac{4}{12}$ 59. P. J. Pedersen.

108. Does she know Miss A? They are not so rich, as you think
— "rich of the officers", as had distinguished themselves, were re-
warded. — What has that old wife lived, which used to come
here every saturday? — I cannot be answerable for the truth of
it. — Whom do you mean? — I mean Mr. T. — Have you seen him
lately? — I saw him the day before yesterday. — Did they succeed?
It is too much, it is more than I need. — This is not very
difficult to translate. — The silver is lighter than the gold.
Your black coat sits much better than your blue. — I have
been there twice, but she has ^{not} been there ^{yet} still once. — I will
give you three silver watches and two gold gloves for this time.
piece (table cloth). —

$\frac{4}{12}$ 59. P. J. Pedersen.

Sunday, Monday, Tues-
day, Wednesday, Thurs-
day, Friday, Saturday.
Sundays, week-day.

124. No one can be irresistible than he. - A young man. - Does he know English? - Are they well written? - Who told you, that Mrs. B. ^{has} went into the country? - I heard it last night from Mrs. A. - These candles do not burn well. - I have not seen him for many a day. - Is Mr. Anderson's brother in the city? - It is much colder to-day, than yester-day. - I did not say 'ladies'; I said 'lady'. - The wife of the old fisherman is very ill. - I would re- commend you to read that book, it is a very good book. - But I am afraid, it is too difficult for me. - I counted fifteen shag, and several rows and pigs. - This is frequentlier the case now than formerly. - A good and lovely girl.

125. 1859. St. Petersburg.

125. He brought a book for me, which is much interesting than the one. I asked him to lend me. - Is it the second to-day? I was sorry to give him so much trouble. - I had a very sin- gular dream last night. - Hear, Master Peter! come here. - He did not succeed. A heavy stone. - Mr. S. dined by us the other day. - The air has been very oppressive to-day. - I shall never forget, what you have done for me. - He is one of the richest merchants in Copenhagen. - They had hid them- selves about ^{behind} some bushes. - This was the sillicest answer, he would give. - Bring me a sheet of paper, a pen and a piece of India-rubber. - He said not a word of English. - That man, of which I speak, cannot be the same, as you mean. - He had was in the right, and Mr. B. in the wrong. - Have you been out to take a drive? - He would not have said it, if it had not been veritable (true). - It is not but a few days, that he was in the city. - He drank more than four glasses of wine. - The pier went ashore to buy fresh

^{meat} flesh and vegetables. - Speak taller, if you please, I don't hear well. - Which is the emperors box? He had taken a good deal in extraneous lands. That was the worst head-ache, I have ever had. - I have to-day spoken with a gentleman, of which the face was very familiar, & the name I did not remember. -

6-1860. P. H. H. H. H.

168. On whose account gave she herself all that trouble? Is it the twenty second or the twenty third to-day? Is that book very difficult? I don't know it, I have not read it myself. - What ^{said} ~~did~~ he say? I didn't hear it. - The plan ~~did~~ not succeed. - At first he could not understand Mrs. T. be cause she spoke so quick. - Do you mean these, or those? How cold it is to-day! - Where ~~did~~ you ^{put} the knife? He wouldn't have told me that, if it had not been true. - Is it more than two hours ago? How well you are! - He is the ^{most} cleverest of them all. - We have not had many strawberries this year. - Is that rover in there ^{is} greater than this? - He did not know me, but I knew him. - Mr. B. was formerly the owner of an estate, of which the value was somewhat more than four thousand pounds. - He was here half an hour ago. - I am sorry, that I give you too much trouble. - It is not so easy, as you seem to think. - Where ^{does} ~~lives~~ ^{he} live? - He lives in St. Street. - Is here too hot? - I don't know, how many brothers-in-law he has, but he has three sisters-in-law. I wish, the rain would soon hold up. - Will you answer me, or not? - Try (essay, attempt) again, and

I am certain ^{of} that you will disagree in it. - I had some difficulty in understanding her. - You have always been an affectionate sister. - Have they had more than two sons? - It is nothing offensive in it, and it is one of the most interesting books you can read. - He has not less than five sons and three daughters. - Whose is the fault? - This is not, what she expected. -

11/2 1860

P. H. Schuyler.

100. He is somewhat too old to marry so young a girl. I gave him an advice, but he would not follow it. - This soil is not very good for potatoes. - To whom did he ap-
ply to acquire information on that point? - ^{He} ~~It~~ ^{was} ~~kept~~ ^{kept} a strict watch upon the horses in the two exact nights. - The new opera! What that? I said only, it ^{fell short} ~~did not answer~~ ^{to} my expectations. - But list my words should be mis-
interpreted, I abstained from making any former remark. - I wish, you should be present at the meeting, because it gives cases of importance, which are to be considered. - This fact denied he very decidedly, and assigned the jooper, that he wilfully had said an untruth. - Give me your address, if you please. -

12/2 1860.

111. It is not suitable to make such remarks. ^{Adding} ~~P. H. Schuyler.~~ ^I ~~seem~~, she said, that she returned in an hour. - I wish, I had brought some of these lithographies. - It is indeed a hard lot to be treated so low even of one's own relations. - His iron-
tenant (face) was dreadfully swollen up and bloody, and he looked indeed, as if he had ^{taken as fighting} fought. - He shook so violently ^{his} ~~his~~ ^{hand} ~~hand~~ on his hand, that he spilled half the medicine. - Her eye

shone of joy, in hearing, what a reception her beloved child
had gotten. - The army fell into disorder. - Not many minu-
tes next to that stroke she veiled; but luckily we got
soon off again, without having been damaged. - I don't
see, why this piece should not succeed. - If he has not
remained (kept) quiet, I he would certainly have been e-
jected (pitched off). -

13/2 1860 P. J. Madison

122. They wondered not little (were surprised) on hearing,
that ~~the~~ colonel E. had been dismissed. - What sort of plans
(is that, that stand here in this basket? Is it they, we
^{are they, to pluck} plucked this morning? - Nay, it is not they, it is they,
we plucked yester-day. - This army had hitherto been loo-
ked upon as invincible (thought inv.), because it had ne-
ver been really beaten. - Where are my letters to be direc-
ted? I cannot say, that the city did not answer to (fall
short of) my expectations. - As (when) they had dined, they
lay down in the shade of a tree, until the coffee was rea-
dy. - It lasted some time, before she found out, that her
daughter was in love with ~~the~~ colonel D. - I have not seen
him this week. - It is ^{to be sure} sure enough, a stoury horse, but
I am sorry, it is too fiery for a lady, and moreover ^{I am} it
^{hold it is} shall be inclined (incline) to refractoriness (refractory, re-
fusing to move, flaky). - You tell me, you gave him no pro-
vocation, but did not I see, that you struck him first? -
If you had your desert (Sorgfamt), I gave you (a load of
blows) a sound drubbing, because you have lied. -

13/2 1860 P. J. Madison

733 No, ^{ever} ~~it~~, that it is still worse to tell him. - A monument was
set up in commemoration of this celebrated (famous) battle.
She had taken up her residence there, because her daughter
should have the benefit of the sea wind. - Come up with my
sister, when you have breakfasted, for the purpose of looking
over the manuscript (that we can look over?), before it is sent
to the press. - He stood a little and looked around, but as
he did not see them, he went into the house again. - He
was not so blinded by his passion, as not ~~wishes~~ to see his
^{well-heard} ~~other~~ faults. - Do not be so stupidly silly as to believe
such unreasonable ^{gross} ~~judgments~~ (stuff). - No, etc, it was not that, ^{gross} ~~gossip~~, ^{father} ~~father~~.
he meant. - (To be ^{very} sure), it was just that, he meant, I
assure you. - He has been most indefatigable (-weary, -tired)
in paying ^{making his} court to this young lady. - Does he mean to ^{stay} ~~reside~~
so long in Italy? - If ~~some~~ ^{any} of these affirmations can
be proved him, he is certainly to be hanged. -

25 / 1860

745 He felt now (himself), quite convinced, that this had
not been said with any intention of damaging him by
his captain. - In less than three months an army of thirty
thousand men was raised. - Here we could ~~of course~~ ^{travelling} have waited half an hour, as it was not more than
seven o'clock, but Mrs. A. wished to get on, and moreover
we did not suspect (at inspection), that you would have
followed so soon. - As she heard her husband's voice in
the ~~court~~ (yard, courtyard), she laid her needle-work ~~from~~
~~her~~ ^{down} (away), for the purpose of running to the window and
welcoming him at home. - He ought to have been more
placable, than this. - Not, as far as I know (as in my knowledge).

