

and giuing all the Terminations of them: I meane the seuerall Terminations of each Declension, and euery case in them; and so likewise the Terminations of euery Coniugation, and each Tense therein,

and so on in lengthy illustration.⁴ Brinsley explains in detail where and how to drill, recommending Camden's grammar as the text,

because, as it is one of the shortest as yet, so it is most answerable to our Latine Grammar, for the order of it. Whereby schollers wel acquainted with our common Grammar, wil be much helped both for speedy vnderstanding and learning it.⁵

He recommends also "the *Strasburge Greeke Grammar*, set forth lately by *Golius*" as a supplement.

These Greek grammars were too late for Shakspeare. In his day, the most frequently required Greek grammar was that of Clenardus. Indeed, Brinsley still thinks this the second best, as it were. He presents

More speciall helpes for them, who are not acquainted with *Camdens Grammar*.

1 They may vse the *Praxis Praeceptorum Grammatices* of *Antesignanus*, set downe in the end of *Cleonards Greeke Grammar*; wherein is both an Interlineall verball translation, such as I spake of; and also a parsing of euery word familiarly and plainely, much according to the manner of parsing of Latine, which I shewed you; which may be a good direction for parsing.

2 *Berkets* Commentary vpon *Stephens* Catechisme, parsing euery word according to *Cleonard in folio*, is found to be a speedy helpe.⁶

To these he adds Stockwood's *Progymnasma scholasticum*. In fact, then, Clenardus was still the standard grammar for reference and supplement. Camden's was the compend for memorization.

Clenardus was included in the monopoly of Thomas Marshe in 1572, though the earliest known edition under this grant is of 1582 (B. M.). So where a Greek grammar is specified in this period before Camden, it is regularly Clenardus. The work is mentioned at Shrewsbury in 1578, a copy was provided at Paul's in 1582-83, it is listed at St. Bees in 1583, and along with Camden at Blackburn in 1597. Queen Elizabeth is supposed to have owned a copy as printed at Lyons in 1554 (B. M.; 624. c. 20 (1.)); but it bears on its title page in what I take to be a neat sixteenth century hand the legend "Sum Georgij Digbij." If ever Queen Elizabeth owned this copy, it came into her possession too late for her early study of Greek with Ascham.

⁴ Brinsley, *Ludus Literarius* (1627), p. 224.

⁵ Brinsley, *Ludus Literarius* (1627), pp. 225-226.

⁶ Brinsley, *Ludus Literarius* (1627), p. 240.