



The Lonely Planet, Renaissance Style:

Andrew Boorde's guide for visitors to Europe, the Low Countries section

Overview of the Work

In 1547 Andrew Boorde, physician to Henry VIII, published his first book of knowledge. The book, dedicated to the lady Mary, future Queen Mary I of England, was intended to explain :

...the natural dysposicyon of the inhabitours of the same, with other necessary thynges to be knowen, specially for them the whiche doth pretende to trauaile the countrees, regions, and prouinces, that they may be in a redines to knowe what they should do whan they come and there; And also to know the money of the countre, & to speke parte of the language or speache that there is vsed, by the whiche a man may com to a forder knowledge. Also I do not, nor shal not, disprauue no man in this booke perticulerly; but manifest thinges I doo wryte openly, and generally of comin vsages, for a generall commodite and welth.

In short, to provide a guide to the inhabitants of a region, their habits, coins and language.

This paper presents the sections of this book relating to the Low Countries and the Low German speaking regions of the Holy Roman Empire, specifically: Flanders, Zealand & Holland, Brabant & Hainault, Guelders & Cleves, Julich & Liege, and Cologne & Bonn.

The transcript was taken from [the internet archive](#), and was checked against a scan of the original text for layout and spelling. The version that we most easily have access to is an 1870 reprint with commentary. All commentary, footnotes and page headings that were added in the 1870 edition are indicated in this paper by green text.

For information on Boorde's life, this article by [Early Modern John](#) is illuminating and entertaining.

Context and Analysis

Each section opens with a poem about the people who live in that region, and generally covers food, behaviour when drunk, some of the produce of the region, and the fact that each country won't change its clothes. This last item is rather peculiar, and especially pertinent to the research focus of this site. Specifically, what's with all the "I won't change my clothing" references, and can we rely on this text as a reflection of clothing and fashion practices in these regions?

Acknowledgements

I'd like to acknowledge the generosity of Mistress FilippaGinevra Francesca di Lucignano for first alerting me to this piece of work in one of her excellent classes in medieval medicine, and then for the extra extended loan of her copy of the work so I could eventually complete this analysis of Andrew Boorde's opinions of people in the Low Countries.

Part of the answer is provided in the opening poem of first chapter of the work, on the natural disposition of an Englishman:

I AM AN ENGLISH MAN, AND NAKED I STAND HERE,
MUSYNG IN MY MYNDE WHAT RAIMENT I SHAL WERE;
FOR NOW I WYLL WERE THYS, AND NOW I WYL WERE THAT;
NOW I WYL WERE I CANNOT TEL WHAT.
ALL NEW FASHYONS BE PLEASANT TO ME;
I WYL HAUE THEM, WHETHER I THRYUE OR THEE.
NOW I AM A FRISKER, ALL MEN DOTH ON MY LOOKE,
WHAT SHOULD I DO, BUT SET COCKE ON THE HOOPE?
WHAT DO I CARE, YF ALL THE WORLDE ME FAYLE?
I WYLL GET A GARMENT, SHAL RECHE TO MY TAYLE,
THAN I AM A MINION, FOR I WERE THE NEW GYSE.
THE NEXT YERE AFTER THIS I TRUST TO BE WYSE,
NOT ONLY IN WERING MY GORGEIOUS ARAY,
FOR I WYL GO TO LEARNING A HOOLE SOMERS DAY;
...
YET ABOUE AL THINGES, NEW FASHIONS I LOUE WELL,
AND TO WERE THEM, MY THRIFT I WYL SELL...

Boorde is arguing that his countrymen love new fashions and wear an eclectic range of garments, and sets this in contrast to other countries in Europe. A footnote to the text notes that Boorde gives each region a characteristic element: The English for eating and changing clothing, the Dutch for drinking, French for pride, etc. All of which tell us more about various stereotypes and prejudices of the English towards their European neighbours than actual beliefs and practices of those regions in the mid 16th century.

I loved what Early Modern John says about this work, and it's relevant here:

"What I love about Boorde's writing is its humour and verve, and the way it combines dodgy jokes with genuinely practical information. His *Fyrst Boke* manages to combine tall tales, amateur ethnography, and base doggerel in one of the most vivid travel documents of his time."