One cannot wage war without money. (It will not do ^{to} ~~wage~~ w.?) - Two of the children have gotten the meas-
les. - Is the bill to be drawn ^{on the account of} ~~on~~ Mr. C. in full? - ^{They} ~~He~~
^{hearing} he heard this, he was most incensed, and chid (scolded)
his servant, because he had not better taken care of
the luggage. - I must have that picture, it may tell
what it will. - ^{Now for the third time} ~~this time~~ (?) I ask you, will you
give me your hand, or will you not? - Her mother
was a vain and worldly ^{woman} ~~man~~, whose ^{intention} only object
on teaching her daughter all these things, was, that
she ^{should} ~~could~~ show in parties. -

26/2 1860.

138. I don't know, ^{how} ~~why~~ it happened, but the boat capsized, and
they all would unavoidable have been drowned, if not by
great good luck another boat had been in the vicinity (only
a short way off), into which they all were taken up. - Now,
(my lords and my ladies) the ^{ladies} ~~ladies~~ are at the door. - You
will have better have a word with my brother one or two days,
before you ^{shall} ~~are~~ coming out to us, because it would be very
unavoidable for you to travel the long way and to ^{meet} ~~meet~~ (with)
nobody. - ^{at home} It was not to expect, that they should ^{long} stand their
ground against such a ^{old} ~~superiority~~. - But since your words
can be misinterpreted, I don't see, why you should run
any risk of being looked upon as ^{thank} ~~ungrateful~~, when you
can avoid it. - No, put it down (I mean?) to my account. -
If the tree had been planted, where it could have had
the benefit of the sun, it would not have died. - No

to draw it to be
drowned.

still young. Besides you could plead your situation, that now, you have taken, to remain single.

E. How? Should I avail myself of...

D. Yes, my Lord, that should you have done! The order of Malta numbers you among its commanders. Only that its circumstances impress upon you officers, sacrifices, a strictness of principles and of conduct, from which you did on that occasion greatly deviate. Consequently I have a right to ~~say~~ ^{tell} you, what I have been telling you these thirty years: you are ~~in the~~ ^{in the} wrong. — 5 1868. *Philosophy*.

E. But...

D. You are in the ~~wrong~~, I do not give up my opinion. You are a man of rank, you are rich, you are powerful, but do you therefore (forget) think, I have forgotten, that I was your Master of Arts at the University of Oxford, and that consequently I have a right to reprove (rebel) you? —

E. God forbid, I should forget that!

D. Well, I am rejoiced to hear that, and this once you are in the right; for without equality there can be no friendship. You know, that, as terminated my guardianship for you, and I in consequence was about to leave you, you made me the offer to remain with you, and end my days at your house, but you knew too, that I do not on that account give up my freedom both of handling and of opinion: if it was I, who was your benefactor, I should perhaps be silent, but now, that you are mine, I have consequently a right to speak. —

E. You make yourself uneasy without ^{any} reason, my dear master! For be it from me to restrain your ~~own~~ ^{own} words little

your independence! You have a right to reproach me, but, then,
haven't I a right to answer you, for the purpose of (in order to
me. But) discussing the matter (arguing the point)?

D. Certainly, that is ~~so~~, as we were in the habit of doing in our
logical and theological disquisitions (theirs).

E. Well then, since you remind me of your time, permit me
to tell you, that you graced disquisitions, at which you pres-
ided with so much talent....

D. Oh! you are too good ^{things}; 1860 H. Pedersen

E. Have given you the habit of treating all things in form of a
disputation. You seldom think as others do (You are idiom of the
general opinion), and if I were not afraid for making you angry,
I would object -

D. Well! let us hear your objects! I warrant I shall overrule them.

E. I would then object, that you, who are the kindness itself, at
times appear to deviate from that kindness, not against me, but
against Miss Mellins, my ward. It is, as if you found pleasure
in contradicting her; you are never of the same opinion as the
D. That is, because she is never of the same opinion as I, and that
is again because the reason and she can never be on the same
side; but you, her guardian, you are blinded to all, ^(convinced) ~~what is~~ to
her and can only see the bright side of her character (her bright in-
de). -

E. And you, my dear Mr. Dowley, ^{do not but} see only the dark side of it
(her dark side). She has her faults, I confess; but they proceed
from her youth, from her want of experience, nay, from her
state in the life [of life?], which always brings around her
a swarm of butterflies, a crowd of young fashionable gentlemen,
a host of passionate admirers, and it is not to be wondered at,
that they swarm around a young, ^{beautiful} pretty and lovely woman,

who has twenty five thousand pounds a year. But combined with these faults, of which you take so much notice, how many rare qualities has she not, which you will not see? Can any (another) be lovelier? Can any have a better heart? How many benefits does she not confer secretly? Oh, believe me, you would judge her benighted, if she were not in the habit of displaying her folly, and ironicaling her benefits! — ¹⁷/₂ 1860. *Offensive*

D. But about that I don't speak, nor I assert the reverse (contrary). What I blame in her, ... is ... is ... your self, I mean your partiality for her, nay, I mean the warmth, with which you defend her, you, who otherwise have ^{always} been so impartial, so rigid in your regard for truth, what I particularly blame, is the freedom, you allow a young lady of her age. —

E. Such freedom can offend nobody; here in England it forms a part of our manners. —

D. Perhaps so, but it does not form a part of our manners; that Lord Clinton shall ~~now~~ continually be hovering about her and pay his court to her, a young fop like him, who is already notorious for his duels and his amours, a jockey, who, because he has been three months in Paris, thinks himself the oracle of the taste and the fashion; and a soldier into the bargain! And such a soldier! An officer, who has made all his campaigns within the circumference of London, in our assemblies and our balls, in the boudoirs of the ladies, in the great room at the Italian operas! Well, he is Miss Miller's beau, he is her

declared admirer, that is known to the whole world; but what the world does not yet know, is the preference, she gives him herself. But - it soon will (know it), as to me, I am certain of it already -

E. Can this really be the case?

D. Undoubtedly. It was but yesterday at the gorgeous cavalcade in St. James' park, what did I see? Lord Clinton on the side of Miss Millner, and her listening to him with so much attention, that she did not pay attention to her horse, a fiery creature, which started, and was on the point of running away. ¹⁷ 1860. *Blindness* -

E. O heavens! I hope, she was not hurt?

D. Why, so to be sure! that you know perfectly well! Did not you see her last night, as she returned from the opera, where she had been with Lord Clinton's aunt, - and he? Why, he guided the ladies, I suppose.... What now? What ails you? I believe (¹⁸), you are still frightened over the runaway horse?

E. Who? I? frightened? No, but I was thinking of, what you have been telling me. You know, that for a long time past I have been seeking a match for my ward, but she has already refused above twenty. Lord Clinton is exactly not that man, I wished for her, but still.... he is of a distinguished family.... and besides, if she loves him, and you think, she does - why, ^{there} is no more to be said. -

D. Friends! Let them be married, the ^{and} sooner the better! They are admirable suited for each other, for, is it not? when a fool marries a sensible woman, and when a foolish man.

ries a sedate man, it gives two bad matches will be the result, but when the fool married the rogue, only one will be the result; and that, you know, is a clear profit of a hundred per cent. —

E. As I have said, you judge much too harshly, you are unjust. —

L. That was only said in general; I have made no particular application. But still! Now the time is up for rational discourse, for there comes Miss Millner. — *1860. (Edinburgh)*

Enter Miss Millner, preceded by a servant, carrying a picture.

Miss M. (speaking out of the door) Bring the china and the glass into my room, and see, you do not break anything. (To the servant, placing that picture there. —

(The servant places the picture with the painting towards the wall. Exit).

E. Bless me, Miss Millner! what says all this change?

Miss M. Ah, Mylord! I did not see you. Good morning! How do you do to-day? —

E. Pretty well, I thank you! But I see, you have already been out (off)? —

Miss M. Yes, I come from the auction ^{at} Lady Trowiston's; it was charming, it was delightful! such was the crowd of equipages and men, that I was three quarters, before I could be set down, and the best, the ^{most} elegant company! And a health! No, you cannot form any idea of it! there were two ladies, who were taken ill, and, by the by, may I not forget to tell you that: one of them was Miss Arabella! you are acquainted with her, you know; I am aware, you

have a particular regard for her -

E. For Miss Arabella! You tell me that with a manner, as if it gave you pleasure.

Miss M. And why should it not? I well know, that in respect of you there is no danger. I need only remember that riband of or. No, you on great occasions wear upon your breast. - But think only! 'She paints'! That has never before been known; but to-day there was a singular demonstration of it, for she swooned without changing colour.

