

In examples like the last cited we see already *alles cynnes* losing caste as a noun and passing into an indeclinable adjective. This tendency was strengthened by the form *cynne*, originally the genitive pl. *cynna*; hence: *Whatkyn fruyt*, *Pr. of C.*, 923. *Alkyn thyng*, *ib.*, 3248. *Nankyn chance*, *Bruce*, ii. 168. *This kyn vis*, *ib.*, iv. 743. *Fele-kyn hues*, *Cl.*, 1483. Even *Whatkyns a Godd*, *Sir Perc.*, 242. On þis kin wise, *Finding of the Cross*, 33.

The OFr. expression by means of *manière*, *espèce*, emphasized the class rather than the content of the notion: *Tote manere de pecche*, *Best. Rich.*, 1516. *Une manere est de serpent*, *ib.*, 1634. *Toutes manières d'autres vivres*, *Tr.*, i. 32. *Autre meniere d'anguin*, *Jos. of A.*, 862. *Mainte maniere | E de virgenes et d'inocens*, *Mouskes*, *Hist. de Fr.*, p. 296. *iii manieres de franchise*, *Lorenz*, p. 24. *Vint e treis manieres de herbes*, *Adgar*, 31, 86. *Tute maniere de musches* (= *omne genus muscarum*), *Ps.* lxxvii. 45. Also, but less frequently: *Joiiaus de maintes manières*, *Fab.*, ii. 125. *Roses de diverses guises*, *Cl. d'A.*, 2147.

MidE. early imitated the OFr.: *Crabbe* is an *manere of fissce*, *O.E.H.*, 51. *How fele maners . . . of fleande brides*, *Quest. M.*, p. 286. *þe maner of crucifyng*, *Med. Pass. Lord*, 628. *Al maner of trespas*, *Med. Sov. Lady*, 1104. *Another manere of drynk*, *Pr. of C.*, 6750. *Sere maners of gys*, *ib.*, 1532. Through the analogical influence of the singular constructions, aided by the native uninflected collectives, we have: *Seven manere of blysses*, *Pr. of C.*, 8168. *Kind* stands at times as the native equivalent of *manere*: *Vnder what kynde of tre*, *Ps. of S.*, 336. *Al kynde of fissches*, *Wic.*, *Matt.* xiii. 48. Even *what-kyn* is influenced: *Breve me*, *bryght*, *quat-kyn of treys*, *Pearl*, 63, 11.

Manner assumed at times the late native (uninflected) construction of *cyn*, hence: *Of each maner evil*, *Holy Rode* (Ashm.), 67. *Some maner comfort*, *Ch.*, *Mill. T.*, 495. *Such maner doctrine*, *Pr. T.*, 47. *All maner fusoun*, *Libeaus Des.*, 112. On the other hand, the native construction seems to have reacted on late AngN.: *Al rays est acordez de totes maners ennuy*, *Pierre de L.*, i. 492; also *Fr. Ch. de L.* Latin influence as well was at work, the appositive, instead of the partitive genitive construction with *pars*, *genus*, &c., being common in non-classical Latin (*Draeger*, *Hist. Syntax*, i. 3).

#### V. APPOSITIVE NOUNS WITH OF.

AS. place-names, in addition to the simple form, such as *Brytene*, *Lundene*, *Temese*, were frequently composite. 1. A genitive of possession entered: *Edmundesburh*. *Norðmanna land*, *Oros.*, 18, 24. *West Seaxna rice*, *AS. Ch.*, 1. *Angelcynnes lond*, *ib.*, 96. *Baldewines land* [Flanders], *ib.*, 305. *Andredes ceaster*, *ib.*, 24. *Brunnanburh*, *ib.*, 200. *Ascanmynster*, *ib.*, 86. *Ægelesford*, *ib.*, 279. *Æsces dūn*, *ib.*, 139. In rare cases, under immediate Latin usage, the genitive replaced what logically was an appositive relation: *Alex-*