So, why is this relevant to a site about the clothing of the Low Countries? Well, it does tell us a little about clothing in Holland, referencing the huik, a cloak worn by women from the 1520s onwards. (I've written a [research paper](#) on this item if you want more information). Significantly this is the only item of clothing described in these chapters. The rest of the references to clothing are in general terms relating to not changing their clothes, as discussed above.

It also shows the various acknowledged cultural and political regions in the Low Countries and Low Germany at the time, which is useful for looking at cultural practices and for future analysis of differences of clothing. It is this aspect that first drew me to the work, as I've long been curious about the boundary between the Low Countries and the rest of Europe, and intrigued as to how much this was a political construct or an acknowledged cultural identity.

Formatting

The excerpt is presented on the following pages.

All text in black is original to the 1547 work, although it keeps any expansions or punctuation added to the 1870 transcription. All annotations and page settings of the 1870 edition are noted in green, to help you find it again in the original work if you want to, and to help with illuminating aspects of the 16th century language, or assist with skim reading.

I've also added a tan-coloured box around references to clothing or fabric production. My margin notes are likewise in tan.

In terms of reading the original text, the only quirk of spelling which takes a little getting used to is that the letter v is most often represented with a u. Thus Cleves become Cleue, Dover becomes Douer, etc. Everything else should be intelligible if you read the word out loud. This [video on Elizabethan accents](#) may also be useful/interesting in the context of this work.

ANDREW BOORDE'S OBJECT AND MOTIVES. [CH. VII, VIII.

...And in beyng ouer sea at Calys, I went first thorow Flaunders ; wherefore the Flemmyng confesseth him selfe, sayeng : —

I went from Calais through Flanders.

The .viii. Chapter treateth of Flaunders,
And of the naturall disposicion of a
Fleming, and of their
money and of
their speche.

[CHAP. VIII.] INTRODUCTION. OP FLANDERS. 147

I AM A FLEMYNG, WHAT FOR ALL THAT,
ALTHOUGH I WYLL BE DRONKEN OTHER WHYLES AS A RAT ?
" BUTTERMOUTH FLEMYNG," MEN DOTH ME CALL
BUTTER IS GOOD MEATE, IT DOTH RELENT THE GALL.
TO MY BUTTER I TAKE GOOD BREAD AND DRYNKE;
TO QUAF TO MOCH OF IT, IT MAKETH ME TO WYNK.
GREAT STUDMARES WE BRYNG VP IN FLAUNDERS;
WE SELL THEM INTO ENGLAND, WHER THEY GET THE
GLAUWDERS.

I get as drunk as a rat, and am called "Buttermouth Fleming."

We sell our brood-mares in England.

Out of England, and out of the aforsayd regyons to come thorowe England, to fetch the course and cyrcuyt of Europ or Chrystendom : — From Lowdon, that noble cyte, let a man take his lorney to Rochester, Cawnterbury and Douer, or to Sandwiche, to take shypping to sayle to the welfauered towne of Calys, the which doth stand commodiously for the welth and succor of all Englande ; In the whyche towne is good fare and good cheere, and there is good order, & polytike men, great defence, & good ordynawnce for warre. The sayde towne hath anexed to it for defence, Gynes, Hammes, and Rysbanke, Newman brydge, & a blocke- howse against Grauelyng, in Flaunders. From Calys a man must goo thorowe Flaunders. Flaunders is a plentyfull countre of fyshe & fleshe & wyld fowle. There shall a man be clenly serued at his table, & well ordred and vsed for meat, and drynke, & lodgyng.

to go from Christendom

Go from London by Dover, Sandwich, or Calais (which is well fortified)

The countre is playn, & somewhat sandy. The people be genty, but the men be great drynkers ; and many of the women be vertuous and wel dysposyd. In Flaunders there be many fayre townes : as Gawnt, Burges, & Newport, and other. In Flaunders, and in Braban, and other prouinces anexed to the same, the people wil eate the hynder loynes of frogges,* & wyll eate todstooles. As for the speche & the money of Flaunders, [they] doo not dyffer but lytle from Base-Almayne ; wherfore loke in the chapter of Base-Almayn. [Chap, xiii, p. 157-8.]