E. Oh, what a lovely! How vain ^{must} may be that mind, that can make such observations! ²² 1860. P. 100.

Miss M. Oh! It strikes me, there was somebody speaking. (She sees Mr. Dowley, and introduces to him ^{every} ~~W~~ I had not seen Mr. Dowley ^{Master} of Arts. I should ^{well} ^{from} have known him on his habitual gallantry. Permit me to thank you for your remarks! -

E. I should never permit you to lay ^{make} my remarks to your heart, it is, if you think to use the permission -

Miss M. You carry, indeed, your gallantry too far, but however, say what you will, you shall not succeed in making me angry to-day, for I am in too good humour. Think only, Mylord! I have bought the most beautiful things at the auction, the choicest china and glass, but it is all together nothing to this treasure. (pointing to the portrait) Can you guess, what ^{is} that is? It is a portrait of the Grand Master of the order of Malta, Villiers de L'Isle Adam. -

E. Bless me, what do you say? -

Miss M. (fetching the picture) There have you the Grand Master.

E. (regarding - eyeing the picture) I cannot receive from my

E. 'There you are, Mylord!' A little attention for your wits has already captivated you. Do you think then, that this attention was Miss Millar's only motive for going to the auction? No, she went there, because she knew, that London's most fashionable people would not fail to attend, she went there for the purpose of seeing and being seen, as says Aoid, she went there, because Lord Rinton was to be there. ^{1/4 1860} ~~There~~

Miss M. And ~~you~~ should I not confess that? Among our young men I know nobody, whose conversation ~~was~~ is more lovely, nobody, who has a better air ~~and~~ whose manners are more elegant. I cannot deny, that he is an expressive speaker, he certainly does not mean more than half of what he says, but this half is music, it is more than enough for me. If you had heard, what he told me this morning, on the occasion of the races in Hyde Park, where we are going to-day! —

E. Are there races in Hyde Park to-day?

Miss M. How? you do not know it? There has already been spoken of it a whole month. A bet has been laid to ten thousand guineas, and all have provided the most beautiful horses and the finest drivers, in order to make a grand appearance. —

E. I do not know, what is most stupid, whether to make appearance or to be a gazer. —

^{it does not suit my convenience} Miss M. (going). That I shall tell you, when I have been ^{least} there, now I have no time, for I must think on my toilet. —

E. A moment, Miss Millers! As your guardian, as your friend, I must speak with you upon a very important concern, and that immediately -

D. I will leave you -

E. On the contrary, I wish you to be present at our conversation, you perhaps can assist me by your judgements, your advice.

Miss M. When Mr Dowley is inclined to going, I think, we ought not to put him to inconvenience -

D. (seating himself). Then I will remain! for every wish, expressed by his Lordship, is a command for me - 7. 1860. *Ofham*

Elmwood. (placing two chairs, and both ^{sit} seating themselves). Now two years are gone, Miss Millers, since you came into my guardianship I have on that time observed, that you possess rather too much frivolity of character, but also I have ^{observed} remarked, with pleasure, that you possess a high degree of sensibility. It is to this, that I am to-day addressing myself, and I pray you to let that dictate your answer on the question, I will now ask you. Is it true, as report tells, that you love Lord Clinton?

Miss M. Indeed, Mylord, such a question amazes me, but particularly the tone, with which you ask it; you have never assumed so cold and severe a manner against me -

D. The tone is nothing to the purpose. A Question has been asked you, and you have only to answer with yes or with no. -

Miss M. Is it you, Mr. Dowley, or is it my guardian, whom I am to answer? -

E. It is I, only I! ... Tell ^{do} you hesitate? -

D. It is all pretence, she certainly does not need to hesitate, her yes is already prepared. -

E. I conjure you, answer me! Do you love Lord Clinton?

Miss A. (with gravity, and coldness) No, Mylord!

E. What do I hear! you say no!

Miss A. (as before). I say no, for I do not love him.

E. Miss Millner! I don't believe a word of what you say.

E. Why should we not believe her?

E. I don't know, ... but I am persuaded, that she is deceiving us.

E. As to myself, Miss Millner, I have no reason for doubting your sincerity; I believe you, but permit me one that very affront to ask you: why have you then given so favourable a reception to this young man's address, that he has been led to see in that an encouragement for continuing to pursue?

Miss A. I do not know myself ... I have made it ... because ... because ... I do not know myself why.

E. You must however take a resolution. You must either accept his hand, or discontinue to see him.

Miss A. I would rather continue his acquaintance.

E. For what purpose?

Miss A. Because he amuses me.

E. (starting up) Heavens and earth! Do you hear? Now, if that is not to be called coquetry, then ... ¹⁰ 1366 *Offensive*

E. (rising with Miss A.) Well, Miss Millner, I require of you the promise not to see Lord Clinton again.

Miss A. Mylord! I promise it.

E. From this day.

Miss A. (with a sigh) This day! ... I should willingly ... but these rains in Hyde-Park! I have (for) so long a

time) thought upon them with pleasure, I have decant of them last night, ... and moreover I have promised Lady Seymour to follow her there; I cannot break my promise; you see yourself, that a prior engagement ...

E. And the engagement, you just now entered into with me, has that no weight whatever in your consideration?

Miss M. Great weight, if it has the least weight with you. But the point, upon which we are disagreeing, is so very trivial, that I cannot think, that you, Mylord, who otherwise are the goodness and the indulgence itself ...

E. (seriously). There are accidents, in which the wisest people would be weakens, and... you know now my desire.

Miss M. Your desire! That is to say: your command! -

D. Exactly so! See, that is, what Mylord should at first have said! If my counsels were followed, if you were my ward ...

Miss M. Oh, if I were your ward, then ...

D. Well, what then?

Miss M. I made, what I also now ^{intend} attend to do, for, indeed, I will go to the races in Hyde-Park -

E. And I, I forbid you to go out to-day. Do you hear? I forbid you! - (exit into a side room). - $\frac{17}{4}$ 1860. *Philadelp.*

Miss M. Can I believe my ears? He speaks to me ⁱⁿ with such a tone? That is the first time!

D. Yes, that is just the misfortune ...

Miss M. Can he, can Lord Elmwood be bitter against me, speak to me in wrath (anger)?

D. Oh, very well! He said, I forbid you it. Those were his own words; the least admits but of one reading.

Miss M. Well, he has commanded, I will obey, but I am very sorry -

D. I comprehend your affliction: he abuses his authority, and will for once force you to be prudent, that is certainly grossing you in your habits -

Miss M. ^{for} ~~My~~ ~~Lord~~...

D. It is unpleasant; but when one has a guardian, and moreover a guardian, who exhibits firmness, one cannot act wiser than on yielding -

Miss M. If it yield, it is, Mr. Dowsley, ^{it is} not for fear of his wrath, but for fear of, that my disobedience should ^{distress} afflict him -

D. Be it so! I must permit you to have a right, that is the most reasonable manner, on which you can take the thing, that is to be called the capitulation of the self-love -

Miss M. Have I self-love?

D. Well, it can also be called an honorable retreat. We enrich ourselves behind the sentimental, the sublime, when we cannot do otherwise -

Miss M. I should think, though, Sir, that if I chose to do otherwise, it depended only on myself -

D. Indeed!

Miss M. I wonder, what should hinder me in accepting Lady Seymour's invitation, and in following her to High-Park, where I am waited this morning?

D. What should hinder you? You yourself.

Miss M. I myself?

D. Why, surely, you should think of your guardian's command, his serious and severe prohibition - a prohibition, well weighed and perfectly just, which I should praise still more, if ^{did not forbid} not modesty ~~forbade~~ ^{forbade} one ~~it~~ -

24th Dec 1860 P. Davidson

General sentences.

