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JOHN EVELYN'S *ENGLISH GRAMMAR*

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INTRODUCTION

John Evelyn's *The English Grammer*, subtitled "The First Key", is found on folios 94-98r of British Library Additional Manuscript 15950. The manuscript measures approximately 21 x 28 cm, and is written in a hand matching in all particulars the holographs of the diarist which are reproduced in Sir Geoffrey Keynes' *John Evelyn: A Study in Bibliophily with a Bibliography of his Writings*.¹

According to Sir Frederic Madden's notice in the *Catalogue*² of additional manuscripts acquired in 1846-7, this manuscript is part of "the large and valuable collection of diplomatic and private correspondence in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, and of autograph letters of most of the reigning houses of Europe and leading statesmen, from the 15th to the 19th century, purchased at the sale of the library of the late William Upcott". Specifically, MS Add. 15950 is one of four which comprise the papers of the Evelyn family of Wotton, Surrey. It is made up, according to the aforementioned *Catalogue*, of "Miscellaneous Notes, Memoranda and Extracts, on historical, literary, and scientific subjects, chiefly in the handwriting of John Evelyn, of Wotton". There follows a long list of the specific materials included in the manuscript volume, the only entry relevant to the present material being "Treatise on English and Latin grammar, f.94".³ Although the *Catalogue* links together the present English grammar with a Latin one, subtitled "The Second Key", the two works do not seem to be interrelated beyond the subtitles (and the author's occasional reference to Latin to explain a point of English grammar) and it can only be conjectured that the two treatises were perhaps intended to be the raw material for a synthesis which was never undertaken.

The handwriting comparisons mentioned above, plus the circumstances of its preservation, are clear proof, if any is needed, that the author is the diarist John Evelyn (1620-1706). However, the grammar is not mentioned in any of the editions of the diary; and so overwhelmed are his biographers and editors by the vast bulk of the fruits of Evelyn's passing interests that it receives scant attention in the attempts to catalogue his papers. The following passing mention is typical:

With horticulture, botany, arboriculture, literature, theology, poetry, philology, mathematics, music, book-collecting, painting, engraving, sculpture, numismatics,

chemistry and astronomy the range of Evelyn's interests and occupations is by no means completely covered. Among the papers and notes from his library, which are now in the British Museum, there is a chapter on Metaphysics and a paper on the Art of Stenography, extracts, notes, tables, lists on historical geographical subjects, on Greek grammar, on *English grammar*, and some leaves of a letter or paper on marital relations and sexual intercourse.⁴

According to one tradition, reported by Ponsonby, the Evelyn papers were rescued by William Upcott from a state of neglect and family indifference and possible imminent destruction.⁵

The date of the work can be conjecturally established, although there is no date on the manuscript. On f.94 (i.e., p.1) of the manuscript, in the heading, Evelyn wrote, "Herein I haue (after a manner) wholly followed B: Jonson", and thus it may be inferred that it was written after 1640, when Jonson's *English Grammar* was published as part of the folio edition of his collected posthumous pieces. However, a later marginal note on the same page, probably in the same hand, but with a very poor pen, adds, "This is now more accurately set forth by Dr. Wallis". The reference here is to John Wallis and his *Grammatica linguae Anglicanae*, published at Oxford in 1653, which Evelyn probably discovered shortly after its publication, and would have used in preference to Jonson. Thus, with 1640 and 1653 as terminal dates, the British Library conjecture of 1650 would seem to be a reasonable guess as to date of composition.⁶

The manuscript is almost entirely taken from Jonson's grammar, being basically an abridgement of it, and has understandably excited little interest among those who have had occasion in recent years to consult it professionally. After discussing the inclusive dating outlined above, E.J. Dobson continues, "it contains no evidence of value, except for the statements that *o* is pronounced as if it were a in *nought*, &c., and, following Jonson, that *sayest*, *should* are abbreviated to *sest*, *shoud*".⁷ In fact, the examples are all based on Jonson, although the evidence given here for the pronunciation of *o* is a rare instance of additional material. Evelyn usually did no creative linguistic introspection, except for the occasional substitution of an example. This becomes clearly evident in Ian Michael's *English Grammatical Categories*,⁸ in which every discussion of the linguistic procedures of Evelyn links him inseparably with Jonson.

Consequently, the material presented in Evelyn's *English Grammar* is of little independent interest apart from its close connection with Jonson's work, and therefore I have discussed the significant comparisons of the two in the notes. Generally, however, such comparison demonstrates that Evelyn's work is Jonson's grammar not only drastically abridged but sometimes misunderstood. We may finally note the following general variations or differences from Jonson in Evelyn:

1. Evelyn apparently mistakes the sounding of the name of the letter of the alphabet for the sound which it symbolizes. See especially his discussion of *y, d, g, k, and z*.
2. As noted above, he has a tendency to make appeals to Latin to explain, without further comment, some crux of English grammar.
3. Jonson gives reasonably complete examples of grammatical patterns; e.g., of the varieties of ablaut in verb conjugations. Evelyn picks and chooses at random among them, without trying to mention them all.
4. Evelyn often seems to be taking notes at random, as typified by his use of "etc." even in the midst of a discussion, and not just when listing examples.

On the other hand, Evelyn begins to be more independent with his examples in Part 2, making up examples of his own to accompany the grammatical commentary gleaned from Jonson, often, unfortunately, with disastrous results. But it must also be said that Evelyn made a few traditional attempts to be thorough, even to including for the sake of completeness very brief sections on participles and interjections, neither of which are in Jonson. But the final impression one gets is how derivative the manuscript is, useful for what it tells us about Jonson's work - and of the uncritical observations of John Evelyn - but not very illustrative of independent observation of the English language in the mid-seventeenth century.

NOTE ON THE EDITION

Every attempt has been made to reproduce the manuscript with its minor inconsistencies, and except as indicated here, all substantive changes are noted in the textual notes. Obvious omissions, established from a comparison with Jonson, are restored in square brackets.

The following are the silent emendations which I have made in the course of this edition. I have added sentence end stops, which Evelyn often omits at the end of a paragraph, and capitalized the beginnings of sentences, which he does not always do, but have not otherwise attempted to modernize his punctuation. All common abbreviations of grammatical terms are expanded, except in paradigms where space is a consideration. Commas in series, often omitted at the ends of lines, are added, as are stops after those abbreviations which are retained. Catch-words are omitted. Though Evelyn vacillates between round and square brackets in setting off letters and words (where quotation marks would now be used) round are used here exclusively. Evelyn's lineation has not been followed though an attempt has been made to start a fresh line for a fresh topic as he does. The lack of indentation also follows Evelyn's practice. Line-numbers have been added throughout,

paradigms being numbered as a single line, and the start of a fresh folio is noted in square brackets. Finally, for the reader's convenience, letters and words used as examples are italicized.

NOTES TO THE INTRODUCTION

- ¹ (Second edition, Oxford, 1968). The manuscript is not mentioned in this bibliographical study, probably because most of the fugitive manuscripts were silently omitted from bibliographical consideration.
- ² (London, 1864) p.[v].
- ³ *Ibid.*, pp.136-7.
- ⁴ Arthur Ponsonby, *John Evelyn* (London, 1933) p.121 (emphasis supplied).
- ⁵ *Ibid.*, pp.183-5.
- ⁶ Within this time span, the most likely periods when Evelyn had the leisure to write this manuscript would have been October 1641 through October 1643; October 1647 through July 1649; and after January 1652. During these periods, he was managing the family estate at Wotton (and later, Sayes Court, near Deptford) while keeping as low a profile as a Royalist could in Parliamentary times. Prior to late 1641 he was at Oxford and the Middle Temple, with brief military service in Holland. During the periods 1643-7 and 1649-51 he was touring, sight-seeing, and studying on the continent, eventually joining the Royalist exile community in Paris, where he was married in June 1647. For a lively biographical account of his activities during this period, see John Bowle, *John Evelyn and his World* (London, 1981) chs. 2-8.
- ⁷ *English Pronunciation 1500-1700* (2nd ed., Oxford, 1968) I, p.371.
- ⁸ (Cambridge, 1970) pp.187, 217, 298, 354, 355, 357, 362, 373, 375.

