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A

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
OF THE
SWEDISH LANGUAGE,

WITH
READING AND WRITING EXERCISES.

BY

A. MAY.

THIRD EDITION.

STOCKHOLM.

Ad. Bonnier.

LONDON.

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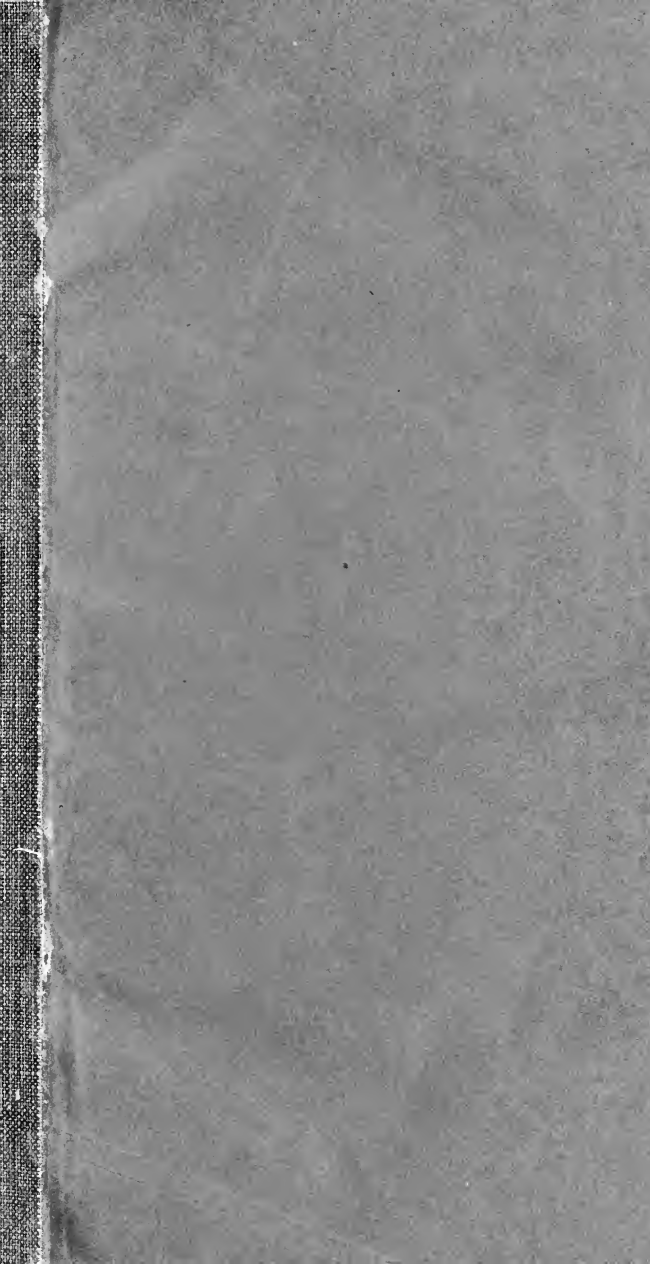
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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A
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A. MAY,

author of »An English Grammar for Swedes», and of »A Collection
of Swedish and English Dialogues», &c.

THIRD EDITION.

STOCKHOLM.

—◆—
Adolphus Bonnier,
Bookseller to the king.

[1866]



The Great North from which Chivalry sprung — its polar seas, its natural wonders, its wild legends, its antedeluvian remains, — a wide field for poetic description and heroic narrative — have been, indeed, not wholly unexplored.

PREFACE TO KING ARTHUR,
BY SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, BART.

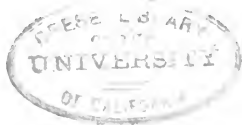
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PREFACE.

Sweden and its literature are comparatively so little known, that it may appear to many a superfluous undertaking, to write a practical Swedish grammar. The author of the following pages has been induced to enter upon the task, in the hope that, by opening a way to a more general knowledge of the language, he might give his countrymen an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the literature of the country, and of thus penetrating to a source of historical records, legends, &c. which must be of great importance in researches, leading to a more correct knowledge of our own history and language.

A glance at the following attempt will show the experienced reader, that there is no aim made at deep research. The object has been to bring together what would be most useful in practice — in the application of the language in reading and conversation. The author supposes, that all who wish to gain the power of speaking the language, will employ a teacher; for those, however, who are satisfied with merely understanding a book, all that

is necessary will be found in the following pages, without any other assistance than that of a dictionary.

With regard to the arrangement, the author has not thought it advisable to follow strictly any of the numerous systems, that are adopted with more or less success: he has taken it for granted, that all who use this work will know from their own language the leading grammatical definitions and rules, and has, therefore, omitted them. He considers it most natural, that the pupil begin with the sounds of the language, the rules for which are given in the first nineteen pages, carefully attending to the Exercises given p.p. 90 to 96.

If these exercises be learned as there directed, the pupil will soon become familiar with the sounds of Swedish words and may then proceed to the rules for their inflection, or the Etymology p.p. 20 to 65. The exercises *) to these rules, p.p. 96 to 101, though short in the book, may, by an intelligent teacher, be made as long as circumstances can render desirable; and if properly learned and applied as directed, it is hoped that, on having gone through them, the pupil will have gained a good knowledge of the Swedish Etymology, and at the

*) The exercises, given in the Etymology for the different conjugations of the verbs, should be thoroughly mastered, and the pupil able to write them without fault.

same time have committed to memory a great number of words and phrases. The pupil having been accustomed to write the Etymological exercises, as appointed, will find comparatively little difficulty in understanding and writing those given for the Syntax.

It is, probably, impossible to give any course of exercises, which would be exactly applicable to all pupils. One has a good memory, but a weak judgment; another a penetrating judgment, but bad memory; one has great application, another will scarcely look at the book, excepting in the presence of the master: there are, in fact, never two alike. One of the principal difficulties, therefore, in teaching a language, or any thing else, is, to find out the disposition and powers of the pupil, and to adopt the method best suited in each particular case. On this account the author has thought, that a grammar ought to be so arranged, that the teacher is supplied with materials; but that he should be left, to a certain extent, to work them out himself, according to the demands of each pupil. In a class this is more difficult than with a single pupil; but he must then be guided by the majority of the members.

An experienced teacher would not be satisfied with letting his pupil merely translate the reading exercises page 123 to 137. He would particularly

call into play, the eye, the ear, the memory, and the judgment. in ways which appeared to him best suited for the individual before him; always aiming at rendering the beginner familiar with the various idioms of the language, not only when he saw them, but also when he heard them only. Questions should be asked in Swedish, on the subject of the lesson for the day, and the pupil expected to answer them in the same language. The few short hints now given, will, it is hoped, serve to show the author's reasons for adopting the arrangement he has followed; and should his attempt be the means of lightening the labours of his countrymen in their Scandinavian researches, his principal object will be gained.





INTRODUCTION.

Before entering upon the study of a language, it is both agreeable and useful, to be enabled to form some idea of its rise and progress. It is the intention of the author to endeavour, in the following introduction, to give the reader such an outline of the history of the Swedish language, as may serve the purposes of the general student, referring such as would enter more deeply into the subject, to those authors, *) to whom he is himself principally indebted, for what information these pages may contain.

Of the language spoken by the aborigines of Sweden, there are now scarcely any remains. Sigge Fridulfsson, on account of his great wisdom called Oden, came, according to the Swedish historians, from the neighbourhood of the Black Sea **) into Scandinavia, about 100 years before the birth of Christ. Oden introduced the *runes*, or signs cut on stones, sticks, or thin pieces of bark. It was, however, long before the people began to understand them; at first it was thought a supernatural power which Oden possessed among his other divine attributes. Even

*) Svensk Språklära utgifven af *Svenska Akademien*. Svensk Språklära samt kort öfversigt af Svenska Språkets och Litteraturens Historia, af *A. Fryxell*. Sveriges Litteratur- och Konst-Historia af *C. J. Lénström*.

**) The opinion of Prof. S. Nilsson, so ably supported in his work on Ethnography, that these immigrations are only imaginary, has many adherents.

the bards, who sang the praises of a victorious leader or of a hospitable host, were obliged to repeat their inspirations, till one or more of the persons present had learned them by heart, and by being frequently repeated, they were preserved for a time from oblivion. By degrees the use of the runes began to be somewhat more general, but it was not till the twelfth century, that they were applied to any extent.

About the end of the ninth century, Iceland was discovered and taken possession of, principally, by the Norwegians.

Here, on account of the isolated situation of the place, the language was preserved for several centuries almost in its original form, and not only are the oldest remains of ancient Swedish from that island, but the earliest accounts of Scandinavia are written by Icelandic authors. The oldest Scandinavian songs and legends that are known, were collected in a book called the Edda, it is supposed by *Sæmund den Vise*, a priest in Iceland; he died 1133. This was the oldest or poetic Edda. Snorre Sturleson, murdered 1241, also collected a number of legends, many of which have been considered to be founded on historical facts. This collection is called the younger or prose "Edda". The same author wrote "Heims Kringla", containing ancient Heroic legends. These works have been translated into several languages.

As it will probably be interesting for the reader to see a specimen of the runic writing, the alphabet is here given and a sentence or two.

THE RUNIC ALPHABET.

Form.	ƿ.	ᛚ.	ᛞ.	ᚠ.	ᚱ.	ᚷ.	ᚹ.	ᚻ.
Name.	Frej,	Ur,	Thor,	Os,	Reder,	Kön,	Hagel,	Nöd,
Pronounced	F, FV.	U, V, Å.	Th, D.	O.	R.	K, G.	H.	N.
Form	ᛒ.	ᚨ.	ᚱ.	ᚲ.	ᚳ.	ᚴ.	ᚵ.	ᚶ.
Name	Is.	Ar,	Sol,	Tyr,	Bjarkal,	Lager,	Madur,	Ör.
Pronounced	I, E.	A, Å.	S.	T, D.	P, B.	L.	M.	Ö, R.

*The following are Copies of Inscriptions on
Rune-stones.*

þufr auk þorfafr	Thufve och Thorvald	Thufve and Thorvald
þair litu raisa	De läto resa	They let raise
stain at þurbiarn	sten åt Thorbjörn	stone to Thorbjörn
faþur sin kuþan	fader sin goda;	father their good;
hir mun stanþa	Här månde stånda	Here may stand
Stain nir brauta	Sten nära vägen	stone near the road
auk Kiluk kirwa	Och Kilög skar	and Kilog cut
mirke at kuni sin.	märke åt mannen sin.	the marks to her hus- band.

Rahnvaltr lit	Ragnwald lät	Ragnwald let
rista Runar	rista runor	cut runes
eft Fastvi	efter Fastvi	after Fastvi
moþur sina	moder sin;	his mother;
Onims Totr	Onims Dotter	Onims Daughter
To i Aiþi	Dog i Ed;	died at Ed;
Kuþ Hjalbi	Gud Hjelpe	God help
ant Hana.	Anden Hennes	her soul.

From the low state of civilisation at this period, the language was necessarily poor in expressions, and the sound was harsh and repulsive to the ear. By degrees, however, these faults were modified, and the introduction and gradual spread of the Christian religion, was one of the most powerful means. The name of the first missionary was Ansharius, a Frank by birth; who had, from his childhood, constantly

thought of the conversion of the heathen, and came first to Sweden in 829, and having worked some time there at his labour of love, he went to Hamburg. Anseharius paid a second visit to Sweden in 853, and this time succeeded better than before. After his death, and that of Rimbert, his successor, the Swedes again became heathens, and it was above a century and a half before christianity was once more allowed to try its ameliorating power upon them. About the year 1000, Sigfrid, an Englishman, came to Sweden, and by him king Olof Skötkonung was himself baptised. From this time Christianity, though at first with a mixture of many heathen ceremonies, slowly spread its divine influence; and through the means of those engaged in its advancement, the Swedish language became both milder and richer. The monks generally wrote in Latin, the runic signs soon disappeared, and the Latin alphabet was adopted in its place, even in writing Swedish.

The Vestgötha law was written about 1220. In this the runic characters ϥ , þ , and z are sometimes used instead of *m*, *t*, and *d*, otherwise the whole is written in the Latin character. There is, at this period, great uncertainty in the orthography. The cases of the nouns are still distinguished by the final syllables; but instead of the old passive form of the verb ending in *st*, only *s* is here used, as in the present day. The Icelandic *H* also disappears in the beginning of several words, as: *Lutr* (lot) instead of *Hlutr*; *Nyckr* (whim), instead of *Hnyckr*, and the *f* is changed to *m* or *mp*, as: *namn* or *nampn* (name), instead of *nafn*. The principal literary productions of this time were some translations from the Scrip-

tures, and other religious and moral works, and some national songs.

The Folkunga wars contributed much to the introduction of German into Sweden, on account of the many German troops, that were brought into the country at that period, and numerous words and sentences from the soft and, comparatively, polished French, were grafted on the rugged Swedish stem by the students who visited Paris, the first university of the time. The influx of so many foreign words into so poor a language, could not but occasion great confusion, though the advantages soon overbalanced the disadvantages. A work called "Konungastyrelsen" (Royal government), the principal production of the time, was written about 1320, and is said to be a master-piece in its way.

The art of printing was first introduced and exercised in Stockholm in 1483, by a person named Snell. But, although copies of literary works could thus be published and spread, very little benefit was derived from them, as the productions of the time were not generally of a nature to improve or refine the national taste. The university of Upsala was founded in 1476; but, so far was it from making any advancement, that Gustavus Wasa laments, 1538, over the want of a university; and the same monarch complains of the lamentable state of the schools. He calls the schoolmasters, *drunkards*, and says they were better suited to follow the plough, than to be engaged in so important a calling as that of education. The order adopted at the public schools was as follows: Latin and Swedish were read by all, Greek and Hebrew only by those who were intended for the

learned professions. There was one master to each school, 3 or 4 classes, all in the same room, assisted only by monitors. The hours were from 5—8, 9—10, 12—5. Wednesdays and Saturdays were repetition days. The books were the Catechism, Extracts from the Bible, Melancthon's Grammar, Cameranii Æsopus, Erasmi Colloquia. In the third and fourth classes Terentius, Plautus, Virgilius, Cicero de Officiis and his Epistles. Latin was spoken in the higher classes.

It was now that the transit from the old to the modern Swedish commenced. The nouns begin to lose their declensions, the accusative and dative are often the same as the nominative, and the genitive is frequently formed by the addition of *s*. But notwithstanding the many improvements in the language, the progress of literature was exceedingly slow. The subjects treated were principally theology, and historical essays of but little importance. Three names, however, form noble exceptions to this remark; they are Olaus and Laurentius Petri, two brothers (the former died 1552, the latter 1573) and Laurentius Andreæ, who died the same year as did also the elder Petri. These authors did much, under the encouragement and example of the immortal Gustavus Wasa, towards the improvement both of the language and literature: their works were principally on theological subjects. Bishop Brask ought also to be mentioned, as having done much towards the improvement of the Swedish language. To show what advancement the language had made from the beginning of 1300 to that of 1500, we here introduce the Lord's prayer as written at each period.

1300.

Fadher war i himiriki
 helecht havis þit namn. til
 kom os þit rike. wardhe þin
 wili hær i iordhriki swa sum
 han warder i himiriki, wart
 dagliet brød gif os i dagh.
 oc firilaat os waræ misger-
 ningæ swa sum vi firilaa-
 tum þem sum brutlike æru
 wider os. oc laat os ai ledhas
 i frestelse. otan frælse os
 af illu. Amen.

1500.

Fadher waar som är j
 himblom hãlgat wari thit
 nampn. Tilkome thit rijke.
 Warde thim wili swa i
 jorderijke som j hijmerike.
 Giff oss i dagh waart dagh-
 light brödh. Ok förlaat oss
 waara synder som wij oc
 förleatom thöm mothe oss
 bryta. Ok leedh oss ej
 i frästilse, utan frãlsa oss
 oaff ondho. Amen.

It is during the seventeenth century, we find the spirit of literature first actively and generally spreading its influence. Gustavus II Adolphus contributed in a very great degree to this, by his kingly liberality towards the university of Upsala. This great monarch, so deservedly the idol of his people, donated to Upsala those estates which he had inherited under the title of *Gustafvianska arfgodsens*, and thus enabled the college to support seventeen instead of seven, and also to assist a number of poor students. The reform, in all departments of instruction, which now took place, soon began to bear fruit, and the appearance of scholars of real merit in various branches, proved the efficiency of the steps that had been taken.

We may form some idea of the learning of this period, from the scheme followed in the public schools under Christina. It is dated 1649. 1 Class: reading and writing, a short catechism, extracts from the Bible, easy colloquies, pieces from Cicero, but without grammar. — 2 Class: grammar in a tabular form,

Cicero's Epistles, writing of Latin, Catechism and biblical history by heart. — 3 Class: the whole grammar, latin conversation, Cicero, de Amecitia, 1 B. of Livy; Virgil's Eclogues; letters and narrations in writing, the Augsburg confession; first exercises in Greek. — 4 Class: Cornelius, Cicero's orations for Archia and Macellas, 2 B. of Virgil's Georgics; 2 B. of Livy, Greek sentences, St. Paul's epistles to Titus and the Ephesians; Æsop, imitations in Latin. The elements of logic and rhetoric, on which occasions Latin alone was spoken. There is no mention of either geography or history.

It is natural that the influence of the German should still, not only continue, but even increase, as the reformation proceeded through Germany; and, consequently, all the learned of the time studied mostly German authors. Hence the number of Swedish words that begin with *an, be, bi, er, ge* and other prefixes, taken from the German. Learning was royally protected and encouraged by Queen Christina; Axel Oxenstjerna, Per Brahe, and Magnus Gabriel De la Gardie, were also very active and liberal supporters of, as well as contributors to, the literature of their time. Stjernhjelm, a poet, is, however, considered to be almost the only author of any consequence at this period, whose works can be regarded as really national, the others were more or less imitations or translations of foreign writers.

The first Swedish Grammar ever published was written by N. Fjällman and printed 1696, after which several other works on the same subject appeared, and the form of the language began to be more decided. But, although Swedish had made great pro-

gress towards its present state, the learned still preferred the Latin in writing on scientific subjects; though, towards the end of the century, we find the Swedish obtaining the preference. T. Spegel, a poet of this period, published the first Swedish dictionary which, though necessarily very imperfect, as being the first attempt of the kind, has formed a useful foundation for the labours of his successors.

To show the progress the language had made to the time of Charles the XII, or the commencement of the eighteenth century, an extract is given from the first chapter of St. John's Gospel.

Gustaf I:s Bibel. Carl XII:s Bibel.

(About the middle of the fifteenth century.)

I upbegynnelsen war thet ordh, oc thet ordh waar när gudh, och gud waar ordit, Ok thet waar i upbegynnelsen när gudi, alle tingk äre gjord i hanom, ok uthan hanom är alts ints gjort. Thet som gjort är i hanom thet warth lijff, och thet lif war mennischjone ljuss, och thet liws schynade i mörkeridh, och mörkeridh begrep hanom ej.

(Near the middle of the sixteenth century.)

I begynnelsen war Ordet, och Ordet war när Gudhi, och Gudh war Ordet, thet samma war i begynnelsen när Gudhi, Genom thet äro all thing gjord, och thy foruthan är intet gjordt thet gjordt är. I thy war lijffuet, och lijffuet var menniskornars Liws, och Liwset lyser i mörkret, och mörkret haffwer thet icke begripit.

(Beginning of the eighteenth century.)

1. I begynnelsen war Ordet; och Ordet war när Gudi; och Gud war Ordet.
 2. Thet samma war i begynnelsen när Gudi.
 3. Genom thet äro all ting gjord; och thy förutan är intet gjordt, thet gjordt är.
 4. I thy war lifwet; och lifwet war menniskornas lius.
 5. Och ljuset lyser i mörkret; och mörkret hafwer thet icke begripit.

All have agreed in giving Stjernhjelm the honour of having done most for the improvement of the Swedish language during the seventeenth century; to Dalin is adjudged the prize for the eighteenth, as well in verse as prose. He especially opposed the use of foreign words, and had several both competitors and successors; among these may be mentioned Höpken, Tessin, and Hermanson, in prose, and Gyllenborg and Creutz, in poetry. This century is represented as that of discovering and collecting, not of strictly scientific and speculative pursuits.

It was, however, during this period, that the great Linneus arranged his system of botany; Bergman distinguished himself by his labours in chemistry; Rinman in mining; Rosenstein in medicine; Polhem and Svedenborg *) in mechanics, &c.; Celsius and Klingenstjerna in mathematics. The Academy of Sciences, in Stockholm, was founded in 1739, and the Swedish Academy in 1753. About the same time, appeared several other societies of less importance; but nevertheless contributing, each in its degree, to the advancement of literature. Kellgren is considered to have contributed much to improve and purify the language. He was a poet of great genius, and has also left some fine specimens of prose composition. Many distinguished talents appeared during the latter half of this century, mostly discovered by the penetrating eye of Gustavus III, and supported by that monarch's princely liberality. Gustavus decidedly fa-

*) Svedenborg was the founder of the New Jerusalem Church. His works are very numerous and varied; most of them were written in Latin.

voured the French school, which was, consequently, generally followed.

The names most noticed at this period are Leopold, Oxenstjerna, Adlerbeth, Kellgren, Lidner, Bellman, Thorild, Ehrensvärd, Öhman. Gustavus himself also contributed much to the literature of his day by plays, speeches, letters, &c.

It would be out of place here to take up room with a catalogue of the names and works of all the authors in the various branches of literature, that flourished during the eighteenth century. Suffice it to say, that no branch was without its cultivator, and in some instances, as shown above, genius of a high order has been evinced.

The present century is now in its sixth decennium, and has, in several branches of art and literature, produced names of European renown. The greatest is undoubtedly Jacob Berzelius, born 1769. In whatever part of the world chemistry is read, the name of Berzelius is known. He received the title of Baron in 1835. Berzelius died Aug:t 7:th, 1848. Another name known by all who enter into the study of history, is Professor E. G. Geijer, deservedly called the Thucydides of Sweden. In speaking of this historian, the *Foreign Quarterly* says: "To us it appears, that this author in his inquiries into the origin of the Swedes, the views of Scandinavian ethnography, entertained by the Greeks and Romans, the Runes, the Poetry of the Icelanders, the mythic and heroic ages of the north, summoning to his aid, as he does, the whole field of learning, classical, oriental, and hyperborean, has elaborated a perfect specimen of what the analytic method of history should be." —

The history has been worthily continued by F. F. Carlson (minister of state), author of the history of Sweden during the period of the Charleses (the tenth and eleventh): a work that takes a very high standing among its compeers. A. Fryxell and A. M. Strinholm († 1862) are, among others, labouring in the same field, and their works are of acknowledged merit.

Runeberg is with truth called the Homer of Finland. He has sung, with touching power, the dreadful sufferings of the Finlanders in the war of 1808—1809. His minor poems form a cluster of the brightest gems.

A fourth name of European note is Bishop E. Tegnér († 1846), known especially in foreign countries by his *Frithiof* and his *Axel*, which have been translated into nearly all the European languages. It is a common thing to hear persons of all ranks in Sweden, repeat page after page of both these poems. Tegnér has done more than merely amuse the fancy, he has penetrated to the very heart of his countrymen. Tegnér was succeeded in the Swedish academy by his son-in-law, Professor C. W. Böttiger, a poet of admired talent. Böttiger is also known as a dramatist by his *National-Divertissement* and *En Majdag i Wärend*, both of which contain evident traits of no common genius. His Biography of Tegnér is an elaborately finished work, and is generally and deservedly admired. "Of Dante's Life and Writings" has just left the press: worthy a place beside "Tegnér". While speaking of poets we must not omit to mention Prof. Geijer's great success as a lyric poet; his songs are universally admired, as well for the beauty of the words as that of the music, which latter is,

in most cases, composed by the professor himself. Professor Ling ranks high as a northern *scald*, but his style is too stern to become popular. His *Asarne* is one of the few epics in the Swedish language. *) Ling has written several tragedies, besides other pieces. The late Archbishop Wallin, Bishop Franzén, Prof. Atterbom, Oscar Fredrik, B. v. Beskow **), Stagnelius, Vitalis (Erik Sjöberg), Nicander, Grafström, Ruda, Malmström, Nyblom, Nybom († 1865), are all classic names among the Swedish poets of this century.

Prof. S. Nilson's work on Ethnography, has already thrown a new light on the ancient history of Sweden, and pointed out some errors which have hitherto been generally adopted. This author's work on ornithology is a most splendid production, and the colouring of the illustrations, done by Wright, especially in the latter part, is most elaborately executed. Elias Fries in botany.

As distinguished contributors to the Swedish literature of the present century may also be mentioned: J. E. Rydqvist, Laws of the Swedish Language G. Thomée in statistics, &c., D:r Wieselgren in Swedish literature, Grubbe in morals, philosophy, &c., Agardh († 1859) in botany and statistics, J. Ekelund

*) Professor Ling is also remarkable for his system of gymnastics and fencing; the former, applied in many cases of sickness, has proved of great efficacy. Ling founded the gymnastic institution in Stockholm, which, after his death, was very ably conducted by his pupil, professor Branting; on Prof. B's retiring, the institution came under the care of Prof. Hartelius. One of the gymnastic institutions now in London, was founded by Prof. Georgii, also a pupil of Prof. Ling.

**) A few weeks since, a medal, struck to the baron's honour, was presented to him in a highly gratifying way on his reaching his seventieth year.

in history; A. J. Arvidsson, A. A. Afzelius, G. E. Klemming, J. A. Ahlstrand, G. O. Hyltén-Cavallius, C. F. Ridderstad, P. O. Sturzenbecker, and other members of the Fornskrift-Sällskap, in collections of old Swedish legends, songs, games, dances, &c.,*) besides original pieces as well poetical as prose. C. J. L. Almqvist, a man of very independent and original genius, produced works in various branches of literature. Dr Wetterberg (Onkel Adam) principally small novels and sketches from every-day-life in Sweden; always drawn with much truth and feeling. Dr W. has written stories to a series of pictures by J. W. Wallander, illustrating, to the life, the customs and manners of the Swedish people. The work is well got up, and the stories are translated into German, French, and English: it is published by A. Bonnier. G. H. Mellin, a number of interesting historical novels and other works. Fredrika Bremer († 1865), known throughout Europe and in America for her graphic descriptions of home life in Sweden and America. The Baroness Knorring, Mrs Schwartz and Wilhelmina Stålberg, Mrs Carlén, Count P. Sparre, Clas Livijn, and Blanche are also well known names. J. Jolin, F. Hedberg, Hagberg, and J. Börjesson († 1866) have enriched the dramatic literature of Sweden by several works of sterling merit. As writers of sermons and on other religious subjects we have Wallin, Rogberg, Thomander, "The History of the Swedish Church" by Dr. H. Reuterdaahl (Archbishop),

*) The lovers of early legend, as well in Sweden as England, are also greatly indebted to Prof. George Stephens, at present residing in Copenhagen, for his indefatigable labours in this branch of literature.

acknowledged to be a truly classic work; P. Fjellstedt, J. M. Lindblad, Wieselgren, Nordenson, Lundbergson and others.

Many of the best works of other nations are translated into Swedish, and that in a style which, in several instances, not only reflects great honour on the translators, but also shows the powers of the Swedish language. As examples may be mentioned: Shakespear's Complete Dramatical Works by C. A. Hagberg; several detached plays by Thomander; Ossian from the original Gælic, and in the same metre, by N. Arfvidson; Dante and Tasso, by Böttiger; The Alkoran, by Berggren; some of Byron's, Scott's, and Moore's best poems, by C. H. D. Strandberg; not to mention the Novels and other works by Scott, Bulwer, Dickens, &c., &c. From the French and German authors, there are also innumerable translations; some of much merit.

Among the latest may be mentioned C. G. Styffe, Contributions to the history of Scandinavia. — G. Ljunggren, The Swedish Drama to the end of the seventeenth century. — Administration of the Swedish law, by T. Rabenius. — Reminiscences of the Modern history of Sweden by B. v. Schinkel, edited by C. Rogberg. — A Sketch of the History of the Swedish language and literature for schools, by H. Bjursten (a poet of no mean talent), cannot but be welcome to all who wish to obtain a good general outline of the subject. Those who would have a more complete collection of the Swedish authors from Stjernhjelm to Dalin, should take Hanselli's longer work.

A new translation of the New Testament left the press some time since, and an edition of the whole

Bible has been published by means of subscription, to sell, bound, at one riksdaler rmt. (about 1 s. sterling).

Swedish art and literature have been liberally encouraged by His Majesty, Charles XV, and by H. R. H. Prince Oscar, who have both contributed largely and nobly, as well by their works as by every other means.

A literary periodical has entered its second year, and treats of the more important literary questions of the day in a manner which reflects honour on the talented editor, C. R. Nyblom.

It would have greatly increased the pleasure experienced in writing these lines, could the author have noticed a greater number of names, and have entered more particularly into the merits of each; but there were two difficulties, which prevented his doing so; first his own inability to treat the subject as it deserved; and next the limits to which an introduction like the present, must necessarily confine him.

The following statement will give the reader some idea of the point at which the students at the Swedish universities stand at present. The subjects, in which a youth must be examined before being admitted, are nine. 1, Theology and the history of the church; 2, Latin: Horace, Livy, Virgil, with the usual school Latin authors, and writing; 3, Greek: Homer, Xenophon, the New Testament; 4, Hebrew: some of David's Psalms; 5, History and Geography; 6 The living Languages, and Swedish Grammar; 7, Philosophy; 8, Mathematics; 9, Natural History. — It is, however, permitted to omit either or all of the dead languages, provided a sufficient number of marks be obtained in the other subjects. It is also necessary

to write a Swedish theme on one of nine given subjects, which theme is submitted to very strict examination.

The alteration, carried through by the present minister Carlson, of examining the boys that are to go to Upsala or Lund, at the schools instead of, as before, at the university, is, undoubtedly, a great improvement; the examiners having thus an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the establishments, and of conversing with the teachers themselves.

A noble building has been raised in the best part of the town, for the Technological Institution, and is in all respects an honour to the founders. Another pile is now almost ready for the Industrial School, its library and apparatus. The Academy of Sciences has also added greatly to its former space, and its collections are said, by judges, to be particularly well arranged, and well worth notice.

This year the National Museum is to be opened at the same time as the first Scandinavian exhibition in Stockholm: the latter promises to be a real success.

A very important step is the establishment of an Institution for the education of governesses, led by one of the most experienced and able female teachers in Sweden, assisted by a body of men and women devoted to their important calling and possessing the necessary knowledge and experience. There is a school attached, that the future teachers may have an opportunity of practically trying the theories they learn. The whole is under a Direction.

In 1819 a Grammar-school was established in Wisby, and in 1821 a similar establishment was founded

in Stockholm. Great improvements have been made in the schools generally, but especially by the establishment, in 1828, of the Elementary School in Stockholm, where a new system*) was introduced and tried with much success.

The establishment of a pedagogic society in Stockholm is one among other proofs of the increasing interest of the teachers for their very important calling. As one among other useful results may be noticed, a general meeting of the teachers of Sweden, which took place for the first time in the summer of 1848, and has since been repeated with great advantage; as also, during the last two years, the publishing of a Pedagogic Periodical, well edited by A. A. Aulin.

An institution for young merchants was opened last year. The building was erected in commemoration of the great services during the crisis (1857) of Mr Schartau, one of the first merchants of Stockholm. The site is well chosen, as it affords a splendid view of the harbour and shipping, and almost of the whole city.

Not far from the Schartau institution is a very extensive Deaconess house with hospital and school, supported by voluntary contributions. Here young women are prepared for the important and difficult duties of taking care of the sick, and of educating children. There are some who object to the strictly religious bearing of the deaconess, but even the most

*) Aiming principally at relieving the pupil from the disadvantages attending class-reading, when too strictly followed; and also at the more general introduction of the living languages. The partial employment of monitors is also a feature in the system here introduced.

violent opposers of christianity must allow, that, with very few exceptions indeed, they have performed their work efficiently; trying to show, by every act and word, that they love God with all their heart, and soul, and strength; and their neighbour as themselves.

The very important alterations in the Constitution of Sweden, decided at this Diet, is not likely to lead to any abuse of the power granted to the people, for the Swedes have always shown a true love for their monarchs, a love, for which they like to be able to give a reason. Oscar was possessed of uncommon and highly cultivated talents, and corresponded with several of the first scientific men of his time in Europe. His successor, if less mild, has, perhaps more strength. His Majesty has, certainly, the very important gift, of being able to select sound and able men around him — a de Geer, a Manderström, a Malmsten, a Carlson, and others. Sweden is a land of promise — she has space and almost inexhaustible resources.

Stockholm the 1:th of Juny 1866.

A. MAY.



Errata.

Page.

XXIII, line 15 from the bottom, read — latest authors.

XXVII, last line, read — Stockholm, the 1:st of June 1866.

3 line 17	from the bottom	instead of ;	read ,
16 — 10	— — —	— noise	— noises
34 — 7	— — —	— bh	— by
35 — 1	— top	— thed	— they
— — 8	— — —	— vowel	— the vowel
41 — 7	— bottom	— come	— came
— — 11	— — —	— this	— This
42 — 2	— — —	— person's	— persons'
45 — 12	— top	— viwes	— views
54, 57, and 58	the following plurals are omitted <i>lågo</i> lay, <i>dogo</i> died, <i>sågo</i> saw, <i>stodo</i> stood		
— 61 and 62	<i>hofvo</i> heaved, <i>sjöngo</i> or, <i>söngo</i> sang, <i>sjönko</i> sank, <i>åte</i> ate, <i>brunno</i> burned, <i>föllu</i> fell, <i>summo</i> swam, <i>tvungo</i> obliged, <i>grofvo</i> dug, <i>smedo</i> forged		
68 line 5	from the top	instead of trades	read trades &c. ;
114 — 6	— bottom	— spänna	— spända
116 — 20	— — —	— top	— mossgrown top
— — 5	— the words <i>oändlig utsigt</i> left out		
117 — 23	— — —	— iustead of early	— lively
— — 3	— — —	— brinna	— komma
119 — 2	— top	read belongs for the présent to	
— — 4	— bottom	— från	instead of <i>medan</i>
120 — 12	— top	— he was	
— — 13	— bottom	— with for wiht	
— — 4	— — —	— son	— som
— — 3	— — —	— ned	— nåd
135 — 13	— — —	— contains	— countains

PART I.

PRONUNCIATION.

CHAPTER I.

The Swedish alphabet consists of twenty-eight letters:

*) Pronunciation according to the

English, German, or French sounds.

A, a	— A	— ah	a	a
B, b	— B	— bay	be	be
C, c	— C	— say	se	cé
D, d	— D	— day	de	dé
E, e	— E	— a	e	é
F, f	— F	— eff	äff	eff
G, g	— G	— yea or gay	je	yé
H, h	— H	— hoe	hoh	hô
I, i	— I	— e	i	i
J, j	— J	— longt e or yodd	jodd	iodd
K, k	— K	— ko	koh	kô
L, l	— L	— ell	äll	ell
M, m	— M	— em	ämm	emm
N, n	— N	— en	änn	ean
O, o	— O	— almost as o in between o and u; nearly as ou move.		

1) The Swedish character is less used now than formerly; but as it is sometimes found even in new works, it ought to be learned.

*) It is, in many cases, impossible to describe, exactly, the sounds of the letters in one language by those of another; in general the true sound can only be learned by the ear.

		Pronunciation according to the		
		<i>English,</i>	<i>German,</i>	<i>or French sounds.</i>
P , p	—	P — pay	pe	pé
Q , q	—	Q — koo	ku	qou
R , r	—	R — e'er (the vowel short and r sharp.)	ärr	err
S , s	—	S — ess	äss	ess
T , t	—	T — tay	te	té
U , u	—	U — almost as u in lute.	u	as u in <i>luire</i>
V , v	—	V — vay	we	ve
W , w	—	W — vay	we	ve
X , x	—	X — ex	äx	ex
Y , y	—	Y — —	ü	as u in <i>une</i>
Z , z	—	Z — saytah	seta	ceta
Ä , ä	—	Ä — almost as a in ball	oh	ó
Ä , ä	—	Ä — as a in hare	ä	é
Ö , ö	—	Ö — almost as i in sir	ö	oeu

Obs. 1. *a, o, u, ä*, are called hard vowels, and *e, i, y, ä, ö*, soft; *l, m, n, r, s*, are liquids, *x* may be considered as an abbreviation of *ks* or *gs*, and *z* of *ts*.

Obs. 2. Diphthongs occur only in words of foreign origin.

Obs. 3. All vowels may be pronounced either *long* or *short*; before a single consonant they are generally long, when followed by two or more consonants, short. In *Al* alder, *Vin* wine, *Brun* brown, *Syn* sight, the vowels are long; but in *All* all, *Vinst* gain, *Brunn* well, *Synd* sin, they are short.

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF EACH LETTER.

The Vowels.

A.

This letter when long retains the same sound as in the alphabet, as: *stad* town, *mat* food; when short it is somewhat less open, as: *Matt* weak, *Vacker* pretty.

E.

E has its own sound, almost like *a* in the English word *lake*:

1) When it forms or finishes a syllable: *E-ländig* miserable, *Be-sinna* consider, *Silke* silk.

2) Generally before a single consonant, as: *Hel* whole, *Bred* broad.

3) Sometimes before a double consonant in primitive words, as: *Eld* fire, *Skepp* ship, and in their derivatives and compounds.

E has the sound of *a* in the English word *bare*, in the prefix *er*, as in *Ersara* experience, and before *rl*, as: *verld* world, *perla* pearl, *ferla* switch.

E is pronounced, when short, nearly like *e* in the word *ten*, as: *Herre* master, *Dem* them, *Embete* office. — (See Exercises after the Rules for the Syntax).

I.

I retains its own sound, either long or short, according to the rule above given, excepting in the final syllable *in*, which; in some words, derived from the French, it is pronounced almost like *ang*, as: *bassin* basin, *velin* vellum.

O.

O has two principal sounds: 1) its own, as in the alphabet, and, 2) the same as the letter *â*. When short, the former sound is nearly like *o* in *move*, if pronounced rapidly, and the latter like *o* in the English word *for*, but not quite so open.

O takes its alphabetical sound: 1) when it forms or finishes a syllable, as: *o-nyttig* useless, *Bo* dwell. 2) Frequently when *o* is followed by a single consonant, as: *Not* net. 3) In certain nouns ending in *ord*, *ort*, as: *Nord* north, *Port* gate. 4) In the substantive *Lots* pilot, and the adverb *Fort* quickly.

In the words *Bort* away, *Kort* short, and *Sort* kind or sort, *o* is pronounced short, almost as *o* in the English word *not*.

O has the sound of *o* in *move* if pronounced rapidly: 1) in the conjugation of verbs in *o*, as *Bodde* dwelt, from *Bo*; *Trodde* believed, from *Tro*.

2) In words ending in *m*, and their derivatives, as: *Tom* empty, *From* pious.

Except *Rom* rum *Blomster* blossom, and *Blomstra* to blossom, in which *o* is pronounced as *o* in the English word *not*.

3) In the following words and their derivatives: *Socken* parish, *Bomb* bomb, *Hon* she, *Ond* angry, *Bonde* peasant, *Onsdag* Wednesday, *Orm* serpent, *Forsla* convey, *Ost* cheese, *Prost* provost, *Hosta* cough, *Foster* foster, *Moster* aunt, *Ostron* oysters.

O takes a sound nearly like *o* in *for*, 1) in certain words ending in *f* and their derivatives, and before *rl*, as: *Hof* court, *Lof* praise, *Loftva* to praise, *Sorl* noise, *Sofva* to sleep.

2) In the following words and their derivatives: *Konung* king, *Honom* him, *Honing* honey, *Son* son, *Kora* to elect, *Ordning* order, *Orden* order (as the order of the garter), *Kol* coal, *Moln* cloud, *Dold* concealed, *Tjog* score.

O is pronounced like *o* in the English word *not* (with the exceptions mentioned above):

1) When *o* is short, as: *Boll* ball, *Oss* us, *Konst* art, *Och* and, *Tofs* tassel.

2) In certain short final syllables: *om*, *on*, *op*, *or*, *ot*, as: *Småningom* by degrees, *Päron* pear, *Bröllop* wedding, *Rosor* roses, *Marmor* marble, *Något* something; and also in the derivatives of these words.

Obs.: In some of the above mentioned final syllables, as: *om*, *on*, *or*, the sound is more or less open. This can only be learned by the ear.

II.

This vowel retains its own sound when long, as: *nu* now, *bur* cage; before two or more consonants it is somewhat more open, as: *punkt* stop, *gunst* favour. In the word *Tjuf* thief, and its derivatives *u* takes

a sound like the Swedish *y*. In the genitive of *Gud* God, the sound of the *u* is very short, and that of the *d* sharp, approaching *t*. — (See *Exercises*).

Y.

Y retains its own sound, excepting in the word *Kyrka* church and its derivatives, when it is pronounced almost like *i* in the English word *fir*; it is also common, in conversation, to pronounce *y*, in *Fyratio* forty, almost as in *Kyrka*.

Å.

Å has two sounds; one almost as *o* in the English word *so*, the other as *o* in *not*.

Almost as *o* in *so*, when it forms or finishes a syllable, as: *å-tal* censure, *Tå* toe, *Förmå* induce; and when followed by a single consonant in the same syllable, as: *Gås* goose, *Råd* council, *vård* care.

As *o* in *not* when short, as: *Stått*, stood, *Blått* blue.

Å is short in words or syllables ending in *nd* or *ng*, as: *Stånd* rank, *Stång* pole, *Vånd-a* pang, *Krång-el* confusion; and also in the following words and their derivatives: *Alder* age, *Aska* thunder, *Påsk* easter, *Våld* force, *Såld* sold, *Låtsa* to pretend, *Tråck-la* to baste (fix with long stitches), *Plåster* plaster, *Stånka* to pant, *Våmb* paunch, *Råm* roe (of a fish).

Ä.

This vowel retains its sound whether it be long or short, as: *Äta* to eat, *Bär* berry, *Mätt* satisfied, *Bäst* best.

Ö.

Ö retains its own sound, though more or less open: before an accented *r*, or before *rn*, it is rather shorter than in other cases: *Dö* to die, *Föda* to feed, *Förr* before, *Mörk* dark, *Hörn* corner. — (See *Exercises*.)

The Consonants.

B.

B retains its own sound.

Formerly this was both written and pronounced in words, in which it is now left out, as: *Lamb* lamb, *Dimba* mist, *Probst* provost, now written *Lam. Dinma. Prost*. The old spelling is found in the biblical style, as: *Lambsens blod*, the blood of the lamb, instead of *Lammets blod*.

C.

*) *C* is pronounced like *k*, excepting before *e*, *i*, *y*, when it takes the sound of *s*, as: *Carl* Charles, *Och* and, *Cöln* Cologne, *Cederträäd* Cedar, *Citra* guitar.

Ch is pronounced like *K* in *Chor* choir, *Choral* choral, *Christus* Christ, and its derivatives; as soft *ch* in *Chili. China*; and as *sh* in certain other words, especially those borrowed from the French as: *Charad* charade, *Chef* chief, *Machin* machine, *Chäs* chaise, &c.

D.

D generally retains its own sound; it is, however, silent before *j* and *t*. Between two *n* or *n* and *s* it is often almost suppressed, as: *Djersf* bold, *Djup* deep, *Qväldt* smothered, *Landtlig* rural, *Blandning* mixture, *Utomlands* abroad. In solemn speaking, *d* is slightly heard before *j*.

F.

F has its own sharp sound, 1) in the beginning of a syllable and after a short vowel, as: *Färdig* ready, *Gift* married. 2) In the words *Skymf* insult, *Torstig* frugal, *Nödtorst* want; in the names *Adolf*, *Rolf. Rudolf*; and at the end of some few words borrowed from foreign languages: *Trumf* triumph, *Strof* strophe; also in *Skrofel* or *Skrofler* King's evil.

*) There is no purely Swedish word that begins with *C*.

F takes the sound of *v* generally at the end of a word or syllable, especially after a long vowel and after *l* or *r*, as: *Grof* coarse, *Räf* fox, *Golf* floor, *Arf* inheritance, *Tarfli* frugal.

F is silent before *v* in simple words, as: *Grufva* a mine, *Hufvud* head; but in compound words, where *f* finishes one of the component parts, and *v* commences the next, *f* is pronounced distinctly as *v*, as: *Afvänja* wean, *Brefväska* letter-bag. — (See Exercises).

G.

G is pronounced as *g* in good, 1) before another consonant in the same syllable, as: *Gnola* to hum, *Dygd* virtue, *Segt* tough.

2) Before *a*, *o*, *u*, *å*, and before *e* and *i* when these vowels belong to a short syllable, as: *Gam* vulture, *God* good, *Fråga* ask, *Krage* collar, *Fågel* bird, *Vågig* wavy, *Tagit* taken; except the names of certain places ending in *ge*, when *g* is pronounced like the Swedish *j*, as: *Norge* Norway, *Telge* Telge.

3) At the end of a word or syllable, when preceded by a vowel, as: *Tyg* cloth, *Lagrar* laurels, *Höghet* Highness.

G has a softer sound like the English *y* in yellow, 1) before *y*, *ä*, *e*, *i*, as: *Gynna* to favour, *Begära* to desire, *Gerna* willingly, *Gilla* to approve. Excepting *Legion* legion, *Region* region, *Legender* legends, in which *g* is pronounced hard. In the word *Religion* religion; *g* is in conversation, almost silent, though in the solemn style it is heard.

2) After *l* and *r* at the end of a primitive word or syllable, as: *Talg* tallow, *Berg* mountain, *Vargar* wolves.

G has a sound between *g* and *h*, when it stands after a short vowel, and before *s* or *t* in the same primitive syllable, as: *Krigsman* warrior, *Vigt* weight.

G has a sound nearly like *ch* in *chaise*, in certain words of foreign origin, as: *Geni* genius, *Gelé* jelly, *page* (e silent) page.

G is silent before *j* in the same syllable, as: *Gjorde* made, *Gjuta* to cast.

§.

H is always heard in the beginning of a syllable before a vowel, but is silent before *j* and *v* in the same syllable, as: *Hot* threat, *Erhålla* to obtain, *Hjelte* hero, *Hjort* stag, *Hvila* rest. In *Thron* throne *h* is silent.

§.

J is pronounced like *y* in the English word *yellow*, as: *Jord* earth, *Jätte* giant.

J has a sound almost like *ch* in *chaise*, in words taken from the French, as: *Jetton* medal, *Jalusier* blinds.

§.

K has two sounds, one hard, and the other almost like *ch* in *much*.

K is hard, 1) before *a*, *o*, *u*, *å*. 2) before a consonant in the same syllable, and 3) at the end of a word or primitive syllable, as: *Karl* man, *Koka* boil, *Kläda* clothe, *Vakt* guard, *Tak* roof, *Rökig* smoky.

Obs.: In the following words *sk* is pronounced as *sh*: *Skarlakan* scarlet, *Marškalk* Marshal, *Menniska* a human being, and its plural *Menniskor*.

K is soft before *e*, *i*, *y*, *ä*, *ö*, in the same primitive syllable, as: *Kedja* chain, *Kind* cheek, *Kyla* cold, *Köra* drive.

If the *e* or *i* do not belong to the same primitive syllable, **K** retains its hard sound, as: *Vak-en* to awake, *Skrik-et* the scream.

K is hard before *e* in derivatives, as: *fiske* fishing, *himmelske* heavenly.

Skj in the same syllable is pronounced like *sh*, as: *Skjul* shed. *Skjuta* shoot, *Skjuts* post (for conveyance). The word *Kjortel* petticoat, is pronounced almost as *tschourtel*. — (*See Exercises*).

L.

L retains its own sound, excepting in the following words, when it is generally silent: *Ljud* sound, *Ljus* sweet, *Ljuga* to lie, *Ljum* lukewarm, *Ljumske* groin, *Ljung* heath, *Ljunga* to flash, *Ljus* light, *Ljuster* a gig (to catch fish), *Ljuta* to suffer, and their derivatives: as also in *Karl* man, *Verld* world.

M.

M always retains its own sound, generally making the preceding vowel short, as: *Kam* comb, *Hem* home, *Lam* lamb, *Dam* dust. In some words the vowel is long, as: *Lam* lame, *Tam* tame, *Prâm* barge, *Dam* lady.

N.

N has the same sound as in English, as well when alone, as in its combinations with other letters, excepting *gn* in certain words, when it is pronounced as *ngn* with a nasal sound: *Vagn* carriage, *Gagn* use, *Regn* rain, *Signa* bless, *Ugn* oven, *Lugn* calm, *Dygn* four and twenty hours, *Fägna* to treat, *Vägnar* behalf, *en Lögn* a lie.

P.

P retains its own sound. *Ph.* when used in Swedish, is pronounced as *f*. Before *s* in the word *psalm*. *p* is almost silent.

Q.

Q is always followed by *v*, and is then pronounced like hard *k*, as: *Qvitter*, chirping, *Qvarn* mill, *Qvist* twig, branch. — (*See Exercises*).

R.

R has always a sharp, full sound in Swedish, as well after as before a vowel, as: *Jern* iron, *Mörk* dark, *Borst* brush.

S.

S in Swedish has always the same sound as the *s* in the English word *see*, as: *Snus* snuff, *Resa* to travel. *S* is consequently never soft in Swedish.

Sk is pronounced as *sh* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *ä*, *ö* in the same primitive syllable, as: *Skina*, shine, *Skytt* shot, *Skära* cut, *Sköta* manage; as also in the words noticed under the rule for *k*.

Sj, *stj*, in the same syllable, are pronounced as *sh*: *sjette* sixth, *Stjerna* star.

T.

T retains its own sound, as: *Stat* state, *Titel* title.

Tj is pronounced soft, like *ch* in church, as: *Tjena* serve, *Tjuge* twenty.

Ti, followed by *a* or *e* in some words derived from other languages, is pronounced like *tsi*, as: *Initial* initial, *Patient* patient, *Aktie* share.

Tion after a hard vowel is pronounced like *tschone*. as: *Ration* ration, *Kondition* situation as tutor; and after a consonant like *shone*, as: *Invention* invention, *Lektion* lesson.

Th is always pronounced as *t*.

V, W.

V and **W** have the same sound, as: *Vän* friend, *Nerver* nerves.

X.

X is pronounced as the sharp *x* in English, as: *Straxt* immediately, *Växa* grow.

In the beginning of names, as: *Xeno*, *Ximenes* it is pronounced as *s*.

Z.

Z is pronounced as *s*. **Z** in Swedish never takes the soft sound, as in English. *Zickzack* zigzag, *Ziggnare* gipsy. — (See Exercises).

CHAPTER 2.

Accent.

In speaking a foreign language, one of the greatest difficulties is the accent and intonation; and this it is scarcely possible to acquire by rules; the assistance of the teacher is absolutely necessary for the attainment of correctness. A few observations may, however, be given, to assist the student in this part of the subject.

The accent is placed on the first syllable:

1:o In the singular of substantives of two syllables, when the latter is formed by the definite syllable *en* or *et*, as: *solen* the sun, *barnet* the child.

2) Verbs, substantives, and adjectives of two syllables, that end in short *er*, have the accent on the first syllable, as: *lider* suffer, *offer* sacrifice, *nykter* sober.

3) Dissyllables ending in *el*, have, generally, the accent on the first syllable, as: *medel* means, *dunkel* dark, *ädel* noble.

The accent is placed on the second syllable:

1) When the word begins with either of the following prefixes; *be*, *ge*, *för*, as: *bebo* inhabit, *beslag* mountings, *beredelse* preparation, *gemål* consort, *gemenskap* intercourse, *förse* to supply, *förening* union.

There are, however, exceptions to this rule, especially as regards *för*. The following words have, for instance, the accent on the first syllable: *fördel* advantage, *förmak* drawing-room, *försmak* foretaste, *förord* preface.

2) In foreign words whose final syllable ends in a double consonant, as: *tyrann* tyrant, *recett* benefit (of an actor), *sigill* seal.

Words ending in *eri* have the accent on the final *i*; and those ending in *ion*, on the *o*, as: *bryggeri* brewery, *tryckeri* printing-office, *religion* religion.

Adjectives ending in *isk* have the accent on the syllable immediately preceding, as: *djurisk* animal, *akademisk* academical.

Verbs ending in *era* have the accent on the *e*, as: *promenera* to walk, *fundera* to muse. The same accent is preserved in words ending in *erad. ering, erlig*, and others derived from *era*, as: *daterad* dated, *regering* government, *handterlig* manageable.

In words taken from other languages and ending in *ater. eter, abel, ibel, akel*, the accent is placed on the penult, as: *teater* theatre, *barometern* the barometer, *sabel* sabre, *spektakel* show.

Words ending in *ia, ie, ier, ium, ien, ius ia*, have generally the accent on the preceding syllable, as: *historia* history, *ordinarie* ordinary, *materialier* materials, *monopolium* monopoly, *Italien* Italy, *Virgilius* Virgil.

Nouns derived from foreign languages and ending in *ad, al, an, at*. have, in general, the accent on that syllable, as: *ballad* ballad, *kanal* canal, *babian* baboon, *kamrat* comrade.

The following are examples of words being spelt alike, but varying in meaning according to the accent or length of the vowels.

<i>Afláde</i> laid aside	<i>áflade</i> conceived.	<i>kört</i> card,	<i>kört</i> short.
<i>agát</i> agate.	<i>ágat</i> punished.	<i>lám</i> lame	<i>lám</i> lamb.
<i>bört</i> ought,	<i>bört</i> away.	<i>mán</i> mane,	<i>mán</i> man.
<i>dám</i> lady,	<i>dám</i> pond.	<i>mén</i> injury,	<i>mén</i> but.
<i>fása</i> horror,	<i>fasán</i> pheasant.	<i>mīn</i> mien,	<i>mīn</i> mine.
<i>fīnt</i> finely	<i>fīnt</i> stratagem.	<i>skört</i> brittle,	<i>skört</i> skirt.
<i>fōrbud</i> forerunner,	<i>fōrbud</i> prohibition.	<i>svált</i> cool,	<i>svált</i> starved.
<i>hált</i> slippery,	<i>hált</i> alloy.	<i>trümpet</i> sul-	<i>trümpēt</i> trum-
		len,	pet.
		<i>vīgt</i> nimbly,	<i>vīgt</i> weight.

The intonation is of great importance in speaking a language, but it can only be learned by the ear.

In some words, one or more letters are left out in conversation, as: *bla* for *blad* leaf, *sala* for *saddla* to saddle; *la* for *lade* laid, *smen* for *smeden* the smith.

The plural form of the verb is also frequently much abbreviated and even quite altered, as in the following instances: *De äro* they are, pronounced *di är*; *de voro* they were, *di va*; *de skola* they shall, *di ska*; *vi togo* we took, *vi tog*; *de vilja* they will, *di vill*.

The objective pronoun and verb are often pronounced together as one word, as: *Skicka'n snart*, instead of *Skicka honom snart*, send him soon. *Ta'na me er*, for *Tag henne med er*, take her with you. *Att göra't*, for *Att göra det*, to do it. *Ja ska se'n i morron*, instead of *Jag skall se honom i morgon*. I shall see him to-morrow. — (See Exercises).

CHAPTER 3.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

The Vowels.

For the sound of *a*, though sometimes more or less open, that vowel is always used. (See rules for the pronunciation.)

E is used for the long sound of *ä*.

1) In the prefix *er*: *erfara* to experience, *erhålla* to obtain; but when this sound is not used as a prefix, the *ä* is retained, as: *ära* honour, *ärende* errand.

2) Before *rl*, as: *verld* world, *përta* pearl. *Kärl* vessel, is an exception to this rule.

3) After *j* in *tjena* to serve, *djekne* scholar, *djesvul* devil, *ihjel* to death, *stjerna* star, *hjerna* brain, *fjerde* fourth.

