

mar clearly were further revised later than 1542. As we have seen, there were copies of this first form printed in 1543, and of *An Introduction* in 1544, so that the revision is later than the latter date. Had it been projected about 1543, it is not likely that Prince Edward would about that time have received a grammar made up from editions of 1542 and 1540.

This revision had been made for a new series, which begins in S. T. C. with a copy of 1549. But the first sheet of an edition of 1548 survives in Lambeth Palace Library.<sup>19</sup> This final form has a preface of instructions upon the teaching of the grammar, which is important for our present purpose. By its reference to the reigning sovereign as having supplied a uniform grammar, it shows that it was written in the reign of Henry VIII. It is thus not later than January 28, 1547. Thomas Hayne in his *Grammatices Latinae Compendium*, 1640 gives the following account of the revision.

From this variety of pains in Grammar sprang a great diversity in the course of teaching: which K. Henry 8, intending to reforme, caused sundry learned men (among whom, as I have heard, was Dr. Richard Cox, Tutor to K. Edward the sixth) to reduce the former attempts in this kinde into one body of Grammar. They joyntly produced the Grammar now in use, & first authorized by K. Henry the eighth. Yet it may seeme that this Grammar was thought too prolix: for afterward in K. Edward the 6. his time Mr. John Fox set forth *Tables of Grammar*, subscribed in print by 8. Lords of the Privy Counsell. But these Tables were quickly laid aside, as being far more too short, then King Henries Grammar was too long.

In his side-notes Hayne has given interesting clues to the editions before him. On "intending," he makes the note, "Preface to the Grammar *An. 1546*." This is the section "To the reader" as in later editions, and not as in that of 1542. The address of 1542 had phrased it that King Henry

hath appoynted certein lerned men mete for suche a purpose, to compile one bryef, plaine, & vniforme grãmer.

The address in the final form says King Henry "caused one kinde of grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawen."<sup>20</sup> By his phrase "caused sundry learned men," Hayne shows that this edition of 1546 already had the final form of the address to the reader. In a note upon "joyntly produced," he sets the date "An. 1545." Why Hayne gives this year for the final form I do not know. He may have learned it from Fox's tables, which he dates "An. 1551," though apparently no copy is now known. Six was the number of Privy Councilors to make the exception legal, and they are likely to have referred to the order to which they were making exception.

Bonner's articles of inquiry for London in 1554 may have a reference to this grammar of Foxe's; but more likely to a now unknown edition of the authorized grammar. Article 110 is,

Whether that any printer dwelling in Paul's Churchyard within the parish of St. Faith's in London, in the time of King Edward the Sixth, and the year of our Lord 1552, heretically, maliciously, and naughtily did imprint a grammar in English and Latin, putting in the Latin Grammar but only two Sacraments, it is to wit, Baptism and the Supper of our Lord; infecting thereby the youth and others to think and believe, that there be no more sacraments in Christ's Church but those two?<sup>21</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Maitland, *Early Printed Books*, pp. 426-427.

<sup>20</sup> *Shakespeare Jahrbuch*, Vol. XLIV, p. 68.

<sup>21</sup> Frere, and Kennedy, *Visitation Articles and Injunctions*, Vol. II, pp. 355-356.