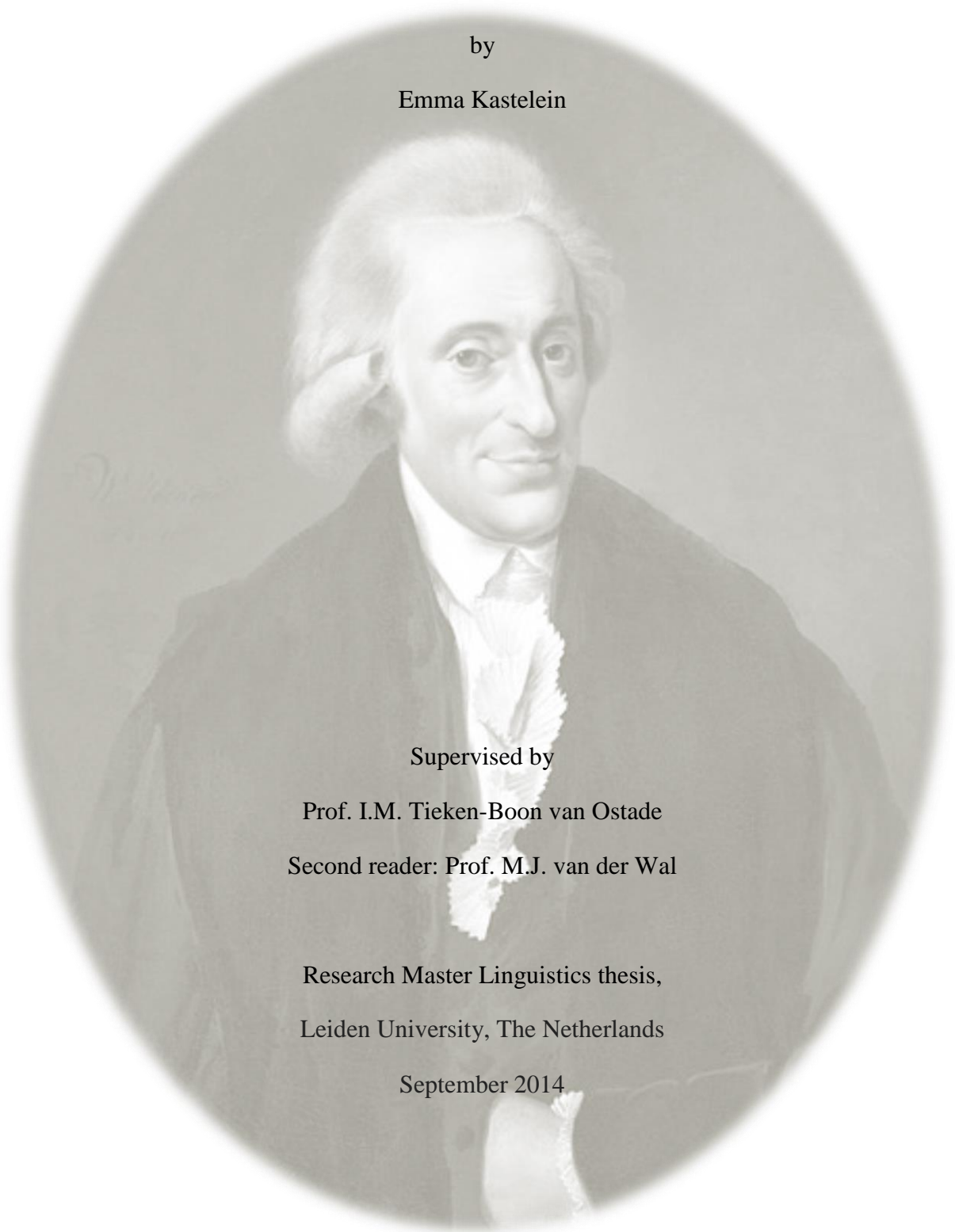


I shall find you quite an Englishman?

Hendrik Albert Schultens 1749–1793 and
Learning English as a Second Language in the Eighteenth Century

by

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1. Introduction

This thesis focuses on the proficiency in the English language of Hendrik Albert Schultens (1749–1793), a third-generation Dutch scholar in oriental languages who travelled to England in 1772 for scholarly purposes. From personal letters that have come down to us, we know that he was able to read, write, speak and understand English, which was not very common at the time. The Leiden University Library keeps thirty-eight letters in English of Schultens, which I will call the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection. The collection contains thirty-five ‘in-letters’, i.e. letters from his British acquaintances addressed to Schultens; and three letters written by Schultens, which Baker (1980: 29) calls ‘out-letters’. The in-letters can be subdivided into formal notes (Letters 8 and 31 by Jones and White) and letters proper. According to Tieken-Boon van Ostade (2011: 149),

formal notes can be distinguished from letters by a number of features, such as the size of the sheet on which they are written, their corresponding shortness and terse style, the absence of the opening and closing formulas that are typical of letters and of a signature, and the lack of features expressing personal involvement, like the use of first and second person pronouns singular, of intensifiers such as *very*, and of so-called private verbs like those in *I think* and *I hope*.

As part of the present thesis, the thirty-eight in-letters were transcribed (their transcripts are presented in Appendix A) and analysed in order to determine to what degree Schultens mastered the English language, which is the main objective of this thesis. In this sense, this thesis consists of two parts: an edition of the Hendrik Albert Schultens Letter Collection and a study of the proficiency in the English language of Schultens.

To analyse Schultens’s proficiency in English I take Tieken-Boon van Ostade (2011) as a model. She collected personal letters of Robert Lowth (1710-1787), on the basis of which she analysed his social network and then studied the language of the author on several points. In her 2006 article, she explained that determining the relationship between correspondents is key to being able to study a writer’s full sociolinguistic competence (2006: 231). Following the model, I too will analyse Schultens’s background and then study his language. I will do so by focusing on two points: his use and non-use of the auxiliary *do* (i) and his use of participial *-ing* clauses (ii).

In the eighteenth century, the auxiliary *do* was undergoing change. Tieken-Boon van Ostade (1987) identified ten types of constructions of *do*, used in eighteenth-century English which no longer exist in present-day English. Before the end of the eighteenth century, most

of the ten constructions identified, ceased to occur frequently in the English language, or to exist altogether. In such changing circumstances, it may be challenging for a second language learner to get a grip on the usage. A comparison between the pattern of usage of a second language learner and that of native speakers of that language, then, becomes all the more interesting. In section 7.1 I will compare Schultens's use of *do* with what I found in the letters by his British correspondents to determine whether his written English follows the pattern of that of his British contemporaries.

Compared to the language of Schultens's correspondents in general, Schultens used a lot of non-finite clauses with participial *-ing*, of which the sentence in (1) is an example.

- (1) Our bookseller Le Mair has desired me to ask you, if you would make an exchange of 50 or 100 copies of your Claris with such books as you'll desire **amounting** to the same value. (Letter 28, page 2, lines 7-9)

In section 7.2, after a comparison between Schultens's use of participial *-ing* clauses and that of his correspondents, I will reflect on what this may say about Schultens's proficiency in the English language. I will also analyse his use of *being* specifically, as the copula in non-finite clauses.

- (2) There are most certainly many students **being** very remarkable for their real knowledge either in languages or sciences, or in both. (Letter 27, page 2, lines 13-14)

In his first English letter that has come down to us, dated 27 February 1773, there is a high frequency of this type of construction, while in his other two letters of later date, *being* is less frequent. My findings, together with those on the auxiliary *do*, will help me answer my question about the proficiency in the English language of Schultens. In the end, my research results may contribute to a better understanding of (English) second language learning in general, which is the underlying goal of this thesis.

This thesis is organised as follows. Chapter 2 describes the historical background of Hendrik Albert Schultens and his family. Chapter 3 is dedicated to a description of the corpus used for the present study: the thirty-eight personal letters mentioned above. In Chapter 4 I present my background sources for studying the use of the auxiliary *do* and present participials in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection. In Chapters 5 and 6 I provide some more background information by way of summarising the English eighteenth-century culture of letters and the topic of second language learning of English in the

eighteenth-century Netherlands. Finally, Chapter 7 is dedicated to the linguistic analysis, introduced above.

2. A Short Biography of the Schultens Family

“Long may the Name of Schultens continue to be an Ornament to their Country and promote the knowledge and interest of Oriental literature.” This is what James Robertson (1714–1795), an orientalist and Hebraist of Scottish descent,¹ wrote in a letter to Hendrik Albert Schultens on 31 March 1778. This letter is included in Appendix A, as Letter 25. A complete overview of the letters used for this study is given in Appendix B.

Hendrik Albert Schultens (1749–1793) was the third of three generations of the family of Schultens to serve as *Rector Magnificus*, a Dutch university’s Vice-Chancellor, of the University of Leiden and to be involved in the study of oriental languages. According to Van den Berg, “The three Schultenses [...] together formed a kind of dynasty of oriental scholars in the University of Leiden. Their scholarly activities, well known also outside the boundaries of The Netherlands, span a large part of the eighteenth century” (Van den Berg 1999: 231). Portraits of the three men can be found in the Digital Sources of Leiden University.²



A. Schultens
1686 – 1750



J.J. Schultens
1716 – 1778



H.A. Schultens
1749 – 1793

Albert Schultens (1686 – 1750), the grandfather of the man who is the subject of this thesis, studied theology and oriental languages in his city of birth, Groningen. He continued his studies in Leiden where, since the death of the Arabist and mathematician Jacob Golius (1596–1667) (Van Dijk 2011: 19-20), the study of Arabic had decayed. Having received his doctoral degree in theology at Groningen in 1709, Albert Schultens became a vicar at Wassenaar, a village not far from Leiden (South-Holland). He discontinued this career and became Professor of Theology at the University of Franeker (Friesland) in 1713. In 1729 he moved back to Leiden, where he occupied the chair of Oriental Languages from 1732 until his

¹ Throughout this thesis, the identification of the people listed has largely been based on the *ODNB* Online.

² Their portraits were taken from the Digital Sources of Leiden University, <https://socrates.leidenuniv.nl/>, by selecting ‘-- Special Collections --’ and ‘contains’ and entering “Schultens” in the search box.

death. According to Albert Schultens, the Hebrew of the Bible was incomplete and unsound. For this reason, he felt the need to turn to Arabic texts. Central to his theory regarding the state of Biblical, or Classical, Hebrew was the idea that “Arabic is the twin sister of Hebrew, but more perfectly preserved in the isolation of the desert, and that the exegesis of many obscure passages in the Bible may be helped by the study of Arabic” (Vrolijk 2009: 1). From an orthodox perspective, Hebrew was the language in which God had spoken to mankind. Other languages were believed to have come into being only after the confusion of tongues of Babel (Van Leeuwen & Vrolijk 2009a: 61-63).

Albert Schultens’s ideas lived on in the scholarly activities of his son Jan Jacob Schultens (1716–1778), who argued that the use of languages related to Hebrew, when trying to explain the Bible, may prevent people from wondering whether the text had been correctly handed down in the first place (Van Leeuwen & Vrolijk 2009b: 73). Jan Jacob studied oriental languages and theology at Leiden University and became Professor of Oriental Languages at the Academy of Herborn, Germany, in 1744. In 1749, Jan Jacob returned to Leiden to teach oriental languages and theology. He succeeded his father in 1750 and thus became the second Schultens to occupy the chair of Oriental Languages at Leiden University. Shortly after his appointment, Jan Jacob became involved in ecclesiastical conflicts and theological discussions in such a manner that – apart from a number of studies on oriental topics in manuscript, among them materials for an Arabic lexicon left unfinished – his academic legacy is limited. In spite of this, Jan Jacob Schultens was a highly respected scholar internationally, not only due to his father’s reputation, and an excellent and beloved teacher (Van den Berg 1999: 234-236; Vrolijk 2009: 281).

One of Jan Jacob Schultens’s pupils was Everard Scheidius (1742–1794), who was a guest at the residence of Schultens for two of his student years at Leiden (Van Leeuwen & Vrolijk 2009b: 76). After obtaining his doctoral degree in 1765 with Jan Jacob Schultens as his *promotor*, Everard Scheidius became Professor at the University of Harderwijk (Gelderland). Vrolijk (2007: 186) notes that Scheidius, encouraged by his former tutor Jan Jacob Schultens, desired to bring about an edition of the Magma’ Al-Amthal, a collection of 6,000 Arabic proverbs provided with an extensive commentary by the twelfth-century linguist Al-Maydani (d. 1124), brought to the Western world in 1636 and translated into Latin by the English Arabist Edward Pococke (1604–1691). In parallel to this, in 1665 the German orientalist Levinus Warner (1619–1665) bequeathed a collection of 1,000 oriental manuscripts to the Leiden University Library (Vrolijk 2009: 282), among which a manuscript of the very same text. Jan Jacob Schultens sent his son Hendrik Albert to Harderwijk to pursue his

doctoral degree under Everard Scheidius's supervision and to lend Scheidius the Leiden University Library copy of the Magma' Al-Amthal. In 1769, Johann Jacob Reiske (1716–1774) gave Scheidius his own copy of the manuscript at Leiden, which Reiske had made when studying at Leiden under Albert Schultens, together with extensive indices to it by Reiske's pupil J.C. Krüger (d. 1772) (Witkam 2006: 38). Having studied the original manuscript of the Leiden University Library and having its copy by Reiske and the indices by Krüger, Scheidius had collected enough material for his intended publication. In Scheidius's letter of 1 April 1770 (cf. Appendix B, Table 2), he informed his 'amicissime' Hendrik Albert Schultens of the progress he had made in this respect, not knowing that the young Schultens – Hendrik Albert was only just in his twenties at the time – secretly planned to make an edition of the Magma' Al-Amthal himself as well (Vrolijk 2007: 186). However, Hendrik Albert only had the manuscript of the Leiden University Library at his disposal and was thus at a disadvantage compared to Scheidius. To improve his chance of success, Hendrik Albert travelled to England in 1772 to copy the Latin manuscript by Pococke at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. His father, despite the fact that he had first encouraged Scheidius to publish Al-Maydani's proverbs, approved of this undertaking (Vrolijk 2007: 183-192). The following passage from a letter, in English, by Hendrik Albert Schultens of 24 May 1773 to the above-mentioned James Robertson sheds light on the matter:

(3) Prof. Scheidius [...] is certainly a man of great parts and most amazing diligence, with a zeal for promoting those studies, beyond all conception. But even this zeal makes him less capable for any real execution. And engaging him self in several different works, which it is impossible for a man alone to undertake at the time, ~~xxx~~ he ~~xxx~~ is at a loss what to begin first. – Gjeuhari, Hariri, Meidani, An Arabick Grammar, ~~Ham~~ a Hebrew Lexicon Etymologicum (of which he has published the letter x) This glossary – are all works which he has promised to publish or to give to his Scholars to publish with his assistance. What will become of Hariri I don't know. My father has already a long while intended to set about its publication, and still, I believe, entertains some thoughts of it, tho' I really think it will be impossible for him on account of his other business, which can not allow him leisure enough to be particularly engaged in it (Letter 29, page 2, lines 1-15)³

Hendrik Albert Schultens stayed in England from mid-September 1772 until some time around mid-1773. During his stay, he kept a journal until 13 May 1773, which is preserved at the Special Collections Department of the Leiden University (to view the online publication,

³ For a note on the transcription practices, see pp. 52-53.

go to: <https://sites.google.com/site/haschultens/>). He travelled back and forth between London, Oxford and Cambridge. From his Travel Journal, it is possible to infer where he went, and for how long. One-day trips, to Cuddesdon or Twickenham, for instance, are not presented in Table 1.

Table 1. This table gives an overview of the periods Hendrik Albert Schultens stayed at London, Oxford and Cambridge during his nine month stay in England.

Period	Town or city	Length of stay (days)
15/09/1772 – 10/10/1772	London	25
10/10/1772 – 09/01/1773	Oxford	91
09/01/1773 – 09/03/1773	London	59
09/03/1773 – 24/03/1773	Cambridge	15
24/03/1773 – 29/03/1773	London	5
29/03/1773 – 26/04/1773	Oxford	28
26/04/1773 – 06/05/1773	London	10
06/05/1773 – 13/05/1773	Oxford	7

In total, he spent 99 days in London, 126 days in Oxford and 15 days in Cambridge. In London, according to the information provided in the journal, Hendrik Albert stayed at the residence of the Groningen Lawyer Henry Goodricke (1741–1784), the only son of the English ambassador to Sweden, Sir John Goodricke (1708–1789), who had just left the Dutch Republic to come to England. Goodricke was a personal friend of Jan Jacob Schultens (Van Eijnatten 2003: 173; Van den Berg & Nuttall 1987: 58-59). When in London, Hendrik Albert's daily activities were mainly of a cultural or intellectual nature: visiting museums, The Royal Society, theatres, and the like, mostly accompanied by Henry Goodricke. Other people Hendrik Albert saw on a regular basis were the intellectuals William Jones (1746–1794), and Charles Godfrey Woide (1725–1790), both oriental scholars, Edward Harwood (1729–1794), a biblical scholar, and Matthew Maty (1718–1776), a physician born at Montfoort, Utrecht, who moved to London with his parents in 1740. From July 1772 he became principal librarian (director) of the British Museum. Both Woide and Maty had studied at Leiden University. A complete list of Schultens's London acquaintances is included in Appendix C, which is based on (the times a person is mentioned in) Schultens's Travel Journal. In the various coffee houses which he visited during his stays in London, Schultens kept up with news from his home country by reading the Dutch newspapers there. In the

Crescent, Minories – at the time, the financial district of the city of London⁴ – he handled his financial affairs during his stay abroad.

The main reason for Hendrik Albert Schultens to travel to England was to copy Pococke's version of Al-Maydani's *Magma' Al-Amthal*, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. As he noted in his diary, he finished doing so on 31 December 1772, yet he stayed in England for at least another five months. In his own words, from a letter of 31 October 1772 to his father, his stay in England was an "aangename gelegenheid [...] om mijne studie niet alleen maar ook mijne wereld en menschenkennis uit te breiden", a 'pleasant opportunity to not only extend my study, but also my world and knowledge of the human nature'.

He arrived in Oxford with five letters of introduction from learned men he had met in London, addressed to scholars in Oxford. This practice served as a way of recommending the deliverer. For example, by means of a letter from Charles Morton (1716–1799), a physician and librarian at the British Museum, delivered by Schultens to its addressee in Oxford, the orientalist Thomas Hunt (1696–1774), Schultens and Hunt came into contact. In a letter of 19 October 1772, Hendrik Albert Schultens wrote to his father that, during his first week in Oxford, Hunt assured him that his time in Oxford would be much more pleasant if he would become a member of the University, especially because he was likely to spend his time with members of it. They would, Hunt had told him, treat him more respectfully if he was their equal instead of being a stranger. Becoming a member of the University, however, was only possible if Schultens was able to join a college. The choice had fallen on Wadham College, for in that college there were already two orientalists: Joseph White (bap. 1746–1814), also a theologian, and a certain Mister Rigby, who, in the opinion of Hendrik Albert Schultens, knew very little of oriental studies (Travel Journal: 19 October 1772).⁵ In his letter of 31 October 1772 to his father, Schultens explained that, although he thought little of Rigby, he still had to remain on good terms with him, because Rigby was his tutor. Having already obtained his "cursus Academia", or academic degree, in The Netherlands, Schultens got many privileges at Wadham College and could live "geheel vrij en independent van alle subordinatie", 'freely and independent of all subordination' (Hendrik Albert Schultens to Jan Jacob Schultens on 19 October 1772). In Oxford, Hendrik Albert Schultens led a very active social life. People he saw on a regular basis were scholars such as Joseph White, Thomas

⁴ See, as an illustration, the website of The Cozens/Byrnes Merchants Networks Project, updated 28 September 2012, <http://www.merchantnetworks.com.au/periods/1775after/londonmerchants1>.

⁵ Possibly, Rigby's lack of expertise is the reason why I have not been able to find any information on him.

Hunt, Benjamin Kennicott (1718–1783), Thomas Henry Lowth (1753–1778), and even his father, Robert Lowth (1710–1787), the Bishop of Oxford, but also people from outside the academic or ecclesiastical world, especially William Jones's mother, Mary Nix (1705–1780), and his sister. For a more elaborate list of his Oxford acquaintances, see Appendix C.

In March 1773 Schultens went to Cambridge, again, with a package of letters, this time from both his London and Oxford acquaintances. He was not impressed by the degree of scholarly knowledge of the two oriental scholars Samuel Hallifax (1733–1790) and Samuel Ogden (1716–1778) that he met there, but he enjoyed the company of Richard Watson (1737–1816), a professor of chemistry who in 1771 began a theological career when he was elected Regius Professor of Divinity, William Craven (d. 1805),⁶ the Professor of Arabic, James Lambert (1742–1823), a classical scholar and the Vice-Chancellor of the university, William Cooke (1711–1797). For a complete list of Schultens's Cambridge acquaintances, see Appendix C. During his stay at Cambridge, Schultens learnt that some practices differed from those at Oxford. Whereas at Oxford it was strictly forbidden to take a library book home, at Cambridge the Vice-Chancellor offered

(4) allen mogelijke dienst [...] aan ieder een, die de treasures van deeze library geern wilde examineeren, in zonderheid aan een persoon being recommended by one of your Bishops peticularly such a man as Bp Lowth (Travel Journal: 11 March 1773)⁷

The library catalogue Schultens found to be rather in disorder. Watson offered to employ him to reorganise those parts concerning oriental manuscripts, but Schultens respectfully refused.

He concluded his time in England by obtaining a Master of Art's degree at Oxford University. On this occasion, he wrote to his father on 30 May 1773:

(5) De eer is zeekerlijk bijzonder groot. Ik ben niet alleen de allereerste vreemdeling (except koningen en diergelijke groote potentaten) die 't verkrijgt, maar zelfs aan inboorlingen is 't doorgaans geweygert, zo zij zig niet op eene bijzondere manier gedistingueert hebben. Ses hebben 't gekreegen in 23 jaar, waar van Johnson de

⁶ Craven, William (d. 1805) was hard to trace. Through the following websites I found minimal information on him: the website of St John's College Cambridge, <http://www.joh.cam.ac.uk/st-johns-college-s67-james-452>; *Wikipedia*, modified on 22 March 2013, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Thomas_Adams's_Professor_of_Arabic.

⁷ 'offered every possible service to everyone who wanted to examine the treasures of this library, particularly to a person being recommended by one of your Bishops peticularly such a man as Bp Lowth.' Note the code switching in the original.

auteur van 't Dictionary, Warton de uitgever van Vergilius, en Bp. Lowth de laatste zijn.⁸

The degree certificate is preserved at the Special Collections Department of the Leiden University (shelf mark BPL 245: IX).

Back in Holland Hendrik Albert Schultens was given a chair at the University of Amsterdam and in 1779 he succeeded his father in Leiden. His death in 1793 marked the end of an era: he was the last Schultens to occupy the chair of Oriental Languages at Leiden University and to serve as *Rector Magnificus* of that same university, which were positions his father and grandfather had held before him too. His three sons did not follow in the footsteps of their ancestors and, besides, died at a young age (Vrolijk 2009b).

⁸ The honour certainly is exceptionally high. I am not only the very first stranger (except kings and similar great rulers) to obtain it, but even to natives it has usually been refused, if they did not distinguish themselves in a special manner. Six obtained it in 23 years, of whom Johnson the author of the Dictionary, Warton the publisher of Vergil, and Bp. Lowth are the last ones.

3. Description of the Corpus

The Hendrik Albert Schultens letter corpus consists of 13,884 words, made up by thirty-eight letters and drafts. The number of in-letters, or letters addressed to Hendrik Albert Schultens, is thirty-five. They are composed by thirteen different authors and consist of a total number of 11,465 words. The corpus also contains three out-letters, consisting of a total of 2,419 words (17.4% of the entire corpus). The latter manuscripts are unsent copies of letters, or drafts, written by Hendrik Albert Schultens and addressed to one identified (Letters 28 and 29) and one unidentified addressee (Letter 27). The absence of an address and the characteristic folding and sealing for the post, as envelopes did not yet exist, gives away that the documents are not the letters themselves, as dispatched to the recipients (Baker 1980: 38). All material is mainly written in English, though some letters and drafts contain smaller or larger parts in Latin (e.g. Letter 4, page 1, lines 16-32), Arabic (e.g. Letter 2, page 1, line 6) and Greek (e.g. Letter 3, page 1, line 6). In this study, only the English parts of the letters are taken into account.