(a rich country. sandy)

The Flemings are great drinkers.

(Ghent. Bruges.)

They eat frogs' loins and toadstoools.

Flemish speech and money are like Low-German 148 OF ZEALAND AND HOLLAND. [chap. IX.

' sign. E .ii. back. ' Newnam B.

' meat, drinke B.

' See an old recipe for cooking

them, in Queene Eliza-

betkcs Aclcademy, ^'c.^ Part ii. p. 152, E. E. T. Soc.

The .ix. chapter trectyeth of Selond,
and Holond/ and of the naturall
dysposycyon of a Selondder,
and Holawder, & of their money
and of theyr^ speche.

I AM A SELONDDER, AND WAS BORNE IN SELOND ;
MY CUNTRE IS GOOD, IT IS A PROPRE ILOND.
AND I AM A HOLANDER ; GOOD CLOTH I DO MAKE ;
TO MUCHE OF ENGLYSHE HERE, DYUERS TYMES I DO TAKE.
WE LACKE NO BUTTER THAT IS VNSAUERY AND SALT,
THERFORE WE QUAF THE BEER ', THAT CAUSETH VS TO HALT.
WE HAUE HARUEST HERYNG, AND GOOD HAWKES,
WITH ^ GREAT ELYS, AND ALSO GREAT WALKES :

Zealand is an island. CHAP. IX.] INTRODUCTION.
Hollanders make cloth ZEALAND AND HOLLAND.
149

We sell butter, herrings, hawks, eels, and whelks, to other lands.

Original Text from Andrew Boorde

WYTH SUCH THYNGES, OTHER LONDES WE HELP AND FEDE ;
SUCHE MARCHAUNDE DOTH HELPE VS AT NEDE ;
YET TO VS IT SHOULDE BE A GREAT PASSYON
TO CHAUNGE OUR RAYMENT OR OUR OLDE FASHION.

Seland.and Holand be proper and fayre llands, and there is plenty of bared butter, the whych is resty & salt ; and there is cheese, & hering, salmons, Elys, & lytle other fysh that I did se. ther be many goshawkes, and other hawkes, & wyld foule. Ther be these good townes in Seland : Mydilborow, and Flosshing, & other mo. In Holand is a good towne called Amsterdame; and yet right many of the men of the countres wyll quaf tyl they ben dronk, & wyl pysse vnder the table where as they sit. They be gentyll , people, but they do not fauer Skottysch men. The women in the church be deuout,. & vsyth oft to be confessed in the church openly, laying theyr heades in the prestes lap; for prestes there do sit whan they do here confessions, and so they do in many other prouynces anexed to the same.

The women be modestyouse, & in the townes & church they couer themselves, & parte of theyr face and hed, with theyr mantles of say, gadryd and pleted mouch like after nonnes fashyon. Their language, theyr money, theyr maners and fashyons, is lyke Flaunders, Hanaway, and Braban, which be comodyous and plentyfull countreys.

150 OF BRABANDERS AND BRABANT. [chap.

The .X.' Chapter treatyth of
Braban, and of the natural
disposicion of a Braband-
er, of theyr[^] speche
and of theyr
money.

I WAS BORNE IN BRABAN, THAT IS BOTH GENTIL AND FREE ;
ALL NACYONS AT ALL TYMES BE WELL-COME TO MEE.
I DO VSE MARTES, DYUERS TYMES IN THE YERE;
AND OF ALL THYNGES, I DO LOUE GOOD ENGLYSH BEERE.
IN ANWARPE AND IN BAROW/ I DO MAKE MY MARTES;
THERE DOTH ENGLYSH MARCHAUNTES CUT OUT THEYR PARTES.
I HAUE GOOD STURGYON, AND OTHER GOOD FYSHE;
I LOUE EUER TO HAUE GOOD MEATE IN MY DYSHE;
I HAUE GOOD LODGYNG, AND ALSO GOOD CHERE,
I HAUE GOOD WYNE, AND GOOD ENGLYSHE BERE ;
YET HAD I RATHER TO BE DROWNED IN A BEERE BARELL
THAN I WOLDE CHAUNGE THE FASHION OF MY OLDE APPAREL.

