mode betokyn 'to suffur' it shal be set[1] in a participul in -dus, as Ego sum amandus.

Magistro docente pueri proficiunt. Þis word magistro ys þe ablatif case absolute, for when I haue a schort hangyng reson of a nown and a participull or a pronown and a participul w^t owt eny worde set owt of þe whych he may be gouerynde it schalle be set (in) þe ablatif case absolute, as Me sedente tu curris.

Placet mihi quod nos ibimus lusum. Þis worde[2] placet ys a verbe inpersonal, for a verbe inpersonall hath | no number nor person and he is declynyde in þe wyse of þe iij person singular number and he comyth after on of þes synys 'it' or 'me', as 'it delytit' or 'me redith'.

(fol.168^v)

How many verbis inpersonall be þer?[3] II. Wych ij? A verbe impersonal of þe actife vose and verbe impersonal of þe passiue vose. How know yow a verbe impersonall of þe actiue? For he endyth in -et[4] as penitet, tedet. How know ye a verbe impersonall of þe passiue vose? For he endyth in[5] -r as statur, curritur. W^t what case wil al verbis impersonal constru w^t of þe actiue vose? W^t a datiue case, exceptis xiij of þe whych v will constru w^t a accusatif case and a genitife case, and þey be þis penitet, tedet, miseret, pudet and piget; and v w^t a accusatife case, and þey be þes iuuat, decet, delectat, oportet and latet; and iij w^t a genitif case al only, and þey be þes interest, refert et est i-set for pertinet.

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[1] be canc. [2] w canc. [3] iij canc.
[4] MS te [5] er(?) canc.

Penitet me mali regimine. Me is þe accusatif case, for þes v verbis penitet, tedet, miseret, pudet and piget w[i]l constru w[t] accusatif case of þe þyng þat doþ þe dede of þe verbe. Regiminis, what oase? Þe geni[ti]f case. Why so? For þes v verbis will construe w[t] a genitiui case of þe þyng þat þe dede of þe verbe is don for.

Penitet (et) /tedet, miseret, pudet et piget, ista
Accusatiuos poscunt simul et genitiuos,
Natura primum sed transicione secundum.[1]

Thes iij verbis penitet, pudet and piget makyde in þe pretertens penituit, puduit[2] et piguit, and þes ij verbis tedet | and miseret makyth pertesum and misertum. (fol.169[r])

Peni(tu)it, puduit,[3] piguit sic preteritis dant,
Set tedet, miseret dant pertesumque misertum.

Decet scolaret honestos esse. Þis worde scolares ys þe accusatif case, for þes verbus decet, iuuat, delectat,[4] oportet and latet will construu w[t] a accusatif case al only.

Quarto iunge iuuat, decet ac dilectat, oportet,
Et latet illorum numero vult associari.

Interest mea clerici iugiter studere. Mea ys þe ablatif case, for þes iij verbis interest, refert and est i-set (for) pertinet wil construu w[t] a genitiui case of al caswell wordis, owtak v pronownis primatiuis, scilicet mei, tui, sui, nostri and vestri, in þe stede of whom þi wil construu w[t] þe a ablatif case, femyn gender, singular number, as on þis wyse: interest mea, tua, sua, nostra and vestra, in þe wich is vnderstonde þe genitiui case of þer primitiuis, scilicet mei, tui, sui,[5] nostri and vestri; and re vel vtilitate be onderstond for þer substantiuis.

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[1] MS secunde [2] MS piduit [3] MS piduit; MS adds et
[4] MS delatat [5] nu sanc.

Inter,[1] refert,[2] est genitiuis iungere prode(s)t,
Set sexto proprie iungas pronomina quinque,
Nam refert nostra dicas, ref'e'rt quoque vestra.

Obuiatur mihi a scolare bono socio. Obuiatur, what parte of reson? A verbe impersonal. Why is þis made by a verbe impersonal? For when I haue a Englich of a verbe neuter lic to a passiue, wher þe passiue faylit I schal tak þis verbe impersonal of lic tens and mode as þe passiue semyt to be, and þat at semit to be þe nominatif case schal be sich case as verbe wil haue after hym. Bono socio, what case? Þe ablatif case. Why so? For al þat longyth to on þing schal be put in on case.

How schal I sey in Laten, 'Þe master betit me'? Be þis verbe vapulo: Ego vapulo a magistro. Why so? For when I haue an Englich of a actif þat schuld be made be a verbe neuter-passiue þat worde þat sem(i)t to be þe nominatif case schal be (fol.169v) turnyde into þe ablatif case w[t] a | preposicion, or ellys into þe datiue case[3] when I haue þis verbe nubo, -is, 'to be weddyd'; þat at semit to be þe accusatif schal be þe nominatif case. Exemplum de[4] nubo: 'Þe schalt wede[5] my sister', Soror mea nubet tibi. Al þes verbus þat be conteynyde in þis verse be verbe neuterpassiuis.

Exulo, vapulo, veneo,[6] fio, nubo licetque[7]
Sensum passiue sub voce gerunt aliena.

How ys a verbe inpersonal declinyde? A verbe inpersonal is declinid in þe voce of þe iij person singular number in euery mode, and yf þi be of þe actiue vose þis he is declinid: penitet, penitebat, -nituit,[8] -tuerat, -tebit, -tere; and yf

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[1] MS interest [2] MS adds et [3] MS adds but
[4] -e from u [5] s canc. [6] MS venio [7] MS licioque
[8] te canc.

he be of þe passiue voce he is decl(i)nyd þis: obuiatur, -abatur, -atum est vel fuit, -atum erat vel fuerat, obuiabitur,[1] obuiari.

How many participulys longith to a verbe impersonal of þe passiue voyse? On. Wich on? A participul of þe presentens al only, as of þis verbe opponitur,[2] oponibatur,[3] nominatiuo[4] hoc oppositum, accusatiuo hoc oppositum, ablatiuo ab ⌜hoc⌝ opposito.

How many tensis be formyde of þe preterperfitens[5] of þe[6] indicatif mode? VI. Wich vj? Þe preterpluperfitens of þe indicatif mode, þe preterpluperfitens of þe optatif mode, þe preterpluperfitens and þe futer tens of þe coniuntife mode, ⌜and⌝ þe preterpluperfitens of þe infinitif mode. III changth I into E and þe (be) þe preterpluperfitens of indicatif mode, þe preterperfitens of þe[7] coniuntif mode and futer tens of þe same[8] mode; and iij hold I styl and þi be þes, þe preterplufitens of þe op⌜ta⌝tif mode, þe preterplufitens of þe coniuntif mode, and þe preterpluperfitens of þe infinitif mode.

-Ram, -rim, -ro mutant I; -sem, -sem[9] -se retinent I.

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[1] MS abuiabitur [2] MS oppositur with -r from m
[3] MS aponibatur [4] no canc. after -na- [5] of canc.
[6] inj canc. [7] þe canc. [8] MS sane [9] sem canc.

AA. London, British Library, MS Add. 37075, fols. 30^{v}-37^{r} and 41^{r}

(fol. 30^{v}) Formela grammaticis hec compilata nouellis
Principium facile congr(u)itatis habet.

Ego sum creatura Dei. Þis verbe sum ys þe singuler[1] nomber and þe fyrst person, for so is the nominatyve case ego, and euery verbe shall acord w^{t} the nominatyve case in nombyr and person.

Verbum subposito dic concordare duobus,
Persona, numero; sic tradit regula nobis.

Promus et pincerna[2] debent aulam mundare. This verbe debent ys the plurell nombyr, for ij nominatyve case singuler w^{t} an et coniunccion copulatyve commyng betwyn[3] will haue a verbe plurell.

Dant tibi plurale verbum iuncti duo recti.

Pater meus[4] et non mater mea est mortuus. This verbe est ys the singuler nombyr, for when a copulatyve cum w^{t} a negatyve
(fol. 31^{r}) commyth betwen ij nominatyve case singuler, the verbe and the adiectyve foloyng shall acorde w^{t} the fyrst nominatywe case. Versus:

Si rectos binos tibi copula consociabit
Affirmatiue, verbum plurale meabit;
Sique negatiue coniunccio consocietur
Verbum singulare tibi tunc de iure tenetur.

[Bonus vir amat Deum. This adiectyve case for so ys þe substan⟨tiue⟩ vir, and euery adiectyve schall acord w^{t} þe substantive in case, gendir and nomb⟨er⟩]

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[1] -e- from r

[2] r canc. after pin-

[3] -w- from y

[4] MS meuȝ; est vna canc.

Bonus vir amat Deum super omnia. This adiectiue bonus ys þe nominatiue case, masculin gender and singuler number, for so ys þe[1] substantiue vir, for euery adiectiue schall acord w^t^ þe substantiue in case, gender and number. Versus:

Cum substantius tribus ad(i)ectiua locabis:
In casu, genere, numerum simull[2] associabis.

Bonum est multum audire et modicum dicere. This adiectiue bonum ys the neuter gender substantiuili sett, for whan I haue an adiectiue sett w^t^wout a serten substantiue yt schall be put in the neuter gender substantili. Versus:

Mobile prolatum preter fixum sibi certum
In neutris genere fixe solet esse repertum.

Magister et hostiarius sunt ⌜assidui⌝ in scola. This adiectiue assidui ys the plurell number, for ij substantiue singuler w^t^ a coniuncion copulatiue comyng betwen will haue a adiectiue plurell.

Substa(n)tiua duo si singula sint tibi iun(c)ta,
Tunc adiectiuum semper plurale requirunt. |

(fol.31^v^) Puer qui iugiter laborat addiscet cito grammaticam. This relatiue qui ys þe masculin gender and the singuler number and the third person, for so ys the antesedens puer; for euery relatiue schall acord w^t^ hys anticedent in gendir, number and person.

Antecedenti tribus hijs coniunge relatum:
Persona, numero, sit genus hijsque datum.

Ihoannes et Robartus qui bene adiscunt diligentur a magistro.[3] This relatiue qui ys the plurell number, for ij anticedens singuler w^t^ an et coniuncion copulatiue cum betwene

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[1] no canc.

[2] MS sumull

[3] sunt amandi canc.

will haue a relatiue plurell.

Post duo nomina singula des plurale relatum.

Socius meus quem magister varberat[1] est valde insolens.[2]

Þis relatiue quem ys the accistyve case, for when I haue a[3] nominati case commyth bytwen the relatyve and the verbe, than þe relative schall be such case as the verbe wyll have after hym; and yf þer com no nominative case he shall be the nominatyve case to the verbe. Versus:

Si rectus mediat inter verbumque[4] relatum,
Casu quem post se vult verbum pone relatum;
Si nil sit medium, tunc recto pone relatum.

Pater meus est vna creaturarum. Thys nown partityve vna ys the femynyn gendyr, for euery nown partityve[5] (fol.32r) partityvely set or dystributyve schall acorde / in gendir w^t the genitive case plurell yf they be won kynd, and he schall acord in case and nombyr w^t the substantive that goth byfore. Versus:

Concordans genere fore plurali genitiuo
Vult partitiuum semper, velut vna sororum:[6]
Est vnus florum rosa dicat quisque virorum.

Deus est optima rerum. Thys superlatyve degre optima ys the femynyn gendyr, for euery superlative degre schall acord in gendir w^t þe genitive case plurell yf they be of won kynd, and w^t þe substantive sett before[7] in nombyr and case; and yf they be nott of won kynd the superlative schall acord

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[1] et canc. [2] repeated [3] i canc. [4] pone canc. after verbum
[5] schall canc.
[6] This line precedes the previous line in MS, but signalled to present place.
[7] of won kynd and canc.

w^{t} the substantive byfore in case, gendir and nombyr, as Iohannes est stultissimus aucarum vel inter aucas. Versus:

Omne superlatum partitiue recitatum
Semper vult genere genitiuo par retineri,
Vt pateat verum sic, Est Deus optima rerum.
Imo superlatum propria vi quando negatur
Per genus hoc fyxo precedenti similatur.

Vinum est forcior potus quam ceruisia et magis tenuis.

These ij wordis magis and tenuis be sett in the stede of þe comparative degre of þis nown hic et hec tenuis et hoc tenue, for euery nown of the posatyve degre havyng | a uowell[1] afore -vs as pius, -a, -um, afore -is as hic et hec tenuis et hoc tenue, lakyd the comparatyve degre, in the stede whereof we take þe posytyve degre w^{t} þis aduerbe magis. Versus:

(fol.32^{v})

Que per -eus vel -ius, -vis aut -vus or caruere,
Per magis et primum quod comparat instituere.

Manus mea est magna tamen manus fratris mei est maior.

These v nownus bonus, -a, -num, malus, -a, -um, magnus, -a, -um, paruus, -a, -uum, multus, -a, -tum formyth the comparatyve and the superlative out of rewle, and therefor we sey magnus, maior, max(i)mus.[2] Versus:

Res bona, res melior, res optima; res mala, peior,
Pessima; res magna, res maior, maxima rerum.
Parua, minor, minima dic, multus, plurimus addens.
Plurimus et multus sic comparat absque secundo.

Soror mea est pulcherima creaturarum. Thys superlatyve degre pulcherima is formyd of the nominatyve case singuler nombyr, for when any nown of þe posityve degre endyt in R letter the superlatyve degre schall be formyd of the nominatyve case by puttyng to -rimus, as pulcher, put to -rimus, it is pulcherimus. Versus:

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[1] uo- from w

[2] -x- from g

Cum rectus tenet -r poteris -rimus addere semper;
Nuperus[1] atque vetus, maturus detero iunges.
In -rimus atque -timus dexterve sinister habentur,
Et memor exci(pi)tur, me(mo)rissimus hinc reperitur. |

(fol.33r) If the posityue degre end in -vs the superlative ys formyd of the genityve case, as genitiuo iusti, put to S and -simus, it ys iustissimus; and yf it be of thryd declynson the superlatyve is formyd of the genityve case by puttyng to -simus,[2] as genitiuo fortis, put to -simus, yt ys fortissimus.

-Vsque secunda tenens superantem de genitiuo
Sic format: iunges S atque -simus superaddens;
In terna fo⌜r⌝mo -simus addens cum genitiuo.

Ihoannes est humilimus omnium sociorum meorum. This superlatyve degre humillimus is formyd oute of reule, for these v nownus agilis, gracilis, humilis, facilis and similis formyth the superlatyve degre of the nominatyve case singulere by puttyng awey -is and settyng to -limus, as putt awey -is and sett to -limus, it is agillimus. Versus:

Dant tibi quinque -limus que signa(n)t nomine f-a-g-u-s:
Hec agilis, gracilis, humilis, facilis, similisque
Et sua composita que duplice sunt ll habenda.

Socie mi doce me regulas meas. This word mi ys the vocatyve case of meus, -a, -um. How many prononus haue the vocatyve case? IIII. Whych iiij? Tu, meus, noster and nostras. |

(fol.33v) Quatuor exceptis pronomina nulla vocabis;
Tu, meus et[3] noster, nostras: hec sola vocantur.

Ego et frater meus ibimus iantatum. Thys verbe ibimus is þe fyrst persone, for the fyrst persone ys more than the secundis or the thryd. Versus:

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[1] tenet canc. [2] it is fortissimus canc. [3] et from and

Prima duas alias recipit sed non vice versa:
Tu fraterque datis vt honorem suscipiatis.

Iohannes lesit socium suum pro quo a magistro vapulabit.

This word Iohannes ys the thrid persone, for every nown and euery pronown ys the thrid persone, owte-take ego, nos, tu and vos w^{t} thyr obliques, and euery vocatyve case. Versus:

Terne persone generaliter omnis habetur
Rectus, sed demas pronomina quattuor inde:
Sunt ego, nos prime, tu, vos quoque nempe secunde.

Frater meus et soror mea sunt assidui in domo patris mei.

Thys adiectyve assidui ys the masculyn gender, for the masculyn gendyr is more worthy than the femynyn, and the neuter is more worthy than the masculyn and the femynyn. Versus:

Mas. sibi femineum sed fe. non concipit vllum.
Neutrum fe. sibi mas. si bene concipias.

Istud dolium est plenum vini vel vino. Vini vel vino,[1] what case? The genityve case and the ablatiue, for all wordes | (fol.34^{r}) that betoken fullnes or emtynes will construe w^{t} genityve case and ablatyve. Versus:

Que plenum signant vel que vacuata figurant,
Hec ablatiuis poteris dare vel genitiuis:
Vini vel vino duo dolia plena videto.

Vtor rub^{r}i^{a}o capicio. Capicio, what case? The ablatyve case, for all the verbys that be conteynyd in this verse will construe with ablatyve case. Versus:

Vescitur et fruitur, caret, vtitur atque potitur:
Hec ablatiuos transicione regunt.
Fungor iungatur et deficio sociatur.

Obuiemus regi et regi(n)e.[2] This word regi is the datyve case, for all þe verbis þat be conteyned in these verse will construu w^{t} datyve case. Versus:

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[1]MS vinio [2]MS regiem from regiam with correction not completed.

Obuio, parco, placet, noceo, respondeo, seruit,
Precipit, opponit, concludit, iunge datiuis.
Supplicat, imponit, fauet, heret et inuidet, illis
Subuenit addatur, succurrit, propiciatur.

How many endyngis of gerundyvus be ther? III. Which iij? -Di, -do and -dum. Whan schall I haue a gerundyve in -di? Whan I haue the Englysh of the infinityve mode commyng after tempus, causa or est or a nown substantyve I shall haue a gerundyve in -di. Exemplum: Missa finita tempus est
180 soluendi ieiunium. Item: Papa habet potestatem absoluendi Christianos. Whan schall I haue a gerundyve in -do? In ij
(fol.34^{v}) maner wyse. | Won ys whan this Englisch 'in' commyth byfor the English of a participull of the present tens w^{t}oute a substantyve to hym, than schall I haue a gerundyue in -do. Exemplum: In dimicando multi homines sunt vulnerati. The secund maner ys whan the English of a participull of the present tens commyth byfore a substantyve, than may (I) chese whedir I will haue a participull of the present tens or a[1] gerundyve in -do. Exemplum: Magister est assiduus in scola informando
190 vel informans suos scolares. Whan shall I haue a gerundiue in -dum? In ij maner wyse. Þe fyrst ys: whan I haue þe English of þe infinityve mode þat commyth in a reson and tellith the cause of the reson I shall haue a gerundyve in -dum w^{t} a preposicion. Exemplum: Viri vadunt ad bellum ad dimicandum. The second maner ys: whan the English of þe infinitive mode commyth after est w^{t}owte a nominative case to hym I schall haue a gerundyve in -dum. Exemplum: Resistendum est inimicis nostris pugnantibus contra nos.

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[1]MS adds in

Intendo ire oppositum scolaribus. This word oppo(si)tum
ys þe first supyn, for whan[1] I haue þe English of the infinitive
mode comyn after a verbe betokenyng mevyng to a place it schall
be sett in þe fyrst supyn. Venio lectu libros. Þis word
lectu ys the latter supyn, for whan I haue þe English of the
infinitive mode commyng after a verbe betokenyng mevyng from
⌜a⌝ place it shall be sett in the latter supyn. Versus:

Post motus verbum primum coniunge supinum.
Vt Vado lectum, cenatum siue[2] comestum.
Deque loco signans postremum iunge supinum,
Vt Venio lectu, cenatu siue comestu.
Infinitiuum si non signet tibi motum,
Vt Cupio legere, Volo ludere, Curo docere.

(fol.35[r]) And whan I haue þe English of þe infinitiue mode þat shuld
be sett in the fyrst supyn, wher þe supyn fayleth I shall take
þis nown locus w[t] þis preposicion ad and the futer tens of the
verbe þat þe supyn scholl com of w[t] þis aduerbe vbi. Exemplum:
Vado ad locum vbi addiscam gramaticam. And whan the English
of the infinityve mode þat shuld be sett in þe latter supyn
commyth in a reso⟨n⟩, wher þe supyn faylyth I schall take þis
now(n) locus w[t] þis preposicion a and the pretertens of the
verbe þat þe supyn shuld com of w[t] this aduerbe vbi. Exemplum:
Veni a loco vbi addidici grammaticam.[3] And yf ther com a
propyr name of[4] a place I schall take þe propyr name w[t] þis
aduerbe vbi. Exemplum: Veni Oxonia vbi addidici grammaticam.

Ego sum dilecturus socium meum. This word dilecturus is
a participull of the future tens in -rus, for whan I haue an
English of the infinitive mode betokeny(n)g 'to do' folowyng
þis verbe sum, es, fui it shall be a participull of the fyrst

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[1] -n from d [2] supinum canc. [3] ma canc. after -ma-
[4] a propyr name of] repeated

futur in -rus, as Ego sum amaturus; and yf the English of the infinityve mode betoken 'to suffyr' it shall be þe latter future in -dus, as Ego sum amandus.

Magistro docente pueri proficiunt. Þis word magistro is þe ablatyve case absolute, for whan I haue a reson of nown and participull or pronoun and participull w^{t}oute any worde set owȝte wherof he may be gouernyd, yt shall be sett in the ablatyve case absolute, as Me sedente tu curris.

Placet mihi bene quod[1] nos transibimus lusum. This word placet ys a verbe impersonall. How knos ye a verbe imp(ers)onall? For he haþe no nombyr nor persone (nor) nominatyve case and ys declyned in the voyce of the thryd persone, singuler nombyr and commyth w^{t} won of these ij signes 'it' or 'me', as 'it deliteth' or 'me redith'.

(101.35^{v}) How many maner of verbis impersonall/ be ther? II. Which ij? A verbe impersonall of the actyve voyce, a verbe impersonall of the passyve voyce. How knos ye a verbe impersonall of þe actyve voyce? For he endyth in -t as penitet, tedet. How knos ye a verbe impersonall of þe passyve voice? For he endyth in -r, as statur, curritur. W^{t} waht case will all verbis impersonall construe of þe actyve voyce? W^{t} the datyve case, excepte xiij of þe which v will construe w^{t} accusatyve and genityve, and they be thes: penitet, tedet, miseret, pudet and piget; v will construe w^{t} accusatyve case only and they be these: decet, iuuat, delectat, oportet and latet; and iij w^{t} genityve case only and they be these: refert, interest and est sett for pertinet.

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[1] MS q3

Penitet me mei mali regiminis. Me ys þe accusatyve case, for these v verbis penitet, tedet, m(i)seret, pudet and piget wyll construe w^t the accusatyve case of the thyng þat doth þe dede of þe verbe. Regiminis ys the genityve case, for these v verbis will construe w^t the genityve case of the thyng that the dede of the verbe doon for. Versus:

Penitet et tedet, miseret, pudet et piget, ista
Accusatiuos poscunt simul et genitiuos,
Natura primum sed transicione secundum.

The iij verbis penitet, pudet and piget make the pretertens penituit, puduit, and piguit; and these ij verbis tedet and miseret make pertesum and misertum. Versus:

Penituit, puduit, piguit sic preteritis dant,
Sed tedet, miseret dant pertesumque misertum.[1]

(fol.36^r) Decet scolares honestos esse. Thys word scolares is the accusa⟨tyve⟩ case, for these v verbis iuuat, decet, delectat, oportet and latet will construe w^t the accusatyve case. Versus:

Quarto iunge iuuat, decet ac delectat, oportet,
Et latet illorum numero vult associari.

Interest mea clerici iugiter studere. Mea ys the ablatyve case, for iij verbis interest, refert and est sett for pertinet will construe w^t the genityve case of all casuall wordis outake v pronouns primitivus: mei, tui, sui, nostri and vestri, in stede whereof we schall take the ablative femynyn gender of theyr possessyvus, in the which ys vnderstond the genitive case of ther primitivus, as mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, and re or vtilitate be ther substan⟨ti⟩vus. Versu⟨s⟩:

[1] This line precedes the previous line in MS, but signalled to present place.

Inter., refert, est genitiuis iungere prodest;
Sed sexto proprie iungas pronomina quinque,
Nam Refert nostra dicas, Refert quoque vestra.

Obuiabatur mihi a scolare bono socio. Obuiabatur, what parte of reson? A verbe impersonall. Why ys thys mayde by a verbe impersonall? For when I haue the English of a verbe neuter like to a verbe passyve, wher the passyve fayleth I shall take þe verbe impersonall of like tens and mode as the passyve semyth to be and that that semyth to be nominatyve case shall be such case as the verbe will haue after hym. Bono socio, what case? Ablatyve case. Why so? For all that longyth to won thyng shall be won case.

(1.36[V]) How shall I say in Laten 'The master betyth me'? By this verbe vapulo: Vapulo a magistro. Why so? For whan I have the English of an actyve that shuld be a verbe neuter-passyve, that word that semyth to be the nominatyve case shall be tornyd into þe ablatyve case, or ellis into þe datyve case by thys verbe nubo, and that þat semyth to be accusative case shall be the nominatyve case. Exemplum de nubo: Soror mea nubet tibi. And all the verbis that be conteyned in this verse be verbe neuter-passyvus. Versus:

Exulo, vapulo, veneo, fio, nubo licet(que)
Sensum passiui sub voce gerunt aliena.

How ys a verbe impersonall declyned? In the voyce of the thryd persone singuler nombyr in euery mode and tens, as penitet, penitebat, penituit, penituerat, penitebit, penitere. Yf it be of the passyve voyce as obuiatur, obuiabar, obuiatum est vel fuit, obuiatum erat vel fuerat, obuiabitur, obuiari. How many participullus com of a verbe impersonall of the passyve

voyce? A participull of the pretertens wonly, as of thys verbe[1] opponitur commyth nominatiuo hoc[2] oppositum, accusatiuo hoc oppositum, ablatiuo ab hoc opposito, and he hath no mo case. Versus:

Inpersonale de se dat participale |
(1.41[r]) [Tres quod habet casus primum, quartum quoque sextum.

VI tens be formyd cf the preterperfyt tens of the indicative mode, of the which iij chaunged I into E and they be these, the preterpluperfyt tens of the indicatyve mode, the preterperfyt
330 tens and the future tens of the coniuntyve mode, as amaueram, amau(e)rim, amauero; and iij kepe I styll and they be these, the preterpluperfyt tens of the opta(t)yve mode, the preterpluperfyt tens of the coniuntyve mode, and the preterpluperfyt tens of the infinityve mode, as vtinam amauissem, cum amauissem and amauisse. Versus:

-Ram, -rim, -ro mutant I, -sem, -sem, -se retinent I.
Explicit.][3]

(fol.37[r]) ⌜Tres quod habet casus ⌜primum⌝, quartum quoque sextum.