The letters are kept at the Special Collections Department of the Leiden University Library. The major part of the collection has been digitised.⁹ Letters 12, 20 – 22, and 27 of Appendix A have not been digitised yet, and are thus only accessible in manuscript (MA Schultens, H.A. 1773b), as parts of his *Bijlagen tot het Dagboek van Hendrik Albert Schultens nopens zijn verblijf in Engeland*, ‘Appendices to the Diary of Hendrik Albert Schultens concerning his stay in England’.

Schultens’s correspondents are all male scholars, typically active in the field of oriental studies or theology. An exception to this is Petrus Camper (1722–1789), an originally Dutch physician and revolutionary comparative anatomist.¹⁰ Most of the correspondents are men Schultens personally met during his nine-month stay in England, from mid-September 1772 to May 1773. Again, Camper forms an exception (if they ever met personally, they probably did so in The Netherlands), together with George Costard (bap. 1710, d. 1782), an orientalist and writer on ancient astronomy, and James Robertson. George Costard and James Robertson are

⁹ The digitised material is retrieved from <http://catalogue.leidenuniv.nl/> as follows: click on ‘Advanced Search’ and select ‘Material Type’: ‘Letters’, and ‘Language’: ‘English’. In the search box next to ‘Any’ and ‘contains’, enter “Hendrik Albert Schultens”.

¹⁰ From the list of ‘Prominent Professors’ of the University of Groningen, at: <http://www.rug.nl/science-and-society/university-museum/prominent-professors/camper>.

both indirectly connected to Hendrik Albert Schultens: the first through their joint British acquaintance Benjamin Kennicott, the second through Schultens's father.

The corpus contains material written by both English native speakers and foreigners who used English as a second language. Ten correspondents were born and raised in different regions of England; one correspondent is from Cromarty, Scotland (i.e. James Robertson); and three are of Dutch origin: of course, Hendrik Albert Schultens himself, Petrus Camper and Matthew Maty, who, as discussed in Chapter 2, had moved to London in his twenties.

Some of the authors not only sent letters to Schultens in English, but also in Latin, French or Arabic. An example of this practice is William Jones, who wrote to him in all three languages.¹¹ However, as noted above, for this study only the English material is taken into account.

The following table presents the letters of the corpus of the present study. The third column indicates the number of letters written by the same author addressed to the same recipient. All letters were numbered. The fourth column presents the numbers assigned to the letters in the order of which they appear in Appendix A.

¹¹ The Special Collections Department of the Leiden University Library possesses eleven letters from William Jones to Hendrik Albert Schultens, four of which are in English, five in Latin, one in French and one in Arabic, all sent and received between 1772 and 1783.

Table 2. This table lists the number of English letters and amount of text per author and recipient. The rightmost column lists the number of words as well.

Author	Recipient	No. of letters	No. of the letters in Appendix A	Amount of text
Camper, P.	Schultens, H.A.	1	1.	119
Channing, J.	Schultens, H.A.	2	2. 3.	373
Costard, G.	Schultens, H.A.	2	4. 5.	950
Harwood, E.	Schultens, H.A.	1	6.	338
Hunt, Th.	Schultens, H.A.	1	7.	639
Jones, W.	Schultens, H.A.	4	8. – 11.	937
Kennicott, B.	Schultens, H.A.	8	12. – 19.	2428
Lowth, R.	Schultens, H.A.	2	20. 21.	635
Maty, M.	Schultens, H.A.	1	22.	177
Robertson, J.	Schultens, H.A.	4	23. – 26.	1874
Schultens, H.A.	Unknown	1	27.	874
Schultens, H.A.	Robertson, J.	2	28. 29.	1545
Watson, R.	Schultens, H.A.	1	30.	264
White, J.	Schultens, H.A.	4	31. – 34.	1077
Winstanley, T.	Schultens, H.A.	4	35. – 38.	1609
	Total:	38	Total:	13884

The matters addressed in the letters are of a varied nature. The majority of the letters deal with the exchange of academic knowledge. For instance, the author requests information on how newly-released material is received on the continent or on upcoming publications, as illustrated by the following examples from letters by Benjamin Kennicott (of 6 May 1777) and James Robertson (of 12 September 1776), respectively.

(6) I must now desire the favour of you to send me word soon – what the Learned in Holland say of my 1st: volume – & Whether any thing has been publish'd for or against it; & by Whom. (Letter 17, page 1, lines 15-17)

(7) It would be very oblidging if you would write me from time to time or rather frequently concerning the publications on Eastern Literature and direct for me to the care of the Rev^d M^r Sommerville or to that of the Rev^d M^r Layell Ministers of the Scotch Church att Rotterdam. (Letter 24, page 2, lines 2-7)

Some writers, such as George Costard, ask Schultens to consult certain manuscripts for them in the University Library at Leiden and to send them transcripts of certain passages. Often the final paragraph gives news on the lives and career of shared acquaintances. In Kennicott's letter of 24 August 1774, for example, his very last sentences are "The Bp of Oxford [i.e.

Robert Lowth] is restor'd to us from the Grave, & almost perfectly recover'd. D^r. Hunt well, & gone to Bath”.

Some letters give more personal information, especially the ones by Sir William Jones, which suggests that he and Schultens were rather close, despite the geographical distance between them. In his letter of 25 August 1782, for example, Jones writes: “If you received my last letter, you must know the terrible blow, which my happiness received, by the death of my mother” (Letter 10, page 2, lines 3-6). Some letters are not free of gossip. In his letter of 3 May 1775 to Schultens, Joseph White writes the following: “I have no Coll. news to acquaint you with, unless that Molly Kimber who waited on y^e Com. room has been lately brought to bed of a fine Boy, whom no body will own – tho’ most people attribute him to your Tutor Mr. Rigby” (Letter 32, page 1, lines 14-18). Others contain elaborate descriptions of sceneries. Schultens, in his letter of 27 February 1773 to an unknown recipient, writes as if he were telling a story to a close friend:

- (8) For to save you the trouble of reading one thing twice, I leave it all alone, and take a walk with you from the college to ~~the church~~ St’ Mary’s, being the University church, where two sermons are preached every Sunday and one every Holy day, before the University by the heads of the colleges and the doctors divinity ~~upon~~ⁱⁿ their turn. This is a very ~~xxx~~^{fine} and solemn sight. For the Vice Chancellor, Proctors, Heads of the colleges and Doctors having first met in a room next to the church, they come all together in a grave procession with 4 beadles before them in their seats, of which that of the Vice Chancellor is distinguished from the others by ~~way~~^{a sort} of a throne. (Letter 27, page 1, lines 12-19)

The corpus could have been more extensive if Schultens had not been, in his own words in a letter of 27 February 1773 addressed to an unknown recipient, so “careless and negligent in keeping up a regular correspondence” (Letter 27, page 1, lines 5-7). Another piece of evidence of this behaviour is found in a letter from Benjamin Kennicott of 29 January 1774: “Tho my great Regard for you made me wish to hear from you much sooner than I received your Letter; yet my Silence since has not been meant by way of Revenge” (Letter 13, page 1, lines 2-4). Yet another colourful piece of evidence is found in Joseph White’s letter of 3 May 1775:

- (9) I am much obliged to you for the favour of your letter which I have just rec^d. with sincere pleasure; & am set down to answer it immediately, in order to see what effect a Good Example will have upon you. An apology for delaying to write to me was

unnecessary, as you knew with what rudeness I used to treat my Friends – but thank God, I have at last got the better of that cursed indolence. (Letter 32, page 1, lines 2-9)

Of course, other factors must have played a role here as well. First of all, Schultens not only corresponded with his British acquaintances in English, but also in Latin, Greek and Arabic. Consequently, a more active attitude towards letter writing on the part of Schultens does not automatically bring about more English letters. Also, the sending of letters overseas was a rather risky business at the time, as “to the obvious dangers of storms, war and piracy [...] were added long delays while ships waited for a favourable wind” (Baker 1980: 23-24). These circumstances, I imagine, were not stimulating at all to pick up a pen and write a letter to an acquaintance overseas.

4. Brief Summary of Background Literature

In this chapter, I will present my background sources for studying the use of the auxiliary *do* (section 4.1) and present participials (section 4.2) in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection.

4.1. The auxiliary *do*

Alexander Gil (1621, 2nd ed.) was the first grammarian to treat the auxiliary *do* in a grammar. However, he only mentioned its use as a syntactic marker for emphasis. It was not until the eighteenth century that other uses of *do* were added to the grammatical description of the auxiliary. Eighteenth-century grammarians, such as Samuel Johnson (1709–1784), started to document its use in negative sentences (e.g. *I don't understand how this works*) and in questions (*Did your grandfather leave any learned labours on those poems?*), the use of *do* to avoid repetition of a verb (*My wife sends you her good wishes; as does M^r Bruns*) and after negative conjunctions (*He didn't know where he was going, nor did he care*) and clause-opening adverbials (cf. 2.b.iii below) (Tieken-Boon van Ostade 1987: 3). The latter is a type of usage of *do* which no longer exists in present-day English. Tieken-Boon van Ostade (1987) identified ten such constructions, used in eighteenth-century English, which differ from the present-day English pattern of usage of the auxiliary *do*. They are divided into various (sub)categories, as presented below. The types of usage of *do* indicated with an asterisk Tieken-Boon van Ostade did not find to be at all common in her corpus of eighteenth-century texts of three different mediums (i.e. informative (i) and epistolary prose (ii) and direct speech (iii) in plays and novels) of sixteen authors, among them Fanny Burney (1752–1840), Daniel Defoe (1660–1731), Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1689–1762) and Samuel Richardson (1689–1761). The constructions indicated with two asterisks she found to be relatively low in number as well, occurring mainly in the earlier part of the century. For this reason, I do not expect to find many examples of these constructions in the corpus of the present study, since the oldest letter was composed in 1772 (i.e. Letter 2).

1. *do*-less sentences
 - a. negative sentences (TYPE 1)
e.g. *I question not but ...*
 - b. questions (TYPE 2)
How like you Pitts new Title?
 - c. subject-verb inversion (TYPE 3*)
... nor indeed know we ...
 - d. *not* + finite (TYPE 4*)
... and yet I not like him.

2. sentences with unemphatic *do*
 - a. no subject-verb inversion
 - i. plain (TYPE 5**)

I did call to pay my Respects to Mr. and Mrs. A.
 - ii. *do* + adverbial + infinitive (TYPE 6)
I do firmly believe ...
 - b. subject-verb inversion
 - i. exclamatory *how/what* phrase as clause opener (TYPE 7)
What dreadful days do we live in.
 - ii. *if*-less conditional clause (TYPE 8**)

... did I see a rational prospect of good by such a scheme, I should not neglect it on their account.
 - iii. adverbial as clause opener (TYPE 9**)

Most sincerely do I condole with you.
 - iv. foregrounded object as clause opener (TYPE 10*)

These great things does Reason ... do for its proud and self-sufficient Votaries (1987: 34-35).

In eighteenth-century English, the marginal auxiliary *have* and the marginal modals *need*, *ought*, *dare* and *used* don't tend to occur with the auxiliary *do* in negative sentences and questions (Tieken-Boon van Ostade 1987: 63). A special position is also occupied by the verbs *know* and *doubt*, as she found them to resist the periphrastic pattern (Aux *do*) in the genre of direct speech as well (1987: 176).

Tieken-Boon van Ostade (1987) demonstrated that there are stylistic differences in the use and non-use of *do*. Most of the authors whose written language she investigated made stylistic distinctions in their usage of *do*. In direct speech, she found lower relative frequencies of *do*-less negative sentences. This is in line with Ellegård's (1953) statement that at the end of the seventeenth century periphrastic *do* in negative sentences (Aux *do* NEG + V) was the rule in the spoken language. However, the stylistic distinctions made by most authors in their usage of *do* in informative and epistolary prose Tieken-Boon van Ostade found to be

highly dissimilar, in the sense that some authors manifested a relatively high frequency of *do*-less negative sentences in their epistolary prose and a lower frequency in their informative prose, while other authors showed the opposite pattern. Authors based their use and non-use of *do* on personal preferences and/or the audience they wrote to. For instance, Fanny Burney, in the letters she wrote to her father, used to choose a register closer to actual speech, manifesting a low frequency of *do*-less negative sentences, while in her letters addressed to figures of literary stature Tieken-Boon van Ostade generally found larger proportions of *do*-less questions in informative as well as epistolary prose. She therefore argues that *do*-less negative sentences and *do*-less questions behave independently of one another (1987: 197-199).

Tieken-Boon van Ostade also discovered differences in the use and non-use of *do* of a social nature. Samuel Richardson, the fourth of nine children of a joiner, had the most humble origins of the authors she studied and he had received relatively little formal education. To him, his humble origins might have been quite an issue. His written language, irrespective of the medium investigated, is characterised by a higher incidence of *do*-less negative sentences than that of all the other authors she studied. According to Tieken-Boon van Ostade, Richardson tried to overcome his linguistic insecurity, caused by the modest amount of formal education received, by modelling his use of *do* in his written language on patterns of usage he held prestigious, possibly the older pattern of the Authorised Version of the Bible. Interestingly, of the ten constructions which differ from the present-day English pattern of usage of the auxiliary *do* listed above, Richardson's written language contained nine, while other authors, who had received more formal education, used fewer of these constructions in their written language. A good example is the case in Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whose use of the auxiliary in her essays only rarely differs from its usage in present-day English (Tieken-Boon van Ostade 1987: 3).

Given the fact that the present study deals with a corpus of letters written by authors who had received a relatively large amount of formal education, I expect to find few different types of the above-mentioned ten constructions identified by Tieken-Boon van Ostade (1987). As Tieken-Boon van Ostade (1987) does not treat the use of the auxiliary *do* by (Dutch) second language learners, this book does not help me predict what I will find in the written English language of Hendrik Albert Schultens. However, in her 2012 article Tieken-Boon van Ostade analysed, among other things, the written English of Johannes Stinstra (1708-1790). Stinstra was a Frisian clergyman who translated English literature into Dutch (e.g. Samuel Richardson's novel *Clarissa* (1747-8)). Stinstra's English letters to Samuel Richardson – kept

at the Special Collections Department of the Leiden University Library as well – consisting of nearly 8,500 words, contain only two instances of periphrastic *do*. Standard Dutch – or indeed Frisian – does not have this form of periphrasis, so Stinstra’s problems with periphrastic *do* were probably due to language interference (Tieken-Boon van Ostade 2012: 302-313). In section 7.1 I will determine whether Schultens’s written English shows a similar pattern to that of Stinstra’s. This seems likely, as Stinstra’s case illustrated the fact that there is a risk of language interference when it come to the use of periphrastic *do* by Dutch second language learners of English.

The final goal of the analysis of the use of *do* is to make a comparison between the use of *do* made by Hendrik Albert Schultens and his British correspondents, which will help me determine the level of proficiency in the English language of Schultens.

4.2. Participial *-ing* clauses

In the introduction of this thesis, I mentioned that – compared to the language of Schultens’s correspondents in general – Schultens used a lot of non-finite clauses with participial *-ing*, such as the following in (10). In this section, I will present my background sources for explaining why this may be the case.

(10) But, which I was much surprised at, was not to find more than 6 or 7 persons **knowing any thing of the Arabick**, (Letter 26, page 2, lines 16-18)

Rissanen, in the *Cambridge History of the English Language*, discusses the use of the participial *-ing* and *-ed* forms in non-finite adverbial clauses in the English language of the period between 1476 and 1776, which, he says, “does not differ much from present-day English” (2000: 320). In the language of the period reviewed by Rissanen, the subjects of these clauses may be expressed, or unexpressed. As in present-day English, he notes, the unexpressed subject of the subordinate clause may be coreferential with the (expressed) subject, or the object of the matrix clause (or even with an adverbial, or it may be understood in the context) (2000: 320). Both Rissanen (2000: 321) and Görlach (2001: 125) conclude that in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century grammars and guidebooks on composition very little advice on the use of participial constructions is found.

Görlach (2001: 125) notes that “the proper use of participial constructions depended largely on the author’s stylistic competence”. In line with Görlach, Gotti (2005: 30), demonstrates that the use of participial clauses depended on the medium, as he notes that writers of eighteenth-century newspapers tried to make their texts “less pedantic by avoiding as far as possible recourse to explicit subordinate clauses, and [made] use instead of non-finite verbal forms”. This is shown by the following passage from a newspaper of 1714, cited by Gotti, containing a construction with participial *being*. According to Rissanen (2000: 321), *being* was used as “a kind of temporal/causal introductory element”.

(11) This Day is published, (**being** the last Part) the second Edition of, A Farther Hue and Cry after Dr. Sw[...]; **consisting** of some curious Pieces, Published from the Original Manuscripts, by Timothy Brocade of Putney Esq; (S. No. 592, Sept. 10, 1714) (Gotti 2005: 30)

In section 7.2.2 I will elaborate on the use of *being* specifically, in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection. As present participles are used in standard Dutch as well as in English, I predict Schultens had no difficulty in applying them correctly in English.

Given the fact that the use of participial constructions depended largely on the author's stylistic competence, I think the relatively high frequency in Schultens's written English is simply a matter of personal preference. They allowed him to transmit information to the addressee in a quicker way, which he might have found useful.

4.3. Conclusion

In this chapter, I presented the information based on relevant background literature for studying the use of auxiliary *do* and participial *-ing* in subordinate clauses in eighteenth-century English and made some predictions of what I will find in the Hendrik Albert Schultens Letter Collection.

There appeared to be quite a few differences between the two constructions: whereas eighteenth-century grammarians started to document auxiliary *do*, together with its great variety of uses, they neglected the grammatical description of participial constructions. Another difference is the fact that auxiliary *do* was undergoing change, while the use of participial *-ing* constructions has not changed much since the eighteenth-century, or even before. A similarity between the two constructions is the fact that they both depended on stylistic preferences of the author.

5. Letter Writing in Eighteenth-Century England

In this chapter I will give a brief summary of the eighteenth-century letter-writing culture to, subsequently, zoom in on a specific topic: the opening salutations in the Hendrik Albert Schultens Letter Collection. These will help me shed further light on Schultens's social network.

In the course of the eighteenth century, which has been called 'the golden age of letter-writing' (Whyman 2009: 5), the numbers of letters carried by mail coaches increased drastically in England. The beginning of the Industrial Revolution, improvements in the infrastructure and rapidly increasing international commerce led to new prosperity and, with it, improvements in the educational system. This led to an increase of the middle classes, who started to earn their income as lawyers, merchants or employees of the new trading companies (Taavitsainen & Jucker 2013: 160). Many ambitious individuals left their hometowns to try their luck in London. Because of their desire to stay in contact with the family and friends they had left behind in combination with the increased literacy, ordinary working people were able to keep up a correspondence. A classic example is William Clift (1775–1849), the son of a Cornish miller, of which a valuable correspondence of ordinary working people has come down to us. At the age of seventeen, Clift moved to London to become the assistant of an eminent eighteenth-century surgeon. Clift gained fortune and fame, and by 1823, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society (Austin 2000). In fact, the mail load distributed by the postal service changed in such a way that, by 1800, it contained letters from all ranks of society, manifesting a wide range of literacy skills. Despite the variety among these letters, as a whole they were "built on the foundations of an older tradition" (Whyman 2009: 5), i.e. that of the medieval *ars dictaminis* 'the art of dictation'. According to its rules, based on classical rhetoric, "a set order was established for all parts of different types of letters. The influence of the *ars dictaminis* grew in importance during the Renaissance, when classical sources and rhetoric were revived" (Whyman 2009: 11). Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century elite grammar-school boys were taught to respect the rules of the *ars dictaminis*, also with regard to the writing of 'familiar' letters. Examples were provided in epistolary manuals.

Quantitative research has shown that not only eighteenth-century personal letters of elite men were written according to certain rules. All eighteenth-century personal letters roughly follow the following format. The date and place stand in the upper right-hand corner, above the salutation, or below the author's signature. References to letter-writing, such as explanations for not writing sooner or demands for more letters, are made at the beginning or

end of the letter. In the next paragraph, the author “answers questions arising from previous letters and presents topics and himself with the reader in mind. Whether the letter is one of friendship, duty or patronage will depend on his relationship with the addressee”. After this has been done, the author “slides artfully into a closing” and may “add a bold ornament directly below his signature” (Whyman 2009: 22). Accordingly, preparing a letter for the post was done in a standard manner. The paper was usually folded reserving its blank back side for the address, the public part of the letter. Then the paper is sealed with wax to avoid tampering and confirm authorship (Whyman 2009: 1-30).

Despite the ever-respected *ars dictaminis*, Whyman (2009: 21-22) lists a couple of major changes which took place in the course of the eighteenth century. She says that a shift took place from merely a fixed framework and conventions towards more freedom. As a result, letters became more informal, while formulaic aspects of structure and content diminished. For example, elaborate forms of address, such as ‘My Honoured Lord’, made room for the simpler ‘Sir’ or ‘Madam’. This, she notes, also gave way to the introduction of endearing nicknames as salutation formulae, especially between members of the same family (e.g. “My dearest Papa, ...”). Baker (1980: 48), however, gives a different interpretation of the opening salutations in the correspondence of John Wesley (1721–1739) and discovered that Wesley “employed a hierarchy of terms [...], which we may arrange in ascending order of intimacy”, as follows:

Sir/Madam;
Dear sir/Dear madam;
My dear Mr.–/Mrs.–/Miss X;
My dear brother/sister;
(My) (D)(d)ear James/Jane, etc.; (My) (D)(d)ear Jemmy, Jenny, etc.

Finally, as Whyman puts it, “elaborate ‘humble services’ and fawning politeness also declined as authorship broadened to include new writers.” Nevertheless, there was also an important constant, namely that “age, gender, rank, and kinship still affected the degree of artifice, flattery, and deference”.

Opening salutations of personal letters are a useful instrument to analyse a person’s social network.¹² Social network analysis, in its turn, is key to being able to study a writer’s full

¹² The same goes for closing formulae. However, because of limitations of space and the fact that enough can be said on Hendrik Albert Schultens’s social network on the basis of the opening formulae in his English Letter Collection only, I will not go into the topic of closing formulae.

sociolinguistic competence (Tieken-Boon van Ostade 2006: 231; Tieken-Boon van Ostade 2011: 154-158). I analysed Hendrik Albert Schultens’s social network of when he was in England – and indeed after his return – to get a better understanding of the context in which Hendrik Albert Schultens learned English. Above, I have done so on the basis of the times an individual is mentioned in Schultens’s Travel Journal (see Chapter 1 and Appendix C). In general, the more a person is mentioned in the Travel Journal, the closer the relationship between Schultens and the person mentioned. Among the people he mentioned most in his Travel Journal were White, Jones, Hunt and Winstanley. Of all of them one or more letters have come down to us and, hence, all four were fond enough of Schultens to go into the risky business of sending letters overseas (see Chapter 3). But does this ‘fondness’ also show from the letters they sent him?

In the remainder of this chapter I will briefly discuss the opening salutations in the Hendrik Albert Schultens Letter Collection to analyse Schultens’s social network more completely. As formal notes can be distinguished from letters by a number of features, among them the absence of the opening and closing formulae, I will only discuss the opening salutations of letters proper (see Chapter 1). The following table lists the various opening salutations in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection.

Table 3: This table lists the opening salutations in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection.