Braban is a comodyous and a pleasaunt countrey, In the whyche is plentyfulnes of meat, drynke, & corne ; there is plenty of fysh, and fleshe ; there is good Sturgyon, Tunney, and many other good fysh, and good chepe. The countrey is playn, and ful of fartylyte.

God is well serued in theyr churches; and there be manye good and deuout people ; and the people be louyng ; & there be many good felowes the whyche wyll drynke all out [^] : there be many good craftes men, speciall, good makers of Ares clothe. There a man may by all maner of lynen cloth, & silkes, & implimentes for howsholde, & plate and precious stones, and many other thynges, of a compytent pryce. The speche there is Base-Douche, and the money is the Emperours coine. that is to saye, Douche money, of the whyche I do wryte of whan that I do speke of Base-Almayne. In Brabant be many fayre and goodly townes : the fyrst is Handwarp, a welfauered marchaut towne ; the spyre of the cliurche is a curyous and a ryght goodly lantren. There is the fayrest flesh shambles that is in Christendome. There is also a goodly commyn place for marchauntes to

Translation and commentary

¹ E .iii. not signed. See the cut again on p. 155.
[^] Selande, Holand, B. [^] & their B.

We won't change our old fashions

we have butter, cheese, salmon,
goshawks

Middleburgh and Flushing.

Amsterdam
Dutchmen drink
of them

They don't like Scotchmen.

women confess openly in church;

they are modest, and wear mantles over their heads

Dutch speech and ways are like those of Flanders and Hainault.

¹ Lorde, how the Flemines bragged, and the Hollanders craked, that Calice should be wonne, and all the Englishemen slain ; swearyng, and staryng, that they would haue it within thre daies at the moste ; thynkyng verely that the toune of Calice could no more resist their puys-saunce then a potte of double beere[^] when they fall to quaffyng. — Hall's Chronicle, p. 181, ed. 1809.

2 Whan A ; with B. [^] E .iii. back.

I hold marts
often, and love
good beer.

[^] tenth B. ¹ the A ; theyr B. [^] E .iiii. not signed.

and good meat.

* Bacow B. ? Breda. Under ' the .XXIII. yere of Kyng Henry the .VIIL' Hall says : *In this yere [a.d. 1531 J was an olde Tolle demaunded in Flaunders of Englishmen, called the Tolle of the Hounde, which is a Kyuer and a passage : The Tolle is .xii. pence of a Fardell. This Tolle had been often tymes demaunded, but neuer payed : Insomoch that Kyng Henry the seuenth, for the demaunde of that Tolle, prohibited all his subiectes to ltepe any Marte at Antwerpe or Barow[^] but caused the Martes to be kepte at Calyes.'— C7iro7itc26', p. 786, ed. 1809.

I have good
wine.

Brabant is a rich
country

with plenty of
fish.

CHAP. X.] INTRODUCTION. OF BRABANT AND HAINAULT. 151

The folk are devout and loving

They make good Arras cloth

They talk Dutch,

Antwerp has a fine church spire
and shambles.

Original Text from Andrew Boorde

stand and to walke, to dryue theyr bargyns, called " the Burse." And Englyshe marchauntes haue there a fayre place. There is another towne called Louane, whiche is a good vnyuersyte. There is also Brusels, and Mawghlyn, and other mo.

Here is to be noted that there is another countre joynyng to Braban, the whych is called Hanawar or Hanago. The countre is like Braban and Flaunders, as well in the fartylyte and plentyfulnes of the countre, as of the money and the conuersacion of the people : howbeit, Hanaway and the Hanawayes do dyffer somewhat in the premysses ; for they do speke in diuers places, as well Frenche as Doche ; for it lyeth betwyxt Braban, Flaunders, and Fraunce. Theyr money is the Emperours coyne, as the money of Flaunders & Braban is, and all is one coyne: the chefe town of Hanago is saynt Thomas, and Bargaen, and dyuers other.

*' gar aus. ' E .iiii. back. ^ fertilitie B.
* betwene B.*

152 GUELDERLAND AND CLEVELAND. [chap. XI.

The .xi. Chapter treteth
of Gelderland & of Cleue
londe, and of the naturall
disposicion of the people
of those cuntres, & of
their money & their
speche.

