

But before we proceed with that matter, it will be well to glance at the position of these grammatical works in Wolsey's curriculum, and in those at Eton and Winchester about 1530. Wolsey calls for the exercise of the boys "in octo orationis partibus"; that is, Colet's *Aeditio*, in the first form of his grammar school, and the "rudimenta"; that is, the *Rudimenta* of Lily, then or in the second form. The boys thus complete in the first two forms what later became the *Short Introduction*. In the third, the boys mastered "de nominum generibus": that is, Lily's *Propria quae maribus*, "the Book which Lily compos'd concerning the Genders of Nouns." In the fourth, they took the companion "preterita & supina"; that is, the *As in praesenti* by Lily. No specification is made for the fifth, but for the sixth they were to study "Sintaxin Lili": that is, the *Libellus De Octo Orationis Partium Constructione*. In the eighth and final form they took up the higher rules of grammar, such as the figures by Donatus, Valla's *Elegantiae*, as well as ancient writers. This final requirement is a direct echo of Erasmus. One will see how Lily dominated grammar in Paul's system as copied by Wolsey, and so came to have attributed to him the whole grammar which was constructed to the needs of this system.

At Eton about 1530, Stanbridge had been the accident in English, instead of the Colet-Lily. But Lily's *Propria* was used in the second form, his *As in praesenti* for the third, and his *Libellus* in the fourth, followed by others later. Winchester about the same time was also using Stanbridge for the lower work. So Wolsey is either incorrect in saying that Colet-Lily was required in all schools, or these curricula are really earlier than 1529, as they well may be. In this first stage, then, the Colet-Lily-Erasmus material has won acceptance. In the next stage, it is put into authorized uniformity.

The best point of departure is the dedication by David Talley of his Greek grammar to Prince Edward. This dedication is dated "Oxoniae Calendis Iulij. Anno Seruatoris. M. D. XLVI." In it, "Davidvs Tavelegvs Medicvs" says in very finicky Latin,

This is now the eighth year, most illustrious Prince, since your most clement father caused me to undertake the Greek rudiments as well as the Latin under the title of your most illustrious name. Soon the duty was demanded of a few every way learned men that they prepare a complete grammar of Latin speech to be heard throughout all England and other parts of his dominion.² What more? The Latin institutions have been lately printed under the name of your most excellent father to the not vulgar utility of the Republic. The Greek rudiments, however, have not yet come abroad in public. Nor for a double reason is it right that they perish: first, because they are commended by men not at all unlearned, very earnestly asking me and strenuously impelling that I complete what I had undertaken. Second, because I know certainly that no little spur would be given to the whole youth of England if they saw the Progymnasmata provided for their tender prince. Not because you are greatly needful in these matters, having obtained long since two outstandingly learned preceptors, Cox and Cheke. Of whom the former excels in knowledge both of divine and of human affairs, The latter easily exceeds in skill in languages.

Talley then points out that he has provided only a compend of the rudiments of Greek in preparation for Ceporinus, unquestionably the most learned among Greek grammarians. If the Prince desires, he would be glad

² This sentence is a paraphrase of the corresponding statement "To The Reader" in the authorized grammar of 1542; see below, p. 693.