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The English Grammer:

The first key:

Herein I have in this same manner which followed B.

Jonsen, who hath taken singular payner to Mithelive our Language. In the meane while if I appeare lesse profix and accurate it hath not bin without purpose seeing it is our Mother tongue and in that respect might indeede have bin omitted, but that besides the number and order of Tongues proposed as necessary, something likewise may be stricken out of it which neither by booke nor comon discourse might otherwise peradventure come to our knowledge.

Handwritten notes:
This is most commonly
I took by
D. W. A. H. S.
The last it
another tongue
and a language
of the Dutch
as necessary
it which
it which
it which
it which

The Letters are

Twenty seven written after the Gothick manner in this forme **A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z**.

wee likewise use the Latine and Roman Characters both Capital and other, as likewise the figures: we likewise begimme and poynit as the Latine

Vowells

Are also five, sounded, long, short, flat, sharp: as: *deyaying, congeleyng* Expiring, opposing, uniting: *stomaching, freeraine, vanquishing, uniting* pitting: *sharpe*, as *flais, mete, bite, nose, pite*. *Flat*: as: *flais, mete, bit, noi, pit*.

A, is pronounced with a moone tone: unless befor **L**, there more fully, and where a consonant followeth **L**.

E, is a smale opening the mouth: at the terminacion of words it serves to produce the word: for esse shalde would sound Mod. It corrects e.g. s. as in hence, esse here, springs from spring, Vre, from us. or after v consonant or ff. in compounds and definitives sharpe, as Agreeing, fore seeing, sometimes it passeth scarcely unheard, as faith, gotten.

I, we sound fuller than other Nations, sometymes yet more like them, as in little. It is a Consonant found twise 2 vowels, and must be spelled with the latter, and before diphthongs: as Joy.

O, with a Round mouth: sometymes it soundeth hollow and deepe as in throeic, sometymes like v, as in dosen, don. sometymes like A as naught bought.

V, with a very pericular sound: more full, and not so peate as the French. It never terminats, when it is found twise vowels leading the Syllable tis a Consonant: as Love.

U, seems to be inteyned from the Saxon and Dutch: it is geminated **V**, full sound, yet is a Consonant, as is pronounced Like the greeke υ , suppos in sine. η γ .

Y is pronounced like η we chese y sometymes to distinguish it from J consonant. In diphthongs it sounds i as Jay. y end of words, where two li be sounded the first will be y

The first key:

This is now more
accuratly set forth
by D^r Wallis.

Herein I haue (after a manner) wholly followed B: Jonson, who hath taken singular paynes to Methodize our Language: In the meane while if I appeare lesse prolix and acurate it hath not bin without purpose, seing it is *our Mother-Tongue and in that respect might indeede haue bin omitted, but that beesides the number and order of Tongues proposed as necessary; something likewise may be obserued out of it, which neither by bookes nor common discourse might otherwise peraduenture come to our knowledg. 10

*Not that it is a mother tongue
but a daughter of the Dutch:
but in order to our learning it
first in which respect why haue
I dessigned it this place.

The Letters are

Twenty fowre written after the Gothick manner in this forme A a 20
B b C c D d E e F f G g H h I i K k L l M m N n O o
P p Q q R r S s s T t U u W w x Y y Z z.

Wee likewise vse the Latine and Roman Characters both Capital, and other, as likewise the figures; we likewise beginne and poynt as the Latine.

Vowells

Are also fiue, sounded, long, short, flat, sharp: [long,] as:
Delāying, congēling, Expīring, oppōsing, endūring: [short, as:]
stomāching, swēruing, vanquishing, ransōming, pictūring: sharpe,
as: *Hāte, mēte, bīte, nōte, pūle.* Flatt, as: *Hāt, mēt, bīt, nōt,* 30
pūl.

A, is pronounced with a meane tone: vnlesse beefore l: there more fully: and where a Consonant followeth l.

E, wth a smale opning the mouth: at the termination of words it serues to produce the word: for else *Māde*, would sound *Mād*. It corrects c. g. s. as in *hence*, else *henc*, *swinge* from *swing*, *Vse*, from *vs*, or after v consonant or ss. In Compounds and deriuitiues sharpe, as *Agreeing, fore-seeing:* Somtymes it passeth seacretly vnheard, as *saith: gotten.*

I, we sound fuller then other Nations, sometymes yet more like them; as in, *little.* It is a Consonant found twixt 2 vowels, and must be spelled with the latter, and before Dipthongs: as *joy.* 40

O, with a Round mouth: sometymes it soundeth hollow and deepe as in *thrōte*, sometymes like v, as in *dosen, don*, sometymes like A as

nought, bought.

V, hath a very perticular sound: more full, and not so neate as the French. It never terminats; when it is found twixt vowells leading the Syllable tis a Consonant: as *love*.

W seemes to be reteyned from the Saxon and Dutch: it is geminated V, full sounded yet is a Consonant, as is pronounced like the greeke ov: suppose in *ovine*, *hov*.

Y is pronounced like ovi; we chose *y* sometymes to distinguish it from *J* consonant: In Dipthongs it sounds *i* as *say*, & end of words: where two *ii* be sounded the first will be *y* [f.94v] as in *defying*. B. as the Latines.

C: much like *K*, wth B: Ionson is naturally in our Language in place wheroff, before *E* and *I*, an hissing sound, as in *center*, *ciuill*.

D: with us like *Di* in *Diuill*.

F, wth the teeth somewhat pressed on the neither Lip.

G. as D. before *a*, *o*, *u* strong, and *h*, *l*, *r* as *gate*, *got*, *gut*: *ghost*, *glad*, *grant*: & in the end as *long*: but if *e* qualifie it following then more tender as *Age*: Before *u*, like *gud* in *Scotch*: as *guile*.

H though an Aspirat, of greate vse, and accounted with us a letter. In some it hath no powre as *humble*: it commeth nearest the Aspirat after vouells, as in *ah*. In *ch* it sounds sometymes like χ as in *character*: in *church* like (c) simple amongst the Italian: in *Gh* little as in *might*: therefore B: Ionson would in such places expunge it. Ph: & Rh in greeke deriuatiues: *Sh*, hissing: *Th*: sometymes like θ as in *thing*, sometymes like δ as in *those*: and This most of all troubles forraigners: who pronounce as if it were *dose*.

K is our propper c: which yet we sound like $\chi\alpha$ greeke, it preceeds any vowell but no consonant except *n*, as *knife*, and *l*: as *tickle*: w^{ch} kind of words some thinke best to write without the (c). It follows *s* aptly: and better then c in words like *skape*, *skuller* &c. L an halfe vowellish letter: tis seldome dubbed, but where the vouell without it sounds hard as in *full*. The dubble is to much used through hast in writing: it onely ought to be dubbed where a syllable follows.

M. hath an humming sound.

N. something in the nose.

P: as the Latines.

Q. some would haue our *k* serve in his place: euer attended wth *u*: the English Saxons rarely vsed him.

R. like the Latine.

S. Hissing: at the beginning of some words little different from (c) as in *Salt*, *Sea*; sometymes like *z*: as in *muse*.

T. sometymes not vnlike *s* as in *Faction*.

X, like *aks*: it beginneth no English word.