4) In many words from custom, as: *der* there, *det* that, *med* with, *jern* iron, *gerna* willingly, *gerning* action, *pregla* (frequently *prägla*) to stamp, *dregla* to drifvel, *kedja* chain, *kegla* skettle.

And, also, in many words derived from foreign languages.

E is used for the short sound of *ä*:

1) In short syllables, as: *synnerlig* special, *ader-ton* eighteen, *fiender* enemies, *svärdet* the sword.

2) Before *j*, as: *ej* not, *nej* no, *sejd* war, *dreja* to turn, *lakej* footman. *Fräjd* (sometimes spelt *frägd*) character, and *väja* to give way, are exceptions.

3) After *j* when preceded by another consonant, as: *sjelf* self, *sjettrar* fetters, *hjelpa* help. Exceptions are *själl* ridge of mountains, *tjäll* hut.

4) Before *lg. rg.* as: *helg* festival, *belg* (frequently *bälg*) bellows, *elg* elk, *berg* mountain, *merg* marrow, *dverg* dwarf. Exceptions: *sälg* sallow, (tree) *färg* colour.

5) In many words from custom. as: *begge* both, *lemna* leave, *verka* to act, *invertes* inwardly.

The following words are spelt differently, but have the same pronunciation:

<i>Egg</i> edge.	<i>Ägg</i> egg.
<i>Verk</i> work.	<i>Värk</i> pain.
<i>Ljus-lett</i> fair complexion.	<i>Lätt</i> easy, light.

The following differ both in pronunciation and spelling;

<i>Best</i> beast.	<i>Bäst</i> best.
<i>Lera</i> clay.	<i>Lära</i> doctrine
<i>Nesa</i> disgrace.	<i>Näsa</i> nose.
<i>Vesva</i> juncture.	<i>Väfva</i> to weave.
<i>Beck</i> pitch.	<i>Bäck</i> brook.
<i>Tredsk</i> obstinate.	<i>Träsk</i> marsh.
<i>Vecka</i> week.	<i>Väcka</i> awake.
<i>Hetta</i> heat.	<i>Hätta</i> cap
<i>Vett</i> wit, sense.	<i>Vätt</i> wetted.
<i>Ert</i> your.	<i>Ärt</i> pea.
<i>Snert</i> the lash of a whip.	<i>Snärt</i> entangled.
<i>Tvert</i> suddenly.	<i>Tvärt</i> rudely.

Swedish writers do not always agree as to the use of *e* for the sound of *ä*; the only way to approach correctness in this respect, is to study the best authors.

O is used to denote the short sound of *å*:

1) Generally in primitive syllables, as: *boj* baize, *kom* come, *om* if, *skott* shot, *stott* palace.

2) In the following final syllables: *om*, *on*, *op*, *or*, *ot*, as: *tagom* let us take, *ögon* eyes, *biskop* bishop, *marmor* marble, *något* something.

O is used for the long sound of *å* only in certain words: *Hof* court, *lof* praise, *skof* interval, *sorl* murmur, *konung* king, *honom* him.

Å is used to denote its own sound:

1) In words or syllables ending in *nd* or *ng*, as: *stånd* booth, *sång* song.

2) In certain words from custom, as: *åska* thunder, *hålla* to hold.

The following words differ in spelling, but have the same pronunciation:

Frossa ague. *Fråssa* (*Fråtsa*) to gormandize.

Lossa loosen. *Låtsa* (often pronounced *lossa*) to pretend.

Rom rum. *Râm* (sometimes *rom*) roe of a fish.

The following words have the same spelling, but differ in pronunciation:

Rom Rome, *Rom* rum.

Hof hoof, *Hof* court.

Lof a tack (at sea), *Lof* praise, permission.

Tomt empty, *Tomt* a piece of ground.

Kort cards, *Kort* short.

Bort ought, *Bort* away.

The following are different both in spelling and pronunciation:

Bod shop, *Båd* messenger.

Bot remedy, *Båt* boat.

Don tools, *Dån* noise.

Hof hoof, *Håf* hand-net.

Loge barn, *Låge* (*låga*) flame.

Lotsa to pilot, *Låtsa* to pretend.

Otta early in the *Ätta* eight.

morning,

Tog took, *Tåg* march, rope.

Bogen the shoulder, *Bågen* the bow.

The consonants represent their own sounds, with the exceptions given in the rules for the pronunciation.

It should, however, be observed, that *k* is generally used in words derived from foreign languages, whether the sound in the original word be expressed by *k*, *c*, *ch* or *que*.

As exceptions may be taken, 1) those words in which, in a foreign language, the sound of *k* is expressed by *cc*, when that sound is expressed in Swedish by *ck*, as: *ackord* from *accord*; or when the sound of *ks* is denoted by *cc*, when these letters are retained, as: *accent* accent, *acceptera* to accept.

2) In some foreign words in which the sound of *k* is expressed by *c*, and which retain that letter in Swedish, as: *Corps cour*; and also in the final Latin syllable *cus*, and in names where the *c* is followed by a hard vowel or a consonant, as: *Coriolanus*, *Columbus*, *Cremona*.

Those words that end in soft *f* in the indefinite form, take a *v* after that letter in the formation of the definite, as: *prof* pattern, *profvet* the pattern.

A consonant is doubled when it takes the accent, as: *ett* one, *till* to, *straff* punishment, *torr* dry, *küpp* stick, *lass* load, *öppna* to open.

Exceptions: *j* and *x* are never doubled, as: *stoj* noiser *strax* immediately, *växa* to grow, *höja* to raise.

A, consonant is not doubled when followed by another.

M is seldom doubled even when accented, as: *stam* stem *grym* cruel, *hemlig* secret.

But *i*, a vowel follow the primitive syllable, so that an accented *m* stands between two vowels, the *m* must then be doubled, as: *timme* hour, *gömma* conceal, *glömma* forget; excepting in the syllable *dom*, as: *domen* the judgment, *svordomar* oaths.

The *m* is not doubled before a vowel when it finishes the primitive syllable of a compound word, as: *bomull* wool, *framom* before.

Some words end in single *n*, though the accent is on that letter, as: *man* one, *han* he, *hon* she, *kan* can, *min* mine.

Those adjectives, that end in *nn* or *dd*, frequently drop one of these letters in the neuter, as: *tunn*, *tunt* thin, *grann*, *grant* grand, *klädd*, *klädt* dressed. But other consonants are retained double in the neuter, as: *kall*, *kallt* cold, *torr*, *torrt* dry.

Those verbs that have a double consonant immediately preceding the final *a* in the infinitivo, retain it double through the different parts of the verb, as: *tigga* to beg, *tiggede* begged, *fälla* to fell, *fällt* felled, *kysa* to kiss, *kysste* kissed, *han har kysst* he has kissed.

The double consonant is also retained in words immediately derived from such verbs, as: *gilltig* valid from *gilla* to approve.

The Division of Words into Syllables.

The following general rules may be given, for the division of words into syllables.

1) A single consonant, coming between two vowels, is generally placed to the latter syllable, as: *dike* ditch, *re-gel* rule, *lä-ra-re* teacher.

2) When two consonants occur between two vowels, the former are generally separated, as: *lig-ga* to lie, *hum-mer* lobster, *rik-tig* right, *låt-sa* to pretend.

3) When three or more consonants occur between two vowels, the last is usually placed to the latter syllable, as: *hålf-ten* the half, *gnist-ra* to sparkle, *älsk-ling* favorite.

Obs. 1. The affixes *aktig*, *het*, *lig*, *ling*, *ska*, *skap*, always form separate syllables, as: *röd-aktig* reddish, *hård-het* hardness, *lyck-lig* happy, *grön-ska* verdure, *bo-skap* cattle.

Obs. 2- The consonants *dr*, *sk*, *sp*, *st*, are not commonly separated, but are placed to the latter syllable, as: *kla-n-dra* to blame, *a-ska* ashes, *lä-spa* to lisp.

Compound words are divided according to their component parts, as: *be-kriga* to make war upon, *is-tapp* icicle, *ned-rycka* to pull down.

The Use of Capitals.

Capitals are used almost as in English: at the beginning of a sentence, to proper names, but not to adjectives derived from them. The names of the days of the week do not take capitals. — As a mark of respect in letters, the pronouns *Er* you, your, and *Du* thou, are often written with capitals. The pronoun *J* you, should always be a capital.

Stops and Marks used in Writing.

The stops are called in Swedish (,) Komma, (;) Semikolon, (:) Kolon, (.) Punkt, (?) Frågetecken, (!) Utropstecken. To these may be added () Parenthes, (“„) Citationstecken, (-) Bindetecken, (') Apostrof, (—) Tankstreck (') Accent, (§) Paragraf, (*) or (†) Asterisk.

A *Comma* is placed between the shorter clauses of a sentence, especially before a relative pronoun and the relative particles.

A *Semicolon* is placed between clauses that oppose each other, before the conjunctions *men*, *ty*, *emedan*, *om*, *dock*, when preceded or followed by a longer clause.

A *Colon* separates in a sentence longer clauses, depending on each other, and which are themselves separated by semicolons; also before examples, citations, and explanations.

The Period (Punkt) and other signs can generally be employed as in English.

At the commencement of a letter, a note of exclamation is always placed after the name, as: Min dyra vän! My dear friend.

The following are some of the most common Abbreviations.

H. M.	—	Hans <i>or</i> Hennes Majestät.
H. K. H.	—	Hans <i>or</i> Hennes Kongliga Höghet.
S. A. K.	—	Stormäktigste Allernådigste Konung.
D.D. K.K. H.H.	—	Deras Kongliga Högheter.
R. S. O.	—	Riddare af Seraphimer-Orden.
K. M. O.	—	Kongl. Majestäts Orden.
C. S. O. m. St. K.	—	Commendeur af Svärds-Orden med stora Korset.
R. S. O.	—	Riddare af Svärds-Orden.
C. N. O.	—	Commendeur af Nordstjerne-Orden.
R. N. O.	—	Riddare af Nordstjerne-Orden.
C. W. O.	—	Commendeur af Wasa-Orden.
R. W. O.	—	Riddare af Wasa-Orden.
Th. D.	—	Theologiæ Doctor.
M. D.	—	Medicinæ Doctor.
Phil. Mag.	—	Philosophiæ Magister.
H:r.	— Herre	— <i>M:r</i>
H:rr.	— Herrar	— <i>Mess:rs.</i>
M. H.	— Min Herre	— <i>Sir.</i>
M. H:rr	— Mina Herrar	— <i>Gentlemen.</i>
Anm.	— Anmärkning	— <i>Remark.</i>
d. ä.	— det är	— <i>that is.</i>
d. v. s.	— det vill säga	— <i>that is to say.</i>
e. a. g.	— en annan gång	— <i>another time.</i>
i. st. f.	— i stället för	— <i>instead of.</i>
t. o. m.	— till och med	— <i>even.</i>
o. s. v.	— och så vidare	— <i>and so on.</i>
s. k.	— så kallad	— <i>so called.</i>
s. d.	— samma dag.	— <i>same day.</i>
e. m.	— eftermiddag.	— <i>afternoon.</i>
f. m.	— förmiddag	— <i>forenoon.</i>
f. d.	— för detta	— <i>formerly.</i>
m. fl.	— med flera	— <i>with others.</i>
m. m.	— med mera	— <i>&c.</i>
n. v.	— nu varande	— <i>at present.</i>
o. d.	— och dylikt	— <i>and such like.</i>
t. ex.	— till exempel	— <i>for instance.</i>
jfr	— jmför	— <i>compare.</i>
kl.	— klockan	— <i>o'clock</i>
neml.	— nemligen	— <i>namely.</i>
und.	— undantag	— <i>exception.</i>
fr.	— fråga.	— <i>question.</i>

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

CHAPTER I.

SUBSTANTIVES.

In Swedish substantives we observe Articles, Gender, Case, and Number.

ARTICLES.

There are two articles, the Indefinite (*Obestämd*), and the Definite (*Bestämd*).

The indefinite article is *En* in the masculine and feminine, and *Ett* in the neuter; corresponding to *a* in English, as: *En häst* a horse, *en kvinna* a woman. *ett bord* a table. This article is not declined.

The definite article is *Den* in the masculine and feminine, *Det* in the neuter, and in the plural *De* for all genders: *den man* or *den mannen* the man, *det hus* or *det huset* the house; *de män* or *de männen* the men.

The definite form of a noun is also expressed by only adding, in the singular number, *en* or *n* to masculine and feminine substantives, and *et* or *t* to neuter, as: *mannen* the man, *kvinnan* the woman, *bordet* the table.

In the plural, the definite is expressed by adding *ne*, *na*, *a*, *en*, as: *Hästar* horses, *hästarne* the horses; *Qvinnor* women, *qvinnorna* the women, *Nöjen*

pleasures, *nöjena* the pleasures, *Berg* mountains, *bergen* the mountains.

The word *Den*, with its variations, may also be considered as a demonstrative article or pronoun.

Gender.

There are in Swedish three genders: *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*. The gender of a word does not always depend upon the object which it represents, but often on the form of the word itself, or on custom, as: *ett fruntimmer* a lady, is neuter; *gata* street, is feminine, and *lärdom* learning, is masculine.

The following general rules may be given for determining the gender of substantives, either by the Meaning, the Form, or by Custom.

1:0. By the Meaning.

Masculine.

a) Those substantives are masculine, which are used to express men's names, titles, offices, and trades, and also the males of animals, as: *Carl* Charles, *smed* smith, *handlande* tradesman.

Excepting titles ending in *råd*, which are neuter, as: *Justitieråd* Counsellor of Justice, *Statsråd* Counsellor of state.

b) Words which are used both for males and females, and do not end in *a*, as: *fogel* bird, *fisk* fish, *örn* eagle.

Exceptions: *gås* goose, *sill* herring, which are from custom feminine, and *djur* beast, *kreatur* animal, *fä* brute, *föl* foal, *nöt* neat (an animal), *ök* beast of burden, *höns* fowls, *kryp* crawling insect, *kräk* a little creature, reptile, *bi* bee, *svin* swine, *får* sheep, *lam* lamb, *kid* kid, *lejon* lion, which are, from the genius of the language, neuter; as also the following words: *foster* embryo, *barn* child, *hjon* person, labourer *jordbrukare*, *vittne* witness, *helgon* saint.

c) The names of lakes and rivers, as also of the Seasons, Months and Days, as *Themsen* the Thames, *Mälaren* the Mälare, *Vären* the spring, *Mars* March, *Onsdag* Wednesday.

Feminine.

Feminine substantives are those which are used to denote:

a) The names, titles, and employments of women, as: *Carolina* Caroline, *drottning* queen, *sömmerska* seamstress.

Excepting: *fruntimmer* lady, *qvinnsfolk* woman, which are neuter.

b) The names of females among animals, as: *ko* cow, *tik* bitch; excepting *sto* mare, which is neuter.

c) Those words ending in *a*, which are used both for males and females, as: *myra* ant, *gädda* pike.

d) The names of Sciences, Arts, and Emotions of the mind, when not neuter from the form of the word, as: *filosofi* philosophy, *hämnd* revenge, *glädje* joy.

Neuter.

Those substantives are neuter which are used to express the names of countries, counties, towns, and estates, as: *Sverige* Sweden, *Skåne* Scania, *Stockholm*.

The letters of the alphabet are also neuter.

2:0. By the Form.

Masculine.

Those substantives, which end in *are* in the indefinite form, are masculine, as: *jägare* huntsman, *hammare* hammer. Except *altare* altar, which is neuter.

Feminine.

Substantives, ending in *a*, are feminine, as: *spira* sceptre, *docka* doll.

Exceptions: *öga* eye, *öra* ear, *hjerta* heart, *dricka* beer, *sche-ma* scheme, *tema* theme, *prisma* prism, which are neuter.

Words ending in *else*, as: *frestelse* temptation, *hugsvalelse* consolation.

Exceptions: *fängelse* prison, *häktelse* imprisonment, *täckelse* covering, *spökelse* apparition, which are neuter.

Substantives in *het* and *nad*, as: *öfverhet* superior, *saknad* regret. Excepting: *månad* month, which is masculine.

Words in *ion*, and abstract substantives in *ing*, as: *nation* nation, *gerning* action.

Concrete substantives in *ing* are generally masculine, as: *penning* money, *tärning* die. The word *ting* thing, when preceded by *en*, *ingen* or *någon*, is masculine, in other cases neuter.

Substantives ending in short *an* are feminine, as: *väntan* expectation, *förtröstan* consolation.

Except *lakan* sheet, *skarlahan* scarlet, *sparlakan* bedcurtains, *nedan* interlunium, *nystan* clew of thread, *besman* steelyard, *hemman* farm, which are neuter.

Neuter.

Those nouns are neuter, which in the indefinite form end in *skap*, if the plural have the same form as the singular, or end in *er*, as: *sällskap* company, *grannskap* neighbourhood.

Those in *um* or *i*, when the latter are not derived from the Latin, as: *verbum* verb, *parti* party, *tryckeri* printing-office.

Those in short *on*, as: *lexikon* dictionary, *smultron* wild strawberry. Excepting *morgon* morning and *afton* evening, which are masculine.

All participial substantives in *nde*, when they signify a state of action or being, are neuter, as: *ett jemt talande* a constant speaking, *ett starkt körande* a violent driving. As also some nominal substantives in *nde*, as: *ärende* errand, *hyende* cushion.

Obs. Participial substantives which signify persons, are either masculine or feminine according to the sense, as: *en handlande* a tradesman, *den svarande* the defendant.

Words derived from foreign languages, with the accent on the last syllable, and forming the plural like the singular, or by the addition of *er*, are neuter, as: *kvartal* quarter, *magasin* magazine.

Those substantives that end in *t* or *et* in the definite form, are without exception neuter, as: *berget* the mountain, *nöjet* the pleasure.

3:0. By Custom.

Certain words are by custom feminine, as: *aln* ell, *and* wild-duck, *bod* shop, *bok* book, *bredd* breadth, *bro* bridge, *bygd* neighbourhood, *bår* bier, *bön* prayer, *dygd* virtue, *dörr* door, *familj* family, *flit* industry, *församling* parish, *grind* gate, *hand* hand, *hud* hide, *höjd* height, *jakt* yacht, *jord* earth, *ked* chain, *konst* art, *kritik* critic, *last* vice, *längd* length, *lön* wage, *makt* power, *mjök* milk, *mull* mould, *natt* night, *natur* nature, *not* net, *nåd* grace, *nål* needle, *nöd* need, *orsak* cause, *otro* disbelief, *osanning* untruth, *pligt* duty, *qvarn* mill, *rad* line, *rand* edge, *ref* fishing-line, *ros* rose, *rot* root, *röst* voice, *sak* cause, *sanning* truth, *sax* scissors, *själ* soul, *sked* spoon, *skrift*

writing, *skål* basin, *slägt* relationship, *slätt* flat country, *socken* parish, *sol* sun, *stad* town, *synd* sin, *süd* seed, *säng* bed, *tand* tooth, *tjenst* service, *tro* belief, *tyngd* weight, *tång* tong, *ull* wool, *vak* hole, *väf* web, *verld* world, *vetenskap* science, *vidd* width, *våg* scale (for weighing), *å* rivulet, *åder* vein, *ätt* family, *ö* island.

Obs. 1. The names of females referring to Station, Title, Trade, Nation, are sometimes formed by adding *inna* to the corresponding masculine; as: *biskop* bishop, *biskopinna*; *grek* a Greek, *grekinna*; *värd* host, *värdinna*. When the masculine ends in *e* this vowel is omitted, as: *ägare* owner, *ägarinna*; *furste* prince *furstinna*.

Sometimes *ska* is added to form the feminine, as: *major*, *majorska*; *professor*, *professorska*. In some cases *are* in the masculine is changed to *erska* in the feminine, as: *sångare* *sångerska*; *slösare* spendthrift, *slöserska*. In words denoting a people, *ska* is used instead of the masculine final syllable, as: *Spanior* Spaniard, *Spanska*; *Holländare* Dutchman, *Holländska*; *Italienare* Italian, *Italienska*.

Some masculines undergo a still greater change in forming the feminine, as: *Fransos* or *Fransman* Frenchman, *Fransyska*; *Engelsman* Englishman, *Engelska*, *Polack* Pole, *Polska*.

Some feminines are formed either by *ska* or *inna*, as: *sångerska* or *sångarinna*, *tjuserska* or *tjuserinna* enchantress. In some few cases *essa* or *issa* is used, as: *prins*, *prinsessa*; *baron*, *baronessa*; *profet*, *profetissa*: *poet*, *poetissa*.

Obs. 2. In the names of animals *ska* is never used in forming the feminine; sometimes *inna* is added to the masculine, as: *Lejon* lion, *lejoninna*; *björn* bear, *björninna*; *varg* wolf, *varginna*; *åsnä* ass, *åsninna*; but the word *hona* is more frequently added, as: *elefanthona* she-elephant, *räfhona* she fox.

In some cases different words are used for the masculine and feminine, as: *hund* dog, *hynda* or *tik* bitch; *hingst* stallion, *sto* mare: *tupp* cock: *höna* hen.

Case.

Swedish substantives are changed for the sake of case only in the *genitive*, which is formed by the addition of *s*, as: *En gosses bok*, a boy's book; *Flickans hatt*, the girl's hat.

Obs. Proper names in *is* and *us* retain the latin genitives *is* and *i*.

Number.

The plural of substantives is formed by adding *or*, *ar*, *er* or *en*, in some words the singular and plural are alike*). In the definite the plural is formed, as before mentioned, by adding *ne*, *na*, *a*, or *en*, as: *spira* sceptre, *konung* king, *dygd* virtue, *rike* kingdom, *lärare* teacher; in the plural *spiror*, *konungar*, *dygder*, *riken*, *lärare*; and in the definite plural *spirorna* the sceptres, *konungarne*, *dygderna*, *rikena*, *lärarne*.

Substantives taking *or* in the plural are:

Those that end in *a* in the singular, as: *Krona* crown, *kronor*; *gata* street, *gator*; *tafla* picture, *taflor*.

*) In some Swedish grammars these different formations of the plural are called declensions; consequently five, and examples are given accordingly. The author thought, however, that for the English student, at least, the system here followed would be much easier, and he has hesitated less in adopting it, as in all other languages the declension is made to depend on the variation of the cases, and not only on the formation of the plural. The arrangement here followed, is in accordance with the present etymology of the Swedish substantives, which, though they formerly had distinct cases, have now only a genitive.

A few words ending in consonants also take *or*; those of the masculine gender are: *nummer* number, *stöfvel* boot, *körssel* driving, *toffel* slipper, *spån* chips, *svan* swan; in the plural *numror*, *stöflor*, *körslor*, *tofflor*, *spånor*, *svanor*. The feminine are, *vad* calf of the leg, *ros* rose, *våg* wave, *regel* rule, *åder* vein; plural *vador*, *rosor*, *vågor*, *reglor*, *ådror*; but *våg* scale for weighing, and *regel* or *rigel* bolt, take *ar*.

Obs. 2. The word *färg* colour, can take either *or* or *er*; and *stöfvel* boot either *or* or *ar*.

In some substantives *e* is occasionally used in the singular instead of *a*, as: *skugge* for *skugga* shadow, *hjesse* for *hjessa* brain, *vane* for *vana* custom, *låge* for *låga* flame, *värme* for *värma* warmth.

Flagga a flag, *almanacka* almanack, *yx* axe, *kofsta* a short jacket for women, are sometimes written *flagg*, *almanack*, *yx*, *kofst*.

Some words formerly took *u* in the genitive, hence we have still the form *furugren* the branch of a fir, *varupris* the price of an article. — This *u* was afterwards changed to *o*, as: *dufvoröst* the voice of a dove, *kyrkogård* church-yard, *å sido* aside, *till spillo* to destruction.

Exercises.

Give the plural, and definite forms, &c. of the following nouns: *stöfvel* boot, *ros* rose, *gumma* old woman, *tafla* picture, *flicka* girl, *piga* maid-servant, *kyrka* church, *låga* flame, *våg* wave, *färg* colour, *åder* vein.

Substantives with the Plural in *ar* are:

All those ending in *ing*, as: *en yngling* a youth, *sanning* truth, *förbättring* improvement.

The names of trees, as: *al* alder, *hagg* bird's-cherry, and the names and titles of women, as: *brud* bride, *moder* mother, with some others, which cannot be placed under any general head.

Those words, which end in *e* in the singular, drop that letter before the final syllable *ar*, as: *droppe* drop, *droppar*. But when the singular ends in any other vowel, it is retained, as: *bro* bridge, *broar*.

Those substantives, that end in short *ar*, *el*, *en*, *er*, drop the vowel in these syllables in the plural, as: *axel* shoulder, *axlar*. As also, *afton* evening, *aftnar*; *morgon* morning, *morgnar*; *djefvul* devil, *djeflar*.

The words *dotter* daughter, and *moder* mother, change the vowel in the first syllable, as: *dotter* pl. *döttrar*, *moder* pl. *mödrar*.

The definite of the plural is generally formed by adding *ne*, sometimes *na*, as: *konungarne* the kings, *döttrarna* the daughters.

Exercises.

Give the plural, and definite forms, &c. of the following substantives: *brud* bride, *dräng* man-servant, *gosse* boy, *sanning* truth, *dotter* daughter, *måne* moon, *gaffel* fork, *timme* hour, *öken* desert.

Substantives taking *er* in the plural are:

All that are of foreign origin with the accent on the last syllable, as: *agent* agent, *eremit*, hermit, *ceremoni* ceremony, in the plural: *agenter*, *eremiter*, *ceremonier*.

Words ending in *het* or *nad* in the singular, as *nyhet* news, *månad* month; also polysyllables ending

in *är* or *i* in the sing. with the accent on the final syllable, as: *konstnär* artist, *parti* party, excepting *bi* bee, which takes *n* in the plural.

Substantives, ending in *else* or *skap*, also take *er* in the plural, as: *böjelse* inclination, *egenskap* property. Those in *skap*, when *neuter*, may be the same in the singular and plural.

Proper names from foreign languages generally take *er* as: *Aristoteles* pl. *Aristoteler*. Those ending in *o* take in the plural *ner*, as: *Cato*, *Catoner*; *Cicero*, *Ciceroner*.

The definite plural of nouns in *er* is generally formed by *na*; as: *bränderna* the brands, *dygderna* the virtues.

If the singular end in any other vowel than *i*, the plural is formed by adding only *r*, as: *ko* cow, *kor*; *tå* toe, *tår*; *frände* relation, *fränder*. Excepting foreign words with the accent on *e*, which take *er*, as: *idé* idea, *ideer*; *armé* army, *arméer*.

In words ending in *el* or *er* without an accent, the *e* in these syllables is dropped in the plural, as: *muskel* muscle, *muskler*; *fabel* fable, *fabler*.

Some words change the vowel in forming the plural, as: *bok* book, *böcker* (*bok* beech-tree makes in the plural *bokar*) *rot* root *rötter*, these double the consonant also, the following do not: *bot* a fine, *böter*; *ledamot* member, *ledamöter*; *stad* town, *städer*; *son* son, *söner*; *bokstaf* letter, *bokstäfver*; *bonde* peasant, *bönder*; *natt* night, *nätter*; *potates* potatoe, *potäter*.

Monosyllables in *and* and *ång* change the vowel, as: *and* duck, *änder*; *brand* brand, *bränder*; *hand* hand, *händer*; *tand* tooth, *tänder*; *rand* border, *ränder*; *strand* shore, *stränder*; *land* country, *land* or

länder: (the former, when it refers to pieces of land, the latter of different countries) *tång* tong, *tånger*; *stång* pole, *stånger*. — *gång* time, makes *gångar*, but when it means walk or path, it makes *gångar* in the plural.

Exercises.

Give the plural and definite forms of the following nouns: *Skald* poet, *smed* smith, *park* park, *hand* hand, *bokstaf* letter, *bok* book, *månad* month, *rot* root, *ko* cow, *fabel* fable, *tand* tooth.

Substantives taking *n* in the plural are:

Those that are of the neuter gender and end in a vowel, as: *dike* ditch, *diken*; *arbete* work, *arbeten*; *löfte* promise, *löften*; *spänne* buckle, *spännen*.

Excepting polysyllables in *i* and *are*, and participial substantives in *nde*, denoting a person, as: *fiskeri* fishery, *studerande* student.

The definite plural of these substantives is generally formed by adding *a* to the definite, as: *spännen* buckles, *spännena* the buckles, *äpplen* apples, *äpplena* the apples.

Obs. *Ärende* errand, *regimente* regiment, *fängelse* prison, *bräde* deal-board, have a double plural, as: *ärender* or *ärenden*, *regimenter* or *regimenten*, *fängelser* or *fängelsen*, *bräder* or *bräden*, the latter when taken in the sense of chess-boards.

The following monosyllables also take *n* in the plural: *bi* bee, *bo* nest, *frö* seed, *fä* beast, *knä* knee, *ny* new-moon, *skrå* guild, *spri* yard, *spö* switch, *strå* straw, *sto* mare. These nouns take *et* in the definite singular, though in conversation the *e* is not pronounced.

Hjerta heart, makes *hjärtan* in the indefinite plural; *öga* eye, *öra* ear, *ostra* oyster, have the following plurals, *ögon*, *öron*, *ostron*, and in the definite form *ögonen*, *öronen*, *ostronen*; *ostron* is sometimes used as the singular.

Exercises.

Give the plural and definite forms, &c. of the following nouns: *löfte* promise, *spänne* buckle, *stycke* piece, *frö* seed, *bo* nest, *knä* knee, *sto* mare, *öga* eye, *öra* ear.

Substantives that are the same in both numbers are:

All masculine nouns in *are*, as: *skomakare* shoemaker, *läkare* doctor, *bagare* baker, *snickare* carpenter. Participial substantives in *ande* used for persons, as: *resande* traveller, *studerande* student, *handlande* tradesman. Words in *er* used to denote the inhabitants of a country, as: *en Egyptier* an Egyptian, and words that denote measure when used in reckoning, as: *fot* foot, *daler* dollar.

Those substantives that end in *are* change *e* to *ne* in the definite plural, as: *lärare* teachers, *lära*ne the teachers.

There are also some neuter substantives ending in a consonant, which are the same in both numbers, as: *bord* table, *bord* tables, *barn* child, *barn* children; these take *en* in the definite plural, as: *barnen* the children, *borden* the tables.

Obs. 1. The words *kamrerare* treasurer, *officerare* officer, *sekreterare* secretary, sometimes drop the final *are* in the singular number, and are written *kamrer*, *officer*, &c.; but it is always retained in the plural.

Obs. 2. *Hammare* hammer, *kammare* chamber; *nafvare* auger, make in the plural, *hamrar*, *kamrar*, *nafrar*; *källare* cellar can be both *källrar* and *källare*. *Finger* finger makes either *finger* or *fingerar* in the plural.

Obs. 3. *Hufvud* head is in the indefinite plural both *hufvud* and *hufvuden*, the latter sometimes contracted to *hufven* or *hufvun*; in the definite form *hufvudena*, *hufvena* or *hufvuna* the heads.

Obs. 4. *Man* man or husband, is generally written *män* in the plural, though sometimes *männer*. *Gås* gosse makes *gäss* in the plural.

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Exercises.

Give the plural, and definite form, &c. of the following nouns: *arbetare* Workman, *bagare* baker, *dagdrifvare* sluggard, *köpare* purchaser, *Assyrier* Assyrian, *lejon* lion, *val* choice, *berg* mountain, *altare* altar.

CHAPTER 2.

ADJECTIVES.

Swedish adjectives have in general the same form for the masculine and feminine, but in the neuter a *t* is added, as: *tapper* brave, neuter *tappert*; *lycklig* happy, neuter *lyckligt*. *)

The same may be observed of perfect participles in *d*, as: *älskad*, loved, neuter *älskadt*.

*) Swedish grammarians usually divide the adjectives into two declensions, placing under the first all that have a separate form for the neuter gender, as: *god* good *godt*; *stor* large *stort*; and those, that are the same in all genders, form the second declension, as: *äkta* pure, *allena* alone. — The arrangement here followed has been adopted for the same reasons, that are given under the head *Number* in the chapter on substantives.

Obs. 1. Monosyllables that have a final vowel take double *t* in the neuter, as: *blå* blue, *blått*; *ny* new, *nytt*.

Obs. 2. If the masculine end in a double consonant it is retained before *t*, as: *säll* happy *sällt*; *trygg* secure *tryggt*; excepting adjectives in *nn*, participles in *dd*, which drop one of the final consonants, as: *grann* grand, *grant*; *bestrid* disputed, *bestridt*; and also those with a double consonant before *d*, as: *byggd* built, *ställd* placed, in the neuter, *byggt*, *stäldt*.

Obs. 3. If the masculine end in an unaccented *en*, the *n* is changed to *t* in the neuter, as: *trogen* faithful, *troget*; *liten* little, *litet*. — *Ingen* no one, makes *Intet* in the neuter.

In forming the definite masculine, *e* is generally used in the higher style, though for the sake of euphony *a* is very frequently applied in conversation. In the feminine and neuter genders, *a* is used. *Carl den djersve*, Charles the bold; *Den stora qvinnan*, the great woman. *Det stora rummet*, the great room.

Obs. 1. Polysyllables in *ad* accented, as also superlatives in *ast*, take in the definite form only *e*, both in the singular and plural, as: *Den välsinnade mannen*, the good-natured man. *De stadgade ynglingarne*, the steady youths. *Den billigaste fordran*, the most reasonable claim.

Obs. 2. Adjectives ending in *al*, *el*, *en*, *er* unaccented, drop the *a* or *e* in these syllables in the definite form, as: *gammal* old, *den gamle mannen* the old man; *trogen* faithful, *den trogne tjenaren*, the faithful servant.

Obs. 3. *Liten* little makes *lille* or *lilla* in the definite, *en liten gosse*, a little boy, *den lilla gossen*, the little boy. *Någon* some, makes *några*, and *annan* other *andra*, both in the definite form and in the plural number.

Obs. 4. *Rå* raw, *blå* blue, *grå* grey, can, in conversation, both in the plural number and in the definite form, either take the additional *a* or not, as: *det rå* or *råa köttet*, the raw meat; *den blå* or *blåa himmelen*, the blue heaven; *de grå* or *gråa hästarne*, the grey horses.

Adjectives ending in *tt* or *t* after another consonant take *e* or *a* in the definite form and in the plural, though the same in all genders, as: *lätt* easy *den lätta boken*, the easy book, *lätta böcker*, easy books.

Those adjectives that end in short *a* or *e* and also those in *s*, are never changed either on account of gender, number, or definite form, as: *äkta* pure, *allena* alone, *fremmande* strange, *utvertes* outward, *inbördes* mutual.

The plural form of adjectives is the same as the definite, as: *den goda kvinnan* the good woman, *goda kvinnor* good women, *de goda kvinnorna* the good women; *äkta guld* pure gold, *äkta sanningar* pure truths; *en fremmande person* a strange person, *fremmande personer* strange persons.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

Swedish adjectives have three degrees of comparison; the Positive, the Comparative and the Superlative.

The comparative is formed by adding *are* to the positive, and the superlative by *ast*, as: *skön* beautiful, *skönare* more beautiful, *skönast* most beautiful.

The comparative is never changed either for form (definite or indefinite) or number.

The superlative takes *e* in the definite in both numbers, but in the indefinite is unchanged, as: *Han*

är lärdast he is most learned. *De äro skönast* they are most beautiful: *Den rikaste person* the richest person. *De lärdaste arbeten* the most learned works.

Obs. 1. When the positive ends in *a*, the comparative is formed by adding only *re*, and the superlative by *st*, as: *noga* particular, *nogare*, *nogast*.

Obs. 2. Adjectives of two or more syllables in *al*, *el*, *en*, *er*, without accent, drop vowel in these final syllables in the comparative and superlative, as: *trogen* faithful, *trognare*, *trognast*.

For the sake of euphony the comparative is sometimes formed by *mera* more, and the superlative by *mest* most; especially in polysyllables that end in *ad* or *isk*, as: *godhertad* good hearted, *mera godhertad*, *mest godhertad*; *nitisk* zealous, *mera nitisk*, *mest nitisk*.

Some adjectives, as those referring to form, time, and number, cannot be compared, as: *rund* round, *dagligen* daily, *fyra* four.

The following adjectives are irregular.

Positive. Comparative. Superlative.

<i>Dålig</i> bad,	<i>sämre</i> ,	<i>sämst</i> .
<i>Elak</i> naughty, bad,	<i>värre</i> ,	<i>värst</i> .
<i>Gammal</i> old,	<i>äldre</i> ,	<i>äldst</i> .
<i>God</i> good,	<i>bättre</i> ,	<i>bäst</i> .
<i>Grof</i> coarse,	<i>gröfre</i> ,	<i>gröfst</i> .
<i>Hög</i> high,	<i>högre</i> ,	<i>högst</i> .
<i>Liten</i> little,	<i>mindre</i> ,	<i>minst</i> .
<i>Låg</i> low,	<i>lägre</i> ,	<i>lägst</i> .
<i>Lång</i> long,	<i>längre</i> ,	<i>längst</i> .
<i>Mycken</i> much,	<i>mera</i> ,	<i>mest</i> .
<i>Mången</i> many,	<i>flera</i> ,	<i>de fleste</i> .
<i>Nära</i> near.	<i>närmare</i> ,	<i>närmast</i> , (<i>näst</i>).

<i>Små</i> pl. small,	<i>smärre,</i>	<i>de minsta (smärste).</i>
<i>Stor</i> large,	<i>större,</i>	<i>störst.</i>
<i>Trång</i> narrow,	<i>trängre,</i>	<i>trängst.</i>
<i>Tung</i> heavy,	<i>tyngre,</i>	<i>tyngst.</i>
<i>Ung</i> young.	<i>yngre,</i>	<i>yngst.</i>

Some of these are sometimes compared regularly, as: *dålig, dåligare, dåligast*; *elak, elakare, elakast*; *gammal, gamlare, gamlast*; *grof, grofvare, grofvast*; *låg* (in the acceptation of base) *lågare lågast*; *trång, trångare, trångast.*

Numeral Adjectives.

The Cardinal Numbers. (*Grundtal.*)

0 noll, 1 en, ett, 2 två, tu, tvenne, 3 tre, trenne, 4 fyra, 5 fem, 6 sex, 7 sju, 8 åtta, 9 nio, nie, 10 tio, tie, 11 elfva, 12 tolf, 13 tretton, 14 fjorton, 15 femton, 16 sexton, 17 sjutton, 18 aderton, 19 nitton, 20 tjugu, tjugo, tjuge, 21 tjugu en, 22 tjugu två, 30 trettio, trettie, 40 fyrtio, fyratio, fyrtie, 50 femtio, femtie, 60 sextio, sextie, 70 sjuttio, sjuttie, 80 åttio, åttatio, åttie, 90 nittio, nittie, 100 ett hundra, hundrade, 1,000 ett tusen, tusende, 10,000 tiotusen, 100,000 ett hundratusen, 1,000,000 en million.

In certain forms of expression *tu* is generally used instead of *två*, as: *klockan är tu* it is two o'clock; *ett, tu, tre*, one, two, three (as an exclamation); *skålen gick midt itu*, the basin broke in two. And *tvenne, trenne*, are sometimes used instead of *två, tre*, as: *Han har gjort tvenne resor till sjös*, he has made two voyages to sea; *Cato hade föresatt sig trenne saker*, Cato had determined on three things.

The English word *both* is translated into Swedish with *begge, båda*, or *beggedera*, which admit of

a genitive form, as: *Till begges vår fögnad*, to the pleasure of us both: *Beggederas lefnad*, the life of both. *Beggetvå* and *bådatvå* are also sometimes used.

Obs. 1. Tjuguet 21, Trettio två 32, &c. can also be expressed by *ett och tjugu*, *två och trettio* &c.

Obs. 2. *Och* and, is not used after *hundra*, as: *hundrafem* 105, *hundra trettiofyra* 134.

Obs. 3. Substantives are formed of the cardinal numbers as follows: *en etta*, *en tvåa*, *en trea*, &c. up to 12; in the definite form *ettan*, *tvåan*, *trean*, &c., and in the plural *ettorna*, *tvåorna*, *sexorna*, *tioorna* &c.

Obs. 4. For the year it is usual in Swedish to write *år* (year) *ett-tusen-åtta-hundra-fyrtionio*.

The Ordinal Numbers. (*Ordningstal*.)

<i>Det</i> or <i>den</i>	<i>förste-a</i> ,	the first.
— — —	<i>andre-a</i> ,	— second.
— — —	<i>tredje</i> ,	— third.
— — —	<i>fjerde</i> ,	— fourth.
— — —	<i>femte</i> ,	— fifth.
— — —	<i>sjette</i> ,	— sixth.
— — —	<i>sjunde</i> ,	— seventh.
— — —	<i>åttonde</i> ,	— eighth.
— — —	<i>nionde</i> ,	— ninth.
— — —	<i>tionde</i> ,	— tenth.
— — —	<i>elfte</i> ,	— eleventh.
— — —	<i>tolfte</i> ,	— twelfth.
— — —	<i>trettonde</i> ,	— thirteenth.
— — —	<i>fjortonde</i> ,	— fourteenth.
— — —	<i>femtonde</i> ,	— fifteenth.
— — —	<i>sextonde</i> ,	— sixteenth.
— — —	<i>sjuttonde</i> ,	— seventeenth.
— — —	<i>adertonde</i> ,	— eighteenth.
— — —	<i>nittonde</i> ,	— nineteenth.
— — —	<i>tjugonde</i> ,	— twentieth.
— — —	<i>tjuguförste</i> ,	— twenty first.

<i>Det</i> or <i>den</i>	<i>tjugondeandra,</i>	the twenty second.
— — —	<i>trettionde,</i>	— thirtieth.
— — —	<i>fyr tionde (fyr tionde),</i>	— fortieth.
— — —	<i>femtionde,</i>	— fiftieth.
— — —	<i>sex tionde,</i>	— sixtieth.
— — —	<i>sju tionde,</i>	— seventieth.
— — —	<i>åttionde (åttionde),</i>	— eightieth.
— — —	<i>nittionde,</i>	— ninetieth.
— — —	<i>hundra de,</i>	— hundredth.
— — —	<i>två hundra de,</i>	— two hundredth.
— — —	<i>tusende.</i>	— thousandth.
— — —	<i>tio tusende,</i>	— ten thousandth.
— — —	<i>hundra tusende,</i>	— hundred thousandth.

Obs. 1. Instead of *trettiondeförsta, den en och trettionde, &c.*, can also be used sometimes. In conversation it is usual, in compound ordinal numbers under 100, to leave out the *nde*, as: instead of *tjugondeandra, tjugu-andra*, for *femtiondesjette, femtiosjette* &c. In large numbers the ordinal form is never used to more than the last or the two last figures, as: *den fem tusen fyra hundra åttionde sjette* or *åttiosjette*.

Obs. 2. Fractions are thus denominated $\frac{1}{2}$ *en half*, $\frac{1}{3}$ *en tredjedel*, $\frac{1}{4}$ *en fjerdedel*, $\frac{1}{5}$ *en femtedel*, &c. One and a half is expressed by *halfannan* or *en och en half*. Once, twice, thrice, &c. are expressed by *en gång, två gånger, tre gånger, &c.*

Obs. 3. *Double* and *treble* are in Swedish *dubbel* or sometimes *tvådubbel, tredubbel, &c.* and *two-fold, threefold, tvåfaldig, trefaldig, fyrfaldig, &c.*

Exercises.

4, 6, 9, 3, 1, 7, 2, 8, 5, 17, 10, 15, 11, 19, 13, 16, 12, 18, 14, 20, 23, 37, 35, 46, 41, 59, 57, 64, 72, 73, 81, 97, 103, 109, 246, 465, 6,138, 10,675, 15,423, 58,367, 467,594, 571,672. (See *Exercises for the Nouns*.)

CHAPTER 3.

PRONOUNS.

The pronouns are divided in Swedish into eight kinds, *Personalia*, *Reflexiva*, *Riciproca*, *Demonstrativa*, *Possessiva*, *Relativa*, *Interrogativa* and *Indefnita*.

1. *Personalia*.

The Subjective, Possessive and Objective are the only cases that are subject to declension; the other cases are formed, as in English, by the use of prepositions before the objective.

First Person.

	Singular.		Plural.
Sub.	<i>Jag</i> I.		<i>Vi</i> we.
Poss.	<i>Min</i> mine,		<i>Vår</i> our.
Obj.	<i>Mig</i> me.		<i>Oss</i> us.

Second Person.

Sub.	<i>Du</i> thou.		<i>I</i> or <i>ni</i> ye.
Poss.	<i>Din</i> thine.		<i>Eder</i> yours.
Obj.	<i>Dig</i> thee.		<i>Eder</i> you.

Third Person.

Singular.

	Masculine.		Feminine.		Common.	Neuter.
Sub.	<i>Han</i> he		<i>Hon</i> she		<i>Den.</i>	<i>Det</i> its.
Poss.	<i>Hans</i> his.		<i>Hennes</i> hers.		<i>Dess.</i>	<i>Dess</i> its.
Obj.	<i>Honom</i> him.		<i>Henne</i> her.		<i>Den.</i>	<i>Det</i> it.

Plural. The same in all genders.

Sub. *De* they. Poss. *Deras* theirs. Obj. *Dem* them.

Obs. In the old style *mins*, *dins*, *vårs*, *eders* were used, the *s* is now dropped, excepting in *eders* or *ers* before some titles, as: *Eders* or *Ers Majestät*, Your Majesty.

Du is always used in Swedish, when *thou* would be applied in English, as, in the biblical style, to God and in poetry. In conversation the word *du* can only be applied to relations, intimate friends, and servants. *)

Ni is seldom used in speaking to a single person, it is considered a degrading expression. In some cases, however, as at masquerades, &c., the word *ni* is used. In speaking to a person of lower rank, who is but little known, the word *han* or *hon* is used instead of *du*.

Vi, like the English *we*, is used by monarchs in proclamations, &c. as: *Vi Oscar &c. bjude &c.*; and also occasionally by public speakers.

Sjelf, in the plural *sjelfva*, is often added to the personal pronoun for the sake of emphasis, as: *Han sjelf var der*, he was there himself.

2. Reflexiva.

The reflexive pronouns are the same as the objective of the pers. pron. excepting in the third person, which is *sig*. They are *mig*, *dig*, *oss*, *er*. Ex.: *Jag bemödar mig*, I exert myself; *Du bemödar dig*, you exert yourself. *Vi roa oss*, we amuse ourselves. *I rörden er*, you moved yourselves. *Han skadade sig* he hurt himself.

*) It is usual that persons not related, after having been acquainted some time, or wishing to be on a more intimate footing, and to put aside the use of the titles, which is such a burthen to Swedish conversation, before using the word *du* to each other, propose *brorsskål* (brother's health), when they drink and shake hands: after which *du* is adopted. — Attempts have been made by several enlightened individuals in Swedish society to put aside this constant repetition of the title, but as yet without succes; it is, however, to be hoped, that vanity and prejudice will in time be made to yield to common sense.

3. Reciproca.

The reciprocal pronouns *hvarandra*, *hvarannan*, or *hvarann*, answer to the English each other, as: *De berömma hvarandra*, they praise each other.

4. Demonstrativa.

The demonstrative pronouns are: *den*, *det*, plur. *de*: *denne*, *denna*, *detta*, plur. *desse*, *dessa*, ex.: *den mannen* that man, *de böckerne* those books, *denna qvinna* this woman, *dessa hästar* these horses.

Obs. 1. *Dens* is used sometimes for *den persons*, as: *dens namn*, that person's name.

Obs. 2. *Det* is sometimes used instead of *att* that, as: *förnuftet befaller oss, att icke hastigt säga, det vi äro fullkomligen upplyste*, The understanding commands us not to say unadvisedly, that we are perfectly enlightened.

Obs. 3. Sometimes in the law style, *thy* is used instead of *det*, *detta*, &c., as: *J thy att*, seeing that (instead of. *I det att*.) *I thy mål*, in this case.

Obs. 5. In conversation the expressions *den här*, *den der*; and their plurals, are often used, as: *den här boken*, this book *den der taflan*, that picture. This form is not considered vulgar, as this here book would be in English.

Obs. 5. *Samme* or *samma* is often added to *den*, for the sake of emphasis, as: *Den samme som kom*, the same that come; *den samma* is sometimes used instead of *den*, as: *Hon tog boken och sålde densamma*, she took the book, and sold it.

5. Possessiva.

The possessive pronouns are divided, 1:o: into those that denote *one* owner, and 2:o: those that denote more than one.

Those that denote one owner are:

Singular.

First Person.

Second Person.

Third Person.

Masc. Fem. Neuter. M. F. N.

M. F. N.

Masc.

Fem.

Neuter.

Min, *Mitt*, my. *Din*, *Ditt*, thy, your. *Sin*, *Sitt*, his, her, its. *Hans*, his, *Hennes*, her, *Dess*, its.

Plural.

Masc. Fem. Neut.

Masc. Fem. N.

Masc.

Fem. Neuter.

Mine-a, *Mina*, my. *Dine-a*, *Dina*, thy, your. *Sine-a*.

Sina, his, her, its.

Those that denote more than one owner are:

Singular.

Masc. Fem. Neuter.

Masc. Fem. Neuter.

N. F.

Com.

Neuter.

Vår, *Vårt*, our. *Eder*, *Edert*, your,

Sin. *Deras*, *Sitt*, their.

Plural.

Masc. F. N.

Masc. Fem. N.

Masc. Fem. N. Common.

Våre-a, *Våra*, our. *Eder-a*, *Edra*, your.

Sine-a, *Sina*, *Deras*, their.

Obs. *Sin*, *Sitt*, *Sina*, are only used when reference is made to the subject of the verb, as: *W. hade sin bok* W. had his (his own) book; but, *W. hade hans bok*, would mean, W. had his (another person's) book. *Gossarne visade sina tafflor*. The boys showed their (their own) pictures. *Gossarne visade deras tafflor*, The boys showed their (other person's) pictures. *Sin* is not used in the subjective case, excepting in such sentences as the following: *Han är sin egen*, He is his own master. *De äro sina egna*, They are their own masters.

6. Relativa.

The relative pronouns are: *Hvilken* who or which; *Som*, who; and *Hvad*, what. *Som* and *Hvad* are indeclinable.

Hvilken is thus declined:

	Singular.		Plural.		
	M. F.	N.	Masc.	Fem.	Neutr.
Sub.	<i>Hvilken,</i>	<i>Hvilket,</i>	<i>Hvilka-e,</i> who.		
Poss.	<i>Hvilkens,</i>	<i>Hvilkets,</i>	<i>Hvilkas-es</i> whose.		
	<i>Hvars,</i>	<i>Hvars,</i>			
Ob.	<i>Hvilken,</i>	<i>Hvilket,</i>	<i>Hvilka-a,</i> whom.		

Obs. 1. *Hvad* is sometimes used instead of *Hvilken*, *Hvilket*, or *Hvilka*, as: *Hvad (Hvilka) vigtiga pligter!* What important duties! *Hvad (Hvilket) redligt nit!* What honourable zeal!

Obs. 2. *Den*, *det*, *dem*, are properly demonstratives, but are sometimes used instead of the dative or accusative of *Hvilken*, as: *En man den alla bevisa aktning*, A man to whom all show respect.

7. Interrogativa.

The interrogative pronouns are, *Hvilken*, *Hvilken-dera*, *Hvem*, *Ho*, *Hvad*. *Hvilken* is declined in the same way as the relative, and is used either with or without a substantive, as: *Hvilken är denna person?* Who is this person? *Hvilket hus köpte han?* Which house did he buy? Also in exclamations, as: *Hvilken skönhet!* What a beauty! *Hvilken man!* What a man! The article is, in such cases, left out in Swedish.

Obs. 1. *Hvilken-dera*, neuter *Hvilket-dera*, is compounded of *Hvilken* and *dera*, formerly *derra* or *therra*, an old genitive plural of *den* or *then*, so that

Hvilkendera, means properly, *Hvilken af dem?* Which of them? The same may be observed of *Endera*, one of the two, *Någondera*, some one; *Hvardera*, each; *Ingendera*, neither; *Beggedera*, both.

Obs. 2. *Hvem* is used only as a substantive: it has in the genitive *Hvems*, as: *Hvem har sagt det?* Who has said it? *Hvem är det?* Whose is it?

Obs. 3. *Ho* is only used in the biblical style, where it is applied instead of *Hvem*, as: *Ho är den?* Who is that?

Obs. 4. *Hvad* is indeclinable, and corresponds, as an interrogative, to the English what, as: *Hvad är det?* What is that?

8. Indefinita.

The principal indefinite pronouns are: *Man*, one or they (in a general sense); *En*, one, *Någon*, some, any; *Annan*, other; *Hvarje*, each, every; *Hvilken som helst*, whosoever.

Man always takes the verb in the singular, and, as reflexive, takes *sig* or *en*, as: *Man tycker om det*, One likes it. *Man bör ej kasta sig i faror*, One should not throw one self into dangers. *Man vet ej hvad som kan hända en*, One does not know what may happen to one.

En makes *ens* in the possessive, as: *Det är ens eget fel, om man* &c. It is one's own fault, if one, &c. The definite form is *ene*, or *ena*, as: *Den ene eller den andre*, The one or the other. *Ena*, ones, is very seldom used after adjectives; we say in English: These are good pencils, but those are bad ones; in Swedish: *Dessa äro goda blyertspennor, men de der äro dåliga*. The little ones, is expressed by: *De små*; though sometimes in conversation *ena* may

be used, as: *Sådana små vackra ena*, Such pretty little ones.

Någon is in the neuter *något*, and in the plural *några*. There is no word in Swedish answering exactly to any; *Har han några bär?* Has he any berries? *Gif mig några* Give me some. *Han har icke gjort något i dag*, He has not done any thing to day. *Jag skall visa dig något*, I will show you something.

Annan is in the neuter *annat*, and in the plural and definite form *andre-a*; *En annans egendom*, another's estate. *Andra utsigter*, other wives. *Har du icke en annan bok?* Have you not another book?

Hvarje makes in the possessive, *hvarjes*.

Hvilken or *Hvilka som helst*, is in the neuter *Hvilket som helst*, *Hvad som helst* or *Hvad helst*, as: *Hvilken som helst der må vara*, Whosoever may be there; *Hvad helst han gör*, Whatsoever he does. (See Exercises for the Pronouns.)

CHAPTER 4.

VERBS.

The Swedish verbs may be thus divided, *) 1:0 Active: 2:0 Passive: and 3:0 Deponent:

Active verbs end in *a* in the infinitive, as: *att*

*) The following denominations are also observed.

A verb is called *Reflexivum*, when it acts upon the subject, as: *Han förhåller sig*, he prides himself. *Verbum Reciprocum* always ends in *s* and denotes a mutual action, as: *De brottas*, they wrestle. *Verbum Inchoativum* denotes a gradual assuming of a state or property, as: *Att blekna*, to grow pale; *Att kallna*, to grow cold; *Att åldras*, to grow old. *Verbum diminutivum* denotes a decrease in the power of action, *småskratta* to titter.

älska, to love; *att bygga*, to build; and they are transitive, when they can be used in the passive form, as: *att skära* to cut; *att skäras*, to be cut.

The passive is formed by adding *s* to the active, as: *att älskas*, to be loved; *att byggas*, to be built.

The deponent verbs are those which have a passive form, but not a passive meaning, as: *att andas*, to breathe; *att lyckas*, to succeed; *att brottas*, to wrestle.

Obs. 1. Some passive verbs are occasionally used as deponents, as: *att narra*, to deceive; *att narras*, to lie; *att träffa*, to meet a person; *att träffas*, to meet each other.

Obs. 2. When a verb is only used in the third person, it is called impersonal.

Conjugation.

There are in Swedish three conjugations, known by the form of the supine. (*see regular verbs*.)

In forming some of the tenses, auxiliary verbs are used, as: *hafva*, to have; *vara*, to be; *skola*, shall; *vilja*, will; *må*, may; *kunna*, can; *blifva*, *varda*, become, be.

