

Pembroke College. There is, besides, the characteristic list of heroes; "nec Stephano Smithus: nec Stellae Checus: nec Freigio Carrus vnquam succubuit," as also a reference to Neville. These lectures were thus delivered at Pembroke before Harvey was elected a fellow of Trinity Hall on December 18, 1578, and belong to the period of the *Rhetor* and *Ciceronianus*. They add important information as to his scholastic activities at the time, but we are not concerned to pursue that matter further here. We are more interested in noticing that Harvey gives a very full list of grammar school books while Shakspeare was still in grammar school.

For explanation of how this huge list of books was used, William Kempe in *The Education of children*,<sup>3</sup> 1588, gives the clearest presentation of the underlying philosophy of the current grammar school curriculum known to me. While others may not have presented their ideas so systematically as Kempe, yet they used the same processes and in general accepted the same points of view. Had they been called on to give systematic reason, they would doubtless have taken much the same general positions as did he. Kempe himself lays no claim to originality, except of clarity and systematic presentation.

Wherein I confesse, that many learned men haue alreadie bestowed verie exquisit and commendable labours: yet for that we haue endeouored not only to fill vp the emptie roome with such members as wanted, and to sepa[r]ate that which seemed superfluous; but also to new cast the whole in another mould, and to bring it to another forme, breefe, and easie: I suppose that it will seeme altogether a strange and a new Booke (A3r).

Kempe has here systematized his material into one of the clearest and best pieces of sustained exposition to be found in sixteenth century English. His principles, however, as he acknowledges, are only the accepted ones of the "many learned men" who have preceded him. The situation is justly summed up in the commendatory verses of "Io. Sw.," (John Swan)<sup>4</sup> who says:

Sturmius, & Ramus, Freigius, Manutius, Ascham,  
Quicquid ad hoc spectans explicuere genus:  
Kempus id omne tenet, bene collocat, edocet Anglos.

Kempe has collected, organized, and put into English the teachings of Sturm, Ramus, Freigius, Manutius, Ascham. In fact, Ramus is Kempe's chief guide, though Freigius schematizes Ramus, and

<sup>3</sup> I have used both the original in the British Museum and the photographic facsimile from it in the Library of the University of Illinois.

<sup>4</sup> Mayor, *Scholemaster*, p. 276.