

1648 Hexham deel 1/1

antw. Mpm / 4.23 D: 905  
Hexham, Hendrick  
het groot woordenboek  
tot r[ed]an g[e]drukt  
by Aernout leers.  
1648  
leerm. brief  
Mpm / 4.23 D: 905/4.  
dubbel  
LV/FD.  
Aus. Plantijn moretus  
B1541 bakens (tav. voor L Voet  
conservator  
College v burgem. t Schepenen  
Stadhuis Antwerpen.

A COPIOUS ENGLISH  
AND  
NETHERDUYTCH  
DICTIONARIE,

Composed out of our best  
English Authours.

With an APPENDIX of the names of all kind of Beasts,  
Fowles, Birds, Fishes, Hunting, and Havvking.

AS ALSO  
A compendious GRAMMAR for the Instru-  
ction of the Learner.

HET GROOT  
WOORDEN-BOECK,

Gestelt in't ENGELSCHE ende NEDERDUYTSCH.  
Met een APPENDIX van de namen van alderley Beeften, Vo-  
gelen, Viisschen, Jagerye, ende Valckerye, &c. Als oock,  
Een korte Engelsche GRAMMATICA.

Alles met groote naerstigheyt uyt de beste Engelsche Authouren t'samen  
gevoeght, DOOR

HENRY HEXHAM.

Tot ROTTERDAM,  
Gedruckt by AERNOVT LEERS, Anno 1648.



Prive  
S.D.

Ned



T. V.

Testament, A Testament, or the Last will.  
 Testamenteur, The Executer of a Will.  
 Testateur, A Testatour.  
 Testoon, A Tester, or Sixe pence.  
 Text, A Text.  
 Text van de Wet, The Text of the Lawe.  
 Tiercel, A Tiercell-gentle, a Hawke.  
 Tinture, Wine de Tint.  
 Titel, A Title, or an Inscription.  
 Titel, ofse Tittel, The Title over letters.  
 Titel, An Instrument, or Letters.  
 Titel van eeren, A Title of honour.  
 Tomme, A Tombe, or a Sepulchre.  
 Torment, Torment, or Paine.  
 Tormenteren, To Torment, or to Torture.  
 Tortise, A waxen Torch.  
 Tracteren, To Treat, Deale, or Handle.  
 Tractaer, A Contract, or a Treatie.  
 Trafficke, Traffick, or Negotiation.  
 Traffickeren, To Trafficke, or Negotiate.  
 Translateren, To Translate.  
 Transport, Transport.  
 Transporteren, To Transport.  
 Travalie, Travell, Paines, or Labour.  
 Travaliere, To Travell, or Labour.  
 Trebucher, A Paire of gold Scales.  
 Trepan, A kinde of Chirurgions Wimble  
 to bore with.  
 Trefoor, Treasure.  
 Tresorier, A Treasurer.  
 Treve, A Truce, or a Cessation of armes.  
 Tribuys, Tribute, or Tole.  
 Trieren, To Sever, or Separate.  
 Trio, A Song of three parts.  
 Triumph, Triumph.  
 Triomphant, Triumphant.  
 Triompheren, To Triumph.  
 Triplicke, Triple, or Three-folde.  
 Troepe, A Troupe.  
 Turbandt, A Turban, or a Turkish Cap.  
 Turbel, Tumult, Trouble, or Sedition.  
 Turquois, A Turquois, a precious stone.

V.

Vacancie, Vacation, or Vacancie.  
 Vacantiën, Vacations, and solemne Feasts.

V. W.

Vacatie, Vocation, or Profession.  
 Vaceren, To Cease, or Hold up.  
 Valeur, Valour, Worth, or Price.  
 Valiant, Valiant, Valorous, or Warrelike.  
 Valuatie, Valuation, or the Worth of monies.  
 Vanteren, To Vaunt, or to Boast.  
 Vassal, A Vassal, or a Subject.  
 Vassalage, Vassalage, or Subjection.  
 Vendue, An open Sale of goods.  
 Vengeance, Vengeance.  
 Ventose, Windie.  
 Venus, Copper.  
 Venus-peere, A Venus-peere.  
 Verangene, Love-apples.  
 Verbael, Verball.  
 Verbalick, Verbally.  
 Verbaliseren, To Verbalize, or make a speech.  
 Vergier, A Garden.  
 Verificeren, To Verifie, or Convince.  
 Vexeren, To Vexe, Trouble, or Quell.  
 Vice-Admiraal, A Vice-Admirall.  
 Vice-Compte, A Vice-Count.  
 Vice-Roy, A Vice-Roy.  
 Victualie, Victuals.  
 Victalieren, To Victuall.  
 Victorie, Victorie, or Triumph.  
 Vigeur, Vigour, or Force.  
 Virginal, A paire of Virginals.  
 Visibel, Visible, or which may be seene.  
 Visioen, A Vision, or a Sight.  
 Visiteren, To Visit.  
 Vitriol, Vitriol, or Copperas.  
 Vivandier, A Victualler, or a Sutlar.  
 Volgiteren, To Turne, or Wheele about.  
 Voyage, A Voyage, or a Journey.  
 Voys, Voyce, or Suffrage.  
 Vray, True, or Veritable.  
 Unie, Union, or Concord.  
 Unieren, To Unite, or Make one.  
 Universiteyt, An Universitie.  
 Usancie, Use, Custome, or Wont.

W.

W. Alop, A Gallop.  
 W. Widenen, To Evacuate, to Void, to  
 Emptie, or End.

EEN

# EEN NEDERDUYTSCH GRAMMATICA,

om perfect de Neder-duytsche Tale te leeren.

A NETHERDUTCH

# GRAMMAR,

to learne perfectly the Netherdutch Tongue.



RAMMAR (called the Spraeck-  
 konst.) is the art of speaking well.  
 The Elementary Rudiments of  
 Speech (as in other tongues) are  
 Letters, for of Letters are made  
 Syllables, of Syllables Words, and of Words  
 Speeches and Sentences.

### Of the Parts of Grammar.

Grammar consists in these two parts, 1. in  
 Words, 2. in the variation of words.

In Words are taught also these two parts;  
 1. Orthographie, or the right manner of writing;  
 2. Prosodie, or the rule of pronouncing words  
 truly long or short.

By the knowledge of words, and the va-  
 riation of words, reasons are joynd toge-  
 ther, this is called Syntaxie, or Construction of  
 words, and Etymologie the true exposition of a  
 word.

In the Netherdutch Speech there are sixe  
 and twentie letters, whose figures and names  
 are these following: A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h,  
 i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w,  
 x, y, z.

These Netherdutch letters differ from our  
 English in tone and found, and come neerer  
 the French pronounciation then ours doe.

### Of the pronounciation of the Netherdutch Letters.

a is pronounced more fully and broader  
 then ours, as the French a with an open  
 mouth, or as ah in English.

b, as bea, or as the first syllable of bea-ten,  
 gestagen.

c, as ce, or se, as in the first syllable of the-  
 se words, ce-ment, or se-nate.

d, as de, or as the first syllable of dea con-  
 d, as ea, or as the first syllable of ea-ger.

f, as ef, or as the first syllable of ef-fect.

g, as ge, or as the first syllable of gea-lous.

h, as ha, or as the first syllable of ha-ter.

i, as our double ee, as is heard in eek.

k, as ka, as is heard in the first syllable ka-

ble, for there is great affinity betweene e and  
 k in the pronounciation of many words.

l, as el, as in the first syllable of el-der.

m, as em, as is heard in the first syllable of  
 em-bers.

n, as en, or as the first syllable of en-vie.

o, differeth not much from the found of

our o, but vvhhen e folloveth and that it is  
 a Dipthong, as in this vvord Moeder, pro-  
 nounce it as u, and as if it were wrien Mou-  
 der. Also vvhhen as u folloveth the o as in  
 this vvord vrou, pronounce it as the first syl-  
 lable of frow-ard.

p, as pea, or as the first syllable of pea-cock.

q, as qu, or cu, or as the first syllables of  
 cu-bit, or cu-rious.

r, as er, or as the first syllable of er-rour.

s, as es, or as the first syllable of es-cape.

t, as te, or as the first syllable of te-nant.

Note also that t comming before i, is pro-  
 nounced as c: Example; conditie, condition,  
 pronounce it condicie; portie, portion, as porcie.

u, as ou, having the found of the French u,

or as is heard in the first syllable of this vvord  
 ou-trage.

w, as ow, or as is heard in the first syllable  
 of ow-fill.

Vu

x, as



x, as ex, or as the first syllable of ex-act.  
y, as the sound of a double i.  
z, as ze, or as the first syllable of ze-darie.  
And thus much for the pronounciation of the Netherdutch letters.

These letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

A *Vovvell* is so called, because it makes a perfect found of it selfe, and giveth life and soule to the *Consonants*.

There are five *Vowels*, a, e, i, o, u.  
A *Consonant* is a letter which giveth a found joynd vvith a *Vowell*.

i, j, and u v are *Vowels* and *Consonants*.  
The *Vowell i* is heard in these words, Ick, I, in, in, Yemandt, Any body.

The *Consonant j* is heard in these words, Jan, John, ja, jea, jock, yoake, Ionst, Favour.

The *Vowell u* is heard in Ure, Houre, Uyt, Out, Huys, Houfe.

The *Consonant v* is seene in these words, Vrede, Peace, Vleesch, Flesh, Vyandt, Enemy.

The *Consonants* are divided into *Mutes* and *Liquids*.

The *Mutes* are f, l, m, n, r, and s, because that in pronounciation these letters goe before *Vowels*.

The *Liquid* letters are b, c, d, g, h, j, k, p, t, v, w, z. Those letters being pronouncied, end vvith a *Vowell*, as in be, ce, de, ge, ha, je, ka, pe, que, te, va, wa, ze.

Of the changing of Letters.

In the Netherdutch words there falls some alteration of letters; as *ch* is changed into *g*, or *ge*, *s* into *z*, *t* into *d*, *f* into *v*, *c* into *k*: This change is seene in this example; as, *Heylich* and *Hylige*, Holy, *ch* into *ge*; *VVijze* and *VVijze*, Wise, *s* into *z*; *Woort* and *Woorden*, Words, *t* into *d*; *Wijf* and *Wijven*, Wife, Wives, *f* into *v*; *Zaac* and *Zaacken*, Cause, Causes, *c* into *k*.

There is also some change in the letter *u*, which in the *Plurals* is changed into *w*: as in *Leeu*, Lyon, *Leeuwen*, or also *Leeuwen*, Lyons; *Zeeu*, Zealander, *Zeeuen* or *Zeeuwen*, Zealanders; *Blaeu*, Blewe, *Blaeuwen* or *Blaeuwen*, Blewes; *Hieu*, Hewe, *Hieuwen* or *Hieuwen*,

Hewes, or Cuts. Also in the words *Died*, *Levendigh*, Hand, and *Geleerd*, the pronounciation falls lighter when the *g* is changed into *ch*; as in *Dach*, Day, *Levendich*, Living or Quickning; and the *d* into *t*, as in *Hant*, Hand, *Geleert*, Taught.

There falleth sometimes a change in the pronounciation of letters, albeit that in themselves they are without alteration when as a *z* followes after *d f g h k p s t x*, it is softly pronouncied as a *f*. For in place of *rad zegen*, *af-zegen*, *och zegen*, *oock zegen*, *op-zegen*, *ons zegen*, *ontzegen*, &c. wec say, *rad seggen*, *af-seggen*, *och seggen*, *oock seggen*, *op-seggen*, *ons seggen*, *ontseggen*, &c.

And when a *v* cometh after *b d f g h k g s t* and *x*, it is pronouncied as *f*. For in place of *doodt vliegen*, *af-varen*, *roock vater*, *ons vieren*, &c. wec pronounce *doodt flegen*, *af-faren*, *roock fasten*, *ons fieren*, &c.

There are some words which make a great difference by *t* and *d*, written in the end of a word: As, *Wand*, a Wall, *Wants*, a Mole, *Rad*, a Dormouse, *Rat*, a Wheele; *Blood*, Naked, *Blood*, Faint-hearted; *Voet*, a Foote, *Voed*, Foode.

*C* is changed into *K*, as *Cop* into *Kop*, *Pate*: *Coopmanschap* into *Koopmanschap*, *Marchandize*.

*S* into *z*, as *Seker* into *Zeker*, Sure; *Suyter* into *Zuyter*, Pure; and many more, as is to be seene in the Dictionary.

Of Diphthongs.

A *Diphthonge* is so called, because it hath a double found of two *Vowels* in one *Syllable*, and are called in Netherdutch *Twee-klancker*, which are these following: *Ae*, *Ai* or *ay*, *Au*, *au* or *auw*, *Ee*, *Ei* or *ey*, *Eu*, *eu* or *ew*, *Ieu* or *ieuw*, *Oe*, *Oey*, *Oy* or *ooy*, *Ou*, *Ue*, *Uy* or *uu*: In the knowing of these *Syllables* consists the chiefest part of *Ortographie*.

*Ae* is seene and heard in these words, *Puert*, a Horfe, *Baer*, a Beere, *Haert*, a Hart; which sometimes are written thus, *Puert*, *Ber*, *Hert*, for the distinction sake.

The *ai* or *ay* is heard in *Hay*, *Kay*, but the *a* is pronouncied short. But in *ay* the *a* is found

is founderth fully; as in *Zay*, *Sowe*, *Mazy*, *Mowe*, *Draey*, *Turne*.

The syllable *au* is heard in *Snau*, a Taunt, *Gau*, Nimble, *Kau*, Chawe.

The syllable *au* seemeth to fall longer in these wordes, *Blaeu*, Blewe, *Graeu*, Gray, *Raau*, Rawe, *Paau*, Pea-cock.

The *ee* is heard in *Zee*, Sea, *Mee*, Woad. The *ey* is heard in *Geyt*, Goat, *Reycken*, Reach, *Reyn*, Cleane or Pure.

The *eu* is heard in *Heur*, Their, *Deur*, Dore, *Neuse*, Nose.

The *euu* is heard in *Leuu*, Lyon, *Schreuu*, City, *Sneeu*, Snowe.

The *euy* is heard in *Leuyheydt*, Lazineffe, *Steuyten*, to Stop, *Fleuyten*, to Flute. And in the Brabantish pronounciation, *Uyl*, Owle, *Vuyl*, Fowle, *Luyden*, Men or People, are pronouncied and spelled *Euyt*, *Veuyt*, *Leuyden*.

The *ie* is heard in these words, *Kiewinten*, Lapwinckles; Also in *Zie*, See, *Bie*, Bee, *Niet*, Not, *Iemant*, Any body.

The *ieu* is heard in pronouncing of *Hieu*, Hewe, *Nieu*, Newe.

The *oe* is heard in *Zoet*, Sweete, *Bloot*, Bloud, *Goot*, Good.

The *oey* is heard in *Bloeyen*, to Blossome, or Flourish, *Koeyen*, Cowes, *Roeyen*, to Rowe.

The *ou* is heard in *Grou*, Growe, *Vrough*, Early, *Vough*, Joyne. Also according to the French pronounciation in *Hout*, Wood, *Zout*, Salt; *Gout*, Golde.

The *oy* or *ooy* is heard in *Hoyen*, to make Hay, *Mooyen*, Meanes, *Doyen*, to Thawe; or thus: *Moien*, *Moien*, *Doien*.

The *ue* is heard in *Buer*, Neighbour, *Huer*, Hire, *Muer*, Wall, *Zuer*, Sowre.

The *uy* is heard in *Huys*, House, *Luyt*, Lute, *Muys*, Mouse. And it were better that they were written *Huu*, *Luu*, *Muu*.

Of Triphthongs called in Netherdutch Dry-klancken.

These *Triphthongs* are when three *Vowels* come together in a word, and make three severall sounds, and are these; *Aeu*, *ieu*, *uae*, as is heard in these words following: As *aeu* in *Flam-herighyde*, Fainthartednesse, *Blaeu* and

*Graeu* colour, A Blewe and a Gray colour.

*Ieu*, as in *Hieu*, Hewe, *Nieu*, Newe, *Schiet*, Shunne. Example; *Hy nam een Bijl ende Hieu een tacksken van den boom*, He tooke a Hacher and Hewe a bough from the tree. Againe, *Ongegronde Nieuwigheyt salmen Schieuwen*, Un-grounded Novelty one must Eschewe.

*Uae*, in *Quaacken*, Quacking; as also in the words *Bequaem*, Fit, *Quaede*, Bad or Ill.

*Yeu* in *Yeuwers*, Somewhere.

*Oey* in *Besnoeyt*, Lopt or Pruned, *Geboyt*, Fettred or Shackled, *Vermoeyt*, Wearied, &c. And so much of *Diphthongs* and *Triphthongs*.

Of a Syllable, called in Dutch een Syllabe.

A *Syllable* is a word or part of a word uttered with one breath. And there are two kind of *Syllables*. The one is a *Mono-syllable*, consisting of one word, as *God*, *God*, *Man*, *Man*. The other is called a *Poly-syllable*, consisting of many *Syllables*, as in these words following; *Godsheydt*, Godhead, *Manheydt*, Manhood, *Zaligheyt*, Salvation, *Rechtveerdigheyt*, Righteousnesse, *Rechtveerdighmakinge*, Justification.

Of the partition of Syllables.

When a single *Consonant* cometh in a word, the *Consonant* is to be joynd to the last *Syllable*, as we read in these words; *Wijze*, Wise, *Vrome*, Honest, *Gode*, Good, *Romey-nen*, Romans: So that the *Consonants* z, m, n, m and n, belong all to the last syllable.

But when a double *Consonant* comes in a word, the first parts with the first *Syllable*, and the second with the last; as in *Wissen*, Sages, *Snel-le*, Swift, *Zin-nen*, Senses.

When two *Consonants* come in a word which may be pronouncied together, they commonly belong to one *Syllable*; as in *Beschaemt*, Ashamed, *Gedwaelt*, Erred, *Geschent*, Defiled, or Deslowred.

When as two different *Consonants* come in a word, commonly the one *Consonant* joynes with the precedent, and the other *Consonant* with the *Syllable* following; as in *Han-den*, Hands, *Hoor-den*, Heard, *Aen-zien*,  
V u z



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 xien, Respect, Eer-baer, Honest, Lief-de, Love.  
 The partition of these Syllables in common rules might be written at length, but for brevities sake I will omit it.

**OF ETYMOLOGIE,**  
 or the originall true exposition of words, called in Netherdutch, *de oorspronckelickheydt der woorden.*

The *Etymologie*, or rather the *Variety of words*, comprehends and shows all kinds of variation, which are in words.

How many kinds of words are there?

All words may be divided into fixe severall sorts, namely into Particles, called *Ledekens*, Nounes, *Namen* or *Naem-woorden*, Pronounes, *Voor-namen*, Verbes, *Werck-woorden*, Participles, *Deel-woorden*, Adverbes, *Help-woorden*, which denomination is given to words, that one may speake distinctly of each of them, as the same happeth in the difference of Wares, Fooles, Instruments, Coines, and Weights.

Note, that these fixe kinde of words are declinable in their terminations, except the *Adverbs*, which for the most part are indeclinable, whereof wee will speake more at large in there due places.

*Of the Particles called in Netherdutch Ledekens.*

The Words or Particles *de, het, and, en, the, ende a*, are called *Ledekens*, because they inseparably depend on those things whereof we speake; as being asked, *Wat is dat?* What is that? the answer will be, *Een mensch, Een man, A man, Een boom, A tree, Een beest, A beast*; in this questions the Particle *Een, A* or *an*, cannot be omitted, for you must not say, *het is mensch, het is man, het is boom, het is beest*. But of this wee will speake more at large in the *Syntaxie*.

**Of a NOUNE.**

NOUNES (called *Namen*, or *Naem-woorden*) may fitly be anotomized, according to the figure of this Table following, which

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 doth declare the order and description of them.

Nounes are either	Substantives, or Adjectives, which are considered in their	Quality, which is	Proper, or Common.
		Comparison, which is	Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.
	Gender, which is	Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.	
		Species, which is	Proper, and Common.
	Number, which is	Singular, and Plural.	
Figure, which is	Simple and Double.		
Declension, which is	The French, third, and fourth Cases.		

*The definition of Nounes.*

Nounes are words, wherewith things corporeall and incorporeall, visible and invisible are named; as *Gods, God, Grest, Spirit, Mensch, Man, Dier, Beast, Hemel, Heavens, Aerde, Earth, Lucht, Aire, Water, Water, Vyer, Fire, Wint, Winde, & thousands more.*

*Of the division of Nounes.*

Nounes (as is above said) are considered in their *Hoedanigheydt*, that is, *Quality, Vergelijkinge, Comparison, Geslacht, Gender, Art, Species or Kind, Getal, Number, Figure, Figure, Buyginge, Declension.* Of these in order.

*Of the Quality.*

Nounes are either *Eygen* or *Gemeen*, that is, *Proper* and *Common*.

A Noun Proper is that, which belongeth onely to one thing; as, *Peter, London, Thames.*

A Noun Common is that, which is common to many things; as, *Mensch, Man, Stadt, Towne, Rivier, River.*

A Noun

Een Nederduytsche Grammatica.

A Noun common is *Self-standigh*, Substantive, or *By-voeglick*, that is, *Adjective*.

Nounes Substantives are those, which standeth of themselves, and perfectly betoken that which one nameth; as *Man, Man, Vrouwe, Woman, Wijs, Wife, Bergh, Mountaine, Stadt, City, Hof, Court.*

Nounes Adjectives are such as shewe the countenance and forme of a thing, but not the thing it selfe; as *Goeds, Good, Schoon, Faire, Sterck, Strong*; these and others may be added to Substantives; as, *Goeds lands, Good land, Een schoone stadt, A faire towne or city, Een sterck huys, A strong house.*

Observe also how you are to discern (By-woorden or *By-namen*) that is an Adjective from a Substantive.

The names of all things which have being are Substantive words.

Also there may be a distinction of words after an other manner, as for example one asketh or would know whether *Good* is a Substantive or an Adjective, set then this word *Good* before any knowne Substantive word, suppose it to be *man*, which make together *Goeds man, a Good man*, which shewing a reason gives one to understand that *Good* is an Adjective: for two Substantive words cannot stand one with an other, unlesse they be made one word.

*Of Comparison, called Vergelijkinge.*

Every Adjective is either compared or not compared.

There be three Degrees of Comparison: The Positive, *Stellinge*, Comparative, *Vergelijkinge*, Superlative, *Wtnehmende*.

The Positive betokens the thing absolutely without excess; as, *Rijk, Rich, Arm, Poore, Iongh, Young, Oudt, Old, Bequaem, Fit.*

The Comparative exceedeth the Positive; as, *Rijker, Richer, Armer, Poorer, Jonger, Younger, Ouder, Older, Bequaemer, Fitter, or more Fit.*

The Superlative exceedeth its Positive in the highest Degree; as, *Rijkst, Richest,*

A Netherdutch Grammar.