Opening salutation	Author
S ^r . / Sir	Costard, Lowth (10/4/1773) , Watson
Rev. Sir!	Schultens to Robertson
D ^r Sir	Robertson (31 March 1778)
Dear Sir / Dear Sir!	Camper, Channing, Harwood, Hunt, Kennicott, Lowth (15/4/1773) , Maty, Schultens to an unknown recipient, Winstanley (1/11/1778, 20/6/1792)
Kind Sir	Robertson (26/4/1773)
Dear and Learned Sir	Robertson (12/9/1776)
My dear Sir	Jones (25-8-1782, 11-4-1783) , White (3/5/1790)
Dear Schultens	White (3/5/1775, 16/5/1777)
My dear friend	Jones (14-11-1780) , Winstanley (22/10/1773, 26/11/1773)

According to Tieken-Boon van Ostade (2011: 155) forms like ‘Sir’ and ‘Rev^d. Sir’ “express greatest distance, or [...] negative politeness, [while] those which have an additional modifier, ‘good’ in ‘My good Lord’ and ‘dear’ in ‘Dear Sir’, indicate greater closeness, thus expressing positive politeness”. Table 3 is arranged in such a way that the forms expressing a more distant relationship are shown in the upper part of the table and the forms expressing a closer

relationship are shown in the lower part of the table. The most intimate address forms are ‘My dear Friend’, expressed by Jones and Winstanley, and ‘Dear Schultens’ by White. White is the only author who, in opening salutations, called Schultens by his name. Only four authors opened their letters with forms expressing negative politeness and hence greater distance, i.e. Costard, Lowth, Schultens to Robertson, and Watson. Costard and Robertson are people whom Schultens never met in person, which hence shows from the forms they chose to address Schultens. Schultens and Lowth only met a couple of times, so an address form expressing greater distance is unsurprising here as well. Watson is the only Oxford acquaintance of Schultens of whom a letter to Schultens has come down to us. In Chapter 2 I explained that Schultens was not at all impressed by the degree of scholarly knowledge of the two oriental scholars at Cambridge. Compared to London and Oxford, Schultens spent the least time at Cambridge too. When at Cambridge, for leisure, Schultens would spend time with people from other fields of study. Maybe, due to a lack of common interests (Watson was originally a chemist) the relationship quickly disintegrated. The opening salutation ‘D^r Sir’ by Robertson (Letters 25 and 26) is problematic, as I am unsure whether ‘D^r’ here is an abbreviation of ‘Doctor’, or ‘Dear’. The names highlighted in bold occur more than once in the table. This means that these persons, in their different letters to Schultens, used different forms of address in their salutations. We see that, through time, some of Schultens’s correspondents started to use less intimate address forms. For example, Jones and White switched from using ‘My dear friend’ to ‘My dear Sir’. However, they continued to use an address form expressing positive politeness, i.e. ‘My dear Sir’. There is only one correspondent who, in his different letters to Schultens, made a switch from using a form expressing negative politeness to a form expressing positive politeness, or vice versa. In Lowth’s first letter of 10 April 1773, Lowth opened with ‘S^r.’, whereas in his second, of only five days later, with ‘Dear Sir’. The matters addressed in Lowth’s first letter are quite delicate and of a political nature, as may be understood from the following passage. If I understand correctly, Schultens had asked Robert Lowth, at that time the Bishop of Oxford, for help in Schultens’s pursuit to obtain the degree of Doctor in Divinity at the University of Oxford. Lowth was, however, unable to grant Schultens this favour.

- (12) Be pleased to observe, that as Bp. of Oxford I have no sort of connexion with the University; nor, as such, the least pretension to any authority or influence there: my particular situation therefore only makes me the more cautious of interposing in any concerns of the University; which I make it a rule not to do, any otherwise than as any other indifferent person might. (Letter 20, page 1, lines 9-18)

What Schultens did next, after reading Lowth's letter, is hard to reconstruct in detail. However, in the end, Schultens obtained a Master of Art's degree instead of a degree in Divinity. Maybe Schultens replied very adequately to Lowth's letter of 10 April, or gained Lowth's trust by the tactful way in which he had handled the matter after receiving Lowth's letter. In any case, the next letter Schultens received from Lowth opened with 'Dear Sir', thus expressing positive politeness. I don't think this is just a coincidence, since, according to Tiekens-Boon van Ostade (2011: 155), Lowth was "meticulous in his use of address forms".

Schultens appeared to be very successful in making new contacts, even in situations where there might be a cultural or language barrier. Some of the relationships between Schultens and his British acquaintances were built to last, even until many years after he had left England. By the 1780's and 90's he still received letters from Jones, White and Winstanley (though off course not as often as before). Unsurprisingly, these three men are among the British acquaintances Schultens mentioned most in his Travel Journal (see above) and are the persons who used the address forms expressing greatest closeness in their letters to Schultens ('My dear Friend', 'Dear Schultens'). What they have in common is their knowledge of and interest in oriental languages, for Schultens clearly an essential requirement for the survival of his long-distance relationships.

6. Second Language Learning of English in the Eighteenth-Century Netherlands

On 31 March 1778, George Costard wrote to Hendrik Albert Schultens: “I take the Liberty of writing to You in English, as I think my worthy & ingenious Friend of Wadham College, M^r White, hath told me that You understand & speak it” (Letter 25, page 3, lines 2-4). This chapter looks into the question as to how common it was for a man belonging to Hendrik Albert Schultens’s social class to be proficient in English, as well as at the state of English Language Learning (ELL) in The eighteenth-century Netherlands in general.

When it comes to foreign language learning, the period in which all three Schultenses enjoyed their education was ruled by French and Latin, the two major languages in international contacts in eighteenth-century Europe. In the Netherlands only at about 1800 did English begin to form a minor part in school curricula, but it took another sixty years for the language to firmly place itself in the school programmes (Loonen 1990: 42). Of course, the Schultenses represent a special case, as their knowledge of languages was not restricted to Dutch, Latin and French, but included Semitic languages and German as well.

Before 1800, ELL in The Netherlands did not so much take place at children’s schools, but was instead done at an individual level, typically by adults. If they had the means, aspiring English language learners usually travelled to England to acquire the English language “in a natural way” (Loonen 1990: 7). When acquiring the language in The Netherlands, they employed private instructors to facilitate their learning process, or acquired the language entirely on their own. The method resorted to in acquiring a second language may strongly influence the learning potential of the second language learner. Verschuure (2012) demonstrated that the risk of native language interference is higher when second language learners resort to self-teaching, especially when it comes to word order. He analysed the language of Johannes Stinstra’s English letters to Samuel Richardson. Stinstra, unable to find himself a proper teacher, resorted entirely to the method of self-teaching when studying the English language. Stinstra’s English letters contain many errors, most of them in word order, due to native language interference (2012: 70-71).

As today, in the eighteenth century, instructional materials usually played an important role in the ELL process. According to Loonen (1990: 97), for textbooks to be useful, “they will at least have to contain texts in the target language with translations into the mother tongue and preferably also information about that target language written in the native speech of the learner, especially when this learner is a beginner and has to work on his own”.

Accordingly, Loonen (1990: 256-283) lists several ELL textbooks and manuals that were published in The Netherlands between 1500 and 1800, containing texts in Dutch and English. However, there were also many monolingual English grammars about, the studying of which, at least for beginners, as a rule required a private instructor.

Because of the proximity of the two countries' shores, English was generally considered useful only in Holland and Zeeland. Moreover, only restricted groups of adults took an interest in the language and learned it for specific purposes, primarily for use in commerce. To accommodate merchants and bankers, commercial material was included in the ELL materials. The "armed forces [...] who had dealings with the many English and Scottish troops stationed in the Low Countries until well into the 18th century" represented another group involved in ELL, according to Loonen (1990: 25). Thirdly, Loonen notes that scholars were a target group for the ELL materials published during the period between 1500 and 1800 as well. Finally, he says that, in the course of the eighteenth century, more and more middle and upper-class Dutch people became interested in the English scholarly works, written in the vernacular. Although these works generally appeared in translation, the more serious scholars, feeling the need to read them in the original language, chose to learn English themselves, either in England or Ireland, or in The Netherlands. The same took place among admirers of eighteenth-century English literary works, such as Daniel Defoe's novel, *Robinson Crusoe* (1719) (Loonen 1990: 21-47). Vrolijk (2009: 282) notes that, at his death, Hendrik Albert Schultens's "private library contained works by Shakespeare, Alexander Pope, Samuel Johnson, Laurence Sterne and Jonathan Swift".

In 1776, John Richardson (1740/41–1795) published *A grammar of the Arabick language*, written for East India Company traders in English. In its preface, Richardson wrote:

(13) Many of our European editors and commentators [...] have been men merely learned in language, with little taste, or general science, to direct their learning to proper objects: the books they have published, therefore, have not all been chosen with skill; for, whatever motives might invite them to become Arabick editors, instruction or entertainment appears by no means to have been always in view: chance more than discernment appears often to have selected their publications, and an unnecessary display of learning seems the only point of their ambition; whilst their Latin versions, without elegance, and often without accuracy, possess neither the beauty of an ingenious paraphrase, nor the usefulness of a literal translation (Richardson 1776: viii).

Assuming that the words “many of our European editors” include his British colleagues as well, one can infer from this passage that, at least before 1776, most oriental scholarly works were written in Latin. Hence, to keep up with publications from the other side of the North Sea, at least until 1776, the Schultenses would have experienced no language barrier if they had not known any English. However, not only Hendrik Albert Schultens used English as a second language, but so did his father, as may be deduced from a letter from Robert Findlay (1721–1814) of 7 July 1762 addressed to Jan Jacob: “I have not tried to compose a French or Latin letter as I remember you was studying the English tongue & doubt not you have against this time made great proficiency in it” (page 1, lines 18-22). A clue for the Schultenses’ incentive to acquire English may lie in the following. On 3 August 1790, Joseph White wrote to Hendrik Albert Schultens that “nothing can be lower than the state of Oriental Literature in this country” (Letter 34, page 1, lines 17-18). During his stay in Oxford, Hendrik Albert Schultens was struck by the fact that, for a place like Oxford with its prestigious Bodleian Library, there were very few people with a knowledge of the Arabic language in that university. In a letter of 27 February 1773, he wrote to an unknown recipient:

(14) I suppose you long to know whether in such an university, where the laws for directing the studies and conduct of the students are so exceedingly strict, there be a great number of learned and clever young people. I hardly know what to say to it. There are most certainly many students being very remarkable for their real knowledge either in languages or sciences, or in both. But if you consider the university consisting of more than 2000 members, then I must allow the number is but very small and in proportion not greater than in Holland. But, which I was much surprised at, was not to find more than 6 or 7 persons knowing any thing of the Arabick, tho’ there is perhaps the best opportunity ^{in Europe} for promoting this study by the considerable number of MS.S. being in the Bodlejan Library. (Letter 27, page 2, lines 10-19)

The historian and classical scholar Thomas Winstanley (1749–1823) refers to ‘Eastern Learning’ in general as being an “almost uncultivated, because generally unprofitable vineyard” (Letter 35, page 2, lines 6-8). The fact that there were so few scholars working in the field of oriental languages may have brought about the need for having international acquaintances, active in the same field, to serve as the Schultenses’ peers, since there were none or only few of them present locally. This need is reinforced by the fact that these scholars dealt with rare manuscripts, sometimes only available in one place in the Western world. To facilitate the exchange of knowledge with their international peers, the Schultenses may have thought it useful to immerse themselves into the study of their peers’ language and

culture. Hendrik Albert Schultens was in fact not only stimulated by his father to travel to England; from his letters to his father from that period of time it appears that he was also supported financially by him.

At Oxford, Hendrik Albert Schultens received a letter from Matthew Maty of 2 January 1773, in which Maty expressed the hope that “when you come back to London, [...] I shall find you quite an Englishman” (Letter 22, page 2, lines 1-2). In London, Hendrik Albert Schultens spent his time with many people who spoke Dutch, e.g. Matthew Maty, Henry Goodricke and Melchior Justus van Effen, the clergyman of the Low Dutch congregation there (Van Haeften 1781: 49). In Oxford and Cambridge, this was not the case, which clearly had a positive effect on Schultens’s increasing proficiency in English. Because of his active social life among native speakers of English there, he could acquire English “in a natural way”, as Loonen (1990) put it (see above). The progress he made in acquiring the language can be inferred from his Travel Journal and the letters he received while he was in England. Whereas on 20 September 1772 he wrote that he was unable to judge the sermon attended that day in London because he had understood little of it, two months later in Oxford he understood the sermon attended on 22 November 1772 “van woord tot woord”, ‘word for word’. Also, on 3 October 1772, after having visited Charles Morton at his summer residence in Twickenham, he wrote in his journal:

(15) De receptie bij den Hr. Morton was ongemeen vriendelijk dog om dat het de eerste reijs was dat ik zo volkomen op zijn Engelsch onthaald wierd, wat ongewoon. Ik diverteerde mij evenwel zeer goed, en zou ’t zekerlijk nog beeter gedaan hebben, had ik maar wat meer van de taal verstaan.¹³

The question arises whether he had studied the English language before travelling to England at all, which, if not, would be in line with Loonen’s (1990) suggestion that, as noted above, English was usually acquired by adults who either travelled to England to learn the language there ‘in a natural way’, or instead at an individual level without travelling abroad, the latter method being the one resorted to by Hendrik Albert’s father.

On 1 November 1772, Hendrik Albert visited the Bishop of Oxford, Robert Lowth, in Cuddesdon, the bishop’s residence, accompanied by Joseph White. On this occasion, Hendrik Albert wrote in his Travel Journal:

¹³ ‘The reception by Mr. Morton was uncommonly friendly, but since it was the first trip upon which I was welcomed in such an entirely English manner, a little unusual. I enjoyed myself just as well and would have enjoyed myself even more, had I understood a little more of the language.’

(16) Hij [Lowth] is een ongemeen vriendelijk en poliet man en recipieerde ons bij uitstek beleeft. Wij dronken met hem en zijn vrouw en 2 van zijn dogters tee tot 5 uur. Hij gaf mij zijn Engelsche Grammatica present. (Travel Journal: 1 November 1772)¹⁴

Eight days later, he wrote a letter in English to Henry Goodricke in London. This is inferred from his Travel Journal. Unfortunately, the letter, or a draft of it, has not come down to us, but the fact that he wrote this letter is still noteworthy, since Goodricke had recently left the Dutch Republic to come to England and their language of communication was most probably Dutch. Schultens might have felt the need to improve his English writing skills in a less face threatening way, with someone who was in the same boat as he was. Another interesting fact is that, before meeting Robert Lowth in person and receiving his grammar, from a letter by James Robertson to Jan Jacob Schultens of 4 June 1764, it appears that Hendrik Albert might have possessed Lowth's grammar already since the age of approximately fifteen.

(17) I wrote you last summer a letter by M^r. Balfour Bookseller of this place & sent along with him D^r. Doddridges lectures upon Pneumatology & Divinity for yourself, & D^r. Louth's [sic] Grammar as a present to young M^r. Schultens" (page 1, lines 2-6).

The same Robertson later wrote to Hendrik Albert Schultens, on 26 April 1773:

(18) It gave me great pleasure to See what progress you made in the knowledge of the English language. I hope that you will continue to improve yourself in it, after your Arrival in Holland. I hope that you have got Johnstons [sic] English Dictionary, at least the Content in Octavo. (Letter 23, page 4, lines 1-5)

This illustrates the fact that, in the eighteenth century, monolingual English grammars were used to both acquire and improve someone's skills in a second language. However, Robertson, as a man from the other side of the Channel, might not have been familiar with the existence of the many ELL materials available in The Netherlands, containing texts in Dutch and English, of which scholars were one of the target groups, thus suited for a young man such as Hendrik Albert Schultens as well. In the next chapter, I examine the English letters by the hand of Hendrik Albert Schultens from a linguistic perspective in order to determine how good his English writing skills really were, by comparing his letters to those of the other

¹⁴ 'He is an unusually kind and polite man and received us pre-eminently well. We drank tea with him and his wife and two of his daughters until 5 o'clock. He gave me his English Grammar.'

authors of the corpus of the present study on two points (i.e. his use of the auxiliary *do* and *being* as a copula in dependent clauses).

7. Linguistic Analysis of the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection

This chapter is dedicated to answering the research question about the proficiency in the English language of Schultens on the basis of two construction types: auxiliary *do* and participial *-ing* in subordinate clauses.

7.1. The auxiliary *do*

In section 4.1 I presented the background source for studying the auxiliary *do* in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection, which is Tieken-Boon van Ostade (1987). She identified ten types of usage (or non-usage) of *do* which no longer exist in present-day English (see section 4.1). Some types of usage of *do* (indicated with an asterisk) Tieken-Boon van Ostade did not find to be at all common in her corpus of eighteenth-century texts; other constructions (indicated with two asterisks) she found to be relatively low in number as well and occurring mainly in the earlier part of the century. Furthermore, as discussed above, Tieken-Boon van Ostade discovered a correlation between the amount of formal education received and the usage of the ten constructions identified: authors who had received relatively little formal education in life, tended to use more types of the ten constructions in their written language, than people who had received more formal education (recall the contrast between Samuel Richardson and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu).

On the basis of Tieken-Boon van Ostade's findings, I made some predictions for what I expect to find in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection: given the fact that the present study deals with a corpus of letters written by authors who had received a relatively large amount of formal education, I expect to find few different types of the above-mentioned ten constructions. Especially the construction types indicated with one or two asterisks I expect to be rare within the corpus, or not present at all. Since standard Dutch does not have a similar periphrastic construction, I expect the usage of auxiliary *do* by Schultens to be lower than that of his British contemporaries. In the end, the comparison between the use and non-use of *do* by Hendrik Albert Schultens and his British correspondents will help me determine the level of proficiency in the English language of Schultens.

7.1.1. *Do-less sentences*

In the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection I found twenty-two *do-less* constructions, as may be understood from the table in Appendix D and Table 4, below. In section 4.1 I mentioned that in eighteenth-century English, the marginal auxiliary *have* and the marginal modals *need*, *ought*, *dare* and *used* don't tend to occur with the auxiliary *do* in negative sentences and questions (Tieken-Boon van Ostade 1987: 63). This is also what I found to be the case in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection, as no constructions with the auxiliary *do*, paired with the abovementioned auxiliaries or modals, were found whatsoever. *Do-less* constructions with the marginal auxiliary *have* occur sixteen times and with the marginal modal *need* once. In this respect, Schultens's written English does not diverge from his British correspondents, as he writes:

(19) Tho' **I have not the honour** to be acquainted with you personally, yet I flatter my self it will not be disagreeable to you to receive a letter from the grandson of a man, the memory of whom you have honoured with so great marks of veneration (Letter 28, page 1, lines 2-5)

(20) As Oriental languages are more generally studied in Holland, than I apprehend they are in England, **I need not to** [sic] **say** what a great debt your very useful book meet [sic] with. (Letter 28, page 2, lines 9-11)

The remainder of the *do-less* constructions in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection, five in all, are constructions of the type 'negative sentence'. This is a type of *do-less* construction which Tieken-Boon van Ostade (1987) found to be common in eighteenth-century English, so it is not surprising to find this type of construction in the corpus of the present study. Also in the language of Schultens, I found a *do-less* negative sentence:

(21) Tho' this selection be made rather in a hurry, and pick'd up entirely at random without any very particular choice, **I doubt not** however, but you'll see by it the great use which may be made of it in giving a complete edition of Meidani's work, (Letter 29, page 1, lines 5-8)

As pointed out in section 4.1, Tieken-Boon van Ostade found the verbs *know* and *doubt* to resist the periphrastic pattern (*Aux do*) in eighteenth-century English, even in the medium of direct speech. Hence, also in this particular case, Schultens's language does not diverge from what we consider to have been the spoken language of that time. As three of the other

do-less negative sentences have *know* as their main verb, the negative sentence that is the most interesting is the following by Thomas Winstanley, with the verb *let*.

(22) **Let not** an immoderate Zeal for the Cause of oriental Literature deprive you of that Happiness, the Loss of which is but ill compensates by any thing else.

The other three types of *do*-less constructions which no longer exist in present-day English (i.e. questions; subject-verb inversion; *not* + finite) were not found in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection.

As skilled as Schultens may seem in the use of *do*-less sentences, the sentence in (20) still shows that in March 1773 Schultens's English was not yet perfect. In (standard) English, 'to' in 'I need not to say' is to be omitted. This 'to' is a result from interference from Dutch, since the sentence translated to standard Dutch would be *Ik hoef niet te zeggen*.

Table 4. This table lists the auxiliary do-less constructions in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection, which in total are twenty-two. The constructions vary in type (cf. rightmost column).

Letter	Author	Passage containing a <i>do</i> -less construction	Construction type as in Tiekens-Boon van Ostade (1987)
4	Costard	I found many differences which I know not well how to account for.	type 1: negative sentence
7	Hunt	I have not yet had time to read it over	<i>Have</i>
7	Hunt	I know not	type 1: negative sentence
7	Hunt	& doubt not but You will, by pursuing the method You propose, soon become acquainted with that difficult author	type 1: negative sentence
9	Jones	To convince you that I have not wholly deserted Arabic	<i>Have</i>
9	Jones	Have you in your library or at Leyden, a collection of the poems of Motalammes	<i>Have</i>
9	Jones	Have you any commentaries on the Moallakât	<i>Have</i>
9	Jones	Above all have you the comment of Zuzeni?	<i>Have</i>
13	Kennicott	If you have not seen already, you will see soon, how	<i>Have</i>
15	Kennicott	If you have not yet paid to M ^r . Rey the money	<i>Have</i>
15	Kennicott	If you have not already got D ^r : Hunt's Works	<i>Have</i>
16	Kennicott	I have not yet rec ^d . or heard of the Money	<i>Have</i>
18	Kennicott	I have not the least doubt, but	<i>Have</i>
22	Maty	I have not the least interest in the disposal	<i>Have</i>
28	Schultens	Tho' I have not the honour to be acquainted with you personally	<i>Have</i>
29	Schultens	I doubt not however	type 1: negative sentence
28	Schultens	I need not to say what a great debt your very useful book meet with	<i>Need</i>
32	White	You have probably seen it, or if you have not, I suppose	<i>Have</i>
32	White	if you have not, I very seriously beg the favour of You to write to Him	<i>Have</i>
34	White	I have not leisure to make the transcripts he wishes for	<i>Have</i>
35	Winstanley	Let not an immoderate Zeal for the Cause of oriental Literature deprive you of that Happiness	type 1: negative sentence
35	Winstanley	I have not yet begun my Lectures	<i>Have</i>
		Total: 22	

7.1.2. Sentences with *do*

In the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection, sentences containing auxiliary *do* are slightly more frequent than auxiliary *do*-less sentences. In total, they are twenty-six of them (cf. Table 5 and Appendix D), whereas the number of *do*-less sentences is twenty-two, as seen above.

What is more relevant, however, is to look at the construction types found. Tieken-Boon van Ostade (1987) identified six types of sentences with auxiliary *do* which no longer exist in present-day English. Of these six, not a single one was found in the Hendrik Albert Schultens Letter Collection. The letter by Harwood (Letter 6) contains a sentence with auxiliary *do* preceded by an adverbial phrase (type 9), but since this is a negative adverbial phrase – the only remnant even in present-day English – the construction is of no consequence here.

(23) **Not before the last week did** your parcel come to hand. (Letter 6, page 1, lines 2-3)

The remainder of the twenty-five sentences with auxiliary *do* correspond to the present-day pattern of usage of *do* as well. They are twenty-two negative sentences and three questions.

The language of Schultens contains nine negative sentences. In section 4.1 we have seen that Samuel Richardson tried to overcome his linguistic insecurity, caused by the modest amount of formal education received, by modelling his use of *do* in his written language on patterns of usage he held prestigious, possibly the older pattern of the Authorised Version of the Bible. At the same time, it is known that periphrastic *do* in negative sentences (Aux *do* NEG + V) was the rule in the spoken language. As a second language learner, surely, also Schultens had to overcome some linguistic insecurity. Different from Richardson, however, Schultens followed the pattern of the spoken language of that time – at least when it comes to negative constructions – instead of resorting to older patterns of usage.