I AM OF GELDERLOND, & BROUGHT VP IN THE LOND OF CLEUE ;
IN MANY THYNGES FEW MEN WYL ME HELEUE ;
I LOUE BRAWLYNG AND WAR, AND ALSO FYGHTYNG ;
NYGHT AND DAY DO PROULL, TO GET ME A LYUYNG ; 4

YET FOR ALL THAT, I AM EUER POORE AND BARE,
THEREFORE I DO LYUE STYL IN PENURY AND CARE ;
FOR LACK OF MEAT, MY CHYLDREN DO WEPE,
WHEREFORE I DO WAKE WHAN OTHER MEN DO SLEPE. 8

THE FASHYON OF MY RAYMENT, CHAUNGE I WYLL NOT ;
I AM WELL CONTENTED WHAN I AM WARM AND HOT.

Although that Gylderlond and Cleue-lond be two sondry countrees & dukedoms, yet nowe one duke hathe them both. Cleuelond is better then Gelderland, for Gelderland is sandy, and [has] muche waaste and baryn grownd. The Gelders be hardy men, and vse moche fyghtyng, war, and robbery. The countrees be poore, for Gelderland hath vsed moche wane. The chyefe townes of Gelderland is the towne of Gelder^, & another Gelderland, towne- called Nemigyn. And the chefe towne of Cleuelond is the towne of Cleue. In Gelderland and Cleue lond theyr money is base gold, syluer, & brasse. In gold they haue Clemers gylders, and golden gilders, and gelders arerys : a gelderland arerys is worth .xxiii. steuers : .xxiii. steuers is worth .iii. s. There is another peece of golde called a home sqnylyone: a home squylyone is worthe .xii. steuers .xii. steuers is worthe .xix. d. ob.^ In Syluer they haue a snappan ; a snappan is worth .vi. steuers : .vi. steuers is worth .ix. d. ob. In brasse they haue norkyns and halfe norkyns, & endewtkynge. their speche is Base Douche.

Translation and commentary

also a Bourse.

Louvain, Brussels, Mechlin.'

Hainault is fertile ;

they speak French there as well as Dutch

St Thomas, Bargaen

Few men believe me.

I like fighting,

and am always poor, and my children lack food.

Cleveland is richer than Guelderland.

*' sign. F .i. See the cut in B on the next page.
* Hhe Duke of Gelders,' Hally p. 743, a.d. 1527.*

CH. XI.] INTRODUCTION. GUELDERLAND AND CLEVELAND. 153

Chief towns: Gelderland, Niemegen (on the Whaal), Cleves

Gold coins: gilders

Stivers

Horne-squiyone.

A silver Snappan.

A brass Norkyn {id. and id.)

*' Arnhem is the chief town of the present Guelderland,
Gelder is now in Kleveberg, Prussia. ' ob = ^d.*

154 OF GULYK (JULICH OR JULIERS) AND LEWKE (LEIGE). [CH. XII.]

The .xii. chapyter trectyth of
the lond of Gulyk & of Lewke,
and of the naturall dysposycion
of the people of the counties
and of theyr money
and of theyr
speche.

I WAS BORNE IN GULYKE ; IN LUKE I WAS BROUGHT VP ;
EUER I LOUE TO DRYNKE OF A FULL CUP.
MY GEESE ONES A YERE I DO CLYP AND PULL ;
I DO SELL MY FEATHERS AS OTHER MEN DOTH WULL;

I pluck my geese once a year, and sell their feathers.

IF MY GOOS GO NAKED, IT IS NO GREAT MATTER,
SHE CAN SHYFT FOR HER SELFE YF SHE HAUE MEAT & WATER.
THE FASHYON OF MY RAYMENT, BE IT HOT OR COLD,
I WYL NOT LEUE IN ONY WYSE, BE IT NEUER SO OLD.

Julich is a dukedom,

¹sign. F.1. back. ^ Gulyk AB. ^ F.ii. not signed.