*Armst, Poorest, Iongst, Youngest, Oudst, Oldest, Bequaemst, Fittest, or most Fit.*

These Comparatives take commonly a *r* upon the end of the word, and in the Superlative Degree take to themselves *st*; as, *Sterck, Strong, Stercker, Stronger, Sterckst, Strongest, Zoet, Sweete, Zoeter, Sweeter, Zoetst, Sweetest, Wijs, Wise, Wijser, Wiser, Wijst, Wisest*; which in the Comparatives and Superlatives agree with the English.

Some Adjectives are irregular, and swerve from this rule of Comparison, as in their Positive; *Goeds, Good, Quaede, Ill or Bad; Groot, Great. Comparative, Beter, Gooder or Better; Quader ofte Erger, Badder or Worse; Grooter ofte Meerder, Greater or More. Superlative, Best, Best; Quaedst ofte Erghtst, Badde or Worst; Grootst ofte Meest, Greatest or Most.*

All Adjectives ending in *kn* and *r*, being compared, have in their termination *der*; as for example; *Snel, Swift, Snelder, Swifter; Schoon, Faire, Schoonder, Fairer; Smaer, Heavier, Smaerder, Heavier*; these also are irregular from the common rule.

The incomparable Adjectives are called Participles, which end in *en*; as, *Gebonden, Hold or Bound, Gekomen, Come, Geroepen, Called, &c.*

Also all the names of Numbers are not compared; as, *Een, One, Twee, Two, Drie, Three, Vier, Foure, &c.*

*Of the Gender of Nounes, called in Netherdutch, Geslacht der woorden.*

All Nounes are differenced in three Genders, namely, *het Mannelick*, the Masculine; *het Vrouwelick*, the Fœminine; and the *Geenerley*, called the Neuter.

A Substantive of the Masculine Gender is a word of the Male kinde; as, *Dese eerlickeman, This honest man.*

A Fœminine Substantive is a word of the Female kinde; as, *Die schoone vrouwe, That faire woman.*

A Neuter Substantive is a word of the Neuter kinde, and is neither Masculine, nor Fœminine; as, *Het moy huys, The fine house.*

V. u. 3. L. All



Een Nederduytsche Grammatica.

1. All names as *Goden*, Gods, *Engelen*, Angels, *Geesten*, Spirits, are of the Masculine Gender; As also, *Petrus*, Peter, *Paulus*, Paul, *Timmerman*, Carpenter, *Wercker*, a Worker.

2. All names which belong unto women, are of the Fœminine Gender; as, *Maria*, Mary, *Anna*, Annis, *Moder*, Mother, *Suster*, Sister, *Nayster*, Semster, *Breydster*, Kniter: saving the vword *Wijf*, which is of the Neuter Gender.

3. All Verbes Actives of the Infinitive Moode, vwhen they are made Substantives, and the Particle *Het* commeth before them, belong to the Neuter Gender; as, *Het werken*, The vworking, *Het loopen*, The running, *Het rusten*, The resting, *Het lijden*, The suffering; herein the Netherdutches followe both the Greeke and the French in making of their Infinitives Substantives.

4. All Verball vwords vvhich begin with *ge*, *be*, or *ver*, are of the Neuter Gender; as, *Het gewerck*, The Work, *Het begrip*, The apprehension, *Het verhael*, The rehearfall.

5. All Adjectives are of the Neuter Gender vwhen they are set for Substantives; as, *Het recht*, The right, *Het rondt*, The round, *Het gelijk*, The like, &c.

6. All Diminutives are of the Neuter Gender; as, *Het manneken*, The little man, *Het wijfken*, The little vvoman or vvife, *Het boomken*, The little tree, *Het huysken*, The little houfe or cottage; vwhere note that all Diminutives end in *ken*.

Also vwords of Number, as, *Het paer*, The paire, *Het dozijn*, The duffen, *Het twintighste*, The tyventieth, *Het hondertste*, The hundreth, *Het duysentste*, The thousandth.

Finally, the names of Rivers are of the Fœminine Gender; as, *De Mase*, The Maze, *De Iordaan*, The Jordan, *De Schelde*, The Scheld, *De Ysel*, The Isel: Except the *Rhijn*, vvhich is of the Masculine Gender.

How to know Substantive words according to their Gender by their terminations.

1. All Nouines vvhich end in *heyt*, are of the Fœminine Gender; as, *Wijfheyt*, Wife-dome, *Schoonheyt*, Faireness or Beauty, *Goet-*

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*heyt*, Goodnesse; vwhere note that the termination *heyt* ends in English in *ness* or *ty*.

2. Likevvise all Verball vwords vvhich end in *inge*, *isse*, and *ye*; as, *De gavinge*, The giving, *De lydinge*, The suffering, *De vissche-rye*, The fisherie, *De hooverdye*, The pride: all vvhich and many more, are of the Fœminine Gender, saving *Geuygenisse*, vvhich is of the Neuter Gender.

3. Also all Verball vwords, vvhich in stead of *heyt* end in *te*; as, *De stercke*, The strength, *De groote*, The great, *De dicke*, The thick; In stead of *Sterckheyt*, Strongnesse, *Grootheyt*, Greatnesse, *Dickeheyt*, Thicknesse.

4. Also the Latine & French words which end in *ie* or *y*; as, *De Gratie*, The Grace or Favour, *De Blamatie*, The Blame, *The Executie*, The Execution, *De Harmonye*, The Harmonie, *De Valeye*, The Valewe, are of the Fœminine Gender.

5. Denominatives, which end in *dom*; as, *Het Bisdome*, The Bishoprick, *Het Hertsch-dome*, The Dukedome, *Het Pausdome*, The Papiacie, are of the Neuter Gender.

But *Rijkdom*, Riches, is Masculine, as also *so Dome*, A Cathedrall Church.

6. Also words ending in *ment*; as, *Het Testament*, The Testament, *Het Tractament*, The entertainment, *Het Present*, The Present.

Unto the Neuter Gender belong the Denominatives, which end in *schap*; as, *Het Landschap*, The Countie or territorie, *Het Mar-schap*, The Kindred: Except *Bijtschap*, Joy or Blisse, *Vriendtschap*, Friendship, which are of the Fœminine Gender.

Note, that when a Substantive is coupled with an other, they are of the Gender of the last word; Example, *Koop-stadt*, A Mart-towne, *Mis-daedt*, A mis-deed, *Ongeneucht*, Displeasure, and are of the Fœminine Gender, because *stadt*, *daedt*, and *geneucht*, are of the Fœminine Gender.

Nouines of the Masculine & Neuter Gender cast off *e* upon the end of a word; as, *Man*, Man, *Boom*, Tree, *Bergh*, Hill. But these Masculines keepe the *e* upon the end; as, *Name*, Name, *Neuse*, Nose, *Reuse*, Gyant; *Zone*, Sonne.

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Also these vwords of the Neuter Gender, retaine *e* upon the end of a vword; as *Eynde*, End, *Geloove*, Faith, *Herte*, Hart, *Bedde*, Bed. And thus much of the Genders of a Noun Substantive.

Of the difference of Adjectives according to their three Genders.

All Adjectives are distinguished into the Genders, vvhich distinction vvee vill set dovvne here by Example in stead of Rules.

The Singular Number makes a difference in our Adjectives, for commonly the Masculine Gender endeth in *n*, and the Fœminine in *e*, but the Neuter casts of both the *n* and the *e*, as you may see in this example.

Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
<i>Stercken</i> ,	<i>Stercke</i> ,	<i>Sterck</i> , Stronge.
<i>Heyligen</i> ,	<i>Heylige</i> ,	<i>Heyligh</i> , Holy.
<i>Hoogen</i> ,	<i>Hooge</i> ,	<i>Hoogh</i> , High.
<i>Goeden</i> ,	<i>Goede</i> ,	<i>Goedt</i> , Good.
<i>Schoonen</i> ,	<i>Schoone</i> ,	<i>Schoon</i> , Faire.
<i>Eenen</i> ,	<i>Eene</i> ,	<i>Een</i> , One, or A.

But the usuall vwords of the Masculine Gender are these, *Stercke*, *Heylige*, *Hooge*, *Goede*, *Schoone*, *Een*.

Note; that albeit this difference of Genders are distinguished thus out of their owne nature: yet notvvithstanding it is usuall both in speaking and vvriting to omit the *n* upon the end of Masculine vwords, and that for the fluencie of speech.

So that then the common Adjectives both of the Masculine and Fœminine Gender may take an *e* upon the end of their terminations, vvhich *e* in the Neuter Gender is cast off.

There are also some vwords, called Participles, which are not tyed to this rule, which vvithout change may be used in the three Genders; as, *De loopende man*, The running man, *De loopende vrouwe*, The running vvoman, *Het loopende Dier*, The running Beast. Also, *De minnende man*, The loving man, *De minnende vrouwe*; The loving vvoman, *Het minnende Dier*, The loving Animall.

Note also, that the Particles *De* or *Het*, The, before Participles fall svveeter in the Neuter

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Gender vvith the *e* upon the end of a vword, then vvithout one; As, *Het minnende Dier*, The loving Beast, and is as gracefully spoken, as, *Het minnend Dier*. But againe, *Een loopend Wildt*, A running Deare, falls svveeter in the pronounciation, then if one should say, *Een loopende Wildt*: and in my opinion the *e* vvere better omitted, vvhen the Particle *Een* goeth before: As in stead of *Het groeyende boomken*, to say, *Een groeyend boomken*, A groovving little tree.

Of the Species of Nouines.

There are tyvo Species or Kinds of vwords. The first are *Primitive* or Originall vwords; the other *Derivatives*. The *Primitives* are formed of noe other vwords: but the *Derivatives* come from *Steen*, Stone, *Yser*, Yron, *Kalck*, Chalke, *Zout*, Salt, *Water*, Water, being *Primitives*, their *Derivatives* are *Steenachtigh*, Stonie, *Yzerachtigh*, Yronish, *Kalckachtigh*, Chalkie, *Zoutachtigh*, Saltish, *Waterachtigh*, Waterish. Also from these *Primitives* are formed the Infinitive of Verbes; as from *Kalck*, Chalke, *Kalcken*, To Chalke, *Zout*, Salt, *Zouten*, To Salt.

From these Nouines flove foure kinds of vwords, as the names of *Nations* or *Peopel*, *Hereditarie*, *Denominatives*, *Operatives*, and *Diminutive words*.

The names of people are 1, of *Families*; 2, of *Countries*; or 3, vvhich signifie some Nation: als 1, *Nassouwer*, A Nassovian, *Levijt*, A Levit, *Rubeniter*. 2, *Spartian*, A Spartian, *Corinther*, A Corinthian, *Epheser*, An Ephesian. 3, *Romeyn*, A Romaine, *Hebreer*, An Hebrevv, *Cananiter*, A Cananite, vvhich are descended from those Tribes or Families.

Note also, that from *Levijt*, *Rubeniter*, *Jode*, are derived *Levijtische*, *Rubenitsch*, *Joodsche*, vvhich agree vvith our *Derivatives* *English*, *Scottish*, *Irish*, coming from *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*. Note also the denomination of the inhabitants of Cities, vvhich end in *er*; as, *Londener*, A Londoner, *Amsterdammer*, An Amsterdammer, that is, *One* of London, or of Amsterdam.

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An observation from the names of strange tongues in speaking of forreine names, which according to the nature of the Netherdutch speech, end in *en*; as, *Roma*, *Cicilia*, *Antiochia*, *Syria*, *Galilea*, *Muscovia*, &c. wee writ very fitly, *Romen*, *Rome*; *Cicilien*, *Cicil*; *Antiochien*, *Antioche*; *Syrien*, *Syria*; *Galilaen*, *Galile*; *Muscovien*, *Muscovie*, &c.

Of Heriditarie words.

The Heriditarie words are such, as receive a Heriditarie name, from those words whereof they are derived; as, *Konincklick*, (Kingly) from *Koninek*, a King; *Vaderlick*, Fatherly, from *Vader*, a Father; *Broederlick*, Brotherly, from *Broeder*, a Brother; *Eewigh*, Eternal, from *Ewe*, an Age.

Observations upon Derivatives.

The Derivative words, which end in *sche*, betoken some Propriete, People, Countrie, or Sect; as, *Roomsche*, Romish; *Poolsche*, Polish; *Keyfersche*, Imperialists; *Luytersche*, Lutherians; *Euangelische*, Evangelicals; *Wiederdoopsche*, Ana-baptistick: to these also may be added, *Hemelsche*, Heavenly; *Aerdsche*, Earthly, and come from their Primitives, *Hemel*, Heaven, *Aerde*, Earth.

The Derivatives also which end in *ich*, *ryck*, *zaem*, and *baer*, beroken commonly some propertie; as, *Almachtich*, Almighty; *Barmhertich*, Mercifull; *Eewich*, Eternal; *Licendich*, Lively; *Vlijtich*, Speedie; *Volck-ryck*, Populous; *Zin-ryck*, Rich-minded; *Lijdzzaem*, Tolerable; *Raetzzaem*, Councelable; *Vruchtbaer*, Fruitfull.

The Derivative words, which end in *ach*, *tich*, and *lie*, followe their Primitives; as, *Waerachtich*, Truly, from *Waer*, True; *Leugachtich*, Given to Lying, from *Leugen*, a Lie; *Zoetachtich* and *Zuerachtich*, Sweetish and Sowrish, from *Sweete* and *Sowre*. *Vriendelick*, Friendly; *Vyandelick*, Hostilly, or, as an Enemy; *Zoetelick*, Sweetly; *Bitterlick*, Bitterly; derived from *Friend*, *Enemy*, *Sweete*, and *Bitter*.

Of Denominative words.

Denominative words, which are Substan-

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tives end all in *leyt*, *dom*, and *schap*; as from *Recht*, Right, *Waar*, True, *Rijck*, Rich, *Herzogh*, Duke, *Blijde*, Blisse, *Vriendt*, Friend, are derived *Gerechtigheydt*, Righteousnesse, *Waarheydt*, Veritie or Truth, *Rijckdom*, Richnesse, *Herzoghdome*, Dukedome, *Blijfschap*, Blisse, *Vriendtschap*, Friendship.

All Substantives derived from Verbals are called *Verball words*; as *Lexinge*, Reading, *Loopinge*, Running, *Bereydinge*, Preparing, *Getuygenisse*, are Verbals derived from *Lexen*, to Read, *Loopen*, to Run, *Bereyden*, to Prepare, *Getuygen*, to Witnesse.

Allo to these Verbals, belong *Het Gelust*, The Reading, *Het Beloop*, The Summe, *Het Gezeggh*, The Saying, *Het Verbaal*, The Rehearfall, and such like.

The difference betweene words derived from Nounes and Verbes, is this, that the one is derived from a *Noune*, and the other from a *Verbe*.

Of Diminutives.

The Diminutives are commonly knowne by words ending in *ken*; as, from *Steen*, a Stone, the Diminutive is *Steenken*, a small or a little Stone; *Boom*, Tree, *Boomken*, a little Tree; *Bedde*, a Bed, *Beddenken*, a small or a little Bed; But words which double their last letters in the Plurall Number of their Diminutives in *ken*; as in *al*, *Gal*, *Gallen*, *Bal*, *Ballen*, *Gallen*, *Ballen*.

*il*, *Bril*, Spectacle, *Wil*, *Will*, *Briicken*, Little Spectacle, *Williken*, Little Will.

*ol*, *Tol*, Top, *Hol*, Hole, *Tolcken*, A little Top, *Holcken*, A little Hole.

*ul*, *Bul*, Bull, *Bullenken*, A little Bull.

*am*, *Lam*, Lambe, *Dam*, Damme, *Lammenken*, A little Lambe, *Dammenken*, A little Damme.

*em*, *Stem*, Voyce, *Stemmenken*, A small Voyce.

*im*, *Sim*, Ape, *Simmenken*, A little Ape.

*an*, *Man*, Man, *Pan*, Pan, *Mannenken*, A little Man, *Pannenken*, A small Pan.

*en*, *Pen*, Penne, *Pennenken*, A small Penne.

*on*, *Ton*, Barrill, *Tonnenken*, A small Barrill, or a Firkin.

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*ond*, *Hond*, Dogg, *Hondenken*, A little Dogg, *Mond*, Mouth, *Mondenken*, A little Mouth.

*ck*, *Balck*, Beame, *Balckken*, A small Beame, *Zack*, Bagge, *Zackken*, A little Bagge.

*g*, *Berg*, Hill, *Bergken*, A small Hill, *Gang*, *Entrie*, *Gangken*, A little Entrie.

*gge*, *Brugge*, Bridge, *Bruggenken*, A small Bridge, *Vlagge*, Flagge, *Vlaggenken*, A little Flagge.

Those words which are changed in the Plurall Number, and diminished in their Plurals; as, *Padt*, Path, hath *Padeken*, A little Path; from *Paden*, Paths, *Schip*, Ship, hath *Schepken*, A small Ship, from *Schepen*, Ships; also *Kleedt*, Garment, *Kleedenken*, A small Garment; *Loof*, Spangle, *Looverken*, A small Spangle; *Stadt*, Towne, *Steddenken*, A little Towne.

Of Number.

Number in words, is either *Singular*, or *Plurall*.

The *Singular* is when wee speake of one thing; as, *Mijn Vader*, My Father, *Het Huys*, The house.

The *Plurall Number* is, when wee speake of two or many; as, *Myne Voor-vaders*, My Fore-Fathers, *De Huysen*, The houses.

All Nounes end their Plurals, in *s* or *n*.

All single Syllables make their Plurals in *en*; Example, *Vier*, Fire, *Vieren*, Fires, *Been*, Bone, *Beenen*, Bones: Except *Man*, *Wijf*, *Maet*, and *Kock*, have *s* in their Plurals; As, *Mans*, Men, *Wijfs*, Wives, *Maets*, Mates, *Kocks*, Cookes.

All Nounes ending in *e*, forme their Plurals in *n*; as, *Het Eynde*, The End, *De Eynden*, The Ends.

All Nounes, which end in *i*, *l*, *f*, *n*, and *r*, end their Plurals in *s* or *n*; as for example, *De Tafel*, The Table, *De Tafels*, or *Tafelen*, The Tables, *Het Wijf*, The Wife, *De Wijfs*, or *Wijven*, The Wives, *De Keucken*, The Chickin, *De Keuckens* or *Keuckenens*, The Chickins, *Meester*, Master, *Meesters* or *Meesteren*, Masters; Except their *Diminutives*.

All *Denominatives* which end in *heyt* in the

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*Singular Number*, in their Plurals change *heyt* into *heden*; as, *wijsheyt*, *wijsheden*. And all which end in *f* in the *Singular Number*, in their Plurals change *f* into *v*; as, *het lijf*, the body, *de lijven*, the bodies.]

Of some Irregulars.

*Sing. Dagh*, Day, *Plur. Dagen*, Dayes, *Slagh*, Blowe, *Slagen*, Blowes, *Dack*, Thatch, *Daken*, Thatches, *Slot*, Lock, *Sloten*, Locks, *Dal*, Dale, *Dalen*, Dales, *Spit*, Spit, *Speten*, Spits, *gat*, Hole, *Gaten*, Holes, *Wegh*, Way, *Wegen*, Wayes, *Gebedt*, Prayer, *Gebeden*, Prayers, *Vat*, Vessel, *Vaten*, Vessels, *Graf*, Grave, *Graven*, Graves, *Smit*, Smith, *Smeden*, Smiths, *Hof*, Court, *Hoven*, Courts, *Gebodt*, Precept, *Geboden*, Precepts, *Hol*, Cave, *Hollen*, Caves, *Godt*, God, *Goden*, Gods, *Lot*, Lot, *Loten*, Lots, *Glas*, Glasse, *Glasen*, Glasses, *Lidt*, Member, *Leden*, Members, *Treck*, Trick, *Trecken*, Tricks, *Padt*, Path, *Paden*, Paths, *Schoaf*, Sheafe, *Schooven*, Sheaves, *Stadt*, Towne, *Steden*, Townes, *Zogh*, Sovve, *Zegen*, Sovves, *Staf*, Staffe, *Staven*, Staves, *Vlot*, Fleet, *Vloten*, Fleets, *Schip*, Ship, *Schepen*, Ships, *Spel*, Play, *Spelen*, Playes, *Meyt*, Maid, *Meykens*, Maids, *Kindt*, Child, *Kinders* and *Kinderen*, Children, *Berd*, Board, *Berden* and *Berderen*, Boards, *Bladt*, Leave, *Bladers* and *Bladeren*, Leaves, *Lam*, Lambe, *Lammers* and *Lammeren*, Lambs, *Ey*, Egge, *Eyers* and *Eyeren*, Eggs, *Kalf*, Calfe, *Kalvers* and *Kalveren*, Calves, *Rundt*, Bullock, *Runderen* and *Runderen*, Bullocks.

The *Adjectives* vvhich ordinarily goe before *Substantives*, being of diverse terminations, and of the *Masculine Gender*, are made *Foeminines* by taking *e* to them; as, *Groot*, *Groote*, Great. Except those *Adjectives*, vvhich end in *ch*, make their *Foeminines* in *ge*: Example, *Zalich*, *Zalige*, Blessed.

In the *Netherdutch Speech* there are diverse vwords, vvhich have no Plurals: as, *Dreegh*, *Dovve*, *Douw*, *Devve*; *Draf*, *Draffe*, *Dreck*, *Dung*, *Fluweel*, *Velvet*, *Galm*, *Eccho*, *Helle*, *Hell*, *Hemelrijck*, *Heavens*, *Honger*, *Hunger*, *Inckt*, *Inke*, *lock*, *Yoake*, *Kaf*, *Chaffe*, *Leder*, *Leather*, *Lidt*, *Member*, *Maeghdome*,

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Maidenhead, *Melaatsheydt*, Leprosie. *Oest*, Fruit, *Olie*, Oyle, *Onkruydt*, Darnell. *Palm*, *Palme*, *Peck*, *Pitch*, *Pekel*, *Pickle*, *Peper*, *Peper*. *Ratte-kruydt*, Rats-bane, *Regen*, Rain, *Riet*, Reed. *Satyn*, *Satin*, *Slijck*, Dirt, *Slijm*, Slime, *Snee*, Snowe. *Tin*, *Tinne*, *Toelucht*, Refuge. *Vacek*, Slumber, *Vee*, Cattell, *Vleesch*, Flesh, *Vyer*, Fire. *Waen*, Presumption, *Waerheydt*, Truth, *Wisdome*, Encrease, *Woeker*, Usurie. *Zout*, Salt, *Zemel*, Branne; and many more.

Also the names of Metals; as, *Goudt*, Gold, *Silver*, Silver, *Loot*, Lead, *Tin*, *Tinne*, *Stael*, Steele, &c.

Likewise the names of Fruits or Graine; as, *Rogge*, Rye, *Gers*, Barlie, *Haver*, Oates, *Linden*, Linnen, *Vlas*, Flaxe, *Hysop*, Hysope, *Peper*, Pepper, *Gras*, Grasse, *Hoy*, Hay, *Riet*, Reede, and *Stroo*, Strawe.

Also the names of Liquid things; as, *Water*, Water, *Melck*, Milke, *Honich*, Honey, *Boer*, Butter, *Olie*, Oyle, *Wijn*, Wine, *Bier*, Beere, *Azijn*, Vineger, and *Peck*, Pitch.