VI tens be formyd of þe preterperfyt tens of the indicative
330 mode of the whych iij change I into E and they be these, the preterpluperfyt tens of the indicatyue mode, the preterperfyt tens and the future tens of the coniuntyve mode, as amaueram, amauerim, amauero; and iij kepe I styll and they be these, the preterpluperfyttens of the opta⌢t⌢yve mode, the preterpluperfyt tens of the coniu(n)t⟨yve⟩ mode, and the preterpluperfyt tens

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[1] opponitur canc. [2] repeated

[3] Paragraph cancelled and re-written on fol.37[r] in another hand.

[4] preterperfyt canc.

of the jnfenityve mode, as[1] vtinam amauissem, cum amauisse(m) and amauisse. Versus:

-Ram, -rim, -ro mutant I; -sem, -sem, -se retinent I.

Explicit.⌝

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[1] vlt(?) canc.

BB. London, British Library, MS Harley 1002, fols.1^{r}-12^{r}

(fol.1^{r})

Formula gramaticis hec compilata nouellis
Principium facile[1] congruitatis habet.

Ego sum creatura Dei. This verbe sum ⟨i⟩s the syngler nombyr and the fyrst person, for so is his nominatyfe case ego; and every verbe schall accord with his nominatyf case in ij, in nombyr and yn person.

Verbum supposito[2] dic concordare duobus,
Persona, numero; sic tradit regula nobis.

Promus et pincerna debent aulam[3] mundare. This verbe debent is the plurell nombyr, for ij nominatyf casys syngler w^{t} a coniunction copulatyf commyng bitwene woll haue a verbe plurell.

Dant tibi plurale verbum iuncti duo recti.

Iohannes cum fratre suo sunt docti scolares. This verbe sunt is the plurell nombyr, for a nominatif case singler w^{t} an ablatif hauyng afore him this preposicion cum woll haue a verbe plurell.

Per cum sed nunqu⁀am per vel conceptio fiet.

Ad forum videndum populus currunt. This verbe currunt is the plurell nombyr, for a nowne collectyf yn the nominatyf case syngler may haue a verbe plurell, and all nownes conteyned in thies[4] versis folowyng be nownes collectifis.

Sunt collectiua populis, gens, plebs quoque turba,
Turma, phalanx, legio[5] cuneus sociare memento.

---

[1] written over an erased hec

[2] Verbum supposito] MS Verbo supposito with cum ⟨recto⟩ written above

[3] MS aulam

[4] v canc.

[5] Ms legis

Pater meus et non mater mea est mortuus. This verbe est is the syngler nombyr and the iij^{d} person, for so is his nominatyf case pater. For whan I haue a copulatyf commyng w^{t} a negatyf bitwene ij nominatyf cases singler,[1] then þe verbe, the adiectyf or the relatif folowyng shall accord w^{t} the affirmatif as hit is rehercid before.

fol.1^{v})

Si rectos binos tibi copula consociabit
Affirmatiue, verbum plurale meabit;
Sique negatiue coniunctio consocietur
Verbum singulare tibi tunc de iure tenetur.

Bonus vir amat Deum super omnia. This adiectif bonus is the nominatyf case, masculyn gendyr and the syngler nombyr, for so is his substantyf vir; and euery adiectyf shall accord w^{t} his substantyf in gendyr, nombyr and parson.

Cum substantiuis tribus adiectiua locabis:
In casu, genere, numerum simul associabis.

Bonum est multum audire et parum dicere. This adiectyf bonum is the neuter gendyr substantyfly, for whan I haue an adiectyf sett in a reson w^{t}oute a substantyf to him, hit shal be sett in the neuter gendyr substantyfly:

Mobile prolatum preter fixum sibi certum
In neutro genere fixum solet esse repertum.

Magister et hostiarius sunt assidui in scola. This adiectyf assidui is the plurell nombyr, for ij substantyfes syngler w^{t} a coniunction copulatyf commyng betwene woll haue an[2] adiectif plurell.

Substantiua duo si singula sint tibi iuncta,
Tunc adie(c)tiuum semper plurale requirunt.

---

[1] MS adds ÷

[2] -n from m

Iohannes tu vel uxor tua que est pulcra placuit michi.
This relatyf que is the femyn gendyr and the syngler nombyr,
(1.2r) for whan I haue ij antecedentis | syngler commyng togedyr w^t
one of thes coniuntionus[1] 'Et vel, sed, quam, nec, sicut'
and 'nisi', then the relatyf w^t the verbe folowyng shall accord
w^t the later; and þe same strengh hath somtyme this coniunction
et as in this ensample: Pater meus et mater mea est alba.

Zeuma fit in verbo si plurima clauderis vno:
Ympnus Christe tibi, tibi laus, tibi gloria detur.
Vox que subsequitur reddatur proximiori,
Et vel, sed, quam, nec, sicut, nisi zeuma notant hec.

Pueri qui assidue laborant pro disciplina habende cito
sunt sapientes. Thys relatyf qui is the masculyn gendyr, plurell
nombyr and the iij^d person, for so is his antecedent pueri;
and every relatyf shall accord w^t his antecedent in iij, in
gendyr, nombyr and person.

Antecedenti tribus hijs coniunge relatum:
Persona, numero, sit genus hijsque datum.

Iohannes et Robertus qui bene addiscunt diligentur a
magistro. This relatif qui is the plurell nombyr, for ij
antecedentis syngler w^t a coniunction copulatif commyng bitwene
woll haue a relatif plurell.

Post duo nomina sing(u)la des plurale relatum.

Socius meus quem magister verberauit est valde insolens.
This relatyf quem is the accusatif case, for when þer commyth
a nominatyf case bitwene the relatif and the verbe, then the
relatif shal be suche case as the verbe woll haue aftre him;
and if ther com no nominatyf case bitwene the relatyf and the
verbe, then the relatyfe shall be the nomynatyf case to the verbe.

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[1] n(?) canc. after -io-

(1.2^{v}) Si rectus mediat inter verbumque relatum,
Casu quem post se vult verbum pone relatum;
Si nil sit medium tunc recto pone relatum.
Nomina que querunt dictis normam subierunt.

Ibo ad locum qui vel quod est castrum. This relatyfe qui vel quod is the masculyn gendyr and the neuter, for when I haue a relatyf sett bitwene ij nownes substantyfes of dyuers gendyrs perteynyng bothe to one thing hit may accord w^{t} the fyrst yn gendyr and w^{t} the later bothe.

Quando relat(iu)um generum casus variorum
Inter se claudunt qui rem spectant ad eandem,
Per genus hoc poterit vtrilibet associari:
Est pia stirps Iesse quem Christum dicimus esse.

Ego sum ille qui scripsi vel qui scripsit in cancellaria domini regis, ideo tu es homo qui scripturam meam vitio dare non debet. This verbe scripsi vel scripsit is the fyrst person and the iij^{d}, for when þis relatyfe qui, que, quod folow^{t} a pronowne of the iij^{d} person hit may be the iij^{d} parson or suche parson as is the worde that goith before the pronowne. This verbe debet is the iij^{d} parson, for when the relatif qui, que, quod folow^{t} a nowne of the iij^{d} parson hit shal be only the iij^{d} parson.

Quando relatiuum post pronomine recitabis
Persone duplicis sibi verbum consociabis:
Hic Sum qui scripsi vel qui scripsit bene dixi.

Ecclesia est locus quem Christiani multum visitant. This (1.3^{r}) relatyf quem is the masculyn gendyr, | for to the next antecedent shall the relatif be referryd but if the sentence lett hit, as yn this Latyn: Canis tuus occidit ouem meam quem ego interficiam. This relatif quem accordith w^{t} the fyrst antecedent and not w^{t} the later bicause the sentence lettith it.

Anglica gens est fortis qui bellicis rebus multum valent. This relatyf qui is the plurell nombur, for so is his antecedent homines that is vndrestand in gens.

> Non des ad vocem quandoque relata sed ad rem
> Nominis: Est bona gens, Deus est protector eorum.
> Adiectiua modo poni reperimus eodem:
> Pars hominum validi montes et menia scandunt.

Pater meus est vna creaturarum. This nowne partityf vna is the femyn gendyr, for every nowne partitif or distributyf shall accord w^t the genytif case that folow^t ⌜yn gendyr⌝[1] yf thay be of one kynd, and if thei be nott he shall accord w^t the substantyf þat goith before.

> Concordans genere fore plurali genitiuo
> Vult partitiuum semper, velut vna sororum:
> Est vnus florum rosa dicat quisque virorum.

Duo vestrum parum discipline habent saltem ille qui tercius puerorum sedet. This word vestrum is the genytyf case, for duo is a nowne partytif and may gouern a genytif case bi strengh of particion. How many partis of reson may gouern a genytyf case aftre them bi strengh of particion? All that bith conteyned in thies versis:

> Cum partitiuis numerum seriemque locabis,
> Vt patet exemplo: Neuter, duo, quartus eorum.
> Cum partitiuis pones aduerbia que dant
> Tempora, quanta, loca, duplicesque gradus quibus addes.
> Cum partitiuis pronomina terna locabis,
> Vt Volucrum gemit hec, canit ista, tacens manet illa.

(fol. 3^v)

Deus optima rerum laude dignissima creaturarum salamone non excepto, qui erat audacissimus belluarum vel inter belluas. This superlatyf degre optima is the femynin gendyr, for every superlatyf degre shall accord in gendyr with the genytyf case

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[1] added in margin by another hand

that folowith yf the thinges compared be of one kynd; and if thei be not hit shall accord w^t^ the substantyf that goith before. Exemplum: Iohannes est stultissimus aucarum vel inter aucas.

Omne superlatum partitiue recitatum
Semper vult genere genitiuo par retinere,
Vt pateat verum sic, Est Deus optima rerum.
Immo superlatum propria vi quando negatur
Per genus hoc fixo precedenti famulatur.

Laude is the ablatyf case and is gouerned of this[1] uorde dignissima in strengh of the sygnyficacion of his posityf. The positife degre may gouern no case[2] bi the strengh of his degr⟨e⟩, but bi the vertue of his signyfycacion he may be construid w^t^ al cases outtake a nominatif case and a vocatyf case. Be it noted that the superlatyf degre may be construed w^t^ a genytyf case syngler after him (in) iij maner of wises. Fyrst when a nowne collectyf folow^t^ hym, as Salomon fuit doctissimus populi; the second wise by strengh of his posityf, as Iohannes est doctissimus gramatice huius ville; the iij^de^ maner wise bi this figure metonomia, vt Pater meus est doctissimus huius ville, id est hominum contentorum in hac villa. | Also the comparatyf and the superlatyfe degre may gouerne al suche cases after them as her positif may while thei be one parti of reson. (fol.4^r^)

Quam vult structuram gradus offerri sibi primus,
Illam naturam vult quisque secundus et imus,
Quod sapias verum dum parte manent in eadem.
Tu prope siste[3] forum recto sermone feretur,
Sta propiusque thorum nulla racione tuetur.

---

[1] of this] repeated [2] but canc. [3] MS sisto

Ego sum animal racionale et mortale. What case is animal? The nominatif case, for sum, es, fui is a verbe substantife and woll copill like case; and all verbis conteyned in thies versis folowyng bithe verbys substantifis.

Sum substantiuum proprie tibi dicitur vnum,
Sto, sisto, maneo quasisubstantiua vocantur,
Et que consimule sensum retinere probantur;
Ast adiectiua tibi cetera verba notantur.

Ego sedeo tristis qui vocor Iohannes. This word tristis is the nominatyf case, for all verbis that betoken mevyng, rest or semyng, and all verbis neutro-passyfys and passifis, hathe strengh to copill like cases.

Copula redditur hijs quibus apparentia detur,
Motus siue quies sub eadem lege regetur.
Neutro-passiua sic passio queque locetur
Apparet, graditur, sto, reddor, vapulo, fio.

Iohannes, what case? The nominatyf case, for vocor, -aris is a verbe vocatyf and woll copill like case; and all verbis þat be conteyned in thies versis folowyng be verbis vocatyfis.

Quinque vocatiua dicas tantummodo verba. |
(fol.4^{v}) Nominor, appellor, sic nuncupor, addito dicor
Et vocor: hec simules semper poscunt sibi casus.

Iohannes non laudo te; quamuis sis doctus, osi esses virtuosus. This verbe sis is the coniunctif mode, for all wordis conteyned in this versis folowyng wol serue to the conyunctyf mode.

Si, quamuis, quamquam, tam(et)si, licet atque priusquam,
Antequam, an, donec, vt, postquam siue quousque,
Cum, nisi, quin,[1] acsi, quo coniungunt tibi recte.
Indicat et quando, dum, sicut cetera plura.

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[1] c canc.

Esses is the optatyf mode, for all wordis conteyned in þis verse folowyng woll serue to the optatif mode.

Des optatiuis vtinam, ne, quatinus, osi.

Ego nobilis viri filius spretus sum iniuste de te.

Nobilis viri is the genytif case, for 'of' after a nown substantif, verbe substantif, nowne partitif or distributyf, the comparatif degre or the superlatif degre, is signe of the genytif case. What case is te? The ablatif case, for 'of' after a propre name, nown adiectif, verbe, participull, gerundif or supyn is syne of the ablatif case w^t a preposicion.

Post proprium nomen, post mobile, post quoque verbum
Postque gerundiuum post participansque supinum
Si veniat sensus genitiui, iungito sexto.
Cum reliquis sextum non iungas sed genitiuum.

Dominor huius ville abstinens irarum. Huius ville is the genytyf case, for all verbis that bith conteyned in þis versis folowyng wol be construed w^t a genytyf case.

Abstineo, dominor, miserere cum genitiuo
Iunges: Abstineo panis, Misere dolentis,
Dominor et ville bonus heres iure parentis.

Irarum is the genytif case, for participuls, gerundifis and supyns woll gouern suche case as the verbis þat they commyth of. (61.5^r)

Iudex quoscumque serie casus imitatur,
Illos totius verbi flexus comitatur.
Iunge gerundiua cum participante, supina.

Robertus eget diuine gracie, diuinam graciam vel diuina gracia. What case is diuine gracie, -am graciam vel diuina gracia? The genytif, the accusatif and the ablatif, for this ij verbis egeo, -es and indigeo, -es wol be construed w^t a genytif case, accusatif case and an ablatif case.

Des quartis, sextis eget, indiget, et genitiuis,
Vt noscas verum Res indigeo quoque rerum;
Indigeo rem, re, dic Egeoque rei.

Istud doleum est plenum vini vel vino. Vini vel vino is the genytif case and the ablatif, for all wordes that betoken fulnesse or emptynesse, worthinesse or vnworthinesse, wol be construed w^t a genytif case and an ablatif case.

Que plenum signant vel que vacuata figurant,
Hec ablatiuis poteris dare vel genitiuis:
Vini vel vino duo dolea plena videto.
Dignus et indignus similis structura reposcit.

Obuiemus regi redeunti ad ciuitatem. This word regi is the datif case, for all verbis in thes verses folowyng wol be construed w^t a datif case.

Obuio, parco, placet, noceo, respondeo, seruit,
Precipit, opponit coniungimus ista datiuis.
Supplicat, [1 arridet], [2] fauet, heret et invidet, illis
Subuenit addatur, succurit, propiciatur,
Et multo plura quam sunt hic noscere cura.

(1.5^v) Mos est mihi cure. Michi[3] is the datif case and cure is the datyf case, for this verbe sum, es, fui wol be constred w^t a dobill datif case.

Sum persepe duos regis adquirendo datiuos:
Hec michi sunt lucro, vobis sunt cetera damno.

Iohannes fractus manicam erubescit versare inter proceres. This word manicam is the accusatif case, for whan this syne 'the' commyth before any part of the body and folow^t a nown adiectif, verbe neuter or passif or any of thair participuls, the same part of the body shal be sett yn the accusatif case bi this figure sinotiges.

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[1] intersum canc. [2] added in margin by another hand [3] -i canc.

Adiectiua regunt passiuaque verbaque neutra
Accusatiuos, per sinotigen sibi iunctos,
Cum partis toti tribuuntur proprietates.
Aut e conuerso mox hinc exempla videto:
Alba comas dolet Anna caput, crus frangitur illa.
Participans iunges, vt Femina compta capillos.

Peto Deum veniam omnium peccatorum meorum. What case is
170 Deum? The accusatif case. What case is veniam? The accusatif case, for the verbis in thes versis folowyng wol be construed w^t ij accusatif cases and the passifis of þem w^t one, that is the later.

Postulo, posco, peto, doceo, rogo, flagito, celo,
Exuo cum vestit, monet, induo, calceo, cingo,
Accusatiuos geminos hec verba requirunt
Et cum passiuis postremus iungitur horum.

Ecce hominem qui spretor[1] Dei ad interiora[2] confidit in arcu et sagittis sua. This word hominem is the accusatif case, for
180 all aduerbis conteyned in this lesson of the 'Donett', 'Da demonstrandi, et cetera', wol be construed w^t a nominatif case and an accusatif by vndrestandyng of a verbe, as Ecce hominem, here (fol.6^r) is vndirstand vide vel percipe; Ecce homo, here is vndirstond stat vel currit or other like.

Ecce vir, Ecce virum dices, intellige verbum
A quo tam rectus quam quartus sit tibi rectus.

Vtor rubio capicio. Capicio is the ablatif case, for all verbis conteyned in thes versis folowyng woll be construed w^t an ablatif case.

190 Vescitur et fruitur, caret, vtitur atque potitur,
Hec ablatiuos transicione regunt;
Fungor iungatur quod eodem more gubernat.

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[1] MS (?) sprete [2] MS (?) intorio

Here is difference bitwene fruor, -ris, pocior, -ris vel -iris, vtor, -ris and fungor, -ris.

Diuinis fruimur exoptatisque potimur,
Vtimur vtilibus, fungimur officijs.

Currit in campum Iohannes in quo pueri ludunt. This word campum is the accusatif case, for 'yn' w^t 'to' is sine of þe accusatif case and 'yn' w^tout 'to' is syne of þe ablatif case.

'Into' vult quartum, sine 'to' vult ponere sextum.
In campo curro si sis, bene dicis, in illo;
Si sis[1] exterius in campum sit tibi cursus.

Latrones spoliauerunt me auro et argento. Auro is the ablatif case, for this ij verbis priuo, -as and spolio, -as wol be construed w^t an accusatif case betokennyng him that þe good is taken fro and w^t an ablatif case betokenyng the good whiche is taken away. Gramatica est difficilis scitu. This word scitu is the latre supyn, for whan I haue an Englissh of þe ynfynytif mode commyng after a nown adiectif endyng in -ilis or in -bilis hit schal be sett in the later supyn.

Ista virga est precise tribus pedibus longa nec vno pollice longior. (fol.6^V) | Vno pollice is the ablatif case, for euery comparatif degre betokennyng excedyng may gouern an ablatif case betokenyng the excesse.

Est ablatiuus demonstrans quantus habetur
Excessus, regit hunc excessum diccio signans:
Hoc lignum digitis est maius quatuor illis.

Tribus pedibus is the ablatif case, for euery adiectif betokenyng mesure may gouern an ablatif case.

Mobile mensuram designans addito sexto:
Lignum sex pedibus longum latumque duobus.

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[1] MS adds et

Die sabbati emi michi togam forcipibus aptatam ex panno albo. What case is die sabbati? The ablatyf case, for all that betoken lengh, mesure, mater, price, tyme or space shal be sett yn the ablatif case.

Verbum materiam, causam, spacium. preciumve
Aut tempus signans ablatiuos regit horum
Que predicta notant, vt Frenum fabrica here;
Ista pudore tacet; Stadijs sex distat ab vrbe;
Nocte morans tota; Panem nummis tribus emi.
Cedo te baculo, sic instrumenta notato.

Ego mallem vinum ceruisia. This word ceruisia is the ablatif case, for euery verbe hauyng in hymself a comparatif degre may gouern an ablatif case, and such be thies folowyng:

Prefero cum presto, malo coniungito sexto
In se quando gradum includunt comparatiuum:
Malo merum selia, panem quoque prefero petra.
Preualet addatur, preponderat associatur,
Et quamuis tale quod comparat associabis.

Magistro docente pueri proficiunt et vacant discipline sue.

(fol.7r) Magistro is the ablatif case absolute, for whan I haue a short hangyng reson of a nown and a participle or a pronown and a participle and no word sett forth nor undirstond in the reson wherof he may be gouerned, hit shal be sett yn the ablatif case absolute w^t^out any preposicion. How many maner of wise may the ablatif case absolute be expound? II maner of wise, bi dum and bi cum. Bi dum as Me sedente tu stetisti, id est, Dum ego sedi tu stetisti; bi cum as Augusto imperatore Alexandria domita est, id est, Cum Augustus erat imperator Alexandria domita est.

Per dum vel per cum sexto resolucio detur,
Huius namque rei Precianus testis habetur.

How many maner of wise may[1] a participle be sett in the ablatif case absolute w^t^oute any nown or pronown to him? II maner of wise. First a participle of a verbe ympersonell of the passifis voice, as Michi opposito fratri tuo opponetur; the second wise the participle of a verbe of except action as Pluuiam pluente non exeam hostium.

Sanctum est diligere omnes sed sum maxime dilecturus eos
360 qui michi prosunt. What partie of reson is dilecturus? A participull of the furst future, for whan I haue an Englissh of the infynytif mode commyng after this verbe sum, es, fui, if it be of the actif voice I shall haue a participle of the furst future, and if it be of the passif voice I shall haue a participle of the later future in -dus. Exemplum: Ego sum amandus a magistro. And if the nominatif case goyng before this verbe sum, es, fui be the neuter gendyr substantyfly than I shall take the ynfynytif mode and not the participle, as this: Durum est contra stimulum calcitrare. |

(fol.7^v^)
371 In -rus participans post sum da si 'to' sequatur;
In -dus participans post sum si 'to be' sequatur.

And when the participle faylith I shall take this relatif qui, que, quod and a like tens of the verbe that the participle shuld com of. Exemplum: 'I am to forsake my synnes whiche I haue offendid God yn', Sum qui respuam peccata mea quibus Deum offendi.

Si sit participans fallens velut arte probatur,
Tempus persimule verbi tunc proficiatur,
Vt Sum qui viuam dicetur, Sumque studebo.
Et sic participii defectum rite replebo.

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[1] the ablatif case absolute canc.

And if the Englissh of a participle that lackyth shuld be sett in the ablatif case absolute then I shall take a circumlocution w^t a conuenyent signification. Exemplum: 'This lesson i-studid[1] I am to studi a nother.' Ista leccione per studium capta sum qui studebo aliam. // NEW PARAGRAPH Iohannes lesit socium[2] suum pro quo a magistro vapulabit. This word Iohannes is the iij^d person,[3] for euery nown and euery pronown and euery participle is the iij^d person, owttake ego and nos, tu and vos w^t thaire obliquis and all vocatif cases.

Terne persone generaliter omnis habetur
Rectus, sed demas pronomina quatuor inde,
Sunt ego, nos prime, tu, vos quoque nempe secunde.

Ego et frater meus ibimus iantatum. This word ibimus is the[4] first person, for the first person is worthier then the second or the iij^d and conc^e/yvith thaym bothe.

Prima duas alias recipit sed non vice versa:
Tu fraterque datis et honorem suscipiatis.

Frater meus et soror mea sunt assidui in domo patris mei.

(61.8^r) This adiectyf assidui is the masculyn gendyr, for the masculyn gendyr is more worthi the femynin or the neuter.

Mas. sibi femineum sed non fe. concipit illum.
Neutrum fe. sibi mas. si bene concipias.

How many endyngys of gerundifis be ther? III: -di, -do and -dum. How many endyngis of supyns be ther? II: -tum and -tu, as doctum, doctu, or -sum and -su, as visum, visu.

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[1] MS i'studid (apostrophe in MS)

[2] soi canc.

[3] outtake Ego and nos canc; the 3 person added in margin by another hand

[4] iij^d canc.

-Tum, -tu mas. quarte, -di, -do, -dum neutra secunde;
-Tum, -tu motiuis, -do, -dum da prepositiuis,
Cuncta gerundiua dicas fore singula neutra,
Que genito, quarto, sexto tantummodo flecto.

Whan shall I haue a gerundif in -di in comyn speche?

When I haue an Englissh of the infynitif mode commyng after a nown substantif, as þis: hora, causa, voluntas, tempus, desiderium and other like, than shall I haue a gerundif in -di. Exemplum: / Missa finita tempus est dissoluendi ieiunium nostrum. Papa habet potestatem absoluendi Christianos.

Gracia, pax, tempus, coniungimus ista voluntas.
Rite gerundiuum casus poscunt genitiui.

Whan shall I haue a gerundif in -do in comyn speche? II maner of wise. Furst whan this Englissh 'yn' or 'of' commyth before a participle of the presentens, than shall I haue a gerundif in -do w^{t} this preposicion in. Exemplum: 'Yn fightyng meny men bith wounded'. In dimicando multi homines sunt vulnerati. The second maner of wise whan the Englissh of a participull of the presentens folow^{t} a nown adiectif, than may I chese wheber I woll haue a gerundif in -do or a participull of the precentens. Exemplum: Magister est assiduus in scola informans vel informando scolares suos.

When schall I haue a gerundif in -dum? II maner of wise. Fyrst when the Englissh of the infinitif mode commyth yn a reson and tellith the cause of the reson, then I (fol.8^{v}) | haue a gerundif in -dum w^{t} this preposicion ad. Exemplum: Viri vadunt ad bellum ad dimicandum. Te second wise whan the Englissh of the ynfynytif mode commyth after this verbe sum, es, fui and no nominatif case to hym, then shall I haue a gerundif in -dum. Exemplum: Resistendum est inimicis nostris pugnantibus contra nos.

Frigidus in campus cantando rumpitur anguis. This word cantando is of the passif significacion for al gerundifis commyng of verbis betokenyng doyng bith of þe actif voice and the passif significacion.

Actum siue pati signare gerundia possunt
Si tamen a verbis veniant signantibus actum:
Hec delectatur inspectando quasi pulcra.

Intendo ire oppositum scolaribus. This word oppositum is the first supyn, for whan I haue an Englissh of the ynfynytif mode commyng after a verbe betokenyng mevyng to a place where anything is done or to be done it shal be sett in the fyrst supyn. Exemplum: Vado lectum libros. Venio lectu libros. This word lectu is the later supyn, for whan I haue an Englissh of the ynfynytif mode commyng after a verbe betokenyng mevyng from a place than shall I haue the later supyn.