Z. a letter oftner heard then seene, and is pronounced like ζ : or ζad . Rustike people vse it instead of (S).

Diphthongs

Ai as in *aide* &c, Au, in *Author* &c: Ea in *Eate* &c: Ei, as *weight* &c: Ew, as *few*, &c: Oi or oy, as *boy*, *point*, &c: oo, as *good*: Ou, as *Rout*, &c: Vi & Vy: as *buie*, *buye* &c.

Syllables

Our syllabls are made either of vowells onely, or consonants joynd with them: as *Aiding* &c. *strengths* hath the most consonants in it. 100
Touching the quantity of them or position, wee haue hithertoo for y^e most part neglected them, or at least not reduced them in such an art as peradventure they are capable off.

The Accent

Besides the tuning of the voyce in particular words, there is desiderable in our language the Accent of whole Sentences, which S^x Fr: [f.95] Bacon wishes had bin thought of: something there is of this nature in the distinction and poynting of Sentencys, as Interogations ? notes of Exclamation &c. but this is not perfect, 110
nor doth it so fully comprehend the Cadences.

The Accent of some words doth much differ from their collation: such are *differ*, *différ*, *óbject*, and *objéct* &c.

In dissyllabick nownes in the first: as *súrety*, *síluer* &c as also in Nowns of Three Syllables, and all compounds: as *chímney-sweeper*. words simple in *able*: as *sóciable*. or compounded, as *insóciable*: vnlesse by way of comparison, as *sósiable some men are, others ínsosiable*. the Accent being on that Syllable which put differenc. 120
Nowns ending in *tion*, or *sion*, as *infúision*, *condítion* in the last save one. as also in *ty*: from the Latine, as *vérity*, and *ence*, as *ábstinence*.

All dissyllable verbs terminat in *er*, *el*, *ry*, *ish*: are accented in y^e first: but verbals, follow the Accents of their Nounes, as *to blánket*.

All Verbes derived from the Latine supine or other, haue their Accent, as tis found in the first person present of those Latine Verbes, as from *ánimo*, *áimate*: Except compounds of *facio*, as *Liquifácio*, *Liquefí*. *statuo*, as *Constítuo*, *constitúte*.

In all variations, they keepe the Accent of the Theme: as *áimate*, *thou áimatest* &c: not *animátest*.

Notation

130

Of words consist in kind, and Figure: from the first we know the primitive from the derivatiue: such are *Loue*, *lovely*.
From the second, whether the word be simple or compound: as *wise*, *other-wise*, in which kind of words the English tongue is esteemed as fortunat as any of her Neighbours whatever.

Numbers

Are two, singular, as *Man*, plurall *Men*, and these words are of number finite, or Infinite: as *man*, *good*.

Parts of Speech.

We haue Eight, and wth
y^e Article 9:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Nowne | 5. Adverb |
| 2. Pronoune | 6. Conjunction |
| 3. Verbe | 7. Praeposition |
| 4. Participle | 8. Interjection |

140

Article

Is either Finite, as *The*, Infinite, *A*. Proper Nownes, and pronounes, but for Emphasis sake, as *The Richard of Richards* &c. refuse Articles. The infinite *A*, signifies as much as the prepositive *one* in other Tongues. Neither doth it admit inflection, in which it differs.

150

Noune

Hath his Accidents, gender, case, and declension: They are also

common, proper, personall {
substantiue.
Adjective.

The Masculine and Foeminine gender, agree with the Latine, and the Newter, save in the word *ship*, which though it haue a Masculine badg, as *the Charles*, yet wee say *she is fayrely built*. The Epicoene and Doubtfull, much like the Latine: saue that in *Cosin* and *friend*, *servant* & [*Theefe*] wee vse them promiscuously: The Common of three as the Latine.

Nounes also amongst us some suffer diminution, as words w^{ch} from their primitives make *ell*, as *part*, *parcell*, from *et Baron*, *Baronet*, *ock*, from *hill hillock*, *Ing*, as from *duck*, *dukling* &c. and in proper names not a few, for miniardizing sake, as *Jake* for *John* &c. *George* excepted. The Adjectiue diminish in *ish*, as *whitish*, *diu'lish* &c: and some haue the forme of lessning, w^{ch} can be deriv'd from no primitiue *peevish*, *dublet* &c.

160

Comparatives

Our Adjectives haue their 3 degrees of Comparison, as *Fayre*, *more fayre*, or *fayrer*, *most fayre*, or *fayrest*; all w^{ch} is done by y^e particles [f.95v] *more*, *er*, and *est*. Yet some fewe refuse this rule, as *good*, *Il*, *little*, *much*: *Renownd* &c: haue no comparison, some want the positive, as *former*, *formost*, vnlesse *first* will stand: some forme out of themselus as *lesse*, *lesser* &c.

170

Declensions

Two declensions suffice vs. The first makes the plurall by putting (s) to the singular, as *Horse, Horses* &c: yet haue they their signes or praepositives, *A, of, to, the, o, from* &c:

Nounes betokning possession are best written in the genitive case without the pronoun *his*, as *the princes house*: not *the prince his house*.

180

Some take not (s) in the plurall, as *Mouse*: plural *Mice, Goose, Louse, Foot, Tooth. Gold, Rest, silver, Bread* &c. want the plural: *Riches* and goods the Singular.

The second Declension formeth the plurall from y^e Singular by putting to *n*: as *Oxe, Oxen, Hose, Hosen*. but *man* and *woman* make *Men*, and *Women, Cowes, kine*: *Brother Brethren, child*, addeth *r*: as *childern*, in genitive plural *childerns*.

Some Nounes have the plural of both declensions; as *House, houses, housen*: *Eye, eyes, eyn*: *shoo, shooes, shooen*.

Pronounes

190

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------|---|-------|---|------------|-------|---|---|-------|---|-------------|
| Nom: | <i>I</i> | } | Plur. | } | <i>Wee</i> | Sing. | } | } | plur. | } | <i>you.</i> |
| Accu: | <i>Mee</i> | | | | | | | | | | |

Possessives *My, myne*: plural *our, ours*. *Thy, thine*. plural *your, yours*. *His, Hers*: plural *Their, Theirs*.

Demonstratives. *This*, Plural *These*. *That*, plural *Those*: *yonne, or yonder*.

Interrogatives. *who? whose? whom?* being both genitive and

Accusative. *What, whether*.

200

Relative *which*: Articles. *A, the*. Reciprocats, *selfe, selves*.

Pronounes are frequently amongst us compounded, as *my selfe, our selus* &c.

Verbe.

Hath his Tences of present, past, Future, Imperfect and perfectly past wth circumlocution for most part.

In formation, the future is made of the present: as of the future the Infinitive: of the present and preterit, the participle present by addition of *ing*.

The passiuue is syntactically expressed.

210

The persons are three: the 2d, and 3d singular of the present, are made of the first, by adding *est*, and *eth*; or *z, s*. The tyme past is varied by *est* in y^e 2d person singular. The 2 persons of the future terminal alike.

The persons plural reserue the terminations of the first singular, but in old tyme they added this particle *en* to them not inelegantly, as *loven* &c.

Our verbs be likewise personal, as *you se*: and Impersonal as 1.

Love: 2. *louest*: 3. *Loveth*: Impersonal *behoveth, yrketh*.

Active, and Neuter: the first when (am) is joyn'd wth the participle 220
past, as *I am Loued, thou art* &c. The 2d w^{ch} may not be so joyned
as *Live, dye*.