1. Do not put off till to-morrow, what can be done to-day.
2. Do you understand, what I mean? 3. Does he write Eng-
lish? 4. Do you know him? 5. Did she say, that she had spoken
with me? 6. No, she did not. - Do you want to speak to me?
"He does not write so many letters, as her sister." Good Hea-
vens, what do I hear? He did not go unarmed, did he?
Good Heavens, ^{never did I behold} (I have never seen) such a sight. Many such
entertaining stories he told his children, and they always
listened to him with much interest. But no sooner
did the corporal perceive the signal, than he ordered
his men to follow him. She would not submit to such ^{a finish fire}, to
(a) treatment, nor do I see, why she should. Don't be afraid,
there is not the least danger. Don't be angry with me.
How pale you look! are you not well? Are you sure, that
you are not mistaken? Is she so old? There are not many
strawberries this year. Has the postman been here? How
you are hour and a half in ^{walking} ~~going~~ one mile? Had she
nothing else to tell you? Mr. J. asked his servant, why he
had not taken the letter to the post. I had no reason to
doubt his word. Can you ^{climb} look so far? This bed cannot
hold many more flowers. Can you draw? Would you
like to take a drive? He would not give himself the
trouble to find it out for me. - Will you read, or shall
I? Who ~~has~~ made you a present of these bracelets? Who
told you this news? What means all this change? What ^{gives an air},
to take a drive, ^{gives for Regel}
^{at night}, to find something out for me.

do you mean by that? What I mean? cannot you guess?
You dare, sir, to use such a language to me in my own
house. Dare you take your oath of it? That I dare not
tell him, he will be angry with me. You need not
do wait for me. He I need to write by return of post?
You ought to keep from such low places. I tried to
get off, as soon as I could. The physician hoped, she
would be well in a few days. He read the letter aloud.
It is no more than reasonable, that you pay him, what
you owe him. Where have you put the snuffers? Where
have you put the box? This was only said to remind
him of his promise. Why do you run so fast? He has
left his children a very handsome fortune. She has
been very ill, but now she is recovering. About that can
hardly be two opinions? Yes, there he is surely right.
On seeing the stranger, she involuntarily drew back and
hid herself behind the curtain. Who may have put that
into his head? Many people lead a merry life, whether
they can afford it or not. Did Madam ring? Her heart
was not so easy to win, as he imagined. I will write it
down immediately, that I may not forget it — It is very
difficult for me to learn anything by heart. If you
will teach me French, I will teach you Spanish. Is there
no more water in the decanter? Does she not know
Shallaw? I thought, she knew. Is she not past fifty?
I thought, she was. You may put them all down my
account. Was nobody with him? Is this door to be left

aggravate for you
to take one's oath of...

need bring up for
dare such of
punishment.

is used in general
next by return of
post.

involuntary, incl.
easily

from head to foot,
to afford.

"from", "ma'am"

"considered", to
learn by heart.

to be put
down to one's account

open. Yes, leave it open a little, that the smoke may
draw out. But, when the word ^{ends} finishes with ^a 'y', preceded
by a vowel, the 'y' is not altered. ^{changed} Do never meddle
with the affairs of others. How stout you are growing.
I feel sorry to give you so much trouble. She looked
at him for several minutes without recognizing him.
The house ^{was} burned quite down. The captain of the reb-
bels and those of his men, who were not too tired, re-
turned to the town immediately. Why did he ask
that question? We did not stay to see the ballet. If
I cannot come, I shall let you know ^{with what you wish} by a few words.
To the note of interrogation to be put here? Who
will take a walk? Can I leave my umbrella here, till
I get back? I ^{was} wondered to hear, that nobody took his
part. I am sorry, that I cannot comply ^{with} to your de-
mand. I can do no more for you, than what I have
done already. Don't pour more wine into the glass,
it will run over. He was called upon to give his
opinion. I shall not forget, on the ~~first~~ very first
occasion ^{opportunities} to ask him an explanation. Have you got
rid of your cold? Do you like riding? — It is grow-
ing so dark, that I cannot see to write any longer. He
is not so rich ^{by far} as Mr. P. Did the fire break out at night.
Come and sit down here, and tell me, how you ^{were} amused
(yourself) ^{last} yesterday night. It has not yet been discovered,
who stole Mr. P.'s pocket-book. It is ^{by no means} (not at all) so easy,

Detas fus Nalun, it
is a part of his nature.

one Dagan, in the day
time.

valla fig afas, to
conform to

nov gaa god at. Imp. and
afas gaa god at. if you please

as you seem to imagine. What is the signification
of this word? He had never been jealous or suspicious
for such (thing) was not ^{apart} of his nature. Have I not
left my gloves here? I cannot sniff the candle, I
have no snuffers. Why, ^{then, go} (go then) and fetch ^{a pair} some. Have
you cut your hand? I must have my hair cut. He
(lasted) some time, before she again came to himself.
How dark it is growing! Who sat ^{up to} (beside) you at the table?
Do you never sleep ^{in the day time} by day? We have passed many pleasant
days together. He means himself a great ^{orator} speaker.
What coat do you mean to put on? I took him by
his word. You should have turned to the right instead
of the left. Don't be in such a hurry, we have more
than time enough (plenty of time). If Mr. D. should
come, while I am absent, ask him to wait, until I
(come back). The lady went away (and left) her pin
on the counter. I will endeavour to explain to you,
why this cannot be said. In all such cases we must
(submit) to circumstances. He made a beautiful speech
on that occasion. (Be so kind to ^{hand} pass ^{them} the ^{if you please} suggestions!)
Do you intend to pass ^{all} the (whole) summer in the coun-
try? - 120. He has written several little poems, but
he does not intend to publish them, at least not at
present. Can I now leave it, as it is? Let me see,
yes, now it is quite ^{perfectly correct} right. But ought this ^{to} comma
not to go out? No, you must either leave the comma,

or just a dash. There is no ^{occasion} reason for the colon here. How
I kept you waiting? No, not at all. How ^{can you manage} are you doing to ^{abandon} ^{to manage} ^{to manage}
keep ^{from} ^{debts} debt, when your father only allows you 400
dollars a year? My throat is so sore, that I feel much
pain, when I swallow. There is a ring! I wonder, who
that can be! There is ^{a knock} ^{knocking} ^{knocking}; go and see,
who it is. ^{go} ^{to the side} there and let his ^{lordship} ^{business} ^{business}
get on. Since the death of their father they have led
a very retired life. How could you say such a thing?
Now, ^{then} ^{go} ^{then} ^{go} ^{off} I cannot have you ^{here} ^{any} ^{longer}. -
(Fresh) air and exercise are necessary to keep one's self
in health. It is ^{quite} ^{unaccountable} ^{for} ^{me}, how he
can ^{contrive} ^{to} keep company with such a person. On
her part the meeting was quite unexpected, and ^{as} ^{it} ^{is}
was she was quite ^{totally} ^{unprepared} ^{to} put the affair into
the right light. I am sorry to have detained you so long,
I should prefer, indeed, travelling by sea, but as you
cannot bear the seas, we shall had better go by land.
She is young and handsome, I confess, but she is said
not to be very ^{amiable} ^{lovely}. I have a very bad headache,
I will go and lie down a little and see, if I cannot
sleep it away. He must ^{keep} ^{his} ^{bed} ^{for} ^{more} ^{than}
a week. ^{Hold} ^{the} ^{pole} ^a ^{little} ^{more} ^{aslant}. That
will do. Take care now to ^{hold} ^{it} ⁱⁿ ^{that} ^{position},
so I will go and fetch some nails and a hammer.
He is seldom at a loss for an answer. The auction
was well ^{attended} ^{frequented}, and several things ^{went} ^{up} ^{to}

cause I had forgotten to draw it wind it up. He deserves to stop - to mend
no better fate. Mrs. D. said, that she was very tired and
wished to return. It will not do to receive presents,
without making ^{some} return. He ordered, that the horses
should be ^{put to} harnessed immediately. Excuse, that I take
the liberty to ask you such a question. This table will
take up too much room. I must see the harness, he
fore I buy it. You can see it ^{any} (at ^{any} ^{time}) time to-day
or to-morrow. He remained under the tree, until
the rain had ceased.

181. Have you ever had a tooth drawn? Have you got
the note, I have left at the porter's. She was very glad
to see them all in such good health and so happy. He
forbore giving his opinion, for fear, to offend him. Not
only on this, but on many former occasions he has
shown great courage. He has the right to do with
his own fortune, what he will. Have you directed
the letter? She loves her as much, as if she was
her own child. Ring the bell, if you please. If I
cannot come, I shall leave word at your landlady's.
On pretence of keeping him company, she denied the
invitation; but the truth was, that she hoped to hear
a secret from him, that was well worth such small
sacrifice. How very singular! (That I had never
dreamt about. Your watch is quite wrong; you had
better set it by mine. You must permit me to
set a watch by...

(The) double (of) their value, especially such as were known to have belonged to the late Barrow. This conversation took place before we sat down to dinner.

Why don't you put on your gloves? I shall leave the book out for you. —

151. The party separated sooner than usually. I will endeavour to be ~~as~~ ^{as} short as possible. He tore the letter and threw it into the fire. Are you of opinion, that this law is unjust? I will come to you

about 12 o'clock, if you believe, you shall then have opportunity to show me the solution of the ^{chess} ~~chess~~ problem.

You were perfectly right in what you said. I wish, I could ^{break myself of} (or bear) this habit. Pray, hand me one's self of a thing, the snuffers. She has read more novels, than she ought. Why do you not get up? It is past 9 o'clock.