Post motus verbum bene pones vtrumque supinum,
Vt Vado lectum, dormitum siue comestum;
Deque loco signans postremum iunge supinum,
Vt Venio lectu, dormitu siue comestu.
Ast infinitum si non signet tibi motum,
Vt Cupio legere, Volo ludere, Spero docere.

And whan I haue an Englissh of þe ynfinytif mode þat shuld be sett yn the furst supyn, where þe supyn faileth I shal take þis nown locus w^{t} this preposicion ad and þe future tens of the verbe that þe supyn shuld com of. Exemplum: 'I go to lerne gramer', Vado ad locum vbi addiscam gramaticam. | (91.9^{r}) And when I haue an Englissh of the ynfynytif mode that shuld be sett in the later supyn, where the supyn fayleth I shall take this nown locus w^{t} þis preposicion a and the future tens of the verbe þat the supyn shuld com of w^{t} this aduerbe vbi. Exemplum: 'I com from lernyng gramer', Venio a loco vbi addidici gramaticam.

Placet michi quod ibimus lusum. This word placet is a verbe ympersonell of the actif voice, for he hath neyther nombyr ne parson nor no nomynatif case and is declyned in the voice of the iij^{d} person and singler nombyr and commeth w^{t} one of thes ij synes 'it' or 'me', as 'it plesith', 'me louyth'.

How many verbis ynpersonellis be ther? II. Which ij? A verbe ynpersonell of the actif voice and a verbe ynpersonell of the passif voice. How knos a verbe ynpersonell of the actif voice? For he is declyned in the iij^{d} person singler nombyr, every word and euery tens like to a verbe actif, and this is he declyned: iuuat, -bat, -iuuit, -rat, -bit, -are, -di, -do, -dum, supinis caret, iuuans. Whi is iuuat so declyned? For he bigynnyth at the present tence, singler nombyr and thi iij^{d} parson, then to þe preterynperfit tence, and to þe preterperfit tence, and to þe preterpluperfit tence, and to þe future tens, then to the infynytif mode, and then to the gerundifis, and to þe participull of þe presentence. How is iuuat formed? Indicatiuo modo iuuat, preterito inperfecto -abat, preterito perfecto iuuit, preterito plusquamperfecto iuuerat, futuro -bit; imperatiuo modo iuuet, futuro iuuato; optatiuo modo vtinam -aret, preterito perfecto et plusquamperfecto vtinam iuuisset, futuro vtinam iuuet, coniunctiuo modo cum sic, preterito inperfecto cum -aret, preterito[1] perfecto cum iuuerit, preterito plusquamperfecto cum iuuisset, futuro cum iuuerit; infinitiuo modo -are; gerundia vel participalia verba sunt hec -di, -do, -dum; supinis caret. Vnicum participium trahitur ab hoc verbo inpersonali presentis temporis, tantum iuuans.

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[1] plusquam canc.

(39^{v}) How many participuls commyth of a verbe ynpersonell of the actyf voyce? One, of the present tens only, as of penitet commyth penitens, outtake ij verbis ynpersonellis, scilicet tedet and miseret, of whom commyth ij participuls, as of tedet commyth tedens and pertesum and of miseret commyth miserens and misertum.

Tedet pertesum flectat, miseretque misertum.
Actiue vocis reliquis non attribuatur
Preteritum tale, Precianus testificatur.

W^{t} what case woll all verbys ynpersonellis of the actif voice be construed? W^{t} a datif case, outtake xiij of the whiche v wol be construed w^{t} an accusatif case and a genytif case, scilicet penitet, tedet, miseret, pudet and piget; and v wol be construed w^{t} an accusatif case, scilicet decet, dilectat, oportet, iuuat[1] and latet; and iij with a genytif case and an ablatif case, scilicet interest, refert and est sett for pertinet.

Penitet me tui mali regiminis. Me is the accusatif case, for this v verbis penitet, tedet, miseret, pudet and piget wol be construed w^{t} an accusatif case of the thing that doith the dede of the verbe. Mali regiminis is the genytif case, for it is the thyng that the dede of the verbe is done for.

Penitet et tedet, miseret, pudet et piget, ista
Accusatiuos poscunt simul et genetiuos,
Natura primum sed transcione (is) secundum.

This (i)ij verbis penitet, pudet and piget makith penituit, puduit and piguit,[2] but tedet and miseret makith pertesum and misertum yn the preterperfitens.

Penituit, puduit, piguit sic preteritis dant,
Sed tedet, miseret dant pertesumque misertum.

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[1] de canc.

[2] and pig canc.

Decet scolares esse honestos. This word scolares is the accusatif case, for this v verbis iuuat, decet, dilectat, oportet and latet wol be construed w^t an accusatif case. 1.10^r)

Quarto iunge iuuat, decet ac dilectat, oportet,
Et latet illorum numero vult associari.

Here is difference whan iuuat is a verbe personell and when he is a verbe ynpersonell.

Est iuuat actiuum dilectat et auxiliatur,
Inpersonale iuuat est dilectat vbique. 530

Interest mea clerici iugiter studere. Mea is the ablatif case, for thes iij verbis interest, refert and est sett for pertinet wol be construyd w^t a genytif case of all casuell wordis, outtake v pronownys prymytifis, scilicet mei, tui, sui, nostri and vestri, in stede of whom I shall take the ablatif case syngler nombyr[1] and femynin gendyr of ther possessifis, scilicet mea, tua, sua, nostra and vestra, and thes ij wordis re vel vtilitate shal be vndrestand for thayr substantifis.

Inter.,[2] refert,[3] est genitiuis iungere prodest,
Sed sexto proprie iungas pronomina quinque, 540
Nam refert nostra dicas, refert quoque vestra.

Clerici: what case? The genitif case, for yn euery nown possessif[4] or pronowne possessif is vndrestond the genytif case of his primatyf, to the whiche the adiectif or the relatif folowyng shal be referrid, as Virga magistralis docentis nos[5] gramaticam intulit nobis timorem magnum.

In possessiuo possessor clausus habetur
Rite relatiuum cui[6] per normam varietur,
Ast adiectiua tibi qualificare videntur,
Vt Mea defuncti da molliter ossa cubare. 550

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[1] -r from i [2] MS interest [3] MS adds et
[4] is canc. [5] MS non [6] -a canc.

How knos a verbe ynpersonell of the passif voice? For he endith in -r, as statur, and this is he declyned: obuiatur, -batur, -atum est vel fuit, -atum erat vel fuerat, -bitur, -ari, -di, -do, -dum, supinis caret, obuiatum. How
1.10[v]) is he formyd? | Indicatiuo modo obuiatur, preterito inperfecto obuiabitur, preterito perfecto -atum est vel fuit, preterito plusquamperfecto -atum erat vel fuerat, futuro obuiabitur; imperatiuo modo obuietur, futuro obuiator, optatiuo modo vtinam -aretur, preterito perfecto et plusquamperfecto vtinam -atum
580 esset vel fuisset, futuro vtinam obuietur; coniu(n)ctiuo modo cum sic, preterito inperfecto cum -aretur, preterito perfecto cum -atum sit vel fuerit, preterito plusquamperfecto cum -atum esset vel fuisset, futuro cum -atum erit vel fuerit; infinitiuo modo obuiari et cetera. How many participuls commyth of a verbe ynpersonell of þe passif voice? One, of the pretertens only, as of opponitur commyth nominatiuo hoc oppositum,[1] accusatiuo hoc oppositum, ablatiuo ab hoc opposito.

Obuiatur michi a scolari bono socio. What parti of reson is obuiatur? A verbe ynpersonell of the passif voice like mode
590 and like tens that the passif semyth to be. For whan I haue an Englissh of a verbe passif that shuld com of a verbe neuter of whom none commyth, than I shall take a verbe ynpersonell of like mode and like tens that the passif semyth to be and that that semyth to be the nominatif case shal be such case as the verbe ynpersonell woll haue after him.

Verbum passiue si non vsu retinetur
Inpersonale sensum spoliare videtur,
Vt michi seruitur per seruior hoc reperitur.

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[1] h canc.

Bono socio, what case? The ablatif case, for so is the word
590 that he longith to, scolari, and all that longith to one thing shal be putt ynto one case.

Ad precedentem vocem si vox referatur,
Prime naturam vox illa sequens imitatur.

Of what verbis commyth verbis ynpersonellis? Of verbis[1] actifis and neuters betokenyng doyng.

Semper ab actiuis inpersonale creatur |
(vol.11r) Vel neutris illis quibus actio significatur.

How shall I say in Latyn 'The master betyth me'? Bi this verbe vapulo, as Ego vapulo a magistro, for whan I haue an
590 Englissh to be made yn Latyn by a verbe neuter-passif, that whiche semyth to be the [2] accusatif case shal be the nomynatif case to the verbe, and that whiche semith to be the nominatif case shal be the ablatif case w[t] a preposicion, or ellis the datif case w[t] this verbe nubo, -bis. Exemplum: 'Þu shalt wed my suster', Soror mea tibi nubet.

Neutris[3]-passiuis paciens vnit sibi rectum,
Ponitur in sexto sed agens cum prepositiuo;
Nubo valet sed agens coniungere iure datiuo.

All verbis in this versis folowyng bith verbis neutro-passifis:

600 Exulo, vapulo, veneo, fio, nubo, licetque[4]
Sensum passiui sub voce gerunt aliena.

How many tens be formyd of the preterperfit tens of the yndicatif mode? VI. Which vj? The preterpluperfitens of same mode, the preterperfitt and the preterpluperfit tens of the optatif mode, the preterperfit tens and the preterpluperfit tens

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[1] whereof commeth verbis Impersonellis added in margin by another hand.

[2] nominatif case canc. [3] Nu canc. before Neutris

[4] MS liceoque

and the future tens of the coniunctif mode, and the[1] preterperfit tens and the preterpluperfit tens of the ynfynytif mode. How many changith I into E and how many kepith I still? III changith I into E and iij kepith I still. Which iij changith I into E? The preterpluperfit tens of the indicatif mode, as amaui, change I into E and put to -ram and it wol be amaueram; thi preterperfit tens of the coniunctif mode, as amaui, chang I into E and put to -rim and it wol be amauerim; and the future tens of the[2] same coniunctif mode, as amaui, change I into E and put to -ro and it wol be amauero. | Whiche iij kepith I still? The preterperfitt and preterpluperfit tens of the optatif mode and the preterpluperfit tens of the coniunnctif mode, as amaui put to S and -sem and it wol be amauissem; and the preterperfitt and[3] preterpluperfit tens of the ynfynytif mode, as amaui, put to S and -se and it wol be amauisse.

-Ram, -rim, -ro mutant I, -sem, -sem, -se retinent I.

Whan I haue an Englissh of a propyr name of a town, citie or place sympull not compound commyng after a verbe betokenyng duellyng yn a place or beyng at a place, if it be the first declenson or[4] the second and the singler nombyr it shal be sett yn the genytif case aduerbially w^t^oute a preposicion, but if it be the third declenson and the syngler nombyr or the plurell nombyr whatsoeuyr declenson it be, hit shal be sett in the ablatif case aduerbially w^t^out a preposicion. Exemplum: Ego moror Eboraci qui quondam moratus sum Oxonie. And thes iiij

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[1] prer canc. [2] st(?) canc. [3] prepli canc.
[4] from and

nownes rus, domus, humus and milicia folowt the same rule. And if the propyr name be vndeclyned hit may be sett yn the genytif case or yn the ablatif case yndifferently. Exemplum: Rex est Sarum bone ciuitatis vel bona ciuitate.

Nomina que propria sunt prime siue secunde
Inque loco si sint signantia singula tantum
In genitis pones; sed sextis absque regente
Nomina que terne sunt aut pluralia prime.

Rex vadit Eboracum. What case is Eboracum? The accusatif case, for whan I haue a propir name of a town, citie or place sympull not compound commyng after a verbe participull, gerundif or supyn betokenyng mevyng or steryng to a place of whatsoeuyr declenson or nombyr it be, | hit shal be sett in the accusatif case aduerbially wtout a preposicion, and thes iiij nownes rus, domus, et cetera vt supra. Rex venit Londonijs. What case is Londonijs? The ablatif case, for whan I haue a propyr name of a town, cite or place simpull not compound commyng after a verbe, gerundif or supyn betokenyng mevyng or steryng from a place, bi a place or thorgh a place, whatsoeuyr declenson or nombyr it be, hit shal be sett in the ablatif case aduerbially wtoute a preposicion, and thes iiij nownes rus, domus, humus et milicia folowt þe same rule.

Nomina que propria designant ad loca semper[1]
Accusatiuis bene pones absque regente;
Deque loco fruimur ablatiuis repete te:[2]
Londonijs vixi, simul Oxonie[3] bene dixi,
Atque Beuerlaco Romam vult pergere draco;
Milicie rureque domi residebis humique.

Explicit.

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[1] MS adds In genitis pones sed which should be canc.

[2] repete te] MS rapetente [3] -e from o

CC. Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Rawl. D.328, fols.76^{r}-79^{v} and 83^{v}-89^{r}

(fol.76^{r})

Formula gramaticis hec compulata nouellis
Principium facile congruitatis habet.

Ego sum creatura Dei. Thys verbe sum is þe singuler number and þe firste person, for so is his nominatiue case ego, and þe verbe shall haue number and person of þe[1] nominatiue case. Vnde versus:

Verbum supposito dic concordare duobus:
Persona, numero; sic tradit regula nobis.

Promus et pincerna debent aulam mundare. Þis verbe debent is þe plu⌜r⌝ell number, for ij nominatiue case singuler w^{t} and et coniuncion copulatiue wyll haue a verbe plurell. Vnde ver⟨sus⟩:

Dant tibi plurale verbum iun(c)ti duo recti.

Pater meus et non mea mater est mortuus. This verbe est ys þe singuler number, for when y haue a copulatyff w^{t} an negatiue comyth betwen ij nominatiue case singler, þe verbe and þe adiectiue schall acorde w^{t} þe first nominatiue case[1a] as hit ys schayd before; and yff þer come an et before þe firste nominatiue case and a noþer betwne than þe verbe schall be singuler number as ⌜Et⌝ Iohannes et Robertus currit. Vnde versus:

Si rectos binos[2] tibi copula consociabit
Afirmatiue, verbum plurale meabit.
Sique[3] negatiue coniuncio consocietur
Verbum singulare tibi tunc de iure tenetur.
Et Petrus et Thomas currit ⌜sic⌝ rite profatur.

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[1]firste canc. [2]-o- from e. [3]-que | MS ꝙ from que

[1a]MS adds and a noþer betwene

(fol.76^{v}) Bonus vir amat Deum super omnia. Thys adiectiue bonus ys þe masculyn gender and singulre[1] number and þe nominatiue case, for so ys þe substantiue vir, and euery adiectiue schall acorde w^{t} his substantiue in case, gender and number. Vnde versus:

Cum substantiuis tribus adiectiua locabis,
In casu, genere, numerum simul associabis.

V(u)num est bonus potus. What case, gender and number ys þe adiectiue bonus? Nominatiue case, synguler number and masculyn gender. Why so? For so ys þe substantiue. Which ys þat? Potus. Why ra⟨d⟩er acordyth þis adiectiue bonus wyth potus then wyth vinum? For by my rule whan an adiectiue þat ys not a participull ys set betwene ij substantiuis of dyuerse gender pertenyng to þe same þyng þe adiectiue schall acorde yn case, gender and number whyth þe later substantiue, vt Homo est racionabile animal; and yf he be a participyll adiectiue hit schall acorde w^{t} þat first substantiue þat goyth before: Deus factus est refugium pauperibus. Vnde versus:

Inter fixa duo si mobile nomen habetur
Fixo quod sequitur semper conforme tenetur,
Sicut Bos animal album non albus habetur;
Si sit participans precedenti famuletur:
Est[2] aqua facta merum exemplum stare notetur.

(fol.77^{r}) Opinio tamen quorumdam quod quando adiectiuum pono inter duo substantiua diuersorum generum quorum primum[3] signifiat materiam et secundum materiatum tunc illud adiectiuum conformabit in genere diccioni signifianti materiatum et non diccioni signifiant(i)

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[1] v canc. [2] MS Eest [3] MS primam

materiam, qu(i)a materiatum est dign(i)us sua materia. Vnde versus:

Dic[1] linpham vinum subtilius esse paratum:
Materiam[2] quoniam superabit materiatum.

Bonum est multum audire et modicum dicere. Þe adiectiue bonum ys þe neuter gender substantiuele, forȝ[3] when a adiectiue ys y-set yn a reson ·w[t]out eny substantiue to hym he schall be set yn neuter gender leke a substantiue.

Mobile prolatum preter fixum sibi certum
In neutro genere sic tripliciter var⌜i⌝abit.

Qu⌜o⌝t[4] modis potest nomen positum in neutro genere substantiuate resolui?[5] Tribus[6] modis. Quibus? Primo modo per hoc nomen res: Bonum est, id est bona res; et secundo modo per hoc nomen pars, partis, vt Habeo modicum vini, id est modicum partem vini; tercio modo per nomen abstractum vt Desc(e)ndamus in planum, id est in planicie. Vnde versus:

Nam substantiuo[7] tibi quamvis mobile stabit
In neutro genere sic tripliciter variabit.
Multum: pars multa, veluti Petrus memorab<it>;
Planum: planicies; album: res alba vocatur.

Quocienscumque adiectiuum vel relatiuum ponitur in neut<ro>
(fol.77[v]) genere substantiuato tunc assumere sibi poterit substantiuum (c)uiuscumque gen(er)is, vt Vir est bonum, Mulier est bonum, Videō mulierem quod tu amas, Video magistrum quod tu vides. Vnde loquitur in Theodolo, vnde versus:

Dulce viro mulier pratis virentibus imber.

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[1] linfa canc. [2] g canc. [3] substantiuele, forȝe] MS substantiue before [4] MS Ou⌜o⌝t [5] MS resolūi [6] MS 3^dus [7] MS substantiui(?)

Magister et hostiarius sunt assiduj in scola. Þis adiectiue assiduj ys þe plurell number, for ij substantiuis singler w^t an et coniuncioon betwene wyll haue and adiectiue plurell. Vnde versus:

Substantiua duo si singula sint tibi iuncta
Tunc adiectiuum semper plurale requirunt.

Puer qui iugiter[1] laborat addiscet cito gramaticam. Þis relatiue qui ys þe singuler number and þe iij^de person for so ys þe antecedens puer, for euery relatiue schall acorde w^t his antecedens in gender, number and person. Vnde versus:

Antecedenti tribus hiis coniunge relatum.
Persona, numero; sic genus hiisque datum.

Iohannes et Robar(t)⌜us⌝ qui bene addiscunt a magistro diligentur. Þis relatiue qui ys þe plurell number, for ij antecedens singuler w^t an et coniunccion copulatiue comyng betw⌜e⌝ne wyll haue a relatiue plurell. Vnde versus:

Post duo nomina singula des plurale relatum. |

(fol.78^r) Socius meus quem magister verberat est valde insolens. Þis relatiue quem ys þe accusatiue case, for whan a nominatiue case comyth be(t)wene þe relatiue and þe verbe then þe relatiue schall be such[2] case as þe verbe wyll haue after hym and yf þer cum none þe relatiue schall be nominatiue case to þe verbe. Vnde versus:

Si rectus mediat inter verbumque relatum
Casu quem post se vult verbum pone relatum;
Si nil sit medium tunc recto pone relatum.

And all nownys interrogatiuis kepith þe sam⌜e⌝ rule. Wh⟨ic⟩h be nownys interrogatiuis? All þat bith yn these verse.

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[1] MS ingitur

[2] MS sūch

Vnde versus:[1]

Quis, qualis, quantis, cuius, ⌜cuias,⌝ quotus et quot,
Adde quotennis, vter: sunt quesatiua tibi tot.

Ecclesia que vel qui est locus sanctus bene frequentatur a populo Christiano.[2] What gender ys þe relatiue que vel qui? Masculyn and þe femynin gender. Why so? For when þe relatiue qui, que, quod ys referryd to ij antecedens of diuerse gender pertinyng to þe same þyng þe relatiue may acorde in gender w^t^ bothe antecedens. Vnde versus:

Quando relatiuum[3] generum casus variorum
Inter se claudunt qui rem spectant ad eandem,
Per genus hoc poterit vtrilibet associare:
Est pia stirps Iesse quem Cristum dicimus esse
Dicas ad lumen, qui vel quod Christus[4] habetur.

(fol.78^v^) And euery relatiue schall acorde w^t^ þe nex antecedens but yf þe sentens let hit, vt Canis tuus occi⟨di⟩t ovem meam quem ego occidam; and yf hit be oþerwyse þe sentens wol not be trw. Oþerwyse yn Latyn: ad proximum antecedens fiet relatio. Quando relatiuum referretur ad nomen collectiuum vel collectiue positum potest referre ad vocem vel ad intellectum; ad vocem vt Ista est pulcra societas que[5] bene addiscit, ad intellectum vt Ista est pulcra societas qui bene addiscunt. Vnde versus:

Non des ad vocem quandoque[6] relata sed ad rem
Nominis: Est bona gens, Deus est protector eorum.
Adiectiua modo poni reperimus eodem:
Pars hominum validi turres et menia scandunt.

Que sunt nomina collectiua? Dico quod ista que secuntur in hijs versibus, cum simil(i)bus. Vnde versus:

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[1]These and some of the subsequent verses have English glosses in the hand of the text.

[2]MS xpuno [3]generum canc. [4]quod Christus] MS quodx pc

[5]MS qui [6]MS qm3

Sunt collectiua <u>populus</u>, <u>gens</u>, <u>plebs</u> quoque <u>triba</u>,
<u>Turma</u>, <u>phalanx</u>, <u>legio</u>, <u>cuneus</u> sociare memento
Et multa plura que sunt: hec noscere cura.

<u>Ego sum ille qui amo</u> vel <u>qui ama⟨t⟩ morcellum beni cibi et haustum ceruisie desicate</u>. What person ys þe verbe <u>amo and amat</u>. Þe 1 person and þe iij person. Why so? For when þe relatiue <u>qui</u>, <u>que</u>, <u>quod</u> ys referrid to a pronowne of diuerse person þe verbe þat folwyth þe relatiue may acord w^{t} boþe pronownys. Vnde versus: |

(fol.79^{r})
Quando relatiuum <u>qui</u> pronomine recitabit
Persone duplicis sibi verbum consociabit:
Hiis <u>Sum qui scirpsi</u>[1] vel <u>scirpcit</u>[1] bene dixi.

<u>Mulier que</u>[1a] <u>dampnauit saluauit</u> sic exponitur. <u>Mulier</u>, id est. Maria, saluauit nos quo (<u>mulier</u>), id est Eua, dampnauit nos, et hec est relacio simplex, pro quo nota quod[2] duplex est relacio, scilicet[3] relacio simplex et relacio personalis. Relacio simplex est relacio quando relatiuum et suum antecedens supponunt pro eodem re in specie et non in numero, vt <u>Mulier que dampnauit saluauit</u>. Relacio personalis est quando relatiuum et suum antecedens suppo(n)unt per eodem modo in numero et specie;[4] vel relacio secundum rem et secundum vocem.

Quando duo verba diuersi re'g'iminis concurrit in oracione, si precedat relatiuum tunc relatiuum[5] cum priore verbo dic concordare vt in hoc exemplo, <u>Ego sum clericus cui magister apponet et examinabit</u>, <u>quem magister examinabit et apponet</u>; si duo[6] huius modi verba venia(n)t sine precedenti, posteriore verbo fiet regimen vt <u>Gaudio et diligo precenciam vestram</u>, vt

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[1] <u>sic</u> MS [1a] MS qui [2] q- <u>from</u> d [3] <u>repeated</u> [4] MS relacio
[5] MS ver<u>bum</u> [6] MS uo$^{\bullet}$

Diligo et gaudio presenc⟨i⟩a vestra.[1] Quando relatiuum refertur ad sensum tocius oracionis et non ad diccionem oratione tunc relatiuum debet poni in neutro genere vt B⟨ene⟩ addisco quod placet magistro.[2]

Pater meus est vna creaturarum. Thys nowne partitiue vna ys þe femynin gender, for euery nowne partitiue y-put or dystributiui schall acorde yn gender / w^t þe genitiue case þat foluyt yf þay ben of oune significacion, and he schall acorde yn case and number w^t þe substantiue þat goyt before. Vnde versus:

(fol.79^v)

> Concordans genere fore plurale genitiuo
> Vult partitiuum semper, velud Vna sororum;
> Est unus florum rosa dicat quisque virorum.

Que sunt nomina partatiua siue distributiua? Patent per (h)os versus:

> Omnis[3] et unus, uter, alius, nullus quoque neuter,
> Quisquis, quicumque, sic quilibet, alter, uterque,
> Ac vnusquisque, quidam quicunqueve, quisque
> Sunt partitiua vel distribuentia[4] dicta.
> Ordinis hijs iunge numeralia nomina queque.

Deus est optima rerum. Þis superlatiue degre optima ys þe femynin gender, for euery superlatiue schall acord yn gender w^t þe genitiui case þat foluyth yf þay be of on kynd (and) w^t þe substantiui þat goyt before yn number and case; and they be not of on kynd þe superlatiue schall acorde w^t þe substantiui þat goyt before yn case, gender and number, as Iohannes est stultissimus aucarum vel inter aucas.

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[1] MS vestram [2] MS $\overline{mr}$ [3] MS omnes [4] from distributiua

Omne superlatum partitiue resitatum
Semper uult genere genetiui pa⟨r⟩ retinere,
Vt pateat verum sic: Est Deus optima rerum.
Immo superlatum propria vi quando negatur
Per genus hoc fixo precidenti famulatur.

Why may hit not be sayd Hoc est sapientissimus aucarum? ⌜For homo and auca acordith⌝ not in kynd and therfore þe superlatiue degre schall not acord in gender w^{t} þe genitiue case þat folowith.

Explyciunt Concordancie. |

(A version of the Comparacio follows at this point on fols. 80^{r} to 83^{r}, and this is given separately as text R.)