Table 5. This table lists the auxiliary *do* constructions in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection, which in total are twenty-six. The constructions vary in type (cf. rightmost column).

Letter	Author	Passage containing aux <i>do</i>	Construction type as in Tieken-Boon van Ostade (1987)
2	Channing	If the coldness of this Season does not interrupt your visits at the Bodleian	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
4	Costard	another Word, which I do not know what to make of.	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
4	Costard	You add [writing in Arabic] which I do not understand.	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
5	Costard	I am sorry my Situation here doth not permitt me to make You any Returns	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
6	Harwood	Not before the last week did your parcel come to hand.	Neg. adverbial as clause opener; PDE pattern
7	Hunt	it did not come to my hands 'till a few days ago	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
7	Hunt	it does not appear that he enjoyed the latter.	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
7	Hunt	He does not know what is become of the scheme	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
9	Jones	I do not despair	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
9	Jones	Did your most respectable grandfather and father leave any learned labours on those fine poems?	Question; PDE pattern
18	Kennicott	he did not find you at home	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
18	Kennicott	Do you know, that M ^r Bryant had printed some strictures on the Bibliotheca Critica, in his own defence?	Question; PDE pattern
18	Kennicott	did M ^r . Willmet pay his Subscr ^{ip} tion to M ^r . <u>Rey</u> ?	Question; PDE pattern
27	Schultens	you don't expect.	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
27	Schultens	I don't exactly know	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
27	Schultens	An other who does not know much of the Hebrew	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
27	Schultens	when a head of a college does not chuse to preach	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
27	Schultens	3 guineas which Mr Warden is obliged to pay when he does not fulfill his turn	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
28	Schultens	some circumstances don't allow me to be abroad so long	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
29	Schultens	I don't know whether you are acquainted with Prof. Scheidius	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
29	Schultens	What will become of Hariri I don't know.	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
29	Schultens	I don't know at all what to say to it	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
32	White	I don't know	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
32	White	I don't find by your letter that you have written as yet to my ingenious & worthy friend Schnurrer	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
36	Winstanley	This I shall most probably accept of, because if I do not, they are resolved to give it to somebody else.	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
36	Winstanley	Uri's Bostan does not advance in the least.	Neg. sentence; PDE pattern
		Total: 26	

7.1.3. Conclusion

Of the ten constructions identified by Tieken-Boon van Ostade (1987) which no longer exist in present-day English, only one type was found in the corpus of the present study. This is in line with my expectations, based on Tieken-Boon van Ostade's (1987) findings, which state that there is a correlation between an author's received amount of formal education and his use of the ten constructions. She discovered that the more formal education an author had received, the fewer types of older constructions he used. Since all Schultens's correspondents are scholars, and, hence, had received a relatively high amount of formal education, they had no linguistic insecurity to overcome by modelling their patterns of usage on older, more prestigious ones, as Samuel Richardson attempted to do.

There appeared to be a big difference between the use of auxiliary *do* by Stinstra and Schultens. Whereas Stinstra's English letters, consisting of nearly 8,500 words, contain only two instances of periphrastic *do*, Schultens's usage of *do* corresponds perfectly to what is considered the spoken pattern of that time. Hence Schultens proved to be proficient in the usage of auxiliary *do*.

7.2. Participial *-ing* clauses

The number of participial *-ing* clauses – such as the ones in (24) and (25) – in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection is thirty, fourteen (47%) of which are found in the drafts by Schultens himself (cf. Appendix E). This is remarkable, as only 17.4% of the total amount of text originates from the hand of Schultens.

(24) & doubt not but You will, **by pursuing the method You propose**, soon become acquainted with that difficult author; (Letter 7, page 2, lines 7-8 by Hunt)

(25) You'll see by it my principal study **being entirely given to the Oriental languages alone** without any other study either of Divinity or whatsoever, (Letter 28, page 1, lines 18-20 by Schultens)

Comparison of Tables 6 and 7 illustrates Schultens's initial, disproportionately high use of participial *-ing* clauses. However, through time, the number of participial *-ing* clauses in Schultens's letters decreased and started to suit the pattern of usage of his correspondents.

Table 6. This table lists the number of participial -ing clauses in the three letters by Schultens. Through time, their frequency diminishes, as may be understood from the rightmost column.

Letter	Recipient	Amount of text	Number of participial <i>-ing</i> clauses	Total number of instances normalised per 1,000 words
27	Unknown	874	7	8
28	Robertson, J.	546	4	7
29	Robertson, J.	999	3	3

Table 7. This table lists the (relative) number of participial -ing clauses in the letters by the other authors who use participial -ing constructions in their letters

Author	Letter	Amount of text	Number of participial <i>-ing</i> clauses	Total number of instances normalised per 1,000 words
Channing	2, 3	373	1	3
Costard	4, 5	950	2	2
Hunt	7	639	2	3
Jones	8-11	937	4	4
Kennicott	12-19	2473	7	3

From section 7.1 we know that authors made stylistic distinctions in their use of participial clauses. As participial *-ing* clauses are generally shorter than explicit subordinate clauses, they may be used in personal letters to transmit information to the addressee in a

quicker way. The corpus used for the present study suggests that the use of participial *-ing* clauses depended on the author's personal preferences as well. For example, William Jones and Joseph White, two of Schultens's best Oxford friends, show a very different behaviour when it comes to their use of participial *-ing* clauses. Four letters from both of the authors, addressed to Schultens, have come down to us. The letters by Jones and White contain a similar amount of text within the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection (Jones 6.7% of the total corpus; White 7.8%); yet the participial *-ing* clauses in the letters by Jones are four, while the letters by White contain no such constructions.

Since the use of present participials by Schultens decreases through time, I think other factors than stylistic distinctions, or personal preferences play a role here. In fact, all three texts are written by the same author and belong to the same medium: i.e. epistolary prose. To get an insight into the reason behind the development presented above, I analysed the Dutch equivalent of participial *-ing* in his Travel Journal, which is formed by addition of the *-de* suffix to the infinitive, e.g. *zijnde* for *being*, *hebbende* for *having*, etc. Schultens's Travel Journal contains 33,416 words and 236 present participles in non-finite clauses, which means that 7 per 1,000 words in the Travel Journal is a present participle in a non-finite construction. This frequency is similar to that of present participles in his first two English letters (cf. Table 6, above).

A considerable number of Schultens's participial *-ing* clauses is formed with *being* as the copula of the subordinate clause (cf. Table 8).

Table 8. This table lists the participial *-ing* clauses in the three letters by Schultens. In total, they are thirteen, five of which are formed by *being* as the copula of the subordinate clause.

Letter	Participial <i>-ing</i> clauses by Schultens	<i>Being</i>
27	For the Vice Chancellor, Proctors, Heads of the colleges and Doctors having first met in a room next to the church , they come all together in a grave procession	
27	Some times however there are but very indifferent sermons, chiefly when a head of a college does not chuse to preach and sends in his place what they call a hackney preacher being generally one or other fellow , who is very glad to receive his 3 guineas	1
27	As soon as the sermon is over, the masters bacchelors and undergraduates being all in different seats , wait till the procession of the Dii majorum gentium is gone away.	1
27	There are most certainly many students being very remarkable for their real knowledge either in languages or sciences	1
27	I was much surprised at, was not to find more than 6 or 7 persons knowing any thing of the Arabick ,	
27	there is perhaps the best opportunity ^{in Europe} for promoting this study by the considerable number of MS.S. being in the Bodlejan Library .	1
28	You'll see by it my principal study being entirely given to the Oriental languages alone without any other study either of Divinity or whatsoever,	1
28	Having finished my Academical course at Leyden , my father has sent me to England,	
28	Our bookseller Le Mair has desired me to ask you, if you would make an exchange of 50 or 100 copies of your Claris with such books as you'll desire amounting to the same value .	
28	the booksellers having already sold of [sic] their copies a long time , I can assure you, you'll do us a very great service by agreeing with this proposition	
29	He is a disciple of Mr Schroeder, and likewise of my father having lived in our house particularly to direct my studies etc. by way of tutor.	
29	And engaging him self in several different works , which it is impossible for a man alone to undertake at the time, he is at a loss what to begin first.	
29	I must sincerely confess I don't know at all what to say to it; having heard so many things in favour of it and against it .	
	Total: 13	5

In section 4.3 we have seen that in eighteenth-century English, *being* was used as “a kind of temporal/causal introductory element” (Rissanen 2000: 321). In the English letters by Schultens, this is not exactly the case. In fact, Schultens used the verb *being* to avoid explicit relative clauses, which is illustrated by the following examples:

- (26) Some times however there are but very indifferent sermons, chiefly when a head of a college does not chuse to preach and sends in his place what they call a hackney preacher **being [who is]** generally one or other fellow, who is very glad to receive his 3 guineas which M^r Warden is obliged to pay when he does not fulfill his turn. (Letter 27, page 1, lines 27-29 – page 2, line 1)

(27) I have taken the liberty of sending you by M^r Donaldson, a little specimen of mine, which I published before I went abroad. You'll see by it my principal study **being** [*which is*] entirely given to the Oriental languages alone without any other study either of Divinity or whatsoever, which generally hinders the promoting of these languages too much. (Letter 28, page 1, lines 17-21)

In contrast, Jones, in his letters of 14 November 1780 to Schultens, does use *being* as a “kind of temporal/causal introductory element”, as is clear from the following passage:

(28) I declined the poll at Oxford, **being** [*as I was*] unwilling to trouble my friends, without a fair prospect of success. (Letter 9, page 1, lines 15-16 – page 2, lines 1-2)

A clue for the origin of Schultens's use of the verb *being* may be found in his Dutch epistolary prose. The most frequently used present participle in his Travel Journal is *zijnde*, which is the present participle of *be* in Dutch. Above, we have seen that, in Schultens's English letters, *being* is used in subordinate clauses to reduce relative clauses. In Dutch, he does the same with *zijnde*, as is illustrated by the following example from his Travel Journal.

(29) Wij gingen na de Adelphi houses **zijnde** eene geheele reij nieuwe huizen allerheerlijkst en pragtigst gebouwd aan de Theems, hebbende hun uitzigt langs de linkerzijde op Blackfriars bridge,¹⁵

However, also in his Dutch epistolary prose, *zijnde* may be used to express temporality or causality, as is illustrated here. Hence, the present participle of *zijn* ‘be’ in eighteenth-century Dutch appears to have a broader grammatical usage than *being* in eighteenth-century English, which may lie at the basis of the erroneous linguistic output of Schultens.

(30) Te Kew **zijnde** zag ik den koning zeer nabij. (Travel Journal: 9 October 1772)¹⁶

(31) Dien avond nog eens de straat wat opwandende was ik in eene geduurige exstase over de pragtige gebouwen welke ik overal zag, en dwaalde nog langs en door verscheijde collegies, **zijnde** het weer vooral door de heldere maaneschijn alleraangenaamst. (Travel Journal: 10 October 1772)¹⁷

¹⁵ ‘We went to the Adelphi Houses, which are an entire row of new houses, most delightfully and beautifully built at the Thames, having their view along the left side on Blackfriars Bridge.’

¹⁶ ‘When I was in Kew, I saw the King from very near.’

¹⁷ ‘Walking down the street that night, I was in ecstasy because of the beautiful buildings I saw everywhere, and I dwelled alongside many colleges, as the weather was most pleasant, mainly because of the bright moonshine.’

To conclude, I think Schultens's use of present participles in general – or more precisely, his use of *being* specifically – is influenced by interference from Dutch. Initially, Schultens used far more present participles in English than his correspondents did. Above we have seen that, in his first two English letters, the relative number of present participles is similar to that of the present participles in his Dutch epistolary prose. This was due to the fact that, in his first two letters, Schultens used *being* as a marker to introduce a relative clause (in fact, possible in Dutch), whereas in eighteenth-century English, *being* was actually used as a marker of temporality or causality. Around two-thirds of his stay, he picked up the differences in usage between *being* and *zijnde*, which may have resulted in

- 1) a decrease in use of present participles in English letter writing, in general, and;
- 2) no longer using *being* as a strategy to avoid explicit relative clauses.

7.3. Concluding remarks

In this chapter, I analysed Schultens's proficiency in the English language on two points, i.e. his use and non-use of the auxiliary *do* (i) and his use of participial *-ing* clauses (ii), to determine to what degree Schultens mastered the English language.

His use of auxiliary *do* corresponds perfectly to what we know was the spoken pattern of that time, so he fully mastered the use of auxiliary *do*. This is not the case when it comes to his use of participial *-ing* clauses, at least, not initially. The number of participial *-ing* clauses in his first two letters is disproportionate compared to the usage of participial *-ing* clauses of his British correspondents. His use of participial *-ing* clauses may be influenced by his use of participial *-de* clauses in Dutch, since in his Travel Journal, the present participle in *-de* is as frequent as his use of participial *-ing* in his first two letters. Initially, Schultens used *being* wrongly. Though actually a marker of temporality and/or causality, in Schultens's first two letters, it is used as a marker to introduce a relative clause. This was caused by native language interference, as in his Dutch epistolary prose he used the present participle *zijnde* to avoid explicit relative clauses. By the time he wrote his third letter, he may have noticed this difference and his use of participial *-ing* clauses diminished in such a way that his pattern of usage of participial *-ing* clauses started to match that of his British correspondents. In short, I found twice what I did not expect when I began my analysis of Schultens's written English (see sections 4.1 and 4.2): a correct use of auxiliary *do* (hence no language interference here), and a partially incorrect use of present participles.

8. Conclusion

I divided my thesis into two parts: an edition of the Hendrik Albert Schultens Letter Collection and a study of the proficiency in the English language of the same Schultens, a third-generation Dutch scholar in Oriental languages who travelled to England in 1772 for scholarly purposes.

In this thesis I examined the potential reason for the Schultenses to be interested in learning the English language. I believe it to be due to the fact that there were so few scholars working in the field of oriental languages and that they wished to exchange information on an international level. In search of potential peers, they were prepared to look overseas. Their need to interact internationally was reinforced by the fact that oriental scholars like the Schultenses dealt with rare manuscripts, which sometimes were only available in one place in the Western world. To facilitate the exchange of knowledge with their international peers, the Schultenses thought it useful to immerse themselves into the study of their peers' language and culture. In this thesis, I tried to determine how successful Schultens was in reaching this goal. During his nine-month stay, he led a very active social life in the scholarly circle at Oxford and Cambridge, where he was able to acquire the English language 'in a natural way'. Back in Holland he continued to correspond in English with many of his acquaintances. For the relationships to survive after Schultens had left England, they needed to add some value for Schultens, the exchange of knowledge and common interests. Schultens's arrival at Cambridge was quite disappointing for him. In contrast with Oxford and London, at Cambridge he found no scholars to impress him with their knowledge of oriental studies. This explains why he stayed there so shortly and that in the Hendrik Albert Schultens Letter Collection there is only a single letter from a Cambridge acquaintance. When Jones practiced law more than studying Arabic, in a letter to Schultens, Jones felt the need to "convince [Schultens] that [he had] not wholly deserted Arabic" (Letter 9, page 2, lines 5-7), possibly to consolidate the future correspondence. My analysis of the opening salutations in the Hendrik Albert Schultens Letter Collection has confirmed that an important requirement for the closeness of Schultens's relationship with his overseas acquaintances was the ability to share knowledge of oriental languages. The letters he received still in the 1780's and 90's from his British acquaintances (many years after he had left England in 1773) were, with one exception (i.e. Petrus Camper, who indeed actually was Dutch), all written by scholars active in the field of oriental studies.

I analysed Schultens's language on the points of auxiliary *do* and participial *-ing* clauses to determine the level of proficiency in the English language of Schultens. I selected these because they are so different: whereas eighteenth-century grammarians started to document auxiliary *do*, together with its great variety of uses, they neglected the grammatical description of participial constructions. This point is of relevance to this thesis, since I demonstrated that Schultens used monolingual grammars to study the English language. Other challenging factors for Schultens as a Dutch second language learner of English are the facts that, whereas in standard Dutch present participles do exist, Dutch does not have a construction similar to periphrastic *do* and that periphrastic *do* was even undergoing considerable changes at the time.

A learning curve came to light. Whereas his use of auxiliary *do* corresponds perfectly to what we know was the spoken pattern of that time, initially, this was not the case when it comes to his use of participial *-ing* clauses. In contrast, when I began my analysis, I expected Schultens to have difficulties with auxiliary *do*, not with present participles. The number of participial *-ing* clauses in Schultens's first two letters was, at first, disproportionately high compared to the numbers of participial *-ing* clauses of his British correspondents. His use of *being* appeared to be partially wrong at first, which seemed to be due to native language interference. However, by staying long enough in England and interacting everyday with native speakers of English, he evidently managed to get a grip on its usage as a marker of temporality or causality, which resulted in a decrease in use of participial *-ing* clauses in general as well. Schultens's third and final English letter that has come down to us, has a pattern of usage of participial *-ing* that is similar to that of his British correspondents.

This thesis may be considered an addition to Verschuure (2012), who demonstrated that the risk of native language interference is higher when resorting to self-teaching to learn a second language. Schultens seemed to have possessed Lowth's grammar already from the age of fifteen. However, only by regular contact with native speakers a person can improve his proficiency in a second language the way Schultens did during his stay in England. If Schultens would not have travelled to England, he would never have picked up the fact that *being*, in English, was not used to avoid explicit relative clauses. This I claim to be the case since eighteenth-century grammarians did not yet treat the use of *being*, and that of present participles in general. Hence, in this thesis I demonstrated the positive effect of staying in the country of the goal language when learning a second language.

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Weblinks

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- Wikipedia*: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>

Notes on the Transcriptions

Editorial principles

For my transcription of the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection, kept at the Special Collections Department of the Leiden University Library, the edition of the letters of Robert Dodsley's (1733-1764) by Tierney (1988) served as an example. In his edition of Dodsley's correspondence, Tierney followed the original manuscripts as faithfully as possible, in all matters of variant spelling, capitalisation, punctuation, superscripts, abbreviations, elisions and so-called strikethroughs (Tierney 1988: xxi). Accordingly, the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection has been transcribed in such a way that all the manuscripts' characteristics are reflected as much as possible in the transcript, as well as their layout (e.g. indentation and underlining). The letters were checked three times to reduce the chance of errors.

In most cases, the orthographic possibilities of Microsoft Word enabled me to remain close to the originals when transcribing the manuscripts. Long <s> (l) is, however, transcribed as <s> to facilitate full-text searches. Superscript parts of text within superscript passages are transcribed in non-superscript writing, e.g. ^{Kuhlen}camp gives his comp^s to you in a Letter I rec^d. from him (Letter 35, page 3, line 17). The initial heading of my transcriptions, stating the letter's number within the corpus, the recipient or author and the date of composition of each letter, is supplied by myself as the editor. The cover addresses, appearing below the letter in my transcriptions, duplicate the original, except that they are printed in a single line, their original line divisions designated by slash marks. Information enclosed within square brackets indicate additions supplied by myself as the editor as well. Angled brackets represent the author's brackets used within the text. If I was unable to identify the text struck through by the author, the strikethrough is presented as ~~xxx~~. When intelligible, however, xxx is replaced by the original element struck through, as in Letter 27, page 1, line 12: "from the college to ~~the church~~ St' Mary's".

I was forced to deviate from the practice of transcribing the original manuscript as faithfully as possible when the author inserted writings in Arabic or Greek in his letter, languages I am unfamiliar with. Writings in those languages may be traced in the transcript as follows. A word or a set of words of a length smaller than one line is inserted into the transcript as "[writing in Arabic]" or "[writing in Greek]". If the entire passage in Arabic or Greek is at least one entire line long, the passage is inserted into the transcript in the same way, but with the number of lines being mentioned, e.g. "[writing in Arabic, 3 lines]" (cf.

Johannes Channing's letter of 30 November 1772). For passages in Latin and German, the practice was slightly different. Passages in Latin of a length of less than two lines are fully transcribed, following the original manuscript; passages in Latin of a length of over two lines are abbreviated by writing down only the first couple of words and the last ones and by mention of the number of lines of the abbreviated passage. An example of this practice is "Eclipsis Solaris Principio Diei Jovis [...] Observatio bene sit instituta. [18 lines]" (from Letter 4 of 14 January 1775 by George Costard). Finally, the letter by Thomas Winstanley of 22 October 1773 (Letter 35) contains three lines in German, all of which has been transcribed.

Appendix A

This Appendix contains the transcriptions of the thirty-eight letters which together make the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection.

1. Letter from Petrus Camper of 9 November 1785

London Novembr: 9. 1785

Dear Sir!

I take the liberty to recommend to You D^r: Hemming a firing [?] D^r in Physick, whose intention is to hear Our Most Celebrated Professor in that Sme [?] in Your University. He is the protegé of the Most Celebr: D^r Morton, who desired me to favour thiS Gentleman with some recommendationS for Leiden.

You'll oblige me very much If You'll be so kind to give this Gentleman some Instructions about the Customs and opportunities to be Comfortably and well lodged. Im sure You'll excuse the liberty, but as You always had a particular attention for the Learned of this kingdom, I was certain You would be ready to do this favour to Your Most obedient servant –

Petrus Camper

[Address:] To D^r. Schultens / Professor in the Oriental / Languages [...] / in the University / at / Leiden

2. Letter from Johannes Channing of 30 November 1772

Dear Sir,

If the coldness of this Season does not interrupt your visits at the Bodleian, will you permit me to request the favour of You, to consult the MS of Dioscorides¹⁸ N^o. 34 in Hyde's

¹⁸ Pedanius Dioscorides (c. 40 – 90 AD) was a Roman physician, pharmacologist and botanist of Greek origin. He was the author of *De Materia Medica*, a five-volume encyclopedia about herbal medicine and related medicinal substances, that was widely read for more than 1,500 years was circulated in Latin, Greek, and Arabic. (Wikipedia, updated 13 June 2014, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pedanius_Dioscorides).

collection, at the following places: and correct my transcript.

Lib. 2. Cap. CI. at the end of the Chapter, [writing in Arabic, 3 lines]

Lib. 2. Cap. CV. Four or five lines before the end of the Chapter
[writing in Arabic, 1 line]

I have drawn a line under the word I doubt of.

Lib. 2. Cap. CVII. near the middle. I think the passage is the
third w^{ch} begins with red letters, and will easily be found.

[writing in Arabic, 1 line]

no doubt the first word is [writing in Arabic]; what the next is, is quite uncertain.

You see, Sir, the freedom I take with you; I judge of You by my
self; and I know that any thing of this kind w^{ch} M^f Schultens

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cou'd ask of me, it wou'd give me great pleasure to be able
to oblige him. I hope this will find you well: my own
& my Sons compl^{ts} wait on You and I am

Sir,

Y^r m. obed. h. serv^t

John Channing

London. Novemb. 30. 1772.

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[writing in Arabic, 5 lines]

[Address:] To / M^f Schultens at Wadham Coll. / Oxford

3. Letter from Johannes Channing of 16 January 1773

Dear Sir,

This brings you many thanks for your obliging Letter, and your very
obliging care in consulting the Arabic MS of Dioscurides. perhaps
after all, the strange word [writing in Arabic] may be no more than two
Greek words (express'd in Arabic characters in one word, from
the ignorance of the transcriber,) [writing in Greek], placenta fermentata,
w^{ch} perfectly correspond with the sense, as represented in the Greek
Copy of Dioscurides; and indeed 'tu' [?] probable, those two words were
actually in the ^{Greek} Copy from whence the Arabic translation was made,
tho' at present, no one printed Greek copy w^{ch} hav come to my
notice, has them. Were they only an explication added by the Transla:
-:tor, he wou'd scarcely have explain'd by two words in the Greek
language, compounded into one monstrous word in Arabic characters,
what might have been much more to the information of his

Readers, express'd in Arabic. I esteem my self much oblig'd, and wish you all happiness. When you write to your good Father, or to Profess^r. Scheidius, be so good to make my

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respectful compl^{ts} to them both. I am

Dear Sir

Y^r m. obed h. serv^t

John Channing

London. January. 16. 1773.