There are also some, which want the Singular, and are of the Plurall: As, *Herffenen*, Braines, *Ouders*, Elders, *Voor-ouders*, Forefathers, *Lieden*, or *Luyden*, They, or Men, *De Lenten*, Lent, *De Staten*, The States, *Ver-senen*, Heeles, &c.

Of the Figure of Nounes.

In words there are two Figures to be considered, that is, *Simple* and *Compound*.

A Simple or a Single is that, which is not compounded of two or more words: as, *Lief*, Love, *Moeds*, Minde, *Rijk*, Rich, *Zaligh*, Blessed.

But your double words, are those which are compounded of two or more words: as, *Groot-moedigh*, Magnanimous, *Godt-zaligh*, Godly, *Lief-haber*, A Lover, *On-ervaren*, Un-experienced, *On-verwinnelick*, Invincible. Here in wee followe the Grecian Tongues, which is full of words compounded.

These Particles, or Prepositions, come alwayes before Compound words; As, *Aen*, *Af*, *Be*, *By*, *Door*, *Ge*, *Har*, *In*, *Me*, *Mede*, *Mis*, *Na*, *Of*, *Om*, *On*, *Out*, *Op*, *Ram*, *Toe*, *Ver*

*Onver*, *Onvoor*, *Uyt*, *Wan*; whereof I will give you one or two of each of them: as, *Ach-doen*, To Put on, *Af-leggen*, To Lay off, *Bekennen*, To Acknowledge, *By-brengen*, To Bring to, *Door-zien*, To See through, *Ge-given*, Given, *Her-doen*, To Doe againe, *In-zien*, To Look in, *Me-zien*, To Look with, *Mede-geselle*, A Fellow-companion, *Mede-woest*, Dis-comford, *Mistrouwe*, Mistrust, *Nadragen*, To Carrie after, *Na-volgen*, To Follow after, *Offenceren*, To Offend, *Omdelven*, To Delve about, *Omdraeyen*, To Turne about, *Onbequaem*, Unmeet, *Ongehoorsam*, Dis-obedient, *Onthouden*, To With-hold, *Op-leggen*, To Impose, *Op-packen*, To Pack up, *Toe-behooren*, To Belong unto, *Verbeuren*, To Forfeit, *Verbieden*, To Forbid, *Onverzien*, Unawares, *Onvoorzichtich*, Carelesse, or Improvident, *Wt-doen*, To Doe out, *Wanloope*, Dispaire, or Distrust, and many more.

These Compounds which end in *baer*, *inge*, *schap*, *achtich*, *lick*, *lyckheit*, *zaam*, *zaamheit*, *dom*, *loos*, *ich*, *icheydt*, *id*, &c. Example; as, *Ziendlichheydt*, Visibilitie, *Wonderbaer*, Wonderfull, *Voorzieninge*, Providence, *Vriend-schap*, Friendship, *Waerachtich*, Truly, *Grouwelick*, Abhominable, *Gelyckheit*, Equality, *Geboortzaam*, Obedient, *Geboortzaamheit*, Obedience, *Rijkdom*, Riches, *Godsloos*, Ungodly, or Godlesse, *Voorzichtich*, Provident, *Voor-sichtichheydt*, Providence, *Bereydich*, Preparation, and diverse more which are thus compounded.

There are also words compounded of two Substantives, as of *molen*, a mill, and *water*, is compounded *water-molen*, a water-mill; of *regen*, raine, and *water*, is compounded *regen-water*, raine-water.

In compounded words for the smoother Pronounciation, there are some letters left out; as, *Burge-meesters*, for *Burgenen-meesters*, Boroughmasters or Majours; *Blijdschap*, instead of *Blijdschap*, Joy; *Fonck-vrouw*, and *Ios-frouw*, for *Iongevrouw*, A young Gentlewoman; *Ioncker*, for *Iongen-beer*, A young Gentleman.

It hapneth also in Compounds, that the first word is of the second Case and Declension;

*Ion*; as, *Schaeps-vel*, Of a Sheep-skin, *Oor-loghs-man*, A man of Warre, *Krijghs-macht*, Of Militarie power.

Also words compounded of the Foemine Gender; as, *Herten-leet*, Hearts-greefe, *Hoeren-loon*, Whores-hire.

There are Compound Adjectives words, where-in the Nether-dutches imitate the Greeke; as, *Wel-doen*, To Doe well, *Zoet-vloeyenheydt*, Sweet-fluencie, *Heel-sacht*, Very-Soft, or Supple, *Nieuw-wassende*, Newe-growing, *Wel-wassende*, Well-growing, *Al-machtigh*, Al-mightie, *Al-mogende*, Omnipotent; & diverse other composed with *Godt*; as, *Godt-betamende*, Beseeming God, *Godt-vreesende*, Fearing God, *Godt-eerende*, Honoring God, and diverse others.

Of the Cases of Nounes.

A Case is the speciall termination of a Noun.

There be sixe Cases in both Numbers: The *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*, which in Netherdutch be called, 1. *Nosmer*, 2. *Barer*, 3. *Ge-ver*, 4. *Aenklager*, 5. *Roep*, and 6. *Af-nemer*.

The *Nominative* giveth the name to Nounes without variation; as, *De man*, The man, *De vrouwe*, The woman, *Het veldt*, The field, for the Singular; and, *De mans*, The men, *De vrouwen*, The women, *De velden*, The fields, for the Plurall.

The *Genitive Case* is commonly knowne by this token, *Des*, *Der*, or *Van den*, Of, or Of the; as, *Des mans*, Of, or Of the man, *Der vrouwe*, Of, or Of the woman, *Des veldts*, Of, or Of the fields, in the Singular Number; and, *Der mannen*, Of the men, *Der vrouwen*, Of the women, *Der velden*, Of the fields, in the Plurall Number.

The *Dative Case* is knowne by this token, *Den*, *Der*, or *De*, To, or To the: or by this Preposition, *Aen*, *Aen den*, or *Aen de*.

The *Accusative Case* is like the *Nominative Case*.

The *Vocative Case* is knowne by this token *o*; as, *o Mensch*, o Man.

The *Ablative Case* is knowne by the Preposition, *Van*, *Van den*, or *Van de*, From, or From the.

Of the Particles which serve for the Distinction of Genders, and the Declension of Nounes, through the Cases.

*Eenvoudt*, Singular.

The *Nominative*.

Masculine, *Den*. Foemine, *De*. Neuter, *Het*, The.

*Genitive*. Masc. *Des*. Foem. *Der*. Neuter, *Des*, *Of*, or *Of the*.

*Dative*. Masc. *Den*, *Aen den*. Foem. *Aen de*. Neuter, *Aen het*, To the.

The *Accusative* is like the *Nominative*. *Ablative*. Masc. *Van den*. Foem. *Van de*. Neuter, *Van het*, From the.

*Meervoudt*, Plurall.

The *Nominative*.

Masculine, Foem. and Neuter, *De*, The. *Genitive*. Masc. Foem. and Neuter *Der*, *Of*, or *Of the*.

*Dative*. Masc. Foem. and Neuter, *Aen de*, To the.

The *Accusative* is as the *Nominative*. *Ablative*. Masc. Foem. Neuter, *Van de*, From the.

Note, that sometimes the Particle is omitted; as in this example, *Geef my water*, Give me some Water, *Geef my Broodt*, Give me some Bread, &c.

As also speaking of Qualities adhering to their Subjects, or which lie in the action of the understanding; as, *Dat geeft Wittigheydt*, *Warmte*, *Sorge*, &c. That giveth or causeth Whiteneffe, Warmth, Care, &c.

The *Indefinite Particle*, which is used immediately before a Noun Proper, is, *Van*, or *Aen*, *Of*, or *To*; Example, *Geef Aen Caesar het hoofd Van Pompejus*; that is, Give To Caesar the head Of Pompey.

In like manner may the Particle *Een*, *Eene*, and *Eenen*, A or An, be declined through the afore-said Case.



Of the Declension of Nounes of the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Genders, through the Cases: and first of the Masculine.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. De man, The man.  
Gen. Des mans, or van den man, Of the man.  
Dat. Den man, or aen den man, To the man.  
Abla. Van den man, From the man.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. De mans, The men.  
Gen. Der mannen, or van de mannen, Of the men.  
Dat. Den mannen, or aen de mannen, To the men.  
Abla. Van de mannen, From the men.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. Gods, God.  
Gen. Godts, or Godts, Of God.  
Dat. Gode, or aen Gode, To God.  
Voc. O Godt, O Ged.  
Abla. Van Gode, From God.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. De Goden, The Gods.  
Gen. Der Goden, or van de Goden, Of the Gods.  
Dat. Den Goden, or aen de Goden, To the Gods.  
Abla. Van de Goden, From the Gods.

The Declension of a Noun of the Feminine Gender.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. De Wet, The Lawe.  
Gen. Der Wet, or van de Wet, Of the Law.  
Dat. Derr Wet, or aen de Wet, To the Law.  
Abla. Van de Wet, From the Lawe.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. De Wetten, The Lawes.  
Gen. Der Wetten, or van de Wetten, Of the Lawes.  
Dat. Den Wetten, or aen de Wetten, To the Lawes.  
Abla. Van de Wetten, From the Lawes.

Note, that the Netherdutches put Derr or De in Dative Case, according to ancient times;

as, Hy is derr sake toe-gedaen, He is affected to the cause: Op dat ick derr Werbyde genuegnisse gave, That I might give witness to the Truth, Iohn 18. Wy zijn derr Wet gestorven, We are dead to the Lawe, Rom. 6.

Observe, that many Feminine words may fitly be used in the Plurall Number, in stead of the Singular; as, Der aerden, Of the earth, Der vrouwen, Of the woman; in place of Der aerde, Der vrouwe. Hence also comes these speeches, Onser Vrouwen Kerck, Our Ladies Church, Eener vrouwen man, The husband of one wife, &c.

Of some Irregulars in the Feminine Gender.

Through custome and against order they use to say in the Genitive Case in stead of der werelt, der werelts, of the world. So likewise these words, as, vrouwe, dochter, moeder, suster, nichte, &c. are declined in the Genitive Case, vrouws, dochters, moeders, susters, nichts, &c. but notwithstanding they keepe their Particles or Adjectives unalterable: as for example: Myne moeder, My mother, being declined in the Genitive, maketh *Mijne moeders*, Of my mothers: but here in this Case one must not say, *Mijner moeder*, neither *Mijnes moeders*, but one may well say, *Mijner moeder*, without an s. Also, Eene beleefde dochter, A civill maide, is in the Genitive, *Eene beleefde dochters*, or, *Eener beleefde dochter*, Of a civill maide.

The Declension of Nounes of the Neuter Gender.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. Het veldt, The field.  
Gen. Des veldts, or van het veldt, Of the field.  
Dat. Den veldt, or aen het veldt, To the field.  
Abla. Van het veldt, From the field.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. De velden, The fields.  
Gen. Der velden, or van de velden, Of the fields.  
Dat. Den velden, or aen de velden, To the fields.  
Abla. Van de velden, From the fields.

Etc.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. Het huys, The house.  
Gen. Des huyses, or, Van het huys, Of the house.  
Dat. Den huys, or, Aen het huys, To the house.  
Abla. Van het huys, From the house.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. De huysen, The houses.  
Gen. Der huysen, or, Van de huysen, Of the houses.  
Dat. Den huysen, or, aen de huysen, To the houses.  
Abla. Van de huysen, From the houses.

Of the declension of Adjectives.

In the declining of Adjectives, the change falleth upon the end vvith e, n, or r. The declension of the Masculine Gender is thus:

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. De goede, The good. (good.  
Gen. Des goeden, or, van de goede, Of the good.  
Dat. Den goeden, or, aen den goeden, To the good.  
Abla. Van de goede, From the good.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. De goede, The Good.  
Gen. Der goeden, or, goeden, Of the good.  
Dat. Den goeden, or, aen de goede, To the good.  
Abla. Van de goeden, From the good.

The Declension of the Feminine Gender.

Nom. Sing. De goede, The good.  
Gen. Der goede, or, van de goede, Of the good.  
Dat. Derr goede, or, aen de goede, To the good.  
Abla. Van de goede, From the good.

The Plurall number is like that of the Masculine Gender.

The Neuter Gender.

Nom. Sing. Het goet, The good. (good.  
Gen. Des goets, or, van het goet, Of the good.  
Dat. Den goet, or, aen het goet, To the good.  
Abla. Van het goet, From the good.

The Plurall is like the Masculine.

It seemeth also, that the Plurall Number of the Neuter Gender, is expressed in the Netherdutch after the Latine manner; as, *Her goede*, The good, *Her Geestelicke*, The Spirituall, *Her Wereldlicke*, The Worldlie.

Observations upon the Nominative Case of the Plurall Number.

The Learned are of opinion, that the Adjectives before *Goden* or rationally Creatures are to be sett, and ought to end in the Plurall Number in n; as in, *De dooden*, The Dead, *De levenden*, The living, *De Heyligen*, The Saints, *De Eddelen*, The Nobles. The reason they give is a necessarie difference, for if one should say: *De doode*, *De levende*, *De oude*, it is uncertaine whether one speaks of one person, or of many.

An observation upon the Genitive Case Plurall.

Adjectives which end in the Nominative Case in e; as, *De vrome*, The honest, *De doode*, The dead, *De Eddle*, The Noble, *De Heylige*, The Saint, end with n in the Genitive Case Plurall; Example: *Der vromen*, Of the honest, *Der dooden*, Of the dead, *Der Eddelen*, Of the Nobles, *Der Heyligen*, Of the Saints.

The necessitie of the difference vouching this Declension, is to avoyd diverse doubts: for when wee say: *De volstandigheydt des Heyligen*, The perseverance of the Saint, it is spoken but of one man; and when wee say: *De volstandigheydt der Heylige*, it is spoken of a woman. Again, if ye say, *De volstandigheydt der Heyligen*, The perseverance of the Saints, it is spoken of many Saints: If one saith, *Der Heylige volstandigheydt*, Of a Saints perseverance, then wee speake onely of perseverance: when one saith, *Der Heyliger volstandigheydt*, The perseverance of a Saint, that is understood of the perseverance of one Saint; but if you say: *Der Heyligen volstandigheydt*, that is all one, as if you had said: *De volstandigheydt der Heyligen*, The perseverance of the Saints, and is spoken of many. By these examples you may clearly discern, the necessity of the difference in the Plurall Number.



All Nounes compared which end in *v*, make often an usefull difference, being expressed in the Genitive Case; as, *Der heyliger menschen behoudinge*, The preservation of holy men; which sheweth a more kinde of elegancie, then if one should say; *De behoudinge der heyliger menschen*. Likewise these manner of speeches are esteemed passable; as, *Vromer holden daden*, The deeds of Heroick worthies, *Machtiger lieden rijkdommen*, The richnesse of mighty men.

An Observation upon the Dative Case of Adjectives.

In the Dative Case and Plurall Number, all Adjectives end in *n*; as, *Denn goeden*, To the good, *Denn Geloovigen*, To the Faithfull.

Note, that *Den goeden*, The good, *Den vromen*, The honest, *Den gelovigen*, The Faithfull, is spoken of one person; but, *Denn goeden*, *Denn vromen*, *Denn geloovigen*, &c. is spoken of many persons.

The Accusative Case is like the Plurall of the Nominative; as, *De goede*, *De vrome*, *De geloovige*, &c.

Of the Ablative Case.

In the Ablative Case Plurall, the *n* in the particle *den* is cast off; For if one should say: *Van den Vaderen*, *Van den Velden*, *Van den menschen*, is harsh, and maketh noe difference: But if wee say: *Van de Vaderen*, From the Fathers, *Van de Velden*, From the Fields, *Van de menschen*, From the men; For the manner of these speeches, are sufficiently expressed by this particle *Van*, From.

Of the Declension of some Compound words.

In Compound words, the change hapneth onely in the last word; as, *Het Neder-lands*, The Nether-land, hath in the Genitive, *Des Neder-lands*, Of the Nether-lands: *Des Groot-vader*, The Grand-father, hath, *Des Groot-vaders*, Of the Grand-fathers; herein they imitate the High-dutches. And thus much of the affections of a Noun.

Of a

PRONOUNE.

A Pronoun is a part of Speech, much like a Noun, which is used in Shewing, Rehearling, or Asking.

The Netherdutch Pronounes are these: *Ick*, *Du*, or *Ghy*, *Hy*, *Zy*, or *Zee*, *Die*, *Deze*, *Wie*, *Welcke*, *Mijn*, *Dijn*, *Onze*, *Vw*, *Gene*, *Zelf*.

The Accidents or Division of Pronounes are these:

- Gender, which is, *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.
- Number, which is, *Singular* and *Plurall*.
- Person, which is, *First*, *Second*, and *Third*, in both numbers.
- Species, which is, *Primitive*, and *Derivative*.
- Figure, which is, *Simple*, and *Compound*.
- Qualitie, which is, *Possessive*, *Demonstrative*, *Relative*, and *Asking*.
- Declension, which is, *Second*, *Third*, and *Fourth*, through the Cases.

Note, that Pronounes are never found without Verbes Active, or Passives, and the Verbes goe seldome alone without Pronounes, and therefore it should not seeme strange to call them the Active members or particles of Verbes, by reason of their inseparable affinitie.

Of their Gender.

All Pronounes belong to three Genders, and are used in all Genders without any change upon the end of words; as, *Ick*, *I*, *Ghy*, *Thou*, *Sy-luy*, or *Sy-lieden*, *They*, *Wy-lieden*, *Wee*, &c.

But those which suffer any change upon their terminations, you shall finde their differences in the Genders mentioned before.

Of the

Of the Number.

The Number of the Pronounes are two:

The Singular is, *Ick*, *I*, *Du*, or *Ghy*, *Thou*, *Hy*, *He*.

The Plurall is, *Wy*, *Wee*, *Ghy-luy*, or *Ghy-lieden*, *Yee*, *Sy*, or *Sy-lieden*, *They*.

Of the Persons.

There are three Persons:

The first Person is which speaketh; as, *Ick*, *I*.

The second Person is to whome one speaketh; as, *Du* or *Ghy*, *Thou*.

The third Person is of whome one speaketh; as, *Hy*, *He*.

Of the Species.

There are two kinds of Pronounes, to wit, *Primitives*, and *Derivatives*.

The *Primitives*; as, *Ick*, *I*, *Ghy*, *Thou*, *Hy*, *He*, *Sy*, or *Sy-lieden*, *They*, *Wie*, *Who*, *Welcke*, *Which*, &c.

The *Derivatives*; as, *Mijn*, *Mine*, *Dijn*, *Thine*, *Vw*, *Your*, *Dese*, *This*, *Sijn*, *His*, &c. These come from the *Primitives*.

Of the Figure.

The Pronounes are either *Simple*, as, *Ick*, *I*, *Du*, *Thou*, *Hy*, *He*: or *Compound*; as, *Ick-zelve*, *I my-selfe*, *Die-zelve*, or *Hy-zelve*, *He him-selfe*, *Sy-selven*, *They themselves*, *Die-gene*, *This same*, *Dat-gene*, *That same*, *Het-gene*, *The same*, *De-welcke*, or *die-welcke*, *The which*, &c.

Of the Qualitie.

The Qualitie of Pronounes are of foure severall sorts, namely, *Demonstrative*, *Possessive*, *Relative*, and *Interrogative*.

The *Demonstratives* are, *Ick*, *I*, *Ghy*, *Thou*, *Hy*, *He*, *Die*, or *Dese*, *This*.

The *Possessives* betoken some propriety, and are these; *Mijn*, *Mine*, *Dijn*, *Thine*, *Sijn*, *Hissen*, *Ons*, *Ours*, *Vw*, *Yours*.

The *Relative Pronounes* are those which have relation to some thing, which was spoken off before; as, *Die*, *He*, *Wie*, *Who*,

*Welcke*, *Which*. These Relatives fall in these and such like speeches; as, *Hy heeft nu ghe-waacht*, *die altijd pleeght te slapen*, He hath now watched, who had wont alwayes to sleep. Again: *Hy wiens dienst ick noode gebruycke*, He whose service I had need off. *Vw broeder*, *dien ghy meest bemint*, Your brother, whome you love best. *Dat scherp swaert*, *welcke ick ontkomen ben*, That sharpe sword, which I have escaped. *Het zijn quaets-aerdige lieden*, *dewelcke onverschonlick zijn*, Those are ill-natured people, the which are unreconciliable; And in these Phrases you see the use of the *Relatives*.

The *Interrogative Pronounes* are those, whereby one asketh a question; as, *Wie*? *Who*? *Welcke*? *Which*? *Wat*? *What*? *Exemple*? *Wie is dat*? *Who is that*? *Welcke is het beste*? *Which is the best*? *Wat is een mensch*? *What is a man*?

Of the Declension.

The Pronounes, which in declining differ some-thing from the common rule, are these; *Ick*, *I*, *Ghy*, *Thou*, *Hy* or *Die*, *He*, *Dat*, *That*, *Welck*, *Which*, *Mijn*, *Mine*, *Dijn*, *Thine*, *Ons* or *Onse*, *Our* or *Ours*, *Vw*, or *Gene*, *Yours*, *Wie*, *Who*, *Self*, *Selfe*.

The Declension of the word *Ick*, *I*.

*Eenvoudt*, Singular.

- Nom. *Ick*, *I*.
- Gen. *Mijn*, *Mijnes*, or, *Van my*, *Of Me*.
- Dat. *Aen my*, *To Me*.
- Abla. *Van my*, *From Me*.

*Meervoudt*, Plurall.

- Nom. *Wy*, or, *Wy-lieden*, *Wee*.
- Gen. *Onser*, *Of Us*.
- Dat. *Ons*, or, *Aen ons*, *To Us*.
- Abla. *Van ons*, *From Us*.

The Particle *me*, is used in many speeches in the Accusative Case; as, *Hy heeft-me gheslagen*, He hath strocken mee; *Sy hebben-me veracht*, They have dispised mee.

*Eenvoudt*.



Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. { Du, Ghy, Thou.  
 Gen. { Dijns, Van dijnes, or van u, Of thine,  
 Of thou, or Of thee.  
 Dat. { Dy, or Aen u, To you, or, To thee.  
 Abl. { Van u, or, van dijn, From thee.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. { Ghy, or, Ghy-lieden, Ye, or, You.  
 Gen. { Vwer, u-lieder, or, van u-lieden, Of yee,  
 or, Of you.  
 Dat. { V, u-lieden, or, aen u-lieden, To you.  
 Abl. { Van u-lieden, or van dijn-lieden, From  
 yee, or, From you.

Note, that in speaking to one to use *Ghy*, is more gentile then *Du*; Example: *Ghy hebt het gedaen*, You have done it; then to say: *Du hebt ghesdaen*, Thou hast done it; for *Du* is used in words of vilifying; as, *Du schelm*, Thou rogue.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. { Hy, or, Sy, He, or, She.  
 Gen. { Sjns, Sjnes, or, Van hem, Of him.  
 Dat. { Hem, or, Aen hem, To him.  
 Accu. { Hem, Him.  
 Abl. { Van hem, From him.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. { Wy, or, Wy-lieden, Wee.  
 Gen. { Harer, Hunner, or, Van haer, Of them.  
 Dat. { Hun, or, Aen haer-lieden, To them.  
 Accu. { Hen, or, Heur-lieden, Them.  
 Abl. { Van hun, or, Van haer-lieden, From  
 them.