(fol.83^{v}) Istud dolium est plenum[1] v(i)ni vel -no. V(i)ni vel -no: what case? Genitiue case and ablatiue case. Why so? For euery worde þat betokenyth fulnysse or awntessnesse whil be constr⌜u⌝yd w^{t} a genitiue case and an ablatiue case.[2]

Que plenum signant vel que[3] vacuata figurant
Hec ablatiuis poteris dare vel genetiuis:
Vini vel vino duo dolia plena videto.
Dignus et indignus, reus ac immunus, exsors,
Expers et diues, pauper vel egenus,[4] opimus,
Infelex, felex et inops doctusque, peritus.
Ignarus, sapiens, fertulis ac opilentus :[5]
Istac cum paribus genito,[6] sexto sociabis.

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[1] vini canc.

[2] s verb þat betoke⌜net⌝ fulnys or entenys wyl be constru⟨ ⟩ w^{t} a genitiui case and a ablatiui casus canc.

[3] from qu [4] e canc. [5] -us from is

[6] from genitiuo; iungito canc.

Nota quod si sensus genitiui casus veniat post aliquid contentorum in versibus ponatur[1] in ablatiuo casu.

Post proprium nomen, post mobile, post quoque verbum,
Postque gerundiuum, post participansque supinum
Si veniat sensus genitiui iungito sexto;
Cum reliquis sextum non iungas sed genitiuum.

Frater meus et soror mea sunt assidui in domo patris mei.[2] Þis adiectiue assidui ys the masculyn gender, for þe masculyn gender[3] ys more worthe þan þe femynin[4] and þe neuter ys more worþy than þe masculyn or þe femynin.

Mas.[5] sibi femineum sed fe. non concepit vllum,
Neutrum fe. sibi mas. si bene concipias.

Obuiemus regi et regine. This word regi ys þe datiue case, for all verbis þat bith[5a] yn thes versis wil be construed w^t[6] datiue case.

(fol.84^r)
Obuio, parco, placet, nocio, respondeo, seruit,
Precipit, opponit, coniungimus ista datiuis;
Supplicat, intersum, fauet, heret, mundet,[7] illis
Subuenit addatur, succurrat, propiciatur.

Vtor[8] rubio capicio. (Capicio) ys þe ablatiui case, for ⌜hale⌝ þes verbis þat ben contayned yn those verse will be construid w^t an ablatiue case.

Vescitur et fruitur, caret, vtitur atque potitur:
Hec ablatiuos transicione regunt;
Fungor iungatur et deficio sociatur.

Que est differentia inter[9] vtor, -eris; vescor, -ceris; fruor, -eris; fungor, -ris; poteor, -teris vel -tiris?

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[1] MS ponotur [2] MS meis [3] for þe canc. [4] vnde versus canc.
[5] glossed id est mas. genus [5a] MS hith [6] adiec canc. [7] -n- from m
[8] MS vter [9] MS anter

Diuinis fruimur, exoptatisque potimur,[1]
Vtimur[1] vtilibus, fungimur[1] officio,[2]
Vescimur ac estis sic potu delicijsque.

Ista verba que continentur in hijs versibus construuntur cum genitiuo et accusatiuo et ablatiuo. Versus:

Participo, miror, eget, indiget atque recordor
Et memini, dignor, obliuiscor, reminiscor
Nempe regunt genitum, iiii[tum], sextum quoque casum.

Postulo te graciam qui doceor gramaticam. Graciam: what case? Accusatiue case. Why so? For al þe verbis þat bith contaynyd yn these verse wyll construe w[t] dobyll accusatiue case betekenyng dyverse[3] thy⌜n⌝gis. Gramaticam: what case? Accusatiue[4] case. Why so? For all þe passyuys comyng of þe actiue (when) þe actiue wyll construe w[t] dobyll accusatiue case the passyuys of them whyl construe w[t] þe later accusatiue case.[5]

(fol.84[v])

Postulo, posco, pedo, doceo, rogo, flageto, celo,
Exuo cum vestit, monet, induo, calcio, singo:
Accusatiuos[6] geminos hec verba requirunt;
Et cum passiuis postremus iungitur horum.

Dominor huius ville abstinens irarum. Huius ville: what case? Genitiuo case. Why so? For thes iij verbis dominor, -ris; miserior, -ris and abstenio, -es wyll construe w[t] a genitiue case and sumtyme w[t] a datiuo case, vnde versus:

Abstenio, dominor, miserere cum genitiuis:
Dominor et ville bonus heres iure parentis;[7]
Iunges Abstenio panis, Miserere dolentis.

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[1] -ur from us [2] -io from oc(?) [3] wyll construe canc.
[4] a stroke canc. [5] Postulo posco peto doceo rogo flagito celo canc.
[6] a letter canc. after Acc- [7] MS parentes

Irarum: what case? Genitiue case. Why so? For euery gerundif, participill and suppyn[1] shall construe w[t] such case as þe uerbe þat he comyth of. Vnde versus:

Omne gerundiuum sic[2] participansque suppinum:[3]
Casus illa petunt quos sua verba regunt.

Michi Roberto fracto caput medicina proficiat. Caput: what case? Accusatiue case. Why so? For when y haue a[4] nowne adiectiue, verbe neuter or passiue or eny of here participill comyth before a nowne yn a reson betekenyng party of þe hole þat worde þat betekenyng party of þe hole schall be set yn þe accusatiue case and be gouernyd[5] by þis figure sincdege. Exemplum de verbo vt Doleo ⌜ca⌝put; exemplum de verbo passiuo vt Frangor ⌜ca⌝put; exemplum de participio vt Sum fractus caput. Vnde versus:

(fol.85[r]) Adiectiua regunt passiua(que)/ verbaque neutra
Accusatiuos per sinodegen sibi iun(c)tos:
Alba comasque[6] caput doleo, sic Conputor[7] aurem.
Participans iunges sic: Femina comta capill<os>.

How many endyngis of gerundiuys bet þer? III: -di, -do, -dum. When schall y haue a gerundyf yn -di yn comyn speche? When þe Englys of þe infenitiue modo comyth after tempus, causa or est or after a nown substantif hit schall be set yn þe gerundyf yn -di. Exemplum: Missa[8] finita tempus est soluendi ieiunium. Alium exemplum: Papa habet potestatem soluendi Christianos. When schall y haue gerundif yn -do yn comyn spech? Yn ij maner wyse. When þe Englys 'in' comyth before a participill of þe presentens w[t]out a substantyf y-set

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[1] -up from ub [2] MS [c]s [3] from supīn [4] w canc.
[5] -ny- from yn [6] MS comes que [7] MS jūpiter [8] -i- from a

to hym þen schall y haue a gerundyf yn -do. Exemplum: In dimicando multi omines sunt[1] vulnerati. The ij maner wyse ys when þe Englys of þe participill of þe presentens comyth after a substantyf. Þen may y chese wheber[2] y schall haue a participill of þe precentens or a gerundyf yn -do. Exemplum: Magister est assiduus in scola informando vel informans suo(s) paruos. When schall y hau<e> a gerundyf yn -dum? Yn ij maner of wyse. Þe fyrst ys when þe Englys of infinitiuo modo[3] comyth after a worde and tellyt þe cause of þe reson þat goyt before; then y schall haue a gerundyf yn -dum w^t a preposicion. Exemplum: Viri vadunt ad bellum ad dimicandum. The ij maner wyse ys when þe Englys of (fol.85^v) infinitiuo m<odo> | comyth after þis verbe sum, es, fuj w^t owt eny nominatiue case to hym; then schall y haue a gerundyf yn -dum w^t owt a preposicion. Exemplum: Resistendum est inimicis nostris pugnanti⌜bus⌝ contra nos.

Intendo ire appos⌜i⌝tum scolaribus. Thys worde appositum ys þe fyrst suppin, for when y haue an Englys of yn infinitiuo modo comyng after a verbe betokenyng mevyng to a place, betokenyng anything to be done, hit schall be put yn þe fyrst suppyn. Venio lectu libro. Þis worde lectu ys þe later suppin, for when y haue an Englys of infinitiuo modo comyng after a verbe betokenyng mevyng fro any place anythyng to be don hit schall be set yn þe later suppin.

Post motus verbum primum coniunge suppinum
Vt Vado lectum, cenatum siue commestum;
Deque loco signans postremum iunge suppinum
Vt Venio lectu, senatu siue commestu.
Infinitiuum si non signat tibi motum
Vt Cupio legere, Volo ludere, Curo docere.

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[1] vu canc. [2] MS where [3] MS adds þat

And when y haue and Englys of þe infinitiuo[1] modo þat schall be set yn þe fyrst suppin where þat þe suppin faylyth y shal⟨l⟩ take þis nown locus w^t ys preposicion ad and þe futur tens of þe same verbe þat þe suppine schold come of w^t þis aduerbe vbi. Exemplum: Vado ad locum vbi addiscam gramaticam;[2] and when y haue and Englis of þe infinitiue modo þat schall be set in þe later suppin where þe suppin faylyth[3] y schall tak⟨e⟩ þis nowne locus w^t ys preposicion a and þe preterperfectens of þe same verbe þat þe suppin schuld come of w^t ys aduerbe vbi. Exemplum: Veni a loco vbi addidici gramaticam. (fol.86^r) | And yf þer come a proper name of a place y shal⟨l⟩ haue þe proper name w^t ys aduerbe vbi and þe preterten⟨s⟩. Exemplum: Veni a loco vbi addidici gramaticam.

Ego sum dilecturus socium meum. Dilecturus ys a participill of þe fyrst futur in -rus. For when schall y haue a participill yn -rus? When þe Englys of þe infinitiuo modo comyth after þis verbe sum, es, fui betokenyng 'to do' þen hit schall be set yn þe fyrst futur in -rus; or when y haue and Englys 'to' w^towt 'be' comyng after þis verbe sum, es, fui w^towt a neuter substantyf þen schall y haue a participill in -rus, vt Ego sum amatur⟨us⟩ socium meum. And yf þe Englys of þe infinitiue modo come after þis verbe sum, es, fui and betokenyth to suffer hit schall be set yn þe later futur in -dus; or when 'to' and[4] 'be' comyth after þis verbe sum, es, fui y schall haue a participill yndyng yn -dus, vt Ego sum amandus.

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[1] i canc. after -t [2] -i- from a [3] MS saylyth [4] MS or

Magistro docente p⌜u⌝eri proficiunt. Magistro ys þe ablatiue case absolute,[1] for when y haue a schort reson of a nown and a participill or a pronown and a participill and no worde y-set owt where⌢of he may be geuerynd, hit schall be set yn þe ablatiue case absolute, as Me[2] secenti tu curris. How many maner a wise schall þe ablatiue case absolute be |
(fol.86[v]) exponyd? By ij maner a wise. Whiche ij? By cum or dum; (by dum) vt Me vidente cecidisti, id est Dum vidio cecidisti;
360 by cum vt Augusto imperatore Alexandria domita est, id est Cum August⟨us⟩ (erat imperator, Alexandria domita est).

Per cum vel per dum sexti resolucio[3] detur,
Huius namque rei Precianus testis habetur.

Placet mihi bene quod nos transibimus lasum. Thys word placet ys a verbe inperso⌜n⌝ell. How knost þu a verbe inpersonell? For he hat no number uþer[4] person and ys declyn yn þe vose of þe thyr person, sinler numb⟨er⟩, and commyt w[t] on of þes ij synys 'hyt' or 'me', as 'hyt delytyt' oþer 'me redyt'. How ma⌜n⌝y maner verbys ynpersonall ben
370 þer? II. Wych ij? A verbe inpersonall of þe actiwoce and a verbe inpersonall of þe passiwoce. ⌜How knowst a verbe inpersonal[5] actiwose? For yt endit in[6] -t ⌜as tetet,⌝ penitet.⌝ How knowst þu a verbe inpersonall of þe passiwoyse? For ⟨yt⟩ endit in -r as statur, curritur. Wyt what case wyll all verbys inpersonall of þe actiff woyse be construyd? W[t] þe datiui case, exsepte xiii of þe wych v wyll construj w[t] þe accusatiui cese and þe genitiue case and þay beth þese:

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[1]MS also lute [2]MS adds fecend not canc. [3]-u- from c
[4]s canc. [5]s canc. after in- [6]yt endit in] MS ys englys

penitet, and tedet, miseret, pudet and piget; and v w^t þe accusatiue case only and þay byth þese: iuuat,[1] decet, delectat, oportet and latet; and iij w^t þe genity⟨ue⟩ (case and þe ablatiue case and þay byth þese: interest, refert, and est sett for pertinet).

(fol.87^r) Penitet me mali regiminis. Me is[2] þe accusatiue case, for these v verbis penitet, tedet, miseret, pudet and piget wyll construe w^t an accusatiue case of þe thyng þat doith þe dede of þe verbe. Thys word regiminis ys þe genitiue case, for these verbis wyll construe w^t þe genitiue case of that þyng þat þe dede of the verbe ys done (for).

Penitet et tedet, miseret, pudet et piget, ista
Accusatiuos poscunt simul et genitiuos,
Natura primum sed transione secundum.

Thys iij verbis penitet, pudet and piget makyth þe pretertens penituit, puduit[2a] and piguit; and þes ij verbis tedet and miseret makyth pertesum and misertum. Vnde versus:

Penituit, puduit,[2a] piguit sic preteritis dant,
Sed tedet et miseret dant pertesumque misertum.

Licet mihi comedere. (Mihi): what case? Datiue case. Why so? For all þes verbis þat byth contaynyd in these verses wyll construe w^t a datiue case.

Hec libet atque licet, placet et liq⌜u⌝et, accidet atque
Congruit, euenit (et) contingit (et) expedit, ista[3]
Cum re⌜li⌝quis paribus intersociato datiuis.

Decet scolares esse honestos. Þis worde scolares ys þe[4] accusatiue case, for these v verbis decet, iuuat, dilectat, oportet[5] and latet wyll construe w^t a accusatiue case.

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[1] MS Iuitet [2a] MS piduit [2] me canc. [3] from atque [4] MS þis [5] MS oportes

(fol.87^{v})

Quarto[1] iunge iuuat, decet ac dilectat, oportet,
Et latet illorum numero vult associari.

Hec est differentia inter iuuat actiuum et iuuat inpersonale. Iuuat[2] actiuum est idem quod auxiliatur, et iuuat inpersonale est verbum neutrum, est idem quod dilectat.

Iuuo sit actiuum cum signat ut auxiliatur,
Inpersonale signans dilectat eritque.

Quando hoc verbum cportet venit in oracione sine infinitiuo modo sequente tunc in vi⌜c⌝e eius fungendum est adiectiuo quod discend(i)t ab hoc verbo oportet cum hoc verbo sum, es, fuj, vt in ista locucione Anclicana: 'Ion behouit a new gowne ayens þe fest of[3] Ester', Iohanni noua toga est oportuna erga festum pasche.[4]

Omnes[5] participes dic simplicis esse figure
Aut decom⌜p⌝(o)site dicereue dubites,
Excipe contractus, confractus et inde redactus:
Componuntur que non sua verba secuntur.

Semper ab actiuis inpersonale[6] creatur
Vel neutris illis quibis accio si⌜n⌝gnifatur.
A deponenti, conmuni vel pacienti
Inpersonale numquam debemus habere.

A quibus verbis descendunt verba (in)personalia? A verbis acctiuis et a verbis acctiuum significan(ti)bus.

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[1] at head of folio wyl be construe w^{t} and accusatiue only hyt hys but sagyn off a pyma not canc.

[2] personale added and then canc. [3] h canc.

[4] The text is confused from this point onwards.

[5] MS Omnis [6] MS inpersolale

(fol.88r)

430 Inter.,[1] refert,[2] est genitiuis iungere prodest
Set sexto proprie iungas pronomina quinque
Nam Refert[3] nostra dicas, Refert[3] quoque vestra.

Exulo, vapulo, venio, fio, nubo licetque[4]
Sensum passiui sub voce gerunt aliena.
Audio cum solio, fio cum gaudio, fido
Quinque, puer, nu(m)ero neutropassiua tibi do.
Neutropassiua dant participancia trina.

-Sidero, -leo, -fendo, -leo, -spicio templa[5]
-Clinoque componenens: sic iam capiantur in vsu.

Nota quod quando latinitas est componenda per hoc verrbum
440 deficeo, -is illud quod apparet esse nominatiuus[6] casus ponetur in datiuo casu et illud quod apparet esse accusatiuus[7] casus ponetur in nominatiuo casu vt in hoc exemplo: 'Y lacke a boke', Mihi deficit liber.

Al proper namys of townys, vylagys or setys simpill and not y-compownyd and þes iiij nownys appellatiuis rus, domus,[8] humvs and milicia y-put after verbis gerundiuis, suppinis or participilis betokening mevyng to a place or at a place, then hyt schall be put in þe accusatiue case w^t oute[9] ony preposicion; and yf þe betokenyng mewyng frow a place or by a place þen
450 schal be put in þe ablatiue case; and yf þe betokenyng bydyng in a place or at a place and þey be þe fryst declinson or þe secunde and singler number þey schald be pute in þe genitiue case; and yf þey be þe iij^de clinson or plurel numberr þen

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[1] MS interest [2] MS refret; MS adds et [3] MS refret
[4] MS liciboque [5] sic MS [6] MS nominatiui [7] MS accusatiuo [8] a letter canc. after d
[9] MS v^t owte

þey schald be put in þe ablatiue case w^{t}oute[1] a preposicion adverbialiter and w^{t}owte any gouernans. |

(fol.88^{v}) When y haue ij comparatiuis degreys and ij they(ng)s then myne Latyn schall be made by in quanto and in tanto as 'Þe meryer þat ȝe[2] be þe glader y am', In quanto vos estis iocundior in tanto ego sum amenior. When I haue an comparatiue degre and on positiue þan myne Latyn schall be made by eatenus and quatenus as[3] 'I[4] fare þe[5] beter ȝe be mere and glad', Eatenus melius valio quatenus vos estis illaris et iocundus.

When y haue an Englysche of þe infinitiue mode comyng after a verbe betokenyng besechyng or prayyng hyt schall be set in a gerundiue in -do w^{t}[6] a preposicion, as 'Y beseche yow to dyne w^{t} me', Supplico vobis de iantando mecum.

Quatuor exceptis pronomina nulla vocabis:
Tu, meus, noster et vester, hec sola vocantur.
Cum natis alius, vter, alter, sola, quis, vnus,
Totus et vllus: habe pronomina ista secunde.
Pone vocatiuos[7] cum totus, solus et vnus,
Set non in reliquis quorum genitiuus in -ivs.
Terne persone geniraliter omnis habetur
Rectus, set demas pronomina iiij^{or} inde:
Sunt ego, nos prime, tu et vos sunt nempe secunde.

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[1] MS v^{t}oute [2] MS he [3] þe canc. [4] MS he [5] my canc.
[6] owte canc. [7] MS vocatiuus

Largior, experior, veneror, moror, osculor, ortor,
Criminor, amplector tibi sunt conmunia, lector.
Stipulor, amplexor, interp(r)etor, hospitor adde,
Hij qui respiciunt autores talia dicunt.

(fol.89r)

-Ens, -ans presentis semper dic temporis esse,
-Tus, -sus preteriti, -rus, -dus dic esse futuri.
-Ens, -ans, -rus et agunt, sed -tus, -sus, -dus paciuntur.
-Ens, -ans preterito -dus formes de genetiuo,
-Tus, -sus preteritum -rus fac formare supinum.
'Into' cum quarto, sine 'to' coniungito sexto.
In campo curro si sis, benedices, in illo;
Si sis exterius in campum sit tibi cursus.

Explicit totum.

Auram preualet argento. Þis whord argento ys þe ablatiue case, for all þes werbis þat bit yn thes wers hathe[1] þe strynngkyth of þe comparatiue degre and other mo. Vnde versus:

Prefero cum presto, malo, coniungito sexto
In se quando gradum claudunt apte mediatum.
Malo merum celia, Panem quoque prefero petra.
Preualet addatur, preponderat associatur,
Et quodcuis tale sic comparat addite quale.

Explicit totum.

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[1] t- canc

DD. Cambridge, Gonville and Caius College, MS 417/447, fol.15^{v}

(fol.15^{v}) Whan I haue þis Englysch 'at' comyng byfore a proper name of a towne, vylage oþer syte noght componyd, yf þat þe proper name by þe fyrste clynson oþer the secunde and synguler numbyr hyt schall by sette yn þe genetyf case, and yf þat þe proper name by þe thyrde clynson oþer plurell numbyr hyt schal by sette yn þe ablatyf case w^{t}oute any preposicyon. 'To' a place, what clynson, what numbyr þat euer hy by, hyt schal by sette yn þe accusatyf case; 'by' and 'fraw' yn þe ablatyf case w^{t}oute any preposicion; and also þis iiij nownys rus, domus, humus and[1] milicia folowyth þis same rule.

'To' poscit quartum, 'by' vel 'fro' dat tibi sextum,
At terne sextum pluralis possit eundem,
At genitum prime singularis siue secunde.

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[1] h canc.

EE. Cambridge, Trinity College, MS O.5.4., fols.4^{r} and 6^{v}-7^{v}

1.4^{r}) In how many maners schalt thou bygynne to make Latyn? By foure by ryghtfull order of construccyon. By a nominatyf case or by summewhat y-set in the stede of the nominatyf case, by the vocatyf case, by an ablatyf case absolute, or by a verbe inpersonall. How[1] bygynnestowe by a nominatyf case? As 'The mayster syttyth in the scole', Magister sedet in scola. How by summewhat sette in the stede of the nominatyf case? As 'To dyne bytyme hyt schall conforte mannes herte', Iantari tempestiue confortabit humanum cor. How by a vocatyf case? As 'Willyam come hydere and haue a peny', Willelme venias huc et habebis denarium. How by an ablatyf case absolute? As 'The mayster stondyng in the scole I am agast', Magistro stante in scola sum perteritus. How by a verbe inpersonall? As 'Me syttyth in scole', Sedetur in scola.

In how many maners is the ryghtfull order of construccyon y-lette? By fyve. By askyng, as 'Whom louest thou?', Quem diligis tu? By relacion, as 'My lorde comyng to contre hys bonde men gretlych dredyth', Dominum meum venientem ad istas partes sui serui vehementer formidant. By negacyon, as 'No man I loue but God', Neminem diligo preter Deum. By infinitacion, as 'Whomeuer thou louest hym folwe in goodnesse', Quemcumque diligis illum sequaris in bono. By prolemps(is), as 'Maystres disputyng in scole on is connyngg anothyr ys a fole', Magistrorum disputancium in scola vnus est sapiens alius stultus.

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[1] H canc. before How

How many acordys hast thou in grammer? Foure. On bytwene the nominatyf case and the verbe, the secunde bytwene the adiectyf and the substantyf, the thrydde bytwene the relatyf and the antecedent, the fourthe bytwene the noune partytyf, the noune dystributyf, the noune of superlatyf degre, and the genityf case that folweth.

In how many maners schall the nominatyf case and the verbe acorde? In tweyne, in noumbre and persone, as 'My felowe redyth hys bokes', Socius meus legit suos libros. In how many thynggys may they be lette? By foure. By euocacion, as 'I Wylyam am youre frende', Ego Willelmus sum vester amicus. By apposicion, as 'The cyte of London is ful of merchendyse', Ciuitas Londonie est plena mercibus. By concepcion, as 'The folk renneth swythe to churche', Populus currunt festinantes ad ecclesiam. By colleccyon, as 'Ther gooth a grete company of knyghtes wel aparelled out of Englonde into hethenes', Vadunt grandis turma militum bene apparati ab Anglia in paganam.[1]

The secunde acord is bytwene the adiectyf and the substantyf. In how many maners schul they acorde? In thre, in case, gender and noumber. Ensaumple as 'Thys good man ȝaf me a faire ȝyfte', Iste bonus homo dedit michi pulchrum donum. In how many maners may they be lette? By foure. By particion, as 'My brother is on of creatours', Frater meus est vna creaturarum. By dystribucion, as [2]'Nouthyr of thys[3] twey stones is cristall', Neuter istoram duorum lapidum est cristallum. By sylempsis, as 'Folk comyth hyȝynge to churche', P(o)pulus veniunt festinantes ad ecclesiam. By defaute of

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[1]-gan- from gin [2]MS A- from a- [3]folk canc.

gender, as 'Grete stryf is of a poure kyngdam', Magna lis est de paupere regno. Vnde versus:

A substantiuo adiectiuum variatur
Cum partitiuum distribitiuumve sequatur;
Silempcis, generis defectio, quart'a' notatur.

The thrydde acorde in grammer is bytwene the relatyf and the antecedent. In how many maners schull they acorde? In thre, in gendre, in noumbre and person. As 'Thys breede the whych is made of whete is mewly', Iste panis qui fit de frumento est mussidus. In how many maners ben they lette? In thre. The fyrste by intransicion, as 'The metal the whyche is a peny is dere', Metallum qui est denarius est carum. In the secunde manere when myn antecedent bytokenyth party and the noun that comyth after the relatyf bytokoneth the hole, thenne my relatyf schal take hys gendre of the noun that goth byfore and hys noumbre of the noune that cometh after. Exemplum: 'Ich haue i-ʒeten today twey cantalles of breede the which is an hole lofe', Comedi hodie duo minicalia quod fuit panis integer. In the thrydde manere whenne myn antecedent betokenith the kynde of thynge and the relatif betokenyth[1] the partye of the same thyng, thenne myn antecedent schal be singuler and the relatyf plurel. Exemplum: 'What thynge is foulere than a man the which the bytynge of flyes sleeth?', Quid est imbecillius homine quos muscarum morsus necat? And also whenne a noune collectyf is the antecedent and feminine gendre and singuler noumbre my relatyf may be masculyn gendre and plurell noumbre, as 'The folk of thys toune the whyche knowyth not Godes lawe beth[2] acursed', Gens

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[1] the 1 canc.

[2] from is

de hac villa qui nescit legem diuinam sunt maledicti.

Which is the fourthe acorde in grammer? Bytwene the noune partytyf and the genityf case that folwyth. In how many manerys schull they acorde? In on, in gendyr onlych, as 'My fadyr is on of creatures', Pater meus est vna creaturarum. In how many maners is that acord i-let? In on onlych, in discord of kynde, as whenne the noune partityf bytokenyth a thyng of o kynde and that at semyth genityf case bytokenyth anothyr kynde, thenne my noune partytyf schall acorde in gendyr wyth the substantyf byfore and that at semeth genityf case schall be tornyd into accusatyf case wyth an inter preposicion, as 'I am on of asses the whyche my fader boughte in the feyre', Ego sum unus inter asinos quos pater meus comparauit in nundinis. In the same manere schall the noune distributyf acorde wyth the genityf case that folweth, as 'Nouther of these twey stones is margery ston', Neuter istorum duorum lapidum est margarita. Also the superlatyf degre schall acorde wyth the genityf case that folweth[1] in gendere and they be on kynde, as 'My brothur is wysyst of creatures', Frater meus ⌜est⌝ sapientissima creaturarum.