[Address:] To / M^r Schultens Wadham Coll. / Oxford

4. Letter from George Costard of 14 January 1775

S^r

I am greatly obliged to You for the Arabic Extract which I rec^d by the Hands of my worthy Friend & Pupil D^r Kennicott. I was in great Hopes I should never have given You any more trouble upon that Subject. But, to my great Surprise, when I came to compare Your Arabic with the Translation made many Years ago by Your Grandfather, & given to M^r Grischow, Professor of Astronomy at Berlin, I found many Differences which I know not well how to account for.

These Eclipses are of great Importance in Astronomy, & I have a Dissertation upon them which I would, at least, finish & leave ready for the Press. But I want a correct Arabic Text. And that is the Reason why I have given You a Trouble which I am ashamed of. I hope however You will excuse it, as so few people will resume y^e Task if I leave it unfinished.

The first Eclipse in Your Grandfather's Translation is thus.

“Eclipsis Solaris Principio Diei Jovis [...] Observatio bene sit instituta. [18 lines]”

Before the Word Jesdagirdis here is wanting y^e Date 346 which is in Your Arabic. And between Ali & Persa in Your Arabic is inserted [writing in Arabic], and another Word, which I do not know what to make of. After Astronomi, tho' Your Arabic calls them only Men of Science, You add [writing in Arabic] which I do not understand. After the Word Observatores You have some additional Names not in Your Grandfather's Translation. But that is of no great Consequence. The Word w^{ch} You have marked as not very legible in the MS. I suppose is [writing in Arabic] ut putabam, or opinatus Sum. As to the Words Deus scit an Observatio

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sit bene instituta, I suppose they rather belong to M^r Grischow than to Your Grandfather. For [writing in Arabic], I think, is no more than *adjuvante Deo*. And so likewise in the Conclusion of the 2^d. Eclipse, without saying whether it was an Observation, or a Calculation.

The Account of the 2^d Eclipse in the learned Professor's Translation is this. "Eclipsis Solaris Haec Eclipsis extitit Die Sabbati 29 Mensis Siewal [...] calculus hic bene sit positus." [11 lines]

In Your Arabic there is only [writing in Arabic], so that the Number 56 is wanting, which I imagine is an Oversight, for I apprehend the MS is very ill wrote.

The third Eclipse is thus. "Eclipsis Lunae extitit in Mense Sieval "(sive xaval) Anno 368 Hegirae [...] Distantia sua media." [12 lines]

Instead of the Arabic to these Lines marked with red, You have sent me the Arabic of the Lines marked above with black, & belong to the 2^d Eclipse. And the reason, I suppose, is, because in transcribing, the Eye caught the Word [writing in Arabic] above, & so went on.

I am sorry I have given You all this Trouble, especially as, in my Situation, I am in no Capacity of making You any Return. And yet, as You have gone so far, I must beg the Favour of You to compare Your learned Grandfathers Translation with the Arabic Text at Your Leisure, & particularly that You will please to send me the Arabic of these last Lines marked with red Ink.

There is sometimes, at the End of MSS, the Date of the Year when they were wrote. And if there should be such at the End of this, You will

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greatly oblige me if You will let me know what it is.

I take the Liberty of writing to You in English, as I think my worthy & ingenious Friend of Wadham College, M^r White, hath told me that You understand & speak it.

I am with the greatest Regard, & utmost Thanks for Your many Civilities on this Troublesome Occasion,

Twickenham S^r, Your most Obliged
Middlesex & most Humble Servant
Jan. 14th 1775 G Costard.

The Words [writing in Arabic]
I now conjecture sh^d be [writing in Arabic]
which will make Sense.

[Address:] A Monsieur / Monsieur Schultens Professeur / des Langues Orientales / à / Amsterdam / Hollande

5. Letter from George Costard of 8 June 1775

S^r.

I am very sorry that I have given You so much Trouble upon a thing that You will think, perhaps, of so little Importance. But You will see that it hath been in Agitation ever since Your Grandfather's time, who gave the first Translation to M^r Grischow the King of Prussia's Astronomer, who transmitted it to D^r Bevis who shew'd it to me in London Years ago. He asked what I tho't of the obscure Passages, complained of by M^r Grischow, but I told him I could give him no satisfactory Answer unless I c^d see the whole Arabic Passage, which I have laboured in vain to procure, till very lately. From y^e few Conjectures that I had made on the Numbers of y^e Arabic, & the Calculations I had sent to the Astronomer Royal, who communicated them to the Royal Society, that Society tho't them of so much Importance that, thro' M^r Alleman, they procured a Transcript of the Arabic with a Translation & Notes by Your self. My Dissertation on y^e whole now lies before the Royal Society, & if it should ever appear in public, You will see who were the [writing in Arabic], & what I conjecture with regard to the [writing in Arabic]. I am greatly obliged to You for all Your Friendly Assistance in this Affair, which I was the more sollicitous to finish, as there are So few People (absit Invidia Dictis) who are capable of taking it up. The Transcript wth Your Notes the Royal Society in the most obliging Manner, of their own Accord sent me down hither. As to the Words [writing in Arabic] & which, as You say, are unintelligible, I have ventured to substitute by Conjecture [writing in Arabic], which, You see, at least makes Sense How far such a Mistake could happen in a MS which appears to have been carelessly wrote, & by some Person utterly unacquainted with the Subject, You will be best able to determine who have

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seen it.

I am sorry my Situation here doth not permitt me to make You any Returns for the great Civilities You have shewn me, that [?] the most grateful

Acknowledgments of them by one that hath the Honour to
subscribe himself,

Twickenham S^r, Your most Obliged
June 8th 1775. most Obedient

Humble Servant
George Costard.

[Address:] A Monsieur, / Monsieur Schultens Professeur des / Langues Orientales / a
Amsterdam

6. Letter from Edward Harwood of 31 December 1774

Dear Sir, London December. 31. 1774.

Not before the last week did your parcel come to hand. I have dispensed the copies according to your directions. I am very much obliged to you for the satisfaction and very exalted pleasure this excellent oration imported to me. The reflection was peculiarly agreeable that oriental literature is likely to ^{be} long perpetuated in the illustrious family of Schultens. You can not, my learned and worthy friend, address yourself to a work of greater utility, and which will redound more to your reputation, than finishing that Lexicon your Grandfather left imperfect. I have seen a MS of it, which is continued as far as Samich [?]. Think seriously of this: it is worthy of you: the time is propitious to such a publication, now that Kennicot is printing his Bible, and ^{many} people are here studying the Heb. Language, and would rejoice to encourage such an useful undertaking. I assure

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you it is expected from you. A number of us who understand ^{read} the Hebrew Bible expect ^{will} take no denial. I have read the two publications you mention, of Antonius Liberalis, which does credit to the learned editor, and Theocritus by Valkenaer, whose notes, pardon me, are as humid and heavy as the atmosphere that surrounds him. Let me know if they are going to publish an Edition of F. Turretin's work at Leyden, in the same form as they have lately done Werenfels, which I have purchased. D^f. Kippis is going to publish Some papers of the first Earl of Shaftsbury, and has been informed that there are some Letters of M^f. Locke [?] to him in the Remonstrants Library at Amsterdam. My friend

desired me to write to you about these, Letters, ^{of} which he would be happy to have a transcript, and would make any acknowledgement to the Librarian or any person whom he might employ to copy them.

Be so kind as to ^{send the} enclosed as soon as possible. I am with compliments to M^r. Schultens, Dear Sir,

Your obliged Friend.

Great Russel Street E. Harwood.
Bloomsbury, London.

[Address:] Monsieur / A Monsieur Professeur Schultens / a Amsterdam

7. Letter from Thomas Hunt of 14 October 1773

Christ-Church, Oct^r. 14. 1773.

Dear Sir,

I thank You for the favour of Your very obliging Letter, which I received in due time, & should have answered it much sooner, but waited for Your kind present of the first Vol. of the Dissertations, which You said You had then already sent me. Where it has been detained, I know not, but it did not come to my hands 'till a few days ago, when it was brought me by M^r. Fletcher, one of our Oxford booksellers, who told me he had just then received it from London. As no one had a greater esteem for the celebrated M^r. Albert Schultens, than I had, You may be sure I was not a little desirous of seeing a Collection of the curious pieces published by his disciples. I have not yet had time to read it over; but, from the variety of interesting subjects it contains, I promise my self great pleasure from the perusal of it.

You are very good in retaining so respectful a remembrance of the University of Oxford, where if I was so happy as to be of any use to You, it was no more than what I thought Your due, as well on account of Your own Merit, as that of Your worthy Family: a consideration this, which I know had great weight in Your favour with the University in general, as well as with my Self. And

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^{the} same I make no doubt but it had with the very respectable Electors at Amsterdam, who, I understand have lately chosen You Professor of the Oriental Languages, &c. in that city; an Office which ^{I sincerely give You joy of, as} I know You have learning & abilities to execute it with

great credit to Your self, as well as profit to the public. I am glad to hear that You intend to go on with Meidani this winter, & doubt not but You will, by pursuing the method You propose, soon become acquainted with that difficult author; especially if You shall be assisted by some good Commentary, & have the opportunity ^{of consulting} other Copies. The former of these advantages my predecessor, D^r. Poccoke had, but, I think, it does not appear that he enjoyed the latter. As to Celsius's Hierobotanicon, which Your Bookseller solicits You to publish a new Edition of, it is become very scarce, and as it is an excellent book, I should think that, tho' M^r. Michaelis should not favour You with his Observations, it ^wd be very acceptable to the public in its' present state. I saw our friend M^r. White yesterday, who defines his best compliments to You. He has at last got a very elegant sett of small Syriac Types cut by Caslon, and will now begin to print his Philoxenian¹⁹ Gospels. He does not know what is become of the scheme of reprinting Golius, M^r. Winstanley having been out of Town this long Vacation; but says that he and that Gentleman (who, he hears, is returned) will write to You in a post or two, and let You know what has been done in that affair. D^r. Kennicott has begun to print his Bible; and M^r. Channing (who is my guest) is transcribing an Arabic Translation of Dioscorides, preserved in the Bodleian; which he thinks will throw

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great light on the Greek. They both present their best respects to You.

I hope this will find You well, & beg leave to assure You that, if at any time I can be of Service to You here, I shall do it with the greatest readiness & pleasure. I beg my most respectful Compliments to Your worthy Father, and am, Dear Sir, with the truest esteem,

My Wife joins with me
in cordial respects.

Your very affectionate and
obedient humble Servant,
Tho. Hunt.

[Address:] To M^r. H. Albert Schultens / at M^r. Professor Schultens's / at Leyden, / Holland.

8. Letter from William Jones of 13 May 1780

Lambs Buildings Temple
Sir, 13 May 1780.
Sir Roger Newdigate having declared his

¹⁹ The Philoxenian (Version) is a revision of earlier Syriac versions of the Bible, commissioned by the Syriac prose writer Philoxenus of Mabbug, dated 508 (*Wikipedia*, updated 22 February 2013, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philoxenian_version).

intention of vacating his seat in parliament for Oxford at the general election, the University will then be called upon to chuse a person è gremio Academia to represent them, and to “protect in the legislation the “rights of the republick of letters”, for which noble purpose, as Sir W. Blackstone observes, the privilege of sending representatives was first granted to that learned body. M^r. Scott, LLD. and Fellow of University College having declared himself a candidate, many of my friends have urged me to enter into competition with him, being partial enough to insist, that my pretensions are every way equal to his. Since the University have established a noble rule, that the candidates

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shall not canvass in person, nothing but the warmest exertions of my friends can procure me a prospect of success, as M^r. Scott had the great advantage of starting first. Your exertions, good word and influence in my favour will confer both the highest honour and obligation upon,

Sir,

You [sic] very faithful
Humble Servant,
W. Jones.

G. Jonesius Alberto Schultens P.P.

Pluribus ad te verbis quam primum scribem.

Vale, meque ama, quemadmodum ego te.

[Address:] M^r. Schultens / Professeur / de la langue Arabe / a / ~~Amsterdam~~ Leijden

9. Letter from William Jones of 14 November 1780

Lamb Building Temple

14. Nov. 1780.

My dear friend,

Had I not expected to see you last Autumn at Amsterdam, I would have answered your kind letter sooner; but while I was preparing last month for my journey to Holland, I was called from

Brussels to London by pressing
business. This is a great
disappointment to me; but I
do not despair of seeing you,
before many months are passed.
Many thanks for your letter:
I declined the poll at Oxford,
being unwilling to trouble my

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friends, without a fair prospect
of success. Your countrymen
are perfectly right in their
ideas of English liberty and
her friends. To convince you
that I have not wholly deserted
Arabic (though in the midst of
very different occupations) give
me leave to ask three questions.
1. Have you in your library or
at Leyden, a collection of
the poems of Motalammes
with the Scholia? it is not
at Oxford, at Paris, or in
Spain; but I have a fine
copy, which in parts unluckily
is effaced. 2. Have you any
commentaries on the Moallakât

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besides those which Reiske and Lette
used? Above all have you
the comment of Zuzeni? 3. Have
any of your Arabian scholars
published or written any thing
about the Moallakât²⁰ except
Lette's Amralkeis, and Reiske's
Tarafa? Did your most respectable
grandfather and father leave any

²⁰ The *Mo'allakat* consists of seven famous pre-Islamic Arabic odes, collected by the grammarian Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Nahhas (d. 949 CE) and first translated by William Jones in 1782 (*Encyclopædia Britannica*, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/305993/Sir-William-Jones>; *Wikipedia*, 22 July 2014, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mu'allaqat>).

learned labours on those fine
poems? Pardon the liberty I take
[...] putting these questions and
scribbling in English; and favour
me soon with an answer. I am,
my dear friend, with the warmest
wishes for your health and
happiness, yours most affectionately

W. Jones.

[Address:] M^r. Albert Schultens / Professor of Arabick / ~~Amsterdam~~ / 14 nov. 1780. / a
Lijden

10. Letter from William Jones of 25 August 1782

At the Golden Lion, Leyden.

25 Aug. 1782.

You will be surprised, my dear Sir, though not displeased,
to find that an old Oxford acquaintance is so
near you. I have been these two months on
the continent, and, on my return from
Nantes to Osterick [?], was unable to resist
my desire of seeing your country, with the
beauties of which I am delighted. Your
towns and villages are so neat, that they
deserve to be kept in cabinets for their
beauty, instead of being inhabited. I
sailed from Middelburg to Rotterdam
among the pleasant isles of Zeland
and have since been gliding along in the
midst of gardens and summer-houses.
My time is very limited; but I shall
be able to pass three or four days at
Leyden. It will give me infinite pleasure
to see you and your family in perfect health.

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I have a thousand things to tell you
about Oxford and our Oxford friends.
If you received my last letter, you
must know the terrible blow, which
my happiness received, by the death
of my mother. My sister is married –

I remain a batchelor, but shall
marry, if I am appointed, as I
expect to be, a judge in India.
While I am here, I shall be
happy to cast my eyes on the
manuscript of the Moâllaka't, which
Reiske describes, particularly Ibn
Hesham. I have printed the poems
but not the notes. I directed the
bookseller to present you with a copy.
Let me request you to inform me,
at what hour you are likely to
be at leisure; and I will call

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upon you, if you will excuse a
travelling dress. Your countrymen
would not consider me as an
enemy, if they knew how much I
have disapproved the conduct of the
English, who were mad with pride.
Farewell; and, when you are at
home and disengaged, expect to
see

your ever faithful
and affectionate friend
W. Jones.

Accept a poem of mine, from
which you will see what I
think of England.

11. Letter from William Jones of 11 April 1783

Portsmouth
11 April 1783.

My dear Sir,

My appointment to the India
judgeship, my marriage, my
preparations for the voyage, my notice
of sailing, have all happened in so
short a time, that I am hurried beyond
description. I have received a most
polite letter from professor Scheidius,
and a valuable present from the

learned and excellent Ruhnkenius.
Will you have the goodness to thank
them both in my name, and to assure
them, that I will write to them from
India? I will send you, from the same
country, an account of all my oriental
discoveries. In the mean time accept
my warmest thanks for your hospitality
and kindness to me last Autumn;
present my best respects to M^{rs}. Schultens,

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and my sincere compliments to M^r.
Van Winter, and all my friends at
Leyden. Receive this, as an earnest
of my future correspondence and
assure yourself of the unalterable
friendship of, dear Sir,

Your ever faithful friend

W. Jones.

Should the wind be fair, I shall
Sail to-morrow morning. Adieu!

[Address:] M^r. Professor Schultens / Leyden / Holland.

12. Letter from Benjamin Kennicott of 5 March 1773

Dear Sir

I have been very unexpectedly pre=
vented from writing to You sooner; but I hope this will
come to You in time, as You will not (I suppose) set
out for Cambridge till next Monday.

I have written 2 Letters by way of Recommenda=
tion, which You will take with you to Cambridge; one
to D^r Halifax, the other to the University Orator. But
as each of these is a double Letter, and w^d. therefore
be expensive by the Post; I have put them both
under a Cover directed to You, & inclosed them to the
Bp of Oxford; where you may have them to morrow
Evening or Sunday.

Pray send me word, when you return from Cambridge; & when You think You shall be
in Oxford; & I shall be glad to do you any service
in my power.

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In 2 of 3 days M^r. Woide will have some Proposals for Himself & for You. And tho' I shall send some to Holland; yet I know You can, & will, greatly assist me afterwards.

On 2^d. thoughts I inclose here my Letter to D^r Hallifax, and inclose only the other for You to the Bp of Oxford.

Let me hear, that you receive this; & you shall soon hear again from
My Wife sends her Compts.
Yours affectionately
B Kennicott

Oxford; Mar: 5, 1773.

13. From Benjamin Kennicott of 29 January 1774

Dear Sir,

Tho my great Regard for you made me wish to hear from you much sooner than I received your Letter; yet my Silence since has not been meant by way of Revenge. Frequent returns of the Gout, particularly in my Right Hand, have prevented me of late from writing to other good Friends as well as You; so that I hope for your Pity, & their Pardon. I inclose 4 copies of the List of my Subscribers, amounting already to 382; & will be more. I acknowledge the Honour done me by your Countrymen: and Germany is lately increasd by the Universities of Leipsic, Erlang, Hall, Tubingen, & Francfort on Oder; & by Prof^{ts}: Lilienthall, Dathe, Noesselt, Bakrdt [?], & M^r Stettin: with Libraries at Dautzic, Leipsic, & Bremen; Scara in Sweden; Escrurial, Spain; Episcopal Coll: Strasburg &c. You wish success to my work; & will be glad, it is advanced in Print (40 pages) to Genesis ch: 24.

I thank you for sending me the Leipsic Bookseller's Proposal. tis [?] quite unprecedented, & does singular honour to my work. I take no step to hinder any from subscribing to this Shadow of what is yet a Non-Entity; and perhaps few will give up their solid money for so unsubstantial and precarious a Reversion.

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If you have not seen already, you will see soon, how Michaelis treats this Proposal; & read his Remarks on our friend Tycksen.

M^r. White has almost got his Types ready, for beginning. He is well, & so is D^r Hunt; who continue your hearty Friends. My wife sends you her good wishes; as does M^r Bruns, who, tho personally unknown to You, is much obliged to your Father. We all rejoice exceedingly at your late Preferment; and I beg you to tell me

very soon, where you now live, & what is the proper Address to you.

I desire you will present my best Compts to your worthy Father; and believe me, D^r: Sir, Your's affectionately

Oxford, Jan: 29:th 1774.

B Kennicott

M^r. Costard, long the ornament of Wadham College, desires your kind attention to the following. In the Leyden library is a MS of Ebn Younis.²¹ And in the chapter, which explains the Fables of the Moon, is an account of Three Eclipses, 2 of the Sun & 1 of the Moon, observed at Grand Cairo A.D. 977, 978, 979. In the 1st: of these Eclipses (according as they were translated by M^r. Schultens some years ago for M^r. Grischow) are the following words "Accidit hoc in Plano Circuli ejus minus quam 7 Digi." And in the 2^d. Eclipse, the

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words following "errant de Plano ejus 4 Digi et 19."

These are M^r. Costards words: and our request is, that You will send to me, for him, the Original Arabic of these 2 short Latin Sentences.

[Address:] A Mons^r: / Monsr: Hen: Alb: Schultens / Le professeur &c / à Leyde / Hollande

14. Letter from Benjamin Kennicott of 24 August 1774

Dear Sir

The Gout, which has bound up my Right Hand for 3 weeks, now gives me leave to thank you for your very kind Letter. And my wife joins with me in heartily congratulating You on Your Professorship, and the much greater Blessing of an Excellent Wife; to whom, as well as to You, we send all our best Wishes.

I have the pleasure to acquaint You, that my work is advanced in print to Exod: ch: 34; & that the Form & Plan are much approv'd here. I thank you for the Subscription for the Public Library at Amsterdam; the whole of which is paid to M^r. Rey, & from whom I have just rec^d. a Bill for his whole Debt to me. Pray tell him this, with my Compts; & that I will send him a proper Rec^t. in full, as soon as I have rec^d: the Money from M^r. Elmsley. My Subscribers are now 430. Will you be so good as to receive for me the Subscriptions of Your learned Father, M^r. Wilmet, & the Leyden Library? If so, I will send you Receipts.

Perhaps my first volume will be finish'd at the end of next Year;

²¹ Ebn Yunus (c. 950-1009) was an important Egyptian Muslim astronomer and mathematician, whose works are noted for being ahead of their time, as they were based on meticulous calculations and attention to detail (*Wikipedia*, updated 18 November 2013, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_Yunus).

but the Preliminary Discourse, or General Dissertation, will be published with the 2^d: volume.

I hope to write to you a longer Letter, with more News from Oxford,

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soon after I hear from You again. At present I have only time & power to add, that in an Answer from M^r. Costard just receive'd [sic], he says – All that I can say by way of Direction is, that in the Contents of the MS of Ebn Younis, as given to me years ago by D^r. Bevis, is that in Chap. 4 is

But for greater Exactness I send you ~~his own~~ M^r. Costard's own words.

M^r. Bruns sends you his Compts. I beg mine to Your Father. The Bp of Oxford is restor'd to us from the Grave, & almost perfectly recover'd. D^r. Hunt well, & gone to Bath

Your's affectionately
Oxford; B: Kennicott
Aug^t: 24, 74.

[Address:] A Mons^r: / Mons^r: H: A: Schultens / Professeur en Langues Orientales / à / Amsterdam

15. Letter from Benjamin Kennicott of 28 August 1775

Dear Sir

I send you now a Specimen of my Work, with the present State of it; both which will, I hope, give you Pleasure. If the Sight of this Specimen should get any more Subscribers; you, I know, will not be sorry for it. I propose soon to send you a Copy of a New Edition of my List. If you have not yet paid to M^r. Rey the money from your Father & M^r. Wilmet; perhaps you can easily send it to me from Amsterdam by a Bill on some London Banker or Merchant.

I thank you for your learned Oration, in honour of Arabia Felix: which, however, would have been read with still greater Pleasure by some persons here, if you had said a little more of your Connexion with this place. But, perhaps, it was a very delicate point: as some of your chief Friends m^t. have disapprov'd, had you said much in favour of Oxford.

If you have not already got D^r: Hunt's Works; I will readily send you a Present of them, if you will tell me to what Friend in London they may be deliver'd for you.

My Wife joins with me in every good Wish to
You and your Better Part; & I am, with my Compts to Your
Father, & M^r. Bruns's Compts to you both,

Dear Sir,

Your's sincerely

Oxford; Aug^t: 28th, 1775. B: Kennicott

[Address:] To / M^r: H: A: Schultens / Prof^r: of Oriental Literature / at / Amsterdam / Single
Sheet

16. Letter from Benjamin Kennicott of 27 June 1776

June 27, 76.

Dear Sir,

I have but just time to tell
you – that I this day sent off a Box to Mr Rey
containing 20 copies of my 1st: Volume, one of
which is for your public Library at Amsterdam.