The following general remarks should be observed.

1:0 In the singular number there is no change on account of person; and in the plural, the second person always ends in *n*. The first person plural may end, either in *a* or *e*, but the third, only in *a*.

2:0 In some instances, especially in the higher style, the present of the conjunctive generally ends in *e*, in all three persons, except the second person plural, which takes *n*; usually, however, *må*, is used with the infinitive.

3:0 The present participle always ends in *nde*, as: *kallande*, calling; *troende*, believing.

Hafva is conjugated as follows.

Att hafva, to have.

Indicativ.

Presens.

Singular.

Plural.

Jag hafver or *har*, I have. *Vi hafva* or *ha*, we have.

Du hafver — — thou *I hafven* or *han* you have.
hast.

Han hafver — — he has. *De hafva* or *ha* they have.

Imperfectum.

Jag hade, I had. *Vi hade*, we had.

Du hade, thou hadst. *I haden*, you had.

Han hade, he had. *De hade*, they had.

Perfectum.

Jag har haft, I have had. *Vi hafva haft*, we have had.

Du har haft, thou hast had. *I hafven haft*, you have had.

Han har haft, he has had. *De hafva haft*, they have had.

Plusquamperfectum.

Jag hade haft. I had had. *Vi hade haft*, we had had.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

1:sta Futur.

Jag skall hafva, I shall or will have. *Vi skola hafva*, we shall or will have.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

2:dra Futur.

Jag skall hafva haft, I shall have had. *Vi skola hafva haft*, we shall have had.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Imperativ.

Haf, have thou

Hafvom, let us have.

Hafven, have ye.

Conjunktiv.

Presens.

Jag må hafva, or *Jag haf-* *Vi må hafva* or *Vi hafve*,
ve, I may have. we may have.

Du må hafva or *du hafve*, *I mån hafva* or *I hafven*,
 thou mayst have. you may have.

Han må hafva or *han* *De må hafva* or *De hafve*,
hafve, he may have. they may have.

Imperfekt.

Jag skulle hafva, I might *Vi skulle hafva*, we might
 have. have.

Perfekt.

Jag må hafva haft, I may *Vi må hafva haft*, we may
 have had. have had.

Plusquamperfekt.

Jag skulle hafva haft, *Vi skulle hafva haft*, we
 I might have had. might have had.

Infinitiv.

Pres. *Att hafva* to have, Perf. *Att hafva haft* to have had.

Fut. *Att skola hafva*, to be about to have, Supin. *haft*, had.

Particip.

Pres. *Hafvande*, having; Perf. *Hafvande haft*, having had.

Futur. *Skolande hafva*, being about to have.

Vara, to be, is thus conjugated.

Indicativ.

Presens.

Singular.

Plural.

Jag är, I am.

Vi äro, we are.

Du är, thou art,

I ären, you are.

Han är, he is.

De äro, they are.

be, was, been

Imperfectum.

<i>Jag var</i> , I was.	<i>Vi voro</i> , we were.
<i>Du var</i> , thou wast.	<i>I voren</i> , you were.
<i>Han var</i> , he was.	<i>De voro</i> , they were.

Perfekt.

Jag har varit, I have been. *Vi hafva varit*, we have been.

The other tenses are formed as in *Hafva*, substituting only *vara* or *varit*, for *hafva* or *hafvit*.

The form of *Skola* shall, is seen in the conjugation of the other verbs. *Må* makes in the imperfect *mätte*. *Kunna* is an irregular verb under the first conjugation.

Obs. *Skall* is sometimes used in the sense of *it is said*, as: *Han skall hafva rest*, It is said that he has started.

Blifva, become or be. This verb takes the former acceptation generally before an adjective or substantive, and the latter, when used as an auxiliary, as: *Han blef skicklig*, he became clever. *Hon blef straffad*, she was punished.

Varda, *varder*, *vardt* has the same acceptation as *blifva*, but is seldom used; it is found principally in the biblical and law styles, as: *Varde ljus! och det vardt ljus*. Let there be light, and there was light. The imperfect *vardt* is, however, sometimes used in conversation, as: *Han vardt ertappad*, he was taken.

The word *lär* is sometimes used as an auxiliary, and expresses a supposed reality, approaching certainty, as: *Han lär resa i morgon*, It is supposed he will start to-morrow. This verb has only the present tense, and makes *lära* in the plural.

Tör expresses only a supposition, with less certainty than *Lär*, as: *Hon tör komma*, she will perhaps come. It makes *torde* in the imperfect tense.

Måste, properly an imperfect, but also used as present and future, expresses a necessity, and is generally translated into English with *must* or *was obliged*, as: *Menniskan måste dö*, man must die. *I går måste jag skriva*, yesterday I was obliged to write. *I morgon måste jag resa*, to-morrow I must start. The form of expression: *Jag har måst läsa*, I have been obliged to read; *Han hade måst springa*, he had been obliged to run, is occasionally used.

The Regular Verbs.

The three conjugations are distinguished, principally, by the ending of the supine.

In the first conjugation the supine ends in *at*, as: *tala* speak, *talat* spoken.

In the second conjugation the supine ends in *t*, after a consonant, as: *köpa* buy, *köpt* bought.

In the third conjugation the supine ends in *it*, as: *taga* take, *tagit* taken.

First Conjugation.

Presens	ends in	—	<i>ar.</i>
Imperfekt	—	—	<i>ade.</i>
Supinum	—	—	<i>at.</i>
Part. perf.	—	—	<i>ad.</i>

Activ.

Indicativ.

Presens.

Singular.
Jag kallar, I call.

Plural.
Vi kalla, we call.

Du kallar, thou callest. *I kallen*, you call.
Han kallar, he calls. *De kalla*, they call.

Imperfekt.

Singular.

Plural.

Jag kallade, *) I called. *Vi kallade*, *) we called.

Perfekt.

Jag har kallat, I have called. *Vi hafva kallat*, we have called.

The other tenses are formed as in *Hafva*. The Imperative makes in the singular *kalla*, pl. *kallom*, 2:e person *kallen*.

Passiv. **)

*Indicativ.**Presens.*

Jag kallas, I am called. *Vi kallas*, we are called.
Du kallas, thou art called. *I kallens*, you are called.
Han kallas, he is called. *De kallas*, they are called.

Imperfekt.

Jag kallades, I was called. *Vi kallades*, we were called.
Du kallades, thou wast called. *I kalladens*, you were called.
Han kallades, he was called. *De kallades*, they were called.

*) Throughout the verbs, as is before mentioned, the singular is the same in all three persons; in the plural the first and third are alike, and the second ends in *en*.

**) The passive voice can also be conjugated with the verb *blifva*, as: *Jag blir kallad*, I am called; *han blef kallad*, he was called; *han har blifvit kallad*, he has been called; *han hade blifvit kallad*, he had been called; *vi hade blifvit kallade*, we had been called.

Perfekt.

Jag har kallats, I have been called. *Vi hafva kallats*, we have been called.

Plusquamperfektum.

Jag hade kallats, I had been called. *Vi hade kallats*, we had been called.

1:a Futur.

Jag skall kallas, I shall be called. *Vi skola kallas*, we shall be called.

2:a Futur.

Jag skall hafva kallats, I shall have been called. *Vi skola hafva kallats*, we shall have been called.

Imperativ.

Kallas, be thou called. *Kalloms*, let us be called.
Kallens, be ye called.

*Conjunctiv.**Presens.*

Jag må kallas or *Jag kallas*, I may be called. *Vi må kallas* or *vi kallas*, we may be called.

Imperfekt.

Jag skulle kallas, I might be called. *Vi skulle kallas*, we might be called.

Perfekt.

Jag må hafva kallats, I may have been called. *Vi må hafva kallats*, we may have been called.

Plusquamperfekt.

Jag skulle hafva kallats, I might have been called. *Vi skulle hafva kallats*, we might have been called.

Infinitiv.

Pres. *Att kallas*, to be called. Perf. *Att hafva kallats*, to have been called. Futur. *Att skola kallas*, to be about to be called. Sup. *Kallats*, been called.

Participium.

Perfekt. *Kallad*, called. Comp. perf. *Hafvande kallats*, having been called. Futur. *Skolande kallas*, being about to be called.

By this scheme of the passive form, it will be observed, that every part of an active verb becomes passive by the addition of an *s*.

The majority of the Swedish verbs belong to the first conjugation, especially:

1:o Those that end in *era*, *ra* after a consonant, *iga* or *ska*, as: *Regera* govern, *Hedra* honour, *Förfärdiga* prepare, *Önska* wish.

2:o Those that end in *la*, *na*, *sa*, *ta* preceded by a different consonant, as: *Täfla* to compete, *Drunksna* to drown, *Ömsa* to change, *Vänta* to wait.

There are some exceptions to this rule, as: *Nämna* to name, *Näpsa* to punish, which belong to the second, and *Brista* to fail, to the third conjugation.

But, if the final syllables above mentioned, be preceded by the same consonant as that in the syllable, the verb may belong either to the first conjugation, as: *Skalla* to produce an echoing sound, *Stanna* to stop, *Gissa* to guess, *Fatta* to seize; the second, as: *Befalla* to command, *Begynna* to begin, *Hväsna* to sharpen, or the third, as: *Hålla* to hold, *Finna* to find, *Sitta* to sit.

Obs. The supine, in the first conjugation, is pronounced like the neuter of the passive participle

in the singular number, but ends in *at*, while the participle in the neuter gender ends in *adt.* as: *Han har älskat*, he has loved; *Barnet är älskadt*, the child is loved.

The following verbs are, in the supine, of the first conjugation, but irregular in other respects.

Infinitive.	Present.	Imperfect.	Imperative.
<i>Heta</i> , to be named,	<i>heter</i> ,	<i>hette</i> ,	<i>het</i> .
<i>Kunna</i> , to be able,	<i>kan</i> (pl. <i>kunna</i> .)	<i>kunde</i> ,	— —
<i>Lesva</i> , to live,	<i>lesver</i> ,	<i>lesde</i> .	<i>lef</i> .
<i>Ligga</i> , to lie,*)	<i>ligger</i> ,	<i>låg</i> ,	<i>ligg</i> .
<i>Lita</i> , to depend,	<i>litar</i> ,	<i>litade</i> ,	<i>lita</i> (<i>lit</i>).
<i>Sitta</i> , to sit,	<i>sitter</i> ,	<i>satt</i> (pl. <i>sutto</i>),	<i>sitt</i> .
<i>Tiga</i> , to be silent.	<i>tiger</i> ,	<i>teg</i> ,	<i>tig</i> .
<i>Veta</i> , to know,	<i>vet</i> ,	<i>visste</i> ,	<i>vet</i> .
<i>Vetta</i> , to face,	<i>vetter</i> ,	<i>vette</i> ,	— —

Most of the deponent verbs are conjugated according to the first conjugation, as: *Andas* to breathe, *Dagas* to dawn, *Gnabbas* to squabble, *Nalkas* to approach, *Harmas* to be vexed, *Vredgas* to be angry, *Vistas* to sojourn, *Afundas* to envy, *Lyckas* to succeed.

The deponent verbs are conjugated like the passive voice of the active verbs, excepting that they have no participle perfect; they cannot, consequently, be constructed with *blifva*: not, *Jag har blifvit andad*, but *Jag har andats*, I have breathed. *Han skall vistas*, he shall reside.

*) *Ligga* makes *legat* in the supine.

Exercise.

Conjugate and form simple sentences of the following and other irregular verbs, as well orally as in writing. *Dansa*, to dance; *Frukta*, to fear; *Vägra*, to refuse; *Ligga*, to lie; *Lefva*, to live; *Sitta*, to sit; *Tiga*, to be silent; *Veta*, to know; *Andas*, to breathe; *Nalkas*, to approach.

Second Conjugation.

Presens ends in *er*.

Imperfekt — *de* or *te*.

Supinum — *t* after a consonant.

Perf. Part. — *d* or *t*.

Aktiv.

*I n d i c a t i v.**Presens.*

Sing.

Plur.

Jag böjer, I bend.

Vi böja, we bend.

Imperfekt.

Jag böjde, I bent.

Vi böjde, we bent.

Perfekt.

Jag har böjt, I have bent. *Vi hafva böjt*, we have bent.

The other tenses are formed as in *kalla*. The Imperative is *böj*, bend thou, pl. *böjom*, let us bend, *böjen*, bend ye.

The passive is formed by adding *s*, (see *kalla*).

Obs. 1. Many verbs, which properly belong to the first conjugation, follow the second for the sake

of brevity, as: *spela, spelade (spelte), spelat (spelt)*. The final syllable *ar* in the present, distinguishes those which belong to the first conjugation.

Obs. 2. When *l* or *r* precedes the *a* in the infinitive, the final syllable *er* is often omitted in the present indicative, as: *Att höra* to hear, *tåla* to bear, make *Jag hör* I hear, *Jag tål* I bear, instead of *hörer, tåler*.

Obs. 3. Some verbs form the imperfect with *dde*, as: 1:o Those that have *da* after a vowel in the infinitive, when the supine ends in *dt*, the masc. and fem. of the perf. participle in *dd*, and the neuter of the participle in *dt*, as: *Leda* to lead, *ledde* led, supine *ledt* part. *ledd*. In the same way, *pryda* to adorn, *kläda* to clothe *föda* to feed. Excepting those which belong to the third conjugation, as: *tida* to suffer, *bjuda* to invite.

2:o Those that end in any other vowel than *a* in the infinitive, in which case the supine ends in *tt*, the perf. participle in *dd*, in the neuter *dt*, as: *ske* to happen, *skedde* happened, supine *skedt*, per. part. *skedd*, neuter *skedt*. *Tro* to believe, *trodde, trott, trodd, trodt*. In the same way, *bo* to dwell, *fly* to flee, *sy* to sow, *förebrå* to reproach.

Obs. 4. Those verbs, which end in the infinitive in *ka, na* with one *n*, *pa, sa, ta*, take in the imperfect *te* instead of *de*, and in the supine and perf. part. *t*, as: *smeka* to caress, *smekte, smekt*. *Kröna* to crown, *krönte, krönt*; *köpa* to buy, *köpte, köpt*; *läsa* to read, *läste, läst*.

Obs 5. Those deponent verbs, which belong to the second conjugation, take *des* in the imperfect, and in the supine *ts*, as, *blygas* to blush, *blygdes* blygts; *djerfvas* to dare, *djerfdes, djerfts*; *skämmas* to be ashamed, *skämdes, skämts*; *höfvas* to beseem, *höfdes, höfts*.

Obs. 6. Some verbs change the vowel in the imperfect, supine, and perfect participle, as:

	Present.	Imperfect.	Supine.	Perf. Part.
<i>Jag bringar,</i>	I bring,	<i>bragte,</i>	<i>bragt,</i>	<i>bragt.</i>
— <i>bör,</i>	- ought,	<i>borde,</i>	<i>bort,</i>	— —
— <i>dväljes,</i>	- dwell,	<i>dvaldes,</i>	<i>dvalts,</i>	— —
— <i>döljer,</i>	- conceal,	<i>dolde,</i>	<i>dolt,</i>	<i>dold.</i>
— <i>glädjer,</i>	} - gladden,	<i>{glädde,</i>	<i>{glädt,</i>	<i>{glädd.</i>
— <i>gläder,</i>		<i>{gladde,</i>	<i>{gladt,</i>	<i>{gladd.</i>
— <i>gör,</i>	- do,	<i>gjorde,</i>	<i>gjort,</i>	<i>gjord.</i>
— <i>kräfver,</i>	- demand,	<i>{kräfde,</i>	<i>{kräft,</i>	<i>{kräfd.</i>
		<i>{krasde,</i>	<i>{kraft,</i>	<i>{krasfd.</i>
— <i>lägger,</i>	- lay,	<i>lade,</i>	<i>laggt,</i>	<i>laggd.</i>
— <i>smörjer,</i>	- anoint,	<i>smorde,</i>	<i>smort,</i>	<i>smord.</i>
— <i>spörjer,</i>	- ask,	<i>sporde,</i>	<i>sport,</i>	<i>spord.</i>
— <i>städjer,</i>	- hire,	<i>stadde,</i>	<i>stadt,</i>	<i>stadd.</i>
— <i>säger,</i>	- say,	<i>sade,</i>	<i>sagt,</i>	<i>sagd.</i>
— <i>säljer,</i>	- sell,	<i>sälde,</i>	<i>sålt,</i>	<i>såld.</i>
— <i>sätter,</i>	- set,	<i>satte,</i>	<i>satt,</i>	<i>satt.</i>
— <i>tämjer,</i>	} - tame,	<i>{tämde,</i>	<i>{tämt,</i>	<i>{tämnd.</i>
— <i>tämer,</i>		<i>{tamde,</i>	<i>{tamt,</i>	<i>{tamnd.</i>
— <i>töres,</i>	- dare,	<i>tordes,</i>	<i>torts,</i>	— —
— <i>väljer,</i>	- choose,	<i>valde,</i>	<i>vallt,</i>	<i>vald.</i>
— <i>vänjer,</i>	- accustom,	<i>{vände,</i>	<i>{vänt,</i>	<i>{vänd.</i>
		<i>{vande,</i>	<i>{vant,</i>	<i>{vand.</i>

The following verbs also belong to the second conjugation, but are still more irregular.

Infinitive.	Present.	Imper.	Supine.	Perf. Part.
<i>Att dö,</i> to die,	<i>dör,</i>	<i>dog,*)</i>	<i>dött,</i>	<i>död.</i>
— <i>få,</i> to ob-	<i>får,</i>	<i>fick,</i> pl.	<i>fått,</i>	<i>fången.**)</i>
tain,		<i>fingo,*)</i>		

*) The verbs marked * form the conjunctive as follows, *doge,* *finge,* *ginge,* *loge,* *såge,* *stode.*

***) Ibland *fådd* i Perf. Part.

Infinitive.	Present.	Imper.	Supine.	Perf. Part.
<i>Att gå</i> , to walk,	<i>går</i> .	<i>gick</i> , pl.	<i>gått</i> ,	<i>gången</i> .
		<i>gingo</i> ,*)		
— <i>hafva</i> , to	<i>hafver</i> ,	<i>hade</i> ,	<i>haft</i> ,	<i>hafd</i> .
have,	(<i>har</i>),			
— <i>le</i> , to smile,	<i>ler</i> ,	<i>log</i> ,*)	<i>lett</i> ,	— —
— <i>mäta</i> , to	<i>mäter</i> ,	<i>mätte</i> ,	<i>mätt</i>	<i>mätt</i> (<i>mäten</i>).
measure,			(<i>mätet</i>).	
— <i>se</i> , to see,	<i>ser</i> ,	<i>såg</i> ,*)	<i>sett</i> ,	<i>sedd</i> .
— <i>skilja</i> , to	<i>skiljer</i> ,	<i>skilde</i> ,	<i>skilt</i> ,	<i>skild</i> .
separate,				
— <i>stå</i> , to stand,	<i>står</i> ,	<i>stod</i> ,*)	<i>stått</i> ,	— —
— <i>stödja</i> , to	<i>stödj</i> er,	<i>stödde</i> ,	<i>stödt</i> ,	<i>stödd</i> .
support,				
— <i>två</i> , to wash,	<i>tvår</i> ,	<i>tvådde</i> ,	<i>tvagit</i> ,	<i>tvagen</i> ,
			<i>tvått</i> ,	<i>tvådd</i> .

Exercises.

Conjugate and form simple sentences of the following and other irregular verbs, taking some of the 1:st Conj., as well in writing as orally: *bygga*, to build; *ringa*, to ring; *plöja*, to plough; *tänka*, to think; *stämman*, to summon; *sälja*, to sell; *säga*, to say; *välja*, to choose; *se*, to see; *gå*, to walk; *dö*, to die; *le*, to smile.

Third Conjugation.

Presens ends in — *er*,

Imperfekt is a monosyllable and alters the vowel in the first syllable of the infinitive.

Supinum ends in — *it*,

Perf. Part. in — *en*.

*) The verbs marked * form the conjunctive as follows, *ginge*, *loge*, *såge*, *stode*.

Aktiv.

Indicativ.

Presens.

Singular.

Plural.

Jag tager, I take.*Vi tager*, we take.

Imperfekt.

Jag tog, I took.*Vi tog*, we took.

Perfekt.

Jag har tagit, I have taken. *Vi hafva tagit*, we have taken.

The other tenses are formed as in *kalla*. The Imperative is in the sing. *Tag*: 3:rd pers. *Tage*, plur. *Tagom*, *Tagen*, *Tage*.

The passive is formed by adding *s*, as in the other conjugations.

The participles of the passive voice are: perf. *Tagen*, neuter *taget*, plur. *tagne-a* taken: Compound perfect. *Hafvande varit tagen*, or *Hafvande tagits* having been taken. Futurum: *Skolande tagas* being about to be taken.

Obs. 1. This conjugation seems to be the oldest, and includes some of the verbs most commonly in use.

Obs. 2. Those verbs which end in *la* or *ra* in the infinitive, drop the *er* in the present, as: *Att gala*, to crow, *han gal*, not *han galer*, he crows; *Att mala*, to grind, *Jag mal*, I grind; *Att bära*, to bear; *Jag bär*, I bear.

With regard to the change of the vowel, the following rules should be observed:

A long *i* is changed to *O*; as: *Fara*, to start, *jag for*, I started; *Draga*, to draw; *Jag drog*, I drew. Excepting *Vara*, to be, imp. *var*, plur. *voro*: and *Varda*, to become; *vardt*, plur. *vordo*.

Å long is changed to **E**, as: *Gråta*, to weep, *gret*, wept; *Låta*, to sound; *let*, sounded. Except *låta*, to permit, imp. *lät*; and *slå*, to strike, imp. *slog*.

A and **Å** short are changed to **Ö**, as: *Falla*, to fall, *föll*; *Hålla*, to hold, *höll*.

I long is changed to **E**, as: *Bit*, to bite, *bet*; except *gifva*, to give, *gaf*, plur. *gåfvo*.

I short is changed to **A** in the singular and to **U** in the plural, as: *Finna*, to find; *fann*, found; plur. *funno*; *Binda* to bind, *band*, plur. *bundo*.

U is changed to **Ö**. as: *Bjuda*, to invite, *bjöd* or *böd*; *Sjunga*, to sing; *sjöng*, *sung*.

Y is changed in the imperfect to **Ö**, and the supine and perf. part. to **U**, as: *Frysa*, to freeze, *frös*, froze; *frusit*, frozen; *Flyga*, to fly; *flög*, flew; *flugit*, flown.

O short occurs only in the imperfect of *Löpa*, to run, *lopp*, plur. *lupo*, part. *lupit*.

Obs.: *The Imperf. Indicative* has the same form in all persons, as before noticed; but sometimes the plural has a different vowel from the singular, as is shown above.

The Imperf. Conjunctive is formed from the *Imp. Indic.* only by the addition of an *e*. when the *Imp. Indic.* has only one vowel; but when it has different vowels in the singular and plural, the *Imp. Conj.* is formed by the same final letter (*e*) added to the primitive syllable of the plural, as: *satt* sat, pl. *sutto* conj. *sutte*.

When the verb changes the vowel twice, the first vowel is retained in the *sing. Imp. Indic.*, as: from *bära* to carry, *jag bar* I carried, and the second vowel in the plural indicative, the imperfect conjunctive and the supine and perf. part., as: *vi buro* we bore, *Jag bure* I might bear, *Jag har burit* I have borne, *buren* borne.

Infinitive.

Presens.

Imperf.

Supinum.

Perf. Part.

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Bedja, to pray,
Bära, to carry,*beder*,
bär,*bad* (pl. *bädo*),
bar (pl. *buvo*),*bedit* (*bedt*),
burit,*bedd*.
buren.*Dräpa*, to slay,*dräper*,*dräpte* (pl. *dräpo*),*dräpfit*,
dräpft,*dräpen*.
dräpft.*Förgäta*, to forget,*förgäter*,*förgat* (*förgäto*),*förgätit*,*förgäten*.*Hjelpa*, to help,*hjelper*,*hjelpit*,
hulpo (pl. *hulpo*),*hjelpit*,
hulpfit,*hjelpit*.
hulpen.*Häfva*, to heave,*häfver*,*häfde*,
hof,*häfvit*,
häfvt,*häfven*.
häfvd.*Läsa*, to read,*läser*,*läste*,
las (no plural),*läst*,
läsit,*läst*.
läsen.

VERBS.

Sjunga, to sing,*sjunger*,*sjöng*,
sjöng,*sjungit*,*sjungen*.*Sjunka*, to sink,*sjunker*,*sjönkt*,
sönsk,*sjunkit*,*sjunken*.*Qvada*, to sing,*qväder*,*qvad* (no plural),
qvädde,*qvädit*.*qväden*.
qvädde.*Stjelpa*, to overturn,*stjelper*,*stjelpit*, *stalp* (*stulpo*),*stjelpit*,*stjelpit*.*Skära*, to cut,*skär*,*skar* (*skuro*).*skurit*,*skuren*.*Stjälta*, to steal,*stjäl*,*stal* (*stulo*),*stulit*,*stulen*.*Swälla*, to starve,*swälter*,*swalt*, *swulto*, *swälte*,*swulit*, *swält*,*swuliten*, *swält*.*Svärja*, to swear,*svärjer*, *svär*,*svor* (*suro*),*svurit*,*svuren*.*Växa*, to grow,*växer*,*växte* (*vuxo*),*vuxit*, *växt*,*vuxen*, *växt*.*Äta*, to eat.*äter*,*ät*,*ätit*,*äten*.

Some intransitives of this conjugation have the corresponding transitives in the second, as:

	Present.	Imperfect.	Supine.
Intransitive.	<i>Brinner</i> burn,	<i>brann</i> ,	<i>brunnit</i> .
Transitive.	<i>Bränner</i> burn,	<i>brände</i> ,	<i>bränt</i> .
Intransitive.	<i>Faller</i> fall,	<i>föll</i> ,	<i>fallit</i> .
Transitive.	<i>Fäller</i> fell,	<i>fällde</i> ,	<i>fällt</i> .

But when the verbs are the same in the present, the difference is not so particularly observed, as:

Intransitive.	<i>Smäller</i> make a report,	<i>smälde</i> ,	<i>smält</i> .
Transitive.	<i>Smäller</i> strike,	<i>smällde</i> ,	<i>smällt</i> .
Intransitive.	<i>Väger</i> weigh,	<i>vägde</i> , (<i>vog</i>),	<i>vägit</i> .
Transitive.	<i>Väger</i> weigh,	<i>vägde</i> ,	<i>vägt</i> .

Some verbs follow both the first and third conjugation as:

	Pres.	Imp.	Supine.
<i>Jag simmar</i> I swim,		{ <i>simmade</i> ,	{ <i>simmat</i> .
		{ <i>samm</i> ,	{ <i>summit</i> .
<i>Jag tvingar</i> oblige,		{ <i>tvingade</i> ,	{ <i>tvingat</i> .
		{ <i>tvang</i> .	{ <i>tvungit</i> .

Some follow the second and third, as:

<i>Jag gräfer</i> I dig,	{ <i>gräfde</i> ,	{ <i>gräft</i> .
	{ <i>grof</i> ,	{ <i>gräfvit</i> .
<i>Jag smider</i> , forge,	{ <i>smidde</i> ,	{ <i>smidt</i> .
	{ <i>smed</i> ,	{ <i>smidt</i> .

Exercises.

Conjugate and form simple sentences from the following and other irregular verbs, as well orally as in writing; taking some of the 1:st and 2:nd Conj., *Bjuda* to invite, *Finna* to find, *Fara* to travel (start), *Bit* to bite, *Sjunga* to sing, *Frysa* to freeze, *Bära*

to carry, *Flyga* to fly, *Gifva* to give, *Slå* to strike, *Falla* to fall, *Skära* to cut, *Brinna* to burn, *Äta* to eat. (See *Exercises for the Verbs*).

CHAPTER 5.

PARTICLES.

The particles are divided, as in English, into *Adverbs*, *Prepositions*, *Conjunctions*, and *Interjections*.

Adverbs.

Among the adverbs most commonly in use are the following.

1:0 *Of Place*: *Hvar*, *Hvarest* where, *Ehvar* wheresoever, *Här* here, *Der* there, *Utanför* without, *Innantill* within, *Framtill* in the front, *Bak* behind, *Baktill* backwards, *Någonstädes* somewhere, *Allestädes* every where, *Hvart*, *Hvarthän* whither, *Hit* hither, *Dit* thither, *Utåt* outwards, *Inåt* inwards, *Framåt* forwards, *Bakåt* backwards, *Nedåt* downwards, *Hvarifrån* whence, *Härifrån* hence, *Derifrån* thence, *Utifrån* from without, *Inifrån* from within, *Bakifrån* from behind, *Framifrån* from before.

Obs.: The particles *Upp* up, *Ner* down, *Ut* out, *In* in, *Fram* forwards, *Bort* away, *Hem* home, imply action; but if a vowel be added, they denote a state of being, as: *Han gick upp*, he went up; *Han är uppe*, he is up; *Hon sprang ner*, she ran down; *Hon är nere*, she is down, and so with *Inne*, *Borta* and *Hemma*.

2:0 *Of Time*: *Nu* now, *Förr* before, *Fordom* formerly, *Framdeles* in future, *Hädanefter* hereafter, *Tidigt* early, *Sent* late, *Snart* soon, *Strax* immedi-

ately, *Nyss* just now, *Nyligen* lately, *Redan* already, *Då* when, *Annu* still, yet, *Alltid* always, *Aldrig* never, *Någonsin* ever, *Ofta* often, *Stundom* sometimes, *Då och då* now and then, *Sällan* seldom, *Merendels* most commonly.

3:o *Of Manner*: *Väl* well, *Illa* ill, *Huru* how, *Någorlunda* tolerably, *Förgäfves* in vain, *Således* consequently, *Gerna* willingly, *Svårtigen* with difficulty, *Temligen* tolerably, *Särdeles* particularly, *Så* so, *Lättiligen* easily, *Synnerligen* especially.

4:o *Of Interrogation*: *Hvar* where, *Hvart* whither, *Hvarföre* why, *Huru* how.

5:o *Of Affirmation*: *Ja, Jo*, yes, *Alldeles* exactly, *Visserligen* certainly, *Sannerligen* verily.

6:o *Of Negation*: *Nej* no *Icke* not, *Ej* not, *Ingalunda* by no means.

Most adjectives can be changed to adverbs by adding *t* to the masculine, as: *Vacker* beautiful, *Vackert* beautifully, *Klok* wise, *Klokt* wisely, *långsam* slow, *långsamt* slowly.

Some adverbs may be compared in the same way as adjectives, as: *långsamt*, *långsammare*, *långsammast*; *högt* highly, *högre*, *högst*; or with *mera* and *mest*; others are irregular, as:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Väl</i> well,	<i>Bättre</i> ,	<i>Bäst</i> .
<i>Illa</i> ill,	<i>Värre</i> ,	<i>Värst</i> .
<i>Gerna</i> willingly,	<i>Hellre</i> ,	<i>Helst</i> .
<i>Länge</i> long,	<i>Längre</i> .	<i>Längst</i> .
<i>Snart</i> soon,	<i>Snarare</i> ,	<i>Snarast</i> .
<i>Nära</i> near,	<i>Närmare</i> ,	<i>Närmast</i> .
<i>Fjerran</i> far,	<i>Fjermare</i> ,	<i>Fjermast</i> .
<i>Mycket</i> much,	<i>Mer, Mera</i> ,	<i>Mest</i> .

There are besides many adverbial expressions, as: *dels* (from *del* part), *dags* (from *dag* day), *tals* (from *tal* number): *Dels här och dels der*, partly here and partly there; *Huru dags*, at what time; *Tusentals* by thousands, &c., which are best learned by practice.

Prepositions.

The most common Prepositions are the following:

Af by, of; *Bakom* behind, *Bland* among, *Bredvid* beside, *Efter* after, *Framför* before, *Från* from, *Förbi* past, *Genom* through, *Hos* at, with, *Inom* within, *Emellan, mellan* between, *Jemte* together with, *Midtuti* amidst, *Emot, Mot* against, towards, *Nära* near, *Om* about, *Osvanpå* above, *På, Uppå* on, *Under* under, *Uppföre* up, *Utföre* down, *Ur, Utur* out of, *Utan* without, *Utmed* along, *Vid* at, nigh, *Åt* to, for, *Öfver* over.

Conjunctions.

The most common conjunctions are:

Och and, *Både* both, *Som* as, *Eller* or, *Antingen* either, *Hvarken* neither, *Ej heller* nor, *Än* than, *Men* but, *Utan* but, *Om* if, *Allenast* if only, *Så framt* provided that, *I fall* in case, *När, Då* when.

Interjections.

Some of the most common interjections are:

O! Ah! Ack! alas, *Aj! Åh! Nå!* well! *Ha! Hör!* hear! *Ve!* woe! (*See Exercises for the Particles.*)

PART III.

SYNTAX.

CHAPTER I.

1. SUBSTANTIVES.

The Definite Article.

The application of the definite article is almost the same in Swedish as in English.

Gossarne läsa. The boys read.

Taflan är vacker. The picture is beautiful.

In the following cases, however, the languages differ.

a) In Swedish the definite article is frequently used in sentences, where the noun is taken in its most extensive meaning, as:

Kärleken var starkare än hatet. Love was stronger than hatred.

Dygden segrade. Virtue conquered.

Äran ledde honom. Honour led him.

b) In nouns denoting *number, weight, or measure* the definite form is used, as:

Två shillings paret. Two shillings a pair.

Sex francs skålpundet. Six francs a pound.

Aderton riksdaler foten. Eighteen riksdaler a foot.

c) Titles, ending in a vowel or in more than one consonant, often take the definite article, otherwise they generally follow the same rule as in English,

as: *Secreteraren D*, Secretary D; *Prosten E*, Provost E; *Biskop B*, Bishop B.

d) When a title is used without the person's name, the definite form is generally used, as:

Vill Generalen vara så god? Will you have the goodness,
General?

Har frun varit der? Have you been there, ma-
dam?

Herrn har aldrig varit här. You have never been here,
sir.

Obs.: In some cases the definite form may be used, when the name is added, as: *Skolläraren B. har varit här*, M:r B., the teacher, has been here. Especially to the first title, when more than one are used, as: *Biskopen, Doktor E.*

e) The definite article is sometimes used, when in English a possessive pronoun would be applied, as:
Han hade hatten i handen. He had his hat in his hand.
Hon gaf honom armen. She gave him her arm.

The Indefinite Article.

The indefinite article is generally applied in Swedish as in English, as:

En stor stad. A great town.

Han har en häst. He has a horse.

In the following instances the two languages differ.

a) In English, *a* is generally placed after *such*, *many* and *half*, as also after an adjective preceded by *so*, *too*, or *as*; in Swedish, the article is in all these cases placed first, as:

En sådan bok. Such a book.

En så vacker målning. So fine a painting.

Ett halft äpple. Half an apple.

En allt för stor kammare. Too great a chamber.

Ett så godt hus som hans. As good a house as his.

b) The indefinite article is frequently omitted in Swedish, in cases where it would be used in English, especially before titles, trades and after *Hvilken*, when used in an exclamation.

Han är general. He is a general.

Hon är grefvinna. She is a countess.

Hennes bror är snickare. Her brother is a carpenter.

H:r B. är fransman. M:r B. is a Frenchman.

Jag får svar i dag. I shall receive an answer to day.

Hvilken vacker häst! What a beautiful horse!

Hvilken mängd folk! What a number of people!

The Genitive Case.

The application of the genitive in Swedish is the same in most cases as in English, as:

Fadrens glädje. The father's joy.

Gossens flit. The boy's industry.

Obs. 1. When the names of Swedish towns, fairs, &c. are preceded by a proper name, the latter is often placed in the genitive form, as:

Sverges rike. The kingdom of Sweden.

Stockholms län. The county of Stockholm.

Lysviks socken. The parish of Lysvik.

Obs. 2. When the name ends in *s* or in a vowel, the genitive form is not used, as:

Westerås stad. The town of Westerås.

Örebro län. The county of Örebro.

Obs. 3. In such expressions as: A parcel of books, A bottle of wine; A set of plate, &c., the particle is left out in Swedish, and they are expressed thus: *Ett parti böcker, En butelj vin, En silver-servis.*

Obs. 4. The preposition *till* is sometimes followed by a genitive, as: *Sitta till bords*, to sit at table, *Ligga till sängs*, to keep one's bed. *Fara till sjös och till lands*, to travel by sea and by land. *Följa en till vägs*, to accompany one part of the way. *Göra någon till vitjes*, to comply with a person's wish. But when a particular object is denoted, the genitive is not used after *till*, as: *Gå till bordet*, to go to the table. *Han gick till sjön*, he went to the lake.

Obs. 5. *I* followed by the genitive of certain words denoting time, implies a period that is past, as: *I aftons (i aftse)*, yesterday evening; *I måndags*, last Monday; *I våras*, last spring, *I somras*, last summer. — But never *I veckas*, *I månads*, *I års*.

Obs. 6. The genitive is often united with another substantive, thus forming a single word, as: *Hederskänsla*, a feeling of honour. *Frihetsvän*, a friend of freedom. Sometimes with an adjective or participle, as: *Önskansvärd* desirable, *Fredsförstörande*, destructive of peace. (See *Syntactical Exercises*.)

2. ADJECTIVES.

The Definite Form.

The adjective generally agrees with its substantive in form, as:

<i>Den gode gossen,</i>	The good boy.
<i>Det vackra huset.</i>	The beautiful house.
<i>En stor tafla.</i>	A great picture.
<i>En god gosse.</i>	A good boy.

Exceptions: a) After a substantive in the genitive case, and also after a possessive or demonstrative pronoun, the adjective is put in the definite form, though the substantive is in the indefinite.

Ynglingens goda uppförande. The youth's good conduct.

<i>Fadrens sanna lycka.</i>	The father's real happiness.
<i>Din systers angenäma röst.</i>	Your sister's agreeable voice.
<i>Din nya hatt.</i>	Your new hat.
<i>Mitt stora lexicon.</i>	My great dictionary.
<i>Denna sköna utsigt.</i>	This beautiful view.
<i>Detta höga bord.</i>	This high table.

b) Also after the relatives *hvilken*, *hvilket*, and after the word *samma*, as:

Han hade vunnit priset tre gånger, hvilken ovanliga lycka hade &c. He had won the prize three times, which uncommon fortune had, &c.

Hon har samma goda lynne som modren. She has the same good temper as her mother.

c) In exclamations the adjective is used in the definite form, as:

Älskade fader! Beloved father!

Lyckliga barn! Happy child!

The Indefinite Form.

The adjective is used in the indefinite form:

a) When followed by a substantive in the same form, and not preceded by any of the above mentioned words which require the definite, as:

Stor lycka. Great happiness.

En ny vagn. A new carriage.

Ett ljusst rum. A light room.

b) After *hvilken*, *hvilket*, when not used relatively, and after *hvad*, when taken in the acceptation of *hvilken*, as:

Jag såg hvilken ädel människa han var. I saw what a noble being he was.

Du vet hvad redligt nit det fordrar, att försvara oskulden. You know what honest zeal is necessary to defend innocence.

c) After *mången* many, *någon*, *något* some, *ingen intet*, none, *sådan* such, and *hvarje* every, as:

<i>Jag har hört mången god talare.</i>	I have heard many a good speaker.
<i>Gaf han dig någon dålig tanke om henne?</i>	Did he give you any bad opinion of her?
<i>Ingen elak människa.</i>	No bad person.
<i>Intet stort hus.</i>	No large house.
<i>Hvarje lärd man.</i>	Every learned man.

d) When the adjective is placed after the auxiliary verb *vara*, as:

<i>Pennan är god.</i>	The pen is good.
<i>Bläcket var svart.</i>	The ink was black.
<i>Gossarne voro lata.</i>	The boys were idle.
<i>Riksrådet B. var ryktbar.</i>	The councillor B. was renowned.

(See Exercises.)

CHAPTER 2.

PRONOUNS.

The application of *sig*, *sin*, *sitt*, *sina*, requires particular attention.

Sig is used when the object refers to the subject; *honom*, *henne* and *dem* to a third person or thing spoken of, as:

<i>Soldaten har skadat sig.</i>	The soldier has hurt himself.
<i>Soldaten hade skadat honom.</i>	The soldier had hurt him. (another person.)

Hon såg sig i spegeln. She saw herself in the glass.

Hon såg henne i spegeln. She saw her in the glass.

Gossarne togo det med sig. They boys took it with them.

Fru C. kom med honom. M:rs C. came with him.

H:r B. hade hästen med sig. M:r B. had the horse with him.

Generalen bjöd mig till sig. The general invited me to his house.

Patienten önskar att se doktorn hos sig. The patient wishes to see the doctor at his (the patient's) house.

Patienten önskar att se doktorn hos honom. The patient wishes to see the doctor at his (the doctor's) house.

Sometimes *sig* refers to a noun which is not the subject, but which, by a change in the form of the sentence, can be so, especially in reflexive sentences, as:

Han såg skyarne samlasig, He saw the clouds collect.
or *Han såg att skyarne samlade sig.*

Hon bad honom tvätta sig, She begged him wash himself.
or *Hon bad att han skulle tvätta sig.*

Sig is sometimes used as a kind of nominative, as:
Hvarje sant snille bör vara sig, och ingen annan. Every true genius should be himself, and no one else.

Honom, Henne, and *Dem* refer occasionally to the subject, as:

Han bad dem förena sig med honom. He begged them unite with him.

Hon föll i vanmakt, då hon såg dem komma till henne. She fell in a swoon, when she saw them coming to her.

De sågo att de samlade sig emot dem. They saw that they were collecting against them.

Sin, Sitt, Sina, compared with *Hans, Hennes, Dess, Deras*.

Sin, Sitt, Sina refer to the nearest subject *Hans, Hennes, Dess, Deras*, to another person or thing mentioned in the sentence, or understood, as:

Han tog sin bok. He took his (his own) book.

Han tog hans bok. He took his (another's) book.

Hon hade sina arbeten. She had her (her own) works.

Hon hade hennes arbeten. She had her (another's) works.

Fadren älskar sitt barn, och söker befrämja dess väl. The father loves his child, and tries to promote its welfare.

Hon väntar sin far, och gläder sig öfver hans ankomst. She expects her father, and rejoices at his arrival.

Hans, Hennes, Dess, and Deras, are, however, sometimes used instead of *Sin, Sitt, Sina*; but care must be taken that no confusion arise, as:

En del regeringar glömma sitt upphof och ändamålet med deras stiftelse Some governments forget their origin and the object of their establishment.
(instead of *sin stiftelse*.)

Sin, Sitt, Sina, are used instead of *Hans, Hennes, Dess, Deras*, in referring to a preceding noun or personal pronoun, not in the nominative case, if they can by a change in the form of the sentence, be made the nearest subject, as:

Naturen har ingifvit alla människor begär att söka sin lycksalighet: Nature has inspired all mankind with the desire of seeking their happiness.
instead of

*Naturen har ingifvit
alla menniskor det be-
gär, att de söka sin
lycksalighet.*

Jag såg dem digna under I saw them sink under the
tyngden af sina mödor weight of their troubles.
(instead of *deras mö-
dor*); or *De dignade
under tyngden af sina
mödor.*

Du bör ej neka honom You should not refuse him
sin begäran (or *hans* his request.
begäran); or *Du bör ej
neka, att han får sin
begäran uppfylld.*

In the expression: *Han lemnade honom sin bok*, He gave him his book, it is not clear who is the owner of the book, and if not shown by the context, should be expressed thus: *Han lemnade sin bok åt honom*; or *Han lemnade honom hans bok*. In the former case, the person forming the subject is the owner of the book, in the latter, the object is the owner.

In English the possessive case of the personal pronoun is frequently placed after the substantive with a preposition, in Swedish the substantive is placed last, as:

En af mina böcker. A book of mine.

Jag hade en af dina hästar. I had a horse of yours.

In the following forms of expression the position of the words cannot be the same in Swedish as in English.
De hafva (sina) egna hästar. They have horses of their own.

Han hade sitt eget rum. He had a room of his own.

Han har (sitt) eget hus. } He has a house of his own.
Han har ett eget hus. }

Instead of *han* or *hon*, when referring to an inanimate object, the word *den* is generally employed, excepting for feminines in *a* as:

Säden är vacker; den är mogen. The corn is beautiful; it is ripe.

Klockan har fallit; hon är sönder. The watch has fallen; it is broken.

Gif mig boken; den är min. Give me the book; it is mine.

Kyrkan är bygd af sten; hon är gammal. The church is built of stone; it is old.

Relative Pronouns.

The relative pronouns are generally applied in Swedish as in English.

The relative *som* is not used after a preposition, nor immediately before a substantive, as:

Nationen af hvilken (not af som) konungen valdes. The nation by which the king was chosen.

Han lånade honom pengar, hvilken godhet (not som godhet) befördrade hans framgång. He lent him money, which kindness forwarded his success.

Som ought not to be used, when a whole sentence is taken as the antecedent.

Han slog honom i hufvudet, hvilket (not som) förorsakade hans död. He struck him on the head, which caused his death.

The relative is sometimes omitted, especially when the antecedent is preceded by a determinative pronoun, and the relative is the object, as:

Den ring, (som) jag gaf dig, var af guld. That ring which I gave you, was of gold.

Den, Det and Dem are sometimes used as relatives.

En man, den (hvilken) alla bevisa aktning. A man to whom all show respect.

Han straffade henne för brott dem (hvilka) hon aldrig begått. He punished her for crimes which she had never committed.

Hvad som can be used instead of *Hvilket*, when the relative is either the subject or object, and refers to a whole sentence.

Om, hvad som vore olyckligt, han skulle dö. If, which were unfortunate, he should die.

Om, hvad som jag aldrig ämnat, jag skulle resa. If, which I have never intended, I should travel.

When the relative is united with a preposition it is often changed to a relative adverb, excepting when it refers to a person or noun.

Den helsa hvarpå (på hvilken) du litar. That health on which you depend.

Det mod hvarmed (med hvilket) han anföll honom. That courage with which he attacked him.

Den styrka hvarigenom (genom hvilken) han segrade. That strength through which he conquered.

Sometimes these adverbs are omitted, and the remainder of the sentence includes both the determinative and relative element.

Thus the following sentences can be expressed in four different ways:

Han bor i det land i hvilket guldets finnes.

He lives in that country in which gold is found.

Han bor der hvarest guld det finnes.

Han bor der, som guld det finnes.

Han bor der guld det finnes.

Hon reste på den tid, då (på hvilken) du kom.

She started at the time at which you came,

Hon reste då, när du kom.

Hon reste, då du kom.

Hon reste när du kom.

(See Exercises.)

CHAPTER 3.

VERBS.

The verb is generally placed after its subject, as in English. The following cases are exceptions.

a) When a sentence begins with a word which more nearly determines the verb, or with an apposition which belongs to the subject, as:

Här slutar vägen. Here the road finishes.

I närmaste stad träffas vi. We meet in the nearest town.

Stående på berget, såg jag skeppet. Standing on the mountain, I saw the ship.

b) When the conditional conjunction is omitted, or when the sentence commences with the principal object, as:

Springer du fort, (Om du springer fort) så hinner du fram. If you run quickly, you will arrive in time.

Läser du flitigt (Om du läser flitigt) så blir du skicklig. If you read industriously, you will become clever.

Denna bok läste Hr N. This book Mr N. read.

Din är belöningen. Yours is the reward.

The English adverb *there* with the verb in the plural, is frequently translated in Swedish by *det*, with the verb in the singular. (as the grammatical subject)

Det var mycket folk der. There were many people there.

Det fanns inga tafflor. There were no pictures.

Det gifves många personer, hvilka . . . There are many persons who . . .

The transitive verbs govern an objective, as in English; and the reflexive verbs take reflexive pronouns in the objective case.

Han älskar honom. He loves him.

Han befliter sig. He exerts himself.

Jag förbarmade mig. I took compassion.

Du ångrar dig. You repent.

Vi påminna oss. We remember.

Hon förargar sig. She is vexed.

Verbs, not in themselves reflexive, are sometimes rendered so by the addition of a pronoun, as:

Han red sig trött. He rode till he was tired.

Du har gått dig varm. You have walked till you are warm.

Vi hafva sjungit oss hesa. We have sung ourselves hoarse.

The relation of the noun to the verb is shown by its position in the sentence; the prepositions *för*, *åt*, *till* used to denote the dative, are often omitted, especially before pronouns.

Jag gaf henne boken, or I gave her the book.

Jag gaf boken åt henne.

- Detta uppförande passar honom icke, or Detta uppförande är icke passande för honom.* This conduct does not become him.
- Det syntes oss, or Det syntes för oss.* It appeared to us.
- Han visade sin bror tafflan, or Han visade tafflan åt (för) sin bror.* He showed his brother the picture.

Skall and Vill.

The Swedish *skall* is generally translated with shall in English; and *vill* can be rendered by will, shall, want, choose, &c.

- Han skall gå till dem.* He shall go to them.
- De skola komma i dag.* They shall come to-day.
- Han vill köpa en släde.* He wishes to buy a sledge.
- Du kan gå om du vill.* You can go if you please.
- Vill han hafva det.* Does he want to have it.

The future is sometimes expressed by *komma* with an infinitive, as:

- Jag kommer att fara i morgon.* I shall (am to) start tomorrow.
- Kommer han icke att straffas för det.* Will he not be (Is he not to be) punished for that.

The English word would is generally translated into Swedish by *ville*, *önskade*, or sometimes *plägade*, as:

- Han ville icke gå.* He would not go.
- Jag önskade att han vore här.* I would that he were here.
- De plägade dansa hela qvällen.* They would dance the whole evening.

Should is often expressed by *bör*, as: *Han bör gå dit.* He should go there.

The Infinitive.

The application of the infinitive is the same in both languages, with the following exceptions:

a) The infinitive is frequently used in Swedish, when in English the present participle would be employed, as:

Genom att vara ståndaktig. By being firm.

Långt ifrån att omtala det. Far from mentioning it.

Han är skicklig i att rita. He is clever in drawing.

Boken är icke värd att läsa. The book is not worth reading.

Hon kom för att låna. She came a borrowing.

Han är icke skicklig i konsten att måla. He is not clever in the art of painting.

Obs. In the colloquial style, the indicative with a conjunction is often used instead of the infinitive, as: *Han är ute och fiskar,* He is out a fishing.

b) The infinitive is often used after a pronoun in the objective case, as:

Jag tror honom kunna göra det. I believe he can do it.

Han sade sig hafva sett honom. He said he had seen him.

c) The participial form in English is frequently translated into Swedish by a particle and present or imperfect indicative.

Som jag vet att hon är der, vill jag icke gå in. Knowing she is there, I will not go in.

Då han såg mig vände han om. Seeing me, he turned back.

Obs. In the perfect and pluperfect tenses the auxiliary verbs are often omitted.

De som visat sig (hafva visat). They who have shown themselves.

Han väntade tills allakommit dit (hade kommit). He waited till all had come thither.

Då han varit der en timma. When he has (had) been there an hour.

(See Exercises).

CHAPTER 4.

PARTICLES.

1. Adverbs.

Adverbs generally take the same place in Swedish as in English; the following are exceptions:

a) *Aldrig* never, *ofta* often, *sällan* seldom, *alltid* always, are, in English, generally placed before the verb, in Swedish they are always placed after it.

b) *Icke* not, is placed before the auxiliary, when preceded by *att* or by a relative pronoun, as: *Jag visste att han icke var der*, I knew that he was not there. *Den mannen, som icke vill arbeta*, The man who will not work.

There are two Swedish words, *ja* and *jo*, answering to the English word yes; the former is applied when the question is a simple interrogation, the latter, when it is in the negative form, as:

- Har du varit der? Ja.* Have you been there? Yes.
Har du icke varit der? Jo. Have you not been there?
 Yes.
Gick han med honom? Ja. Did he go with him? Yes.
Gick han icke med honom? Jo. Did he not go with him?
 Yes.

Ja frequently corresponds to the English *may*:

- Han brukade sitta der en timme, ja två, utan att säga ett ord.* He would sit there an hour, may two, without saying a word.
De hade ett vackert hus, ja det vackraste huset i hela staden. They had a beautiful house, may the most beautiful house in the whole town.

The adverb *ju* is used to express the supposition, that the person spoken to is acquainted with the fact mentioned; it is also sometimes applied in comparisons, when it is translated into English by the:

- Han har ju visat det tjugugång.* He has, you know, shown it twenty times.
Det är ju omöjligt att tvifla på honom. It is surely impossible to doubt him.
Han har ju betalt dig? He has surely paid you?
Det är ju ett ovanligt barn? That is surely an uncommon child?
Ju längre han läste, ju bättre förstod han. The longer he read, the better he understood.
Ju mer han gaf, desto mer fick han. The more he gave, the more he received.

Icke and *ej* are generally used in writing as negatives, but in conversation, *inte* is more common. Instead of *Han var icke hemma*, He was not at home, it is usual to say in the familiar style, *Han var inte hemma*.

2. Prepositions.

The use of the particles, especially the prepositions, is in most languages one of the greatest difficulties, as they cannot be subjected to any decided rules; the following examples will show their application in some of the leading cases. — In the following sentences the prepositions are sometimes used adverbially.

Af, Utaf. By, Of, On, With, Off.

<i>Denna målning är utaf hr B.</i>	This painting is by M:r B.
<i>Gossen skickades af sin fader.</i>	The boy was sent by his father.
<i>Arbetet är af värde.</i>	The work is of value.
<i>Brefvet af den 6:te.</i>	The letter of the 6:th.
<i>Det beror icke af honom.</i>	It does not depend on him.
<i>Han tog af till venster.</i>	He turned off to the left.
<i>De voro utom sig af glädje.</i>	They were beside themselves with joy.

In the following sentences *af* cannot be translated:

<i>Det blef ej af.</i>	It did not take place.
<i>Nog af, du ser honom inte mer.</i>	Enough, you will see him no more.
<i>Kan herrn icke slå af något?</i>	Can you not abate something?
<i>Han tog lifvet af sig.</i>	He killed himself.
<i>De klädde af sig.</i>	They undressed.
<i>Han kom af sig.</i>	He forgot his part.
<i>Repet gick af.</i>	The rope broke.
<i>Han lät taga af sig.</i>	He had his portrait painted.

Efter. After, At, By, According to, For.

Han kom efter mig. He came after me.
Jern säljes efter vikt. Iron is sold by weight.
Jag lånar efter sex pro- I lend at six per cent.
cent.

Är klädet efter din önskan? Is the cloth according to
 your wish?

Soldaten hade skickat efter The soldier had sent for
sin häst. his horse.

Efter is often used, in a colloquial style, as a conjunction in the meaning of as: *Efter han vill så hafva det.* As he will have it so.

Emot. Against, Towards, Contrary to.

Jag sprang emot honom I ran against him in the
i mörkret. dark.

De voro mycket goda emot They were very kind towards
barnet. the child.

Hon var emot 12 då han It was towards 12 o'clock
kom. when he came.

Flickan gick dit emot min The girl went there con-
önskan. trary to my wish.

Vi gingo emot honom. We went towards him.

För. For, From.

Hr B. röstar icke för mig. Mr B. does not vote for me.

Ingen menniska är fri för No human being is free
fel. from fault.

För is used in the following idiomatical expressions:

Hvad har hon för sig nu? What is she about now?

Han ville vara för sig sjelf. He would be by himself

<i>Det skall väl gå för sig.</i>	That will surely succeed.
<i>Han råår icke för det.</i>	He cannot help it.
<i>Tag dig tillvara för honom.</i>	Beware of him.
<i>Det gick mycket illa för mig.</i>	I was very unfortunate.
<i>Jag anklagade honom för det.</i>	I accused him of that.

Genom, Igenom. Through, By.

<i>Barnet gick igenom rummet.</i>	The child went through the room.
<i>Han vann sitt ändamål genom ihärdighet.</i>	He gained his object by perseverance.
<i>Genom honom fick jag veta detta.</i>	Through him I heard of this.

