

Quàm quae sunt oculis subiecta fidelibus.⁴⁷ Isthæc
 Cerne quid ergò tuis oculis Emblēmata dicent.

There are then three emblems, moralized to the effect that the boys must not waste time. The first of these is of Occasion, with long hair blowing in front, but bald behind. Of this moral Shakspeare had heard. The other two are intended to adorn the same moral. Many years later, Brinsley was to insist on the value of this kind of moralized emblematic material for boys.

For authors, the boys were to read Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Plautus, Lucan, Cicero, Livy, Sallust, Justin, Herodian, Terence, Lucian, and others of that type.⁴⁸ It is instructive to note that Terence is still grouped with the prose writers. We are reminded that Matthias Bergius was in his edition of Terence in this same year urging what he seemingly thought was the rather novel suggestion that Terence ought really to be taught as verse. Of these authors, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Cicero, Sallust, Terence, and Lucian had been in the list for Winchester of about 1530. Johnson's dictates add Plautus and Livy in the 'sixties. So only Lucan, Justin, and Herodian of the Thame list are not directly known to have been taught at Winchester. Similarly, the Thame list omits only the Cato and Aesop, moral authors, of the 1530 list, though we may be certain that both were actually taught. Clearly, Thame uses the Winchester curriculum, as it purports to do.

Thus the old Winchester system now in the 'sixties shows the characteristic adaptations which have been introduced since 1530, and it is still being adapted by newly founded schools.

⁴⁷ Shakspeare seems to have had this saying of Horace's impressed upon him.

⁴⁸ *Schola Thamensis, Græ.*