It gives me much pain, when I bend my knee.

When your mother tells you to do a thing, how can you think (not) to obey her commands? (Yes, truly),

that I had quite forgotten. It is a matter of course, that we have to bear all the expenses. Tell the coachman not to drive too slowly. If we don't make haste,

we shall no be back at the time, we promised. This ought to have been put first. This was said, not by,

but of Mr. L. I don't know, why he sold the horse, but I believe, it was, because it would not go in harness.

She sat writing at a table ^{near} close to the window. My watch had stopped, but it was only, he.

My watch had stopped, but it was only, he.

My watch had stopped, but it was only, he.

Logga Nogot fram;
to leave out.

fatta þig kort, to
be brief.

þessum iðgi, to call
again.

þann daginn, to
be at leisure to.

þann daginn, to break
one's self of a thing.

þetta er, matter
of course.

þann daginn, by
the time.

þann daginn, to
go in harness.

þann daginn - þess.
in of (one at all),

say not illa with of,
I will not take.

comes, I will take no refusal. A little beyond the
turnpike the road turns to the right. So great
was the power, ^{influence} that this minister ^{possessed} had over the king's
mind, that (the latter ^{he} did) never ventured to do any
thing without ~~first~~ ^{first consulting my advice} consulting him before.
He must be a very rich man, who can keep so many
horses. ^{He} must be a rich man, as he can keep so
many servants. He is a rich man, who is not in
debt. Look! look! who ~~are~~ ^{is} these? They are the Por-
tuguese minister and his family. A gentleman has ^{called} been
here, while you were absent. Do you know, who ^{he} was?

folded Bliss, to hold
good.

This rule will in most cases hold good. Here is the
engraving, I would show you, and which (is said by Mr. T.
to be) looked upon as a masterpiece. She had not expect-
ed to meet with so friendly a reception. The servant
watched till 2 o'clock ^{in the morning} by night waiting for his master.
He meant himself richer, than he was. Has he ^{set} put
the song to music himself? I hope, you don't ^{per-}
mit yourself to be troubled by such — ^{upon, comparing with me}

At 2 o'clock in the
morning.
"fells & mist", to set
to music.
"last fig guard of life",
to stand upon ceremony
only one.
"you'll be misty", to
take a nap after dinner.
"robbin' the jaundice",
to hold one's hand out
to one.
"four fellows men",
to share with.

211. Are you accustomed to take a nap by noon? You
had better leave your overcoat at the hotel; the weather
is so very mild. She ^{held out her hand to him} reached him her hand as a sign
of reconciliation. I have no room for myself, but
I ^{share one} have one common with my brother. She was too lightly
dressed, and ^{being} as the evening was rather chilly, she caught
a cold, that she has not yet got rid of. It does not

follow, that he, who is rich, is happy. He pretends to be very rich, but he is poor, but he is poor no more, than either you or I. What! do it not feel low.
 they not leave the poor widow as much as a seat to sit upon?
 Bathing in the sea at this season is very agreeable. They know more about your concerns, than you imagine.
 This word is used more frequently in a figurative meaning. The Russian ambassador made a great dinner party on the occasion of the emperor's birthday. If I am wrong, why don't you prove it? Is it so, as you believe? No, she is not tall a dinner party enough for seeing she. He has been given over by the doctor. A diplomatist ought to be more cautious in what he says. He is very apt to find fault with everything. You could not forbear laughing at what he said. She rang for the maid, but when she came, she could not remember, what she wanted. It is very unpleasant to sit so crowded, nor do I see, indeed, why the boys could not sit on the bench. She has many jewels, but seldom or never wears any of them. Do you want some thing here? Yes, I want my needle-work. He is said to be very rich. This opera has been represented no less than ten times this season. Leave the dog alone, or it will bite you. On stepping down to take up a card, he had lost, he overthrew the candlestick. It was contrary to his nature to condescend to flattery. That is a thing, that is unaccountable to me. The girl felt so foolish, that she did not know what to say, to feel foolish.

4. Liberal art, in the
course of

*of Raffa lordly, to
have... finished.*

"denunciare i Gold",
to rian into debt.

Springe i Lüften;
to blow up

Evolution, to be drawn.
red.

be friends. Take care you don't shake the bottle too much.
 I sleep so badly ^{last} night, that I often get very sleepy
 after dinner and must lie down a little. He wrote it
 down on a slip of paper, that he might not forget it. —
 241. His total want of self-command ^{renders him unfit being a} ~~unfits~~ him for, di-
 plomatist. Very few people ^{put} by anything, they usually ^{logge} ~~logge~~ ^{live} ~~live~~
^{live up} to their incomes. Don't be so foolish as to believe, ^{to put by} ~~to put by~~
 what he says. All these ^{matte} ~~affairs~~ had been settled ^{bring} ~~at~~ ^{his} ~~at~~
 a former meeting. So I ^{have} ~~am~~ told, at least, but I can, ^{mean} ~~up~~ ^{far} ~~up~~ to one's income
 not answer for the truth of it. They pressed forward
 to see, what was the matter. Upon affairs of govern. ^{aggravating} ~~aggravating~~
^{ment} ~~ment~~ very few people have an opinion of their own. ^{affairs of govern} ~~ment~~
 If I am not much mistaken, it was last year, about
 the beginning of July. ^{How} ~~What~~ could she help, ^{his} ~~that~~ he
 got, in love with her, unless she had ^{encourage} ~~(received~~ his cour. ^{say} ~~say~~ ⁱⁿ ~~in~~
 very well. There was not much occasion for your ^{being} ~~being~~ ^{one's} ~~one's~~
 Is angry. Do you think, that you have a right to ^{pre-} ~~pre-~~
 scribe me anything? I have lost his direction, but ^{Ulysses} ~~Ulysses~~ ^{will} ~~will~~
 the misfortune is not great, as ^{his} ~~he~~ stands in the guide, ^{for} ~~for~~ ^{there is no} ~~there is no~~
 I suppose. We were all at a loss to know, to what ^{great} ~~great~~ ^{harm} ~~harm~~
 ladies he alluded. But who can say, what ^{may} ~~may~~ ^{hap-} ~~hap-~~
 pen? I supposed it to be them, but still it was not
 they. I thought, it was they, but still ^{it} ~~that~~ was not
 so. Some of the notes were written with pencil, some ^{pen} ~~pen~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{glad} ~~glad ^{to} ~~to
 with red ink and some with blue. It is all owing to
 your not taking sufficient exercise. She had half opened ^{del} ~~del ^{con-} ~~con- ^{it is} ~~it is~~ ^{now} ~~now~~~~~~~~~~

the door, but ^{seeing}, that the stranger had not yet gone
she retired. Can you find out for me, where Mr D. buys
his cigars? A considerable part of that quarter of the
city was burnt down not many years ago, but now
it has all been built up again. Go at once and search
for him, and tell him to come here. I don't see,
^{somehow} ^{need}, to why you should be forbidden to associate with him.
associate with.

The door was shut, but it was not locked ^{up}. I can
not afford it, I have ^{of late} spent too much money (lately)
I have been thinking, if it might not be as good to
get our luggage on board this evening. He has, then,
not paid you the money, I believed so. Is the vessel
to sail to-morrow? I believe so. To put an end to
this disagreeable conversation, Mr A. only answered
by shrugging his shoulders.