In how many maners schall that acorde be lette? By tweyne. On is if my superlatyf degre bytokenyth a thynge of on kynde and myn genityf case a thyng of another kynde, as 'I am wysyst of gees', Ego sum sapientissimus aucarum. How the secunde?[2] Whenne my superlatyf degre is construid wyth a genityf case of a noun collectyf, as 'I am wysyst of thys companye', Ego sum sapientissimus istius comitiue. But hyre

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[1] A canc.

[2] au canc.

⌜k⌝now for a sertayn rewle that the superlatyf degre is nouȝt holde to acorde wyth the genityf case that folweth but hyt so be that thylke genityf case be plurel noumbre, and also thylke thynge that bytokeneth that is to knowe by the genityf case as by wey of kynde ⌜be on⌝ wyth that thyng that is bytokenyd by the substantyf of the superlatyf degre, as 'I wysyst of thys folk am fayrest of gees', Ego sapientissimus istius gentis sum pulcherimus aucarum.

(A version of the Accedence follows at this point on fols.4^{v}-6^{v}, and this is given separately as text D.)

(fol.6^{v}) How many fygures of construccion haste? Fyue, videlicet prolempcis, silempcis, zeuma, antitecis, sintecis.

How knowyste prolempcis? A figure by the whych men diuiden a noun that bytokenyth the hole by the singuler or by the plurell, as 'Men syttyth in the scole summe on the benche and summe on the erthe', Homines sedent in scola quidem super[1] scamnum alii super terram. In how many maners may prolempcis be made? By thre. By whych thre? By the nominatyf case onlych, by obliques onlych, by the nominatyf case and by the obliques. By the nominatyf case onlych, as 'Men comyth to toune, on on[2] horse another on fote', Homines veniunt ad villam vnus eques alius pedes. By the obliques onlych as whenne the verbe is not i-put[3] to the noun that bytokenyth not the hole nother to the noun that bytokenyth the hole, bote to another anothyr atte the lyfte syde noun as 'Weuers weuyng a newe cloth on atte the ryght syde and /

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[1] terram canc. [2] from an [3] MS I- from y-

fayre is the crafte', Textorum texencium nouam telam vnius a dextro alterius a sinistro pulchra est ars. By the oblyques and by the nominatyf case whenne the verbe is put to the noun that diuidyth the hole as 'Scolers lernyng grammer on hath a good wyt anothyr euel', Scolarium adiscencium gramaticam vnus habet bonum ingenium alius malum. Her knowe for a certayn reule that an et coniunccion schall not go bytwene the nounes that diuidyth the hole, wherefor hyt is couenable i-seyd,[1] 'Twey maystres dysputyth on in grammer anothyr in logyk', Duo magistri disputant vnus in gramatica alter in logica, as 'Catholicon' preuyth in the fyrst parte of hys bok.

What is silempcis? A figure by whych concepcion is mad. How many maners schall concepcion be made? By foure, by concepcion of person, concepcion of gendre, concepcion of noumbre, and concepcion of case. How knowyst concepcion of person? Whenne I haue twey nominatyf cases of diuerse person joynyd togedyr wyth an et coniunccion in reward of a verbe plural, as 'I and thu rennyth', Ego et tu currimus. Whych be the persones that conceyuyth and whych be conceyuyd? The furst conceyuyth the secunde and the thrydde, as 'I and thu and he rennyth', Ego et tu et ille currimus. The secund schal conceyue the thrydde, as 'Thu and he were in the felde', Tu et ille fuistis in campo. How knowest concepcion of gendre? A joynyng togedre of the nounes substantyfys of diuerse gendre in reward of an adiectyf plurell, as 'Willyam and Katerine and the maunciple be syttyng atte mete', Willelmus et Katerina et mancipium sunt sedencia ad prandium. Knowe thys for a certayn

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[1] sette canc. after i-

reule that the neutre gendre schall conceyue the masculyn and the femynyn; and hyt is open in the Latyn byfore the masculyn schall conceyue the femynyn and nouȝt aȝenward, as 'Catholican' and P.H. techeth. Whereuer is concepcion of person ther is concepcion of noumbre but nouȝt aȝenward. The singuler schall conceyue another singuler, as 'Men and an asse rennyth', Homines et asinus currunt. Concepcion of case is whenne a nominatyf case is joynyd wyth an ablatyf case and a preposicion i-sette bytwene, as Ego tecum currimus. Knowe thu for a certeyn reule that a man may sette a word that conceyuyth byhynde or byfore at hys owne lykyng, saue in concepcion of person the worde that conceyuyth schall go byfore and the word that is conceyuyd schall come after, as Ego et tu currimus, for this is the reule of 'Catholicon' et cetera.

Zeuma is a joynyng togedyr of twey nominatyf cases in reward of a verbe so that the verbe acorde wyth that on nominatyf case and nouȝt wyth that othyr, as Ego lego et tu, Sortes legit et Plato. Here knowe that for a certayn reule that the verbe and the relatyf and the adiectyf schall acord wyth the nexte nominatyf case in construccion of zeuma, as Vir et mulier est bona, Mulier et vir est bonus. In how many maners schall zeuma be made? By syxe. By whych syxe? By a coniunccion copulatyf as Ego et socius meus legit; by a coniunccion aduersatyf vt Vos estis mundi sed non omnes; by an aduerbe of lycclynes as Tu respicis sicut latro; by an aduerbe of comparatyf degre as Ego lego melius quam tu; by a coniunccion disiunctyf as Ego vel tu es culpandus; by thys coniunccion nec as ⌜Nec⌝ panis nec seruisia est in villa hodie vendenda.

How knowest antitecis? A settyng on case for anothyr, as Sermonem quem audistis non est meus.

How knowest sintecis?[1] A general figure that hat thre
190 speciall figures vnder hym, that is to wete euocacion, apposicion and synodochen. How knowest euocacion? A settyng togedre of twey nominatyf case of diuerse person wythoute a coniunccion i-sette bytwene, as Ego Iohanes sedeo in cathedra. Wheche by the partyes that conceyuyth? Pronounes of the furst person and the secunde, the verbe substantyf and vocatyf.

(fol.7^{r}) How knoweste ap|posicion? A joynyng togedre of twey nominatyf cases singulers wyth a verbe substantyf wythoute an et coniunccion j-sette bytwene so that the nominatyf that
200 is more comyn schal go tofore and that at is lasse comyn schal come after, as Animal homo currit. Her know for a certeyn reule that a verbe and a noun adiectyf and a relatyf schull acorde wyth the nominatyf case that goth byfore and not wyth that at comyth after in apposicion, as 'The cyte of London the wheche is full of merchaundyse is worthy to be preysyd', Ciuitas Londonie que est plena mercibus est collaudanda.

How knowyst synodoche? A sygnyng of the party to al or a signyng[2] of al to the party. In how many maners schal he be made? By foure. By whyche foure? Whenne that at is
210 the hole is delyueryd in to the party wythoute gouernynge of an accusatyf case, as 'Thys maide is clere the kynde', Ista virgo est clara genus. How in the secunde manere? As whenne

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[1]MS S- from s-

[2]to canc.

that at is of the party is delyueryd to the hole wyth gouernyng of the accusatyf case, as 'Thys man is whyte the face', Iste homo est albus faciem. In the thrydde manere is whenne that at is of the hole is delyueryd to the party wythoute gouernyng of the accusatyf case, as 'A goode soule is weddyd to my brother', Bonus animus est nuptus fratri meo. In the furthe manere whenne that at is of party is delyueryd into the hole wyth gouernyng of the accusatyf case, as 'Ion is cryps the hede', Iohannes est crippus caput. Thys be the principal reulys that Precian putteth in the furst bokis of construccion.

In how many maners schal the nominatyf case be gouernyd of a verbe? In on, by strengthe of person, as Ego sum homo: ego is gouernyd of sum ex vi persone. Quare? ⌜Quia⌝ verbum personale est et regit nominatiuum casum ei supponentem personam. Homo regitur in the same manere of sum for that is a certeyn reule of P.H., in 'Absoluta'[1] est, ' A quocumque regitur casuale precedens ab eodem regitur casuale subsequens eadem vi dum tamen illi casus pertineant ad eandem rem'. Her know a certeyn reule that a nominatyf case schal ⌜neuer⌝ be gouerned by any othyr strengthe ⌜than⌝ of person, other ellys by strengthe of intransicion, wherfor they be vnwyse that sey that the nominatyf case is gouerned ex vi zeumatis vel ex vi concepcionis and many other maneres, the whych opynyons be not funded of non autoritez.

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[1] MS absolut⁹

Tthe[1] genityf case is gouerned in sixe maners of a noun. By strengthe of owyng, as 'The lord of thys place is atte London', Dominus istius loci est Londonijs: loci is gouerned of dominus ex vi possessionis vel possessoris. Quare? Quia omnis diccio signans possessorem vel possessionem (potest regere genitiuum casum ex vi possessoris uel possessionis). In the secunde manere ex vi transsicionis personale, quia omne nomen verbale terminans in -tor uel -trix et omne nomen participale terminans in -ens uel -ans deriuata a verbis actiuis et omne nomen adiectiuum equipollens eis in significacione regere possunt genitiuum casum post se ex vi transsicionis, as Ego sum amator vini: vini regitur de amator ex vi transsicionis personalis, et cetera. In the thrydde manere ex vi equiperancie, as Ego sum similis tui: tui regitur de hoc nomine similis ex vi equiperancie, quia omne nomen adiectiuum significans equiperanciam potest regere genitiuum casum ex vi equiperancie, vt similis, dissimilis, par, impar. In the fourthe manere ex vi particionis, vt, Vnus istorum currit: istorum regitur de hoc nomine vnus ex vi particionis. Quare? Quia omnis diccio partitiua vel particionis posita regere potest post se genitiuum casum illam particionem determinatam ex vi particionis. In the fyfthe manere ex vi demonstracionis essencie, vt Vir magne laudis currit: laudis regitur ex vir ex vi demonstracionis essencie, quia omnis diccio significans[2] subiectum per modum dependencie potest regere genitiuum casum uel ablatiuum ex vi demonstracionis essencie. In the sixte manere ex vi superlatiui gradus, vt Ipse est sapientissimus virorum: virorum regitur ex

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[1] sic MS

[2] modum canc.

sapientissimus ex vi superlatiui gradus quia omnis superlatiuus gradus tam nominalis quam aduerbialis regere potest genitiuum casum ex vi superlatiui gradus, vnde versus:

Nomine fit sena geniti construccio plena:
Poss., trans., equipera., parti., superla., demonstra..

In how many maneres schall the genityf case be gouerned of the pronoun? Ex vi possessoris, vt Suum est azinorum rudere: azinorum regitur ab hoc nomine suum, regula prius ponitur. Alio modo ex vi demonstracionis essencie vt Iste pulcher aspectus respondebit michi: aspectus regitur de iste ex vi demonstracionis, vt prius dictum est. Ex vi particionis, as Volucrum ista canit illa gemit: volucrum regitur de ⌜ly⌝ ista, regula prius ponitur. Vnde versus:

Pronomen de vi vocis forma viduatur,
Quam tamen adquirit cum monstrat uel referratur,
Et per quisita genitiuus sepe regetur,
Aut cum subiecti laus uel crimen[1] referetur,
Et cum possessa particio siue notetur.

In how many maners schal the genityf case be gouernyd of the verbe? By tweyne. On by strengthe of transicion. Ego obliuiscor tui: tui regitur de obliuiscor ex vi transicionis, quia omnia verba significancia memoriam uel obliuionem uel absenciam et ista quinque verba impersonalia actiue vocis, scilicet penitet, tedet, miseret, pudet et piget, regere possunt genitiuum casum ex vi transicionis. Alio modo regitur ex vi intransicionis quia interest et refert (et est) posita pro pertinet regunt genitiuum casum omnium casualium a parte ante ex vi intransicionis. Item aduerbium regit genitiuum casum aliquando natura nominis, as Vbicumque locorum est dominus meus, ibi est bonus vir: locorum regitur

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[1] from crimine

de vbicumque ex vi particionis, regula prius ponitur.

The datyf case is gouerned in fyue maneres. Vno modo ex vi equiperancie, vt Ego sum similis tibi: tibi regitur de similis ex vi similitudinis uel ex vi equiperancie, et cetera. Alio modo ex vi possessoris uel possessionis, as Ego sum pater tibi: tibi regitur de pater quia omnis diccio significans possessionem uel possessorem mediante verbo substantiuo regere potest datiuum casum. Tercio modo regitur datiuus casus ex vi intransicionis, vt Placet michi ire domum: michi regitur de placet ex vi intransicionis, quia omnia verbum impersonale actiue vocis potest regere eundem casum a parte ante natura supposicionis quem regit verbum a quo descendit a parte post per naturam transicionis. Quarto modo regitur datiuus casus ex vi adquisicionis, as Sum vtilis tibi: tibi regitur de vtilis ex vi adquisicionis, quia omnis diccio adquisitiua uel adquisitiue posita potest regere datiuum casum ex vi adquisicionis. Quinto modo ex vi contrarietatis, vt Insurgo tibi: tibi regitur de insurgo ex vi contrarietatis, quia omnis diccio significans contrarietatem potest regere datiuum casum ex vi contrarietatis. Vnde versus:

Equiperancia., pos., intran.,[1] adquisicio, contra.:
Istis quinque modis regimen datur esse datiuis.

The accusatyf case is gouerned of the verbe (in) twey maners. O manere ex vi transicionis, vt Video te: te regitur de video ex vi transicionis. Quare? Quia verbum transitiuum est et regere potest accusatiuum casum, et cetera. Secundo modo ex vi intransicionis, vt Magistrum legere libros vtile est: magistrum regitur a verbo legere ex vi

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[1]MS adds simul

intransicionis, quia omne verbum infinitiui modi preter infinitiuum modum verbi impersonalis, passiue vocis, potest supponere accusatiuum a parte ante regere illum ex vi intransicionis. Similiter verbum impersonale actiue vocis construitur cum accusatiuo a parte regit illum ex vi intransicionis, ut [1] Miseret me tui, Te oportet ire domum, et sic de consimilibus. Accusatiuus casus regitur a nomine tribus modis. Primo modo ex vi intransicionis, vt Magistrum legendum est libros: magistrum regitur ab hoc nomine le|gendum (fol.7[v]) quia omne gerundiuum presupponens accusatiuum a parte ante potest regere illum ex vi ⌜in⌝transicionis vt modus infinitiuus. Alio modo ex vi transicionis, vt Veni causa amandi te: te regitur/de amandi, regula ut in sexto. Tercio modo ex vi synodoches. Qu⟨are⟩? Quia omnia nomina adiectiua verba neutra et passiua possunt regere accusatiuum casum ex vi synodoches, et cetera.

The ablatyf case is gouernyd in sixe maners. Primo modo ex vi comparatiui gradus, vt Sum forcior te: te regitur ab hoc nomine forcior quia omnis comparatiuus gradus comparatiue tentus regere potest post se ablatiuum casum. Alio modo ex vi verbi mediante preposicione, vt Doceor a magistro: magistro regitur de doceor, quia omne verbum et eius participium, gerundium et suppinum regere possunt ablatiuum casum ex vi verbi mediante preposicione expresse posita uel subintellecta. Tercio modo ex vi passiue significacionis, vt Sum fessus labore: labore regitur de fessus, quia omne nomen adiectiuum passiuam habens[2] significacionem regere potest ablatiuum casum. Quarto

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[1] a minim stroke canc. before u- [2] in canc.

modo ex vi demonstracionis essencie: regula ista superius est in genitiuo. Quinto modo ex vi excessus quantitatis, vt, Ego sum altior te vno police: police regitur ab hoc nomine altior ex vi excessus quantitatis. Sexto modo et vltimo ex vi intransicionis, vt. A me curritur in Bellum Montem: me regitur ab hoc verbo curritur, quia omne verbum impersonale presupponens ablatiuum casum a parte ante per modum supposicionis regere potest illum ablatiuum, vt dicit 'Catholican' in I parte, ex vi intransicionis, et cetera.

FF. Dublin, Trinity College MS 430, pages 3-11

(page 3) (W)hen thow hast an Englyss reason to be made yn Latyn thow shalte reherse hyt vntyll thow mayst sey yt perfytly, and thow shalte knowe the nomynatyue case for he answeryth to thys questyon 'Who or what?'; notwtstondyng a verbe ympersonall do let yt for he hath nor number nor person nor nomynatyue case.

Vult primus casus tibi respondere roganti,
Sed rectum querunt impersonalia nullum.

The fyrst verbe shal be the pryncypall verbe excepte a relatyue or a conyunctyon or the ynfynytyue mode do let hyt. Thow shalte knowe a relatyue by thys synys 'that', 'whom', or 'the wyche', and a conyunctyon by thys synys 'yff', 'than', 'althow', wt many other lyke. The ynfynytyue mode ys knowne by thys Ynglyss wordis 'to' of þe actyue voyce and 'to be' of the passyue voyce.

Quod fertur prime tibi sit verbum capitale,
Sed referens, mo., con. tantum sunt impedimenta.

The nowne that folowyth ⌜þe verbe⌝ shal be the accusatyue ⌜case⌝ for the more parte, excepte þe verbe do require another after hym.

Quarto iungantur si nomina verba sequantur,
Omnia diuersos signaque regentia casus.

(page 4) Too substantyuys or mo longyng both to on thyng, they shal be put yn on case. Vnde versus:

Substantiua duo casu ponantur in vno
Si spectent ad idem, sicut Te diligo fratrem.

Thys Ynglyss worde 'that' ys a conyunctyon when he cannot be takyn for thys Ynglyss worde 'the wyche', and ys a relatyue when he ys so takyn. Thys conyunctyon quod may be put owte of a reason, and then the nomynatyue case shal be the accusatyue

and the verbe the ynfynytyue mode.

Excludi sepe quod condecet a ratione.
Infinitari verbum petit atque teneri
In quarto rectus, velut Estimo te fore gratum.

Thys ys the rule of the relatyue. When ther cumyth nothyng betwene the relatyue and the verbe the relatyue shal be the nomynatyue case to the verbe; but yff ther cume a nomynatyue case betwene the relatyue and the verbe the relatyue shal be gouernyd of the verbe.

Quando inter verbum mediat nichil atque relatum
Sit rectus verbo; secus atque regatur ab illo.

A verbe ympersonall do let the rule of the relatyue.

Normam non seruat impersonale relati:
Cui peccare licet peccat minus ut puta dices.

(Page 5) When a relatyue ys put betwene ii substantyuys of | dyuers genders longyng both to on thyng the relatyue may be referryd to both yn gender. Exemplum: Ibo ad locum qui vel quod est castellum nouum. But yff the latter substantyue be a nowne proper the relatyue shal be referryd only to hym. Exemplum: Est locus in carcere quod Tullianum appellatur.

Cum generis varii ponatur clausa relati
Inter que substant ad eandem rem quoque spectant,
Vt decet vniri poterit tunc illud vtrique.
Posterius proprium cum sit sibi iunge relatum.

The verbe shall agre w^{t} the fyrst person afore the second and w^{t} the second afore the thyrd, vt Ego et ille disputamus. In lyke manner the adyectyue shal acord w^{t} the masculyn gender afore the femyn and w^{t} the femyn afore the neuter, vt Pater et mater mei venerunt.

Tertia cedit enim prime simul atque secunde
Persone; primo generi genus omne parebit.

Thys verbe sum, fio and fore hath power to copull case, and also thys v verbys vocatuis nominor, appellor, nuncupo⟨r⟩, dicor and vocor, w^t many other verbys passyus and verbys þat sygnyfyth mouyng, restyng and semyng as moueo, sedeo, appareo, w^t many other lyke.

Copulat hoc verbum sum, fio, iunge foremque;
Nuncupor, appellor sic, nominor addito, dicor.
Si bene connumeres vocor istis addito verbis,
Et que passiuum retinent sic plurima sensum,
Que motum signant sic apparensque quietem.

Thys verbe sum may be takyn for habeo, and that þat semyth to be the nomynatyue case shal be the datyue and that that semyth to be the accusatyue shal be the nomynatyue; and oftentymis thys verbe sum gouernyth a dobull datyue case.

Pro habeo sum posito fit permutatio recti
In ternum casum,[1] pro quarto ponito primum;
Atque regit duplicem casum quandoque datiuum.

Euery partycypull, gerundyue and supyn wylbe construyd w^t þat case that the verbe ys of whom they cumyth.

Participans simul atque gerundia siue supina
Poscunt cum verbis casus, tu lector, eosdem.

When I haue a nowne substantyue or a pronowne substantyue or an adyectyue substantyuely put set yn a reson w^t owte ony gouernans yt shal be put yn the ablatyue[2] case absolut⟨e⟩.

Sextus nonnumquam permittitur absque regente.

The ablatyue case absolute ys resoluyd by dum or by cum.

Per dum vel per cum sexti resolucio fiat.

(page 7) The ablatyue case absolute cannot be put w^t owte a partycypull expressyd or vnderstond.

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[1] post canc.

[2] s canc.

Sepe subanditur existens participale.

Nownys that betokenyth instrumente, yff yt be not the nomynatyue case to the verbe nor otherwyse gouernyd, they shal be put yn the ablatyue case w^t^owte þis preposytyon cum.

Instrumenta quidem que signant nomina cuncta
In sexto poni dic sine preposito.

Nownys that betokenyth tyme, mesure or space, yff yt be not the nomynatyue case to the verbe nor otherwyse gouernyd, they shal be put yn the ablatyue case, and many tymis yn the accusatyue case.

Designans tempus vel mensuram spaciumve
Aptius in sexto sinautem ponito quarto.

A verbe ympersonall of the actyue voyce endyth yn -t and ys declynyd yn the thyrde person, synglar number, as penitet, -bat, -tuit, -erat, -bit, -re. A verbe ympersonall of the passyue voyce endyth yn -r and ys declynyd yn the thyrd person synglar, as placetur, -batur, -citum est vel fuit, -citum erat vel fuerat, -bitur, -ri.

-R, -t cuiusque impersonalis retinebit
Finis voce simul, persone flectito terne.

(page 8) Verbys that betokenyth bodely movyng as eo, is and venio,
" -is may haue the signyfycatyon of the passyue voyce yn the preterperfectens of the indicatyue mode and all tensys that be formyd of hym.

The Ynglyss of the ynfynytyue mode cumyng after ony of thys nownys yn thys versys folowyng or ony other lyke shal be made by the gerundyue yn -di.

Copia, libertas, modus, otia, causa, voluntas,
Ius, tempus, venia, locus, finis arsque, facultas:
Ista gerundia -di poscunt cum talibus apte.

Thys Ynglyss worde 'muste', where yt semyth to be made by thys verbe opportet,[1] yt may be put yn the gerundyue[2] yn -dum w^t^ thys verbe est set ympersonally, and than the worde that semyth to be the nomynatyue case shal be the datyue.

The gerundyue yn -di, -do and -dum ys declynyd yn iii casys synglar as the genytyue, the accusatyue and the ablatyue, as genytiuo legendi, accusatiuo legendum, ablatiuo legendo.

Per genitum, quartum sextumque gerundia flecte.

The gerundyue yn -dum ys oftyntymis takyn for the gerundyue yn -do w^t^ thys preposytyon inter.

Sepe gerundia -dum pro -do ponuntur et inter
Preiungetur eis: Bene cures inter agendum.

(page 9) Thys nownys adyectyus yn thys versys folowyng wyll haue the gerundyue yn -dum w^t^ thys preposytyon ad[3]. Exemplum: Ne vacuum me ad narrandum credas.

Commodus atque bonus, tardus, rudus, vtilis, aptus,
Ponensque velox, doctus, vacuus simul adde.

When the Ynglyss of the ynfynytyue mode cumyth after a verbe, partycypull, gerundyue and supyn betokenyng movyng or goyng to a place yt shal be put yn the fyrst supyn or yn the gerundyu⟨e⟩ yn -dum w^t^ thys preposytyon ad, but yt ys moste vsyd yn the fyrst supyn. Also yt may be put yn a partycypull of the fyrst futur tens and sumtyme yn the conyunctyue mode w^t^ thys conyunctyon yt. When the Ynglyss of the ynfynytyue mode[4] cumyth after a verbe, partycypull, gerundyue or supyn betokenyng movyng or goyng fro a place yt shal not be made by the gerundyue yn -do nor by the latter supyn but by the nowne verball or sum nowne yn the stede of a nowne verball w^t^ a preposytyon before hym.

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[1] MS apportet [2] d canc. [3] a stroke canc.

[4] m- from a

When the Ynglyss of the ynfynytyue[1] mode cumyth after a nowne adyectyue endyng yn -ilis or yn -bilis of þe neuter gender comparatyue or superlatyue degre, or after ony of thys nownys yn thys versys folowyng or ony other lyke, they shal be made by the latter supyn.

Indignus, dignus, obscenus, fedus, acerbus.
Rarus, iocundus, obsurdus, turpe, salubre,
Mirandus, mirus, pulchrum, sic periculosus.

(page 10) When I haue an Ynglyss to be made by ony of thys verbys exulo, vapulo, veneo and fio, that that doth the dede of the verbe shal be put yn the ablatyue case w^t a preposytyon and that þat ys the sufferer shal be the nomynatyue case, excepte the verbe be the ynfynytyue mode, than the sufferer shal be the accusatyue case.

When I haue an Ynglyss to be made by[2] thys verbe nubo the manne shal be put yn the datyue case and the woman yn the nomynatyue case, excepte the verbe be the ynfynytyue mode, than the woman shal be the accusatyue case.

A proper name of a towne, cyte or vyllage, yf yt be the fyrst declynson or seconde, synglar number, betokenyng bydyng at a place or yn a place, yt shal be put yn the genytyue case aduerbyally; but yff the proper name be ony other declynson than the fyrst or the second, or the plurell number, yt shal be put yn the ablatyue case. Also when suche proper namis of place cumyth after a worde that betokenyth mouyng or goyng to a place yt shal be put yn the accusatyue case w^towte a preposytyon, fro a place or by a place yn the ablatyue case. Thys ii nownys rus and domus folowyth the rule of proper namys yn euery case saue that rus betokenyng bydyng yn a place or[3]

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[1] of the ynfynytyue canc. [2] o canc. [3] y canc.

at a place ys put euer yn the datyue case. Bellum, humus and militia do folow the rule of proper namys yn the genytyue
ge 11) case only. Other namys of place,[1] whether they be | proper
181 or appellatyue, shal be vsyd w^t a preposytyon before them.

