

along with the oratorical work in Latin, and Homer with Virgil. The two languages have been integrated, as Elyot had advocated, as Cox and Cheke had done with Edward, and as is now at this period not unusual. At Bury St. Edmund's, apparently there was no specification for Greek, but in the cognate curriculum at Harrow, the Greek grammar came in the fourth form, while Isocrates, Demosthenes, Hesiod, Heliodorus, and Dionysius of Halicarnassus are given as the Greek authors for the fifth and final form. So the authors Isocrates and Demosthenes are in common, serving to further the oratorical training of the upper forms. We shall get further hints as to the common denominator in Greek as we examine the other curricula.

The Eton system itself has now by the reign of Elizabeth received the characteristic changes which had been evolved from it in and by the reign of Edward VI. At Bury St. Edmund's, Winchester, Eton, and their derivatives, we see the same thing; the changes have been uniform; and unrecorded curricula, such as that at Stratford, would certainly have conformed. These curricula were not individual, but had a certain common denominator of authorized and enforced uniformity. Nor do we need the legal power; custom is stronger.