^{to shrug}
^{one's shoulders}

301. To be very true, I could have told him that,
but it did not strike me at the moment. If ^{they} ^{you}
had only left the horse quite alone, it would have
recovered in half the time. Can you explain, what
this passage means? I should believe, however, that
(he must now have had) his eyes opened. If you think
I can apply to him to get information on this affair,
information upon. I will do so this very evening. He is now earnestly
going to apply himself ^{earnestly} to the study of the
living languages. If the horse would but go in single
to ^{for} ^{Almor}, closely.

harness, I would not care paying a hundred and fifty ^{pounds} ~~pounds~~
 for it. This was said as if ^{you} to give a new turn to the con-
 versation. How did you happen to know that? The likes
^{long} ~~sa~~ making a show of her jewels. This haughty courtier-
 would not condescend to speak to one, who was so far
 below him. ^{all} Are the horses to be left in or to be taken
 out? I expect no thanks for what I have done for him, to be left in - to
 No, you are quite right; that would look as if we acknow- be taken out.
 ledged the right of his claim. My physician tells me
 that I ought to be bled, but I don't mean, it would
 do me ^{any} good. Very well, sir, if you think proper to break
 your promise, I have no ^{thing} more to say. The carriage
 was upset, but nobody was hurt except the coachman, ^{the c. is upset.}
 who ^{was} got his head much bruised. Wheat and barley
 sell very well at present, but for oats there are no
 buyers. The diligence arrived two hours too late, on
 account of its having stuck fast in the snow. Though
 he had never got information in German, ^{yet} he had
 by his own study purchased rather a very fair know-
 ledge in this language. To be so rewarded! A man,
 who had devoted his whole life to his native country,
 and yet such ^{was the fate of} fortune had this great man. Ever since
 he had this relapse, he has been obliged to keep ⁱⁿ his room.
 Don't you mean, it is getting rather
 hot here. For fear of offending somebody, he only
 answered by shrugging his shoulders. I can remain

think for - for
 his for (our gift)
 to be left in - to
 be taken out.

think proper
 to think proper.
 The carriage
 the c. is upset.

you are
 to sell.

you find up
 on account of

you had
 in to be taught

taught a thing
 to be taught

to be taught
 application

to be taught
 to be taught

to be taught
 to be taught

to be taught
 to be taught

at home; ^{because} as I am not well, but you ought certainly
to go. He had pulled the bells twice, before his ser-
vant thought proper to ^{let} let him in. Had we not better
sit into the arbour? The sun is ^{very} burning hot here.
Why did you not ask him to stay and pass the evening
with us? I could look ^{by her face} (from her), that she had ^{been crying} wept.
She wept and besought him to leave off; but neither
tears nor entreaties prevailed with him. —

331. I beg, you ^{very} excuse, that I have not written my
exercise, as I have not been quite well for some days.
He had better ^{let about} go on it immediately, or we shall not
be able to finish it this evening. He is not the man,
who is easily ^{to be} cheated. Mrs. D had not the least doubt,
that his Lordship would keep his promise. She is
not, what you would call a beauty, but she has a
very interesting face. When she was asked, how her
mother did, the tears came into her eyes, and ⁱⁿ with
a voice (that could hardly be heard), she said: there
is but little hope of her recovering. They say so,
but one cannot always believe, what is said. I don't
see, why I should ^{from} put up with such language of him
or of anybody. I wish, you would leave me alone
and harass me no more with your questions. Leave
back, and you will find it a very comfortable chair.
His Lordship never wears his Orders except on great
occasions. What is once done, cannot be ^{undone} altered;
—

There is no ^{more} ^{to be said} ^{about it}. ^{Shortly} so it is of no use to speak thereabout any more. A short ^{four or five} ^{days} ^{after this} time afterwards the siege was raised. Villain! traitor? ^{consider} ^{a siege}. Yes, sir, such were my words, and as such I took upon him. Why have you left the ^{out} ^{proposition} away? It is ^{ought} ^{to be left}. If you are not of the same opinion about the matter as Mr. P., you ^{must do well to} ^{to} (had better) keep it ^{to} yourself. Her dowdery was more showy than tasteful. He ^{ran} ^{to one's self}. He ^{ran} ^{his eyes} over the letter, but it contained ^{ain} ^{nothing} of im- ^{importance}. They would have kept him ⁱⁿ ^{prisoner} until this very day, if the ransom had not been paid. Perhaps we don't meet ^{again} ^{for ever}. He bit his lip ^{with} ^{an}. The wind has blown down several large trees. If you could ^{give me a call} ^(call in) in the evening of the forenoon, I should perhaps be able to give you a decisive answer. On hearing, that there was no prospect of her husband's recovery, she burst into tears. But ought we not to have sent him word? On her mother's ^{request} ^{demand}, she ceased ^{to leave} ^{corresponding} with Miss H. The steamer will not sail until to-morrow, I hear. She asked me ^{to} ^{lend} her my opera-glass. I cannot well let you keep ^{have} ^{the patterns} longer than for a day or two, as I have borrowed them myself. —

361 I had asked the watchman to call me, because I was afraid of oversleeping myself. If you must go, I will not ^{persuade} ^{you to stay}. She stole gently out ^{to} ^{oversleep} ^{one's self}.

"Light jig an'"; he
steal out.

"Is no illa ugal
Bull i' dat"; there is
no harm in that.

"Is as an aubun Big,
that is a different
thing.

"aunf' for gineal af
gion"; he take for
granted.

"in't ad jig gaa";
to enter into.

"Uudhagalpe from
deput, exceptions
to a rule.

of the room. There cannot be ^{no harm} anything bad in the
I should believe. It did not ^{harm} occur to me at the mo-
ment, that there could have ^{been} occasion for me of
taking his part. If you feel convinced about his
innocence, that is a different thing. He ^{is} considered
it a settled affair, that Mr. B. would yield him the
assistance, he had promised him. By coaxing him
a little, she soon put him in ^{may convince him} good humor again.
You ^{may convince him} can gratify yourself, that you did not yield to
that speculation. ^{is the} What ^{is the} time is it ^{is the} laying down such
rules, ^{is the} to which there are so many exceptions? He
had ^{at once} surrendered the greater part of his fortune, ^{so} that
he had only two thousand pounds left. On leaning
over the parapet, the boy lost his equilibrium and
fell into the water. How can you wonder, that he
will not submit to such treatment. It is a matter
of great importance for me to know ^{whether} ~~if~~ he will under-
take it or not, and if you can't find it out for me,
you would oblige me much. Is it your gloves, you
have forgotten? No, it is my books. But I don't see
them anywhere. They lie on the table ^{there}. No,
these are not mine, they are my sister's. I thought,
they were yours, but now I see, they are your sister's.
I ^{returned them} sent them back, unread, because ^{it} they were not histo-
rical novels, I wanted. Those horses are not ^{that} such,
as) can be sold here; they are too dear. It is not

horses, he wants to buy, but cows. These are very neat
 boots. Was it ^{one} they, you had on yesterday? Walter? who
 are the ^{one} gentlemen in the ^{other} room? Is it they, who ^{do not} ^{accuse} ^{Blanche}
 sing so well? No, it is not. I thought so, because I ^{the next room!}
 saw Mr. R. there. Who are the ^{one} ladies, Mr. N. is speak-
 ing to? Are they not those, we saw at the opera last
 night? No, they are not, but I mean, they are those,
 we saw on board the steamer. There are coming some
 ladies; is it ^{one} they, you meant? —

but you shall have none of them, because you ^{may} not give me some of those, that ^{any} man gave you this morning. I love them, because they treat me ^{kindly}. I love those who treat me kindly. Don't believe those who told you that. Why ^{so} must I not believe them? Why should I not believe those, who told me that? There ^{is} now, Paul, (do you now eat plums again? Who gave you them? Nobody gave me them, I have bought them. No, ^{you} bought them, Paul; you have not bought them, I know better. Tell me at once, who gave you them. Who made all these objections? He is not one of those, to whom I would confide a secret. He is not one of those, to whom the poor appeal ^{in vain}. Can you give me an inventory of all, who are to be invited? Oh, what pains do you speaking of those, which I lent ^{to} your sister. Are all the people to be taken across in that little boat? I should say, it cannot hold more ^{all of them} half than the half of them. It can hold them all, and many more, too, if necessary.

421 You may take all of them, I need none. You may take all those, but I cannot spare any of these. Few sculptors can be compared with those of Italy. What naval force is greater than that of England? The efforts of the ministers and the parliament were ^{in vain}. His influence with the duke was greater than

"Hear!", there now.

"O Paul!", nowise

"at four o'clock", to take across.

"salvatore di tutti", half than the half of them. It can hold them all, and many more, too, if necessary.

