

to some commendation of virtue or detestation of vice. Let her have a dictionary Latin and English, which she must often consult that she may know what each word means. When she does not understand things, they will be explained by the preceptor. Let her not learn the words of evil and filthy things, nor if it be possible read or hear them. Let her make for herself a little book of blank leaves, in which let her write little sentences with her own hand, which must be committed to memory and will be to her in place of an enchiridion.

She will repeat what she has already learned of verbs, and will in addition master impersonals, infinitives, gerunds, supines, potential mood, subjunctive, syntax of the remaining parts of speech, as pronouns, adverb, preposition, conjunction, also the modes of the verb, the interjection. Use and reading of authors will fix and clear up all these matters. Let her converse with her teacher in Latin and with three or four other little girls carefully selected so as not to corrupt her manners, which is the prime care. Stimulate her with rewards, emulation, and praise. Pointers are given on accents in pronunciation.

Let her have a good sized note book, in which with her own hand she shall note, both words, if any are found in reading grave authors, either useful for daily use, or rare, or elegant, as well formulas of speaking, witty, delectable, fine, learned, as also *sententiae* grave, facetious, acute, urbane, witty, and stories out of which she can seek an example for her life.

Let her observe the use of the grammar rules in authors, "for the grammar art is born from the usage of authors."

The authors in whom she will be exercised will be those who at the same time polish and teach language and morals. Who teach not only to know well but also to live well. Of this kind are Cicero, Seneca, the works of Plutarch, which have been translated by different ones, some dialogues of Plato, especially which look to the governing of the republic. The epistles of Jerome, and certain works [of Ambrosius and] of Augustine, the institution of a Prince of Erasmus, *Enchiridion*, *Paraphrases*, and very many other things of his useful for piety. The *Utopia* of Thomas More. She can easily learn history from Justin, and from L. Florus, and Valerius Maximus. Among all these, both when she rises and retires let her read daily something from the New Testament. There are also the Christian poets whom it will be pleasant and fruitful to read, as Prudentius, Sidonius, Paulinus, Arator, Prosper, Juvencus, who in many places might compare with any of the ancients—I speak of the elegancies of verse. For in subject matter they are as much superior, as good things surpass the evil and the divine the human. When she reads them, let her have a Vocabulary of the Latin tongue, Calepine for instance or Perottus, to which she may refer being stuck on the Latin word.