Hos. At, With, In, To, By.

<i>De hade främmande hos hr S.</i>	They had company at Mr S's.
<i>Boktryckaren var hos honom i går.</i>	The printer was with him yesterday.
<i>Han bor hos hr L.</i>	He lives at Mr L's.
<i>De hafva aldrig varit hos mig.</i>	They have never been at my house.
<i>Han var i lära hos hr B.</i>	He was apprenticed to Mr B.
<i>Jag skickar hosföljande bref.</i>	I send the accompanying letter.
<i>Han hade inga pengar hos (på) sig.</i>	He had no money about him.
<i>Vi göra inte så hos oss.</i>	We do not do so in our country (family).
<i>Kom och sitt hos mig.</i>	Come and sit by me.
<i>Han afundas dygder hos andra.</i>	He envies virtue in others.

I, In. — In, At, To, On, Up, A, Next.

<i>Kaptan S. har varit i Rom.</i>	Captain S. has been in Rome.
<i>I början såg jag ingenting.</i>	At first I saw nothing.
<i>Sömmerskan var här i dag.</i>	The seamstress was here to day.
<i>Gesällen får tjugu riksdaler i veckan.</i>	The journeyman has twenty riksdaler a week.
<i>Karlarna satte huset i brand.</i>	The men set the house on fire.
<i>Jag skall packa in mina saker.</i>	I will pack up my things.
<i>De kommo in en i sender.</i>	They came in one at a time.
<i>Du skall dricka i botten.</i>	You shall drink to the bottom.
<i>I pingst skall jag fara dit.</i>	Next whitsuntide I shall go there.
<i>I vintras var det mycket kallt.</i>	Last winter it was very cold.
<i>Var du der i fjol.</i>	Were you there last year.

Ibland, Bland. Among, Sometimes.

<i>Boken låg ibland mina saker.</i>	The book lay among my things.
<i>Vi läsa tyska ibland.</i>	We read German sometimes.
<i>Ibland kom han till oss.</i>	Sometimes he came to us.

Med. With, Of, Also, To, In, At.

<i>Officeren hade två soldater med sig.</i>	The officer had two soldiers with him.
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<i>Taflan var full med hål.</i>	The picture was full of holes.
<i>Var du icke der med?</i>	Were you not there also?
<i>Gossen är slägt med dem.</i>	The boy is related to them.
<i>God natt med er.</i>	Good night to you.
<i>Jag såg intet fel med henne.</i>	I saw no fault in her.
<i>Hanfällde oxen med ett slag.</i>	He felled the ox at a blow.

Om. Of, About, At, In, For, Again.

<i>Han tog honom om halsen.</i>	He took him about the neck.
<i>Hvad var det hon talte om?</i>	What was it she was speaking about?
<i>Du får göra om detta.</i>	You must do this again.
<i>De kommo om natten.</i>	They came at night.
<i>Hvad skola vi spela om?</i>	What shall we play for?
<i>Du kan komma igen om en vecka.</i>	You can come again in a week.

På. On, Of, For, By, In, At.

<i>Det ligger på bordet.</i>	It lies on the table.
<i>Han var afundsjuk på honom.</i>	He was jealous of him.
<i>Såsom bevis på sanningen.</i>	As a proof of the truth.
<i>De hade väntat på vagnen.</i>	They had waited for the carriage.
<i>Jag kände honom på gången.</i>	I knew him by his gait.
<i>Är det icke på modet nu?</i>	Is it not in fashion now?
<i>Han sade det på skämt.</i>	He said it in jest.
<i>Att vara viss på något.</i>	To be sure of any thing.
<i>Jag var icke beredd på det.</i>	I was not prepared for that.
<i>När var du på spektaklet?</i>	When were you at the theatre?

<i>Vi sulto på läktaren.</i>	We sat in the gallery.
<i>Gossen kastade en sten på henne.</i>	The boy threw a stone at her.
<i>Han blef snart trött på det.</i>	He was soon tired of that.
<i>Till, (Tills, conj.)</i> To, By, At, Till, In, On, Another.	
<i>Öfversten skickade honom till mig.</i>	The colonel sent him to me.
<i>Vill du icke hafva en kopp till.</i>	Will you not have another cup.
<i>B. är snickare till yrket.</i>	B. is a carpenter by trade.
<i>Jag känner honom till utseende.</i>	I know him by sight.
<i>Hr B's son är till sjös.</i>	Mr B's son is at sea.
<i>Jag är till er tjänst.</i>	I am at your service.
<i>Han var till häst.</i>	He was on horse-back.
<i>Vänta tills jag kommer.</i>	Wait till I come.
<i>Hans egendom gränsade till min.</i>	His estate bordered on mine.
<i>Vi voro der till klockan elfva.</i>	We were there till eleven o'clock.

In the following sentences *till* is not translated.

<i>Han låg till sängs.</i>	He kept his hed.
<i>Jag skall lägga mig till den boken.</i>	I shall get that book.
<i>Han var icke till då.</i>	He did not exist then.
<i>Oscar kröntes till konung.</i>	Oscar was crowned king.
<i>Huru står det till?</i>	How do you do?
<i>Jag har gjort honom till viljes.</i>	I have done as he wished.
<i>Han tecknade det till minnes.</i>	He made a memorandum of it.

Vid. At, Of, From, Near, By, On.

<i>Vi sutto vid bordet.</i>	We sat at the table.
<i>Han har blifvit ledsen vid den boken.</i>	He has become tired of that book.
<i>Jag skildes vid honom.</i>	I was separated from him.
<i>Huset ligger vid floden.</i>	The house stands near the river.
<i>En person vid namn S.</i>	A person by name S.
<i>Vid (på) min heder.</i>	By my honour.
<i>Vid början.</i>	At the beginning.
<i>Vid soldatens ankomst.</i>	On the soldier's arrival.

Under. Under, Beneath, Below, During.

<i>Han har lefvat under mitt tak.</i>	He has lived under my roof.
<i>Hon är under sin syster i franskan.</i>	She is below her sister in French.
<i>Det var under hans värdighet.</i>	It was beneath his dignity.
<i>Under Georg den IV's tid.</i>	During the time of George IV.
<i>Det var under förevändning att.</i>	It was under pretence of.

Utom. Beyond, Besides, Beside, Without.

<i>Fången gick utom vallarne.</i>	The prisoner went beyond the walls.
<i>Han har två rum utom denna våning.</i>	He has two rooms besides this floor.
<i>Mannen var utom sig.</i>	The man was beside himself.
<i>Vi spatserade utom gränserna.</i>	We were walking without the boundaries.

PART. IV.

Exercises for the Pronunciation of the Vowels.

It is intended that these exercises should be read till the pupil can pronounce them correctly; he should then learn them so, that when the teacher reads the Swedish, he can give the English. It is also necessary to write them from dictation.

A. — G.

(See rules page 1—5).

En vacker stad. Vattnet var kallt. Elden

A beautiful town. The water was cold. The fire
brann hela dagen. Han har ersatt henne
burned the whole day. He has compensated her

det. Herr A. var en erfaren man. Var han
for that. Mr A. was an experienced man. Was he

ensam? Att bemanna, Det rena vattnet. Han gaf)*
alone? To man The clear water. He gave

dem ett bredt band. De sade att de hade sett
them a broad band. They said that they had seen

*banken. Har han mat? Ett matt sken.**)* *Var*
the bank. Has he food? A faint light. Was

han stark? Det var en sed. Han har sett
he strong? It was a custom. He has seen

platsen. Att efterspana en. En egenskap. Dagen
the place. To search for one. A quality. The day

var klar. Han var fadder. Hennes fader var
was clear. He was godfather. Her father was

hemma. Dagen faller.

at home. The dew falls.

*) *f* is pronounced as *v* at the end of words.

**) In *skén sk* is pronounced as *sh*.

J, S, u.

De gripa honom. Gif mig en griffel. Han
 They seize him. Give me a slate-pencil. He
tog tre fiskar. De kommo hoptals. Kan
 caught three fishes. They came in heaps. Can
han hoppa? En from man. Att koka mat. De
 'he jump? A pious man. To boil meat. They
inviga platsen Det hade varit ohelsosamt
 consecrate the place. It had been unwholesome
att bo der. Tag min bok. Hon tog den bort.
 to live there. Take my book. She took it away.
Mitt kort var icke der. Han har vackra rosor.
 My card was not there. He has beautiful roses.
Denna socken har blott en prest. En son.
 This parish has only one clergyman. A son.
Konungen var med honom. Han var i denna or-
 The king was with him. He was in this or-
den. Att tala ett ord. Bordet var af marmor.
 der. To speak a word. The table was of marble.
Till Herrans lof. Den vackraste blomman.
 To the Lord's praise. The most beautiful flower.
En blomstrande stad. Ett kort tal. Molnet
 A flourishing town. A short speech. The cloud
utbreder sig. Min mester var med henne. En tung
 spreads. My aunt was with her. A heavy
stil. En stor mur. Har du murbruk. Hennes
 style. A great wall. Have you mortar. Her
morbrior kom in i rummet.
 uncle came into the room.

y, ū, ū, ö.

En dygdig qvinna. Rådet är godt.
 A virtuous woman. The advice is good.
Ön är mycket stor. Att åkalla vår Herres
 The island is very great. To implore our Lord's

bistånd. Detta hus är högre än det der.
assistance. This house is higher than that.

Månen lyste klart i måndags. Hon åt
The moon shone brightly last Monday. She ate
fyra ostron. Åtta tjuvar blefvo tagna. Hon sålde
four oysters. Eight thieves were taken. She sold

hästen. De kommo förr än du. Åskan
the horse. They came before you. The thunder
slog ned i trädet. Höet är icke torrt ännu.
struck the tree. The hay is not dry yet.

Mörkret tilltog. Det var Guds ord. Den
The darkness increased. It was God's word. The

nya båten är färdig. Låset är nytt.
new boat is ready. The lock is new.

The Consonants.

(See page 6—10).

B, C, D, F.

En christen bör handla enligt sin store

A christian ought to act according to his great

Mästares lära. Chefen är icke med oss.
Master's doctrine. The chief is not with us.

Barnet hade skrofler. Räfven tog bort
The child had the king's-evil. The fox took away

min dufva och dödade henne. De voro mycket
my dove and killed it. They were very

torstigt klädda. Carl var mycket djerf. Det är
poorly dressed. Charles was very bold. It is

så landtligt här. Choret är bredt. Denna charad
so rural here. The choir is broad. This charade

är rätt rolig. Hålan var femtio alnar djup.
is really amusing. The cave was fifty ells deep.

Hon åkte i en chäs med en häst. Gif honom
She rode in a chaise with one horse. Give him

brefväskan.
the letter-bag.

G, S, J, R.

En gnista föll på golvet. Flickan hade en
 A spark fell on the floor. The girl had a
stor krage. Detta kött är ganska segt. Karlen
 large collar. This meat is very tough. The man
har icke skjutit en enda fogel. Herr G. är född
 has not shot a single bird. Mr G. was born
i Norge, men är nu bosatt i Sverige. Jag
 in Norway, but is now established in Sweden. I
kan icke gilla hvad han sade. Konungen
 can not approve of what he said. The king
gynnade denna religion. De bestego berget.
 favoured this religion. They ascended the mountain.
Jag sköt vargen. Det var en hel legion. Ett
 I shot the wolf. There was a whole legion. A
verkligt geni. En page kom emot mig. Är
 real genius. A page came towards me. Is
detta hufvud gjutet? Hvem har gjort det? Menniskan
 this head cast? Who has done it? Man
är dödlig. Kapten H. har seglat omkring världen.
 is mortal. Captain H. has sailed round the world.
Färgen är skarlakansröd. En vacker guld-
 The colour is scarlet. A beautiful gold
kedja. Kan du köra? Flickans kjortel var för
 chain. Can you drive? The girl's petticoat was too
lång. Hjorten stannade för att hvila. Hon var
 long. The stag stopped to rest. She was
ute i kylan. Den himmelska syn som han såg.
 out in the cold. The heavenly vision which he saw.

L, M, N, P, Q.

Karlen var lam. Jag såg ett litet lam nära
 The man was lame. I saw a little lamb near
gvarnen. Efter det regnar, skola vi fara hem
 the mill. As it rains, we shall drive home

i en vagn. Han är en man, som har sett
 in a carriage. He is a man, who has seen
verlden. Damerna sade, att det var för
 the world. The ladies said, that there was too
mycket dam. Det ljusva ljudet af hennes röst.
 much dust. The sweet sound of her voice.
Vinden rasslade i qvistarne, och afbröt
 The wind rustled in the branches, and interrupted
lugnet. Vattnet var nästan ljumt. Kapten
 the calm. The water was almost lukewarm. Captain
P. hade ett tamt lejon med sig.
 P. had a tame lion with him.

N, S, T, V, X, Z.

Han är en god skytt. Nu, då stjernorna
 He is a good shot. Now, while the stars are
skina. Vi voro der till den sjunde dagen.
 shining. We were there till the seventh day.
Mannen har tjenat mig i tjugu år. Dessa äro
 The man has served me twenty years. These are
hans initial bokstäfver. Huru många aktier har
 his initial letters. How many shares have
du? De fingo blott en portion hvar. Vägen
 you? They got only one plate each. The road
gick i zigzack. Hon har tagit många lektioner i
 went in zigzag. She has taken many lessons in
musik. Konung Oscar besteg thronen.
 music. King Oscar ascended the throne.

Exercises for the Accent and Length of the Vowel.

(See page 11—13).

De hade inga medel att förse sig
 They had no means of supplying themselves
med kläder. Han skulle bestämma, om han ville
 with clothes. He should decide, if he would

antaga denna proposition. Modren har agat sitt
 accept this proposition. The mother has punished her
barn. Den unga damen hade en agat på fingret. K.
 child. The young lady had an agate on her finger. K.
skickade ett förbud. Hans svåger ville
 sent a prohibition. His brother-in-law would
icke förbinda sig att betala räkningen. Inom en
 not engage to pay the account. Within a
kort tid hade han förlorat hela sin egendom genom
 short time he had lost all his property at
kortspel. Detta är ett förbud till något ondt. Han
 cards. This is a harbinger of evil. He
blåste trumpet mycket väl. Det der fruntimret
 blew the trumpet very well. That lady
var så sullen. De hade en thermometer i
 was so sullen. They had a thermometer in
förmaket. Jag var på spektaklet i går,
 the drawing-room. I was at the theatre yesterday,
det var M:lle Linds recett. Fru B's broder har
 it was Miss Lind's benefit. M:rs B's brother has
gått igenom en fullständig akademisk kurs. E.
 gone through a complete academic course. E.
köpte en tomt för att bygga en theater. På resan
 bought a site to build a theatre. On the journey
till Rom. De drucko bara rom. Han tog ett
 to Rome. They drank only rum. He took a
tåg med sig i båten. Har du någon bot
 rope with him in the boat. Have you any cure
för tandvärk? Kapten A. har varit vid hofvet.
 for the tooth-ache? Captain A. has been at court.
Hästens hof var skadad. Han bara låtsade
 The horse's hoof was injured. He only pretended
att lotsa fartyget. Han hade så dåliga verktyg.
 to pilot the vessel. He had such bad tools.
Detta bläckhorn är gjordt utaf bleck. Hans verk
 This inkstand is made of blocktin. His works

äro utgifna i sex volumer. Han lade en ärt på
 are published in six volumes. He laid a pea on
kortet. Han hade för mycket vett, att läsa ert
 the card. He had too much sense, to read your
bref. Denna lera är för torr. Knifven har (en)
 letter. This clay is too dry. The knife has a
dålig egg. De åto ägg till frukost. Denna
 bad edge. They ate eggs for breakfast. This
lära är falsk. Det var ett tomt glas på
 doctrine is false. There was an empty glass on
bordet. Skicka ett förbud.
 the table. Send a messenger before.

Etymological Exercises.

Nouns.

(See page 20—38).

Obs. It is intended that these and the following etymological Exercises should be learned so, that when the teacher reads a sentence in English, the pupil should answer in Swedish; and not merely as the words are in the exercises, but with every possible alteration as to number, case, &c., as in the first example, not only *a fine horse*, but also *fine horses, the finest horse, finer horses*, &c. When the pupil can answer with tolerable correctness, he should be allowed to write the Swedish, the teacher giving the sentence in English as before. It is, of course, necessary, that the pupil first read the exercise through carefully for the sake of the pronunciation.

En vacker häst. Ett stort land. En ny
 A fine horse. A great country. A new
bok. Två blåa ögon. En liten bokstaf. Den höga
 book. Two blue eyes. A little letter. The high
boken. En talrik armé. En hvit tand. En gång
 beech. A numerous army. A white tooth. Once
i veckan. Det flitiga biet. Goda ostron. Den
 a week. The industrious bee. Good oysters. The

bästa sångaren. *Ett nådigt svar.* *En ung*
 best singer. A gracious answer. A young
baron. *Ett elakt sinne.* *En gammal idé.* *Den långa*
 baron. A bad mind. An old idea. The long
natten. *Mycken värme.* *Den stora stöfveln.* *En*
 night. Much warmth. The large boot. One
droppe. *En skön bro.* *Den goda sonens be-*
 drop. A beautiful bridge. The good son's re-
löning. *Den lärde mannens råd.* *En liten*
 ward. The learned man's advice. A little
kammare. *Trånga gator.* *Fem tunga svärd.* *Den*
 chamber. Narrow streets. Five heavy swords. The
första staden. *Det tjugufemte kapitlet.* *Små*
 first town. The twenty-fifth chapter. Little
barn. *Groft kläde.* *Många rum.* *En hand.*
 children. Coarse cloth. Many rooms. One hand.
En trogen tjänare. *Två yngre barn.* *Båda*
 One faithful servant. Two younger children. Both
fötterna. *Den 15:de Januari.* *Flickans öde.* *Ett*
 the feet. The 15:th of January. The girl's fate. A
stort bageri. *Ett silfver-spänne.* *En skön röst.*
 large bake-house. A silver buckle. A fine voice.
Den tåliga läraren. *Det höga berget.* *Ett leende*
 The patient teacher. The high mountain. A smiling
ansigte. *Ett stort bo.* *Ett tungt hufvud.* *Fyra*
 face. A large nest. A heavy head. Four
silverbägare. *Den gråa gåsen.* *Ett litet fängelse.*
 silver goblets. The gray goose. A little prison.
Den breda randen.
 The broad stripe.

PRONOUNS.

(See page 39—45 and Obs. above the Exercises for the Nouns).

Han har min nya bok. *Vi voro i deras*
 He has my new book. We were in their

trädgård. *Gossen tog sin hatt. Har du varit*
 garden. The boy took his hat. Have you been
der? *Var hon inne sjelf?* *Hundarna beto hvar-*
 there? Was she in herself? The dogs bit each
andra. *De bemödade sig. Detta hus är*
 other. They exerted themselves. This house is
större än det der. Har soldaten skadat sig?
 larger than that. Has the soldier hurt himself?
De der böckerna äro mera intressanta än dessa
 Those books are more interesting than these.
Din kammare är mindre än min. Johan har
 Your chamber is less than mine. John has
förlorat sina handskar. Har h:r N. sina egna
 lost his gloves. Has Mr N. his own
hästar? *Carl hade tagit hans papper. Hvilkens*
 horses? Charles had taken his paper. Whose
vagn är denna? Endera måste gå. Hvad
 carriage is this? One of the two must go. What
har han der? Hvem såg du? Hvilka äro de
 has he there? Whom did you see? Which are the
vackraste? Hvilken skön utsigt! Man
 most beautiful? What a beautiful prospect! One
får icke vänta för mycket af barn. Hvilken
 must not expect too much from children. What
skönhet hon är! Har du någon bok att låna
 a beauty she is! Have you any book to lend
mig? Det kommer en att skratta. Man måste
 me? It makes one laugh. One must
försvara sig. Såg du något? Jag går
 defend oneself. Did you see any thing? I go
till honom hvarje dag. Hvilkendera vill du taga?
 to him every day. Which will you take?
Har hon en annan penna? De hafva andra planer.
 Has she another pen? They have other plans.
Flickan tog sina pengar.
 The girl took her money.

Verbs.

(See page 45 to 63 and Obs. above the Exercises for the Nouns).

Vi hafva varit der. Kaptenen har kallat
 We have been there. The captain has called
oss. Hr B. hade hedrat mig. Skall karlen
 us. M:r B. had honoured me. Shall the man
vänta? Hvar sitter din bror? Älskas konungen
 wait? Where does your brother sit? Is the king loved
af sitt folk? Hennes mor lefde då. Gossen
 by his people? Her mother lived then. The boy
teg. Jag lade knifven på bordet. Den
 was silent. I laid the knife on the table. It
ligger der ännu. De gingo till staden. Det
 lies there still. They went to town. It
sades i min närvaro. Han har gjort denna
 was said in my presence. He has made this
ram bra. Han dör af svält. Tiden nalkas.
 frame well. He dies of starvation. The time approaches.
Hvar vistas din svåger? Vi hörde
 Where does your brother-in-law sojourn? We heard
m:lle Lind sjunga. Fienden har flytt. Hans syster
 Miss Lind sing. The enemy has fled. His sister
spelar bra. Betjenten leder hästen. Hon hade
 plays well. The servant leads the horse. She had
bjudit mig. De bo på Nygatan. Han köper
 invited me. They live in New street. He buys
jern. Flickan blyges. De läsa tyska.
 iron. The girl is ashamed. They read German.
Generalen säger att det skedde i går. Hunden
 The general says that it was done yesterday. The dog
står derute. Att gala. Vi skola fara till
 stands out there. To crow. We shall travel to
London. Åsnan drog kärran. Har du funnit
 London. The ass drew the cart. Have you found

boken? *Dufvan flyger öfver taket.* *Trädet*
 the book? The pigeon flies over the roof. The tree
växer. *Tjufven har stulit en rock.* *Svanen samm*
 grows. The thief has stolen a coat. The swan swam
öfver sjön. *Han tvingar mig att tala.* *Hästen*
 over the lake. He obliges me to speak. The horse
biter honom. *Officeren befäller.* *Han fruktas.*
 bites him. The officer commands. He is feared.
Ljuset brinner. *Kusken slår hästarne*
 The candle burns. The coachman beats the horses.
Det fryser i dag. *Det låter så vackert.* *Muren*
 It freezes to-day. It sounds so beautiful. The wall
faller. *Fartyget sjunker.*
 falls. The vessel sinks.

Particles.

(See page 63 to 65 and Obs. above the Exercises for the Nouns).

H:r B. var hemma. *De voro inne, när*
 M:r B. was at home. They were in, when
jag kom dit. *Hvar har du varit.* *Han går*
 I came there. Where have you been. He goes
gerna hem. *Hennes syster red mycket långsamt.*
 home willingly. Her sister rode very slowly.
Jakob stiger tidigt upp. *Det är väl gjort.* *Hon kan*
 James rises early. It is well done. She can
ej (icke) komma. *Jag har varit här länge.* *Taflan*
 not come. I have been here long. The picture
är målad af professor B. *Vi gingo genom tre*
 is painted by professor B. We went through three
rum. *Statyn stod emellan två pelare.* *Du*
 rooms. The statue stood between two pillars. You
körde för fort utför backen. *Skola vi gå uppför*
 drove too quickly down the hill. Shall we walk up
detta berg? *Detta kläde köptes hos h:r B.*
 this mountain? This cloth was bought at M:r B's.

Huru dags skall du fara? Han har bott dels hos mig, och dels hos min bror. Lammet kom åter till oss. Om Robert kommer, skicka honom till mig. Hvarken han eller jag kan vara der.

At what time shall you start? He has lived partly with me, and partly at my brother's. The lamb came again to us. If Robert come, send him to me. Neither he nor I can be there.

När kan detta vara färdigt? Det var icke min hatt, utan din, som han tog. Vi sågo skeppet som det seglade förbi. Han har gömt hundratals dukater. Dessa hufvuden äro illa gjorda. Hon satt bakom oss. Kom han då du ropade?

When can this be ready? It was not my hat, but yours, that he took. We saw the ship, as it sailed past. He has concealed hundreds of ducats. These heads are badly done. She sat behind us. Did he come, when you called?

Fienden kom emot oss. Denne man har ock varit der. Han helsade på oss då och då. Flickan ritar temligen bra. Regimentet marcherade framåt. Kom ljudet utifrån eller inifrån?

The enemy came against us. This man has also been there. He called upon us now and then. The girl draws tolerably well. The regiment marched forwards. Did the sound come from without or within?

SYNTACTICAL EXERCISES.

NOUNS.

The Article.

(See *Syntax* page 66 to 67).

1. The gloves cost five shillings a pair. Life is short, but art is long. The admirers of art. The point of the pencil. The weight of the coffee. The size of the painting. Will you send him to me, captain? Have you spoken to him, sir? The boy had his stick on his shoulder. He laid his arm on the table. M:r L., the carpenter, has sent me. He broke the leg of the table. The consequences of vice. Strength conquered. The girl had such a hat. Is not your cousin a general? Have you sent an answer? He has as good a horse as yours. I have only half an orange. My father is a merchant. What a fine face! Is not M:r S. an Italian? You have not so fine a painting as this.

2. The leg of the chair was off. He sat on the roof of the cottage. M:rs B. lives in the town

NOUNS.

1. Handske, kosta. — lif, men, konst, lång. — beundrare. — udd, blyertspenna. — vigt, kaffe. — storlek, målning. — skicka, till. — tala med honom. — gosse, sin käpp, axel. — lägga, arm, bord. — snickare. — bryta af. — följd, last. — styrka, segra. — flicka, hatt. — kusin, general. — skicka, svar. — häst. — half, apelsin. — far, grosshandlare. — vacker, ansigte. — italiennare. — vacker, denna.

2. Fot. stol. borta. — sitta, tak, hydda. — fru, bo, stad. —

of Norrköping. I bought two bottles of wine. The child was his mother's joy. Is not M:rs A. the widow of captain A? We live in the parish of B. The general has travelled through the kingdom of Spain. Who is the owner of this house? They were to travel by sea. I saw your brother last summer. The patient kept his bed two days. Can you not comply with my wish? They sat at table, when I came into the room. The man is a friend of freedom. Were you there yesterday evening? The boy went to the table.

ADJECTIVES.

(See page 69 to 71).

A large house. A good horse. Three white doves. The beautiful child. The warrior's undaunted courage. The girl had her new bonnet. I lent him my new book. Have you heard M:r B's beautiful violin? Give me that great chair. This is the greatest room. Have you the same brown horse to day? Beloved sister! This is a broad street. You know what constant perseverance is necessary. I know what a beautiful creature she is. There were many people in the church. Have you no large boat to lend us?

köpa, butelj, vin. — barn, moder, glädje. — enka. — bo, socken. — resa, igenom, Spanien. — egare, hus. — de skulle resa. — se, bror. — patient, dag. — kan, icke. — sitta, då, komma in i rum. — denne man. — der. — gå.

ADJECTIVES.

Stor. — god. — tre, hvit, dufva. — vacker, barn. — krigare, oförskräckt, mod. — flicka, ny, hatt. — låna, bok. — höra, vacker, fiol. — gifva, stor, stol. — detta, rum. — du, samma, brun. — syster. — bred, gata. — veta, beständig, ihärdighet, nödvändig. — skön, varelse. — det, kyrka. — ingen, stor båt, låna oss.

The ink is good. He has had many a fine fish in that net. I have never had any good opinion of them. The girls were industrious. He has travelled and seen many things. I gave him the black horse. Give him my long whip.

PRONOUNS.

(See page 71 to 77).

1. James took his book with him. Caroline has hurt herself. The boy struck himself on the head. Robert saw William and asked him for his (William's) book. The soldiers took their horses with them. The carpenter came to the bricklayer to fetch his rule. The boys brought the basket to them. Mr C. asked me to go with him. The sailor came with him. B. went to the fair with them. He took a stick and struck him. The men had a bier to carry her on. Have you been in her room? She went into her garden. He told him to look at himself in the mirror. The king loves his people, Charlotte expected her brother yesterday. He bought his horse. They are to come with them. I walked with her. We sent the letters to him. She kept her book. C. saw L's reward, and rejoiced at his success. The

— bläck, god. — fisk, nät. — aldrig, någon, tanke om. — flicka, flitig. — resa, se, sak. — gifva, svart. — lång, piska.

PRONOUNS.

1. Jakob, taga, bok. — Carolina, skada. — gosse, slå, hufvud. — se, Wilhelm, bad honom om. — soldat, taga, häst. — snickare, komma, murare, hemta, lineal. — gosse, bära, korg, till. — bedja, följa med. — sjöman, med. — gå, marknad. — taga, käpp, slå. — karl bår, bära. — vara, rum. — gå, trädgård. — säga, se sig i, spegel. — konung, älska, folk. — Charlotta, vänta, broder, igår. — köpa, häst. — de skola komma, med. — gå, med. — skicka, bref. — behålla, bok. — se, belöning, gläda sig, åt, framgång.

mother loves her children. My aunt sold her house. The merchant paid his debts. I cannot let him lose his money.

2. I had a dog of his. Have you seen a pen of mine in this room? The boy took a knife of yours. Has not William a horse of his own? The book is cheap, it is well bound. The pen is mine, it is of steel. Have you not a gig of your own? The flower is beautiful, it has grown since last week. I saw the man who painted that picture. The room in which I dwell. What attention he paid to what I said! This young man played, which caused his ruin. The horse, which I sold him, was young. The general was rewarded for exploits, which he had never performed. The captain is a man, whom all people love. Supposing, which I cannot think probable, I should start to-morrow. G. lent me some money, which laid the foundation of my fortune. The figure is drawn in chalk, it is well outlined. The foundation on which this house is built. The politeness with which he addressed her. The man on whom I depended. The industry through which he conquered.

— moder, barn. — moster, sälja, hus. — betala, skuld. — låta, förlora, pengar.

2. Hund. — se, penna, rum. — gosse, taga, knif. — Wilhelm, häst. — bok, billig, inbunden. — penna, stål. — har, gigg. — blomma, växa, sedan förra veckan. — se, man, måla, taffa. — rum, bo. — uppmärksamhet, visa, för hvad, säga. — ung, spela, förorsaka, ruin. — sälja, ung. — general, belöna, bragd, aldrig, utföra. — alla menniskor älska. — i fall, ause, saunolik, fara, imorgon. — låna, pengar, lägga, grunden, till, lycka. — figur, ritad med krita, teckna. — grund, hus, bygga. — höflighet, tilltala. — man, lita. — flit, segra.

VERBS.

(See page 77 to 81).

1. When he came in, I went away. Does not William play? If you do so, I will tell your brother. Come to me on Wednesday. This horse W. rode. If you are industrious, you will soon overcome these difficulties. If the pupil will not work, the teacher cannot assist him. There were many people at the theatre yesterday. My father walked till he was tired. They gave him the prize. If they drive quickly, they will come before six. Do you sing to-day? There are some people, who will not work. Henry has exerted himself, and has gained much honour. It appeared to me, that the child was very ill. Did you send him the cloth, which you promised him. The basket was stolen from her.

2. James wishes to assist M:r S. The boy would not go with me. The old man would come and play with us for hours together. Will not the vessel come tomorrow? We shall start on Monday. The little girl would not go with us. Is he not to be sent to America? You can go where you please. William shall go to your house. Do you want to

VERBS.

1. Då, komma, bort. — spela. — om, göra, tala om det, för, bror. — kom, om onsdag. — häst, rida på. — om, flitig, öfvervinna, svårighet. — elev, arbeta, läraren, hjälpa. — folk, på spektakel, i går. — far, gå. — gifva, pris. — köra fort, komma innan. — sjunga. — somliga, menniska, arbeta. — Henric, bemöda sig, viinna, heder. — syntes, att barn, sjuk. — skicka, kläde, låfva. — korg, stjäla.

2. Jakob, hjälpa. — följa med. — gubben, komma, leka. flera timmar å rad. — komma, fartyg. — fara, måndag. — liten, flicka, följa. — skicka, Amerika. — gå, hvart, behaga. — gå, ert hus.

have a stick? I shall see him next week, and will tell him what you have said. By working constantly, he gained his object. This building is not worth seeing. L, is clever in drawing. Far from injuring him, I wish him every success. My brother has no experience in the art of fencing. She said she had sent the books. He believes he has heard her. I know she has been here once. Hearing you had gone, we staid where we were. Knowing she would not come alone, I sent a servant to fetch her. I read to him, till he had fallen asleep. He who has wished himself here. Having them in your charge, I shall be calm.

PARTICLES.

(See page 81 to 89).

We have not been to town. He has twenty, nay, twenty-five pounds a month. Did W. go with you? Yes. It is surely impossible to walk all the way. Have you not seen your brother? Yes. The more she spoke the less he attended. The boy who would not play. He would not go lest he should meet you. Were you not at home when he came? Was not the child with you? Yes. He was certainly ready, when you came there. They did not come at

— hafva, käpp, — se, nästa vecka, säga, hvad. — arbeta, beständigt, vinna, ändamål. — byggnad, se på. — skicklig, rita. — långt ifrån, skada, önska, framgång. — bror, erfarenhet, konst, fäkta. — säga, skicka, bok. — tro, höra, — vet, vara här. — gå, stanna, vara. — veta, komma, allena, betjent, hemta. — läsa för, tills, in-somna. — den som, önska, här, — hafva, vård, lugn.

PARTICLES.

Vara, stad. — tjugu, pund sterling i månaden. — gå, med. — det, omöjligt, gå, hela, väg. — se, bror. — mera, tala, mindre uppmärksam blef han. — gosse, leka. — gå, möta. — icke, då, komma. — barn, med. — färdig, komma. — de, icke,

the time appointed. The sword broke. We turned off to the right. That engraving is by M:r F. Did he not kill himself? Cheese is sold by weight. She read the book against my will. Through your kindness I got the place. Did you not live at M:r B's? We drove towards the square. As you wish it. M:r B. was with me yesterday. He thought his work was free from faults. Have you sent for the carriage? Have you packed up my things! The crew intended to set the ship on fire. The master did this in order to punish the boy. He drank to the bottom. Sometimes you work well. The letter was among his papers. Send the hat with the other things. This person is not related to you. He stunned him at a blow. What are you playing for? He took him about the waist. He shall do it again. It is not in fashion now. You cannot be jealous of him. We waited for you. He was not prepared for that. We sent the servant to you. When were you at the theatre? Did you say it in jest? I saw him in the gallery. Is your brother at sea? He said it was a person by name B. They were silent on his arrival. Were you there at the beginning? This took place during his grandfather's time. Her father has two houses besides this estate. He threw the ball at me.

tid, utsatt. — värjan, gå af. — vi, till höger. — kopparstick, H:r F. — lifvet . . . — ost, sälja, vigt. — läsa, vilja. — din, godhet, erhålla, plats. — bo, köra. — torg. — önska det. — var, mig, igår. — tro, arbete. — skicka, vagn. — packa, sak, — besättning, ämna, tända eld. — läraren, straffa. — dricka, botten. — arbeta. — bref, papper. — skicka, sak. — person, slägt. — döfva, slag. — hvad, spela. — taga, lifvet. — göra. — modet, nu. — kan, afundsjuk. — vänta. — beredd. — skicka, betjenten. — när, spektakel. — säga, skämt. — se, läktare. — bror. — säga, person, namn. — tyst, ankomst. — der, början. — ega rum, farfaders tid. — far, hus, egendom. — kasta, boll, mig.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES

*for Translation into Swedish, as well
Orally as in Writing.*

1.

Under the white awning, which extended over the porch of professor M's country-house, was seen, one Saturday-evening, some few years since, a pleasing group — two betrothed couples: the professor's youthful daughters, with their lovers. They were all four seated at a little round table; and when they leaned forwards, which happened every moment, the four fine heads, which then came in contact with each other, formed a picture, the effect of which was not disturbed by a great brown dog's laying his forepaws on the only free side of the table, while he familiarly rubbed his right ear against a fine round shoulder, belonging to the youngest of the ladies. Over the whole was shed the lustre of the red tints of the setting sun.

2.

Next Stockholm, there is no town in Sweden which occupies so distinguished a place in her history,

1.

Hvita soltält, sträcka sig, förstugubro, till, landihus, synas, lördagsafton, för några år, behaglig grupp, förlofvadt par, ung, dotter, fästman. — Alla fyra hade plats, rundt, bord, luta, framåt, hända, hvarje ögonblick, bildade de fyra, hufvud, komma i beröring, tafia, effekt, störa, deraf att, brun hund, lägga, framtass, bordets enda öppna sida, under det, högra örat, förtroligt, stryka sitt, mot, fyllig skuldra, tillhörig, dam. — gjuta sig, skenet, nedgående sols, röd, färgglans.

2.

Näst, finnes, stad, Sverige, intaga, ett så utmärkt rum, dess historia,

as Calmar. They have wished to trace its age even from the emigration of the Longobards, and as early as the period of the battle of Bråvalla (949), it was a considerable place, which some would even make the scene of the great warlike drama there acted. — If these statements fall principally within the dominion of the legend, it is, however, only necessary to cast a look at its geographical position, and at the fertile neighbourhood, favoured with every natural advantage, in order to find that it must have been one of those places, which the inhabitants of the country would first choose as their settlement, and where they were first visited by strangers, or whence they travelled to visit other lands.

3.

At several Swedish gentlemen's seats one imagines a decided expression of melancholy. It seems as if they mourned a time, when their position was more brilliant than now, when feudal life in its most varied forms, moved there in spacious court-yards, when banners waved and plumes fluttered, when lances were broken and castles stormed. Now the gray walls stand, discomfited, eagerly engaged in overthrowing those

Kalmar. — Man har velat härleda, ålder, ända upp, Longobardernes utvandring, redan vid tiden, slag, betydande ort, till och med velat, skådeplats, krigisk, utspela. — uppgift, hemfalla inom, sagan, område, behöfver man, kasta, blick geografisk, belägenhet, fruktbar, af alla, naturförmån, gynna, nejd, finna, bland, ställe, invånare, välja, bostad, der, besöka, främling, hvarifrån, utgå, besöka, land.

3.

Hos åtskillig, herresäte, tro sig finna, bestämdt, uttryck, melankoli, — förefalle, sörja, tidevarf, ställning, lysande, feodal, lif, brokig, form, röra sig, borggård, banér, fladdra, plym, hvifta, lans, bryta, borg, storma. — grå, mur, vantrefnad, ifrigt sysselsatt, omkullkasta,

views, which just within these walls armed themselves and fought — views, which would from the past found rights upon the future, which argued that the merits of the fathers ought to be visited upon the children even to the third and fourth generation; but forgetting that, according to the words of Scripture, such an inheritance only takes place for their sins.

4.

After a walk of a few minutes, through inconsiderable streets, we find ourselves in a place, in the foreground of which an ancient temple catches the eye. This building is as simple as it is majestic. From its brow, which two thousand years have passed over with reverence, is still reflected the same calm, with which it has seen triumphal arches and thrones, empires, and democracies fall, and their remains scattered like a child's playthings. It was formerly the dwelling of the gods, and is now that of the saints; it is now, as formerly, the sanctuary of piety and art. It is the Pantheon.

5.

A fine and clear winters-day, although so different in its nature from summer, possesses, nevertheless,

åsigtt, inom, väpna sig, strida, förflyten, skapa, rättighet, framtid, yrka, fader, förtjenst, vedergällas på, allt intill, led, förgäta, enligt, Skriften, arfsrätt, ega rum, missgerningar.

4.

Väg, några minuter, obetydlig, gata, befinna, på, plats, förgrund, åldrigt tempel, fångsla, blick. — byggnad, lika enkel, majestätisk. — panna, tvenne årtusenden, förbigå, vördnad, återspegla, lugn, hvarmed, se, triumfbåge, thron, kejsardöme, folkvälde, spillror, sprida, leksak, fordom, gud, boning, helgon, fromhet, konst, helgedom.

5.

Vacker, klar, vinterdag, olik till beskaffenhet, äga,

for an inhabitant of the north at least, a great delight. A foreigner perhaps finds it difficult to believe this, but it is so nevertheless. It is certainly true that the days are then short, that the sun raises his animating disc but very little above the horizon; that if it blow, the wind is cold and penetrating, that all vegetation has ceased, that all nature appears dead, dressed in a white shroud; but the air is clear, fresh, and enlivening, which makes the temper cheerful; all the lakes are frozen, all distances, on account of the easy and agreeable manner of crossing them in sledges, shortened. The trees are bestrewed with rime, and, lighted by the sun, glisten as if they were covered with diamonds; the stars shine with an indescribably beautiful magic light; man, protected against the cold by furs, not only defies the inconveniences of winter, but even enjoys being in the open air.

Winter in Sweden is the carnival of pleasure and society. The mind as well as the body, far from being depressed, is then more gay and elastic than in summer. All the roads are crowded with people and traffic. The little bells gingle as the sledges fly past each other, and on entering the dwellings, you are every where met by the comfortable, sparkling

inbyggare. behag. — utlänning, hafva svårt, sätta tro, härtill, dock. — väl, sant, kort, sol, höja, lifgifvande anlete, obetydligt, horisont, blåsa, blåst, kall, genomträngande, vegetation, upphöra, hela naturen, synes, liksom död, klädd, svepning, luft, frisk, uppmuntrande, gör sinnet gladt, sjö, tillfrysa, afstånd, i anseende till, lätt, beqväm, sätt, släda, öfverfara, förkorta. — Träd, öfverströ, rimfrost, belysa, tindra, fullsatte, diamant, stjerna, glänsa, obeskrifligen, magiskt sken, skyddad, köld, pelsverk, trotsa, besvärlighet, njuta, äfven, vistas, fri luft.

Nöjeas, sällskapslifvets carnival, sinnet, kropp, långt ifrån, nedtryckt, upprymdt, spänstig, sommaren. — väg. hvimla, af folk, transport. — bjellrorna klinga, släde, ila förbi, inkommen, bouing, mötes, öfverallt, treffig, sprakande,

fire. Far from being enveloped in a winter torpor, the north is at this time full of life and motion, and its inhabitants of courage and enjoyment.

6.

A foreigner, who intends to visit Sweden, ought to make a point of gaining a general view of the History of the Swedish People. After having come far into the country, in the midst of us, engaged with the arrangement of his tour, he has not time for this, and nevertheless much will appear in quite a different light, if he has before-hand some knowledge of the past destinies of the nation. The fundamental outlines of the present characteristic features and political position of the Swedish People go far back into heathen times.

A nation must, from the nature of things, bear the stamp of the character of the country it inhabits, and the climatic relations that country is subjected to. And as Sweden, so far as regards fertility and soil, is but poorly lotted and has a hard climate, the inhabitants of such a country, where merely to support life requires great exertion, must be of a serious and thoughtful disposition, and of hardy frame.

brasan. — insvept, vinterlik dvala, full, rörelse, mod, lefnadslust.

6.

Utlänning, erna, besöka, bör, nödvändigt, inhemta, allmän öfversigt, Svenska Folkets Historia. Sedan, kommit, långt, landet, midt ibland, upptagen, bestyr, resetur, ädertill, likväl, visa sig, under, dager, på förhand, äger kännedom, framfarna öden. — grunddragen, närvarande, karaktärsbeskaffenhet, politisk belägenhet, gå tillbaka, hedendomen.

Naturnödvändighet, stämpel, beskaffenhet, bebo, samt klimatiska förhållanden, underkastadt. — hvad vextlighet och jordmon beträffar, kargt utrustadt, äger, sträfft, inbyggarna, lifnärandet fordrar, ansträngning, till lynne, allvarlig, betänksam, fysik, härdade.

Thence undoubtedly arises that sound and calm power of reflection and dependence upon their own resources, which distinguishes the Swedes. They are not, as Geijer says, spoiled by a liberal nature, which gives much and requires nothing. Seen from a poetical point of view it is probable that the mild, elegiac spirit, with which the oldest popular ballads are penetrated, may arise from the surrounding nature, and the necessity of being enough a man for oneself.

When one, as a child, has repeatedly wandered alone through forest and heath, mountain and valley, by streams and lakes, it is necessary for one's own preservation, to notice every thing that occurs, and how many times does it not happen then, that the excited imagination fancies it sees something passing suddenly between the trees, and who could this be but the Lady of the forest? In the same manner one fancies one hears distant, sweet sounds, which are ascribed to Nixy. If the child goes out early in the morning, before the dew is gone, it looks in the grass for the rings of the Elves. The idea that we are constantly surrounded by and subjected to the influence of outer, powerful, unconstrainable natural powers, is instilled in our minds while children, and gains,

— härfläta, ostridigt, sund, reflexionsförmåga, tillit, krafter, utmärka. — gifmild, bortklema, gifva, fordra. — Sett, poetisk synpunkt, torde äfven, mild, elegisk, hvaraf, folkvisor, genomträngde, böra härledas, omgifvande, behof, vara sig sjelf nog.

När man, mångfaldiga gånger, vandra, öfver skog, mark, berg, dal, ström, vatten, nödga, sjelfbestånd, uppmärksam, förekomma, hända, spänna inbillningen, tycker sig, varseblifva, skynta, mellan, väl annat, än Skogsfrun. — På sätt, tycker man sig, höra, aflägsna, ljufva toner, tillskrifva, Necken. — Går barnet, bittida om morgonen, dag, försvinna, leta, i gräs, Älfvornas ringlar. — Begreppet, oupphörligt, omgifne, underkastade, inflytande, yttre, mächtig, obetvinglig, naturkraft, ingjuta, sinne, vinna.

as we grow older, new strength from the consoling truths of religion, speaking of a Providence, always watching over us, so that the foundation for the acknowledged religious disposition of the Swedish peasantry, ought not to be ascribed to political institutions alone, but in a great degree to the peculiarities of the nature that surrounds us.

7.

Stockholm is quite a different town at different hours of the day. At noon the streets are crowded with well dressed people, who seem to have nothing to do but look at each other; and some hours before, at about ten o'clock, you see almost only placemen and men of business hurrying along in such haste, that they have no time at all to look at each other. Early in the morning, travellers stream down to the steamers in great crowds, and people who, for the recovery of their health, go one by one to the gymnastics, the bath, or the wells. A little later, or about eight o'clock is the kitchen hour. Good house-wives, thrifty girls, penurious masters, and busy servant-maids, go then around and make their purchases for the day. — At this time I one morning directed my

vid tilltagande ålder, styrka, tröstande, sanning, Försyn, vaka, grund, allmogē. erkändt religiösa sinnesstämning, synes, böra tillskrifvas, institutioner, betydlig mon, den oss omgifvande, beskaffenhet.

7.

Helt olika stad, timme på, middagstid, hvimla, gata, välklädt folk, tyckes, något, göra, hvarandra, förut, klockan omkring tio, man, endast embetsmän, uti affärer, skynda sin väg fram, så brådtom, alls icke, tid. — Bittida på morgon, strömma resande, ångbåt, stor, flock, sköta sin helsa, gymnastik, bad, brunnsinrättning. — Något sednare, kökets. — Redbar fru, tarflig flicka, snål husfader, beskäftig piga, omkring, göra sina uppköp. — Vid, ställa.

steps towards Munkbron, (a fruit market) in order, with the taste of some juicy apples, to transfer, at least my palate, to the regretted country. I succeeded in this, after a couple of the fruit-sellers, who had no apples, had in vain spent their eloquence on me in trying to prove, as well from a constitutional as economical point of view, the superiority of pears.

8.

In that circle of rocks and islands, which the maternal nature has raised like a wall of protection around her beloved Sea, rises, like a high altar with a garland of leafy forest at its foot, "The Leucas, or Leucadia of the North", the much sung Sotarskär. From the top, the Baltic opens, whose waves have so often been coloured with the blood of heroes, and whose shores have so often resounded with the Swedish cry of victory.

It was a beautiful summer evening. A knight and a lady ascended the height and sat sunk in calm delight at the mirrorlike stillness of the endless surface. On the lofty forehead of the tall knight, reposed a majestic gravity; but the mild look expressed

steg, Munkbron (en fruktmarknad), för att, saftig, äpple, förflytta, gom, på, saknade. — lyckas, sedan, par, månglerska, icke hade, förgäfvets, slösa, vältalighet, både, helsan, ekonomien, synpunkt, päron, företräde.

8.

Krets, klippa, ö, moderlig, bygga, skyddsmur, älskad, resa sig. likt, altare, krans, löfskog, vid fot. »Nordens Levkas» mångbesjunga. — höjd, mossbeklädd, öppna sig, oändlig. utsigt, Östersjön, vågor, ofta, färgad, hjeltars blod, strand, genljuda af Svenska segerrop.

Skön sommarafton. — riddare, dam, uppstiga, höjd, sitta, försänkt, stilla förtjusning. öfver, oändlig, ytans spegelklara lugn. — reslig, hög, panna, bodde, majestätiskt allvar; milda blicken, uttrycka

also a piety, such as is seen in paintings of noble knights of the middle ages. He had taken off his helmet, and the light hair shaded his cheeks, the manly hue of which had been tinged by a southern sun. The lady was also of a lofty stature, light complexion, and blue-eyed. In her face there beamed an expression of gentle submissive piety, which arose from the sweet consciousness of inward purity, fidelity, and strength.

9.

Snorting horses and tingling bells were heard one evening more early than usual in the streets of the capital, and at the gate of baron W's brilliantly lighted house, numerous equipages stopped the way, while a number of gentlemen in outside-boots, and servants with lanterns, elbowed their way along the narrow openings between.

The porter had already given up all hope of being able to shut the door between each new comer, and considered, through his little pane, the whole entering throng with an indifferent eye; his veto was for the evening suspended, for all the world knew that baron N's were at home.

tillika, fromhet, sådan, man ser, målning. ädel, medeltiden. — aftaga, hjälm, ljus, hår, skugga, kind, manlig, hy, målad, sydlig sol. — Afven, hög gestalt, ljuslett, blåögd. — ansigte, stråla, uttryck, stilla, undergifven fromhet, kom ifrån, ljuf, medvetandet, inre renhet, trohet, kraft.

9.

Frustande, häst, klingande bjellror, höra, afton, liflig, vanligt, hufvudstad, vid, port, rikt, eklärerade, stänga, talrik, ekipag, väg, under, massa, botifor, betjent, lantern, armbåga sig, trång mellanrum.

Portvakten, uppgifva, hopp, brinna, stänga, öppna, dörr, betrakta, fönsterruta, inträngande skaran, likgiltigt öga; veto, aftonen, suspenderadt, hela verlden, veta, taga emot.

The press in the lobby cannot be described. Ladies, who in vain sighed for so much room as to enable them to cast a look at their chaussure; old gentlemen, who in vain laboured to get at that peg, on which they were accustomed to hang their cloaks, and young ones, against whom the passage was blocked up by ladies to the large looking-glass which hung on the opposite wall; servants who had certainly found their mistresses' shawls, but groped in vain after the young lady's outside-shoes; and the domestics of the house, who should take in a waiter of ices that way; all these had a despair painted on their faces, which did not seem to bode well of the evening's pleasures; but it was as if some spell had lain in the very threshold, for as soon as the step was taken over that, all beamed with a cheerful smile.

10.

Skokloster. — This palace, of all the private dwellings in Sweden, perhaps, the one which most deserves the name, has this distinction, that it not only possesses an old and a new history; but also in its present state, through what it presents to the eye, is still more interesting, than through what memory has preserved concerning it.

Trängsel, tambur, låter ej beskrifva sig. — förgäfves. sucka efter. utrymme, kunde få, kasta blick, fotklädnad, spegel, vägg, midt emot, betjent, väl, funnit, hennes nåds shawl, trefva, fröken, lappskor, husets egna domestiker, skulle hafva, bricka med, glacer, förtviflan, målad, ansigte, tyckes båda godt för, nöje: liksom. trollmakt legat sjelfva. tröskeln, så snart, steg taget, stråla, gladt leende.

10.

Slott, enskildt, boning, måhända, förtjena, namn, utmärkelse, allenast, äga, äldre nyare, historia, utan, närvarande tillstånd, genom, öga, framställa, intressant, hvad, minnet, förvara.

The estate is situated in Upland, 6 Swedish miles from Stockholm, and belongs to the Brahe family. The former history of the place is preserved within it, not written on paper or parchment, but on less perishable materials. Within the parish, half a mile from the present palace, we find the ruins of an old castle, situated on a height near the lake, formerly a home for freebooters. They consist of a number of mossgrown stones, partly fallen down and scattered about, but of so colossal a size, that you are amazed at the human powers, which, with so little assistance from art as their time offered, could move and lift these immense masses. It is probable that the water formerly went nearly to this wall, and the situation was consequently well chosen, both as a harbour for the vessels that were returned home, and for a defence against possible attacks.

But the sinking wave retreated by degrees from the castle, at about the same period that barbarism and love of strife gave way before the mild spirit of christianity, and left room for more peaceful tendencies. Thus this castle fell to ruins, the mute witnesses of its former strength and purpose; not they alone, however, other equally mute witnesses speak of

Egendom, belägen, svensk, mil, tillhör för närvarande, Braheska familjen. — Ställets äldre, inom detsamma, skrifven, papper, pergament, förgänglig, ämne. — Inom, socken, en half, nuvarande, finnas, ruin, efter, gammal, fäste, höjd, vid sjön, fordom, hem, viking. — bestå, mängd, mossbelupen, sten, till en del, nedfallen, kringstridd, kolossal storlek, häpna öfver, människokraft, ringa, biträde, konst, erbjuda, röra, lyfta, ofantlig, massa, — Sannolikt, gå, nära, mur, belägenhet, sålunda, förträffligt vald, hamn, hemkomna, fartyg, till försvar, möjlig, anfall.

Sjunka, våg, vika, småningom, medan, fäste, ungefär, vid, tid, råhet, stridslustnad, kristendom, mild, anda, vika, lemna rum, fredlig böjelse. Så, falla, stum, vittnena, fordna styrka, bestämelse, andra, lika, förtälja,

those families that have dwelt here. It is they themselves, who have found a resting-place under that turf they trod, and of whom many a tomb, raised on the shores, now speaks. Old weapons have been here and there met with in the earth, fallen from the hands of the owners here conquered in battle.

11.

But I must tell you about *one* negro, whose story is nearly connected with the family on this plantation, and which they have related to me. It is a beautiful instance of the peculiar nobility of the negro character, when it attains its proper development. His name was Samedi (or Saturday) and was on S:t Domingo a servant to the parents of my host, when the renowned massacre there took place. He rescued from this, at the risk of his own life, his master's two sons — my host was one of them, — by carrying them at night from the town on his shoulders, through every danger, down to the harbour, where he had secured a little bark, in which he went with the two children to Charleston, in south Carolina. Here he put the two boys to school, and hired himself out to daily labour. Both he and the

slägt, bo. — finna, hviloplats, torfva, trampa, hvarom, mången, vid, strand, uppförd, grafhög, förmäla. — Man har, träffa, jord, falla, ägare, öfvervinna, strid.

11.

Tala om för, neger, historia, förbunden, familj, plantage, berättta. — Vackert exempel, negerkarakterens egna ädelhet, nå, rätt, utveckling. — namn, Lördag, tjenare, föräldrar, värd, namnkunnig, massacker, inträffa. — rädda, ur lifsfara, husbonde, som, i det han bar, nattetid, axlar, genom, fara, nåd, hamn, försäkra sig om, farkost, begifva sig, södra. — satte, i en skola, hyra ut, dagsarbete. — både,

boys had lost all during the dreadful night at San Domingo. He had only been able to save their lives. In Charleston he fed and clothed them and himself by his work. Every week he gave the boys three dollars each from his earnings. With this he continued till the boys had grown young men, and he — an old one.

My host went to sea, and made some property by his activity and good fortune.

After having purchased the plantation on Cuba and there married, he took old Saturday to him, provided for him now in his turn, and gave him three dollars every week as pocket money, in return for what he had received from him during his boyhood. Old Saturday lived long here happy and free from care, loved and respected by all. He died two years ago at a very great age. He was an upright christian and very pious; a good christian in all respects.

förlora, ohygglig, natt, på. — hade kunnat rädda, lif. — föda, kläda, arbete. — vecka, gifva, hvar sina tre, af, arbetsförtjenst. — Härméd fortfor, blifvit, gammal.