I have not yet rec^d. or heard of the Money
for the Subscription from Your Father or M^r.
Wilmet. The full Subscription of 8 Guineas is
paid by every one, on the delivery of the First
Volume. And if You remit me at Oxford, by a
Bill of Exchange, sixteen Guineas for them; their
2 copies of my First Volume shall be sent imme=
diately (or deliverd to any Friend of yours in London)
& a Rec^t. for the 2^d. Vol: shall be sent likewise.

Yours affectionately

B Kennicott

[Address:] M^r: Henry Alb^t: Schultens / Professor of Oriental Languages / at Amsterdam

17. Letter from Benjamin Kennicott of 6 May 1777

Dear Sir,

I have been so exceedingly hurried of late by various
Businesses, & sometimes interrupted by Gout; that I have not been
able to answer your Letter sooner, at least to my Satisfaction.
I hope, your good Father has long since receiv'd his Book; his full
Subscription was paid at Rivington's. With your Father's copy, I sent
also that for M^r. Wilmet: & as I hope his copy came safe, he will
pay his 8 Guineas for me to M^r Rey, if he has not done it already.
Prof^r: Schroeder's first Subscription was paid to Payne, the Bookseller:

but I cannot learn from him, whether that copy has been sent or not. I beg therefore, that you will enquire; & if it has not been sent already, I will order it to be deliver'd to any person in London, whom you shall name in your next Letter. I take it for granted, that M^r. Fontein has receiv'd his copy; because White has paid me his 2^d Subscription. I must now desire the favour of you to send me word soon – what the Learned in Holland say of my 1st: Volume – & Whether any thing has been publish'd for or against it; & by Whom. I suppose, you have seen the Account of it given by Prof^r: Michaelis; & I know, you will be glad to read a printed Letter from me, to him,

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in Answer. 'Tis an 8^{vo}. Pamphlet, in Latin, price 1 Shilling: & I have desired a friend in London to send 50 copies to M^r Rey at Amsterdam.

D^r. Wyndham the Warden of your College, being dead, is succeeded by M^r. Gerard. Our friend Prof^r. White desires me to tell you, he will certainly write to you in a few days: his Syr. Test. is printed as far as Luke ch^f. 8.

My Wife joins, in best good Wishes to You & M^{rs}. Schultens,
with,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate Friend,

Oxford; May 6th, 1777.

B: Kennicott

M^r. Bruns sends you
his Compliments.

[Address:] To M^r. H: A: Schultens / Professor of the Oriental Languages / at / Amsterdam

18. Letter from Benjamin Kennicott of 10 September 1778

Dear Sir

Soon after I was favoured with your kind Letter, in July 1777, I sent you an Answer by an Oxford Gentleman, who was going to Amsterdam, & thence on his further travels. That Answer of mine has at last been brought back to me, on the return of my Friend; who says, he did not find you at home: but he ought however to have left my Letter at your house. To repair this misfortune, I now write again. And first I thank you for your Letter, which gave me an account of the Bibliotheca Critica. Whoever was the Author of that Review of my 1st: Volume, I think myself much oblig'd to him; & desire You'll thank him, in my name, for the Honour he has done to my Work. But as to what that learned Critic says (pag: 111) on Josua 15,60: my opinion, as declar'd in Dissert: 2 ch^f. 1, is – that the Omission

was at first accidental, & owing to the very same cause to which he himself ascribes it. And I shall only add, that when there has been time for a perfect examination of the Various Readings, given already in the 1st: Volume & soon to be given in the 2^d; your Friend will with pleasure change the word pemeis [?] (pag: 114) for a word much more numerous: for I have not the least doubt, but the Various Readings here collected

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will be found to exceed every other collection in Importance as well as in Number. My 2^d. Volume is printed off to page 496; containing Isaiah to Malachi Psalms Proverbs & Job to ch^r. 19,10.

Do you know, that M^r Bryant has printed some strictures on the Bibliotheca Critica, in his own defence? The pamphlet is given to some Friends, not sold. But if you are very desirous of seeing it, & will tell me how to send it; you shall have it from me – provided, you conceal my name in the affair. Have you seen the Notes of Prof. Michaelis on my Letter to him? He is rather liberal in his Confessions & Concessions; but makes several new Misrepresentations.

The Bp of London (D^r. Lowth) intends to publish his book upon Isaiah next month. Prof. White's Syriac Gospels are printed, & will be sold next winter. M^r. Richardson is beginning the 2^d. Vol: of his Persic Dictionary. Pray, favour me with any News, in the Hebrew way; especially, concerning my own Work. Accept my best Thanks for your remarks on my 1st. Vol: kindly sent me in your last Letter. Can you send me that N^o. of the Gazette Literaire (for March last) which contains Proposals for republishing my Work at Rotterdam by Bennet & Hawke Booksellers.

Pray, did M^r. Willmet pay his Subscription to M^r. Rey?

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My Wife & M^r Bruns join their best Compts, to M^{rs}: Schultens & yourself, with those of

Dear Sir,

Your's very respectfully

Oxford;

B: Kennicott

Sep^r: 10th, 1778.

[Address:] To / M^r: H: A: Schultens / Professor of the Oriental Languages / at / Amsterdam

19. Letter from Benjamin Kennicott of 29 November 1780

Dear Sir

I thank you for your Letter, which is just sent to me hither from Oxford; and I thank you also,

with M^r. Valk, for your Subscriptions. Losses attending my 1st: volume, & the now greater danger at sea, compel me to adopt one universal rule – that all foreign Subscribers send to London for my Volumes; & there they will be deliver'd by M^r. Rivington, Bookseller, in the S^t. Paul's Church Yard. All those, who have before paid the whole Subscription, & deliver to M^r. Rivington the full Receipt, will receive the second volume gratis. They, ^{from} whom I have receiv'd only the first half subscription, will receive the 2^d. vol: on paying the 2^d. subscription. And new Subscribers (Yourself M^r. Valk &c.) will receive Both Volumes, on any friend of yours in London paying to M^r. Rivington 8 Guineas each. I therefore, by this same Post, acquaint M^r. Wilmet, that he must receive back from M^r. Rey's Executor the four

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Guineas (allowing him 4 shillings, for the trouble of receiving it) and then, if he commissions any friend of his in London to pay to M^r. Rivington his 8 Guineas (except the 4 shillings before deducted;) I will authorize M^r. Rivington to deliver for him my ~~two~~ 2^d. volumes. I have printed a few copies of my Dissertatio Generalis separately; which are to be advertised for sale next week, at price 7 Shillings: & I suppose, they will be soon sold.

I thank you for the kind Offer of your Service. And I believe you understand now my plan of delivering out my Work.

Yours very sincerely

B: Kennicott

A Letter from you soon will find me still in London – direct

To D^r. Kennicott

Woodstock Street,

Nov^r. 29th. 1780.

Oxford Road

London

[Address:] To M^r: H: A: Schultens / Prof^r: of Oriental Languages / at Leyden

20. Letter from Robert Lowth of 10 April 1773

S^r.

I beg You to be assured, that I shall with great readiness & pleasure use my first endeavours to promote the success of your present pursuit: but You must

give me leave to lay before you freely my objections to the Rector of Exeter's proposal.

Be pleased to observe, that as Bp. of Oxford I have no sort of connexion with the University; nor, as such, the least pretension to any authority or influence there: my particular situation therefore only makes me the more cautious of interposing in any concerns of the University; which I make it a rule not to do, any otherwise than as any other indifferent person might.

I will give You an instance in this very case: the University of Oxford has often with great propriety honoured

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persons of y^e. first character & merit among the Ministers of our Church in America with the Degree of Doctor in Divinity. I have been more than once applied to from thence to recommend persons, not unworthy of that honour, to the University. I have always excused myself, for y^e reason above given; that I might not in the least appear to assume an influence & authority to which I have really no claim.

I wish to be understood to interest myself much in your success; & shall be glad to apply to any friend, who you may think can do you service; as I would very readily apply to D^r. Fo: :thergile in that capacity; I beg only to be excused making myself the first mover in this affair to the Vice-Chancellor.

My opinion, in regard to y^e. best method of proceeding in your case, I shall very freely give You. As I understand by Your Letter, that the Warden of

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Wadham College approves of the design.

I think, he will have no objection to y^e.
proposing of it to y^e. Vice-Chancellor; &
I have no doubt this being the pro:
per person to do it, as in these cases
it is commonly done by the Head of the
College to which the person proposed
belongs.

I spoke to the Warden of Merton
in your behalf, together with the
Rector of Exeter. Be so good as
to favour me with notice, when the
matter has been approved by the Vice-
Chancellor. I will then write to the
Warden of New College; & am at
Your service in any other way, that
You shall be pleased to point out to
me.

I will not trouble You with any
Apology For explainⁱng [sic] myself thus
freely to You. & I hope You will do

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me the justice & the honour, to believe
me to be, with great sincerity, & with
the truest esteem,

Dear S^r.

Your most Obedient
Duke Street humble Serv^t.
Westm^r. R. Oxford.
Apr. 10. 1773

21. Letter from Robert Lowth of 15 April 1773

Dear S^r.

I highly approve of the Warden
Of Wadham's proposal; not only
for the reason w^{ch}. he gives, which
is a very good one, but also, be:
:cause a Degree in that form
is the most honourable, which y^e.
University can confer; if I may

be allowed to say so, who have received that honour myself. It will likewise intirely set aside a possible difficulty, w^{ch}. I mentioned to You, from an Objection to You as a Gentleman Commoner not of Legitimate standing for an Honorary Degree.

I write to the Vice Chancellor by this Post, & to the Warden of

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New College. When I hear that the business has passed the Heads of Houses, I will write to two or three Friends to lend their assistance in Convocation to support your cause; rather because it will do me a pleasure & an honour to be engaged in it, than that I apprehend there will be any difficulty.

I have the honour to be with perfect esteem,

Dear S^r.

Your most Obedient

Duke Street humble Serv^t.

Westm^r. R. Oxford.

Apr. 15. 1773.

22. Letter from Matthew Maty of 2 January 1773

Brit. Mus. Jan. 2. 1773

D^r. Sir

I should have answered your Letter directly, could I have seen the least chance in your intention of filling the vacancy in the Museum. But besides that I have not the least interest in the disposal of these plans, which are intirely in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, - the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, I think I have reason to believe they have already fixed their choice, as the place has been s^{ine}ar [?] six months vacant, and several Candidates have applied. A man well versed in Natural History will

be wanted, as it is the Assistant in that department that is to be chosen. I am very glad to hear you succeed so well

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in the University, and hope when you come back to London, that I shall find you quite an Englishman. My family join in compliments of the season to you. I beg you would present mine to our friends at Oxford, and believe me sincerely

D^r. Sir

Your most Obed^{nt}.

Humble Servant

M Maty

23. Letter from James Robertson of 26 April 1773

Kind Sir

I Received your kind and obliging letter and I assure you it afforded me peculiar pleasure to be favoured with a letter from the Grandson of a man whom I had esteemed very highly both as a Gentleman and Scholar. What I have said of him to the publick, proceeded entirely from the Sentiments I sincerely entertained of him as a Man of extraordinary abilities and profound erudition.

It would have given me the greatest pleasure to have had an opportunity of Seeing you at Edinburgh, and of being personally acquainted with you, and of Showing every instance of civility in my power to the Son of a father for whom I have the greatest regard and to whom I am under the greatest obligation for the many instances of civility and friendship he Showed to me the last time I had the satisfaction of Seeing him at Leyden.

Nothing would be more agreeable to me than to enjoy the benefit and pleasure of corresponding with your Worthy & learned father, if his ^{other important} engagements permitted.

I am much obliged to your father and to yourself for entertaining Such ^a favourable opinion of the Clavis Pentateuchi²² and the dissertations published along with it; it will afford me satisfaction if

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they contribute in an measure to promote the interests of Oriental learning. I return you my Sincere thanks for the favour you intend

²² The Clavis Pentateuch by James Robertson is an analysis of the Hebrew version of the Pentateuch (i.e. the first five books of the Bible), printed in Latin and English, with two dissertations – on the Arabian language and on the vowel points – prefixed. James Robertson's Clavis Pentateuch appeared in 1770 (*ODNB* online edn).

to transmitt to me by M^r Donaldson of the Specimen you have published of your progress in Eastern literature before you left Holland, and I heartily wish that you may perpetuate the same of your family for their knowledge of the Oriental languages.

I am very Sensible that the extensive study of the Eastern languages requires the whole of a mans time and application, but I wish at the Same time that your labours in that event may be rewarded with suitable encouragement. I am glad that your father Sent you to Oxford, and that you entertain thoughts of publishing Meidanis pro: verbs. I heartily wish you all Success in that arduous and usefull undertaking.

I flattered myself that your father would have before this time published the whole of Haririj Concessus w^t your Grandfathers translation & a Glossary of the Arabick words Subjoined. You know how much Such a work would contribute to promote the knowledge of the Arabick language. I wish that you would Set about the publication of this work.

I shall write to M^r Le Mair the bookseller at Leyden by the first Ship from the port of Leith, and send him a list of Such books as I could take in exchange for fifty or 100 Copies of the Clavis & Shall be sure to Send him the ¹⁴⁵ Copies he wants of the dissertation

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de genuina punitorum Antiquitate.

Pray be So good as to inform me before you leave England when Doctor Kennedy²³ intends to publish his Hebrew Bible with the Various readings. Let me also know what preliminary discourses he proposes to prefix to it. Inform me also if the Doctor has Studied the Arabic or any of the other Eastern languages.

I heard of a french pamphlet published against the Doctor, but could [sic] never See it. If you are hurried at Oxford, I would beg another letter from you when you come to London. Write as long a letter as your leisure will permit and give it to M^r Donaldson who will after bring it hither or send it under a cover to me [...].

I beg that you'll excuse my not answering your letter soon'r [?] as I have been much hurried for Some time past. Please present my respectfull compliments to my Worthy friend D^r Hunt and forget not to present my kind respects to your father and your kind Mother who loaded me with many instances of civility when last at Leyden. My D^r Sir, farewell and I heartily pray that God may preserve your life and make you a blessing to your Worthy parents & an honour to your

²³ James Robertson probably referred to Benjamin Kennicott.

Country. I am with Sincere regard, D^r Sir,
Your Sincere friend & humble serv^t. James Robertson
Edin^r College Aprile 26th 1773.

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P.S. It gave me great pleasure to See what progress you made
in the knowledge of the English language. I hope that you will
continue to improve yourself in it, after your Arrival in Holland.
I hope that you have got Johnstons [sic] English Dictionary, at least the
Contend in Octavo price bound 10sh [...]
Write to me freely your sentiments as to Doctor Kennicotts Intended
publication. The price of the Subscription, I am affraid [sic], will hinder
severall [sic] [...] from Subscribing.

[Address:] To / M^r. H.A. Schultens / N^o 14 Quebec Street / near Portman Square / London.

24. Letter from James Robertson of 12 September 1776

Dear and Learned Sir

It gave me great pleasure to hear
that you was chosen Professor or Oriental languages
att Amsterdam. I congratulate you and Your Worthy
and Learned father upon this happy and agreable
event and I heartily wish that this may be only the
first fruits and pledge of your preferment in the
literary World.

I Return you my gratefull acknowledgement and thanks
for the present you Sent me by M^r Donaldson Book:
Seller att London of the Specimen of Meidanus's Ara:
:bic proverbs and I heartily wish you Success and en:
couragement in the further prosecution of that learned
and usefull work.

In the Mean time it would be of great advantage to
the Students of the Arabic language, if you favoured
the World with an Edition of the whole of Haririus's
Consensus with your learned Grandfathers translation &
a Glossary added of the Arabick words contained in that
work.

I have written once and again to your learned father
on this Subject, I wish that you would now concur
with him

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in the publication of this Work.

It would be very oblidging if you would write me from time to time or rather frequently concerning the publications on Eastern Literature and direct for me to the care of the Rev^d M^r Sommerville or to that of the Rev^d M^r Layell [?] Ministers of the Scotch Church att Rotterdam.

I have written for a copy of your inaugural Oration delivered att Amsterdam, upon your Admission to be Professor of Oriental languages there. I exspect [sic] to hear soon from you by the bearer [?] of this The Rev^d M^r Mitchel will deliver your letter to M^r Heyman who intends to return hither Soon. Please present My most respectfull compliments to Your Worthy and learned father and his Lady and believe me to be with esteem and respect

D^r Sir

Your Sincere friend and humble serv^t

Edin^r College James Robertson
Sept^r 12th 1776

[Address:] A Monsieur / Monsieur Schultens Profess / :seur des langues Orientales / a / Amsterdam

25. Letter from James Robertson of 31 March 1778

D^r Sir

I Sincerely congratulate you upon your late preferment as Professor of Oriental languages ~~de~~ at Amsterdam. Long may the Name of Schultens continue to be an Ornament to their Country and promote the knowledge and interest of Oriental literature.

I had the pleasure lately to See your Oration De finibus literarum Orientalium proferendis. May you live long to favour the world with Such proofs of your knowledge in the Eastern languages.

The last time I was in Holland I Sollicited your learned and Worthy father to publish the fifty consessus of Hariri with your Grandfathers latine [sic] translation with a Glossary of the Arabick words rendered into Latine annexed to the same. Shall I flatter Myself that you D^r Sir will begin and finish this work with your fathers aid. I am persuaded that Such a work would promote the true knowledge of the

Arabick language, and I flatter myself that Such an Edition of Hariri's works would meet with encouragement and a considerable Sale in Great Brittain.

You know [sic] doubt have heard that M^r Richardson of Wadham College Oxford has published a Grammar of the Arabick language in an English dress. The Same Gentleman has published lately a Persick Dictionary. It would give me pleasure to hear your own Sentiments and those of your learned and Worthy father concerning both these performances.

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I imagine that M^r Richardson has had no great experience at least in teaching the Arabick language, otherwise he would have added the Vowel points to the extracts from the Arabick writers [?] in prose and verse for the Sake of Novices and Such as begin to learn that language. Your learned Grandfather thought it necessary to Subjoin the Vowel points to five of the Consegus's of Hariri which he published. I am extremely obliged to you for the present you Sent me by M^r Donaldson of the Specimen you published of Medani's proverbs with you [sic] learned notes and remarks on the Same.

It would be very oblidging if you would take the trouble to write me a particular Account of the New publications in the United provinces. I am anxious to know whether or not the learned Schroeder has published a second edition of his Hebrew Grammar; and particularly I am anxious to know whether he has added any observations to that edition upon the Hebrew Syntax.

I beg that you'll present my respectfull compliments to your worthy father and Mother; and be so good as to inform your good father that I exspect that you will fullfill his promise with respect to No fifty Consegus's of Hariri. Wishing you all happyneess and all Success in your profession and that you may continue to add new Laurds [sic] to the family of Schultens, I am

Edin^r College with great regard and respect, D^r Sir
March 31st 1778 Your Sincere friend & humble serv^t
James Robertson.

[Address:] A Monsieur / Monsieur H.A. Schultens / Professeur des Langues Orientales / a / Amsterdam

26. Letter from James Robertson of 22 September 1786

D^r Sir

It gives me great pleasure to hear
of Your good health and of your being employed
Successfully in promoting the knowledge of the Eastern
languages in the University of Leyden

I beg leave by these few lines to introduce to your
Acquaintance and to recommend to your friendly office
M^r Whilelaw Ainslie a student of this University
who goes along with a Dutch Merchant to Visit the
province of Holland.

M^r Ainslie attended My Lecture on the Arabick and
Persian languages with a view of being employed
by our East India Company, and has made great progress
in the Study of these languages, but as he could not conveniently
get out to the East Indies in consequence of Some regulations
made by the East India Company he has applied himself
to the Study of Physick for these ^{last} three years.

I wish you could get a Sight of a late publication pub-
lished by D^r Alexr Geddes a Roman Catholick, who
“has published a Prospectus, or a New Translation
“of the holy Bible from corrected texts of the Original
“compared with the Antient [sic] Versions, with Various readings
“explanatory Notes and Critical observations Printed at
Glasgow and Sold by R kaulder [?] Bond Street London

It is published in 4to and contains

151 pages.

turn over

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I am Sorry to inform you that this learned Gentleman
values very little yea disparages the labours of your
learnd Grandfather D^r Albert Schultens in illustrating
the Hebrew Scriptures by the assistance of the Arabick,
I flatter Myself that your curiosity would lead you to
look into the performance

It would make me very happy to hear from you by
M^r Ainslie and that you could write me an Account
of the State of Oriental learning in the University
of the United Provinces, wishing you all happiness
and Success in your Academical labours,

I am D^r Sir

Your affectionate friend and Humble servant

James Robertson

Edin^r College
Sept^r 22^d 1786.

[Address:] To / Doctor A.J. [sic] Schultens Professor / of Oriental Languages in the /
University of / Leyden

27. Letter to an unknown recipient of 27 February 1773

Quebec Street Febr. 27th 1773.

Dear Sir!

I am indeed surprised at my own promptitude. Yesterday ~~xxx~~ I delivered my letter to captain Rood, and now I take the very first opportunity to be as good as my word, and to write the other letter, which I promised you, and which, I am certain, you don't expect. For in a case, where I never can trust myself, I have no reason to suppose that I should be believed by an other who has had so many experiences of my being too careless and negligent in keeping up a regular correspondence – By the hurry I was in yesterday, I don't exactly know, what I have written about our manner of living in the colleges, and what I have left still untouched. It is however no great matter, and if you are perhaps not very fond of knowing all these niceties, you have reason to be glad of my inattention. For to save you the trouble of reading one thing twice, I leave it all alone, and take a walk with you from the college to ~~the church~~ St' Mary's, being the University church, where two sermons are preached every Sunday and one every Holy day, before the University by the heads of the colleges and the doctors divinity ~~upon~~ ⁱⁿ their turn. This is a very ~~xxx~~ ^{fine} and solemn sight. For the Vice Chancellor, Proctors, Heads of the colleges and Doctors having first met in a room next to the church, they come all together in a grave procession with 4 beadles before them in their seats, of which that of the Vice Chancellor is distinguished from the others by ~~way~~ ^{a sort} of a throne. As in each college prayers are read early in the morning this [sic] part of the service is always omitted and the preacher begins ~~directly~~ his sermon directly, which, as it is supposed to be before a learned congregation, is generally what we call more than a common one and almost with a great shew of erudition. So I remember to have heard once our famous Dr Kennicott, whose sermon was just an exegetical lecture intermixt with several criticisms upon different places of the Hebr. Bibel. An other who does not know much of the Hebrew takes that opportunity to make ostentation of his Greek knowledge, others give very abstract and philosophical discourses and so every body endeavours to bring people in opinion of their being exceedingly clever men. Some times however there are but very indifferent sermons, chiefly when a head of a college does not chuse to preach and sends in his place what they call a hackney preacher being generally one or other fellow, who is very glad to receive his 3 guineas which

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~~xxx~~ M^r Warden is obliged to pay when he does not fulfill his turn. As soon as the sermon is over, the masters bacchelor and undergraduates being all in different seats, wait till the

procession of the Dii majorum gentium is gone away. Then ~~follow~~ the ladies follow and after those the whole congregation pêle mèle. Upon some holy days as Christmas, Eastern &c all the Doctors appear in their habits. This is the name [writing in Greek] for their scarlet gowns with black velvet sleeves. All other days they wear black gowns tho' of a very different kind from the other members of the university. But I will not insist upon these bagatelles, which you know besides that very well, and I could not tell you any news by mentioning that every person whosoever from the highest to the lowest according his rank and degree is distinguished by his dress at first sight. – I suppose you long to know whether in such an university, where the laws for directing the studies and conduct of the students are so exceedingly strict, there be a great number of learned and clever young people. I hardly know what to say to it. There are most certainly many students being very remarkable for their real knowledge either in languages or sciences, or in both. But if you consider the university consisting of more than 2000 members, then I must allow the number is but very small and in proportion not greater than in Holland. But, which I was much surprised at, was not to find more than 6 or 7 persons knowing any thing of the Arabick, tho' there is perhaps the best opportunity ^{in Europe} for promoting this study by the considerable number of MS.S. being in the Bodlejan Library. But all those things depend upon custom and mode, which is at present intirely about the kennicottian scheme of collating Hebrew MSS and correcting our present text. You know, his proposals for publishing the work are printed of [sic]. and [sic] if he sends me them before this ship goes away I shall inclose them to be distributed at Groningen. I wrote to him last week but have till yet not received an answer. As I have had the honour of being several times at his house, I am very much convinced in M^r Schroeders judgement of his being ^{xxx} rather a laborious and diligent man than a man of ~~profoud~~ profound learning and taste. But with regard to ~~the~~ conversation he ~~ist~~^{is} undoubtedly an exceedingly goodnatured man and the most chearful companion I ever saw in my life.