The declension of *Sy*, Shee.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. { Sy, Shee.  
 Gen. { Haers, Hares, or, haers, Hirs, or, Of her.  
 Dat. { Heur, or, Aen heur, To her.  
 Abl. { Van heur, From her.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. { Sy, Sy-luy, or, Sy-lieden, They.  
 Gen. { Heurer, Of theirs.  
 Dat. { Hun, or, Aen hun, To them, or, To  
 theirs.  
 Abl. { Van hun, or, Van heurr-lieden, From  
 theirs, or, From them.

We make *Heurr* with a double *r*, to distinguish the Singular number from the Plurall. And by this diversitie of Pronounes, we very fitly distinguish the Gender of words, in these manner of speeches; as, *Hare vaders*, Their fathers, being spoken of the Masculine, and *Heure vaders*, of the feminine Gender. *De schoonheids is in heure deucht*, The beautie is in her vertue, spoken of a woman; *De sterckte sijner hope*, The strength of his hope, spoken of a man.

The declension of *Hy*, in the Singular number.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. { Hy, Hee.  
 Gen. { Sjns, or, Sjnes, Of him.  
 Dat. { Zich, To him.  
 Abl. { Van zich, From him.

The difference betweene *Hem* and *Zich*, is discerned by these speeches; as, *Hy ontschuldicht zich*, He excuseth him-self; but when one saith: *Hy ontschuldicht hem*, He excuseth him, it is to be understood of an other.

Of Possesives.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. { Mijn, Mine.  
 Gen. { Mijnes, or, Van mijn, Of mine.  
 Dat. { Mijnen, or, Aen mijn, To mine.  
 Abl. { Van mijn, From mine.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. { Mijne, Mine.  
 Gen. { Mijner, or, Van mijne, Of mine.  
 Dat. { Aen mijne, To mine.  
 Abl. { Van mijn, From mine.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. { Dijn, or, V, Thy, or, Thine.  
 Gen. { Dijnes, or, Van dijn, Of thine.  
 Dat. { Dijn, or, Aen dijn, To thine.  
 Abl. { Van dijn, or, Dijnen, From thine.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. { Dijne, or, Vwe, Thy, or, Thine.  
 Gen. { Dijner, or, Van dijnen, Of thine.  
 Dat. { Aen dijnen, To thy, or thine.  
 Abl. { Van dijnen, From thine.

Eenvoudt,

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. { Sijn, His.  
 Gen. { Sjns, Sjnes, or, Van sijn, Of His, or  
 Hissen.  
 Dat. { Sijnen, or, Aen sijnen, To His.  
 Abl. { Van sijn, or Sijnen, From his, or Hissen.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. { Sijne, His.  
 Gen. { Sijner, or, Van sijne, Of His.  
 Dat. { Aen sijne, To His.  
 Abl. { Van sijne, From His.

The Declension of *Onse*, and *Vwe*, Our, and Your.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. { Onse, Our.  
 Gen. { Onses, Of Ours.  
 Dat. { Onsen, To Ours.  
 Abl. { Van onsen, From Ours.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. { Onse, Ours.  
 Gen. { Onser, Of Ours, or, Of Us.  
 Dat. { Onsen, or, Aen onsen, To Ours.  
 Abl. { Van onsen, From Ours.

The Fœminine and Neuter Genders differ very little, but in the Dative Cases: As, *Onser*, and *Onses*.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. { Vwe, or V-lieden, You, or Your.  
 Gen. { Van V-lieden, Of Your.  
 Dat. { Vwen, or, Aen V-lieden, To You.  
 Abl. { Van uwe, or, Van uwe-lieden, From  
 You, or Your.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. { Vwer-lieden, Yours.  
 Gen. { Vwer, or, Vwer-lieden, Of Yours.  
 Dat. { Aen uwer-lieden, To Yours.  
 Abl. { Van uwer-lieden, From Yours.

Demonstratives.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. { Dit, This.  
 Gen. { Deses, or, Van dit, Of this.  
 Dat. { Desen, or, Aen dese, To This.  
 Abl. { Van dit, From This.

Meervoudt, Plurall.

Nom. { Dese, These.  
 Gen. { Deser, or, Van dese, Of These, or, Of  
 Those.  
 Dat. { Desen, or, Aen desen, To These, or,  
 To Those.

Abl. { Van dese, From these, or, From those.  
 Also, *Die*, That, is declined in the same manner, onely *Die* of the Fœminine Gender hath in the Genitive Case *Dier*, Of that, and in the Dative Case *Dierr*, To that.

Eenvoudt, Singular.

Nom. { Dat, That.  
 Gen. { Dat, or, Van dat, Of That.  
 Dat. { Dien, or, Aen dat, To That.  
 Abl. { Van dat, or, Van dien, From That.

The *Meervoudt*, or Plurall, is as above.

Note, That the word *Dat*, doth not alter from the Nominative Case into the Genitive, but by the Preposition *Van*, Of: For we say, *Dat Diers aert*, The nature of that Beast, *Dat landts lengde*, The length of that land, *Dat Waters onstuymicheyt*, The raging of that water, in which speeches *Dat*, the Genitive are expressed.

Of the Adjective Self

*Ick Selve*, I my Selfe. *Ons Selve*, Our Selves. *V-selve*, Your Selfe. *Hem-selve*, *Himselfe*, *Haer ofse Hun-selve*, *Them-selves*, or *Their-selves*.

Also, *Dit Selve*, This Same, *Dat Selve*, That Same, *Dese Selve*, These Same, *Die Selve*, Those Same, all which may be declined through the Cases.

Masc. *De Selve Man*, The Same man.  
 Fœm. *De Selve vrouwe*, The Same woman.  
 Neut. *Het Selve Dier*, The Same Beast.

Note, that the word *Selve* nameth ever more one Person; as, *Ick hebbe het Selve gedaen*, I have done it my Selfe, *Het is mijnes Selves werck*, It is my owne worke, *Ick en hebbe mijn Selven niet komen helpen*, I could not helpe my Selfe.



Of the Relatives *Wie*, *Wien*, and *Welcke*,  
Who, Whome, Whose, and Which.

*Eenvoudt*, Singular.

Nom. *Wie*, or *Wien*, Who, or Whome.  
Gen. *Van Wie*, or *Wien*, Of Who, or, Of  
Whome. (Whome.  
Dat. *Aen Wie*, or, *Aen wien*, To Who, or, To  
Abbl. *Van Wie*, or, *Van wien*, From Who,  
or, From Whome.

*Meervoudt*, Plurall.

Nom. *Wiens*, Whose.  
Gen. *Wiens*, or, *Van Wiens*, Of Whose.  
Dat. *Aen Wiens*, To Whose.  
Abbl. *Van Wiens*, From Whose.

*Eenvoudt*, Singular.

Nom. *Welcke*, Which.  
Gen. *Welcken*, or, *Van Welcke*, Of Which.  
Dat. *Aen Welcke*, To Which.  
Abbl. *Van Welcke*, From Which.

*Meervoudt*, Plurall.

Nom. *Welcken*, Which.  
Gen. *Welcker*, or, *Van Welcken*, Of Which.  
Dat. *Aen Welcken*, To Which.  
Abbl. *Van Welcken*, From Which.

And thus being compounded with *De*, or  
*Den*, it may be declined through the Cases;  
as, *De welcke*, *Den welcken*, *Het welck*, The  
which.

The Pronouns also become Interrogati-  
ves, that is, *Vragende*; As, *Wie is dat*? Who  
is that? *Welcke is de best*? Which is the best?  
*Wat is een mensch*? What is a man? &c.

Note, that *Welck*, Which, hath in the Ge-  
nitive Case *Welcken*, and *Welcks*, Of Which:  
*Anders*, Other, hath *Anders*, and *Anderen*, Of  
Others; *Yeder*, Each, hath *Yeders*, and *Yede-  
ren*, Of Each: *Yegelick*, Every one, hath *Ye-  
gelicks*, and *Yegelicken*, Of Every one: *Elck*,  
Each, hath *Elcks*, and *Elsken*, Of Each; and  
these have their severall uses: for wee say,  
*Welcks goederen*, Of Which mans goods, and  
not, *Welcks mans goederen*, but very fitly, *Wel-  
cken mans goederen*, Of Which mans goods.  
Also we say, *Yegelicks werck*, and *Yegelicken  
mensches werck*. The worke of Every one, and  
not, *Yegelicks mensches werck*.

The difference betweene *Gene*,  
That, and *Geene*, None.

*Gene*, is a Pronoun, *That*, and *Geene*, is  
a Negative, *None*; as, *Ick en hebbe Gene*,  
I have None.

The Declension of the word  
*Alle*, All.

Masc. *Alle mensch*, Every man.  
Fœm. *Alle vrouwt*, Every woman.  
Neut. *Alle diert*, Every beast.

And in the Plurall Number ye have *Alle*  
also without change; For the Netherdutches  
say, *Alle mannen*, All men, *Alle vrouwen*, All  
women, *Alle dieren*, All beasts.

*Alle* in the Masculine Gender is thus de-  
clined.

*Eenvoudt*, Singular.

Nom. *Alle*, All, or Every.  
Gen. *Alles*, Of All, or, Of Every.  
Dat. *Allen*, or, *Aen allen*, To All, or, To  
Every.

Abbl. *Van allen*, From all, or, from every one.

*Meervoudt*, Plurall.

Nom. *Alle*, All.  
Gen. *Alles*, Of All.  
Dat. *Alten*, or, *Aen allen*, To All.  
Abbl. *Van Allen*, or, *Van aller*, From All.

*Alle*, in the Fœminine Gender, and the Ge-  
nitive Case, is *Alles*, Of all, and *Alle*; and in  
the Neuter Gender, you have *Alles*, *Allen*,  
and *Alle*, Of all, or, Of every.

The Plurall Number is alike in all the  
three Genders, except in the Plurall Num-  
ber, and the Neuter Gender it is *Alles*, All  
things, or, Every thing. And thus much of  
the Accidents, belonging to a Pronoun.

Of 2

V E R B E.

**A** VERB is a part of Speech, which  
is declinable, and signifieth to Doe, to  
Suffer, or, to Be: As, *Ick Beminne*, I  
Love, *Ick worde Bemint*, I am Loved, *Het Re-  
gent*, It Raineth.

Verbs

Verbes are considered Personally, or Imper-  
sonally, Active, Passive, or Neuter, and are de-  
clined by Persons; as, First, Second, and Third,  
in both Numbers, which are Singular, and Plu-  
rall: By their Conjugations, namely, the First,  
Second, Third, and Fourth: By their Moodes,  
which are Indicative, Imperative, Optative,  
Conjunctive, and Infinitive: By their Tenses  
or Times wherein Verbes are spoken; and  
these are, the Present Tense, the Præter-imper-  
fect, the Præter-perfect, the Præter-pluperfect,  
and the Future Tense.

Verbes Actives are Personal, or Impersonal.  
A Verbe Personal is either Active or Passi-  
ve, that is, *Werckende*, or *Lijdende*, and is ac-  
companied with a Person, Persons, or Pro-  
nouns; As, *Ick Minne*, I Love, *Ghy ofte du  
Mint*, Thou Lovest, *Hy Mint*, He Loveth:  
And in the Plurall Number; *Wy Minnen*,  
We Love, *Ghy*, or *Ghy-lieden Mint*, Yee, or  
You Love, *Sy*, or *Sy-lieden Minnen*, They  
Love.

A Verbe Impersonal is that, which is done  
without the helpe of man, and is knowne by  
this Particle *Het*, It; As, *Het Regent*, It Rai-  
neth, *Het Vriest*, It Freezeth, *Het Waeyt*, It  
Blowes.

After the Impersonal Verbes may followe a  
Pronoun; As, *Het Rouwt my*, It Repenteth  
me, *Het Lust u*, It Delighteth you, *Het Was  
hem leet*, It Was a grieffe to him.

Also, these Impersonals may be expressed  
by *Men*; As, *Men Mint*, One Loves, *Men  
Seyt*, One Sayes, *Het words Geseydt*, It is Said,  
*Het gerucht Gaet*, It is Reporteth, *Het words  
Geloof*, It is Beleeveeth.

There are also two Verbes, which are, *We-  
sen*, *Zijn*, or *ofte Worden*, To Be, which are  
called Verbes Substantives.

There are likewise auxiliar Verbes, which  
are, *Hebben*, To Have, *Wesen*, *Zijn*, or *ofte Wor-  
den*, To Be, without the helpe of which the  
differences of times cannot be distinguished.

Of the kinde of Verbes.

There are three kinde of Verbes, as Acti-  
ve, called *Werckende*, Passive, *Lijdende*, and  
Neuter, *Geenleye Werck-woorden*.

A Verbe Active betokeneth some action,  
and hath a Pronoun to accompanie it, of that  
which one doth; As, *Ick Beminne mijn Vader-  
lant*, I Love my native Countrie; *Hy Ploughs  
het land*, He Ploweth the land, *De vyanden  
hebben het al Verdorven*, The enemies have De-  
stroyed it all.

Of Verbes Passive.

The Passive Verbes are alwayes expressed  
with a Verbe Substantive; As, *Ick Worde ge-  
slagen*, I Am beaten; *Ick Wirdt onderwesen*, I  
Am instructed; so that the Passive Verbes  
have these wordes allwayes to accompanie  
them; as, *Worden*, *Werden*, or *Wirdt*, Am,  
or Be.

Of the Verbes of the Neuter kinde.

The Verbes which neither betoken action  
nor suffering, are improperly called Neutrals:  
As, *Ick Ben*, or *ofte Worden*, I Am, *Ick Blincke*, I  
Glister, *Ick Bloeye*, I Flowrish, *Ick Schijne*, I  
Shine, &c. As also these Verbes, *Staen*, To  
Stand, *Bestaen*, To Consist, *Opstaen*, To Arise.

To this kinde also belong the Inchoatives;  
As, *Ick worde warm*, I Am warme, *Ick worde  
gwaer*, I Have taken notice.

The Impersonal Active Verbes, followe  
the word *Men*, Men or One; As, *Men wercke*,  
One Workes, *Men seyt*, Men Say.

Impersonals of the Passive voice, followe  
the words *Daer* and *wort*; As, *Daer wort ge-  
wrocht*, There is Wrought, *Daer wort geseyt*,  
There is Said, &c.

Impersonals of the Neuter Gender, fol-  
lowe the Particle *Het*; As, *Het donders*, It  
Thundreth, *Het gebeurt*, It Hapneth, &c.

Of Number.

Number is twofold, The Singular and Plu-  
rall Number, as is above said.

Of the Persons wee have spoken before.

Of the Moodes and Conjugations.

Verbes Actives are Declined with five  
Moodes, or Manners; 1. The Indicative  
Moode, 2. The Imperative, 3. The Opta-  
tive, 4. The Subjunctive, 5. The Infinitive.

Y y 2 The



The Indicative Moode, or *Toonende wijze*, is thus expressed, *Hy leert sijne lesse*, He learneth his lesson.

The Imperative Moode, or, *Gebiedende wijze*, is, *Leer du dijne lesse*, Learn thou thy lesson.

The Optative Moode, or, *Wenschende wijze*, is, *Och dat ick leerde*, Oh that I might learne.

The Subjunctive Moode hath all-ways these words, *Op dat*, *Om dat*, *Indien dat*, &c. As, *Op dat ick leere*, To the end I learne, *Op dat ick liepe*, That I may run, *Om dat ick ware*, Because I were, *Indien ick viele*, In case I fall, &c.

The Infinitive Moode, nominateth noe certaine Person, nor Number, nor Time, but is knowne by this signe (To); As, *Minnen*, To Love, *Leren*, To Learne, *Dragen*, To Carry, &c.

Of the Tenses, or Times, wherein a Verbe is spoken.

There are five Tenses belonging to Verbes.

1. The Present Tense speaketh of the time that now is; as, *Ick Minne*, I Love, or, *Doe love*.

2. The Præter-imperfect Tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past; as, *Ick minde*, I Loved, or *Did love*.

3. The Præter-perfect Tense speaketh of the time perfectly past; as, *Ick hebbe gemint*, I have loved.

4. The Præter-pluperfect Tense speaketh of the time more then perfectly past; as, *Ick hadde gemint*, I had loved.

5. The Future Tense speaketh of the time to come; as, *Ick sal minnen*, I shall or will love.

Of the CONJUGATIONS.

The Declension of Verbes for distinction sake, are called *Conjugations*, which are varied through *Moodes*, *Tenses*, and *Persons*.

There are in Netherdutch five Conjugations.

Of the first Conjugation.

When in the first Conjugation of Verbes

ye take *en* from the end of the Infinitive, and add *de* in the place thereof, ye forme then the Præter-imperfect: As for example, *Deden*, To Part, or to Deale, is the Infinitive Moode; take away *en* from the end of it, and put *de* unto it, then ye have the Præter-imperfect tense, and the first Person. Again: When ye put *t* or *d* to *de*, then it is *deelt*, add *ge* before it, which syllable is an addition to the Præter-perfect tense, then it is *gedeelt*, parted, or devided; and this expresth the Præter-perfect tense to the full, as, *Ick hebbe gedeelt*, I have parted or dealed. To this first Conjugation belong these Verbes, *Aetzen*, To Baite, *Bouwen*, To Build, *Hongeren*, To Hunger, *Hooren*, To Heare, &c.

Of the second Conjugation.

The second Conjugation of Verbes is, when ye take from the Infinitive Moode *en* from the end of it, and in stead thereof put *te* unto it, in so doing you forme the Præter-imperfect tense: As for example; If you take away from *Braecken*, To Belch, *en*, then it is *Braeck*; put to the end of it *te*, so is it *Braeckte*, and then you have the Præter-imperfect tense of the Verbe. And if to *braeck* you put a *t*, then is it *braeckte*, and adding the syllable *ge* before it, so is it *gebraeckte*, belched, and ye have the Præter-perfect tense of the Verbe, as, *Ick hebbe gebraeckte*, I have belched. To this declension belong these Verbes, *Backen*, To Bake, *Blusschen*, To Quench, *Kampen*, To Fight, *Kloppen*, To Knock.

Of the third Conjugation.

In the third Conjugation of Verbes you take away the last letter *n* from the Infinitive Moode, and in the place of *n* put *de* to it, then you have two severall words, which expresse the Præter-imperfect tense, as, *Achren*, To Esteeme, or Account, you have then the Præter-imperfect tense, *Achte*, and *Achtede*, Esteemed, or Accounted. Again: If ye take from the Infinitive Moode *en*, & put *ge* unto it, then ye forme the Præter-perfect tense: as, *Geacht*, Esteemed, *Gearbeydt*, Laboured, *Gegroet*, Greeted, *Gehoort*, Heard.

Of the

Of the fourth Conjugation.

All Verbes of the fourth Conjugation have in the first syllable a double *ij*; as, in *Bijten*, To Bite, *Blijcken*, To Shine, *Blijven*, To Stay; take away *en* from the end of these Verbes, and in the place of the double *ij* put *ee*, then ye have the Præter-imperfect tense; as, *Beet*, *Bleeck*, *Bleef*; if then you put *en* to the end of the Præter-imperfect tense, and *Ge* before, then you have formed the Præter-perfect tense; as, *Gebeeten*, Bitten, *Gebleecken*, Shone, or Shined, *Gebleeven*, Stayed.

Of the fifth Conjugation.

Among the Verbes of the fifth Conjugation, which end the Præter-perfect tense in *en*; as, *Ick bederve*, I spoile, being the Present tense, in the Præter-perfect tense, hath, *Ick hebbe bedorven*, I have spoiled. In like manner, *Bidde*, Pray, hath *Gebeden*, Prayed; *Bevele*, Command, hath, *Bevolen*, Commanded. These Verbes change also their Vowels in the Præter-imperfect tense; as, *Ick bederve*, I spoile, hath in the Præter-imperfect tense, *Ick bedorf*, I spoiled, or did spoile; *Ick bedrieghe*, I deceive, hath, *Ick bedroogh*, I deceived, or did deceive; *Ick bidde*, I pray, hath, *Ick bad*, I prayed, or did pray; *Ick bevele*, I command, hath, *Ick beval*, I commanded, or did command.

From the Infinitive moode by casting off *n*, you forme the first Person, and Present tense of the Indicative Moode; as, from *Eeren*, To Honour, *Dancken*, To Thank, *Achten*, To Esteeme, *Bijten*, To Bite, you have the Present tense; *Ick Eere*, I Honour, *Ick Dancke*, I Thanke, *Ick achte*, I Esteeme, *Ick Bijte*, I Bite, &c.

The Declension of these two auxiliar Verbes, *Hebben*, To Have, and *Wezen* or *Zijn*, To Be.

The Indicative Moode, or *Toonende wijze*.

The Present tense, or *Tegenwoordigen tijt*.

Sing. { *Ick Hebbe*, I Have.  
*Du ofte ghy hebt*, Thou hast.  
*Hy heeft*, He hath.

Plur. { *Wy hebben*, We have.  
*Ghy-lieden hebt*, Ye have.  
*Sy ofte sy-lieden hebben*, They have.

The Præter-imperfect, or *Onvolkomen tijt*.  
 Sing. { *Ick hadde*, I had.  
*Ghy hadt*, Thou hadst.  
*Hy hadde*, He had.

Plur. { *Wy hadden*, We had.  
*Ghy-lieden hadden*, Ye had.  
*Sy ofte sy-lieden hadden*, They had.

The Præter-perfect, or *Volkomen tijt*.  
 Sing. { *Ick hebbe gehadt*, I have had.  
*Ghy hebt gehadt*, Thou hast had.  
*Hy heeft gehadt*, He hath had.

Plur. { *Wy hebben gehadt*, We have had.  
*Ghy-lieden hebt gehadt*, Ye have had.  
*Sy ofte sy-lieden hebben gehadt*, They have had.

The Præter-pluperfect, or *Voorleden tijt*.  
 Sing. { *Ick hadde gehadt*, I had had.  
*Ghy hadden gehadt*, Thou haddest had.  
*Hy hadde gehadt*, He had had.

Plur. { *Wy hadden gehadt*, We had had.  
*Ghy-lieden hadden gehadt*, Ye had had.  
*Sy ofte sy-lieden hadden gehadt*, They had had.

The Future, or *Toekomenden tijt*.

Sing. { *Ick sal hebben*, I shall or will have.  
*Ghy sult hebben*, Thou shalt or wilt have.  
*Hy sal hebben*, He shall or will have.

Plur. { *Wy sullen hebben*, We shall or will have.  
*Ghy-lieden sullen hebben*, Ye shall or will have.  
*Sy ofte sy-lieden sullen hebben*, They shall or will have.

The Imp. Moode, or *Gebiedende wijze*.

Sing. { *Hebt*, or *hebt ghy*, Have, or have thou.  
*Hy hebbe*, or *laet hem hebben*, Let him have.