Gick till sjös, förvärfva, förmögenhet, raskhet, lycka.

Sedan han köpt, gifta sig, taga till, försörja, ordning, handpenningar, gengäld, dem, få, under, gosseår. — lefva, länge, lycklig, sorgfri, älskad, aktad. — dö, för ett par, sedan, vid, hög. — uppriktig kristen, from, på, vis.

<i>Månaderne.</i>		The Months.	
<i>Januari.</i>	January.	<i>Juli.</i>	July.
<i>Februari.</i>	February.	<i>Augusti.</i>	August.
<i>Mars.</i>	March.	<i>September.</i>	September.
<i>April.</i>	April.	<i>October.</i>	October.
<i>Maj.</i>	May.	<i>November.</i>	November.
<i>Juni.</i>	June.	<i>December.</i>	December.

<i>Dagarne i veckan.</i>		The Days of the Week.	
<i>Söndag.</i>	Sunday.	<i>Thorsdag</i>	Thursday.
<i>Måndag.</i>	Monday.	<i>Fredag.</i>	Friday.
<i>Tisdag.</i>	Tuesday.	<i>Lördag</i>	Saturday.
<i>Onsdag.</i>	Wednesday.		

<i>Fjorton dagar.</i>	A fortnight.	<i>Lång-fredag.</i>	Good-friday.
<i>En vecka.</i>	A week.	<i>Påsk.</i>	Easter.
<i>En dag.</i>	A day.	<i>Pingst.</i>	Whitsuntide.
<i>En timme.</i>	An hour.	<i>Jul.</i>	Christmas.
<i>En minut.</i>	A minute.	<i>Annandag-</i>	Boxing-day
<i>Morgon.</i>	Morning.	<i>jul.</i>	Christmas.
<i>Förmiddag.</i>	Forenoon.	<i>Vinter.</i>	Winter.
<i>Middag.</i>	Noon.	<i>Vår.</i>	Spring.
<i>Eftermiddag.</i>	Afternoon.	<i>Sommar.</i>	Summer.
<i>Afton, qväll.</i>	Evening.	<i>Höst.</i>	Autumn.
<i>Natt.</i>	Night.	<i>Solen.</i>	The sun.
<i>I går.</i>	Yesterday.	<i>Månen.</i>	The moon.
<i>I förr-går.</i>	The day be-	<i>Stjernorna.</i>	The stars.
	fore yesterday.	<i>Planeterna.</i>	The planets.
<i>I morgon.</i>	To-morrow.	<i>Nordlig, syd-</i>	North, south,
<i>I öfvermor-</i>	The day after	<i>lig. ostlig,</i>	east, west
<i>gon.</i>	to-morrow.	<i>vestlig vind.</i>	wind.
<i>Nyårsdag.</i>	New-years-day.	<i>En storm.</i>	A storm.
<i>Trettondag.</i>	Twelfth-day.	<i>En regnskur.</i>	A shower.

<i>Regn.</i>	Rain.	<i>Eld.</i>	Fire.
<i>Hagel.</i>	Hail.	<i>Vatten.</i>	Water.
<i>Snö.</i>	Snow.	<i>Hetta.</i>	Heat.
<i>Norrskén.</i>	The northern lights.	<i>Köld.</i>	Cold.
		<i>Frost.</i>	Frost.
<i>Regnbågen.</i>	The rainbow.	<i>Tö.</i>	Thaw.
<i>Blixt.</i>	Lightning.	<i>Ljus.</i>	Light.
<i>Åska.</i>	Thunder.	<i>Mörker.</i>	Darkness.

Samtal.

Dialogues. *)

God morgon, (a/ton), min herre.

Good morning, (evening), sir.

Talar herrn engelska, (svenska)? Mycket litet; men jag förstår när andra tala.

Do you speak English, (Swedish)? Very little; but I understand when others speak.

Huru länge tänker herrn vara i staden?

How long do you intend to be in the town?

Blott en eller ett par veckor.

Only a week or two.

Vädret är så vackert, det vore rådligt, att fara ut på landet snart.

The weather is so beautiful, it would be adviseable to go into the country soon.

Huru långt är det till G.?

How far is it to G.?

Halfannan svensk mil, omkring nio engelska mil.

A Swedish mile and a half, about nine English miles.

Hvar bor H:r B.?

Where does M:r B. live?

*) For more Exercises of this kind, examples for the use of the particles, &c., &c. see: "May, Exercises for Conversation in English and Swedish, for the use of both nations." Fifth edition.

<i>Han bor vid Drottninggatan, huset N:o 11, två trappor upp.</i>	He lives at N:o 11, Drottninggatan, in the second floor.
<i>Kan herrn säga mig, hvar jag skall finna ett godt hotel?</i>	Can you tell me, where I shall find a good hotel?
<i>Kan man få äta der?</i>	Can one dine there?
<i>Huru dags kan herrn komma i morgon?</i>	At what time can you come to-morrow?
<i>Jag kan icke komma förr än klockan half sex.</i>	I cannot come before half past five.
<i>Var så god och skicka piggan (betjenten) till mig.</i>	Have the goodness to send the maid-servant (footman) to me.
<i>Visa mig till mitt rum.</i>	Show me to my room.
<i>Säg åt betjenten att han borstar mina kläder.</i>	Tell the servant to brush my clothes.
<i>Väck mig i morgon klockan half sju.</i>	Awake me to-morrow at half past six.
<i>Tag hit en karafin med friskt vatten, och ett rent glas.</i>	Bring me a decanter of fresh water, and a clean glass.

<i>Kan jag få köpa ett par handskar här?</i>	Can I buy a pair of gloves here?
<i>Låt mig få ett godt par.</i>	Let me have a good pair.
<i>Huru mycket kosta dessa?</i>	How much do these cost?
<i>Har herrn några näsdukar?</i>	Have you any pocket handkerchiefs?
<i>Dessa äro för stora, och denna är för liten.</i>	These are too large, and this is too little.

- Jag har förlorat min plånbok; har herrn några till salu?* I have lost my pocket-book; have you any for sale?
- Jag behöfver nya strumpor, skor och skjortor; kan herrn säga mig hvar jag kan få dem?* I want new stockings, shoes, and shirts, can you tell me where I can get them?
- Hvar bor skraddaren? Var så god och skicka efter honom.* Where does the tailor live? Have the goodness to send for him.
- Min rock behöfver lagas, och mina stöflor äfven.* My coat wants mending, and my boots also.
- Får jag besvära frun, att skicka mina smutsiga kläder till någon tvätterska.* May I trouble you, madam, to send my dirty clothes to some washerwoman.
-

- Hvad kan jag få till frukost, middag, aftenvard?* What can I have for breakfast, dinner, supper?
- Får jag litet kaffe, choklad eller thé.* Let me have a little coffee, chocolate, or tea.
- Gif mig grädden och sockret.* Give me the cream and the sugar.
- Mjölken är icke god.* The milk is not good.
- Skär mig en skifva bröd, och gif mig smöret.* Cut me a slice of bread, and give me the butter.
- Häll i en kopp kaffe åt mig.* Pour me out a cup of coffee.
- Detta är för starkt, för svagt.* This is too strong, too weak.
- Kan jag få litet lammkött med potatis och sås, samt mycket litet spenat.* Can I have a little lamb with potatoes and gravy, and very little spinage.

- Jag föredrager oxkött, kalfskött eller fläsk.* I prefer beef, veal, or pork.
- Detta villebråd är icke väl stekt.* This game is not well roasted.
- Jag tycker icke om kyckling.* I do not like chicken.
- Detta höns är icke tillräckligt kokadt.* This fowl is not sufficiently boiled.
- Slå i ett glas vin. port, madeira, sherry, eller champagne.* Pour out a glass of wine, port, madeira, sherry, or champagne.
- Gif mig en ren tallrik, och en knif och gaffel.* Give me a clean plate, and a knife and fork.
- Jag dricker i allmänhet vatten, ibland porter, öl eller svagdricka.* I generally drink water, sometimes porter, ale, or tablebeer.
- En brödkant med smör eller litet ost. är bra att sluta med.* A crust of bread with butter or a little cheese, is good to finish with.
- Kan jag få ett par löst, (hårdt), kokta ägg till quällen?* Can I have a couple of eggs, soft (hard) boiled for the evening?
- Tycker du om kallt kött?* Do you like cold meat?
- Glöm icke spenaten; jag behöfver också peppar, salt, muskott och kanel.* Do not forget the mustard; I need also pepper, salt, nutmeg, and cinnamon.
- Detta fat är kallt, låt värma det litet.* This dish is cold, warm it a little.
- Gif mig en korkskruf; jag behöfver ock ett rent vinglas.* Give me a cork-screw; I need also a clean wine-glass.
- Denna serviette är smut-sig, skaffa mig en ren.* This napkin is dirty, get me a clean one.

Ställ buteljen på detta bord. Place the bottle on this table.

- Huru dags går posten?* At what time does the post go?
- Hvar är posten? är den långt härifrån?* Where is the post-office? is it far from here?
- Kan jag få litet skrif-papper, penna och bläck?* Can I have a little writing-paper, pen, and ink.
- Jag har två bref att skrifva, innan jag kan gå ut.* I have two letters to write, before I can go out.
- Kan herrn låna mig litet lack, munlack, (rödt eller svart).* Can you lend me a little sealingwax, a wafer, (red or black).
- Gif mig en bättre pennknif, denna är så slö; och en blyerts-penna.* Give me a better penknife, this is so blunt; and a black-lead pencil.
- Jag har glömt mitt plump-papper; finns det sand här?* I have forgotten my blottingpaper; is there any sand here?
- Låna mig ett sigill och ett kuvert.* Lend me a seal and an envelope.
- Skicka detta bref på posten innan klockan half sex. Huru mycket skall det kosta?* Send this letter to the post before half past five o'clock. How much will it cost?
- Har du några pengar på dig? Vexla denna sedel åt mig.* Have you any money about you? Change this note for me.
- Skynda dig och kom tillbaka straxt.* Make haste and come back immediately.
- Kan herrn säga mig hvar* Can you tell me where I

*jag kan finna en god
tolk?*

can find a good inter-
preter?

*Låt honom komma till
mig tre quart på åtta
i qväll.*

Let him come to me at a
quarter to eight this
evening.

*Gå och köp en biljett för
ångbåten.*

Go and buy a ticket for
the steamer.

*Finns det någon god läka-
re i staden? Jag har
förkyllt mig.*

Is there any good physician
in the town? I have caught
cold.

*Jag har diarrhé, förstopp-
ning, kolik, bröstverk.*

I have diarrhea, costiveness,
colic, pain in my chest.

*I går hade jag svår huf-
vudvärk, men nu har jag
ondt i halsen, armarne
och benen.*

Yesterday I had a bad head-
ache, but now I have a
pain in my neck, arms,
and legs.

*Han kan icke bota tand-
värk eller örsprång.*

He cannot cure the tooth-
ache or ear-ache.

*Min vän har feber, skall
han låta öppna en åder?*

My friend has a fever, shall
he be bled?

*Skulle det vara bra för
mig att bada ibland?*

Would it be useful for
me to bathe sometimes?

*Ett kallt, (varmt), bad vore
nyttigast.*

A cold, (warm), bath were
most useful.

*Vi så skicka till apoteket
efter medikamentet.*

We must send to the apo-
thecary's for the medi-
cine.

*När skall jag taga dessa
piller och pulver?*

When shall I take these
pills and powders?

*Var så god och skaffa mig
en god sköterska.*

Have the goodness to get
me a good nurse.

Bullra icke så mycket, jag kan icke sofva. Do not make so much noise, I cannot sleep.

Kan jag få köpa några möbler här? Can I buy some furniture here?

Jag behöfver en säng, sex stolar, två bord, en byrå, en ländstol, alla af mahogny. I want one bedstead, six chairs, two tables, one bureau, one armchair, all of mahogany.

Detta skrif-bord och en liten soffa ville jag också hafva. This writing-table and a little sofa I should like also to have.

Kuddarne äro för mjuka, (hårda), har herrn några andra? The cushions are too soft (hard), have you any others?

Detta bolster är för mjukt, jag tycker mera omen madrass stoppad med tagel. This bed is too soft, I prefer a mattress stuffed with horsehair.

En stor och en liten spegel; den ena med förgylld, den andra med mörk ram. One large and one little lookingglass; the one with a gilt, the other with a dark frame.

Kan herrn göra mig ett par stöflor, skor, tofflor, tills om onsdag eller thorsdag? Can you make me a pair of boots, shoes, slippers, by next Wednesday or Thursday?

Dessa jag har på mig äro för korta, långa, trånga. These I have on are too short, long, tight.

Vill herrn taga mått af mig. Gör dem väl vida. Will you take my measure. Make them wide enough.

*Får jag pröfva mina stöf-
lor? De klämma mig öf-
ver tårna. Sulorna äro
nästan för tjocka, tunna.
Klackarne äro för höga,
låga.*

May I try my boots? They
pinch me over the toes.
The soles are almost too
thick, thin.
The heels are too high,
low.

*Skaffa mig litet rent vat-
ten i ett tvättfat, jag vill
tvätta mina händer.*

Get me a little clean water
in a washhand-basin, I
should like to wash my
hands.

*Tag hit min morgonrock,
och skicka efter hårfri-
sören; jag behöfver låta
klippa mig.*

Bring me my morning-gown,
and send for the hair
dresser; I must have my
hair cut.

*Jag skall låta bränna mig
i håret i dag; har herrn
tång med sig?*

I shall have my hair curled
to-day; have you the cur-
ling-tongs with you?

*Sakta. — Tången är för
het.*

Gently. — The tongs are
too hot.

*Hvar är min tandborste
och tandpulvret?*

Where is my tooth-brush
and the powder?

*Mina rakknifvar behöfva
dragas, kan herrn göra
det?*

My razors want setting,
can you do it?

Gif mig en knappnål.

Give me a pin.

*Hvilka äro de märkvär-
digaste ställen i staden?*

Which are the most remark-
able places in the town?

*Jag skulle vilja se kyrkor-
na och slottet, theaterhu-
set samt museum.*

I should like to see the
churches, palace, theatre,
and the museum.

*Finns det någon ex-
position för närvarande?
Var så god och visa
mig dit.*

*Var så god och visa mig
till jernvägsstationen.*

*Huru dags går första
tåget?*

*I hvilken bod kan jag få
köpa ett blyertsstift och
några penslar? Jag behöf-
ver också några färger.*

*Har herrn något kulört
papper till teckning?*

*Visa mig några gravyrer;
figurer, historiska stycken,
blomster-stycken, foglar,
djur, arkitektur.*

*Jag behöfver också en li-
neal, en cirkel, papp,
gummi, en liten fil och
en sax.*

*Finnes det några punkter
hvarifrån man har en
synnerligen god utsigt af
Stockholm?*

*Mosebacke erbjuder en gan-
ska skön anblick, men
den bästa är utan tvif-
vel från tornet på Rid-
darholmskyrkan. Pano-*

Is there any exhibition
at present? Be so good
as to show me the way
there.

Be so good as to direct
me to the railway station.

At what time does the first
train start?

In what shop can I buy
a pencil-case and some
hairpencils? I need also
some colours.

Have you any coloured
paper for drawing?

Show me some engravings;
figures, historical-pieces,
landscape-pieces, flower-
pieces, birds, animals,
architecture.

I want also a ruler, a pair
of compasses, pasteboard,
gum, a small file, and a
pair of scissors.

Are there any points from
which one has a particu-
larly good view of Stock-
holm?

Mosebacke affords a very
fine prospect, but the
best is, undoubtedly, from
the tower of Riddarholm's
church. The panorama

raman från denna punkt är troligen en ibland de vackraste i Europa.

Men det kan endast vara om sommaren; hvilka äro de mest pittoreska om vintern?

Ifrån hvilken del som helst utaf backarne på Djurgården, och äfven ifrån höjderna på söder. Men effekten af hela hamnen, då man går ifrån Skepps holmen till Gustaf Adolfs torg, är ovanligt skön. isynnerhet vid månsken.

Hvilka äro de förnämsta kungliga slott i grannskapet af Stockholm?

Rosendal är det närmaste; det är skönt beläget, men är ganska litet.

Kan man gå hela vägen?

Det är icke mera än en angenäm promenad för en temligen god fotgängare.

Huru långt är det till Haga?

Ett par engelska mil.

Finns det goda kommunikationsmedel?

from this spot is, probably, one among the finest in Europe.

But that can only be in the summer; which are the most picturesque in the winter?

From any part of the hills in the Djurgård, and also from the heights in the south part of the town. But the effect of the whole harbour, as one goes from Skeppsbron to Gustaf Adolf's torg, is exceedingly beautiful, especially by moonlight.

Which are the principal royal palaces in the neighbourhood of Stockholm?

Rosendal is the nearest; it is beautifully situated, but very small.

Can one walk the whole way?

It is not more than an agreeable walk for a tolerably good pedestrian.

Haw far is it to Haga?

A couple of English miles.

Are there good means of communication?

- Förträffliga; och parken är väl värd ett besök. Drifhusen och trädgårdarne äro väl skötta och temligen vidsträckta.* Excellent; and the park is well worth visiting. The hot-houses and gardens are well kept and rather extensive.
- Vår kamrat talar om Ulricsdal; är det långt ifrån Stockholm?* Our companion speaks of Ulricsdal; is it far from Stockholm?
- Omkring tre engelska mil; färden med ångbåt är särdeles pittoresk.* About three English miles; the trip by steamer is especially picturesque.
- Hvad är bästa sättet att komma till Drottningholm?* What is the best means of getting to Drottningholm?
- Sjövägen. En ganska förtjusande seglats af omkring tre quarters timme ibland Mälarens surubeklädda öar.* By water. A very delightful passage among the fir-clad islets of the Mälare.
- Var det icke här, som prinsen och prinsessan af Wales blevo så kungligt emottagna?* Was it not here that the prince and princess of Wales were so royally entertained?
- Här kanske mer än vid något annat af lustslotten, det är genom dess läge och anordningen af det hela, bäst passande för detta ändamål.* Here, perhaps, more than at any other of the summer residences; it is, from its situation and the arrangements of the whole, best suited for that purpose.
- Besöket till dessa olika kungliga residenser, för-* The visit to these different royal residences, when

enadt med ett så hjertligt och verkligen kungligt emottagande, måste hafva gjort ett varaktigt intryck på det furstliga paret.

Med deras odlade smak, och då detta var deras första utflykt af detta slag sedan deras förmäling, så skall det väl hafva erbjudit ämne till månget angenämt minne.

Man talar om flera små äfventyr, isynnerhet under jagtvandringarne, hvilka visa, att så väl värd som gäst var en Nimrod.

Det finnes ett annat slott, som kallas Gripsholm; huru långt är det från Stockholm?

Båtarne taga vanligen omkring tre timmar.

Hvad är Gripsholm märkvärdigt för?

Ur historisk synpunkt, för Erik den fjortondes och Johan den tredjes fängelser.

Finns det icke tafvelgallerier der?

united with so hearty and truly royal a reception, must have made a lasting impression on the princely couple.

With their cultivated tastes, and this being the first excursion of the kind since their marriage, it must have afforded matter for many an agreeable remembrance.

They speak of several little adventures during the hunting parties especially, which show that as well host as guest was a Nimrod.

There is another palace called Gripsholm; how far is that from Stockholm?

The boats generally take about three hours.

What is Gripsholm remarkable for?

In an historical point of view, for the prisons of Eric the fourteenth and Johan the third.

Are there not picture galleries there?

- Jo, och flera rätt märk-
värdiga saker.*
- Känner herrn till en adels-
mans egendom, icke myc-
ket långt ifrån hufvud-
staden, som är märkvär-
dig för dess antiqviteter?*
- Herrn menar väl Skoklo-
ster; det tillhör grefvin-
nan Brahe, hvilken god-
hetsfullt tillåter att rum-
men visas för sådana re-
sande som önska se dem.*
- Jag ser på kartan ett
ställe, icke långt ifrån
Sko, som kallas Rosers-
berg, är det på något sätt
märkvärdigt?*
- Det är aflidna enkedrott-
ning Desiderias sommar-
boning, och har några
goda taylor och en rust-
kammare.*
- Har icke prinsessan Eu-
genie byggt en sommar-
villa någonstädes.*
- Jo, på ön Gottland; det
kallas Fridhem.*
- Hvarföre valde prinsessan
ett så aflägsset ställe?*
- Valet gjordes af hennes
höghets läkare, hvilka*
- Yes, and several very re-
markable things.
- Do you know of a noble-
man's mansion, not very
far from the capital, that
is remarkable for its an-
tiquities?
- You certainly mean Sko-
kloster; it belongs to the
countess Brahe, who
kindly allows the rooms
to be shown to any travel-
lers that wish to see them.
- I see on the map a place,
not very far from Sko,
called Rosersberg, is that
remarkable for any thing?
- It is the summer-residence
of the late queen dowager
Desideria, and contains
some good pictures and
an armory.
- Has not the princess Eu-
genie built a summer-villa
somewhere?
- Yes, on the isle of Goth-
land; it is called Fridhem.
- Why did the princess
choose such a distant
spot?
- The choice was made by
her royal highness' me-

trodde att luften och stillheten der skulle bidra till återvinnande af prinsessans helsa efter en lång och svår sjukdom?

Har det motsvarat deras förväntningar?

Gottlands luft kunde icke annat än bidra till sådana patienters återställande.

Är prinsessan der hvar sommar?

Hon är det. och har icke något skäl att ångra valet.

Är Gottland på något sätt märkvärdigt?

Wisby, den förnämsta staden, var en af Hansestäderna, och har många vördnadsbjudande ruiner efter kyrkor, som besöktes fordom af handelsmän och andra ifrån alla delar af den då kända världen.

Är Wisby värd att besökas?

Alla, som känna ett intresse för Medeltidens hi-

dical-men, who considered that the air and stillness there were likely to contribute to the recovery of the princess' health, after a long and severe sickness.

Has it answered their expectations?

The air of Gothland could not but conduce to the recovery of such patients.

Is the princess there every summer?

She is, and has no reason to repent the choice.

Is Gothland in any way remarkable?

Wisby, the principal town, was one of the Hanse-towns, and has many venerable ruins of the churches that were, in former times, frequented by merchants and others from all parts of the then known world.

Is Wisby worth visiting?

All, who take an interest in the history of the

storia måste der finna Middle ages, must there
mycket som fäster deras meet with much to attract
uppmärksamhet. their attention.
Baden ära ganska goda. The baths are very good.

Swedish Money. (Svenskt Mynt).

A Riksdaler Riksmünt = about an English shilling, is divided into 100 öre.

In *Silver* there are pieces for 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ of a riksdaler riksmünt.

In *Gold*, the Dukat. = 8,5 riksdaler riksmünt.

In *Copper*, pieces = 5, 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ öre.

In *Paper*, notes for 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5 and 1 riksdaler riksmünt.

Swedish Measures and Weights.

Long Measures. (Längdmått).

- 1 Ref = 10 stänger = about 100 Eng. feet.
- 1 Stång = 10 fot = about 10 Eng. feet.
- 1 Fot = 12 verktum (10 decimaltum) = about 1 Eng. foot.
- 1 Tum = 10 linier = about 1 inch.
- 1 Linie = 10 gran = — $\frac{1}{10}$ —
- 1 Gran = 10 skrupel = about $\frac{1}{100}$ inch.
- 1 Mil = 6,000 famnar = 36,000 fot = about 36,000 feet.
- 1 Famn = 3 alnar = 6 fot = about 6 feet.
- 1 aln = 4 kvarter = 2 fot = — 2 —
- 1 Kvarter = 6 verktum = 5 decimaltum = about 6 inches.

Square Measure. (*Ytmått*).

- 1 Qvadratref = 100 qvadratstänger = about 10,000
sqr. feet.
- 1 Qvadratstång = 100 qvadratfot = about 100 sqr.
feet.
- 1 Qvadratfot = 100 qvadrattum = about 100 sqr.
inches.
- 1 Qvadrattum = 100 qvadratlinier = about 100 sqr.
inches.
- 1 Qvadratmil = 129,600 qvadratref = about $6\frac{1}{2}$
sqr. miles.
- 1 Qvadratfamn = 9 qvadratalnar = 36 qvadratfot
= about 36 sqr. feet.
- 1 Qvadrataln = 4 qvadratfot = about 4 sqr. feet.
- 1 Tunmland = 32 kappland = 56 kannland = 14,000
qvadratalnar = 560 qvadratstänger = about an
acre.
- 1 Kappland = $437\frac{1}{2}$ qvadratalnar = 1,750 qvadrat-
fot = about 1,750 sqr. feet.
- 1 Kannland = 250 qvadratalnar = 10 qvadratstänger
= about 1,000 sqr. feet.

Cubic Measure. (*Rydmått*).

- 1 Kubikfot = 10 kannor = 1,000 kubiktum =
about 1,000 cubic inches.
- 1 Kanna = 100 kubiktum = about 100 cubic inches.
- 1 Kubiktum = 1,000 kubiklinier = about 1 cubic
inch.
- 1 Kubikfamn = 27 kubikalnar = 217 kubikfot =
about 216 cubic feet.
- 1 Kubikaln = 8 kubikfot = about 8 cubic feet.
- 1 Tunna löst mål (stricken measure) = 2 spann löst
mål = 32 kappar löst mål = 56 kannor.

- 1 Spann löst mål = 4 fjerdingar löst mål = 16 kappar löst mål = 28 kannor.
- 1 Fjerding löst mål = 4 kappar löst mål = 7 kannor.
- 1 Kappe löst mål = $1\frac{3}{4}$ kanna = 175 kubiktum.
- 1 Tunna (rågad) fast mål (heaped) af hvete, råg, korn, hafra, ärter = 36 kappar löst mål = 63 kannor.
- 1 Kappe (rågad) fast mål (heaped) af dito, dito $1\frac{3}{8}$ kanna = $196\frac{7}{8}$ kubiktum.
- 1 Tunna (rågad) fast mål (heaped) af salt och bränd kalk = 34 kappar löst mål = $59\frac{1}{2}$ kannor.
- 1 Tunna (rågad) fast mål (heaped) af malt = 38 kappar löst mål = $66\frac{1}{2}$ kannor.
- 1 Tunna för våta varor = 4 fjerdingar = 48 kannor.
- 1 Foder = 2 pipor = 360 kannor.
- 1 Pipa = 2 oxhufvud = 180 kannor.
- 1 Oxhufvud = 90 kannor.
- 1 Åm eller fat = 4 ankare = 60 kannor.
- 1 Ankare = 15 kannor.
- 1 Kanna = 2 stop = 8 kvarter = 100 kubiktum.
- 1 Stop = 4 kvarter = 50 kubiktum.
- 1 Kvarter = 4 jumfrur = $12\frac{1}{2}$ kubiktum.
- 1 Jumfru = $\frac{3}{2}$ kanna = $3\frac{1}{8}$ kubiktum.
- 1 Famn ved (wood) = 8 fot lång, 6 fot hög samt hvarje träd $2\frac{1}{2}$ fot långt.
- 1 Höparm är $9\frac{1}{2}$ fot lång, $9\frac{1}{2}$ fot bred och $7\frac{1}{2}$ fot hög.

Weights. (*Vigt*).

- 1 Nyläst = 100 centner = about 100 Cent.
- 1 Centner = 100 skålpund = about 100 ℔.
- 1 Skålpund = 100 ort = about 1 ℔.
- 1 Ort = 100 korn = about $\frac{1}{100}$ ℔.

Avoirdupois. (*Viktualievigt*).

- 1 Skeppund = 20 lispund = 400 skålpund = about 400 \mathcal{L} .
- 1 Lispund = 20 skålpund = about 20 \mathcal{L} .
- 1 Skålpund = 32 lod = 100 ort = about 1 \mathcal{L} .
- 1 Lod = 4 quintin = $312\frac{1}{2}$ korn = about $\frac{1}{18}$ \mathcal{L} .
- 1 Quintin = $69\frac{1}{8}$ ass = $78\frac{1}{8}$ korn = about $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
- 1 Ass = $1\frac{72}{53}$ korn = about $\frac{1}{88\frac{1}{47}}$ \mathcal{L} .

Staple-town. (*Stapelstads- eller Utskeppningsvigt*).

- 1 Skeppund = 20 lispund stapelstadsvigt = 320 skålpund = about 320 \mathcal{L} .
- 1 Lispund = 20 mark stapelstadsvigt = 16 skålpund = about 16 \mathcal{G} .
- 1 Mark = $\frac{4}{3}$ skålpund = 80 ort = about 1 \mathcal{G} .

Towns without the right of staple. (*Uppstadsvigt*).

- 1 Skeppund oberäknadt slitningsmån (= 20 lispund = 336 skålpund = 3 centner 36 skålpund.
- 1 Skeppund inberäknadt slitningsmån = $336\frac{2}{3}$ skålpund = 3 centner, 36 \mathcal{G} 80 ort.
- 1 Lispund oberäknadt slitningsmån (= 20 mark) = $16\frac{4}{3}$ skålpund = 16 \mathcal{G} 80 ort.
- 1 Lispund inberäknadt slitningsmån = $16\frac{2}{3}$ skålpund = 16 \mathcal{G} 84 ort.
- 1 Mark oberäknadt slitningsmån = 84 ort.
- 1 Mark inberäknadt slitningsmån = $84\frac{1}{3}$ ort = 81 ort 25 korn.

At Mines. (*Bergsvigt*).

- 1 Skeppund oberäknadt slitningsmån (= 20 lispund) = 352 skålpund = 3 centner 52 \mathcal{G} .
- 1 Skeppund inberäknadt slitningsmån = $353\frac{2}{3}$ skålpund = 3 centner 53 \mathcal{G} 60 ort.

- 1 Lispund oberäknadt slitningsmån (= 20 marker)
= $17\frac{3}{5}$ skålpund = 17 ℥ 60 ort.
- 1 Lispund inberäknadt slitningsmån = $17\frac{17}{25}$ skålpund
= 17 ℥ 68 ort.
- 1 Mark oberäknadt slitningsmån = $\frac{22}{5}$ skålpund =
88 ort.
- 1 Mark inberäknadt slitningsmån = $88\frac{2}{5}$ ort = 88
ort 40 korn.

Weight for Cast-iron. (*Tackjernsvigt*).

- 1 Skeppund oberäknadt slitningsmån (= 20 lispund)
= $457\frac{3}{5}$ skålpund = 4 centner 57 ℥ 60 ort.
- 1 Skeppund inberäknadt slitningsmån = $459\frac{17}{25}$ skål-
pund = 4 centner 59 ℥ 68 ort.
- 1 Lispund oberäknadt slitningskostnad (= 20 marker)
 $22\frac{22}{5}$ skålpund = 22 skålpund 88 ort.
- 1 Lispund inberäknadt slitningsmån = $22\frac{123}{25}$ skål-
pund = 22 skålpund 98 ort 40 korn.
- 1 Mark oberäknadt slitningsmån = $1\frac{18}{25}$ skålpund =
1 skålpund 14 ort 40 korn.
- 1 Mark inberäknadt slitningsmån = 1 skålpund 14
ort 92 korn.

Apothecary's Weight. (*Medecinalvigt*).

- 1 Libra = 12 uns = 7,416 ass = 83 ort $84\frac{317}{333}$ korn.
- 1 Uns = 8 drakmer = 6 ort $98\frac{256}{33}$ korn.
- 1 Drakma = 3 skrupel = $87\frac{581}{2212}$ korn.
- 1 Skrupel = 20 gran = $29\frac{227}{212}$ korn.
- 1 Gran = $1\frac{4035}{8848}$ korn.

By the Piece. (*Stycketal*).

- 1 Wal (fisk) = 20 kast = 80 stycken.
- 1 Kast 4 stycken.
- 1 Timmer (skinn) = 4 decker = 40 stycken.

- 1 Decker = 10 stycken.
 1 Skock (kål) = 60 stycken.
 1 Gross (knappar m. m.) = 12 dussin = 144 stycken.
 1 Dussin = 12 stycken.
 1 Tjog = 20 stycken.
 1 Tolft (bräder) = 12 stycken.
 1 Storhundra = 120 stycken.
 1 Bal papper = 10 ris.
 1 Ris = 20 böcker.
 1 Bok skrifpapper = 24 ark.
 1 Bok tryckpapper = 25 ark.

Anm. 1 Svensk skeppsläst = 18 Skeppund
 jernvigt = 288 lispund viktualievigt = 5,760 skål-
 pund.

- 1 stig kol = 12 tunnor = 67 kubikfot 2 kannor.
 1 Storstig = 18 — = 100 — 8 —

PART. V.

Extracts in Prose and Verse.

CARL VON LINNÉ.

Linné föddes i Stenbrohult, en socken i Småland, just i vackraste våren, emellan löfspricknings- och blomster-månaderna, som han sjelf yttrar sig med den naiva glädje, som han alltid njöt af naturen. Hans far, som var komminister, älskade blomstren, och egde om dem en kännedom, sådan en landtprest

utan bibliotek och botaniska hjelpredor kunde förskaffa sig. Han hade anlagt en trädgård vid sitt boställe, och i densamma uppföddes den späda sonen. I gossens barnsliga sinne fästade sig förnämligast fadrens uppgifter om blomstren, och hans minne öfvade sig först på blommornas namn.

I skolan utvecklade han ringa håg och anlag för den tidens förnämsta studier, latinet och de theologiska vetenskaperna. Lektorerna vid Wexiö gymnasium ville till och med öfvertala hans far att sätta gossen, såsom oduglig till studier, i skräddarläran. Men fysikus lektorn, doktor Rothman, afstyrkte det och tog gossen till sig, samt gaf honom särskild undervisning i fysiken, en vetenskap, som öfverensstämde med lärjungens håg och lynne, och hvilken han derföre lätt och ifrigt fattade. Redan nu hade han samlat sig ett herbarium.

Han affärdades från gymnasium till Lunds akademi med ett föga hoppgivande betyg. I strid med behofven, utan andra tillgångar än driften af den anda, som drog honom framåt på det forskningens fält, dit hans själ beständigt längtat, utvecklade han sig dock till medvetande af sin egen förmåga. I den lärde Stobæi hus begagnade han, först i hemlighet, sedan med professors tillåtelse, hans bibliotek, och förvärfvade sålunda kunskap om botanikens och i allmänhet naturforskningens dåvarande ståndpunkt.

Han hade nu utsigt att blifva läkare. Men vid ett besök i hembygden gjorde hans fordna lärare Rothman honom *) uppmärksam på Upsalas vetenskapliga företräde, der den berömde Rudbeck lärde botaniken. Med ett obetydligt understöd af sin fader

*) Att göra uppmärksam *to direct the attention.*

begaf han sig dit. Snart befann han sig der i stort behof, då händelsevis doktor Olof Celsius träffade honom i botaniska trädgården *), blef uppmärksam på hans nit och kunskaper, samt tog honom i sitt hus och understödde honom.

Redan som student erhöll Linné uppdrag att hålla föreläsningar i botaniken, i stället för den ålderstigne Rudbeck. Hans idéer begynte väcka uppmärksamhet, och med något offentligt understöd, fick han tillfälle göra en botanisk resa till Lappland. Han gjorde derefter en resa till Dalarne. Den utmärkte läkaren doktor Rosén såg med afundsamt öga Linnés snille och förmåga, och motarbetade honom, så att utsigterna stängdes för honom vid akademien. Men på Dalaresan togo Linnés omständigheter en ny vändning. I Fahlun lärde han känna **) en rik stadsläkare, doktor Johan Moræus. Linné blef förlofvad med hans äldsta dotter, och erhöil af honom ett understöd af hundra dukater. Med detta reste han till Holland, der han i de Holländske lärde fann gynnare och vänner, som icke blott värderade hans snille och kunskaper, utan äfven hans person, och på alla upptänkliga sätt sökte att qvarhålla honom i detta land.

Men sedan han här utgifvit sina förnämsta arbeten och uppträdt såsom verdens störste botaniker med sitt *Systema naturæ* återvände han, trogen sin kärlek till fäderneslandet. I början voro hans utsigter i Stockholm föga lofvande, men snart lyckades han såsom läkare vinna kunder, och blef af riksrådet Carl Gustaf Tessin framdragen till ständernas upp-

*) Blef uppmärksam på, *noticed*.

**) Att lära känna *to become acquainted*.

af sin ungdom i stora världen. Han kallades derifrån och ifrån glänsande utsigter, genom förlusten af sina föräldrars förmögenhet, och, såsom jag tror, genom följderna af en olycklig kärlek. Han skref till en af sina ungdomsvänner och anbefallte mig till det bästa. Den högt uppsatte mannens svar blef mig visadt. Det innehöll, att man gjort sig underrättad om mig på annat håll. Denna forskning vid universitetet hade ej utfallit till min fördel. Jag vore en yngling utan stadga.

Det var min första erfarenhet af hvad namn och rykte ville säga. Jag tyckte mig utpekad för hela världen. Mitt hela väsende kom i uppror för att afskudda den oförtänkta namnkunnighet genom förvärfvandet af en bättre. Så grep jag till pennan, och skref *Äreminnet öfver Sten Sture den äldre*, till täfling i Svenska Akademien år 1803.

Rädd och med största hemlighet gick jag till verket. Jag visste ej ens, *) då tanken uppstod, hvilket prisämne var utsatt för året. Det skulle stå i Post- och Inrikes-Tidningarna, hvilka, efter att hafva gjort sin rund i socknen, stannade i prestgården. En augusti-afton vandrade jag med mitt bekymmer åstad dit, och begärde under någon förevändning af komministern att få se hvad som kunde vara öfrigt af tidningarne för året. Han drog fram en gammal bordslåda, der bland ostkanter och brödbitar en bundt mer och mindre fullständiga numror var instucken, lyckligtvis ibland dem den jag sökte. På vägen hem erfor jag först hvad det vill säga att gå hafvande med ett vittert foster. Tidningsbladet blef mig ordentligen

*) Jag visste ej ens, *I did not even know.*

tungt i fickan. Mina tankar voro alla likasom på flygt. Mig tycktes *) jag sökte dem, medan fötterna under en sent på qvällen fortsatt vandring stötte mot stock och sten. Jag kunde ej sofva.

Följande dagen slog jag upp **) och läste under ångest och suckan, i Dalins Svenska Historia, som (defekt) fanns i huset, hvad som rörde min hjelte. Det var alla mina källor. Jag vet mig aldrig hafva läst någonting så hårdsmält, och likväl skulle deraf utdragas den aldrafina saften af en doftande välta- lighet. Det var ett arbete! Lycka att den gamle Riksföreståndaren ej kändt det ännu i sin graf!

Sedan man någorlunda kommit till rätta med ***) ämnet, var en ej ringa svårighet att få det på papperet. Min far var en sträng hushållare med sådant. — Jag gömde det papper, jag erhöll, i ett gammalt tomt väggursfederal; dit också Sten Stures Äreminne, allt som det skrefs, ark efter ark, nedsteg.

Att bibehålla hemligheten var ej lätt i ett hus, der alle voro vane att veta om hvarandras göromål. Likväl lyckades det mig utan förtrogen; och en vacker afton sänkte jag med darrande hand och klappande hjerta, mitt arbete, renskrifvet och häftadt, omslaget och försegladt, för sista gången i den dunkla gömma, hvarur det med nästa morgonrodnad skulle afgå per posto till parnassens höjder.

Det kunde hemma ej inskrivas i postboken utan att väcka uppmärksamhet. Jag bemäktigade mig der- före, sedan postgumman om qvällen bortgått, hemli- gen nyckeln till postväskan, rodde ensam tidigt föl-

*) Mig tycktes *it seemed to me that*.

***) Slog jag upp *I looked for*.

****) Kommit till rätta med *had overcome the difficulties of*.

jande morgon öfver Klara elf till nästa postgård, och fick sålunda mitt paket inskrifvet och afsändt.

Hösten tillbragte jag hemma. — I början af December månad såg mina ögon en uppmaning i tidningarna till författaren af Äreminnet öfver Sten Sture den äldre med valspråket: *Non civium ardor prava jubentium &c.* att *) gifva sig hos Svenska Akademiens sekreterare tillkänna. Min syster frågade mig hvarföre jag blef så röd i ansigtet af avisorna.

Obekant med de akademiska formerna visste jag knappt om denna uppmaning betydde godt eller ondt. Emellan bäfvan och hopp besvarade jag den. Följande postdag underrättade mig ett bref ifrån Herr Landshöfdingen Rosenstein, i uttryck, hvilkas upprigtighet och värma hela hans uppförande emot mig sedermera besannade, att Svenska Akademien tilldelat mig sitt stora pris.

Jag störtade med det öppna brefvet i hand in i mina föräldrars rum. Deras öfverraskning var stor och i början stum. Min goda mor slöt mig till sitt hjerta, mina syskon omfamnade mig. Alla husets vänner jubilerade. Om min åldrige vän och välgörare berättade man mig att han vid mottagande af underrättelsen tidigt en morgon, genast gick in till sina bröder (gamla ogifta officerare, såsom han sjelf), satte en stol uppå bordet, sig sjelf på stolen och med hög röst förkunnade min ära.

Min far mins jag aldrig ha smekat mig. Vårt förhållande till honom, ehuru kärleksfullt, var dock alltför genomträngdt af den djupaste vördnad för att vara förtroligt. *Denna* dag, då vi en gång tillfälligt-

*) gifva tillkänna *to make known.*

vis möttes, sträckte han ut sin hand och tryckte den emot mitt bröst. Af alla kärleksbetygelser, liksom alla belöningar, har ingen så rört mig. — Och *) än i dag kan jag ej tänka derpå utan tårar.

DEN SÖRJANDE MODREN.

Ser ni, nära kyrkogårdens mur, denna qvinnoskepnad, sittande på en sten orörlig som denna? Vårdslöst falla lockar af grånade hår ned öfver hennes axlar, vinden leker med hennes sönderrifna kläder. Hon är gammal och stelnad, men ej blott af år. Gå ej kallt förbi — gif henne en skärf; länge skall hon ej besvära er Se hennes krycka hennes slocknande ögon, smärtan omkring den tysta munnen; hvarföre sitter hon der därför att hon ej kan vara annorstädes hon är, der hennes hjerta är, vid sina barns graf. Sorgen öfver dem har gjort hennes ögons och hennes förstånds ljus skumma. Hon märker ej, hur höstlöfven falla omkring henne, hon känner ej, då vårvindar smälta snön på grafven; men alla dagar går hon dit, och sommarens hetta och vinterns köld finner henne der lika stilla, lika känslolös. Ingen som känner henne, talar till henne, och hon talar till ingen. Hon har dock ett mål, hon väntar, hvad? döden! Under långa år har hon sett grafvar omkring sig öppnas, och i tyst och fredligt sköte emot taga jordens trötta vandrare, men ännu sitter hon en död bland de döda och väntar.

FREDRIKA BREMER.

*) än i dag *to this day*.

VIKINGEN.

Vikingen, med sinnet fullt af stora, modiga beslut, hade blott ett val sig föresatt: *) att segra eller dö. Beggedera förde till målet. Sin död betraktade han som vägen till evig ära och namnkunnighet, sitt lif som en kamp till vinnande af detta mål. Hela hans lefnad var en kedja af kämpebragder och äfventyr, han sökte faror och ansåg för en lust att bekämpa dem. Från ungdomen förtrogen med vattnets element, och tillbringande på hafvet sommarn af året och sommarn af sin lefnad, mottog hans själ intrycket af den stora bild af naturen, som der omgaf honom. Hans afsigter gingo ut på idel stora ting, hans hopp, hans begär voro omätliga som hafvets rymd, då, ombord på sitt härnadsskepp, han med sin blick mätte den vidsträckta bana, hafvet för honom öppnade och styrande i det fjerran, obekanta blå, han med Frithiof quad om sin färd:

Nu skall jag segla
 I kallaste stormen.
 Låta lätt undan
 Långskeppet gå.

Gungande på drakens rygg på svallande sjö, kände han sig glad och fri som flygande fågel. Träffade honom vidriga öden, så gick han dem med själsstorhet till mötes. I storm och nöd, i alla mötande vanskligheter, bibehöll han städse samma oförsagda sinne, för fall beredd som för medgång. Pröfvad i många skiften under beständiga färder till sjös **) och till lands, van att umgås med faror och äfventyr

*) Sig föresatt *offered him.*

**) Till sjös *by sea.*

och att trösta på sig sjelf, förvärfvade han derigenom en köld, en sinnesrådighet och en fyndighet, som ofta lyckligt räddade honom ur den brydsammaste ställning. Skeppsbrott i stället att nedslå hans mod, gaf honom mera erfarenhet. *) Midt ibland vågor och klippor på hafvet, midt ibland fiender och faror på landet, förlorade han aldrig förtroende till sig sjelf och sin skicklighet att reda sig. "Honom ofta miss-jemt varder händande, som vida far." — "Men i all våda och svårighet varder omsider alltid något att råda." — "Den endast, som vid allting rädder är, må intet råd gagna." — "Hug gifver halfva segern." Dessa och mångfaldiga andra af dylik art i våra forntidssagor förekommande tänkespråk äro sådana, som alla voro hentade ur erfarenhetens lefvande skola. Upphöjd öfver all fruktan och föraktande döden, fanns ingenting så djerft och äfventyrligt, som vikingen icke vågade. I arf och blod och genom gudalära voro hos honom inplantade de grundsatser, att verlden hörer tappra män till, att man hellre bör lefva därför att inlägga ära och beröm, än att komma till hög ålder, och att, af allt, det hederligaste var att lefva af vapen och dö i vapen.

Till kämpafärd mitt lif
I min ungdom vigdes.

— — — — —
Hårdt hjerta i bröstet
Mig i barnaår
Oden skänkte.

— — — — —
Ej tarfva kämpar
Döden att qvida.

*) Midt ibland *in the midst of*.

Den ena hjeltebedriften uppmanade till nya. I täfling med hvarandra sökte härnadernas heroer att i kämpadåd och i storheten af företag öfvergå den ene den andre. Det fordrades, för att vinna ryktbarhet och namn på en skådeplats, som hvimlade af hjeltar, att man borde göra underverk. Till hvilka jätteföretag, förvånande kämpabragder och underbara äfventyr detta måste leda, det framte vikingatågens historia och de minnen deraf, i synnerhet England, Frankrike, södra Italien och Ryska riket bevara. STRINNHOLM.

TILL SKOLUNGDOMEN.

I ären ännu för unga att fullt förstå vigten af det ändamål, hvarföre I här ären samlade: men så bören I dock inse, att det måste vara maktpåliggande och att det åsyftar allenast er egen fördel. Staten gör stora omkostnader derföre, edra föräldrar beröfva sig kanske ofta det nödvändiga, för att här underhålla er, edra lärare uppoffra sin dag för eder. Så stora bemödanden kunna ej åsyfta något obetydligt, och de göra det ej heller. Hvad de åsyfta, det är det högsta för er, det är ett lifs värde, det är er framtids lycka. Ert lifs värde: ty det är falskt, hvad kanske någon vill inbilla er, att det skulle finnas genare och säkrare medel till fortkomst och befordran i staten, än kunskaper och dygd. Tiden är väl ond: men likväl icke så ond, att ej duglighet och heder, hvar de finnas i någon utmärktare grad, öfverallt göra sig plats. Staten har i detta afseende ej att beklaga sig öfver något öfverflöd, vi behöfva ej ännu frukta vanpris på dessa varor. Men det beror af er sjelfva, huruvida i förvärfven dem, eller ej. Tillfället är öppnadt, läraren gör hvad han kan. Men den säd, som

faller på hälleberget, är förlorad; ett håglöst sinne gör all undervisning fafång. Skall afsigten vinnas, så måste vi fordra flit och uppmärksamhet å er sida. Försummen derföre icke er tid, ty den förlusten låter ej ersätta sig; arbeten, ty menniskan är född till arbete, och utan bemödande vinnes ingen framgång. Gåfvorna äro mångahanda, men den som med redligt bemödande utvecklar dem han fått, han har infriat sin förbindelse till fäderneslandet, till föräldrar, till lärare, till sig sjelf. Han är all ära värd och saknar ej heller sin lön i framtiden. Ansträngingen derföre edra krafter, grip den tiden i flykten, och släppen honom icke, innan han lärt er sin vishet. Utom det I gagen er sjelfva, så besinnen huru många I kunnen glädja med er sedighet, med er lydnad, med edra framsteg. I glädjen derigenom först och främst edra föräldrar, som ej har någon annan, någon varmare önskan än ert bästa, som genom er framgång anse sig belönte för all sin kärlek, all sin omsorg, alla sina bekymmer. I glädjen dernäst edra lärare, som äro er själs föräldrar, som ideligen arbeta för er, som I derföre ären skyldige vörndnad, hörsamhet och erkänsla. I glädjen släktingar och anförvandter. I glädjen det land som födt er; ty mannens ära återfaller på hans fosterbygd, liksom frukten faller åter på den jord, der trädet uppskjutit. I glädjen slutligen äfven mig, som ännu är er främmande, men som I framdeles skolen lära att känna. I hafven kanske hört, att jag älskar ungdomen, och det är också en sanning. Men det är endast den ungdom, som visar vörndnad för det heliga, kärlek för dygden, vörndnad för lärare, läraktighet, flit, arbetshåg. Låten mig framdeles finna er sådana. Då skall jag välsigna det ansvar, som annars

blir mig tungt; då skall jag glädjas, som en fader glädjes, när det går hans barn väl.

ESAIAS TEGNÉR.

UR ETT TAL TILL MINNE AF KONUNG GUSTAF III.

Kort efter Hertig Carls hemkomst från sin utländska färd företog kronprinsen i början af 1771 en dylik, åtföljd af sin yngste broder och sin fordne Guvernör, Riksrådet Grefve Scheffer. De begge grefvarne af Gottland och Öland *) hade uppgjort till sin reseplan, att tillbringa vintren i Galliens hufvudstad, sedermera med våren öfversegla till England, njuta sommaren under Italiens blida sol och med hösten hvila ut vid Rhens drufvokullar. Efter att i Danmark hafva besökt anförvandterna till Sophia Magdalena, i Holstein en bror till Adolf Fredrik, i Brunsvig en syster till Lovisa Ulrika, fortsatte de öfver Nederländerna vägen till Paris, der de i slutet af Februari inträffade. Sitt hopp i afseende på de tillernade politiska underhandlingarna med Franska kabinettet hade Gustaf till en stor del byggt på Frankrikes dåvarande Premier-Minister, Hertigen af Choiseul, men till sin ledsnad erhöll han redan i Zweibrücken tidning om denna ministers oförmodade fall, genom en af de många hofintriger, som kring den svage Ludvig XV spunno sina qvinliga trådar. För denna missräkning i den personliga vänskap, hvarmed han af Franska konunga-familjen blef omfattad, och i den beundrande uppmärksamhet, som hans sällsynta egenskaper, hans älskvärda umgänge, hans intagande snille tillvunno

*) Titlar antagna af prinsarna under resan.

honom öfverallt, Pariserboerna förvånades att bland nordens isar kunde växa en Furste, som i förfinad bildning ej *tog*, men *gaf* mönster: allt, hvad Paris egde utmärkt och lysande, täflade om hans ynnest, och i en af Franska Akademiens sessioner, som Gustaf bevistade, uppläste A. Alembert en dialog ur Elyséen, der han lät Drottning Christina och Descartes utöfva sitt smicker på den snillrika Grefven af Gottland. Hvilken sorglig bild af det menskliga lifvets ombytlighet framställer ej taflan af det då så lysande hofvet i Versailles! När, under de dagliga skådespelens glans, allas blickar riktades mot den kungliga loge, som tycktes innesluta lyckans högsta föremål, — hvilken inbillning var väl då nog mörk att ana ett så tragiskt slut bakom framtidens ouppdragna täckelse! Der satt, omgifven af det mest skimrande hof i Europa en åldrig konung, med halfsläckt lif: — åt hans sista dagar voro heta qval sparda. Der satt strålande af ungdom och prakt, det nyss förmälda tronföljarparet, Ludvig och Antoinette; — de sågo framför sig en thron, men ej bakom den schavotterna och bilan. Der syntes vid dess sida, de unga Prinsarna af Provence och Artois, i blomman af ett irrande lifs fridlösa utveckling; — och slutligen, der ses Gustaf, arfvingen till en krona i norden, beundrad, firad, lycklig, utan aning att nyss hans fader är i Sverige afliden, han sjelf i detta ögonblick konung, och att, såsom sådan han en gång skall falla ett blodigt offer för sitt folk, året innan hans vän, den sextonde Ludvig, med lika tänkesätt delar ett lika öde. Adolf Fredrik var död — och på Seinens strand helsades Gustaf för Sveriges konung.

C. W. BÖTTIGER.

UR SVENSKA FOLKETS HISTORIA.

Men konungen lade sjelf hand vid verket; och det är hans enskilda frikostighet som Upsala Universitet har att tacka för sitt bestånd. Genom gåfvobref af den 31 Augusti 1625 förärade Gustaf Adolf, af de nu i hans hand förenade Gustavianska arfvegodsen, trehundra femtio hemman till Upsala Akademi, med förklaring att som dessa hemman voro hans arf och egne, han förunnade dem åt Akademien till dess evärdliga, alltid blifvande egendom. Utom sin donation anslog Konungen till Universitetet kronotonden af flera socknar i Westmanland och Helsingland, gaf *) -præbende-pastorater åt Theologerna, samt ett bondehemman i lönetillökning åt hvar och en af de öfriga Professorerna; dessutom tre tusen tvåhundra femtio daler årligen till ett communitet för studenter, med serskildt anslag för inköp af inventarier, samt lön för styresman och betjening; vidare två tusen femhundra daler årligen till underhåll för Stipendiater, och hundra daler till årliga belöningar åt dessa; hvarjemte han skänkte Universitetet sitt eget Boktryckeri, stiftade dess Bibliothek genom föräring af sin egen boksamling, förordnade det en årlig inkomst, och lät bygga det (sedermera af Carl XI tillökta) hus, som ännu kallas Akademie Gustaviana. — Till Rikets Gymnasier är äfven Gustaf Adolf upphofsman; ty ehuru af ålder den inrättning fanns, att vid Domkyrkorna visse Lectorer hade underhåll af kyrkotonden, gjorde konungen deraf först ordentliga lärohus, med flere lärare och större inkom-

*) A parish the income of which is added to the appointment of academical teachers, &c.

ster. Det första gymnasium i Sverige inrättades i Westerås 1620 (tillökt 1623 och 1627): det andra i Strengnäs 1626: det tredje i Linköping 1628, och samma år erhöll Finland, som redan 1618 fått ett Gymnasium i Wiborg, ännu ett i Åbo.

Så blef denne store konung midt under kriget stiftare af Sverges undervisningsverk, och påminner derigenom, att äfven hans vapen fördes för den meniskliga odlingens heliga sak. Derföre offrade han på dess altare hvad andra skulle använt på vapen. Och i hvilken tid? Det finns intet högre och ädlare hopp, än det som Gustaf Adolf nedlagt om Sveriges framtid i dessa sina stiftelser. De blefvo ej mindre politiskt än vetenskapligt viktiga. Ty om Sverige från denna tid framgent så ofta sett män ur hyddan stiga genom kunskaper och förtjenst till rikets högsta världigheter, så är detta ock Gustaf Adolfs verk.

E. G. GEIJER.

UR "EN VÄNDRING I ROM".

Vi togo vägen uppför Tarpejiska klippan till Capitolium. Man har nu Forum med dess fornlämningar under sina fötter. Från tornet kan man urskilja de sju kullarnes belägenhet. Det panorama som omger åskådaren, är den rikaste forntidshäfd, alltid öppen, nästan alltid bestrålad af en molnfri himmel. Man skulle der dagligen, under ett år kunna tillbringa några intressanta timmar. På nedvägen går man förbi Marci Aurelii staty till häst, af förgylt brons, och de segertecken, som egnades åt Marius, efter hans seger öfver Chimbrerna och Teutonerna, samt stadnar ett ögonblick framför Michel Angelos hus.

