

from Vegetius and the books which Olivarius has given to King Henry. From this sketch of requisites, one can see how Edward was supposed to read history. Many of these and other reference works Edward is known to have had; but we need not here "catalogue the ships"—someone who wishes to know in detail exactly how history was supposed in the best circles to be read can do that.²

It appears here incidentally that Edward was to begin Justin, and Cicero's *Familiar Epistles* in 1547, and that he had progressed before long through Sallust, Curtius, and other historians also, being then expected to read history systematically for himself. Apparently, he had done some work on Livy, following Justin and preceding Sallust. There are numerous hints that this further system of reading outlined by Olivarius was followed by Edward.

With upper grammar school, which Edward was now entering, he might take up Greek at once or defer it to the final years. But Cheke was not the man to delay the Greek, for that was his especial predilection. He has shown remarkable forbearance in waiting thus long. But he evidently did not begin formal study of Greek before 1547, as is shown by Edward's Greek grammar. This grammar, now in the British Museum, was the *Progymnasmata Graecae Grammatices*, by David Talley (Tavelegus), written for and dedicated to Prince Edward. Edward's copy was printed on vellum at Antwerp in 1547, and bears his autograph as King Edward the Sixth on the verso of the title page.³ Talley, according to his own account, had been commissioned about 1539 to prepare the rudiments of grammar both Greek and Latin for Prince Edward. The Latin rudiments had appeared in 1542. Wood says,

In 1547, or thereabouts, I find this Dav. Tolley to be made one of the senior students of Ch. Ch. by the name of David Towle, (being then 41 years of age) after K. Hen. 8 had settled the cathedral there; at which time and before, he taught grammar to young students of this university.⁴

It is thus clear that Talley's Greek grammar was printed in 1547 for the benefit of Prince Edward, this being, therefore, the approximate date of Edward's beginnings in the systematic study of that language,

² I have a Lucan published at "Argentine Apvd Ioannem Knolouchium," September 1520, in a worn Henry VIII binding, though there is nothing to show that it belonged to Henry VIII or was known to Edward.

³ Someone has mended Edward's Latin by adding an "s" to his "Regi" in order to make a genitive of it, as it should have been but was not. His crown and his Latin for it were probably both awkwardly new to him. ⁴ Wood, *Athenae* (1813), Vol. I, p. 195.