Finis istius libri, quod M.

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[1] f canc.

GG. Durham Cathedral, MS B.IV.19, fol.1^{r-v}

(fol.1^{r}) How mony case has yow? Sex. Whilk er þay? Þe nominat(if), geniti, datif, acusatif, vocatif, þe ablatif. Whareby knawis þow þi case? By þair takyns. Whylk er þay? Þe nominatif 'þe mayster', genitif 'of þe mayster', datif 'to þe mayster', accusatif 'þe mayster', vocatif 'o þou maister', ablatif 'thowrgh þe mayster'. 'Off' aftir a verbe, afftir a participil, 'off' aftir a comparatif gre sal be ablatif case. 'Off' aftir a nown sal be genitif case.

How mony nowmers has þow? Twa. Whilk? Þe singuler and þe plurer. Þe singuler is þat þat spekis of a thyng be itself, þe plurele is þat spekys of mony thyngys monyly.

How mony gendirse has þow? Fowre. Whylk? Þe masculyn, þe feminyn, þe neuter, þe commun of twa and þe common of thre. Þe masculyn gender declines wyth hic, þe feminyn w^{t} hec, þe neutir w^{t} hoc, þe commun of twa w^{t} hic and hec, þe commyn of[1] thre w^{t} hic and hec and hoc.

Whilk is a nown and whilk a verbe? Þat is a nown þat declines w^{t} artikyls and case or w^{t} thre diueris endyngys in a case as hic magister, hec musa, hoc scamnum, hic et hec sacerdos, hic et hec et hoc felix; w^{t} thre diuerse endyngys[2] in a case as legendus, -da, -dum. Þat is a verbe þat betakyns doyng and suffirryng, þat is lykkynd tyl amo, -as; amor, -aris; doceo, -ces; doceor, -ceris; lego, -gis; legor, -geris; audio, -dis; audior, -diris.

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[1] tre canc. [2] as canc.

How mony modys has þow? Fywe. Wilk? Þe indicatif, inperatif, optatif, coniunctif, þe infinitif. Þe indicatif mod is þat þat schewis þe sothe or þe false; þe inperatif þat commandis; þe optatif þat yernys; þe coniunctif þat settis togydyr and spekes in drede; þe infinitif þat has nowyr nowmer nor person as 'for to rede' or 'for to be redde', 'for to teche', 'for to be teched': all swylk sal be infinitif mode.

How mony persons has þou? Sex. Whilk? Thre in þe singuler and thre in þe plurele, as 'I' and 'þow' and 'he' in þe singuler and 'we' and 'ȝe' and 'þay' in þe plurele.

How many tens has þou? Thre. Whylk thre? Þe present, þe pretert, þe futur. Þe present is þat þat spekys of þe time þat is now, þe preterd þat spekys of þe time þat es past, þe futur þat spekys of þe tyme þat is for to cum.

Whilk is a adiectiuf and whilk is a sustantif? Þat is a adiectif þat declines w^{t} thre artikyls or w^{t} thre diuerse endyngys in a case, as hic et hec et hoc felix or bonus, -na, -num; malus, -la, -lum. Þat is a sustantiue þat declynes w^{t} a artikyl or | w^{t} twa w^{t}wtyn any ma. (fol.1^{v})

When sal þe relatif be nominatif case? When þar commys na nominatif case betwene þe relatif and þe verbe þen sal þe relatif be nominatif case; and when þar commys a nominatif case betwene þe relatif and þe verbe þen sal þe relatif be swylk case as þe verbe wyl haf aftir hym.

Whylk is a comparatif gre? Þat þe nominatif case endys in -or and ⌜in⌝ -vs, as hic et hec melior et hoc melius, hic et hec grauior et hoc grauius, hic et hec þeior et hoc þeius. To what case serues þe comparatif gre? Til ablatif case of þe

ta numere and þe othyr. Why? For ilk a comparatif gre may gouerne þe ablatif case of þe ta numere and þe othyr w^t^outen preposicion betakynnand thyng to whayme comparacion is made.

Hic et hec et hoc amans is a participil and askys swylk case aftir hym as þe verbe þat he commys of, and þe verbe þat he commys of askys accusatif case aftir hym.

When twa verbys commis togydyr w^t^outen a coniunccion þe latter sal be infinitif[1] mode. Gode thyng, euyl thyng and all swylk sal be neutre gendir substantiuate.

When we haf a reson w^t^outen a verbe we sal sette it in þe ablatif case absolute.

In preposicion serues til accusatif case when he betakyns steryng fra a place til a nothyr, fra a gre til a nothir, fra a state til a nothyr.

Þe worde sal be accusatif case þat betakyns party of body command aftir a[2] noun adiectif, aftir a verbe neutre, aftir verbe absolute, aftir a verbe passiue or any of þair participils.

Þe futir tens of optatif mode and þe present tens of þe coniunctif mode er sette for þe imper(a)tif mode.

Twa nominatif case singuler makys a verbe plurele. Twa substantif singuler makys a adiectif plurele.

All swylk wordys 'swld', 'cowde',[3] 'mwght', 'wald', 'ware' sal be coniunctif mode preterneperfite tens. All nouns and all pronouns and al participils and all casualis sal be þe thyrd person outane ego, tu, nos and vos w^t^ þayr obliquis.

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[1] i- canc. before -fin- [2] nunc (?) canc. [3] mo mw (?) canc.

80 A comparatif gre may haf genitif case aftir hym when þe nownn þat commys aftir has þis takynnyg: 'off'. A superlatif gre sal haf genitif case plurele afftir hym or ellys a genitif singuler off a nown collectiue. Þe superlatiue gre sal acord in gendir w^{t} þe genitif case þat commys afftir if so be þat þe genitif case be of þe same keynde, and þe genitif case may be turned into þe nominatif case vt Ego sum fortissimus hominum, id est, Ego sum fortissimus homo.

HH. London, British Library, MS Add. 19046, fols.49^{r}-63^{r}

(fol.49^{r}) Ego sum creatura Dei c⌜r⌝eatoris mei. What noumbre and person is the verbe sum? The syngler noumbre and the fyrst person, for so is þe nominatyfe case ego. In how meny schall þe nominatife case and þe verbe acorrde? In ij. In whych ij? In numbre and person. Say thys in Laytyn. Nominatiuus supponens et suum verbum personale conuenient in numero et persona. Vnde versus:

Verbum supposito fac concordare duobus:
Persona, numero, ceu tradit regula nobis.

Why rather accordith this verbe sum rather w^{t} þe nominatyfe case ego than w^{t} þe nominatyfe case creatura? For euery verbe personale schall accorde w^{t} þe nominatyfe case supponent þat goth befor hym and not w^{t} þe nominatyfe case apponent þat commyth aftir hym in þe reson. Say thys in Latyn. Omne verbum personale modi finiti conueniet in numero et persona cum nominatiuo supponente et non cum nominatiuo apponente. Vnde versus:

Verbum supposito semper conforme tenetur
Et non apposito, nil illi namque tenetur.

Allso hit is to be notyd þat ther be iij maner of nominatyfe cases, that is to say þe nominatyfe case supponent, (fol.49^{v}) þe nominatyfe | case apponent, and þe nominatyfe case exponent. The nominatyfe case supponent commeth byfore þe verbe personall; þe nominatyfe case apponent commeth after þe verbe personall copulatyfe; the nominatyfe case exponent exponeth þe verbe impersonall, as opponitur: est opposicio fit. Say thys in[1] Latyn. Triplex est nominatiuus casus, scilicet supponens,

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[1] 1 canc.

apponens et exponens. Nominatiuus casus supponens supponit verbum personali precede(n)s ipsum in construccione; nominatiuus casus apponens sequitur verbum personale copulatiuum; nominatiuus casus expone(n)s exponit verbum impersonale. Vnde versus:

Triplex est rectus: supponens primus habetur.
Aliter[1] et apponens, exponens consocietur.

What case ys creatoris mei in the Latyne byfore? The ienetyfe case, for casualle wordys þat perteynyth to oon thyng schall be set in leke case. Say thys in Latyn. Casuales ad idem pertinencia in simili casu sunt ponenda.

Ego et Iohannes discimus diligenter. What numbre is þe verbe dicimus? Þe plurell numbre, for ij nominatyfe case syngler or moo w^t a coniunccyon copulatyfe bytwene wyll haue a verbe plurel, yf neither of theym be a negatyfe. Say thys in Latyn. Duo supposita vel plura singularia affirmatiue copulata requirunt verbum plurale, si neutrum illorum sunt negatiuum. |

(fol.50^r) Si rectos binos tibi copula consociabit
Affirmatiue, verbum plurale meabit.

Why is þe verbe discimus þe fyrst person? For so is þe nominatife case ego þat conceyueth þe other nominatyfe case Iohannes, for þe fyrst person conceyueth þe secunde and þe iij^de and þe secounde conceyueth also þe iij^de, but þe iij^de person conceyueth not ayenward neither[2] þe fyrst ne þe secounde. Say thys in Latyn. Prima persona concipit secundam personam et terciam, et secundam personam concipit eciam terciam personam, sed non e converso. Vnde versus:

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[1]MS allter [2]MS ne[y]rther

Prima duas alias recipit sed non vice versa,
Sic Ego tuque damus, Ego tu fraterque rogamus.
Conscipiens terne mediam dic,[1] nec retrouerte,
Tu fraterque datis; hoc quisquis dicet aperte.

Pater meus et non mater mea mor⌜i⌝tur. What numbre is þe verbe moritur? Þe syngler numbre, for ij nominatyfe cases syngler or mo w^t a coniuncion[2] copulatife negatife bytwene wull haue a verbe syngler. Say thys in Latyn. Duo supposita syngularia vel plura negatiue copulata requirunt verbum singulare. Vnde versus:

Si⌒que negatiua binos mediat tibi rectos,|
In primo numero recte tunc ponitur actus. (f.150^v)

Ego est pronomen. What numbre and person is þe verbe est? The syngler numbre and þe thyrd person, for soo ys þe nominatyfe case ego stondyng materiali; and euery worde stondyng materialli stondyth for noo syngnificacion but for þe word onli, and then he stondyth in þe stede of a nowne substantyfe of þe neuter gender syngler numbre in þe strengtht of þe[3] thyrde person and vndeclined. Say thys yn Latyn. Omnis diccio materialiter posita stat pro sola voce et non significacione in vice nominis substantyfe[4] in neutro genere, singulari numero, tercia persona et vndeclinabiliter.

Bonus vir amat Deum super omnia. What case, gendre and numbre ys þe adiectiue bonus? Þe nominatyfe case, þe masculyn gendre and þe syngler numbre, for so ys þe substantyfe vir. Yn how many schall þe adiectyfe and þe substantyfe acorde? Yn iij. Yn which iij? In case, gendre and numbre. Say thys yn Latyn. Adiectiuum et suum substantiuum conuenient in casu, genere et numero. Vnde versus:

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[1] nē canc. [2] copu[l] canc. [3] thyr canc.
[4] sic MS

Cum substantiuis tribus adiectiua locabis,
In casu, genere et numero simul associabis.

Incaustum et penna scholasticis sunt oportuna. What numbre is þe adiectyfe oportuna? The plurell numbre, for
(fol.51r) ij substantyfys | syngler or mo wt a coniuncion copulatyfe
90 betwene well haue a adiectife plurell yf nether of them be a negatyfe. Say thys in Latyn. Duo substantyua singularia vel plura affirmatyue copulata coniunccione copulatiua mediante requirunt adiectiuum plurale. Vnde versus:

Substantiua duo si singula sunt tibi iuncta
Affirmatiue mobile plurale requirunt.

Why is þe adiectyfe oportuna the neuter gender? For so ys the substantyfe incaustum, and euer more þe adiectyfe schal be suche gender as ys þe gender þat conseyuyth. And here ys to be notyth þat þe masculyn gender conseyuyth þe femenyne and
100 þe[1] neutyre yn þyngys hauyng kynde or lyfe, as thus: Vir, mulier et mancipium sunt albi; but þe nutyr gender concey(uy)th þe masculyn and þe femynyn yn thyngys that haue no kynde ne lyfe, as thus: Paries, fenestra et hostium sunt aperta. Say thys in Latyn. Masculinum genus concipit femininum et neutrum in rebus sexatis et animatis, vt Puer, puella et mancipium sunt occupati; sed neutrum genus concipit masculinum et femininum in rebus insexatis et inanimatis, vt Paries, fenestra et hostium sunt fracta. Vnde versus:

Fem(i)neum, neutrum mas. concipit mageque dignum
110 Rebus sexatis, si sermo sit tibi factus;
Sed si de rebus non sexatis tibi fiat, |
(fol.51v) Neutrum tunc sibi mas. bene concepit et femininum.

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[1] mascu canc.

Celum[1] est amenus locus. Why ys þe adiectyfe amenus þe masculyn gendre? For when an adiectyfe þat ys a nown ys putte bytwene ij nownes substantyfes of dyuers genders perteynyng bothe to con thyng, then þe adiectyfe shall accorde in case, gender and numbre with þe substantyfe that folowith, as thus: Homo est racionale animal; but yf þe adiectyfe be a participull then ytt schall accorde with þe substantyfe byfore, as thus:
120 Dominus est factus refugium pauperi. Say thys in Latyn. Adiectiuum nominale positum inter dua substantyfa diuersorum generum ad idem pertinencia conuenient cum substantiuo posteriori in casu, genere et numero, vt Bos est vtile aratro, et non vtilis. Sed adiectiuum participale positum inter duo substantiua[2] diuersorum generum ad idem pertinancia conuenient[3] cum substantiuo priori in casu, genere et numero, vt Hec lana est futura pannus; Aqua est facta vinum. Vnde uersus:

Inter fixa duo si mobile nomen habetur
Fixo quod sequitur fieri conforme tenetur,
130 Sic Bos est animal album non albus habetur.
Si sit participans precedenti similetur:
Est aqua facta merum sapiens ita quisque loquetur.
Autor 'Catholicon' ssuper[3a] hoc testis retinetur.

Vir locutus est bene. Why ys þe participle locutus þe masculyn gendre? For eueri participle y-set in circumlocucion
(fol.52[r]) of a verbe personale of þe infinitife[4] mode schall accorde in case, gender and numbre w[t] þe substantyfe befor hym, as this: Vir locutus est;[5] Mulier loquuta est; Mancipium locutum est. But a participle set in circumlocucion of a verbe impersonale

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[1]Consonu canc. before Celum [2]priori canc.
[3]co canc. [3a]sic MS [4]mode canc. [5]b canc.

or ellis of a verbe personale of þe infinityue mode schall be set[1] invariabile in þe neuter gender, singler numbre, as this: Michi oppositum est a magistro; A muliere amatum est; A multis obuiatum est; Desidero omnes sanctos et sanctas Dei deprecatum esse Deum pro me. Say thys in Latyn. Participium positum / in circumlocucione verbi personalis modi finiti conueniet cum substantiuo precedenti in casu, genere et numero. Sed participium positum in circumlocucione verbi impersonalis siue verbi personalis modi infiniti potest esse invariabile in casu et numero et in neutro genere tantum, vt patet in prioribus exemplis. Vnde versus:

Infinitiui circumloquium quoque verbi
Impersonalis stabit cum stantibus ipsum;
Sed personale circumloquium generali
Mutat, namque: Puta quondam testudo locuta.

Consonum est oracioni. What gender ys thys adiectyfe consonum? The nuter gender substantyfely, for when ther ys and adiectyf yputt yn a reson wythowte a substantyfe then schall þe adiectyfe be set yn þe neuter gender substantyfeli. Say thys in Latyn. Adiectiuum in voce et significacione positum
(fol.52[v]) in oracione sine substantiuo explicito | vel subintellecto debet poni in neutro genere substantiuato, vt Bonum est, Malum est. Vnde versus:

Mobile prolatum[1a] preter fixum sibi sertum,
In neutro[2] genere fixum solet esse repertum.

Vir qui laborat manducet. What gender, numbre and person ys þe relatyfe qui? Þe masculyn gender, syngler numbre and þe iij[d] person, for so ys þe antecedens vir. In how meny schall þe relatyfe and þe antecedens accorde? In iij. In which iij?

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[1] -t from d [1a] MS perlatum [2] gener⟨a⟩ canc.

In gendir, numbre and person. Say thys in Latyn. Relatiuum et suum antecedens conuenient in genere, numero et persona. Vnde versus:

Antecedenti tribus hijs coniunge relatum:
Persona, numero, sit[1a] genus hijsque datum.

Panis et ceruisi⌜a⌝ qui sunt in villa venales sunt[1] oportuni. Why ys þe relatyfe qui þe[2] plurell numbre? For ij antecedens syngler or moo w[t] a coniuncyon copulatyfe bytwene wull haue a relatiuefe plurell yf nether of them be a negatyfe. Say thys in Latyn. Duo antecedencia syngularia vel plura affirmative copulata requirunt relatiuum plurale. Vnde versus:

Singula si iungas duo precedencia vere
Tuncque relatiuum debet plurale manere.

Socius meus quem semper dilexi grauiter infirmatur. What case ys þe relatife quem? Þe accusatife case, for when ther commeth a nominatyfe case bitwene þe relatyfe and þe verbe then þe relatyfe | schall be such case as þe verbe wulle haue after hym, and þat ys most comenly þe accusatyfe case. But and ther comme no nominatyfe case bytwene þe relatyfe and þe verbe then þe relatyfe schall be þe nominatyfe case to þe verbe. Say thys in Latyn. Quando rectus casus mediat inter relatiuum et verbum tunc relatiuum erit talis casus qualem verbum exigit post se. Set si[3] non mediat rectus casus inter relatiuum et verbum tunc relatiuum erit nominatiuus casus verbo personali. Allso all nownes interrogatiuis folowyth þe same rule. Omnia nomina interrogatiua eandem regulam sequuntur. Vnde versus:

(fol.53[r])

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[1] oportun⟨(?)⟩t canc. [2] l canc. [3] MS oĩ

[1a] MS sic

Si rectus[1] mediat inter verbumque relatum
Casu quem verbum vult pos(t)se pone relatum;
Si nil sit mediatum pro recto pone relatum.
De personali tamen hoc intelligi dici.
Nomina que querunt dictam normam subierunt.

And thes be þe nownes interrogatyfes þat be conteynyd yn thes versus folowyng. Vnde versus:

Quis, qualis, quantus, cuius, cuias, quotus et quot;
Hijs vter addatur, sunt quesitiua tibi tot.

Ecclesia que vel qui est locus sacratus bene frequenta(tu)r a populo Cristiano. What gender ys þe relatyfe que vel qui? (fol.53^{v}) The femynyn | and þe masculyne, for when þys relatyfe qui, que, quod ys putte bytwene too nownes substantyfes of dyuers gendres perteynyng boþe to oon thyng than the relatyfe may accorde w^{t} boþe substantyfes yn gender. Say thys in Latyn. Quando hoc relatiuum qui, que, quod ponitur inter duo substantiua diuersorum generum ad idem pertinencia potest tam vni quam alteri in genere confirmari. Vnde versus:

Quando relatiuum generum casus variorum
Inter se claudant que rem spectant ad eandem,
Per genus hoc poterit vtrilibet associari:
Est pia stirps Iesse quem Christum dicimus esse.

Schola est locus quem disc(ip)uli spernunt. Why ys þe relatyfe quem the masculyne gender? For so ys þe antecedens locus. Why rather accordyth the relatyfe w^{t} þe later antecedens then w^{t} þe frist? For by þe rule the relatyfe schall be referyd to þe nexte antecedens but yf þe sentense lett hytt, as in thys Latyn: Canis tuus occidit ouem meam quem ego occidem si possum capere. Yn thys Latyn þe relatyfe quem schall accorde w^{t} the firste antecedens and nott w^{t} þe later bycause of þe sentens. Say thys in Latyn. Ad proximum

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[1] MS rectos

antecedens semper fiet relacio nisi centencia impediat que tunc ad remocius antecedens fiet relacio. Vnde versus:

Antecedenti propiori iunge relatum;
Hoc dum permittat sensum fore notificatum.

Ista est pulcra commetiua quam vel quos Deus saluet a malo. Whey ys þe relatyfe quos the plurel numbre? For so ys þe
(fol.54^{r}) antecedens y-vnderstond | yn þe nowne collectife commetiua. Whych ys þat? Homines, for when a relatyfe ys referyd to a nowne collectyfe then hyt maye accorde w^{t} þe thyng vnderstonde in þe nowne collectyfe and nott w^{t} þe voy(c)e or nowne expressyd and allso a nowne adiectyfe ys sumtyme referyd to the thyng vnderstond and nott w^{t} þe voy(c)e exppryssyd. Say thys in Latyn. Quando relatiuum refertur ad nomen collectiuum tunc potest relatiuum referri ad rem intellectum et non ad vocem exppresam; et eciam adiectiuum aliquem potest conuenire cum re intellecta et non cum voce exppresa. Vnde versus:

Non des ad vocem quandoque relata sed ad rem:
Nominis: l^{a} Est bona gens, Deus (est) protector eorum.
Adiectiua modo poni reperimus eodem:
Pars hominum validi turres et menia scandunt.

Ego sum ille qui nolo vel non vult fugere. Why ys þe verbe nolo vel non vult þe fyrste person and þe thyrde? For when this relatyfe qui, que, quod is referryd to ij pronownes of dyuers persones then þe relatyfe may accorde wyth[1] either pronownes in person. But yf thys relatyfe qui, que, quod be referryd to a pronown and a nown then þe relatyfe schall be only þe thyrde person. Saye thys yn Latyn. Quando hoc relatiuum qui, que, quod refertur ad pronomina diuersarum
(fol.54^{v}) personarum tunc verbum relatiui potest | conuenire in persona

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[1] then þe canc. l^{a} MS Nomines

cum vtroque pronomine, vt Tu es ille qui seruis uel seruit Deo. Sed quando relatiuum refertur ad nomen tercie persone et ad pronomen prime vel secunde persone tunc verbum relatiui erit tantum tercie persone, vt Ego sum homo qui patriam seruauit. Vnde versus:

Quando relatiuum qui pronomen recitabit
Persone duplicis, sibi verbum consociabit,
Vt Sum qui scripsi vel qui scripsit bene dixi.
Ad nomen quociens recitari qui videatur,
Tercia tunc verbi tantum persona sequatur.
Istac vera scias quia sic vult Petrus Alias.

Magister non attente laborat circa suorum dissipulorum instruccione, propter quod criminandus est. Why ys þe relatyfe quod þe neuter gendre [r]and þe singuler numbre[ˀ]? For when thys relatyfe qui, que, quod ys referryd to þe vnderstondyng of all þe reson þat goeth before or to a worde stondyng materially or to a infenetyfe mode taken for a nowne, then þe relatyfe schall be þe neutre gender and þe singular numbre. Say thys in Latyn. Quando hoc relatiuum qui, que, quod refertur ad sensum tocius oracionis premisse vel ad diccionem materialiter positum vel ad infenitivum modum nominaliter sumptum, tunc relatiuum erit[1] (fol.55[r]) neutri generis et singularis numeri. | Exemplum: Primi discoli auertuntur scolam propter quod sunt indocti. Exemplum secundi: Ego quod est pronomen est dissillabum. Exemplum tercij: Tuum scire quod[2] audio est laudandum, et cetera. Vnde versus:

Ad sensum sepe vel materiale relatum
Inuenies: Fugis aut piger es, mihi quod procul absit.

Pater meus dedit mihi tria grossa quod est solidus. Why ys þe relatyfe quod þe neutre gendre and þe singuler numbre?

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[1] n canc. after -i- [2] auditc canc.

For when thys relatyfe qui, que, quod is putt bytwene ij nownes substanty of dyuerse gendres wherof oon bytokeneth parties and that other bytokeneth þe hole then þe relatyfe schall accorde in gendre[1] with þe substantyfe þat bytokeneth þe ⌜parties⌝ ⌜and wyth þe substantyfe þat bytokeneth þe⌝ hole in noumbre and person. Saye thys in Latyn. Quando hoc
240 relatiuum qui, que, quod ponitur inter duo substantiua quorum prius signifi̊c̊at partes et posterius signifi̊c̊at totum tunc relatiuum conveniet cum substantiuo signifi̊c̊ante partes in genere tantum et cum substantiuo signifi̊c̊ante totum in numero et persona, vt In[2] eu⌜a⌝ngelio vna vidua paupercula misit in gazaphilacium duo minuta quod est quadrans, etcetera.

Pater meus est vna creaturarum. What case, gendre and
(fol.55[v]) nowmbre is this nown[3] partetife vna? The | nominatyfe case, þe femynin gendre and þe syngler noumbre, for euery nown partetyfe sette partetyfly[4] schall accorde in case and noumbre
300 wyth þe substantyfe that gooth byfore and in gendre with þe genetyfe case that folowith, yf they accorde in significacion. Say thys in Latyn. Omne nomen partitiuum partitiue positum siue distributiuum conueniet cum substantiuo precedenti in casu et numero et cum genetiuo sequenti in genere tantum, si conueniant in significacione. Vnde bene dicitur: Deus est vna rerum, sed male dicitur: Deus est vna creaturarum. Vnde versus:

Concordans generi ⌜fore[5]⌝ pluralis genetiui
Vult partitiuum veluti Lepus vna ferarum.
310 Est vnus florum rosa ⌜dicat⌝ quisque virorum.

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[1] ∧ wh canc. [2] gazaphilacium duo minutam quod canc.
[3] partife canc. [4] ty canc. after par- [5] MS flore

Deus est optima rerum. What case, gendre and numbre is the superlatyfe degre optima? The nominatyfe case, þe femynin gendre and syngler noumbre, for euery superlatife degre schall accorde in case and numbre with the substantife that goeth byfore and in gendre only with the genetyfe case þat folowith, ⌜yf⌝ thei accorde in significacion. Say thys in Latyn. Omnis superlatiuus gradus conueniet cum substantiuo precedenti in casu et numero et cum genetiuo sequenti in genere
(l.56r) tantum, si conueniant in significacione. Vnde versus:

Omne superlatum genetiuo sit sociatum
Atque suo genere conforme cupit retinere,
Vt pateat verum sic: Est Deus optima rerum.