Det är en liten envåningsbyggnad, med endast två fönster, nu bebodd af ett fattigt handtverkarfolk.

En smal gata förer till Forum Trajani. Af all dess fordna prakt har blott en enda lemning trotsat seklerna; men det är äfven den skönaste segerkolonn i världen. Basrelieferna, som utgöras af 2,500 figurer, tecknade af mästarehand, hafva varit en källa för Rafaëls och Giulia Romanos studier. I kolonnens fot förvarades fordom den gyllne urna, som gömde Trajani stoft, och på spetsen höjde sig segrarens kolossala bild, af förgylt brons. Nu synes der Aposteln Petrus, uppförd af Sixtus V.

Då man vill fortsätta sin vandring, öppna sig tvenne vägar: den ena till Mons Qvirinalis, som prydes af de kollossala hästarna, på hvilkas fotställning läsas namnen Phidias och Praxiteles (och hvilka, om de än ej härröra från dessa mästare, dock äro Grekiskt arbete af första ordningen), samt derifrån till Diocletiani Thermer och flera herrliga villor; den andra öfver Tibern, till Adriani ryktbare grafvård. Vi välja denna sednare och befinna oss snart på Roms hufvudgata, il Cerse, genom sin sträckning och palatsernas mängd måhända den skönaste i Europa. Vi hafva knappt hunnit den halfvägs, då vår uppmärksamhet ånyo fästades af en segerkolonn. Det är den, som Romerska folket lät uppresa åt Marcus Aurelius, efter hans seger öfver Marcomannerna. Den är mindre skön än Trajani, men *) i anseende till fotställningen högre. Den bar fordom verldsbeherrskarens bild af förgylt brons, och bär nu Aposteln Pauli, upprest af Sixtus V. Invid denna plats öppnar sig

*) I anseende till *as regards*.

en annan, som prydes af Augusti Sol-obelisk, hvilken kejsaren lät föra från Heliopolis och uppföra på Campus Martius samt helga åt solen (*soli donum dedit*, som orden uti inskriften lyda).

Efter en väg af några minuter, genom obetydliga gator, befinna vi oss på en plats, i hvars förgrund ett åldrigt tempel fångslar våra blickar. Denna byggnad är lika enkel som majestätisk. Från dess panna, hvilken tvenne årtusenden med vördnad förbigått, återspeglas ännu samma lugn, hvarmed den sett triumfbågar och throner, kejsaredömen och folkvälden falla och deras spillror spridas som leksaker för barn. Det var fordom alla Gudars boning och är nu alla helgons; det är nu, som fordom, fromhetens och konstens helgedom. Det är Pantheon.

Då man inträder i templet, känner man, att den ljusström, som flödar ned från kupolen, varit ämnad att bestråla Gudar, icke blott dödliga. Dessa må hafva varit hvilka som helst; deras anletsdrag bära dock spår af förgängelsen. När man uti inbillningen flyttar sig tillbaka till den tid, då Olympens bilder, framtrollade af den Grekiska mejseln, blickade ned från nicherna i denna sal, hvilka nu fyllas med grafvar och helgonaben, skyndar man åter ut att beundra de yttre lemningarna skonade af tiden.

B. v. BESKOW.

TORPARFAMILJERNA.

Det finnes ett drag i svenska nationallynnet, som sällan förnekar sig, det är allmogens känsla för en viss grad af komfort, prydlighet och snygghet. Det är endast vid de begge ändpunkterna, hos den rike bonden, som gör ett olyckligt försök att härma de

bättre stånden, och hos stat-torparen eller sådane jordtorpare, som digna under pålagor, man märker motsatsen.

Hos medelklassen af bönderna åter, der hvarken rikedom eller fattigdom bringat dem ur deras nationella ställning, är stugan, oaktadt all sin enkelhet, ett mönster af nätthet och prydlighet. Den hvitmenade spiseln med sin sopade häll, och som om sommaren klädes med friska löfruskor; det grofva, men dock rena golfvet; de simpla gardinerna, som hänga på fönsterkanterna och pryda hyllorna, och som bestå af så kallad "knöppling" eller "uppknytor," det vill säga ändan af linneväfvarne, hvars lösa trådknippor hopknytas till ett slags galler: allt förräder en strid mellan skönhetssinnet och de små tillgångarne, i hvilken det förra vinner.

Om man jemför sin inre belåtenhet, då man inträdt i ett praktrum, der siden, guld och sammet, der trymåer och kronor öfverallt glänsa, med den man känner, då man betraktar det inre af en svensk bondstuga, der ingen målning, intet guld döljer trädet, som skuradt och fint tyckes vinna genom sin ålder, ty det blir med hvarje år hvitare; om man då ser några blanka kopparkärl, några tenntallrikar, som skina som speglar, och husets med björk-kåda sammansatta porslin bredvid en hel rad lerfat med årtal i botten, stå kompagnivis på hyllan, lutar jemförelsen åt den lilla kojan, och man beklagar blott, att man ej kan stå riktigt rak för att ej stöta i takbjelkarne.

Dit man således helst träder, är i en så kallad rygg-åsstuga i det fattiga Småland, der, högt under tak, hafrekakorna hänga på sina stänger och der kanhända att en killing, barnens vän och lekkamrat, kom-

mer en till möte och luktar på handen för att få något, och bjuder sina hornspetsar till strid, när han finner sig bedragen. Men detta trefliga hem har endast sjelf-egaren, som bor på sin lilla hemmansdel, och den frie backstugusittaren, som är konung i sin koja, så liten hon är. Begge dessa ega sig sjelfve.

Deremot så snart vi inträda på herrgårds-gebiten, finna vi större eller mindre afvikelser från den ursprungliga karakteren. Det finnes till all lycka, många egendomsegare, som göra mycket, om icke allt, för sitt folks trefnad; men endast den omständigheten, att torparens ställning ej är säker, att han kan uppsägas, att hans kontrakt kan höjas, gör att han kommer i en annan, i en falsk ställning, som den fattiga sjelfegaren, eller den, som blott har lifstidsbesittning på en stuga, undviker. Det är nemligen en framtid, som felas hela denna befolkning; ty för att ega en framtid fordras säkerhet. Om torparen således samlar förmögenhet, sker detta icke derföre, att han sjelf, hans barn och barnbarn skola kvarblifva på samma torfva, utan på det att han må kunna flytta, om behofvet så påkallar.

Denna nomad-idé lyser igenom öfverallt i hans lefnadssätt och kastar någonting vårdslöst och otrefligt in i hans koja; han behandlar den, som den vore blott ett nattqvarter; ty det lönar ej mödan, att för några år blott göra sig besvär att putsa den och göra den pryddig. Och dock framlefver han hela sin tid i samma stuga; han blir ej uppsagd, hans kontrakt blir ej höjdt, men likväl har denna osäkerhet som ett Damocles-svärd beständigt hängt öfver hans hufvud,

och instinktlikt känner han, att han ej är säker, fastän han mycket sällan tänker derpå.

Onkel Adam

(D:r C. A. Wetterbergh)

UR "KYRKOFESTEN VID ALBANO".

Aftonen hade infunnit sig; naturen beredde sig till hvila och svalkade sina barn, som dock *) slätt icke ville följa hennes exempel. Den förestående kapplöpningens märkvärdighet spände alla sinnen. Midten af storgatan hölls af soldater, icke utan möda, ren och öppen från den påträngande mängden. Ändtligen kom det efterlängtade uppträdet: en knall-raket sprang i luften, och tre hästar, utan ryttare, men utstofferade med band, tofsar och fjädrar, lössläpptes af sina förare på det lilla fältet vid *S. Madonna della stella*. De rännde, allt hvad de förmådde, tvärs igenom staden till *Porta Romana*, som var vädjomålet; en blef omsider den först ankomne, och höga glädjeskri helsade den flåsande segraren. Skri af mindre glad beskaffenhet utstöttes dock snart af personer, som kort tillförene slagit vad med hvarandra om täflingens utgång; de som förlorat, förargade sig. Ännu högljudare grälade sins emellan de trenne hästarnes stalldrängar, som ledsagat dem ut till kampen; den segrande hästens blef beskylld af de tvenne andra, att han begagnat otillåtliga medel, till och med trolldom, för att skaffa sitt kreatur triumf. Några åskådare blandade sig i tvisten; vreden och förvirringen steg mer och mer; då lyckligtvis genom qvinnornas mel-

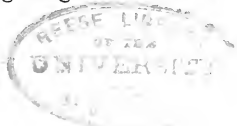
*) Slätt icke *by no means*.

lankomst friden i en blick återställes. Man kan ej visa större böjlighet och hörsamhet mot det vackra könet. Nära bredvid oss trätte tvenne karlar med alla tecken af den häftigaste förbittring; plötsligen kommo deras hustrur, fattade hvardera sin man i axeln, och skakade honom helt lindrigt ett par gånger af och till; männerna sågo sig om, igenkände sina makar, tystnade *) på stunden och **) skiljde sig åt, till utseendet fullkomligt sansade och lugna.

Festen var slutad, men glädjen fortfor. I alla osterior, — så heta krogarna här, — brunno gästvänliga ljus, och på smala bänkar, längsefter aflånga bord, drucko män och qvinnor af alla åldrar hvarandra tappert till, ur blänkande, alltid på nytt fyllda vinflaskor; spisande dervid sina enkla gunstlingsrätter, sallat, *prosciutto* och *salami*. De förnämre sutto på flätade stolar utanför stadens prydligaste caffehus, och slukade med hänryckning det ena isglaset efter det andra. Näppeligen behöfs det tillägg, att i hela den stora folkhopen allt tillgick anständigt och stilla. Italienaren är af naturen så måttlig, eller så lyckligen fysiskt danad och omgifven, att en drucken menniska i detta land skattas för en lika stor, som skändlig sällsamhet. Derföre äro ej här, liksom i Norden, skoj och slagsmål väsendtliga beståndsdelar af folklustbarheter. Med en vida mindre vårdad moralisk och religiös uppfostran, än *vår* allmoges, har den italienska en instinkt för hofsamhet, skick, skönhet, som i många stycken ersätter den. Vi, såsom Svenskar, måste i detta fall (liksom i flera) trösta oss med den utsigt, att småningom genom immerfort

*) På stunden *immediately*.

**) Skiljde sig åt *separated*.



kraftfullare och i det allmänna lefvernet verksamt ingripande grundsatser, lagar, sedliga, vetenskapliga, politiska och poetiska bemödanden, kunna eröfra oss en jemnvigt mot de håfvor, dem naturen så ymnigt slösat på Söderns innevånare, och hvilka de visserligen föga benyttja till framskridande i mensklig förädling. Men hvilka öden hädanefter denna naturs barn må undergå, synes, hvad deras religion angår, alternativet för alltid vara ställdt mellan *ingen*, eller en i viss måtto polytheistisk. De, som nu vilja reformera Italien, utan att bättre förstå sitt folk än någonting annat, hafva hunnit till förstnämnda ståndpunkten; men skola just därför aldrig kunna lyckas, eller åtminstone aldrig frambringa något bestående. *). Tills vidare dyrka dessa bygders harmlösa menniskor Christendomens Gud, men på *sitt* vis. De tro, att han gerna ser sina Heliga ihågkommas med festlig vördnad; de erkänna hans närvaro, men icke med djup tystnad och melancholisk värdighet, utan med jublande fröjd; de prisa honom, liksom foglarne under himmelen, med sång och lekar.

P. D. A. ATTERBOM.

Levnadsfättet i Sverige på Gustaf Wasas tid.

Larflighet och enkelhet i hvardagslag, utfökt prakt, ofta smaklös och löjlig, wid högtidliga tillfällen, sådant war tidens kännetecken. Många af våra beqwämligheter saknades. Fönsterglas war ännu högst sällsynt; i stället för de fordua skjutluckorna, användes fint gallerwerk, lärft eller pergament. Spiisar i stället för kakelugnar bibehöllo sig ännu öfver två hundra år. Mattor, hos de fattiga grofwa,

*) Tills vidare *for the present*.

hos de rika stickade med guld och silke, betäckte timmerväggarna. Kring desamma woro tjocka, wäggfasta bänkar, hos de förmögnare af ek. Framför dem stodo stora långa bord, lika tjocka. Ynga stolar, utan lösa bänkar och smärre pallar flyttades kring rummet. Tallrikar woro sällsynta; de ombyttes ej, äfwen om rätterna woro aldrig så många och olika. Knif, gaffel och sked måste hwarje gäst medföra. *) Urwerk woro så sällsynta, att, då storfursten i Ryssland wid denna tiden erhöll ett sådant **) till skänks af konungen i Danmark, trodde han det wara ett trolldomsdjur, ditsändt till hans och rikets förderf; hwarföre han med största hast stickade det åter till Danmark igen. Middagen åts kl. 10, qwällen kl. 5. — Kl. 9 à 10 gick man till sängs, steg så mycket bittidare upp. Kläderna gjordes ***) till det mesta af ylle; linne räckte knappt till nästkläder. Helgedagsdrägterna woro dyrbara, men starka. En fjortel tjenade ofta mormor, mor och dotter efter hwarandra till högtids. Qwinnorna hade uppstruket hår, långa tätt åtsittande klädningar med höga spetskragar. Karlarne nyttjade spanska drägten. Deras hår war i början långt och skägget rakadt; men det förändrades snart så att blott presterna bibehöllo det långa håret och släta hakan. De andra började hafwa kort hår och långt skägg. Blott kyrkorna nyttjade waxljus, de förnämaste talgljus, folket torrvedsstickor. Sängarna woro breda, wäggfasta, icke många; gästerna lades flere tillsammans, ofta med wärden sjelf.

*) Dersföre war det ett gammalt ordspråk:

"Den, som will till hoswa naska
Måste ha knif och sked i taske".

**) Till skänks as a present,

***) Till det mesta principally.

Så stredde till och med hos furstliga personer. Wägarerna woro ganska dåliga och så, så att wagnar säl- lan kunde nyttjas. Under Johan III:s tid (1564—1592) intom den första öfvertäckta wagn. De flesta resor stredde *) till häst, och då det regnade, togo de kungliga prinsessorna stora wårdskappor öfwer sig. Höga titlar brukades icke. Konungen kallades **Hans Måd**, prinsarne **Junker**, prinsessorna **Fröken**. Om adelsherrarne nyttjades ej deras släkt- utan deras fadersnamn; t. ex. i st. f. **Ture Moos** eller **Lars Sparre**, stref och sade man **Ture Jönson**, **Lars Siggekon**, eller ännu kortare herr **Ture**, herr **Lars**. — Hos hela folket rådde mycken wildhet och oordning, följder af tiden sjelf och de många inbördes krig. Näfrätten anlätades mer än lagen. Wapen och wapenöfningar nyttjades beständigt. Enligt gammal sed stego riddarne helt och hållet jernklädda i brud- sängen. Men likasom de fordna riddarne woro de äfwen högst okunniga, i synnerhet de äldre. Många af konung Gustafs höfdingar och ståthållare kunde ej ens läsa, ännu mindre skrifa. De måste hålla en järnkild man för att läsa och beswara konungens bref. Katholska läran war wäl affsaffad, men myc- ket af des widspelse blef qwar och icke blott allmo- gen, utan äfwen de förnämre och högsta trodde på trolleri, skogsrå, tomtegubbar, necken, m. m. Läka- rekonsten bestod också till det mesta uti böner och be- swärjningar.

A. Fryxell.

*) Till häst on horse back.

Verse.

JEMFÖRELSE.

Hvad blänker på grenen af rosens träd?
 En droppe, som tillrar och tindrar!
 Hur ringa han är! hur skälvande späd!
 Men en sol i den lilla dock glindrar.

Hvad blänker på grenen af Lifvets träd?
 En själ, som lider och njuter!
 Hur trång hon sig känner! hur arm till och med!
 Men en Gud hon inom sig sluter.

Så äro de båda speglar, förvisst,
 Af ett ljus, som fyller all världen;
 Och båda bland törnen, först liksom sist,
 Tillbringa blicken af färden.

Men droppen, hvad är han? En dagg, en tår,
 Som vinden föraktar att spara.
 Åt själen blott gafs ett lif, som består;
 En ljusbild, som hon kan förvara.

Och glänser den klar — hur ljuffigt är då,
 Att vara en droppe af lifvet!
 Må vindarne komma, må vindarne gå:
 Dig är det *evärldliga* gifvet.

P. D. A. ATTERBOM.

FLODEN.

Vid flodens källa sitter jag och stilla,
 betraktar himlabarnet, nyfödt der.
 I fjällens vagga hvilar än den lilla,
 och diar molnet, som dess moder är.

Men se i skogen växer gudasonen,
och drömmar redan om bedrifterns larm.
Han gungar solen och han gungar månen,
med evig längtan i sin unga barm.

Men icke trifs han under furens grenar,
ej mellan bergens trånga väggar mer.
Hur yr han jagar efter dalens stenar!
Hur vild han hoppar ifrån klippan ner!

Kom med! Kom med! Så till hvar bäck han talar,
här bränner solen, dricker sanden er!
I bröder, kommen! Genom fält och dalar
jag för er alla till vårt ursprung ner.

Och regnets söner höra det och följa
med sorl den unge äfventyrarn åt.
Likt kungens hjerta sväller högt hans bölja,
och skog och klippa störta i hans stråt.

Nu ner på slätten stiger segerhjelten,
med mörkblå hären, hyllad af en hvar,
Hans ande lifvar de förbrända fälten,
Han döper länder med sitt namn — och far.

Och skaldens sånger till hans ära ljuda,
och skepp och männer dra med honom hän.
Till gäst de rika städer honom bjuda,
och blomsterängar fatta om hans knän.

Men ej de hålla honom qvar, han hastar
de gyllne torn, de rika fält förbi,
och hastar oupphörligt, tills han kastar
sig i sin faders famn, och dör deri.

ESAIAS TEGNÉR.

EN MORGON I VILLA REALE. *)

Jag gick en dag, vid löfvens lätta susning,
 Längs utmed stranden fram till Maros **) graf,
 Och ögat njöt, med aldrig mattad tjusning,
 En sådan himmel och ett sådant haf.
 Framför mig krusades den blåa fjärden
 Af vindens anda, svalkande och ljuf:
 Bakom mig låg den skönsta stad i verlden,
 Och midt emot mig reste sig Vesuv.
 Sångfåglar slogo, täflande om priset,
 Sin fulla drill i fikonlöfvens natt:
 Och allt var helsa, allt var ljust och gladt,
 Som första dagens sol i Paradiset.

Bäst så jag gick längs havvets bugter fram,
 Och gladde mig åt sången, vågen, dagen,
 Med bok i hand satt lutad mot en stam
 En man med söderns prägel uti dragen.
 De vaxlade, för hvarje nyläst rad,
 I mimiskt spel: man såg hur vreden jäste
 Än i hans bröst; — än var han stolt, än glad,
 Han led och njöt, han lefde hvad han läste.
 För hvad naturen skref der rundt omkring,
 Försänkt i boken hade han ej öga:
 Af skådespelet i det låga, höga,
 Han njöt, han såg, han hörde ingen ting.
 Men moln och solsken flögo öfver pannan,
 Och ögat ömsom tårades och log; —
 Så satt han, läste sida efter annan,
 Och såg ej opp, och andan knappt han drog.

*) I Neapel. **) Virgil.

Den mannen — tänkte jag — lär solen bränna
I hjernans kamrar; är det ej en tok,
Som på en dag, en sådan ort som denna,
Kan glömma jord och himmel — för en bok!
Och dock — det lyser eld, det blixtrar snille
Ur dessa ögon, dessa musklers spel;
Det är ej hans, nej, det är bokens fel:
Den boken framför allt jag känna ville.
På skalder har Italien ingen brist,
Från Dante ner till Monti hvilken skara,
Ja, en af dessa lär väl denne vara;
Men hvem? Låt se! En af de största visst.
Nu mannens intryck syntes djupa, starka,
Då tänkte jag, det sjelfva Dante är;
Men åter blef han vek, och öm, och kär —
Då tänkte jag: nej, nej, det är Petrarca!
Så, oviss än, jag gick min bana fram,
Af sköna stunder att en mer förvärfva,
Och, mellan Cap Misen och Cap Minerva,
Jag såg hur Capri utpå Golfen samm.
Två uddar, lika herrliga att skåda!
Hvart skall hon styra kosan väl i dag?
Hon tycktes oviss, hon, emellan båda,
Som mellan Dante och Petrarca jag. —
Men redan brände solen öfver måttan,
Facchinon lopp till Osterians bord,
Och herden från Puzzouli dref sin hjord
Till Pausilippen, in i svala grottan.
Och hafvet glödde nu i middagsbrand,
Och ingen blomma mer förmådde vaka,
Och, djur och växter, alla efter hand
I slummer sänktes — jag gick hem tillbaka.
Men vid jag så till hemmet vände om

Att lik de andra, njuta min siesta,
 Der mannen satt och läste nyss, jag kom
 I förbifarten än en blick att fästa.
 Försvunnen mannen var, men boken qvar,
 Och denna nu jag ej var sen att taga;
 Det Dante ej, det ej Petrarca var,
 Det var en landsman, det var Frithiofs Saga.

C. W. BÖTTIGER.

THORSTENS RÅD TILL FRITHIOF.

(Ur Frithiofs Saga).

Derefter uppstod Thorsten och talte så:
 "Ej höfves kung att ensam till Oden gå.
 Vi delat livvets skiften ihop, kung Bele,
 Och döden, vill jag hoppas, vi också dele.

Son Frithiof, ålderdomen har hviskat mig
 I örat mången varning, den ger jag dig.
 På ätthög Odens foglar slå ned i Norden,
 Men på den gamles läppar mångvise orden.

Främst vörda höga gudar, ty ondt och godt,
 Som storm och solsken, komma från himlen blott.
 De se i hjertats lönnhvalf, fast det är slutet,
 Och långa år få gälda hvad stunden brutit.

Lyd kungen. *En* skall styra med kraft och vett;
 Skum natt har många ögon, men dagen ett.
 Helt lätt den bättre, Frithiof, fördrar den bäste,
 Och egg har svärdet nödig, men äfven fäste.

Hög kraft är Gudars gäfva; men Frithiof mins
 Att styrka båtar föga, der vett ej finns.
 Tolfmannakraft har björnen, af en man slagen;
 Mot svärdshugg hålles skölden, mot våldet lagen.

Af få den stolte fruktas, men hatas af en hvar,
Och öfvermod, o Frithiof, är fallets far.

Högt såg jag mången flyga, nu stödd på krycka,
Ty vädret rår för årsväxt, och vind för lycka.

Dag skall du prisa, Frithiof, se'n bergad sol sig döljt,
Och öl, när det är drucket, och råd, när följdt.
På mången sak förlitar sig ungersvennen,
Men striden pröfvar klingan, och nöden vännen.

Nattgammal is tro icke, ej vårdags snö,
Ej somnad orm, ej talet af knäsatt mö;
Ty qvinnans bröst är svarfvadt på hjul, som rullar,
Och vankelmod bor under de liljekullar.

Du sjelf dör hän, och hän dör hvad dig tillhör;
Men en ting vet jag, Frithiof, som aldrig dör,
Och det är domen öfver död man: derföre
Hvad ädelt är, du vilje, hvad rätt, du göre“.

Så varnade den gamla i kungasal,
Som skalden varnat sedan i Havamal.
Från slägte till slägte gingo kärnfulla orden,
Och djupt ur kumlen hviska de än i Norden.

ESAIAS TEGNÉR.

DEN LILLA KOLARGOSSEN.

“I skogen vid milan sitter far,
Mor sitter hemma och spinner.
Vänta, jag blir väl också karl,
Får en fästemö efter mitt sinne!
Det är så mörkt långt, långt bort i skogen.

Tidigt med solen jag hemifrån gick: —
 Friskt lif, medan solen glimmar!
 Till far skall jag bära mat och dryck,
 Nu komma snart qvällens timmar.
 Det är så mörkt långt, långt bort i skogen.

Jag är ej rädder på liten grön stig,
 Der jag ensam i skogen månd' gånga;
 Men furorna se så mörkt på mig,
 Och bergen kasta skuggor så långa.
 Det är så mörkt långt, långt bort i skogen.

Tra la la! — Friskt sinne som fogel i flygt! —
 Nu vill jag springa och sjunga —
 Hu! Utur berget det svarar så styggt,
 Och ordena komma så tunga.
 Det är så mörkt långt, långt bort i skogen.

Ack, vore jag hos min gamle far:
 Jag björnen hör brumma och sjunga.
 Och björnen han är den starkaste karl,
 Och skonar hvarken gamla eller unga.
 Det är så mörkt långt, långt bort i skogen.

Och skuggan den faller så tjock, så tjock,
 Som en fäll öfver ensamma leden.
 Det tassar, det braskar öfver sten och stock,
 Och trollena träda på heden.
 Det är så mörkt långt, långt bort i skogen.

Ack, Gud, der är ett, der är två! — I sitt garn
 De mig ta — se, hur' granna de svinga!
 De vinka! Gud trösta mig, fattiga barn!
 Här gäller för lifvet att springa.
 Det är så mörkt långt, långt bort i skogen“.

Och natten den nedsteg, och timman blef sen,
Och villare och villare blef leden.

Det tassar, det rasslar öfver stock och sten —
Den lilla springer på heden.

Det är så mörkt långt, långt bort i skogen.

Med pickande hjerta, med rosblommad kind,
Vid milan hos sin far han faller ner,

Välkommen, välkommen, kär sonen min! —

“Ack, jag har sett trollen och väl mer!”

Det är så mörkt långt, långt bort i skogen.

“Min son! Jag satt här så månget år,

Och är med Guds hjälp väl behållen.

Den rätt kan läsa sitt Fader Vår,

Han rädes hvarken fan eller trollen;

Fast det är mörkt långt, långt bort i skogen.“

E. G. GEIJER.

FLYTTFÅGLARNE.

Se fåglarnes skara!

Till främmande land

De suckande fara

Från Gauthiods strand.

Med vädren de blanda

Sitt klagande ljud:

“Hvar skola vi landa?

Hvart för oss ditt bud?”

Så ropar den fjädrade skaran till Gud.

“Vi lemna med oro

De skandiska skär.

Vi trifdes, vi voro

Så lyckliga der.

I blommande lindar,
 Der nästet vi byggt,
 Balsamiska vindar
 Oss vaggade tryggt.

Nu sträckes mot okända rymder vår flygt.

Med rosiga hatten
 På lockar af guld
 Satt midsommarsnatten,
 I skogen, så huld,
 Ej kunde vi somna, —
 Så dejlig hon var —
 Af vällust blott domna,
 Tills morgonen klar

Oss väckte på nytt från sin brinnande char.

Ljuft träden då sänkte
 Kring tufvor sitt hvalf,
 Dem perlor bestänkte,
 Der törnrosen skalf.
 Nu sköflad är eken,
 Och rosen har flytt.
 Af vindarna leken
 I storm sig förbytt.

Af frostblommor hvita är majfältet prydt.

Hvad göra vi längre
 I Norden? — Dess pol
 Blir dagligen trängre,
 Mer dunkel dess sol.
 Hvad båtar att qvida?
 Vi lemna en graf.
 Att fly i det vida,
 Gud vingar oss gaf.

Så varen oss helsade, brusande haf!

Så fåglarna qväda
 På skyndande färd.
 Snart mottar de späda
 En skönare värld,
 Der rankorna skälfva
 I almarnas topp,
 Der bäckarne hvälfva
 Bland myrten sitt lopp,
 Och lunderna klinga af njutning och hopp.

När grymt sig förbyter
 Ditt jordiska väl,
 När höstvinden ryter,
 Gråt icke, o själ!
 Det ler bortom hafven
 Mot fogeln en strand;
 På hinsidan grafven
 Är äfven ett land,
 Förgylt af den eviga morgonens brand.

STAGNELIUS.

LAPPENS SÅNG.

Spring min snälla ren,
 Öfver berg och fält!
 Vid min flickas tält
 Får du krafsa se'n.
 Ymnig mossa der
 Under drifvan är.

Dagen är så kort,
 Vägen är så lång!
 Spring du vid min sång!
 Låt oss skynda bort!

Här är ingen ro,
Här blott ulfvar bo.

Se der flög en örn:
Säll den vingar har!
Se, hur molnet far!
Satt jag i dess hörn,
Såg jag re'n kanske
Dig der borta le.

Du! som hjertat här
Fångade i hast:
Så en vild-ren fast
Vid en tam man snär!
O! du drar mig mer
Än en fors dit ner.

Se'n jag fick dig se,
Tusen tankar jag
Har båd' natt och dag;
Tusen äro de,
Och blott en ändå:
Att dig ega få.

Du må gömma dig
Bakom dældens sten,
Eller med din ren,
Fly till skogs för mig:
Undan, undan skall
Både sten och tall.

Spring min snälla ren,
Öfver berg och fält!
Vid min flickas tält
Får du krafsa se'n.

Ymnig mossa der
Under drifvan är.

FRANZÉN.

FÖRSÄKELSE.

Hvi skulle jag ej möta glad min plåga?
Hon är en engel, sänd till mig från Gud.
Hvi skulle jag den gode Fadren fråga,
Hvarför han valde henne till sitt bud?

Som fogeln under modrens vingar hvilat,
Intill hans bröst jag lutar mig i ro,
Och kommer döden än med tusen pilar,
Jag segrar dock, och segren är min tro.

Liksom en dufva mild sig bönen höjer
Emot min Faders stjernefäste blå,
Och när min Fader i sitt ljus hon röjer,
Hon hviskar stilla i hans öra så:

Låt offret af min vilja Dig behaga,
O Du, som djupet af mitt hjerta ser!
Jag vill af Dig min kalk med kärlek taga,
Liksom Du honom utaf kärlek ger.

VITALIS.

JULQVÄLLEN.

Den bleka månen sken på mon,
Af hunger tjöt i klyftan lon,
Och hundens skall ljöd långt i byn;
Men vandrarn gick vid skogens bryn,
I ödemarken låg hans tjäll.
Det var en kulen juleqväll.

Han skyndade sin trötta gång
På stigen, öfveryrd och lång,
Af barn och maka väntad hem;
Han bar ett högtids-bröd åt dem,
På herregåln i byn begärtd.
De sjelfve länge bark förtärt.

Det börjar mörkna mer och mer,
Då han en ensam gosse ser,
Som sitter stum på drifvans rand
Och andas i sin kalla hand.
Vid qvällens än ej släckta sken,
Han tycktes halft förstelnad ren.

“Hvart leder, arme barn, din stig?
Kom hem till oss att värma dig!”
Så sagt, han tog den frusna med,
Och hann omsider gårdens led,
Och trädde in till stugans fest
Med brödet och sin späda gäst.

Vid muren satt hans dagars tröst,
Med yngsta barnet vid sitt bröst:
“Du dröjt så länge på din färd,
Kom hit och sätt dig vid vår härd!
Och du också!” — så öm, så lugn
Hon ledde gossen närmre ugn.

Och snart, vid hennes vård, man fann
Hur brasan mera lifligt brann.
Hon tycktes glömma bort sin nöd,
Hon tog så gladt sin makes bröd,
Och bar det fram till aftonvard,
Med litet mjölk, i bunken spard.

Från halmen glest på golfvet bredd,
 Till festens måltid, sparsamt redd,
 De muntra barnen redan gått;
 Vid muren qvar blef gästen blott.
 Hon tog den arma med sig då,
 Och förde honom fram också.

Och när en tacksam bön var slut,
 Hon tog sitt bröd och delte ut.
 "Välsignad är den godes skänk,"
 Så talte gossen på sin bänk,
 Och tåren i hans öga log,
 När han den bjudna skifvan tog.

Hon ville dela, som hon delt,
 I hennes hand var brödet helt.
 Förvånad hon sitt öga fäst
 På främlingen, sin späda gäst;
 Hon undrar och hon ser och ser,
 Han syntes ej densamma mer.

Hans öga brann som stjernan, klart,
 Hans panna lyste underbart,
 Från skuldran spridde sig hans dräkt,
 Som dimmorna för vindens flägt,
 Och hastigt står en engel der,
 Så skön som Skaparns himmel är.

Ett saligare ljus gick opp,
 Hvert hjerta slog af fröjd och hopp.
 Det var en oförgätlig qväll
 Uti det goda folkets tjäll;
 Och skönare var ingen fest,
 Ty engeln blef hos dem som gäst.

Sen mången vinter gjort sitt tåg,
Jag kom en julqväll dit och såg.
De godas hydda fanns der än,
Och deras soveson i den;
Han hade börjat gråna re'n,
Och satt till bords vid brasans sken.

Det var så ljust, det var så gladt;
Hans maka vid hans sida satt,
Och barnaskaran rask och skön;
Det var, som om de slutat bön,
Det var, som om de hade trott,
Att i en helgedom de bott.

Men högst vid bordet brann ett ljus,
Det enda i de frommas hus,
Dit ställdes mjölk och hvetebröd,
Men ingen njöt dess öfverflöd.
Jag frågte hvems den platsen var?
"Den gode engels" gafs till svar.

J. L. RUNEBERG.

SLOTTET OCH KOJAN.

Jag har en landtlig stuga,
Den stugan är dock min;
Men ödmjukt skall man buga.
Att till mig komma in.

Så föga högt från marken
Har den sin resning fått;
Men der framför åt parken,
Der står ett skyhögt slott.

I prakt och støj otroligt
Der bor en herreman;
Jag sofver alltid roligt,
Men det gör inte han.

Han hofman är, dess värre,
En präktig stjerna bär;
Men stackars nådig herre,
Hur litet säll han är!

Jag satt framför min koja
En vacker aftonstund,
Då plötsligt hördes stoja
Hans koppel kring min lund.

Hans nåd förbi mig trädde,
Just som jag bäst förnöjd
Försynens godhet qvädde,
I menlöshet och fröjd.

Det var en liten visa,
Som sjelf jag gjort, jo, jo!
Att himlens herre prisa
För lugn och sinnesro:

För sundheten och födan,
För faderligt försvar,
För hvila efter mödan
Och ångerfria dar.

Hans nåde, stödd mot bössan,
Grant hade hört min sång:
Jag teg och tog af mössan,
Han tankfull gick sin gång.

Han gjöt en suck af smärta —

Ha! den förstod jag godt:

Gif mig ditt glada hjerta,

Och gerna tag mitt slott!

Då lyfte sig mitt öga

Till den, som delat så:

Palatsen åt de höga,

Och glädjen åt de små.

A. M. LENNGREN.

AFTONEN.

Välkommen, välkommen, du klara,

Du stilla och ljufliga qväll!

Nu låter jag sorgerna fara;

Du gör mig så trygg och så säll.

En engel på glänsande vingar

Du sväfvar från himlarna ner.

Du frid åt de lefvande bringar,

Och svalka åt jorden du ger.

Du står mellan dagen och natten

Och talar försoningens ord:

Och skönt på de speglade vatten

Försmälter du himmel och jord.

Ditt guld öfver ekarnes toppar

Och blånande bergen du sår.

Mildt läskar du blommornas knoppar

Med daggens balsamiska tår.

Och fåglarna, glada och fria,

Dem hoppet än aldrig bedrog,

De sjunga sitt Ave Maria

I dal och på berg och i skog.

Hvad gör det att skymningen breder
Sitt flor? Han är tankarnas vän.
Hvad gör det, att solen går neder?
Hon kommer i morgon igen.

På purrade molnet hon blänker:
Hon liknar de dödliges hopp;
Ty knappt hon i vester sig sänker,
Förrän hon i öster går opp.

Nu låta vi sorgerna fara;
Du hägnar vårt fredliga tjäll.
Välkommen, välkommen, du klara,
Du stilla och ljufviga qväll!

K. A. NICANDER.

QVINNOÖGAT.

Vill du se en skymt utaf den höga
Kärleken, som ofvan molnen bor,
O! så blicka då i qvinnans öga,
Och du ser den närmre än du tror.

Qvinnan sist utaf den Onämnbare
Skapad blef, och när han ögat tändt,
Sade han: "dess milda språk förklare
Hvad jag vid mitt verks fullbordan *känt!*"

Derför denna blickars makt, som böjer
Hvad som våldet aldrig böja kan.
Derför denna ljufva blick, som höjer
Opp mot stjernorna en stoftets man.

Derför ofta ser en olärd qvinna
Hvad som mannens öga far förbi.

Äran, girigt, han i allt vill finna,
Hon vill finna kärleken deri.

När som språket icke mer förmådde,
O, hur ofta var en blick ej nog!
Och den svaga på den starke rådde,
Först när bistånd hon af ögat tog.

Se på flickans rädda blick, som ilar,
Likt en jagad dufva, fort omkring,
För att dölja att den stundom hvilat
Sig på *en* i ynglingarnes ring.

Det för hvilket ord hon icke finner,
Det, som hon sig vågar tänka knapt,
I ett ögonkast till honom hinner,
Som ett stjernskott uti qvällen, snabbt.

Älskarinnans öga se, då brunnen
Första kyssen på dess läppar är,
Och ett blygsamt "ja" från rosenmunnen
Kronan satt på älskarens begär!

Då det talar ut i ömma lågor
Hvad som tungan icke mer förmår,
Och i helig tystnad, svar och frågor
Lysa fram igenom känslans tår.

Eller se, hur modren ögat sänker
Ned till förstlingen invid sitt bröst!
Allt hvad hjertat känner, själen tänker,
Tolkas der med blickar, ej med röst.

Renare ej månens anlet skådar
På en källa, som bland blommor står.

Solens första stråle ej bebådar
Högre fröjd än från den blicken går.

O, så brinn, du skaparns högsta under!
Sköna qvinnoöga! herrligt brinn!
Och, än mera skön, i sorgens stunder,
Milda qvinnotår, allsmäktigt rinn!

W. v. BRAUN.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Svensk! fatta glaset i din hand,
Och klinga med Amerikanarn
För Fadren af hans Fosterland,
Den gamle, tappre samfundsdanarn!
Så högt i ärans Pantheon
Som du din store Wasa ställer,
Så han sin store Washington —
Och bådas bröst af stolthet sväller.

O frihet, ur Guds hjerta ledd
Att strömma i hvar menskoåder!
För dig har hafvet ingen bredd,
Och jorden inga antipoder.
Ehvar du lyfter kämpens arm
Mot dem, som menskorätt förtrycka,
Går pulsen hög, blir själen varm,
Och ropet skallar: seger! lycka!

Du var det, af hvars riddarslag
Han dubbades, den ädle hjelten,
Som med tyranners nederlag
Förherrligat Virginska fälten.
Du var det, på hvars bud han kom,
Slog fienden — och så till dalen

Med Fabii lager vände om,
Den borgerlige generalen.

Du var det, hvilkens höga tolk
Han blef, och kändes på accenten,
När han gaf lagar åt sitt folk,
Den konungslige presidenten.
I fridens råd med samma mod
Satt nu den vise i sin toga,
Som det, hvarmed den tappre stod
Vid Trenton, Yorktown, Saratoga.

O! när i glömskans djupa famn
Så mången storhetsbubbla brister,
Och månget firadt furstenamn
Sitt sken på minnets stjernhvalf mister:
Då skall han, krönt af seklers lof,
Bland de odödelige throna,
Den konungen förutan hof,
Förutan vakt och prakt och krona!

Vår känsla vallfar till hans stoft,
Till hjeltegrafven, der han hvilar...
Der sprids ej veka blommors doft,
Der vexa icke tårepilar;
Men nit för frihet, lag och stat,
Men tro och vänskap åt all verlden,
Och arvet af evärdligt hat
Till våldet, trälldomen och färdnen!

J. O. WALLIN.

KYRKAN.

Hårda skiften, bittra pröfningstider
Bragt från eget hemman, gods och välstånd
Djupt i nöd och armod bonden Onni.

Åren härjat sist hvad ödet skonat.
Fem och sjutti vintrar täckt hans hufvud
Med en snö, som ingen sommar smälter.
Ett blott egde han af allt, hvad fordom
Gjort hans glädje, ett blott, sin förtröstan
På den Gud, som medgång sändt och motgång;
Och han bodde nu, till dörrn förvisad,
Gömd, förbisedd, på en annans hemman;
Af sin sockens mildhet underhållen.

Men midsommardagen grydde, folket
Vaknade i stugan; äldre, yngre
Klädde sig i högtidsdrägter, alla
Ville skynda nu till Herrans tempel.
Hos den gamle väcktes samma längtan,
Och han gick till värden fram och talte:
"Låt mig följa dig i dag till Kyrkan,
Käre broder, våren ut jag sutit,
Full af krämpor, i mitt hörn vid muren,
Och ej hört Guds ord på halfva året."

Värden viste ut mot träsket. Tjocknad
Låg en hvitgrå dimma än deröfver,
Och ej strand, ej våg, ej holmar syntes.
Vill du sjelf försöka hitta vägen,"
Sade han, "med båt far ingen annan;
Men till fots är färden lång kring viken,
Och för dig finns nu ej häst i gården."

När den gamle hört det hårda ordet,
Gick han tyst till stranden, löste båten
Och begynte ro i gråa dimman.
"Den, som leder fiskens stråt i hafvet,
Fågelns stråt i luften, att de komma

Dit hans lag dem kallar, Han skall foga,
Att ock jag i dag Hans kyrka finner.“

Stunder flöto bort, blott sjö och töcken
Såg den gamle, från sin kosa vilsnad,
Och hans kraft begynte svika, tyngre
Kändes rodden re'n, och handen domnad.
När i morgonlugnet öfver fjerden
Första gångens ringning ljöd, och klangen
Hann hans öra, var den dof och mattad,
Och han fann sig långt från kyrkan, längre,
Än när först han lade ut från hemmet.
Och det ringdes andra, tredje gången,
Och från fjerran än blott kommo ljuden.
Och mot höjden hof den gamle ögat,
Såg mot gråa skyn, som med en fråga,
Utan kraft och råd och hopp och bana.

Men i samma stund i sakta skridning
Stötte båten mot en häll, och dunkelt
Ofvan hällen skymtade ur töcknet
Fram en strand och bjöd den gamle hvila.
Opp han steg på stranden, såg omkring sig
Kände stället, kände ön i träsket,
Der, som ung, han landat tusen gånger
Och han satte sig på kala berget
Tankfull ned, och mörker rådde, mulen
Var hans själ, och mulen jord och himmel.
Men det ringdes samman. — Var i högre
Maktens vård den gamle? — När han hopplös
Nu mot fästet höjde ögat, syntes
Klar en högblå rand emellan molnen,
Ljusets förebud. I kyrkan skulle
Sången börjas; på den öde holmen

Drog ock nu den första vindfläckt andan
Mellan löfven, och den första lärkan
Flög, af dagern väckt, mot skyn. Försvunnen
Var naturens dvala snart. På toner
Följde toner nu, och nya stämmor
Vaknade i dal, i höjd. Ett jubel
Ljöd bland luftens dimmor, ljöd bland träden
Kring den gamle, och han sjelf af sångens
Glädje gripen, glömde nöd och sorger
Och föll in med ord. Den sköna Psalmen,
Sommarns psalm, "den blomstertid nu kommer"
Ljöd i stilla darning från hans läppar.

Och den blomstertid var kommen. Sommarn,
Som han sjöng om, var af inga murar
Utom honom stängd. Dess örtes-ängar
Växte för hans fot, dess fågelsånger
Hörde han; och Christus, som han nämnde
Sarons blomster, gröna dalens lilja,
Kom som blomster och som lilja, värmdes,
Som han bad, i hvarje fläkt hans sinne.

När han slutat psalmen, hade höjden
Klarnat redan, blott kring lägre rymder
Låg ett töcken än. Då steg ur österns
Molnbädd solen opp och gjöt en strålfod
Öfver landets, öfver vattnets dimma.
Tystare blef rymden, luftens skaror
Sökte hvila, hvarje väsen tycktes
Vilja endast skåda nu, ej sjunga;
Och den gamle följde med sitt öga,
Stum af andakt, ljusets väg. — Hvad dunkelt
Syntes nyss, var nästa stund förklaradt.
Udde efter udde dök ur dimman,

Ö vid ö stod fram; en verld af fågring
 Växte sakta opp ur skuggans tomhet,
 Tog begränsning, färger, glans.

Förliden

Längese'n var morgonstunden redan,
 När, med klarnad blick, med molnfri panna,
 Rörd och tacksam, från sin plats den gamle
 Reste sig och gick till julen åter.
 Men han såg till afsked än tillbaka
 Upp mot stranden. "Nu Guds frid med eder,"
 Så han hördes säga, "foglar alla,
 Unga bröder, systrar, Guds församling
 Som med mig, i dag, i samma kyrka,
 Honom prisat och Hans ära sjungit.
 Och haf tack, du tolk af Himlens läror,
 Klara sol, som nu för oss predikat,
 Böjt vårt hjerta, att Hans godhet känna,
 Och lagt ut Hans verk för våra ögon."

J. L. RONEBERG.

SVENSK YNGLINGASÅNG.

Bälten

Vi spänna,

Och brynjor vi draga,

Och hurtigt till strids, som till lekar, det går.

Hjelten

Vi känna,

Som skall oss ledsaga

Med röst och med klinga i fädernas spår.

Gifva

Vi handen,

Att oss vi församla,

Likt ljungande vindar vid Asa-Thors röst;

Lifva

Då anden

Du höga, du gamla

Manhaftighets-känsla i nordmanna bröst!

Flamma

Som farit,

På blänkande svärden,

Med fäderna fordom i ledungafärd! —

Samma

Du varit

Och samma kring verlden

Du blixtre ännu från de Göthiska svärd!

Kunna

Vi falla,

Vi kunna ej svika

Din väntan, din fordran, o Svea, vår mor!

Unna

Oss alla

Den trösten tillika,

Att du åt vår kärlek din ära förtror!

Låt oss

Försvara

Din blåhvita fana,

Din frihet och lag under *Oscars* befäl!

Åt oss

Förvara

Den lotten att dana

Din stolthet — och lefva och dö för ditt väl!

J. O. WALLIN.



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE WORDS USED IN THE READING EXERCISES.

- Ack, *int. alas, oh.*
 Adelsherre, *s. nobleman.*
 Af, *pre. of, by, from.*
 Affärda, *v. to dispatch, expedite.*
 Afgudadyrkare, *s. m. idolater.*
 Afgå, *v. to depart, start.*
 Afsliden, *part. deceased, late, defunct.*
 Afång, *a. oblong.*
 Afägsen, *a. remote, distant.*
 Afseende, *s. n. respect, regard, intent.*
 Afsigt, *s. m. view, intention, design, object.*
 Afskaffa, *v. to abolish, annul, set aside.*
 Afsked, *s. n. farewell.*
 Afskudda, *v. to shake off.*
 Afstyrka, *v. to dissuade, divert.*
 Afstyrkte, *v. dissuaded.*
 Afsända, *v. to dispatch, send away.*
 Afton, *s. m. evening.*
 Aftonvard, *s. m. refreshment taken in the afternoon.*
 Afundsam, *a. envious.*
 Afvikelse, *s. f. deviation.*
 Akademi, *s. academy, university.*
 Akademisk, *a. academic.*
 Alldeles, *ad. entirely, quite.*
 Aldrafinast, *a. the very finest.*
 Aldrig, *ad. never, ever.*
 All, Allt, Alla, *pro, all, every one.*
 Allenast, *ad. only, solely, but, provided.*
 Allmogen, *s. m. the peasantry.*
 Allmän, *a. public, common, vulgar.*
 i allmänhet, *ad. generally, commonly.*
 Allmänheten, *s. f. the public.*
 Alltid, *ad. always, perpetually.*
 Alltför, *ad. too.*
 Allting, *every thing.*
 Alm, *s. f. elm.*
 Alster, *s. n. offspring, production.*
 Altare, *s. n. altar.*
 Alternativ, *s. n. alternative.*
 Ana, *v. to forebode, foreknow.*
 Anbefalla, *v. to recommend.*
 Anblick, *s. m. look, view, sight.*
 Anda, *s. m. breath, gasp, spirit.*
 Andakt, *s. m. devotion.*
 Andas, *v. to breathe.*
 Ande, *s. ghost, spirit, seal, zeal.*
 Andelig, *a. ghostly, spiritual.*
 Andra, *a. next, other, second.*
 Anförvandt, *s. m. kinsman.*
 Angenäm, *a. agreeable, pleasant, delightful.*
 Angå, *v. to concern, regard.*
 Aning, *s. f. foreboding, presage.*
 Ankomma, *v. to arrive.*
 Anlag, *s. n. disposition, turn.*
 Anlagt, *see Anläggä.*
 Anledning, *s. f. occasion, ground, reason.*
 Anletsdrag, *s. n. features.*
 Aulita, *v. to solicit, employ.*
 Anläggä, *v. to lay, scheme, contrive, found.*
 Anläggning, *s. f. design, contrivance, foundation.*

- Annan, Annat, *pl. Andra, pro. other, another.*
 Annars, *ad. otherwise.*
 Annorstädes, *ad. elsewhere.*
 Anse, *v. to regard, consider.*
 Ansigte, *s. n. face.*
 Anslag, *s. n. project, appointment, scheme.*
 Anslå, *v. to assign, settle.*
 Anstränga, *v. to exert, strain.*
 Anständig, *a. decent, suitable, becoming.*
 Ansvar, *s. n. responsibility.*
 Ansåg *from Anse.*
 Antaga, *v. to receive, adopt, embrace.*
 Använda, *v. to employ, use, apply.*
 Arbeta, *v. to work*
 Arbete, *s. n. work.*
 Arbetshåg, *s. m. desire to work.*
 Arf, *s. n. inheritance, patrimony.*
 Arfvegods, *s. n. inheritance.*
 Arfvinge, *s. m. heir.*
 Ark, *s. m. ark, s. n. sheet (of paper).*
 Arm, *a. poor, s. m. arm.*
 Armé, *s. f. army.*
 Armod, *s. n. poverty.*
 Art, *s. f. sort, kind, nature.*
 Artighet, *s. f. politeness.*
 Asa-Thor, *a northern god.*
 Att, *pre. to, conj. that.*
 Attribut, *s. m. attribute.*
 Augusti, *s. f. August.*
 Avis, *s. f. newspaper.*
 Axel, *s. m. axle, shoulder.*
 Axlar, *s. shoulders.*
- Bad, *v. prayed. from Bedja.*
 Bakom, *pre. ad. behind.*
 Backstugusittare, *s. m. cotter.*
 Balsamisk, *a. balsamic.*
 Bana, *s. f. way, course, path.*
 — *v. to clear.*
 Band, *s. n. tie, band, ribbon.*
 Bar, *a. bare. — v. carried.*
- Bark, *s. m. bark, rind.*
 Barm, *s. m. bosom, breast.*
 Barn, *s. n. child.*
 Barnbarn, *s. grand-child.*
 Barnaskara, *s. crowd of children.*
 Barndom, *s. m. childhood.*
 Barnslig, *a. childish.*
 Barnår, *s. n. childhood.*
 Bebo, *v. to inhabit.*
 Bedraga, *v. to deceive, cheat.*
 Bedrift, *s. m. achievement, deed.*
 Bedrog, *see Bedraga.*
 Befann, *imp. of Befinna.*
 Befinna, *v. to find, perceive.*
 Befintlig, *a. found, to be found.*
 Befolkning, *s. m. population.*
 Befordran, *s. f. advancement, promotion.*
 Befäl, *s. n. command, conduct.*
 Begaf *from begifva (sig) to set out, resort, go.*
 Begagna, *v. to use. — sig af, to profit by.*
 Begge, *Beggedera, a. both, two.*
 Begick, *imp. of Begå, v. to commit, manage.*
 Begrepp, *s. n. notion, conception.*
 Begränsning, *s. m. limit, bounds.*
 Begynna, *v. to begin.*
 Begynnelse, *s. m. commencement.*
 Begynte, *v. began.*
 Begär, *s. n. desire, request, wishes.*
 Begära, *v. to desire, ask, covet, beg.*
 Behag, *s. n. will, delight, grace.*
 Behaga, *v. to please, charm.*
 Behandla, *v. to treat.*
 Behjerta, *v. to mind, consider.*
 Behof, *s. n. need, want, use.*
 Behålla, *v. to retain, keep.*
 Behöfva, *v. to need, want.*
 Bekymra, *v. to trouble, molest.*
 Beklaga, *v. to bemoan, pity, deplore.*

- Bekant, *a. acquainted, known.*
 Bekymmer, *s. n. trouble, care, anxiety.*
 Bekymrad, *a. anxious.*
 Bekämpa, *v. wrestle, contend, conquer.*
 Belåtenhet, *s. satisfaction.*
 Belägenhet, *s. f. situation.*
 Belöna, *v. to reward.*
 Belöning, *s. f. recompense, remuneration, reward.*
 Bemäktiga sig, *v. to make oneself master of.*
 Bemödande, *s. n. endeavour, exertion.*
 Benyttja, *v. to use.*
 Beqvämlighet, *s. f. convenience, ease.*
 Ber, *from Begära, to ask.*
 Beredde, *from Bereda, to prepare.*
 Berg, *s. n. mountain.*
 Berga, *v. to reap, save.*
 Bero, *v. to depend, rely.*
 Berätta, *v. to tell, recount.*
 Berättelse, *s. m. relation, narrative.*
 Beröm, *s. n. praise, applause.*
 Berömd, *a. praised, famous, renowned,*
 Beröfva, *v. to deprive, bereave.*
 Besanna, *v. to verify, affirm.*
 Besinna, *v. to consider.*
 Beskaffenhet, *s. f. quality, nature.*
 Beskylla, *v. to accuse, charge.*
 Beslut, *s. n. decree, resolution.*
 Besluta, *v. to determine, decide, decree.*
 Beslöts, *v. was determined.*
 Bestråla, *v. to irradiate.*
 Bestå, *v. to consist, allow, stand, last.*
 Bestånd, *s. n. stability, duration.*
 Beståndsdel, *s. m. constituent part.*
 Beståndande, *a. constant, firm.*
 Bestämd, *a. determined, appointed, destined.*
 Bestänka, *v. to besprinkle.*
 Beständig, *a. constant, stable.*
 Beständigt, *ad. constantly.*
 Bestod *from Bestå.*
 Besvara, *v. to reply, answer.*
 Besvär, *s. n. trouble.*
 Besvära, *v. to trouble.*
 Besvärjning, *s. f. conjuration, exorcism.*
 Besynnerlig, *a. particular, odd, strange.*
 Besök, *s. n. visit.*
 Besöka, *v. to visit*
 Betjening, *s. f. servants, service.*
 Betrakta, *v. to contemplate, consider.*
 Betog *from Betaga, v. to deprive, intercept.*
 Betyda, *v. to signify, betoken.*
 Betyg, *s. n. certificate, testimonial.*
 Betäck a, *v. to cover, screen, shield.*
 Betrakta, *v. to contemplate, observe.*
 Bevara, *v. to preserve, save, retain.*
 Beundra, *v. to admire.*
 Beundran, *s. m. admiration.*
 Bevista, *v. to be present at.*
 Bevära, *v. to arm, equip.*
 Bibehålla, *v. keep, retain.*
 Bibliothek, *s. n. library.*
 Bifall, *s. n. applause, approbation, consent.*
 Bigotterie, *s. bigotry.*
 Bigtstol, biktstol, *s. m. confessional.*
 Bila, *axe.*
 Bild, *s. m. image, figure.*
 Bilda, *v. to form, model, build.*
 Bildning, *s. f. shape, education, make, edification.*
 Bildningskraft, *s. power of formation.*