Four Conjugations we haue: The first bringeth the preterit from the
present, by adding *ed*: Thus:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Present: | <i>Loue, Lovest,</i> | | <i>Loue</i> &c. | Infinitive: | <i>Love.</i> |
| | <i>Loveth.</i> | | | | |
| Preterit: | <i>Loued, loued'st,</i> | plural: | <i>Loved</i> &c. | part.pres. | <i>loving.</i> |
| | <i>loued.</i> | | throughout | | |
| Future: | <i>Loue, loue.</i> | | <i>Loue</i> &c. | preterit: | <i>Loued.</i> |

[f.96] Many Verbes suffer abbreviation: as for *sayest, sest, should,*
shoud: &c. Some leave out *e*, as in *lovedest, loved'st*. Som in the
preterit haue *t*, for *ed*, as *blush't* for *blushed*, and sometyes *d* is 230
rejected if they end so: as *Lent* for *Lend*. Many vary not at all in
the preterit as *cast, cost, hurt* &c.

The 2nd Conjugation changeth the present into the preterit by chang
of vowels, or consonants: as

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--------|---|--------------------|
| { | present: | <i>shake.</i> | plural | { | <i>shake.</i> |
| | preterit: | <i>shoke.</i> | | | <i>shooke.</i> |
| | Future: | <i>shake.</i> | | | <i>shake.</i> |
| | Part. present: | <i>shaking.</i> | | | and divers others. |
| | Part. past: | <i>shaken.</i> | | | |

Except: *Am, art, is*: plural: *are* &c: *be* &c: preterit: *was, wast,* 240
was, or, Were, wert, were: plural: *were* &c: Future: *Be*: plural:
be: Infinitive: *Be*. participle present: *being*, Participle past,
bene.

A into *o*, as *breake, broke, brake*: *i* into *a*, *give, gave*, participle:
given. *i* into *ea*, as *reed, read* &c. Some make *aw*: as *see, saw*,
participle: *seene*. *oo*, makes *o*: as *choose, chose*. participle:
chosen, etc.

The 3d conjugation is of *aj, y, aw, ow*, all which are changed into
ew.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|----------------|---|---|----------------|----|---|----------------|----|---|----------------|
| aj | { | Present: | <i>slay.</i> | y | { | <i>fly.</i> | aw | { | <i>draw.</i> | ow | { | <i>know.</i> |
| | | past: | <i>slew.</i> | | | <i>flew.</i> | | | <i>drew.</i> | | | <i>knew.</i> |
| | | Participle: | <i>slaine.</i> | | | <i>flowne.</i> | | | <i>drawne.</i> | | | <i>knowne.</i> |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|-------------|----------------|----|---|---------------|
| Sometyes into i and o: | j | { | present: | <i>Byte.</i> | o: | { | <i>Hyght.</i> |
| | | | past: | <i>Bitte.</i> | | | <i>Hoght.</i> |
| | | | participle: | <i>Bitten.</i> | | | <i>Hoght.</i> |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------|---------------------|----|---|---------------|
| Somtyes into aj, ou. | { | present: | <i>Lye.</i> | ou | { | <i>fynd.</i> |
| | | past: | <i>Lai.</i> | | | <i>found.</i> |
| | | participle: | <i>Lyne, Layne.</i> | | | <i>found.</i> |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|----------------|----|---|-----------------|--|---------------------------|
| aw | { | present: | <i>fall.</i> | ou | { | <i>Howld.</i> | some of the 1 Conjugation have y ^e forme of 2d & 3d as | |
| | | past: | <i>fell.</i> | | | <i>Held</i> | | <i>Hew, hewed, hewen</i> |
| | | participle: | <i>fallen.</i> | | | <i>Howlden.</i> | | <i>Mow, mowed, mowen.</i> |

The 4 Conjugation puts the tyme past for y^e present, by changing both vowell and Consonants: following the terminations of the first Conjugation ending in *d* or *t*.

| | | | | |
|----|---|---------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| as | { | <i>stand.</i> | present: | <i>Wolle wolt, wolle.</i> |
| | | <i>stood.</i> | past: | <i>would, would'st, would.</i> |
| | | such are | future: | <i>woll &c.</i> |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------|--------------------|
| The Infinites are of them: | } | present: | <i>can, canst.</i> |
| | | Past: | <i>could.</i> |

Present: { *Sholle, sholt, shall.*

Past: { *should &c.*

The other Tenses are defficient of both.

260

More of this Conjugation are: *Heare: past: Heard: Sel, sold: Tell, Told: Feele, Felt &c: Dare durst: May, Mayst. May, Might w^{ch} 2 want the other Times.*

Finally certayne Verbes haue the forme of all 4 Conjugations, as *Hang, Reach, Cleaue, sheare, sting &c.*

Participles

Are included in their Verbs.

Adverbs.

Some be quantitative, as *altogether, &c.* Qualitative numeral: *once twice &c.* Temporall, *Today, yesterday, &c.* Local *Heere, yonder, &c.* Affirmative, *I, yea.* Negative, *noe, not, nay &c.* Vocal. *Ho, hai, &c.* Exhortative, as *so, therefore &c.* of similitude, as *euen, so, likewise &c.* Some of quality formed of Nownes by adding *ly* *verry, verily, name, namely.*

270

Conjunctions.

Of Coupling as *And, also &c.* Conditionall, *if, except, so that, [f.96v] Separating as but, although &c. Either, or: Reasoning, as because, for &c.* Illative, as *Therefore, wherfore, then &c.*

Prepositions

Some referr them to the Adverbs: they are seperable as, *among, afore, vnder, Against, before, over, beneath, neere &c.* Inseparable w^{ch} are euer in Composition as, *re, vn: in Re-lease, unlearned &c.* for other wise they are insignificant.

280

Interjections.

of Grieving, as *ah, alas, oh, ô &c.*

Marvailing as, *strange, oh me &c.*

Disdayne, as *pish, faugh! &c.*

Exclaiming, as *fie, out vpon it* &c.
 Cursing as *A Mischief* &c.
 Threatning: as *Woe, Sirrah* &c.
 Laughing, as *ha, ha,* &c.
 Forbidding, as *goe too* &c.
 Silence, as, *hist, peace* &c.

290

The second parte
 of Regiment,
 or
 SYNTAX.

Apostrophus.

Rejecteth a vouel in the begining, or ending of a word, its note is ('') as *Th'ofspring of th'inner man* &c. as also before the consonant h. as *a man to'have vi wives* &c. It is pittie we vse it so seldome in writing: &c.

300

Concord of Nounes.

Is in number and gender: as *ESAU could not obteyne his fathers blessing, though HE sought it with teares.*

When a Substantiue and an Adjectiue are immediatly joyn'd together th'Adjective must praeeede: as *effeminate men.*

The possessor hath the place of the thing possessed in 2 Substantiues, the former being the genitive case, as *mans righteousness:* but if the thing possess'd goe before, then a preposition interveens as *youth is the feild of Repentanc.* Bacon.

310

Sometymes the substantive is lacking: as *Without smale THINGS, greater cannot stand* (i) *greater things.*

Superfluitys of nounes are much vsed: as *It shall not greive me that it perish so it profit him who made vse of it.*

Two singulars we sometymes put for plurall. *All men, and women must yeald themselues to death.*

He and it are promiscuously vsed.

Of pronounes.

A and the are joyned to Common names, not proper: vnlesse by way [f.97] of Metaphor.

320

When a Substantive is joynd wth an Adjective, thes articles are put before the Adjective, as *A good cause, is the best wittnesse.*

Some few Adjectiues yet will not admitt this rule, as *The Wolfe hath many a Lamb destroyed.*

The agrees to any number, *A* to the Singular onely, vnless joyned wth Adjectiues wch require the plurall, as *Conscienc is a thousand testimonyes.*

A praeeeds all words beginning wth Consonants, butt before vouells, it is turned into *An:* as *He y^t hath an Army to conduct, giveth pledges to fortune.* Except Diphthongs whos first Letter is *y* or *w.*

330

Also before H: as *Want of mony is an hungry sicknesse.*

Before a participle present A, hath y^e force of a gerund: as *there is some mischief a devising for us.*

The may follow a substantiue proper joynd wth its adjective, as *This is Phillip the fayre.*

This, That, demonstratiues, and what Interrogative are as substantivs, as *What Cause justifies Rebellion? This and that other are both true.* What is sometymes vsed as an Adverb of partition, as *what for fear, and what for want, the castle was delivered.* 340

These sometymes signifyeth likenesse, Such as *these seldom fayle.*

His, their, and *theirs* haue a particular vse, and being possessives serve for primitives, as *my desyre is his profits companion.*

My, thy, our, your, and *their,* goe before words: but *myne, thine, ours, yours, hers* &c. follow like genetives: as *this house is hers:* *His* is vsed both wayes.

