

the commentaries of Stadius; Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius with the commentaries of Muretus; the *Cosmographia* of Mizaldus and the elements of geometry of another author; Quintus Curtius; *Illustrium poetarum flores*; *Dialectica* of Ramus; *Dialectica* of Sturm; Sturm, *De periodis*; Sturm, *Dialectica* (which Young thinks he bought); Lucan; Caesar's *Commentaries* in English (Golding's translation); *Ethica* of Valerius and Fox; A Pretorius, *De Poesi Graecorum*; Schotus, *De ratione disciplinae linguae lat. et graecae*; Leopardus, *Miscellanea*; Camerarius, *Praecepta Morum*;⁸ Priscian and others, *De Ponderibus et Mensuris*. The other items in this section are mostly French for exercising that language. Clearly, Young has listed here the bulk of the schoolbooks he had bought for James up to the time of the *Index*, and he has listed them in general according to pattern.

Cicero's epistles are the model for epistolary writing and continue the work begun upon Sturm's collection. Florus and Quintus Curtius are for history and would also furnish compositional materials. A folio Caesar is in an earlier part of the *Index* as a purchase (p. lvi), and here we have Golding's translation. These items connect with Young's special interest in Caesar about 1575, as we shall see, and his purchase of Hotoman's Caesar in that year for James, who is thus making at least normal progress with the curriculum. In his study of these subjects James would need the guidance of rhetoric and dialectic. The dialectics of Ramus and Sturm would serve one of these functions. Cicero would furnish the rhetorical guidance. In the *Index*, a nine volume edition of Cicero is listed as bought, but lacking *Rhetor et Officia* (lix). These two missing volumes, however, are listed as given, apparently later than December 22, 1575 and earlier than March 5, 1577. Presumably Cicero directed the rhetoric for James. Sturm, *De Periodis* was a special discussion on technical matters. For poetry, James had the *Flores*, and Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius in which to locate all the different types of verse. Lucan was really to supplement the history above. Two items were to prepare the mind of James for the study of Greek. Some provision is made for the elements of cosmography and geometry, and of course ethics and moral precepts are further provided.

A few items preceding our main list and not yet mentioned are also marked as bought, these nearly always having school connections. Such was the folio Latin Bible of Castalio (liii); the New Testament

⁸ James also read Erasmus, *De Civilitate Morum*, retorting one of Erasmus's sayings upon the author himself (p. lxxii).