- Bit, *s. m. bit, morsel.*
 Bitä, *v. to bite.*
 Bitter, *a. bitter.*
 Bittida, *ad. early,*
 Bjuda, *v. invite, offer.*
 Björk-kåda *s. f. birch-resin.*
 Björn, *s. m. bear.*
 Blad, *s. n. leaf, blade.*
 Bland or Ibland, *prep. among,*
ad. sometimes.
 Blanda, *v. to mix, mingle.*
 Blank, *a. shining.*
 Blef from blifva, *v. to be, be-*
come.
 Blek, *a. pale.*
 Blick, *s. m. look, glance, twink-*
ling, moment.
 Blicka, *v. to glance, view, look.*
 Blid, *a. mild, kind, favorable.*
 Blifva, *v. to become, be, remain.*
 Blink, *s. m. twinkling.*
 Blir, *v. from blifva.*
 Blixtra, *v. to lighten, flash.*
 Blod, *s. n. blood.*
 Blodig, *bloody, sanguinary.*
 Blomma, *s. f. flower.*
 Blomster, *s. n. flower, blossom.*
 Blomstertid, *flower-season.*
 Blonsteräng, *s. f. flowery, mea-*
dow.
 Blott, *a. bare, naked. — ad.*
merely, but, only.
 Blå, *a. blue.*
 Blå-hvit, *a. blue-white.*
 Blänka, *v. to shine, glisten.*
 Blöda, *v. to bleed.*
 Bo, *v. to dwell. — s. n. nest.*
 Bok, *s. f. book.*
 Bokdunge, *s. m. thicket of beech.*
 Boksamling, *s. f. collection of*
books, library.
 Boktryckeri, *s. n. printing-*
office.
 Bonde, *s. m. peasant.*
 Bondehemman, *s. m. farm.*
 Boudstuga, *s. f. peasant's hut.*
 Boning, *s. f. habitation.*
 Bor, *from bo.*
 Bord, *s. n. table.*
 Borde, *v. ought, should.*
 Bordslåda, *s. f. table-drawer.*
 Bort, *ad. away.*
 Bortgå, *v. to depart, go away.*
 Bortom, *prep. beyond.*
 Boställe, *s. n. dwelling, abode.*
 Botanik, *s. f. botany.*
 Botaniker, *s. m. botanist.*
 Botanisk, *a. botanic.*
 Bott, *from bo.*
 Botten, *s. bottom.*
 Brand, *s. m. fire, brand.*
 Braunn, *from brinna.*
 Brasa, *s. f. fire.*
 Braska, *v. to rustle.*
 Bred, *a. broad.*
 Bredd, *s. f. breadth, depth,*
from breda, to spread.
 Bredvid, *ad. beside.*
 Bref, *s. n. letter.*
 Bringa, *v. to bring, take.*
 Brinna, *v. to burn.*
 Brist, *s. m. want, lack, defect.*
 Broder, Bror, *s. m. brother.*
 Brous, *s. m. bronze.*
 Brudsäng, *s. f. bridal-bed.*
 Bruka, *v. to use.*
 Brumma, *v. to hum, buzz,*
grumble.
 Brunno, *from brinna.*
 Brunsvig, *Brunswick.*
 Brutit, *from bryta.*
 Brusande, *part. roaring, rag-*
ing.
 Bry, *v. to tease, perplex,*
trouble.
 Brydsam, *a. vexatious, diffi-*
cult
 Bryn, *s. n. edge, brim.*
 Brynja, *s. coat of mail.*
 Bryta, *v. to break.*
 Bränna, *v. to burn.*
 Bröd, *s. bread.*
 Brödbit, *s. m. morsel of bread.*
 Bröst, *s. n. breast.*
 Bud, *s. n. messenger, message,*
commandment.
 Bugt, *s. m. gulf, bend, curve.*
 Bündt or bunt, *s. m. bundle.*

- Bunke, *s. m. a. flat-bottomed bowl.*
 By, *s. m. village.*
 Byggd from bygga, — *s. m. neighbourhood, place.*
 Bygga, *v. to build.*
 Byggnad, *s. m. building, structure.*
 Byta, *v. to change.*
 Båd, or både, *a. both.*
 Båt, *s. m. boat.*
 Båta, *v. to profit, benefit.*
 Bäck, *s. m. brook.*
 Båfvan, *s. f. trepidation.*
 Bälte, *s. n. belt.*
 Bänk, *s. m. bench, seat.*
 Bära, *v. bear.*
 Bästa, *s. advantage, welfare.*
 Bättre, *a. better.*
 Böja, *v. to bend, incline.*
 Böjlighet, *s. f. flexibility.*
 Bölja, *s. f. billow, wave.*
 Bön, *s. f. prayer, request.*
 Böra, *v. ought.*
 Börja, *v. to begin, commence.*
 Början, *s. f. beginning.*
- Carl, *Charles.*
 Caffehus, *s. n. coffee-house.*
 Catholsk, *a. Roman catholic.*
 Char, *s. m. chariot.*
 Christendom, *christianity.*
 Christus, *Christ.*
 Communitet, *s. n. community.*
- Dag, *s. m. day.*
 Dager, *day-light.*
 Dagg, *s. m. dew, rope's end.*
 Daglig, *a. daily.*
 Dagligen, *ad. daily, every day.*
 Dal, *s. m. valley, dale.*
 Dalarne, *s. Dalecarlia.*
 Daler, *dales.*
 Dalresan, *the journey to Dalecarlia.*
 Dana, *v. to frame, form.*
- Danmark, *s. n. Denmark.*
 Dans, *s. m. dance.*
 Darra, *v. to tremble, shiver.*
 Darrning, *s. f. trepidation, trembling.*
 De, *p. they.*
 Defekt, *s. m. defect. — a. incomplete.*
 Deg, *s. m. dough.*
 Dejlig, *a. handsome, beautiful.*
 Del, *s. m. part, share.*
 Dela, *v. to partake, share, divide.*
 Delt, *from dela.*
 Deltaga, *v. to partake, participate.*
 Dem, *pro. them.*
 Den, *pro. and art. that, the.*
 Denna, *-e, pro. this.*
 Densamma, *-e, pro. the same, it.*
 Der, *ad. there, where.*
 Deraf, *ad. thence, thereof.*
 Deras, *their.*
 Der borta, *ad. yonder.*
 Derefter, *ad. then, after that, accordingly.*
 Deremot, *ad. on the contrary, whereas, in exchange.*
 Derföre, *ad. then, therefore.*
 Deri, *ad. therein, there.*
 Derigenom, *ad. thereby, by that means.*
 Derifrån, *ad. thence.*
 Dernäst, *ad. next, secondly.*
 Derpå, *ad. thereupon, then, of it.*
 Derutinnan, *ad. therein.*
 Dervid, *ad. hard by, by, thereupon, there.*
 Dessa, *these.*
 Dessutom, *ad. besides, moreover.*
 Det, *it, the, there.*
 Detta, *pro. this.*
 Di, *v. to suck.*
 Dig, *pro. thee.*
 Dialog, *s. dialogue.*
 Digna, *v. to sink, fall.*
 Dimma, *s. f. fog, mist, haze.*

- Dit, *ad. thither, that way, whither.*
 Ditsändt, *sent thither.*
 Djerf, *a. bold.*
 Djup, *a deep, profound, low.*
 Djupt, *ad. deeply.*
 Djur, *animal.*
 Dock, *con. yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless.*
 Dof, *a. depressed.*
 Doftande, *a. fragrant.*
 Dog, *from dö.*
 Doktor, *s. doctor.*
 Dom, *s. m. doom, sentence verdict.*
 Domkyrka, *s. f. cathedral.*
 Domna, *v. n. to grow numb.*
 Donation, *s. f. legacy, donation.*
 Dotter, *s. f. daughter.*
 Dra, *from draga, v. to pull, draw.*
 Dra hän, *depart.*
 Drag, *s. n. pull, feature, trait.*
 Dragen, *drawn, s. the features.*
 Drake, *s. m. dragon.*
 Dref, *from drifva, v. to drive, compel.*
 Drift, *s. m. impulse, propensity.*
 Drifva, *s. f. drift.*
 Drill, *s. m. trill (in music), drill.*
 Drog, *from draga, v. to draw.*
 Droppe, *s. m. drop.*
 Drottning, *s. f. queen.*
 Drucken, *a. drunk, tipsy.*
 Drucko, *from Dricka, to drink.*
 Drufovokulle, *s. m. hill of vines.*
 Dryck, *s. m. drink, beverage.*
 Drägt, *s. m. dress, garment.*
 Dröjt, *from dröja, v. delay, stop.*
 Du, *pr. thou.*
 Duellera, *v. to duel.*
 Dufva, *s. f. dove, pigeon.*
 Duglighet, *s. f. fitness, ability.*
 Dukat, *s. m. ducat.*
 Dunkel, *a. gloomy, dull, dim.*
 Dvala, *s. f. trance, torpor.*
 D. v. s. Det vill säga, *that is to say.*
 Dygd, *s. f. virtue.*
 Dylik, *a. the like, similar, such.*
 Dyrbar, *a. precious, rich, valuable.*
 Dyrka, *v. to worship, adore.*
 Då, *ad. conj. then, when, as.*
 Dålig, *a. bad, poorly, weak.*
 Dåvarande, *a. of that time.*
 Däck, *s. n. deck.*
 Däld, *s. m. valley, vale.*
 Dö, *v. to die.*
 Död, *s. m. death. — a. dead.*
 Dödlig, *a. mortal, deadly.*
 Dök, *v. emerged; from dyka.*
 Dölja, *v. to conceal, hide.*
 Döpa, *v. to baptize.*
 Dörr, *s. f. door.*
 Efter, *f. after, behind.*
 Efterlängta, *v. to long for.*
 Eftertryck, *s. n. emphasis, energy.*
 Ega, *v. to be master of, own, have.*
 Egde, *from ega, v. to own, possess.*
 Egen, *a. strange, peculiar, own.*
 Egendom, *s. m. property, estate, fortune.*
 Egendomsegare, *s. m. owner of an estate.*
 Egenskap, *s. m. quality, property.*
 Egg, *s. m. edge.*
 Egnades, *from egna, to appropriate, dedicate.*
 Ehuru, *conj. although.*
 Ej, *ad. no, not.*
 Ej heller, *nor, neither.*
 Ek, *s. f. oak.*
 Eld, *fire.*
 Element, *s. n. element.*
 Elf, *s. f. river.*
 Elfenben, *s. n. ivory.*

- Elfvor, *s. m. fairies, elves.*
 Eller, *or.*
 Embryotillstånd, *the embryo state.*
 Emellan, *prep. between.*
 Emot, *prep. against, towards.*
 Emottaga, *v. to receive, accept.*
 En, *art. a, an. — pron. one, some one.*
 En hvar, *every one.*
 Enda, *single.*
 Endast, *ad. only, solely.*
 Engel, *s. m. angel.*
 Enhet, *s. unity.*
 Enkel, *a. single, thin, simple.*
 Enkelhet, *s. f. singleness, simpleness, simplicity.*
 Enligt, *ad. agreeably, accordingly, according to.*
 Ens, *ad. only, even.*
 Ensam, *ad. alone, solitary, private.*
 Enskild, *a. private.*
 Envåning, *a. one story.*
 Epok, *s. epoch.*
 Er, *pron. you, your.*
 Erfara, *v. to experience, learn.*
 Erfarenhet, *s. f. experience.*
 Erhålla, *v. to obtain, gain.*
 Erhöll, *obtained.*
 Erkänna, *acknowledge.*
 Erkänsla, *s. f. acknowledgement.*
 Ersätta, *v. to compensate.*
 Ersättning, *s. f. amends, satisfaction.*
 Eröfra, *v. to conquer, win.*
 Ett, *a. one.*
 Evig, *a. eternal, everlasting.*
 Evärdelig, *a. perpetual.*
 Exempel, *s. n. example, instance.*
 Exercera, *v. to exercise.*
 Facchi, *(italian) carrier.*
 Fader, *s. father.*
 Faderlig, *a. paternal.*
 Fall, *s. n. fall, downfall, case.*
 Falla, *v. to drop, fall.*
 Falsk, *a. false, deceitful.*
 Familj, *s. family.*
 Famn, *s. m. embrace, fathom, bosom.*
 Fan, *s. m. devil.*
 Fana, *s. f. flag.*
 Fanatisk, *a. fanatic.*
 Fann, *from finna, to find.*
 Fanns, *from finna, to be, exist.*
 Far, *s. m. father. — v. goes.*
 Fara, *s. f. danger. — v. to start, go.*
 Farit, *from fara.*
 Fast, *a. firm, solid. — conj. though.*
 Fastän, *conj. although, though.*
 Fat, *s. dish, cask.*
 Fatta, *v. to catch, seize, understand.*
 Fatta om, *embrace.*
 Fattig, *a. poor.*
 Fattigdom, *s. m. poverty.*
 Fel, *fault.*
 Felas, *v. to be wanting.*
 Fem, *a. five.*
 Femtio, *a. fifty.*
 Fest, *s. m. feast, festival.*
 Festlig, *a. festive.*
 Fick, *from få, v. to get, receive. be permitted.*
 Ficka, *s. f. pocket.*
 Fiende, *s. m. enemy, foe.*
 Figur, *figure.*
 Fikonlöf, *s. n. fig-leaf.*
 Fin, *a. fine.*
 Finger, *s. n. finger.*
 Finna, *v. to find.*
 Fint, *ad. smartly, finely, stily.*
 Firad, *from fira, v. to celebrate, solemnize.*
 Fisk, *s. m. fish.*
 Fjeder or fjäder, *s. m. feather, spring (for watches, &c.)*
 Fjerran, *ad. remotely, at a distance, far, a. distant.*
 Fjärd, *s. m. bay.*
 Fjällen, *s. n. ridge of mountains.*

- Flamma, *s. f. flame.*
 Flera, *a. several, more.*
 Flesta, *a. the most.*
 Flicka, *s. girl.*
 Flit, *s. m. industry, diligence, application.*
 Fly, *v. to flee.*
 Flyga, *v. to fly.*
 Flygt, *s. m. flight.*
 Flyktig, *a. fugitive.*
 Flyta, *v. to flow.*
 Flytta, *v. to move.*
 Flyttfoglar, *s. birds of passage.*
 Flåsa, *v. to puff, blow.*
 Flägt, *s. m. a gentle breeze.*
 Fläta, *v. to plait. — s. f. tress, plait.*
 Flöda, *v. to flow.*
 Flög from flyga, *to fly.*
 Flöto from flyta.
 Foga, *v. to dispose, order, join.*
 Fogel or fågel, *s. m. bird, fowl.*
 Folk, *s. n. people, nation, servants.*
 Folkhop, *s. m. crowd of people.*
 Folklustbarhet, *s. f. popular amusement.*
 Folkvälde, *s. n. democracy.*
 Fordna, *a. former, ancient, old.*
 Fordom, *ad. formerly, once.*
 Fordra, *v. to exact, demand, ask, require.*
 Fordran, *s. f. demand.*
 Form, *s. m. mould, form, shape.*
 Fornlemning, *s. f. antique.*
 Forntid, *s. m. antiquity, olden times.*
 Forntidshäfd, *s. m. history of antiquity.*
 Forntidssaga, *legend of old.*
 Fors, *s. m. stream, water-fall.*
 Forska, *v. to investigate, search out.*
 Forskning, *s. f. investigation.*
 Fortfara, *v. to continue.*
 Framkomst, *s. m. advancement, preferment.*
 Fortsätta, *v. to continue, pursue.*
 Foster, *s. n. embryo, product, child.*
 Fosterbygd, *s. f. native place.*
 Fot, *s. m. foot, basis, — till fots, on foot.*
 Fotställning, *s. f. groundwork, underlayer.*
 Fram, *prep. forth, forward, onward, out.*
 Frambringa, *v. to bring forth.*
 Framdeles, *ad. some time hence.*
 Framdraga, *v. to bring forward, to produce.*
 Framför, *prep. before, above.*
 Framgent, *ad. for the future, all along.*
 Framgång, *s. m. success.*
 Framleva, *v. to live on.*
 Framskrida, *v. to advance, move forward.*
 Framsteg, *s. n. progress, advancement.*
 Framställa, *v. to represent, propose.*
 Framte, *v. to exhibit, produce, show.*
 Framtid, *s. m. future, futurity.*
 Framtrolla, *v. to conjure forth.*
 Framåt, *ad. forwards.*
 Frankrike, *s. France.*
 Franska, *a. french.*
 Fredlig, *a. peaceful.*
 Fredstid, *s. time of peace.*
 Fremmande, *a. strange, foreign. — s. n. company, visitors.*
 Fri, *a. free, exempt, easy.*
 Frid, *s. m. peace.*
 Fridlös, *a. outlawed, outless.*
 Friherre, *s. m. baron.*
 Frihet, *s. liberty.*
 Frikostighet, *s. f. liberality, bounty.*
 Frisk, *a fresh.*
 Friskt, *ad. freshly, healthily.*
 Frivola, *a. frivolous.*
 Fromhet, *s. f. gentleness, piety.*
 Frostblomma, *s. f. frost-flower.*

- Frukt, *s. m. fruit.*
 Frukta, *v. to fear.*
 Frukta, *s. f. fear, dread.*
 Frusna *from* frysa. *to freeze.*
 Fråga, *v. to ask, s. f. question.*
 Från, *prep. from, by.*
 Främmande *or* främling, *s. m. stranger.*
 Främst, *a. foremost, främmande, foreign.*
 Fröjd, *s. m. joy.*
 Fröken, *s. f. an unmarried lady of rank.*
 Full, *a. full, drunk.*
 Fullkomlig, *a. perfect, complete.*
 Fullständig, *a. complete.*
 Fullt, *ad. fully, completely.*
 Furen, *s. f. the fir, pine.*
 Furste, *s. m. prince.*
 Furstelig, *a. princely.*
 Fylla, *v. to fill.*
 Fyndighet, *s. f. invention.*
 Fysiken, *s. physics.*
 Få, *a. few. v. to be allowed, to get.*
 Fåfång, *a. vain, fruitless.*
 Fågel, *s. m. bird, fowl.*
 Fånga, *v. catch, captivate.*
 Fäder, *pl. of fader, ancestor.*
 Fädernesland, *s. n. native-country.*
 Fägring, *s. f. beauty.*
 Fäll, *s. m. fell. †*
 Fält, *s. n. field, plain.*
 Fångelse, *s. n. prison.*
 Fångsla, *v. to imprison, catch.*
 Färd, *s. m. voyage, course, road, trip.*
 Färg, *s. colour.*
 Fästa, *v. to fix.*
 Fäste, *s. n. firmament, hilt, handle, castle.*
 Fästemo, *s. f. sweetheart.*
 Föda, *v. to bear, feed.*
 Född, *born.*
 Föga, *a. ad. little, a little.*
 Följa, *v. to follow, attend, accompany.*
 Följa åt, *to follow.*
 Följd, *s. m. consequence.*
 Fönster, *s. n. window.*
 Fönsterglas, *s. n. window-glass.*
 Fönsterkant, *s. corner of the window.*
 För, *ad. too. — prep. for, before.*
 För att, *in order to.*
 Föra, *v. to bring, lead, carry for.*
 Förakta, *v. to despise, scorn.*
 Förare, *s. m. guide, leader.*
 Förarga, *v. to vex.*
 Förbistring, *s. f. confusion.*
 Förbifart, *s. m. passage past.*
 Förbrända, *burnt up.*
 Förbrände, *part. burned.*
 Förbindelse, *s. m. obligation.*
 Förbindlig, *a. obliging.*
 Förbi, *prep. ad. by, past.*
 Förbigå, *v. to pass by.*
 Förbise, *v. pass over, neglect.*
 Förbittring, *s. f. rage, fury.*
 Förbyta, *v. to change.*
 Fördel, *s. m. advantage, benefit.*
 Förderf, *s. n. ruin, destruction.*
 Fördraga, *v. to bear.*
 Förebud, *s. n. forerunner.*
 Föregå, *v. to precede.*
 Föregick, *from föregå.*
 Förekomma, *v. to prevent, occur, seem.*
 Föreläsa, *v. to read to another, lecture.*
 Föreläsning, *s. f. lecture.*
 Föremål, *s. n. object.*
 Föreana, *v. to unite, reconcile.*
 Förening, *s. f. union, accord.*
 Förestå, *v. to manage, rule, approach.*
 Föresätta, *v. to determine, propose.*
 Företag, *s. n. undertaking, enterprise.*
 Företaga, *v. to undertake.*
 Företog, *undertook.*
 Företräde, *s. n. admission, precedence, prerogative.*
 Förevändning, *s. f. pretext, false allegation.*

- Fortkomst, *s. advancement.*
 Författare, *s. m. author.*
 Förfinad, *a. refined.*
 Förföra, *v. to corrupt, seduce.*
 Förgrund, *s. m. foreground.*
 Förgyld, *a gilt.*
 Förgängelse, *s. m. corruption.*
 Förklara, *v. to explain, make clear.*
 Förhållande, *s. n. proportion, relation, conduct, state.*
 Förkunnna, *v. to announce, proclaim.*
 Förhuden, *ad. past, over. — a. last.*
 Förlita, *v. to depend, on, trust to.*
 Förlofva, *v. to betroth.*
 Förlora, *v. to lose.*
 Förlust, *s. m. loss.*
 Förlåta, *v. to pardon.*
 Förmå, *v. to be able, induce.*
 Förmåga, *s. f. power, capacity.*
 Förmäld, *part. mentioned, married.*
 Förmögen, *a. wealthy.*
 Förmögenhet, *s. f. capacity, wealth, property.*
 Förneka, *v. to disown, deny, abnegate.*
 Förnäm, *a. noble, eminent, high.*
 Förnämligast, *ad. chiefly.*
 Förnämst, *a. principal, chief.*
 Förordna, *v. to order, command, ordain.*
 Förre, *a. former.*
 Förråda, *v. betray.*
 Försakelse, *s. m. renunciation.*
 Församla, *v. to assemble.*
 Församling, *s. f. congregation, church.*
 Försegla, *v. to seal.*
 Förskaffa, *v. to procure, get.*
 Försmå, *v. to slight, disregard.*
 Först, *ad. a. first.*
 Förstelnad, *a. petrified.*
 Förstnämnd, *first-mentioned.*
 Förstå, *v. to understand.*
 Förstånd, *s. n. understanding.*
 Försumma, *v. to neglect.*
 Försvara, *v. defend.*
 Försvinna, *v. to disappear.*
 Försänkt, *sunk.*
 Försök, *s. n. attempt, trial.*
 Försöka, *v. to try, attempt.*
 Förtjena, *v. gain.*
 Förtjenst, *s. m. profit, merit.*
 Förtro, *v. to trust with.*
 Förtroende, *s. n. confidence.*
 Förtrogen, *s. m. confident, an intimate.*
 Förtrolig, *a. familiar, intimate.*
 Förtröstan, *s. m. trust, confidence.*
 Förtära, *v. to eat, consume.*
 Förundra, *v. to admire, wonder.*
 Förumna, *v. to grant, allow.*
 Förvara, *v. to keep, secure.*
 Förvirring, *s. f. confusion.*
 Förvisa, *v. to banish.*
 Förvisst, *ad. for certain, certainly.*
 Förvåna, *v. to astonish, surprise.*
 Förvärfva, *v. acquire, gain.*
 Förädling, *s. f. ennobling.*
 Föräldrar, *s. parents.*
 Förändra, *v. change.*
 Förära, *v. to present, give.*
 Fötter, *pl. of fot, foot.*
 Gaf, *v. gave.*
 Gaffel, *s. m. fork.*
 Gagna, *v. to avail, benefit.*
 Gallerverk, *s. n. lattice-work.*
 Gallien, *s. France.*
 Gamle, *a. old.*
 Gammal, *a. old.*
 Ganska, *ad. very.*
 Gardin, *s. m. curtain.*
 Garu, *s. n. yarn, net.*
 Gata, *s. f. street.*
 Ge, *from gifva, to give.*
 Gebit, *s. m. territory, dominion.*

- Gemål, *s. c. consort.*
 Genare, *a. nearer, shorter.*
 Genast, *ad. instantly.*
 Genom, *prep. through.*
 Genomgå, *v. to pass through.*
 Genomträngd, *penetrated.*
 Geologisk, *a. geological.*
 Ger, *from gifva, to give.*
 Gerna, *ad. willingly, fain.*
 Gesäll, *s. m. journeyman.*
 Gick, *imp. from gå to walk,*
go.
 Gif, *give.*
 Gifva, *v. to marry.*
 Gifva, *v. to give, render.*
 Gingo, *v. went — from gå.*
 Gjorde, *v. made, did — from*
göra.
 Gjort, *made, done, formed.*
 Gjöt, *from gjuta, to shed, pour.*
 Glad, *a. cheerful, gay, happy.*
 Glans, *s. m. lustre, gloss.*
 Glas, *s. n. glass.*
 Gles, *a. thin, coarse.*
 Gлиндра, *v. to glimmer, sparkle.*
 Glimma, *v. to glisten, glitter.*
 Glädas, *v. to rejoice.*
 Glädja, *v. to gladden, rejoice.*
 Glädje, *s. m. joy, exultation.*
 Glädjeskri, *s. m. acclamation*
of joy.
 Glädtig, *a. cheerful, gay.*
 Glädtighet, *s. f. cheerfulness.*
 Glänsa, *v. to shine.*
 Glänsande, *a. shining.*
 Glödde, *a. heated.*
 Glömma, *v. forget.*
 God, *a. good.*
 Gods, *s. n. property, estate.*
 Godt, *a. ad. good, well.*
 Golf, *s. n. floor.*
 Gosse, *s. m. boy.*
 Grad, *s. m. degree.*
 Graf, *s. m. grave, ditch.*
 Grafvård, *s. m. monument,*
tomb.
 Grann, *a. fine, nice, critical.*
 Grannlåt, *s. m. finery.*
 Granska, *v. to examine, criticise.*
 Grefve, *count.*
 Grekisk, *Grecian.*
 Gren, *s. m. branch, bough.*
 Grep, *imp. from gripa, to seize,*
catch.
 Gripen, *seized.*
 Grof, *a. coarse, big, rough.*
 Grotta, *s. f. grotto*
 Grund, *s. ground.*
 Grunda, *v. to found, ground.*
 Grundsats, *s. m. principle,*
axiom.
 Grydde, *from gry, v. to dawn.*
 Grym, *a. cruel, furious.*
 Grå, *a. gray.*
 Gråna, *v. to turn gray.*
 Gråt, *s. from gråta, to weep.*
 Gråt, *s. m. weeping.*
 Gräla, *v. to wrangle, quarrel.*
 Gräma sig, *v. to grieve, mourn.*
 Grön, *a. green.*
 Gud, *s. m. God.*
 Gudalära, *s. f. religious doc-*
trine, theology.
 Gudason, *s. m. son of a di-*
vinity.
 Gudomlighet, *s. f. god, goddess.*
 Guld, *s. n. gold.*
 Gunga, *s. f. swing, v. to swing,*
rock.
 Gunstling, *s. m. favorite.*
 Gustaf, *Gustavus.*
 Guvernör, *s. m. governor.*
 Gyllne, *a. golden.*
 Gymnasium, *s. grammar-school.*
 Gynnare, *s. m. protector, pa-*
tron.
 Gå, *v. to walk, go.*
 Gåfva, *s. f. gift, donation.*
 Gåfvobref, *s. n. letter of dona-*
tion.
 Gång, *s. m. time, walk.*
 Gärd, *s. m. farm, yard, dwel-*
ling.
 Gått, *gone, walked.*
 Gäst, *s. m. guest.*
 Gästvänlig, *a. hospitable.*
 Gålda, *v. to pay, to make*
amends for.

- Gömma, *v. to keep, conceal.*
lay by, s. hiding place.
- Göra, *v. to do, make, cause.*
- Görömål, *s. n. business, affair.*
- Göthisk, *a. Gothic.*
- Ha, *for hafva.*
- Hade, *v. had.*
- Haf, *s. n. sea, ocean.*
- Hafrekaka, *s. f. barley-cake.*
- Hafva, *v. to have.*
- Hafvande, *part. having, pregnant.*
- Haka, *s. f. chin.*
- Half, *a. half.*
- Halfläckt, *part. halfquenched, halfslacked.*
- Halfvägs, *ad. half-way.*
- Halka, *v. to slip.*
- Halm, *s. m. straw.*
- Han, *pr. he.*
- Hand, *s. f. hand.*
- Handlös, *a. innocent, harmless.*
- Handtverkarfolk, *s. n. artisans, mechanics.*
- Hann, *reached, from hinna.*
- Hans, *his.*
- Harmlös, *a. harmless.*
- Hast, *s. m. haste, hurry.*
- Hasta, *v. n. to hasten.*
- Hastigt, *suddenly.*
- Hata, *v. to hate.*
- Hatt, *s. m. hat.*
- Havamål, *s. an ancient didactic poem.*
- Hed, *s. heath.*
- Heder, *s. m. honour, credit.*
- Hederlig, *a. generous, creditable.*
- Hel, *a. entire, complete, all, whole.*
- Hela, *v. to heal, cure, whole.*
- Helga, *v. to sanctify, consecrate.*
- Helgdag, *s. m. holiday.*
- Helgedagsdräfter, *s. holiday-clothes.*
- Helgedom, *s. m. sanctuary.*
- Helgon, *s. n. saint.*
- Helgonaben, *s. the bones of saints.*
- Helhet, *s. f. completeness.*
- Helig, *a. holy.*
- Hellre or heldre, *ad. rather.*
- Helsa, *health.*
- Helsa, *v. to salute.*
- Helst, *ad. rather.*
- Helt och hållet, *entirely, quite.*
- Hem, *s. n. home.*
- Hembygd, *s. m. native-place.*
- Hemifrån, *from home.*
- Hemisfer, *s. hemisphere.*
- Hemkomst, *s. m. return home.*
- Hemlig, *a. secret.*
- Hemligen, *ad. secretly.*
- Hemlighet, *s. f. secret, mystery.*
- Hemma, *ad. at home.*
- Hemman, *s. n. farm.*
- Hemmansdel, *s. part in a farm.*
- Hemta, *v. to fetch, take.*
- Hennes, *pron. hers, her.*
- Herbarium, *s. n. herbal.*
- Herde, *shepherd.*
- Heroer, *s. heroes.*
- Herrans tempel, *s. n. the temple of God.*
- Herre, *Mr., Sir.*
- Herregåln for Herregården, *s. m. gentlemans-seat.*
- Herrgårds-gebiten, *the territory of the gentry.*
- Herrlig, *a. magnificent, glorious, splendid.*
- Herskarinna, *s. f. mistress, ruler.*
- Herrsklystnad, *s. m. ambition.*
- Hertig, *s. m. duke.*
- Het, *a. hot.*
- Hetta, *s. f. heat, — v. to be called.*
- Himlabarnet, *s. n. the heavenly child.*
- Himlen, *def. form of himmel, heaven, sky.*
- Hinna, *v. to reach.*
- Hinsidan, *the other side.*

- Historia, *s. f.* history.
 Historisk, *a.* historical.
 Hitintills, *ad.* hitherto.
 Hitta, *v.* to find.
 Hjelp, *help.*
 Hjelpreda, *s. f.* help, guide, direction.
 Hjelte, *s. m.* hero.
 Hjeltebedrift, *s. m.* exploit.
 Hjerna, *s. f.* brain.
 Hjerta, *s. n.* heart.
 Hjord, *s. m.* flock, herd.
 Hjul, *s. n.* wheel.
 Hof, *s. n.* court. — *imp. of* häfva, *v.* to raise.
 Hoffolk, *s. n.* courtiers.
 Hofintrig, *s. n.* court intrigue.
 Hofsamhet, *s. f.* moderation, temperance.
 Hofvet, *definite of Hof,* the court.
 Holländsk, *a.* Dutch.
 Holme, *s. m.* isle.
 Hon, *pron.* she.
 Honom, *pron.* him.
 Hopknyta, *v.* to tie together.
 Hopp, *s. n.* leap, hope.
 Hoppa, *v.* to jump, leap.
 Hoppas, *v.* to hope.
 Hoppgifvande, *a.* encouraging.
 Hopplocka, *v.* to gather.
 Hopplös, *a.* hopeless.
 Hos, *prep.* with, by, at, about, in, on.
 Hornspets, *s. m.* point of the horn.
 Hu! *Oh!*
 Hud, *s. m.* skin, hide.
 Hufvud, *s. n.* head.
 Hufvudgata, *s. f.* principal street.
 Hufvudsakligen, *ad.* principally.
 Hufvudstad, *s. m.* capital.
 Hug, *s. m.* mind, inclination.
 Huld, *a.* gentle, tender, kind.
 Hund, *s. m.* dog.
 Hundra, *a.* hundred.
 Hunger, *s.* hunger.
- Hunnit *from hinna,* to attain, reach, to have time.
 Hur or huru, *ad.* how.
 Hurtigt, *ad.* briskly.
 Haruvida, *ad.* how far.
 Hus, *s. n.* house, family.
 Hushållare, *s. m.* house-holder, economist.
 Hustru, *s. f.* wife.
 Hvad, *pron.* what.
 Hvalf, *s. n.* vault, arch.
 Hvar, *ad.* where.
 Hvarandra, *pron.* each other.
 Hvardagslag, *every day life.*
 Hvardera, *each.*
 Hvarföre, *ad.* why, wherefore, in which way.
 Hvarje, *p.* every.
 Hvarjemte, *besides which.*
 Hvarken, *conj.* neither.
 Hvarmed, *ad.* with which.
 Hvart, *ad.* whither.
 Hvarur, *ad.* out of which.
 Hvem, *pron.* who.
 Hvetebröd, *s. n.* wheaten bread.
 Hvi, *ad.* why, wherefore.
 Hvila, *v.* to rest, repose.
 Hvilka, *plur. of* hvilken.
 Hvilken, *who, which.*
 Hvimla, *v.* to be crowded, swarm.
 Hviska, *v.* to whisper.
 Hvit, *a.* white.
 Hvitgrå, *a.* white grey.
 Hvitmenad, *a.* whitewashed.
 Hvälfva, *v.* to arch, vault.
 Hydda, *s. f.* hut.
 Hylla, *v.* to pay homage. — *s. shelf.*
 Häfvor, *s. f.* goods, offering, wealth.
 Håg, *s. m.* inclination.
 Håglös, *a.* listless, indolent.
 Håll, *s. n.* quarter, distance, relay.
 Hålla, *v.* to keep, deliver.
 Hår, *s. n.* hair.
 Hård, *a.* hard.

- Hårdsmält, *a. hard of digestion.*
 Hädanefter, *ad. hereafter.*
 Häftadt, *part. stitched.*
 Häftig, *a. hasty.*
 Häll, *s. m. hearth, rock.*
 Hälleberg, *s. m. rock.*
 Hän, *ad. hence.*
 Hända, *v. to happen.*
 Händelsevis, *ad. accidentally.*
 Hänga, *v. to hang.*
 Hänryckning, *s. f. rapture, extasy.*
 Hänseende, *s. f. respect.*
 Här, *ad. here.*
 Hård, *s. m. forge, hearth.*
 Härja, *v. to lay waste.*
 Härledd, *part. derived.*
 Härma, *v. to imitate.*
 Härnad, *s. warfare.*
 Härnads-skepp, *s. n. ship of war.*
 Häst, *s. m. horse.*
 Höfding, *s. m. chief, governor.*
 Höfves, *it becomes, besseems.*
 Hög, *a. high.*
 Högt, *ad. high, highly.*
 Höglå, *a. light blue.*
 Högljuddare, *a. louder.*
 Högst, *ad. very, exceedingly, highest.*
 Högtidlig, *a. solemn.*
 Högtids, *high time, festivity.*
 Högtidsdrägt, *s. m. festive clothes.*
 Högtidsbröd, *s. n. holiday bread.*
 Höja, *v. to raise.*
 Höjd, *s. f. height, summit, hill, a. raised.*
 Höll, *imp. of hålla, v. to hold, keep.*
 Höra, *v. to hear.*
 Höra till, *v. to belong.*
 Hördt, *see höra.*
 Hörn, *s. n. corner.*
 Hörsamhet, *s. f. obedience, compliance.*
 Höst, *s. autumn.*
 Höstlöfven, *s. n. autumn-leaves.*
 Höstvind, *s. m. autumn-wind.*
 I, *prep. in, against.*
 Ibland, *prep. among, ad. sometimes.*
 Icke, *ad. no, not.*
 Ide, *s. idea.*
 Ideal, *s. n. ideal.*
 Idel, *a. mere, pure.*
 Ideligen, *ad. continually.*
 Ifrigt, *ad. eagerly.*
 Ifrån, *prep. from.*
 Igen, *again.*
 Igenkänna, *v. to recognize.*
 Igenom, *prep. through.*
 Ihop, *ad. together.*
 Ihågkomma, *v. to remember.*
 Immerfort, *ad. continually.*
 In, *in, into.*
 Inbilla, *v. to make one believe.*
 Inbillning, *s. f. imagination, fancy.*
 Inbördes, *a. mutual, reciprocal, civil.*
 Infria, *v. to redeem, deliver.*
 Infunnit sig, *appeared.*
 Ingen, *p. none, no one.*
 Ingenting, *nothing.*
 Ingripa, *v. to seize, usurp, enter.*
 Inkomma, *v. to come in, enter.*
 Inkomst, *s. m. entrance, income.*
 Inköp, *s. n. purchase.*
 Inlagd, *a. inlaid, folded.*
 Inledning, *s. f. introduction.*
 Inlägga, *v. to put in, apply, merit.*
 Innan, *prep. & ad. before, within.*
 Innehålla, *v. to contain, hold.*
 Innehöll, *v. contained.*
 Innesluta, *v. to include, enclose.*
 Innevånare, *s. m. inhabitants.*
 Inom, *within.*
 Inplanta, *v. implant, ingraft, instill.*

- Inre, *a. inward.*
 Inrikes, *home.*
 Inrätta, *v. to institute, found, construct.*
 Inrättning, *s. f. arrangement, institution.*
 Inse, *v. to conceive, understand.*
 Inskrifva, *v. to enter, enrol.*
 Inskrift, *inscription.*
 Instinkt, *s. m. instinct.*
 Instinktlikt, *ad. instinctively.*
 Instucken, *pushed in, put in.*
 Intagande, *a. engaging, striking.*
 Intet, *pr. no, none, s. n. nothing.*
 Intill, *close to.*
 Intressant, *a. interesting.*
 Intrig, *s. m. intrigue.*
 Intryck, *s. n. impression.*
 Inträda, *v. to enter.*
 Inträde, *s. n. entrance.*
 Inträffa, *v. to happen, arrive.*
 Inventarier, *s. inventories, fixtures.*
 Invid, *prep. nigh, by.*
 Irrande, *a. wandering, erring.*
 I st. f. (i stället för), *instead of.*
 Is, *s. m. ice.*
 Italien, *s. n. Italy.*
 Italienare, *s. m. an Italian.*
- J, *pron. you.*
 Jag, *pron. I.*
 Jaga, *v. to hunt.*
 Jemföra, *v. to compare.*
 Jemförelse, *s. m. comparison.*
 Jemnvigt, *s. f. equilibrium.*
 Jernklädd, *a. iron-clad.*
 Jord, *s. f. earth, ground.*
 Jordisk, *earthly.*
 Jordskalf, *s. earthquake.*
 Jordtorpare, *s. m. a labourer whose wages consist of land.*
 Jordytan, *s. f. surface of the earth.*
 Jubel, *s. n. jubilee.*
- Jubelera, *v. to exult, rejoice.*
 Jublande, *part. exulting.*
 Julle, *s. m. boat, yawl.*
 Julqväll, *s. m. Christmas-eve.*
 Junker, *s. m. young nobleman, spark.*
 Just, *ad. just, exactly.*
 Jäste, *from jäsa, v. to ferment.*
 Jätteföretag, *s. n. gigantic undertaking.*
- Kabinet, *s. cabinet.*
 Kaffe, *s. n. coffee.*
 Kakelugn, *s. m. stove of a kind of dutch-tile.*
 Kal, *a. bare.*
 Kall, *s. n. calling, vocation. a. cold.*
 Kalk, *s. m. lime, cup.*
 Kalla, *v. to call, summon.*
 Kallt, *ad. coldly.*
 Kamp, *s. m. conflict, combat, contest.*
 Kamrar, *s. pl. chambers.*
 Kamrat, *s. m. comrade.*
 Kan, *v. can. — from kunna, to be able.*
 Kanhända, *ad. perhaps.*
 Kanske, *ad. perhaps.*
 Kant, *s. m. edge.*
 Kapell, *s. n. chapel.*
 Kapplöpning, *s. f. race, running.*
 Karakter, *s. m. character.*
 Karl, *s. m. man.*
 Kasta, *v. to throw, cast.*
 Kastning, *s. throw, sling.*
 Katholsk, *a. catholic.*
 Redja, *s. f. chain, series.*
 Kejsare, *s. m. emperor.*
 Kejsardöme, *s. n. empire.*
 Killing, *s. m. kid.*
 Kind, *s. f. cheek.*
 Kjortel, *s. m. petticoat.*
 Kl. or klockan, *o'clock.*
 Klaga, *v. to complain.*
 Klagande, *s. m. plaintiff.*
 Klang, *s. m. sound.*

- Klappa, *v. to knock, clap, beat.*
 Klar, *a clear.*
 Klarhet, *s. f. clearness.*
 Klarna, *v. to clear off.*
 Klassisk, *a classic.*
 Klinga, *v. to ring, sound. — s. sword.*
 Klippa, *s. f. rock, earth, ground.*
 Klyfta, *s. f. cave den, cleft.*
 Kläda, *v. to cover, clothe.*
 Kläda sig, *v. to dress.*
 Kläder, *s. pl. clothes.*
 Klädning, *s. f. dress, suit.*
 Knallraket, *s. m. rocket.*
 Knappt, *ad. scarcely.*
 Knif, *s. m. knife.*
 Knyta, *v. to tie, knit.*
 Knä, *s. n. knee.*
 Knäböja, *v. to kneel.*
 Knäsatt, *sitting on the knee.*
 Knöppling, *lace, knitting.*
 Koja, *s. f. cottage.*
 Koka, *v. to boil.*
 Kolargosse, *s. m. collier-boy.*
 Kolonn, *s. m. pillar.*
 Kolossal, *colossal.*
 Kom, *came.*
 Komma, *v. to come.*
 Komminister, *s. m. curate.*
 Kompagnivis, *in companies.*
 Kondition, *s. m. place as tutor.*
 Konglig, *a. royal, kingly.*
 Koust, *s. f. art.*
 Konstigt, *ad. artfully, cunningly.*
 Kontrakt, *s. n. contract, agreement.*
 Konung, *s. m. king.*
 Kopparkärl, *s. coppervessel.*
 Kort, *s. n. card, a. short.*
 Kosa, *s. f. course.*
 Krafsa, *v. to scratch, scrape together.*
 Kraft, *s. m. vigour, strength, might.*
 Kraftfull, *a. powerful, efficacious,*
 Kreatur, *s. n. creature, animal.*
 Krets, *s. m. circle.*
 Krig, *s. n. war.*
 Kring, *prep. around, about.*
 Kringstående, *standing around.*
 Krog, *s. m. public-house, ale-house.*
 Krona, *s. f. crown, chandelier.*
 Kronotionde, *s. crown-tithes.*
 Kronprins, *s. m. prince-royal.*
 Krossa, *v. to bruise, crush, crack.*
 Krusades, *imp. from krusa, v. to curl, ripple.*
 Krycka, *s. crutch.*
 Krämpor, *s. pl. ailments.*
 Kula, *s. f. ball, den.*
 Kulen, *a. chilly, bleak.*
 Kulle, *s. m. hillock, top.*
 Kulmen, *s. the top.*
 Kult, *s. m. culture, worship.*
 Kumlen, *s. m. the tomb.*
 Kummel, *s. cairn, or heap of stones to mark a burial-place.*
 Kund, *s. m. customer.*
 Kunde, *v. might, could.*
 Kung, *s. m. king.*
 Kungasal, *s. royal hall.*
 Kunglig, *a. royal.*
 Kunna, *v. to be able.*
 Kunskap, *s. m. skill, knowledge.*
 Kupol, *s. m. cupola.*
 Kyrka, *s. f. church.*
 Kyrkofest, *s. m. church-festival.*
 Kyrkogård, *s. m. church-yard.*
 Kyrkotionde, *church-tithe.*
 Käckt, *ad. bravely, briskly.*
 Kälke, *s. little sledge.*
 Källa, *s. f. source, spring.*
 Kämpabragd, *s. m. heroic exploit.*
 Kämpadåd, *s. n. heroic deed.*
 Kämpafärd, *s. m. campaign, heroic wandering.*
 Kämpe, *s. m. champion.*
 Käuna, *v. to feel, know.*
 Kände, *imp. of känna.*

- Kännedom, *s. m. knowledge.*
 Kännetecken, *s. n. mark, sign.*
 Känsla, *s. f. feeling, sense.*
 Känslolös, *a. insensible.*
 Käpp, *s. m. stick, staff.*
 Kär, *ad. in love. a. dear.*
 Kärlek, *s. m. love.*
 Kärleksbetygelser, *s. pl. professions of love.*
 Kärleksfull, *a. full of love, affectionate.*
 Kärnfull, *a. pithy, solid.*
 Köld, *s. m. cold, frost, coolness.*
 Kön, *s. n. sex.*
- Lade, *v. laid, put.*
 Lade ut, *pushed off.*
 Lades, *imp. of läggas, to be laid.*
 Lag, *s. m. law.*
 Lagt ut, *explained.*
 Land, *s. n. country, land.*
 Landa, *v. to land.*
 Landshöfding, *s. m. governor of a province.*
 Landsman, *s. m. countryman.*
 Landtprest, *s. m. country clergyman.*
 Lapp, *s. m. laplander; patch.*
 Larm, *s. n. alarm, noise.*
 Latinet, *s. latin.*
 Le, *v. to smile.*
 Led, *s. f. path, gate, rank.*
 Led, *suffered, from lida.*
 Leda, *v. to lead.*
 Ledsaga, *v. to head, conduct.*
 Ledsnad, *s. f. weariness, sorrow.*
 Ledungafärd, *s. m. expedition for devastation and booty.*
 Lefde, *from lefva.*
 Lefnad, *s. m. life.*
 Lefnadssätt, *s. n. manner of living.*
 Lefva, *v. to live.*
 Lefvande, *a. living.*
 Lefverne, *s. n. life.*
 Lejon, *s. n. lion.*
 Lek, *s. m. sport, play.*
- Leka, *v. to play.*
 Lekkamrat, *s. m. playfellow.*
 Leksak, *s. f. plaything.*
 Lektion, *s. lesson.*
 Lektor, *s. m. lecturer.*
 Lemna, *v. to leave.*
 Lemning, *s. remains.*
 Lerfat, *s. n. earthenware-dish.*
 Lida, *v. to suffer.*
 Lif, *s. n. life.*
 Liflig, *a. lively.*
 Lifstid, *s. m. life-time.*
 Lifstids-besittning, *s. f. possession for life.*
 Lifva, *v. to encourage. to inspire with life, renew.*
 Lik, *s. n. corpse. — a. like, equal.*
 Lika, *equally, as.*
 Likhet, *s. f. likeness, resemblance, conformity.*
 Likua, *v. to resemble.*
 Liksom, Likasom, *as it were, as also.*
 Likväl, *ad. nevertheless, still.*
 Lilja, *s. f. lily.*
 Liljekulle, *s. m. hill of lilies.*
 Lilla, *a. little.*
 Lind, *s. f. lime-tree.*
 Lindrig, *a. gentle, mild.*
 Linné, *s. Linneus.*
 Linne, *s. n. linen, shift.*
 Linneväf, *s. m. linen cloth.*
 Liten, *a. little.*
 Ljud, *s. n. sound, noise.*
 Ljuda, *v. to sound.*
 Ljuf, *a. sweet, pleasant.*
 Ljuslig, *a. delightful.*
 Ljungande, *a. flashing.*
 Ljus, *s. n. light, candle. a. bright, light, clear.*
 Ljushårig, *a. light-haired.*
 Ljusström, *s. m. stream of light*
 Ljöd, *from ljuda, to sound.*
 Lock, *s. m. curl.*
 Lofvande, *a. promising.*
 Log, *imp. of le, to smile.*
 Loge, *s. m. barn, threshing-floor, box.*

- Lon, *s. m. the lynx.*
 Lopp, *s. n. course, career.*
 Lott, *s. lot, fate.*
 Ludvig, *s. m. Louis.*
 Luft, *s. m. air.*
 Lugn, *s. n. calm.*
 Lukta, *a. to smell.*
 Lumpet, *a. paltry.*
 Lund, *s. m. grove.*
 Lust, *s. pleasure.*
 Luta, *v. to stoop, incline.*
 Lycka, *s. f. fortune, happiness.*
 Lyckas, *v. to succeed.*
 Lycklig, *a. happy.*
 Lyckligen, *ad. happily.*
 Lyckligt, *ad. happily.*
 Lyckligtvis, *ad. fortunately, happily.*
 Lyda, *v. to obey. read.*
 Lydnad, *s. f. obedience.*
 Lynne, *s. n. temper, humour.*
 Lysa, *v. to shine.*
 Lysande, *brilliant.*
 Låg, *imp. of ligga, v. to lie, a base, low.*
 Lång, *a. long, tall. far.*
 Långskepps, *fore and aft.*
 Långskeppet, *s. the longship.*
 Långt, *ad. far, much, long.*
 Låta, *v. to let, make, sound, allow.*
 Låtsa, *v. to pretend, make believe.*
 Läkare, *s. m. physician, doctor.*
 Läkarekonst, *s. f. art of medicine.*
 Lämpa, *v. to adapt, fit, suit.*
 Länder, *countries.*
 Länder, *pl of land.*
 Längd, *s. f. length, height.*
 Länge, *ad. long.*
 Längesen, *long since.*
 Längta, *v. to long, desire.*
 Längtan, *s. f. longing, desire.*
 Längs, *along.*
 Längs, *Längsefter, ad. pre. along.*
 Läpp, *s. m. lip.*
 Lära, *v. to learn, teach. s. f. doctrine.*
 Lärare, *s. m. teacher.*
 Lärareplats, *s. m. situation as teacher.*
 Läraktighet, *s. f. docility.*
 Lärd, *a. learned.*
 Lärde, *v. taught, a. learned.*
 Lärf, *s. n. linen.*
 Lärjunge, *s. m. pupil, disciple.*
 Lärka, *s. f. lark.*
 Läröhus, *s. n. school, college.*
 Lärrostol, *s. m. pulpit, professor's chair.*
 Läste, *from läsa.*
 Läsa, *v. to read, study.*
 Lät, *imp. of låta to permit.*
 Lätt, *a. light, easy, ad. easily.*
 Lättsinne, *s. n. levity.*
 Löf, *s. n. leaf.*
 Löfruska, *s. f. green branch.*
 Löfsprickning, *s. breaking out of the leaf.*
 Löje, *s. n. laughter.*
 Löfven, *pl. of löf.*
 Löjlig, *a. ridiculous.*
 Lön, *s. f. reward, wages, salary.*
 Löna mödan, *to be worth while.*
 Lönetillökning, *increase of salary.*
 Lönnhvalf, *s. n. secret vault.*
 Lös, *a. loose, slack, free, false.*
 Lösa, *v. to untie, loose.*
 Lösfläppa, *v. to let loosen.*
 Maj, *s. m. may.*
 Majestätisk, *majestic.*
 Majfält, *s. n. field of may.*
 Maka, *s. m. f. spouse, mate, fellow.*
 Makt, *s. f. power.*
 Maktpåliggande, *a. important.*
 Man, *s. m. man, husband, — pro, one.*
 Manhaftighet, *s. f. valour.*
 Mark, *s. f. ground, field, m. pound-weight.*
 Marskalk, *s. m. marshal.*
 Mat, *s. m. victuals, food, meat.*

- Matta, *s. f. mat, carpet.*
 Mattad, *part, weakened.*
 Med, *prep. with.*
 Medan, *conj. while.*
 Medel, *s. n. means, instrument.*
 Medelklass, *s. m. middle class.*
 Medeltiden, *s. m. the middle ages.*
 Medföra, *v. to cause, bring.*
 Medgång, *s. m. prosperity, success.*
 Medvetande, *s. n. consciousness.*
 — *a. conscious.*
 Mejseln, *s. m. the chisel.*
 Melancholisk, *a. melancholy.*
 Mellan, *prep. between.*
 Mellankomst, *s. m. intervention, interposition.*
 Men, *conj. but.*
 Men, Mehn, *s. n. hurt, injury.*
 Mening, *s. f. opinion, mind.*
 Menniska, *s. f. man, body.*
 Meenskoslägte, *s. n. human-race.*
 Mensklig, *a. human, humane.*
 Mensklighet, *s. f. humanity.*
 Mer or mera, *a. ad. more.*
 Middag, *s. m. noon, dinner.*
 Midsommardagen, *s. midsummers-day.*
 Midsommarsnatten, *midsummers-night.*
 Midt, *s. m. middle, in two.*
 Mig, *pron. me.*
 Milan, *s. f. the stack for making charcoal.*
 Mild, *a. mild.*
 Mildhet, *s. f. gentleness, goodness.*
 Mimiskt, *a. mimicking.*
 Min, mitt, *pron. my, mine.*
 Mindre, *a. less.*
 Minne, *s. n. memory.*
 Minnen, *reminiscences.*
 Minnesvård, *s. m. monument.*
 Mins, *v. remember.*
 Minut, *s. minute.*
 Missräkning, *s. m. miscalculation.*
 Mjök, *s. f. milk.*
 Mo, *s. f. down.*
 Mod, *s. n. courage.*
 Moder, *s. f. mother.*
 Modig, *a. courageous.*
 Moln, *s. n. cloud.*
 Molnbädd, *bed of clouds.*
 Molnfri, *a. free from clouds.*
 Mor, *s. f. mother.*
 Moralisk, *a. moral.*
 Morgon, *s. m. morning.*
 Morgonlugn, *the stillness of the morning.*
 Morgonrodnad, *s. f. aurora, break of day.*
 Morgonstund, *morning hour.*
 Mormor, *s. f. grandmother.*
 Mossa, *s. f. moss.*
 Mot, *prep. against, towards.*
 Motarbete, *v. to counteract, oppose.*
 Motgång, *s. m. adversity.*
 Motsats, *s. m. contrary.*
 Motsatt, *a. opposed.*
 Motståndare, *s. m. opponent.*
 Motsägelse, *s. m. contradiction.*
 Mottaga, *v. to receive.*
 Mottar, *from mottaga.*
 Mottog, *imp. of mottaga.*
 Mulen, *a. gloomy, sad, cloudy.*
 Mun, *s. m. mouth.*
 Muntra, *v. to cheer up. — a. cheerful.*
 Mur, *s. m. wall.*
 Muskler, *s. m. muscles.*
 Mycket, *a. much, very.*
 Myrten, *s. m. myrtle.*
 Må, *v. may.*
 Måhända, *ad. perhaps.*
 Mål, *s. n. object, meal.*
 Målning, *s. m. painting.*
 Måltid, *s. m. meal.*
 Månad, *s. m. month.*
 Månd, *v. can.*
 Måne, *s. m. moon.*
 Många, *a. many.*