Adjectives of Quantity be coupled wth pronounes: as *He was Learned, wise, stoute* &c: *in these non exceeded him.*

Comparatives agree wth the particule *than;* *It is more darke than night.* It is commonly, but very corruptly written *then:* by some in such occasions. 350

The Superlatiue is joynd to the comparatiue wth the preposition of as *patience is of all virtues, the best.*

More and *Most* are added to the Comparative and Superlative elegantly, as: *when I saw he neglected me, I was the more readyer to depart* &c: *He is of men the most proudest:* yet this is seldom vsed, because few know it.

Of Verbs.

Verbs accord with Nownes in number and person, as *I am satisfied.*

Yet *I my selfe,* and *y^r selves* agree to the first person, *you, thou, it, thy selfe & your selus* to the second. All other nounes and pronounes to the third. *I, thou, we, he, she, they, who* gouerne, except in the verb *Am.* *Me, vs, thee, her, them, him, whome* are gouerned of y^e verb. 360

Impersonalls are wth *vs* as the Latine, onely (it) goeth ever before. In y^e future we seldome expresse the person. *Feare God, honoure y^e King.*

Some pronounes gouerned of the verbe, are oft repeated, as *I feare they are brought to distresse, because they wanted what they writt for.* 370

A verb plurall is required, to a singular Noun of Multitude, as *where an enemy is fallen, ther looke for spoyle.*

[f.97v] Two verbs encountring, as in y^e Latine, the Latter shall be Infinitiue, onely the Signe (to) interpos'd, as *you may and ought to rejoyce when God is glorified.* Yet *may, doe, can, shall, will, dare* &c: being in the Transitiue admitt not the signe, as *In Euill I may not follow you.*

To, Set before an Infinitive alone without another verbe, changeth it into a noun: as *To Loue, and be wise no man may attayne.*

Exception: *haue,* and *am,* require a participle past without any signe; as *I am contented, Thou hast enjoyed:* but if they import necessity then elegantly they joyne to the Infinitiue wth its signe: as *You are to take care of pride as the worst of Sinns.* 380

The tymes of verbes are thus expressed.

The present by the pronounes *I*, as *I Loue* &c. or *doe loue*.

Imperfect, *I Loued* &c: or *I did loue* &c: The preterit: by *Haue*: as *I haue loued*. The pluperfect by *had*, as *I had loved*.

The future by *shall* or *will*: as *I shall Loue*, or *will Loue* &c.

The Imparative: *Loue*, or *Loue thou*, *Let him Loue*, &c.

The Optative and Subjunctiue differ onely in signes from the Indicatiue, as, *would god*, *I pray god*, *god grant*: *when*, *though*, *should*, *would* &c. 390

Verbs Irregular differ onely in the Imperfect, and participle of the preter tence as: *To beare*: Imperfect: *I bare*, or *bore*: participle preterit: *borne* &c: but of this enough before in y^e rules. Passives are made of the participle past, and y^e verbe substantiue, *Am*, as *I am Loved* &c.

of Participles.

A participle present to which prepositions are matched cause the prepositions to supply the place of gerunds as *In Louing*, *of Louing*. 400

of Adverbs.

Adverbs of likenesse, and Tyme are promiscuously taken, as *As he went to such follyes*, *it happned Ill for him*.

Adverbs in stead of Relatives: *Riches are needlesse*, *where they are not vsed*.

Some Aduerbs in the meeting of Substantive and Adjective cause (a) the Article to follow the Adjective as *It is to light a labour to striue for words*.

Adjectiue adverbially vsed being compared may haue th'Article the preceede them as *The more constant you are*, *the Lesse she respects*. 410

of Conjunctions.

Neither, and *Either* are sometymes placed in the beginning of Sentences, and words: as *Neither he that plants*, *nor he who waters is anything* &c: *Either by vertue Seeke renowne*, or *be satisfied wth y^e condition*.

When the comparison is in quantity (So) is vsed and, as: the one before, the other after: sometymes they are vsed for one another, but in comparatives of quality: on the Contrary.

And, sometymes occupieth the beginning of a Sentenc: but then it signifies Admiration: as *And, what a miracle it was to see him here*. 420

Conjunctions of diuers sorts are taken one for another: as *but neither could y^u well give it*, *nor he justly take it*. Here *but* is not a severing, but conditionall Conjunction. The Same is of *And*. [f.98] For a Cause-Redditive, doth sometymes Sever, as: *You may hap to orecome him*, *for all his confidence*.

of Prepositions.

Prepositions are joynd wth Accusative cases of pronouns, as *I require you for Gods Loue to heare me.*

Ward, wards, &c: answer versus &c. in Latine: as *he turnes his face to the Eastwards like a persian.* 430

The preposition *of* hath a genitiue, datiue, and Ablatiue force, as *For of him, & by him, and in him, that is God: are all things.*

Some praepositions are defective, as, *Religion, and Riches seldome meete in the same person, for Touching Religion;* or the like.

But *If* more then any: as *Had I but knowne: for If I had &c.*

Of Interjections.

Interjections may elegantly begin or end an expression: as *Alas! for the poore man, for the poore man alas!*

The End.

440

For a Cause - Redditive, doth sometimes sever us: You may hap
to overcome him, for all his confidence.
of prepositions.

Prepositions are joyned wth Incusative cases of pronouns, as I rep-
wre you for Gods love to heare me.
Ward, wards ye, answer versus y in Latine: as he turnes his face
to the East wards like a persian.
The preposition of hath a genitive, dative, and Ablative force,
as For of him, by him, and whom, that is God: are all things.
Some prepositions are defective as Religion, and Riches, seldome
meete in the same person: for Touching Religion, or the like.
but if more then any: as Had & but knowne: for If I had &c.

of Interjections

Interjections may elegantly begin or end an expression: as Alas for
the poor man, for the poor man, alas!

The End.

The Ancient Alphabet of the English Saxon Tongue I have
heere too added, for the frequent use thercoff in many our
most excellent writers, as I am Eilen, Spelma, Verleu, &c. &c.

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

In antien figures:
φ or φ for 0.
R for 2.
R for 4.

Capital Letters
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y.