CH. XII, XIII.] INTRODUCTION. JULICH (JULIERS)
AND LIEGE. 155

Chief towns : Julich, Duren (between Aix and
Cologne)

Liege (where velvet and Arras are made).

The spech is Dutch (Low- German).

¹F.ii. back. The cut has been used before, on p. 148.

The lond of Gulyk is a dewkedom, and the lond of Lewke is an Archebyshopryche, for Archebyshoppes in Doche lond hathe great lordshyps and domynyons ; yet they, and the aforesayd londes rehersed, from Calys, be vnder the domynyon of the Emperour. Gulyk is a fayre countre, not hylly nor watteryshe, but a playne countre. Euery yeare they wyll clyp and pull theyr geese, and the geese shall go naked ; and they do sell the fethers to stuffe fether beds. They hane lytle wyne growyng in the connive. The chief townes of Gulyk is, the towne of Gulyk, and a towne named Durynge. the people be poore of the countre ; townes men be ryche ; & a man for his money shalbe well orderyd & intreted, as well for meat & drynke as for lodging.

The lond of Lewke is a pleasaunt countre. The cheefe towne is the cytie of Lewke ; there is Lewkes veluet made, & cloth of Arys. The speche of Gulyk and Lewke is Base-Doche. And theyr money is the Emperours coyne; but the Byshop of Lewke doth coyne both gold, syluer, and bras, the whiche is currant there, and in the londes or countres ther about.

The .xiii. Chapter
doth speake of base
Almayn, and of the
disposicion of the
people of the coun-
tre; of theyr speche
& of theyr money.

I AM A BASE DOCHE MAN, BORNE IN THE NETHER-LOND ;

156 BASB-ALMAYNE OR LOW-GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS. [CH. XIII.]

DIURSE TIMES I AM CUPSHOTEN, ON MY FEET I CANNOT STAND ;
DYUERS TYMES I DO PYSSSE VNDERNETH THE BORDE ;
MY REASON IS SUCHE, I CAN NOT SPEKE A WORD ;
THAN AM I TONGE TAYD, MY FETE DOTH ME FAYLE,
AND THAN I AM HARNEYSED IN A COTE OF MAYLE ;
THAN WYL I PYSSSE IN MY FELOWES SHOES AND HOSE,
THAN I AM AS NECESSARY AS A WASPE IN ONES NOSE.
NOW AM I HARNEST, AND REDY, DOCHE FOR TO SPEKE ;
VPPON THE BEERE VAN IN THE CRUSE MY ANGER I WYL WRECK.
A LOMP OF SALT BUTTER FOR ME IS GOOD MEAT ;

I often get drunk,
can't speak a word,
and leak.

I like salt butter.

Original Text from Andrew Boorde

MY KNEES SHALL GO BARE TO KEPE ME OUT OF HEAT ;
YET MY OLDE COTE I WYL NOT LEAUE OF.
FOR IF I SHOULD GO NAKED, I MAY CATCHE THE COF.

Base Almayne, or hase Doche londe, rechyth from the hydermost place of Flaunders and Hennago, to the cite of Mense, and to Argentyne, as some Doche men holdeth opynyon. The cheef Cyte of Doche land or Almayne is the noble cyty of Colyn, to the whyche cometh the fayre water of Reene ; on bothe sydes of the whyche water of Reene doth growe the grapes of the whyche the good Renysh wyne is made of. There is a vyne of grapes at a towne called Bune, of the whyche reed Renysh wine is made of. al Base-Almayne is a plentiful cowntre of corne and Renysh wyne, and of meat and honest fare, and good lodgyng. The people be gentyll and kynd harted. The worst fawt that they haue : many wyl be dronken ; and whan they fall to quaffyng, they wyll haue in dyuerse places a tub or a great vessell standyng vnder the boord, to pysse in, or else they wyl defyle al the howse, for they wyl pysse as

CHAP. XIII.] INTRODUCTION. THE NETHERLANDS. 15'

they doo syt, and other whyle the one wyll pis in a nother* shoes. They do loue sault butter that is resty, and bareled butter. In Base Doche land be many vertuous people, and full of almes dedes. In Base Almayn or Doche lond theyr money is gold, tyn, and brasse. In gold they haue crownes, worth four .s. viii. d. of sterlyng money. They haue styuers of tyn and bras: two styuers and a halfe is worth an Englysh grote. they haue crocherdes : .iii. crocherds is les worth than a styuer. they haue mytes ; .xxvi. mytes is worthe mytes, an Englyshe peny. They haue Negyn manykens ; a manyken is worth a fardyng ; a Norkyng is worthe a halfpeny. They haue bras pens ; a bras peny is .ii. d. , fardynge of theyr money.