Plur. { *Hebben wy*, or, *Laet ons hebben*, Have we, or, Let us have.  
*Hebt ghy*, Have ye.  
*Hebben sy*, or *laet haer hebben*, Let them have.

Y y z The



The Optative Moode, ofte *Wenschen-  
de wijze.*

The Present and Imperfect tense, ofte  
*Tegenwoordigen tijds.*

Sing. { *Och of ick hadde, Oh if I had.*  
*Och of du ofte ghy haddet, Oh if thou  
haddest.*  
*Och of hy hadde, Oh if he had.*

Plur. { *Och of wy-lieden hadden, Oh if we had.*  
*Och of ghy-lieden haddet, Oh if ye had.*  
*Och of sy-lieden hadden, Oh if they had.*

The Præter-perfect, and Præter-pluper-  
fect, ofte *Volkomen ende Voor-leden tijds.*

Sing. { *Och of ick ghebads hadde, Oh if I had  
had.*  
*Och of ghy gehads haddet, Oh if thou  
hadst had.*  
*Och of hy gehads hadde, Oh if he had  
had.*

Plur. { *Och of wy hadden gehadt, Oh if we had  
had.*  
*Och of ghy haddet gehadt, Oh if ye had  
had.*  
*Och of sy-lieden hadden ghebads, Oh if  
they had had.*

The Indicative, and the Optative Moo-  
des, are very like, saving the placing of some  
words before them; as, *Och of, Oh if, Wan-  
meer ick hebbe, When I have, Gods geve ick  
hebbe, God graunt I have, Hoe-wel ick hebbe,  
Although I have, &c.*

The Optative Moode may have the Pro-  
nouns coming after the Verbe; as, *Och hadde  
ick, Oh had I, Haddet ghy, Haddetst thou,  
Hadde hy, Had he, Hadden wy, Had we, Had-  
det ghy-lieden, Had you, Hadden sy-lieden,  
Had they.*

The Subjunctive Moode, and Present  
tense, ofte *Tegenwoordigen tijds.*

Sing. { *Als ick hebbe, When I have.*  
*Als ghy hebbet, When thou hast.*  
*Als hy hebbe, When he hath.*

Plur. { *Als wy hebben, When we have.*  
*Als ghy-lieden hebbet, When ye have.*  
*Als sy-lieden hebben, When they have.*

The Præter-imperfect, ofte *Onvolkomen  
tijds.*

*Op dat ick hadde, That I had.*  
*Op dat ick hebben soude, ofte hebben mochte,*  
*That I should or might have; and so through  
all the Persons as in the Indicative.*

The Præter-perfect, ofte *Volkomen tijds.*

*Als ick gehads hebbe, When I have had; and  
so through all the Persons as-well Singular,  
as Plurall.*

The Præter-pluperfect, ofte *Voor-leden  
tijds.*

*Als ick gebads hadde, When, or If I had had;  
and so through the rest of the Persons.*

The Future, ofte *Toe-komenden tijds.*

*Wanneer ick hebben sal, When I shall have;  
and so through all the Persons as in the Indi-  
cative Moode.*

The Infinitive Moode, and Present  
tense, ofte *Tegenwoordigen tijds.*

*Hebben, To have.*

The Præter-perfect, ofte *Vol-komen tijds.*

*Gehadt, Had.*

The Declension of the Substantive  
Verbe, *Wesen ofte Zijn, To Be.*

The Present tense, ofte *Tegenwoordigen  
tijds.*

Sing. { *Ick Ben, I Am.*  
*Du bist, ofte ghy zijt, Thou art.*  
*Hy is, He is.*

Plur. { *Wy zijn, We are.*  
*Ghy-lieden zijt, Ye are.*  
*Sy, ofte Sy-lieden zijn, They are.*

The Præter-imperfect, ofte *Onvolkomen  
tijds.*

Sing. { *Ick was, I was.*  
*Ghy waert, Thou wast or wert.*  
*Hy was, He was.*

Plur. { *Wy waren, Wee were.*  
*Ghy-lieden waert, Ye were.*  
*Sy-lieden waren, They were.*

The

The Præter-perfect, ofte *Volkomen tijds.*

Sing. { *Ick hebbe geweest, I have beene.*  
*Ghy hebt geweest, Thou hast beene.*  
*Hy heeft geweest, He hath beene.*  
Plur. { *Wy hebben geweest, We have beene.*  
*Ghy-lieden hebt geweest, Ye have beene.*  
*Sy-lieden hebben geweest, They have  
beene.*

The Præter-pluperfect, ofte *Voorleden tijds.*

Sing. { *Ick hadde geweest, I had beene.*  
*Ghy hadt geweest, Thou hadst beene.*  
*Hy hadde geweest, He had beene.*  
Plur. { *Wy hadden geweest, We had beene.*  
*Ghy-lieden hadt geweest, Ye had beene.*  
*Sy-lieden hadden geweest, They had  
beene.*

The Future tense, ofte *Toe-komenden tijds.*

Sing. { *Ick sal zijn ofte wesen, I shall or will be.*  
*Ghy sult zijn ofte wesen, Thou shalt or  
wilt be.*  
*Hy sal zijn ofte wesen, He shall, or  
will be.*

Plur. { *Wy sullen zijn ofte wesen, We shall or  
will be.*  
*Ghy-lieden sult zijn ofte wesen, Ye shall  
or will be.*  
*Sy-lieden sullen zijn ofte wesen, They  
shall or will be.*

The Imperative Moode, ofte *Gebieden-  
de wijze.*

Sing. { *Zijt ofte weest ghy, Be thou.*  
*Dat hy zy, Let him be.*  
Plur. { *Zijn wy, ofte dat wy zijn, Be we, or  
let us be.*  
*Zijt ghy-lieden, Be ye.*  
*Laet haer, hun, ofte sy-lieden zijn, Let  
them be.*

The Optative Moode, ofte *Wenschen-  
de wijze.*

Sing. { *Och of ick soude zijn ofte wesen, Oh if I  
should be.*  
*Och of ghy soude zijn ofte wesen, Oh if  
thou shouldst be.*  
*Och of hy soude zijn ofte wesen, Oh if he  
should be.*

{ *Och of wy souden zijn, ofte wesen, Oh  
if we should be.*  
Plur. { *Och of ghy-lieden soude zijn ofte wesen,  
Oh if ye should be.*  
*Och of sy souden zijn ofte wesen, Oh if  
they should be.*

The Præter-perfect tense is as the Indica-  
tive, *Ick hebbe geweest, I have beene.*

The Præter-pluperfect, ofte *Voorleden tijds.*

Sing. { *Och ick soude hebben geweest, Oh I  
should have beene.*  
*Och ghy soude hebben geweest, Oh thou  
shouldst have beene.*  
*Och hy soude hebben geweest, Oh he  
should have beene.*

Plur. { *Och wy souden hebben geweest, Oh we  
should have beene.*  
*Och ghy-lieden soude hebben geweest, Oh  
ye should have beene.*  
*Och sy-lieden souden hebben geweest, Oh  
they should have beene.*

The Subjunctive Moode, and Present  
tense, ofte *Tegenwoordigen tijds.*

Sing. { *Op dat ick zy, That I be.*  
*Op dat du ofte ghy zijt, That thou best.*  
*Op dat hy zy, That he be.*  
Plur. { *Op dat wy zijn, That we be.*  
*Op dat ghy-lieden zijt, That ye be.*  
*Op dat sy-lieden zijn, That they be.*

The Præter-imperfect, ofte *Onvolkomen tijds.*

Sing. { *Op dat ick ware, That I were.*  
*Op dat ghy waert, That thou wert.*  
*Op dat hy ware, That he were.*  
Plur. { *Op dat wy waren, That we were.*  
*Op dat ghy-lieden waert, That ye were.*  
*Op dat sy waren, That they were.*

This tense may be expressed in all Active  
Verbes; as, *Ick liepe, I ran, Hy liepe, He ran,  
Hy dede, He did, Hy wrochte, He wrought.*

Other-wise; as,  
Sing. { *Ware ick, Were I.*  
*Waert du ofte ghy, Wert thou.*  
*Ware hy, Were he.*  
Plur. { *Waren wy, Were we.*  
*Waert ghy-lieden, Were ye.*  
*Waren sy-lieden, Were they.*

The



Een Nederduytsche Grammatica.

The Præter-perfect, ofte Volkomen tijds.

- Sing. Als ick geweest hebbe ofte ben, When I have beene.
Als du ofte ghy geweest hebbet ofte zijt, When thou hast beene.
Als hy geweest heeft ofte is, When he hath beene or is.
Als wy geweest hebben ofte zijn, When we have beene.
Plur. Als ghy-lieden gheweest hebbet ofte zijt, When thou hast beene.
Als sy-lieden gheweest hebben ofte zijn, When they are, or have beene.

The Præter-pluperfect, ofte Voorleden tijds.

- Sing. Indien ick geweest hadde ofte ware, If I were, or had beene.
Indien ghy geweest haddet ofte waret, If thou wert, or hadst beene.
Indien hy geweest hadde ofte ware, If he were, or had beene.
Indien wy geweest hadden ofte waren, If we were, or had beene.
Plur. Indien ghy-lieden geweest haddet ofte waret, If ye were, or had beene.
Indien sy geweest hadden ofte waren, If they were, or had beene.

The Future tense, ofte Toekomenden tijds.

- Sing. Als ick wesen ofte zijn sal, When I shall or will be.
Als ghy wesen ofte zijn zult, When thou shalt or wilt be.
Als hy wesen ofte zijn sal, When he shall or will be.
Als wy wesen ofte zijn sullen, When we shall or will be.
Plur. Als ghy-lieden wesen ofte zijn sult, When ye shall, or will be.
Als sy-lieden wesen ofte zijn sullen, When they shall, or will be.

The Infinitive Mood, and Present tense, ofte Tegenwoordigen tijds.

Wesen, ofte Zijn, To Be.

The Præter-perfect, ofte Volkomen tijds.

Geweest hebben ofte zijn, To have beene.

The Participle of the Present tense, Wesende ofte Zijnde, Being.

A Netherdutch Grammar.

The Participle of the Præter-perfect tense, Geweest, or Gewesen, Beene.

The Participle of the Præter-pluperfect tense, Hebbende geweest, Having beene.

The Verbe Worden, To Be, hath in the Præter-imperfect tense, Ick wierde, I were; and in the Imperative Moode, Werdt ghy, Be ye, Hy werde, Let him be, Werden wy, Let us be, Werdet ghy, Be ye, Werden sy, Let them be.

Of the Declension of two Verbes at length. The first Active Beminnen, To Love, and Leeren, To Teach, through all their Moodes and Tenses.

The Indicative Moode, and Present tense, ofte Tegenwoordigen tijds.

- Sing. Ick Beminne, I Love, or doe love.
Du ofte ghy bemint, Thou lovest, or dost love.
Hy bemint, He loveth, or doth love.
Wy beminnen, We love, or doe love.
Ghy-lieden bemint, Ye love, or doe love.
Plur. Sy-lieden beminnen, They love, or doe love.

The Future tense, ofte Toekomenden tijds.

- Sing. Ick Leere, I Teach, or doe teach.
Du ofte ghy leert, Thou teachest, or dost teach.
Hy leert, He teacheth, or doth teach.

- Plur. Wy leeren, We teach, or doe teach.
Ghy-lieden leert, Ye teach, or doe teach.
Sy-lieden leeren, They teach, or doe teach.

The Præter-imperfect, or Onvolkomen tijds.

- Sing. Ick beminde, I loved, or did love.
Du ofte ghy bemint, Thou lovedst, or did love.
Hy beminde, He loved, or did love.

- Plur. Wy beminden, We loved, or did love.
Ghy-lieden bemindet, Ye loved, or did love.
Sy-lieden beminden, They loved, or did love.

Ick leerde,

Een Nederduytsche Grammatica.

- Sing. Ick leerde, I taught, or did teach.
Ghy leerdet, Thou taughtst, or diddest teach.

- Plur. Hy leerde, He taught, or did teach.
Wy leerden, We taught, or did teach.
Ghy-l. leerdet, Ye taught, or did teach.
Sy-lieden leerden, They taught, or did teach.

The Præter-perfect, ofte Volkomen tijds.

- Sing. Ick hebbe bemint, I have loved.
Ghy hebt bemint, Thou hast loved.
Hy heeft bemint, He hath loved.

- Plur. Wy hebben bemint, We have loved.
Ghy-liedē hebben bemint, Ye have loved.
Sy-liedē hebben bemint, They have loved.

- Sing. Ick hebbe geleert, I have taught.
Ghy hebt geleert, Thou hast taught.
Hy heeft geleert, He hath taught.

- Plur. Wy hebben geleert, We have taught.
Ghy-liedē hebben geleert, Ye have taught.
Sy-l. hebben geleert, They have taught.

The Præter-pluperfect, ofte Voorleden tijds.

- Sing. Ick hadde bemint, I had loved.
Ghy hadt bemint, Thou hadst loved.
Hy hadde bemint, He had loved.

- Plur. Wy hadden bemint, We had loved.
Ghy-lieden haddet bemint, Ye had loved.
Sy-liedē haddē bemint, They had loved.

The Future tense, ofte Toekomenden tijds.

- Sing. Ick hadde geleert, I had taught.
Ghy hadt geleert, Thou hadst taught.
Hy hadde geleert, He had taught.

- Plur. Wy hadden geleert, We had taught.
Ghy-liedē haddet geleert, Ye had taught.
Sy-liedē haddē geleert, They had taught.

The Future tense, ofte Toekomenden tijds.

- Sing. Ick sal beminnen, I shall or will love.
Ghy ofte du sult beminnen, Thou shalt or wilt love.
Hy sal beminnen, He shall or will love.

- Plur. Wy sullen beminnen, We shall or will love.
Ghy-lieden sult beminnen, Ye shall or will love.

- Plur. Sy-lieden sullen beminnen, They shall or will love.

A Netherdutch Grammar.

- Sing. Ick sal leeren, I shall or will teach.
Ghy sult leeren, Thou shalt or wilt teach.

- Plur. Hy sal leeren, He shall or will teach.
Wy sullen leeren, We shall or will teach.
Ghy-l. sult leerē, Ye shall or will teach.
Sy-lieden sullen leeren, They shall or will teach.

The Imperative Moode, ofte Gebiedende wijze.

- Sing. Bemint ghy, Love thou.

- Plur. Dat by beminne, Let him love.
Laet ons beminnen, Love we, or, Let us love.
Bemint ghy-lieden, Love ye, or, Doe ye

- Sing. Leert ghy, Teach thou.

- Plur. Laet hem leeren, Teach he, or, Let him teach.
Laet ons leeren, Let us teach.
Laet ghy-lieden, Teach you.
Dat sy leeren, Let them teach.

The Optative and the Subjunctive Moodes are like the Indicative, and differ not but in the signes of the Moodes, which are these; Wanneer, ofte, als ick beminne, When I love, or doe love; Op dat ick leere, That I teach; Gods geve ick beminne, God graunt I love; Hor-wel ick leere, Although I teach; And so may be declined through all tenses and persons.

Or otherwise: Ick mach ofte kan beminnen, I may or can love; Ick mochte ofte konde beminnen, I might or could love. Ick mach ofte kan leeren, I may or can teach, Ick mochte ofte konde leeren, I might or could teach: And so through all Tenses and Persons.

The Infinitive Moode, ofte Onbepaalde wijze.

The Present tense, ofte Tegenwoordigen tijds: Beminnen, To love, Leeren, To teach.

The Præter-perfect and Pluperfect tenses: Bemint se hebben, ofte bemint hadde, To have or had loved; Geleert se hebben, ofte geleert hadde, To have or had taught.



The Participle of the Present tense: *Beminnende*, Loving; *Leerende*, Teaching. The Participle of the Time past: *Bemint*, Loved, *Geleert*, Taught.

Note, that all the Participles of the Present tense, which end in *ende*, end in English in *ing*, as ye may see above.

And the Participles of the Active voyce and Præter-perfect tense, may end in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as, *Ick hebbe Bemint*, I have Loved, *Ick hebbe Geleert*, I have Taught, *Ick hebbe Gestagen*, I have Beaten or Smitten.

The Declension of Verbes Passive, through their Moodes, Tenses, and Persons.

The Indicative Moode, and Present tense, *ofte Tegenwoordigen tijdt.*

Sing. *Ick ben ofte worde bemint*, I am loved. *Ghy zijt ofte wordt bemint*, Thou art loved.

Plur. *Hy is ofte words bemint*, He is loved. *Wy zijn ofte worden bemint*, We are loved. *Ghy-lieden zijt ofte words bemint*, Ye are loved. *Sy-lieden zijn ofte worden bemint*, They are loved.

Sing. *Ick ben ofte worde geleert*, I am taught. *Ghy zijt ofte words gheleert*, Thou art taught.

Plur. *Hy is ofte words geleert*, He is taught. *Wy zijn ofte worden gheleert*, We are taught. *Ghy-lieden zijt ofte wordt gheleert*, Ye are taught. *Sy-lieden zijn ofte worden geleert*, They are taught.

The Præter-imperfect, *ofte Onvolkomen tijdt.*

Sing. *Ick was ofte wierde bemint*, I was loved. *Ghy waert ofte wierdt bemint*, Thou wast loved.

Plur. *Hy was ofte wiert bemint*, He was loved. *Wy waren ofte wierden bemint*, We were loved. *Ghy-lieden waert ofte wierdt bemint*, Ye were loved. *Sy-lieden waren ofte wierden bemint*, They were loved.

The Præter-pluperfect, *ofte Voorleden tijdt.*

Sing. *Ick hadde bemint geweest*, I had been loved.

Plur. *Ghy hadt bemint geweest*, Thou hadst been loved. *Hy hadde bemint geweest*, He had been loved. *Wy hadden bemint geweest*, We had been loved. *Ghy-lieden hadt bemint geweest*, Ye had been loved. *Sy-lieden hadden bemint geweest*, They had been loved.

Sing. *Ick was ofte wierde geleert*, I was taught. *Ghy waert ofte wierdt gheleert*, Thou wert taught.

Plur. *Hy was ofte wiert geleert*, He was taught. *Wy waren ofte wierden geleert*, We were taught. *Ghy-lieden waert ofte wierdt geleert*, Ye were taught. *Sy-lieden waren ofte wierden geleert*, They were taught.

The Præter-perfect, *ofte Volkomen tijdt.*

Sing. *Ick hebbe bemint geweest*, I have been loved.

Plur. *Ghy hebt bemint geweest*, Thou hast been loved. *Hy heeft bemint geweest*, He hath been loved. *Wy hebben bemint geweest*, We have been loved. *Ghy-lieden hebt bemint geweest*, Ye have been loved. *Sy-lieden hebben bemint geweest*, They have been loved.

The Future tense, *ofte Tot-komenden tijdt.*

Sing. *Ick sal bemint zijn*, I shall or will be loved.

Plur. *Ghy sult bemint zijn*, Thou shalt or wilt be loved. *Hy sal bemint zijn*, He shall or will be loved. *Wy sullen bemint zijn ofte wesen*, We shall or will be loved. *Ghy-lieden sult bemint zijn ofte wesen*, Ye shall or will be loved. *Sy-lieden sullen bemint zijn ofte wesen*, They shall or will be loved.

The Imperative Moode, *ofte Gebiedende wijze.*

Sing. *Zijt ofte weest ghy bemint*, Be loved, or, Be thou beloved.

Plur. *Dat hy zy bemint*, Let him be loved. *Dat sy-lieden bemint wordet*, Let them be loved.

Sing. *Ick hadde gheleert geweest*, I had been taught.

Plur. *Ghy hadt geleert geweest*, Thou hadst been taught. *Hy hadde geleert geweest*, He had been taught. *Wy hadden gheleert geweest*, We had been taught. *Ghy-lieden hadt geleert geweest*, Ye had been taught. *Sy-lieden hadden geleert geweest*, They had been taught.

The Future tense, *ofte Tot-komenden tijdt.*

Sing. *Ick sal bemint zijn*, I shall or will be loved.

Plur. *Ghy sult bemint zijn*, Thou shalt or wilt be loved. *Hy sal bemint zijn*, He shall or will be loved. *Wy sullen bemint zijn ofte wesen*, We shall or will be loved. *Ghy-lieden sult bemint zijn ofte wesen*, Ye shall or will be loved. *Sy-lieden sullen bemint zijn ofte wesen*, They shall or will be loved.

The Imperative Moode, *ofte Gebiedende wijze.*

Sing. *Zijt ofte weest ghy bemint*, Be loved, or, Be thou beloved.

Plur. *Dat hy zy bemint*, Let him be loved. *Dat sy-lieden bemint wordet*, Let them be loved.

Sing. *Zijt ofte weest ghy geleert*, Be taught, or, Be thou taught.

Plur. *Dat hy zy geleert*, Let him be taught. *Laet ons gheleert worden*, Let us be taught. *Dat ghy-lieden gheleert wordet*, Be ye taught. *Dat sy-lieden geleert worden*, Let them be taught.

The Subjunctive Moode is like the Indicative, and is distinguished by these signes, *Wanneer*, When; *als*, *Wanneer ick bemint worde*, When I am loved, *Als ick bemint was*, When I was loved, *Wanneer ick hebbe bemint gheveest*, When I have been loved; and so through all the Tenses and Persons.

The Optative Moode is also like the Indicative, and is knowne by these signes, *Godt geve*, God grant, *Och of*, Oh if, *Ick bidde Godt*, I pray God, &c. as, *Godt geve dat ick bemint worde*, God grant that I be loved, *Och of ick ware bemint*, Oh if I were beloved, *Ick bidde Godt dat ick hebbe bemint gheveest*, I pray God that I have been loved; *Wanneer ick sal bemint worden*, When I shall or will be loved, and so through all the Tenses and Persons.

Or other-wise after the Potentiall Moode, *ofte Mogende wijze*; as, *Ick mach ofte kan bemint worden*, I may or can be loved, *Ick mochte ofte konde bemint worden*, I might or could be loved, *Ick soude bemint geweest hebben*, I should be loved, or, I should have been beloved, &c. and so through all the Tenses and Persons.

The Infinitive Moode, the Present and Præter-imperfect tenses.

*Bemint te worden*, *zijn*, *ofte wesen*, To be Beloved.

The Præter-perfect tense, and Præter-pluperfect tense.

*Hebben ofte hadden Bemint geweest*, To have or had been Loved.

The Participle of the Present tense.

*Zijnde ofte wesende Bemint*, Being Beloved.

The Participle of the Præter-perfect, and the Præter-pluperfect tenses.

*Bemint*, *ofte Geleert*, Loved, or Taught.



Note, that the Participles of the Præter-perfect and Præter-pluperfect tenses are compounded with these Particles ge, be, and ver; As, Ick hebbe beschreven, I have described, Ick hebbe besproken, I have bespoken, Ick hebbe gescreven, I have written, Ick hebbe gesworen, I have sworn, Ick hebbe verkoren, I have chosen, Ick hebbe verloren, I have lost: And so of many more, which are thus compounded.

Of Impersonall Verbes.