- Mångahanda, *a. of many kinds.*
 Mången, *a. many.*
 Mångfaldig, *a. manifold, various.*
 Mångvis, *a. manywise.*
 Måste, *v. must.*
 Mätta, *v. s. f. measure, moderation.*
 Mätte, *v. may.*
 Måttlig, *a. moderate, temperate.*
 Män, *pl. of man. s. m. man.*
 Mängd, *s. f. multitude.*
 Märka, *v. to mark, measure, observe.*
 Märkvärdig, *a. remarkable.*
 Märkvärdighet, *s. f. remarkableness, curiosity.*
 Mästare, *s. m. master.*
 Mästerverk, *s. n. masterpiece.*
 Mätte, *from mäta, to measure.*
 Mö, *s. f. maid.*
 Möda, *s. trouble.*
 Mönster, *s. n. pattern.*
 Mönstrände, *a. censuring, mustering.*
 Mörk, *a. dark.*
 Mörker, *s. n. darkness.*
 Mörkblå, *a. dark-blue.*
 Mörkna, *v. to grow dark.*
 Mötas, *v. to meet.*
 Möte, *s. meeting.*
 Mötte, *met.*
- Naiv, *a. naive.*
 Namn, *s. n. name.*
 Namnkunnighet, *s. f. renown, fame.*
 Naska, *v. go.*
 Nationallynne, *s. n. national temper.*
 Nationel, *national.*
 Natt, *s. night.*
 Nattgammal, *a. night-old*
 Nattqvarter, *s. n. night-quarters.*
 Natur, *s. f. nature.*
 Naturforskare, *s. m. naturalist.*
- Naturforskning, *s. m. investigation of nature.*
 Neapel, *s. n. Naples.*
 Necken, *s. m. a river deity, Nixy.*
 Ned, *ad. down.*
 Nederländerna, *the Netherlands.*
 Nedlagt, *par, laid down.*
 Nedslå, *v. to beat down, depress.*
 Nedsteg, *imp. of nedstiga.*
 Nedstiga, *v. to descend, step down.*
 Nedvägen, *s. m. lower way.*
 Nej, *ad. no.*
 Nemligen, *ad. namely for.*
 Ner, *ad. down.*
 Ni, *pron. you.*
 Nit, *s. n. zeal.*
 Njuta, *v. to enjoy.*
 Njutning, *s. f. enjoyment.*
 Njöt, *imp. of njuta.*
 Nomad-idé, *s. nomad-idea.*
 Norden, *s. the north.*
 Nördmanna, *a. as a northman.*
 Nu, *ad. now.*
 Numera, *ad. now.*
 Nummer, *s. m. number.*
 Nuvarande, *a present, existing now.*
 Ny, *a. new.*
 Nyckel, *s. m. key.*
 Nyfödd, *a. newborn.*
 Nyss, *ad. just now.*
 Nyttja, *v. to read, use.*
 Nå, *v. to reach. — int. well.*
 Nåd, *s. f. pardon, favor, grace.*
 Någon, *a. some, any, somebody*
 Någonting, *something, anything.*
 Någorlunda, *ad. somewhat.*
 Några, *a. some, a few.*
 Nått, *part. from nå.*
 Näfrätt, *s. m. clublaw.*
 Nämna, *v. mention.*
 Näppligen, *ad. scarcely, hardly.*
 Nära, *v. to nourish. — a. near.*

- När a sig, *v. to approach.*
 Närmare, *ad. nearer.*
 Närmast, *ad. nearest.*
 Närvarelse, *s. m. presence.*
 Nästa, *s. m. neighbour. — a. next.*
 Näste, *s. n. nest.*
 Nästkläder, *s. shirts.*
 Nätthet, *s. f. neatness.*
 Nöd, *s. f. need, necessity, want.*
 Nödig, *a. necessary.*
 Nödvändig, *a. needful, requisite.*
 Nöje, *s. n. delight, satisfaction.*
 Nötte, *imp. of nöta, v. to wear.*
- Oaktadt, *ad. notwithstanding.*
 Obekant, *a. unacquainted, unknown.*
 Obetydlig, *a. inconsiderable.*
 Obeväpnad, *a. unarmed.*
 Och, *conj. and.*
 Ock, *conj. likewise, too, also.*
 Också, *see ock.*
 Oden s Oden.
 Odling, *s. tilling, improvement.*
 Oduglig, *a. unfit.*
 Ofall, *s. n. ruin, misfortune.*
 Ofantlig, *a. enormous, excessive.*
 Offentlig, *a. public.*
 Offer, *victim, sacrifice.*
 Officerare, *s. m. officer.*
 Offra, *v. to sacrifice, offer.*
 Offret, *def. of offer, victim.*
 Ofta, *ad. often.*
 Ofvan, *prep. over.*
 Oförgätlig, *a. ever memorable.*
 Oförmodad, *a. unexpected, unthought of.*
 Oförsagd, *a. undaunted, intrepid.*
 Oförtänkt, *ad. unexpectedly, unthought of.*
 Ogift, *a. unmarried.*
 Okonstlad, *a. artless.*
- Okunnig, *a. ignorant.*
 Okänd, *a. unknown.*
 Olika, *a. unlike, different.*
 Olycka, *s. f. ill luck, misfortune.*
 Olycklig, *a. unhappy, unsuccessful.*
 Om, *prep. of, concerning, in, if, about.*
 Ombord, *on board.*
 Ombyta, *v. to change.*
 Ombytthet, *s. f. mutability, inconstancy.*
 Omdöme, *s. n. judgment.*
 Omfamna, *v. to embrace, hug.*
 Omfatta, *v. to embrace, encompass.*
 Omgaf, *imp. of omgifva, v. to surround.*
 Omger, *from omgifva.*
 Omgifven, *surrounded.*
 Omkostnad, *s. f. charge, cost.*
 Omkring, *prep. about, round, almost, near.*
 Omkullkasta, *v. to overthrow.*
 Omsider, *ad. at length.*
 Omslaget, *part. enveloped.*
 Omsorg, *s. m. care, charge.*
 Omständighet, *s. f. circumstance, condition.*
 Omätlig, *a. immense, immeasurable.*
 Ond, *a bad, ill.*
 Ondt, *s. n. evil.*
 Onkel, *uncle.*
 Oordning, *s. f. disorder, confusion.*
 Opp, *ad. up.*
 Ord, *s. n. word.*
 Ordentlig, *a. orderly.*
 Ordentligen, *ad. neatly, orderly, really, quite.*
 Ordning, *s. f. order, discipline.*
 Ordspråk, *s. proverb.*
 Organisera, *v. to organise, arrange.*
 Orin, *s. m. serpent.*
 Oro, *s. f. uneasiness, trouble.*
 Oroligt, *ad. uneasily.*

- Ort, *s. n. country place.*
 Orörlig, *a. immoveable.*
 Oss, *p. us.*
 Ost, *s. m. cheese.*
 Osteria, *s. inn.*
 Ostkant, *bit of hard cheese.*
 Osynlig, *a. invisible.*
 Osäkerhet, *s. f. uncertainty.*
 Otreblig, *a. uncomfortable.*
 Otron, *s. unbelief.*
 Onppdragna, *not drawn up.*
 Oupphörligt, *ad. constantly, instantly.*
 Otillätlig, *a. not allowed, unallowable, unlawful.*
 Otro, *s. f. unbelief, incredulity.*
 Oviss, *a. uncertain.*
- Paket, *s. n. packet.*
 Palats, *s. n. palace.*
 Pall, *s. m. footstool, stool.*
 Panna, *s. f. brow, forehead, pan.*
 Papper, *s. n. paper.*
 Par, *s. n. pair, couple.*
 Pariserboer, *s. pl. inhabitants of Paris.*
 Parnassens höjder, *s. the heights of Parnassus.*
 Passande, *a. suitable, proper.*
 Penna, *s. f. pen, quill.*
 Penningar, *s. pl. money.*
 Pergament, *s. n. parchment.*
 Period, *s. m. period, time.*
 Perlor, *s. pl. pearls.*
 Person, *s. m. person.*
 Personlig, *a. personal.*
 Physiken, *physics.*
 Physiskt, *ad. physically.*
 Picka, *v. to lick, beat, throb.*
 Pil, *s. m. arrow. — s. f. willow-tree.*
 Plats, *s. m. place.*
 Plåga, *s. plague, affliction.*
 Plötsligen, *ad. suddenly, unawares.*
 Poetisk, *a. poetic.*
- Pol, *s. m. pole.*
 Politisk, *a. political.*
 Polytheisk, *a. polytheistic.*
 Porslin, *s. n. porcelain.*
 Postbok, *s. m. post-book.*
 Postdag, *s. m. post-day.*
 Postgumma, *s. f. woman who carries letters.*
 Postgård, *s. m. post-office.*
 Postväska, *s. f. mail, letter-bag.*
 Prakt, *s. m. magnificence.*
 Praktfull, *a. magnificent.*
 Prakt-rum, *s. n. elegant, best room.*
 Predika, *v. to preach.*
 Prest, *s. m. clergyman.*
 Prestgården, *s. parsonage.*
 Preussen, *s. n. Prussia.*
 Princip, *s. m. principle.*
 Prins, *s. m. prince.*
 Prinsessa, *s. f. princess.*
 Pris, *s. n. prize, price.*
 Prisa, *v. to praise.*
 Prisämne, *s. n. prize-subject.*
 Professor, *s. professor.*
 Profet, *s. m. prophet.*
 Proklamera, *v. to proclaim.*
 Promenad, *s. m. walking, walk.*
 Proselyt, *s. m. proselyte.*
 Pryda, *v. to ornament, adorn.*
 Prydd, *part. adorned, embellished.*
 Prydlig, *a. elegant.*
 Prydlighet, *s. f. elegance.*
 Prägel, *s. m. coinage, mark, stamp.*
 Pröfningstid, *s. time of trial.*
 Pröfva, *v. to try.*
 Pröfvad, *part. tried, tested.*
 Pusta, *v. to put in order.*
 Putsa, *v. arrange, clean.*
 På, *prep. on, to, in, from.*
 På det att, *in order that.*
 På nytt, *again.*
 Påkalla, *v. to require.*
 Pålager, *s. f. taxes.*
 Påminna, *v. to remind.*
 Pånyttfödas, *v. to be born again, regenerated.*

- Påskina, *v. to show, manifest.*
 Påträngande, *a. pressing, necessitous.*
- Qvad, *imp. of qvada, v. to sing, cry.*
 Qval, *s. n. pang, anguish, agony.*
 Qvar, *ad. left, remaining.*
 Qvarblifva, *v. to remain.*
 Qvarhålla, *v. to keep, retain.*
 Qvida, *v. to cry, lament.*
 Qvinlig, *a. womanish, effeminate.*
 Qvinna, *s. f. woman, female.*
 Qvinnoskapnad, *female form.*
 Qvåda, *v. to sing.*
 Qväll, *s. m. evening, supper.*
- Rad, *s. f. line, range, row.*
 Ragg, *s. n. rough hair.*
 Rak, *n. upright.*
 Rakad, *part. shaved, shorn.*
 Rand, *s. f. border, edge, strip.*
 Ranka, *s. f. tendril.*
 Rask, *a. brisk, stout.*
 Rassla, *v. to rustle.*
 Rastlös, *a. restless.*
 Resa sig, *v. to clear oneself.*
 Redan, *ad. already.*
 Redd, *s. m. roads. — prepared.*
 Redlig, *a. true, sincere.*
 Reformera, *v. to reform.*
 Regent, *s. m. regent, ruler.*
 Regemente, *s. regiment.*
 Regements-timmerman, *s. sapper.*
- Regn, *s. n. rain*
 Regna, *v. to rain.*
 Religion, *s. m. religion.*
 Religiös, *a. religious.*
 Re'n, *for redan, ad. already.*
 Ren, *s. m. raindeer. — a. clear, clean, pure, ad. already.*
 Renskrifvet, *fairly copied.*
- Resa, *v. to travel, raise. — s. f. journey, passage.*
 Resa sig, *v. to raise oneself, rise.*
 Reseplan, *s. m. plan of a journey.*
 Restauration, *s. restoration.*
 Reste, *went, travelled.*
 Reste sig, *see resa sig.*
 Revolution, *s. m. revolution.*
 Rhen, *Rhine.*
 Riddare, *s. m. knight.*
 Riktning, *s. f. direction.*
 Rik, *a. rich.*
 Rike, *s. n. kingdom, empire.*
 Rikedom, *s. m. riches.*
 Rikta, *v. to enrich, direct.*
 Riksföreståndare, *s. m. regent.*
 Riksråd, *s. n. senator, counsellor of state.*
 Riktigt, *ad. properly, quite.*
 Ringa, *v. to ring. — a. little, humble.*
 Ringning, *s. f. ringing, tolling.*
 Ro, *v. to row. — s. f. rest, repose.*
 Rodd, *s. m. rowing.*
 Rom, *Rome.*
 Romersk, *Roman.*
 Ropa, *v. call, cry.*
 Ros, *s. f. rose, flower.*
 Rosblomma, *s. f. rose-blossom.*
 Rosig, *a. rosy, bloomy.*
 Rotation, *s. rotation.*
 Rulla, *v. to roll. — s. roll.*
 Rum, *s. n. room, place.*
 Rund, *a. round.*
 Rundt, *ad. round.*
 Rygg, *s. m. back.*
 Ryggåstuga, *s. high-ridged-cottage.*
 Ryktbarhet, *s. f. fame, notoriety.*
 Ryktbar, *renowned.*
 Rykte, *s. n. renown, fame.*
 Rymd, *s. m. space, contents.*
 Rysk, *a. Russian.*
 Ryssland, *s. n. Russia.*
 Ryta, *v. to roar.*

- Ryttare, *s. m. horseman, rider.*
 Råd, *s. n. counsel, remedy, power, advice.*
 Råda, *v. to advise. consult, prevail.*
 Rådde, *imp. Råda.*
 Rådkammare, *s. m. council-chamber.*
 Räckte, *imp. of rätta, v. to reach, offer, suffice.*
 Rädd, *a. alarmed, afraid.*
 Rädsla, *v. to save.*
 Rädsla, *a. fearful.*
 Rädas, *v. to be alarmed.*
 Räkna, *calculated.*
 Rände, *imp. of ränna, v. to run, push.*
 Rätt, *s. m. court of justice, dish, course.*
 Röd, *a. red.*
 Röja, *v. to discover, betray.*
 Röra, *v. to concern, move.*
 Rörelse, *s. m. motion, exercise.*
 Röst, *s. f. voice, vote.*
- Saft, *s. m. juice, humour.*
 Saga, *s. f. tale, legend.*
 Sagdt, *p. from säga, to say.*
 Sak, *s. f. thing, case, cause.*
 Sakna, *v. to miss, regret, need.*
 Sakta, *a. gentle, slow.*
 Sal, *s. m. parlour, hall.*
 Salig, *a. blessed.*
 Sallat, *s. m. salad.*
 Samla, *v. to collect, gather, assemble.*
 Sanna, *imp. of simna, v. to swim.*
 Samma, *a. same.*
 Sammanbindning, *s. connection.*
 Sammansatt, *a. composed, put together.*
 Samman, *ad. together.*
 Sammet, *s. velvet.*
 Samt, *conj. and, also.*
 Samtag, *s. n. hold.*
 Sand, *s. m. sand, gravel.*
- Sanna, *a. true.*
 Sanning, *s. f. truth.*
 Sansa sig, *v. to recover one's self.*
 Satt, *imp. of sitta, v. to sit.*
 Satte, *from sätta, v. to set.*
 Schavott, *block.*
 Se, *v. to see.*
 Sed, *s. custom.*
 Sedan, *ad. afterwards, moreover, since.*
 Sedermera, *afterwards.*
 Sedlighet, *s. f. modesty, gentleness.*
 Sedlig, *a. moral.*
 Sednare, *a. later, slower.*
 Seger, *s. m. victory, conquest.*
 Segerhjelte, *s. m. conqueror.*
 Segerkolon, *s. victorious column.*
 Segertecken, *s. n. trophy.*
 Segla, *v. to sail.*
 Segra, *v. to conquer, triumph.*
 Segrare, *s. conqueror.*
 Sekler, *s. n. centuries.*
 Sekreterare, *s. m. secretary.*
 Sen or sent, *a. slow, late.*
 Serskild, *separate.*
 Session, *s. bankruptey, meeting.*
 Sida, *s. f. page, side.*
 Siden, *s. n. silk.*
 Siesta, *s. f. slumber after dinner.*
 Sig, *pron. himself, herself, itself.*
 Silke, *s. n. silk.*
 Simpla, *a. simple.*
 Sin, sitt, *pron. his, her, their.*
 Sinne, *s. n. temper, anger, mind.*
 Sinnesrådighet, *s. f. presence of mind.*
 Sinnesrörelse, *s. m. emotion.*
 Siusemellan, *between or among themselves.*
 Sist, *a. last, furthest.*
 Sitta, *v. to sit.*
 Sjelf, *pron. self, himself.*

- Själf-egare, *s. an independent person.*
 Själfständighet, *s. f. independence.*
 Sju, *seven.*
 Sjutti, *seventy.*
 Sjunga, *v. to sing.*
 Sjal, *s. f. soul. — s. m. seal (fish).*
 Själsstorhet, *s. f. magnanimity.*
 Sjö, *s. m. sea, lake.*
 Skaffa, *v. secure.*
 Skaft, *s. n. handle.*
 Skaka, *v. to shake.*
 Skald, *s. m. poet, bard.*
 Skalf, *from skälfva, v. to shake.*
 Skall, *v. shall. — s. n. barking of a dog.*
 Skandinavisk, *a. scandinavian.*
 Skaparn, *s. m. the creator.*
 Skapelse, *s. m. creation.*
 Skara, *s. f. troop, multitude.*
 Skarp, *a. sharp.*
 Skatta, *v. to contribute, value, consider.*
 Ske, *v. to happen, to take place, do.*
 Sked, *s. f. spoon.*
 Skedde, *were done.*
 Sken, *s. n. light. — v. from skina, to shine.*
 Skenbar, *a. plausible, specious.*
 Skepp, *s. ship.*
 Skeppsbrott, *s. n. shipwreck.*
 Skick, *s. n. order, state, condition.*
 Skicka, *v. to send.*
 Skicklighet, *s. f. ability.*
 Skifva, *s. f. sheaf of a block, slice of bread.*
 Skifte, *s. n. change, variation.*
 Skilja, *v. to separate, disjoin.*
 Skimra, *v. to glitter, glare.*
 Skina, *v. to shine.*
 Skjutluckor, *s. shutters.*
 Skog, *s. m. forest, wood.*
 Skogsrå, *s. n. fairy of the woods.*
 Skoj, *s. n. vagabondism.*
 Skola, *s. f. school. — pl. of skoll.*
 Skolpojke, *s. m. school-boy.*
 Skolungdom, *s. m. scholars.*
 Skona, *v. to spare, save.*
 Skref, *v. wrote, see skrifva.*
 Skri, *s. n. cry, clamour.*
 Skridning, *s. advance.*
 Skrifva, *v. to write.*
 Skräddarelära, *s. f. tailor's business.*
 Skryta, *v. to boast.*
 Skugga, *s. f. shade, shadow.*
 Skuldra, *s. f. shoulder.*
 Skulle, *s. m. loft. — v. might, should.*
 Skum, *s. n. froth, scum. — a. dim.*
 Skumma, *v. to skim.*
 Skura, *v. to scour.*
 Sky, *s. m. cloud.*
 Skyldig, *a. indebted, obliged.*
 Skymta, *v. to appear dimly.*
 Skynda, *v. to hasten, hurry.*
 Skåda, *v. to behold, see.*
 Skådeplats, *s. m. stage, theatre.*
 Skådespel, *s. n. show, drama, scene.*
 Skägg, *s. n. beard.*
 Skälfva, *v. to shake, shiver, tremble.*
 Skämta, *v. to joke, jest.*
 Skändlig, *a. infamous, base.*
 Skänk, *s. m. present, gift, bribe.*
 Skänka, *v. to give, bestow.*
 Skänkte, *imp. of skänka.*
 Skär, *s. n. rock. — a. clear, pure.*
 Skärf, *s. m. farthing, mite, small portion.*
 Sköfla, *v. to plunder, pillage.*
 Sköld, *s. m. shield, buckler.*
 Skön, *a. beautiful.*
 Skönhet, *s. f. beauty.*
 Skönhetssinne, *s. n. taste for the beautiful.*

- Skör, *a. brittle.*
 Sköte, *s. n. lap, bosom.*
 Slag, *s. n. kind, sort.*
 Slagen, *part. struck. — pl. of slag, a blow.*
 Slagit vad, *had betted.*
 Slagsmål, *s. n. affray.*
 Slant, *imp. of slinta, v. to slip, slide.*
 Slockna, *v. to go out, die.*
 Slog, *imp. of slå, v. to strike, sing.*
 Sluka, *v. to swallow.*
 Slummer, *s. m. slumber.*
 Slut, *s. end, close.*
 Sluta, *v. to finish, close, in-close.*
 Slutet, *part. closed.*
 Slutligen, *ad. finally.*
 Slå, *v. to strike, beat.*
 Slå ned, *v. to alight.*
 Slåss, *v. to fight.*
 Släcka, *v. to quench.*
 Slägt, *s. m. family, kindred.*
 Släging, *s. f. relation.*
 Släppa, *v. to let go, quit.*
 Slät, *a. smooth.*
 Slätt, *s. plain.*
 Slätt, *ad. plainly.*
 Slösa, *v. to lavish, squander.*
 Slöt, *imp. of sluta, v. to finish, close.*
 Smaklös, *a. tasteless.*
 Smal, *a. slender, narrow.*
 Smecka, *v. to caress, fawn.*
 Smicker, *s. n. flattery, fawning.*
 Små, *a. small, little.*
 Småningom, *ad. by degrees.*
 Smälta, *v. to melt, dissolve.*
 Smärre, *a. smaller.*
 Smärta, *s. f. smart, pain.*
 Snart, *ad. soon.*
 Snille, *s. n. genius, wit.*
 Snillrik, *a. talented.*
 Snygghet, *s. f. cleanliness, neatness.*
 Snäll, *a. swift, sweet, good.*
 Snärja, *v. to snare, entangle.*
 Snö, *s. m. snow.*
 Socken, *s. f. parish.*
 Sofva, *v. to sleep.*
 Sol, *s. f. sun.*
 Soldat, *s. m. soldier.*
 Solfjeder, *s. m. fan.*
 Solsken, *s. n. sunshine.*
 Som, *pron. who, which. — conj. as, like.*
 Sommar, *s. m. summer.*
 Somna, *v. fall asleep.*
 Son, *s. m. son.*
 Soneson or sonson, *s. m. grand-son.*
 Sopa, *v. to sweep.*
 Sorg, *s. m. grief, sorrow.*
 Sorglig, *a. mournful.*
 Sorl, *s. n. noise, rattling.*
 Spanska, *a. Spanish.*
 Spara, *v. to spare.*
 Sparsam, *a. saving, thrifty.*
 Spefullt, *ad. mockingly, sarcastically.*
 Speglar, *pl. of spegel, looking-glass, mirror.*
 Spel, *s. n. game, play, music.*
 Spela, *v. to play.*
 Spelhus, *s. n. gambling-house.*
 Spets, *s. m. point, summit.*
 Spetskrage, *s. m. lace-collar.*
 Spillra, *s. f. splinter.*
 Spinna, *v. to spin.*
 Spis, *s. m. fire-place, food.*
 Spisel, *s. m. fireplace.*
 Spisa, *v. to feed, to suffice, eat.*
 Splittring, *s. m. dissension, variance.*
 Sprang, *imp. of springa, v. to burst, run.*
 Sprida, *v. to spread, extend.*
 Spridde, *imp. of sprida.*
 Spunno, *imp. of spinna.*
 Spår, *s. n. track, footstep, trace.*
 Späd, *a. tender, soft, young.*
 Spände, *imp. of spanna.*
 Spanna, *v. to stretch, strain, extend.*

- Stad, *s. m.* town, city.
 Stadga, *v.* to ordain, direct, confirm. — *s.* firmness.
 Stadna, *v.* to stop, thicken.
 Stadsläkare, *physician of the town.*
 Stalldräng, *s. m.* groom.
 Stam, *s. m.* trunk, stock.
 Stamma, *v.* to stammer.
 Stark, *a.* strong, vigorous.
 Stat, *s. m.* state, allowance.
 Statorpare, *s. m.* laborer living and engaged at an estate.
 Staty, *s. m.* statue.
 Steg, *v.* stepped, increased, steg upp, — got up.
 Stelna, *v.* to grow stiff.
 Sten, *s. m.* stone.
 Sticka, *v.* to knit.
 Stifta, *v.* to establish, found.
 Stiftare, *s. m.* founder, author.
 Stiftelse, *s. f.* foundation, institution.
 Stig, *s. m.* path.
 Stiga, *s.* to mount, step, rise.
 Stilla, *a.* calm, still. — *ad.* calmly.
 Stipendiat, *s. m.* stipendiary.
 Stjerna, *s.* star.
 Stjernfäste, *s. n.* the firmament of stars.
 Stock, *s. m.* timber, stock.
 Stod, *s. n.* statue, pillar.
 Stodo, *v.* stood.
 Stoft, *s. n.* ashes.
 Stol, *s. m.* chair.
 Stolt, *a.* proud.
 Stolthet, *s. f.* haughtiness, pride.
 Stor, *a.* great.
 Storfurste, *s. m.* grand-duke.
 Storgatan, *s.* high street.
 Storhet, *s. f.* greatness, grandeur.
 Storm, *s. m.* storm, assault.
 Strand, *s. m.* shore, strand.
 Strid, *s. m.* contest, dispute, strife.
 Stråla, *v.* to beam, shine.
 Strållflod, *s. m.* stream of light.
 Stråt, *s. m.* highway, road, path.
 Sträcka, *v.* to stretch, extend.
 Sträckning, *s. f.* stretching, direction.
 Sträng, *a.* strict, severe.
 Student, *s.* student.
 Studier, *s.* studies.
 Stuga, *s. f.* room, apartment, hut, cottage.
 Stum, *a.* dumb, silent.
 Stund, *s. m.* hour, while, moment.
 Stycke, *s. n.* piece, case.
 Stygg, *a.* ugly, bad, wicked, filthy.
 Styra, *v.* to govern, steer.
 Styresman, *s. m.* chief, ruler, guide.
 Styrka, *s. f.* vigour, strength, support.
 Stå, *v.* to stand.
 Stånd, *s. n.* station, state.
 Ståndpunkt, *s. m.* point, position.
 Ståthållare, *s. m.* governor.
 Städer, *pl.* of stad, town.
 Städse, *ad.* ever, always.
 Ställe, *s. n.* place, i stället för, instead of.
 Ställdt, *part.* placed.
 Ställning, *s. m.* position, scaffold.
 Stämman, *s. f.* voice, part.
 Ständer, *pl.* of stånd.
 Stänga, *v.* to shut, close.
 Stänger, *pl.* of stång, pole, bar.
 Stödt, *part.* supported.
 Störst, *a.* greatest.
 Störta, *v.* to rush; throw down.
 Stöta, *v.* to strike, shock.
 Suckan, *s. f.* sighing.
 Susning, *s. m.* rustling, buzzing.
 Sutto, *imp. pl.* of sitta, *v.* to sit.
 Svag, *a.* weak, frail.
 Sval, *a.* cool, fresh.

- Svalka, *v. a. to cool, refresh.*
 — *s. m. coolness.*
 Svalkande, *cooling, refreshing.*
 Svallande, *a. swelling.*
 Svar, *s. n. answer.*
 Svarfva, *v. to turn.*
 Svea, *Sweden.*
 Svensk, *a. Swedish.*
 Sverige, *s. Sweden.*
 Svika, *v. to fail, disappoint.*
 Svinga, *v. to swing, whirl.*
 Svårighet, *s. f. difficulty, distress.*
 Svälla, *v. n. to swell, rise.*
 Svängde, *imp. of svänga, v. to wave, swing.*
 Svärd, *s. n. sword.*
 Svärdshugg, *s. n. a stroke of the sword.*
 Synas, *v. to appear, seem.*
 Synd, *s. f. sin. — Det är synd. it is a pity.*
 i synnerhet, *ad. especially.*
 System, *system.*
 Syster, *s. f. sister.*
 Syskon, *s. n. brothers and sisters.*
 Så, *ad. conj. thus, so.*
 Sådan, *p. such, the like.*
 Såg, *imp. of se, v. to see.*
 Således, *ad. thus, consequently.*
 Sålunda, *ad. thus.*
 Sång, *song.*
 Såsom, *conj. as.*
 Såväl, *ad. as well.*
 Säd, *s. f. corn, seed.*
 Säg, *v. to say.*
 Säker, *a. secure, safe, sure.*
 Säkerhet, *s. f. security.*
 Säll, *a. blessed, happy.*
 Sällan, *ad. seldom.*
 Sällsam, *a. strange, uncommon.*
 Sällsamhet, *s. f. singularity, oddness.*
 Sällskapslif, *s. n. social life.*
 Sällsynt, *a. rare, uncommon.*
 Sända, *v. to send.*
 Säng, *s. f. bed.*
 till sängs, *to bed, abed.*
 Sänktes, *imp. p. of sänka, v. to sink, immerge.*
 Särskild, *a. separate, private, apart.*
 Sätt, *s. n. manner, way.*
 Sätta, *v. to place, put.*
 Södern, *s. m. the south.*
 Södra, *a. southern, south.*
 Söka, *v. to try, seek.*
 Sökte, *tried, sought.*
 Sönderrifven, *torn in pieces.*
 Sörja, *v. to mourn for, regret, grieve.*
 T. ex. till exempel, *for instance.*
 Ta, *from taga, v. to take.*
 Tack, *s. m. thanks.*
 Tacka, *v. to thank.*
 Tacksam, *a. grateful.*
 Tafla, *s. f. table, picture.*
 Tak, *s. n. roof.*
 Takbjelke, *s. m. roof-beam.*
 Tal, *s. n. speech, discourse.*
 Tala, *v. to speak.*
 Talgljus, *s. n. tallow-candle.*
 Tall, *s. f. pine, deal.*
 Tallrik, *s. m. plate.*
 Talrik, *a. numerous.*
 Talte, *imp. of tala.*
 Tam, *a. tame.*
 Tanke, *s. m. thought, mind.*
 Tankfull, *a. thoughtful.*
 Tapper, *a. brave, stout.*
 Tarpejiska, *a. tarpean.*
 Tarflighet, *s. f. frugality.*
 Tarfva, *v. to need, want.*
 Taska, *s. pouch.*
 Tassa, *to go as a cat.*
 Tecken, *s. n. sign, mark.*
 Teckna, *v. to mark, draw, sign.*
 Templet, *s. n. the temple.*
 Tenntallrik, *s. n. pewter-plate.*
 Theolog, *s. m. theologian.*
 Theologisk, *a. theological.*
 Thron, *s. m. throne.*
 Thronföljare, *s. m. successor.*
 Tid, *s. m. time.*
 Tidevarf, *s. n. period.*

- Tiderymd, *s. m. space of time.*
 Tidigt, *ad. early.*
 Tidning, *s. m. news, newspaper.*
 Tidningsblad, *s. newspaper.*
 Till, *prep. for, to, till.*
 Till och med, *even.*
 Tillbaka, *ad. back, in return.*
 Tillbragt, *from tillbringa*
 Tillbringa, *v. to pass, spend.*
 Tilldela, *v. to bestow, distribute.*
 Tillernad, *a. intended.*
 Tillfälle, *s. n. occasion, opportunity.*
 Tillfalligtvis, *ad. accidentally.*
 Tillföre, *ad. formerly, once, before.*
 Tillgick, *imp. of tillgå, to pass.*
 Tillgång, *s. m. resource, means.*
 Tillhöra, *v. to belong to.*
 Tillika, *ad. together, besides.*
 Tillra, *v. to roll, trickle, tremble.*
 Tillsammans, *ad. together, jointly.*
 Tillstå, *v. to allow, own, confess.*
 Tillstöka, *v. to trim, put in order.*
 Tillvinna, *v. to gain, acquire.*
 Tillvitelse, *s. m. charge, reproach*
 Tillåtelse, *s. m. permission.*
 Tillägg, *s. n. addition.*
 Tillöka, *v. to increase, augment.*
 Timma, *hour.*
 Timmerman, *s. m. carpenter.*
 Timmerväggar, *s. pl. wooden walls.*
 Tindra, *v. to glimmer, sparkle.*
 Ting, *s. n. thing, assize.*
 Titlar, *s. pl. titles.*
 Tjena, *v. to serve.*
 Tjock, *a. thick.*
 Tjockna, *v. to thicken.*
 Tjugu, *a. twenty.*
 Tjusning, *s. f. enchantment, delight.*
 Tjäll, *s. n. hut, cottage.*
 Tjöt, *imp. of tjuta, v. to howl.*
 Toffsar, *s. tassels, tufts.*
 Tog, *took, imp. of taga.*
 Tok, *s. m. fool, idiot.*
 Tolf, *a. twelve.*
 Tolfmannakraft, *s. the strength of twelve men.*
 Tolk, *s. m. interpreter.*
 Tom, *a. empty.*
 Tomhet, *s. f. emptiness.*
 Tomtegubbe, *s. m. hobgoblin.*
 Ton, *s. tone.*
 Topp, *s. m. pinnacle, top.*
 Torde, *probably.*
 Torfva, *s. f. sod, turf.*
 Torn, *s. n. tower, turret.*
 Torpare, *s. m. cottager, peasant.*
 Torrvedssticka, *s. f. dry resinous splinter.*
 Tragisk, *a. tragic.*
 Trakt, *s. m. tract, region.*
 Tre, *a. three.*
 Tredje, *a. third.*
 Treflig, *a. comfortable.*
 Trefnad, *s. m. comfort.*
 Trehundra, *a. three hundred.*
 Trenne, *three.*
 Triumf, *s. m. triumph.*
 Triumfbåge, *s. m. triumphal arch.*
 Tro, *v. believe. — s. faith.*
 Trodde, *imp. of tro, v. to believe.*
 Trogen, *a. faithful, true.*
 Troll, *s. n. goblin.*
 Trolldom, *s. m. witchcraft.*
 Trolldomsdjur, *s. enchanted animal.*
 Trolleri, *s. n. sorcery.*
 Trotsa, *v. to defy, dare.*
 Trott, *part. believed.*
 Trycka, *v. to press.*
 Trygg, *a. secure, safe.*
 Tryggad, *secured.*
 Trymån, *s. m. pier-glass.*

- Tråd, *s. m. thread, fibre.*
 Trådknipa, *s. f. bunch of fibres or threads.*
 Trång, *a. narrow, tight, small.*
 Träd, *s. n. tree, wood.*
 Trädgård, *s. m. garden.*
 Träda, *v. to step, tread.*
 Träffa, *v. to hit, meet with, strike.*
 Trängre, *comp. of trång.*
 Träsk, *s. n. marsh.*
 Trätte, *imp. of träta, v. to quarrel, scold.*
 Tröst, *s. m. comfort.*
 Trösta, *v. to comfort, depend on.*
 Trött, *a. weary.*
 Tufva, *s. f. molehill, hillock.*
 Tung, *a. heavy, dull.*
 Tuun, *a. thin.*
 Tusen, *a. thousand.*
 Tussa, *v. to set on.*
 Tvenne, *a. two.*
 Tvertom, *ad. on the contrary.*
 Tvifvel, *s. n. doubt.*
 Tvist, *s. m. debate, dispute, cause.*
 Två, *a. two.*
 Tvänne, *a. two.*
 Tvärs, *ad. crosswise.*
 Tycka, *v. to think, seem.*
 Tycktes, *seemed.*
 Tydligan, *ad. plainly.*
 Tyngre, *comp. of tung, a. heavy.*
 Tyst, *a. silent.*
 Tystna, *v. to become silent.*
 Tystnad, *s. m. silence.*
 Tåg, *s. n. march.*
 Tår, *s. m. tear.*
 Tårades, *filled with tears.*
 Täckelse, *s. m. covering, veil.*
 Täckt, *part. covered.*
 Täfla, *v. to contend, vie, strive.*
 Täflan, Täfling, *s. f. emulation, contention, competition.*
 Tält, *s. tent.*
 Tänka, *v. to think.*
 Tänkare, *s. m. thinker, mediator.*
 Tänkespråk, *s. n. motto, sentence.*
 Tänkesätt, *s. n. principles.*
 Tät, *ad. closely, frequently.*
 Töcken, *s. m. fog.*
 Törne, *s. n. thorn.*
 Törnros, *s. f. rose.*
 Udd, *s. m. point.*
 Udde, *s. m. cape, headland.*
 Ugn, *s. n. oven.*
 Ulf, *s. m. wolf.*
 Umgås med, *v. to keep company with.*
 Umgänge, *s. n. conversation, manners.*
 Undan, *ad. off, aside, away.*
 Under, *prep. under, during, with.*
 Underbar, *a. wondrous, strange.*
 Underdjur, *s. n. wonderful animal.*
 Undergå, *v. to undergo.*
 Underhandling, *s. f. treaty, mediation.*
 Underhålla, *v. to maintain, keep.*
 Underrätta, *v. to inform, acquaint.*
 Underrättelse, *s. m. information, notice.*
 Understöd, *s. n. support, assistance.*
 Understödja, *v. to support, help.*
 Undersäte, *s. m. subject.*
 Underverk, *s. n. miracle.*
 Undervisning, *s. f. instruction.*
 Undervisningsverk, *s. n. place of instruction.*
 Undra, *v. to wonder.*
 Undvika, *v. avoid.*
 Ung, *a. young.*
 Ungdom, *s. m. youth.*

- Ungdomsvän, *s. friend of one's youth.*
 Ungersven, *s. m. swain, youth.*
 Ungefär, *ad. about, nigh.*
 Universitet, *s. n. university.*
 Unna, *v. to wish well, grant.*
 Upp, *p. up.*
 Uppdrag, *s. n. commission.*
 Uppfostran, *s. f. education.*
 Uppföda, *v. to breed, bring up.*
 Uppför, *prep. up.*
 Uppföre, *v. to conduct, set up, perform.*
 Uppförande, *s. n. conduct, usage.*
 Uppgift, *s. m. report, problem, calculation.*
 Uppgjort, *made up, concerted.*
 Upphofsman, *s. m. author.*
 Upphöja, *v. to elevate, raise.*
 Uppknyta, *v. to untie.*
 Uppläsa, *v. to read, unlock.*
 Uppmana, *v. to animate, exhort, challenge.*
 Uppmaning, *s. f. excitation, summons.*
 Uppmärksam, *a. attentive.*
 Uppmärksamhet, *s. f. attention, notice.*
 Uppoffra, *v. to sacrifice, devote.*
 Uppresa, *v. to raise, stir up.*
 Uppriktighet, *s. f. sincerity.*
 Uppror, *s. n. revolt, insurrection.*
 Uppsatt, *raised, set up.*
 Uppskjuta, *v. to postpone, shoot up.*
 Uppstod, *imp. of uppstå.*
 Uppstruket, *part. combed up, turned up.*
 Uppstå, *v. to rise, arise.*
 Uppsyu, *s. m. look, countenance.*
 Uppsäga, *v. to give warning.*
 Upptaga, *v. to take up, receive.*
 Uppträda, *v. to appear, advance.*
 Uppträde, *s. n. scene.*
 Upptäcka, *v. to discover, detect.*
 Upptänklig, *a. imaginable.*
 Uppå, *prep. on, upon.*
 Ur, *s. n. watch, pr. from.*
 Urna, *s. f. urn.*
 Urskilja, *v. to discern, separate.*
 Ursprung, *s. n. source.*
 Ursprunglig, *a. original.*
 Urverk, *s. n. clock-work.*
 Ut, *ad. out, abroad.*
 Utan, *conj. but. — prep. without.*
 Utanför, *ad. outside.*
 Utdela, *v. to distribute.*
 Utdraga, *s. draw out.*
 Uteslutande, *a. exclusive.*
 Utfalla, *v. to fall out, turn out.*
 Utföre, *prep. down.*
 Utförlig, *a. full, complete, particular.*
 Utgick, *imp. of utgå, v. to go out, proceed.*
 Utgifva, *v. to publish, lay out, spread.*
 Utgång, *s. m. issue, event, exit.*
 Utgöra, *v. to constitute.*
 Uti, *prep. in.*
 Utkast, *s. n. sketch.*
 Utländsk, *a. foreign.*
 Utmaning, *s. f. defiance, challenge.*
 Utmed, *prep. along, by, nigh.*
 Utmärkt, *a. distinguished.*
 Utom, *prep. without, besides, beyond.*
 Utpeka, *v. to point out.*
 Utsatt, *appointed.*
 Utseende, *s. n. appearance.*
 Utsigt, *s. m. prospect.*
 Utstofferad, *a. decorated, set off.*
 Utstöta, *v. to thrust out, raise.*
 Utsökt, *a. chosen, select.*
 Uttryck, *s. n. expression.*
 Utur, *prep. out of.*
 Utveckla, *v. to unfold, display.*

- Utveckling, *s. development.*
 Utvecklingstillstånd, *s. n. state of development.*
 Utöfva, *v. to practise, exercise.*
- Vacker, *a. beautiful.*
 Vad, *s. n. wager.*
 Vagga, *s. f. cradle. — v. to rock.*
 Vagu, *s. m. carriage, wagon.*
 Vaka, *v. to watch, sit up.*
 Vakna, *v. awake.*
 Val, *s. n. election, choice.*
 Valde, *imp. of välja, v. to choose.*
 Valspråk, *s. n. motto, device.*
 Van, *a. wont, accustomed.*
 Vandra, *v. to wander, travel.*
 Vandrare, *s. m. wanderer*
 Vandring, *s. wandering, journey, wayfaring.*
 Vankelmod, *s. inconstancy.*
 Vann, *see vinna.*
 Vanpris, *s. n. price below the real value.*
 Vansklighet, *s. f. uncertainty, instability.*
 Vant, *from vänja, v. to accustom.*
 Vapen, *s. n. weapon, arms.*
 Vapenöfning, *s. exercise in arms.*
 Var, *v. was. — s. n. case, matter.*
 Vara, *v. to be. — s. f. goods.*
 Varda, *v. to be, become.*
 Varelse, *s. m. existence, being.*
 Varm, *a. warm.*
 Varna, *v. to warn.*
 Varning, *s. f. warning, caution.*
 Vatten, *s. n. water.*
 Vaxdukskappa, *s. f. cloak of oil-skin.*
 Vaxljus, *s. n. wax-candle.*
 Vedervåga, *v. to venture, hazard.*
 Vedträd, *s. n. billet of wood.*
- Vek, *a. weak.*
 Velat, *v. has wished.*
 Verk, *s. n. work, performance.*
 Verklig, *a. actual, real.*
 Verkligt, *ad. really.*
 Verksam, *a. active, effective.*
 Verkställdt, *part. executed, performed.*
 Verld, *s. world.*
 Verldsbeherrskarn, *s. m. governor of the world.*
 Vester, *s. m. west.*
 Vesuv, *s. Vesuvius.*
 Veta, *v. to know.*
 Vetenskap, *s. f. science.*
 Vetenskaplig, *a. scientific.*
 Vett, *s. n. wit, sense.*
 Vexla, *to change.*
 Vid, *prep. near, at, in, to, with, by.*
 Vida, *ad. far, much.*
 Vidare, *farther.*
 Vidrig, *a. adverse, contrary.*
 Vidsträckt, *a. vast, extensive.*
 Vidskepelse, *s. m. superstition.*
 Vidunderlig, *a. monstrous, strange.*
 Viga, *v. to consecrate, dedicate, marry.*
 Vigdes, *v. was consecrated.*
 Vigge, *s. m. wedge.*
 Vigt, *s. m. weight, importance.*
 Vigtig, *a. important, of full weight.*
 Vik, *s. m. creek.*
 Viking, *s. m. sea-rover.*
 Vikingatåg, *s. n. freebooter's progress.*
 Vild, *a. wild, fierce, savage.*
 Vildhet, *s. f. wildness, fierceness.*
 Vilja, *v. to will, want. — s. f. choice, will.*
 Villare, *more confused, wilder.*
 Ville, *s. would, wished.*
 Villervalla, *s. f. confusion.*
 Vilsnad, *part. gone astray.*
 Vind, *s. m. wind.*

- Vindflägt, *s. m. gentle breeze.*
 Vinflaska, *s. f. wine-flask.*
 Vinge, *s. wing.*
 Vinka, *v. to beckon, wink.*
 Vinna, *v. to win, gain.*
 Vinter, *s. m. winter.*
 Vis, *s. n. manner. — a. wise.*
 Visa, *v. to show, point. — s. f. song, ballad.*
 Vishet, *s. f. wisdom.*
 Viss, *a. certain.*
 Visserligen, *ad. certainly.*
 Visste, *imp. of veta, v. to know.*
 Vittert, *a. lettered, learned.*
 Voro, *from vara, to be.*
 Vrede, *s. m. wrath, anger.*
 Vräka sig, *v. to throw or twist oneself about.*
 Våda, *s. f. accident, danger.*
 Våg, *s. f. wave, sea.*
 Våga, *v. to venture, dare.*
 Våld, *s. n. violence.*
 Våldsam, *a. violent, furious.*
 Vår, *s. m. spring; pron. our.*
 Vård, *s. m. ward, care, inspection.*
 Vårda, *v. to guard, watch, tend.*
 Vårdag, *s. m. spring-day.*
 Vårdslös, *a. careless, negligent.*
 Vårdslöst, *ad. negligently.*
 Vårvind, *s. m. spring-breeze.*
 Väcka, *v. to awake, arouse, excite.*
 Väckelse, *s. m. awakening, excitation.*
 Väder, *s. n. weather, wind.*
 Vädjomål, *s. n. appeal, goal.*
 Väg, *s. m. way, path, road.*
 Vägg, *s. wall.*
 Vägfast, *a. fastened to the wall.*
 Vaggursfodral, *s. n. clock-case.*
 Väl, *ad. well, certainty.*
 Vælde, *s. n. power, command, empire.*
 Vålgörare, *s. m. benefactor.*
 Välja, *v. to choose, select.*
 Välkommen, *welcome.*
 Vällust, *delight.*
 Välsigna, *v. to bless.*
 Välsignad, *a. blessed.*
 Vålstånd, *s. n. good circumstances.*
 Vältalighet, *s. f. eloquence.*
 Vän, *s. m. friend.*
 Vända, *v. to turn.*
 Vände, *imp. of vända, v. to turn.*
 Vändning, *s. f. turning, turn.*
 Vänskap, *s. m. friendship, kindness.*
 Vänta, *v. to expect, stay, wait.*
 Väntan, *s. f. expectation, waiting.*
 Värd, *a. worthy, worth. — s. host.*
 Värde, *s. n. worth, value.*
 Värdera, *v. to appraise, prize, value.*
 Värdig, *a. worthy.*
 Värdighet, *s. f. dignity, worthiness.*
 Värfva, *v. to enlist, recruit.*
 Värma, *s. f. warmth. — v. to warm.*
 Väsende, *s. n. being, conduct, noise.*
 Väsentlig, *a. essential.*
 Växa, *v. to grow.*
 Växt, *s. m. plant, excrescence — part. grown.*
 Vörda, *v. to respect, venerate.*
 Vördnad, *s. m. respect, veneration.*
 Ylle, *s. n. woolen.*
 Ymnig, *a. plentiful, abundant.*
 Ymningt, *ad. plentifully.*
 Yngling, *s. m. youth.*
 Ynglingasång, *s. m. youths-song.*
 Yngre, *a. younger.*
 Yngste, *a. youngest.*
 Ynnest, *s. m. favour.*
 Yr, *a. giddy.*
 Ytterst, *a. last, utmost.*

Yttra, *v. to express.*
Yttre, *a. exterior, outer.*

Å, *prep. on. — s. river.*

Ånyo, *ad. anew.*

Ålder, *s. m. age.*

Ålderdom, *s. m. old age.*

Ålderstigen, *a. aged.*

Åldrig, *a. old, aged.*

Ångest, *s. m. anguish, sorrow.*

År, *s. n. year.*

Årligen, *ad. yearly.*

Årtal, *s. n. date.*

Artusende, *s. n. millenary,
space of a thousand years.*

Åskådare, *s. m. spectator, look-
er on.*

Åstad, *ad. off, away, forward.*

Åsyfta, *v. to aim at.*

Åter, *ad. again, back, on the
other hand.*

Återfalla, *v. to relapse, fall
back.*

Återlemna, *v. to give back.*

Återspegla, *v. to reflect.*

Återställa, *v. to restore, re-
cover.*

Återvända, *v. to return.*

Åtföljd, *part. accompanied.*

Åtminstone, *ad. at least.*

Åts, *v. were or was eaten.*

Åtsittande, *sitting tight.*

Ädel, *a. noble, sublime.*

Ädling, *s. m. nobleman.*

Äfven, *conj. also, likewise, even.*

Äfventyr, *s. n. adventure.*

Äfventyrare, *s. m. adventurer.*

Äfventyrlig, *a. perilous, dan-
gerous.*

Äga, *v. to own, possess.*

Ägg, *s. n. egg.*

Äldre, *a. older, elder.*

Äldsta, *a. oldest, eldest.*

Älska, *v. to love, to be fond of.*

Älsklingsplats, *s. m. favorite
place.*

Älskvärd, *a. lovely, amiable.*

Ämna, *v. to intend, shape.*

Ämne, *s. n. subject.*

Än, *conj. than. — ad. more,
now, even, still, some-
times.*

Ända, *s. f. end.*

Ändamål, *s. n. object, end.*

Ändpunkt, *s. m. extremity.*

Äntligen, *ad. finally, at last.*

Ändå, *ad. yet, still.*

Ännu, *ad. still, yet.*

Är, *v. is.*

Ära, *s. f. glory, credit, honour.*

Äreminne, *s. n. monument,
eulogy.*

Ätt, *s. f. family, race.*

Ättehö, *s. m. barrow.*

Ö, *s. f. island, isle.*

Öde, *s. n. fate. — a. deserted,
waste.*

Ödemark, *s. m. desert.*

Ödmjukhet, *s. f. humility, sub-
mission.*

Öfrig, *a. left, remaining.*

Öfva sig, *to exercise oneself.*

Öfver, *prep. on, over, across,
of, for, above.*

Öfverallt, *ad. every where.*

Öfverensstämma, *v. to agree,
accord with.*

Öfverflöd, *s. n. abundance,
profusion.*

Öfvergå, *v. to excel, surpass.*

Öfverhufvud, *ad. upon an aver-
age.*

Öfvermod, *s. n. arrogance, le-
merity.*

Öfverraskning, *s. f. surprise.*

Öfversegla, *v. sail over.*

Öfvertala, *v. to persuade.*

Öfvertygelse, *s. m. conviction.*

Öfvertäckt, *part. covered.*

Öfveryrd, *covered with snow.*

Öga, *s. n. eye.*

Ogon, *s. eyes.*

Ögonblick, *s. n. instant, twinkling.*

Öl, *s. n. ale.*

Öm, *a. tender, sensible, affectionate.*

Ömsom, *ad. alternately, by turns,*

Önskan, *s. f. wish.*

Öppen, *a. open.*

Öppna, *v. to open.*

Öra, *s. n. ear.*

Örn, *s. m. eagle.*

Örtesäng, *s. f. garden-bed.*

Östern, *s. m. the east.*



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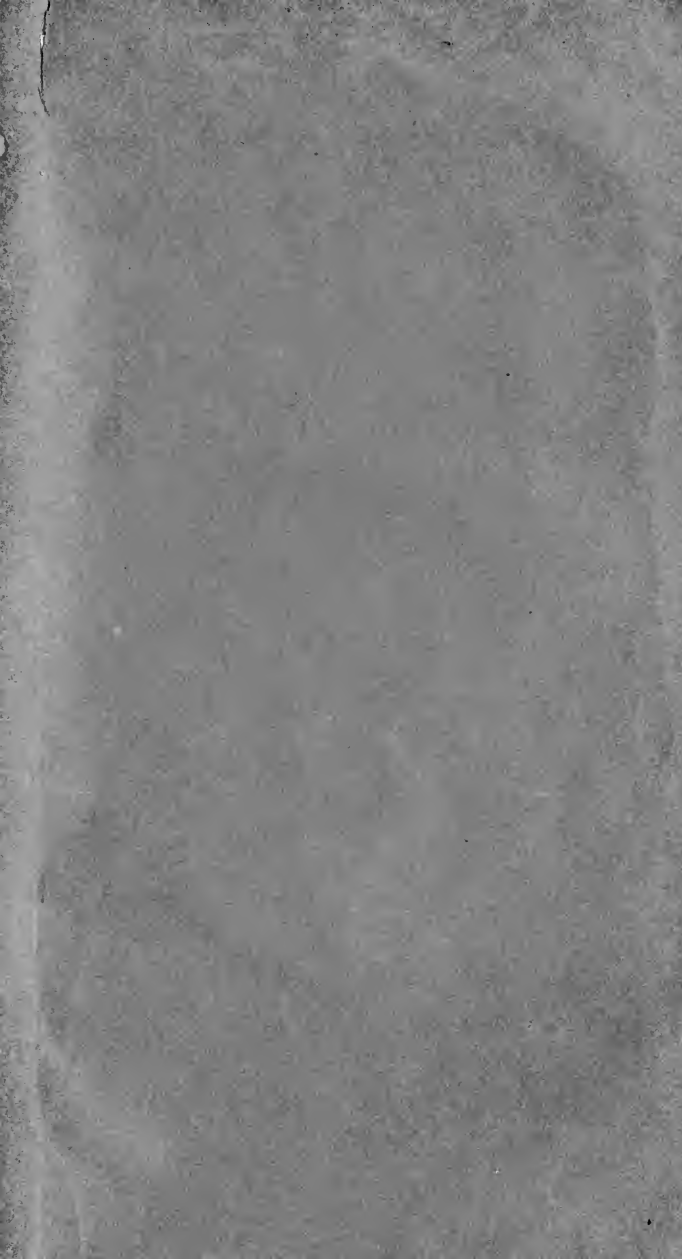
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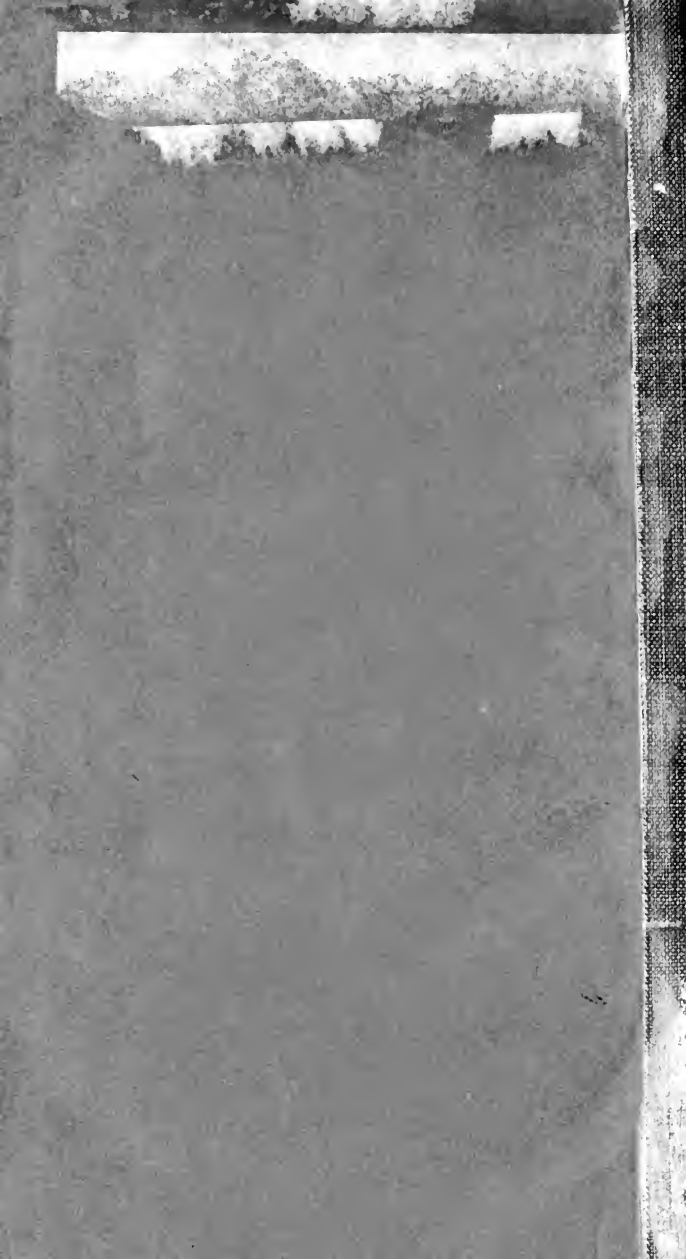
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