

simplest rules of grammar, studies simple authors as models for speaking and writing, and constructs simple themes as his written composition. In the second stage, the boy masters the more difficult rules of grammar. If he has not already done so in the lower stage, he now masters also the chief points of rhetoric, the figures of grammar, and the forms of verses preparatory to higher types of written composition. These types are to be epistles and the fourteen minor forms of Aphthonius. Authors read will correspond, as Pliny and Cicero to serve as models for epistles, etc., leading to Cicero and Quintilian as guides in oratory. Verse is to be written as well as prose. The great Latin authors serve as models, and there is a passing reference to Greek, which would also come at this stage. Here are the two stages of grammar school, especially in the Ipswich-Paul's system, as later we shall see in some detail.