28. Letter to James Robertson of 29 March 1773

To Dr. Robertson

March 29 1773

Rev. Sir!

Tho' I have not the honour to be acquainted with you personally, yet I flatter my self it will not be disagreeable to you to receive a letter from the grandson of a man, the memory of whom you have honoured with so great marks of veneration

By my first coming into England, about 6 months ago I hoped to find perhaps an opportunity of visiting Edinburgh, and having the pleasure of making acquaintance with you. Now however, as some circumstances don't allow me to be abroad so long as I thought before I must satisfy my self with this means to ~~xxx~~ pay you my respects, and to give you my father's most sincere thanks for your agreeable present of the Cl. Pentateuchi together with your very friendly and obliging letter, which he certainly would have answered him self, if not

his many engagements as well in Oriental language as in Divinity and other branches of study made it impossible for him to enter into any regular correspondence.

I have taken the liberty of sending you by M^r Donaldson, a little specimen of mine, which I published before I went abroad. You'll see by it my principal study being entirely given to the Oriental languages alone without any other study either of Divinity or whatsoever, which generally hinders the promoting of these languages too much.

Having finished my Academical course at Leyden, my father has sent me to England, chiefly to visit the treasures of the Bodl. library and to make use of some curious MSS. wanting in our's; Amongst which I

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reckon that of the translation of Meidani's proverbs by the celebrated Dr. Pocock. With a view to undertake perhaps (if greater skill and favourable encouragement will enable me to do such a great work) the publishing of that useful book, I have transcribed the whole translation of which I am now printing a specimen, which when finished, I will send to you by the same opportunity.

Our bookseller Le Mair has desired me to ask you, if you would make an exchange of 50 or 100 copies of your Clavis with such books as you'll desire amounting to the same value. As Oriental languages are more generally studied in Holland, than I apprehend they are in England, I need not to [sic] say what a great debt your very useful book meet [sic] with, and the booksellers having already sold of [sic] their copies a long time, I can assure you, you'll do us a very great service by agreeing with this proposition

I intend to go back again to Oxford to morrow morning and to spend there the remainder of my stay in ~~England~~ this country which will be very likely till the beginning of May, when I shall go back to Holland.

If you may have any commands, please to let me know before that time.

My direction is at Wadh. Coll. Oxford. – And whensoever after my return in Holland I can be of any service to you, I beg you'll always make use of my readiness to do all in my power to oblige you, and I shall always be exceedingly glad of every opportunity to shew that I am with the greatest veneration and esteem

Rev. Sir

Your most Ob Hble Servant.

29. Letter to James Robertson of 24 May 1773

To Dr. Robertson

May 24. 1773.

Rev. Sir!

I thank you very kindly for the favour of your obliging letter, which I have been prevented hitherto to answer; Now I take the opportunity of sending you at the same time a specimen of D^e Pocock's translation, which I published here some time ago. Tho' this selection be made rather in a hurry, and pick'd up entirely at random without any very particular choice, I doubt not however, but you'll see by it the great use which may be made of it in giving a complete edition of Meidani's work, the understanding of which requires certainly so much skill in the language, that I believe, very few would be able to undertake it, without the assistance of such a man as Dr. Pocock, and even with this I am fully persuaded, how much there be required to perfect this work in such a manner, that it may give neither discredit to the editor, nor dishonour to the manes [sic] of that ~~xxx~~ eminent man.

A very serious consideration of this difficult task has determined me not at all to be hurried with the undertaking of it, but to take time and leisure enough in perfecting and polishing it with the requisite care. Whether after all it will meet with sufficient encouragement to be published is an other doubtful consideration. And the small number of people fond enough of Oriental learning to promote it at their own expences makes this prospect rather melancholy.²⁴ Of a much easier kind is the publication of Hariri, as there is nothing to do but to give an exacte copy of the text with some various readings and the translation, which my grandfather left entirely ready for the press. – As for a glossary, there is a young gentleman, a Scholar of M^e Dr. Scheidius, who is making ~~xxx~~, (with the assistance of the D^r.) a ~~Glossarium~~^{one} on the Coran, Hariri, and Arabsjah²⁵'s life of

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Tamerlan; but I am afraid it will be a long while before it is published. I don't know whether you are acquainted with Prof. Scheidius or not. He is a disciple of M^e Schroeder, and ^{likewise of} my father having ~~been my tutor.~~ lived in our house particularly to direct my studies &c. by way of tutor. – He is certainly a man of great parts and most amazing diligence, with a zeal for promoting those studies, beyond all conception. But even this zeal makes him less capable for any real execution. And engaging him self in several different works, which it is impossible for a man alone to undertake at the time, ~~xxx~~ he ~~xxx~~ is at a loss what to begin first. – Gjeuhari, Hariri, Meidani, An Arabick Grammar, ~~I am~~ a Hebrew Lexicon Etymologicum (of which he has published the letter x) This glossary – are all works which he has promised to publish or to give to his Scholars to publish with his assistance. What will become of Hariri I don't know. My father has already a long while intended to set about its publication, and still, I believe, entertains some thoughts of it,

²⁴ According to its entry in the *OED Online*, *melancholy*, or *melancoly* as one of the many older spelling variants, is not only a noun, but an adjective as well.

²⁵ Muhammad ibn Arabshah (1389-1450 A.D.), was a writer and traveller who lived under the reign of Timur (1370–1405) (*Wikipedia*, updated 5 September 2013, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahmad_ibn_Arabshah).

tho' I really think it will be impossible for him on account of his other business, which can not allow him leisure enough to be particularly engaged in it.

Dr. Kennicott has got already a large number of subscribers. He has printed lately a list of them, which amounted at that time to 230, and as he only wants 300 to have the expences paid, there is no doubt but this number will be soon complete, and he'll begin printing the work, about midsummer. I suppose you have seen his proposals and know therefore, that he intends to bring the whole of it into two volumes. Paper and types will all be very neat and handsome, as I have seen by two specimens, which the Dr shewed me whilst I was at Oxford
As the Dr him self is a man of good parts, and has besides spent so many years in this particular branche I think there is no doubt in the world, but he'll do honour to his work With [sic] regard to the undertaking it self, I must sincerely confess I don't know at all what to say to it; having heard so many things in favour of it

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and against it, of very able men on both sides, that I can't come till yet to any [...] determination. – Time indeed will shew the extent of its use, and by the publication it self that great question may be decided; whether this accurate collation will throw sufficient light on those passages of Scripture which most seem to want it, or on the contrary whether those places will remain equally obscure, and all Dr K [sic] troubles will furnish still a ~~stronger~~ greater argument in favour of the integrity of our Hebrew Codex

To say the truth I am not a very strong believer of this integrity, and can't think but there must be several places, which, as they can't be explained neither by the help of dialects, nor versions, or any other of those means, we may safely suppose to be corrupted. tho' [sic] at the same time I know how much care and prudence there be required in not going too far, nor indulging the pleasure of criticism too much. The french pamphlet, which you mention, is by no means one of the best written against the Dr. as it contains neither new nor good arguments, and shews too much a personal anger more than a candid inquisition. It is supposed to have been written by a society of Capucins at Paris, to whom the materials were furnished by a converted Jew, whom K. had employed in his service, but ^{who} afterwards left ~~xxx~~ him on a sudden, and went to France. – What preliminary discourses the Dr proposes to prefix to his Bible I can't tell. I suppose they ~~xxx~~ will not be very large if he intends not to exceed the bounds of 2 voll. Otherwise the subject is extensif [sic] enough to take up a volume alone.

30. Letter from Richard Watson of 27 January 1775

Cambridge Jan^y. 27. 1775

Sir

I think myself much honoured to your remembrance of me, in transmitting to me your Inauguration Speech De Finibus Literarum

Orientalium Proferendis, & congratulate not only your own country but the learned part of Europe in general upon the prospect of having the treasures of Eastern Literature laid open to their view.

Much reputation, Sir, you will undoubtedly derive to yourself from this study, for you enter upon it at a time of life, the best suited of any other, for making such researches, when the memory is most tenacious & the disposition for novelty strongest. It is with great impatience that I wish for translations of the Arabic Authors in natural History, Chemistry, Algebra & other parts of Science, but this can never be accomplished by the Labours of one man however distinguished by Abilities adapted to such an undertaking. nothing less than a Moral Patronage will ever put us in possession [?] , to any great extent, of oriental learning. The King of Denmark's Mission into Arabia was an undertaking Truly Princely, and the establishment of a College for the single purpose of translating Oriental Manuscripts would not be less so. This however is a matter more to be wished for than expected

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May you, Sir, meet with every Encouragement which your rare talents entitle you to, & there need be no apprehension of your being inferior to any of your family in adorning the office to which you have been so deservedly advanced

I have the honour to be with the most
perfect Regard, Sir, your obliged
humble Serv^t
R Watson

[Address:] To / Professor Schultens / at / Amsterdam

31. Letter from Joseph White of 14 November 1774

White's Compliments to his
Friend Schultens.

White had the honour
of being unanimously elected
Professor of Arabic in the
room of Dr. Hunt on
Tuesday last.

Wadh. Coll. Nov. 14. 1774

Mr. Rigby &
Winstanley
were Candidates.

[Address:] A. / Mons^r. / Mons^r. Schultens / Professeur en Langues Orientales / a / Amsterdam

32. Letter from Joseph White of 3 May 1775

Dear Schultens,

Oxford. May. 3^d. 1775

I am much obliged to You for the favour of your Letter which I have just rec^d. with sincere pleasure; & am sat down to answer it immediately, in order to see what effect a Good Example will have upon You. An apology for delaying to write to me was unnecessary, as you knew with what rudeness I used to treat my Friends – but thank God, I have at last got the better of that cursed indolence.

I most sincerely wish you joy of your Son y^e young Professor, & hope for y^e benefit of Arabic literature you will have a great number of them.

I have no Coll. news to acquaint you with, unless that Molly Kimber who waited on y^e Com. room has been lately brought to bed of a fine Boy, whom nobody will own – tho' most people attribute him to your Tutor Mr. Rigby.

Winstanley has published 3 N^{os}. of a monthly work entitled “a Review of forreign Literature” but I don't know what success ~~he~~ it has met with. You have probably seen it, or if you have not, I suppose He will send it you. He tells me he shall write to you in a day or two's time.

Your Speech which You did us y^e favour of sending to Oxford is in my opinion an extremely good one; all your friends here were highly pleased with it, & desired me long ago to return You their thanks for y^e Copies you sent them. I spoke my inaugural speech on y^e 7th. of April: If it be ever printed

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I shall send You some Copies. I am at present applying very closely to y^e Arabic, & what I believe will surprize You, my whole view in so doing ^{so} is to illustrate y^e Heb. Bible.

Dr. Kennicott has printed off the greater part of y^e Pentateuch. – ~~xxx~~ & Bruns tells me the first vol. will be published at y^e beginning of next year. The Syr. Test. is in y^e press, but not far advanced. – you may inform the clergyman, whom You mention, that the seventh verse is wanting in the MS of y^e Philox. Version.

I have neihter [sic] seen nor heard any thing of Mr. Graffner [?], or Brandsma – I suppose they are not yet come to Oxford.

Our friend Jones I have had y^e pleasure of seeing very lately, on his return from y^e Welsh Circuit. He seems to be in perfect health, & was in very high Spirits. I am, Dear Schultens,
your sincerely affectionate
friend J. White.

I shall punctually deliver your Comp^s. to your friends here y^e first opportunity – they are all well – & am sure will be glad to hear of You. & would be more so to see you ^{again}. Your name is still in y^e books & does honour to y^e college.

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P.S. I don't find by your letter that you have written as yet to my ingenious & worthy friend Schnurrer – if you have not, I very seriously beg the favour of You to write to Him as soon as You can conveniently, & to offer Him civilities on my account with regard to y^e MSS at Leyden. Schnurrer is y^e best Creature in y^e World, & you cannot conceive how highly I shall think myself obliged to You, if You will do me this favour. Adieu.

A mons^r. Schnurrer

Professeur en philosophie
a
Tubingen
dans le Duchè
de Wirtemberg.

[Address:] A Mons^r. / Mons^r. Schultens / Professeur en Langues Orientales / a / Amsterdam

33. Letter from Joseph White of 16 May 1777

Oxford May 16-1777

Dear Schultens,

The enclosed papers are a transcript of part of one of the chapters in Abdollatiph's²⁶ history of Egypt. What is written on oiled paper is a fac-simile of the original MS., the other is copied from Mr. Pococke's transcript of that MS.

You'll be surprized to hear that I am making a latin translation of this author, but it is true, and I am advanced almost to y^e end of the first book, & intend to print it this summer together with y^e Arabic.

As I am a little straitned²⁷ [sic] for time, I beg You to ass^t me in translating a few pages,

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& should take it as a great favour if you would be so good as to begin with what I have now sent.

The Syriac will be printed off in about 2 or 3 month's time for certain.

²⁶ Abdollatiph was an oriental historian and philosopher, born at Bagdad A.D. 1161, who was granted permission to visit Egypt by Sultan Saladin (Aikin & Enfield 1818: 11).

²⁷ Straitened, *adj.*: limited in power or range of action (*OED Online*).

I shall answer your long
& friendly letter soon.

Yours very affectionately
Joseph White.

I should be glad if you would not
mention to any of my friends
that I am translating Abdolla-
tiph, because I would not wish
to have it talked of till y^e Syriac
is out. ~~It~~ I have much
news to tell you.

34. Letter from Joseph White of 3 August 1790

Oxford Aug. 3. 1790

My dear Sir,

I have received yours & Mr. Rinck's
letters, & very obliging presents, & return my
heartij [sic] thanks to You both. Your letter also by
Mr. Burgess came safely to hand. It was written in
very clear English, & I beg pardon for not ha-
ving answered it.

I happen at present to be extremely
hurried by some indispensable Engagements.
and must therefore entreat²⁸ your excuse for
y^e brevity of this Note.

I am sorry, very sorry, to inform you that
it is wholly out of my power to procure
you any establishment in England, even to
half the Amount of your present Emolum-
ents; as nothing can be lower than the state
of Oriental Literature in this country.

With respect to your Edition of
Meidani, I shall turn the matter in my
thoughts, & write to You about it hereafter.
I can only say at present, that I fear
it will meet with but little encouragement
in England.

Of the Asiatic Researches, & of

²⁸ To plead for (a concession of favour) (*OED Online*).

my Edition of Timur, there are no Copies
to be had in this place: but I will with
great pleasure (& by the earliest op-

[page 2]

portunity) send You Uri's Catalogue & Abul-
feda's²⁹ description of Arabia – which You will please
to accept^{it} as a small token of my regard.

I should be happy to oblige Mr.
Rinck in any thing that lay in my
power – But at this moment I have not
leisure to make the transcripts he wishes
for, and there is no one here whom I can
employ to ~~do it~~ copy. Dr. Uri is
grown old & infirm, & never goes so
far as the Bodleian.

I remain, my dear Friend,
(in great haste)

Yours very faithfully
& affectionately,
J.W.

[Address:] a Monsieur / Mons^r. Schultens / Prof^f. en Langues Orientales / à Leyde / dans la
Hollande.

35. Letter from Thomas Winstanley of 22 October 1773

My dear Friend,

And at the same time, Vir clarissime! – for previ:
ously to every thing else, I think it is but civil to con:
gratulate You upon your late Appointment: certain
I am at least that it made none of your Friends hap:
pier than myself. And what considerably encreases
the Pleasure is, that your Success was in some degree
owing to the Favor confere^d upon You by this Univer:
sity. Pardon when I say Favor – Honor that can
hardly be deemed, which was granted by improper
Judges. However it gives me infinite Satisfaction
to reflect that they were lucky enough to determine
right in a case, where I am so nearly concerned.

²⁹ or Abu al-Fida (1273–1331), an Arabian historian and geographer, born in Damascus (*Wikipedia*, updated 26 August 2014, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abu'l-Fida>).

In this important Office for which your Inclination & Studies have rendered you so fit, can any Advice be requisite or becoming from me? So much, I fancy, may – that you wou'd seriously consider what you owe to yourself. Let not an immoderate Zeal for the Cause of oriental Literature deprive you of that Happiness, the Loss of which is but ill compensated by any thing else. You have the illustrious Examples of our learn:

[page 2]

ed Professors to follow – imitate them as far as is consistent with your Duty. “To enjoy is our Wisdom, it is the great Lesson of human Life.” In a word – I hope to be informed in your next, that you have taken the proper Means of supplying your Country with young Laborers in the almost uncultivated, because generally unprofitable vineyard of Eastern Learning.

But you expected that in the first Place I s^d. have given you my Reasons for not writing sooner, & imagine that I have ~~xxx~~^{run} into the above Reveries merely to avoid the Change. I will not tell you, that I am very idle, which, however true it might be, will be no less unpardonable than the Fault of w^{ch}. I stand accused. You may perhaps remember th^t. you promised me the first Letter, which of consequence I had a right to look for; nay, I was uncertain whither to direct my Letters 'till I had received one. Besides I have been in the Country the last four Months, where tho' I wished very well to Arabic, & to You as an Admirer of that Language, but more especially as my best Friend, yet the constant Scene of Dissipation in which I was engaged hindered me

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from either writing or reading at all. I cannot help thinking Country Squires the happiest People on Earth, & that Die Kunst sich zu erfreuen

Ist für ~~die~~ jeden Sterblichen die Kunst beglückt

zu seyn.³⁰

News We have little or none – Ury has published his Hebrew Maka'mat,³¹ the worst in the Collection to the best of his Judgement, ~~whi~~ with some obscene Verses, & a part of Ephrem Syrus Carmina Moralia ad Calcem, a Copy of which I will send you with the other Pamphlets you desired next Week – Chambers is made one of the puisne Judges in Bengal, an office worth about 6000[£] p An^m. – Golius [...] I believe, forgotten – Jones has printed the Oration which he has intended to have Spoken at the Election – Woide is gone to Paris on the Kings' Expedition – Kuhlencamp gives his Compendium to you in a Letter I rec^d from him – I have not yet begun my Lectures – White & I are very idle, tho' that is no News, no more that I am

Faithfully your's T Winstanley.

Braz.nose. Oct^r. 22.-73. Pray give my Compendium to y^r. Father. Y^e. Which is y^r. best Dutch Review? Has Schroeder published an Abridgement of that Grammar, which You gave Uri? – Write to me very soon.

[in the margin]

The Philoxenian White says is the nearer Version – or rather a literal one.

[Address:] A Monsieur / Mons^r. H. A. Schultens / chez le très-celebre Prof: Schultens / à Leyde / en Hollande.

36. Letter from Thomas Winstanley of 26 November 1773

My dear Friend,

The two Pamphlets of D^r. Randolphs & M^r. Blakeney's I herewith send, not indeed so soon as You desired, or as I purposed, but I hope soon enough to convince You that you are still fresh in the Memory of your Acquaintance in this part

³⁰ This is a quotation from *Versuch über die Kunst stets fröhlich zu seyn* (1760) by the German poet Johann Peter Uz (1720–1796) (*Wikipedia*, updated 14 July 2014, http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Peter_Uz).

³¹ The *Maqamat Al-Hariri* 'the essemblies of Al-Hariri' is a work of non-religious rhymed prose by Al-Hariri of Basra (1054–1122), who was an Arab poet, scholar of the Arabic language and a high government official of the Seljuk Empire (*Wikipedia*, updated 31 December 2013, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al-Hariri_of_Basra).

of the World. Besides these, you have inclosed two Copies of an other Publication, which You will have no difficulty to refer to the right Author, tho' this name is, agreeably to my Advice suppressed in the Title. I am sure, it has injured him very much in the Opinion of some of his best Friends & particularly, of D^r. Wheeler. One of the two is designed for your Father, to whom I must beg my Comps. – Hariri's last Macamat is almost ready, to which the Author has prefixed a Dedication to D^r. Hunt de sa façon, nearly as long, but infinitely more entertaining than the Consensus itself. This is to be his last Work, & White & myself are

[page 2]

engaged to procure him Subscriptions enough³² to defray the Expenses. I am sorry to inform You, that the Delegates will insist upon his Beginning to print the Catalogue very soon, & that he is likely to fare but ill, when it is finished. With respect to myself, the Scheme of giving to the World another Edition of Goliath is not entirely dropt; nay, I believe it will be carried the next meeting. I have likewise been desired to assist Uri in correcting ~~the~~ his Sheets for the Press. This I shall most probably accept of, because if I do not, they are resolved to give it to somebody else.

We have no News, but that Napleton of our College, & Scot of University are canvassing for the vacant Professorship of ancient History; it is uncertain which will succeed – that Chambers is set out for this Office of puny Judge at Bengal, Value 6000 £ p An^m. & that – White has changed his Room.

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An Answer to the Queries in my former Letter,

³² Enough (*OED Online*).

as soon as possible, will much oblige,

D^r. S^r. Your faithful Friend

T Winstanley.

Brazenose Coll: Oxford.

Nov^r. 26. 1773.

P.S. I had forgotten to tell You that Uri's Bos:
tan³³ does not advance in the least.

37. Letter from Thomas Winstanley of 1 November 1778

Hertford Coll : Oxford

Dear Sir,

1 Nov. 1778

I am happy in having
an opportunity to renew a corre:
spondence, which for the future,
if I can be of any service to
You in this place I shall be
equally happy to keep up.

The opportunity is this.
I have for some time been engag:
ed to the Delegates of our Press
to publish an Edition of Aris:
totles Poetics, the text & Trans:
lation of which are now printed
off. My new materials for this
work consist of the Collations
of six MSS., belonging to the
Kings Library at Paris & four
Medicean³⁴ ones; for the former
of which I am obliged to the
Abbi Hooke, Professeur en The:
ologie au Coll. des Mazarins;

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& for the latter to Canon Bandini
Author of the Catalogue of the
MSS. contained in the two Libra:
ries at Florence &c. Amongst

³³ A book in verse by the Persian poet Saadi (1176-1292), completed in 1257 (De Tassy 1859: 5-9).

³⁴ Of the Medici family (*OED Online*).

these I have Likewise inserted
the variations of the first Al:
dus Copy, printed in the Rhe:
tores Graeci, & other selected
from the Translation of Valla,
made before the publication of
the Original.

To Gonlstone's³⁵ notes, which
are reprinted entire [sic]; (~~xxx~~ as well
as his paraphractical Translati:
on) are added others, culled from
the Edition of Victorius, Robortel:
lus, Madius, Benius, &c. & the trans:
lations of Castelvetro, Piccoluomini,
& Segni into Italian; Batteux³⁶
& Dacier in French; the German
Version by Cartius, & the Spa:
nish ones by Ordonez & Salazar –
But as most of these Editors &c

[page 3]

lived in what I call the Folio age, their
principal care was rather to encrease their
volume, than inform their reader, so
that my Selections from them are not
very considerable.

Whether my own additional Obser:
vations, which are certainly less pro:
lix, will be really more useful You
& your friends will best determine.
The approbation of a Ruhnqueni:
us, ~~xxx~~ a Valckenaer or a Wyppen:
bach would make me perfectly
easy [?] on that head.

I should be glad, this [?] [...]
know, as soon as possible, [...]
any of those Gentlemen are, pos:
sessed of any notes upon or con:

³⁵ Thomas Winstanley probably referred to Theodore Goulston (bap. 1575, d. 1632), who was an English physician and classical scholar (*ODNB* online edn).