I also find the same golig, Letter much used in
Latine manuscripts, the abbreviations being
most difficult & have here offered some wh
are oftenest met wth all.

na natura pn - prin, pbi phori, p per, pns or
pnu. pluribus. & pro. & et. p pri. qd quod. pter
propter q quod n enim. p R propter Oes omnes.
& ita consequentia n n r Naturaliter. & calom
om, omnium qd quorum i p tinent imperinent
& that sigt significant! P. vel, q contra. R. aliter
Deeds concedo vo, vero, fca forma. & sit
de esse. S. seu, nro, numero, naa. natura.
g as at the end of a word &c.

the short words
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

TEXTUAL NOTES

- 3-5, 14-18 Written in the left-hand margin. (See Introduction, p. .)
- 6 "in this" after "haue" crossed out
- 12 common] com̄on discourse] "discourse" with "s" superimposed
- 16 learning] learnig
- 22 Sss] second lower-case letter is a long "s"
- 29 pictŭring] following Jonson; MS: picturing
- 30 Flatt,] Flatt:
- 32 is] is is
- 36 henc,] henc.
- 37 vs,] vs.
- 42 latter,] latter.
- 44 don,] don.
- 52 ovi,] ovi
- 53 say,] say.
- 54 defying.] defying:
- 57 wheroff] w written over t
- 61 h, l, r] h; l. r
- 66 commeth] com̄meth
- 68 church] u written over ie
- 73 dose.] dose:
- 76 without] withot
- 77 &c.] &c:
- 81 follows.] follows:
- 86 English Saxons] following Jonson; MS: Eng-Saxons (line divided at the hyphen) him.] him:
- 87 Latine.] Latine:
- 89 muse.] muse:
- 90 Faction.] Faction:
- 93 ζad] zeta superimposed on z
- 95 aide] i superimposed over y Author &c:] Author & Ea] e written over A
- 96 boy,] boy;
- 97 Rout, &c:] Rout; &c buye &c.] buye &c:
- 99 consonants] consonatnts
- 112 objéct] MS: accent over "o" crossed out
- 115 insóciable] following Jonson; MS has no accent mark
- 118 infusión] following Jonson; MS: infusión
- 122 Nounes,] Nounes.
- 123 blánket] following Jonson; MS has no accent mark
- 146 Finite] Finie
- 147 Nownes] Evelyn appears to have begun to write "Names" marg. "some call a nown the before verbe." crossed out
- 151 Foeminine] Foem:
- 154 [Theefe]: conjecturally supplied from Jonson
- 159 three] thee
- 161 Baronet,] Baronet.
- 181-2 Goose, Louse,] Goose Louse:
- 182 Gold, Rest,] Gold: Rest; &c.] &
- 186 Women,] Women
- 187 childern,] childern.

- 189 *housen:*] *housen*.
195 *ours.*] *ours, they*.
201 *A,*] *A*.
212 *z,*] *z*.
215 singular,] singular.
223 *Four*] written over "Three"
230 preterit] preterit: *blushed,*] *blushed*.
240 *Am,*] *Am*:
244 *broke*] may be *brooke* participle] following Jonson; MS "pl:"
245 *saw,*] *saw*.
246 *seene.*] *seene,*
247 *chosen,*] *chosen*.
250 brace points from *aj* rightwards to the synopsis of *slay*
251 brace points from "pres./past:/partic" rightwards to synopsis
of *byte*
253 *aw*] MS has "*aw, ou*" at end of previous line; "*aw*" appended
and bracketed here as parallel with *ou*. MS also has brace
pointing leftward from synopsis of *fall* to labels
258 are of them:] are: of them. ("of them" seems to be a later
addition squeezed into place)
260 defficient] deficient:
261-2 *Tell, Told: Feele.*] *Tell. Told Feele*.
264 Verbes] "Conjugations" struck out; present word inserted
Conjugations,] *Conjugations*.
269 *altogether,*] *altogether*.
270 *Heere, yonder,*] *Heere. yonder*.
277 Separating] catchword: "Seperating"
282 now illegible form deleted before *re*
283 insignificant] insignificat
285 Grieving] first "i" written over "e" ô] ô.
286 *strange,*] *strange*.
300-1 consonant] consonat.
306 immediatly] imediatly
307 th'Adjective] th'Ajective
309 case,] case.
312 "gr" deleted after "the" *Without*] *Withot*
320 names,] names
321 Metaphor.] Metaphor:
322 Adjective,] Adjective.
324 rule,] rule.
326 onely,] onely.
327 plurall,] plurall.
329 "before" inserted
341 likenesse,] likenesse.
343 primitives,] primitives.
344 *thy*] *they*
346 vsed] written over now illegible syllable
350 commonly] comonly
359 with] wth
365 *Latine,*] *Latine., (it)*] *(il)*
371 *Multitude,*] *Multitude*.
372 es ending deleted from "*enemy,*" "an" inserted
374 *interpos'd,*] *interpos'd*.
376 *signe,*] *signe*.

385 I, as] I.: as I Loue] I. Loue "or do loue" inserted
 386 I Loued] I. Loued
 388 shall Loue] shall. Loue
 391 second "as" deleted after "as,"
 397 Am,] Am.
 402 taken,] taken.
 416 "before" deleted before "the one"
 417 another,] another.
 423 Here] Her
 425 Sever,] Sever.
 435 person,] person.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

All citations from Jonson's *English Grammar* are taken from the edition of C.H. Herford, Percy and Evelyn Simpson (Oxford, 1947) Vol.VIII, pp.453-553. Page references are given in brackets.

20 Twenty fowre: Follows Jonson, although by 1650 the recognition of *j* and *v* as separate letters of the alphabet was well-nigh universal. However, Evelyn himself frequently observes the older convention. On the omission of upper-case *x*, see Evelyn's discussion, 1.91.

27-31 This material on the four ways of sounding vowels is taken directly from Jonson (p.468) who in turn took it from Mulcaster. The only deviations from the examples in Jonson are *delāying* instead of *debāting*, and *swērving* instead of *sevēring*.

32-3 The material on *a* is a drastic abridgement of Jonson, who describes it as "lesse, then the *French à*", except when *l* follows (p.471).

34-9 The material on *e* is drastically abridged from Jonson (pp.471-2). Evelyn follows Jonson in descriptions and (greatly reduced) examples. The only possible departure is that Jonson describes the sounding of *e* "with a meane opening the mouth" - note here as well the omission of the preposition *of*.

40-1 The first sentence of the entry on *i* has no counterpart in Jonson.

43-5 Repeats part of the material on *o* in Jonson (pp.475-6). However, the pronunciation of the sound in *throat* ("*thrôte*" in Jonson) is there described as being sounded "sharp, and high", neither *don* nor *bought* are examples, and the sound of *ou* is said to be diphthongal, rather than "like *A*".

46-8 The first sentence of the entry on *u/v* has no counterpart in Jonson. In the second sentence, the part regarding consonantal *v*, Evelyn was misled by the omission of a line in Jonson from a section taken from Mulcaster. According to Mulcaster, the letter was a consonant when used initially in a syllable before a "sounding vowel", or finally before a "qualifying" (i.e., the so-called "silent") *e*. Evelyn, following Jonson (p.479), has run together the description of the former with an example of the latter.

49-51 The note on the derivation of *w* is not in Jonson. The rest is a drastic abridgement (p.479), the notation "hov" apparently standing for Jonson's extended entry on the aspirated *w*.

51 suppose: "for example".

52-4 A drastic, sometimes confusing abridgement of Jonson's

account of *y* (pp.479-80), except for the opening statement on pronunciation, which has no counterpart. Evelyn was perhaps influenced here by Jonson's discussion under *w*; at any rate, he is describing the pronunciation of the letter, not the sound which the letter signals.

56 ^{wth} B: Ionson is naturally in our language: "[*mickle*, *pickle*, etc.] were better written without the *c*. if that which wee have received for *Orthographie*, would yet be contented to be altered. But that is an *emendation*, rather to be wished, then hoped for, after so long a raigne of *ill-custome* amongst us" (p.487).

57-8 Represents a tiny part of Jonson's account of *c* (p.480, 483).

59 Not in Jonson. Again, as with the entry under *y*, Evelyn is describing the pronunciation of the letter.

60 No counterpart in Jonson, except for the mention of the "nether-lip" (p.483). In contradistinction to the previous entry, Evelyn here seems actually to be describing the sound itself.

61-4 Closely follows the first part of Jonson's entry on *g* (p.484, 487), except for the reference to *d*, which presumably refers to the pronunciation of the letter, and for "*gud* in Scotch". The "more tender" /*d*₃/ pronunciation is called by Jonson "ever weake".