Impersonall Verbes Active are formed of the third person, if ye put this Particle Het before it, and may be declined through the Tenses; as, Het behaeght, It pleaseth, Het behaeghte, It pleased, or did please, Het heeft behaeght, It hath pleased, Het hadde behaeght, It had pleased, Het sal behagen, It shall or will please, Laet her u behagen, Let it please you, Het mach u behagen, It may please you, Het mochte, konde, ofte soude u behagen, It might, could, or should please you.

Het lust ofte vermaeck, It delighteth, Het lustede, It delighted, or did delight, Het heeft gelust, It hath delighted, Het hadde gelust, It had delighted, Het sal gelusten, It shall or will delight, Het mach lusten, It may delight, Het mochte, konde, ofte soude gelusten, It might, could, or should delight.

Het betaemt niet, It becommeth not, Het betaemde niet, It became not, Het en heeft niet betaemt, It hath not become, Het en hadde niet betaemt, It had not become, Het sal niet betaemen, It shall or will not become, Het mochte, konde, ofte soude niet betaemen, It might, would, or should not become.

Het behoort, It ought, or, It belongeth, Het behoort niet, It ought not, or, It doth not belong, &c.

Het schijnt, It beseemeth, Het schijnt niet, It beseemeth not, &c.

Het blijkt, It appeareth, Het blijkt niet, It appeareth not, &c.

Impersonall Verbes of the Passive voice.

Het is bequaem, It is meete, or decent, Het was bequaem, It was meete, or decent, Het heeft bequaem geweest, It hath been meete, or

decent, Het hadde bequaem geweest, It had been meete, or decent, Het sal bequaem zijn, It shall or will be meete, or decent, Het mochte ofte soude bequaem zijn, It might or should be meete or decent.

Het is noodigh, It is needfull, Het is behoorlick, It is requisite, Het wort geseyt, It is said, Het geruchte gaet, It is noised, or reported, &c.

And in the Negative voice, Het is niet noodigh, It is not needfull, Het is niet behoorlick, It is not requisite, or convenient, &c. And so through all the tenses of the third person.

There are other Impersonals, which have an Accusative Case after the Impersonall Verbe; As, Het verdriet my, It greeveth mee, Het walght my, It loatheth mee, Het jammeret my, It pittieeth mee: and so through all tenses and third persons.

There be other Impersonals, which are indefinitely expressed by this word Men, that is, Men, or One; as, Men seght, Men report, Men hoort, One hears, &c.

Of the Participles.

The Participles aswell of the Active as of the Passive voice, may borrow of a Noun the Particles and Cases, which may be declined through the Cases in this manner. And first of the Participle of the Present tense.

Nom. Een beminnende vader, A loving father; Gen. Van eene ofte eenes beminnende moeder, Of a loving mother.

Dat. Aen, ofte tot een beminnende broeder, To a loving brother.

Voc. O beminnende Vader! O loving father!

Abk. Van, by, ofte door een beminnende suster, From, by, or through a loving sister.

Of the Participle of the Præter-perfect, and Præter-pluperfect tenses.

Nom. Een beminde vader, A beloved father; Gen. Van eene beminde moeder, Of a beloved mother.

Dat. Aen, ofte tot een beminde broeder, To a beloved brother.

Voc. O beminde huysvrouwe! O beloved wif!

Abk. Van een beminde suster, From a beloved sister.

The

The Particles De, Den, and Het, (The) may be declined through the Cases; as, De beminde Meester, The beloved Master, &c. and so through the Cases as also the Participles of the Present tense; De minnende man, The loving man, &c. And thus much of the four declinable parts of Speech.

Of an ADVERBE, called in Netherdutch, Een Help-woord.

An Adverbe is a part of Speech indeclinable, added to words to declare their signification; As, Hy quam spoedlick, He came speedely, Hy was strenglick gestraft, He was severely punished, Hy was nauwelijcx eerlick, He was scarcely honest, &c.

Adverbes are of diverse significations. Some are of time present; As, Huyden, Heden, ofte, van dage, To day, Nu, Now, Tegenwoordigh, At this present, Dadelick, Straex, ofte Tersfont, Immediately, Presently, By and by, or Anon, Oyt, ofte Immermeer, Ever, Noyt, ofte Nimmermeer, Never.

Of the Time past: As, Gister, Yesterday, Eergisteren, Ere yesterday, Laet, Late, Onlanghs, Of late, Hier te voren, ofte, Hier voormaels, Heretofore, Hier na, ofte, Hier namaels, Hereafter, Vroegh, Early, Zelden, Seldoms, Dickwils, Often, or Often-times.

Of Time to come: As, Morgen, To morrow, Over-morgen, After to morrow, Des anderen daeghs, The next day, Wannet, ofte Als, When, Dan, ofte Alsdan, Then, Eyndlick, Finally, Dagelijcx, Dayly, Alijds, Always, or Ever-more, Wat eer, A little before, Duer na, After that, Altemet, Some-times, By daegh, By day, By nacht, By night, Op den middagh, At noone, &c.

Some are of Place: As, Hier, Here, Duer, There, Waer, Where, Ergens, Some-where, Van ergens, From some-where, Nergens, No where, or, In noe place, Over al, ofte Allesins, Every where, Elders, Elsewhere, Werwaerts, Whetherward, Derwaerts, Thitherward, Herwaerts, Hitherward, Dat heen, That way, Dit hien, This way, Van hier, From hence, Van daer, From thence, Tot hier toe, Hitherto, Bin-

ergens: anywhere.  
elders: of an another place

nen, Within, Buyten, Without, Na-by, Nigh, or Neere, Verre, Farre, Verder, Farther, Ter zijde, Aside, Rondt-om, About.

Of Number: As, Eens, Once, Tweemaal, Twise, Driemaal, Thrice, Viermaal, Four-times, &c.

Of Order: As, Ten eersten, First, Eerstelick, ofte, Voor eerst, Firstly, or, First of all, Ten tweeden, Secondly, Ten derden, Thirdly, Daer na, Afterwards, Ten lesten, Lastly, In 's eynde, In fine.

Of Asking: As, Waerom? Why, or Wherefore? Om wat oorfake? For what cause? Wat? What? Hoe? Howe? Hoe soo? How?

Of Affirming: As, Secker, Truly, Voorwaer, Seckerlick, ofte Waerlick, Verely, or Surely, Ja, Yea, Ja trouwens, Yea forsooth, Ja voorwaer, Yea truly, In der daedt, Indeed.

Of Denying or Forbidding: As, Neen, Noe, Niet, Not, Geenfins, In noe wise, In geenderley maniere, In noe manner.

Of Exhorting, or giving Encouragement: As, Wil aen, Goe too, Ick bidde u, I pray thee, Siet toe, Take heede, Wacht u, Beware ye, Sa, Sa, Fall on, Fall on.

Of Restraining: As, Tot dat, Untill that, Tot dien tijt, Untill that time, Tot dan, Untill then.

Of Wishing: As, Och of, Oh if, or, Oh that, Gods geve, God grant, Ick bidde Gods, I pray God, Woude Gods, Would God.

Of Excluding: As, Alleinlick, Onely, Niet alleenlick, Not onely, Maer oock, But also.

Of Quantity: As, Veel, Much, Veel meer, Much more, Te veel, Too much, Soo veel, So much, Soo veel meer, So much more, Nadien, ofte, Voor soo veel, For as much, Seer veel, Very much, Min, Lesse, Veel min, Much lesse.

Of Parting or Severing: As, Alleen, ofte, Ter zijden, Apart, or Asunder, Anders, Other, Andersfins, Otherwise, Elck, Each, Elck bysonder, Each particularly, Bysonderlick, Particularly, De een voor, de ander na, The one after the other, Na, ofte op een ander maniere ofte faison, After an other manner or fashion.

Of Choosing: As, Liever, Rather, Maer liever, But rather, Liever dan, Rather then, Beter, Better, Beter dan, Better then, Voornemlick, Chieffly, Bysonderlick, Especially.

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Of a thing not finished: As, *Bykans, Schier, ofte By-na*, Almost, Well neere, or Well nigh.

Of granting: As, *Hoe-wel*, Although, *Al n't schoon, ofte, Al n't*, Albeit, or Howbeit, *Genomen*; Suppose, *Niet tegenstaende*, Notwithstanding; *Niet-te-min*, Neverthelesse.

Of Shewing: As, *Siet*, Behold, or Loe, *Siet hier*, See here, *Siet daer*, See there.

Of Extending: As, *Te seer*, Too much, *Te veel, ofte te verre*, Too much, or too farre.

Of Remitting: As, *Schaers*, Scarce, *Qualick, ofte Nauwelicks*, Scarcely, or Hardly.

Of Dividing: As, *In twee deelen*, In two deales, *In drie parten*, In three parts, *In vier portien*, In foure shares or portions.

Of Explaining: As, *Seckerlick, ofte Voorwaer*, Verely, or Surely, *Sonder twijffel*, Without doubt, or doubtlesse, *Namelick*, Namely, *Te weten*, To wit.

Of Doubting or Chance: As, *Misschien*, Perhaps, *By avonture*, Per-adventure, *By geluck*, Per-chance, or by luck.

Of Likeness: As, *Soo, So, Also, Also, Soo dat*, So that, or, So as, *Als, As, Gelyck*, Like, *Gelyck als*, Like as, *Even soo*, Even so, or, Even as.

Of Comparing: As, *Dan, Than*, or *Then*, *Als wel, As well, Soo wel, So well, Hoe, ofte, Hoe grootelicks*, How, or, How greatly.

Of Quality: As, *Wel, Well, Wel gedaen*; Well done, *Qualick, Ill, Qualick gedaen*, Ill done, *Seer wel*, Very well, *Seer qualick*, Very ill, *Gewillighlick*, Willingly, *Hertelick*, Hartely, *Getrouwelick*, Faithfully, &c.

Of-Gathering: As, *Te samen*, Together, *Al te samen*, All together, *In gelycke soorte*, In such sort, *In sulcker voegen*, In such manner.

Adverbes, which come of Adjectives, may be compared, and are called Adverbs of Quality, which in Netherdutch end in *lick*, and in English in *ly*; as, *Geleerdlick*, Learnedly, *Meer geleerdlick*, More learnedly, *Seer geleerdlick*, Most learnedly; *Wyselick*, Wisely, *Meer wyselick*, More wisely, *Meeft wyselick*, Most wisely; *Dickwijls*, Oft, *Dickwijler*, Oftner, *Dickwijst, ofte seer dickmaeds*, Oftest, or, Most oftentimes; *Selden*, Seldome, *Meer seldom*, More seldome, *Seer seldom*, Very seldome.

Of a

## CONJUNCTION.

**A** CONJUNCTION is an indeclinable part of Speech, that coupleth and joyneth wordes and sentences together.

Some are Copulatives; As, *Ende, ofte En, And, Also, Also, Oock, Also, or Eke, Desgelycks*, Likewise, *Noch*, Neither, or Nor, *Noch oock*, Nor also.

Disjunctives: As, *Of*, Either, or Whether, *Of dat*, If that, or Whether that, *Anders, ofte Andersins*, Else, or Otherwise, *Ten minsten*, At the least.

Discretives: As, *Maer, ofte Doch*, But, or Yet, *Maer of*, But if, or But whether, *Maer niet tegenstaende*, But notwithstanding, *Maer nochtans*, But yet, *Maer niet-te-min*, But neverthelesse, *Maer oock*, But also, *Maer wie het zy*, But who soever it be.

Causals: As, *Want, ofte Om*, For, *Om dat*, Because, *Waerom*, Wherefore, *Daerom, Dies, ofte Deshalven*, Therefore, *Om diër oorsack wille*, For this cause sake, *Nadien dat*, For as much as, *Angesien dat*, Considering that, or Sith, or Seing that.

Conditionals: As, *Indien*, If, *Indien dat*, If that, *In geval dat*, In case that, *Indien het so n*, If it be so, *Maer indien dat*, But if that, *Terwijl dat*, Whilst that, or, In the meane while.

Exceptives: As, *Indien*, If, *Wigenomen*, Except, or Saving, *Ten zy*, Unlesse, *Behalven dat*, Besides that, *Andersins*, Else, or Otherwise, *Wigenomen dat*, Saving that, *Sonder dat*, Without that, *Dan alleen*, But onely.

Of Asking: As, *Of*, Whether, *Of het alsoo zy*, Whether it be so.

Illatives: As, *Dan*, Than, or Then, *Daerom, Om dies wille, ofte om dies halven*, Therefore, For this cause, or, For this behalfe, *Dat*, That, *Op dat*, To the end that.

Adveratives: As, *Hoe-wel, ofte Al-hoe-wel*, Though, or Although, *Al is 't, ofte, Al n't schoon*, Albeit, or, Grant it to be so, *Het zy soo dan*, Be it so, or, Be it so then, &c.

Of a

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## PRÆPOSITION.

**A** PRÆPOSITION is a part of Speech which most commonly is set before other parts, either in *Apposition*, or in *Composition*. In *Apposition*; As, *Aen mijn vader*, To my father, *Tot Rotterdam*, At Rotterdam. Or in *Composition*: As, *Ongelert*, Unlearned, *Onbeschaemt*, Impudent. And these following; As,

*Aen, Na, ofte Tot*, To, *Unto*, or *At*, *In*, *In*, or *Into*, *By, ofte Door*, By, or Through, *Totwaerts*, Towards, *Voor*, Before, *Voor dat*, Before that, *Eer, Ere*, *Eer dat*, Ere that, *Eer dan*, Ere then.

*Om, ofte Omtrent*, About, *Ront-om*, Round about, *Tegen*, Against, *Op dese zijde*, On this side, *Gins, ofte op die zijde*, Beyond, or on that side, *Binnen*, Within, *Buysen*, Without.

*Tusschen*, Betweene, or Betwixt, *Boven*, Above, *Beneden*, Beneath.

*Benevens, ofte Neffens*, Besides, or Moreover, *By, Na-by, ofte Dicht by*, Nigh, Neere, or Hard by, *Om, For, Van wegen*, In behalfe, *Achter*, After, or, Behinde, *Na dat*, According to.

*Tot dat*, Untill, or Till that, *Van, Of, Van*, From, or Fro, *Met, ofte Mede*, With, *Sonder*, Without, *Op*, Up, or Upon, *Onder*, Under, &c.

Note, that among the Netherdutch Adverbs are comprehended the Latine Conjunctions, Præpositions, and Interjections, because there is but a little difference in the use of them. For the further declaration of these indeclinable parts of Speech, I will propound these two examples: As,

*Tot eenen mensch*, To a man. *By den rechten wegh*, By the right way. *Door de stadt*, Through the towne. *Voor den goeden tijt*, Before the good time. *Tegen eenen quaden vyant*, Against an ill enemy. *Hy komt sijnen vader tegen*, He comes to meete his father. *Nevens den steylen bergh*, Next to the steepe mountaine. *Boven den hooghen Hemel*, Above the high Heavens. *Ten tijde*, In the time. *Ten*

*srijde gam*, To goe to battell. *Ten rade*, To Councill. *Ten dage*, In the day. *Ten derden dage*, On the third day. *Ten dienste*, At the service. *Ten monde*, To mouth. *Ten toone*, To shoue. *Ten roove gaen*, To goe to spoile. *Ten wille zijn*, To be at will.

These Præpositions are of the Neuter Gender, and make some change; As,

*By den huysse*, By, or neere the house. *In den Hove*, In the Court. *Tot den bloede*, To the blood. *Van den velde*, From the field. *Na den gebode*, According to command. *Langhs den velds*, Along the field. *Te lande*, On land, or, By land. *Aen den Kruyce*, On the Crosse. *Te schepe, ofte te schep*, A ship-board, or by shipping. *Van gantschen gemoede*, With the whole minde. *Ten goeden eynde*, To a good end. *Ten vyere*, To fire. *Te water*, To water.

All these severall uses may the Præpositions have.

## Of an INTERJECTION.

**A**N INTERJECTION is a broken indeclinable part of Speech, which expresseth a sudden passion of the mind in an imperfect voice.

Some are of Rejoycing: As, *Hey, Hey*, or *Heida, Och, Oh, O bratsf, Oh brave*.

Of Sorrow or greefe: As, *Eylacy, Alas, Och my, Ah me, Ach, Ah, Ey, Alack*.

Of Detestation: As, *Foey, Phy*.

Of Exhortation: As, *Sa, Sa, Sa fall on, Lustigh, Lustely, Weer aen*. Once more, &c.

Of Laughing: As, *Ha, Ha, Ho, Ho*.

Of Calling: As, *Hou, Hem, Hola*.

Of Threatning: As, *Wee ghy, Woe yee*.

Of Silence: As, *Sis, Swijght, ofte, Weest te vreden*, Hush, Mom, Owist, or Peace.

Of taking Heede: As, *Siet toe*, Take heed, *Wacht u*, Beware, or Gard yee.

Of Admiration: As, *O Godt, O Godt, O Hsere, O Lord*.

Of Cying: *Och my, Oh me, Och arme ziele, Oh poore Soule, O dierbare liefde, Oh deare love*.

And thus much of the foure Indeclinable parts of Speech.

OF SYN-



OF SYNTAXIE,  
or the order of the CONSTRUCTION  
of words, called t' SAMENVOEGINGEN,  
and first of the Particles.

**N**OUNS are commonly expressed with Particles; as, *De man heeft dat ghesaen*, The man hath done that, and not as the Latines doe, *Man heeft dat gedaen*; and we say, *Daer was een mensch*, There was a man, and not, *Daer was mensch*: In this we imitate the Greeke tongue.

A Particle always cometh before a Noun whereof one speaketh; as, *De man*, The man, *Een vrouwe*, A woman, *De boomen*, The trees.

The Particles are often omitted in the Plurall Number; as, *Menschen hebben dat ghesaen*, Men hath done that, *Ghy hebt u als mannen gedragen*, Ye have carried your selves as men, *Veel goede menschen*, Many good men, *Daer zijn meer vrome Helden*, There are many valiant Champions, &c.

These Nounes following are many times spoken without Particles; as, *Wijn*, Wine, *Water*, Water, *Goudt*, Gold, *Zilver*, Silver, *Loodt*, Lead, *Tin*, Tinne, *Rijckdom*, Richesse, *Armoede*, Poverty, *Bloodsheyt*, Faint-heartednesse, *Stoutheydt*, Boldnesse, and such like. But if a question be asked; as, What is this? One answereth: *Het is wine*: It is wine, *Het is water*, It is water, *Het is Rijckdom die menigh mensch ten verderve brought*, It is Riches which bringeth many men to destruction.

Also the names of Countries, Kingdomes, and Townes, are spoken without Particles; as, *Engelands is een Eylandt*, England is an Iland, and not, *Het Engelandt*; Likewise, *Vranckrijk is langen tijt vry gheweest*, France hath been a long time free, and not, *Het Vranckrijk*, The France. But the Particle often comes before; as, *Het Ierusalem*, betokening some excellencie.

Note that the names of many Cities or Townes will hardly suffer a Particle to come before them, but rather the Relative, *Welck*, Which, in the coherence of a reason; as, *Ierusalem welck David verwon*, Jerusalem which David inhabited, *Roomen welck over de werlde heeft gheerscht*, Rome which domineered over the world.

The names of moneths are often-times uttered without Particles; as, *In April*, *In Mey*, *Het is nu October*, It is now October, and not, the October.

Also the names of many fruits of the earth, may be omitted; as, *Gras*, Grasse, *Kooren*, Corne, *Metael*, Mettall, *Peper*, Pepper, *Wijn*, Wine, *Loodt*, Lead, *Sijde*, Silke; and these Particles are left out in such speeches as these; *Gras en Kooren maeyen*, To mowe Grasse and Corne, *In Metael wercken*, To worke in Mettall, *Peper koopen*, To buy Pepper, *Wijn drincken*, To drinke Wine, *Loodt smelten*, To melt Lead, *Sijde bereyden*, To prepare Silke.

But when as the name of a man or of a woman hath an Adjective before it, then it will require a Particle; as, *De goede Ian*, The good John, *De kuyssche Susanna*, The chaste Susanna, *De wijse Salomon*, The wise Solomon. Otherwise, the proper names of men and women have not neede of the Particles, and it is an ill manner of speech used by many, when they say, *Saul vervolghde den David, ende David versloegh den Goliath*; but it is better to leave both the Particles *Den* (The) out, and say, *Saul vervolghde David, ende David versloegh Goliath*, Saul persecuted David, and David smit Goliath; Except ye speake of a certaine person by the way of excellencie; as, *Dat is den David daer van wy spreken*, That is the David whereof we speake, *Dat is den MESSIAS welke verwacht was*, That is the MESSIAS which was expected.

Also the names of Rivers and Mountaines will have Particles before them; as, *Den Rhijn*, The Rhyne, *De Thames*, The Themes, *Den bergh Atlas*, The mount Atlas, *De Alpes*, The Alpes.

Of the Particles Finite and Indefinite.

The Finite Particles are *De* and *Het*, The; for if one saith, *De mensch*, The man, *De boom*, The tree, *Het beest*, The beast, so is understood there-by, that we knowe, *Dien mensch*.

But if one should say, *Een mensch*, A man, *Een boom*, A tree, *Een beest*, A beast; there is noe speciall knowledge thereof; and therefore the Particle *Een*, A, is Indefinite.

Adjectives which are of the Sing. Number, will suffer noe Particles to be set before them; as, *Een Wijse*, *Een Heylige*, *Een goede*, &c. these speeches are imperfect, but are much better spoken in the Plurall Number; as, *De Wijse*, The Wise, *De Heylige*, The Saints, *De Goede*, The Good.

This taketh place in the nomination of nations, people, or citizens; for it is an absurd manner of speech to say, *Een Duytsche*, *Een Boheemsche*, *Een Roomsche*, *Een Engelsche*, which falls harsh in the utterance of them, but rather in stead thereof to say, *Een Duytsch*, A Dutchman, *Een Bohemer*, A Bohemian, *Een Romeyn*, A Romane, *Een Engelsch-man*, An English-man. But if we speake of a woman, we say more fitly, *Het is eene Duytsche*, *Eene Boheemsche*, *Eene Roomsche*, *ofte*, *eene Engelsche*, It is a Dutch, A Bohemish, A Romish, or an English woman, &c.

Of the Construction of Adjectives.

When Adjectives are taken for Substantives, they end sometimes in the Plurall Number in *en*: as, *De Heyligen*, The Saints, *De dooden*, The dead, &c. but for the most part all Adjectives becoming Substantives, fall better by casting off *n* in the end of a word, and to say, *De Rechtrvaerdige*, The Righteous, *De Godsalige*, The Godly, &c.

Of Adjectives of the Plurall Number, and in the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative Cases.

Again; when as Adjectives stand for Substantives, they end the Genitive Case in *n*: as, *Der vromen*, Of the good, *Der Godsaligen*, Of the Godly, *Der geleerden*, Of the learned.

The Adjectives of the Dative Case end in *n*, whether with or without Substantives; as, *Denn vromen*, To the good, *Denn Godsaligen*, To the Godly, *Denn geleerden*, To the learned.

The Accusative Case is like the Nomina-

tive: as, *De vrome*, *ofte* *vromen*, The good, *De Godsalige*, *ofte* *Godsaligen*, The Godly, *De geleerde*, *ofte* *geleerden*, The learned, &c.