Vtinam essem episcopus qui vocor Iohannes. What case is episcopus? The nominatyfe case, for sum, es, fui is a verbe copulatyfe and may copull lyke cases. Saye thys in Latyn. Sum, es, fui est verbum copulatiuum copulans consimiles casus. Howe many verbes have strenght to copull like cases? Verbes substantyfes, verbes vocatyfes, and verbes hauyng[1] their strenght. Howe many verbes substantyfes be ther? III. Which iij? Sum, es, fui; fio, fis and existo, -tis. Say this in Latyn. Tria sunt verba substantiua, scilicet sum, fio et existo. Vnde versus:

Ars substantiua tria dat tantummodo verba:
Sum simul existo, fio, nil amplius addo.

Howe many verbes vocatyfes be ther? V. Which v? Nominor, -aris; appellor, -aris; nuncupor, -aris; vocor, -aris and dicor, -ceris. Vnde versus:

Quinque vocatiua dicas tantummodo verba:
(l.56v) Nominor, appellor sic nuncupor, addito dicor
Et vocor; hec similes semper poscunt sibi casus.

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[1] MS hauyng

Istud doleum est plenum vel vacuum vini vel vino. What case ys vini vel vino? The genetyfe case and þe ablatyfe case, for all wordes þat betokenyth fulnes or amptines, worthynes or[1] vnworthynes, preysyng or blamyng maye construe w^t a genetyfe case and a ablatyfe case. Saye thys in Latyn. Omnis diccio signific ans plenitudinem vel vacuetatem, ⌜dignitatem vel in⌝-dignitatem, laudem vel vituperum potest construi cum genetiuo et ablatiuo casu ex vi significacionis passiue. Vnde versus:

Que plenam signant vel que vacuata figurant
Iunguntur sextis, vt scribitur, et genetiuis.[2]
Exemplum querens istos versus retinere:
Vini vel vino duo doleo plena videto.
Dignum vel laudem vel que contraria sunt hijs:
Sum dignus laudis vel laude ducere debes.

Abstinio irarum et desino viciorum. What case ys irarum and vic(i)orum? The genetyfe case, for þes too verbes abstinio, -es et desino, -is maye gouern a genetyfe case and allso a ablatyfe case w^t a preposicion. Saye thys in Latyn. Ista[3] duo verba abstineo, -es et desino, -is regunt genetiuum (fol.57^r) casum et eciam ablatiuum casum | cum preposicione, et abstineo, -es aliquando exigit accusatiuum casum secundum Hugucionem. Vnde versus:

Abst(i)neo quartum, sextum petit et genetiuum:
A vini, vino, vinum simul abstineo me.
Desino do genitis cum preposita quoque sextis:
Desinit irarum vel ab ira quisque suarum.

Dominor huius ville vel huic ville cuius incolarum vel incolis ego miserebor. What case be þes wordes incolarum vel incolis? The genetyfe case and þe datyfe case, for þes ij verbes dominor, -aris and miserior, -ris maye governe a

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[1] MS on [2] MS genetiꝯ [3] est canc.

genetyfe case and a datyfe case, and miserior, -ris maye governe an accusatyfe case. Saye thys in Latyn. Ista duo verba dominor, -aris et miserior, -ris possunt regere genetiuum, datiuum et accusatiuum casum ex vi transicionis. Vnde versus:

Do dominor ternis miserere siue secunde,
Et sibi vult iungi quartum casum miserere:
Noster, nobis vel nos Ihesu miserere.

Scholares indigent librorum vel libris. What case ys librorum vel libris? The genetyfe case and the ablatyfe case,
380 for theis ij verbis egeo, eges and indigeo, -es[1] maye goverm
(fol.57[v]) a genetyfe case and a ablatyfe case. Saye / this in Latyn. Ista duo verba egeo, -es et indigeo, -es regunt genetyuum casum et ablatyuum casum ex vi transsicionis. Vnde versus:

Des ablatiuis[2] eget, indiget et genetiuis,[3]
Vt noscas verum dic Indigeo quoque rerum,
Indigeo bobus ad rura colenda duobus.

Memento mortis, mortem vel morte tua. What case ys mortis, mortem vel morte tua? Þe genetyfe, þe accusatyfe and þe ablatyfe case, for all verbes perteynyng to remembrance, hauyng
390 in mynde or forgetyng may governe a genitife, a accusatife and a ablatife case. Say thys in Latyn. Omnia verba pertinencia ad memoriam, recordacionem vel obliuionem possunt regere genitiuum, accusatiuum et ablatiuum casum ex vi transicionis.

Verbum quodque[4] notans oblivisci, memorari
Quarto cum genito sextove petit associare:
Eius, eum vel eo mimini[5] ⌜poteris⌝ resitare.
Vult genitum partum totum quartumque[6] notare.

Also all the verbys pat be conteynyd yn thees verses folowyng woll construe w[t] a genetyfe case, a accusatyfe and a
400 ablatyfe ⌜case⌝. Say thys yn Latyn. Item omnia verba in

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[1] r canc. [2] MS ablatiꝯ [3] MS genitiꝯ [4] MS quodꝫ [5] MS minimi
[6] MS quartum qui

hijs versubus sequentibus contenta possunt regere genetiuum, accusatiuum et ablatiuum casum ex ui transicionis. Vnde versus:

Participo, miror, eget, indiget atque recordor
Et memini, dignor, obliuiscor, r(e)miniscor: |
(fol.58r) Ista regunt genitum, iiij^rtum, sextum quoque casum.
Hijs pocior detur, Hugucio testis habetur.

Inimicus homo accusauit me iudici criminis vel crimine cuius vel quo indigne vituperior. What case ys criminis vel crimine? Þe genetyfe case and þe ablatyfe case, for all verbis actyfes perteynyng to accusyn, dampnyng or reprevyng, blameng or monyschyn[1] may governe a accusatyfe case betokenyng the person þat the dede of the verbe passyth ynto, and w^t a genetyfe case and a ablatyfe case betokenyng the cryme or blame of þe person; and þe verbys passyfs of thees forsayd verbys actyfys may gouerne a genetyfe case and a ablatyfe case. Say thys in Latyn. Omnia verba pertinencia ad accusacionem, damnacionem, vituperacionem, reprehencionem, monicionem vel ad istorum contraria[2] possunt regere accusatiuum casum signific antem rem in quam transit actus verbi, et genitivum et ablativum significantes causam vel materiam sue accionis; et verba passiua istorum actiuorum possunt regere genitiuum, accusatiuum et ablatiuum significantes causam vel materiam sue passionis ex vi transicionis. Vnde versus:

Verbum damnare significans vel vituperare
Aut accusare, reprehendere siue monere
Quarto cum genito sextove petit associare.
Actum qui recipit iiij^to dabis, sed genitiuo |
(fol.58v) Aut ablatiuo que causam terminant[3] actus:
Te furti damno vel furto sic bene dico.
Passiuum genitis vel sextis adiciatis:

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[1] hy canc. after monys- [2] pti canc. [3] sic MS

Furti vel furto damnor bene sic recitatis.
Que contraria sunt iungi ceu laude sciatis.

Obuiemus episcopo Cantuarienci. What case ys episcopo? Þe datyfe case, for all verbys þat byth conteynyd in thes verses folowyng may governe a datyfe case. Say thys in Latyn. Omnia verba in hijs versubus sequentibus[1] contenta possunt regere datiuum casum ex vi transicionis. Vnde versus:

Obuio, parco, placet, noceo, respondeo, seruet,
Precipit, opponit, concludo, iunge datiuis,
Supplicat, aridet, faueo, vaco, proficit, heret.
Subuenit addatur, succurrit, propiciatur.
Congruo, conpacior, confert, succedit, adulor,
Incidit, inponit, conuicior, improperavit,
Sufficit, aspirat, valedico, gratulor, astat,
Emenit ac equipollet, alludit,[2] obedit et obstat.
Occurrit, restat et cedo, quando locum dat,
Incidior,[3] pateor, minor, est, obtempero,[4] fido, | (fol.59r)
Derogo, condoleo, preiudico, detraho, differt,
Suppetit hijs iungas. Que sum componit eis das.
Hec et quamplura ternis coniungere cura.

Pater meus em⌜i⌝t equum viginti solidorum vel viginti solidis. What case ys viginti solidorum vel viginti solidis? The genetyfe case and þe ablatife case, for all wordys perteynyng to price may gouerne a genetyfe case and a ablatyfe case betokenyng the pryce and allso a accusatyfe case betokenyng the thing y-bowght. Say thys in Latin. Omnia verba pertinencia ad precium possunt regere genitiuum et ablatiuum precium desygnantes et eciam accusatiuum signantem rem emptam. Vnde versus:

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[1] conte canc. [2] sic MS [3] fido canc. [4] MS obtempere

Cum precij verbis in casubus verte sextis,
Cum quibus etsi vis vti poteris genetiuis.
Quanti vel quanto constat res ista potenti,
Tanti vel tanto responde more dice(n)ti.
Quanto querenti bene possis discere tanti;
Vi norme talis[1] fallit sermo generalis,
Quo casu queris hoc respondere teneris.

(fol.59^{v}) Also thes verbe valeo, -les betokenyng price may gouerne a accusatyfe case as thys: Hic equs valet viginti solidos, and a genetyfe and an ablatyfe betokenyng incerteyn pryce as thus: Hec res valet tanti vel tanto, Quanti vel quanto possunt[2] vendi. Say thys in Latyn. Hoc verbum valeo, -les potest regere accusatiuum casum denotantem certum precium, et genetiuum casum et ablatiuum denotantes incertum precium. Vnde versus:

Designans valeo certum precium dabo quarto,
Incertum signans genitiuo iungeve sexto.

Consulo tibi bonitatis tue vel bonitate tua consulere magistrum tuum de hac re. Why ys bonitatis vel bonitate the genetyfe case and the ablatyfe case? For when þis verbe consulo, -is betokenyth[3] 'to geue consell' hyt ys a verbe neuter and may governe a genetyfe and a ablatyfe case, and when hyt betokenyth 'to aske counsoll' hyt ys a verbe actyfe and may governe a accusatyfe case. Say thys in Latyn. Quando hoc verbum consulo, -is signifícat dare consilium est verbum neutrum (fol.60^{r}) et potest regere genitiuum casum et ablatiuum casum, et quando hoc verbum consulo, -is signifícat petere vel accipere consilium est verbum actiuum et potest regere accusatiuum casum. Vnde versus:

Consulo consilium querens pariterque ministrans:
Consulo te rogito, Tibi consulo consilium do.
Est prius actiuum, sit postremus quoque neutrum.

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[1] -i- from e

[2] MS pussut

[3] other lyke to them then the englyssche of þe Infinityfe mode schal be a gerundife in di as thys Tempus est canc.

Michi Iohanni dolenti caput qui es oportuna. Why ys caput the accusatyfe case? For when a nowne adiectife, verbe neuter or verbe passyfe or eny of ther participull commyth befor thys Englyssche 'the', and a nowne substantyfe betokenyng part of mannys body or ell the hole body inmedyatly folowyth, then the nowne substantyfe schal be put in þe accusatyfe case and be governe by thys fugure: sinatygen. Say thys in Latyn Quando nomen adiectiuum, verbum neutrum ⌜vel⌝ passiuum vel aliquod eorum participium precedet hoc Anglicum 'the', et nomen substantiuum signifi|cans partem corporis humani vel totum corpus (sequitur), tunc illud nomen substantiuum ponetur in accusatiuo casu et regitur ex vi sinotiges. Vnde versus:

Adiectiua regunt passiuave verbaque neutra
Accusatiuos per sinotigen sibi iunctos
Cum partis toti tribuantur proprietates,
Aut e conuerso. Mox hinc exempla videto: |
(fol.60^{v}) Alba comas dolet Anna caput, crus frangitur illa.
Participans iunges vt Femina compta capillos;
Iunge gerundiua cum participante, suppina.

Postulo Deum graciam bene addiscendi qui doceor[1] gramaticam. Why ys graciam the accusatife case? For all þe verbys actyvys that perteynyng to doctryn, prayyng or askyn or arayyngis of manys body may governe ij accusatyfe cases, and þe passyfys of þe forsayd actyvys may governe a accusatyfe case. Say thys yn Latyn. Omnia verba pertinencia ad doctrinam, deprecacionem, peticionem vel ad ornatum corporis possunt regere duplices accusatiuos casus, et verba passiua istorum actiuorum possunt regere vnum accusatiuum casum. Vnde versus:

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[1] MS doc̄or

Corporis ornatum verbum quod significabit,
Atque precationem sic doctrinamque notabit,[1]
In duplicem iiij^rtum vehementi iure meabit,
Quorum posterior cum passiuis bene stabit.
Istis iungatur celo quod eis[2] sociatur.

What party of reson ys addicendi yn þe forsayd Latyn? A nowne gerundyfe yn -di, for when a Englysche of þe infynityfe mode commyth after eny of thees | wordys hora, tempus, (fol.61^r) prepositum, causa, desiderium, gracia, voluntas or eny other lyke to them þe Englyssche of þe infynitife mode schal be a gerundyfe in -di as thys: Tempus est iantandi, Veni gracia discendi ad vesperas, Est hora pulsandi. Say thys in Latyn. Quando vox infinitiui modi sequitur aliquod[3] istorum nominum hora, tempus, prepositum, causa, desiderium, gracia, voluntas vel aliquod istorum simele tunc vox ⟨infinitiui⟩ modi ponetur in gerundiuo m(o)di. Vnde versus:

Gracia, pax, tempus, coniungemus ista voluntas,
Rite gerundiua possunt casus genetiui:
Est tempus flendi, Non est mihi causa dolendi.
Que nunc narrandi non est locus Affricus inquit.

How knos a gerundyfe in -do? A gerundyfe in -do may be in speche iij maner of wysys. Fyrste when þe Englyssche worde 'in' commyth befor a Englyssche of a partycyple of þe present tense w^tout a substantyfe[4] put to hym then schall hyt be set in a gerundyfe in -do w^t thys preposicion in as thys: 'In fyghttyng meny men be woundyd, meny be maymyd and meny be slayne'. Say[5] thys yn Latyn. Quando hoc Anglicum 'in' precedit Anglicum participij presentis temporis sine substantiuo sibi posito, tunc Anglicum participij ponetur in gerundiuo[6]

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[1] nota- from mea
[2] simelatur canc.
[3] MS aliqū
[4] per canc.
[5] t canc.
[6] u canc. after ge-

(fol.61^{v}) in -do cum ista preposicione in vt sic: In | dimicando multi
550 homines sunt vulnerati,[1] multi mutilati et multi sunt occisi.

Intendo me ire oppositum scholaribus quos bene respondentes intime sum dilecturus. What party of reson ys appositum? The fyrste subpyne, for when an Englysch of þe infenetyfe mode folowyth a verbe betok(en)yng[2] meuyng or steryng to a plase[3] eny thyng to be done or sufferyd hyt schall be put in þe fyrst suppyng in -vm as thus: 'I goe to rede bokys'; and when a Englysche of a participul of the presentens folowyth þe verbe betokeneng meuyng or steryng from a plase eny thyng to be done or sufferd hyt schal be putt in þe later subpyng as thus: 'I
560 cum from reddyng bokys'. Say thys in Latyn. Quando vox infenetiue modi sequitur verbum singnificans motum ad locum ponetur primo suppino vt sic: Ego vado lectum libros; et quando vox participie presentis temporis sequetur verbum significans motum de loco ponetur in vltimo suppino vt: Ego vado lectu libros. Vnde versus:

Post motus verbum primum coniunge suppinum
Vt Vado lectum, senatum siue commestum.
Deque loco signans postremum[4] iunge suppinum
Vt Venio lectu, senatu siue commestu. |
(fol.62^{r}) Ast infenitum dum non signat tibi modum
571 Vt Cupio legere, Volo ludere, Cura docere.

Rex noster profectus est nuper Londoniis. Cantuariam; regina vero manet Wyntonie. What case ys Wyntonie? The genetyfe case, for whan a propir name of a place, towne or sety notte compownyd folowyth a verbe or partycypule, gerundyfe or suppine betokenyng or bidyng in a place or at a place, yf the nowne be the fyrste declenson or the cecunde and the syngler

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1 y canc. after -t-

2 tok canc. after be-

3 ey canc.

4 MS postrenum

numbre hyt schal be put in the genityfe case aduerbeally as yn thys Latyn befor. But yff the nowne be of the iij^{d} declynson and the syngler number or ellis of the fyrste declenson and the plurell numbre hyt schal be put yn the ablatyfe case as thus: Ego fui Atheniis, Cartagene, and thes iiij nowns rus, domus, humus[1], milecia folowyng the same rvle. Say thys in Latyn. Quando proprium nomen loci, ville vel ciuitatis simplex non compositum nec de sanctis dictum sequitur verbum participium, gerundiuum vel suppinum signans hic permanenciam in loco, si nomen fuerit primo declinacionis vel secunde et singularis numeri ponitur in genitiuo casu aduerbialiter et sine regimine.[2] Sed et nomen fuerit tercie declinacionis et singularis numeri siue prime delinacionis et pluralis numeri ponitur in ablatiuo casu aduerbialiter et sine regimine, et ista quatuor nomina appellatiua rus, domus, humus et milicia eandem regulam sequntur. Vnde[3] versus:

(fol.62^{v})

Nomina villana mora si presit genitis des
Singula dum fuerint nec per ternam[4] variata.
Terna si fuerint vel si pluralia dentur
Aduerbij more sextorum sede sedebunt,
Dum sint simplicia nec de sanctis recitata.
Rus quoque milicia, domus ac humus ista sequuntur.

What case ys Cantuariam in the forseid Latyn? Þe accusatife case, for when a proper name of a plase, towne or cyty not compownyd folowith a verbe, participull, gerundyfe or suppiine betokenyng mevyng to a plase[5] hit schal be putt in the accusatyfe case aduerbyaly as thus: Ego intendo ire Londonias et Eboracum. Say thys in Latyn. Quando proprium nomen loci,

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[1] MS humlus
[2] fuerit canc.
[3] R canc.
[4] MS tarnam
[5] t canc.

ville vel ciuitatis simplex non compositum sequitur verbum, participium, gerundium vel suppinum signifik ans motum a(d) locum ponetur in accusatiuo casu aduerbialiter sine regimine; et[1] ista quatuor nomina appellatiua rus, domus, humus et milicia eandem regulam sequntur. Vnde versus:

Villarum propria post motus ad loca dum sint
Ponantur quartis velud hec adverbia stabunt,
Dum sint simplicia nec de sanctis[2] recitata.
Rus quoque milicia, domus ac[3] humus ista cequntur.

What case ys Londonijs in the Latyn byfore sayd? The ablatyfe case, for when I haue a propir name of a plase, towne or cyty nott compownyd folowth a verbe, participle, gerundife or suppyn betoken(i)ng mevyng from a place or by a place hitt schal be putt in þe ablatyfe case aduerbyally as thus: Ego veni nuper Cantuaria, Londonijs, and thys iiij nownes appellatiuis rus, domus, humus et milicia folowyth the same[4] rwle. Say thys in Latyn. Quando proprium nomen[5] loci, ville vel ciuitatis simplex non compositum sequitur verbum, participium,[6] ierundiuum vel suppinum significans mocionem loco vel per locum ponetur in ablatiuo casu aduerbialiter et sine regimine; et ista iiij^{or} nomina appelatiua rus, domus, humus et milicia eandem regulam sequntur.

Post motum de loco ville proprium dato sexto
Aduerbi more sine prepositoque fruetur
Simplex dum fudit nec de sanctis recitatum.
Rus quoque milicia, domus ac humus ista sequntur.

Magister est faturus discipulis qui attendunt sine discipline sed illi sunt grauiter castigandi qui ne coligunt

(fol.63^{r})

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[1] MS Est
[2] MS sanctes
[3] MS hac
[4] rul canc.
[5] lo canc.
[6] t(?) canc.

disciplinam. What party of speche ys faturus? A partycipull of the first futur tens, for an Englysche of the infenityfe mode of the actife voyce commeth nexte after thys verbe sum, es, fui, hit schal be put in a participull of the futer tens in -rus, and an Englice of the infinityfe mode of the passyfe voyse commeth nex after sum, es, fui, hyt schal be put in a
640 participull of the futur tens in -dus as in thys Latyn byfore apperith. Say thys in Latyn

(The text breaks off at this point, and is not continued on the verso of fol.63.)

JJ. London, British Library, MS. Add. 37075, fol.72r

fol.72r) For 'of' aftyr a nown substantyve, verbe substantyve, ys syne of the genityue case, and the ablatyue ⌜whan⌝ he betokenyth presyng or dyspresyng.

Valeo, -es wyll constrwe wt accusatiue case when he betokenyth serteyn pryce, and wt the genitiue and ablatiue when he betokynyth vnserteyn pryce.

All verbis þat betokenyth pryce wyll constrw wyth the genityue and þe ablatyue, owte take valeo, -es.

All verbis that betokenyth mevyng or restyng haue strenkyth wyth coplicase.[1]

All verbis that betokenyth remembryng or forgettyng wyll haue genitiue, accusatiue and ablatyve.

Ista leccio Est facilis compositu: what ⌜parte⌝ of[2] reson ys compositu? Þe later suppyn. Why so? For when I haue the[3] Englesch of þe infinityve mode commyng after a nown[4] e(n)dyng in -ilis or in -bilis yt shall be later suppyng.

All verbis þat betokenyth damnyng, accusyng or repreuyng shall be þe genityve and the ablatyve.

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[1] sic MS. [2] -c(?) canc. [3] yn canc. [4] In canc.

KK. London, British Museum, MS Arundel 249, fols.118^{r}-120^{r}

1.118^{r}) Howe many compoundis hath þis verbe sum, es, fui?

Sum cum bis septem componis vocibus istis
Ad, subter, de, potis, sub, in, inter, ob, ab, super, pre.
Exsum cum prosum socientur, teste Perotto.
Que sum componit ut sum caruere supinis;
In -rus participans, sine possum, nata tenebunt.
Participans presens ex hijs tantum tria prebent
Hec: absum, prosum, coniungi vult quoque possum.

Adsum, -es, Englyshed 'to be att', 'to be present' or 'to be by', is construed w^{t} a datyue case or an ablatyue case w^{t} þis preposicion in. 'I was present at þe sopper.' Assui cene vel in cena. Englyshed 'to helpe' or 'to fauor' is construede w^{t} a datyue case. But sumtyme is þer addid an ablatyue case w^{t} a preposicion. But when he is Englyshed 'to come' he requyreth no case of hymmselfe but symtymes in poetis he is founde put for his prymatyue.

Subtersum, -es, þe which is found but seldon, and subsum, Englyshede 'to be vndre', be construed w^{t} a datyue case only. Plinius: Suberat abieginne trabes. Talpa subterest terre, pisces subtersunt aque.[1]

Desum, -es, Englyshede 'to lacke' or 'want', is construed with a datyue case of þe lackar and w^{t} a nominatyue case of þe thynge þat is lackyd, except þe infinityue mode lete it. Seneca: Felix est cui nihil deest. Ad bone beateque videndum dum nihil deesse memini. 'Þese children lackis betynge.' Istis pueris d⟨e⟩sunt flagra. Deest mihi penna ad scribendum qua scribam vel vt scrib⟨em⟩.

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[1] The unattributed Latin and English examples are in the margins of the MS. I have introduced them into the text at the appropriate points.

Possum, -es, Englishede 'to may' or 'to can', gouerns no case of hymmselfe but by vndrestondynge of another verbe.

Intersum w^{t} all his significacyons is compound of in and sum, es, fui, except he be put for pertinet, for than he is compound of in, re and est. Interfui officijs matutinis. Sumtyme he is Englyshed 'to be present' and þan he gouerns after hym a datyue case. Sumtyme he is Englyshed
(1.118^{v}) 'to be betwen' or 'to be different'. Þan he is construede w^{t} an accusatyue case w^{t} inter or an ablatyue case w^{t} þis preposicion a or ab. '⟨W⟩hat is betwen vs two?' Quid interest inter te et me? '⟨I⟩ am different from the'. Intersum a te. '⟨S⟩apiens interest ⟨a⟩ stult⟨o⟩ plurimum. Sumtyme he is put for distat, Anglice 'to be fro', and þan the thynge þat betokyns distance shal be put in þe nominatyue case, except þe infinityue mode lete it, and þe thyng þat þe distance is fro shal be put in þe ablatyue case w^{t} a preposicion, and þat thynge þat þe distance is to in the accusatyue case w^{t} þis preposicion ad. Sumtyme he is Englyshed 'to be for profytt', 'to longe to' or 'to perteyn to', and þan he is construed (whether he be personall or impersonall)[1] w^{t} a genytyue case, outetake þe genytyue case of þes v pronowns mei, tui, sui, nostri and vestri, in the stede of whom we shall take the ablatyue case, the femynyn gendre singuler of þer possessyues. Also we shal take þe ablatyue case of cuius, -a, -um, and in þis significacyon he may be construed w^{t} a duble genytyue case, or w^{t} a genytyue and an ablatyue when he hath magni and parui joynede with hym. '⟨I⟩t is for the children profytt.'

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[1] The parentheses are in the MS.

Interest puerorum. 'It is for a yong manys profytt.' Interest adolescentis. Interest nostra ediscere composita de sum et fui. 'It makith no matter[1] to me.[2]' Parui mea refert. Mala verba tua magni mea refert.

Obsum, -es, Englyshed 'to hurt', is construede w^t a datyue case.

Absum, -es, Englyshed 'to be away' or 'absent' and 'to be distant', in all significacions is construed with an ablatyue case w^t a preposicion. Tu abfuisti a precibus. Afficior dolore ⟨t⟩e abfuisse a societate tam diu.

Prosum, -es, 'to profett', 'to availe' or 'to do good', is construed with a datyve case. Hec precepta non proderunt tibi nisi ediscat eas memoriter.

Supersum, Englished 'to be last', 'to remayn' or 'to lyffe', is construed w^t a datyue case, and sumtyme in þes significacions he is put absolutly also. 'Is þer eny drynk in þe pott?' Superestne aliquid potus in amphora? 'What more?' Quid superest? Estne paten tibi superstes? Sumtyme he is Englyshed 'to be habundant' and in þat significacion he is put in the ablatyve case w^tout a preposicion. Also he hath many mo significacions. |

(fol.119^r) Presum, -es, Englyshede 'to haue preemynence' or 'to bere a rule', is construede w^t a datyue case. 'A man hath th⟨e⟩ rule of all oth⟨er⟩ bestys.' Homo preest omni⟨bus⟩ ceteris animantibus. Non solum interfui sed eciam prefui. But presens when he is a participle he is Englyshed 'to be present'. Also presens hath many mo significacions.