65-73 Generally epitomizes Jonson's account of *h*, *ch*, *gh*, *ph* and *rh*, *sh*, and *th* (pp.495-6). The only departures are the "hissing" description of *sh* and the note appended to *th* about the difficulties non-native speakers have with the sound. *Church* is not one of the examples of *ch* in Jonson (though it is in Mulcaster!). Jonson discusses *h* and its digraphs last, out of its normal alphabetical sequence.

69-70 B: Ionson would . . . expunge it: "*Gh* Is only a piece of ill writing with us: if we could obtaine of *Custome* to mend it, it were not the worse for our Language, or us: for the *g*. sounds just nothing [cf. Evelyn's 'little'] in *trough*. *cough*. *might*. *night*. &c. Only, the writer was at leisure, to adde a superfluous Letter, as there are too many in our *Pseudographie*" (p.496).

74-7 Follows Jonson's entry on *k* closely (p.487), except for the statement on pronunciation, which again must refer to the pronunciation of the letter itself. *Knife* is not among Jonson's examples of initial *kn*.

78-81 Closely follows Jonson's entry on *l* (pp.487-8), except for a misreading of the section on doubling, which reads, "It is seldome doubled, but where the *Vowell* sounds hard upon it . . .".

85 euer attended ^{wth} *u*: cf. Jonson (p.491), "For, the *English-Saxons* knew not this halting *Q*. with her waiting-woman *u*. after her . . .".

88-9 *sea* is not one of Jonson's examples in his much longer discussion of *s* (pp.491-2).

92-3 "or ζ ad": Not in Jonson; Evelyn again confuses the name of the letter and the sound that it stands for.

94-7 This quick overview of "diphthongs" (actually *digraphs*) is a digest of Jonson (pp.498-9), with *eate* as the only new example. However, in Jonson *buie* is represented as a variant of *buye*; it is not clear whether this is Evelyn's intention. Evelyn does not discuss *oa* and *ee*, which Jonson treats as superfluous combinations.

98-103 A wholly inadequate digest of Jonson, pp.499-501. *Aiding* is one of several examples of a "diphthong" making up a syllable. To Evelyn's final comment, compare Jonson (p.500): "Here order would require to speake of the *Quantitie of Syllabes*, their speciall *Prerogative* among the *Latines* and *Greekes*: whereof so much as is constant, and derived from *Nature*, hath beene handled already. The other which growes by *Position*, and placing of letters, as yet (not through *default* of our *Tongue*, being able enough to receive it, but our owne *carelesnesse*, being negligent to give it) is ruled by no *Art*". He then sets forth his own opinion.

104ff The Accent: The first paragraph seems to reflect personal observation on Evelyn's part, plus the following passage on Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*, book VI, chapter 1:

As for Accents of Words, there is no need, that wee speake of so small a matter; unlesse, perchance, some may think it worth the noting, that there hath bin exact observation made of the *Accents of Words*, but not of the *Accents of Sentences*; yet this, for most part, is the generail Custome of all men, that in the close of a *Period* they let fall their voice, in a demand they raise it, and many such like usages.

The remainder, from line 111, is a drastic abridgement of Jonson (pp.502-4).

106 *desiderable*: "desirable". The last OED citation is dated 1675.

118-19 the last save one: Jonson states (p.503), "Nounes ending in *tion*, or *sion*, are accented in *antepenultimâ*". This seems to indicate that the assibilation of this ending occurred between the working dates of these writers; i.e., between 1625 and 1650. However, Evelyn does, though probably erroneously, accent his first example as *infusion*; this appears in Jonson accented over the *u*.

130-5 A reasonably accurate resumé of Jonson (p.504). However, Jonson's derivative of *love* is *lover*; and *wise* and *otherwise*, not in Jonson, is a rather poor, not to say etymologically unsound, example of compounding.

137-8 *Man* is Jonson's example (p.505) of a finite word, "which varieth his number with certaine ends". *Good* is not one of Jonson's examples of an infinite word, "which varieth not"; his examples are *true*, *strong*, and *running*.

147-8 *The Richard of Richards*: Jonson's example is "The Henry of Henries" (p.506).

154-9 This classification of the noun into six genders is taken directly from Jonson (pp.507-8). The references to Latin, however, are Evelyn's own, and he seems to be referring to the Latin grammar tradition of Lily and others, which illustrated Latin noun concord with the demonstratives *hic* or *ille* by English pronoun concord with the natural or semantic gender of the noun. Earlier Latin grammars usually listed the six genders included here, plus a seventh, "common of two".

155-6 *save* in the word *ship*: Jonson's comment reads, "a *ship* excepted: of whom we say, *shee sayles well*, though the name be *Hercules*, or *Henry*, or the *Prince*" (p.507).

158-9 *The Common of three as the Latine*: This cryptic remark can perhaps be clarified with reference to its longer counterpart in Jonson (p.508): "Sixt, is the *Common of three Genders*, by which a *Noune* is divided into *Substantive* and *Adjective*. For a *Substantive* is a *Noune* of one only Gender, or (at the most) of two. And an *Adjective* is a *Noune* of three Genders, being alwayes infinite". This passage is taken in essence from Ramus; it demonstrates the impossibility of maintaining for English a classification system in which "substantive" and "adjective" are made subcategories of "noun" on the basis of Latin and Greek grammatical inflections.

163 *miniardizing*: (also *migniardizing*) "caressing treatment, affected delicacy of behavior or appearance"; now obsolete: all OED citations are from the seventeenth century. Jonson's parallel comment (p.508) reads, "Names, which are spoken in a kind of flatterie, especially among familiar friends and lovers . . .".

163-4 *Jake* for *John* &c. *George* excepted: examples not in Jonson. John Evelyn had an older brother George, as well as a son of that name who died in infancy. *Jake* and *Jack* were interchangeably used, and probably pronounced alike. This is one of Evelyn's rare excursions into personal linguistic experience.

165 *divlish*: Jonson cites *divelish* (p.509) as an "adjective of likeness" formed from a substantive with the addition of *-ish*, as distinct from the "diminution of adjectives", of which *whitish* is an example (p.508).

167ff The section on comparatives is a fair approximation of Jonson's (pp.509-10), save that the latter uses *wise* as his example. The comment "vnlesse first will stand" (172-3) is Evelyn's addition.

174ff An epitome of Jonson's chapters on the declensions

(pp.510-13), except that *horse* is not among Jonson's examples of the "first declension". The comment "Yet haue they . . . from &c:" (ll.176-7) is appended by Evelyn.

192 "*He, she, that*": follows Jonson, even to the folio reading which mistook *yt* as the occasional abbreviation for *that*.

206 *wth* circumlocution for most part: added by Evelyn to his digest of Jonson (p.514).

216 not inelegantly: Jonson (p.515) emphatically believed that the loss of the plural personal endings was "a great blemish to our tongue".

218-19 Impersonal as . . . *yrketh*: Evelyn has confused things. Jonson (p.516) gives *love, lovest, loveth* as personal forms, which have three persons, as opposed to the impersonal, "which onely hath the third person". Evelyn's prior example *you se* is not in Jonson.

244 *brake*: Jonson's examples for the past of *break* are *brake* or *broke*, with *broke* or *broken* for the past participle (p.519).

245 *i* into *ea*, as *reed, read* &c.: The Folio reading of this passage in Jonson is "long *i* into *e*". Herford and Simpson emend it to "long *e*. into short *e*." (p.519). The present form of the verb for Jonson is *reede*.

250 *flowne*: Evelyn omits Jonson's first listed participial form *flyne*, in favor of his alternative (p.521).

251 *Hoght*: Jonson's preterite form of this archaic verb is *Heght*. Preterite *hoght* is listed in OED as an erroneous form attributable to the pseudo-archaisms of Spenser.