When Adjectives of the Neuter Gender stand for Substantives, they have an *e* upon the end of them: as, *Het goede*, The good, *Het geestelicke*, The Spirituall, *Het toekomstige*, The future; and in these manner of speeches they followe the Grecians.

There is a great difference in the word *goedt*: For if one say, *Hy heeft het goedt*, that is meant as if one should speake in the Plurall Number, *Hy heeft eenige goederen*, He hath some goods: And *het goede* can not be meant of goederen, goods; as for example, *De Rijcke en besitten niet alijt het goede*, *maer wel de goederen deser werlde*, The rich possesse not alwayes the good part, but well the goods of this world.

There are some Adjectives, which are declined with *s* in the end of the Genitive case; as, *goeds*, *quaets*, *schoons*, *drooghs*, *geheels*, &c. which words take place in these speeches; as, *Veel goeds*, Many goods, *Wat quaets*, Some evils, *Yet schoons*, Some thing faire, *Drooghs voets*, Dry-footed, *Niet geheels*, Not whole, *Hy is rechts*, He is right-handed, *Hy is slincks*, He is left-handed, *Hy is goet kindts*, He loves children, *Goeds paerds*, He loveth horses. Of this nature are also these speeches: as, *Een vendel volcks*, A colours of men, *Een hoop kooren*, A heape of corne, *Een dronck waters*, A draught of water, &c.

With the Adjectives we say, *Het Spaensch*, The Spanish, *Het Latijn*, The Latine, *Het Fransch*, The French, *Het Engelsch*, The English speech; which being spoken at large, or by circumlocution, one saith, *De Spaensche ofte Latijnsche Sprake*.

Likewise we say, *Op het Fransch*, *Op het Engelsch*, *na het Grieks*, in stead of, *op de Fransche*, *Engelsche ofte Griexsche*, that is, after the French, English, or Greekish manner: they say also, *Op sijn Fransch*, *Op sijn Engelsch*, After the French or English fashion: but this manner of speech is (though very common) more rude then the former.

When Adjectives come with Verbs Substantives, they remaine many times in the



Neuter Gender without change of termination; As, *Hy is vroom*, He is honest, it is in Latine, *Probum est*. Also in the Plurall Number, *Wy waren vroom*, We were honest, *Probum eramus*, we say also, *Sy was vroom, ende, Sy waren vroom*, She was honest, and, They were honest; where there is noe alteration of the Adjective *vroom*, honest, neither in the Singular nor Plurall Number.

Unlesse a Particle cometh betwixt; as, *Dat waren de Wyse uyt Oosten*, That were the Wise men out of the East, *Sy zijn die ellendige*, They were those miserable ones.

But if to the former words, a Substantive should come, being spoken in the Plurall Number, so must also the Adjectives be of the Plurall Number: As, *Wy zijn alle ellendige menschen*, We are all miserable men, And, *Sy waren vrome lieden*, They were honest people.

#### The Construction of Substantives with the Adjectives.

The Adjectives goe alwayes before Substantives, in Gender, Number, and Case; As, *Een goet man*, A good man, *De goede vrouwen*, The good women, &c.

#### An Exception.

But contrarie to this rule we finde these speeches, *Daer is ontrent twintigh ofte dertigh man*, There is about twentie or thirtie man, In stead of, *Daer zijn ontrent twintigh ofte dertigh mannen*, There are about twentie or thirtie men. Also, *Het is twee jaar geleden*, in stead of, *Het zijn twee jaren geleden*, It is two yeare agoe.

A Pronoun Relative needeth not alwayes agree with a Substantive; As, *De Bode welck hulpe ghy gebruyckt, is weder-gekomen*, The Messenger whose help you used, is come againe.

When as an Adjective comes before a Substantive, and the Particle before it, then the Particle must be set before all the words: As, *De vrome Godsalige man*, The honest Godly man, *De gehele Wet*, The whole Law, *De gausche nacht*, The whole night. When diverse Adjectives followe one another, it is very convenient that *en* or *ende* come betwixt

them; As for example, *Een vroom en Godsaligh man*, A honest and a Godly man, *Een lange ende duystere nacht*, A long & a dark night.

Note, that for the most part the Conjunction *en* is used in the stead of *ende*, and for brevities sake: But whensoever after *en* these Particles *de, den, or die* follow, then it is better to say *ende*, because it may appeare that the word *en* doth not belong to the word following.

Two Adjectives are often found to come after a Substantive: As, *Het is een man goet-aerdigh en geleert*, He is a man good-natured and learned; Likewise these Adjectives followe the Substantives; As, *Door Philips de tweede*, By Philip the second, *De nacht voordeden*, The night past, *Een sack vol*, A bagge full, *Een dagh langh*, A day long, &c.

#### Of two Substantives.

When two Noun Substantives come together, one of them is put in the Genitive Case; As, *Pieters boeck*, Peters booke, *Davids Psalmen*, Davids Psalmes, *Salomons wijsheden*, Salomons wisdom; which speeches agrees with our English: as also, *Godes Woort*, Gods Word; so that ye see the declined words are, *Pieters, Davids, Salomons, Godes*.

Contrarie to this rule, there is an abuse crept in, because some learned men doe followe the Latine manner, and say, *De Psalmen Davids*, The Psalmes of David, *De wijshede Salomons*, The wisdom of Salomon, *Het Boeck Iobs*, The Book of Job, *Het zaedt Abrahams*, The seede of Abraham, *Het huys Jacobs*, The house of Jacob.

And by this bad custome, these speeches are received for good; as, *Kinderen Godts*, Gods children, *Kinderen Israëls*, Israëls children, *Man Godts*, A man of God, *Sone Godts*, Gods Sonne, *Dienaer Godts*, Gods servant, which are all Genitives; as if you should say, The children of Israëll; and so of the rest.

In stead of the declension in the Genitive Case, wee expresse those Substantives more at large; As, *De Psalmen van David*, The Psalmes of David, *De wijshede van Salomon*, The wisdom of Solomon, &c.

Note,

Note, also the difference, which is in this declension, as, *De voorsichtigheydt der vrouwe*, The foresight of a woman, *ende, Der vrouwe voorsichtigheydt*, The womans foresight, &c. But the first is the best phrase.

Observe also, that in stead of declining some words, there is an ill use crept in, that some times those words are undeclined; as, *Sijn wijfs suster*, His wives sister, for, *Sijnes wijfs suster*, The sister of his wife. As also, *Dijn volck Israëls eere*, Thy folke Israëls honour, *De Stadt Haerlems privilegie*, The towne of Haerlems privilege, *In sijn vaders plaetse*, In his fathers place, *Heur Ooms dochter*, Her Uncles daughter, *Sijn moeders sone*, His mothers sonne, *Dat diers aert*, That beasts nature, *Van mijn kindts wegen*, In my childs behalfe, all which are of the Genitive Case.

When as in a reason two Cases follow one another, it is a more gracefull speech, that in the place of the one Case, ye put in it the Preposition *Van, Of*; As, *De macht Van den Vorst der vrede*, is more elegant then to say, *De macht des Vorsts der vrede*, The might of the Prince of peace. As likewise, *De Wet van den Geest des levens*, is better then if one said, *De Wet des Geests des levens*, The Lawe of the Spirit of life. Rom. 8.

#### Observations of words, which belong to the Genitive Case.

These words, as, *Veel, Weynigh, ofte Luttel, Niets, Was, Meer, Min, Vol, and Een*, are many times put into the Genitive Case; as, *Veel goeds*, Much goods, *Weynigh ofte luttel gelds*, Little money, *Meer verstandis*, More understanding, *Minder tijds*, Lesser time, *Vol druck*, Full of tribulation, *Onser ten*, One of us, *Een der borgheren*, One of the citizens; which use of words it seeme, our Forefathers have borrowed from the Grecians and Latines.

Note, that these speeches have some affinity with the Genitive Case; As, *Hy dede het willens en wittens, ofte onversiens*, He did it willingly and wittingly, or unawares, &c.

Enough, follows the Genitive Case; As, *Moedts genoegh*, Courage enough, *Goedts ge-*

*noegh*, Goods enough, *Der belofst genoegh, or, Belofst genoegh*, Promises enough.

*Waerdigh* and *Gelijck*, may be put in the Genitive and Dative Cases. In the Genitive Case; As, *Hy en is mijns niet waerdigh*, He is not worthy of mee, *Hy en was onser niet waerdigh*, He was not worthy of us, *Hy en was eenner soodaniger plaetse niet waerdigh*, He was not worthy of such a place.

And also in the Dative Case; *Wie is my gelijck?* Who is like unto me? *Wie is hem gelijck?* Who is like to him? *Wie is ons gelijck?* Who is like unto us? *Wy zijn hun-lieden gelijck, ende sy zijn den Romeynen gelijck*, We are like unto them, and they are like to the Romans.

The word *wille* accommodates it selfe after the Genitive Case: As, *Om des woords wille*, For the words sake, or, For love of the word, *Om der belofst wille*, For the promise sake; or, For love of the promise.

#### Diverse Phrases upon the Genitive Case: As,

*Drooghs voets*, Dry foot, that is, with dry foot. *Drooghs monds*, With a dry mouth: that is, *Nuchters monts*, With a fasting mouth. *Bloots lijfs*, With a naked body. *Bloots voets*, With bare feete. *By tijds*, Be times: that is, *In tijds*, In time. *Des daeghs*, By day. *Des tweeden daeghs*, The second day. *Des nachts*, By night. *Des sevenden jaers*, The seventh yeare. *Des Winters*, The Winter, or, Of the Winter. *Des Somers*, The Summer, or, Of the Summer. *Eenmaal des jaers*, Once a yeare, *Eens des nachts*, Once a night.

These manner of speeches, are proper to the Greeke Tongue, with a little alteration in these following phrases, but tend all to one and the same end: As, *Eens ter maendt*, Once a month, for, *Eens der maendt*, Once of the month, *Eens ter weke*, or, *Eens des wecks*, Once a weeke, or, Once of the week, *Hy gingh sijns weeghs*, He went his way, or, on his way, &c.

#### Of the Adjectives with a Dative Case.

Adjectives and Verbes, which betoken some occasion, opportunity, profit, neerenesse, friendship, propriety, or liknesse, require many

A a a 2 times



times a Dative Case; As, *Dat is my gelegen*, That is an occasion to mee, or for mee. *Gode mer gehoorsamen, dan den menschen*, To give obedience to God, more then to men. *Het is den volcke nut*, It is profitable to the people. *Het is hun swaer om doen*, It is hard for them to doe. *Hy is synen vader gelijk*, He is like to his father. *Wy zijn der Wet gestorven*, We are dead to the Law. *De Locht is allen menschen gemeyn*, The Aire is common to all men.

## The Construction and use of the PRONOUNES.

There is some uses and common speeches of Pronounes, worthy of consideration.

The Interrogatorie *Wat*, What, is used without distinction of Gender or Number; As, *Wat soeckt ghy?* What seekest thou? Or, *Wat doet ghy?* What dost thou? By which questions are understood, *ick soecke dat goet, dien man, ofte, die dingen*, I seeke that good, that man, or, those things, &c. This use the Netherdutches have from the Latine, but in these speeches following, they digresse from the Latines, and followe the French; As, *Dit, ofte dat is mijne dienstmaeght*, This or that is my maid-servant. *Dit, ofte dat zijn mijne knechten*, These, or those are my servants.

Also the Interrogatorie *Wat*, is used in the Genitive Case; As, *Wat wijfs soon?* The sonne of what woman? Likewise they say, *Welck wijfs soon?* Which womans sonne? *Wat mans kinderen waren dat?* The children of what man were they? in stead of, *Welcken mans kinderen*, Which mans children, &c.

*Wat man hebt ghy het gegeven?* What man hast thou given it to? for, *Welcken man?* *Met wat man?* With vvhhat man? in stead of, *Met welcken man?* With vvhich man? *Met wat vrouwe?* With what vvhoman? for, *Met welke vrouwe?* With vvhich vvhoman? Also, *Wat beest, ofte beesten?* What beast, or beasts? for, *Welck beest, ofte beesten?* Which beast, or beasts?

## Of Pronounes Relatives.

After *Die gene* (That man, or He) alwaies folloveth a Pronoun Relative; As, *Die gene is geluckigh; welcke Gods Woordt bewaert*,

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That man, (or He) is blessed, vvhich keepeth Gods Word. Here ye see that *Die gene* and *welcke*, ansvvere one another. Also, after *Die gene* may followe the Relative *Die*, Which; As, *Die gene die dat doet, sal leven*, He vvhich doth that, shall live. After *Die* may followe an other *Die*; As, *Die dat doet, die sal daer in leven*, He vvhich doth that, he shall live therein. Againe, *De steen die de bouw-lieden verworpen hebben, die is een Hoofd des hoecks geworden*. But in stead of *Die*, if ye use the Relative *Welcke*, it is more elegant in saying, *De steen welcke de bouw-lieden verworpen hebben, die is tot een hoofd des hoecks geworden*; The stone which the builders have rejected, is become the chiefe corner-stone. Also is it very gracefull to say, *Wie dat doet, Die sal leven*, Who doth that, He shall live.

*Dat* and *Die* have relation one to another; As, *Dat zijn goede lieden, Die het quade verdragen*, They are good people, Which doe suffer wrong or evill.

## Of Pronounes Possessives.

When Pronounes Possessives are joyned with Substantives, there can noe Particles be set before them; As, *Mijn meester*, My master. *Sijn Oom*, His Uncle, *Heur Broeder*, Her Brother, *Onse Vaders*, Our Fathers, *Vw' Neve*, Your Nephew, *Haer Vooght*, Their Tutor.

But with Pronounes Possessives, the Particles may be added without Substantives or Adjectives; As, *Den mijnen*, Mine, *Den sijnen*, His, *Den haren*, Hirs; but not, *Den mijnen meester*, *Den sijnen oom*, *Den haren broeder*, &c. which are improper speeches.

It seemeth without doubt, that these Possessives in the Masculine Gender, may end in with a Particle; in such sort to discern the Masculine Gender from the Feminine; as thus: Masc. *Dit is den mijnen*, This is mine. Fem. *Dit is de mijne*, This is mine. *Dit is den onsen*, and, *Dit is de onse*, This is ours, *Den uwen*, *De uwe*, Yours, *Den sijnen*, *Hissen*, *De sijne*, Hers.

The Genders are likewise distinguished, when as the Possessives are spoken without Particles; As, Masc. *Vwen*, Fem. *Vwe*, *Vw'*, Your.

Your. *Onsen*, *Onse*, *Ons*, Ours, and Our. *Sijnen*, *Sijne*, *Sijn*, His, and Hers.

The use of these Pronounes we have in these following speeches; as, *Zoude dat den uwen gheweest hebben?* Should that have been yours? *Mijnen heeft dat gedaen*, want *uwen en soude het nimmermeer doen*, Mine hath done that, for yours would never have done it.

It seemeth also that there be some Adjectives, which ought to be spoken thus, to expresse some speciall seperation; as, *Den grooten*, The grands, or the great ones, *Den machtigen*, The mightie, *Den Heyligen*, The Saints, *Eenen rechtvaardigen*, Some righteous man.

In the Relative Pronounes, we use also these manner of speeches; as, *De mijne*, *De huure*, *De sijne*, *De uwe*, *De onse*, *De hare*, that is, *Het is mijn volck*, *Knechten*, *Dienaren*, ofte *Kinderen*, It is my folke, Men, Servants, or Children, &c.

In these Pronounes also, we use these manner of speeches; as, *Tot mijnent*, At my house, *Tot onsent*, At our house, *By uwen*, By yours, *Om sijnent wille*, For his sake, *Om harent wille*, For their sakes, *Mijnent halven*, For my part, which are now growne much in use.

## The CONSTRUCTION OF Verbes.

BY Verbes there are often-times some compleat, or dependent words used; as, *De man is daer, ofte, De man isser*, The man is there; Here these small words *daer* and *ser* joyned with the Verbe betoken nothing else, but the Toone of the Pronunciation, also in these speeches following, *Gaet-er yemand?* Goes there one? *Gaet hy-der*, Goeth he there? And thus we use *Daer* and *Het* in the beginning of a reason; as, *Daer was een man*, There was a man, *Het was een sake*, It was a case, *Al waren het Casars*, Though they were Casars.

## Of Verbes with a Genitive Case.

With the Verbe *Zijn*, To Be, we have a manner of speech, which signifieth a proprietie in the Genitive case; as, *De Aerde is des Heeren*, The Earth is the Lords, *Psal. 24.* Also, *Dit is mijns Vaders*, This is my Fathers, *Het is eenes goeden Herders de kudde te scheeren*,

## A Netherdutch Grammar.

It is a good Sheep-heard, that sheares the Flock.

*Genadigh zijn*, requireth also a Genitive Case; As, *Weest onser genadigh*, Be mercifull to us, or, Have mercie on us.

## Of Verbes with a Dative Case.

All Verbes which betoken giving or taking away, are of the Dative case; as, *ick geve hun die gifte*, I give to them that gift; *Hy heeft zijn Vyanden den roof ontnomen*, He hath taken the spoile from his Enemies; *ick vertoon mijn sake ten Hove*, I shewe my cause to the Court; *Het was onsen vaders belofte*, maer *den kinderen qualick gehouden*, It was our Fathers promise to us, but badly kept to the children; *Hy geeft dat sijner Vriendinne*, He giveth that to his Shee-frend; *Het Rijck komt die toe*, The Kingdome belongs to thee; *Hun is de eert*, The honour is to them, *Den vromen zijn alle goederen gemeyn*, To the honest all things are common.

## Of Verbes with the Accusative Case.

Many Verbes of the Masculine Gender, & of the Singular Number, require an Accusative Case after the Verbe, with the Adjectives after them; as, *ick beminne mijnen Vader*, I love my Father, *ick volge mijnen geluckigen Meester*, I followe my happie Master, *Hy haet seinen Naesten*, He hateth his Neighbour.

Note, that here these Adjectivall Pronounes *Mijnen*, *Mine*, *Zijnen*, *His*, are put in the Accusative Case, but for the further amplification, & the expression of the necessity of the Dative and Accusative cases, here follow some examples, which may be shunned in the doubtfulness of these Cases; as, *ick beminne mijn Vader*, I love my father, that is, *O ick beminne mijn Vader*, O I love my Father: but, *ick beminne mijnen Vader*, that is, *Mijn Vader wordt van my beminde*, My Father is beloved by mee.

So likewise, *Geluckigh is het volck, welck de Heere verkieft*, and, *Geluckigh is het volck, welck den Heere verkieft*, Blessed is the people, whom the Lord chofeth.

Note, that in the first speech, *De Heere verkieft het volck*, The Lord chofeth the people,



and in the last, *De Heere wordt verkoren*, The Lord is chosen; Also likewise of *Die & Dien*; as, *Die de Heere bemindt*, Those which love the Lord, and, *Dien den Heere bemindt*, He which loveth the Lord, *Ghy die verlagen hebt*, Thou which hast beaten, *Dien ghy verlagen hebt*, Him or whom thou hast beaten, *Die ghy verlagen hebt*, Those which thou hast beaten; here is doubtlesse three differences of speeches, through a small alteration.

Note, that many *Declensions*, and *Cases*, which in the Netherdutch ought to be observed, retain not alwayes the same alterations, when as Adjectives accompanie them, for we say very fitly, *Godt zy lof*, God be praised; but if we should say, *Den goeden Godt zy lof*, ofte, *Onsen Godt zy lof*, that were not so proper; also we say, *Godt heeft ons ten goede gheschapen*, God hath created us for good; but by the word *Goede* it will not suffer any adjective to come with it; as, *Ten eeuwigen goeden*, For everlasting good, ofte, *Ten besten goeden*, For the best good.

## Of Adjectives after Substantives.

When as after a Noun proper an Adjective cometh, it is put in the Nominative Case; as, *Beleyst door Spil-bergen den Veldt-overste*, Conducted by Spil-bergen the Generall, *Over-wonnen van Alexander de Groote*, Conquered by Alexander the Great, *Door Philippus de tweede*, By Philip the second.

## Of Impersonall Verbes.

Impersonall Verbes with a Pronoun are put in the Dative Case; as, *Het geschiedt my*, It hapned to mee, *Het ghebeurt allen menschen*, It hapneth to all men, *Wien en soude sulcks niet ontmoeten*, To whome should not such a thing befall.

Verbes also become Impersonall by putting of words in the Dative Case, as in stead, *Ick dorst*, I thirst; one saith, *My dorst*, I thirst, *Ick verlange*, I long, *My verlanght*, I long, *Sy beswaren*, They grieve, *Hun bewaert*, &c.

## Of the Placing of Adjectives.

Adjectives come commonly before Substantives; as, *Mijn Vader*, My Father, *Een goede saecke*, A good cause, *De eenvoudighste ofte simpele oprechtighydt*, The simple uprightnesse.

But these manner of speeches, when the Adjective follows the Substantive; as, *O Godt mijn, Vns wegen goet*, *De Sterren klaar*; *Mijn, Goet, Klar*, are growne out of use as well in Prose as in Verse.

The usuall place of the Genitive Case, is upon the end of a reason in the Plurall Number; as, *De naestighydt der gesrouwe Dienaren*, The diligence of the Faithfull Ministers, *Het Gebedt der Godt-zaligen*, The Prayer of the Godly.

But in the Singular Number, the Genitive is put before the reasons, which oftentimes is a Noun Substantive; as, *Onser Vaders Erve*, Inheritance of our Fathers, *Des Koningh Davids Psalmen*, Psalmes of King David, *Onser Heeren CHRISTVS Lyden*, Passion of our Lord CHRIST.

## Of the Indicative Moode.

The Pronounes, *Ick, I, Ghy, Thou, Hy, He*, for the Singular Number, *Wy, Wee, Ghy, ofte Ghy-lieden, Yee, Sy, ofte Sy-lieden*, They: for the Plurall Number; and Indicative Moode come before Verbs; as, *Ick doe*, I doe, *Ghy doet*, Thou Doest, *Hy doet*, He doth, *Wy doen*, Wee doe, *Ghy-lieden doet*, Yee doe, *Sy-lieden doen*, They doe.

But in asking or demanding a question, these Pronounes followe Verbes; as, *Wilt ghy? Wilt thou? Doe ick? Doe I? Doet ghy? Doest thou? &c.*

When as before Verbes, there comes an Adverbe, then the Verbes come before the Pronounes; as:

*Doe deden wy dat*, Then did wee that.

*Gister waren wy vrolick*, Yesterday were wee merrie.

In double Pronounes, as, *Ick die*, I which, *Ghy die*, Thou which, *Ghy-lieden die*, Yee which

which, *Sy die*, They which, *Ick self*, I myself, *Ghy self*, Thou thyself, &c. alwayes the Pronounes, *Ick, Ghy, Sy*, and *Wy*, must be set before. As, *Ick die dat doe*, I which doe that; *Ghy die in den Hemel zijt*, Thou which art in Heaven; *Wy die verlegen hebben*, We which have smitten.