And after Pyrott here may be addide þese ij compounds exsum, Anglice 'to be oute', and prosum, 'to be greatly'.

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[1]MS natter [2]MS the

Perottus: Mulier virgo existo.

Finis.

Affero, ⌜attuli, allatum,⌝ [1] Englished 'to brynge' or 'to fache', is construed with an accusatiue case and a datyue; and sumtyme in þe stede of þe datyue case he will haue an accusatiue case w^t þis preposicion ad. 'Brynge my book to me.' Affer librum mihi v⟨el⟩ ad me.

Aufero, 'to take' or 'bere away' or 'to stele', is construed w^t an accusatiue case or a datyue, or ellys an accusatyue case and an ablatyue with a preposicion. Vnus abstulit birretum mihi vel a me.

Antefero, Englished as prefero, Anglice 'to preferr' or 'to sett more by', be construed w^t an accusatyue case and a datyue case. Also prefero joyned w^t me, te, se, nos or vos, Anglice 'shewe'. 'Þu semyth a sade man.' Pre te fers grauitatem. Pre te fero humanitatem facultatibus.

Circumfero, ⌜circumlatum,⌝ Englishede 'to be aboute' or 'to sprede aboute' is construed with an accusatyue case. Quis circumtulit hanc famam de te? 'Who brought vpe þis fame vpon þe?'

Confero, Englished 'to gyve', is construed w^t an accusatiue and a datyue; and comynly in þe stede of þe datyue case he wyll haue an accusatiue w^t þis preposicion in. Contuli in te multa beneficia. Contulit in te beneficia. Englished 'to compare' is construed w^t an accusatiue and a datyue, or ellys an accusatiue case and an ablatyue w^t þis preposicion cum. Virgilius non est conferendus cum Homero. Englyshede 'to aske',

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[1] Added in margin, as in other cases below.

or 'to comyn withall', is construed w^t an accusatyue case and an ablatyue case w^t þis preposicion cum, sumtyme w^t an accusatiue case w^t þis preposicion inter, and oftyn tymes þe accusatiue case is not expressed but vnderstond. 'I command þis matter to the.' Confero hanc rem tecum. Englyshed 'to be good' or 'holsome for' is construed w^t a datyue case joyned w^t eny of þese accusatiue cases me, te, se, nos or vos. Hec rudimenta conferunt uobis. Englishede 'to goo also' joynede w^t a thynge þat hath no lyffe he may
fol.119^v) haue after hym an accusatiue case w^t ad or in, joynede / w^t
'21' a thynge þat hath lyffe he hath an accusatiue case w^t ad only. Conferamus nos ad edem, ad magistrum. Confero takyn for ascribo, 'to putt to' or 'vpon', is construed w^t a duble accusatiue, howbeit þe latter hath þis preposicion in before. Confers culpam in me. Multa probra contulit in me. Defer hec feucula intro a mensa.

Defero, ⌜delatum⌝, 'to bere' or 'to brynge', is construed w^t a duble accusatiue, allbeit þe latter hath þis preposicion ad or in before hym. Englyshede 'to accuse' is construede w^t
'30' w^t an accusatiue case and a datyue case, or ellys w^t a duble accusatiue case of þe which the latter wyll haue þis preposicion ad before hym. Quis detulit te ad magistrum?

Differo, ⌜dilatum⌝, Englished 'to differ', is construde w^t an accusatiue case w^t inter, sumtyme an ablatyue case w^t a preposicion. Neuter eorum duorum differt ab altro. Englishede 'to prolonge', 'to scater abrode', 'to name abrode' or 'to breke asondre' is construed w^t an accusatiue case. Differs me diatim de die in diem. 'Þu dryvest me ⟨...⟩ fro day to ⟨day⟩.'

Infero, Englishede 'to brynge in', 'to bere in' or 'to
140 fach in', 'to put in', 'to conclude' as in dispicions, also put for þis verbe facio, is construede w^t an accusatiue and sumtyme w^t a datyue; also sumtyme w^t an accusatiue w^t þis preposicion in; also joyned w^t me, te, se, nos or vos is English 'to goo' or 'to cum in'. ⟨I⟩nfer te huc. ⟨I⟩nferamus nos intro. 'Lete vs goo in.'

Effero, English 'to brynge' or 'bere forth', 'to fach forth', 'to prayse', 'to exalte', is construede w^t an accusatiue. English 'to translate on language into another' is construed w^t an accusatiue and an ablatyue w^t a preposicion. Sumtyme he
150 may haue a seconde accusatiue case w^t a preposicion.

Offero, English 'to offre' or 'to profer' is construed w^t an accusatiue and a datyue. 'He proferd me money.' Vbtulit mihi pecunias. Ioynede w^t me, te, se, nos or vos is Englishede 'to mete' and is construede w^t a datyue case. 'I mete the.' Offero me tibi. 'Who mett the?' Quis obtulit se tibi? 'Lete vs mete them.' Offeramus nos illis.

Prefero, Englishede 'to suffre greatly' or 'to sett more by', is construede w^t an accusatiue. Preferis[1] me. Pater prefert me ceteris liberis. Prefero neutrum altro. English
160 'to bere' is construed w^t a duble accusatiue, but þe latter is vsed w^t þis preposicion ad.

Profero, English 'to shewe' or 'to brynge forth', 'to prolonge', 'to put of', 'to differ', is construede w^t an accusatiue case. Profer secreta cordis tui.

Refero, English 'to tell', is construed w^t an accusatiue and a datyue. Venio ad referendum vel relatum vel ut referam nuncias. 'We haue worde.' Relatum est nobis. 'What did he

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[1]MS Prefereris

(fol.120^{r}) tell þe?' Quid retulit tibi? | Englishede 'to put in ornament' is construed w^{t} a duble accusatiue. But þe most part refero in þe stede of þe fyrste accusatiue wyll haue a duble case w^{t} þis preposicion ad. 'Lete us put ‹þis› matter in hym.' Referamus ad ‹illem› de hac re. Englyshede 'to brynge agayn' is construed w^{t} an accusatiue and a datyue, and sumtyme in þe stede of þe datyue he wyll haue an accusatiue w^{t} þis preposicion ad joyned w^{t} þis word gracia or par. Englished 'to quyte' is construed w^{t} a datyue. Sumtyme he is put for distat, Anglice 'to be different', and þan comynly he is put absolutly. Refero also joynede w^{t} me, te, se, nos or vos, Englished 'to gyve' or 'to cum agayne'. Refert is put for pertinet, 'to care' or 'to reke', and is construed w^{t} a genytue case of all casuall wordys and w^{t} an ablatyue of þes v pronowns possessyves meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester and of þis nown possesyue cuius, -a, -um.

Suffero, 'to suffre', is construede with an accusatyue case.

Transfero, Englishede 'to translate on langage into a noþer', is construede w^{t} an accusatiue case and an ablatyue w^{t} a preposicion, sumtyme w^{t} an accusatiue w^{t} þis preposicion in. Sumtyme he is takyn for ascribo, Anglice 'to putt to' or 'to putt vpon', and is construed w^{t} a duble accusatiue of þe which the latter wyll haue on of þes preposicions ad or in. Englished 'to bere ouer' is construed with a duble accusatiue case but þe latter is vsed w^{t} a preposicion.

Postfero, 'to sett lesse by', is construed w^{t} an accusatiue and a datyue case.

Finis. [Finis. Finis. Finis.][1]

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[1] In paler ink.

LL. London, British Museum, MS Harley 1742, fols.1^{r}-11^{r}.

(fol.1^{r}) (fol.1^{v}) Hov mani maner of | wayes schall thou begynne to make Laten and constru? V maner off wayes. The fyrst att the vocatyue case: Francijse inuigilate huic abstracto. The secunde at the nomenatyue case w^{t} hys verbe, vt Franciscus formosus est pusus. The thred att the infenytyue mode or els sumwhat sett in the sted off the nomenatyue case, vt Mane surgere prestat sanitatem corporis. The forte at the werbe inpersonnall, vt Piget me tui. The fyfte at the ablatyue case absolute: Francisco ludente preceptor intrauit ludum litterarum.

How schalt thou doo when thou hast a Englys to make in Laten? I must reherse my Englys tyll I haue yt perfitely be hart, and see how many verbys be in that reson, and yff ther be but one he hys the pryncypale verbe. Than I must put before hym thys question, 'Whoo or what?', and that worde that anssorthe to thys quesstion schall be the nomenatyue case (fol.2^{r}) or the vocatyue to the | werbe, as 'The master teche thys worde': 'teche' ys the werbe.' 'Who or what techeth?' 'The master'. Thys word 'master' her answeryth to thys questyon and therfor yt schall be the nominatyue case to the verbe, vt Preceptor docet. In lyke maner yt ys off the vocatyue case, vt Francisce amat dissiplinam. Iff hony thyng cum after the werbe I must put before verbe thys question 'Whom or what?', and the word that answerth to thys question 'Whom or what?' schall be most comonly be accusatyue case, as 'The master teche'. 'Whom or what dothe he teche?' 'Me'. Thys worde 'me' answherth to thys

question, 'Whom or what?', and therfor yt schall be the accusatyue case to the verbe, vt Preceptor docet Franciscum: 'The master t(e)hche Francis.' But and yff the worde that (fol.2v) folluth the verbe may conuenyenly answher | to thys question, 'Whom or what?', yt schall be put in the ablatyue case wt one off thes preposicions a, ab, abs, de, e, ex, as, 'Francyss ys bete off the master', Franciscus a preceptore vapulatur.

How knouest thou the principall verbe in a reson when thou hast many verbys in yt? Euermore my fyrst verbe schall be my principall verbe except he cum ny after ony off thes sygnys: 'that', 'whom' or 'the wyche', or ony off thes: 'but', 'whan', 'after that', 'before that', 'alltho', 'sinthe', 'except' or other like.[1]

Concordis of gramer |

(fol.3r) Hov many concordis of gramer be ther? III. Wyche iij? Þe fryst, þe secunde and the iijde. The fyrst betwyn þe nomenatyue case and the verbe, the secunde betwyn the adiectyue and the substantyue, the iijde betwyn þe relatyue and þe antecedent. Yt hath be sayd þat ther wher ij more, but lernyd men reducyd them to þe secunde, as Rosa est pulcherimus florum wher ys vnderstond þe substantyue flos; Alter istorum currit wher ys vnderstond vir, puer or sum other like.|

(fol.3v) In hou many schall þe nomenatiue or þe vocatiue case and hys verbe personall agre? In ij, in number and person, as Ego amoo, Francisce ama. To nomenatiue case si(n)guler wt a coniuccion copalatyue comyng betwyn wull haue a uerbe plurell,

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[1]MS adds or

as Iohannes et Franciscus obnixe student.[1] Whan a nomenatyue case singuler cum w^t a ablatyue case hauyng thy preposicion cum cummyng betwyn then wyll haue a verbe plurell, as Franciscus cum Roberto carcita(n)tur. Also a nowne off multytude as turba, a nowne off colectyue as populus, plebs, gens w^t many other wyll haue a verbe plurall, as Turba flauerant vestimenta sua in vias. Whan I haue ij nomenatyue case one of the fyrst person and a nother off þe secunde or off þe thred, þe verbe schall acorde w^t þe nomenatyue case (fol.4^r) off the fyrst persen, | as Ego et tu preclari ingenio sumus, Vir et ego dissputamus. Whan I haue a nomenati(u)e case off þe secunde person and a nother off þe thred, þe verbe sch(a)ll acorde w^t þe nomenative case of þe secunde person and not w^t þe iij^de, as Tu et frater tuus boni discipuli[2] estis. Whan ij verbis cum together w^towt a relatiue or a coniunccion, þe latter off them schall be put in þe infenytyue mode, as Volo amare.

The secunde concorde

In how many schall þe adiectiue and þe substantiue acorde? In iij, in case, gendyr and nombyr, as Vir doctus legit. How schalt thow knowe þe substantiue to þe adiectiue whan thow hast a nowne or a pronowne adiectiue? I schal put thys question 'Wo or what?' after hym, and þat word þat anssorth to thys schall be þe substantiue to þe adiectiue, as 'My boke', 'My (fol.4^v) what?' 'My boke'. But | iff þe adiectyue be a partycypyll þe question schall be put before, as 'Growyng t⌜h⌝res', 'Who or what growyng?', 'Thres'. To substantyuys singuler w^t a

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[1] obnixe student] MS obnixei studunt(?) [2] MS disci[l]plini

coniunction copulatyue commyng betwyn them wyll haue a adiectyue plurall, as Franciscus et Ricardus sunt[1] boni. Also one substantyue singuler w^{t} an ablatyue case hauyng thys preposicion cum cummyng betwyn them wyll haue a adiecty(u)e plurall, as Franciscijs cum Ricardo sunt laudandi. Whan I haue ij substantyuys, one off þe masculyne gendyr and a nother off þe femynyne gendyr or off þe neuter, þe adiectyue schall agre w^{t} þe substantyue off þe masculyne gendyr, as Ego et soror mea sumus nitidi. Whan a verbe cum betwyn to nomenatyue casys off dyuers nombyrs pert⌜e⌝ynyng bothe to one thyng the verbe schall agre w^{t} eyther off them. Whan I haue ij substantyuis one off þe femynyne gendyr |. . .

(A folio is missing at this point.)

(fol.5^{r}) . . . Whan ther cum a nomenatyue case betwyn the relatyue and the verbe the relatyue schal be scoche case as the verbe wyll haue after hym, as Franciscus quem preceptor amat scribit. Whan ther cum nothyng betwyn the relatyue and the verbe the relatyue schall be the nomenatyue case to the verbe. But yf the verbe þat cummythe next the relatyue be a verbe inpersonall, than the relatyue scha⌜l⌝ be soche case as the verbe inpersonall wyll haue after hym.

Whan thys worde 'that' may be turnid into thys Inglysche 'whiche' it ys a relatiue: yf yt betokyn schoyng by ille, illa, illud or sum other pronownys demonstratyus; whan it betokyn a thyng as wyll to be done by vt; and if yt be a thyng schoyng the case by quod or que or sum or[2] casuell con(i)unccion.[3] |

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[1] a stroke canc.

[2] a stroke canc.

[3] MS adds at foot of page Coniunccions copulatyuis disiu(n)ctyuis dubitatyuis and interrogatyuis wyll copyll like case gender numbyr mode and tense

(fol.5^{v}) Thys coniu(n)ccyun quod in Latyn makyng schal be excludyd and the worde that semyth to be the nomenatyue case schal be the accusatiue case and the verbe schal be þe infenytyue mode of the same tense as yt scholde haue byn yf it had be made be thys coniu(n)ccyon quod.

To antecedentis synguler w^{t} an et coniunccion copulatyue commyng bytwyn wylt a relatyue plurall, as Franciscus et Ricardus quos ego docui non studiose discu(n)t.

Whan I haue a relatyue cummyng betwyn ij substantyuis of diuerys gendyrs longyng both to one thyng, yf the substantyue that foluyth be a nowne appellatyue than the relatyue schall acorde wythe eyther of them in gender indeferently, as Eo[1] Cantabrigiam qui vel que est locus studendi. But yf the substantyue þat folowthe be a proper the relatyue schall acorde in gendyr wythe the later, as Hic locus in carcere[2] quod Tullianum appellatur. |

(fol.6^{r}) The construccion of þe genetyue case

Similis et dissimilis when they betokyn lykenes in condicion be construyd w^{t} a genetyue case, ortherwyes wythe[3] an ablatyue, as Franciscus similis est matris. Diues, inops and soche other wordis betokyn ryches or pouerte wyll be construyd w^{t} a genetyue case; also plenus and refertus be of the same strenthe. Dignus and indignus sumtyme be construyd wythe a genetyue case, as Franciscus sex plagarum est dignus.

Thys nowne sertus[4] and incertus, certior,[5] securus, solitus, dubius w^{t} many other be construyd w^{t} a genetyue case, as

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[1] a canc. [2] quod canc. [3] MS adds w^{t} [4] -us from is [5] MS cercior

Franciscus huius rei est certus.

Nownys distributiuis as quisquis, nullus, nemo, nowns interrogatiuis as quis, quisnam, quot, nownis infenetyuis as
(fol.6v) quicumque,[1] | quisquis, nownys partytyuis as vnus, alius, quid, quidam w^t other ben construyd w^t a genatyue case: Francisse quis illorum,[2] inter illos vel ex illis hoc tibi annunciauit.

Aduerbys of quantyte, tyme and space may be construyd w^t a genatyue case, as Satis sapiencie est Francisco.

140 The construccion of þe datyue case

Thes nownys gratus, ingratus, credulus, vtilis, facilis, fidelis, molestus, difficilis, ineptus, aptus, charus, (. . .)[3], obnoxius w^t many other wyl be construyd w^t a datyue cace: Franciscus molestus est mihi.

In euery nowne and pronowne possescyue ys vnderstonde the datyue case of hys primatyue: Franciscus (. . .)[4] sibi ingenium.[5]

The construccion of þe ablatyue case

All nownys that betokyn fulnes or emtynes, ryches or
150 pouerte be construyd w^t an ablatyue case: Ollula est vacua potu. |

(fol.7r) Thys nowne opus[6] for 'nede' ys construyd w^t an ablatyue case, and he ys sumtyme vsyd wythe thys verbe habe(o), -es, but he ys most comonly vsyd w^t thys verbe sum, es, fui: Francisce est mihi opus[6] libro.

Thes nownys preditus, lassus, grauis, orbus, onustus, horidus, potens, eger, tradus w^t many other wylt be construyd wythe an ablatyue case: Franciscus est libro preditus.

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[1] quinq canc. [2] ind canc. [3] space one word long
[4] space one word long [5] -i canc. [6] sic MS

Dignus and indignus wyl be construyd w^t an ablatyue case,
160 and sumtyme in the sted of the casuell worde they wol haue an infenytyue mode: Franciscus seuis est dignus plagis; by the infenytyue mode thus: Sum dignus amare vel amore.

Nownys that betokyn tyme, meser or space, yf they be not the nomenatyue case to the verbe nor otherwyes gouerned, the schall be put into the ablatyue case and sumtyme in the accusatyue case: Franciscus tota[1] die vel totam litteris incumbit.

(fol.7^v) Affter the comparatyue degre the worde that betokyn the excesse wyl be construyd w^t an ablatyue case w^towt a
170 preposicion and sumtyme w^t a nomenatyue case w^t thys coniunccion quam: Franciscus est altior te uel quam tu pede. The comparatyue, superlatyue and supreme Latyne degre wyl be construyd w^t seche case as þe posatyue: Franciscus est preceptor charior ceteris condiscipulis.

Whan I haue a nowne substantyue or a pronowne substantyue cummyng w^t a partycypyll wheras ys no worde expressyd nor vnderstond wherof he may be gouernd, yt schall be put in the ablatyue case absolute, as Francisco ludente preceptor beat.

A werbe foluyng ther aduerbys postquam, dum, quando w^t
180 other lyke, also whan a verbe gothe before thes coniu(n)ccions nisi, quamquam, quamuis, licet, tametsi, thes aduerbys and coniunccions schall be excludyd and the verbe put into a partycypyll w^t an ablatyue case: Francisce confectis negotiis huc redito.

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[1] de canc.

The construccyon of verbys |

(fol.8^{r}) Thys verbe sum, es, fui and verbys passyuis as eligor, declaror, vocor, also verbys that betokyn bodely mouyng, goyng or restyng as do, curro, sedeo, appareo, also forem, exto, existo wyl copul lyke case, specyaly wher the worde goo before the verbe and the worde that commythe after the verbe long to the on thyng.

Thys verbe sum, es, fui goueren a genatyue case of the possessor, as Domini est terra, but yf yt betokyn laud or schame he schal goueren a genatyue case or an ablatyue case indeferently: Franciscus est clarus ingenio. Also sumtyme he wol haue a dobyll datyue case.

Obliuiscor, admoneo, reminiscor, miserior, egeo, indigeo, memini, recordor, satago wyl be construyd w^{t} a genatyue case: Franciscus oblitus est sui irascor.

The construccion of þe datyue case

Miserior, -eris sumtyme wyl be construd w^{t} a datyue case: Franciscus misertus est michi. Benedico, 'to say wyll by' or 'to say wyll of' and maledico,[1] 'to say ill by' or 'to say ill of' ys construyd w^{t} a datyue case, as Preceptor mihi benedixit. |

(fol.8^{v}) Whanne this Inglys 'for' may be chongyd into this word 'to' it ys allway the signe of the datyue case, as Lac est bonum Francisco. Benedico, 'to blysse', and maledico, 'to curse', wyll be construid w^{t} a datyue case, as Genitor michi benedixit. Werbys that betoken 'to agre' as congruo, 'to runne' as occurro, 'to cummaunde' as iubeo, 'to helpe' as subuenio, 'to appley' as incumbo, 'to serue' as seruio[2] 'to counsell' as suadeo, 'to please' as[3] placeo, 'to dysplese' as displiceo, 'to fauer'

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[1] -i- from y [2] MS seiuio [3] s canc.

as faueo, 'to hurt' as noceo, 'to obey' as pareo, 'to resist' as resisto, wyll be construid w^{t} a datyue case, as Franciscus incumbat libro. All werbis that betokyn accelent[1] gouerne a datyue case, also dominor, -naris and imperteor,[2] -eris haue sumtyme that same strenthe, as Franciscus multis terris dominabitur. Inpono, 'to dysseyue', is construid w^{t} a datyue case. Consulo, a verbe neuter 'to gyffe counsell', 'to
210 prouide' or 'to helpe', is construid w^{t} a datyue case, as Consulo tibi. |

(fol.9^{r}) Sum, es, fui is put oftentymis for habeo, -es, and that worde that semith to be the[3] nomenatyue case shall be put into the datyue case and that worde that semith to be the accusatyue case schall be the nomenatyue case except the infenytyue mode let it, as Francisce est mihi namque domi pater.

The construccion of the accusatyue case

Obliuiscor, admoneo, reminiscor, egeo, indigeo, memini and recordor, misereor, -eris[4] be construid w^{t} an accusatyue
230 case: Non meam recordor lecturam. Leuo and iuuo w^{t} all ther compunndis, also moderor, comitror, adulor, also offendo, ledo, dominor, impertior,[5] also verbis that betokyn fere or drede, and thes verbis intelligo, sentio, will be construid w^{t} an accusatiue case after them, as Franciscus te sentit.

Thes verbis postulo, posco, peto, rogo w^{t} many other wyll be construid w^{t} a dobyll accusatiue case, as Francisce postulato
(fol.9^{v}) preceptorem veniam. Also | all werbis that betokyn demandyng

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[1] sic MS [2] MS imperceor [3] a stroke canc.
[4] MS aris [5] MS impercior

or axing will haue an accusatyue case of the thyng that is axid, as Posculo veniam. Celo will haue a dobill accusatiue case.

Thes verbis privo, fraudo w^t other like will haue after them an accusatyue case of the thyng that is rowyd or takyn away, as Franciscus priuauit cultellum. Consulo, a verbe actyue 'to axe counsell', is construid w^t an accusatiue case of the thyng that the counsell is axid of, as Consulo tibi hanc rem. Thes verbis exuo, calceo, cingo, requere[1] after them an accusatiue[2] of the body, as Cingo me gladio. Also gaudeo, letor, tristor will be construid w^t an accusatiue case w^t thys preposicion ob or propter, as Gratulor tuam humanitatem.

The construccion of the ablatiue case

Admoneo, reminiscor, obliuiscor, recordor, memini w^t many other, also the werbis priuo, fraudo, adnuo, precipio, demo, will be construid w^t an ablatiue case. Consulo, 'to axe counsell', ys of the same strenthe.

(fol.10^r) Thes verbis emo, vendo, loco, conduco and all verbis that may haue price after them will be construid w^t a ablatiue case of the price, whether the price be serten or unserten, as Tu eam viginti (. . .)[3] emisti.

All verbis that betokyn reprouing or condemnyng the word that betokyn the peyne schall be put in the ablatiue case and sumtyme in the genetyue case, as Accusare hunc potes furti vel furto. Also the compoundis of the werbis pleo, farcio,[4] compleo, infercio[5] will be construid w^t an ablatyue case or an accusatyue case, as Refersi[6] apothecam vino. Decisto, cesso

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[1] MS (?) regnere [2] after them cano. [3] space one word long
[4] MS fertio with -o from a [5] MS Infertio
[6] MS referti

will haue an ablatyue case w^t a preposicion; also thes verbis vescor, fungor, careo, vtor, pocior, delector, fruor and all verbis that betokyn abundans will be construid w^t an ablatyue case; as Cessa a ludo.

Thes verbis exuo, calceo, induo, cingo requere after them
270 an ablatyue case of the thyng that is wornud, as Cingo me zonula. Abstineo, es will haue an accusatyue case of the
fol.10^v) thyng | that we do obsteyne and an ablatyue case of the thyng that we do absteyne form, as Omni lacticinio me abstineo. Also verbis that betokyn 'to fede', as pasco, be of the same strenthe, as Pasco gregem harba.

The construccion of the verbis inpersonallis

Thes verbis inpersonallis est, refert and interest put for pertinet be construid w^t a genetyue case of all casuell wordis, owte take thes v pronownis ego, nos, tu et vos et sui,
280 in the sted of whom we must take the ablatyue case of ther possessiuis. Also this verbe est will be construid w^t a nomenatyue case of the neuter gender of thes v pronownis meum, tuum, suum (nostrum and vestrum).

Thes verbis accidit, placet, licet, libet, obtigit, congruit, euenit, contingit, prestat, constat wyll haue a datyue case: Non libet michi studere. Iuuat,[1] decet, delectat, oportet and latet will haue an (a)ccusatyue case before them in the sted of the nominatiue[2] case, and an infenytyue mode after them: Iuuat me legere.

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[1] MS Iuıat

[2] MS notioue

240 Thes verbis penitet, tedet, miseret, pudet, piget will haue an accusatyue case before them in the sted|

(Folio missing.)

(fol.11^{r}) When too verbis cum togeth̄er w^{t} a coniu(n)ccion copulatyue I schall exclude the cc̄niu(n)ccion copulatyue and put one of the verbis into a participill, as Domum me conferens senaturus sum.

Telos huius libri.