"sacramentum meum", to compare to

that of any one else. And of that you can speak with such ^{or much} carelessness? But there lies the great difficulty. You cannot see that draw any such conclusion from that. I don't know

what to say ^{to} ~~up~~ that. It is not the shortest, but the most agreeable way. That way is ^{by far the longest} (far longer), but it is more shady. He is in debt, as every one knows,

but, would you believe, his debts amount to nearly £10000, only think, £10000! It is ^{almost} nearly incredible, that he can have run into so large debt. Do you think that is incredible? Why do you think that is

incredible, ^{for how he has enjoyed} that he has run into a debt of £10000,

when you know, ^{he is} that he spends 5000 a year, without ^{by far the longest} ^{kind on David} ^{he lives at the rate} ^{of £5000 a year.} ^{of an year with an} ^{putting} ^{he has no} ^{a farthing of his own} ^{lad now!} ^{don't} ^{do that!}

possessing one penny himself. He did not, ^{hardly} ^{say just} ^{of an year with an} ^{putting} ^{he has no} ^{a farthing of his own} ^{lad now!} ^{don't} ^{do that!} that, but what he said, was nearly the same. He did not ^{say just} ^{of an year with an} ^{putting} ^{he has no} ^{a farthing of his own} ^{lad now!} ^{don't} ^{do that!} ^{say just} ^{of an year with an} ^{putting} ^{he has no} ^{a farthing of his own} ^{lad now!} ^{don't} ^{do that!}

not ^{say just} ^{of an year with an} ^{putting} ^{he has no} ^{a farthing of his own} ^{lad now!} ^{don't} ^{do that!} ^{say just} ^{of an year with an} ^{putting} ^{he has no} ^{a farthing of his own} ^{lad now!} ^{don't} ^{do that!} ^{say just} ^{of an year with an} ^{putting} ^{he has no} ^{a farthing of his own} ^{lad now!} ^{don't} ^{do that!} ^{say just} ^{of an year with an} ^{putting} ^{he has no} ^{a farthing of his own} ^{lad now!} ^{don't} ^{do that!}

Who would have thought that! 'Fie! fie! leave off. It is not easily understood, why they refused such offer. It is by far the best not to meddle with such things.

(It is that, which) I wish to avoid. I think, it must be a misprint. Did you know that? Did you know it! and yet you did not tell me so! What was that?

I don't know, I will go to look. Now, what was it? Well, don't be nonsensical, let us hear, what it was, ^{again} ^{Marriage} ^{you} ^{are} ^{going to} ^{be} ^{non} ^{sensical}

you would say. - Ha, ha, ha! was it that? No, no, that

will never do. —

„but lau illo baylan
ma?“; it is insens-
sible with.

451. No, no, it will never do ^{to make him acquainted} (acquainting him) with
our plan. It was plain, however, that he held it to
be inconsistent with the honour of a military to refuse
a ^{challenge} defiance. But you ought not to have left me in
doubt of, what you would do, for the case, he would not
comply with your ^{offer} proposal. He has taken a good
deal of pains to acquire a ^{correct} right pronunciation. If
you dare tell ^{to} him or ^{to} any one, who has ^{written} this
letter, you must take the consequences. If you
choose ^{to} ask impertinent questions, you ^{can} may not al-
ways expect a polite answer. So large, however, is
the power of ^{habit} custom, that this cruel and unjust
command was ^{order} ~~im~~ fulfilled immediately. After this
Mr. S. ^{took occasion to deliver} seized the opportunity to remark, that the
mentioned papers, were no longer ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ his posses-
sion. He still presented her with two precious and
beautiful diamond rings. He ^{crawled} ~~crept~~ into the shadow
of a tree, where we found him, ^{exhausted} wearied and bleeding
from several wounds, ^{more} rather dead than alive. It is
very difficult to ^{lay aside} break ~~ones~~ self of an old habit. Paral-
lel lines can never meet. Select some of the best and
put them into the basket. I was ^{perfectly} quite at a loss to
know, what he meant. The boy would have been
run over, if fortunately I had not seized his arm
and ^{pulling} drawn him aside. We took it for granted,

„aflogga au hauri“; to
lay aside an habit.

that (we should divide) the ^{money to be born between us} expenses. Good advice is lost upon him. He will certainly undertake it, that is to say, if you pay him well. Can I speak to your master? Yes, Sir, that is to say, I think, you can. Do you know, ^{see} what the mirror went ^{looking glass} for? I have no idea (of that). ^{Eighty} Eighty dollars. No, not by far. It did not go up to more than fifty. I don't like going ^{to mean} with galoches. I cannot forbear thinking, however, that this ^{might be} could have been prevented. The same Mr. K. is ^{thinks too} thinking, but I really cannot be of your opinion. He had no sooner alighted from his horse, than they all gathered ^{crowded} around him to hear, what news he had brought. It was never discovered, who ^{set him to} had put the house to fire.

481. We have ^{been} taking a very long walk. Don't come ^{he later} than three o'clock. Leave the flowers alone, ^{I tell you} do you hear? He imagined, ^{imagined, that} nothing to be ^{more} easier, but he experienced, that he had been mistaken. The table was ^{was} laid for twenty persons. It ^{would} might not be ^{amiss} improper, to give him only a hint of, what people are ^{say} saying. They were all of opinion, that this was a most lucky circumstance. The king has not only a right of temporarily ^{to} proroguing, but also of dissolving the parliament. If you don't care to go, you might give your ticket to Miss O. The valoe, you see here, is a very ingenious contrivance, ^{opens and shuts} see look, how it is opened and shut ^{really} by itself of its own accord. Where can I have put

^{a jaggedly dry and} ^{already found in I can} ^{not surely have} my pocket-book. ^{I cannot surely have lost it.} The man very handsome when young, but now there is no trace of beauty left. He ^{may think} ^{correct} perhaps thinks it right, but you know, he is not very particular in such respects. They say in the town, that there has been a meeting of the share-holders, at which the extension of the railway ^{read} has been finally decided upon. If ~~there could~~ ^{could} exact rules for everything could be laid down, it would not be very difficult to learn foreign languages. Have the books been sent to the bookbinders? I don't know, Sir. Don't you know? Why not? ^{don't you know} You ought to know. But how could I know, that this ^{was} ~~should~~ be a secret, as nobody told me so. ^{The cause not worth of saying} I could not inquire to her to lay herself under any obligation to him. Why don't you go and let him in? Who has let the bird out of the cage? This word is seldom found in ^{met with} ^{modern} newer books. They lead a very retired life, because they cannot afford to see anybody. ^{I'll be bound to say, that} I dare say, he is a match for ^{any} every chess-player in France. There now do you hear, what ^{your father} ~~your~~ papa says. ^{myself} I knew, he would be of the same opinion as I am. How ^{you do wrap up} (they are wrapping themselves up) in this country? ^{to wear a great coat} ^{such} Going with overcoat in ~~so~~ mild weather! There is no ^{why we should} reason for not putting a favourable construction upon ^{his} his conduct. If he would ^{but} only take pains, he would soon learn so much, that he could make himself independent.

III. No, I have not yet finished the book; I have about
thirty or forty pages left. No wonder, that she refused such
a lover. Until this very evening we had all thought him a lover.
murdered. It may be, as he says, (I am not able to
decide). A hundred pounds will ^{be of great use} ^{for ought I know} but little do
pay his debt. It cannot have been Mr B's opinion,
that you should bear all the expenses. We flatter our
selves with having transacted this business to his sa-
tisfaction. I am very much obliged to you for your good
offer, but (I don't need) the money now, if anybody
told you, that there exists no honesty, would you be
like him? He did not claim any thanks for the ser-
vice, he had rendered him. The appearance is against
him, I confess, but I'll be bound to say, that he is quite
innocent. There was nothing left for him to do than sub-
mitting to the will of his uncle. He caused a song to
be written for the occasion. I don't know any painter,
who hits off likenesses so well as he. He was in such a
state of mind, that he could hardly be considered re-
sponsible for his actions. (It is impossible to knock
anything) into his head. He sits not so well on horseback
as his brother. They took him for a fool, but that he
is not by far, I assure. He thought light of my advice
and took his own course. It was the sweetest evening,
(you could imagine). Do you think, Mr. T. will stand for
Copenhagen. —

give an answer
to reject

just as the same
for ought
I know to the contrary

same thing for, to
have occasion for

last year, to
cause to be made

at troffs (on an
Maler), to hit off
likenesses.

first list of
to set one's horse

fills figs (on
an hand-dial) to
stand for.

of Job for an Mark
of him he can buy for
an Mark, to buy
a mark's worth of the
it is at five for a mark.