Otherwise the sense of the words are changed; as, *Die ick dat doe*, Which I doe that, and, *Die wy verlegen hebben*, Which we have smitten. So that the setting of these words before, make an alteration in the sense.

In the Present and Præter-imperfect tenses, in the place of Verbes, as thus:

*Ick hebbe werck*, I have worke.

*Ghy hebt wijsheydt*, Thou hast wisdom.

*Wy hebben alle dingen*, Wee have all things.

In the Præter-perfect, Præter-pluperfect, and Future tenses:

*Ick hadde werck gehad*, I had had worke.

*Ghy haddet wijsheydt gehad*, Thou hadst had wisdom.

*Wy sullen alle dingen hebben*, Wee shall or will have all things.

Many words, as, *Die, Welcke, Als, Gelyck, Och, Op dat*; As,

*Als ick dat doe*, When I doe that.

*Ick die dat doe*, I who doe that.

*Ick welcke dat doe*, I which doe that.

*Op dat ick dat doe*, To the end I doe that.

The words, *Sal, Sullen, Soude*, and *Souden*, are used in the Indicative Moode before Verbs of the Infinitive Moode; As,

*Ick sal arbeiden*, I shall or will labour.

*Wy souden veel meer bedrijven*, We should doe much more.

*Wy sullen op die sake hopen*, Wee will hope upon that business.

But in these following speeches, these words come after the Infinitive Moode: As, *Wanneer ick arbeiden sal*, When I shall labour.

*Als wy wel veel bedrijven souden*, When wee should doe much.

*Als wy op de sake hopen sullen*, When wee shall hope on that business.

But when as in a reason there are Infini-

tive Moodes, then these words come never before the Verbes: As,

*Op dat ick dat soude gaen doen*, To the end I should goe to doe that.

*Als ghy dat sult gaen doen*, When thou shalt goe to doe that.

*Als sy-lieden souden loopen jagen*, When they should goe to hunt.

## Verbes of the Infinitive Moode.

A Verbe of the Infinitive Moode, is oftentimes put in the place of a Noun Substantive, which the Netherdutches borrowe from the Greeke Tongue; As, *Rijck zijn is meer in het gebruycken, dan in het besitten*, To be rich is more in the use, then in the possession. Where note, that *gebruycken*, To use, and *besitten*, To possesse, become Substantives.

Again: *Scherp om alles te doorsien*, Sharp-sighted to see through all things; *Hy oordeelt het te wagen*, He judgeth to hazard it; *Hy gingh arbeiders huereen*, He went to hire labourers; *Hy gingh te vechten*, He went to fight.

Where note, that when two Verbes followe one another, the last is the Infinitive Moode.

## Of the Construction of Adverbes.

The use of Adverbes is partly showne before in the description of Adverbes, but we will shew now some more particular use of them.

*Tot*, (which signifieth To) is a motion to a place: As, *Tot Delft, ofte, Na Delft toe*, Towards Delft, *Tot Amsterdam, ofte, Na Amsterdam toe*, Towards Amsterdam.

The names of some Townes require *Ter* in stead of *Tot*: As, *Ter Goude, Ter Veer*.

When one speaketh of any thing that is hapned, they use this Particle *te*: As, *Het geschiede te Leyden*, It hapned at Leyden, *Het is te Amsterdam gedruckt*, It is printed at Amsterdam: but we finde oftentimes, *Tot Leyden, At Leyden*, &c. which notwithstanding declines from the right use.

Also with the word *Tot* we expresse some thing that hath been done, as in these speeches:



Tot Vaders, At my Fathers house, Tot Pieters, At Peters, Tot onsent, At our house, Tot sijnen, At his house.

In, is commonly set before the names of townes and countries; as, In Leyden, In Leyden, In Delft, In Delft, In Engelandt, In England, In Hollandt, In Holland, In Christen-rijck, In Christendome.

And the Præposition In, we have in these speeches; as, In twee snijden, In two cuts, also, In drien, In three, In vieren, In Foure, In vijven, In Five, &c. In desen, that is, In dese dingen, In these things, and In dien, that is, In die dingen, In those things, In velen, that is, In vele dingen, In many things.

Of the CONSTRUCTION OF Præpositions.

Op der arden, Upon the earth. Van eenderley meyninge zijn, To be of one meaning or minde. Met der haest, ofte metter haest, With haest.

Likewile we say also, Wt der stadt, ofte, Van der stadt, Out of the towne, or, From the towne, Met der tijds, ofte metter tijds, With time. Tot der doods, ofte totter doods, To the death, or till death. Wt der natuyre, ofte uyster natuyre, Out of nature, or by nature.

These Præpositions, By, Met, Te, Ten, and Ter, we use in these speeches:

By allen, By all.	Met namen, With name, or by name.
By velen, By many.	Te voet, To foot, or a foot.
By desen, By this.	Te paert, A horseback.
By tijds, Betimes.	Te sloop, A Ship-board, or by ship.
By twee, By two.	Te lande, A land, or by land.
By drien, By three.	Te rade, To counsell.
By vieren, By foure.	Te gronde, To the bottom.
By vijven, By five.	Te rugge, Backward.
By lichten dage, By day light.	Te nacht, To night.
By den wege, By the way.	Te recht, ofte ten rechtē, A right, or rightly.
Met eenen, twee, drien, With one, two, or three, &c.	
Met allen, With all.	

Te rechte, To lawe.	Ten goede, In good part.
Te veel, Too much.	Ten wille zijn, At will or pleasure.
Te weynigh, Too little.	Ten leven, To the quick.
Te kort, Too short.	Ter maeltijt, At dinner, at meale-time.
Te langh, Too long.	Ter Bruyloft, At the Marriage.
Te breedt, Too broad.	Ter plaatsē, At the place.
Te huys, ofte i' huys, At home.	Terstondt, Presently.
Ten eenen, twee, ofte drien, At one, two, or three.	Ter tijdt, At the time.
Ten eersten, At the first, or first.	Ter contrarie, Contrarie-weise.
Ten tweedē, Secondly.	Ter aerden, To the earth.
Ten uystersten, At the utmost.	Ter Hellen, To Hell.
Ten langen lesten, At the very last.	Ter doods, To death.
Ten minsten, At the lest.	Ter poorten in-gaen, To goe in at the gates.
Ten meesten, At the most.	Ter selver tijdt, At the same time.
Ten Oosten, At East.	Ter goeder uyre, At a good hovvre.
Ten Westen, At West.	Ter laetster tijt, At, or in the last time, &c.
Ten hooghsten, At the highest.	
Ten deele, Partly.	
Ten quade, In ill part.	

An Observation of words of Number.

Words of Number are these, Een, Twee, Drie, Vier, Vijf, Ses, Tien, these vwords are used in these speeches following:

By eenen, Nigh one a clock, By twee, Nigh two a clock, By dryen, Neere three a clock, Met ons twee, With us two, Met sijn drien, With his three, Met haer vieren, With their foure. Or thus: Met sijn tweeder, derder, vierder, &c. Hy quam met de elve, He came with the eleven, Ick kome met tiene, I come with ten, Ick hebbe het van een, van twee, ofte van drie gehoord, I have heard it of one, two, or of three. Dat is een van de twee, ofte van de drie, That is one of the two, or of the three. In twee, drien, ofte vieren, In two, three, or foure peeces, &c.

And thus have you the use and phrased of the Netherdutch Præpositions.

Of

OF

PROSODIE.

PROSODIE, is a part of Grammar, which giveth the true Tone and Accent to Wordes and Syllables, and first of pointing.

They are in Number, to wit, a Comma, a Colon, a full Point, or a Period, an Interrogation, an Admiration, a Parenthesis, a Copulation, and a Division.

A Comma is a note of breathing in a sentence marked betweene or at the foot of a word, either thus ( / ) or thus ( , ) As in these Substantives; De Vorsten, Veldt-overste, Hoofst-lieden, ende Bevel-hebbers, waren de voornaemste oorsake van de overwinninge, The Princes, the Generall, Commanders, and Captaines, were the principall cause of the victorie.

Of Adjectives; Wani sy waren kloek, couragieus, wel-spreekende, ende vlijgh, For they were valiant, couragious, eloquent, and diligent.

Of Verbes; Beschicken, Moedt geven, Aenvoeren, ende Volherden den strijdt, To Order, To give Courage, To Lead on, and to Continue the battle.

Of Adverbs; Ende hielden het voor, achter, midden, ter zijden, ende over al in goede ordeninge, And held in the front, reere, middle, the flanks, and every where good order.

Adjectives with Substantives; Als verstandige Krijghs-oversten, stoute Voor-vechters, naerfijge Besorgers, ende getrouwe Volvoeders der saken, As understanding Chieftaines, able or stout Combatants, diligent Takers of care, and faithfull Performers of businesse.

Moreover to divide and distinguish firme reasons and speeches; As thus, Veel eer soude men vermorselen, dan vermorwen ofte bekeeren, de gene, die gantsch verstockt ende verhardt zijn in het quaeds; One might rather breake in peeces, then to soften or turne those, which are wholly obdurated and hardned in evill.

Or thus: Als een vrouwe hare schaemte ende eere verloren heeft, al hadde sy noch eenige dencht

by haer, die words haer weynigh tot lof na-gefeyt; When a woman hath lost her modestie and honestie, though shee may have some other vertue in her, yet it will serve but little to her praise.

Of a Colon.

A Colon is a Note of longer breathing then a Comma, and is marked thus ( : ) As; Soo yemandt u komt aendienē, dat een ander eenigh quaedt van u seydt, en ontschuldigh u niet te seer van het gene datter geseyt is: maer antwoordt alleenlick alsoo: Hem moeten noch veel andere van mijne ghebreucken ende onvolkomenheden onbekent zijn: want anders en soude by dit niet alleen geseyt hebben; If any body comes to tell thee, that one hath spoken evill of thee, doe not excuse thy self too much of that there is said: but answere onely thus: There are many other of my weaknesse and infirmities unknowne to him: otherwise he would not have spoken this alone.

Hereby thou shalt showe thy self a meeke man, and himselfe a spitefull body, and none can truly reprove thee for it. In vvhich sentence there are three Colons.

Of a full Point, or a Period.

A Period is a full distinction, and a Note of longest breathing, vvhich after a full sentence and speech is thus noted ( . ) and the next sentence beginneth vwith a Capitall or a great Letter.

Of an Interrogation or asking of a question.

An Interrogation is marked thus ( ? ) at the end of a reason: As, Wanneer sullen wy ten eynde kome? When shall vvee come to an end? &c.

Of an Admiration.

A Note of Admiration, or Wondring, is used upon the end of a vword, vvhich betokeneth Admiration, as; Ey wat dingh is dat! O what thing is that!

Some of Invocation marked thus ( ! ) As, O Godt bewaert my! O God keepe me!

Bbb Some



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Some of Rejoicing ! As, O wat een soet vermaeck ! O what a sweete delight !

Some of Greefe or Complaint ; As, O wie my ellendige ! O woe me miserable wretch !

Of a Parenthesis.

A Parenthesis is made vvith vvoo halfe Moones, a clause coming betweene, marked thus ( ) ; As, Die is een Heerscher over een ander, dewelcke (of sy willen ofte niet) hun dwingen kan sijn bevel na te komen ; He is a Ruler over an other, the which (whether they will or noe) can constraine them to followe his command.

A Note of Insertion marked thus [ ] is a Clause out of an other Authour interceding, or is that which cometh betwixt, as an addition of the Translator, for the better expression of the writers meaning ; As, [ Ick voege by, I add or joyne to it. ]

Of Hyphen or Copulation.

Hyphen is a Note of Sub-union, either of two words ; As, Over-vloedigh, Super-abundant or ; of the Connexion of two or more Syllables together ; As, On-ber-boren, Unre-generate, Groot-vader, Grand-father, &c.

Of a Division.

The token of a Division is marked thus - at the end of a line, when as the syllable of a word is parted, and can not stand in one line, but beginneth an other line.

Likewise in speaking (by melting or skipping of Vowels or otherwise) when speeches are uttered with a lesse number of syllables then they should, which is used likewise in writing, by putting in the place of the letters left out this marke ' , which is a Note of abbreviation : so that in stead of these particles, de, des, het, ick, n, te, sy, one writs d', s', t', k', s', s', s' ; as in d'ander, the other, s'mans, the mans, s'sal, it shall, k'hebbe, I have, dat's, that is, s'aensien, to behold, s'n, shee is.

Observations upon each of these Inparticular.

When as the Particle De commeth before

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Nounes Substantives or Adjectives, which begin with a Vowell, then wee put in stead of De, The, D' ; As, D'achterste, The hindmost, D'esels, The asses, D'inwendige, The inward, D'onderste, The undermost, &c.

's in stead of the Particle des, of the, when as vvords begin vvith a Consonant ; As, s'He-mels, Of the Heavens, s'jaers, Of or for the yeare, s'moeders, Of my mothers, &c. but very fewe of them come before a Vowell, unlesse, s'anderen daeghs, Of the next day, s'avonts, Of the evening ; & some few more.

't, stands for the Particle het, and is much in use, and that before or upon the end of a vvord, either beginning vvith a Vowell or a Consonant ; As, t'armste, the poorest, t'begin, The beginning, verhoogt's, raise it, op't, upon it, van't, of it, of the, in't, in it, or, in the ; and of such like.

k, When the Pronoun ick, I, cometh before Verbes, in stead thereof wee use k, As, k'achte, I account, k'eysche, I require, k'wil, I vvill, k'sal, I shall.

's, When as after dat, dit, wat, the Verbe is commeth, in place vvhereof vvee use s' ; dat's, that is, dit's, this is, wat's, vvhat is.

't, When the Praeposition te or tot come before Nounes, vvhich begin with a Vowell, this Note t' will serve in stead of them ; As, t'avont, at evening, t'Amsterdam, At Amsterdam, t'eten, to eate, t'onst, at our house.

's, In the place of the Pronoun sy, they, wee use s' ; As, Doens'acker-werck, Doe they husbandrie or tillage, s'eten wel, They eate vvell. And this for the abbreviation of vvords, and the cutting off of letters.

Of Prothesis.

Prothesis, vve call a Proposition, that is, vvhen one putteth before a name or a word a letter for a syllable, with this note ' in the place of the letter left out, as in these examples ; D'ouders, The elders, t'Hooghste, The highest, T'eerlick, Too honest, S'openparde, They revealed, &c. in stead of, De ouders, Het hooghste, Te eerlick, Sy openbatte, &c.

And to shewe it more plainly, that these Notes of abbreviation are used in the place of let-

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of letters left out, I will give you some more examples in these following ; As,

T'aenschouwen, To behold, for, Te aenschouwen ; T'eygen, To owne, for, Te eygen ; T'ydel, Too idle, for, Te ydel ; T'overschatten, To overtaxe, for, Te overschatten, &c.

As likewise in this Particle Het, when Verbes become Nounes ; As, t'aenschouwen, The beholding, for, Het aenschouwen ; t'eygen, It owne, for, Het eygen ; t'ydel, The vaine, for, Het ydel ; t'overschatten, The overtaxing, for, Het overschatten, &c.

Of Paragoge.

Paragoge is the adding of a letter or a syllable to the end of a word, with this Note of abbreviation ; As, Ben's, Am therefore, for, Ben dies ; Hebbe's, Have therefore, for, Hebbe dies ; Dit's, This is, for, Dit is ; Wat's, What is, for, Wat is ; Sal't, Shall it, for, Sal het ; Van't, Of it, for, Van het, &c.

These two above said, are the chiefest, which are used both in speaking and writing, especially among Poets for the composing of their Verses.

Of Synaresis.

Synaresis is called a drawing together, that is, of two syllables into one, and in Netherdutch it is the leaving out of a Vowell in the middle of a word ; and for the shortning of a syllable, putting in the place thereof this Note of abbreviation ' ; As, Verdraeg'lick, Tolera-bly, for, Verdragelick ; Gevoeg'lick, Accommodiously, for, Gevoegelick ; Kloeck'lick, Ably, or Couragiously, for, Kloeckelick ; Gevang'nn, Imprisonment, for, Gevangens ; Bederff'nn, Destruction, for, Bederffens.

Of Syncope.

Syncope is the cutting or sniping away of a letter, or a syllable, from the middle of a word, to make it the shorter ; As, Belae'n, Beladen, for, Beladen ; Geva'en, Imprisoned, for, Gevangen ; De'en, Did, for, Deden ; He'en, Away, for, Henen ; Spoer'n, To make speed, for, Spoeden ; Sta'igh, Firme, or Stable, for, Stadigh ; Die'r, That there, for, Die daer.

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Of Apocope.

Apocope is the cutting of a letter or syllable, from the end of a word : as if one should write, Dick', Oftentimes ; for, Dickwils ; Nau', Scarcely, for, Nauwelick's.

Or also, when as a word endeth in e, and that the next word following beginneth with a Consonant, then in the place of e which endeth the word, wee use this abbreviation ; As, Woud'hy, Would hee, for, Woude hy ; Seyd' sy, Said shee, for, Seyde sy ; Beryding', Preparation, for, Berydinge ; Klaging', Complaining, for, Klaginge ; Eer', Honour, for, Eere ; Heer', Lord, or Sir, for, Heere.

Of an Apostrophe.

An Apostrophe is a note of cutting off of a Vowell in the end of a word, especially the Vowell e, and is marked the top thereof thus ' ; As, Onz' oeffening' end' uw' is al even eens, Our practise and yours is all one.

Here have I showne you the use of six severall Notes of the Abbreviating of words used in the Netherdutch speech, though the Notes and Markes are alike in all these Examples.

Of Synalophe.

Ye must take notice besides all this, that when a word endeth in e, and that the next word beginneth with a Vowell, though the Note of Abbreviation, be not taken away from the end of the word : yet notwithstanding the same e melteth away in the next Vowell vvhich begins the vvord following, and this note is called Synalophe, vvhich vve name a Waxing together, or a Melting one into another ; Example,

De eerste Onder-richtinge, The first Instruction, and so of many more.

Of Apharesis.

Apharesis, is the taking avway of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a vvord, as, Voegelick, Conveniently, for, Ghevoegelick ; Hoest, Behooft, for, Behoest ; W'n, Sure, for, Gew'n ; Wondert, Wondred, for, Verwondert ; Mercken, To Marke, for, Aenmercken.

Of Egen-



## Of Epenheſis.

*Epenheſis* is the Interpoſition of a letter, or a ſyllable in the middle of a vword; As, *Vlijlick*, Speedie, for, *Vlijgh*; *Overigheyt*, Superiour, for, *Overheyt*; *Vervarelick*, Fearefull, for, *Vervarlick*; *Vrygheyt*, Freedom; for, *Vryheyt*; *Voorſichtlick*, Provident, for, *Voorſichtigh*; *Kleyachtigh*, Clayie, for, *Kleyigh*.

And thus much of points and the diuerſe notes and marks of abbreviating and lengthning of vwords.

## Of the quantitie and measure of Syllables, either short or long.

**F**irst, In all *Monosyllables*, that is, words conſiſting of one Syllable, there is noe certaine measure in the Pronunciation of theſe in the tone; for ſome fall ſhort, and others long in *Rhime*. But *Hem*, *Den*, *Der*, *De*, and *En*, are alwayes commonly ſhort, as alſo theſe annexed words; as, *Doerſe*, *Doe they*, *Gaenſe*, *Goe they*, *Sienwe*, *See wee*, *Iſſer*, *Is there*, *Heeſter*, *Hath there*, *Looptmen*, *Runs one*, *Hieldtmen*, *Holds one*; *Soudhet*, *oſte Soudet*; all which laſt ſyllables are pronounced ſhort.

**Secondly**, In all words ye need not to take notice, but of the two laſt ſyllables in the pronouncing of them.

**Thirdly**, In all words, ye have a long ſyllable.

**Fourthly**, In the Netherdutch tongue there comes not two long ſyllables together in a word, vvhich followe one another, ſo that in vwords of two ſyllables, ye have both a ſhort and a long ſyllable.

**Fiftly**, When a long Syllable comes in a vword, that the Syllable, vvhich cometh before the long Syllable is ſhort, as in *Kaſteelen*, *Caſtles*, *Iuweelen*, *Juwels*, the middle Syllable is long, and the firſt Syllable ſhort, becauſe two long Syllables cannot followe one another in a vword.

**Sixty**, All vwords vvhich end in *heyt*, *igh*,

*lick*, *e* and *er*, *igheyt*, *inge*, *ickheyt*, *ie*, have all their laſt Syllables ſhort; as, *Goetheyt*, *Goodneſſe*, *Schoonheyt*, *Faireneſſe*, *Goedigh*, *Good*, *Aerdigh*, *Subtile*, *Vriendelick*, *Frendly*, *Aerdrijck*, *The Earth*, *Vrouwe*, *Woman*, *Name*, *Name*, *Wercker*, *Worker*, *Goedigheyt*, *Goodneſſe*, *Soutigheyt*, *Svveetneſſe*, *Gevinge*, *Giving*, *Lijdinge*, *Suffrance*, *Cierlickheyt*, *Adorning*, *Blamatie*, *Blamation*, *Executie*, *Execution*, all vvhich laſt ſyllables are uttered ſhort.

[*Saving*, *Majeſteyt*, *Majeſty*, *Graviteyt*, *Gravitie*, *Gelijck*, *Right*, *Ongelijck*, *Wrong*.]

[*Sevently*, The vwords vvhich end in *ment*, vvhich of the laſt Syllable is long; as, *Teſtament*, *Clement*.

All Syllables, vvhich have a Single *i*, in the midt of a vword are long; as, *Eenige*, *Any*, or *Some*, *Heylige*, *Holy*.

The Participles of the Preſent tenſe ending in *ende*, have the two laſt Syllables ſhort; as, *Minnende*, *Loving*, *Leerende*, *Teaching*, *Looſpende*, *Running*.

**Eighthly**, All double Syllables vvhich begin vwith *Ge*, *Be*, and *Ver*, have the laſt Syllable long; as, *Gevoel*, *Opinion*, *Geloof*, *Faith*, *Ghequet*, *Vexation*, *Belangh*, *Belonging*, *Bequaem*, *Meete*, *Verdragh*, *Agreement*, *Verloſ*, *Leave*.

Note, that the length or ſhortneſſe of the laſt Syllables are clearly obſerved in vwords vvhich encreaſe a ſyllable in the Plurall number; For in *Tafelen*, *Tables*, *Worden*, *Rootes*, *Mantelen*, *Cloaks*, *Wagenen*, *Wagons*, one may eaſely perceive the laſt Syllables of *Tafel*, *Wortel*, *Mantel*, and *Wagen*, to be ſhort.

Alſo vvee finde there is a difference in the Pronunciation of theſe vwords, *Metalen*, *Mettels*, *Tafereelen*, *Tablets*, *Iuweelen*, *Juwels*, *Geheelen*, *Wholes*, *Gefellen*, *Fellovves*; for the middle Syllables are all long.

Note alſo, there are ſome vwords, vvhich end vwith three ſhort Syllables; as, *Vriendelickheyt*, *Frendlineſſe*, *Goddelickheyt*, *Divinitie*, *Graeffelickheyt*, *Earledome*; and thus much of *Profodie*.

F I N I S.