³⁶ Charles Batteux (1713-1780) was a French philosopher and writer whose most influential work is the treatise *Les Beaux-Arts réduits à un seul principe* (1747) (*Wikipedia*, updated 4 May 2013, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Batteux).

jectural emendations of the text
of that excellent, but difficult
Book, or whether they can point
out to me any Such Emendations
in any editions of Classical Authors
lately printed in Holland or Ger:
many. You, Sir, know well enough
that the Bodl. Library is but ill
stocked with modern Books, & I

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should be sorry to lose an opportunity of
shewing how serviceable your Country:
men have been to Grecian Literature.

Mr. White's Syriac Testam^t will
be published this week. I am, D^r.
Sir, with great regard, y^r. very hble
Servant T. Winstanley.

I sometimes read Arabic for my amuse:
ment, & should, therefore, be glad to
hear of any plans you or your
friends may have formed or exe:
cuted in that department. Write
to me in Dutch.

[Address:] Au très célèbre Mons. / Mons. H.A. Schultens / Profess. en Langues Ori: / entales /
Amsterdam.

38. Letter from Thomas Winstanley of 20 June 1792

Oxford
20. June 1792.

Dear Sir,

Tho [...], Mr. Mainwaring, is a parti:
cular Friend of mine, whom I take the liberty to re:
command to your Notice, as a person, who would be
greatly obliged to you for any Information, you may
be able to give Him, which may be serviceable to Him
in his intended Tour through Holland. His hopes
seem to be to pass our Summer-Vacation in a man:
ner, equally agreeable & instructive to Him self on the
Continent & I flatter myself that you will have

the goodness to assist Him in this design, as far as lies in your power. At all Events [?], I feel myself very happy in having such an Opportunity of reminding you of an old Acquaintance, which you might otherwise have forgotten, but which I shall always remember with particular Satisfaction.

It will give me as well an Account of the real Importance of The undertaking, as on that of the Editor. The most sincere Satisfaction to hear, through Mr. M. & his friend, that your – Edition of Meidani meets with proper Encouragement. & that your situation at Leyden is as comfortable, as it is certainly respectable, being D^r. Sir,

with great esteem,

your faithful & affectionate Serv^t

T. Winstanley

[Address:] Mr. Schultens / Professor of Oriental language / at Leyden

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Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/>

Appendix B

This Appendix presents an overview of all the letters that were used for the present study. This section is split into two tables. In the first, the English letters, used for the present study, are listed. The second lists the Dutch letters which were used only as background sources and are no part of the corpus of the present study. The same goes for the two English letters, addressed to Jan Jacob Schultens, which in Table 1 are indicated with two asterisks.

Table 1. This table lists the English letters used for the present study. The letters of which the author or the recipient is not Hendrik Albert Schultens do not belong to the Hendrik Albert Schultens Hendrik Albert Schultens Letters Collection, but were used for background information only.

Author	Recipient	Dated	Shelf mark*	Amount of text
Camper, P.	Schultens, H.A.	09-11-1785	BPL 245: XIII	119
Channing, J.	Schultens, H.A.	30-11-1772	BPL 245: XIII	188
Channing, J.	Schultens, H.A.	16-01-1773	BPL 245: XIII	185
Costard, G.	Schultens, H.A.	14-01-1775	BPL 245: XIII	580
Costard, G.	Schultens, H.A.	08-06-1775	BPL 245: XIII	370
Findlay, R.	Schultens, J.J.	07-07-1762	BPL 245: XII	**
Harwood, E.	Schultens, H.A.	31-12-1774	BPL 245: XIII	338
Hunt, Th.	Schultens, H.A.	14-10-1773	BPL 245: XIII	639
Jones, W.	Schultens, H.A.	13-05-1780	BPL 245: XIII	175
Jones, W.	Schultens, H.A.	14-11-1780	BPL 245: XIII	264
Jones, W.	Schultens, H.A.	25-08-1782	BPL 245: XIII	331
Jones, W.	Schultens, H.A.	11-04-1783	BPL 245: XIII	167
Kennicott, B.	Schultens, H.A.	05-03-1773	BPL 245: VIII	221
Kennicott, B.	Schultens, H.A.	29-01-1774	BPL 245: XIII	450
Kennicott, B.	Schultens, H.A.	24-08-1774	BPL 245: XIII	341
Kennicott, B.	Schultens, H.A.	28-08-1775	BPL 245: XIII	231
Kennicott, B.	Schultens, H.A.	27-06-1776	BPL 245: XIII	126
Kennicott, B.	Schultens, H.A.	06-05-1777	BPL 245: XIII	332
Kennicott, B.	Schultens, H.A.	10-09-1778	BPL 245: XIII	490
Kennicott, B.	Schultens, H.A.	29-11-1780	BPL 245: XIII	282
Lowth, R.	Schultens, H.A.	10-04-1773	BPL 245: VIII	459
Lowth, R.	Schultens, H.A.	15-04-1773	BPL 245: VIII	176
Maty, M.	Schultens, H.A.	02-01-1773	BPL 245: VIII	177
Robertson, J.	Schultens, J.J.	04-06-1764	BPL 245: XII	**
Robertson, J.	Schultens, H.A.	26-04-1773	BPL 245: XIII	768
Robertson, J.	Schultens, H.A.	12-09-1776	BPL 245: XIII	314
Robertson, J.	Schultens, H.A.	31-03-1778	BPL 245: XIII	472
Robertson, J.	Schultens, H.A.	22-09-1786	BPL 245: XIII	320
Schultens, H.A.	unknown	27-02-1773	BPL 245: VIII	874
Schultens, H.A.	Robertson, J.	29-03-1773	BPL 245: XIII	546
Schultens, H.A.	Robertson, J.	24-05-1773	BPL 245: XIII	999
Watson, R.	Schultens, H.A.	27-01-1775	BPL 245: XIII	264
White, J.	Schultens, H.A.	14-11-1774	BPL 245: XIII	32
White, J.	Schultens, H.A.	03-05-1775	BPL 245: XIII	561
White, J.	Schultens, H.A.	16-05-1777	BPL 245: XIII	198

White, J.	Schultens, H.A.	03-08-1790	BPL 245: XIII	286
Winstanley, T.	Schultens, H.A.	22-10-1773	BPL 245: XIII	594
Winstanley, T.	Schultens, H.A.	26-11-1773	BPL 245: XIII	368
Winstanley, T.	Schultens, H.A.	01-11-1778	BPL 245: XIII	446
Winstanley, T.	Schultens, H.A.	20-06-1792	BPL 245: XIII	201
Total:				13884
*of the Special Collections Department of the Leiden University Library				
**not part of the corpus of the present study, or Hendrik Albert Schultens Letters Collection				

Table 2. This table lists the Dutch letters used for the present study. These letters do not belong to the Hendrik Albert Schultens Hendrik Albert Schultens Letters Collection, but were used for background information only.

Author	Recipient	Dated	Shelf mark*	
Scheidius, E.	Schultens, H.A.	01-04-1770	BPL 245: XIII	**
Schultens, H.A.	Schultens, J.J.	19-10-1772	BPL 245: XIII	**
Schultens, H.A.	Schultens, J.J.	31-10-1772	BPL 245: XIII	**
*of the Special Collections Department of the Leiden University Library				
**not part of the corpus of the present study, or Hendrik Albert Schultens Letters Collection				

Appendix C

This Appendix lists all the persons Hendrik Albert Schultens mentioned in his Travel Journal, including the geographical location where they met and the number of times the acquaintance is mentioned in Schultens's Travel Journal. In a sense, it is a fairly full representation of Hendrik Albert Schultens's social network in England. In general, the more a person is mentioned in the Travel Journal (cf. rightmost column), the closer the relationship between Schultens and the person mentioned.

	Acquaintance	Title or function A.D. 1772-73*	Town or city	Times mentioned in Travel Journal
1	Arnald <Arnold>**	Mr.	Cambridge	6
2	Auberg	Mr.	Oxford	1
3	Backus	Dr.	Cambridge	2
4	Barker	Mr.	Cambridge	1
5	Barnardiston	Dr.	Cambridge	1
6	Barton	Dr., Warden of Merton College	Oxford	2
7	Beadon	Mr., University Orator	Cambridge	1
8	Bennet	Mr.	Cambridge	7
9	Bentham	Dr.	Oxford	2
10	Biscow	Mr.	Oxford	5
11	Bouillier	Mr.	London	2
12	Bowyer	Mr.	Cambridge	1
13	Bray	Dr.	Oxford	3
14	Brooks	Mr.	Oxford	1
15	Broughton	Mr.	Oxford	1
16	Burn	Miss	London	2
17	Burn	Mr.	London	2
18	Burt	Miss	Oxford	2
19	Butts	Mr.	Cambridge	5
20	Cavendish	Lord	Cambridge	1
21	Chambers	Mr.	Oxford	1
22	Chandler	Mr.	Oxford	5
23	Channing	Mr.	London	11
24	Chaumette, de la	Mr.	London	9
25	Chelsum	Mr.	Oxford	5
26	Childley	Mrs.	London	1
27	Cleaver	Mr.	Oxford	5
28	Coldberg	Mr.	London	5
29	Coldberg	Mrs.	London	1
30	Collard	Mr.	London	2
31	Collier	Mr.	Cambridge	8
32	Cooke	Dr., Vice Chancellor	Cambridge	17

33	Cooke	Miss (5x)	Cambridge	6
34	Cooke	Mrs.	Cambridge	3
35	Cowden	Mr.	London	4
36	Cowden	Mrs.	London	2
37	Craddock <Graddock>	Mrs.	Oxford	3
38	Craven	Mr.	Cambridge	15
39	Crocker	Mr.	Oxford	6
40	Cunaeus	Mr.	London	6
41	Davies	Mr.	London	3
42	Edwards	Mrs.	Cambridge	2
43	Edy	Miss (3x)	Oxford	3
44	Edy	Mrs.	Oxford	1
45	Edy <Adie>	Dr.	Oxford	4
46	Effen, van	Mr.	London	12
47	Eveleigh <Eveliegh> <Evely>	Mr.	Oxford	8
48	Forrister	Dr.	Oxford	1
49	Forrister <F.>	Miss	Oxford	3
50	Forster	Mr.	Oxford	2
51	Forster	Mrs.	Oxford	1
52	Foster	Dr.	Oxford	15
53	Fothergill	Dr., Vice Chancellor	Oxford	23
54	Gaskin <Gasken>	Mr.	Oxford	8
55	Gasten	Mr.	London	1
56	Goodricke <G.>	Mr.	London	75
57	Goodricke <G.>	Mrs.	London	33
58	Graham	Lord	Cambridge	1
59	Grosvenor	Miss (2x)	Oxford	17
60	Grosvenor	Mr.	Oxford	4
61	Grosvenor	Mrs.	Oxford	3
62	Hallifax	Dr.	Cambridge	13
63	Harwood	Dr.	London	13
64	Harwood	Mrs.	London	1
65	Hatley	Mr.	Cambridge	1
66	Hoare	Dr.	Oxford	1
67	Hornsby	Mr.	Oxford	6
68	Hunt	Dr.	Oxford	30
69	Jackson	Mr.	Oxford	27
70	Jebb	Mr.	Cambridge	14
71	Jebb	Mrs.	Cambridge	2
72	Jeffreys	Dr.	Oxford	2
73	Jeffreys <Jefferys>	Mrs.	Oxford	1
74	Jenner	Miss	Oxford	5
75	Jenner	Mrs.	Oxford	5

76	Jones	Mr.	London, Oxford	45
77	Jones <J.>	Miss	Oxford	51
78	Jones <J.>	Mrs.	Oxford	44
79	Kennicott	Dr.	Oxford	27
80	Kennicott <K.>	Mrs.	Oxford	4
81	King	Mr.	Oxford	4
82	Kippis	Dr.	London	3
83	Kooystra <Kooistra>	Mr.	London	2
84	Kruger	Mr.	London	6
85	Kulenkamp	Dr.	Oxford	7
86	Kume	Miss	Oxford	1
87	Lambert	Mr.	Cambridge	7
88	Law	Bishop of Carlisle	Cambridge	4
89	Leigh	Dr.	Oxford	1
90	Lisly	Mr.	Oxford	2
91	Long, de	Mr.	Oxford	1
92	Longmore	Mr.	London	1
93	Longmore	Mrs.	London	1
94	Lont, de	Mr.	Oxford	2
95	Lowth, H.	Mr.	Oxford	5
96	Lowth, R.	Bishop of Oxford	London	15
97	Lytton	Mr.	London	8
98	Mainwaring	Mr.	London	5
99	Mainwaring	Mrs.	London	1
100	Markham	Bishop of Chester	Oxford	9
101	Markham	Mrs.	Oxford	3
102	Maty	Dr.	London	20
103	Midleton	Lord	Cambridge	1
104	Morton	Dr.	London	12
105	Nowell	Dr.	Oxford	1
106	Ogden	Dr.	Cambridge	5
107	Owen	Mr.	Oxford	3
108	Paniotti <Panniotti>	Mr.	Oxford	3
109	Paradise <Paradice>	Mr.	London	3
110	Philips	Mrs.	Oxford	1
111	Planta	Mr.	London	3
112	Poniatowsky	Prince of Poland	Cambridge	3
113	Price	Mr.	Oxford	15
114	Putman	Dr.	London	5
115	Randolph	Dr.	Oxford	1
116	Randolph	Mrs.	Oxford	1
117	Randolph	Mr., of Christ Church	Oxford	1
118	Randolph	Mr., of Magdalen College	Oxford	1
119	Randolph <Randolf>	Miss	Oxford	2

120	Richards	Mr.	Oxford	2
121	Rigby	Mr.	Oxford	32
122	Rowden	Mr.	Oxford	1
123	Russel	Mr.	London	3
124	Salgas	Mr.	London	8
125	Santfort	Mr.	Oxford	2
126	Saussaye, de la	Mr.	London	4
127	Shepherd <Sheperd>	Dr.	Cambridge	1
128	Sibthorne	Mrs.	Oxford	1
129	Sibthorpe	Dr.	Oxford	2
130	Smith	Miss	Oxford	1
131	Still	Mr.	Oxford	3
132	Stinton	Mr.	Oxford	5
133	Swinden, van	Mr.	London	25
134	Swinton	Dr.	Oxford	18
135	Symonds	Dr.	Cambridge	4
136	Tantum	Miss	London	1
137	Taunton	Miss (2x)	Oxford	4
138	Taunton	Mrs.	Oxford	6
139	Toms	Mr.	Oxford	2
140	Tottie	Dr.	Oxford	5
141	Tottie	Mrs.	Oxford	1
142	Turneaux	Dr.	London	2
143	Tyrwhitt	Mr.	Cambridge	6
144	Uri	Mr.	Oxford	18
145	Warton	Mr.	Oxford	1
146	Watson	Dr.	Cambridge	10
147	Webb	Mr.	Oxford	14
148	Weston	Mr.	Oxford	18
149	Wheeler	Miss	Oxford	1
150	Wheeler	Dr.	Oxford	19
151	White	Mr.	Oxford	210
152	Wills	Mr.	Oxford	5
153	Wilmot	Mr.	Oxford	5
154	Winstanley	Mr.	Oxford	32
155	Woide	Mr.	London	28
156	Wright <Whrigt>	Mr.	Oxford	9
157	Wyndham	Mr., Warden of Wadh. Coll.	Oxford	23

*As in H.A. Schultens's Travel Journal; not externally verified.

**Spelling variations in H.A. Schultens's Travel Journal stand between angle brackets < >.

Appendix D

This Appendix lists all the constructions relevant to the discussion held in section 7.1 on the use and non-use of the auxiliary *do* in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection.

Letter	Author	Passage	<i>Do</i>	<i>Do-less</i>	Construction type as in Tiekens-Boon van Ostade (1987)
2	Channing	If the coldness of this Season does not interrupt your visits at the Bodleian	1		PDE pattern
4	Costard	I found many differences which I know not well how to account for.		1	type 1: negative sentence
4	Costard	another Word, which I do not know what to make of.	1		PDE pattern
4	Costard	You add [writing in Arabic] which I do not understand.	1		PDE pattern
5	Costard	I am sorry my Situation here doth not permitt me to make You any Returns	1		PDE pattern
6	Harwood	Not before the last week did your parcel come to hand.	1		Neg. adverbial as clause opener; PDE pattern
7	Hunt	I have not yet had time to read it over		1	<i>Have</i>
7	Hunt	I know not		1	type 1: negative sentence
7	Hunt	it did not come to my hands 'till a few days ago	1		PDE pattern
7	Hunt	& doubt not but You will, by pursuing the method You propose, soon become acquainted with that difficult author		1	type 1: negative sentence
7	Hunt	it does not appear that he enjoyed the latter.	1		PDE pattern
7	Hunt	He does not know what is become of the scheme	1		PDE pattern
9	Jones	To convince you that I have not wholly deserted Arabic		1	<i>Have</i>
9	Jones	I do not despair	1		PDE pattern
9	Jones	Have you in your library or at Leyden, a collection of the poems of Motalammes		1	<i>Have</i>
9	Jones	Have you any commentaries on the Moallakât		1	<i>Have</i>
9	Jones	Above all have you the comment of Zuzeni?		1	<i>Have</i>
9	Jones	Did your most respectable grandfather and father leave any learned labours on those fine poems?	1		PDE pattern
13	Kennicott	If you have not seen already, you will see soon, how		1	<i>Have</i>
15	Kennicott	If you have not yet paid to M ^r . Rey the money		1	<i>Have</i>
15	Kennicott	If you have not already got D ^r : Hunt's Works		1	<i>Have</i>

16	Kennicott	I have not yet rec ^d . or heard of the Money		1	<i>Have</i>
18	Kennicott	he did not find you at home	1		PDE pattern
18	Kennicott	I have not the least doubt, but		1	<i>Have</i>
18	Kennicott	Do you know, that M ^r Bryant had printed some strictures on the Bibliotheca Critica, in his own defence?	1		PDE pattern
18	Kennicott	did M ^r . Willmet pay his Subscription to M ^r . <u>Rey</u> ?	1		PDE pattern
22	Maty	I have not the least interest in the disposal		1	<i>Have</i>
27	Schultens	you don't expect.	1		PDE pattern
27	Schultens	I don't exactly know	1		PDE pattern
27	Schultens	An other who does not know much of the Hebrew	1		PDE pattern
27	Schultens	when a head of a college does not chuse to preach	1		PDE pattern
27	Schultens	3 guineas which Mr Warden is obliged to pay when he does not fulfill his turn	1		PDE pattern
28	Schultens	Tho' I have not the honour to be acquainted with you personally		1	<i>Have</i>
28	Schultens	some circumstances don't allow me to be abroad so long	1		PDE pattern
29	Schultens	I doubt not however		1	type 1: negative sentence
29	Schultens	I don't know whether you are acquainted with Prof. Scheidius	1		PDE pattern
29	Schultens	What will become of Hariri I don't know.	1		PDE pattern
29	Schultens	I don't know at all what to say to it	1		PDE pattern
28	Schultens	I need not to say what a great debt your very useful book meet with		1	<i>Need</i>
32	White	You have probably seen it, or if you have not, I suppose		1	<i>Have</i>
32	White	if you have not, I very seriously beg the favour of You to write to Him		1	<i>Have</i>
32	White	I don't know	1		PDE pattern
32	White	I don't find by your letter that you have written as yet to my ingenious & worthy friend Schnurrer	1		PDE pattern
34	White	I have not leisure to make the transcripts he wishes for		1	<i>Have</i>
35	Winstanley	Let not an immoderate Zeal for the Cause of oriental Literature deprive you of that Happiness		1	type 1: negative sentence
35	Winstanley	I have not yet begun my Lectures		1	<i>Have</i>
36	Winstanley	This I shall most probably accept of, because if I do not, they are resolved to give it to somebody else.	1		PDE pattern
36	Winstanley	Uri's Bostan does not advance in the least.	1		PDE pattern
Total:			26	22	

Appendix E

This Appendix lists all the clauses relevant to the discussion held in section 7.2 on the use of participial *-ing* in the Hendrik Albert Schultens English Letter Collection.

Letter	Author	Participial <i>-ing</i> clauses
3	Channing	This brings you many thanks for your obliging letter, and your very obliging care in consulting the Arabic MS of Dioscurides
4	Costard	And so likewise in the Conclusion of the 2 ^d . Eclipse, without saying whether it was an Observation, or a Calculation
4	Costard	And the reason, I suppose, is because in transcribing , the Eye caught the Word [writing in Arabic] above, & so went on
7	Hunt	& doubt not but You will, by pursuing the method You propose , soon become acquainted with that difficult author;
7	Hunt	He does not know what is become of the scheme of reprinting Golius, Mr. Winstanley having been out of Town this long Vacation ; but says that he and that Gentleman (who, he hears, is returned) will write to You in a post or two,
8	Jones	Sir Roger Newdigate having declared his intention of vacating his seat in parliament for Oxford at the general election , the University will then be called upon to chuse a person è gremio Academia to represent them,
8	Jones	the privilege of sending representatives was first granted to that learned body Mr. Scott, LLD. and Fellow of University College having declared himself a candidate ,
8	Jones	many of my friends have urged me to enter into competition with him, being partial enough to insist ,
9	Jones	I declined the poll at Oxford, being unwilling to trouble my friends ,
16	Kennicott	I have but just time to tell you – that I this day sent off a Box to Mr Rey containing 20 copies of my 1st: Volume ,
17	Kennicott	D ^r . Wyndham the Warden of your College, being dead , is succeeded by Mr. Gerard
18	Kennicott	My 2 ^d . Volume is printed off to page 496; containing Isaiah to Malachi Psalms Proverbs & Job to chr. 19,10
19	Kennicott	Losses attending my 1st: volume , & the now greater danger at sea, compel me to adopt one universal rule
19	Kennicott	They, ^{from} whom I have receiv'd only the first half Subscription, will receive the 2d. vol: on paying the 2d. Subscription
19	Kennicott	And new Subscribers (Yourself Mr. Valk &c.) will receive Both Volumes, on any friend of yours in London paying to Mr. Rivington 8 Guineas each
19	Kennicott	I therefore, by this same Post, acquaint M ^r . Wilmet, that he must receive back from Mr. Rey's Executor the four Guineas (allowing him 4 shillings ,
27	Schultens	take a walk with you from the college to St' Mary's, being the University church , where two sermons are preached every Sunday
27	Schultens	For the Vice Chancellor, Proctors, Heads of the colleges and Doctors having first met in a room next to the church , they come all together in a grave procession
27	Schultens	Some times however there are but very indifferent sermons, chiefly when a head of a college does not chuse to preach and sends in his place what they call a hackney preacher being generally one or other fellow , who is very glad to receive his 3 guineas
27	Schultens	As soon as the sermon is over, the masters bachelors and undergraduates being all in different seats , wait till the procession of the Dii majorum gentium is gone away

27	Schultens	There are most certainly many students being very remarkable for their real knowledge either in languages or sciences
27	Schultens	I was much surprised at, was not to find more than 6 or 7 persons knowing any thing of the Arabick,
27	Schultens	there is perhaps the best opportunity ^{in Europe} for promoting this study by the considerable number of MS.S. being in the Bodlejan Library
28	Schultens	You'll see by it my principal study being entirely given to the Oriental languages alone without any other study either of Divinity or whatsoever
28	Schultens	Having finished my Academical course at Leyden, my father has sent me to England,
28	Schultens	Our bookseller Le Mair has desired me to ask you, if you would make an exchange of 50 or 100 copies of your Claris with such books as you'll desire amounting to the same value
28	Schultens	the booksellers having already sold of [sic] their copies a long time, I can assure you, you'll do us a very great service by agreeing with this proposition
29	Schultens	He is a disciple of Mr Schroeder, and likewise of my father having lived in our house particularly to direct my studies etc. by way of tutor
29	Schultens	And engaging him self in several different works, which it is impossible for a man alone to undertake at the time, he is at a loss what to begin first
29	Schultens	I must sincerely confess I don't know at all what to say to it; having heard so many things in favour of it and against it
		Total: 30