Paul's School, founded, as I have already related, by Colet in 1512; that after taking his degree at Oxford before the close of the fifteenth century, he made a pilgrimage to the East in quest of Greek; that he mastered that language in quite a practical way by studying it in the Island of Rhodes for the space of five years; and lastly, that his name, according to the custom of the period, is spelt in various ways in the early books. It is Lilye and Lilly as well as Lily, so that if we are not content with it in its natural and generally received shape, we can deform it into some other, as uneasy persons from time to time try to persuade us to do on like grounds, with the grand old name of Shakspeare.

I find I have for copies of Lily: one printed at Oxford in the Sheldonian Theatre in 1673; one printed in London in 1713, by Roger Norton, "printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty [Queen Anne], in Latin, Greek and Hebrew;" one printed in London in 1760, by S. Buckley and T. Longman, "printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, in Latin, Greek and Hebrew" (now George the Third; but another title page in this volume bears the date 1758, with like appendage to the printers' names; the monarch then requiring typographical help in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, would be Georgethe Second). And the fourth printed in London so late as 1830; by Longman, Rees, Orme, Browne, Green and Hill, "printers in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, to the Sovereign," now George the Fourth. (The last named copy of Lily, is one that has been in actual use in the work of education here in what is now Toronto.) All four editions have a general likeness to each other in the antique character of the type adopted, and the crowded condition of the In the Oxford copy, the pages. definitions and rules throughout the whole of the English portion of the book, are doubtless for supposed greater perspicuity, printed in old English type or black letter. The edition of 1830 is made to be a facsimile, as much as possible, of the 1760 and earlier editions; although improvements have been admitted. The publishers of this edition, in an Advertisement, as it is called, prefixed to the Latin part of the book, inform the reader that "they have purchased from the family of the Nortons, former patentees, the Royal Grant and privilege of printing Lily's Grammar, which from the time it was compiled has, by several kings and queens, successively, been ordered generally to be used in schools; and therefore they thought it their duty, and interest [too, as they frankly add to get it revised and improved by a skilful hand, as much as the nature of the book would well admit; hoping it will have the approbation and encouragement of those gentlemen who have the care and instruction of youth." But, at the same time, the publishers are careful to subjoin: "they have not the least intention to suppress the Common Lily's Gra...mar in the form it now stands, and to substitute or impose this improved edition in the room of it; but they will take care," they say, "that the said Common Lily's Grammar now in use, be correctly printed, and will still keep that, as well as this, on sale, leaving it to every gentleman of the profession to make use either of the one or the other, as he shall see fit."

Many among the clergy were, we may be sure, scrupulous as to what Latin grammar they countenanced, when among the inquiries made of them at the periodical Visitations, by Royal authority, was this: whether there be any other grammar taught in any school within this diocese than that which is set forth by the authority of King Henry the Eighth?

Lily's Grammar had, in fact, ac-