257 *Wolle*, etc.: Evelyn takes this directly from Jonson, though the forms were certainly archaic before the mid-seventeenth century. So too with *sholle* (l.259) to which Jonson appends a marginal note, "An old English word, for which now we commonly use, *shall*, or *shawll*" (p.523).

266-7 This specific remark about participles is not in Jonson. Evelyn is here simply striving for traditional completeness, having already borrowed Jonson's enumeration of the parts of speech.

271-2 *yea* and *hai* are not included among Jonson's examples.

272-3 Exhortative . . . *likewise* &c.: Evelyn misread or misunderstood Jonson's comments on these points. As adverbs of exhorting, Jonson lists "*So, so. There, there*" (p.525), emphasizing the element of repetition; and among his examples of adverbs of "similitude, and likeness" is "*even so*", unseparated by a comma.

274 *verry, verily*: not among Jonson's examples, although he

does list "True, truly".

276 so that: not among Jonson's examples of a "conditioning" conjunction.

278 Illative: Jonson's entry is considerably more informative (p.527): "*Inferring*, by which a thing that commeth after, is concluded by the former". Then is not one of Jonson's examples.

283 insignificant: Jonson declares that the "inseparable" prepositions "signifie nothing" (p.526), which is probably Evelyn's meaning.

284ff Evelyn's discussion and classifications of interjections depart significantly from Jonson's. I cannot trace them to any other specific writer, though similar classifications occur in traditional Latin grammars like Lily.

300-1 From this point, Jonson often quotes literary sources as examples, which Evelyn does not necessarily follow. The first illustration here was suggested by Jonson's quoting from II Corinthians iv 16 (p.528), and the second by an inexactly quoted line in Chaucer's *Troilus*: "A man to'have beene in prosperitie".

301-2 It is pitty . . . &c.: Jonson (p.529) is considerably more positive: "Yet considering that in our common speech, nothing is more familiar [than the use of contractions], (upon the which all Precepts are grounded, and to the which they ought to be referred) who can justly blame me, if, as neere as I can, I follow Natures call?"

307 *effeminate men*: suggested by Jonson's "effeminate Writers" (p.530), a portion of a quotation from Gosson's *School of Abuse*.

309 *mans righteousness*: part of an unidentified longer quotation in Jonson (p.530). The quotation from Bacon (l.311) is not in Jonson, though it is structurally identical with another quotation from an unidentified source.

312-13 Jonson attributes this quotation (p.531) to Sir Thomas More.

313 (i): the early equivalent of "i.e."

314-15 quotation is not in Jonson.

316-17 Evelyn's example does not follow. Jonson's example (p.533) makes it clear that he means two nouns singular in number combine to force a plural agreement of verb and/or pronoun: "All Authority, and Custome of men, exalted against the word of God, must yeeld themselves prisoners".

323 *A good . . . wittnesse*: suggested by Jonson's "A good

conscience is a continual feast" (p.534).

324-5 *The Wolfe . . . destroyed*: Jonson illustrates this dubious point with a quotation from Chaucer, ending, "The Wolfe hath many a Sheepe, and Lamb to rent", but he was illustrating his point in the first line: "Under a Shepheard false, and negligent" (p.535).

328 *testemoyes*: Jonson, "witnesses" (p.535).

330-1 This quotation reminiscent of Bacon is not in Jonson.

332 *Want . . . sicknesse*: not in Jonson.

333-4 Jonson's quotation (p.536), from Norton's *Orations of Arsanes*, is "But there is some great tempest a brewing towards us". The use of a here involves not the indefinite article, but a reduction of the particle *on*.

336 Suggested by Jonson's quotation from Chaucer, "Chaunticleer the faire".

338-41 None of these illustrations is in Jonson.

343 *my desyre . . . companion*: suggested by the last part of Jonson's quotation from Chaucer (p.538): "my will, was his wills instrument".

345 "*this . . . hers*": Jonson (p.539), "These lands are mine, thine, &c."

347 At this point Jonson begins a new chapter, "Of the Syntaxe of Adjectives".

347-8 *He was . . . him*: An echo of Jonson's quotation from Chaucer (p.539): "And he was wise, hardy, secret, and rich, / Of these three points, nas none him lych."

349 Example not in Jonson, for whom the "particle" is *then*; cf. 1.350.

353 Example not like those in Jonson, but styled after them.

355-6 Examples not in Jonson. One wonders, in fact, how naturally these made-up examples came to Evelyn, for the double comparison does not otherwise occur in his writings.

359 *I am satisfyed*: Jonson (p.540), "I am content", among others.

360-1 *Your selves* and *it* both occur in the original folio of Jonson, although A.V. Waite in her edition of the *Jonson Grammar* (1909) changes the former to *our selves* and deletes the latter.

368-70 *I feare . . . writt for*: not in Jonson.

372 *where . . . spoyle*: the example is defective. Evelyn was so intent on patterning it after Jonson's that he lost track of what he was illustrating. Jonson's example is taken from Lydgate (p.542): "And wise men rehearse in sentence, / Where folke be drunken, ther is no resistance". According to Herford and Simpson, this form of concord was very important to Jonson; present evidence makes it less so with Evelyn.

373-7 The examples have no close counterparts in Jonson. Note that the first statement holds true only for *ought*. The statement of the Latin parallel (1.373) is Evelyn's own. Jonson (p.543) indicates that the *to* is not used with *dare* "when it is intransitive".

378-83 Examples are not in Jonson.

384ff This segment on the formations of the verb is sufficiently different from Jonson to represent independent observation - or at least what vague independence fidelity to a Latin model can afford. "By the pronounes *I*" (1.385) is puzzling; Dr C.L. Barber has suggested (in a private communication) that Evelyn intends the present tense to be identified by the preceding pronoun alone, without any other tense marker: the first person singular and all the plural persons are, after all, otherwise indistinguishable from the "infinite" in the present tense.

398-400 Not in Jonson.

402-3 *As he . . . for him*: not in Jonson, though structurally close to Jonson's example. Jonson's point here is that adverbs of time and of likeness use the same forms, in this case, *as*.

404-5 *Riches . . . vsed*: not in Jonson, though patterned after his in the use of the relative *where*.

408 *for words*: Jonson (p.546), "for names", quoting from Jewell's *Defense of the Apology of the Church of England*.

410 *The more constant . . . respects*: not in Jonson, though patterned after his examples. At this point, Jonson continues his chapter with a discussion of prepositions, which Evelyn makes the subject of a new heading below.

411ff Evelyn patterns his examples after Jonson's, but does not copy them.

419 The closest usage of *and* in this manner cited in the OED is that defined, "In expressing surprise at, or asking the truth of, what one has already heard", with earliest citation c.1788. Yet Evelyn has taken this from Jonson (pp.549-50), who began his "Execration upon Vulcan" in precisely this manner.

428-9 Evelyn's example being too narrowly patterned after Jonson's, it is not illustrative of his point. Jonson, quoting Sir Thomas More (p.546), varied the expression in a number of ways to illustrate a pronoun object of the preposition.

430-1 *he turnes . . . persian*: not in Jonson.

432-3 Evelyn seems to have totally misunderstood Jonson, who gives of the force of the genitive case: *to*, the dative; and *from*, *off*, *in*, *by*, and others unspecified, the ablative (p.547). Evelyn may have been misled by Jonson's wording and his spelling of *off* as "of" into thinking that *of* had a "force" of all three cases. Evelyn's Biblical illustration is not in Jonson.

434-5 *Religion . . . person*: patterned after Jonson's example from Sir John Cheeke (p.548) and subsequent explanation.

436 Illustration not in Jonson.

437-9 Has no counterpart in Jonson.

Jonson has one additional chapter "Of the Distinction of Sentences" (pp.551-3). Evelyn has, on the remaining half-page after "The end", added, for his own information, a listing of the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, Gothic capitals, and Latin manuscript abbreviations (see facsimile, p.134 above).