**Who so that wyl lerne to speke some Base Doche, —
Englysh fyrst, and Doche, doth folowe.**

One. two. thre. foure. fyue. syx. seuy. eyght. nyne.
Ene. twe. drie. vier. vie. ses. seuen. adit, nuglien.

ten. aleuyn. twelue. thyrtene. fowrtene. fyftene.
teene. elue. twaelue. dertyene. merteene. viefteene.

sixtene. seuentene. eyghtene. nyntene. twenty.
sestyene. seentyene. achtyene. negentyene. twengtith,

one and twenty, two and twenty, thre and twenty.
en an twentyth. twe an twentyth. dre an twentieth.

thyrty. forty, fyfty. sixty. seenty. eyghty.
derteh. vierteh. vyntith. sesteh. zeuenteh. achtenteh.

nynte. a hondred. a thowsand.
negenteh. lwndret. dowsent.

God morow, brother!
Morgen, brore!

Syr ! God gyue you good day !
Heer ! God geue v goeden dah !

Translation and commentary

Of Base-Almayne,
(Maintz)

the chief city is Cologne on the Rhine, on the banks of which Rhenish wine is made.

Bonn.

The land is rich, and the people kind, but they get drunk, and make a mess.

' Yvre : com. Drunken, cupshotten, tipsie, whitled, flusht, mellow, ouerseene, whose cap is set, that hath taken a pot too much, that hath scene the diuell. Forbeu . . . mellow, fine, cup- taken, pot-shotten, whose fudling or barley Caji is on. — Cot-grave.

They love salt butter

Their money is stivers
crocherds (kreutzers?)
manykens,
norkyns,
and pence

Dutch numerals.

A talk in Dutch and English

Original Text from Andrew Boorde

Syr ! how do you fare ?
Heer ! hoe faerd ghy ?

Ryght well, blessyd be God !
Seer well, God sy ghehenedyt !

Frend, whyche is the ryght way from hens to Colyn ?
Vrijent, welk is den rethten weh van hoer te Colyn ?

Syr, hold the way on the ryght hand.
Heer, holden den weh aye drechit hand.

Wyfe, God saue you !
Vrow, God gruet v !

My syr, yon be welcome !
Myn heer, yk hiet you welecome !

Haue you any good lodging?
Hab v eneh good harberh ?

Ye, syr, I haue good lodgyng.
Yo, myn heer, I hah goed harberh .

Wyfe of the house, gyue me some bread
Vrow van de hewse, ghewfft me broot

Mayd, gyue me one pot of beere !
Meskyn, ghewfft me en pot beere !

Brother, gyue me some egges !
Brore, ghewfft me eyeren !

Gyue me fyshe and fleshe !
Ghewft me fis an flees !

What shall I pay, ostes, for my supper ?
How veele is to be talen, warden, for meell tyd ?

My syr, .vi. d.
Myn heer, ses phenys.

Hoste, God thanke you !
Warden, God dank ye !

God gyue you good nyght and good rest !
God ghewfft v goeden nacht an goed rust !

God be wyth you !
God sy met v !

Sonday, Sondah. Monday, Maendah, Tewsdah, Dysdah. Wensday,
Wensdah. Thursday, donnersdah. Fryday, Vrydah. Saterdag, Saterdah.

Can you speke Doche?
Can ye Doch spreke ?

I can not speke Doche ; I do vnderstond it.
Ik can net Doch spreke ; Ik for stow.

Translation and commentary

** another's. ' F .iii. not signed.*

158 A TALK IN DUTCH AND ENGLISH. [CHAP. XIII.

A talk in Dutch and English

' F .iii. back. "^ drynke A ; bread B.

3 Brow A : Vrow B. " geeft B.