532. When is the vessel to sail? How many cigars am
I to buy? You ^{can} buy ^{a mark's worth} for a mark of those ^{at} which are
sold five for a mark. What are we to have for dinner?
Are the horses to be put to ^{directly} immediately? At what hour
are you to be there? We were to have been at the opera
last night, but we could get no tickets. You should have
been at the play ^{theatre} the other night, and I am sure, you
should have been amused. There was to be a fancy-ball
at prince Frederick's on Sunday, but now ^{I suppose} it will hard-
ly take place. Were you to have been there? The boat,
that ^{was to} should have taken us across, was so crabby and
frail, that we dared not venture into it. (How can
this be understood, if ^{unless} some ^{explaining} word
is added?) But how is it to be expected from such
a person, that he should do justice to any one? What
are we to do, if we can get no guide? For that case
I don't know what to do. ^{is to be done} ~~What~~ whom are you to dance
the cotillon? How is this word to be spelled? When
is the contract to be signed? You speak as if you
^{had} never learned, that we have to forgive our enemies,
and ^{that means} shall never throw the first stone. How was
I to know, that he had left town? It may be, as you
say, but how was ^{that} he to know it? You ask me, what
is to be done, but how am I to ^{advise} counsel, before I
know all the ^{particulars} exact circumstances of the ^{case} matter?

in the case of the displeasing fact,
the particulars.

to him

He was at home, indeed, but he was not to be seen.
He looked so angry, that I thought, he was going to
beat the boy. What was I ^{going to say}? You ^{over} ^{to} ^{be} ^{going}
have said something? No, I was not. Just as I was
going to explain her my reasons for ^{asking as it had been} ^{my having} ^{acted}
as I had, ^{a visitor} somebody was announced, which put an
end to our conversation. Why did you not ask him,
where he was going? But you had on and let us be
going. The sky ^{grew} ^{so} ^{clouded}, that I thought we
should have a rain. I ^{was} ^{hearing}, that you are ^{going} to
buy Mr. B's horse. When do you mean he is to ^{be} ^{going}
depart? He ^{is} ^{not} ^{at} ^{all} ^{depart}, is at least (I was
told by) Mrs. E. What now! are you going to ^{cry} ^{weep}?
Did you think, I would betray your secret? Have you
heard, if they are soon going into the country? What
coat are you going to put on? Do you mean to-morrow
evening? If you are going out, don't stand upon
ceremony with me. What are you going to present
mamma with on her birthday? I'm now working a
chair stool for her. Are you going to eat at your uncle's
to-day? As you are writing to Mr. S., don't forget
to remind him of his promise. I meant you ^{had} ^{said} ^{you} ^{wished} ^{it} ^{to} ^{be} ^{bound} ⁱⁿ ^{leather}.

591.

I had fig. quarrel for his
to put out of self
to inconvenience on one's
account.

-- 600. We had to wait so long for Mr. N., that we were
too late for (going off in) the steamer. On ⁱⁿ ~~writing~~ ^{copying} it fair, I ^{was} ~~had~~ ^{forgot} ~~to~~ ^{write} ~~copy~~ ^{copy} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~all~~ ^{again}.
I was nearly two hours in writing my exercise, because I had to look for so many words. Consequently to this arrangement, we had all to get up at a very early time. I was just falling asleep, when I remembered my promise and had to get up again. On account of this delay the others had got the start of him, so he had to ride very fast to overtake them. Do you know, what I had to pay to get a new lock put on my gun? If we had not had to do that whole way round, we could have been here much before. The fugitives had to meet with many more difficulties, before they were in comparatively in safety, they had not only to pass the sentinel at the exterior gate, but they had to pass the moat, and —. If it had had to do the estimate, I should certainly have provided, that there had been so great mistakes in it. To avoid such errors you have only to look ~~for~~ in your dictionary. Your uncle is very willing to forgive you, you have only to ask forgiveness from him, and all will be forgotten. Look! you have only to turn the cock, and the water will pour forth. It is growing very dark now; we have to light the candles. If the door is shut, you will have to cross the

subterranean passage. Perhaps you will have to pay a
few dollars more, but then the work ^{man's} is so much better.
Here we might have had to wait ~~down~~ ^{for} hours, if
Mr. P. had not happened to pass by and ^{informed} to ascertain
us, that the wedding ^{was not to} ~~would not~~ take place until 6 o'
clock. You might have had it ~~to~~ ^{made} with make
gany instead of with oak ~~wood~~. What! have you been
... ^{having your fortune told} without advise you, to have your saddle made
by my saddler; he has learned the trade in England,
and you have only to tell him, how you ^{wish} want it, and
he will do ~~it~~. Let us have a song. If I cannot have
it for 20 dollars, I will not have it at all. I don't
know, ^{whether it may be had} (if we can have it) at Steen's, but, at any rate,
he will ^{be sure to present it for you} certainly purchase it for you. He has been about
all the town, but it is not to have anywhere. No.
my we must have, and if ^{it is} they are not to have the
four p. c., we must ^{pay} give six or eight. Waiter! let
us have ^{another} a bottle of champagne ^{champagne} ~~mead~~. As soon as they
had done, they continued their journey. I don't
expect to have a letter from him until the end of
this month. (It was not to be wondered at, that he
was hungry, ^{not having had any food all day} as he had got nothing to eat the whole
day). Don't forget to have the watch sent to the watch-
maker's—

"Lads gior", to have
... made.

"Lads fyg fyg", to
have one's own for-
time told.

"At or at fag", it
is to be had ...

an "Flogh man", an
other bottle.

631. Have you got ^{had} that saddle from England? No, I have
had it made here. From whom have you got these ^{had} ~~brace~~^{beautiful}
bracelets? I have not got them from any, I have bought
them. If you ~~would~~^{would} let me have "the spy" for a few days;
you would ~~oblige~~^{be obliged to you} me much. Now be quick! Have the ^{figure 27} ~~figure 27~~ ^{be}
horses ^{to the 100} put to, and let me know, ~~then~~, when you are ready. quick!
The travellers had all dismounted except one, who had
fallen asleep. ^{By the same that} When they had come to the ^{hermitage},
it had grown ^{become} very dark. It was quite unaccountable
to them, why the thief had come into the house. I
thought it rather strange, that he had parted without ^{last fu Hozah}
(having ^{we} let me know by a few words). They are not ^{mid and it for}
here, they ^{we} have gone. But where have they gone? Don't ^{Do?} a line.
you know? I have come to ask your advice about
a matter of great importance. If you had come
half an hour before, you ^{could} have settled that af-
fair with him yourself, but now he has ridden over
to call on his aunt. The clock had struck 11, and
the messenger had not yet returned. The book was
returned. instead. The corporal was not to be found
anywhere, and they believed, he had deserted. It was
his own fault, that he was deserted by most of his po-
litical friends. We have ^{better} go this way. You have ^{say you best i}
better, ^{as if} appear as if you know ~~nothing~~ about it. I mean, ^{at 200} better go
we have ^{better} have it arranged alphabetically. Don't

you think, you had better have the pronunciation ^{by} me
in your dictionary? We had better have gone off ^{by}
the steamer, it should have ^{saved} spared much time. You
had better have ordered dinner ^{at} 4 o'clock instead
of 5. She would not have her mother sit quite alone
all the evening, so she remained at home. What answer
will you have me ^{send} give him? My cousin would have
me tell her all, that the Dean had said. At what hour
would they have us ^{be} come? You wouldn't, I suppose,
have me lay myself under obligations to such a person.
Her mother would have her marry a rich foreigner, whom
she did not like. I was not ^{because} because I cared much ^{about} for
his friendship, but it would not have him or any one
else think, that it had done anything, at which I ^{should} ^{would} be
ashamed. What answer would you have me ^{had} send him? —

to go by the steamer.
I will have him go.

663. In such cases it is very difficult to know how
to act. Can you tell me what to do? for I have ^{really} no idea,
indeed. If you don't know what to advise him, how
should I know? I don't know, indeed, what to think
of such behaviour. It is not ^{easy} easy to know how to trans-
late this. For a moment he stood looking about, as
if he was ^{uncertain} at a ^{loss} ^{which} way to go. The temptation was
too great, ^{for him to} that he could resist. These two words are
by no means synonymous; and if you wish, I will write

down to give ^{a few} some sentences, ^{by} from which you can judge, ^{see} at first of sight, when to use one, ^{and} when the other. Tell William to come to see by a thing ^{up to} into my room and ^{bring} take his books with him. Tell him to take the letter to the post-office ^{directly} immediately. Tell mamma not to wait for me. If you expect your uncle to pay your debts, you will have to see, ^{find yourself} that you have been mistaken. Do you expect him to excuse himself for ^{apologize to you} the offending manner, in which he treated you? I can assure you, ^{that} he will do no such thing. Ask him to be at the hotel a little past 7 o'clock. He considered his ^{own} own interest too much to quarrel with his uncle at ^{to} to look to one's own interest. a time, when he expected to be appointed ^{as} his heir. Is the room large enough to hold so many people? to quarrel with. He is too going to be a colonel. If he could ^{prove} ^{his} his calculation to be correct, why did he not? ^{to} to appoint one's heir. I am sorry to keep you waiting so long, but it is Mr. B's fault, who promised to be here at 4 o'clock. He has too prudent to enter into such hazardous speculations. I am very sorry, indeed, to have said anything, ^{instead of} to enter into. from which there could be drawn such conclusion. Do you wish me to let you know, when the auction is to be held? She wished her sister to go with her to church. At what time do you want us to be there? Mr. P. wished his nephew to accompany him to London. But surely you did not expect him to comply with such a proposal? —